

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 1\_FLT #5

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SAMEER GOEL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	—	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	✓	Date/दिनांक	

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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 <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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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 कारण था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Spanish civil war was a event that happened in the early 1930s.

Sequence of events:

→ General Franco was the military commander in Spain

→ He, with the help of Germany and Italy, overthrew the democratically established government in Spain.

→ The action was not opposed by the Allied powers like Britain and France

It was opening act of WWII

1. Limit of policy of Appeasement

→ Britain and other allied powers did not oppose the action. They wanted to avoid any confrontation with Hitler and Mussolini.

2. **Hitler emboldened**: Hitler grew more confident after this.

**But, the policy of appeasement at that time was justified because:**

1. Britain and others were not prepared for war.
2. Wanted to develop relations with Hitler.

**The following acts:**

- 1) Japan capturing Manchuria
- 2) Italy occupying Ethiopia

Thus, it can be said that it was an opening act.

**Feedback**

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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 the Heterodox religions  
that emerged in the 6th CE BC

Similarity between  
the 2 Religions:

1. Both do not accept the  
existence of god.
2. Moral code of both  
religions was simple and  
without any elaborate rules.
3. Both emerged in a way  
due to opposition of Brahmanism.
4. Both started as cults.
5. Divisions were seen <sup>in</sup> both:  
→ Buddhism ⇒ Mahayana Jenayana  
→ Jainism ⇒ White clad, more

Difference in fate of both religions due to following

1. Buddhism spread across the borders, while Jainism was restricted mainly to India

→ Ashok spread Buddhism in different countries  
ex: Sarganubis was sent to Sri Lanka to spread it.  
→ Kanishka helped in spreading

2. Dr B.R. Ambedkar revised Buddhism. This helped in India having sizeable Buddhist population.  
→ No such thing with Jainism.

Thus, both religions have contributed to promote equality.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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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.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 initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920.

Contribution of NCM in: democratizing freedom struggle:

1. Muslims were drawn into the struggle.  
→ NCM agenda was combined with the Khilafat issue.
2. Students and women marked their entry into the movement.
3. Tribal issues were also addressed.
4. Peasants also were part of movement. Ex: Moplah rebellion.

5. workers : They also participated. AITUC was formed in 1920 only.

Inherent limitations of NCM were:

1. Muslims came together on a religious issue. This has long lasting impact.
2. Capitalists/Industrialists → They kept away. Also a Anti non cooperation movement group was formed.
3. people had not understood the meaning of सत्याग्रह in entirety.

The movement came to an abrupt end after Chauri Chaura incident (1922). But it laid a strong foundation for future struggle.

**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			





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)

Soon after independence, there were demands for linguistic reorganisation of states.

SK Dhar and JVP committee rejected such demands. On the recommendation of PAZD Ad I committee, linguistic reorganisation happened via States Reorganisation Act 1956.

Role of linguistic reorganisation of states in addressing linguistic divides:

1. Helped the states in preserving their language, culture, religion.  
Ex: Tamil has cultural value in Tamil Nadu.
2. Dissuade the feeling of cultural deprivation.

→ It allayed the fears of being lost in the sea of majority.

Ex: disposition of Hindi language.

3. Reducing the sense of Internal colonisation. It helped in pluralisation and federalisation of the polity.

4. Autonomy to states helped in economic development.

But there are still challenges:

1. Demand for new states.  
Ex: Naga demanding new states.
2. Prevention of having uniformity.

Thus, it has helped in preserving the unity of country.

**Feedback**  
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#	G	A	P
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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.5) Briefly discuss the role of plate tectonics theory in explaining the location of volcanoes. Also, explain the multifarious impacts of volcanoes on the surrounding regions.

