

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	M. Koushik		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910129804	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	19th Aug, 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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			11:00 AM	2:00 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या 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		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes and 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

Forum IAS

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)

WW II started with the attack of Germany on Poland in 1939. But various other factors led to building up of the situation the war.

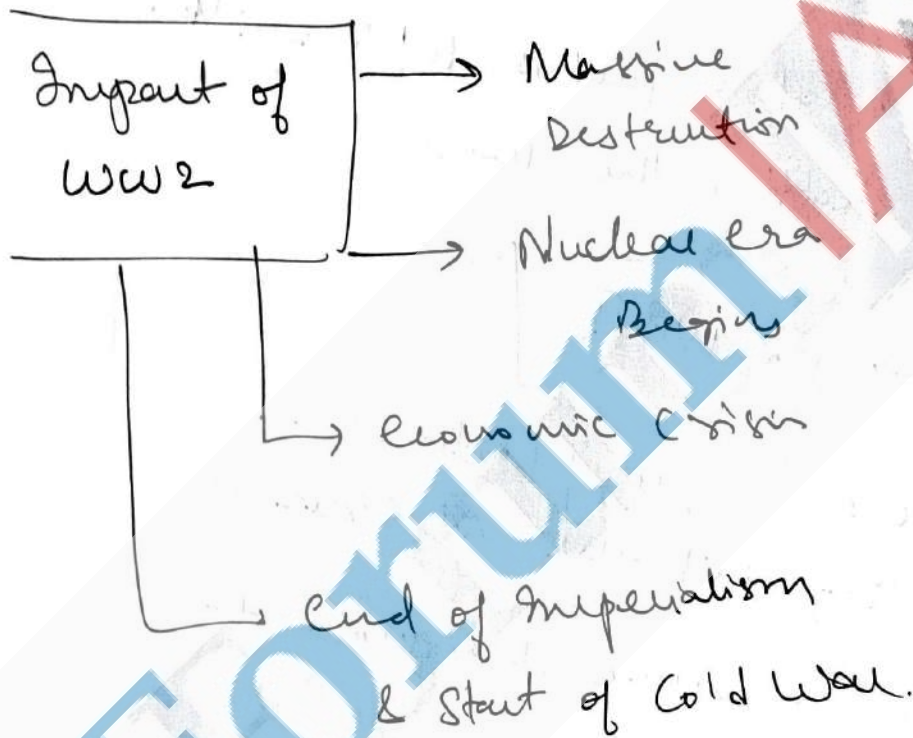
Factors leading to WWII

- 1) Failure of League of Nations in preventing civil war in Spain.
- 2) Failure to ensure disarmament.
3. Failure of Treaty of Versailles.
- 4 The 1929-30 economic depression.
- 5 The impact of growing Nazism and fascism.

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Q.2) How ties in

In this background the Spanish civil war further fuelled the start of world war II



Feedback
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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 the two religions that took birth in reaction to dominance of orthodoxy and Brahminism in Hinduism.

Similarities between both

- 1 Both propagated equality of all irrespective of Caste
- 2 Both refuted Brahminical dominance which was suppressing
- 3 Both propagated Non violence
- 4 Appealed to the masses → By Simple life
Eg) 4 Noble Truths ← Principles
- 5 Both rejected costly rituals, sacrifices.

→ But Buddhism spread beyond India and reached a large number of followers Because →

1. Buddhism was patronised by Rulers like Ashoka → who spread it beyond India
2. Buddhism used simple local language - Pali with reach to masses
3. Buddhism was more liberal in Nature
4. Buddhism was corrupted late compared to Jainism
5. Buddhism adhered to original doctrines and at same time many sects that met needs of people emerged

Jainism was limited By

- By its elitist nature
- By its usage of Sanskrit
- It was taken into Hindu fold Jain Mahaveer → called as incarnation of Vishnu
- Limited Patronage by Rulers
- Its strict Principles → Shalika

Hence these factors decided fate of the religions.

