

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<br>परीक्षार्थी का नाम | Ravindra Kumar |               |  |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक                     | 1910122226     | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र              |                | Date/दिनांक   | 13 Aug 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.<br>प्र.सं.  | Max. Marks<br>अधिकतम अंक | Marks Obtained<br>प्राप्तांक | 1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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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| 20   |                          |                              |  |   |                                      |
| Total/कुल अंक  | 250                      |                              | For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु  |   |                                      |
| Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :   |                          |                              | Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :   | End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :                     |                                      |
|  |                          |                              | 9:00 Am  | 12:00 Am  |                                      |
| Total Marks/कुल अंक :  |                          |                              | Mode Of Examination/<br>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.<br>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 आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं। |                          |                              | For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु  |   |                                      |
|  |                          |                              | ECN CODE/<br>ईसीएन कोड :   | EG/ईजी :  | Evaluation Date/<br>मूल्यांकन तिथि : |
|  |                          |                              |  | 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.

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

FORUM IAS

### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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



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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

WWII began in 1939 as a result  
of German aggression in Europe.

Spanish Civil War as opening of  
WWII

- 1) It promoted the unstable environment  
for axis forces to launch attack.
- 2) Creates resentment among local  
population against democratic  
power.
- 3) Spanish civil war was not  
just confined to Spain but it  
had greater spread.

However, WWII had many  
other reasons.

- 1) Appeasement policy of Britain and France towards Germany and Italy.
- 2) Japanese aggression was not paid attention by allied forces
- 3) Treaty of Paris peace was biased against Germany.
- 4) Rise of Hitler was an outcome of British and France policies  
 Hence Spanish civil war was acted a fuel in the fire but the fire was ignited by someone else i.e. (Britain and France)

Feedback  
(For OFFICIAL USE)

|                                      |  |
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| #                                    |  |
| AWIS                                 |  |
| CD & VA                              |  |
| S & F                                |  |
| P & R                                |  |
| Please put your marks in this table. |  |
| Here 0 is the Average and 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 are endogenous  
social-religious change movement  
emerged during 6th C BCE.

Similarities

- 1) Against orthodoxy of Hinduism  
and Brahminic tradition.
- 2) Against the social and religious  
deprivation to backwards.
- 3) Resentment against caste inequality.
- 4) A movement against highly  
ritualistic post vedic tradition.

However there are differences  
between the approaches of the  
two religions.

## Different facts of Buddhism and Jainism

### Buddhism

- 1) later evolution than Jainism
- 2) Rejected authority of vedas along with idea of God and soul.
- 3) Not believed in Karma - Rebirth concept.
- 4) Against extremes of life i.e. middle path

### Jainism

- 1) Earlier than Buddhism
- 2) Not completely rejected idea of vedas & God
- 3) God is subordinate to Jina.
- 4) Believe in idea of Rebirth
- 5) Believes in the extreme penance i.e. Santhara.

Despite differences both religions provided people an avenue to bypass orthodoxy's of hinduism.

Feed  
(For OFFICER)

|                                     |
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|                                     |
| AWIS                                |
| CD & VA                             |
| S & P                               |
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| Please put the marks in this table. |
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Q.3) Non-Cooperation Movement democratized India's freedom struggle but suffered from inherent limitations. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Non-cooperation movement was launched by Gandhiji in 1920s against British excesses such as Rowlatt Act.

NCM as democratizing movement

- 1) large scale mass participation from different sections
  - 1) women, peasants, workers, professionals.
- 2) large scale religious harmony observed. due to collaboration with Khilafat.
- 3) first liberating experience for Indian masses and participate in national struggle at ground level.

1) Emergence of New lines of thoughts and leaders.

↳ Emergence of revolutionaries such as Bhagat singh, Arif etc post NCM

Limitations

1) NCM and Khilafat had different Issues. i.e. Khilafat issue disappear after democracy in Turkey.

2) Communalising masses due to religious base of the movement

3) Alienated Muslims masses from further participation.

Although it had limitation its impact was large scale in awakening the masses.

Feedback  
(For OFFICIAL use)

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| Here G is Grade Average and Poor.   |  |
| TOTAL MARKS                         |  |



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

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

Linguistic reorganisation was first proposed by Nehru Report in 1928, which was carried out post independence after recommendations of Linguistic reorganisation Commission.

Efficacy of linguistic reorganisation

- 1) created linguistic and culturally homogeneous states.
- 2) Efficient in promoting ease of Administration.  
 Administration in local language
- 3) Enhance the trust of people in their Government at Centre
- 4) Strengthen Indian unity in diversity.

5) promoted aspirations of people and their hopes with state.

Challenges

1) Regional heterogeneity in linguistic reorganisation

↳ Diversity within a state promoted separatist tendencies to Sozialland in Arrom.

2) Poor Boundary demarcation increased hostilities

↳ Relayari Issue

3) Promoted linguistic chauvinism

↳ Dravidistan with Dravidian languages.

Despite limitation, linguistic reorganisation enhanced Indian unity.

|                                |
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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.

