

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 Alt – GS Paper 1 FLT #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	DEEPANSHU		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910107292	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	03/09/2023

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. 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।		
1			2. 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।		
2			3. 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।		
3			4. 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।		
4			5. 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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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			10:00 AM	1:00 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*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, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

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 and 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 and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of 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 the 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)

SOM Spanish Civil war was fought
in 1930s before the World War II between
Nationalists and Republicans.

Spanish Civil war acting as opening act of
World War II

① Emergence of military dictatorship across
Europe
↳ Francisco Franco led Nationalists to
win Spanish Civil war - lasted for 40
years
↳ Emboldens expansion of Hitler and
Mussolini

② tepid response of liberal European
powers such as France, United Kingdom

③ Display of modern military technology

④ Development of relationship between Germany, Italy and Spain
↳ help Spain's Nationalist factor by military and economic support

⑤ Shows failure of multilateral institutions such as League of Nations.

⑥ Appalled attitude of USA with continued even after beginning of World War II

hence, Spanish Civil War need as full dress rehearsal before the World War II.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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TOTAL MARKS	

⑤

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)

Soln

Jainism and Buddhism are part of Streama tradition which developed as an opposite from Brahmanical religion in pre-mauryan times.

Similarities of two religions

- ① Rejection of Brahmanical domination
- ② Rejection of sacrifice propounded by Brahmins
- ③ Inclusion of lower caste and women is open to all

Different fates of Buddhism & Jainism

Decline of Buddhism across India over years

Continuation of Jainism in certain regions of India.

Reason for different fates

① Propagation and popularisation of Buddhism on large scale by kings like Kanishka which led to misunderstanding of it

↳ spread in SL, South East Asia, China etc.

② Amalgamation of Buddhism into Hinduism by emergence of Tantric worship

③ Decline in standards of conduct of Buddhist monks while Jain scholars remained adherent to values.

④ Rejection of Pali (common people language) by Buddhist scholars which reduces their connect with Indian masses.

⑤ Jainism found fertile ground in western India due to dominance of values like non-violence in this region.

Thus, both Jainism & Buddhism have different fates despite similar origins.

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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)

Sach

Non-cooperation movement was launched in 1920 to attain Swaraj, to reject Khilafat policy and against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

① Focus shifted to masses as opposed to the elite earlier

② mass struggle recognized as a mean to achieve Swaraj

(Earlier → Constitutional struggle)

Non: democratized
India's freedom
struggle

③ Inclusion of women in struggle & programmes to remove untouchability

④ Hindu-Muslim unity and acted as joint front

⑤ wide regional participation such as Bihar, Gujarat
(Earlier → 1 province)

⑥ inclusion of farmers, cooperative, workers issue

Inherent Limitations

① Conflict of interest & demand of various sectors



Business ⇨ Landlord

Workers ⇨ Industrialist

② Limited participation and role of women
due to patriarchal mindset

③ Less focus on removal of untouchability

as movement more focused on political
goals

④ Loyalist continue to support the govt

↳ Justice Party in Madras

⑤ Religious-based structure of Khilafat movement

↳ Moplah uprising ⇒ M-M clashes

Due to these limitations,

Khilafat has ultimately called back movement
in 1922 and focus on Constitutional work

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	

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)

[Sat]

State Reorganisation Commission

in its report accepted the demand of formation of state on linguistic basis.

Efficacy of linguistic reorganisation in addressing linguistic-divides

Positives

- ① Stop the violent activities and protests
- ② Helped in improving governance and administration due to common language
- ③ Strengthened the democratic credentials of India by respecting sentiments of various sections
- ④ Reduced clashes between different language groups & regions.

5) Ensure the national security of nation

Megameres

↳ Problem of linguistic minorities emerged.
(neglect of their education etc)

↳ led to quest demand such as Punjab,
Maharashtra etc.

↳ Increased inter-state conflict due to
river-water sharing issue

↳ Combination of regionalism + linguistic
identity ⇒ harmful for national and
inter-regional integration

(Ex → cases of Khalistan & J&K)

Nation integration

demand respecting aspirations of people while
at the same time steering integrity of country.

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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)

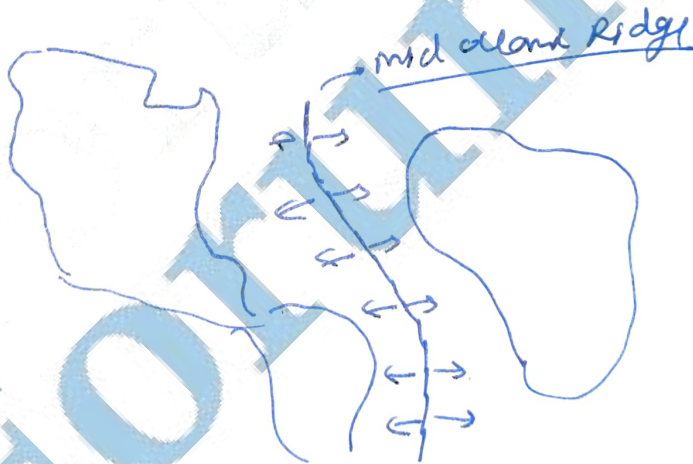
ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को समझाने में प्लेट टेक्टोनिक सिद्धांत की भूमिका पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, आसपास के क्षेत्रों पर ज्वालामुखियों के विविध प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Soln

As per Plate tectonics theory, entire earth is divided into various major and minor plates, movement of which create various phenomenon such as volcanism.

Role of plate tectonics theory in explaining location of volcanoes

① Diverging-plate creates mid-oceanic volcanic eruption



② Convergence of plate led to creation of volcanic mountain

(Ex: Mount Shalata in Indonesia)



③ Hotspot volcanism due to movement of plate above hot plume (Ex - Hawaii, hotspot)

④ Breakdown of plates lead to volcanic eruption due to weakening

(Ex in Mediterranean region - mt Etna)
(mt Vesuvius)

Impact of volcano

Positive

↳ level the atmosphere due to sulphur aerosol

↳ Fertile ground for agriculture (Ex Deccan trap)

↳ creation of volcanic islands

Negative

↳ Loss of lives & property

↳ Pollution

↳ Made the region uninhabitable

Thus, volcanoes has

both positive and negative impacts

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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)

SOM

Aspirational Blocks Programme

has been launched in Budget to increase one growth and development of these blocks which has poor socio-economic indicators.

Pattern of Aspirational Block programme



(Don't Write in this Area)

- (5) Schemes like DDU-GKY, MGNREGA
- (6) Local-level employment
- (7) Check unemployed urbanization and urban skills on it

(Check skills migration)

way ahead or implement programme

- * Involvement of Panchayats, municipalities, SMUs, NUs etc. to increase the pace and impact
- * Outlaying necessary infrastructure such as hospitals, schools, roads etc

* Skill development

By this, Aspirathon Blocks programme will strengthen the Aspirathon Dissect programme too.

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53

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)

(Sams)

Defense industries are those industries which supply weapons, technologies etc. to the nation.