Feedback

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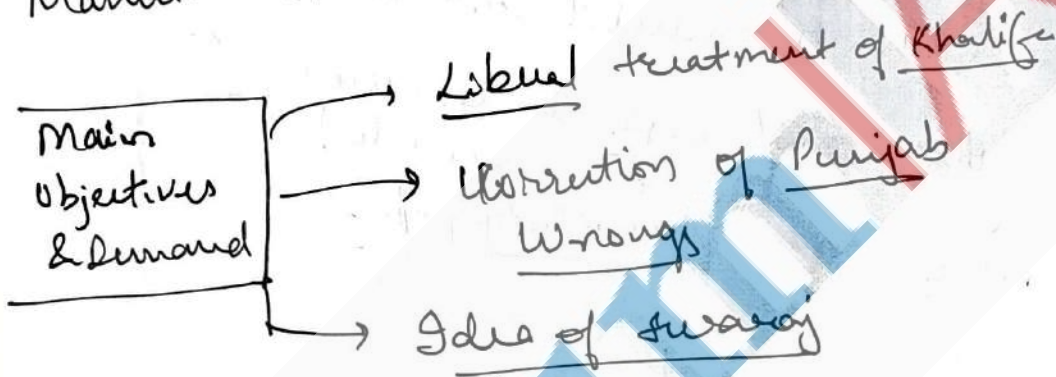
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Q.3) Non-Cooperation Movement democratized India's freedom struggle but suffered from inherent limitations. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 in 1920 under leadership of Mahatma Gandhi



Democratized freedom struggle

1. Hindu-Muslims Unity

↳ large numbers of muslims and hindus fought together

2. Reached a mass base including the

students, intelligentsia, small business

men and women leaders

↳ Sarojini Naidu

- 3 Had wider regional appeal
reached all corners of the country
- 4 Entry of new band of young leaders
Eg) Nehru, Subash Chandra Bose
- 5 Coincided with Farmer movements
Kisan Sabha → Included into movement
- 6 Even workers and caste based movements included
↓
AITUC ↓
 Vaikun Satyagrah

Inherent Limitations

- 1. Poorly defined objective of Swaraj
- 2. Poorly organised stage → Congress yet not strong
- 3. Opposed by Industrialists → Anti Non cooperation
movements
- 4. Many regions were not touched
Still → Eg) Tribals and North West
- 5. Had a Communal objective
- 6. Masses were not yet prepared for Satyagrah
Yet Non cooperation movement prepared
Indian population for future struggle

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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)

State reorganisation of 1956 led to reorganisation of states on linguistic and administrative basis to meet the aspirations and promises of leaders on basis of Article 3 of Constitution

Efficacy of reorganisation

a) Met the reasons for linguistic divides

1. Post reorganisation the demands for autonomy from major states reduced
2. Brought cultural unity to India by recognising diversity
3. Ensured development for all regions
 - ↳ Met the aspirations of the states
 - ↳ Democratic decentralisation
 - ↳ Growth of regional parties → Federal Spirit Stronger

b) Failed to address the reasons for divide

1. Demand for ^{no} autonomy continued
↳ led to creation of Nagaland
2. Invoked more separation and secessionist movements Eg) Bodoland movement
3. Inter regional conflicts started
↳ Eg) Telangana Movement later formation of Telangana
4. Continuing demands for Autonomy due to relative deprivation
Eg) Tulu land demand in Karnataka
5. Led to ignoring of minority languages within state → which now having become assertive.
6. Invoked sons of God like extreme statements.

Thus although the reorganisation was successful in meeting the reasons of divide it failed on certain fronts.

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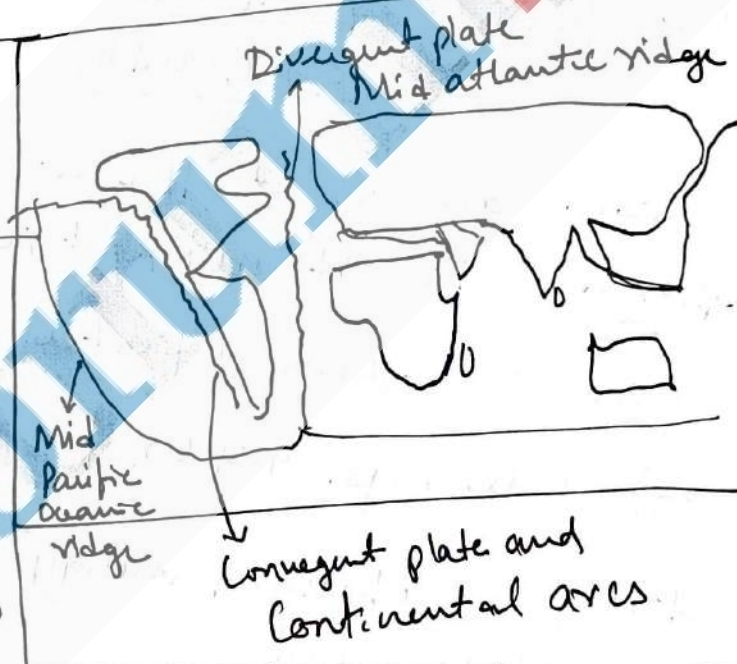
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Q.5) Briefly discuss the role of plate tectonics theory in explaining the location of volcanoes. Also, explain the multifarious impacts of volcanoes on the surrounding regions.
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

