

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	POORVA AGRAWAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	13/8/23

*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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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 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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a meeting or call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) In many ways, the Spanish civil war was the opening act of WWII. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

कई मायनों में, स्पेनिश गृहयुद्ध द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का प्रारंभिक कारण था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Spanish war was the first major event after WW I that involved almost all the world actors and held the trigger for WW II.

What was Spanish civil war?

It was a conflict between the military and the government and the church for control over political power in Spain.

How it was opening act of WW II?

① Global leaders were divided between different sides.

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↳ Germany supported military and Britain & France supported the government.

② Use of modern techniques and weapons.

③ It gave Hitler a ground to test his policies.

④ Strengthened the existing alliances and made the horizons open.

⑤ It also had a capitalist vs communism angle to it that later led to cold war.

Thus, the Spanish Civil War is called dress rehearsal for the upcoming WW II.

Feedback

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(Q.2)

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

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 Post Vedic Period, around 550 BC, and continue to remain major religions of Indian culture till today.

Differences between the two

Buddhism	Jainism
<p>① Started by <u>Siddhartha</u> after viewing 4 <u>painful truths</u> of life.</p> <p>② Its main influence was in <u>Magadha</u> (UP and Bihar area)</p> <p>③ 4 <u>Buddhist Councils</u> were held</p>	<p>① Started by <u>Vardha</u> <u>man Mahavira</u>, the <u>last Tirthankar</u></p> <p>Its major influence lies in <u>Gujarat</u>.</p> <p>② <u>2 Jain Councils</u> were held.</p>

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④ Believes in madh-
yam marg-

believes in extreme
-austerity.

⑤ Does not believe
in varna.

Varna of present
birth depends on
past-karma

⑥ 2 sects $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hinayana} \\ \text{Mahayana} \end{array} \right.$

2 sects $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Svastambaka} \\ \text{Digumbhaka} \end{array} \right.$

Similarity between the two

- ① Both believe in equality and justice
- ② Both belong to [Nastik] school of thought
- ③ They gave an opposition to existing Shramanical domination of vedic era
- ④ Contributed to local languages - Pali and Prakrit.
- ⑤ Focus on meditation and mental peace.

Thus, these religions hold great-
importance and contribute to making
OF INCREDIBLE INDIA.

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(9)

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)

(NCM)
Non Co-operation Movement was launched in 1920 by Gandhiji with 3 main aims - justice for Jallabala massacre, swaraj and just treatment for Turkey.

Democratized freedom struggle

① It involved the masses in the movement for the first time.

② Spread to women.

eg picketing of shops, burning foreign cloth.

③ Many peasant-movements were held during NCM.

~~eg Bijolia & under Malil T~~

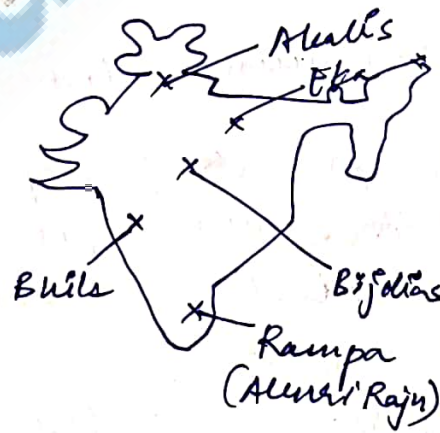


Fig: Major results in 2 leaders

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↳ The movement under Madari Pasi:

- ④ Several businessmen too contributed to the funds.
- ⑤ led to National Education Schools
↳ ④ Gyaan Vidyapeeth.
- ⑥ Hindu-Muslim unity at its peak
↳ led by All India Congress.

Limitations of the movement

- ① Communal clashes at Bengal.
- ② Khadi was expensive - unaffordable by most poor.
- ③ students returned to government schools.
- ④ failed to bring Hindu-Muslim unity on secular issues.
- ⑤ Collapsed into violence at Chauri Chaura.

However, NCM was an invaluable milestone in India's quest with freedom.

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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 rejection of demand for linguistic states by Dras Commission and JVP Commission, the demand was finally met by Fazl Ali Commission.

This led to States Reorganisation Act 1956.

Efficacy of linguistic reorganisation in addressing linguistic divides

- ① As per Ramchandra Guha, it helped to strengthen Indian unity
- ② It avoided separatism and violence
 - ↳ Sinhalese vs Tamils (Srilanka)
- ③ Prevented Balkanisation of India
 - ↳ Bangladesh separation from Pakistan

- ④ fulfilled regional aspirations.
- ⑤ led to rise of local leaders.
↳ eg Jayaprakash, Biju Patnaik
- ⑥ preservation of local languages.
↳ eg Constitution requested to Ol-Chiki script.

However, certain limitations remain

- ① opened Pandora's Box of new demands.
↳ eg demand for Goa statehood.
- ② continued conflicts over some areas.
↳ eg Belgami dispute
- ③ Ignored minority languages.
↳ eg Bo language has vanished.
- ④ led to language politics.
↳ eg Hindi vs Tamil.

However, linguistic states presented a potential area of conflict & led to unity of India.

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

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

Plate tectonics theory by Morgan explains the movement of lithospheric plates over asthenosphere to explain the ocean-continent configuration on the planet.

How plate tectonics explains volcano's locations?

