



FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 1 FLT #5

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Manan Bhat	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910116171	Date/दिनांक	2-Sep-2022
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ORN		

\*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		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

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

## 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 :

Total Marks/कुल अंक : Mode Of Examination/  
परीक्षा की विधि : Online/ऑनलाइन   
Offline/ऑफलाइन 

## For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

\*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।

ECN CODE/  
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/  
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

**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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

ForumIAS

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### 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 started in 1935 under the leadership of Franco, leading to the opening of WWII.

Ways it lead to WW2

- ① Rise of extremism & totalitarianism in Europe e.g. Franco of Spain.
- ② Persecution of the opposition members e.g. Republican Party of Spain.
- ③ undeclared Martial law & rights / freedoms of people suspended.
- ④ Became an active supporter of

"Rome - Berlin" axis

⑤ Propelled other dictators such as Hitler and Mussolini to take extreme measures.

⑥ Weakened the political consensus reached after WWI for the European Continent.

All the factors along with "policy of appeasement" by the European nations and "Treaty of Versailles" truly played into the hands of Autocrats resulting in declaration of war in 1939.

### 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	
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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 were 2 of the Heterodox sects which arose in Indian subcontinent as a counter measure of the Brahmanical division of Indian society.

Similarities in two religions:-

- ① Denounced caste system.
- ② Denounced elaborate rituals and sacrifices of Hinduism.
- ③ Considered equality of all castes.
- ④ Religious scriptures can be accessed by all.
- ⑤ Denounced subjugation of women.
- ⑥ Pronounced spiritual element of religion; personal sphere of individual.

## Why Buddhism & Jainism faced different fates:-

① Jainism practiced extreme penance where as Buddhism practised "Madhyam Marg".

↓  
easily Adjustable

↓  
Good of  
Agriculturists

↓  
Kings such  
as Ashoka, Kanishka  
followed

↓  
Sangha  
opened to  
all

② State support to Buddhism high than Jainism  
(Maurya empire) ↓  
Kaverla

③ Persecution of Buddhist monks was Higher than Jain monks  
→ Pashurmitra, Sunga → Slayer of monks.

④ Pala period → last epoch of Buddhism → Afterwards vanished.

⑤ Jainism → Restricted to Western & South part of India

Although started along same lines; they truly faced different fates where in Buddhism became religion of S.E. Asia & vanished from India & Jain remained concentrated into certain parts.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Non-cooperation movement was launched on Aug 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi & Ali Brothers as a mark of protest against

- Rowlatt Act
- Disbanding of Khilifa in Turkiye
- Jallianwala Bagh's.

How is democratized India's freedom

struggle :-

① Masses got the experience of true mass struggle for first time with new methods e.g. Non-cooperation with Britishers.

② Involvement of women, children, lawyers, traders etc.

Women - Ladies Picketing Board.

⇒ Children left English schools and enrolled in

- Jamia Millia Islamia; Bihar Vidyapeeth, Gujarat Vidyapeeth

→ Lawyers Boycott Courts → local courts activated

③ unity of Hindu - Muslim community

④ formation of Provincial Congress Committees to democratize decision making

⑤ Gandhi & Ali Brothers Tour regions; fall of foreign cloth import → Domestic Handlooms such as Khadi demand increase

## Inherent limitations

① Hindu Muslim unity was only Issue Based

② Children & lawyers went back after movement was over

③ Sudden withdrawal → lead to Revolutionary activity → HSRK, Kakori Incident

Although inherent in limitations; NCM truly revolutionized the political consciousness of Indian society.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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)

After numerous demands and formation of "Andhra Pradesh" on linguistic lines; "Linguistic Reorganisation of states" demand was again considered.

⇒ "Fazl Ali Commission" was set up to look into matter & Commission agreed with demand but "Administrative efficiency" needs to be taken into consideration.

Efficacy of linguistic states:-

- ① Better participation of local population in administrative work.
- ② Recognition of language as an "official language" for participative governance.  
e.g. Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam as one of 22 languages.