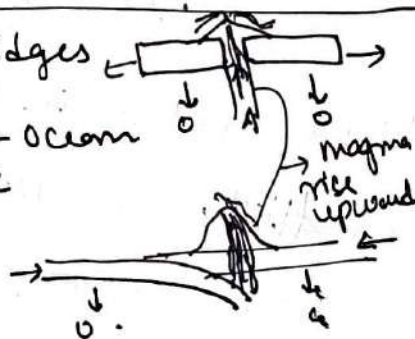
Plates are the part of the earth's crust that are in constant movement due to mantle convection cell force → and leading to formation of volcanoes, continental arcs and fold mountains etc.

Role in location of volcanoes



1. Divergent Plate → 0-0 plates where two plates move away allowing formation of volcanoes → Eg) Mid oceanic ridges

2) Convergent between continent - ocean plate
↳ lead formation of continental arc Eg) Yellow Stone NP



Impact of Volcanoes on surrounding

1. Lead to formation of flood basalt plains
2. Lead to formation of Volcanic land forms Eg) deposits, Laoliths underneath
3. Lead to formation of Volcanic rocks Eg) Granite
4. Volcanism can enrich the soil of the region → Make it nutrient rich
5. Presence of geothermal features Eg) Hot springs, geysers, fumeroles
6. Potential for geothermal energy & Tourism Eg) Iceland

Hence volcanic features have a ~~multitude~~ multitude of impacts on the region.

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Q.9) Taking further
help achieve the

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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)

Aspirational Blocks program
has been modeled on the Aspirational district program of NITI Aayog

Twin objective of Balanced growth and check stress migration By

1. Bringing in infrastructure development into region
2. Ensuring connectivity with the other regions
3. Bringing in more investments by attractive incentives
4. Address the issue of industrial growth → provide boost to industries

- 5 Provide employment opportunities in the region - prevent migration
- 6 Give boost to local economy, tourism, self help groups → promote entrepreneurship

While these help achieve objectives its Success depend on

1. Allocation of adequate funds
2. Timely completion of the projects
3. Ensuring the community participate
4. Meeting the aspirations of the people
5. Ensuring security in the region

Hence it is important to follow inclusive, equitable and sustainable approach in the program to make it a success.

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Q.7) Describe the critical
overcome the challenge
सब चरणों के
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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)

India looks at Defense Indegenisation to ensure self-reliance and strategic autonomy in defense and foreign policy and defense industries have a key role to play



Measures to overcome these challenges

1. Robust Infrastructure connectivity under Gati Shakti

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Q.8) To what extent is the process of privatization equitable?

2. Ensuring sufficient Budget allocation & even attracting FDI
3. Training up of manpower under DRDO etc
4. Ensure autonomy & self reliance in procurement of material & technology
5. Move R&D into defense industrialization.
6. Entering into mutual trade, R&D agreements to fill the gaps.
Eg) Barak Missile → Israel
Brahmos → Russia

Recent Indian governments Defense diplomacy with USA in co-manufacturing combined R&D in GEPLIK & other INDUSX defense equipment can help address these concerns to certain extent. filling the technology, finance, skill gap & ensure Atma Nirbhar in Defense

Feedback

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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)

Socio-economic caste census is a social survey exercise that ensures we have caste based data to effectively implement welfare programmes.

→ Address challenges.

