

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 1_FLT #5

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Saikishan Nandala		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910100015		
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900 (online)	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
		Date/दिनांक	28th 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			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।		
2			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।		
3			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।		
4			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।		
5			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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			5:30 pm	8:20 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 :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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.

~~Q.1) In~~

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)

World war I was started in ~~1914~~ 1914 with
Conflict between Germany, Austria and Poland which
ultimately led to fight between Axis power and
Allied power.

Spanish civil war also played a key role; it was
the movement of the people against inequality,
injustice, authoritarian nature of the Govt.

① First major conflict in Europe after WW-I which
resulted in war-like environment.

② Involvement of foreign nation such as Germany,
France and England in internal affairs of
Spain caused rift between these nation.

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Q-2) How ...
ties in

③ Increase of military spends by neighbour-
-ing countries like France due to civilwar.

④

Thus, though other factor involved Spanish
Civil war was an opening in ww-1



Feedback
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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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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 emerged in 6th century B.C. as the sects opposing many tenets of Hinduism, pioneered by Gautama Buddha (Buddhism) and Vardhamana Mahavira (Jainism).

Similarities-

- ① Both opposed ritualistic nature of Hinduism, and idol worship
- ② promoted equality in the society and strictly opposed hierarchical Varna system and Caste based discrimination.
- ③ Both led to development of Vernacular languages.
↳ Pali and Prakrit.
- ④ Strived for emancipation of women.
- ⑤ Both are sects - which are started by saints who are Hindus earlier.

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Different fates of Buddhism and Jainism

- ① Buddhism though initially patronaged by many ruler (like Ashoka) flourished yet declined by 9th century (Palas - last ruler)
- ② Jainism Continue to have patronage even after Buddhism.

Explanation.

- ① Emergence of Jainism and Vaishnavism which are contrary to Buddhism
- ② Idol worship Emerged in Buddhism
- ③ different Sects like Hinayana, Mahayana, Mahasanghika provided cleavages. ↓ led to downfall of Buddhism.

→ Jainism patronized by merchants, Urban areas, rich people and this tradition continued and ruler like Amoghavarsha patronized yet.

Although Buddhism declined, post-independence Neo-Buddhist movement emerged as emancipation from caste system

Feedback
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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 started in 1920 - major Gandhian movement as backdrop of Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, Rowlatt act and major event in freedom struggle.

Democratized India's freedom struggle -

① Mass Social Base :-

* Feminization of India's freedom struggle.

* Peasantization of National movement.
(farmer went to main-stream)

* Students participated.

② Hindu-Muslim unity, shown brotherhood and common bond.

③ went to hinterlands and rural areas - democratized in villages.

④ All major political parties gave support to freedom struggle.

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Q.4) Critical
sons for

But inherent limitations.

① differential interests of various Communities:

↳ Muslims - khilafat issue,
↳ Farmers - against landlords
↳ Lack of United front.

② Limitation of mass struggle - Could not sustain for long time.

③ Start of violence is NCM → [eg] Chauri Chaura incident
↳ led to revocation of NCM.

④ Limited participation of intelligentsia, corporates and Capitalists.

⑤ Suppression by British and revolutionary movements

Despite the limitations, the movement showed the mass based politics of India, strengthened Nationalism and democratized freedom struggle.

Feedback

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Q.4) Critically analyse the efficacy of linguistic reorganization of states in addressing the reasons for linguistic divides in post-independent India. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में भाषाई विभाजन के कारणों को संबोधित करने में राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन की प्रभावकारिता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

After Independent India and reports of Pan Comm-
-ion, states were formed in A, B, C, D Categories
without taking language as factor.

However, after Potti Sramulu (Telugu state) and state
reorganization linguistic reorganizations formed:-

Addressed linguistic divides:

- ① Formation of states such as Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat based on one state - one language formula.
- ② Justice and Pravidhan (Anti-Hindi) movement Cooled off.
- ③ Linguistic divides between Marathi and Gujarat are taken care.
- ④ 3 language formula in school education brought

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Q-5) Briefly
so, expla:

national unity and reduced Alienation.

However, linguistic divide still exists

① Imposition of Hindi in non-Hindi states seen as supreme-

↳ Gamilwadi protesting.

② Telangana - Andhra Pradesh has language accent & associated culture as one dimension.

③ protests in Karnataka (Kannada language), others still on the rise.

④ Language, Regionalism Co-existing and gave to regional identity based politics.

Language forms core of Culture, it need

to sensitively dealt and preserved such that the diversity of India is strengthened.

Feedback

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

ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को 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)

Plate tectonics are convergent, divergent and transform interactions of major lithospheric plates which arise due to flow of magma currents (density difference due to temp. & pressure).

* 90% of volcanoes are along tectonic boundaries.

① Convergent boundaries led to volcanic islands.

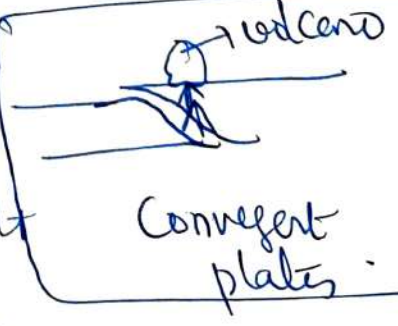
→ Japan Archipelago



② Divergent Boundaries: - led to mid-oceanic ridges.

led to Basaltic flow of volcanoes

→ Mid-oceanic ridges.



