

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 – GS Paper I_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	HARNIT SINGH SUDAN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191010 3573	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	04-09-23

*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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			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
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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 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
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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 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)

Spanish civil war was fought between nationalists and conservatives for deciding the fate of Administration, and has been called as pre-cursor to WWII.

Spanish civil war - opening Act of WWII

1. It created divides among various powers @ Spanish war →

Germany
+
Italy vs Russia



2. It created channels for supply of arms, ammunition during the war.

3. It showed spirit of nationalism & will to die for our country amongst the people.

4. It forged interest in Nazism & Fascism, instead of socialism or capitalism.

However, there are many other causes that led to

WWII

1. Treaty of Versailles :- Humiliation of Germany at hands of France → spirit of vengeance.
2. Policy of Appeasement (1930's) → Hitler & Mussolini expanding their armies
3. Great depression (1929) → great suffering of people → trust in erstwhile system decreased.
4. Failure of League of Nations → no force or sanction prevent war.

Hence, the WWII was an amalgamation of different factors, that led to loss of 200bn\$ and death of 70 million people. Its learnings must be kept on mind during the Russia-Ukraine war

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)

A Buddhism & Jainism are the two religions emerging as a counterculture to caste system during 6th & 5th Century BCE, by Buddha & Mahavira respectively.

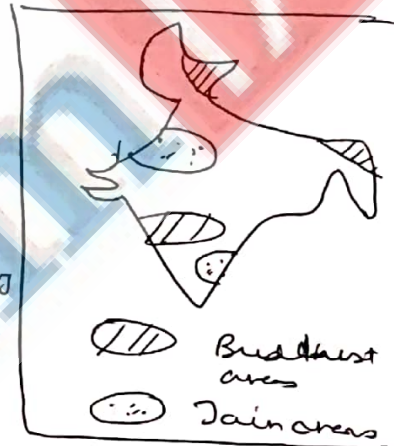
Similarities

1. Anti caste :- don't allow hierarchy in their systems.

2. Focus on individuality :- (eg) Jains - Anuvrata
(eg) Buddhists - Vinaya Pitaka.

3. No animal cruelty :- policy of Ahimsa

4. No priesthood :- No brahmins allowed in the religions.



Differences

Buddhism → less extreme
→ don't recognize soul,
Jains → much more ascetic
→ recognize soul

Reasons for different in fates :- Today Buddhism has expanded to SE Asia, however Jainism has much more limited expanse

1. Loss of patronage :- Buddhism had kings like Ashoka to propel it, not in Jainism.
2. Invaders :- Jainism faced invaders more in North West, whereas Buddhism was more isolated.
3. Jainism is much more difficult to follow versus Buddhism (@ Jain practice of Santhara).
4. Differentiation from Hinduism :- Jainism practices have merged with Hinduism (@ Fasting), not so in Buddhism.

The government is committed to preserving both minority religions today by Article 25-30 and forming dedicated Minority affairs ministry

Feedback

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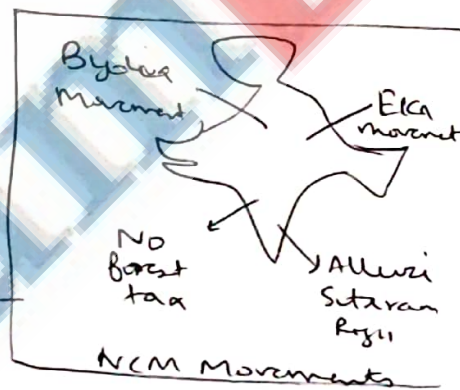


Q.3) Non-Cooperation Movement democratized India's freedom struggle but suffered from inherent limitations. Discuss. ^(NCM) (10 marks, 150 words)

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

A NCM was the first mass struggle under Gandhi (1920-22), that touches different regions & sections of population, but was abruptly put to end after Chauri-Chaura.

Democratized freedom Struggle



1. Inclusion of rural India - hitherto untouched → were included.
2. Included women → contributed their jewellery in taluk fund.
3. Hinder Muslim unity → inclusion of Khilofat issue in the movement.
4. Tribal movement participation by Rampa Rebellion.

- 5. Peasant participation by UP Kisan Sabha.
- 6. Both Moderates & extremists were united in the movement.

Limitations

- 1. Violence - eg burning of police stations in Chauri chaura
- 2. Some leaders did not approve eg Annie Besant, Sumat left Congress.
- 3. Hindu-Muslim unity broke as movement abruptly ended.
- 4. Capitalists like Birla's did not participate.

Despite the limited success, Gandhi ji did constructive work in grass roots and led to success of civil disobedience movement

Feedback

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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)

A ^{First Ali}
~~First~~ Committee recommended linguistic reorganization of states in 1956, that led to creation of 14 states & 6 UTs. Today, India has 28 states & 8 UTs.

