

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	MRINAL KUMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910128954	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	19 Aug

*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-पुरतिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरे।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI. all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुरतिका 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) पुरतिका 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 पुरतिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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			2:00 PM	5:10 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input 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, प्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कौपी 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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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)

Spanish civil war happened in 1936
as an outcome of conflict between
Nationalists and Republicans where other
internal stakeholders were a party.

Reasons
for Spanish
Civil War.

- ① Rise in ideology of communism
within capitalist country
- ② Agrarian crisis → loss in
agriculture sector
- ③ Dissatisfaction with the Government
and widening social gulfs.

Spanish civil war → An opening Act of WWII

- ① The countries were divided between
support to Rebels (Nationalists) and
Republicans

(2) The rebels were supported by Germany's
Nazis and Fascists of Italy and Republicans
were supported by Soviets.

(3) Large scale pouring in of ammunition
and weapons by both sides of war.

(4) Germany used it as a theatre / trial
for new weapons technology and try
new war strategies and their efficacy.

Outcome:

(1) Large scale death and destruction

(2) Rivalry coming to a flash point after
Germany was assured of its effectiveness.

(3) Large scale economic crisis in Spain.

Thus, along with open Act of WWII,
Spanish war is also said to be a
war between dictatorship and democracy
and between Communism and Fascism.

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 and Jainism emerged in 6th BC during the Shramana movement but while one gained global popularity, other was limited.

Similarities of Buddhism & Jainism.

- ① Both the religions preach non-violence of any form.
- ② Both denounced the vedic traditions of idol worship and orthodoxy.
- ③ Both were based upon the languages of locals - Buddhism - Pali
Jainism - Prakrit
- ④ Both promoted social equality and opposed caste prevalence.
- ⑤ Both got royal patronage.
↳ Jainism - Chandragupta Maurya.
↳ Buddhism - Ashoka.

Reasons for different fate

- ① While Buddhism was based upon middle path, Jainism favoured an extreme form of non violence (eg) ^{Both} _{by starvation}
- ② Jainism was not popular among peasant masses due to opposition to agriculture unlike Buddhism.
- ③ Buddhism was greatly promoted by Ashoka to other countries and large donations to chaityas & vihanas → Jainism did not believe in worldly things.
- ④ Later on Buddhism was closely identified with Hinduism & even adopted Sanskrit.

Thus, it was the adaptable nature of Buddhism and the middle path that ensured its prosperity.

Feedback

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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 was started in 1920 as a protest to British policy during world war & dissatisfaction with Montague Chelmsford reforms & Rowlatt Act.

Democratization by Non Cooperation Movement

- ① Large scale participation of people.
 - ↳ Largest mass participation led by Ali Brothers on Khilafat issue.
 - ↳ Students participated
 - ↳ Peasant participation emerged due to efforts by Gandhi
 - ↳ women participation because of social reforms
- ② Expansion of scope of Boycott
 - ↳ Beyond cloth, it involved Govt.

offices, schools and courts -

- ③ It created a platform for discussion of local issues at national platform.
- ④ Organised and leadership provided by Congress and Gandhi.

Inherent Limitations of Non Cooperation Movement

- ① Association with Muslims of Congress on a matter of religion - not nationalism.
- ② Lack of adequate understanding of concept of Satyagraha.
- ③ Movement turned violent at Chauri Chaura in February 1922 → gave opportunity to use force to British.

Thus, the sudden halt of movement came as a shock to many but the masses learned importance of non violence.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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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)

India had undergone Reorganization
of state under State Reorganization Act
in 1956 and arranged on linguistic basis.

Efficacy of Linguistic-Reorganization

I] Benefit

- ① Gave manifestation to regional aspirations of people → Generated greater national sentiments
- ② Helped to preserve diversity
- ③ Promoted national integration by promoting regional languages.
- ④ Greater participation of people in national politics. A emergence of regional parties.

II] Challenges created

- ① Rise to regional sentiments
- ② Greater demand by other demands for autonomy and separate state (eg) Budoland and Gorkhaland.
- ③ Hindered the communication of people.
(eg) north-south divide.
- ④ Administrative issues of communication in local languages among states.

Thus, despite of the challenges, the linguistic reorganisation turned out to be stable and the idea of unity in diversity still is an integrated part of Indian federalism.

Feedback

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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 Tectonic Theory was given by Arthur Holmes to explain the formation of continental landforms and their impacts.