③ Mantle plumes due to plate movement

→ Basalt flow → volcanic plates

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Q.6) Taking furth
help achieve

Impact of volcanoes on Surrounding regions.

① Geomorphological → Islands formation
oceanic Ridges → formation of plateau.
eg. Phillipines archipelago.
eg. Deccan traps

② climatological → Acid rains due to SO₂ release
Aerosols → some absorb Greenhouse gas
some cool.

③ Structures → craters are formed
Geysers are formed eg. ~~Greenland~~ Iceland

④ Loss of lives due to magma eg. Tunga volcano → >30 people die

⑤ Loss of Infrastructure due to magma.

⑥ Rich minerals comes to Earth surface.

Understandly volcanoes important to face disaster, Understand Earth life

Feedback

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

आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम की सफलता को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक संतुलित विकास और संकट रोधी प्रवासन के नियंत्रण के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Aspiration districts programme was pioneered in 100 districts to increase the socio-economic indicators in Health, Education, Agricultural output.

Implemented in Tribal districts, also MHA announced there is a decline in Naxalism due to ADP, reduced extremism :-

Aspiration Block can → Balanced Growth
→ checks stress migration

① Implementation of success from ADP to enhance it to Blocks.

② More convergence in the schemes and gives broader approach

③ Effective utilisation of Resources
→ employment in one district of Block to other.

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Q.7) Describe the cr
overcome the ch
रत वरु
सुद

- ④ Block level implemetath → Can reduce migration by employment generation
- ⑤ Focus on Agricultural productivity, Rural
- ⑥ Decentralisation, food processing sector
- ⑦ Budgetary resources can aid implemetath

Limitatus

- ① 2nd ARC → district as a planning unit ; planning at blocks leads to one-size fits .
- ② duplication of the efforts due to repetition of works .
- ③ Veru of Convergence of functionaries and Personnel.
- ④ local level identity politics and aspiratary may affel .

Overall, ASP is a progressive step towards achi-
-eving inclusive growth by reaching to the last
mile, Limitatus to be addressed by effective planing
& implemetath .

Feedback

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

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

Defense Industries are on the rise due to high spending of nations for national security (SIPRI Report).

Critical factors for location of defense industries.

- ① Govt. policies and spending :-
USA, Russia, France, China has high defence industries.
- ② Nearness to Iron and steel industries :-
due to need of steel for manufacturing.
*Eg) Manchuria region in China.
- ③ Need Technological advancements. *Eg) Israel.
- ④ Safe Geographical locations to prevent from enemies, in hinterlands.
*Eg) Pune in India.
- ⑤ Critical mineral availability and import dependency.

⑥ along the Industrial Corridor, to achieve economies of scale. ~~IS~~ Uttarpradesh defence corridor

However, challenges

- ① Lack of Tech needed
- ② Huge R&D, Spending
- ③ Skilled workforce
- ④ Lack of Economies of scale, structural issues in Economy
- ⑤ depends on foreign policy, defense policy.

Means

- ① Indigenisation of defense procurement ~~IS~~ positive list
 - ② Export potential to increase revenue ~~IS~~ Brahmos to philippis -
 - ③ focus on defence startups → for Tech
 - ④ Skilling of people with friendly nations.
- Defence ~~IS~~ Industries Council in India to reduce import dependency, employment generation, national security

Q.8) To what extent can Socio-economic resource allocation be equitable resource allocation
सामाजिक-आर्थिक-साधनों का वितरण

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

For the first time in 2011, Socio-Eco-Caste Census (SECC) conducted along with national census to understand social and Economic dynamics of vulnerable sections.

SECC → equitable Resource allocation & Targeted welfare

① Identification of beneficiaries for effective public service delivery

↳ NPSA, 2013 based on SECC, 2011.

② Getting to know the interconnections between Caste and social development.

③ Gauge the 75 year of affirmative action and welfare policies.

④ data-led decision making and evidence based policy making is the future.

⑤ Effective utilization of limited funds at disposal.

However, limitations -

- ① Govt. said the validity of 2011 data is questionable and did not release it.
- ② Almost 715,000 centres in India, difficult to do under one.
- ③ Variation from state to state.
- ④ Migration (st. in India) → accuracy of data and effective implementation is not easy.

Way forward

- ① Need data as scientific tool
 - ② Form deprivation Index (Holistic based on)
 - ③ Convergence between SECC, other committees (Justice Rohini, Ranganatha Mishra)
- for effective policies.

SECC need for fulfillment of Article 46.