(10 marks, 150 words)

ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को समझाने में प्लेट टेक्टोनिक सिद्धांत की भूमिका पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, आसपास के क्षेत्रों पर ज्वालामुखियों के विविध प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

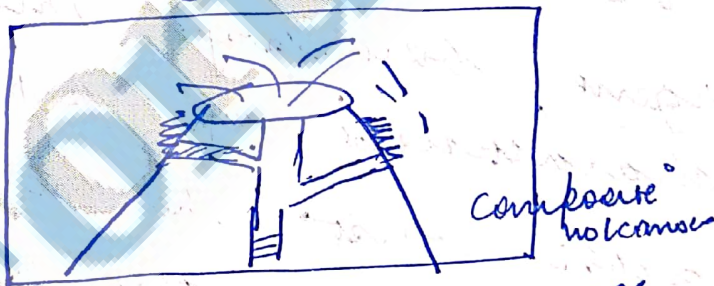
Plate tectonics theory states that the plates are in continuous motion. When the plates come towards each other, such that one plate sinks below the other, then it is called convergent boundary. This is characterised by destruction of earth's crust. The magma produced through this, ultimately flows out from the earth's surface as lava. This leads to the formation of volcanoes. Ex: The Pacific Ring of fire has

many active volcanoes. Around 70% are there Ex: Mauna Loa (Hawaii)

Impact of volcanoes on surrounding areas:

Positives:

- 1. Release of volcanic dust act as aerosols and cooling of environment cause
- 2. Volcanic mud increase fertility of soil can also



Negatives

- Mudflows can cause landslides
- skin disease
- Damage to nearby structures
- earthquakes

Thus, efforts be made to predict the volcanic events

**Feedback**  
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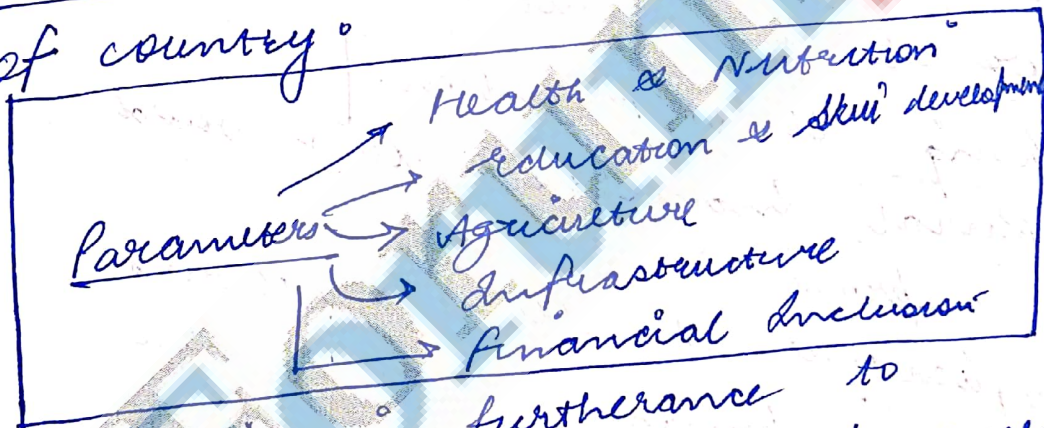
Q.6) Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the twin objectives of balanced growth and checking stress migration. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Aspiration blocks programme  
was announced in the  
union Budget of 2023-24.  
It seeks to develop  
500 blocks in different districts  
of country.



It is in furtherance to  
the Aspirational district programme  
It laid stress on the  
Convergence, collaboration and  
competition.

It can help achieve  
the twin objectives in following ways.

Balanced growth

1. Creating health and education facility in backward areas
2. Credit and insurance would help in creation of income generating activities
3. Better convergence of schemes
4. Key Performance Indicators would be monitored

Checking stress migration:

1. Rural Industrialisation would improve
2. Agriculture & allied activities would flourish around the year employment.

Way forward

1. APP fellows should be created.
  2. Giving equal importance to all indicators
- Thus, unblocking the fundamental of blocks is very important.

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

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

Defense industries play an important role in India's mission of self sufficiency in defence. As well as meeting target of defence exports.

