

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	T. Aravinthkumaran	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1222911	Date/दिनांक	31st August, 2023
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE		

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Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:00 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:05 AM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : ONLINE	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

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*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit a space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective component assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) In many ways, the Spanish civil war was the opening act of WWII. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

कई मायनों में, स्पेनिश गृहयुद्ध द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का प्रारंभिक कारण था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Spanish civil war was fought during period 1936-38 between fascist spanish government versus people favouring change in regime.

spanish civil war was opening act of ww-ii

1) Proxy war

It was a proxy war, as franco was supported by nazis and Italy forces while other was backed by France and Russia.

2) Crystallisation of Alliances

Participation of powers and both parties taking sides shows crystallisation of alliance needed for bigger struggle.

(eg): Germany, Italy → supported spanish rule

3) like theatre - rehearsal to ww-ii

It acted as a rehearsal towards bigger battle in the form of world war - II.

4) Ascension of Germany, Italy towards dominance.

Victory of fascist forces in Spanish civil war acted as a great momentum towards Germany and Italy.

5) Close of Britain and France

events led to pragmatic policy and alignment of Britain and France towards containment of Germany, Italy ambitions.

6) Opening way towards Blitzkrieg mode of attack

Germany practised blitzkrieg mode of military attack in Spanish civil war, which was followed during WW-II against France.

Spanish civil war due to its ^{inherent} nature helped to make long term alignment and strategic alteration in Europe struggle.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q-2) How will you explain the different fates of Buddhism and Jainism despite a slew of similarities in the two religions? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म में समानता के बावजूद दोनों धर्मों के अलग-अलग प्रारम्भ की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Buddhism, Jainism are part of Nastika school of philosophy supporting shramanic tradition. They both originated in 6th century BC due to prevailing socio-economic conditions.

stee of similarities between two religions:-

- SIMILARITIES
- 1) Both reject authority of Vedas
 - 2) Both follow moralic form of vides and ideals.
 - 3) Both believe in spiritual salvation.
 - 4) Emphasis on egalitarianism, humanism and rationalism.

Difference in principles in certain areas:-

1) Existence of soul

Jainism believed in existence of

Soul, where Buddhism reject concept of soul in human being and all other matter.

2) difference in acknowledgement of God :-

Jainism ~~rejects~~ acknowledges the presence of God, but its place below Jina in the order, whereas Buddhism completely rejects the God.

3) Differences in condemning social rigidity

Buddhism was radically strong in condemning varna system based on birth, whereas Jainism did not take a hard stand as like Buddhism.

4) question over women salvation :-

One sect of Jainism accepts women salvation unlike other sect - Digambara. But in Buddhism, salvation is gender-neutral.

Both acted as social reform-based movement under religious umbrella.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) Non-Cooperation Movement democratized India's freedom struggle but suffered from inherent limitations. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

असहयोग आंदोलन ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का लोकतंत्रीकरण किया लेकिन अंतर्निहित सीमाओं से पीड़ित था। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Non-cooperation movement started

in 1920 after the change of mode of constitutional struggle by INC session at Nagpur towards Swaraj and legitimate means of struggle.

NCM: democratization of India's freedom struggle:-

1) Combination of all classes!

Unity of peasants, educated middle class and workers participated in NCM at all levels.

2) Hindus muslim unity

i) more Hindu participation - towards Swaraj and justice for rural areas

ii) more muslim participation - khilafat issues.

3) Gandhian factor:-

Involvement of Gandhi and his

idea resulted in attainment of all-India character.

4) class-based movement to mass-based movement

But, it suffered due to inherent limitations

Inherent
Limitations
of
NCM

1) Commercial overtones developed due to difference in Hindu-Muslim unity

2) Incidents of massive revolt gave violence-nature of NCM

3) Finally, Chauri-Chaura incident made Gandhiji to stop NCM movement at peak stage.

Thus, Gandhiji was aware of limitations of mass movement, so, he withdrew in benefit of mass and long-term freedom struggle:

Q.4) Critically analyse the efficacy of linguistic reorganization of states in addressing the reasons for linguistic divides in post-independent India. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में भाषाई विभाजन के कारणों को संबोधित करने में राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन की प्रभावकारिता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Linguistic reorganization of states was done in 1956 after long drawn idea of division of states with respect to language. Fazl Ali Commission recommended many criteria along with state reorganization.