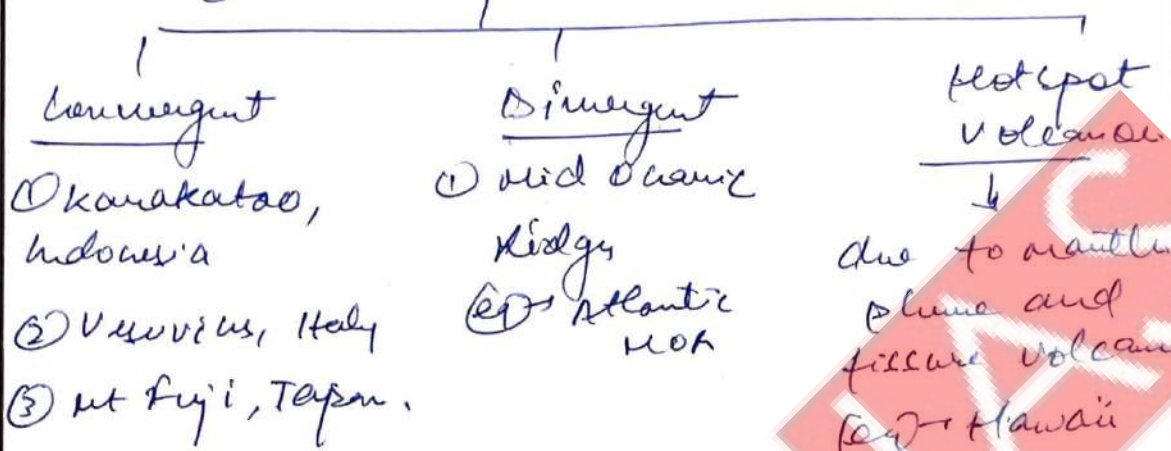
Plate Tectonics and Volcanoes

① The volcanoes are mostly found in areas of active boundary between two plates.



② The interaction could be convergent or divergent. The point of interaction allows the magma to come to surface in different forms.

Plate Tectonic Volcanoes



Impact of volcanoes

- ① Earthquake, Tsunami's when volcanoes are underground
- ② Release of gases and pyroclast → clouds of dust
- ③ Interruption of magma
- ④ Subsidence and formation like caldera, lava plains, sills, dikes, etc

Thus, volcanoes are important part of landforms that play major role in shaping physiological characteristics.

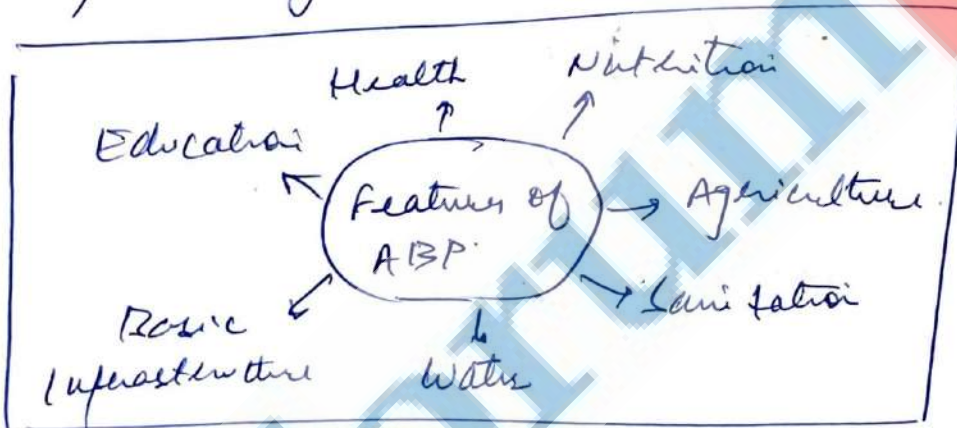
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Q.6) Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the twin objectives of balanced growth and checking stress migration. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

The Aspirational Block programme was launched in 2022 as a successor of Aspirational District programme to targetted regional development.



(Potential of Aspirational Blocks)

① Balanced Growth

↳ Targets most backward 100 blocks and focuses on convergence of schemes.

→ Focus on low hanging fruits of the block's strengths.

→ Help in basic Human Human Development to attract development & investment.

② Checking stress Migration

→ It can help to generate jobs and agricultural improvement

→ The basic health and education infrastructure could fulfil the needs of migrants.

→ Employment creation through basic infrastructure by convergence of MCA or RPL would provide decent wages.

Thus, Aspirational Block attempts to initiate a multiplier effect and promote inclusive development.

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 play an important role in internal and national security.

Thus, they require strategic locations.

Critical factors for location of Defense industries.

- ① Safety from hostile stakeholders → that is borders, IRE areas ~~are~~ are avoided
- ② Topography → usually flat to facilitate robust road and rail development.
- ③ Security of industries → located near defence establishment for quick response.
- ④ Anonymity → usually hidden location to prevent it from becoming a target.

- ⑤ Connectivity → location that facilitates short distance between demand & supply.
- ⑥ Raw materials - located near the point of import or industry that supplies them

Measures to overcome challenges.