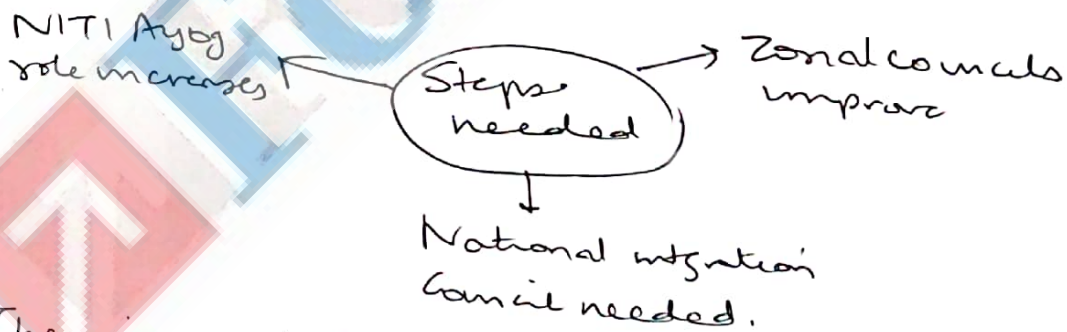
Efficacy of linguistic organization of states

1. Cultural preservation (eg) Separation of Haryana & Punjab → Separate identities.
2. Linguistic satisfaction (eg) Tribal population of Chhattisgarh, separated from Bihar.
3. Psychological Security → by being among similar people of same ethnicity
4. Administrative efficiency like the rise of Uttarakhand in Top 10 HDI ~~rankings~~ rankings

Among states of India.

However, not all is good

1. Increased interstate clashes @ Belgaum dispute between Maharashtra & Karnataka.
2. Increased dependence on Centre like the states of Gujarat & Goa → dependent on central grants
3. Corruption like in Jharkhand Coal & sand mafia.
4. Slippery slope & unmet demands of Vidharbha, Saurashtra etc



There is need for 2nd States reorganisation Commission to improve Cooperative federalism in the country

Feedback

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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 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)

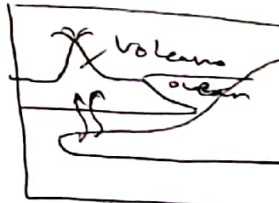
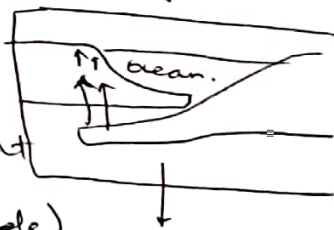
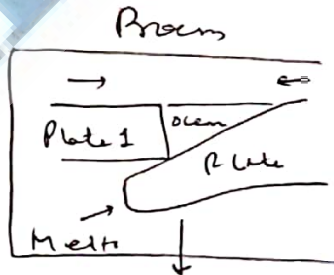
Plate tectonics theory was given by Morgan and others, in explaining the geo-physical features of the earth

Plate tectonics + Volcanoes location

1. Volcanoes are created at plate boundaries (eg Mount Cotopaxi)

2. They mostly occur between Continent-ocean or ocean-ocean boundaries

3. Volcanic ridges are formed at divergence zones (eg Atlantic Ridge) and strato volcanoes formed at convergence zones (eg Mt. St. Helens, Indonesia)



However, plate tectonics cannot explain intra plate volcanism / Hotspot volcanism

Multifarious Impacts

1. Pollution : Ashes, CO_2 , SO_2 → issues for humans & environment
2. Destruction of life and infrastructure
 (eg) Krakatau Volcano.
3. Agricultural & soil ruin → toxic elements release
4. Cause earthquakes and Tsunamis
 (eg) Hongaitongo volcano
5. Tourism spots (eg) Mount Kilemarijoro
6. Research & Development (eg) Study of Basalt Lava Layer in Deccan Plateau.

Volcanoes are a force of nature and must be monitored for preventing loss of life and enhancing study of internal dynamics of earth.

Feedback

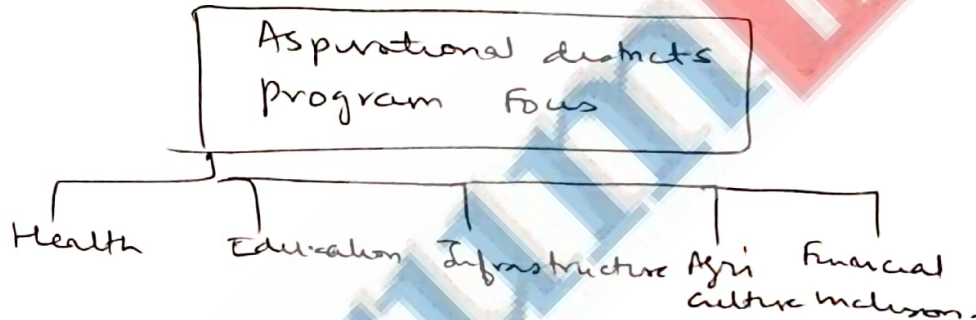
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Q.6) Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the twin objectives of balanced growth and checking stress migration. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Government has announced 500 Aspirational blocks on the lines of 112 Aspirational district Program, for decentralised development



CASE STUDY - SUCCESS OF ADP in Baramulla district of J&K

Traditionally, a terror torn district, now with mobilisation of SHGs has it created huge apple export hub of J&K

Aspirational Blocks and Twin objectives

1. Balanced Growth =>

- a) it will focus on intra state and sub-regional indicators like skill development etc
- b) focus on sustainable development → balancing environment and growth.
- c) local empowerment → techniques like Participatory rural appraisal

2. Steps migration prevention →

- a) economic opportunities → like local & traditional skills @ ODOP program.
- b) convergence with other schemes like RRA & RURBAN
- c) increased e-governance → CSC, eSWAN & Bharatnet etc.

