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TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 - Cohort 13 Alt - GS Paper 1_FLT #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SAKSHI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910129760	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	19-08-23

*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		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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 : 09	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

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*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note 20145_611301_1910129760 (2023-08-19 17:03:53)

Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

Q.1) In

कई 1

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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 प्रसंग (1936-39) टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The World War 2 was amongst the most significant part of world history, in the sense that it caused loss of over 20 millions lives, et al.

Spanish civil war

- opened act of WW-II
- The Iberian peninsula was largely neutral during the first world war. However, post Treaty of Versailles & Economic

Depression 1927 caused! -

- Inflation
- Economic hardships to people
- Other factors such as autocratic rulers - caused massive ~~human~~ malgovernance.

Other factors for ~~the~~ World War 2

① Rise of Nazism in Germany & Fascism

in Italy.

② Hitler leaving the Conference of Disarmament 1933, breaking promise of disarmament it made after Treaty of Versailles.

③ Appeasement policies of UK and France
 ↳ as they were afraid of ~~the~~ Soviet as well as tiring after post-war losses.

④ Rise of Japan and its attack on Manchuria
 ↳ ~~the~~ intensifying the war.

Hence, while Spanish civil war triggered the world war 2, the world war was also caused by other factors.

How will you
 in the two re'
 १ बौद्ध धर्म अं

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

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

Buddhism and Jainism were born as a result of inherent issues in prevailing Brahmanism, which like growing Brahmin hegemony, exclusion of "scheduled castes" etc.

Similarities between Buddhism & Jainism

- ① focus on egalitarianism & non-discrimination.
- ② Concept of God: both religions ~~denied~~ were agnostic about existence of God.
- ③ Refuted infallibility of Vedas.
- ④ Against animal sacrifice.
- ⑤ Emphasis on detachment & non-materialism (Aparigraha).

Yet they met different fates as:-

Buddhism declined as

- ① Buddhist monks turned not nat-eristic eventually
↳ could not control desires
- ② Revival of Brahmanism & Bhogvatism
↳ which became more inclusive
- ③ Attack by rulers like Sashanka Ganda on Buddhist icons

Jainism persisted as

- ① It was not overly critical of Hinduism
- ② Contribution of monks like Bhadrabahu & his missionary activities expanded its scope.
- ③ Jain practices of worship highly similar to Hindus.

Regardless, both religions have continued to exist in Indian society & reflect its unity in diversity

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

The Non Cooperation movement was launched in 1921 under the leadership of Gandhiji as a response to events like Jallianwalleh, abolition of Khalifa & poor nature of 1919 Act.

It democratized India's freedom struggle as

- I
- (i) Widespread Muslim participation
 - (ii) women came out in large numbers
 - (iii) peasants
 - (iv) working class
 - (v) youth & students
 - (vi) lawyers

all contributed to the movement

(from all parts of India).

Inherent limitations of the movement

- (i) The movement turned violent as

↳ Result of Chauri-Chaura 1929

- ② Disagreement between leaders
(Gandhi - Nehru (Gandhi on favour of withdrawal v. Nehru didn't want withdrawal))
- ③ Non participation of sections like Communists, Capitalists.
- ④ Movement lost its cause when Khalifa was eventually abolished.

The Non cooperation movement paved way for phase of Council Entry which took other methods to display hollowness of Colonial administration.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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The post-independent Indian state began with the onset of 1st state reorganisation in 1956. The death of M. K. Das & Dr. B. K. Chatterjee led to Andhra Pradesh creation.

Linguistic Reorganisation pros & effects

- ① Right to self-determination to the peoples
- ② Prevents balkanisation of country
- ③ Better administrative convenience
eg Punjab - Haryana division
- ④ Preservation of local language
eg Kannada in Karnataka - an endangered yet preserved.
- ⑤ Preserving local cultures & festivals.

Hurdles & Challenges

- ① Not all demands for linguistic

reorganisation have been met.
eg Mithilapur in Bihar, Bodoland.

② Supra state nationalism persists.
eg Hindi-Tamil rivalry

③ Intra-state linguistic chauvinism
eg Recent Bangalore elections saw dispute between Hindi dairy company 'Amul' versus Kannada 'Nandini'.

④ Loss of local languages
eg 3rd generation children of migrants tend to learn language of the state they migrated.

Linguistic reorganisations have produced a mixed response & thus there's need to preserve local cultures & languages at first.

to formation of volcanoes in mainland.