Critical factors for location of defense industries

① State support

↳ Limited in Japan due to non-war doctrine

↳ Concentrated in USA due to liberalised state support

② Demand-based

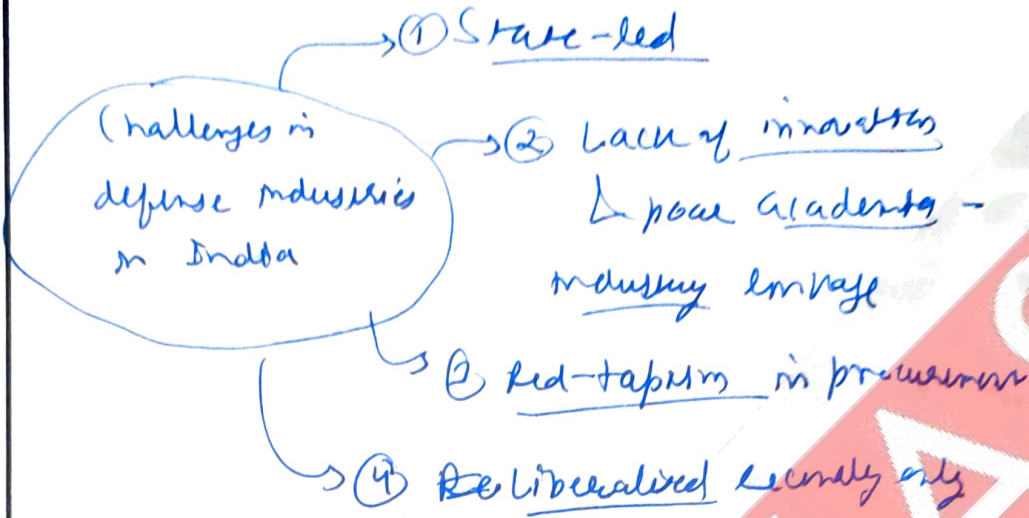
↳ Israel, increasing defense industries due to hostile neighbours

③ Research and development ecosystem

④ market-based such as in India

⑤ Raw material based

↳ Ex → Salt Peter in Bihar region



Solutions

- * Joint holding of private sector
- * Common defense-testing infrastructure
- * Certain percentage of procurement from indigenous industries (E.g. → 75% in recent Budget)
- * Fasten creation of infrastructure at Defense (accelerate in U.P & T.M.)

with these efforts we can achieve the target of ₹ 1,75,000 crore defense production by 2027.

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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)

SECC Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC)

was conducted in 2011 to measure deprivation of rural and urban household on various parameters such as home, poverty, income, assets etc.

SECC will be addressing equitable resource allocation and targeted welfare

Positive impact

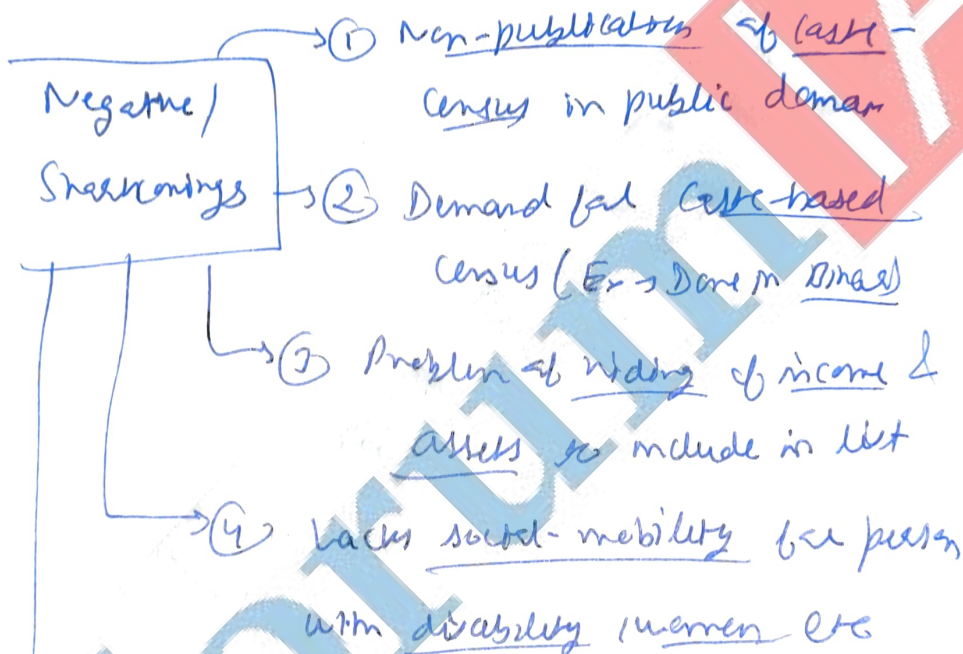
- ① Objective decision making based on certain parameters
(Ex- pm Pras Vajana benefits linked with number of dependents)
- ② Help in course-correction of schemes to remove bogus beneficiaries
(Ex- Atmanirbhar can access beneficiary list)

(Don't write in this Area)

① Delinked with caste-based affirmative action, hence need social acceptance and reducing 'casteism' of stigma.

④ Better evaluation of stigma

⑤ Ensure local involvement



⑤ Violates Right to privacy
There is need to link

SECL with Multidimensional Poverty Index to better achieve equitable resource allocation and targeted welfare

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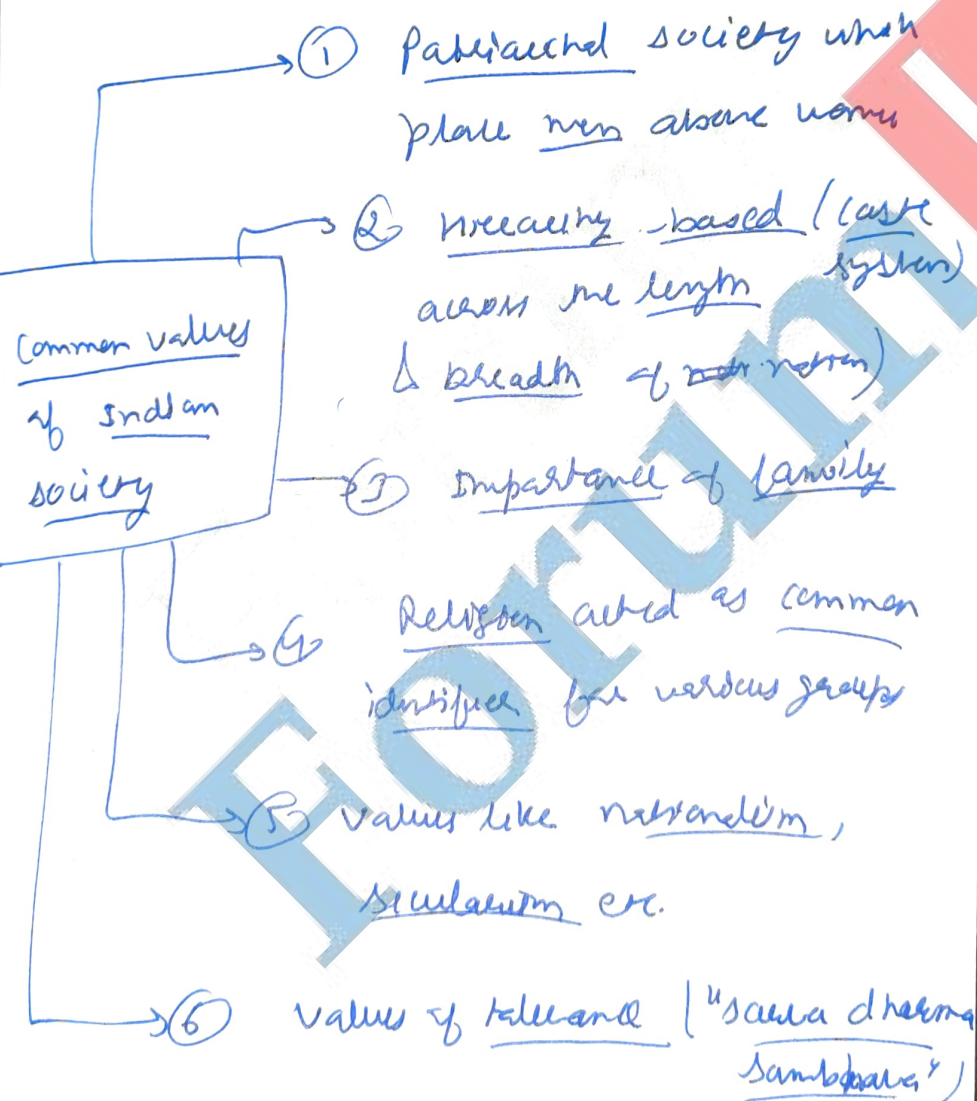
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TOTAL MARKS

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)

Sam

Indian society is mixture of various sects of people with some different and some common characteristics.