There is need to empower PRI, URB and Centre-state collab for ensuring these

low hanging fruits are utilised to give decentralised development for "Inclusion + faster growth".

Feedback

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

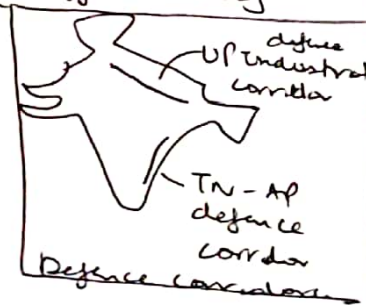
रक्षा उद्योगों के अवस्थिति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए और चुनौतियों पर काबू पाने के उपाय सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

A India is the 3rd military spending nation and largest importer of arms. It is a strategic need to ensure location of defence industries in safe & secure locations.

CRITICAL FACTORS- WEBER'S THEORY

1. Availability of Land :- Industry needs large tracts, like airstrips, weapon testing facilities

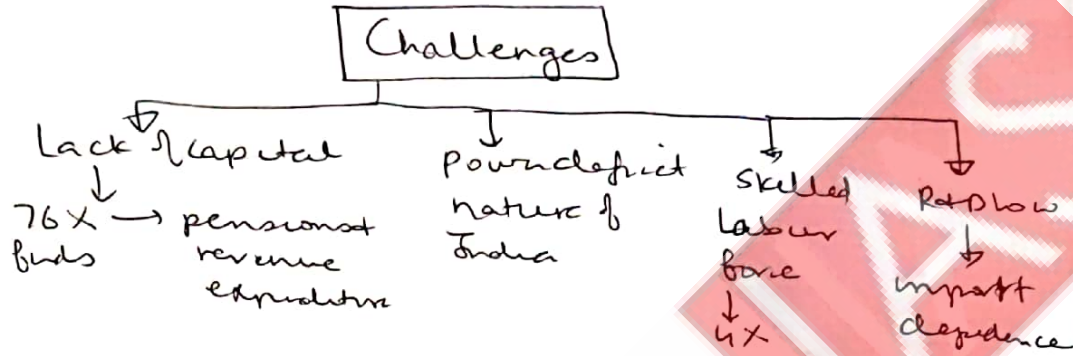
2. Availability of labour force :- like in Jabalpur - migrant labour colonies → build vehicles.



3. Power generation → nearby power stations as demand of power is massive

4. Security → like not near borders, away from cities, and not disaster prone areas

5. Connectivity - Roads, rail, highways etc for movement of goods etc



Steps required

1. Rationalise expenditure (eg) 23-24 Budget → 6.9 lakh crore for Defence sector
2. Collab - international (eg) US - C295 plane to be made in India) / academic / startup (eg) iDex platform)
3. Specialised skill building for defence Sector
4. Indigenous development → like indigenous lists of Mo:Defence

A safe & strategic defence industry can ensure Atmanirbharta in Defence of the country.

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)

A Behar, Maharashtra have made a call for Caste Census in the last year, but centre is not entirely in the favour of their demands

SECC & Resource Allocation / welfare

1. Will provide data :- SECC 2011 has wrong data, and hence new SECC can ~~not~~ give relevant insight for policy.
2. Updated dynamics :- At present, data from 1931 census is being used → outdated
3. Aid rationalisation of reservation :- like recently done by Justice Rohini Commission.
4. Evidence based policy making → like

the call for changing OBC income criteria of
₹ 8 lakh

Issues with SECC

1. Caste Activation :- Government has avoided
it on account to stop the upheaval of
Caste fault lines
2. Violence :- caste clashes (like Bhuma
Koregaon) can occur again.
3. SECC & Politics :- Critics argue that
demand for SECC is to garner
political votes.
4. Elitism :- Elites may emerge and corner
benefits of caste, instead of needy.

Hence, the government must make a separate
Committee to examine the need of SECC,
and keep focusing on needs of SC, under
Article 335, 46 And 15.

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)

"Mahatama Gandhi" has written that the unity in diversity of India is the first things that hit a foreigner who first visits India. This is because of common values & diverse practices.

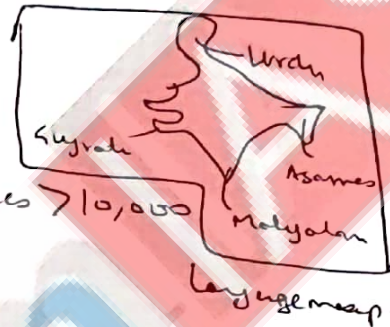
Common values & Composite Culture

1. Element of Assimilation :- Traditional religions like Jainism, Buddhism were open to inclusion of outsiders eg Hunas adopted Buddhism.
2. Cultural Continuity :- Past practices have continued to this day and still are part of our life eg Yoga → IYC → + today also.
3. Cosmopolitan life → Allowing diverse beliefs to be acomodated in the society.

eg Akbar's sub-culture.