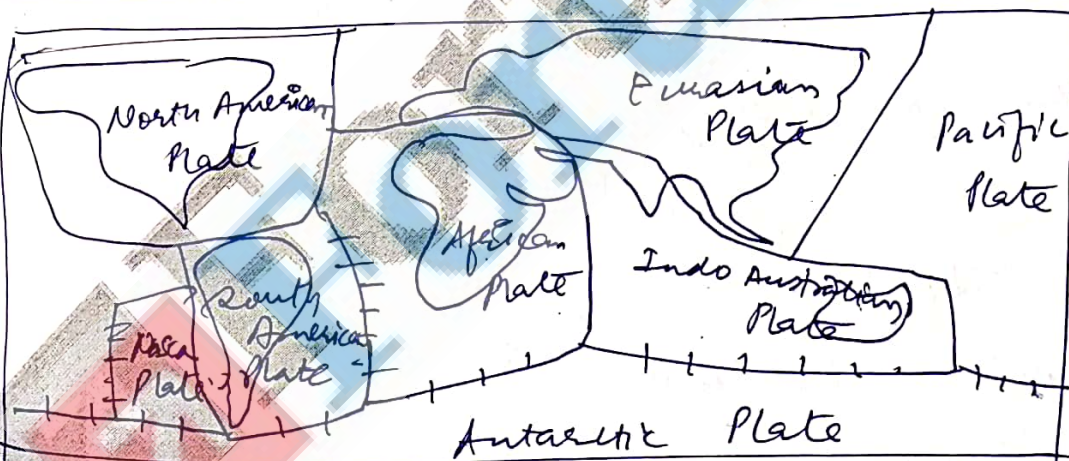


Fig: Major lithospheric plates

Key: — : Convergent Boundary
 —|— : Divergent Boundary

Volcanoes are formed at :-

① Ocean - Continent Convergence

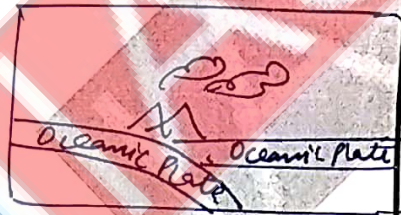
↳ ~~Ap~~ Cascading Range, Chile Range

② Ocean - Ocean Convergence

↳ ~~Ap~~ Indonesia, Japan

③ Ocean - Ocean Divergence

↳ ~~Ap~~ Mid Oceanic Ridge



Impacts on volcanoes

Positive

Negative

① Ash & lava → raise soil fertility

② Igneous rocks → Iron, copper, etc

③ Tourism potential
↳ ~~Ap~~ geysers

④ Geothermal energy

⑤ Reduce effect of global warming
↳ Cooling effect.

⑥ Pollution, dust, smoke

⑦ Biodiversity lost in that area

⑧ Affects air travel

⑨ Mini cooling event
Ice age.

↳ ~~Ap~~ Kakhatan volcano led to cooling age.

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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)

India has started Defence Indigenisation in the spirit of Atma Nirbhar Bharat

Location of Defence Industries



Fig: Major defence suppliers

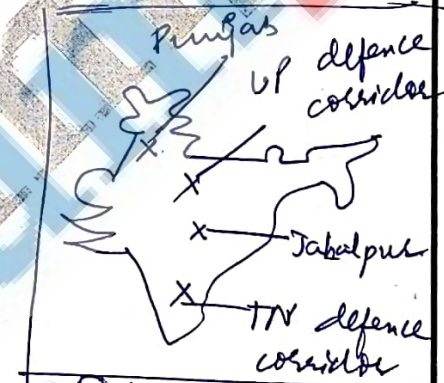


Fig: Indian defence industry

factors for location

- ① Capital Investment → Defence needs heavy equipment & high capital.
- ② R & D → to upgrade to new warfare Δ cyber war, space war

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③ Policy → government subsidy has led to new corridors in India

④ Market → US & Russia export to European Market and India =

⑤ Industrial inertia → Even though new locations come up, older ones remain important of Russia

challenges →

- Regional concentration
- Monopoly of few firms
- Security & intelligence concerns on import of defence equipment

Measures

- ① Technology transfers
of GM & HAL deal
- ② Make in India of Rafael deal with France
- ③ Industry-academia linkages
- ④ Defence research institute
- ⑤ Diffusal of defence industry to prevent attacks.

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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)

~~SEC was dis~~
Rural areas have a poverty of 38% compared to 19% in urban areas. This dichotomy leads to stress migration & imbalanced growth.

Aspirational Blocks Programme

Balanced growth

- ① It can foster higher investment in rural areas
- ② Foster convergence of district plans
- ③ Enable food processing units
→ called "surprise industry" by world bank.

- ④ Better education & skill opportunities for rural youth
- ⑤ Healthy competition among districts in a block.

Check stress migration

- ⑥ Better job opportunities in the block itself.
- ⑦ Infrastructure, internet, transport facility => allow growth of suburbs around urban areas
- ⑧ Mass transport from block towards city => solve problem of urban slums
- ⑨ Greater social capital => prevent distress migration to escape caste shackles.

Aspirational Block has potential to help India achieve PM's launch plan

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2.8) 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 in 2011 but its data was not made public. There are renewed demands for SECC.