(Don't Write in this Area पर कुछ न

Diverse practices of Indian society

1) Caste-based vs tribal way of living
↳ hierarchy ↳ egalitarian

2) Multilingual vs tribal society
↳ Khasi, Garo, Jaintia

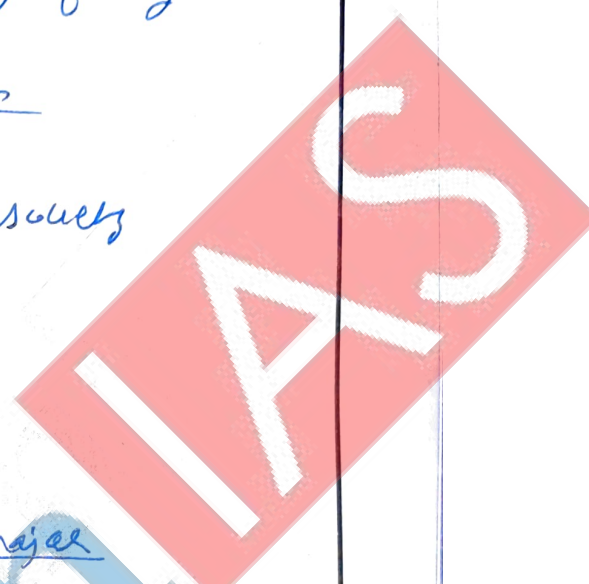
3) Multitude of religions
↳ 6 major

4) Linguistically diverse nation
↳ > 1600 dialects spoken

5) Change of culture after some distance
↳ Pahari region



Thus, it is this complexity and diversity that defines Indian society



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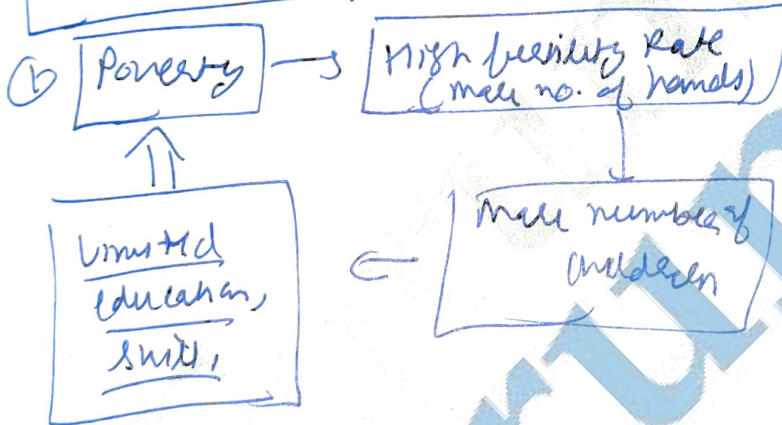


Q.10) What are the factors that influence population growth in the country? In this perspective, examine the relevance and need of raising the minimum marriageable age of women for population development. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

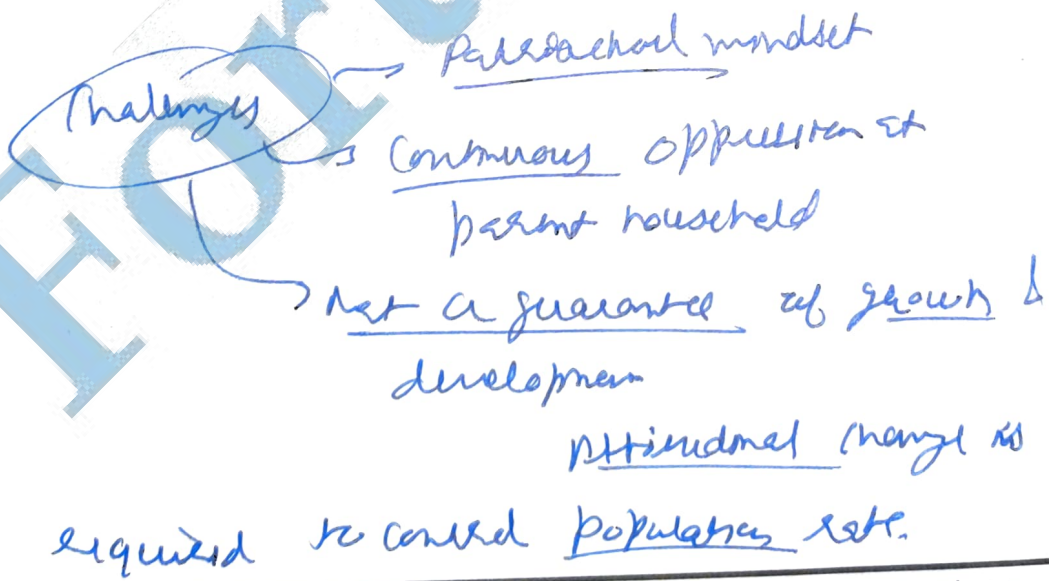
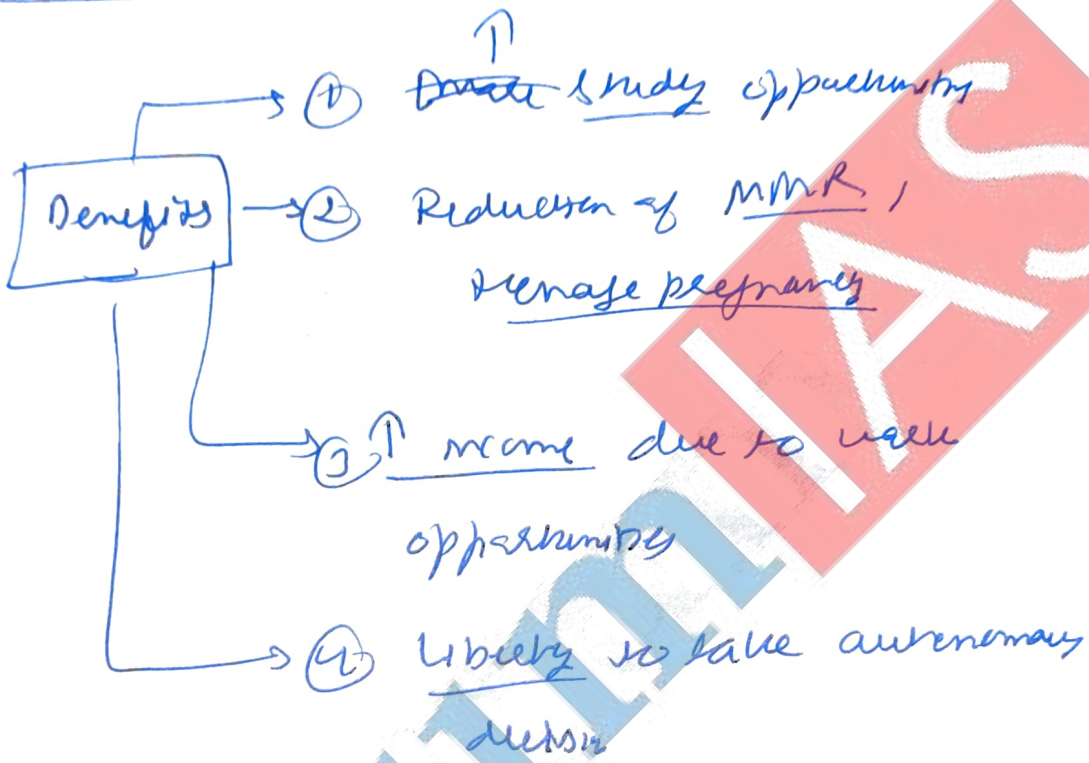
Sam India is the second populous
country of the world with going to
become first as per UN Report.

