

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 1_FLT #5

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	PREERNA SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910098184	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	26-08-2023

*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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 15:38 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 18:40 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 समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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

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 flow of the answer is maintained. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Spanish civil war ⁽¹⁹³⁸⁻³⁹⁾ was the conflict between Republican (democratic) supporters and military supporters. It is often regarded as the opening act of WWII.

Reasons

① The war represented the struggle between 2 ideologies which was also visible in world war II.

2 Ideologies → Nationalist + Military power
 → Republic + Democratic power

② Involvement of Germany and Italy.
 Germany and Italy supported the nationalist alliances which violated the principle of non-interference in

internal matters of the country

③ Policy of appeasement

USA, UK, France didn't object to Germany and Italy's intervention in the Spain. This increased their ambitions.

④ Many new technologies used in Spanish war was used in WWII also.

World War II began with Hitler attacking Poland.

However, it can't be considered as opening act of WWII

Spain was not even a part of WWII.

The scale of Spanish Civil War and the destruction during WWII can't be compared.

Eg- Holocaust, nuclear bombing.

In various aspects Spanish Civil War can be seen as opening act of WWII. If it was curtailed, the world might have been saved from destruction of WWII

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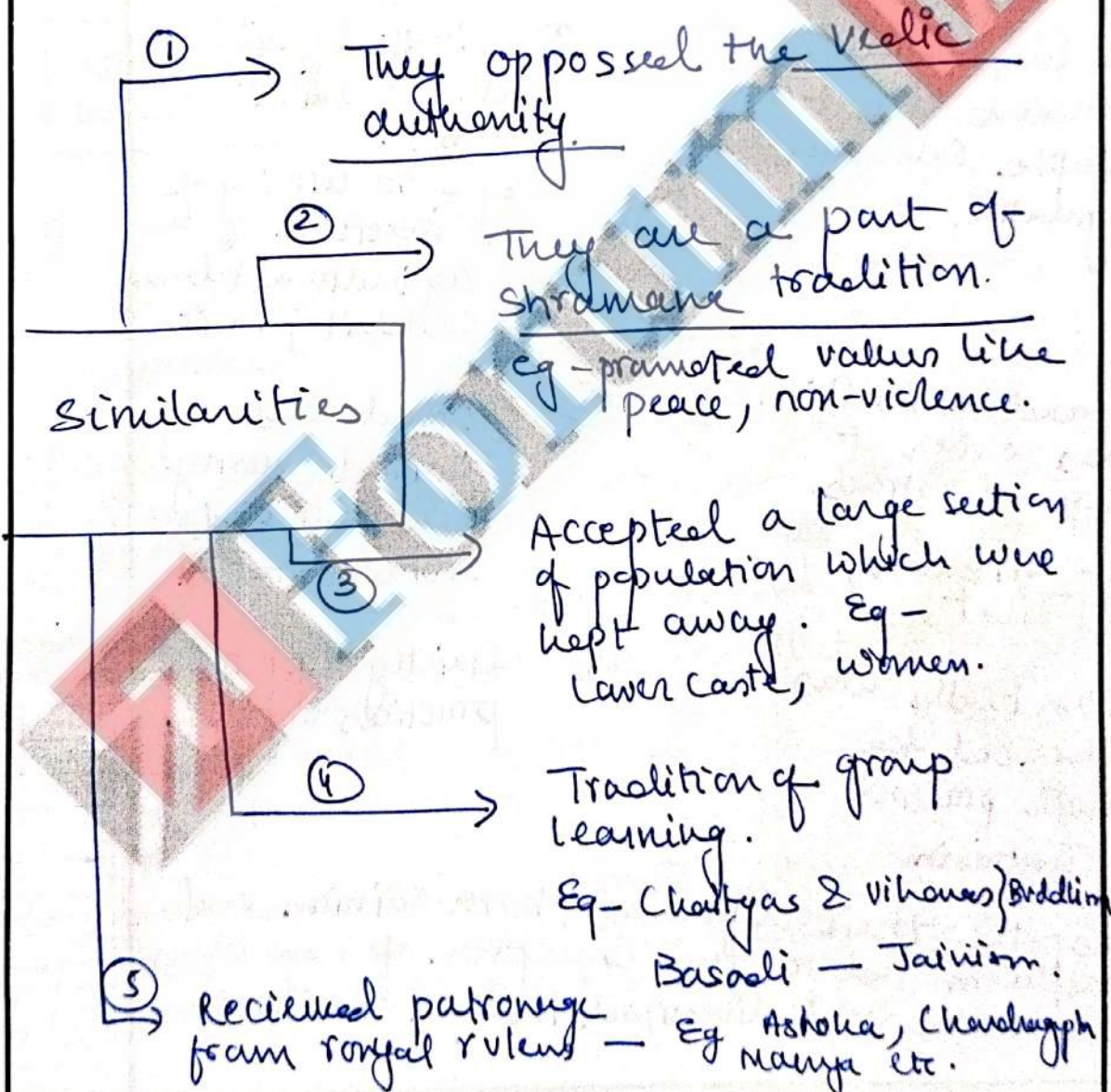
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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.2) How will you explain the different fates of Buddhism and Jainism despite a slew of similarities in the two religions? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म में समानता के बावजूद दोनों धर्मों के अलग-अलग प्रारम्भ की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Buddhism and Jainism originated in India during 5th - 6th Century BC. They have many similarities and are different.



Yet, they have certain differences

Buddhism

① Focus on middle path — 'Aastang Marg')

② A large number of followers due to simple rules and regulation.

③ Spread of Buddhism was wider, to different nations.
Eg - Sri Lanka, Tibet

④ Eventually was influenced by Hindu practices.
Eg - Tantricism

Jainism

① Focus on extremities
Eg - salvation, penance
Practice of Satkhyana.

② Limited followers due to strict rules.
Eg - no killing of insects ∴ agricultural labourers couldn't join it

③ Spread was limited. Mostly in western and southern states.

④ Strictly kept their practices separate

Despite their differences, both Jainism and Buddhism led to the emergence of new ideas and values and diversified Indian Culture.

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TOTAL MARKS	

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

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

Non-cooperation movement started under the leadership of Gandhi in 1920 to protest against Khilafat wrong and the atrocities of British government.

Non-cooperation movement democratized India's freedom struggle

- ① It provided the opportunity to masses to participate. Eg - peasants, labourers, women etc.
- ② During the movement an unparalleled Hindu - Muslim unity was observed.
- ③ It led to the establishment of many nationalist educational institutions like Jayia Millia Islamia.
- ④ Congress working committee opened its doors for all and the membership fees was reduced to 4 annas.

Feedback

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⑤ Congress gave up its ideology of using only constitutional means and adopted a more flexible approach.

However, the movement has inherent limitations

① Limitations of masses

It is not possible to sustain a mass movement for a very long time.

② Use of violence

eg - Chauri-Chaura incident led Gandhi ji calling off the movement

③ Not all sections participated.

eg - Big Capitalist, government servants etc participated in limited numbers.

④ Hindu-Muslim unity was more because of Khilafat issue and less due to a common national issue.

Despite its limitation, non-cooperation movement marked a watershed in the history of India's freedom struggle.

Feedback
(For OFFICERS)

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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)

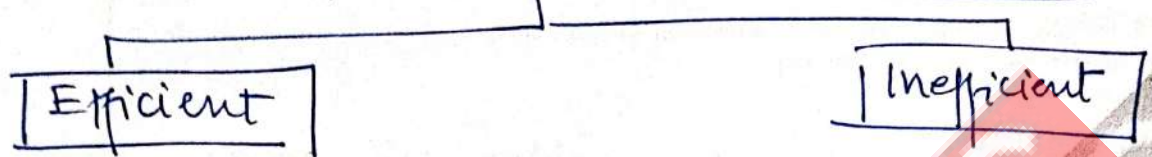
स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में भाषाई विभाजन के कारणों को संबोधित करने में राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन की प्रभावकारिता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is a land of diversity and has around 121 languages as per 2011 census.

Linguistic reorganization of states
Reasons

- ① → S.K. Dhar committee and JVP committee refused to reorganize on the basis of language.
- ② → hunger strike and death of Potti Saramulu intensified the demand.
- ③ → Acceptance of Hindi as an official language in constitution increased mistrust especially among South Indian states.
- ④ → Political aspirations of the leaders
- ⑤ → Faiz Ali Commission (1953) finally accepted linguistic criteria along with other parameters.