- ① Location of strong multimodal Transport network.
- ② Robust data sharing about the operation of industry
- ③ Data protection to prevent any leak of information

Thus, defense industries need to be located in a safe and secure location as they are one of strategic assets of the country

Feedback

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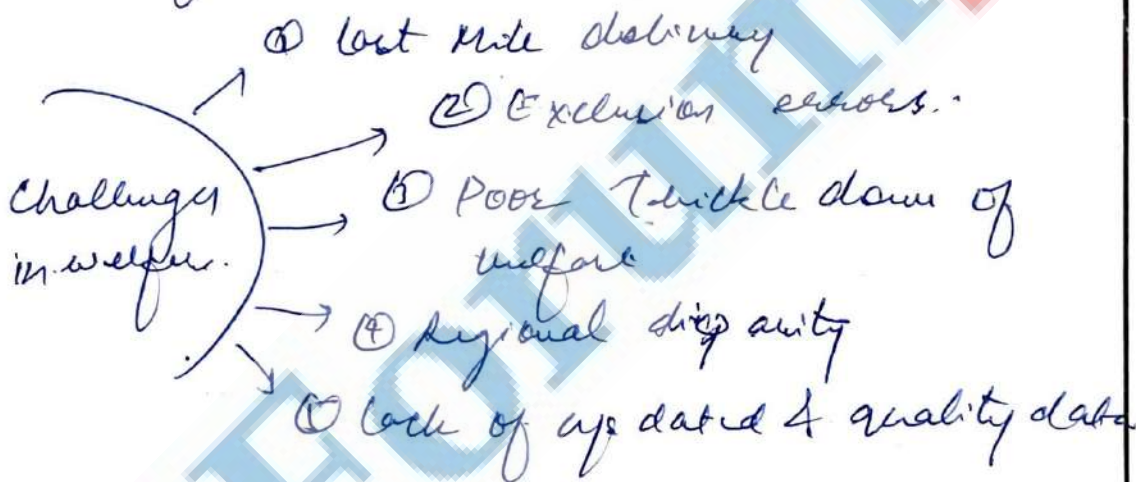
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Q.8) To what extent can Socio-Economic-Caste Census (SECC) address the challenges in achieving equitable resource allocation and targeted welfare? (10 marks, 150 words)

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 is a period survey that collect personal information for the purpose of target based policy making.

~~Role of SECC in development~~



Role of SECC

① Equitable Resource Allocation

↳ It helps in understand prediction and benefit of policies by beneficiaries. Cap No. of people pulled out

of poverty ..

↳ It helps to locate the current trends
of regional development deficit & surplus
areas

↳ It helps to understand the intended
outcome of resource allocation

(2) Targetted welfare:

↳ It helps to include the most
backward section in the target

↳ It eliminates the exclusion error
in the PDS and other welfare schemes.

Thus, SECI is an important

tool of inclusive development and
evidence based policy making.

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.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 has large diversity of languages, religion, region, ethnicity which makes it complex but still preserves unity in diversity.

Common values of Indian Society

① Tolerance → the value of co-existence has been long present due to the legacy of Dharma and Sanshama Samshama.

② Cultural attachment → Culture plays an important part in daily lives that gives it a composite texture.

③ Idea of oneness → through the Vedic or Upanishadic sutra vaudhaina kutubhakam etc.

view the world in an entirely

Practices deepening the heterogeneity

① Persistence of Stratification → in form of caste system in different religions.

② Practices derogatory to women in form of child marriages, dowry and sati.

③

Feedback

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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)

Currently, India has attained TFR of 2.0 however, the issue of population growth still exists in many pockets

① Migration → Large Rural Urban Migration create rise in fertility Rates

④ Level of Economic development and standard of living. High development leads to low population growth.

Factors of population growth

② Healthcare facilities play major role in decline Death rate and Birth rate

③ Government policies of pro-natal & anti-natal population growth.

Need of Raising marriageable age of women

① Relevance

↳ It would be at par with boys age

- ↳ give notion of gender equality
- ↳ Give more opportunity of education,
employment & skill development
- ↳ Lower the TFR and delay in childbirth.
Leading to better women health.

② Relevance

- ↳ It does not address the root cause
of population.
- ↳ A legal action would be to enforce
and lead to under reporting of
cases.

Thus, as a way forward,
greater emphasis on women education,
employment equality and empowerment
is needed to realise full potential of
population & demographic dividend.