Factors influencing population growth



- ① Poor sex education in schools and at home
- ② Lack of contraceptive availability
↳ considered taboo subject
- ③ Early ~~child~~ marriage (E.g. → child mortality)
- ④ High infant mortality rate.

Need to raise minimum marriageable age for women



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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)

Solⁿ British rule spanned from 1757 to 1947 brought severe hardship in tribal life and disrupted their culture and socio-economic well being.

Reason behind tribal unrest

- ① Disruption in their movement which led to restriction on their livelihood.
(Ex: Bhil Revolt due to restriction on movement through western Ghats)
- ② Invasion of non-tribal people in their homeland 'dikes'
(Ex: Santal and Munda uprising in 19th century)
- ③ Restriction on usage of forest produce by enacting laws such as Forest Act, 1878

(provision of reserved & protected forest)

- ④ Interference in cultural practices and
conversion to Christianity by missionaries
- ⑤ Deadly two of British officials - morelanders -
Zamindars
(Their right over land got disrupted)

Reason for limited success

- ① Primitive arms such as bows and arrows, spear
used which is no match to British advanced
infantry and military intervention
- ② Not able to connect with mainstream movement
during initial phase
- ③ Policy of caste and stitch used by British
(Ex → creation of Damin-i-keh area to
pacify tribes)

④ woven around personality cult such as Rissa Mandu etc. So, when leader got captured, entire movement become leaderless.

⑤ Limited resources in comparison with the Dictators and moneylenders.

⑥ Lacks inter-tribal unity
(Exs Kuki-Meitei clash during 1920 movement against British)

However, there ^{are} some successful stories as well
 ↳ Tebhaga movement in 1946
 ↳ Wardli Revolt at 1945-46 (absence of minimum wage)

Exploitation of tribals got lessened after independence due to adoption of Tribal Panchsheel Policy



Feedback

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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)

Som

India got independence in 15th
August 1947 after various domestic and
global politics of 1940s.

Role of domestic politics

- ① wide-scale launch of Quit India movement
in 1942
 - ↳ Thousands of people got killed
 - ↳ Parallel government formation
- ② Internal discussion between Congress party
and various proposals to check-out future
action
 - ↳ Rangaiah Session of 1940
 - ↳ Coning of triples mission, Cabinet mission

- ① Agitation around the trial of INA officers generated wide public support
- ② Strike / mutiny like atmosphere in army
(Ex: 1946 RIN strike)
- ③ Huge mandate for Congress in 1946 election
- ④ Demanded bureaucracy, ending debt of British to India etc.

Role of global circumstances

- ① Signing of Atlantic Charter during WW II
↳ Promise Right to Self Determination
- ② Pressure by America and China to free India and contribute towards UN etc.
- ③ Formation of United Nations which is build on spirit of sovereign integrity and sovereignty

- (4) Increasing debt of Britain to America due to lend-lease act
- (5) Decline of Britain in global power spectrum
- (6) Coming of labour party in UK after war which is more favorable towards India's independence.
- (7) Invasion of Japan in South East Asia and inability of Britain to keep the colonies intact.

All these factors get combined and confluence of global and national politics realised India's tryst with destiny in 1947.

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)

Sam

Islam originated in West-Astam region in 6-7th century. Sufism is an offshoot of Islam which is more liberal in outlook.

Reason for success of Sufism in India

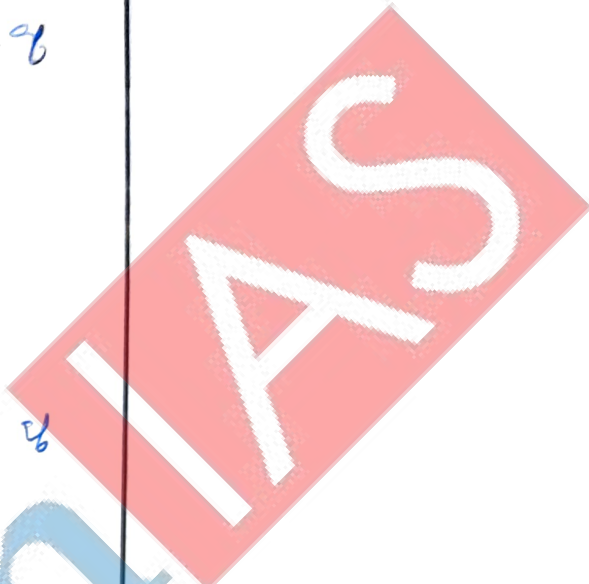
- ① Sufism able to mingle with the common man of India by usage of common language especially after Amir Khosrow's popularisation of Urdu language and Hindustani language.
- ② Connect with the poor people
(Ex → Baba Farid - "hunger is the root cause of all problems")

- ③ Common characteristics of both Sufi and Bhakti movement
 - ↳ toxic excesses such as holding beards, asanas etc.
- ④ Usage of music i.e. 'sama' to propagate the message of love and devotion.
- ⑤ Not connected in ground sense with the king / sultan.
 - ↳ De-stress school of Sufism.

Impact of Sufism on Indian Society

- ① blending of religion - Hinduism & Islam with voluntary and forced religious conversion
- ② led to tolerance towards foreign religion and rule
 - ↳ Allauddin Khilji had to stay out of Delhi Factor, but Imam due to fear of rebellion

- ① Popularisation of liberal Shakti movement alongside Sufi
- ② led to conflict and reduction of power of feudal sectors of society
- ③ Common mode of worship emerged
↳ visiting dargah of pir
- ④ Strengthened guru-shishya parampara of Indiam all over
↳ pir-mulla in Sufism
- ⑤ led to development of other sects such as Sikhism
↳ verses of Baba Farid included in Guru Granth Sahib
Sufism has mes strengthened India's ethos of "Sarva dharma sambhava" i.e. all religions are equal.



Feedback

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33/29



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)

Soln

Cyclone is the adverse weather phenomenon in which wind converged at high speed towards low-pressure region. with rising climate change, there is rising cases of cyclones in Arabian Sea (Eros Tautake in 2022, Dipangy in 2023)