Efficacy of linguistic reorganization:-

1) Safeguarded linguistic autonomy

Such reorganization safeguards linguistic autonomy and language rights of people.

2) Strengthened Indian unity towards diversity

Foetus apprehensions were addressed, linguistic reorganization strengthened Indian unity. It led to celebration of unity in diversity.

3) safeguarded regional unity and promoted better regional cooperation

such division actually enhanced regional based cooperation.

4) Role of zonal council in maintaining regional integrity

despite, addressal of linguistic divider between states, it also raised some other issues

1) Division of Telangana - despite same language

- Economic backwardness plays a crucial role in further reorganization of states.

2) Division due to administrative concerns

eg:- separation of Uttarakhand from Uttar Pradesh.

linguistic reorganization protected cultural autonomy of states and helped to attain full fledged national integration.

Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) Briefly discuss the role of plate tectonics theory in explaining the location of volcanoes. Also, explain the multifarious impacts of volcanoes on the surrounding regions.

(10 marks, 150 words)

ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को समझने में प्लेट टेक्टोनिक सिद्धांत की भूमिका पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, आसपास के क्षेत्रों पर ज्वालामुखियों के विविध प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate-tectonics theory focuses on

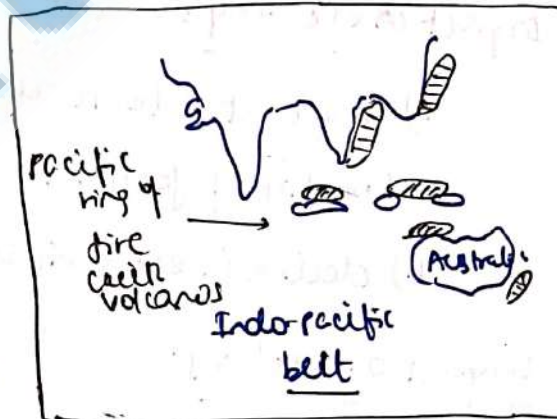
movement of plate in the earth crust due to internal movement of rocks, plate based on internal and external forces.

Role of plate tectonics in location of volcanoes:-

- 1) Frequent plate movement acts as vent towards volcanic lava

Plate movement due to divergence and convergence led to lava flow.

- 2) Formation of volcanoes due to submergence and divergence of plates



Ex: Mt. Krakatau in Indonesia located at plate boundary.

3) Plate boundary are outlet towards inner
regions

eg: Japan - witnesses more

volcano due to ocean-ocean plate convergence.

- Atlantic ocean mid atlantic ridges due to
divergence of two oceanic plates.

Impacts of volcano:-

1) Impact on livelihoods:-

- i) destroys nearby habitat location
- ii) affects ease of living.

2) Impact on economy:-

- i) frequent volcanic eruptions hinder location of factories.
- ii) decline in economic output.

3) Impact on Feology:-

- i) Positive impact - release of volcanic dust cool earth.
- ii) Negative impact - gave rise to Tsunami.

volcanic eruptions are dealt with dedicated strategy.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the twin objectives of balanced growth and checking stress migration. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम की सफलता को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक संतुलित विकास और संकट रोधी प्रवासन के नियंत्रण के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Aspirational district Programme

focuses on upliftment of under-developed districts in all states based on cooperative, collaborative approach.

Success of Aspirational district programme :-

- Success
- 1) quick societal progress
 - 2) Targeted delivery
 - 3) dedicated collaboration
 - 4) Role of Prabhari officers.

Need for Aspirational Block Programme :-

- 1) Block and regional integration:

It helps in better sub-regional integration and development.

2) Expansion of growth towards block

- facilitates growth and development of entire block -

3) Address of street migration through

i) development of employment opportunities at block level.

ii) implementing the PURA programme for better facilities.

4) Develops Infrastructure at block level.

i) 'multiplier effect' due to investment at infrastructure

5) goal of balanced development:-

i) equity-based resource distribution.

ii) Towards inclusive growth.

iii) address inter-generational and intra-generational equity

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) Describe the critical factors for location of defense industries and suggest measures to overcome the challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

रक्षा उद्योगों के अवस्थिति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए और चुनौतियों पर काबू पाने के उपाय सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Defense industries deal with

production of armaments, vehicles, equipments,

technical textiles related to defense purposes

Critical factors ^{needed for} location of defense

A) Geographical factors:-

- 1) Need of elaborate land-based facility for testing, performance assessment.
- 2) labour availability of skilled and semi-skilled labour.
- 3) Distance from residential and ecological areas for peaceful development.