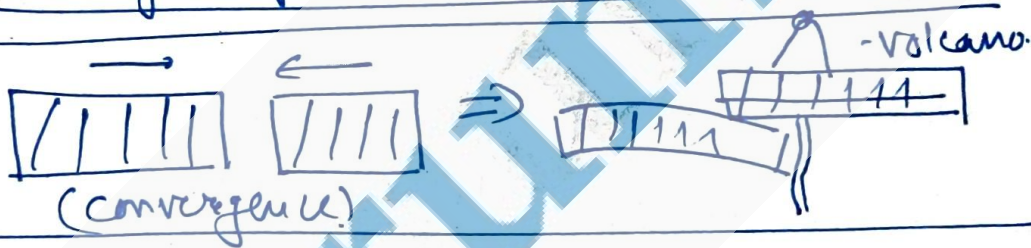
(10 marks, 150 words)

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 tectonic theory was proposed by McKinsey and Parker to explain the location of continents.

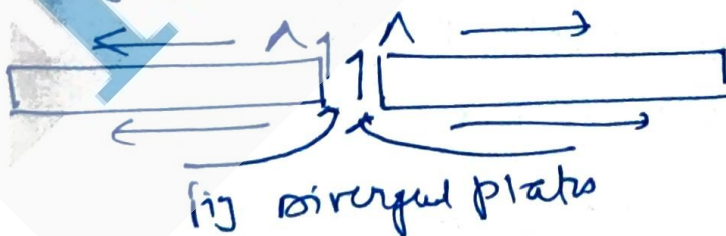
Plate tectonic and location of volcanoes

1) Convergent plate boundaries



Ex) Pacific ring of fire

2) Divergent plate boundaries



Ex) mid oceanic ridge

## Impact of volcanoes on surrounding regions

- 1) Earthquake :- volcanoes cause earthquakes due to movement of plates and magma.
- 2) Increase in temperature :- volcanic eruption may cause increase in temperature due to hot lava.
- 3) Negative feedback :- volcanic eruption such as ashes, sulphur cause cooling effect.

↳ long volcano

- 4) Rejuvenate land :- Promote constructive plate margin.  
↳ mid oceanic ridge.

volcanoes are natural phenomena with Geo-economic significance

|  | ① |
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| Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor. |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                            |   |



Q.6) Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the two 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)

Recent Budget announced Aspirational  
Block programme on lines of Aspirational  
district.

Help in achieving twin objectives

1) Balanced growth

a) Promote customised development based  
on key performance indicators,  
such as health, employment etc.

b) Enhance economic opportunities by  
providing livelihood opportunities.

c) Create social and physical infrastructure  
for further development.

Checking stress migration

a) provide netter standard of living.

Such as education, health etc

- b) Promote skill development to enhance economic opportunities.

### Challenges

- 1) Resource constraints at local level to support ATSP.
  - 2) Limited capacity of all stakeholders to achieve the targetted objectives
  - 3) Poor community awareness and Jan bhayidarsi in ATSP and ADP.
  - 4) Lukewarm response from Administration
  - 5) Social rigidities such as caste inequality
- A concerted stakeholder approach with community participation is a way ahead.

|  | + | ⊖ |
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| Please put tick marks in the table.    |   |   |
| Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor. |   |   |
| 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 काबू पाने के उपाय सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In recent times the push for defence industries is very significant.

Critical factors for location

1) Availability of raw material.

eg) HAL require iron and steel → near Karnataka Plateau

2) labour → requirement of skilled labour.

eg) DRDO and other defence industries in South India.

3) Government politics

eg) recent announcement of defence corridors in UP and TN.



4) market :- Neerues to ports to  
ates to international market such  
is defence trade with neerues,  
export



Reforms to be taken

- 1) Investment in Research and development.  
 Ex) iDEX Hackathon
  - 2) Explore market opportunities in South East asia, Africa.
  - 3) Defence industrial training institutes.
  - 4) Promote greater Investment Defence Industry.
- India's defence manufacturing ecosystem is growing at accelerated rate, still a significant work is required.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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



Q.8) To what extent can Socio-Economic-Caste Census (SECC) address the challenges in achieving equitable resource allocation and targeted welfare? (10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक-आर्थिक-जाति जनगणना किस हद तक समान संसाधन आवंटन और लक्षित कल्याण प्राप्त करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

socio-economic caste census was done in 2011 to gather data with respect to particular castes and their status

significance of SECC for equitable resource allocation and targeted welfare

- 1) Better identification :- promote greater inclusive approach  
 (a) Auto inclusion of destitute, manuals labourers etc
- 2) Enhance the Resource mobilisation :- quality allocation of public services  
 (a) NFLM, PMAY etc
- 3) Empowerment of Gramsabha to Identify genuine beneficiaries.

4) Enhance the efficiency of social welfare mechanism.

### Shortcomings

- 1) Lack of transparency due to poor information in public domain.
- 2) Still large scale inclusion and exclusion errors.
- 3) Discrepancies due to mismatch between Aadhaar and SECC data.
- 4) Poor capacity of gramsebas to identify the beneficiaries
- 5) Greater chances of errors

Need

Holistic data and information availability

Greater transparency

Customised approach to local needs

A Jamhagidhari is

require for its success

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

| #   | Ⓢ |
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| AWIS                                      |   |
| CD & VA                                   |   |
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| Please put tick marks in the above table. |   |
| Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.    |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                               |   |



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)

The Greatest features of Indian society that ensured its long survival is its 'Unity in diversity'

Common values for composite culture

- 1) Universal brotherhood :- tolerance for all and acceptance of all.  
eg) Religious bonhomie
- 2) Peace and harmony :- Promoting idea of peace globally.  
i.e. 'we are not neutral, we are on side of peace' :- hon'ble pm
- 3) Cultural integration :- eg) Emergence of Bhakti and Sufi tradition.
- 4) Respect for all :- protection and preservation of all culture eg) Art 25

(Don't Write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

c) Ecological Intergration :- Sustainable society. 1st seed grows

g) Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam :- world is one family.