Critical factors for location of defense industries

1. Land
  - Large tracts of land is required
2. Auxiliary industries
  - defence industry requires several small inputs
3. Power and transport
  - large amount of power is required.
  - also transport

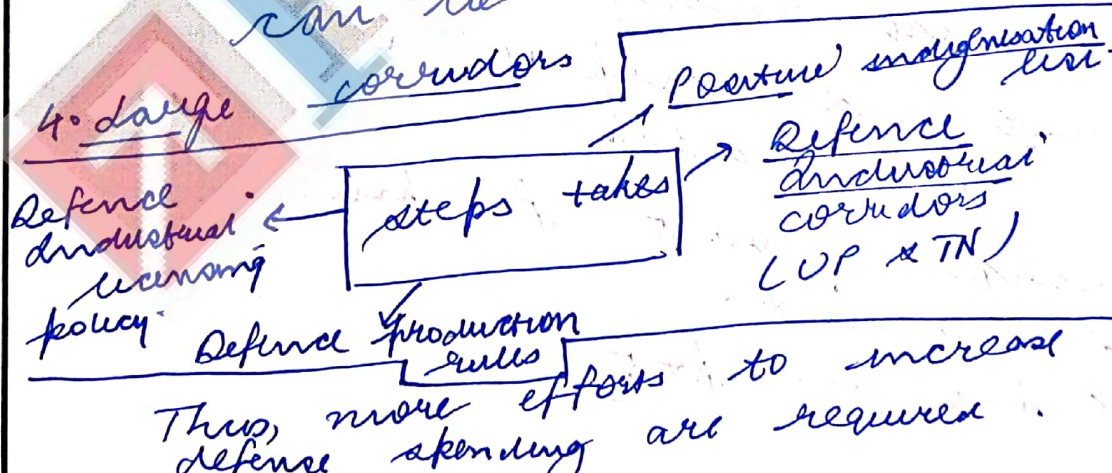
40 Research facilities should be there.

**Challenges of defence industry**

1. Low credit disbursement
2. Absence of adequate R&D and indigenous technology.
3. Private sector participation is low
4. Industry - academia linkage is low

**measures to overcome these.**

1. 5I approach → Innovate, incubate, indigenise, integrate
2. Establishing BRADS as recommended by Rama Rao committee.
3. Technology modernisation fund can be set up.



**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			





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 is conducted to get an idea of socio-economic condition of different castes in the country

Role in achieving equitable resource allocation & targeted welfare.

1. Right condition of a particular caste is found  
→ castes can also be excluded from welfare.
2. Targeted benefits to those who receive them the most.
3. considering sub-categorisation among castes for reservation benefits. Ex: Rohini commission report

4. Prevent politicisation of issue of some castes getting more benefit than others

Challenges

1. Respect the caste lines.
2. Violence like that observed in early 90's can be there.
3. Difficult to collect data

Solutions

1. Better integration of data from various sources.
  2. separating the creamy layer from benefits
  3. CSOs and NGOs be involved for provision of benefits.
- only a holistic and non-political approach would help.

**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 has a diverse nature. It consists of various aspects.

Common values that give it a composite culture:

1. **Belief in God**: All religions and castes have their gods.

→ Festivals like Bhawai, Idol, Guru Nanak Jayanti etc provide composite texture.

2. **Civil Religion**: irrespective of religion, caste etc, Indians are united by patriotism towards their motherland.  
e.g.: Celebration of Independence Day etc.

3. Status of women: Status of women is not satisfactory in most religion.

Diverse practices that deepen the heterogeneity:

1. Eating habits  
 → Hindus and Muslims having different eating habits.
2. Differences among Religions  
 → Islam considers equality of all. No caste system.  
 → Hinduism has caste system.
3. Treatment of the dead  
 → Hindu has burning the dead.  
 → Islam and Christianity has burying the dead.  
 Despite the different cultures and practices - unity and diversity in India is maintained.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is 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 concern in India.