Efficacy of linguistic reorganization



- Efficient**
- ① Satisfied the demand for the time-being.
 - ② States were allowed to carry out their day day functioning in a language of their choice.
 - ③ English was also accepted as an official language.
 - ④ Provided people a common identity.

- Inefficient**
- ① One state - on language formula was not accepted.
 - ② Many states' aspirations were different from that of linguistic reorganization.
Eg - Jharkhand
 - ③ Apprehension among state about hindi imposition continues

New education policy with its 3-language formula aims to bridge the linguistic divide present in the nation.

Feedba
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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)

Volcanoes are the vent through which molten magma, ashes, dust etc comes to the surface of earth.
 Eg - Mt. Etna in Italy

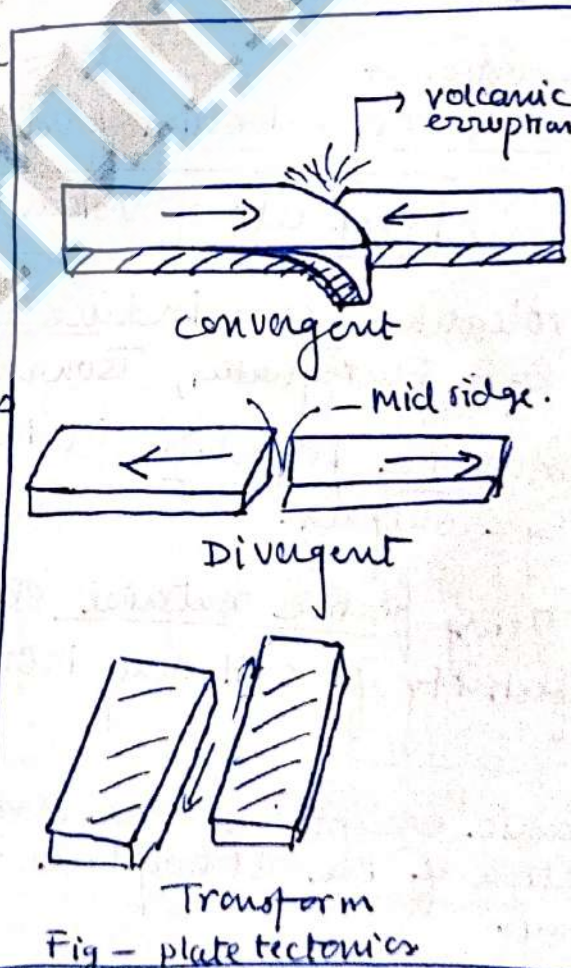
Plate-tectonics theory and volcanoes

① It divides the crust into lithospheric and oceanic.

② In convergent-plate boundary, 2 plates move towards each other. One plate subduces beneath the other.

Eg - Barren Island

③ In divergent plate boundary, 2 plates move away from each other.
 Eg - Mid Atlantic ridge.



- ④ Transform boundary is the result when plates just past pass across each other. No volcano activity.

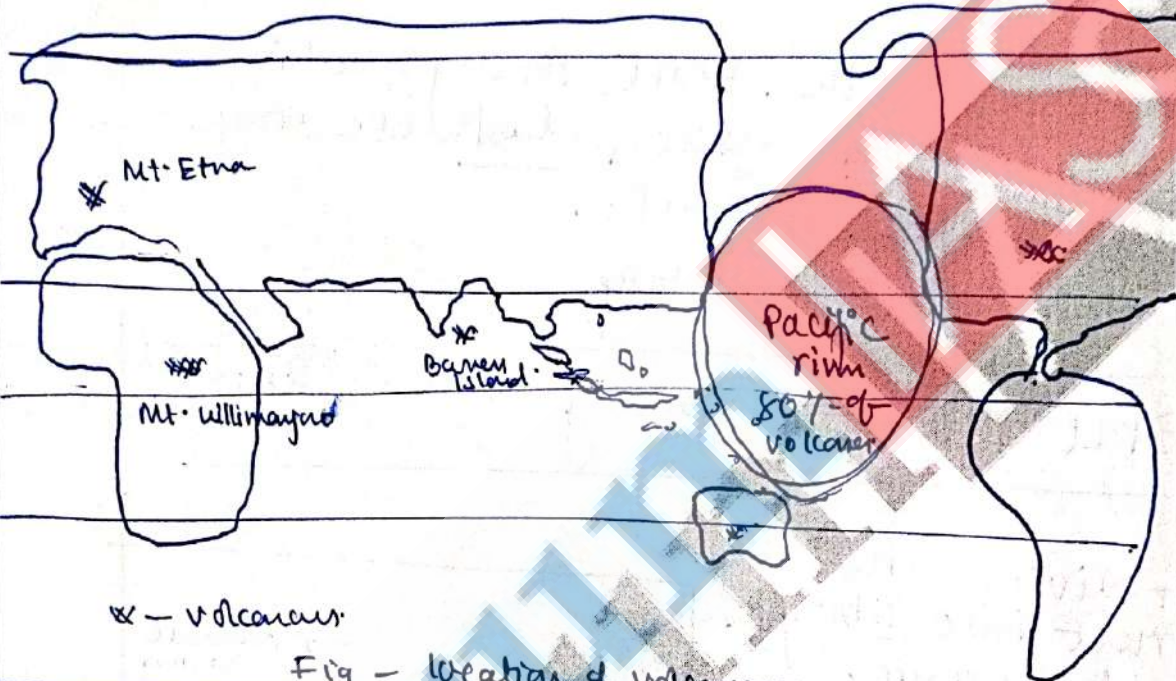


Fig - location of volcanoes.

Impact of volcanoes

- ① volcanoes can induce disasters.
Eg - Earthquakes, Tsunami
- ② Increase pollution in the atmosphere.
Eg - Sulphur.
- ③ Bring fertile material on the ground. Thus fertility of soil may increase.

Volcanic eruptions are responsible for the creation of the atmosphere in which we live today.

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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.

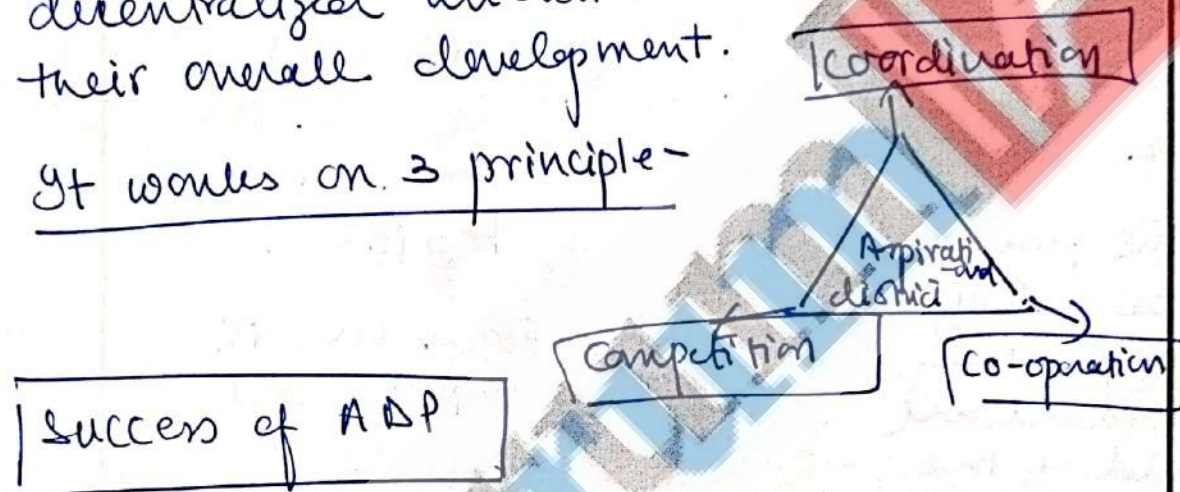
(10 marks, 150 words)

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)

(ADP)
Aspirational district programme was implemented at 100 district to provide decentralized attention and work towards their overall development.