1. Help us identify eligible beneficiaries
2. Help us in eliminating fake beneficiaries lead to saving fiscal stress
3. Ensure targeted policy making
↳ Data led decision making
4. Understand the socio-economic situation of various castes thereby take needed steps to improve their situation → Targeted Policy action

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Q.9) Indian society is
as some diverse n
भारतीय स
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5. It also helps us in understanding Spatial distribution of Inequalities

↳ So will lead to better regional
and Inclusive development

But it also creates new challenges

1. Might provoke demand for New caste based reservations
2. Lead to movements for Economic
and Social reservations irrespective of
Caste
3. Lead to new brand of caste politics
4. Will create communal tensions in
Society

SECC success depends on its efficacy
and its efficient use by the government

Feedback
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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 a beautiful Mosaic of cultures, traditions, religions, ethnicities that are diverse yet are united.

Some common values

1. Religion → Is a central element of peoples cultural life
Syncretism → all religions equally value their religion and others
2. Value of Tolerance & love → Promotes Idea of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam
 → love and tolerance to diversity
3. Family & Kinship → are commonly valued by all and importance given to these are not paralleled anywhere in world.
4. Idea of Nation → a deeply rooted Idea of Indian Nation → Based on shared history
5. Universality of marriage

6. Shared values of fraternity & Liberty
↳ Preamble

Some diverse values - giving heterogeneity

1. Land of multiple languages and dialects.
2. Tribal diversity → with diverse cultural values.
3. Religious diversity → unique festivals & practices of each religion
4. Ethnic diversity → land of multiple ethnic diversity
5. There is diversity in practices like rituals, marriages, traditions, dressing, eating habits.
6. climatic and geographic diversity due to its sub-continental size and vast expanse

Despite all these India upheld its unity and integrity and upheld the diversity by celebrating diverse cultural practices giving rise to Indianess - Unique in Nature

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)

Population growth of a particular country has a direct impact on its developmental trajectory. Although India reached TFR of 2.1 i.e replacement population growth is still a concern

Factors influence population growth

1. Demographic factors → Birth rate, death rate, Life expectancy
2. Cultural factors → Some religious preach more child bearing
3. Educational attainment → Women education & Population reduction
Eg) Kerala TFR < 2
Bihar TFR > 2.7
4. Availability of Contraceptive → awareness, awareness usage.

5 Penetration of family planning awareness

6 Poverty Census 2011 noted high poverty
↓
large family size

Relevance and Need to raise marriage age of women

1. Increase age of marriage → Reduce child bearing age
2. Increase educational attainment → awareness on family planning
3. More economic independence → Better choice & avoid large families
4. More women empowerment & awareness on reproductive health → Reduce population MMR & IMR
5. Reduce son preference → Reduced deliveries

Hence the new Bill to increase ^{marriage} age of women to 21 is a welcome step to ensure population control

Feedback

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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 in ^{Colonial} India were a frequent events that began with the British interrupting the tribal way of life.

Reason for Tribal Unrest

Economic factors

- 1) The British policy of Forest exploitation
2. The land revenue policies of British
↳ exploited the tribals → By charging Tax on their own land
3. Restrictions on use of minor forest produce
4. Integrating tribals to main administration
↳ exposed them to exploitation of Zamindars, moneylenders and officials

5. Exploitation of tribals as bonded labour
in plantation and mining

Social and cultural factors

1. Forest laws → alienated tribals from their land.
→ They attach religious value to forests → E.g. sacred groves
2. Criminal Tribes Act → Branded them as born criminals
↳ imposed restrictions on movement
3. Religious conversions → mass proselytising by Christian missionaries
4. Branded them as Aboriginals and discriminated them → called them as social fossils etc

In this background many tribal movements took place, → Chuar uprising 1820's
Koo and Hol uprising 1832
Santhal uprising 1855

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Reasons for Failure - Limited Success

1. Primitive tools, arms used as against mighty armed British
2. Mostly localised events
3. No strong leadership provided
4. They were heavily suppressed by British
5. They lack a uniform ideology → Mostly narrow fight against zamindars or British
6. They were marked by religiosity → Messianic like figures leading
7. Poorly organised and co-ordinated

But later tribal movements joined the National movement on large scale starting with Civil Disobedience (Eg. Kani Gaidinli) and became part of uniform fight against British

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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)

India was given Independence under the Independence Act of 1947 and it was a product of complex combination of factors