B) 4) Policy factors:-

- Declaration of defense corridors

by government helps to create defense industries in particular places.

Q:- Defence corridors in Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh.

- 5) Proximity to sea - Increase of naval defense industries.
- 6) Access to energy, water and waste disposal facilities

measures to overcome challenges:

- 1) Need Dedicated defence-based SEZ's
- for quick installation and production of defence equipments.
- 2) Need to create skill-mission towards defence sector
- 3) Promoting industry-academia collaboration
in defence sector.

safety standards should be high standards for sustainability of defence industries.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) To what extent can Socio-Economic-Caste Census (SECC) address the challenges in achieving equitable resource allocation and targeted welfare? (10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक-आर्थिक-जाति जनगणना किस हद तक समान संसाधन आवंटन और लक्षित कल्याण प्राप्त करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Socio-economic caste census deals with dedicated census data based on particular societal status and economic criteria for evidenced-data-based policy making.

Efficiency of SECC census in addressing equity:-

1) Helps in clear identification

- clear identification of beneficiaries done to target service delivery.

2) Data-based policy making

- policy making can be done based on data and numbers of SECC

3) Equitable reservation

reservation can be balanced and

equitable based on SECC numbers

4) Efficient resource utilization of state

- Efficacy towards targeted service delivery

Ex: - Antodaya Anna Yojana - targeted towards BPL category.

5) Helps in poverty alleviation

- Targeted delivery gradually uproots poverty and incident of extreme poverty.

However, there are potential challenges.

1) It may overlook inter-class and inter-caste inequality and disparity.

2) Need dedicated focus towards vulnerable migrants

SECC census is a right approach towards targeted welfare, if challenges are addressed.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Indian society is premised on some common values that give it a composite texture as well as some diverse practices that deepen its heterogeneity. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय समाज कुछ सामान्य मूल्यों पर आधारित है जो इसे एक समग्र संघटन प्रदान करते हैं और साथ ही कुछ विविध प्रथाएं भी हैं जो इसकी विविधता को गहन करती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian society is a multi-thread of diverse culture, customs, beliefs. Society promotes 'unity in diversity' and acceptance of all composite culture.

Common values that gives composite texture :-

Common values

- 1) Tolerance and Acceptance
- 2) 'Universal brotherhood'
- 3) Constitutional ideals of 'equality, liberty and fraternity'
- 4) mutual respect and peaceful co-existence.
- 5) values of Ahimsa, Gandhi, Buddha towards unity.

Diverse practise that deepen the heterogeneity:

1) followance of own religious culture

i) Purdah system by Muslims

ii) sikh turban as a part of sikhism

2) practise based on freedom of conscience:

i) celebration of individual belief

ii) freedom of conversion based on conscience.

3) celebration of diverse culture by state

i) Christmas, Deepavali, Karzan are declared as government holidays.

4) Appreciation of heterogeneous values:

Government of India initiatives

• Ek Bhaat Shrehta Bhaat scheme to

celebrate unity in diversity.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.10) What are the factors that influence population growth in the country? In this perspective, examine the relevance and need of raising the minimum marriageable age of women for population development. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में जनसंख्या वृद्धि को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक क्या हैं? इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, जनसंख्या विकास के लिए महिलाओं की न्यूनतम विवाह योग्य आयु बढ़ाने की प्रासंगिकता और आवश्यकता की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per recent UN report, India attained population of 142 crore becoming world leading populous country surpassing China.

Factor influencing population growth:-

1) Social factors:-

- i) less reproductive rights to women
- ii) predominance of illiteracy at rural level.
- iii) lack of awareness about family planning.

2) Economic factors:-

- i) need of children for agricultural based economy.

3) lack of usage of contraceptives

4) Inadequate female education and empowerment

Relevance and need for raise of minimum marriage age:

Recently, policy proposal towards raising girls age towards 21 from 18 as minimum age of marriage.