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. (40 marks, 150 words)

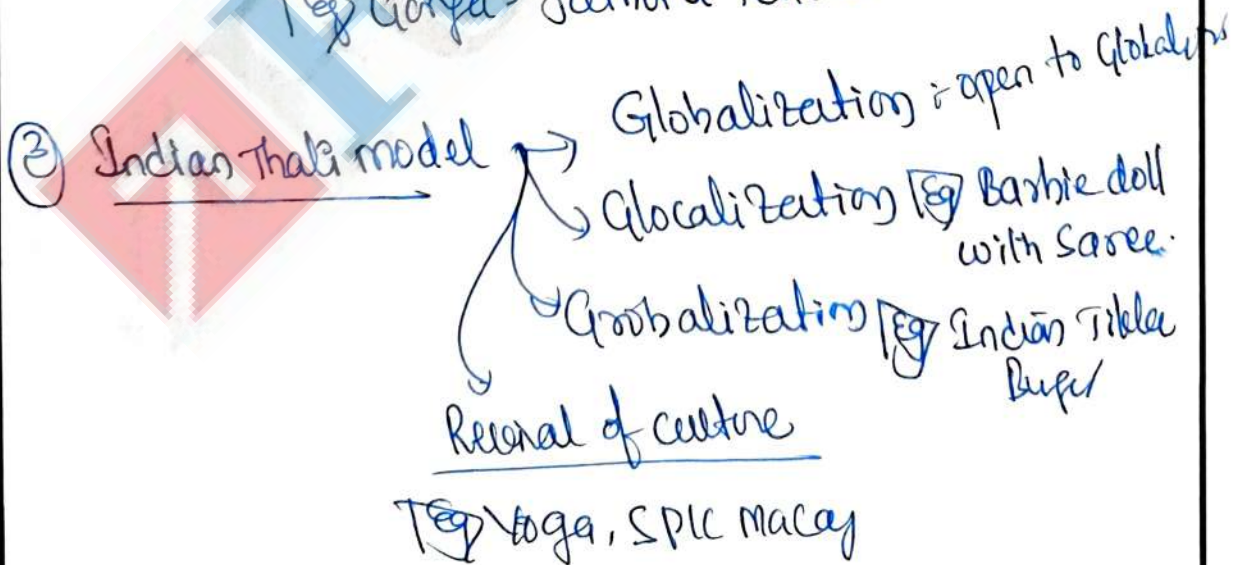
भारतीय समाज कुछ सामान्य मूल्यों पर आधारित है जो इसे एक समग्र संघटन प्रदान करते हैं और साथ ही कुछ विविध प्रथाएं भी हैं जो इसकी विविधता को गहन करती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian society is considered as land of culture, Co-existence of multiple faiths and rightly called, Vasudha kuttumbakam, due to composite texture and heterogeneity.

Common values and Composite Texture.

① Value of Samadharma Sambhavana and birthplace of major religions (Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism)

② Accommodation, Harmony ↔ Mosaic of culture
Eg. Ganga - Yamuna Tehkeen.



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Q.10) What are the development

Diverse practices ↔ deeper Heterogeneity.

① Tribal practices → Tree worship → eg Sacred Grooves
 → closes with nature
eg Tree roots in Meghalaya.

② Unique cultural practices → preserve heterogeneity.
eg Jallikattu.

③ Fusion of practices → Diwali celebrated by all.

④ visiting Extrafaith religious places
eg Dargah visited by Hindu.

⑤ Threats → Communalism, fundamentalism
 → Castism and Hierarchy
 → Gender Inequalities
 → limited understandings of Secularism.

As India moves to Amrit Kaal, Diversity, Heterogeneity

Composite texture is source of its soft power

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)

India has overtaken china to become the most populous country in the world (at 1.4 Billion).

Factors - influence population Growth.

- ① Birth rate :- High Birth rate → high Growth.
 - ↓ Women education and empowerment
 - * development and Economic growth.
 - (Keral has fertility rate: 1.4 & Bihar: 3.2)
- ② Death rate :- (life expectancy) → Healthcare System
 ↓ food Habits.
- ③ Infant mortality rate (33 in India)
- ④ Government policies: → like clinic based approach
 ↓ Campaigns.
- ⑤ Religious backing → preaches more birth rate.
- ⑥ Technology and use of Contraceptives.

Q.1) Bring out the reasons behind their limited success.
विश्व भारत में जन-कारण का भ्रम

In India, 23% of women gets married before 18yrs; debate of increasing age to 21 year.

Relevance & need of marriage age \leftrightarrow population.

- ① Can decrease population growth due to delayed marriages.
- ② Higher age \rightarrow more education to women \rightarrow low fertility rate.
- ③ Reduction in fertility years.

However, increase in age of marriage not enough:-

- ① as law only provides direction; still early marriage ends.
- ② development is the best- Contraceptive (Kerala Model)
- ③ women education, Contraceptives, awareness building are key.

As 17/31 states achieved $< TFR(2.1)$; hence need to focus on few states and do decentralized policies rather than one size fits.

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)

From 1857 (Battle of plucky) to the Independence year (1947), over these 200 years many areas are seen with Tribal Unrest - partly due to British rule and due to landlords, exploitation.

Reasons behind Tribal Unrest -

① Economic exploitation of the British -

* policies which restricted forest rights, 1927 → called for reserved forests. ↳ Santal Rebellion

② Cultural Alienation of the Tribals from their indigenous practices and interference by Christian Missionaries -

↳ Munda uprising against cultural annihilation.

③ policies of land tenure system - which evicted Tribals
↳ Koya Rebellion.

- ④ presence of middlemen like DIKKUS, moneylender who exploited Tribals.
- ⑤ British policies in Frontier areas - like.
 - ↳ Expansionist Burma policy led to uprisings.
- Kuki Revolt.
- ⑥ detribalisation of tribals and Tribals ended up as Bonded labour in coffee plantations.
- ⑦ Export of Tribal labour to the other colonies by the British.
- ⑧ Interference in political affairs of Tribals.