Factors that influence  
population growth in India:

1. Age at marriage: Lower the age, higher the children.
2. Religious factors: Apart from Hinduism, all religions ask their followers to more children.
3. Education: Low education in family is associated with more children.
4. Income level: Low income households have more children.
5. Gap between the children

6. Immunisation

7. Joint or nuclear family

Relevance of increasing marriageable age.

1. More education for girls can help in reducing no. of kids.

2. Delay in marriage would mean lower no. of reproductive years.

3. Better employment would help better empowerment of women.

Need of such policy:

1. To reduce the burden on women.

2. To reduce economic dependence of women on men.

3. To make use of demographic dividend.

This policy to increase age should involve thoughtful discussion.

**Feedback**

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#	G	A	P
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P & R			
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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 was a prominent phenomenon in British India. It is however overlooked.

Reasons behind Tribal Unrest:

1. Colonial Forest Policy:
  - Restrictive forest policies
  - creation of Reserved, Protected and village forests
  - Denial of collection of minor forest produce, grazing etc.
  - Caused disruption to livelihood

2. Work of Christian missionaries
  - Proselytizing activities of missionaries enraged the tribals

3. Interference in social practices

Ex: Kandh uprising: sacrifice of  
human was prohibited

4. Taxation and Revenue sources

Ex: Santhal.

5. Entry of outsiders in  
tribal areas.

Ex: Ahom and Khasi.

6. Private property of land.  
→ This was against  
tribal communal pattern  
of holdings.

Reasons for  
limited success

1. localized in extent.



2. lack of forward looking in social and political policy.

3. lacked consistency.

4. less extremists were pacified by small concessions.

5. massive in totality but narrow in general.

**Impact:**

1. Compelled British to reconsider their policies in India.

2. Important for early seed of nationalism.

Thus, tribal issues like Naxalism can be understood better using history.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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P & R			
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 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)

Independence of India  
was a result of series of  
struggles which finally  
culminated in 1947.  
Quit India movement  
in 1942 was a watershed  
movement in that respect

Domestic politics influence:

1. Individual Satyagraha:  
→ The anti-war declaration  
was a significant impact

2. Underground Activity by  
Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta  
Kripalani etc.

### 3. Parallel Governments:

- Balasa in O.P.
- Satara in Maharashtra
  - Gandhi marriages organised
  - Nyaya Mandal
- Midnapore (Tamiluk)
  - cyclone relief work
  - Transfer of food grains from rich to poor.

### 4. RIN movement and Trials of Indian Army personnel. (INA Trials)

#### International Influences

##### 1. Rise of USSR:

- It favoured independence of colonies

2. Formation of United Nations
3. Laksh Government in Britain  
→ more sympathetic to India's cause.
4. USA also supported India's independence.

Agenda of QIM

1. Boycott British goods and law courts
2. Primary states should support
3. Students can leave study
4. Army: no recognition, but no firing on Indians

Thus, Do or Die did play a role, but other factors were equally important.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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 was a movement which stressed on love and devotion to reach the grace of God.

It could strengthen its root in India because

1. work of Sufi saints

→ Christi saints like Nizamuddin

→ Nizamuddin Auliya

2. Easy rituals

→ Stressed on love and devotion to reach God.

→ Concept of Wahdat - ul - Wajud  
stressed on unity of God  
and discipline.

4. Support by Rulers:

→ Nizamuddin <sup>Aureya's</sup>  
disciple was Amir Khusro.

→ Akbar, Aurangzeb, Dara  
Shikoh, Jahan Ara etc. supported  
different orders of Chishti  
sants.

Impact of sufism  
on Indian society:

1. Brotherhood and Fraternity  
was promoted.
2. Equality feeling was promoted.

3. Art and Architecture  
 → Outub Minar is said to be in memory of Outubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki  
 → Amir Khusro developed Sarangi and rakab Ghora and Saman also developed.