Merits of SECC

- ① Allow evidence based policy making
- ② Help in targetted delivery of benefits to actual vulnerable.
- ③ Avoid politicisation of caste through reservation promises.
- ④ The exclusion & inclusion errors will reduce in service delivery.
- ⑤ Allow secularisation of caste and dehritualisation.
- ⑥ Benefits can be graded as per deprivation status.

Demerits of SECC

- ① Making caste explicit may lead to higher exploitation and discrimination
- ② Some argue that state service delivery must depend on "need" and economic status, not caste
- ③ Withdrawal of benefits from existing beneficiaries will create difficulty
- ④ Difficulty to catalogue multiple castes and jatis.
- ⑤ May lead to technical errors

↳ eg Dharua community of Odisha - deprived of ration as they were recorded as "Dharwa" - spelling mistake.

SECC is a double edged sword → need for all stakeholders to be consulted before taking decision

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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)

India is a land of 1600 languages,
700 tribes, every major religion of
the world and every major race
of the world.

Still, some common values bind
all these into a composite texture

① Values of freedom struggle →
self-determination, equality, liberty,
dignity for all.

② Gandhi's teachings → ahimsa paramo
dharma.
→ ahimsa daya se antya daya

③ Social values → Atithi devo Bhava
→ Refuge to Buddhist refugees

④ Love & let live → Panchsheel
with China

⑤ Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam → India's (4-20)
motto — "One Earth. One Family".

Diverse Practices that deepen heterogeneity

- ① Multiple festivals → Mahasankranti, Pihu, Lohri, etc.
- ② Dressing styles → lungi in south to kurta in north
- ③ Diverse food → rice & fish (East), dosa (south), makke ki roti (Punjab)
- ④ Different religious beliefs
 - ↳ Hinduism → monothelism, polytheism
 - Islam → & monothelism
- ⑤ Art and craft → Warli in Maharashtra, silk embroidery (Mysore), etc
- ⑥ MUSIC & Dance
 - ↳ Langur Mangal - Rajasthan
 - ↳ Pat Pawai - West - Odisha

Thus, India is a kaleidoscope of multiple shades, that contribute towards unity in diversity -

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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 understood China to be the most populous country recently. Its population is likely to cross 1.6 billion in 2050 —

UN Population Fund

Factors that influence population growth

A) Social factors

- ① son meta preference → have children till you get a male child
- ② role of woman — as a child producing machine or as an individual?

B) Economic factors

- ③ Level of development ⇒
- ④ Health indicators ⇒ higher IMR lead to more births
- ⑤ Insurance penetration (see child as future care-taker)

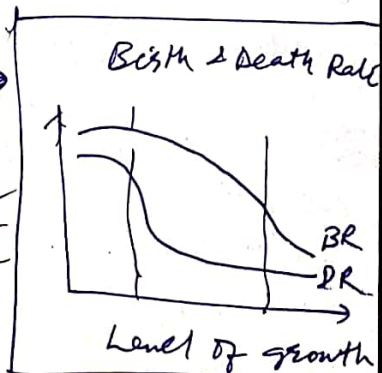


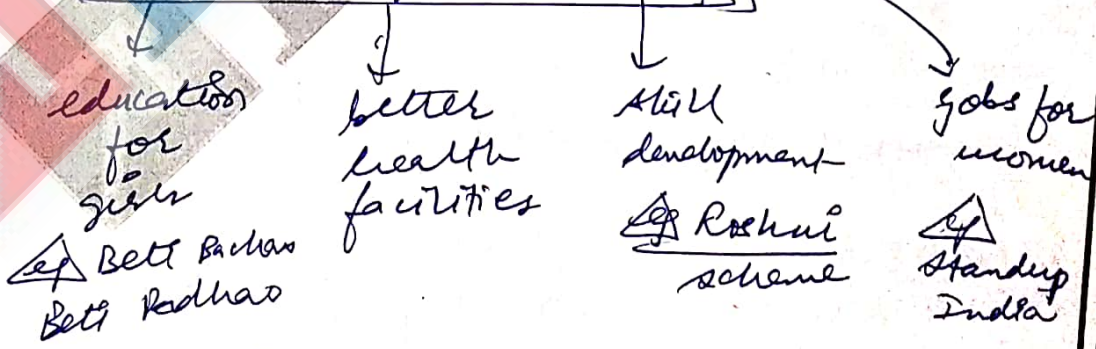
Fig: Demographic transition

Need for raising marriage age

- ① Avoid early pregnancy → healthier child and mother
- ② More education opportunity for women
⇒ NFMS-5 ⇒ better educated women have lower TFR
- ③ Reproductive choice & sexual rights for women can be given
- ④ Later marriage leads to fewer children.

But, raising marriage age is not sufficient

* Jaya Jaitly Committee



These steps will help India achieve demographic dividend.

Feed (For OFFICE)

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TOTAL MARKS

15

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)

Tribals were the most affected community during British Rule. This led to multiple rebellions by them across space and time.

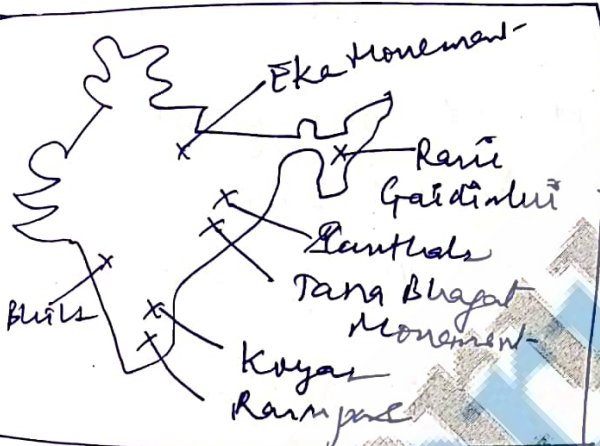


Fig: Major Tribal Revolts

Reasons for tribal unrest

1) Change in land relations.