- ③ Better political representation in local politics  
e.g. ~~TDP~~ Telegu Desam Party in Telegu  
Shiv Sena in Maharashtra
- ④ Safeguard of "Language" of local population if division is language based  
e.g. "Kannada Language Day" - 24 Oct

## Shortcomings of Reorganisation

- ① Further; reorganisation based on new identity  
e.g. Tribal → Jharkhand, Chattisgarh.
- ② Homogenization of languages → English Preferred in Education.
- ③ Major Political parties at National level dominate linguistic fiefdoms → Congress, BJP, AITC.
- ④ Nearly 400 language have been lost in last 5 decades. → Belgavi Issue
- ⑤ Inter-state Border disputes → Belgavi Issue  
Although true in nature of linguistic safeguard; Linguistic reorganisation has truly strengthened India's cultural identity.

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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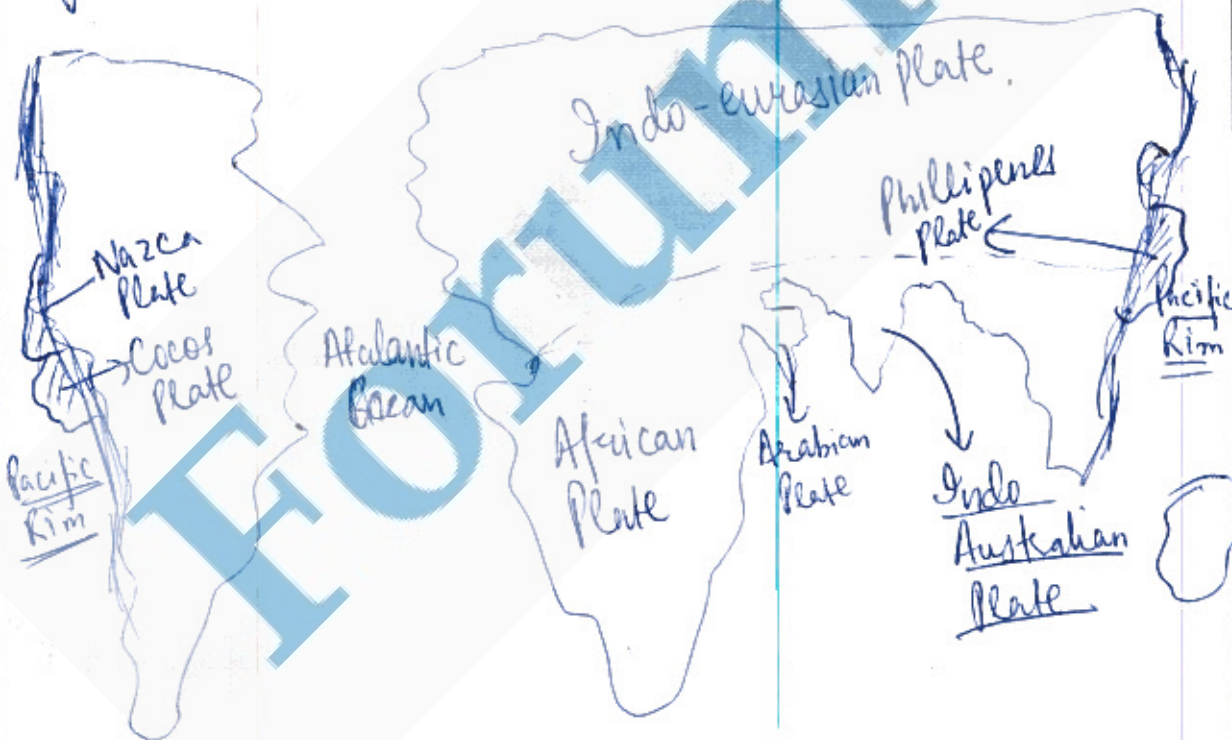
TOTAL MARKS

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 tectonics" theory was given by Hess & Diet to explain the role of plate movements in formation of various geomorphical features of Earth's surface.



Location of volcanoes :-

① Convergence of ocean - continent Plate.

in Pacific Ring of Fire e.g. Tonga Volcano, Fuji volcano.

leading to subduction of denser oceanic plate inside continental plate.

② Presence of Island arcs, due to ocean-ocean convergence → volcanic origin

e.g. Islands of Malaysia & Indonesia.