④ Community hood over Individualism → Care for others, animals, environment. eg Chyko movement / Atthi Devo Bhava

Diversity



1. Lingual elements → 125 languages > 10,000 Speakers
2. Reverse faiths + Religions :- Multiple sects and practices eg Sikhism, Judaism, etc.
3. Regional identity :- like the identity of NE is separate from mainland India.
4. Presence of multiple cultures → different Castes, sub castes, tribes etc.

Thus under article 49, 51A(6), it is our duty & responsibility to protect this composite & heterogeneous culture for Vasudhaiva Kutumbham

Feedback

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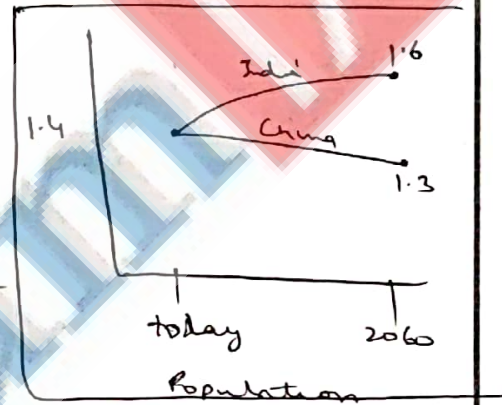
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

India has become the most populous country in April 2023, by crossing China with a population of 1.42 billion

Factors Influencing



- Universality of marriage
:- only 0.1% couples end up in divorce in India
- Education → high the qualification → delayed marriages → less children
- Urbanisation → fast life → ~~less~~ more childlessness.
- Type of families → joint family can take care of child of working couples
- Religious beliefs → promote fertility and procreation.

Increasing minimum Marriageable Age for women.

Jaya Jaitley committee has recommended increasing age of females 18 → 21, for legal marriages.

Need :-

- ① will promote equal status of males & females in marriage ages.
- ② will help in population control by delaying marriages
- ③ can promote better child health @ NIH Study → early marriage → child health risk

Issues

- ① TFR already 2.0 → below replacement → stagnated population (NFHS-5).
- ② Cannot stop cultural child marriages like Akka Teej in Rajasthan
- ③ Jaya Jaitley herself has said it is of house without education, health facilities

Hence, SDG-5 must be followed in spirit to ensure that women fertility and empowerment occurs hand in hand.

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)

A Tribals unrest from Tulka Manjhi's rise to Rani Gaidenliu's movement have portrayed the spirit of unrest against British rule in India.

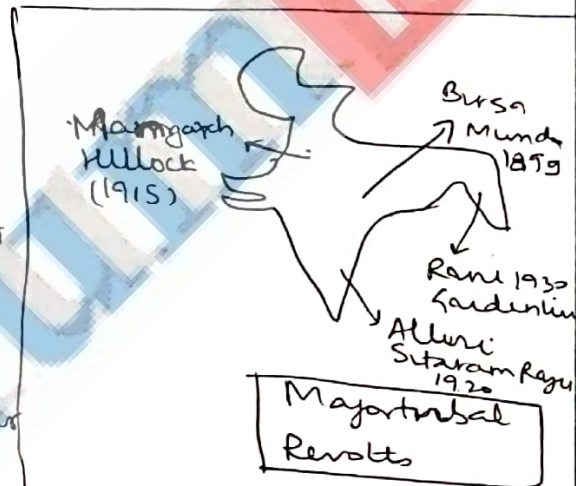
Reasons

1. Forest Policies :- Forest

Acts of 1865, 1878, 1929

deprived tribals of their

habitat and hence their protest against it.



2. Overexploitation of Resources :- (a) Excessive tree felling by Dalhousie for railways led to direct contact with British.

3. Missionaries :- sent to convert tribals, eroded tribal way of life (a) Tarabhojat

Movement of 1915 to preserve their religion.

4. Zamindari system: Made tribals tenants in their ownlands @ Khumketti system in Mundas and Orans.

5. Nationalism: Rise of nationalistic sentiment also effected tribals @ Alluri Sitaram Raju → follower of Gandhi

ji

6. Upsetting tribal polity - British policies conflicted with tribal leadership @ Kol rebellion of 1830's by Kolis of Orissa.

Reasons for limited Success

Tribal movements have been a limited success as (1) only got justice in certain cases @ Bursamunda's sacrifice led to Chotanagpur tenancy act

② had minimal impact on British morale

ⓐ Massacre at Mangark hilllock 1915.

Causes for limited Success:-

1. Lack of tools and weapons :- tribals fighting with bow and arrows against guns of Britishers
2. Lack of planning :- Attacks were spontaneous and unplanned ⓐ Kuki rebellion of 1919
3. Internal Sympathisers :- Internally, factions were created, certain of them favoured British.
4. Limited Goals :- tribal movements were limited to their own needs, & not inclined to nationalistic goals.

Despite their limited success, they portray the root of Indian sentiment against British and their sacrifices have been recognised through Aadi Mahotsav

Feedback

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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. (QIM) (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)

A. The QIM of 1942, began as the Last nail in the coffin of British empire, after Gandhi's call for "do or die" in Bombay.

Not a result of forced expulsion :-

1. Long history of dominance :- exploitation of British since 1750's (Battle of Plassey).
2. Awakening of Indian sentiment :- Rise of moderates, extremists & revolutionaries against British.
3. Adequate chances given :- Various proposals like Nehru Report were proposed by Indians but were never given heed by British colonialists.