↳ Forest Act 1927

eroded tribal rights over forest

~~2) Change in~~

2) Interference in traditional way of culture.

3) Interference by Christian Missionaries led to erosion of their religious practices.

④ Exploitation by plantation owners

↳ tribals forced to work on Darjeeling tea gardens

⑤ Colonialised the tribes over use of forest resources.

↳ Colonial Tribes Act

⑥ Frontier tribals fought for greater autonomy and transborder movements

↳ Rani Gaidolui - Merao Cult

⑦ Eastwhile tribal leaders fought on losing power to new landlords

↳ Kanka Murmu → Santal Rebellion.

Reasons for limited success

① They were localised in area.

↳ Not well connected

② Lacked a centralised leadership and modus-operandi.

- ③ Used outdated technology.
↳ ~~of~~ sticks, stone pelting, etc
- ④ Had no nationalist ideology -
were rather limited in local area.
- ⑤ Appealed to religious aspect,
rather than secular aspects of
British rule.
↳ ~~of~~ Santnal Drama, Kheraka Cult
- ⑥ were early suppressed by the
British forces.

But, they still contributed to Indian freedom struggle by widening the base of mass movements,

~~later to~~ They even participated in violation of forest laws in central provinces during Civil Disobedience movement;

Feedback

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



13

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)

Mount Batten's Plan and Indian

Independence Act 1947

granted freedom to India on

15th August 1947.

Role of Quit India Movement, 1942

⊛ slogan of "Do or Die" raised passion of people

⊛ It was viewed as final assault on Britishness.

⊛ It saw widespread violence, after the arrest of leaders.

However, if it failed to bring forced expulsion of Britishers: -

- ① It was brutality suppressed.
- ② All major leaders were immediately arrested.
- ③ INC was declared illegal and meetings were banned.
- ④ Sensor on press.

In the end, the movement ended without British exit from India.

Role of domestic politics in
expulsion of Britishness

- ① The trials against R.II INA officers led to nationwide revolts.
- ② INC fought election on manifesto of Justice for INA officers.
- ③ Sending Indian soldiers to Indo-China was also revoluted.

④ RIN revolt at HMIS Talwar, Mumbai,
were last "nail in the coffin" of
British empire.

Role of global circumstances

- ① Britain was weak after WW II
- ② Pressure from USA and USSR to
decolonise India.
- ③ Labour government at Britain was
more sensitive to Indians.
- ④ British resources were tired,
- ⑤ formation of UN → based on
peace and sovereignty.

These factors led to Cabinet Mission
Plan in 1946 which formed the
blueprint for Indian freedom.

Feed
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6
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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 came to India in 12th century. It was based on equality, love and oneness of all beings.

How could Sufism deepen its roots in India?

- ① It appealed to the general public due to simple teachings and practices.
- ② Christi Sufis displayed noble virtues of selflessness and celibacy -
↳ These values earned them respect of Moinuddin Christi.
- ③ They even influenced ruling class
↳ Albar's reverence for Sain Christi.

- ④ Surawadi Sufis held political offices and influenced policies too
↳ ~~of~~ Bahauddin Zakaria.
- ⑤ Fatehpur Sikri was built by Akbar on way to Salim Chisti's dargah.
- ⑥ Sufism provided alternative to present class divisions and thus attracted the vulnerable classes.
- ⑦ Sufi saints used local languages which increased their reach.

Impacts of Sufism on Indian society

- ① Brought values of equality for all.
- ② Contributed to art and culture
↳ ~~of~~ qawwalis at Nizamuddin's Dargah every Friday.

- ③ led to establishment of tombs and dargahs → architectural contribution
- ④ Baba Farid helped improve the economy of Punjab region.
- ⑤ Sufism contributed to Blaki movement
↳ music and dance of Sufism adopted by Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- ⑥ Faizi's teachings were also included in Guru Granth Sahib.
- ⑦ Brought Hindu-Muslim unity.
- ⑧ Influenced Dara-Shikoh → he converted Vedas into Persian.

Sufism was a reformation movement in India's history that continues to spread its fragrance of love, empathy and compassion till today.

Feedback

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10

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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 refers to a system of high velocity winds and rainfall around a low pressure depression.

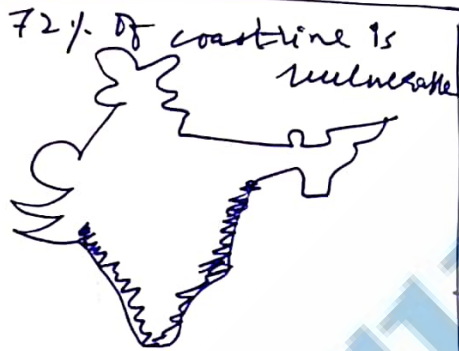


Fig: Cyclone vulnerable zone

Reasons for rising intensity and frequency in Arabian Sea

* Traditionally, Arabian sea had lesser cyclones than Bay of Bengal because-

- * It is colder than Bay of Bengal.
- * Depressions which originate near South China sea lose their energy after making landfall at east coast and don't travel to Arabian sea.

but, cyclones in Arabian sea are rising because :-

① ~~It~~

① IPCC has identified warming of Arabian sea by $[1.3^{\circ}\text{C}]$ over 1900.