③ Rise of Mantle Plume during plate movement e.g. Deccan trap

## Impacts of volcanoes in nearby regions

① Air Pollution → poisonous gas;  $SO_x$ ,  $NO_x$

② Reduce the temperature of region via volcanic clouds.

③ Can lead to lava flow → Threatening nearby habitations

④ Lead to new crust formation - Igneous rocks.

"Volcanism" is an endogenic process which plays an important role in landform formation of earth surface.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Aspirational Block Program" was envisaged for 500 Blocks by NITI Aayog; on the same lines of "Aspirational District Programme".

Success of Aspirational District Programme:

- ① Improve the social indicators of the districts e.g. Health, education, nutrition
- ② Dashboard KPI's for learning from best practices.
- ③ Competitive approach between districts.
- ④ Handholding from NITI Aayog with local participation
- ⑤ Envisaged for 113 Districts of Country.

## How ABP can help growth & check migration

- ① Direct interventions in social indicators from NITI Aayog
  - Health
  - Education
  - Skill
 } Indicator Based
- ② Ensure Investment in social infrastructure of the region → MNREGA → Stop migration.
- ③ Create better economic initiatives at Block levels → micro irrigation, SHGs, MSMEs with market linkages.
- ④ Ensure local participation in developmental works → taking regular inputs and checking progress continuously.

If backed by committed bureaucracy; ABP can truly revolutionize the development trajectory at Block level of a village.

### Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Location of an Industry depends upon various factors

Defence ⇒

- Raw material (Near mining areas  
↳ Chhatanagpur)
- Worker availability ↳ Highly skilled labour
- Technology ↳ via foreign collaboration
- Market ↳ Not specific; mostly government
- Import/Export ↳ major import

① Location of defence industries should be only well connected Highways for faster movement of arms and ammunition.

② where skilled labour is present  
↳ Between 2 metropolises ⇒ Dellin Mumbai Highway.

③ Near the ports ⇒ of major importer

e.g. location in TN defence corridor

- ④ Agreement with foreign OEM  
e.g. Pune, Bangalore - preferred location
- ⑤ Safety of industries from enemies (China, Pakistan)  
e.g. Major located in  
⇒ Ordnance Factory on East  
⇒ HAL, BEL in Bangalore

## Measures to overcome challenges

- ① Indeginization of Defence sector  
↳ via Startup's; Negative list; Defence Procurement Council.
- ② Better logistics ⇒ Nat logistic Policy.
- ③ Improved workforce (skilled)  
↳ Nat Research foundation

All these factors if taken into consideration can truly help achieve \$ B\$ target of exports by 2025.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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 was conducted by central government in 2011 to reflect the social & economic status of different castes in India society

SC, ST, OBC → <sup>Hindus</sup> <sub>Muslims</sub>

Why SECC is necessary for welfare and resource allocation.

- ① Helps in better targeting of welfare schemes based on region wise deprivation  
e.g. ST in N-East → Higher deprivation in social indicators
- ② Helps in Policy formulation & policy design for better resource allocation  
↳ SC/ST Atrocities Act 1989.

- ③ Reflects social discrimination among caste along with relative deprivation
- ④ Targetted Budgetary resource for certain region along with Grants in Aid  $\Rightarrow$  Jharkhand = Aid for Tribal development  
 $\rightarrow$  ~~PVTG~~ PVTG 15000 crore fund

## Problems with SECC

- ① Sample size problem  $\Rightarrow$  Withdrawal of 204 data was based on same season
  - ② Public domain information of SECC can lead to greater caste consciousness
  - ③ Can lead to vote Bank targeting & regional politics
  - ④ Inefficiency of statistics as caste in one region may be OBC  $\rightarrow$  But not in other region
  - ⑤ False representation by Caste  $\rightarrow$  Kamauas claim of ST  $\rightarrow$  Boys
- Although having flaws; certain change in data collection can truly help SECC data <sup>to</sup> have data-driven policymaking

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Indian Society is dynamic and syncretic in nature with a blend of Tradition & modernisation.