Though, Santal Rebellion led to new laws, Munda Rebellion sees some success, largely other revolts are brutally suppressed and had limited success by the
- Rearus I.
- ① Mighty power of the British Army:-

- * Modern arms
- * More trained military
- * Modern warfare Techniques.

- ② Tribal movements are Spontaneous in nature and lack of any social base.
- ③ Lack of effective leadership, except for few like Kanhu brother, Munda.
- ④ different opponents → immediate are landlords, Diks and major are British ⇒ So, no defined ideology.
- ⑤ Lack of integration of Tribal unrest to the mainstream (Sub-alters movements).

Despite the limited success, Tribal unrest showed the inherent exploitation, Cultural unchecked assimilation, draconian laws which exploited Tribals.

So, Indian Govt. took Tribal integration, empowerment after Independence → Percharated principles.

→ 5th, 6th

→ Tribal sub-plan

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)

After 200 years of Independence Struggle; finally India became free in 1947 due to multiple voices in favour -
-dom struggle, external and internal factors.
Due to Quit India and also after post-war scenario emerging a new world order.

Role of Quit India Movement -

- ① Started in Aug, 1942 with the motto of 'do or die' to forcibly expulse the British.
- ② The violent nature of the revolt, mass based proved detrimental to the British rule.
- ③ Mass politicization → entered several areas
→ large social base,
→ formation of parallel Govt.
↳ Midampur, Satara.

This Quit India movement shown urgency and acted as deterrent. However, Limitations

- ① British - still ruled for 5 more years after QIM.
- ② Suppression of QIM with mighty force.
- ③ all leader were kept in prison.

Hence, apart from QIM : many domestic policies and Global circumstance played role :-

Domestic policies -

① Rise of post-war struggles against the British :

↳ ① Royal Navy mutiny - showed conflicts in domestic policies.

② Indian National Army Trials - which had mass social base -

③ Movements like Tebhaga movement arised due to famines

④ The great famine, 1943 → killed million of people

- ④ Other political developments like :-
- * Rising Communalism.
 - * Warrant plan for power sharing.

Global circumstances

- ① Post-war scenario: British incurred many losses; Could not afford to Control India.
- ② Rise of Labour party in England → favoured Independence.
- ③ Rise of United Nations → Vouchered for de-colonisation.
- ④ Role of USA & USSR → favoured independence to Colonies.
- ⑤ Role of Indian National Army.

The Independence cannot be attributed to one single fact rather it is collective effort of all of us; also QIM played pivotal role in the course of it by instilling mass Nationalism.

Feedback

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

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

Sufism emerged as sect in the Islam, opposing the Tenets of Islam like growing greediness, materialism and advocated devotion to God and personal Connection.

Islam, emerged in 7th century AD in Arabia would entered sub-continent through ruler (Ghazni, Ghore, Mughals, Sultanate) and Traders (Spread of Islam in Kerala).

Despite, Islam a foreign Religion, the sub-sect Sufism deepened the roots because:-

① Role of political ruler:-

* Patronage by ruler like → Qutubuddin Aibak, built Qutub Minar.

* Akbar patronaged and Sufism mainstay in Mughal Courts.

- ② Egalitarian nature of Sufism - Strived for Equality \Rightarrow which led to Conversion of Shudras, Dalits from Hindu-fold to Sufism.
- ③ Confluence of Bhaktism and Sufism which evolved together ~~and~~.
 (eg) Kabir patronised both
- ④ Role of Teachings of Spiritual leader who guaranteed Salvation. (eg) Moinuddin Chisti.
- ⑤ Role of Scriptures, architectural places acted as pilgrimages. (eg) Dargah.
- ⑥ Tolerant nature of Indian Society - which led to assimilation of outside faiths and philosophies.
- ⑦ Role of Islam - who were many in number patronised Sufism.

Impact of Sufism on Indian Society.

- ① Strived for Equality of all people and denounced hierarchical nature of the Society.
- ② Condemned Greediness and materialism → taught Salvation through devotion.
- ③ Rise of Architecture → minar and durgahs as place for Spiritual Sufi Saints.
- ④ Impact on Music: Rise of khayal music and Hindustani music
- ⑤ Impact on literature: emerged during patronage of Akbar
↓
Persian literature.
- ⑥ Cultural pluralism and Mosaic of Cultures: Both co-existed together.

Thus, Sufism was the liberation movement that had impact on society due to tolerant, open. It respects Sarvadharmas Sambhavana

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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)

India has a long Coastline of 7500 km, historically Cyclones are majorly occur in Bay of Bengal due to inflow of freshwater, high mean sea surface temperature

in Bay of Bengal and cyclones form pacific entering India.

Though, in recent times, many cyclones intensifying.



Eg) Cyclone Tauktae hit Gujarat;

Cyclone Vayu hit Maharashtra.

Reasons behind rising intensity and frequency.