It works on 3 principle -



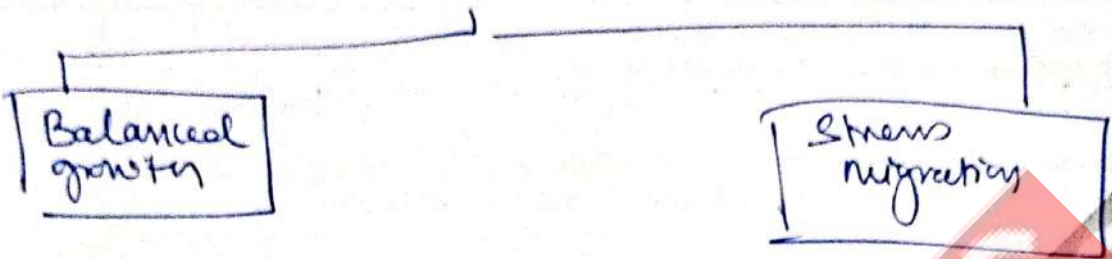
① Providing need-based solution as per the district.

② Giving energy implementation power to the local authorities.

③ Promoting spirit of competition using dashboard approach.

Aspirational Blocks can help in achieving the twin objective

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- Balanced growth**
- ① Focus on 500 blocks in the country.
 - ② Block level developmental plans to be prepared.
 - ③ The plans can be customized as per the demand and need of the block.
 - ④ Involvement of locals in the implementation.

- Stress migration**
- ① providing employment opportunities
 - ② This will decrease the stress migration to cities.
 - ③ Focus on skill building and training.

Aspirational blocks programme under the budget 2023-24 is a right step to achieve the goal of inclusive development.

Feedback
(For OFFICERS)

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TOTAL MARKS	

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

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

Defense Industries refers to manufacturing and sale of arms, ammunition and new technologies:

Factors affecting defense industries location

① Land

Land for setting up the industries.

② Infrastructure

Road, transportation, logistical arrangements, etc.

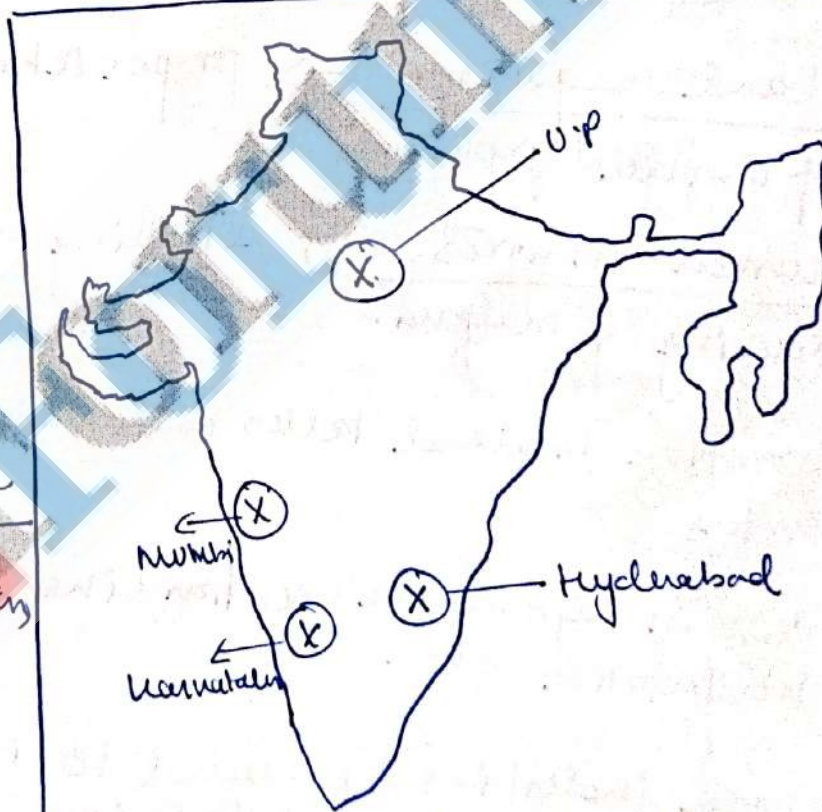


Fig - Location of Defense Industries

③ Presence of skilled employees.

④ Government policies

State government like U.P have policies which are helping the establishment of the defense industries.

⑤ Security of the location

Border states are not considered suitable for establishing defense industries.

Measures to overcome challenges

① Land acquisition → proper rehabilitation of displaced population.

② Human-resources → skilling and training of manpower.

③ Promoting bilateral talks and technological transfers.

④ Focus on infrastructure creation like roads, transportation etc.

Defense industries are needed to reduce India's defense import bill values.

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 (SECC)

is the process of carrying out caste data and enumeration. In 2011 census, SECC was also carried out.

Proper data can help in making targeted schemes
[eg] Ayushman Bharat

helps to reduce the inclusion-exclusion error.

SECC addresses challenges of resource allocation and welfare

Better for monitoring of the schemes.

sc in majority judgment stressed upon importance of data for formulation of policy.

important for conducting impact-assessment.

However, there are some challenges associated with it

- ① Caste census would lead to further consolidation of caste-identities
- ② It will give impetus to caste vote bank
- ③ May result in increased caste-based discrimination and violence.
- ④ Violation of privacy — Art 21
- ⑤ No fixed framework to carry out the census.

We need to develop a framework to carry out caste based census to ensure its negative impacts are reduced.