- ① Divergent plates form ridges
eg Mid Atlantic Ridge

Impact on surroundings

- ① Disturbs heat balance of earth
- ② Pollution, smoke & soot of surroundings.
- ③ propels earthquakes
- ④ tsunamis
- ⑤ loss of life & property
- ⑥ ~~As~~ Magma solidifies into economic rocks like basalt granite.
- ⑦ flood basalt province
↳ ↓ agro productivity.

Volcanoes have widespread ramifications; thus efforts must be taken to mitigate its impacts in light of Sendai Framework 2016.

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 शोधी प्रवासन के नियंत्रण के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Aspirational Districts Program (ADP)
and Aspirational blocks Program
(ABP) both focus on democratising
grassroots governance.

Aspirational Districts Programme

- ① focus on **3C** [Convergence
collaboration
cooperation] among
different
govt
departments &
scheme

~~eg Dumka topped~~

- ② Delta Rankings to assess developments.

eg Garhwa, Jharkhand - topped in 6 Water
category

- ③ Incentivising performance

- ④ Over 15 parameters of development
eg health, education.

Aspirational blocks Program

i.e. a more bottom-up approach towards

development aiming at balanced growth & checking distress migration in 500 districts :-

- ① Emphasis on convergence, collaboration & cooperation
eg Integrating MGNREGS + Integrated Watersheds Development Programme
- ② Providing employment
eg on demand like MGNREGS.
- ③ Asset creation
↳ hospitals, Primary health centres
- ④ Women empowerment
eg collaborating with NABARD to provide loans to Self help groups under SHG bank linkage scheme
- ⑤ Community development programs, tackling social evils like untouchability.

ABP is a right step ahead of aspirational districts as it has transformative potential of bringing Gram Swaraj.

2.7) Describe the
overcome the ch

रक्षा उद्योगों के
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TOTAL MARKS

201456418011910129760 (2023-08-19 17:03:53) critical factors for location of defense industries and suggest measures to overcome the challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Defense industries hold strategic importance in upholding a state's right to self-preservation.

Factors for location of defense industries

- ① Raw material - presence of minerals like titanium (for armours), ~~the~~ iron & steel is crucial.
(however, since not weightless, such industries are located away from source of raw material.)
- ② Govt. policies conducive to building defence capacities. (e.g. India amongst the few countries having high defence budgets.)
- ③ Market - produced mostly for Armed forces, and for ^{friendly} external countries who like Indonesia.

Challenges

- ① high import dependence on arms
↳ from US, Russia
- ② Commitment to NPT
↳ dissuades India from ~~...~~
- ③ hostile enemy on 2 sides of border

Way ahead

- ① Defence indigenisation
- ② Defence acquisition procedure
- ③ Eased FDI in greenfield in defence sector.
- ④ Privatisation (limited basis) of defence sector.

As an emerging superpower & as host of G20, it's necessary to make India's defence sector Atmanirbhar.

2.8) To what extent is equitable res...

सामाजिक-उ
बाने वाली

Feedback

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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)

The SECC database is widely used by state govt. to provide benefits to the beneficiaries of schemes - the poor & marginalised.

Addressing equitable resource allocation & targeted welfare

- ① SECC database used to formulate no. of beneficiaries
 - ↳ enabling targeted ~~provision of~~ supply of services.
- ② Ensures services reach to those below poverty line, Antyodaya card holders
 - ↳ ~~food~~ enabling food & nutritional security.
- ③ Ensuring healthcare equity
 - ↳ SECC used for ^{making} Ayushman Bharat cards.
- ④ Housing services under PM- ~~Hjjwala~~
 - Awas Yojana ensuring 'housing for all'.

① Gas & electricity connection, Swachh Bharat ~~to~~ services
↳ through SECC use.

Challenges

- ① Multiple exclusion & inclusion errors
- ② leakages in service disbursement
- ③ Corruption & pilferage
eg Recent Chattisgarh POS scam
- ④ Bureaucratic red tapism causing delay in service delivery
eg My friend's daughter from BPL category could not get her Aayushman card due to bureaucratic lapses.
- ⑤ Lack of timely upgradation of data, especially post pandemic as millions have fallen into poverty.

Way ahead

- ↳ regular upgradation of SECC data
- ↳ using ICT in governance for adequate targeting
- ↳ combating corruption through strict implementation of PCRA

SECC data is a tool to attain inclusive growth.