Diversity

1) Linguistic heterogeneity :- protect linguistic minorities

2) Religious diversity :- Idea of "sewa dharma sambhava"

3) Regional and geographical diversity :- diverse cultural practices.

4) Artha culture heterogeneity 1st is ethnic groups among Dega.

Thus the strength of India society is its diversity and the unity.

**Feedback**  
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| *                                      | © |
| AWIS                                   |   |
| CD & VA                                |   |
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| Please put tick marks in the table.    |   |
| Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor. |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                            |   |



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

देश में जनसंख्या वृद्धि को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक क्या हैं? इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, जनसंख्या विकास के लिए महिलाओं की न्यूनतम विवाह योग्य आयु बढ़ाने की प्रासंगिकता और आवश्यकता की परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Population growth is a demographic phenomenon having social and economic values.

Factors influencing population growth

- 1) Economic structure :- Agrarian society needs more labour  $\rightarrow$  greater population
- 2) Demographic factors  $\rightarrow$  high IMR result in high TFR.
- 3) Social factors :-
  - a) son meta preference  $\rightarrow$  21mn unwanted girls (ES 2014)
  - b) Early marriage  $\rightarrow$  greater window of fertility
  - c) low awareness  $\rightarrow$  greater fertility rate
- 4) Health  $\rightarrow$  Better health  $\rightarrow$  low TFR.

## Raising minimum age of marriage

### ⇒ Need

- a) Promote late marriage → lowers fertility window → lowers fertility rate.
- b) Greater education opportunities for women
- c) Enhance social position of women
- d) Equal age for both girls and boys  
Promote equality.

### ⇒ Challenges

- 1) TFR is below replacement level (2.1) as per NFHS-5
- 2) Child marriage persists even after years of child marriage prohibition
- 3) Data suggests greater enrollment of women for higher education than boys

Hence, Any decision for raising minimum age should be based on well discussion and greater consultation.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

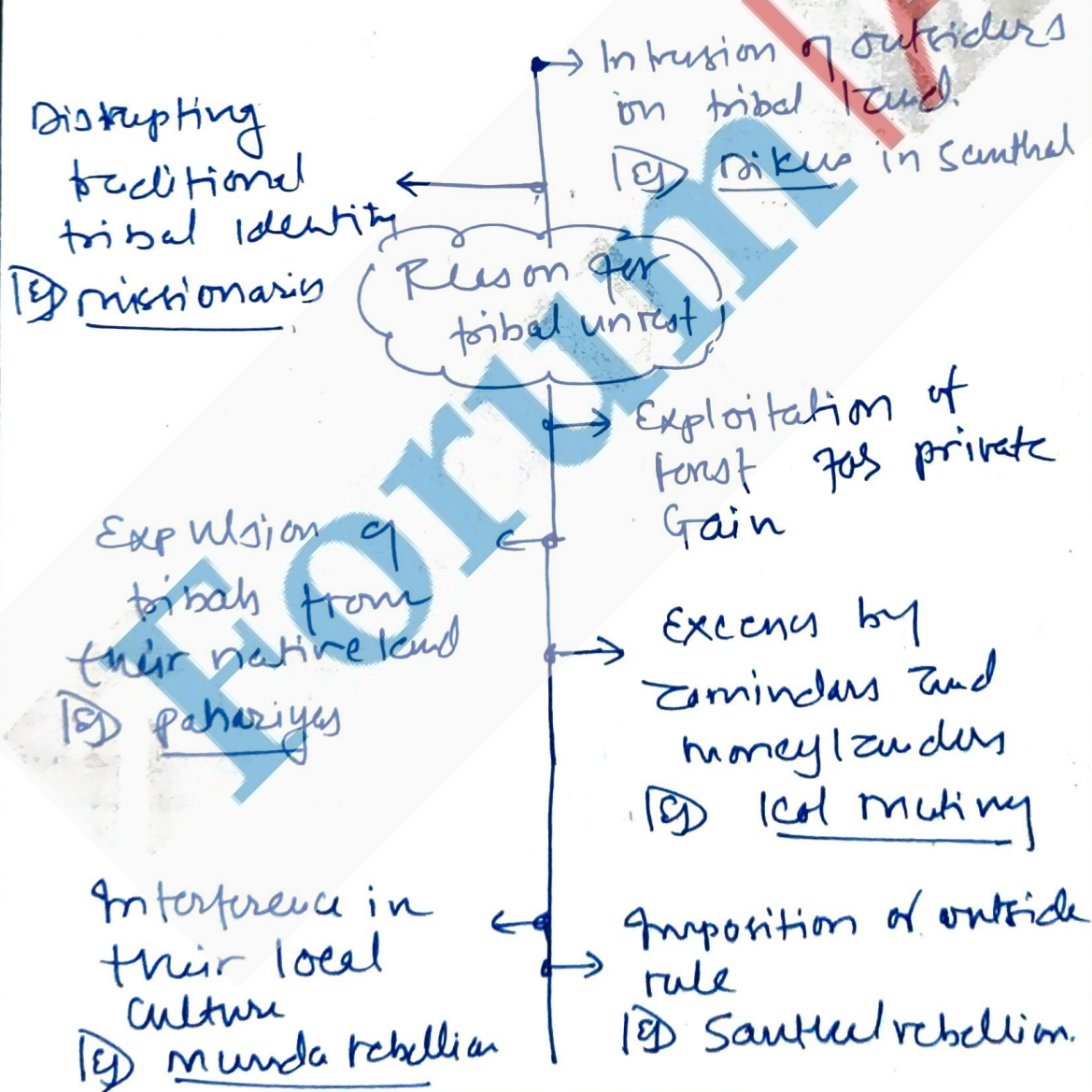
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| TOTAL MARKS                            |   |   |



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 are integral part of Indian Independence history and their struggle is still commemorated with great reverence.