Feedback

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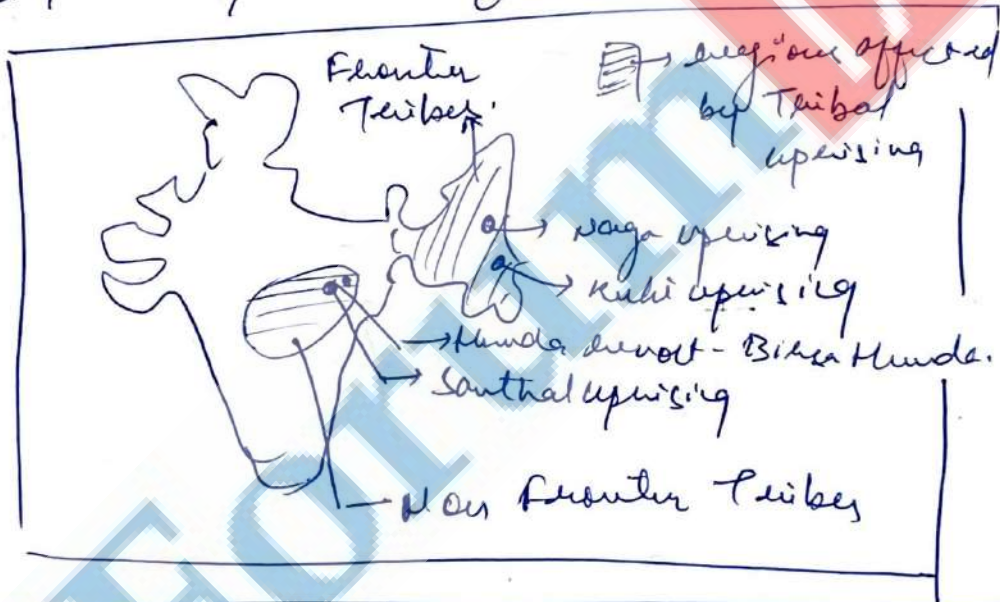
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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Given that India had large tribal diversity, the advent of British brought them in direct conflict due to multiple exploitative policies of British.



Reasons for Tribal Unrest in British India

① Non Frontier Tribals

→ Land Revenue policy → loss of traditional land relationship and livelihood.

- ↳ Exploitation by Zamindars and Moneylenders
- ↳ Eviction by Britishers.
- ↳ Britishers seen as outsiders interfering with local customs.
- ↳ Deforestation of forests → loss of habitat (for lumbering & railways)
- ↳ Evangelical activities → joyful conversions.

② Frontier Tribes.

- ↳ used shifting cultivation
- ↳ exploitation by police and moneylenders.

Reasons for limited success.

- ① limited understanding of British rule.
- ② They usually attacked moneylenders and zamindars
- ③ They were very traditional and fought highly trained Britishers with sticks and stones

- ④ They lacked any common agenda
and ideology.
- ⑤ Lack of organisational structure and
strong leadership.
- ⑥ Fragmented and limited in Geographical
reach.

However, the Tribals did acquire some
success

- ① Participation in Civil Disobedience Movement
and disobedience of forest & grazing tax
- ② Emergence of leaderships like Laxmi Gaidikumbh
and Bhiksha Mundu

Thus, it may be wrong to say that
tribals had limited success. Given their
low cultural background, they made a
lot of contribution in National movement.

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. (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)

The Britishers finally quit India on 15th August 1947, as they found it impossible to rule in India. which was outcome of multiple factors.

Role of Quit India Movement in Independence

- ① It was started in August 8, 1942 as a final ultimatum for complete independence.
- ② It made British realize that Dominion Status was not an option anymore.
- ③ It finally penetrated into every section of society.
- ④ The movement was militant in nature showing growing hostility against British. Let slogan of "Do or Die"

However, Quit India movement was a part of larger events that shaped the final withdrawal of British.

Domestic politics → role in independence

- ① Strengthening of Congress as a political entity with mass base and support
- ② Unification of all ideological forces → princely states, socialists, revolutionary and Gandhians.
- ③ Emergence of INA trials → supported the solidarity among Indians
- ④ The RIN Mutiny displayed the hostility of Indians within British Army.

Global Circumstances

- ⑤ The Bengal Famine of 184 1943 → caused due to diversion of food supplies for war → death of millions → bitterness against

British.

→ Extreme Economic crisis and inflation created dissatisfaction domestically.

Global Circumstances

(1) World War II → understanding the true nature of colonialists to perpetrate and secure their colonies.

(2) Advance of Japanese towards India and threat of invasion. They also feared British may employ scorched earth tactics.

(3) Moral boost by Subhash Chandra Bose who led Indian National Army from abroad.

Thus, the independence was outcome of multiple factors which required immense sacrifice by large number of people.

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)

The Sufi movement began during the period of Delhi Sultanate based upon the ideals of tolerance and devotion. Gaining large popularity in India.

Reason for Sufism making inroads to Indian sub continent

- ① India had been a crucible and a melting bowl of civilization → the people always believed in unity is diversity.
- ② Presence of large diversity in India about ideologies, which Sufism was similar to e.g. Vedanta.
- ③ Period of Orthodoxy made people look rigid and content of Ulemas & Islamic

priests increased.

→ Hence people looked for ways to
simplify the religious beliefs.

(4) Sufism provided a devotional path
that was similar to Bhakti.

(5) It was a secular movement that
unlike Islam did not deny people of
other faiths.

(6) It was based upon universally accepted
values of tolerance, humanism, love, peace
and harmony → hence it preached
Hindu-Muslim Unity.

(7) Sufism was inclined towards vernacular
language rather than Persian → hence
greater acceptability.

Impacts of Sufism on India Society

(1) Promotion to idea of tolerance and
acceptance and popularity of Islam
increased.