Role of Quit India movement

- 1) Last Nail in the coffin of empire
- 2) A mass movement that reached all sections and regions
- 3) A violent movement → that eroded the British confidence
- 4) New sense of Nationalism that reached even British loyalist

While these led to forced expulsion but

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Impact of Domestic politics

1. The politics of Communal Nationalism reached extreme stage
 ↳ British want to evade any responsibility for this.
2. The local administrative machinery became more loyal to Nationalist Ideas → Erosion of Bureaucracy
3. The Congress was no longer accepting the repression - conciliation strategy
4. New leadership of Congress including Nehru vocally demanded - Complete Freedom
5. INA - RIN revolt → A Trigger Freedom

Impact of global circumstances

1. War has dent British Morale
 ↳ New powers like USA, USSR supported India's freedom

- 2 New Labour government in British
↳ More sympathetic to India's causes
- 3 A wave of radical-socialist governments in Europe - called end to colonialism
- 4 A wave of Anti-imperial movements in Asia → Eg) Vietnam National Movement
- 5 Further the British soldiers were not prepared for another war like situation in India.

Thus India's Independence was an outcome of global and local causes forcing British to leave India.

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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 was a reform movement in Islam that marked a change in Islamic penetration into India. It deepened its penetration.

Reason - Deepen Roots in Indian Sub-continent

1. It's teaching well universal in nature
2. It propagated utmost devotion to god as practise
3. It propagated love and brotherhood among all → more appealing
4. It saw everyone equal - irrespective of caste, gender-etc → Appeal masses

5. It debunked the orthodoxy of Islam
6. It preached equality of all religions thereby attracting all religions equally
7. It used simple way of preaching
 - ↳ Eg) Use of Sufi music to propagate ideas
 - ↳ Made its spread easier
 - Eg) Kabir
8. It used local, Vernacular languages in teaching → more regional reach
9. It equally appealed the Rich who patronised Sufi Saints and Sufi Music

Because of its way of teaching being universal, equally appealing and Not alien to Indian values of the time It was easily accepted.

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Impact of Sufism on Indian Society

1. Introduced Sufi Music.
2. Introduced New Style of Hindustani Music — Khayaal, Bazaal
3. Brought in new musical instruments
Eg) Sitar
4. Propagated Hindu-Muslim Unity [Eg. Alliance with Bhakti Ideas]
5. Brought in new religions and gave birth to new sects Eg) Sikhism and Kabir Panthis
6. It gave universalistic ideas to orthodox society of time. Eg) Ideas of equality of men and women

Sufism penetrated deep into Indian culture that even today the Daargas of Sufi saints are equally visited by all religions — Eg) Ajmer Daarga

Feedback

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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)

Cyclone As per IMD is a intense atmospheric storm that forms around a low pressure regions and causes devastating damage on landfall

Conditions for cyclone

- Low pressure Region
- $> 27^{\circ}\text{C}$ large sea surface
- Low wind shear
- Coriolis force



Cyclone prone zones

→ Reasons for rising intensity of cyclone in Arabian sea

1. Climate change induced warming of Arabian Sea.

↓
IMD says 12% of India land prone to cyclones

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2. Persistence of low pressure over the Arabian Sea → longer duration
3. The winds that are favouring movement of cyclone towards Indian shore
4. The increasing frequency of warming up of the western Indian Ocean
5. The recurrence of the cyclones from other side of the ocean Basin

Measures to check adverse impact of cyclones
- NDMA guidelines

1. Hazard and vulnerability zones (HVE)
↳ creation of the Hazard zone map.
2. Capability analysis → to understand the ground capabilities at disaster site

3. Deploying of the Early warning system
↳ to alert on cyclone accurately fool proof
4. Constant monitoring of the cyclonogens
↳ using satellite data
5. Mitigation of Impact → By construction of Breakwalls or thick vegetation on the shore
6. Hazard zone regulation → Upgrade and retrofitting of the structures
7. Spreading awareness to people on reacting to Hazard & disaster
8. Developing capabilities of emergency teams and rescue forces
9. A plan in place for post disaster recovery
Although cyclone cannot be controlled by undertaking Disaster risk resilience as per Sundar framework we can reduce its Impact

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 forms the crucial atmospheric phenomenon that balances the water on earth surface.