Q.9) Indian govt as some other भारतीय सरकार कुछ विकल्प

Feedback

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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)

Indian society is a vibrant tapestry of different religions, regions, languages, values which define its existence.

Common values give it composite texture

- ① Emphasis on brotherhood is embedded as a core value eg. A7-57A
↳ promoting tolerant society.
- ② Secular society — hub of major religions of the world whose communities live peacefully.
- ③ Ideals of empathy & service.
eg. Recent Balasore ^{rail accident} ~~attack~~ saw thousands of citizens in line to donate blood.
- ④ Values of collectivism & unity.
eg. ^{All} Indians ~~cheer~~ cheering for Indian cricket team in World Cup.

① Values of intellectual tolerance - openness in debates & discussions

Diverse practices deepen its heterogeneity

① Celebration of festivals like ~~the~~ Diwali - ~~celebra~~ differently in North & South India.

② Clothing styles are diverse
 ↳ wearing Kancheeravam saree in Madurai to Makhela Sandor in Meghalaya.

③ Marriage rituals
 ↳ 2 gotra rule followed in South India while 4 gotra rule in North India.

④ Ideals of cosmopolitanism promote heterogeneity
 eg/ towns like Bangalore.

⑤ Globalisation has brought ideals of individualism
 ↳ emergence of new class of people valuing individualism/privacy over collectivism

Indian society is thus a complex mosaic of values which are maintaining our unity in diversity -

(10) What 'examine' develop

द्वय सं
विधि

Feedback

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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)

As per UNFPA : India now has the world's largest population.

Factors influencing population growth

① Birth rate

high birth rate → high population & vice versa

② Death rate

high death rate → low population vice versa

③ Migration

Emigration (Outmigration) reduces population growth while Immigration increases it.

④ Climate & soil

A cool climate conducive for agriculture → more population. eg Ganga river basin amongst most populous

⑤ Terrain

↳ low population in hills due to rugged terrain & lack of settlement capacity.

Raising minimum marriage age for women (Jaya Jaitley recommends)

- ① Lower IMR (currently 30/1000)
- ② Lower MMR (currently 97/lakh)
- ③ ~~Red~~ Lower child pregnancies
- ④ Healthy females
(NFHS V : anemia has high incidence in all states)
- ⑤ Women will get further educational opportunities
 - ↳ delayed pregnancies
 - ↳ lowering population growth

hurdles in raising age

no guarantee it'll work as child marriages are rampant

↳ ^{Act} can be used as a tool to control women's mobility.

Efforts should be rather to take targeted approach on improving women health & addressing her hidden hunger in light of SDG 5.

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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 movements in India were amongst the most violent forms of struggle against the British, ranging from Birsa Munda's 'Ulgulan' in Chhotanagpur to Alluri Sitaram Raju's Rampa Rebellion.

Location of tribal movements

East India

↳ Ho, Munda, Santal rebellions, Asur, Pahariya revolts

↳ Kaandh in Odisha
↳ Ahom / Khasi in North East

South India

↳ Rampa rebellion

West & Central India

↳ Bhil, Ramosi uprising



TRIBAL UNREST

Reasons for unrest

- ① Colonial state expansion in forests
↳ bringing new land settlements
- ② Destruction of tribal way of living,
depriving them of their isolated lives
- ③ Influx of moneylenders, outsiders (Dikus)
- ④ Tribals indulged in forced labour
- ⑤ Influx of Christian missionaries &
conversion acts
- ⑥ ~~to~~ Decimation of traditional dispute
settlement methods
- ⑦ New forest laws (Indian Forest Act 1927)
↳ banning them for taking timber.

Tribal movements met limited success as

- ① Grievances were mostly localised
- ② Inferior nature of weaponry - stone

tools &
③ Mighty

④ They
u.

tools & bow & arrow

- ③ Mighty nature of British state
↳ could easily suppress movements
- ④ They mostly relied on a cult leader,
whose death led to fizzling out.
eg. Birsa Munda's death due to cholera
- ⑤ The ~~more~~ less recalcitrant members of
tribals were pacified by British
concessions.

Regardless of their
decline, tribal movements were
instrumental in creating a national
impulse, helpful in achieving our
goal for freedom.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Here G is Good, A is
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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 निष्कासन का परिणाम नहीं थी, जैसा कि भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन की इच्छा थी, यह घरेलू राजनीति और वैश्विक परिस्थितियों का संगम था। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India as a nation was born on 15th August, 1947 after repeated struggles, trials & tribulations ranging from moderate, extremist, revolutionary to Gandhian ways.