QIM & Domestic Politics -

1. Result of failure of British attempts :- Various missions like Cripps, Mountbatten's August offer failed to grant Indian's what was required.
2. Failure of 1935 Act :- unfulfilled Sentiments @ ^{not} Granting dominion status, even when "Swaraj" has been called for.
3. Brutal suppression of protests @ Dharsana Salt works → lathi charge.
4. Lack of recognition @ Entering world war II without consulting Indian representatives.
5. War time prices & repressions → people aroused.

QIM & global circumstances

1. WWII exposed British :- Hitler's attack

broke the myth of British supremacy and gave hope.

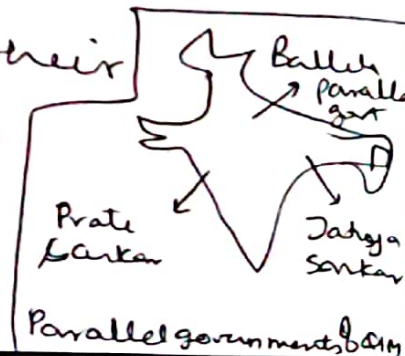
2. Subash Chandra Bose's effort :- Him leading INA, for liberation, gave morale boost.

3. Possible Attack by Japanese :- QIM was also organised to show to Japanese that India did not agree with British rule.

4. Inclusion in Atlantic charter - Indies were neglected in Roosevelt's 14 points, hence they wanted inclusion in Atlantic charter.

The government came down heavily on the protestors & even bombard them.

However it, could not lower their morale, and ultimately led to Freedom on 15 Aug, 1947



Feedback

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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, a mystical movement, much like bhakti arose in 12th century AD and created a syncretic civilisation in India by its various sects:



Sufism, despite Islam being a foreign religion,

1. Islam came with invaders like Mughals hence the perception. But sufism came with love and brotherhood (like Baba Farid, hence more acceptance).
2. Islam tended to be seen associated with

royalty and princes, however most Sufis (like Bahadur Zakariya) were ascetics and led to better connect with masses.

3. Islamic teachings (like Monotheism) were at contrast with Hinduism (polytheistic), however Sufism added a complementary to the bhakti reform movement of 10th Century, India.

4. Islam over the years absorbed caste (Arzals, Aghas), however Sufism did not and stayed liberal.

Impact of Sufism on Indian Society

1. Created new artistic expressions : (a) Concept of Sama and Hindustani music.
2. Created new forms of literature and poetry like the trend of Qawwali, Kafi

3. Gender sensitive :- Allowed women in domain of religion @ Sufi saint Lal Ded, Rabia.
4. Created 'new religious practices' - like the Pir-Murid culture, Tassawuf, no need of Maulvi's etc.
5. Brought close contact with Hinduism @ Sufism concept of Upanishadic thinking written by Dara Shikoh in Meyma-al-Bahrain
@ Taj Buri and Rashtan → Krishna Bhakts

Hence, Sufism prevailed as an alternate current to Islamic traditions, helping break its rigidity and indianising it, leading to "Sarv Dharma Sambhav"

Feedback

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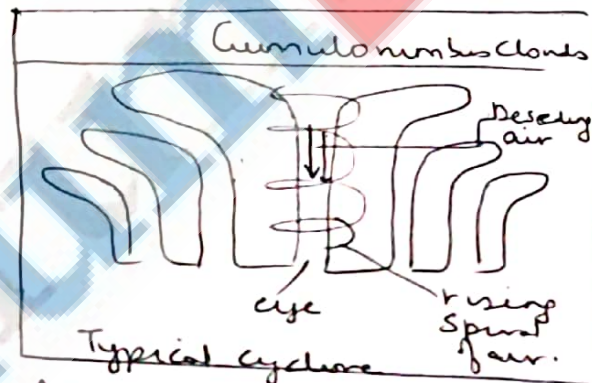
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Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

A Cyclone Tauktae and Byangoy did significant damage ~~on~~ landfall (intensity), and IPCC has alerted for 2x rise in frequency of cyclones in Arabian Sea, vis-a-vis bay of Bengal.

Rise in intensity + frequency

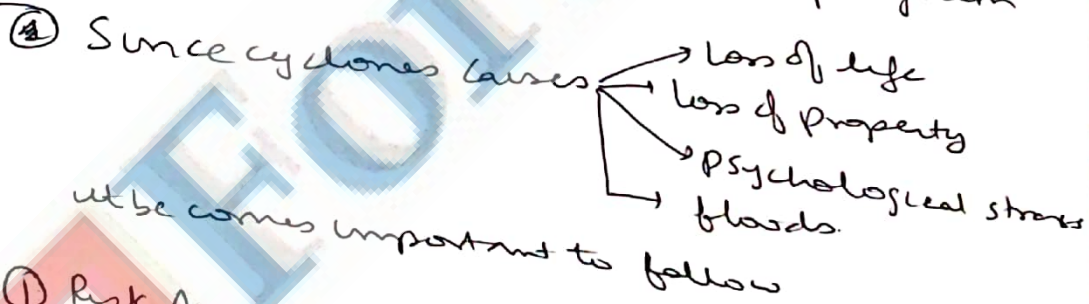


1. Global warming :- Arabian Sea has seen much higher rise of temperature vis-a-vis bay of Bengal.
2. Limited freshwater :- Narmada rivers except Indus falls in Arabian Sea, → no regulation of temperatures.