- (2) It expanded the idea of tolerance and provided alternate paths of devotion.
- (3) Development of Sufi Sufi literature by Sufis like Muzamuddin Auliya, Iqbal Chishti, etc.
- (4) Establishment of Dargahs (e.g. At Adilpur) which acts as a place of cultural harmony.

Thus, Sufism acted as a link for Islamists to get greater acceptance in India and enriched the traditions with new ideas and philosophy.

Feedback

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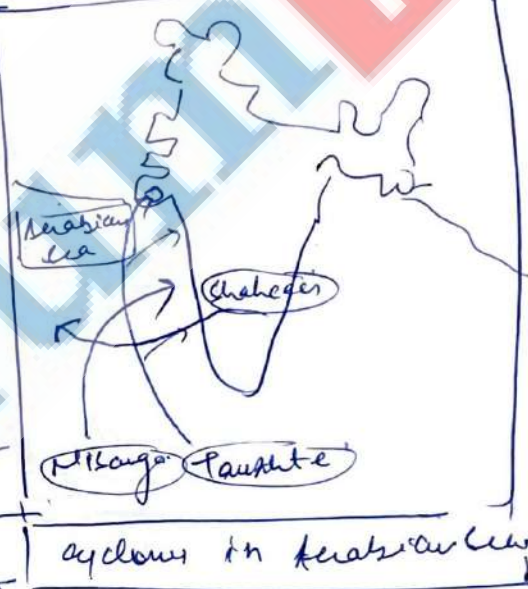
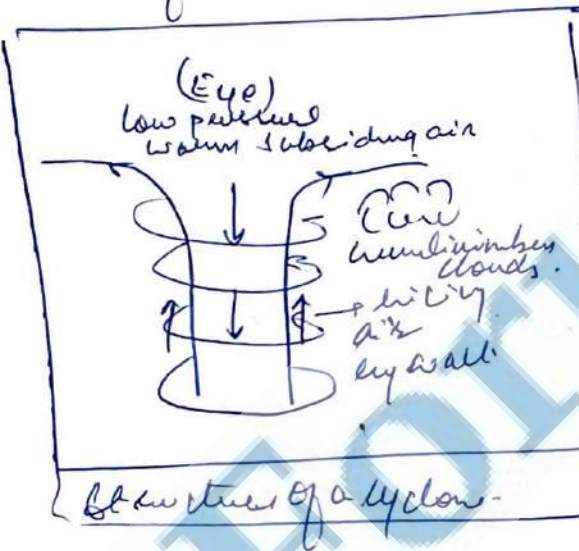
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Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Cyclones are rotating wind systems with a low pressure centre that originate over water bodies and make a landfall creating a large disaster.



Reasons behind rising intensity & frequency of cyclones in Arabian Sea

① The Arabian sea is more enclosed as compared to Bay of Bengal → lower chances of mixing with ocean water

- ② Lower amount of River water entered into Arabian sea \rightarrow less mixing of cold water and decline in Temperature.
- ③ Impact of climate change - leading to greater heating of Arabian creating average Temperature over 30°C in summer.
- ④ Factor and Greater warming \rightarrow According to ~~Arctic~~ IPCC, Arabian sea is warming 1.5°C faster than average \rightarrow creation of intense low pressure.
- ⑤ Disruption of Jet streams \rightarrow weakening of Somali Jet stream that maintains a high Pressure over Arabian sea in summer \rightarrow weakened & disturbed.
- NDMA Guidelines for dealing with cyclones
- ① Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment for coastal areas.

- ① Integration of disaster planning with GIS and satellite system for Early Warning of Cyclones - (eg) → NISAR of NASA 15/10
- ③ Community participation in creation of region-specific disaster models.
- ④ Awareness among people about possible hazards.
- ⑤ Construction of shelter houses during the land fall of Cyclone.

Way Forward -

Additional steps :-

- ① Conservation of mangroves → act as a buffer.
- ② Afforestation → act as breakwinds.
- ③ Structural measures the leve boundary walls to check storm surge.

Thus, along with FDMA guidelines, CDRI and Sunderi Framework could be implemented for stronger disaster disaster response.