② Cyclones from east coast recurve after crossing over to Arabian sea



③ Climate change and rising global warming

④ Change in patterns of Indian monsoon.

⑤ Effect of El Nino and La Nina

↳ 3 to "triple dip" i.e. 3 years of La Nina caused heavier cyclones.

⑥ Rising sea level → brings more

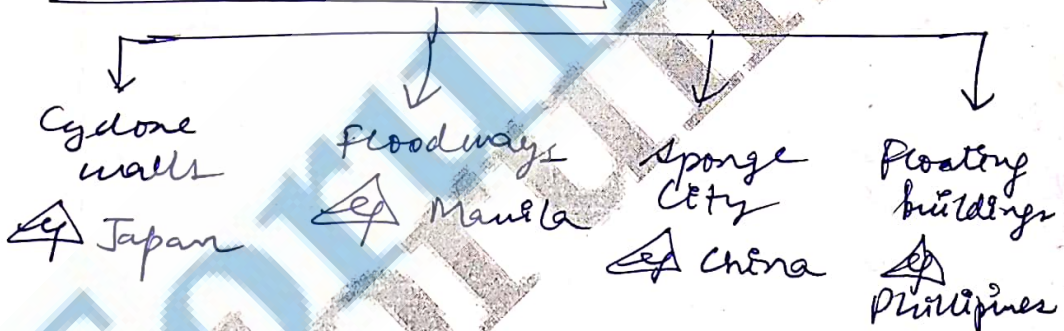
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water column under influence of
~~surfa~~ low pressure.

NDMA guidelines for cyclones

① Hazard zone mapping to identify
vulnerable areas.

② Structural measures



③ Non structural measures

- ↳ techno-legal guidelines
- ↳ following CRZ rules properly.

④ Planting mangroves along coast
↳ Project MISHTI.

⑤ Training & mock drills for locals.

These steps all must be in line
with Sendai Framework.

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

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

Hydrological cycle refers to the process of evaporation, condensation and precipitation of water.

As per 6th Assessment Report of IPCC, climate change is impacting this cycle in adverse ways.

Impacts on hydrological cycle

- ① Melting of cryosphere is leading to sea level rise and flooding.
- ② Global warming has led to ocean thermal pollution → causing greater evaporation.
- ③ Black carbon is reducing the albedo of ice glaciers →

leading to more evaporation.

④ PM 2.5 and PM 10 → provide condensation nuclei ⇒ more condensation

⑤ Cloud Burst are rising in hilly areas
↳ ex Uttarakhand - Chamoli (2021)

⑥ ground level condensation in form of fogs mist is rising.
↳ leading to smog problem
ex Delhi smog - December 2022

⑦ Urban floods are rising due to urban heat island effect
↳ ex Chennai - 2015, Delhi - 2023

Mitigation Measures

① Blue-green Infrastructure

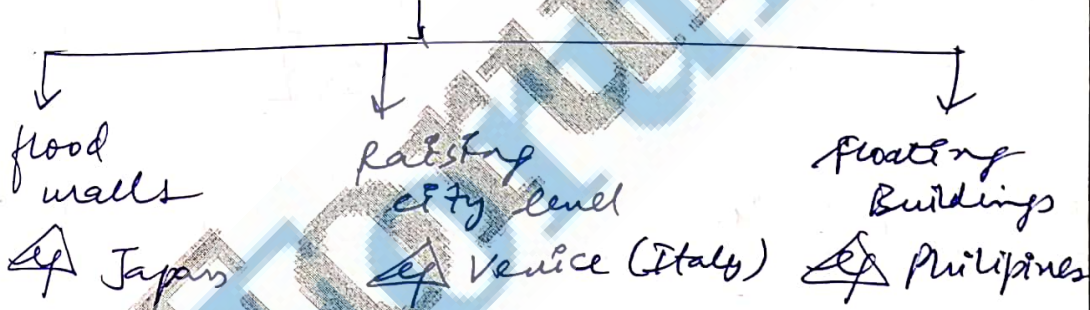
② Reduce GHG emission as per

NDC at UNFCCC

- ③ cooling ponds for thermal power plants
- ④ using geoengineering techniques
 - ↳ Cloud seeding, space mirrors

Adaptation Measures

⑤ Structural Measures



⑥ Desalination of sea water → for drinking purpose

⑦ shift to safer areas
↳ Indonesia's capital shift

Thus, we need to control climate change for our continued survival

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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36 -

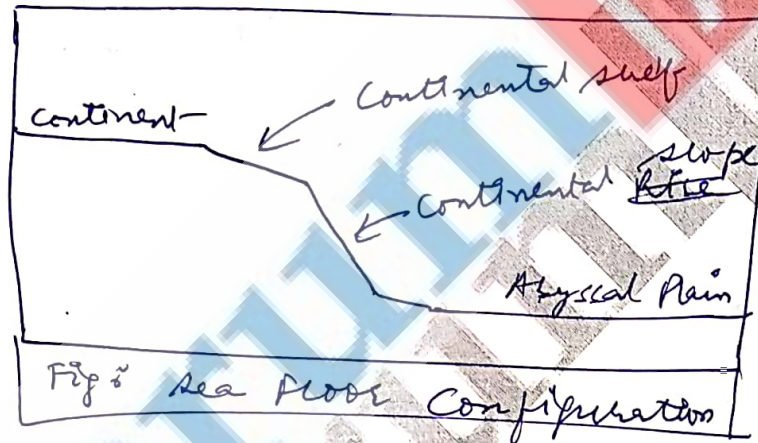
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Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Continental shelf refers to the extension of continental lithospheric plate into the ocean.