NOTA

Forced expulsion of British due to Quit India movement (QIM)

① The QIM was launched on August 8, 1942, & was essentially a violent movement - exemplified in:-

① breaking & destroying symbol of colonial authority - railway tracks, telegraph lines, police stations - with a view to make

the British choked & succumb to Indian demands.

(ii) Regardless of its violent nature, the British Empire could not be expelled due to :-

- ↳ widespread repression
- ↳ Imprisonment of leaders
- ↳ Imposition of martial law
- ↳ Military might of colonial state.

Independence → a result of domestic politics & International circumstances

→ QIM paved way for numerous discussions between Indian representatives and Colonialists :-

i) Shimla conference 1945

ii) INA trials

↳ caused more clamour for freedom

iii) RIN mutiny ↳ built up nationalist consciousness

iv) 1943 famine caused further anger (in Bengal) against British

(i) Cabinet mission 1946 to chart out a federation & creating a constituent Assembly, under Stafford Cripps.

(ii) Global circumstances as

- UK faced huge financial loss due to WW2
- Change in govt. in UK
(coming of pro-Indian Labour party)
- Rise of United Nations & ideals of decolonisation
- decline in 'glory of war'

The 6th August with destiny of Indians was thus a culmination of both domestic & global factors.

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 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 is an ideology within the Islamic fold that stresses on intense devotion to God and was spearheaded in India by leaders like Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti & Baba Farid.

Sufism as a liberal reform movement

- (i) Challenged Islamic orthodoxy & hegemony of Ulemas
- (ii) Refuted the dogmatic interpretations of Islam
- (iii) Contributed to making religion more personal.
- (iv) Focused on unity of mankind & Wahadat i Wajood.

Sufism deepened its roots in India as

ex
(ii)

① Methods involved by Sufis were simplistic and were similar to Hindu practices.

↳ eg posture during Namaz similar to Yogic postures.

② Sufis' clamour for equality attracted lower rungs of Indian caste system.

③ Syncretic & accommodative nature of Indian society helped them gain inroads (India = a salad bowl)

④ Emphasis on spirituality ~~instead~~ and 'divine ecstasy' instead of focus on rituals
↳ made access to God easier.

Impact on Indian Society

① Growth of voluntary conversions

especially from ~~to~~ the lower castes.

(ii) Democratisation of society

↳ Ruler like Akbar (who was a disciple of Salim Chishti) brought a syncretist rule in his empire.

(iii) Sufism contributed to developing other religions.

↳ Baba Farid's diwans inserted in Aadi Granth Sahib.

(iv) Development of Chishti Silsila

↳ promoted religious visits by all religions to Dargahs
eg. al-Chishti shrine in Jodhpur.

(v) Development of music / Qawwali.

Sufi movement has invariably enriched Indian society & culture & ~~and~~ - good for our 6 Panthprant of taking pride in our legacy.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

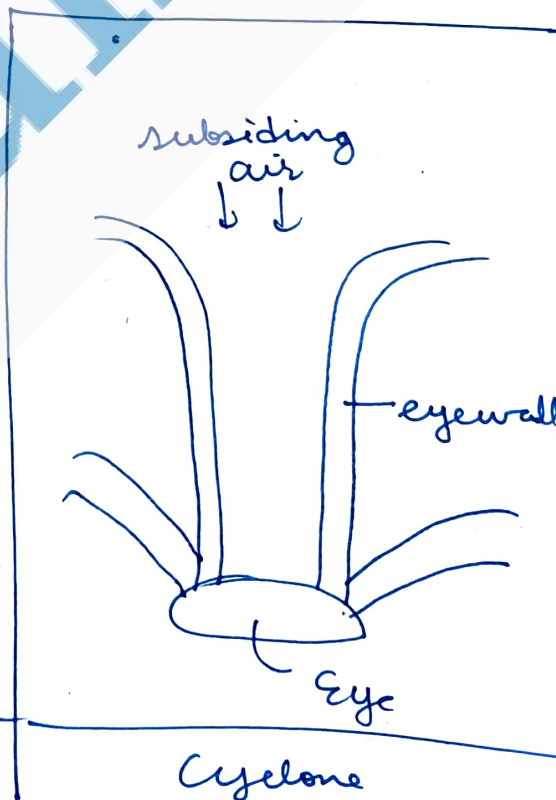
Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 geoclimatic phenomenon which is characterised by strong winds blowing in circular directions, especially along tropics.