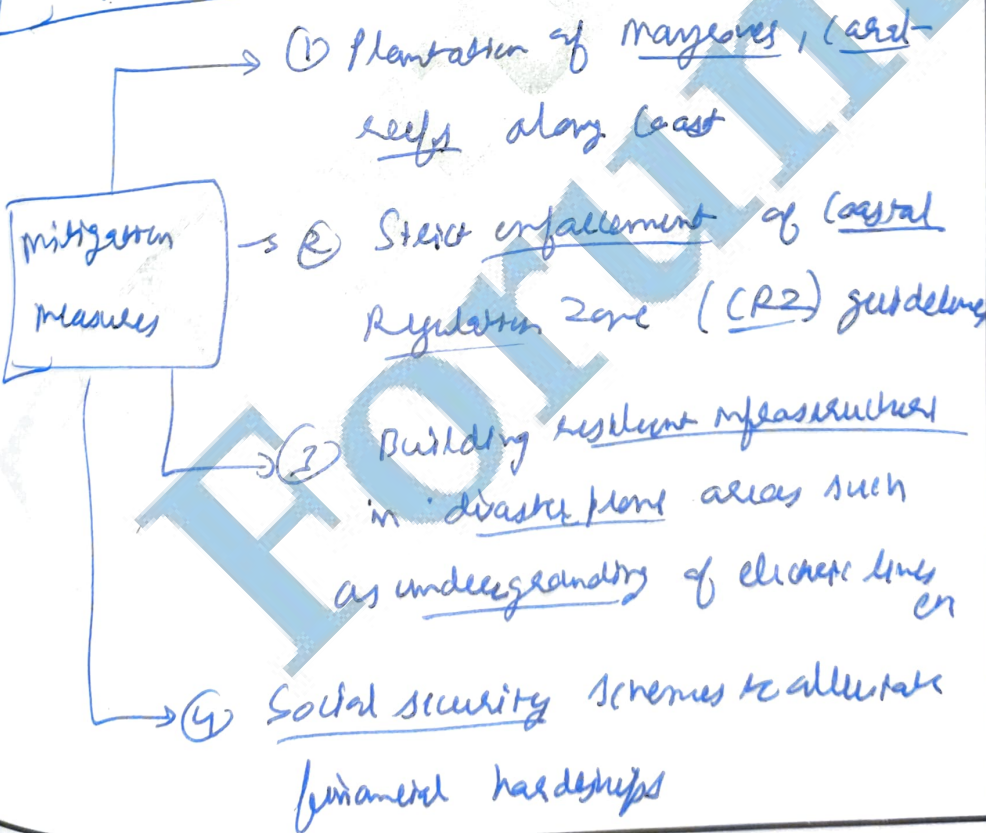
Reasons behind rising intensity & frequency of cyclones in Arabian Sea

- ① Less mixing of water and consequent presence of large layer of warm water due to rising sea-surface temperature.
- ② Rapid formation of low pressure due to presence of large land mass near it.

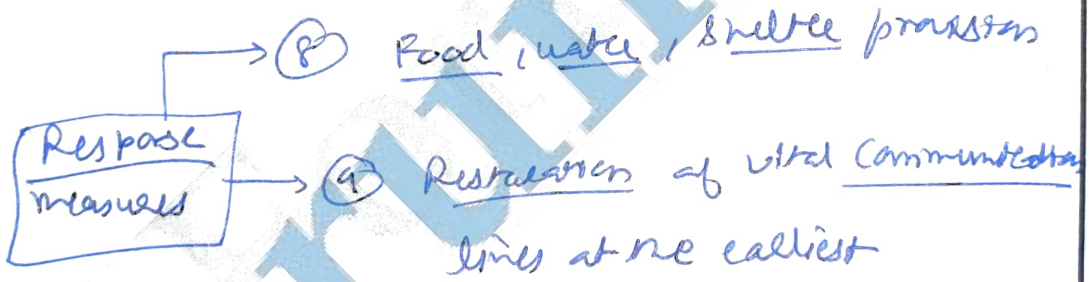
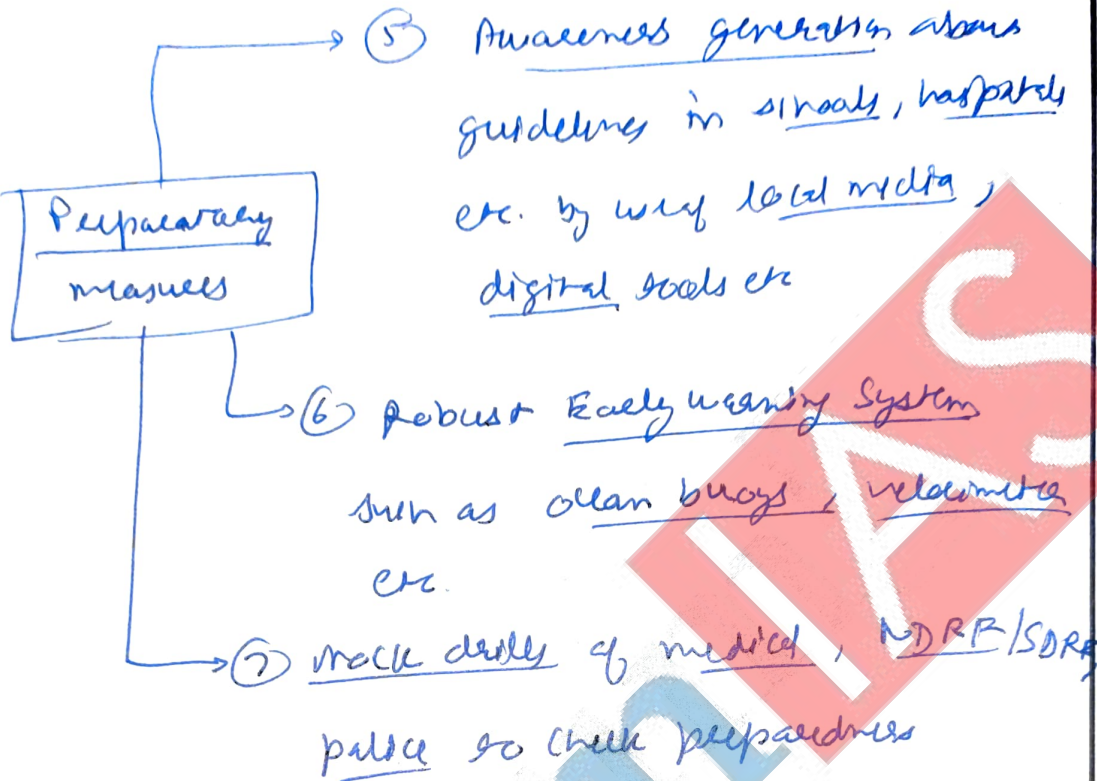
③ movement of ITCZ intensifies the low pressure as well as trade winds
 ↓
 leads to higher evaporation

④ General factors like no/low vertical wind shear, cyclonic force etc.

Measures to check adverse impacts of cyclones as per NDMA guidelines



(Don't write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)



with this, we can build requisite strength to build face cyclones with minimal loss as demonstrated in recent Biparagay cyclone.

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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)

Sam Hydrological cycle is the movement of water between atmosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere.

Impact of climate change on hydrological cycle

① Rise in evaporation due to increase in temperature of earth.

[Ex: 1.07°C temp rise since 1900s as per IPCC report]

② melting of glaciers and ice-sheet which increase sea level
↳ $\uparrow 1.2\text{m}$ since 1900s

③ more intense adverse weather such as floods and droughts.

(4) Increase in acidity of ocean water due to wide absorption of CO_2
(Ex → PH lowered from 8.3 to 8.1)

(5) Lowering of groundwater due to melting of capillary action by rising temperature

(6) Creation of dead-zones due to depletion of O_2

Suitable mitigation and adaptation measures

mitigation
measures

→ (1) Increase of renewable energy to combat carbon footprint of energy production

→ (2) Climate-smart agriculture
(Ex → adoption of nanotech)

→ (3) Carbon capture and utilization
(CCU) technology

→ (4) Research and Development such as green hydrogen mission etc.

→ (5) Plantation on large scale

- Adaptation measure**
- ① Creation of embankments to control flood and salt-water intrusion
 - ② Increase in social security programme such as disaster-bonds, insurance cover etc
 - ③ Rain-water harvesting and revival of traditional water bodies
 - ④ Watershed management
↳ Atanti Alwar successful case study
 - ⑤ Depopulation of overpopulated coastal areas by proper rehabilitation

Also, India needs to engage in transnational forum as ^{the} problem is global in nature



Feedback

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Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance.