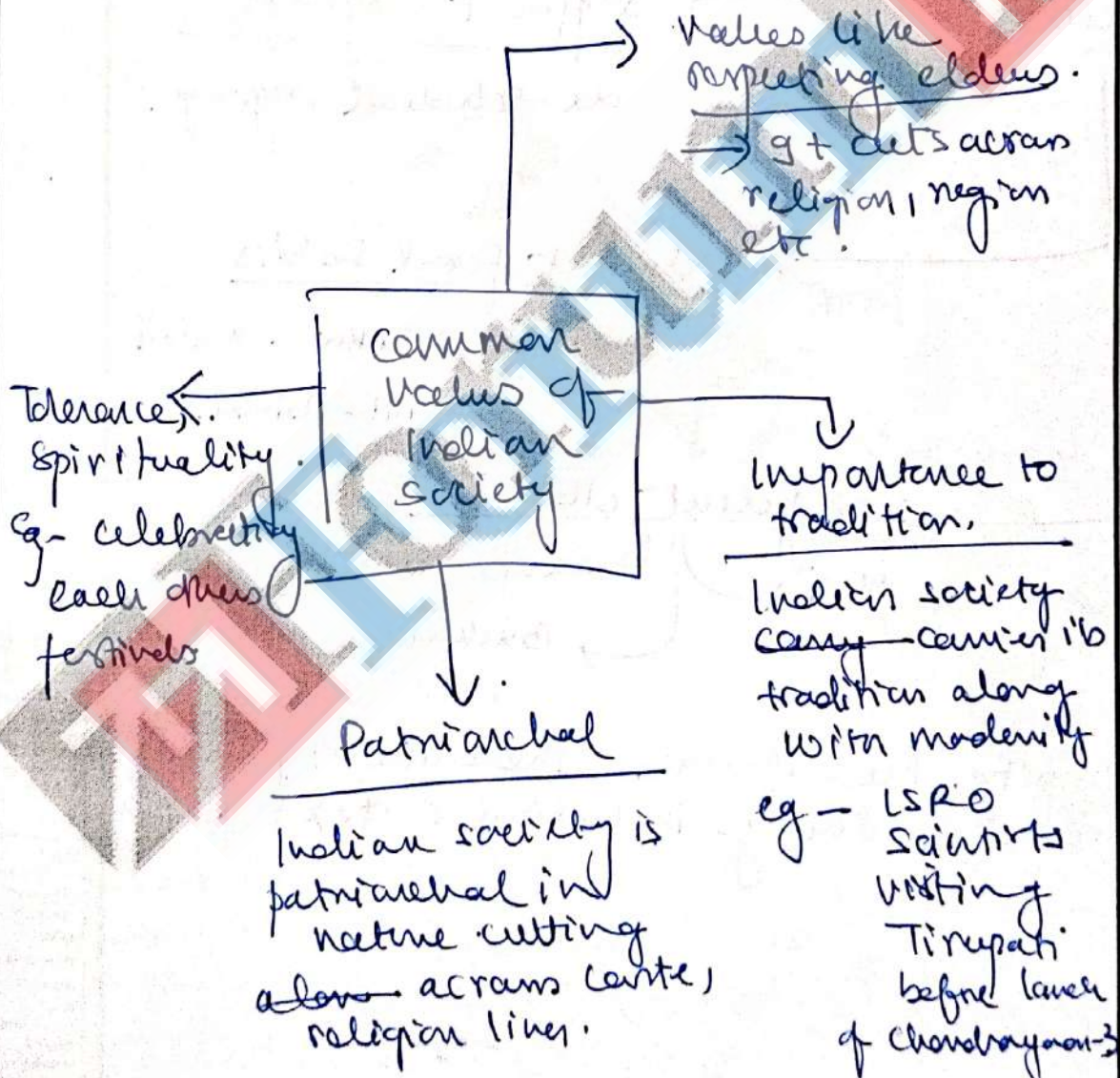
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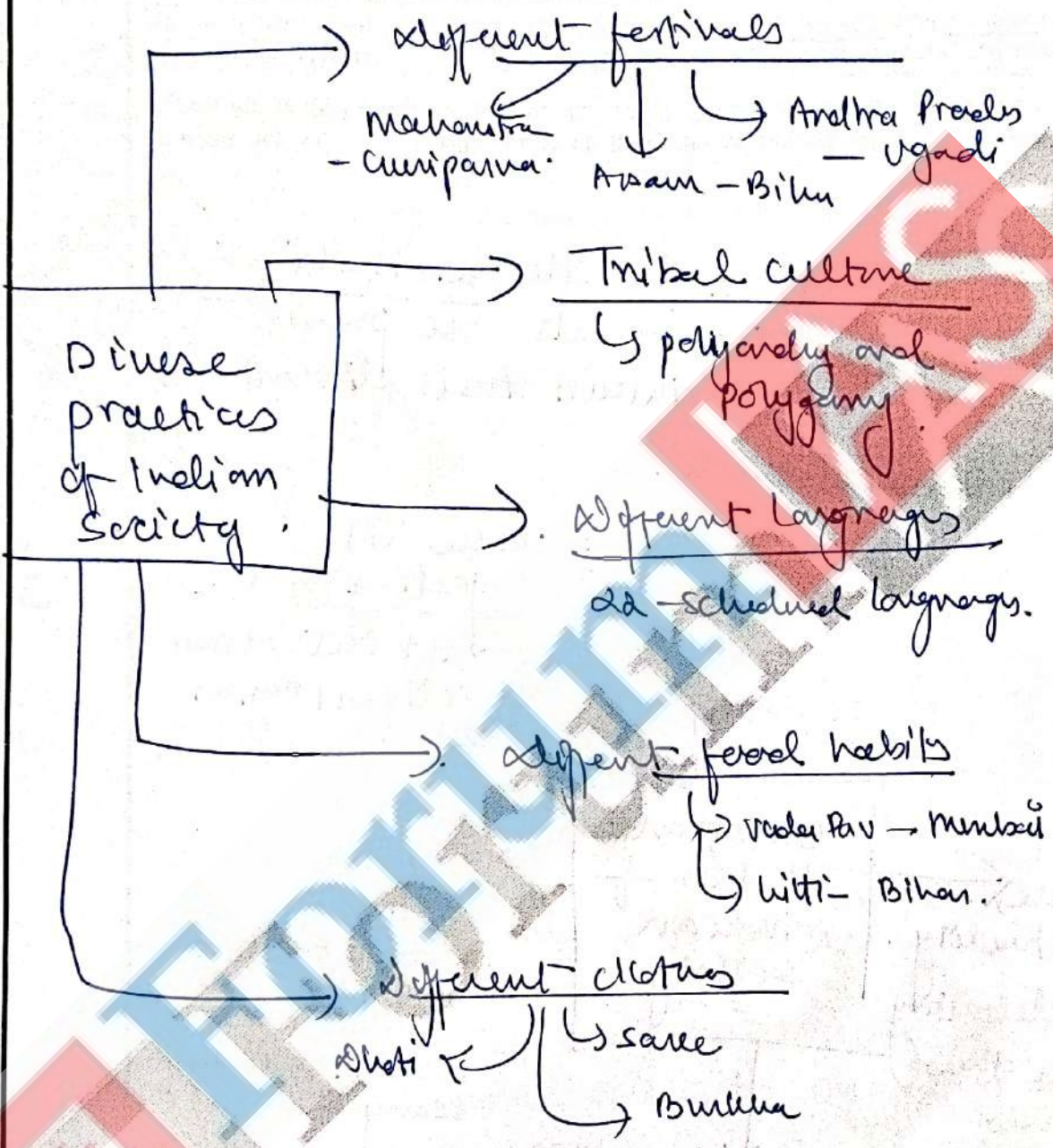
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Q.9) Indian society is premised on some common values that give it a composite texture as well as some diverse practices that deepen its heterogeneity. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 like a thali,
 where different elements are present
 but still they maintain their distinctiveness
 — PEW research.





Despite the differences, the diversity promotes unity in Indian context.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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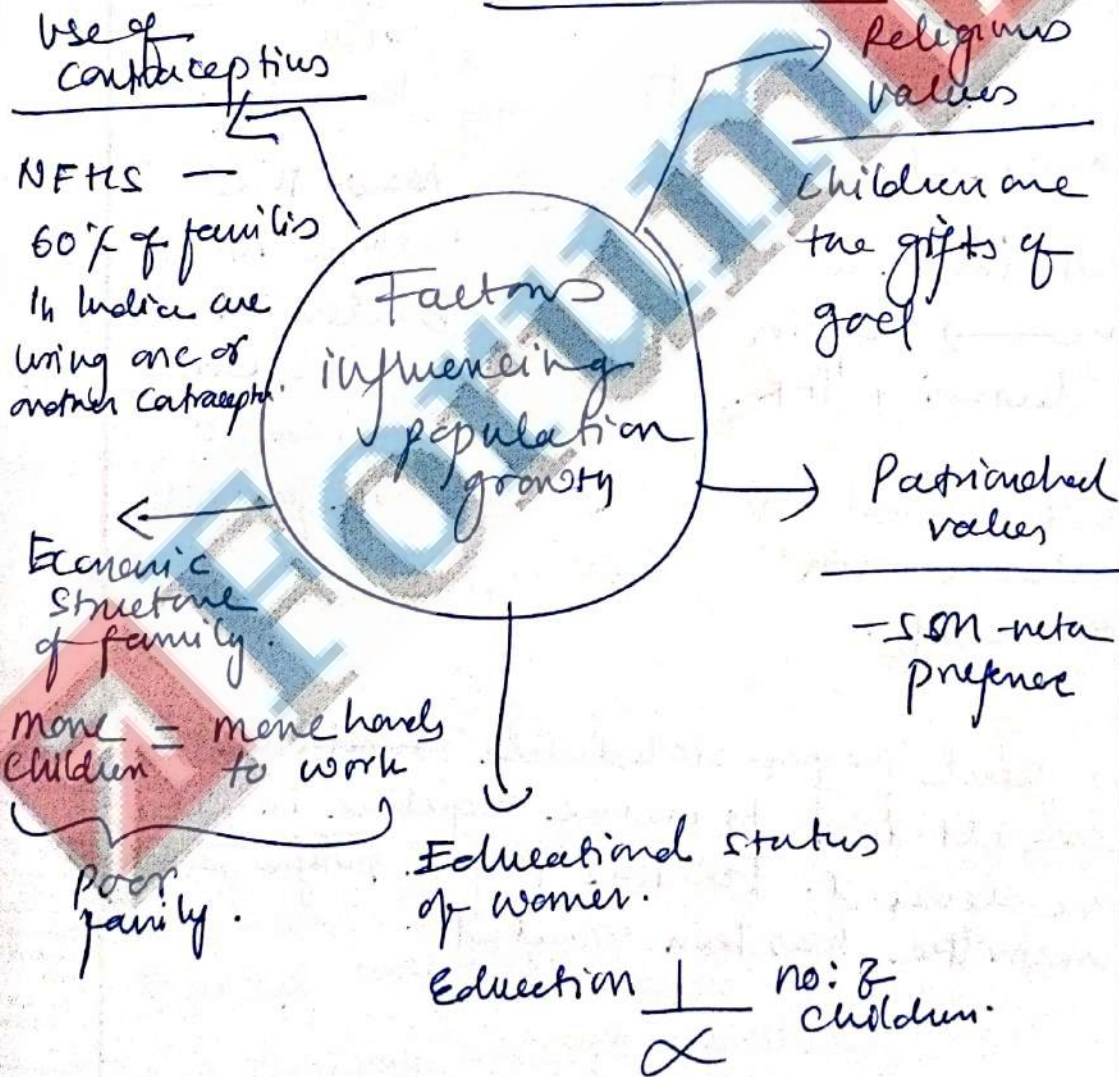
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Q.10) What are the factors that influence population growth in the country? In this perspective, examine the relevance and need of raising the minimum marriageable age of women for population development. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 surpassed china to become the world's most populous country in 2023 — UN World's population Fund.