Reasons behind rising intensity in Arabian sea

- ① ~~extense~~ high temperatures in Arabian sea
↳ Above 27°C .
- ② Presence of Coriolis force.
- ③ Minimum vertical wind shear -



Ensuring that winds do not get swept away.

④ Influx of river water in Arabian Sea (eg Narmada, Tapi) is

⑤ El Nino phenomenon, Positive Indian Ocean Dipole

↳ creating warming conditions.

⑥ Recurrent Madden Julian Oscillation phenomenon & its rising cell coincides @ Arabian Sea.

Measures to check adverse impact

① Building Disaster Resilient Infrastructures, as outlined in NDMA.

② Mangrove & green belt plantations to mitigate its impact.

↳ Govt's MISHTI scheme a right step.

3) Adequate dredging to curb influence of ~~to~~ Cyclone induced Tsunami (Chitale Committee).

4) Capacity building of locals as they are first-responders.

5) Mock drills

6) A curriculum upgradation on mitigating cyclone impact.

7) Adequate forecasting for timely evacuation eg Cyclone Alerts.

Building disaster Resilience from Cyclones is the key to mitigating its adverse impacts, in lines of Sendai framework.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Climate change refers to the variations in climatic conditions like temperature, humidity, precipitation etc. due to natural or anthropogenic factors.

Climate change is happening as exemplified by

- ① Increasing global average temperatures.
↳ average temperatures have risen by 1.4° F since past century (NOAA)
- ② Rise in ocean acidification, stratification & warming
- ③ Glacial melting & permafrost thawing
- ④ Sea level rise
↳ island submergence.

Impact on hydrological cycle

- ① Delayed monsoons or ~~erratic~~ ~~monsoons~~
- ② Decline in agricultural productivity
↳ due to late harvests
- ③ Erratic monsoons
- ④ Increased intensity of cyclones
eg Recent Cyclone in Arabian sea attributed to climate change
- ⑤ Increased droughts & heatwaves
- ⑥ Wildfires
- ⑦ Glacial melting
↳ rise in methane emissions.

Mitigation & adaptation strategies

- ① Disaster preparedness, relief, response & rehabilitation in line with Sendai framework 2016.

② Building climate-resilient infrastructure

↳ ^{with} eg CBRI collaboration.

③ Investing in clean technologies

↳ eg OSOWOG

④ Technological innovations

↳ eg cloud seeding technology

⑤ Promoting International collaboration & their steadfast implementation

↳ eg Recent agreement on Loss & Damage provision by Developed Countries at Sharmal Sheikh CoP-17.

Combating effects of climate change is essential for heralding inter-generational equity.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

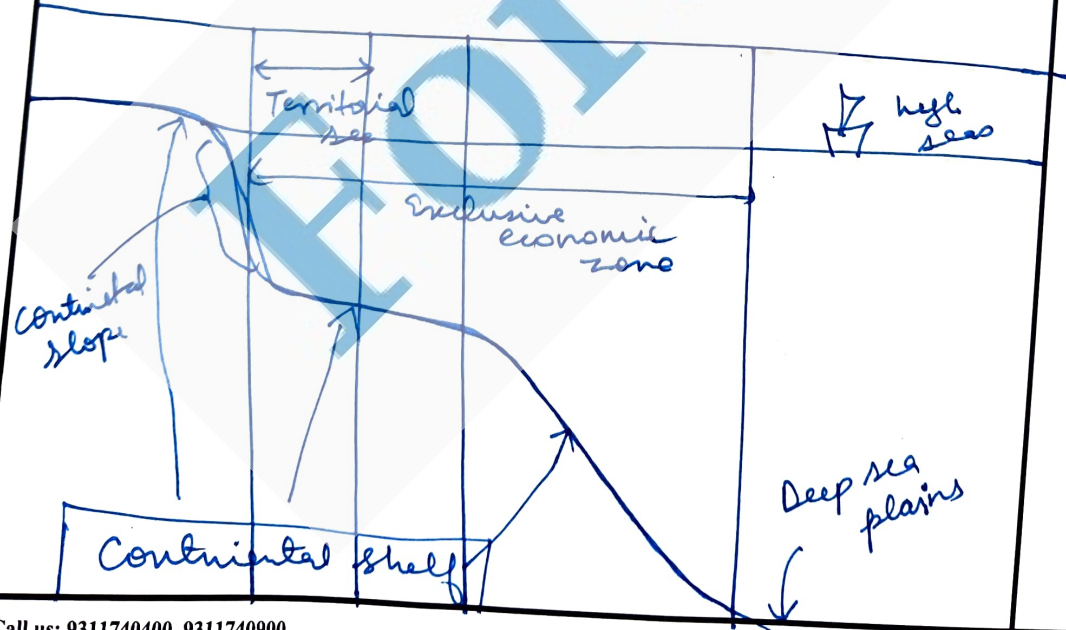
Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Continental shelf refers to the area beneath the coast and is a natural prolongation of the mainland.