Other reasons

Frontier

- ① Intrusion into Cultural Identity  
↳ Khasis revolt
- ② Against Anglicisation by British  
↳ Naga revolts
- ③ Ethnic clashes due to British interference

Hinterland

- ① Issue of Jal Janyal Jameen
- ② Poverty perpetuated by British
- ③ Restriction from entry into forest  
↳ Forest acts to declare protected forest

Reasons for limited success

- 1) Spontaneous and diffused :- tribal unrest were hardly organised
- 2) lack of planning :- tribal unrest were unleashed without any plan  
↳ Munda



3) Backward nature :- Reliance on primitive techniques.

↳ Pahariyas used Bow and arrow

4) Lack of efficient leadership :- tribal although had visionary leaders but not trained.

5) British might :- British had all the resources to crush the protests violently.

↳ Santhal rebellion violence

However despite limited reach they were successful.

↳ Wilkinson's rule in Mundas to protect their culture, 1834.

- Declaration of Santhal Hul by British

Thus, tribal revolts had outstanding impact on British might in India.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

1940s was a period of Global upheaval with domestic uncertainties in India with respect to British rule.

Quit India movement

1) Launched in 1942 against British as a final blow to British might.

2) Brained British Administration of its efficiency and effectiveness led negotiation for Dominion status

3) largescale participation demonstrated the resolute against British rule.



4) The slogan of Do or Die worked  
as energetic pill for the masses.

However there were other Global  
and domestic developments for  
British

### Global Circumstances

- 1) Reverses in 2nd ww against  
axis power  
 1) UUI → germans were aggressive
- 2) Pressure from other allied nations  
such as USA, Russia to  
seek India's support
- 3) India's reluctance to support  
British war effort.
- 4) Japanese threat in south-east  
asia mounting.

## Domestic Developments

- 1) change in regime :- labour party in Britain came to power, 1945
- 2) Recruitment among British soldiers to fight in India.
- 3) weakening global position as a result of 2nd WW.

Along with these circumstances, developments such as Royal naval mutiny, INA trials etc have ignited the flame for British exultion.

Hence British exultion was a result of cumulative factors in which QIM played a significant role.

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

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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)

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

Sufism was a contemporary of Bhakti tradition in India as an outgrowth of Islam with liberal outlook.

Growth of sufism in India

1) liberal outlook :- Against the rigid practices of Islam and propounded liberal views to achieve salvation.

2) Part of socio-religious reform :- Sufi tradition was a reform movement in Islam.

3) Respect to Indian values :- Sufism talked about Universal Brotherhood against community brotherhood of Islam.

4) Adopted universal values :- Sufism adopted peace, harmony etc as Integral part of religion.

⇒ Personalistic nature :- Promoted Pur-muzid institution to personalized salvation.

Impact on India society

1) Idea of peace, tolerance, Brotherhood made Indian society more resilient.



- 2) Enhanced the social capital of Indian society.
- ↳ Kabir das had both Sufi and Bhakti influence.
- 3) Social change :- Sufi tradition aspired for social change in India against ritualistic traditions.
- 4) liberation to women :- Sufi tradition acted as liberal phenomena for women saints.
- ↳ influence Socio-religious discourse.
- ↳ Guru Nanak influenced by both Bhakti & Sufi tradition.
- Thus, Sufism despite being an outgrowth of Islam, preached and practiced Indian value system.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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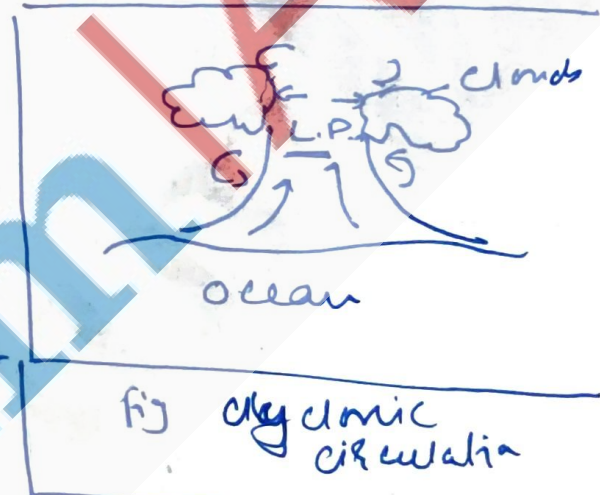
**Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones.** (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

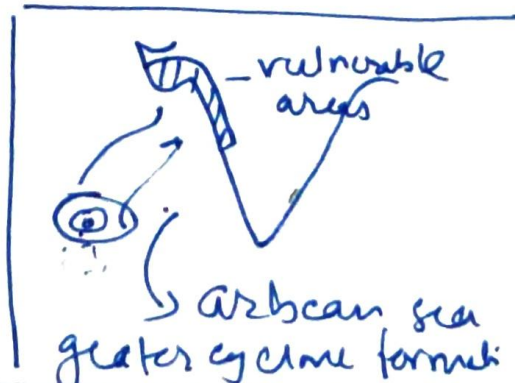
Cyclones are low pressure system in ocean with circulating wind system.