Some common values of composite texture

- ① Tolerance and Acceptance of each other's religion e.g. Diwali & Eid celebrated together.
- ② Respect for each other's diverse cultural practices e.g. Muharram celebrated by Gond Tribe.
- ③ Dynamism → reflecting the changing nature of values under influence of modernisation & westernization e.g. Rationalism, McDonaldization of Thought process.

① Presence of sects within religion along with linguistic recognition for each language  
 ⇒ 22 scheduled languages

## Diverse practices of Indian society:

① Some rituals & traditions reflecting diversity  
 e.g. Animal sacrifice on Eid  
 Bal dakshina on death of Adult

② Restriction on entry of women into religious place  
 e.g. Sabarimala Temple  
 Dargah (Hazrat Aulia)

③ Ritual practices within sects also  
 e.g. Muharram procession  
 Anand Math - Tandav Dance

Such syncretism & Dynamism truly reflects the culture Heterogeneity of Indian society

### Feedback

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AWIS			
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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)

According to UNPA; Indian population has surpassed China's in 2023, reflecting 1.42 Billion population of Indian society.

Factors affecting population growth

- ① Rigid religious Attitude → Children gift of God.
- ② Hesitancy & un-awareness to use contraceptives → Burden on women for ovary removal.
- ③ Presence of Joint Family → More Hand needed in Agri  
↳ Considered as cushion in old Age.
- ④ Son-preference → Reproduction till Boy is not Born

⑤ Poor <sup>reproductive</sup> control of agency by women herself.  
 ↳ Low empowerment ↳ Economic dependence  
 ↳ Social control  
 ↳ Patriarchy

Relevance of raising Age of Marriage. → TU 21 years

NITI Aayog Study ⇒ 8th class ⇒ 30% chance  
 PHD ⇒ 2.5% chance.

- ① Ensures their economic empowerment by starting venture → SHG, MSME
- ② Helps them complete their studies e.g Masters, Post Doc → Better Awareness
- ③ Greater Physiological & Mental development of women
- ④ Reduces the TFR; when ~~occupational~~ occupational mobility chances increase

Raising the "age of marriage" of women equal to men truly reflects the spirit of Art 14; empowering women inclusively.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Tribal unrest reflects the dissatisfaction of the tribal societies by British policies, where in "roads of development" were turned into "roads of exploitation" by the Britishers.

Reasons for the tribal unrest:-

- ① Restriction of the grazing lands where in forest Bazarageary did not recognized "Community ownership of land" e.g. Santal rebellion, Bidhar & Kankar
- ② Restrictive forest policies to stoppage the access of forest resources to Tribals & plundering forest wealth [No right on MFP].  
e.g. India Forest Act 1784.  
for Shipping & Railway Industries.

③ Interference into the cultural practices of tribal society via Proselytization of Christian missionaries e.g. Semfore Missionary work in Aon Tribe

④ Their cultural institutions were ridiculed by the outsiders e.g. Youth dormitory of Jany Tribe disbanded

⑤ Role of money-lenders → reflecting debt trap of tribal society  
→ Bonded Labour Practice

⑥ Increase in extension of Agricultural Areas, displacing from their forest lands e.g. Malvi Tribe of Odisha

## Limited success of Tribal revolts

① Their anger was against the immediate



authority i.e money lenders, traders & forest officials  
 - Not aware about Economic exploitation of Britishers

- ② Their leadership was local & feudal in nature. e.g. Sidhu, Kanha.
- ③ Arms and Ammunitions were of no match to Britishers.
- ④ "Restricted movement" <sup>and</sup> poor cooperation among them.
- ⑤ Small concessions that acted as breakwaters on movement e.g. Santhal Pargana Act 1800

Although feudal & localized in nature; the <sup>former</sup> revolt's in tribal societies, truly played a greater role in mainstreaming on tribal grievances into national politics; making them integral part of National Movement [Law's Gaidinli of Manipur]

### 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			

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 Quit India Movement was launched on 8th August 1942; with a slogan "Do or Die" by Gandhi; reflecting the changed attitude of the masses.