4. Khanqah developed  
 → Place where people were provided shelter and food.

5. Status of women improved.  
movement (Kashmiri)

6. Rishi Sufism & Bhakti merged.  
Sufism developed the great tradition in Islam and impacted Indian society.

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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)

Recent years have seen a spike in the intensity and frequency of cyclones in Arabian sea. Cyclone is a fast swirling region of low pressure which cause thunder, lightning and rainfall.

Causes of increase in Arabian Sea:

1. High sea surface temperature.

→ This is due to global warming and climate impact.

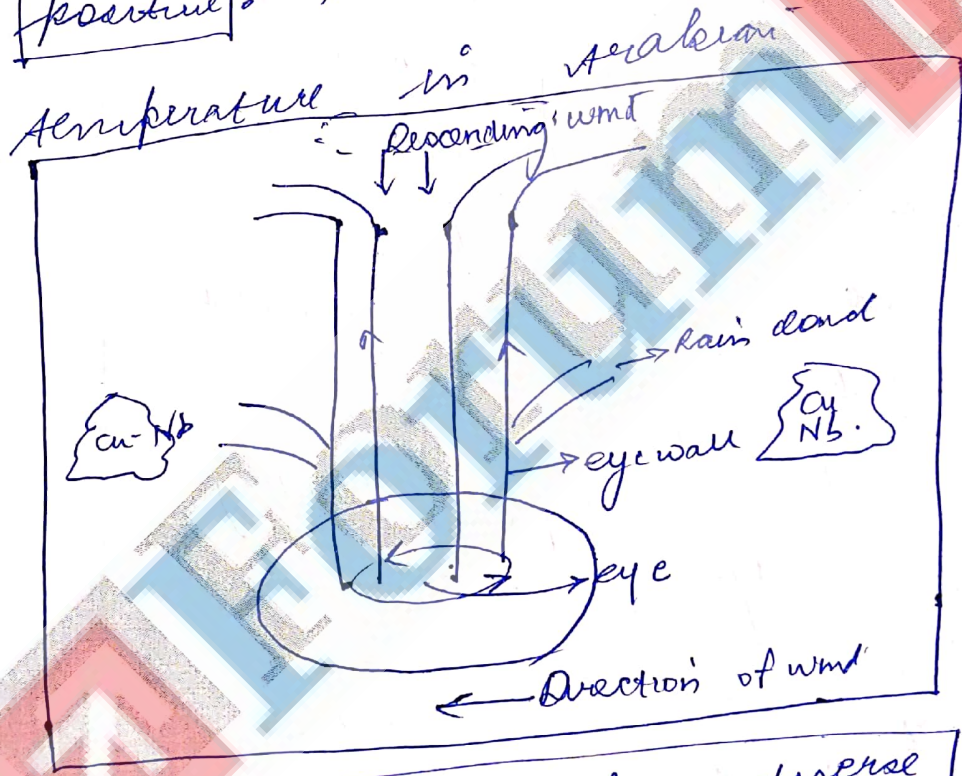
→ Slowing of Somalia cold current.

2. Presence of Coriolis force.



- 3. Pre-existing region of low pressure region
- 4. Absence of vertical wind variation
- 5. Indian ocean dipole being high

Pressure: This means



Measures to check adverse impacts of cyclones are:

1. Structural Measures:
- Sea walls can be made
  - Rejuvenation of Mangroves
  - Protecting the sand bars in off shore.
  - Coastal resilient infrastructure

2. Non-Structural Measures
- Early warning signals
  - Coordination between different departments
  - Coastal regulations should be enforced
  - Community capacity building
- cyclone are a grave threat on both Bay of Bengal & Arabian coast. Thus they require integrated planning.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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 can be defined as the change in weather conditions over a long period of time due to anthropogenic causes.