Feedback

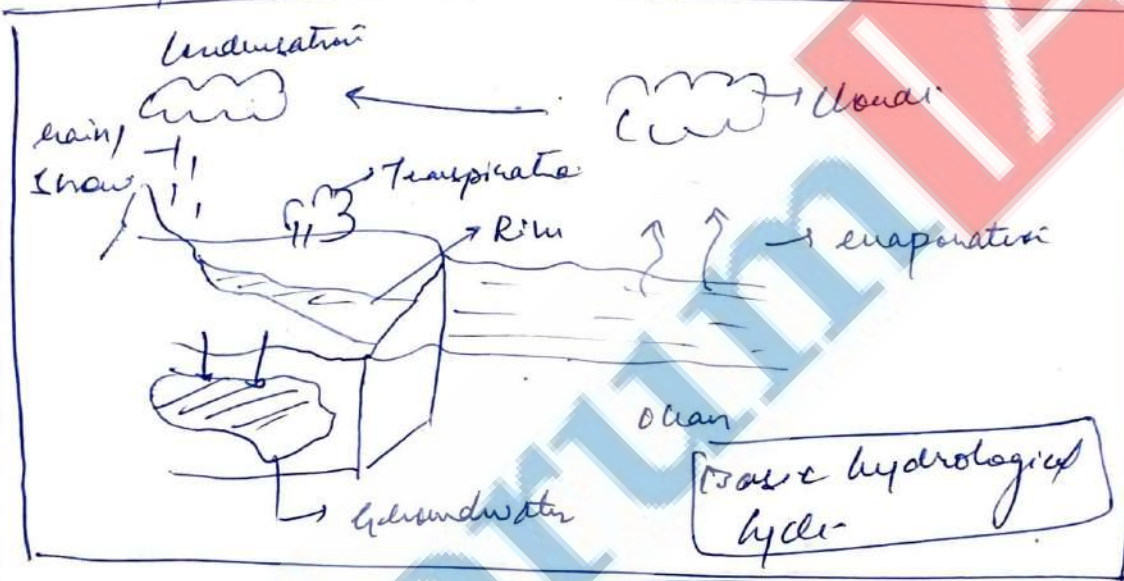
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Q.15) Examine the impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle and suggest suitable mitigation and adaptation strategies to contain the harmful implications. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Hydrological cycle refers to circulation of water in different forms across atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and biosphere.



Impact of climate change on hydrological cycle

- ① Disruption in precipitation pattern → due to disruption of ENSO, Indian Ocean Dipole → leading to rainfall deficit & excess.
- ② Depletion of groundwater → due to lack of adequate recharge.

③ Increase in sea level and volume of oceans due to accelerated melting of ice sheets / glaciers / permafrost

(eg) Greenland would lose $70,000 \text{ km}^3$ of ice by 2030.

④ Increase in frequency of droughts and desertification due to decreasing humidity

⑤ Increase in evaporation loss especially in tropical areas.

⑥ Disruption in river regime due to melting of ice caps of mountains (eg) Himalayas melting faster than others.

Strategies to contain harmful implications

I] Mitigation strategies

① Afforestation on large scale (eg) Bali Declaration

↳ Reducing deforestation of Brazil's Amazon

② Adopting to clean fuel Technologies like Green hydrogen and fuel cells.

- ③ Decarbonization of Transport
- ④ Research and development in carbon sequestration technologies (egs in depleted crude oil reservoirs).

II) Adaptive Strategies:

- ① Using dry land Agriculture and drought tolerant GM crops.
- ② Using precision Irrigation to minimize water loss in Agriculture.
- ③ Adopting watershed development Approach (egs Ralgan Suddi project by Panchayat Rao Panna Anna Hazare).

Thus, climate change's impact on hydrological cycle has a wide ranging impact which requires a holistic and global coordinated effort to tackle.

Feedback

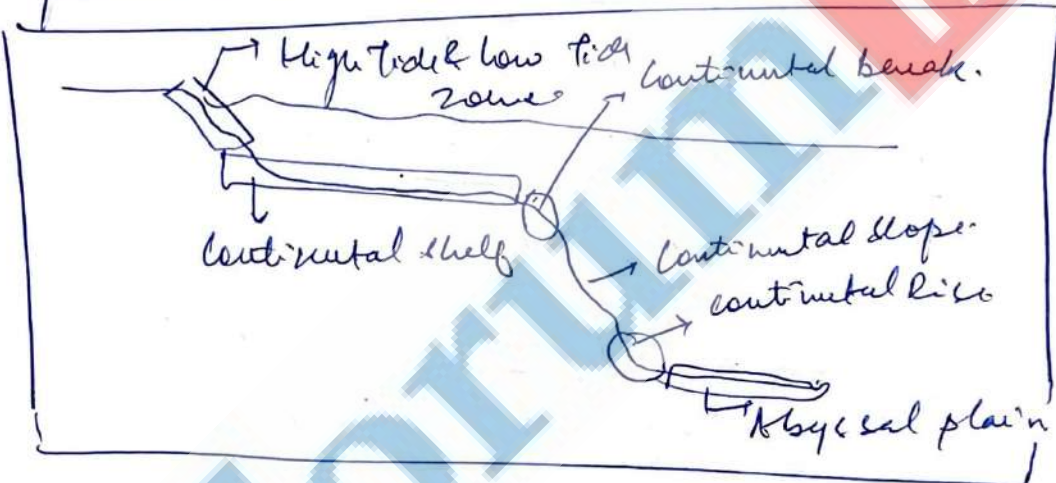
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Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance.
(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Continental shelf the extended region of continent that is submerged below water until the point of continental slope where it ends.