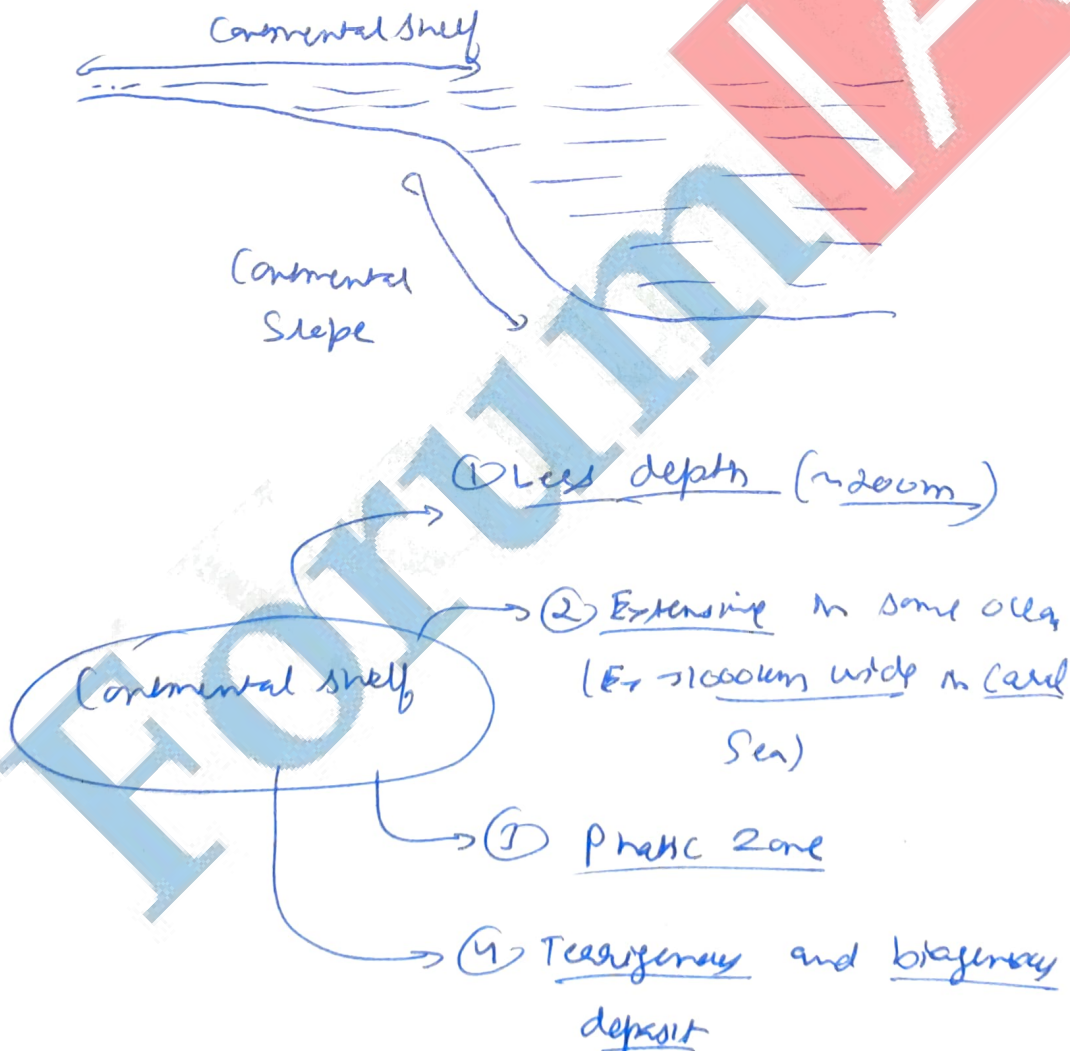
(15 marks, 250 words)

महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट को परिभाषित करते हुए इसकी संसाधन क्षमता और पारिस्थितिक महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

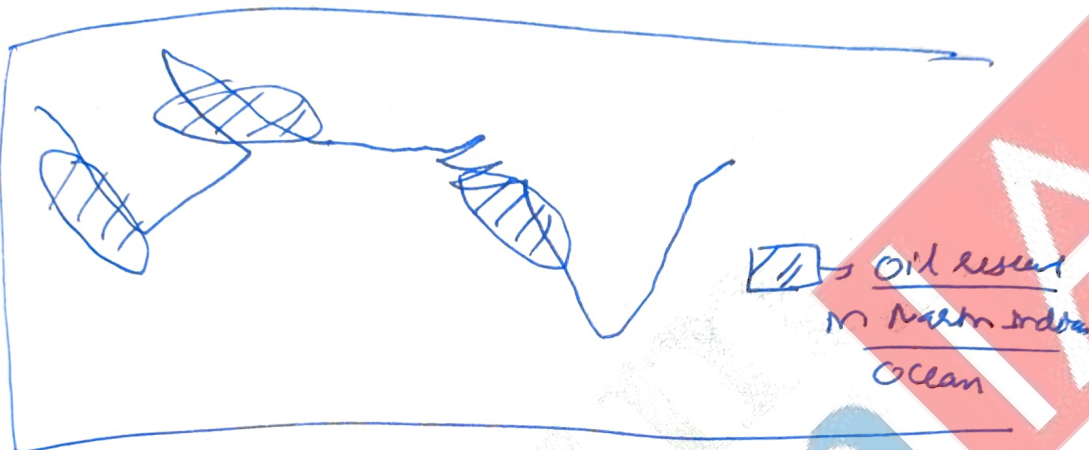
Soln

Continental shelf is the extension of
continent into the ocean and present on
the interface of land and sea.



Resource potential of continental shelf

① Major reserve for crude oil (790%
reserve in continental shelf)



② Source of sulphur



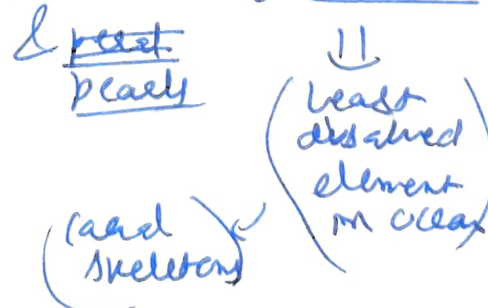
③ Source of bauxite and marine minerals



④ Placer deposits



⑤ Source of calcium



Ecological significance of continental shelf

- ① Hotspot of biodiversity as system is well endowed with sunlight and nutrients
 - ↳ Presence of lateral reefs - " Hot Rainforest of oceans "
- ② Provide support to mangrove plantations
- ③ Greater source of absorption of carbon which help in thermal balance of earth
- ④ ~~Presence~~ of help in formation of beaches and coastal landforms

Given the high ecological and economical significance of continental shelf, world has adopted High Seas Treaty which will help in its protection and conservation.