Impact of climate change on hydrological cycle

1. Increasing extreme events → like flash droughts and floods
2. Impact of climate change on ocean circulation → leading to change in hydrological cycle
 Eg) Atlantic Meridional Circulation slowdown
3. Extreme events like El Nino and La Nina frequency and durations increasing
4. Due to melting of cryosphere - due to global warming → Impacting rainfall patterns

5. Extreme events like heat waves and marine heat waves
 ↓ cause excess rain ↓ cause drought
 ↘ ↙ Imbalance

6. Melting of Himalayan glaciers → impacting water resources in subcontinent and causing floods etc (GLOF)

→ Mitigation Strategies

1. Shift towards green energy sources (e.g.) solar energy
2. Reduce global warming and greenhouse gas emissions → (e.g.) Green Shipping
3. Reduce the emission of PM_{2.5} and Black Carbon → which reduces albedo
4. Move towards sustainable lifestyle (e.g.) LIFE

Adaptation Measures

1. Undertake water conservation strategies (e.g.) Micro Irrigation

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2. Increasing the water usage efficiency in agriculture
 3. Use Circular principle in Urban water resources management
 Eg) Ramp up the ^{sensore} treatment plant capacity
 4. Undertake Rainwater harvesting strategies
 5. Focus on Micro Watershed management strategies
 6. Blue-green infrastructure in Cities
 Eg) Sponge Cities Concept
 7. Revitalize and Rejuvenate tradition water storage Eg) Telangana's Mission Kakatiya
 8. Shift to Water resistant crops Eg) Milllet Model
- By focussing on a multipronged strategy we can address the issue of the water crisis due to adverse impact of climate change. and ensure we achieve SDG-6

Feedback

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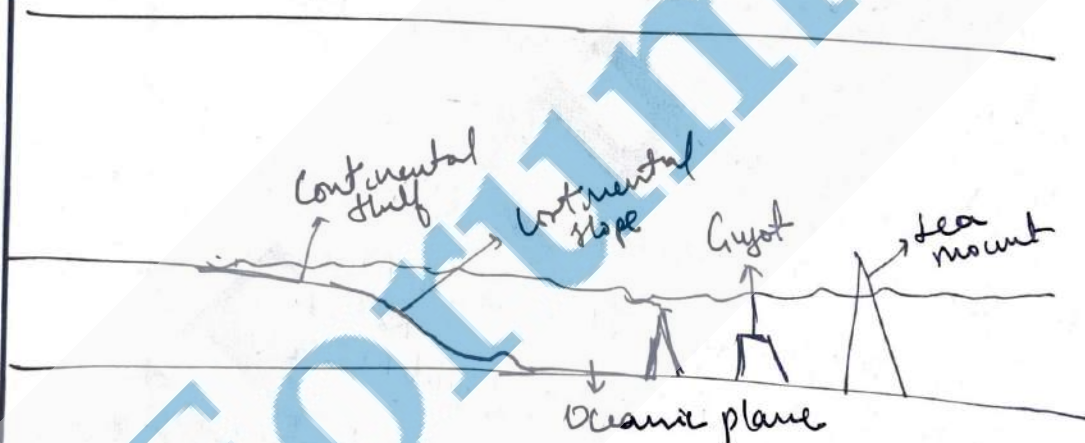
Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance.

(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 is the portion of the continent and its plate that is submerged underwater it is an extension of the continent into the ocean



→ features of continental shelf

Gradient of $\sim 1^\circ$

Almost range from 30km to 1000km
in areal

Deposits of sediments.

Resource potential of Continental Shelf

1. Contains Rich deposits of Polymetallic Nodules → Eg) Multiple Minerals
2. Contains Rare earth minerals
↳ Used in Semiconductor, electronics, clean energy technology
3. Contains oil and gas reserves
↳ energy security
4. They also contain Rich deposits of sediments brought from land → Eg) Sand
5. Contains Oceanic resources like Dozes
↳ Rich Calcium deposits
6. Rich source of Sedimentary deposits, Rocks.
7. Potential zone to study Ocean surface and edge effect

Ecological Significance

1. Contain Rich zones of Biodiversity
Eg) Coral reefs
2. They are ecotones → containing ecosystem like Estuaries Mangroves
3. Crucial for sustaining the ocean food chain
4. Contain sea grass and sea weed
↳ Provide medicinal effects
5. Rich zones of fishing and tourism and also conservation
6. The shelf and its ecosystems protect the land from extreme events like Tsunamis, Cyclones

The continental shelf provides rich zones of resources and ecologically rich and drives curious exploration by Nations

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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 based violence is violence directed towards a person due to their gender and because they are considered easy targets. Mostly effects women and third gender.