- ① Climate change and effects of Global warming:-
 - * IPCC Report → Indian ocean Temperature

- ° increased by $0.8^{\circ}\text{C} \Rightarrow$ led to more evaporation.
- ② Shift in wind-systems like Tropical Easterlies and westerlies due to global climatic change pattern, affecting the cyclonic movement.
 - ③ Formation of low pressure zones and depression in the Arabian Sea area.
 - ④ low vertical wind-shear in Arabian Sea due to withdrawal of ~~westerlies~~ and Jet stream, western disturbance.
 - ⑤ Presence of moisture and more entry of freshwater into Arabian Sea. \Rightarrow Indus floods of Pakistan.

Cyclone has impact on lives, livelihoods :-

Recommended measures based on NDMA 2016 guidelines and NDMA Act of 2005 :-

- ① Structural measures :-
 - * Construction of Coastal infra as per guidelines.
 - * afforestation \rightarrow mangroves.

* Shelter homes for response and rehabilitation

② Non structural measures :-

- * Role of NDMA, SDMA, district authorities.
- * follow

③ Capacity building and awareness of local level

- * Training people. Cyclone mitra in odisha.
- * Synergy with civil society, NGO.

④ Early warning system of the cyclone based on doppler radars and dissemination of information.

⑤ Responsiveness in the force for that timely interaction can be taken.

Around 12% of India is prone to cyclone, and with new frontier at Arabian ocean; need robust

of implementation with principle of decentralization,

Contextualization of the NDMA guidelines to fight disaster.

15) Examine the impacts of climate change on the environment, society and adaptation strategies to cope with the same.
 हाइड्रोमेटोरॉलॉजिकल चक्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए उपयुक्त रणनीति और

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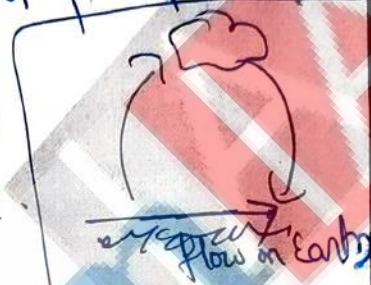
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Q.15) Examine the impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle and suggest suitable mitigation and adaptation strategies to contain the harmful implications. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 operates through evaporation, sublimation, Transpiration, Condensation and precipitation.

After Endothelial revolution, due to global warming, it led to climate change.



(IPCC Report \rightarrow 0.9°C increase in Temp.)

Impact of climate change on hydrological cycle.

- ① Melting of Glaciers in Arctic and Antarctic :-
* which led to sea level rise (~0.2m IPCC report)
- ② Effect on oceanic currents and Atlantic meridional ocean circulation \rightarrow affecting hydrological cycle.
- ③ Increase in intensity in the rainfalls :-
* leads to floods.
④ floods in Germany, Pakistan.

④ It also led to decrease in rainfall → leading to flash droughts, Heat waves
↳ Heatwave in Canada.

⑤ Oceanic hydrological cycle :- affected by oceanic acidification, deoxygenation and rise in temperature
↳ more water evaporates.

⑥ drying up of rivers in the future :-
↳ Himalayan melt → dry up Ganga.

⑦ decline in perma frost → frozen water goes to Oreg



Adaptation
Mitigation strategies.

① Storing of river water in dams to enhance food security and agriculture.

② preparing for droughts and desertification
(Abijidam delarati, UNCCD)

③ providing livelihood for Environmental refugees.

④ Steps for disaster management like:

eg. C.D.R.I.

Mitigation strategies-

① moving to renewable and clean Energy.

eg. S.A., wind Energy.

② following UNDC Targets to limit the Global Temp. rise to $\sim 1.5^\circ\text{C}$.

③ adoption and funding of climate mitigation fund to developing and island nations.

④ steps to artificially create ponds to store water

eg. Israel Technology -

The war on climate change need to be fought on all fronts and safeguard biodiversity, Humanity

"There is only one Earth".

Feedback

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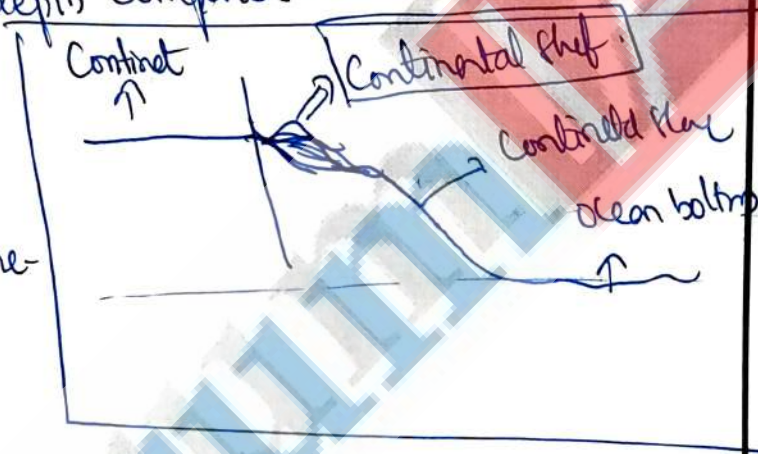
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Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Continental shelf is the part of the ocean/sea which is attached to the continental land and plate. It has very low \circ in depth compared to oceanic bottom.



Features

- ① Emergent Continental shelves.
 - ↳ Bay of Bengal.
- ② Submerging Continental shelf. ↳ Arabian sea.
- ③ Continental shelf which is very wide
 - ↳ Siberian Continental shelf \sim 1900 km
- ④ Narrow Continental shelf.
 - ↳ Peru and Chile coast \Rightarrow \sim few km.