Reflection of forced expulsion movement

- ① Slogan of Do or Die.
- ② All the major activities were brought to a halt by Indians.
  - Railway Board Strike
  - Tea Garden union Strike
  - Textile Mill Strike.
- ③ Symbols of Authority were dismantled e.g. Attack on railway's, Post offices.
- ④ Although Congress leaders were rounded up,

The movement still continued  
 e.g. underground movement by J. B. Kripalani  
Usha Mehta, Acharya  
 ↳ underground Radio

Why more than insubris; it was a  
confluence of domestic politics & global circumstances  
Global!

- ① War time loss faced by Allied Powers & face-saving threat of another revolt.
- ② wave of "de-colonization" after the war.
- ③ Rise of new global power → USA  
 — England, France into Background → Russia
- ④ formation of United Nations with advocacy for "Self-Relization" of colonies.

Confluence of domestic politics

- ① Participation of Congress & Muslim League in "Provincial governments" → Reflected domestic politics necessary.

② Preparation of society for intervention by Japan from North East by Congress  
 ⇒ Losses in Burma by Britishers  
 ⇒ Mobilization of people

③ Cadre mobilizations via Individual  
 ⇒ Satyagraha; failure of Cripps' mission

④ All out opposition by Congress to "War-time support" to Britishers; Provincial Congress Committees  
 → to declare CPM

⑤ Role of revolutionaries of mobilization in foreign nations e.g. INA → Bose

Although it might seem "Independence" was a result of forced expulsion but the Seeds of movement were truly & strongly laid by the nationalist leaders of India well-before

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Sufism; was a "mystic movement" in Islam; which came into Indian subcontinent with the advent of Islamic rule in 11-12<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Liberal reform movement.

- ① Practice of mysticism to develop spiritual connection with God → Yoga, Breath Holding
- ② uses of Music & Art to promote liberal version of Islam → Qawwali, Khayal Music, Sitar, Tabla
- ③ Against the practice of Purdah system & Polygamy.

How it could deepen its root in Indian Subcontinent :-

- ① Patronage from the State.  
e.g. Nizamuddin Aulayi has Allaudin Khilji as his disciple
- ② Concept of "Wahajut-ul-Wajud"  
↳ unity of God & Human Being.
- ③ Rationalized the space of Religion; making it a person affair  
→ deep love & devotion towards Almighty
- ④ Social service towards the society  
e.g. Anbaya's, Baktiyar Kaki  
"Langer" near shrines
- ⑤ Syncretic relationship with Bhakti movement  
e.g. Borsanj Yogi & Dreaty techniques from Bhakti movement

⑥ Propagation of Sufi thought in Vernacular languages

Short comings of movement

- ① Rigid attitude of certain sect's of Sufism → Naqshbandi Sect
- ② Limited State patronage; mostly efforts of sufi saints
- ③ Division within the Sufism  
↳ Beshara & Bakhsa
- ④ Restricted mostly to north India  
e.g. Most Sufi shrines Delhi, Kashmir, Lahore

Although, limited in its impact; Sufi movement truly reflected the confluence of "Ganga-Jamuna" Tehzeeb: highlighting the syncretism of Indian society.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

A cyclone is a cyclic movement of air near the surface of water body, resulting in formation of "storms" or "Tornadoes".

- Anticlockwise in North Hemisphere
- Clockwise in Southern Hemisphere

### Rising Intensity in Arabian Sea

- ① Increasing sea surface Temperature due to global warming and climate change  
e.g. INCOIS  $\Rightarrow$   $1.8^\circ\text{C}$  rise from 1900-2000
- ② Weakening of the "Somalian Jet Stream" in the troposphere; ~~not~~ not able to transport air moisture



- ③ Constant Presence of (mT) maritime Tropical Air mass; increasing sea-surface Temperature.
- ④ Reduced flow of western rivers into Arabian Sea → on account of reduced Ecological flow:  
e.g. Narmada, Tapi.
- ⑤ Weakening of the "Madden - Julian Oscillation" along with higher events of ENSO; increasing sea-surface temperature.

Measures to check the adverse impact of cyclones: Vi'a NDMA Guidelines

- ① "Color-coding" of cyclones & ~~low~~ regular broadcast of cyclone warnings via IMD.