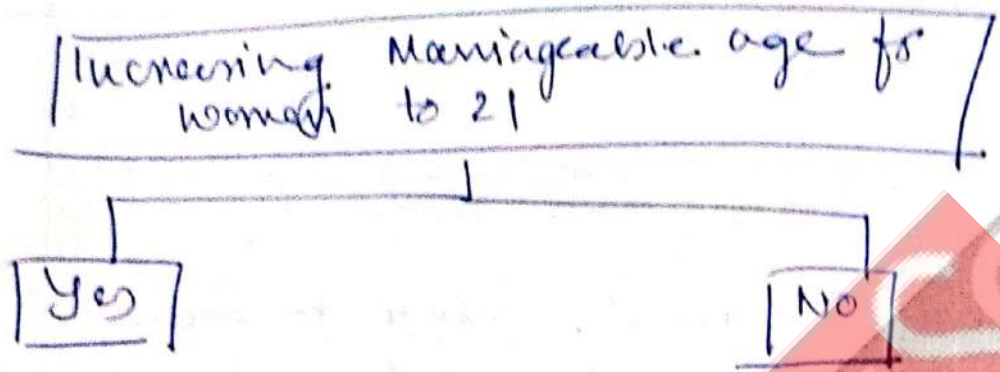


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- Yes**
- ① more educational opportunity for women.
 - ② Chances of employment increased
 - ③ Motherhood at later age → help in decreasing TFR.
 - ④ Better suited to take decision for oneself.

- No**
- ① Increasing control of family on women's behaviour.
 - ② More the increase in burden on women's shoulders may lead to female feticide.

We need proper stakeholder consultation to ensure negative impacts are decreased. For this purpose, Jaya Saitely committee has been created.

Feedba
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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 British India offered a local level resistance to the British rule in India.

Reasons behind the tribal unrest

I) Mainland India tribal unrest

i) change in land system

Land of tribals were taken away from them, new system of land tenure was introduced.

eg - Santhal rebellion.

ii) Introduction of money lenders

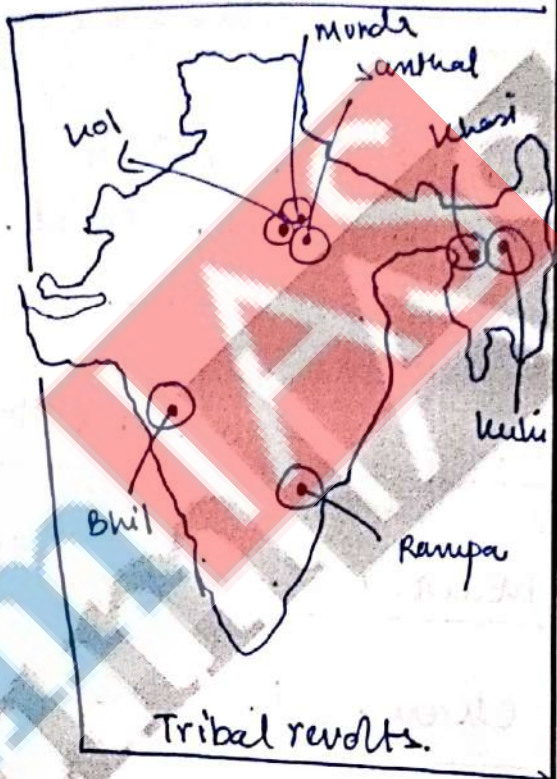
Britishers introduced money lenders, thikdaars etc in tribal region which exploited the tribals.

eg - Munda and Kol rebellion.

ii) Forest laws

Britishers introduced new forest laws and restricted entry of tribals in these areas.

Eg- Rampa Rebellion.



iv) Role of Christian missionaries

Introduction of Christian missionaries increased apprehensions against the British rule.

II) North-Eastern India

i) Issue of Sanskritization.

Tribals fear that their culture and identity are under threat.

Eg- Khasi rebellion.

ii) Role of Christian missionaries

Against their activities of conversion.

Eg- Jaintia revolt

Reasons for the limited success of tribal revolt.

① Poor organization of revolt

Tribals lacked unity and the organization of revolt was poorly structured.

② Inward looking objections

They believed in their ~~the~~ way of life and wanted to establish it back.

③ Glorification of leaders

Eg- Birsa Munda treated as an incarnation of God.

④ Poor technology

Eg- Bows & arrows against British sophisticated weapons.

Despite its limitations, tribal revolt offered a direct challenge to British rule and the culmination of such small revolts ultimately led to the 1857 revolt.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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 निष्कारण 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)

Quit India movement started in 1942 with the aim of overthrowing the British government. Gandhiji gave the mantra for the revolt as — 'Do or Die'.

Independence of India was not a result of forced expulsion

- ① All the important leaders of the movement were arrested within few days.
Eg - Gandhi, Nehru etc.
- ② Congress working committee was declared illegal.
- ③ Many sections of the society and political parties didn't participate.
Eg - Communist part of India, Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha etc.
- ④ It lacked the mass support received in earlier movements. Eg - At many places like

West Bengal, government officers didn't resign.

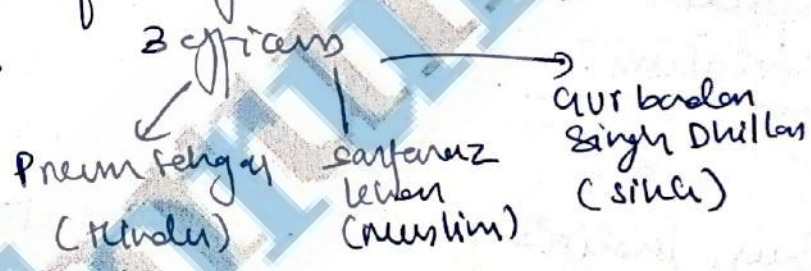
Independence of India was a confluence of domestic politics and global circumstances

I) Domestic politics

① INA Trials

The trial of 3 officers from INA at Red Fort gained a mass outrage.

All section of society protested.



② RIS Mutiny

The mutiny by INS at Bombay made British realize that they can't colonize India without army's support.

③ Growing extremist tendency of Muslim League.
Eg - Direct Action Day.

II) Global Circumstances

- ① Strengthening of Japanese power in the ASEAN region and fear of attack in N-E region.
- ② Pressure from allied powers to get support of Indian leaders.
- ③ Labour party of Britain was more Sympathetic towards Indian cause.
- ④ spread of ideas of Communism and Socialism.

Thus, India's freedom movement and its success depends upon a number of factors which ultimately led to the independence of 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 is a liberal reform movement in India which focuses on establishing a direct connect with God through music, dance, devotion.

Reasons for ~~Islam~~ Sufism deepening its roots in Indian Sub-continent

① Sufism came to India along with the Mongolian invaders and settled in and around Delhi.

Eg - Nizamuddin Auliya

② Sufism believe in the idea of peace, tolerance and co-existence, thus was readily accepted by masses and many Delhi Sultans.

Eg - Suhrawardi order.

- ③ They promoted their values through songs, dance, 'sama' which attracted people.
- ④ They never went for conversion practices or any forceful practices, thus making it more acceptable for people.

| Impact of Sufism on Indian Society |

- ① In a society like India, full of diversity, Sufism promoted the idea of tolerance and peace.
- ② Sufism also advised rulers of that time.
Eg — Akbar would seek advice of Salim Chisti
- ③ Influence of Sufism was also visible in the bhakti movement and together they promoted egalitarian values in Indian society.