Rooted in Patriarchy

1. Notions that man is superior than women
2. Notion that women should obey man
Eg steel Dharma
3. Notions of Biological differences favouring and legitimising violence. Eg) Human Biogrammar
4. Patriarchy perpetuates these values generation after generation → child - father
↳ socialisation at home.

5. Legitimising marital rape as a private affair.
6. Perpetuating notions that women should maintain privacy and not disclose violence by husband.
7. Restrictions on women's sexual freedom or choice.

→ Manifestation of Gender Violence

1. Rape
2. Domestic violence
3. Dowry harassment
4. Marital rape
5. Acid attacks on women
6. Female foeticide, Infanticide

→ More Subtle forms

- 1) Denying Nutrition
- 2) Sexual harassment at workplace
- 3) Discrimination in work, Denying equal pay,
- 4) Pornography, Deep fakes etc work rights

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Antithetical to societal growth

1. Poor sex ratio due to feticide & infanticide
2. Poor health of women → ↑ MMR → ↑ IMR
3. Poor Nutrition → lead to increase Anaemia
↓
Reduced efficiency of work
4. Impact on women educational opportunities
↳ High dropout rates
5. Hinders women entering workforce
Eg) Despite being 48% of the educated population on 27% of workforce
6. Erodes social consciousness → Perpetuates cruelty & violence
7. Legitimises → Dowry, harassment etc
8. Impacts mental health of women

It is important we promote 1) Gender sensitivity
2) Reduce Patriarchal notions 3) give more opportunity for women to end this violence and achieve Gender equality [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 is a closed system of organisation based on notions of purity and pollution, it is hierarchical and hereditary in nature and endogamous. Caste calculus is the way in which people associate to their caste identity to forward their interests in various spheres.

Project its shadow on

1) Social domain

↳ a) Pressure of caste based educational institutions

b) Pressure of caste based scholarships to students

c) Matrimonies - Based on caste

d) Caste based division of labour
in latent form → e) Manual scavenging
99% SC

Political domain

1. Caste based political parties
Eg) BSP
2. Caste based vote bank politics
3. Parties fielding Caste based candidates based on calculations
4. Caste based alliances to win elections
Eg) AJGHAR alliance
- 5) Caste based violence against Dalit
Sujansh
Eg) Tamil Nadu case

Economic domain

1. Caste based business organisations
Eg) Agarwal Sabha
2. Caste based pressure groups
3. Caste based economic activities
Skill continuing. Eg) Dominant Caste
in agriculture → Becoming
Acting as labor ← Bullock capitalists

But there are instances of change being visible as well.

1. Increased Intercaste marriages
2. Reduced caste based discrimination
Eg) AIT
3. Reduced instances of caste based clashes
4. Elections becoming fought more on Issues than Identity
5. Caste broke away from occupation
↳ More mobility due to Market economy.
6. even lower caste exercising power due to positive discrimination and democracy → Dalit elites

Hence caste in India is in a stage of transition from tradition to modernity but still continues to cast a shadow to some extent.

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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)

Indian cities are growing at a rapid pace and National Commission on Population estimates by 2036 - 40% of India will be in Urban areas

This adds to issue of water stress

Factors contributing to water woes

1. Population Burst → Leading to increased demand and consumption
2. Overextraction of groundwater by community housing projects
3. Poor management of wastewater
↳ sewage treatment plants
Poor Capacity + ↳ underutilised