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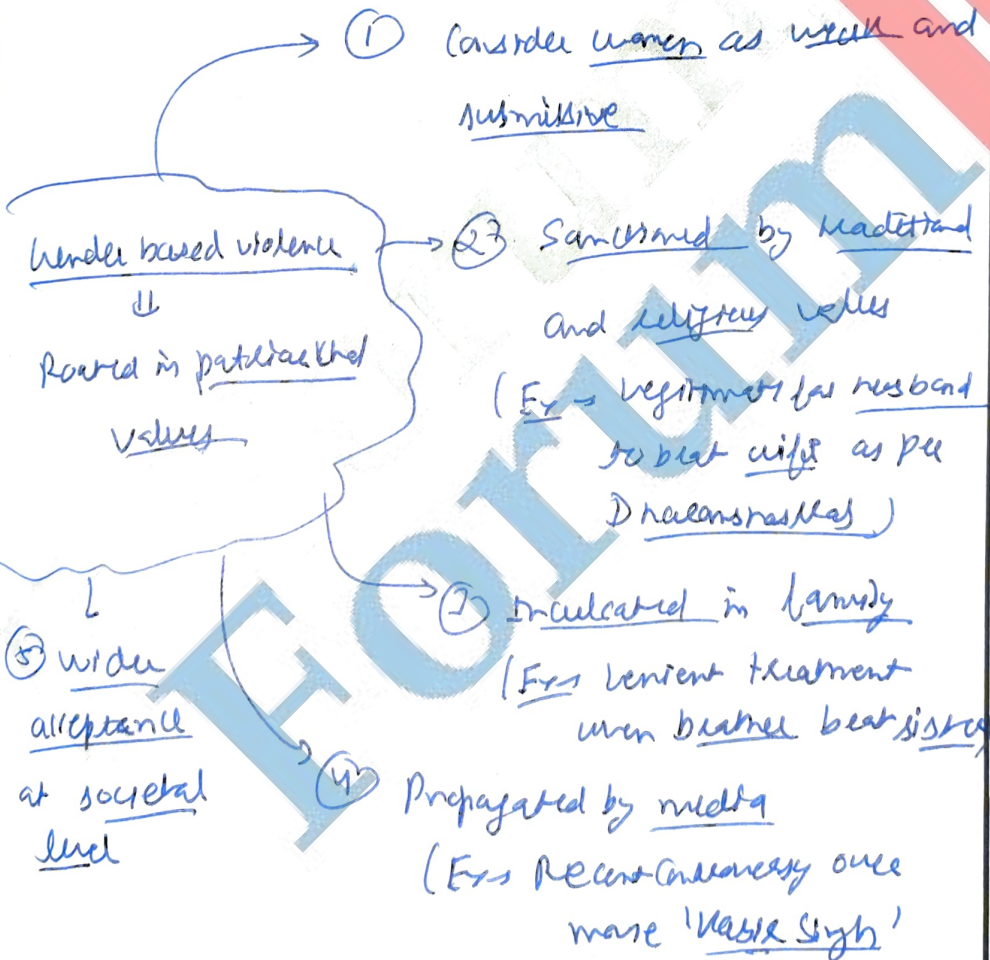
Q.17) Rooted in patriarchal values, gender-based violence, in all its manifestations, is antithetical to societal growth. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Learn

Patriarchy is an idealogical

and social construct which places women as inferior to men in every sphere such as social, economical or political.



Gender based violence : antithetical to societal growth

① leads to less of dignity and basic human rights

- ↳ Art 14 : Right to equality
- ↳ Art 21 : Right to life & liberty

② low participation in economic sphere

(Ex: India's economy suffer due to poor participation of women by 27% IMF)

③ Perpetuate such antithetical across generations by value inculcation.

④ Translated in workplace too

- ↳ Sexual harassment at workplace
- ↳ Drausari Devil case of Rajasthan

⑤ Creeps into state institutions

(Exs Mahua rap case in police station)

Way Ahead

I Short term measure

↳ Stricter enforcement of laws such as Domestic Violence Act, POSH Act

↳ Sensitisation of police & other state officials

↳ Patrolling at night by police & quick disposal of cases by judices

II Long-term measure - education for all

↳ Value education in family & school

↳ Abuse (harm) measures such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (campaign)

"The best measure to prevent the measure rather's precess is to see the development of women" - Suami Vivekananda

Feedback

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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)

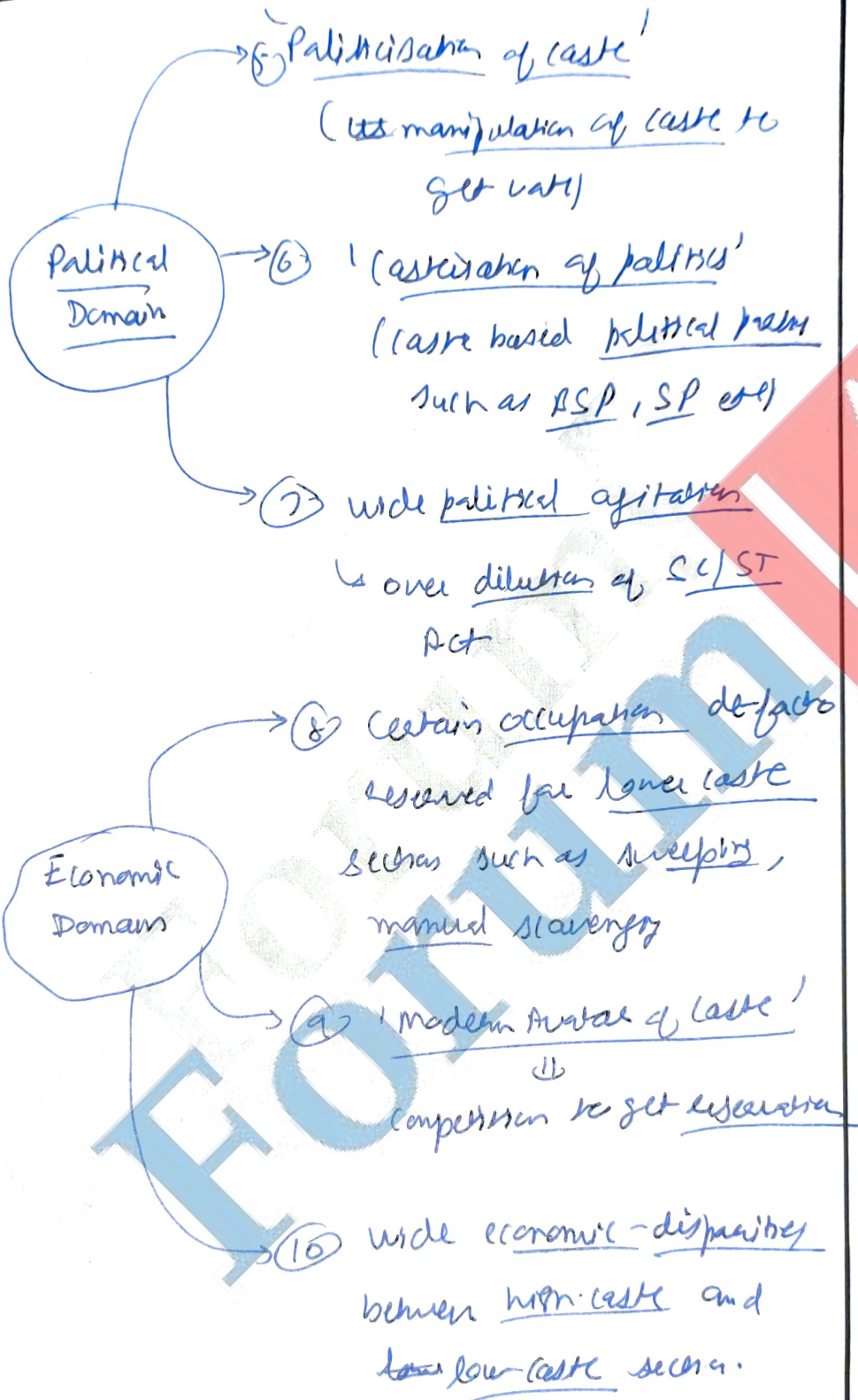
भारतीय समाज में जातिगत गणना प्रमुख बनी हुई है और सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों पर अपनी छाया डालती रहती है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर को प्रमाणित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sem

Caste-based society is based on stratification of social groups which are arranged in hierarchy on the concept of purity and pollution.