eg North Sea Continental shelf

It is protected & defined under UN Convention of the Law of the Sea, 1982 and holds huge geographic, strategic, economic



Significance.

Resource potential

- ① fisheries are found in abundance
~~due to~~
- ② Nutrient rich water, formed due to upwelling
- ③ Planktons - phytoplankton & zooplankton
- ④ ~~red~~ green algae
↳ red algae used as a food in space among Astronauts
- ⑤ ~~Coral islands~~
 - ↳ medicines
 - ↳ traditional knowledge.
 - ↳ Rainforests of ocean
 - ↳ support biodiversity
- ⑥ hub of polymetallic nodules - copper, cobalt etc.

Ecological significance

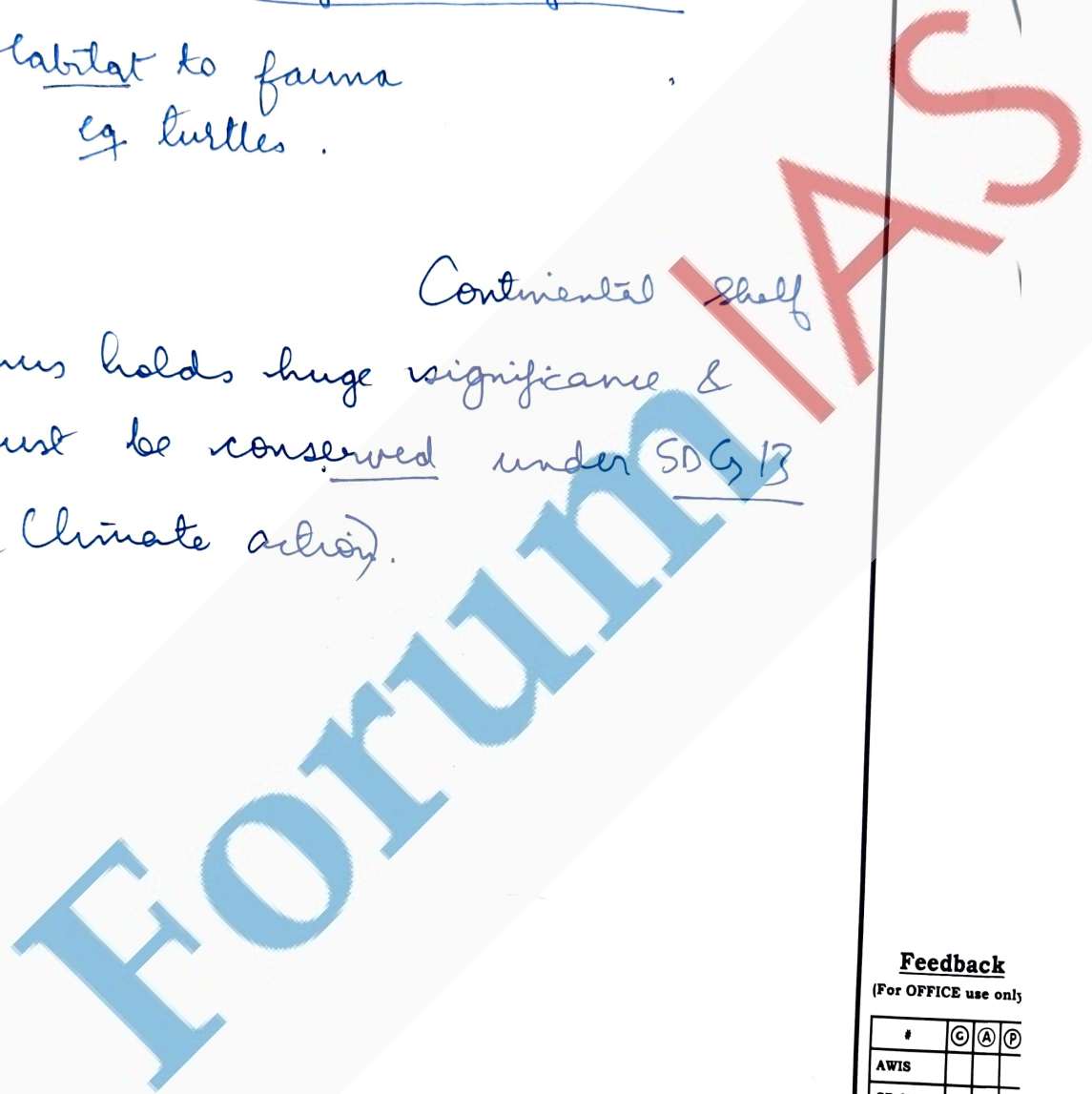
- ① Coral Islands
↳ called 'Rainforests of Oceans'
↓
support biodiversity, ecosystem services