④ Many teachings of Sufist saints are also present in Guru Granth Sahib.

Eg - Balsa Farid

⑤ Impact of Sufism is present in contemporary Indian society too.

Eg - Songs in movies.

Thus, Sufism played a important role in promoting the idea of an equal and an inclusive society.

Feedback

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

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

Cyclones are an area of low pressure atmospheric circulation which can cause devastating impact on life and properties.

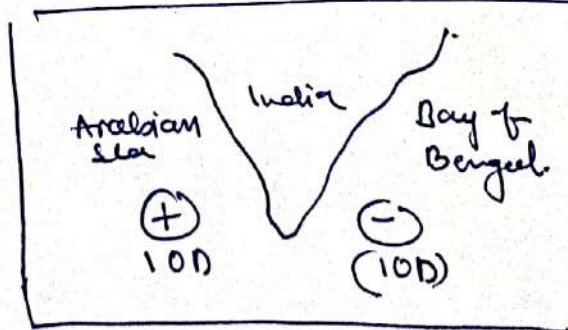
Reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in Arabian sea

① Increasing sea surface temperature with climate change, sea surface temperature at Arabian sea is also increasing, creating low pressure conditions.

② Positive Indian Ocean dipole (IOD)

Positive IOD is another ~~factor~~ factor causing more frequency of cyclones.

Eg - Cyclone Biparjoy

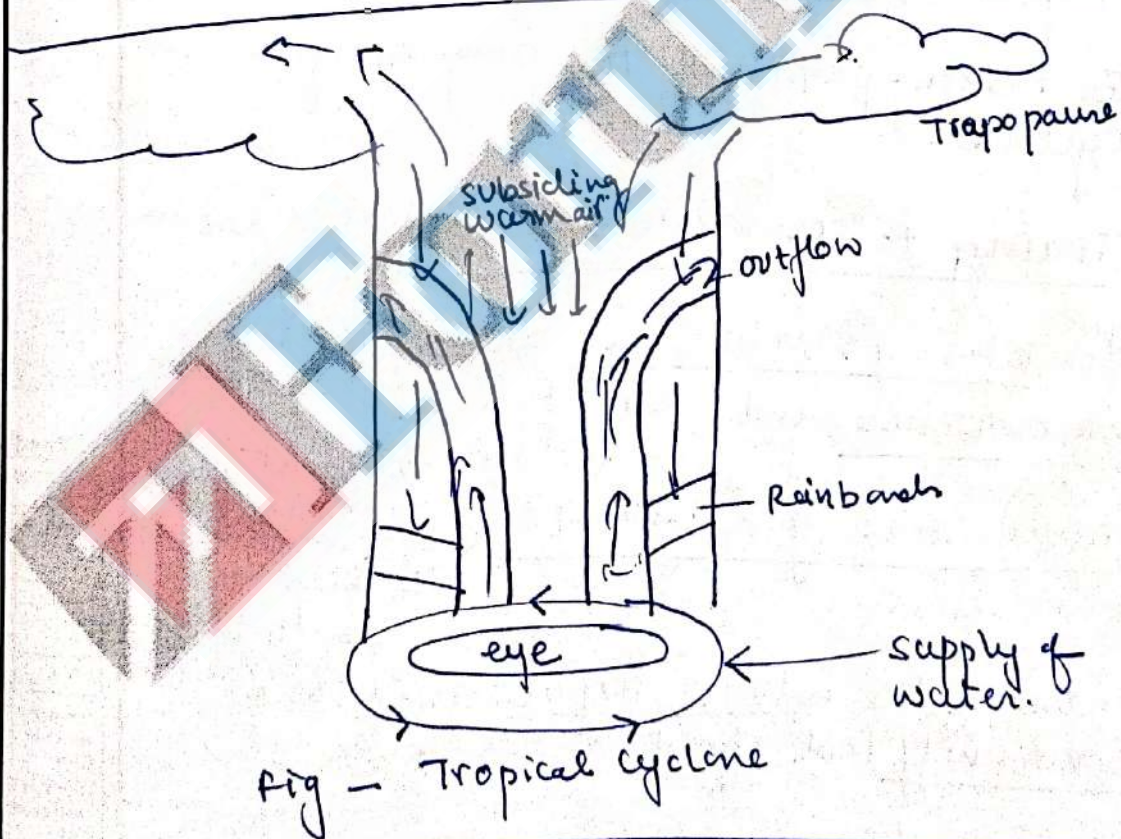


③ movement of winds in Eastward direction.

Another reason for cyclones originating in Bahar Bay of Bengal moves toward the Arabian sea due to easterlies.

④ Extreme climatic events and erratic nature of monsoon.

This adds on to the issue of more cyclones in Arabian sea.



Measures to check adverse impacts of cyclone - NDMA

- ① Mapping of the hazard zone
It will help in better identification of the hazard zones.
- ② Preparing cyclone resistance infrastructure
Focus on infrastructure building which are resilient to cyclone.
- ③ Proper Communication channels
To inform people of the progress of cyclone.
- ④ Training to communities
identifying volunteers among the communities and train them.
- ⑤ Awareness generation
 - about the hazard
 - steps to be taken

To check the adverse impact of cyclone a community led effort is needed.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

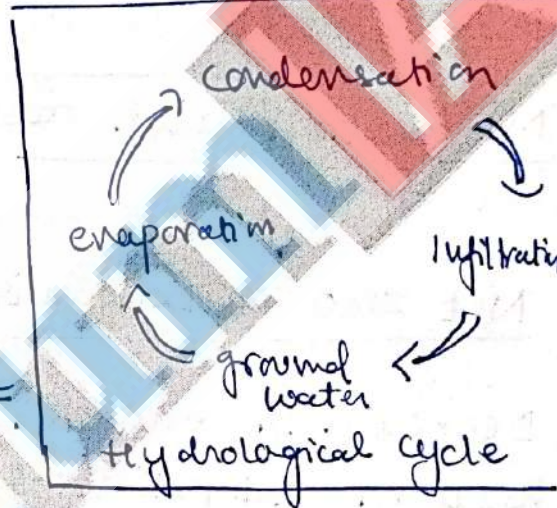
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TOTAL MARKS	

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

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

Hydrological cycle refers to the circulation of water from land to atmosphere, back to land.

Impact of Climate Change on hydrological cycle



① Decrease in moisture level of the land.

It results into desertification of land.

② Extreme climatic events, erratic monsoon.

It may result in drought in some places and flooding in others. eg floods in Delhi

③ Increase in pollution of ground water.

eg - polluting elements like Uranium, fluorine.

④ Melting of cryosphere - oceans have absorbed more than 90% of the excess heat → leading to sea level rise and changes in ocean circulation.

⑤ Loss of seas, lakes, wetlands.
Eg - Aral sea.

Mitigation and adaptation strategies

① Net zero carbon emission

Decrease in emission of CO_2 can help in restoration of hydrological cycle.

[Eg] - India's target of net zero carbon by 2070, Mission LIFE etc

② Land degradation neutrality

[Eg] - UNCCD declaration - 30% of land degradation neutrality by 2030

③ Carbon Capture and Utilization and Storage - CCUS

It will help in moving towards Carbon negative economy.

④ Promotion and preservation of lakes, Wetlands, mangroves.

Eg - Amrit Dhaohar scheme for wetlands, MISTHI scheme

⑤ Focus on urban water management

eg - creating urban lakes, sponge cities etc.

The way ahead to ensure restoration of hydrological cycle is to ~~ensure~~ fulfill climate finance responsibilities. This will help to achieve SDG 14 - life below water.

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Continental shelf is the extension of continent in the ocean. It is known for its resource potential and ecological significance.



Fig - Continental shelf

Resource potential of Continental Shelf

- ① Continental shelf is the source of 80% of oil and gas resources.

② Continental shelf is full of minerals and minerals are extracted from this part.
eg- cobalt, nickel.

③ Thorium which is needed for the India's nuclear program is also extracted from continental shelf.

④ It also act as breeding ground for fishes due to the presence of resources like nitrogen and phosphorus.

⑤

Ecological significance of
Continental shelf

① They act as a barrier for coastal erosion.