Resource Potential of Continental shelf.

① Natural Harbours for ports :-

↳ port led economy, shipping.

↳ Singapore port.

② Fishing zones ⇒ food security and nutritional security.

↳ Bolivian and Peruvian regions, Labrador region.

③ Rich Minerals along shelf.

↳ Presence of Monazite sands along Indian continental shelf.

④ Presence of Hydrocarbons potential:

↳ along Venezuela and Saudi Arabia ⇒ oil

⑤ Potential of wind Energy (offshore wind Energy along shelf).

⑥ Continental shelf ⇒ Tidal waves ⇒ Energy produced.

⑦ Tourism potential creates employment.

Ecological significance -

- ① Ecotone between land and ocean rich in biodiversity
- ② Ecosystem like:
 - Mangrove forests → Sunderban
 - Coral reef → Great barrier reef of Australia
 - Swamps and Marshes, Estuaries
 - Carbon sinks, fight against Global warming.
- ③ Safeguards against disaster like cyclons and Tsunami
- ④ Rich fishery grounds and huge biodiversity -
→ Labrador area.
- ⑤ Continental shelf holds immense economic and

Ecological significance and central to Blue Economy,
instrumental in SDG-14 (life under water)
SDG-15 (life on land)

Feedback

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

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

Gender-based violence is the force or coercion used to perpetuate the patriarchal gender relations based on Supremacy of Gender.

In India, females } Both face Gender-based violence
Transgender }

Rooted in patriarchal values

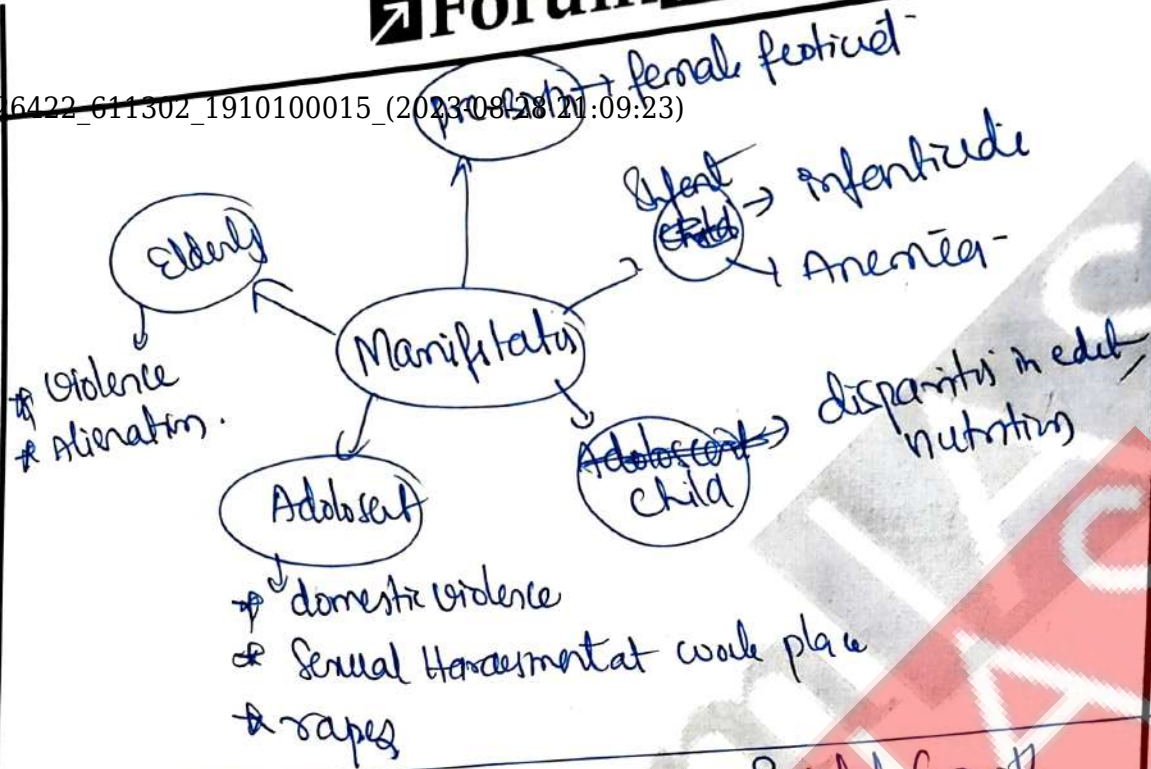
① cultural enslavement of women leading to domestic violence.

② misogynistic socialization, Toxic Masculinity
↓ leads to rapes.

③ Economic dependence of women on men.
(Gender gap).

④ Normalization of gender based violence in India (NCRB Report).

⑤ Gender and Commercial violence :-
Meitner and bebi → Gender violence.



Gender-based violence - anti-thetical to Societal Growth.

- ① Feminization of poverty due to Gender based violence: like lack of opportunities.
- ② Female low Human development Index due to lack of education and health.
- ③ Socialization of children :- depends on well-being of mother, Gender violence on mother → affects socialization.
- ④ low female labour participation rate :- (22% in India)
 - ⊗ Inhibits Economic growth.