- Features of Continental Shelf:
- ① Depth upto ~~1000~~ 500 m.
 - ② Photic zone → highly productive
 - ③ Extension of the main continent
 - ④ Forms part of Exclusive Economic Zone.

Resource potential of Continental Shelf:

(1) Marine Resource. → presence of fisheries due to presence of phytoplanktons → development of fishing / aquaculture and coastal fishing industry (eg → coast of Tamil Nadu)

(2) Energy resource.

↳ Oil & Gas → present within the Arctic and syndine sediments of shelf.
(eg → Mumbai High & Gulf of Mexico.)

↳ Hydrate methane hydrate → frozen and entrapped methane that is used for energy generation

(3) Mineral Resource. → like metallic and non metallic resources

Ecological Significance

(1) Coral reefs. → They require a shallow submerged platform and act as

Rainforest of the Ocean.

① support an independent Ecosystem → comprising of sea grass, crinoids, sharks and molluscs, etc that balance the food chain

- Current challenges
- ① Over exploitation of continental shelves.
 - ② Local B. Leaching
 - ③ Pollution causing eutrophication and creation of hypoxic zones.

Thus, the continental shelves are zone of high significance due to which there are complex geopolitical issues regarding exclusive Economic Zone claims.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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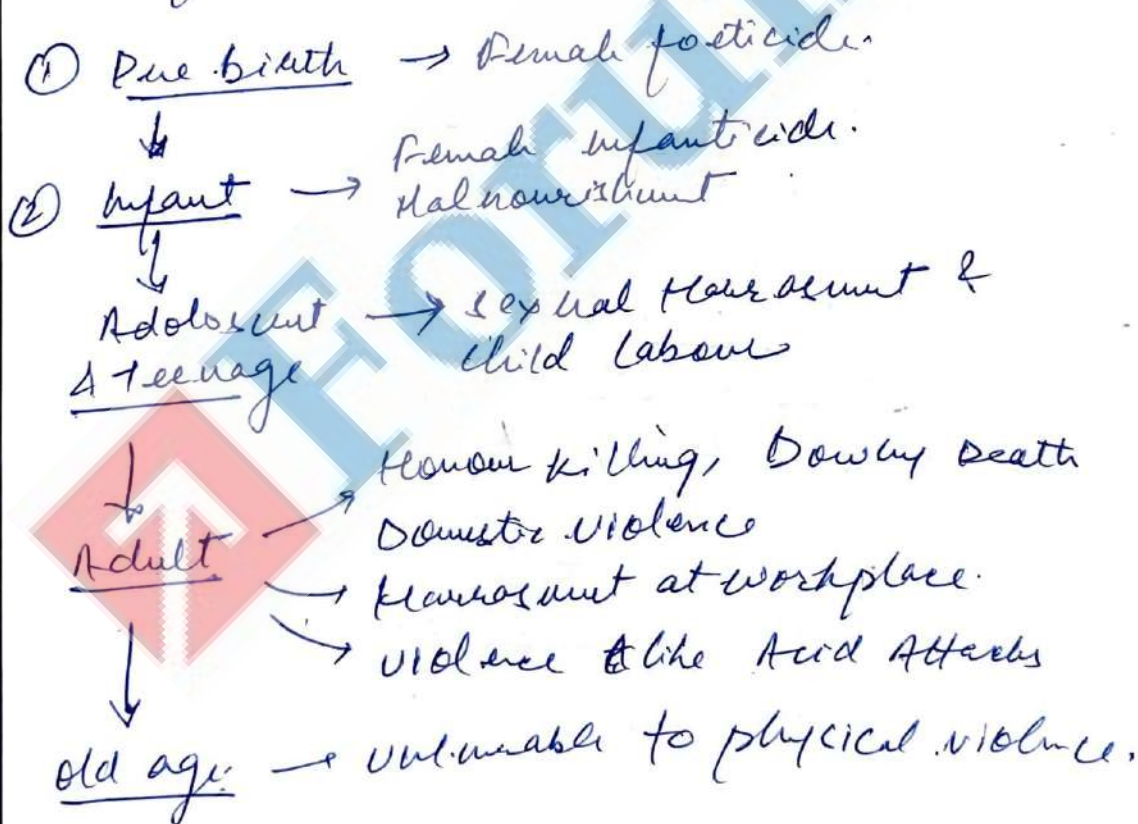
Q.17) Rooted in patriarchal values, gender-based violence, in all its manifestations, is antithetical to societal growth. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

The recent instance of gender based violence in Manipur between conflict shows that patriarchal degeneration of society

Manifestations of gender based violence.

↳ life cycle approach.



Reasons for deep roots of patriarchy

- ① women viewed as weaker sex
- ② Control of resources like property
- ③ Long history of a culturally accepted norm.