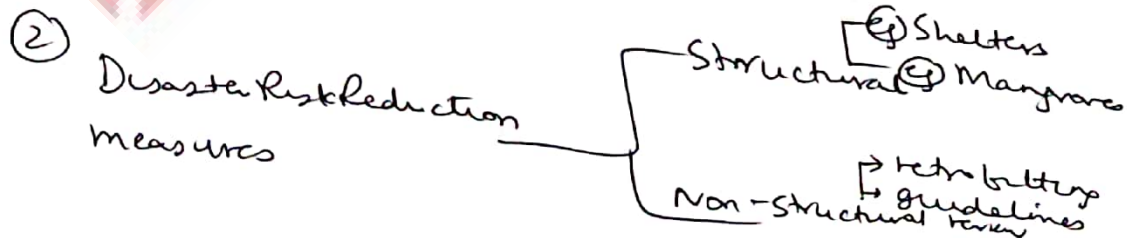
- 3. Changes in wind patterns:- More High pressure zones created in upper atmosphere, leading to heating of air.
- 4. Marine Heatwaves in pre-monsoon season prevalent in Arabian Sea
- 5. EL-Nino, Indian ocean dipole → warm waters of Asea.

Measures to check Adverse Impacts of cyclone

NOMA guidelines:- National cyclone Risk Management program



① Risk Assessment & Vulnerability mapping @ CEEW
Coastal vulnerability Index.



- ③ EWS & monitoring ④ Installation of Doppler Radars.
- ④ Awareness → SMS, Radio, Social Media.
- ⑤ Capacity building → training, mock drills, local empowerment, NDRF / SDRF teams on standby.
- ⑥ Response → Rescue → Boats, Helicopters.
↓
Rehabilitation → First Aid → Counselling
- ⑦ Building back better → Reinforce structures, review engineer licenses.

Odisha Model to deal with cyclones can be followed to make India disaster resilient and achieve SDG-9 in the spirit of Sendai framework.

Feedback

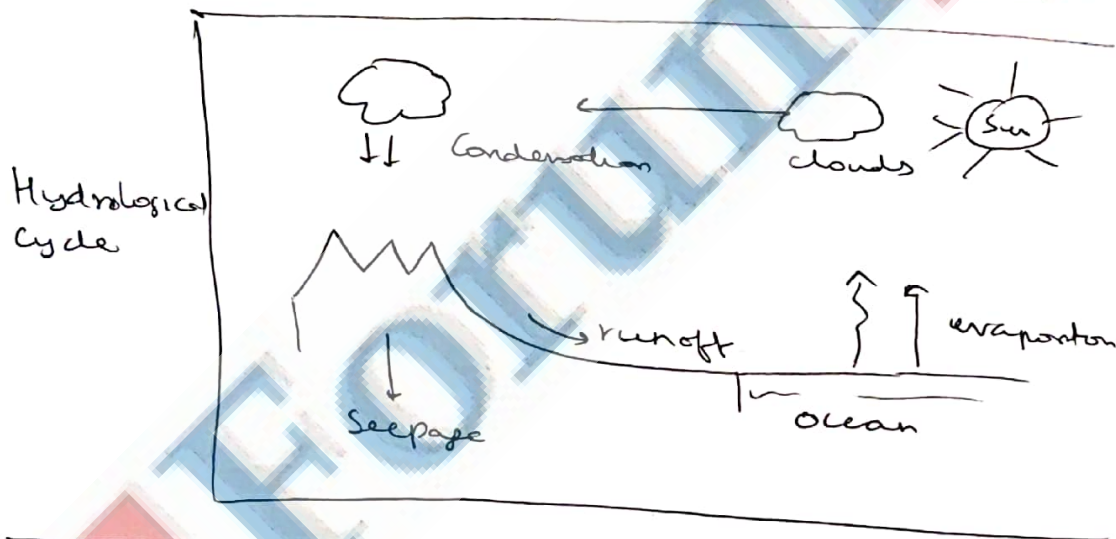
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

A
Hydrological cycle is the life line of biosphere, as it manages flow & availability of water, and has been seriously impacted by Climate change.



Climate change Impacts

1. Increased evapo-transpiration :- leading to droughts, flash droughts in hinterland areas. (eg) 16 major droughts in India between

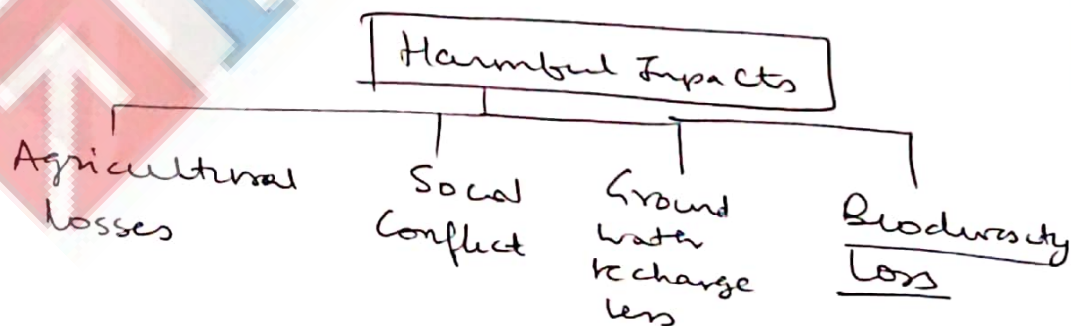
1870-2019

2. Increased Rainfall events @ Cloud bursts over Amarnath cave 2022, Kedarnath Cloud burst 2013.

3. Varied cloud formation :- (a) Pollution/
dust \rightarrow more nuclei \rightarrow more clouds
formation

(b) Ocean Acidification \rightarrow death of
Phytoplankton \rightarrow less sulphur nuclei
release \rightarrow less clouds over Oceans