② Fishing ground, promotes breeding of fish.

③ corals are also present in continental shelf.

- ④ It supports primary producers and sustains food webs.
- ⑤ Potential of Eco-tourism.
- ⑥ Act as carbon-sink
- ⑦ Location for offshore wind energy, wave energy, tidal energy.

This facilitates the target of achieving net zero carbon emission.

- ⑧ Barrier against the impact of storms, tidal surges, erosion and coastal hazards.

Continental shelf holds immense significance. Its sustainable use should be practiced following the provisions of UNCLOS.

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS

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 refers to violence propagated based on gender division. Eg - Rape, murder, domestic violence against women.

Domestic violence

In PEW research, 2019 35% of Indian men admitted hitting their wives.

Manifestations of gender-based violence

↓
Deensening female labour force participation

eg - In 2022, it was just 26.7% - ILO

↓
Unequal wages, Glass ceiling effect.

out of top 100 Indian startups only 3 have women CEOs - EY report

↓
Rape

NCRB - 8% increase in rapes cases in 2022 as compared to 2021

Gender based violence is anti-thetical to the society

- ① It treats women as a second-class citizen. Thus impacting their identity, contribution etc.
- ② Promotes son-meta preference and leads to female foeticides.
- ③ Leads to propagation of social evils like child marriage.

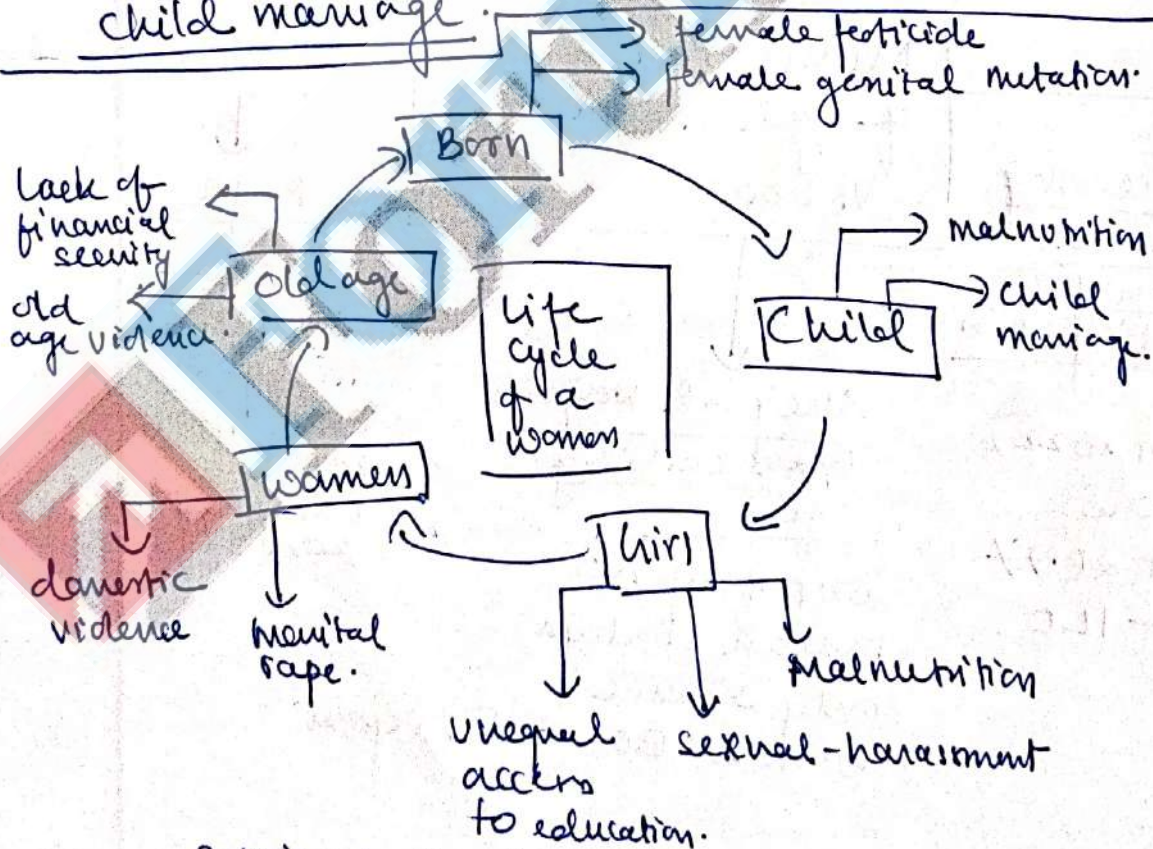


Fig - Patriarchy's Impact on Women

- ④ A malnourished women will give birth to a malnourished child thus the cycle of hunger and poverty will continue.
- ⑤ Gender based violence also includes violence against third gender, transgender etc due to their identities.
- ⑥ It inhibits women from contributing equally in societies progress.
- ⑦ Lack of political representation...
Eg- only 15% MPs in 17th Lok Sabha are women — PRS legislative.

If women's work is counted, India's GDP would increase by 5 times - IMF

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

भारतीय समाज में जातिगत गणना प्रमुख बनी हुई है और सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों पर अपनी छाया डालती रहती है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर को प्रमाणित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Caste is a system of hierarchical division of society based on ascribed status.

Caste continues to project its shadow

I) social

i) continuation of caste-based discrimination

eg - A video from Tamil Nadu showing dalits being denied the right to enter temple went viral.

ii) Issue of subcastization of caste

caste groups are getting more stronger and the identities are becoming more rigid.

iii) Lack of inter-caste marriages

eg - 2011 census - only 5% of marriages.

are inter-caste marriages.

iv) Issue of ghettoization

Different caste group preferring to stay in the same residential areas as that of their caste

v) Lack of Inter-dinning

eg - In Bihar, children refused to eat mid-day meal cooked by a dalit.

II) Political

i) Vote bank politics

caste groups are seen as vote bank by the leaders

ii) Demand for reservation

many historically dominant caste groups are demanding reservations eg - Jats, Brijjans etc.

iii) Lack of representation.

As to Loknetai survey, chances of a SC candidate winning from SC reserved constituencies are nil.

III) Economic

i) continuation of segg segregation of caste based occupation.

eg - 98% of manual scavengers in India are from lower caste — Ministry of social justice.

ii) only 3% of Indian Judges are from SC category.

iii) Promotion of trade based on caste identities.

Thus, till the time caste continues its shadow on social, political and economic domain, the annihilation of caste is not possible.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS

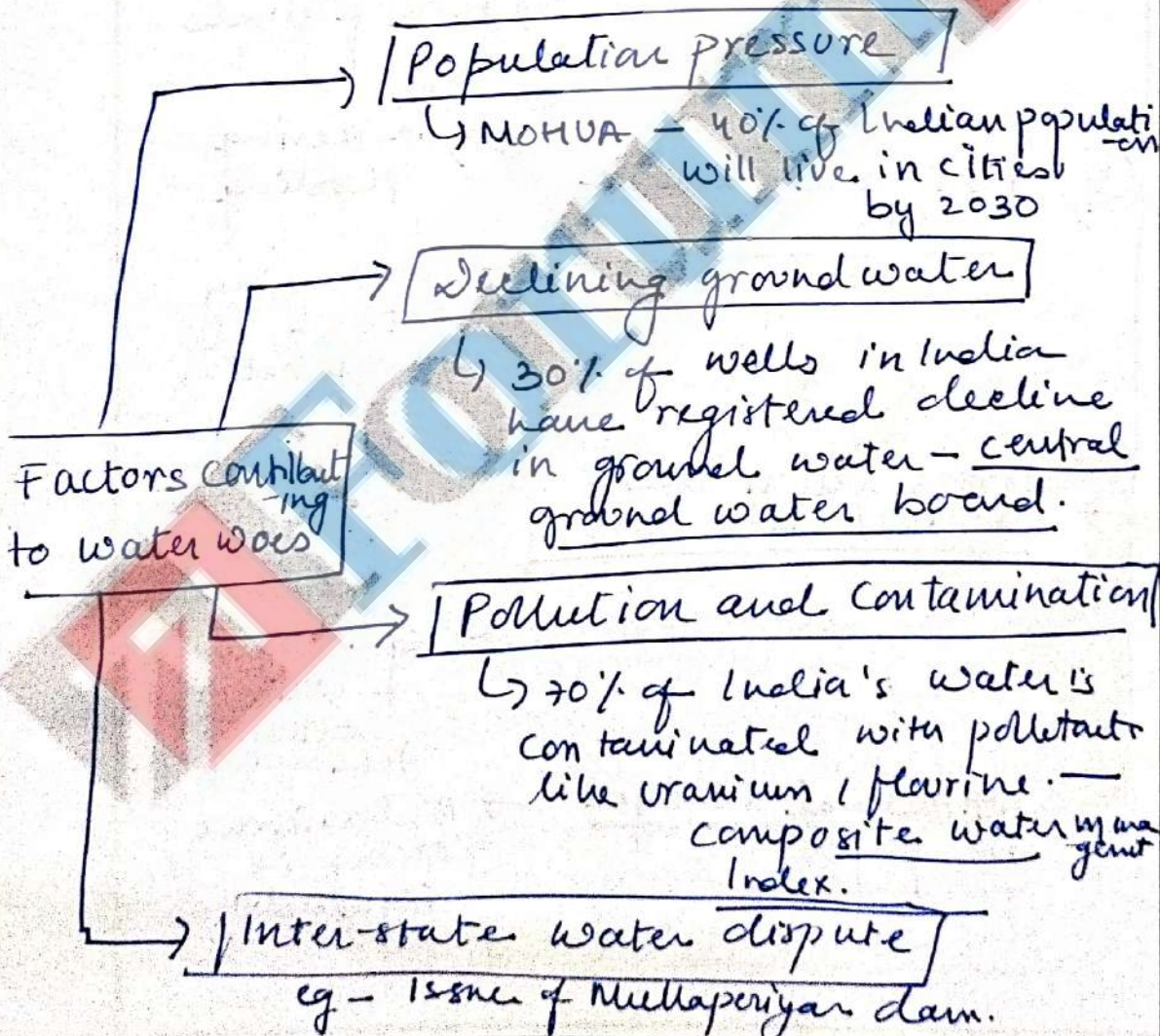
Q.18) Discuss various factors contributing to the water woes faced by Indian cities. Also, explain complexities in implementing a comprehensive water management plan. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Water woes refers to the multiple form of water related issues faced by Indian cities. It includes:

- drinking water probkn
- flooding
- groundwater pollution
- lack of adequate water



Complexities in Implementing water management plan

① Rising demand

- increasing population
- 80% of ground water used for irrigation
- Industrial demands

② Limited resources

- Lack of trained manpower
- Lack of funds

③ Extreme climatic Events

- increasing flooding
- increasing rate of evaporation

④ Coordination among States / UTs

- Lack of spirit of fiscal cooperation
- eg - Yamuna water dispute between Delhi and Haryana

⑤ Attitudinal Change in people

- Behavioural change is required.

Way Forward

- ① capacity building of local bodies
 funds. → functioning
 → functioning
 eg - property tax
- ② Planned urban expansion
 eg - Delhi's master plan 2040
- ③ Grey water usage - eg in agriculture sector.
- ④ Implementing Nihir Shah committee
 ↓
 National Water Council } merging of Central water Commission and Central ground water authority.
- ⑤ Promoting mission LIFE and encouraging behavioural change.

Above steps will ensure solving water woes of Indian cities and help in achieving SDG-6 → clean water and sanitation.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

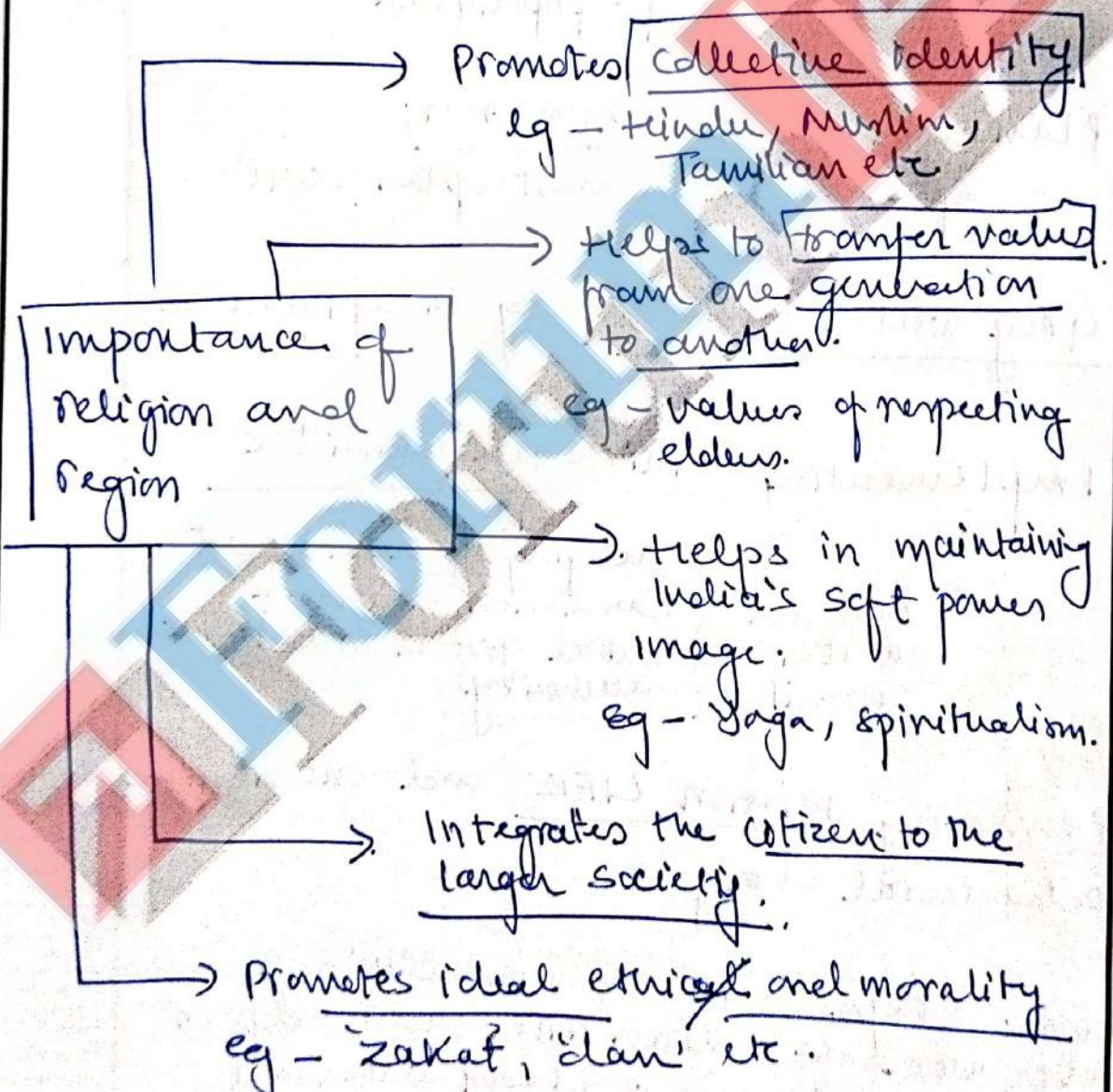
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

India is a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic society which is formed on the 'vasudhaiva kutumbakam'.



Risk of deepening communal cleavages

I) Religion

- ① History of communal clashes.
eg- partition, Gujarat violence etc.
- ② Promotes the feeling of 'us' v/s 'them'.
↳ this creates a divide between two groups.
- ③ Unable to look beyond individual's religious interests.
- ④ Lack of tolerance, respect for other communities' culture and traditions.
- ⑤ Deepening of mistrust which hampers the social fabric.

II) Regionalism

- ① son of soil phenomenon is promoted.

- eg- Maharashtra, Karnataka.
- ② People of different regions are treated as outsiders and seen as threat to economic opportunities.
 - ③ Violation of fundamental right to reside and work in any part of India.
 - ④ Promotes local issues more than national issues.
 - ⑤ Threat for territorial integrity of the nation.

In spite of presence of many religions and regional identities, the identity of being Indian needs to be promoted.

EK Bharat Shrestha Bharat in this sense is a step in right direction.

Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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Mentor Feedback Questions

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- 2
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- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
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Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.