Reason for rising intensity and frequency in Arabian Sea.



1) Increasing sea surface temperature:  
Global warming has resulted in increasing surface temperature.

2) Climate change has caused the conducive circumstances





for cyclone formation

3) low pressure :- higher frequency of low pressure formation in arabean sea.

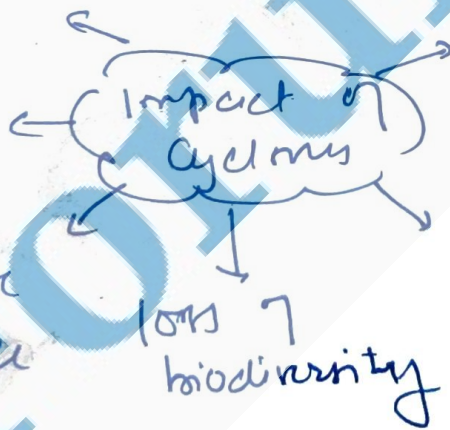
4) Increased dispositis in pressure - temperature balance due to climate change.

5) Greater moisture availability due to rising relative humidity.

Climatic Poverty

Increased Inequalities

Climatic refugee



Salt water intrusion  
Agri production ↓

loss of life and property

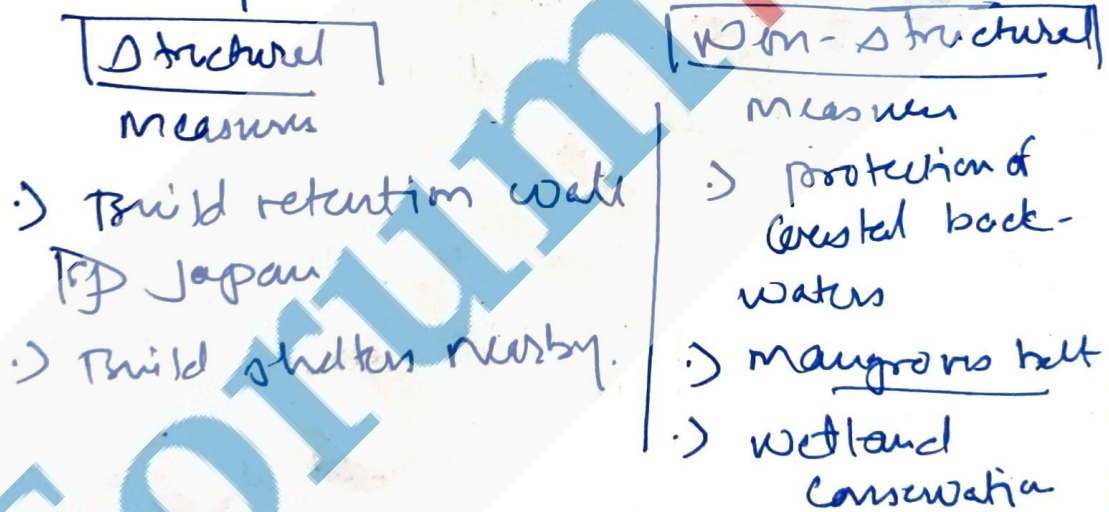
measures to check adverse impact

As per DDM guidelines:-

1) Proactive preparations for cyclone.

(Don't Worry  
in this Answer  
पर कुछ न लिखें)

- 2) Hazard and vulnerability mapping.
- 3) Information dissemination → efficient  
Early warning system.
- 4) Build cyclone resilient infrastructure
- 5) Precaution to harm



Cyclones are becoming more severe and frequent as highlighted by IPCC AR6 hence a comprehensive stakeholder approach is needed to ensure sustainability.

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)

IPCC assessment report 6 has been  
a "code red" for climate change  
Antonio Guterres

Impact of climate change ~~show~~ on  
hydrological cycle

1) Global warming :- increased the  
intensity of evaporation and  
disbalance in humidity - temperature  
equilibrium.

2) future rain fall :- heavy precipitation  
due to climatic events caused  
disbalanced hydrological cycle.

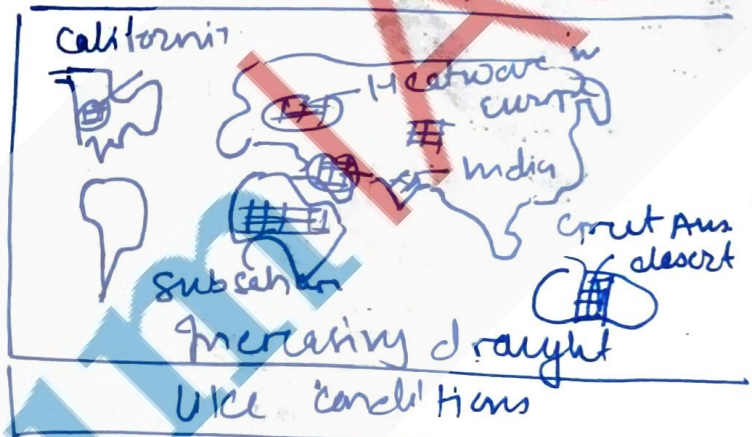
3) Rising sea - surface temperature :-  
increased relative humidity caused.