4. Unpredictable patterns of Hydrological cycles @ Monsoon \rightarrow increasing breaks and unpredictability



Adaptation Strategies

1. Water-sensitive practices @ Climate Smart Agriculture → use of Mulch
2. Restore traditional water storage structures @ Eri, Tankas, Johads etc.
3. Rainwater harvesting & stormwater drainage especially in cities

Mitigation Strategies

1. Reduction in emissions → @ Use of renewable energy
2. Decarbonise sectors @ Steel industry.
3. Investing in Carbon capture & early Warning System

To fulfill SDG-6, there is need for a Overhaul in water policy of the country, as well as following Panchamrit commitments.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			



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 the extension of continental landmass into the oceans.

It varies in its length, like on the eastern coast it is longer, versus on western coast of India it is shorter.

Resource Potential



1. Oil & natural gas :- 40% of world's oil & natural gas are located in here @ Krishna-Godavari basin of India.

2. Energy resources :- like Tidal energy, Wave energy can be used here @ Durgam Churni project in West Bengal

3. Mining Resources :- shallow mining of Metals like Cadmium, Manganese is available @ Siberian continental shelf.

4. Sand & other building Material :- As runoff from rivers and sedimentation from above.

5. Tourism potential :- Scuba diving (etc) fits perfect in these photic zones

Ecological Significance

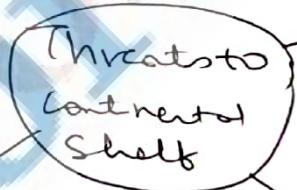
1. Biodiversity :- Sunlight reaches here and oceanic life like sharks, crabs etc are found here.

2. Food Security & Blue Economy :- ^{Marine} Food gives micro-nutrients like Omega-3 and is the livelihood of 2.8 crore Indian fishermen.

3. Perfect area to establish Marine National parks : @ Dugong National park in Palk Bay area.

4. Coastal protection :- Sand bars, Corals, Mangroves etc protect from Storm surges, cyclones etc.

5. Health & Medicinal Applications @ Sea weed, Sea grass used to develop Cancer drugs.



Uncontrolled mining @ China

Waste dumping @ Mumbai beaches.

Territorial disputes @ South China sea

Hence, there is need to follow CRZ guidelines and activation of NCZMA in India to achieve SDG-14 - life under water

Feedback

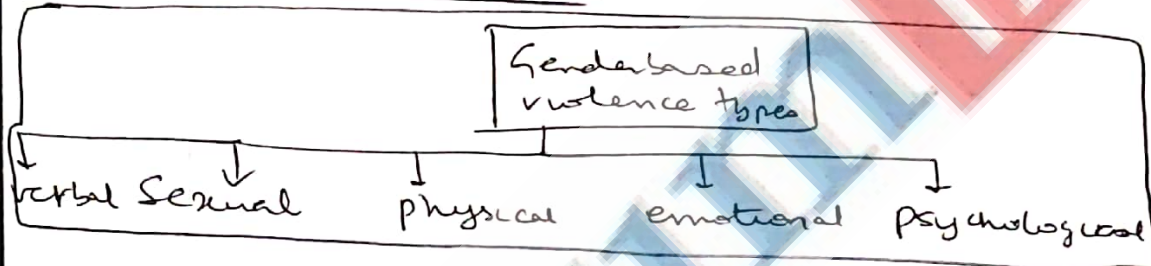
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Q.17) Rooted in patriarchal values, gender-based violence, in all its manifestations, is antithetical to societal growth. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

NCRB report mentions that 33% of all married women faced violence, and there has been an year-on-year rise of 10% in crimes against women.



Genderbased violence rooted in Patriarchal values

1. Treats women as objects @ 20 dowry related deaths per day.
2. women as means of male satisfaction :- like marital rape pleas in Supreme court.
3. Treats women as second citizens @ Aruna Shanbaug: Case of 'harassment at workplace

4. Proliferated by technology like the Cyber crimes → Bulla Bai app → probleming of muslim women.
5. Intergenerational justification :- As it is said that "nobody is born a woman but made a woman" (eg) Mother in law asking for dowry → promoting patriarchy.

Gender violence being Antithetical to Societal growth

1. Loss of Discourse: Women are not empowered to discuss their rights in the society (eg) women literacy at 64%.
2. Creates Glass Ceilings → not allow rise of women in various fields (eg) 14% people employed in STEM are women.
3. Allows morbid practices to continue (eg) a) Continuance of child marriage (eg) Rajasthan.