- ① use of "Doppler weather Radars" by IMD for pin-pointing exact location of "fall of cyclone" via remote sensing.
  - ② Shifting of coastal population to higher levels in Shelter Homes. [Odisha Cyclone Shelter Plan]
  - ③ Constant weather Bulletins to keep local population aware.
  - ④ Community participation to implement measures on ground  $\Rightarrow$  lower Basement water Harvesting
  - ⑤ mangroves & corals along coast  $\Rightarrow$  MISHTI scheme
- All these measures along with proactive administration can truly reduce the impact of cyclonic storms on coastal population.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

"Hydrological cycle" is the cyclic process of condensation and evaporation of water vapours from earth to atmosphere and vice versa.



Impact of climate change on Hydrological Cycle:

- ① "Erratic Rainfall" on localized locations due to localized Heating e.g. Delhi Urban Sprawl → Conurb
- ② Weakening of Jetstreams in upper atmosphere

resulting in un-usual weather.

e.g. Snow storm in Southern USA  
↳ weakening of Polar Jet stream.

③ Erratic rainfall results in increased

"run-off" on earth surface; resulting in lopsided "watershed management"

→ lower ground water recharge.

→ Topsoil erosion → low water absorption

④ Increased incidence of flooding of Rivers  
e.g. Delhi, Mumbai, ~~Hydraba~~ Hyderabad  
Urban floods.

⑤ Increased melting of glaciers; resulting water availability in long run  
→ flooding in Gangetic plains -

## Mitigation & adaptation Strategies for Changing Hydrological cycle:-

- ① Improved watershed management practices  $\Rightarrow$  National Watershed Management Program.
- ② Better Rain water Harvesting strategies  
e.g. Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Atal Bhujal Yojana.
- ③ Better Prediction of erratic weather events  
e.g. Doppler radars of IMD.
- ④ Community awareness programs for adapting to changing patterns  $\rightarrow$  Drought resilient Agriculture  
 $\hookrightarrow$  Milllets, Pulse.
- ⑤ Better water management techniques  
 $\hookrightarrow$  e.g. waste-water recycling (grey water).

Although climate change is here to stay, we need to make early interventions to ensure our developmental gains are not lost in face of erratic weather patterns.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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 submerged part of the "lithosphere plate"; consisting of variety of geo-morphological features of Ocean-ecosystem.



Characteristics:

- ⇒ Part of Oceanic Plate System [generally].
- ⇒ Gyots, submarines, Attock relief features are parts of it.
- ⇒ Rich of Resource potential; mostly Basaltic in nature.

## Resource Potential & ecological Significance:

- ① Availability of Marine Resources in deep-shallow depth [Biological Resources].
- ② Presence of Polymetallic nodules  
e.g. Manganese; Cobalt; Ni, Sulphur
- ③ Geothermal difference can be used to generate electricity e.g. Ocean Energy.
- ④ Availability of resources for "Medicinal" uses by the mankind.
- ⑤ Presence of "Hydrocarbons" resources  
e.g. Godavari - Krishna Basin;  
↳ Petrol, Gas reserves
- ⑥ High Brine water availability in constant ~~pp~~ parts per million  
↳ Future; Salt resource extraction

Ecological significance:-

- ① Acts as a major region for ocean-circulation in deep ocean water regulating ocean temperature.
- ② Brings nutrient rich water on to the surface of water → Rich fishing ground.
- ③ Regulates the mineral composition of ocean water → Mg/Ca via coral reefs.

Way forward

- ① Mission Samudrayaan ⇒ 6000 crore → to study ocean Basin in Indian Ocean
- ② UNCLOS → Treaty for ensuring equitable share of resources in EEZ zone

Continental shelf represents the "resource mine" of ocean ecosystem which needs to harness and ensuring fulfillment of SDG "Life below water"

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Gender is a social construct ;  
which manifests itself via different  
avenues such as :-

- ⇒ Identity
- ⇒ Division of labour
- ⇒ Access to resources
- ⇒ Masculinity & Femininity
- ⇒ Social control

How gender based violence is based on patriarchal values :-

- ① limited access to "assets" & "resources" for women → dependence of men for economic needs.