Resource potential of Continental shelf

- ① Oil and gas reserves → 86% of them found in continental shelf
- ② Fishery Industry → shallow shelf promotes phytoplankton growth and well
 - ↳ eg Peru, Falkland.

③ Gas Hydrates → these are methane trapped in ocean floor.

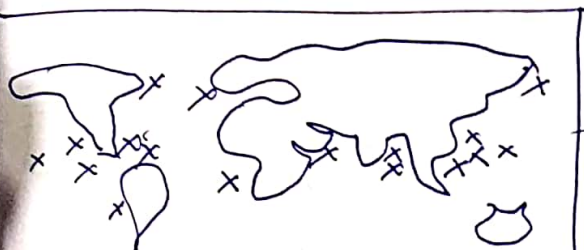


Fig: Gas Hydrate Distribution

④ Polymetallic Nodules

↳ like iron and manganese are found here.

~~④~~ ⑤ Sea grass and sea weed
↳ grow well in shallow waters → used for medicinal purposes.

⑥ sea shells and pearls industry
is also supported by continental shelves.

⑦ Tidal energy potential.

Ecological significance

① support wide bio diversity → corals, phytoplanktons, etc.

② Provides an ecotone → transition

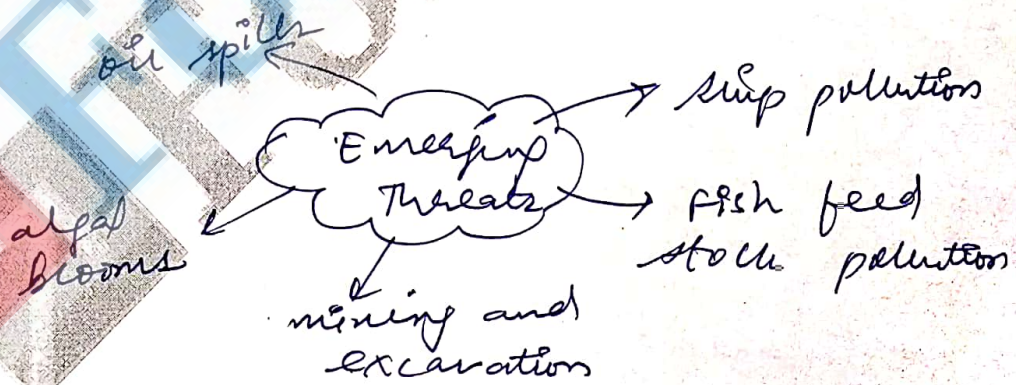
zone between land and sea.

③ Delta formation takes place here
↳ eg Ganga - Brahmaputra delta

④ Narrow continental shelves support estuaries ↳ eg Narmada, Tapi estuary

⑤ Tides and waves in this zone disperse coastal pollutants.

⑥ Continental canyons are in this zone
↳ support unique organisms like one eyed crab, crazy ant, etc.



Continental shelves need to be preserved for the sustainability of our planet

Feedback (For OFFICE)