(Don't
in this
or 202

Q.17
to
P.

- ② provide conditions for growth of fish (through nutrient upwelling)
- ③ Support mangrove ecosystems
- ④ Habitat to fauna
eg turtles.

Continental shelf
thus holds huge significance &
must be conserved under SDG 13
(Climate action).



Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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, Violence against women have increased by 15% from 2021 levels.

Manifestations of gender based violence

- ① Sexual abuse - outraging modesty
(banned under Sec. 354, IPC),
- ② Rape & Gangrape
- ③ Marital Rape (not criminalised)
- ④ Stalking and assault
- ⑤ Psychological & verbal abuse
- ⑥ Udgyerism
- ⑦ Cyber abuse (eg cyber stalking)
- ⑧ Human trafficking

Gender based violence is rooted in patriarchy as:-

- ① Women are seen as a cushion to vent out frustration.
- ② Societal recalcitrance to stand up against gender violence.
- ③ Pedestrian syndrome grounded in patriarchy
eg Recently a girl in Delhi was stoned to death on a public road while others kept watching.
- ④ Trivialisation of ~~the~~ abuse
↳ 'Chalta hai' attitude
eg "Ek thappad hi toh tha".
- ⑤ Internalisation of patriarchy by women themselves.
↳ Over 25% of women find it okay that men beat wives.

Antithetical to societal growth

- (i) hinders women empowerment
- (ii) women cannot walk out of bad marriage due to stigma
↳ can't set free.
- (iii) Children of a violent house grow up to be delinquent (generally)
- (iv) Poor prospects of employment & self growth
↳ as no one to rescue.
- (v) Sexual harassment at workplace
↳ hampering societal security.

Way ahead

- criminalising marital rape
- Amendments to POSH Act 2013
↳ more Companies should have internal complaints committee
- gender-sensitisation of men
- No tolerance to sexual violence.

India must
eradicate violence against women &
affirm its commitments to CEDAW.

Feedback

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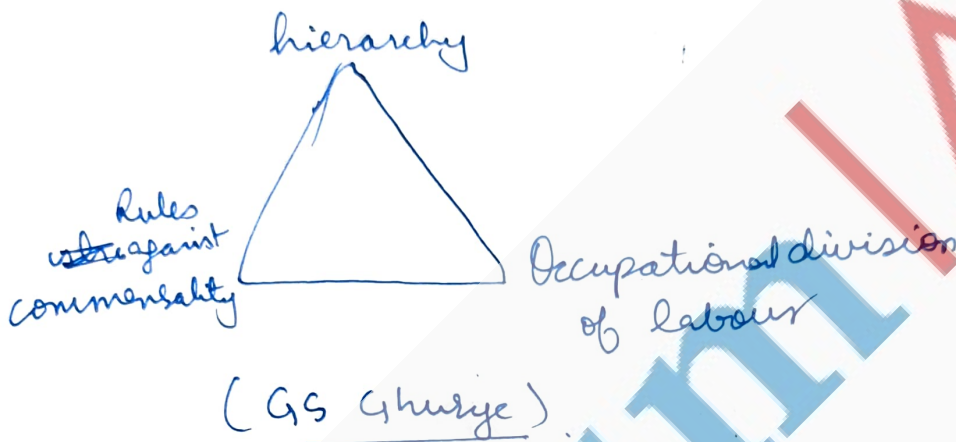
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TOTAL MARKS

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 system is a system of social organisation characterised by



Caste system projects its shadow on

① Social domain

① Predominance of intra caste marriages (NFHS)

② Caste in new forms

↳ marriage match making online like shadi.com.