## Flood like situation on coastal region

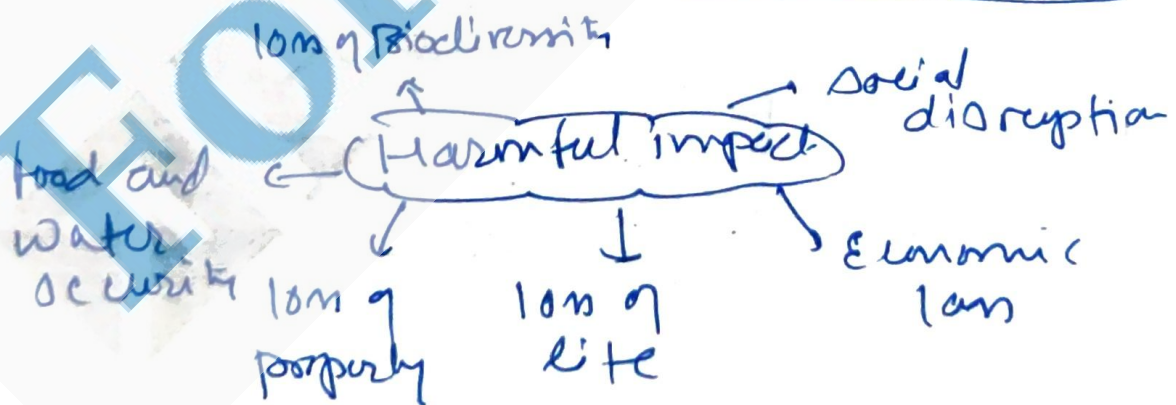
4) Drought are becoming more frequent due to inefficient hydrological cycle

5) Forest fires :-

Becoming more frequent due to low moisture



6) Bush fire in Australia





Mitigation and Adaptation strategies

- 1) Adherence to Paris Climate deal and curbing GHG emission.
- 2) Mobilize Green Climate Fund to curtail mitigation and adaptation measures
- 3) financial and tech support to low income countries.
- 4) Climate resilient infrastructure  
 eg) blue-green infra (Mishra Datta Panel)
- 5) Ensure community resilience to climate (IPCC)

Climate change is becoming more severe hence we have a choice → "collective action or collective suicide" : - Antonio Guterres

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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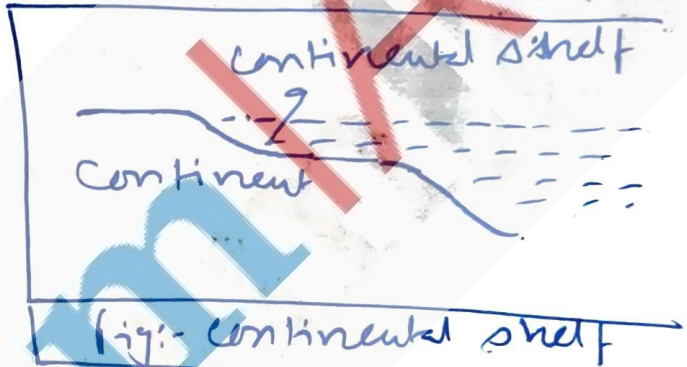
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Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance.  
(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Continental shelf are extension of continent to the shallow oceans and seas

### Resource Potential

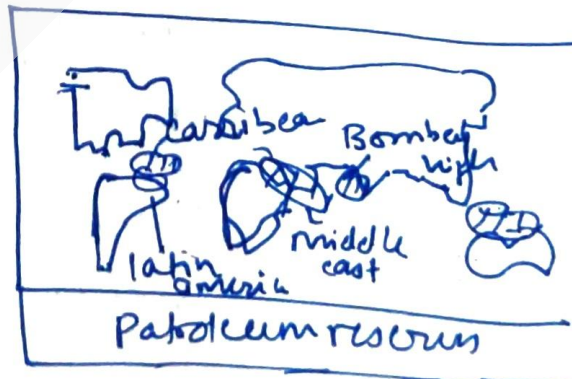


### 1) Petroleum resources :-

Continental shelf harbours largest Petroleum reserves.

### 2) Fisheries :-

Continental shelf are largest source of fisheries



eg) East and west coast of India.



3) Terrigenous deposits :- Continental shelf harbours terrestrial deposits which involve various resources.