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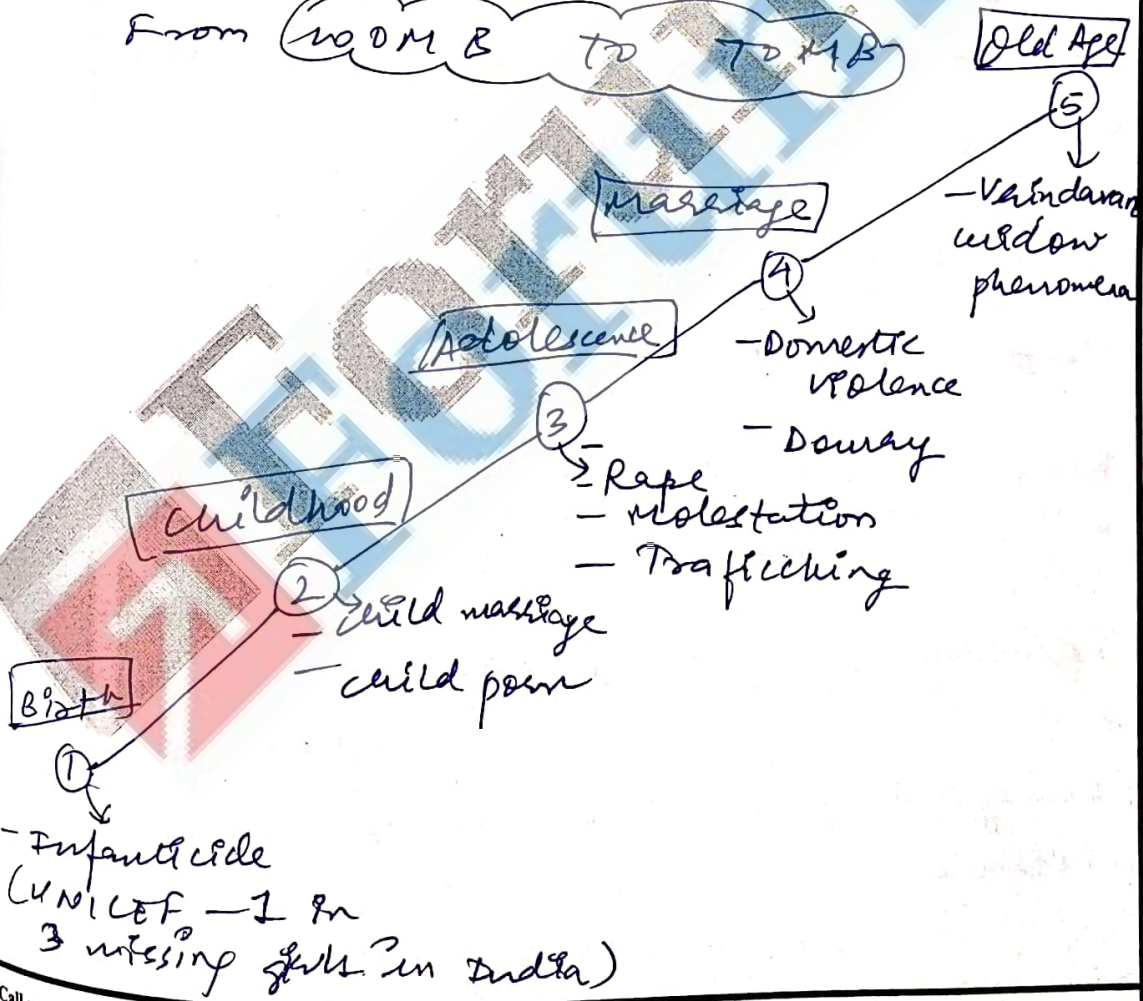
Q.17) Rooted in patriarchal values, gender-based violence, in all its manifestations, is antithetical to societal growth. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

As per NCRB, a woman faces a rape every 10 minutes in India. This shows high gender based violence in India.

Different manifestations of gender violence

From WOMB to TOMB



How gender violence is antithetical to societal growth?

- ① Promotes inequality and injustice.
- ② Lowers the social capital.
- ③ Leads to disharmony, fear and hatred.
- ④ Worsen lower caste women's status
↳ Hathras Rape Case
- ⑤ Linked to communal violence
↳ Shah Bano Rape Case
- ⑥ Tears apart family and marriage due to domestic violence.
- ⑦ Lowers female LFPR → only 24%
(PLFS-2022)
- ⑧ Transgender : Face every worse violence.

Solutions for gender-based violence

- ① Justice Verma Committee Recommendations on rape to be strictly followed.
- ② Faya Jitley Committee → raise education, health, jobs for women.
- ③ Need for Rainbow Revolution → encompassing all genders.
- ④ Kumar Vikram → need for develop - Eng a new man for new woman.
 ✓ Vegvee India Campaign → # Ladke Rote nahi to # Ladke Rulate nahi.
- ⑤ Nirmala Sitaraman → Women centric to women led development - "Nari se Naryani".

We must remember:-
 "Women hold up half the sky" - Mao

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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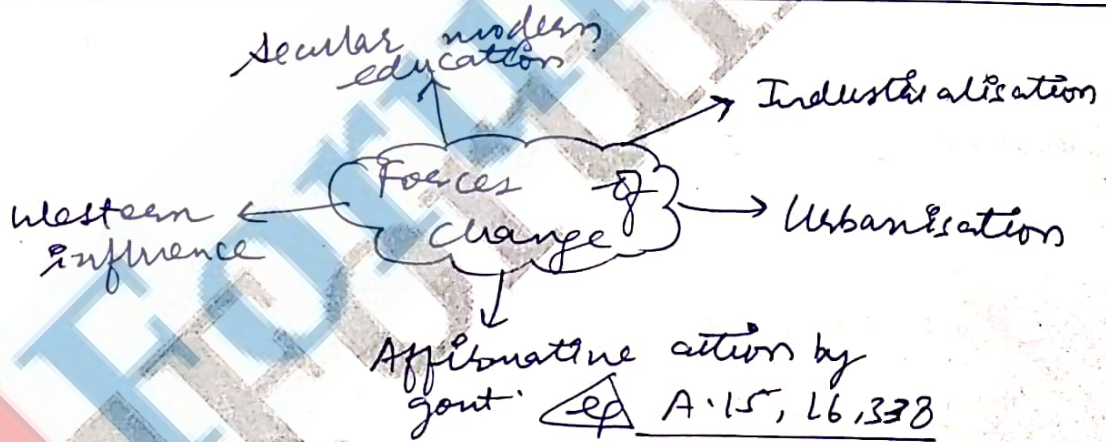
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Q.18) The caste calculus in the Indian society remains predominant and continues to project its shadow on social, political, and economic domains. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

B.R. Ambedkar defines caste as a multi-storied building without staircase, where each floor represents each caste.

Reduction in relevance of caste



Contemporary reality of caste

① D.L. Seth → There has been desritualisation of caste.

- ② Merit is given importance in jobs over caste.
- ③ Equality of opportunity
↳ ~~A~~ Ram Nath Kovind → 1st SC President
- ④ religious & internal reform
↳ ~~A~~ Dalit member in Ayodhya Temple Committee
- ⑤ Reservations has led to better education and jobs for SCs.