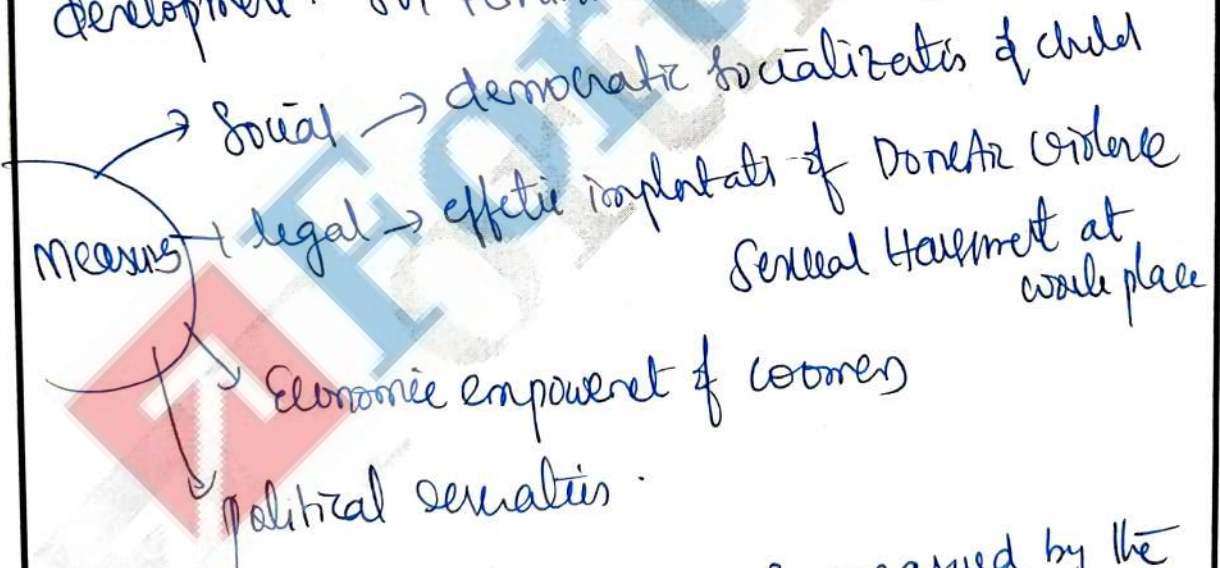
⑤ Lack of women in political sphere affects effective policies. (Sanpanchi pathi Ray)

⑥ High Anemia amongst women, children due to Gender based violence.

⑦ Mental Health problems (silent epidemic)

⑧ Environmental affects. (Vandana Shiva - Ecofeminism)
Thus, Gender based violence affects Economic growth,

Political democracies, Ecological safeguards, Human development. So, feminism is for everybody.



"The progress of any society is measured by the progress women achieved" - Ambedkar.

fulfilling SDGs crucial for all SDGs.

Feedback

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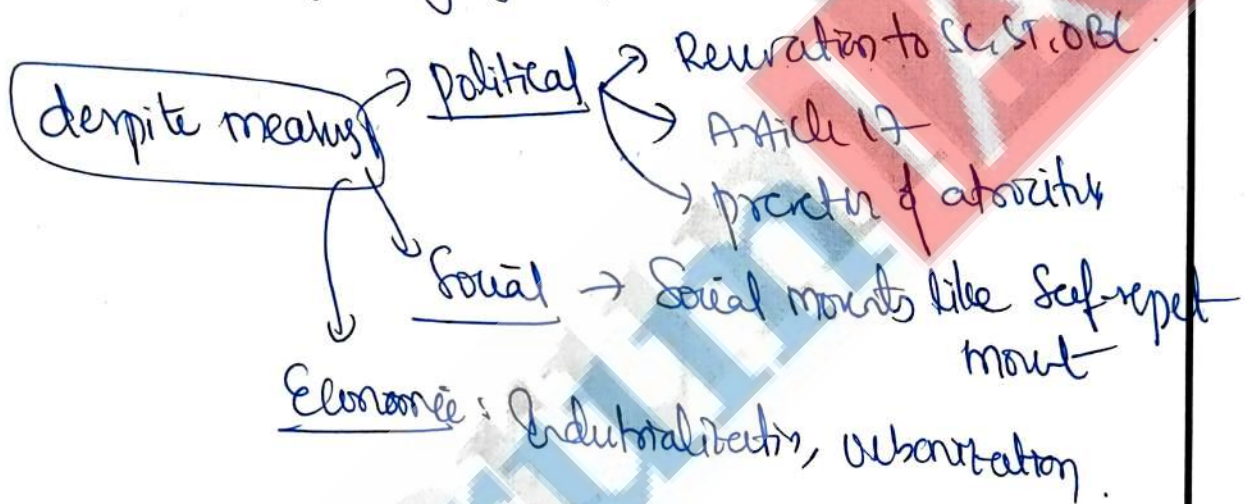


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Q.18) The caste calculus in the Indian society remains predominant and continues to project its shadow on social, political, and economic domains. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 system of social stratification based on hierarchy, occupational rigidity, endogamy, segmental divisions flowing from varna order.



Still Continues:-

Social Sphere-

① Presence of untouchability:-

* 2015 Survey → 27% still follow physical untouchability

② Caste based marriage and endogamy:-

* 95% still endogamy.