Gender based violence → Anti-thetical to Societal Growth → Impact

- ① Lack of Female participation in workforce
↳ current LFPR → 17.9%
- ② Creation of traditional gender based
role → low representation of women in key
- ③ Wage inequality → 30% (WEF)
- ④ Decline in Female ^{child} sex ratio
eg. 1950 = 943, Today = 915 creating
issue of missing women.
- ⑤ Creation of issues of low political
representation & Panch pati at Panchayat
level.

Steps taken to prevent Gender Based violence.

- ① POSH Act & Vishakhapatnam Guidelines
- ② Domestic Violence Act
- ③ Prohibition of Pre-natal determination
- ④ IPC and CrPc.

Way Forward

- ① Stronger penalties for Gender based violence (eg) recent CrPc amendment.
- ② Greater awareness about the laws in rural areas and better implementation in urban areas.

Overall, we need to act at the schools - educational level to instill the value of Gender consciousness and Gender equality to root out the Patriarchal notions.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Despite 75 years of independence, Caste has evolved in present times and has manifestations in several forms.

Reasons for Predominance of Caste

- ① Lack of Nationalism in society → guided by orthodox notions of pure and impure.
- ② High intolerance and superiority complex.
- ③ persisting levels of illiteracy and lack of regional development creating vast inequality.

Manifestations of Caste

- ① Society → Segregation of housing based on caste identities.

↳ Large BPL proportion and lower
caste individuals.

↳ Persistence of manual scavenging -
↳ Recent survey revealed 65000
manual scavengers in 2023.

↳ Denial of job access to public places
like community well in rural areas.

↳ Emergence of dominant caste
& Khat panchayats.

② Political

↳ Politicization of caste → based on
vote banks

↳ Casteization of politics → political
parties based upon caste association

↳ Policies of appeasement based upon caste

↳ Caste based voting of candidates
in election

↳ Proxy candidates in reserved seats
in panchayats.

③ Economic Domains.

- ↳ Concentration of resources → large scale inequality among lower castes
- ↳ Demand of jobs and allocation of traditional jobs of weaving in both urban & rural areas.

Way Forward:

- ① Filling vacancies at educational and employment aspects
- ② Awareness and media campaigns.
- ③ Inclusive development to uplift socio-economic status.

Thus, while we have improved standards of living, greater regional development and even though large sections of marginalised people have benefited from affirmative policies, caste continues to play a role.

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)

Currently India has per capita water availability of $1545 \text{ m}^3/\text{year}$ making India water stressed and the situation is worse in Indian cities.

Water issues in Indian cities

① Pollution of rivers → due to sewage and effluent discharge, encroachment of river banks and waste dumping in rivers.

→ lead to eutrophication and contamination
(eg) → Muthi river of Mumbai, Kausha in Delhi.

② Decline of water availability

→ Due to reducing flow in rivers.

due to dams and climate change
 ↳ Changing pattern of rainfall →
 low rainfall due to urban heat islands.

② Depletion and pollution of Groundwater

↳ Concentration of cities → desiccation
 of wetlands which prevents recharge.

↳ landfills → water and

chemical pollution polluting water

④ Issue of Urban Flood → poor storm drain Management

↳ Compaction in implementing water
management Plan.

① water is a state subject and rivers
 cross multiple states → ongoing disputes
in managing urban
rivers

② monitoring of implementation is a challenge.

↳ Reverse boring by transmission of
unnao → pumping waste water down
locally.

③ Difficult to implement watershed management → city infrastructure already laid → difficult to recreate wetlands.

④ increasing population and extent of city → constantly increasing demand of water, urban sprawl

⑤ Difficult to induce behavioural change towards water saving attitudes

- way forward
- ① Rainwater Harvesting
 - ② Reuse & Recycling Greywater
 - ③ Jal Jeevan Mission
 - ④ Sewage & effluent Treatment plants.
 - ⑤ Awareness towards good water saving practices

Thus, in the upcoming times, water would be becoming an even more precious resource that needs to be used judiciously

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Communalism refers to the conflict of interest dogged as religious identities which is used to further political, social and economic agendas.

Significance of Religion in Communalism.

- ① Based upon the idea of impossibility of co-existence of two religion groups.
- ② It brings into clash the religious values of two identities that may be different to each other.
- ③ It leads to issues of hate speech, and misinformation by inciting hatred between two communal groups.

Significance of Region in Communalism.

- ① The feeling of home and belongingness of the region tends to become an ideology when driven by economic or political agendas.
- ② Due to lack of representation or economic backwardness, people may come together to oppose other groups.
eg. misuse of anti regionalism due to political issues.
- ③ It leads to secessionist tendencies eg. Abkhazian issue.
Thus due to both the factors, communalism as a divisive force emerges.
However, Religion and Region also give a common identity in following ways:—

Religion and regions - Common identity

- ① They act as binding force among people → providing a sense of solidarity.
- ② They help to give expression to the diversity of people.
- ③ They both provide a way of life to people which defines their ideology and outlook.

Thus, there needs to be a balance and focus towards the progressive and developmental expressions of religion and region.

Feedback

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