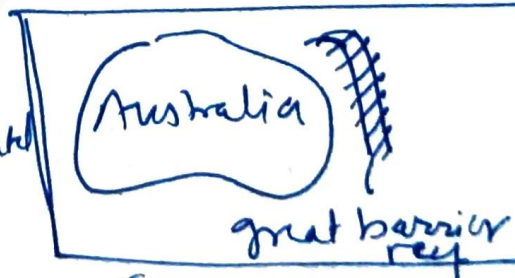
eg) Bauxite mined in terrestrial deposits

4) Pelagic deposits :- They have Ocean mud which has resources such as Polymetallic nodules etc

Ecological significance

1) Marine life :- A large marine biodiversity occurs at continental shelf

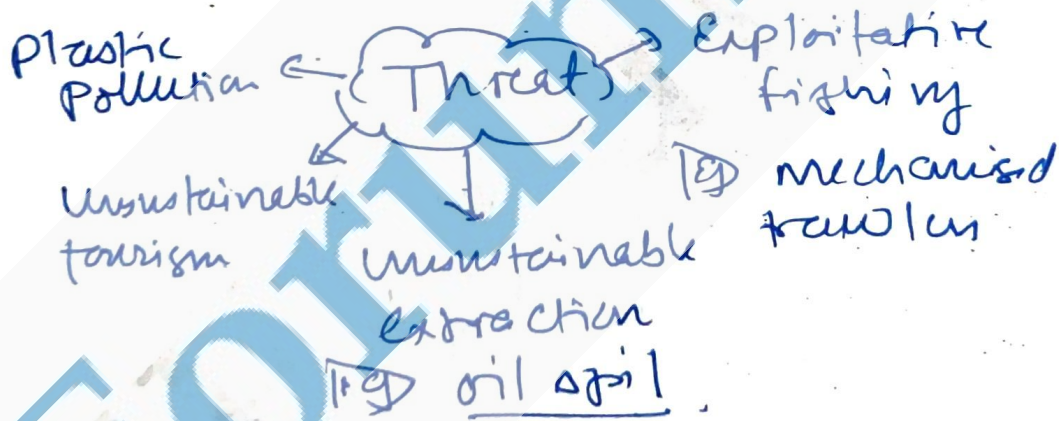
2) Coral life :- Continental shelf support corals which are rain forest of the oceans.



eg) Coral barrier reef.

3) Littoral zone :- littoral zone has great ecological significance as it harbours mangroves, fisheries etc.

4) ~~Promote~~ ecological sustainability through access to sunlight to marine ecosystem



There is need to protect continental shelf in order to ensure sustainable life under water (SDG-14)

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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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)

According to NCRB report, Gender based violence increased by 15.6% during 2020-21.

Gender based violence and patriarchy

1) Institutionalisation of patriarchy:-

Its manifestations are seen in all forms i.e. social, political, economic etc

2) Increased discrimination with women

↳ pink colour jobs to glass ceiling to new glass ceiling

3) Poor attitude towards gender sensitivities

↳ custodial teacher of women

4) Lack of social awareness about gender rights

↳ violence and exploitation of LGBTQIA+ community.

5) Increased domestic violence as an after effect of COVID-19 due to patriarchal nature of society

Hindrance to social growth

1) Prevent women from social and cultural participation

↳ menstruating women are prohibited in temples.

2) Lack of cultural consensus about women rights.

↳ Lack of reproductive autonomy.



- 3) Deny access to resources i.e. social, political, economic resources
- 4) prevent women from taking social issues in their hands.

What is needed?

- 1) Promote economic empowerment of women.  
 ↳ SEWA and STG movement
- 2) Education to women as educated women are more aware of their rights.
- 3) Attitudinal change in society to prevent social evils.
- 4) Equal opportunities to women  
 ↳ Reservation to women in parliament and state legislature  
 Women constitute 50% of total population hence their contribution is crucial for progress of society.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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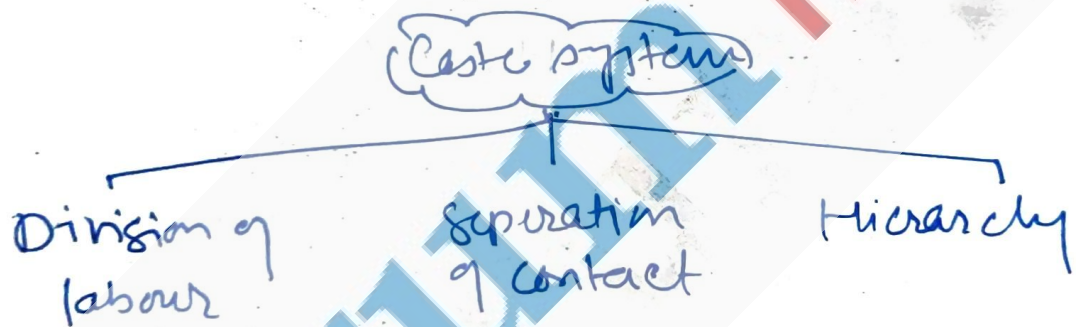


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**Q.18)** The caste calculus in the Indian society remains predominant and continues to project its shadow on social, political, and economic domains. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer.  
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Caste is stratification system where relations are based on ascriptive status with seperation of contact and restricted social mobility.



### Impact of caste calculus

#### 1) Social domain

- a) Lower castes are restricted to avail civil amenities.
- b) Denied entry into temples and accessing water from community pond.



b) Caste panchayats are generally against lower castes.

c) The hierarchy is still visible

↳ According to MOSJ → >90% of manual scavengers are schedule caste

d) Civic disabilities such as discrimination and exploitation by public authorities

↳ Delhi MTC highlighted police reluctance to register case for lower castes.