4. No strict enforcement of Rainwater harvesting in Buildings

5. Consolidation of Surfaces

↳ Prevent ground water rejuvenation

6. Encroachment of water bodies

7. No principle of circular water usage and poor awareness among users

8. Erratic Monsoon

↳ Use of recycled water

↳ Treatment of waste water

A Comprehensive
Water management
Plan

↳ Reduce usage of water

↳ Recharge of ground water

↳ Water harvesting

↳ Management of Storage Structures

↳ Natural & artificial

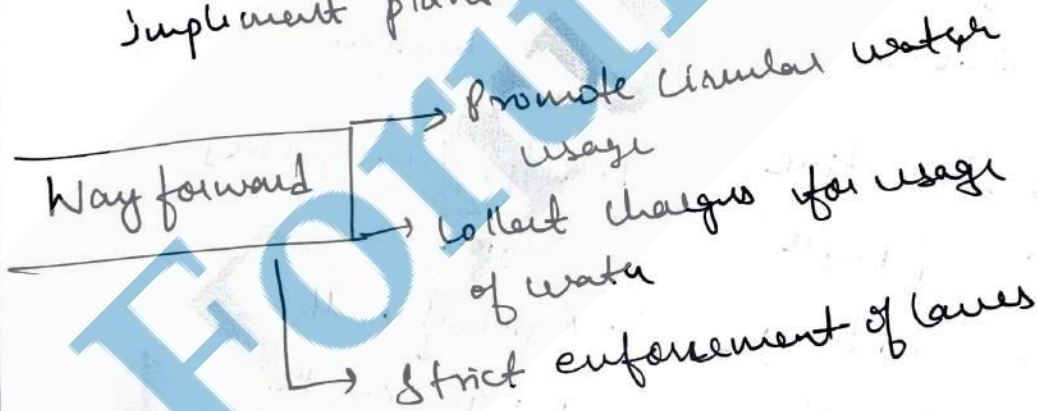
Complexities in Implementing

1. Poor enforcement of the plans

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2. Inadequate Capacities with ULB's for sewage treatment plants
3. Poor awareness and No Behaviour change → among citizens
4. Demand for land increasing → encroachment increasing
5. No scientific approach to water management
6. Lack of adequate funds with ULB to implement plans.



It is important cities become sustainable to meet the demands of the future and implementing sustainable cities approach will help.

Feedback

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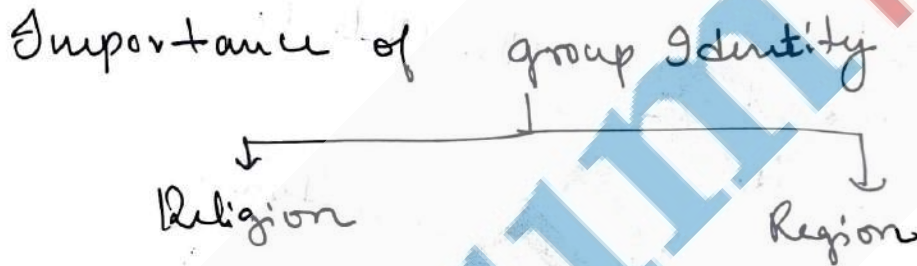
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Q.20) Though important elements of group identity, religion and region also run the risk of deepening communal cleavages. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Group Identity is the shared identity which gives a sense of belonging to one community for a group of people.



- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotes collective Conscience of people 2. Helps for Building Social Solidarity 3. It provides for common universal goals
Eg) Dharma- Karma Hinduism 4. Important to preserve ones culture, practices | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Helps develop one's region 2. Regional loyalty
Brings growth
Eg) When an investor invests in his region 3. Conserve their Political interests within constitutional framework
Eg) Sch 6, 5. |
|--|--|

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- 5 Protect one's religion from external attack.
- 6 Fight for religious rights within Constitution A25-28
- 4 Promotes growth of competitive federalism
- 5 Strengthens Democratic decentralisation
- 6 Conserve one's shared Identity
Eg) Language

Risk of deepening communal cleavages

Religion

1. Promotes Communalism
 - ↳ Hatred towards others
 - ↳ Violence against others
 - Eg) Riots of Muzaffarpur
2. Promotes Fundamentalism and radicalisation of youth → leads to Religious terrorism
3. Provoke religious sentiments in Politics → for purely electoral gains

4. Lead to Vigilantism & Mob violence
Eg) Cow ~~hate~~ Vigilantism

Region

1. Lead to secessionist tendencies
Eg) Greater Nagalim
2. Provoke insurgency and violence
Eg) NSCN
3. Lead to Us vs them → Sense of Sails
Eg) Maharashtra ← movement
4. Hinder development of a region
5. Lead to demand for separate identity
Draavida Nadu movement
6. Prioritise over National Interests
Eg) Khalistan movement

Hence group identities are double edged swords and as long as within tolerable limit they promote harmony and ensure unity and integrity of India

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