② Division of labour :- Women are restricted to care work & menial jobs  
 ↳ easily replaceable → results in violence  
 ✓  
pink jobs, glass ceiling

③ Identity of male & female where patriarchal male is powerful & masculine in nature → subjugation of women

④ Social control :- where male authority directs women to act in certain manner; if not → raise of hand

Why anti-ethical to societal growth:-

① Marginalization of women → restricted roles of care for family  
 → low ~~labour~~ labour force participation [24%]

② Skill development along with Health &

educational opportunities evade women folk.

→ poor social indicators ⇒  $MMR = 113$   
Anemia = 52%

③ Feminization of Ageing and Poverty along with "poor asset" control → Marginalisation & Depreciation

④ Restricted Individualization & political consciousness → low participation in politics  
 → 14% in UK Sabha, Panchayat Pati

⑤ leads to social conflict ⇒ Feminist Movements  
 ↳ "Me Too Movement"

"Silent Pandemic" as called by WHO is truly is one of the major reasons for women subjugation; reflecting poorly on Inclusivity of Indian society.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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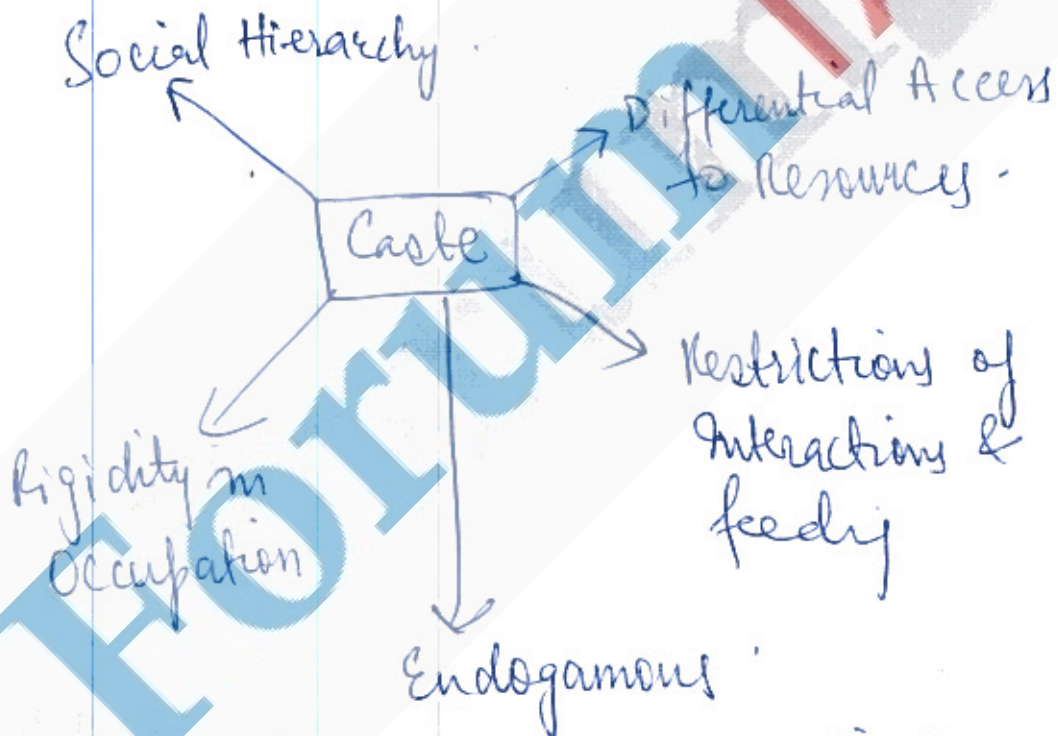
Please put tick marks in the above table.  
 Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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 "Andre Beteille" is the social stratification of Indian society based on creed, colour, Birth etc



How it is reflected in social, political & economic domains :-

① Political :-

- ⇒ Castelization of Politics e.g. Vote Bank Politics  
(MAJAR community in Bihar)
- ⇒ Politicization of Caste e.g. Bahujan Samaj Party, Bhim Army. for OBC
- ⇒ Political Parties using caste calculations for Political Appraisalment.