Practiced (Atkha tejh) (b) Removal of uterus in young migrant females of Maharashtra to work in Sugarcane fields

4. Creates vicious cycles of intergenerational decay.



5. Loss of economic potential of women

empowerment can lead to \$700bn additional GDP.

Steps Required

1. Review of Women empowerment Policy of 2001
2. Women in police force increased and police sensitisation
3. Awareness generation in women about their rights.

Recommendation of J-S Verma Committee and Jaya Jaitley Committee need to be looked into to achieve SDG-5

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)

Caste as per GS Ahirjee is a system of hierarchical division of society based on principle of purity and pollution, and is reflected in social political and economic domains.



Caste in Social Domains

1. Prevalence of caste based violence @
Nuh Communal violence 2023.
2. Low intercaste marriages @ merely 5%.
(Census 2011)
3. Prevalence of caste based ~~discrimination~~ associations @ Khat Panchayats →

Mang- Babli Honour killing

Political domain

1. Caste census call :- @ Bihar, Maharashtra pushing for caste census
2. Reflection of caste in Panchayati Raj @ Bihar Panchayat asking ^{Upper caste} man to do 10. Situps as punishment for raping minor from lower caste.
3. Caste based political parties @ BSP, JDU, RJD, Bhimo army.

Caste in economic domain

1. Manual Scavenging :- 300 deaths between 2010-2021, caste decided.
2. Bonded labour system like Ijari system of J&K - caste based.
3. Caste determined poverty @ 43% Scheduled Castes being SC BPL.

However things have changed also.

1. Social Domain → urbanisation, modernisation have led to anonymity, decline of processes like Sanskritisation (MN Srinivas)
2. Political domain:- Election Commission is vigilant against caste based appeals.
3. Economic domain :- groups like DICCI, and dalit led startups like Saurabh Energy.

Steps Needed

1. Empowerment of dalits → education, entrepreneurship (Startup Idea)
2. Sensitisation of police and crime reporting under SL/ST Act 1989.
3. Rationalisation of reservation as per Justice Rohini Commission.

There must be focus on eradicating caste, and realise Gandhi's vision - "There is only one caste - HUMAN."

Feedback

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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)

India has 17% of world population, and only 4% of world's water resources. NITI Aayog

estimates 50% of population will live in cities by 2050, hence adding to water woes for India.

Factors contributing to water woes of urban / cities

1. Lack of water management: wasteful practices like daily washing of cars etc.
2. Poor reuse capacity :- dumping of waste water, instead of using it for alternate purposes like watering grasses.
3. Illegal tube wells :- Individual houses (like in Jharkhand) have tube wells.

4. Urban heat Island effect :- increased heat → depletion of water (eg) Drying of lakes that supply water to Mumbai
5. Water pollution :- (eg) Dumping of waste by leather tanneries → unusable water.
6. Encroachment of waterbodies (eg) Vanishing of Hyderabad's erstwhile lakes

Complexities in water mgmt plan

1. Lack of sensitisation in population :- "UNSMART" people in upcoming Smart cities
2. Unplanned & speedy urbanisation → skyrocketing water demand.
3. Poor Urban local body capacity → only 40% of own funds → ineffective planning

4. Lack of trained Human Resource → highlighted by CAG report → 50% shortage in CPCB/SPCB's.
5. Outdated data :- no geospatial data or updating → poor estimation of demand supply mismatch

Steps Required

1. Mass movement :- LIFE approach to nudge people.
2. Updating Building codes → mandatory water conservation by Societies like in Chennai.
3. Used technology → waste water treatment @ N-SMART by IIT-Bombay.

A comprehensive water policy can fulfill the needs of urban India and we can start by following Mehar Shah Committee guidelines

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)

^ India is a country that has almost all the religions of the world (except Taoism & Confucianism), and the prevalence of regional identity, where cultural changes after every 50 kilometers.

Religion & Group Identity

- Creates homogenous practices among people (eg) Rozas in Muslims
- Creates homogenous beliefs systems (eg) Ik-ontar beliefs in Sikhism

Region & Group Identity

- creation of cultural heritage (eg) ethnic identity of NE India
- Covers homogenous languages (eg) South India: Malayalam, Kannada, etc

Religion & Region deeping Communal Cleavages

1. Religion:-

- a) Historical Antagonism :- eg @ British
Portraying Hinduism against Islam under
policy of divided rule.
- b) Political usage :- Religion based parties
use religious appeals to mobilise vote-bank
- c) Lack of development :- eg Only 5%
muslims are MPs, despite being 14% of
the population → relative deprivation
- d) Lingual barriers of religion also create
divides eg Sikhism → Punjabi
Christian → English

2. Region:-

- a) Sons of soil concept :- Defences against

Outsiders are erected (eg) Behari musomaner against migrants in Maharashtra.

b) Cultural Identity (eg) Chorkhaland demand against imposition of Bengali on Nepali speaking people.

c) Secessionist movements - like Nagalem demand of Nagas

Steps Needed

1. Inclusive development across regions & religions
2. Cleansing politics - empower election Commission amend RPA
3. Reinvigorate National Integration Council by PM Nehru.

Hence, the region & religion must act as forces of diversity in India and not endanger the identity of India, to promote "EK Shreshth Bharat".

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			