- 1) Helps to entice women career opportunities and higher education.
- 2) Helps to empower women agency and decision making
- 3) ~~Increased~~ ^{Greater} education gives better knowledge about reproductive rights

Limitations associated with it:-

i) Chance of backfire, because already ~~20%~~ ^{1/4} of marriage are under 18 as per NSSO report.

ii) Need greater push towards awareness and development, rather than mere age raising of marriage

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.11) Bring out the reasons behind the tribal unrest in British India. Also, analyze the reasons for their limited success. (15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिटिश भारत में जनजातीय अशांति के पीछे के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी सीमित सफलता के कारणों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tribal unrest started in earlier phase from 1770 onwards due to British aggressive policy towards exploitation of forests. Tribals are called as 'early Nationalists' by historian Ranjit Guha.

Reasons behind Tribal unrest in British India:-

1) Political Reasons:-

i) Infringement of inherent tribal rights over land through forest laws.

ii) British model of power towards centralised affects hereditary Tribal chiefs.

2) Economic Reasons:-

i) Interference in their forest-based livelihood and land relation.

- (i) Respectful indebtedness
- (ii) exploitation by moneylenders.

3) Cultural reasons:-

- i) Interference of Christian missionaries
in tribal customs and practices.
- ii) forced bonded labour due to over-exploitation.

4) Other important reasons:-

- i) forced eviction of tribes.
- eg: santhal revolt, munda revolt
- ii) over assessment, arbitrary rent extraction by
revenue officials.

Reasons for their limited success:-

1) limited technology

- Tribals fought on primitive level of
weapons against advanced British troops.

eg:- santhal use of axes, knives
against British pistols.

2) Over-dependence on religious and superstitious belief

i) Tribals believed in customs and superstitious belief in war.

3) Localized mode of struggle

- Revolts were isolated without coordinated and joint mode of struggle.

4) Lack of organizational army

- Tribals lacked organized mode of army against well-disciplined British military.

5) Outreach and support was supported

Tribal outreach and support from masses was limited cause of early tribal struggle.

However, tribal revolt exposed the real nature of British colonialism to masses, educated middle class intelligentsia in subsequent years.

Feedback
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Here G is Good, Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	



Q.12) The independence of India was not a result of a forced expulsion of the Empire, as desired by the Quit India Movement; it was rather a confluence of domestic politics and global circumstances. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत की स्वतंत्रता साम्राज्य के बलपूर्वक निष्कासन का परिणाम नहीं थी, जैसा कि भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन की इच्छा थी; यह घरेलू राजनीति और वैश्विक परिस्थितियों का संगम था। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India attained independence on

Aug 15, 1947 based on policy of Mountbatten Plan.

It partitioned India and Pakistan with a heavy burden agreement.

Independence as a confluence of domestic and international circumstances :-

i) confluence of domestic politics :-

i) Labour party attained power under element Atlee who believe in deindustrialization of empire.

ii) Domestic politics towards favour of deindustrialization.

iii) Post-war distress in England.

- Post-world war - caused huge amount of loss of men and material. It may be huge task of maintaining colony like India.

So, on considering all these factors, independence of India was taken.

2) International circumstances:-

i) Role of UN-trusteeship council

- favours world wide decolonisation and push towards independence of nation.

ii) Pressure from USA and USSR

- Two new superpowers pressure towards decolonisation.

iii) Emergence of liberal world order

- WW-II resulted in new liberal world order towards respect of nation sovereignty and integrity.

Despite, all these factors, strong nationalist response cannot be overlooked because momentum by Quit India movement taken forward by Pennington, INA trials acted as last nail in Britain coffin.

Reasons for forced expulsi...

- 1) Rise of violent and non-based nationalism.
- 2) Role of INA army in threatening Britain empire in world battle.
- 3) Commercial tensions and upheaval.

It was the combination of both rationalistic pressures and domestic, international factors favoured Indian independence in 1947.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.13) Explain why Sufism, a liberal reform movement in Islam could deepen its roots in the Indian sub-continent, despite Islam being a foreign religion? Also, bring out the impacts of Sufism on Indian society. (15 marks; 250 words)

बताएं कि इस्लाम में एक उदारवादी सुधार आंदोलन, सूफीवाद, एक विदेशी धर्म होने के बावजूद, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में अपनी जड़ें क्यों गहरी कर सका? साथ ही, भारतीय समाज पर सूफीवाद के प्रभावों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sufism was a Islamic mysticism

movement focus towards liberal order of Islam emphasizing Tauhid-i-wujud - unity of being

Penetration of Sufism despite foreign component :-

1) Simple approach towards spiritualism

- Islamic texts contain useful

texts with ideal from Quran and Hadith.