- ③ Caste based violence :- ~~eg~~ Hathras Gang rape.
Honour killing.
- ④ discrimination in Education Sphere.
~~eg~~ Rohit Verma suicide.
- ⑤ Existence of Caste Panchayats ~~eg~~ Khap Panchayats

Political :

- ① politicization of Caste ~~eg~~ votes based on Caste lines.
- ② Caste based political parties
~~eg~~ BSP, SP in Bihar.
- ③ Ethnic and Caste Entrepreneur \rightarrow Indian politicians;
~~eg~~ removal of Caste feeling among elites.

Economic

- ① Economic discrimination.
~~eg~~ 95% manual scavenger are Dalits.
- ② Persistence of poverty :-
~~eg~~ pre-dominant \rightarrow SC, ST, OBC \rightarrow ~~eg~~ (MDPI Index)
- ③ Land ownership :- (SC own 6% of land; 10% population)

Q.19) Discuss various factors complexities in implementation of reservation policies in India.

However, Caste is also slowly declining:

- ① Jajmani system nowhere to be seen.
- ② democratic politics → many vote issue based rather Caste based.
- ③ Rise of Dalit Capitalism (eg. NCCF)
- ④ Reservation policies by the Government & affirmative action.

Still need Annihilation of Caste.

- ① Targetted reservation based policies
- ② deprivation index.
- ③ uniform Electoral system.
- ④ industrialisation and equitable opportunities
- ⑤ Role of NCCF, NCFE → protector of rights.

The 'Amrit kaal' should work towards making India a caste free society such that ideals of preamble liberty, equality, Justice achieved in spirit.

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)

According to Composite water management Index,

21 out of 30 cities in India will be water stressed by 2040.

* Bangalore already reached Day-zero situation and ground water problems.

Various factor for water woes.

① Over-urbanization of Indian cities exceeding the Carrying Capacity

↳ Bangalore.

② Encroachment of ~~land~~ water bodies, wetlands

↳ Pallararam marsh lands encroached.

③ Lack of rejuvenation of lakes and ponds.

↳ Hyderabad saw ↓ soil decline in pond area.

④ Over-utilisation and wastage of water :-

↳ Taps are not designed efficiently.

⑤ Lack of Comprehensive Urban water planning policy which can utilize water more effectively.

⑥ Urban Heat Island effect, Concrete Surface
↓
low Ground water recharge

⑦ Lack of Rain water harvesting mechanisms and storage capacity.

Thus, to save water and end water wars, need Comprehensive water management plan but many ~~limit-~~

Complexities:

① Structural → rapid urbanization and unchecked

↓ encroachment of wetlands on the site.

↓ distress migration to urban areas → slums

② Economic → Resource crunch of Urban local Bodies.

③ Political → poor devolvement of functions to ULB.

↓ Lack of urban planning and futuristic policies.

- ④ **Social** → success depends on implementation, however lack of awareness among people.
non-adherence to guidelines
- ⑤ **Technological** → gap in adaptation and implementation
- ⑥ **Lack of identification of water shed**

Way forward

- concept of Sponge cities :- regenerates water.
- promote roof-top water harvesting at big commercial spaces.
- Construction of lakes approach (Hydrabad method).
- Afforestation in Urban areas
- Behavioural change with social penetration
'Jan Andolan'

water is life, lifeline and livelihood,
SDG-11 (Sustainable cities) fulfilled when water preserved, recharged, effectively used.

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			

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)

Communal cleavage arises due to the identification of a particular group and mobilizing as a political group to further socio-economic interests of the group.

India has a long history of Communal cleavages which was due to Group Identity based on multitude factors :-

- ① Historical factors :- British policies of divide and rule.
 ↓
 Compartmentalisation of Muslims & Hindus.
- ② Economic deprivation and marginalization leads to group identities.
 Sachar Committee Report → Muslims are backward due to institutional Commodities.
- ③ Cultural identification as a same group :- based on religion, ethnicity.

- eg) Bodo revolts against external migrants.
- 4) Politicization of group identities and identity based politics:
- eg) Mander-Marjidi politics.
- 5) Group based political parties increasing cleavages
- eg) Majlis, Hindu Mahasabha, Aal-ul-Ittehad.

Religion also plays role:

- 1) Rising fundamentalism in religion.
- eg) Cow vigilantes.
- 2) Rising intolerance in the religious groups.
- eg) Sacrileges.
- 3) Radicalisation of the youth and propaganda of Communalism.

Region also role.

- 1) Zone of the Soil Movement :-
- eg) Mumbai unrest.

② Regionalism & Communalism.
 ↳ Khalistani movement.

③ Insider-outsider scenario, in the Northeast Asian region.
 ↳ Bodo Militancy against Bangladesh Immigrants.

Communal cleavages are a major threat in India's progress. Remedial measures:

① PM 15-point programme → emancipation of minorities

② Balanced regional development.

③ Empowering ~~govt~~ to put check to "identity politics" (desegregiating political parties).

④ programmes like Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat programs and many more.

4 The ability to achieve 'unity among diversity, is the test and beauty of our civilization'

- Gandhiji

Feedback

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#	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			

Mentor Feedback Questions

1
2
3
4
5

Test Goal

1
2
3

Outcomes

.....
.....
.....
.....

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.