Predominant caste calculus in Indian society

- Social domain
- ① Prevalence of endogamy and few inter-caste marriages
 - ② Practices like honour-killing
 - ③ Opposition to dalit cook in some schools
 - ④ Usage of different utensils for Sweepers, lower-caste members.



However predominant, it is also underlying

Change

- * Rejection of extreme form of liberalism due to liberal education
- * Values of urbanism such as anonymity due to rising urbanisation
- * Urbanisation opening up new opportunities for socio-economic growth such as formation of DI CDD Liberal Capitalism
- * Use of state institutions to check caste-based authority and promoting affirmative actions.

In the 21st century India,

we face a paradox where caste become 'invisible' for upper class, high-caste urbanised people and becomes too much visible for dalit redder

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Rf

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।

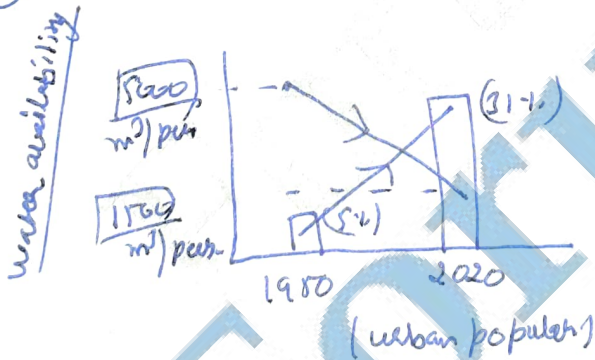
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Soln

India comprises 17% of the world population but hold only 1% of the water resource. With rising urbanisation, water crisis is also looming large.

Factors contributing to water woes faced by Indian cities

① Rise in demand due to increasing population



② Dependence on groundwater to meet water need which increases vulnerability

(Ex: 24 cities will hit ground zero soon as per MITI Aays)

③ Increasing water pollution due to rising industries waste disposal and sewage in rivers

④ Irregularity in accessing water
↳ Rich can afford abroad casualty private tanks
↳ Slums do not have water connection

⑤ Increasing burden on women agents to secure water availability at home
↳ Lack of education and economic potential

↳ ① Lack of IFEs (fund, function, functionalities) to urban poor

Complexities in implementing comprehensive water management plan

- ↳ ② Dilemma of social programme
- ↳ ③ more focus on reactive approaches
- ↳ ④ Lack of consensus and awareness among citizen

Way Ahead

- * Compulsory provision regarding rain-water harvesting on private buildings (done in ~~the~~ recent)
- * Review of traditional water bodies and step encroachment on aquifers and flood plain. (E-3 successfully implemented in Gujarat)
- * Implementing 3rd Jeevan Mission (Urban) to provide water to every sector of society
- * Sanage treatment plans & common effluent plan to tackle water pollution
- * Improve water governance by fixing accountability at local and state-level

Article 21 guarantee right to life to everyone. Proper water availability in urban areas is prerequisite to attain this

Feedback

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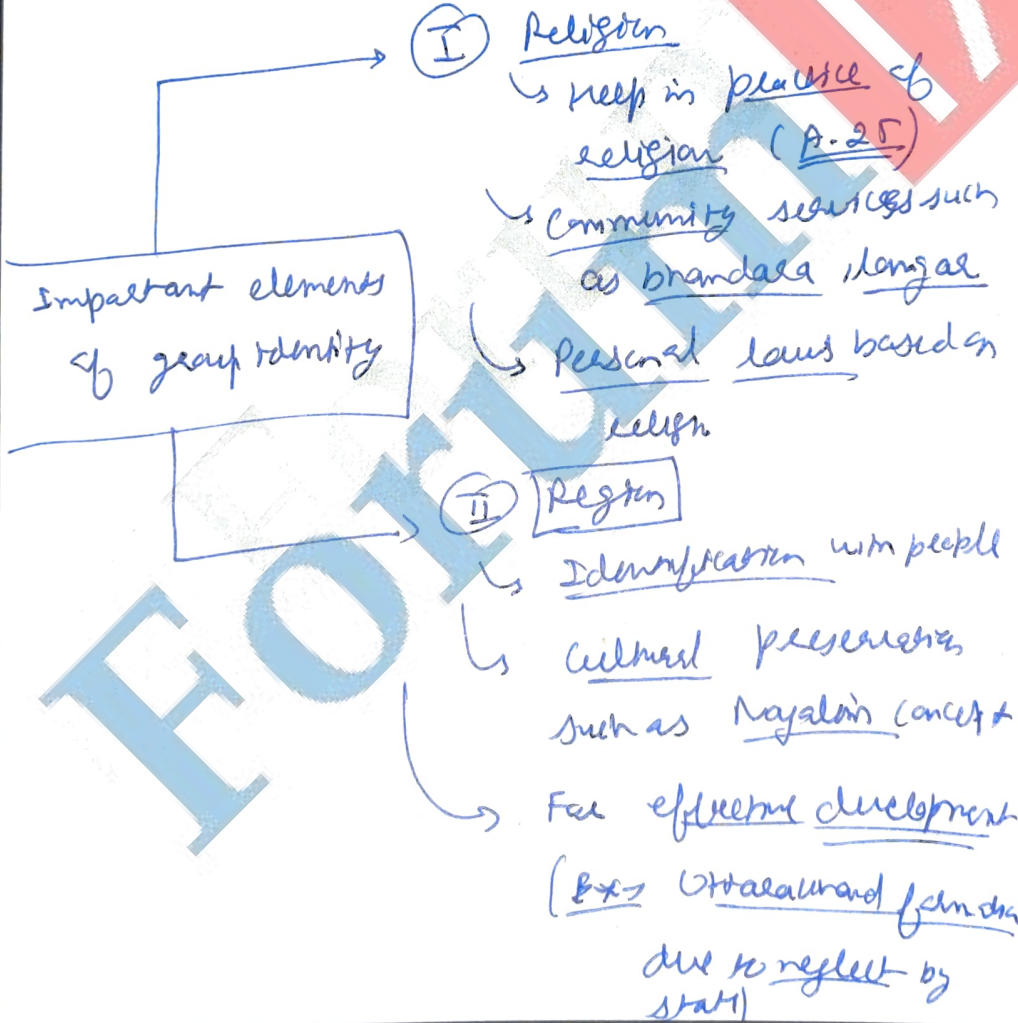


Q.20) Though important elements of group identity, religion and region also run the risk of deepening communal cleavages. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Soln

Religion and region are two important identities of individual which shaped social, economic and political development in India.



Risk associated

with Religion identity

- ① Polarisation and security inter-religious animosity (Ex → Muh Udalene)
- ② Affect the cooperation between citizens (Ex → Recent call of boycott on religious lines)
- ③ Risk of secession and violence (Ex → 1980s Khalistan issue)
- ④ Inter-border identity complex the situation (Ex Nashmil ↔ Pakistan
Kuki-chn ↔ Myanmar)
- ⑤ anti-bank politics exploit religious cleavages

Risk associated with regional identities

- ① Naamful for national integration
(Ex - concept of Greater Kashmir)
- ② Violence against migrants
(Exs Recent attack in Kashmir)
- ③ Development of sense-of-soil syndrome
(Exs Naregama bill about Reservations to locals)
- ④ calls of separation such as seceding seen in Khalistan protest
- ⑤ Cultural Chauvinism development which belittles other regions
(Ex - Tamil vs Hindi controversy)

Way Ahead

- * Imposing negative effect with swift action such as controlling the states, bring peace
- * Intermingling of communities such as seen in Singapore model

Primarily, India can become heavily secure from fallout of regional disunity

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