Sufi liberally interpreted with

simple approach ^{easy} access to common masses.

2) Promote of Vernacular language

Sufism and Sufi saints used

vernacular language to promote

ideals of Sufism.

1) Malik Muhammad Jaisi promoted Sufi ideals in Hindi literature.

3) Promoted Hindu-Muslim unity

Sufism promoted Hindu-Muslim unity favouring idea of universal brotherhood.

4) Role of Khirqa - Sufi monastery

- place of religious discussions.

5) Sufi-taken spiritual ideas from Hinduism

1) Yogic practices and meditation are culminated from Indian values.

Impact of Sufism on Indian Society

1) Helps to reform Hinduism

Hindu religion started to reform by denouncing lexical, rituals and superstitious beliefs.

2) Favoured social egalitarianism

Social equality was important ideal of Sufi towards welfare of all.

3) Women liberation from religious texts

- Towards idea of women freedom, Sufi promoted equality of all.

4) Inculcation of Sufi ideals in 'Guru Granth'

- Sufi ideals are absorbed by Indian society in the form of addition of Sufi thought in Sikh Holy Bible.

5) Liberal policy towards Hindus

- abolition of Jizya
- 'Universal brotherhood' concept.

Sufism promoted communal harmony and development of composite culture in India with diverse beliefs.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में अरब सागर में चक्रवातों की बढ़ती तीव्रता के कारणों को गणना कीजिए। NDMA दिशानिर्देशों का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए चक्रवातों के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को रोकने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, Arabian sea witnessed

cyclone in Gujarat, Maharashtra causing evacuation of atleast few lakhs of people towards safe places.

Reason behind frequent cyclones in Arabian sea:-

1) Rise of sea surface temperatures in sea

Due to gradual warming of earth, we could notice sea surface temperature rise in Arabian sea.

2) Differential heating of land and sea:-

Unequal heat of land and sea cause variation of pressure inducing cyclone formation.

- 3) Land surrounding Arabian Sea - provides continental effect towards greater rise in temperature.
- 4) Heat-effect in Gujarat, Maharashtra attracts tropical cyclone towards land in west coast of India.
- 5) Condition favoured tropical cyclones are met along with adequate moisture provided by Arabian Sea.

Measures based on NDMA guidelines :-

- 1) Early advance weather assessment
- early advance cyclone prediction to analyse impacts at earlier stage.
- 2) Hazard-zone mapping
- mapping of potential hazardous places

for better quick mapping and reduction of impacts.

3) Participation with local community

i) local stakeholders must be involved to attain quick response.

4) Identification of safe houses all along the coasts

i) safe house mapping and identification in a practical manner.

5) Information dissemination about cyclone and climate-related awareness towards public.

Need organizational support along with local community to deal with cyclone in a effective manner.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) Examine the impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle and suggest suitable mitigation and adaptation strategies to contain the harmful implications. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाइड्रोलॉजिकल चक्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव की जांच कीजिए और हानिकारक प्रभावों को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त शमन और अनुकूलन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Climate change is a long-term phenomenon associated with change of earth's climate. But frequent CO₂ emissions has ^{fasten} expanded the earth climate change cycle.

Impacts on climate change on hydrological cycle:-

- Hydrological cycle deals with water cycling all around earth atmosphere, biosphere and hydrosphere.

1) Reduction of water-recycling:-

Climate change causes increase global warming affects flora to effectively absorb CO₂ emission.

2) Excess rainfall due to more moisture

global warming causes increased

evaporation causing more evaporation of moisture → leads to evetic rainfall.

3) loss of water in cryosphere

- due to melting of glacier

eg:- melting of Antarctic glacier affects ability to hold freshwater.

4) salinization of water in hydrosphere and

acid-rain phenomenon

Mitigation strategies to contain harmful

implications:

1) Afforestation programmes

- to compensate water loss
- for more CO₂ absorption.

2) Effective watershed management

- promote wetland conservation of wetland water-use.

3) Promotion of lifestyle 'water-use' changes:

eg: life movement by India towards water-saving behavioural changes.

Adaptation strategies:

- 1) Water-resilient people to deal with hydrological changes.
- 2) Eco-friendly practices towards developmental projects.
- 3) Freshwater protection through dedicated plan.
- 4) 'water-stress' indicator and excellence program towards common needs.