But, caste remains pre-dominant

A) Social Domain

- ① NFHS → Only 11% inter caste marriages, caste based matrimonials
- ② MoSTE → 56,000 Dalits engaged in manual scavenging.
- ③ NCRB - an SC faces violence every 8 minutes.

B) Political Domain

- 4) Rise of caste-based parties
↳ Bhim Sena, Kusmis, Yadava
- 5) Horizontal competition of backwardness
↳ Reservation demands by Jats

C) Economic Domain

- 6) Dalit Capitalism
↳ DCCI, MSCF, etc
- 7) Dominant Class in rural areas
↳ Patidars in Gujarat.

Castelessness: A myth in India
* MTN Shrinivas :- Caste has become invisible for upper castes, but all too visible for lower castes

* CJL Chandrachud -> Castelessness is a luxury that only upper castes can afford.

Root causes of caste caste deprivation - education, lack of jobs, social attitude need to be addressed for EK Bharat Shreshth Bharat

Feedback (For OFFICERS)

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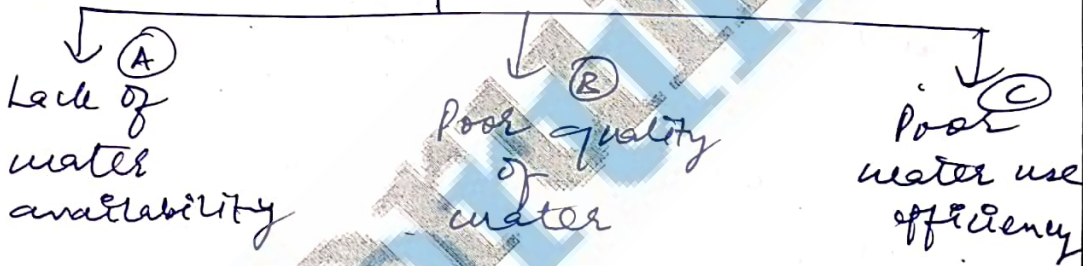
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Q.19) Discuss various factors contributing to the water woes faced by Indian cities. Also, explain complexities in implementing a comprehensive water management plan. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

55% Indians face water stress, as per NITI Aayog. There are predictions of 3rd world war based on water in future.

Factors contributing to water woes



A) Water Availability

① Changing monsoon pattern (as per IPCC 6th Assessment Report)

② Drying of rivers due to overuse.

③ Depleting ground water.

↳ eg Punjab's water table fell by 32% in last 10 years

B) Poor water quality

- ④ Groundwater contamination
 arsenic
- ⑤ Salt water intrusion
 ↳ due to sea level rise
- ⑥ Overflow of drains pollutes fresh water
- ⑦ ~~↳~~ Chennai - diarrhea spike after 2015 floods

C) Poor water use efficiency (WUE)

- ⑦ 38% WUE in Indian agriculture compared to 82% in Israel
- ⑧ Broadcast method, flood irrigation
 → more water wasted
 ↳ ~~↳~~ laddy cultivation

Complexities in water management plan

* Draft National Water Policy, 2017

inspired following dichotomy:-

- ① Between groundwater & surface water
- ② Drinking water and waste water
- ③ salt water and fresh water.

* Need to Integrate all levels - local, state and national.

* International water disputes add to existing problems

↳ Indus Water Dispute

* Lack of water metering → no data for monitoring water use.

- Way forward
- Blue-green infrastructure
 - One-water approach
 - shift MSP towards coarse cereals
 - Micro & drip irrigation
 - Traditional rain water harvesting
↳ Bombay - Hyderabad

We need to conserve water - the "elixir of life" for our survival.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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30-42

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

हालांकि समूह की पहचान का एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व, धर्म और क्षेत्र भी सांप्रदायिक दरार को गहरा करने का जोखिम उठाते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"India is mother of history, grandmother of legend and great grandmother of traditions" — Mark Twain

Region and religion are two prime elements of Indian tradition

Important elements of group identity

A) Religion

- ① Promotes feeling of community.
- ② Joint religious ceremonies lead to group harmony
↳ Buddhist chanting - Ladakh
- ③ Foster love, compassion for all
↳ Donation on makar sankranti

B) Region

- ④ sense of belonging and regional pride.
- ⑤ Linguistic and ethnic affinity
- ⑥ Encourage healthy competition among states.
↳ Niti Aog's Indices for Swachh Bharat

Risk of communal cleavages

A) Religion

- ① Poorna Dixit → Religion, when used for politics, gives rise to communalism
↳ Khalistan movement
- ② Radicalisation of youth
↳ ISIS in J & K.
- ③ Violence & disharmony
↳ mob lynchings.

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A) Region

④ May lead to secessionist tendency

↳ greater Migration

⑤ son of soil doctrine

↳ local reservation in Haryana

⑥ Supranational disputes

↳ North vs South ⇒ Prakhindudu demand.

Way Forward

* Sachin Committee → reservation for minorities in jobs.

* Use of institutional mechanism

↓
A-262
Inter state water disputes

↓
A-263
Inter state Council

↓
NITI Aayog

Unity in diversity is at the core of India. Incredible Bharat

Feedback (For OFFICERS)	
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G & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table. Here 0 is Good Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	