### Economic

- ① Manual jobs in urban areas still with Dalits & Shudras → Casual Labourers in Construction Sites.
- ② Manual Scavenging is still carried by Dalits e.g. 60,000 scavengers employed.
- ③ Poor representation of OBC's, SC in Top government posts e.g. 3 Secretaries in Central Ministries

## Social :-

- ① Ghettoization of urban slums by lower castes.
- ② Care-work in urban areas of maid, cook → mostly low castes.
- ③ Concept of Pollution - Purity ⇒ No delivery by Women in ASHA centres due to low caste of ASHA worker.
- ④ Intermarriage regulations are still stricter with Caste endogamy → Stay feature e.g. Times of India Ad → Brahmin Boy Bride ad.

## Factors reducing it

- Urbanization, Globalization, Industrialization  
   ↳ Inter-dining                      ↳ Skill Based Worker                      ↳ Same place, same job

All factors are operating to reduce caste consciousness in Indian society; but Caste is formed in the psyche of society which in future will carry its marks.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.


TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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)

According to NITI Aayog; ~~Water~~  
Composite Water Management Index; nearly  
600 million people in India are under  
"Water Stress".



Various facets contributing to water woes in Indian cities :-

- ① Water considered as a "free public good";  
low user charge collection
- ② concretization of Indian cities  
→ Urban sprawl → low percolation & water recharge  
↳ lowering of ground water table
- ③ Erratic weather patterns on rise;

intense rainfall in shorter duration  
 → loss of water as a resource due to poor water Harvesting & Watershed management practices in urban areas.

④ Rapid uncontrolled urbanization  
 ↳ Increase rapid urban water demand.

⑤ Reclamation of natural water reservoirs by land-leveling for urbanization  
 e.g. TN → 1950-2010

⇒ 300 → 50 Water Bodies

↳ leads to poor water management.

Complexities in implementing comprehensive water management plan:

① Water Management is seen as 'source Management' → poor Basin level approach.



② Water is a state subject ; poor coordination between Centre & state.

e.g. Jal Teeran Mission

③ Top down approach ; with poor resources & man power of Municipalities

e.g. Atal Bhnjal Yojana

④ Inter state water disputes → local "ecological flow" in face of climate change.

⑤ Carelessness by the urban water users → poor civic sense → Running Tap water during Bush

Water Management in India cities needs to follow "Berlin principles" for ensuring Comprehensive Basin approach to resource of water.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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 सटाते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Religion" and "region" are of one of the important ethnic identities of a society; ensuring sharing of cultural characteristics based on the 2 identities by the society

→ e.g. Islamic society, Hindu society  
→ Kannada region, Tamil region, Gujrati people

Importance of 2 elements for societal Harmony

Religion:-

- Common value of "Tolerance" in all religions
- All religions lead to one Supreme Being
- Respect for diversity → Celebrate Diwali & Eid Together; Halloween from Christian's

Region:

→ Pursue's an individual or a group to strive for regions development

⇒ Expressing regional identity below national Identity e.g. Kannataka Day

⇒ Strengthening & cherishing regions culture e.g. Marathi Culture, Kannada language

How Religion & region run the risk of social cleavages:-

Region:

⇒ Incessive attachment to identity of region; overtaking national identity e.g. Khalistan movement for Punjabi identity

⇒ Leads to clashes between the communities e.g. North vs South Debate on Linguistic

⇒ Promotes Son-of-soil theory; marginalization of people of other region  
e.g. Biharis facing abuse in Maharashtra

## Religion:

⇒ used by political parties for vote bank politics ⇒ communal clashes

↳ Muzaffar Nagar Riots, Delhi Riots

⇒ Attack on religious identity

↳ Mob lynching in Dadri

⇒ Leads to deprivation of minority groups

e.g. Sachar Committee report on Muslims

⇒ Leads to secessionist ideologies

e.g. SIMI group of India

Although necessary for group identity; Both Region & Religion need to be below national identity for fulfilling the goals enshrined in the Constitution of India.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

**Outcomes**

- |         |                          |       |
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| .....   |                          | ..... |
| 2 ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | ..... |
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| 3 ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | ..... |
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**Marking Scheme**

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

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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