Need of coordinated efforts of all stakeholders to attain SDG goal #13 - climate

Action plan.

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Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance. (15 marks, 250 words)

महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट को परिभाषित करते हुए इसकी संसाधन क्षमता और पारिस्थितिक महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Continental shelf is a part of coastal feature extension of land boundary towards ^{ocean} ~~ocean~~ followed by continental slope in ocean ecosystem.

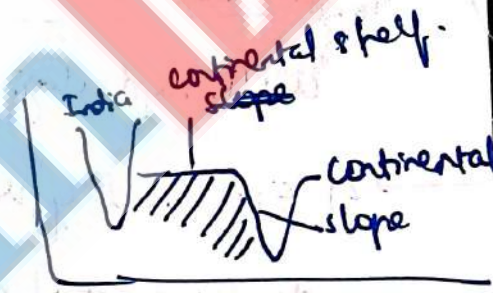
Features of continental shelf :-

- 1) extension of land plate
- 2) Helps as a intermediate ecosystem between terrestrial and hydrological ecosystem.

3) Extension of continental slope shelf varies based on geological time period.

Resource potential of continental shelf :-

- 1) coastal habitat resource



- i) Habitat towards coastal organisms.
 - ii) source of minerals.
- 2) Oil and Natural gas potential
- most of continental shelf contains fossils of animals helpful in exploration of oil and natural gas.
 - (eg):- off-shore energy plants.
- 3) Nutrient-storchauss
- continental shelf act as a nutrient storchauss for all marine biodiversity.
- 4) Huge fisheries resource potential
- Fisheries production are more due to nutrient storchauss.
- 5) Mineral deposits
- Rich amount of minerals are found in continental shelf.
 - (eg):- little amount of ~~radioactive~~ heavy energy minerals, Thorium.

Ecological significance of continental shelf:-

1) Habitat for marine biodiversity

i) coastal and marine animals unlike deep sea species all depend upon continental shelf for habitat.

2) Protection of seagrass ecosystem

It protects seagrass in seabed of continental shelf.

3) Huge carbon sequestration and Blue Carbon Storage

- Blue carbon storage.

4) Coral reefs and mangroves protection

5) Stability of marine ecosystem.

International laws and domestic laws

protect shelf considering its crucial importance in CO₂ absorption.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.17) Rooted in patriarchal values, gender-based violence, in all its manifestations, is antithetical to societal growth. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

पितृसत्तात्मक मूल्यों में निहित, लिंग आधारित हिंसा, अपनी सभी अभिव्यक्तियों में, सामाजिक विकास के प्रतिकूल है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Increase of domestic violence in covid times and overall manifold violence is gender based violence in online medium highlights influence of patriarchal values in all platforms.

How gender-based violence antithetical to societal growth:-

1) Question women safety

women safety are compromised due to restrictions in public sphere.

2) Tempers female labour force participation.

safety and harassment at workplace also reason for lower female work participation.

eg:- FLPR - 42% in 2004-2005

FLPR reduced to 32% in 2012

3) Reduces women decision making power

- patriarchal values in household affect women decision making power

4) Disparity in nutritional and child care

- lack of adequate nutritional to girls children unlike boy child
- 'meta-son' preference.

5) Online gender-based violence

- cyberbullying - cases are rising after digitalisation of media.

1/2: violation of privacy - also form of violation.

6) Violence against women during communal riot

- women used as objects of protests and victimisation.

7) Violence suppresses women freedom

gender-based violence suppresses manifestation of women freedom at large level.

8) less property rights

Only 13% of agricultural landholdings are with women. It affects women access to credit and financial independence.

9) Unpaid care-burden on women

- care economy should be promoted because around 80% of care-economy workers are women.

measures needed:-

- 1) social security to women (especially Informal workers)
- 2) strict compliance of law.
- 3) quick and fast tribunal courts.

coordinated efforts are needed to attain goal of SDG # 5 gender equality.

Q.18) The caste calculus in the Indian society remains predominant and continues to project its shadow on social, political, and economic domains. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय समाज में जातिगत गणना प्रमुख बनी हुई है और सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों पर अपनी छाया डालती रहती है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर को प्रमाणित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Caste as a institution plays a crucial role in societal hierarchy, mobilization and discrimination. Caste values are manifested directly or indirectly in all domains.