③ Caste based violence

eg Recently, a Dalit groom was beaten in Rajasthan for riding on a horse.

④ Certain caste groups forced to live in periphery of a village.

⑤ Societal sanction if a Dalit drinks water from a public well in certain regions

II Shadow on Political domain

① Caste-based political parties. eg BSP

② Affirmative action (A-15(4), 15(5), 16(4), 16(5))

③

III Economic domain

① Manual scavenging — 80% are SCs/STs

② Majority of upper ~~class~~ rungs of jobs are dominated by upper castes.

Regardless, this shadow has been declining as

① Rise in inter-caste marriages

- (ii) Globalisation has brought MNCs who employ people based on merits & not ascriptive status.
- (iii) Growing visibility of backward caste leaders eg Mayawati
- ~~(iv) emergence of dominant castes~~
- (v) secularisation of education
↳ growing intermingling & dining ~~to~~ between different castes.

While casteism has declined, it is still present and has taken newer forms. It's essential to bring an 'annihilation of caste', in words of Dr. Ambedkar.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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)

India comprises 18% of world's land area but only 4% of water resources (World Bank). This is one of the factors contributing to water stress.

Factors contributing to Water Woes
(in cities)

- (i) Overexploitation of groundwater
- (ii) Deforestation
- (iii) Changing land use patterns

eg Bangalore had over 200 lakes a decade ago, now only ~~around~~ below 50.

- (iv) Lack of green spaces in cities
↳ which are vital for groundwater recharge.

- (v) Reckless consumption of water
↳ eg due to water & power subsidies.
- (vi) Erratic monsoon patterns
↳ eg due to El Niño, La Niña.
- (vii) Unplanned urbanisation ↳ eg causing urban floods
- (viii) Complexities in implementing Water Management Plan
- (i) ULBs under fund crunch
↳ at mercy of state govt. for grants.
- (ii) Govt. apathy in making efforts
- (iii) Poor capacities of administrative officials.
- (iv) Inadequate / passive participation of public & civil society.
- (v) Budgets usually diverted for

development activities .

Way forward

- ① Madhav Chilale Committee
↳ dredging of water sources to prevent urban flooding .
- ② Addressing funds issue
↳ Municipal bonds
① eg as done by Lucknow ULB
② PPP ~~mode~~ mode
- ③ Involving people in planning water management (bottom up approach)
- ④ Sponge cities for combating flooding .
- ⑤ One Water Approach

There is a need to bring comprehensive reforms to tackle the water woes in light of National Water Policy 2012 .

Feedback

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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 rightly called a 'salad bowl' - a society comprising various elements of religion, region, language, cultures.

Religion & Region as important elements of Group identity

Religion

→ gives a sense of identity to the group.

→ right of self determination
eg Parsi community

→ enables one to ~~perform~~ practice, profess & propagate religion freely (A. 25)

→ enables the group to develop rich literature as regards their religion. eg Mahabharata.

- Region
- provides sense of belongingness to the group
 - ensures development & better administrative convenience in the region eg, Jharkhand created for administrative convenience.
 - attention to local issues eg Farmers suicide @ Vidarbha
 - helps preserving local languages. eg, Asuri in Jharkhand.

However, Religion + Region seen the risk of deepening communal cleavages evident in:-

- as evd
- ① Demand for Khalistan by extremist Sikhs
 - ② Demand for Kashmir by ~~the~~ Extremist Muslims
 - ③ 'Sons of soil' movement in Maharashtra
↳ campaign against Bihari migrants.
 - ④ All Assamese Union movement against Bangladeshi Muslims.

(1) Campaign against Rohingyas as

Way forward

- (1) Addressing the ~~the~~ underlying issues by the State.
- (ii) Combating communalism via
 - (Establishing Equal Opportunities Commission to look into complaints (Sachar Committee))
- (iii) ~~looking into the~~
- (iv) Equitable development of all regions providing special status & autonomy if necessary.
- (v) Reliance on idea of India over religion or region.

Regionalism & Communalism

~~stems~~ issues arise due to certain actual / perceived deprivations & threats necessary to address them, in interest of Sarv Jana Hitay (Welfare for all)

Feedback

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