### Political Domain

a) caste based politics to gain vote bank

b) Emergence of caste based political parties

↳ BRA, BAMCEF, LJP etc

c) Reservation as a tool to attract caste interest

↳ municipalisation of politics

(Don't Write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

3) Economic Domain

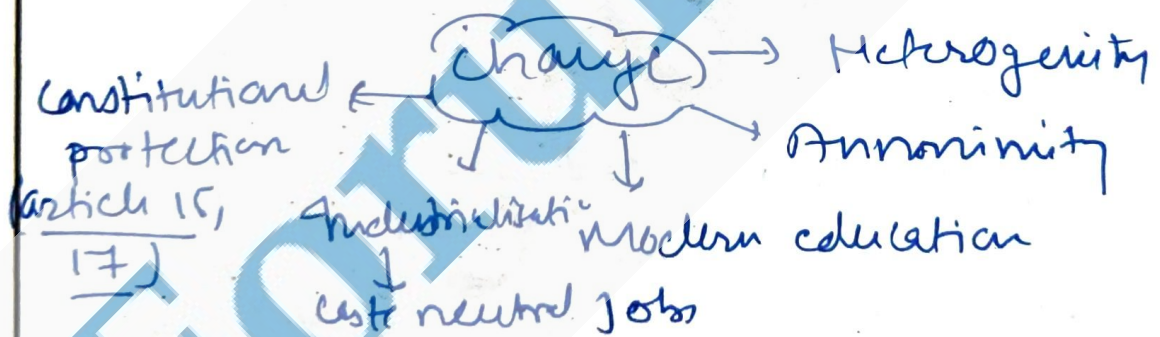
a) Dalit capitalism as emerging phenomenon

Ex) NSCFC

b) Caste based economic organisations are emerging.

c) Caste disabilities to lower caste in economic activities

Ex) US incident of caste abuse in MNCs



Although change is visible caste system is still a reality in India which require a cultural and social consensus to ensure a progressive society

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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

भारतीय शहरों में जल की समस्या में योगदान देने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, एक व्यापक जल प्रबंधन योजना को लागू करने में आने वाली जटिलताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to NITI Aayog, 21 Indian cities will be facing severe water scarcity by 2036.

Factors contributing to water woes

1) Natural factors

a) Climate change:- frequent extreme weather events causing water shortage

b) Heat waves:- Intense heat waves exacerbated water scarcity.

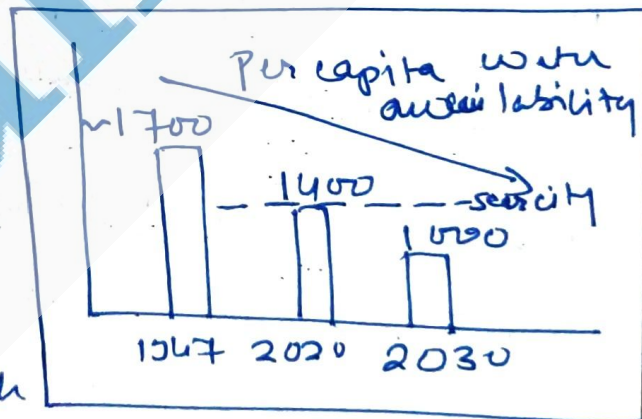
c) Droughts and floods:- Resulted in low potable water availability.

2) Anthropogenic factors

c) Pollution:- High water pollution

- due to human activities
- 1) Household waste in rivers
  - b) Overuse of fertilisers :- contamination of ground and surface water.
  - c) Excessive irrigation :- > 90% of ground water use by agriculture
  - d) Industrial effluent discharge in rivers without proper treatment.
    - 1) Kanpur - Haldia belt of Ganga.

Complexities in Comprehensive water management



1) Top-down approach

low awareness about local needs and aspirations.

2) Lack of whole water and one-water approach i.e. work in silos.



3) Poor capacity of local bodies to manage water.

↳ low financial resources with municipalities.

4) Lack of community mobilisation in water management

This calls for

1) Creating water resilient infrastructure

↳ Blue green infrastructure (Nirahar panel)

2) Adopting one water approach (WAF)

3) Janbhaagidari in water management

↳ Jalshakti Abhiyan in urban areas.

4) Rejuvenate AMRUT mission to include Bottom up approach.

Water is crucial for survival and sustainable development

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>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)

Group Identity is a most important aspect of social awareness and social solidarity however often times it result into communal divides.

Importance of Group Identity

i) Religion

a) Uniting force: - binds people belonging one religion in a community

↳ Hinduism, Islam etc

b) Enhance social cohesion by promoting religious cooperation

↳ Temple culture of India

c) Ensure psychological and emotional support in times of crisis.



- 2) Regim
- Enhance Regional Identity of a group.
  - Ensure Vertical solidarity by people of different religion but belong to one regim.
  - Promote Cooperation in sociosphere.  
 ↳ Regional Festivals.

### Risk of communal cleavages

- Due to relative deprivation.  
 ↳ Sechchar Committee highlighted Poverty among muslims.
- Awareness about mutual differences.  
 ↳ son of the soil policy to prevent migrants from taking native jobs.

3) Promote communal awareness among social groups.

Ex) Instances of hate speech

4) Prevent cultural insensibility due to belief that secular interests are also different

5) communal clashes based on religion and regional factors.

Ex) Muzaffarnagar riots, migrant ceodous from South India.

Although Along with religion and region many other factors that led to communal feeling such as lack of development, Poverty, Poor community interaction, communal politics etc.

Hence the needs is to maintain a balance between group identity and its exploitation for narrow interest.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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



**Mentor Feedback Questions**

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

**Test Goal**

**Outcomes**

|         |                          |       |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1 ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | ..... |
| 2 ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | ..... |
| 3 ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | ..... |

**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.