Predominance of caste shadow in social domain:

- 1) Social discrimination
 - 1) still continues in village level.
 - 2) different burial places and settlement at village level.

- 2) Caste-work relation
 - Almost 80% of work sanitation workers belongs to SC/ST community.
 - This sense should be changed towards better upliftment.

3) Discriminatory societal status

- based on caste equation are still prevalent in village, temple-based customs.

Caste predominant in political domain:-

1) candidate selection

- Caste factor plays a crucial role in candidate selection in election.

2) Vote bank politics

- Caste based intellect are subjugated for favour of vote-bank politics.

3) Misuse of Reservations

- Reservations are used by political parties for caste votes.

Caste colonies in Economic domain:-

1) lack of access towards employment and educational opportunities

1) Dalit usually in bottom of social ladder has less access to economic opportunities.

2) Lack of credit supply and financial inclusion:-

- All economic parameters are affected due to social status in accordance with caste.

3) Inadequate income distribution by state -

But, there are inspiring changes in modern days

- Modernization of society challenges
social discrimination.
- Urbanisation dilutes rigid caste structure
- Equitable and balanced reservation
promotes empowerment
- Entrepreneurship opportunities are promoted by government
↳ :- startup India.

Q.19) Discuss various factors contributing to the water woes faced by Indian cities. Also, explain complexities in implementing a comprehensive water management plan. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय शहरों में जल की समस्या में योगदान देने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, एक व्यापक जल प्रबंधन योजना को लागू करने में आने वाली जटिलताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NITI Aayog, composite water management Index highlights almost 50 cities face severe water-stress by 2030.

factors contributed towards water-crisis

1) Societal factor:

- i) lack of behavioural changes towards water-conservation
- ii) lack of awareness about 'water-use' efficiency

2) Rapid urbanisation → leads to crowding of cities

3) Pollution of water in cities

- i) due to poor grey-water management and disposal of untreated solid wastages.

4) Industrial factors:-

i) setting up of industries in towns leads to water usage and untreated effluents causes pollution.

5) Encroachment of lakes

6) Poor water-shed management

i) lack of aquifer recharge.

ii) poor sanitation and management practices.

Complexities in implementing water management plan:-

i) Social complexities

i) lack of people awareness and participation towards water conservation.

ii) ^{In} unequal access to water and affordability of water - based on social status.

2) Technical Complexities:-

- Need holistic water-route map
- setup of effluent treatment plant all along rivers
- all round clock technical monitoring to avoid pollution.

3) Lack of coordination between different department and stakeholders adds to administrative complexities.

4) Natural factors:-

- i) erratic rainfall and monsoon pattern
- ii) quick urban floods due to cloud burst.

Need co-ordinated effort along with people participation for better implementation of plan to attain goal of sustainable cities.



Q.20) Though important elements of group identity, religion and region also run the risk of deepening communal cleavages. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि समूह की पहचान का एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व, धर्म और क्षेत्र भी सांप्रदायिक दरार को गहरा करने का जोखिम उठाते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Diverse nature of inequality, graded hierarchy of Indian society paved the way for inextinguishable social tensions and communal upsurges.

Region and religion - as important elements of group identity :-

- 1) Helps in assertiveness towards their interest
- 2) Part of greater mobilization and coordination.
- 3) associated with identity based politics.

eg:- Dravidian movement

South region → rise of dravidian parties:
religion associated parties.

How it plays a role in deepening communal cleavages:

1) creation of mutual conflict :-

Associated identity mobilisation

sometimes create incident of violence

creating mutual conflict

Ex: recent Mayana violence-2023

2) segmentation of society

It creates greater segmentation

and hierarchy based model.

3) Polarisation towards vote-bank politics

- Religion based identities are

misused towards polarisation for

votes.

4) Radicalisation of online social media

- digital and online media are

used as a propaganda towards fake news and hate speeches.

5) Broadens social inequality

- deepening cleavages often creates social inequality and expands the division between states.

6) Affects national integrity

- regional divisions affects national integrity at large level.

Ex:- Kuki-Naga conflict,

Tripura-Mizoram over Bru tribal issue.

7) Disturbs communal harmony and secular fabric

measures needed:-

- 1) curb of fake news / hate news
- 2) promotion of regional integration.
- 3) strict compliance against legal violation.

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
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Test Goal

- 1
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Outcomes

-
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Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.