Impacts of climate change on hydrological cycle:

1. Melting of glaciers due to rising temperatures leading to rise in sea level and disrupting the ocean currents.

Ex: Melting of Arctic is causing change in North Atlantic Drift (Hot current)

2. Rainfall pattern has become erratic.

Ex: Indian monsoon impacted due to increase El-Nino impact

3. Drought conditions

→ Extreme heat events and erratic rainfall is leading to drought.  
→ salinisation of groundwater

4. Flooding  
→ due to high rainfall in small periods, heavy flooding is there.

Mitigation strategies

1. Reducing GHGs

- Use of Renewable energy
- Reducing dependance on fossil fuels
- Ex: Promote EVs, energy efficiency
- Climate Smart Agriculture

Adaptation measures

1. Disaster Resilient Infrastructure
2. Drought resilient crops should be preferred.  
Ex: Millet
3. Support to Small Island Developing countries (SIDS)
4. Irrigation coverage can be increased  
India can use G-20 presidency to have concrete steps on climate change

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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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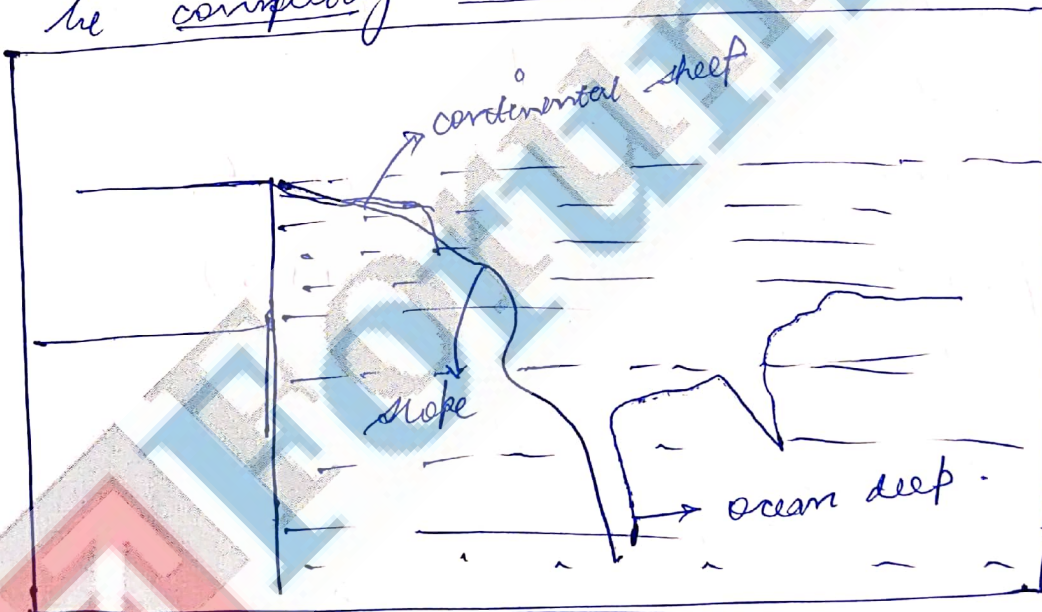
Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance.

(15 marks, 250 words)

महाद्वीपीय गगनतट 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 oceans. It is till the continental slope. It can extend upto 150 km or may be completely absent as in Arctic (Siberia).



Characteristics:

1. Has both terrigenous (continent) and oceanic deposits.

2. Shallow depth: Allows sunlight to penetrate.

3. Plankton growth is there

Resource Potential

1. Mineral Resources.

→ oil, natural gas found.

→ Sediments are deposited from land to there.

2. Fishing

→ Abundant phytoplankton growth support fishing industry.

3. coals, rare earth minerals are also found in some places

ecological significance:

- 1. Protects from cyclones, surges, typhoons.
- 2. Support marine biodiversity.  
Ex: sea grass, planktons
- 3. meeting points of ocean currents
- 4. Presence of coral reefs are found. They are a diverse marine ecosystem.

Issues:

- 1.  Destruction of habitat due to oil drilling
- 2.  Use of fracking and cracking.  
Thus, it is imp extent to preserve these for their immense use.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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)

Patriarchy refers to the set of ideas through which men dominate and control over women.

is rooted in gender based violence in following ways:

1. Men promoted to be rational and aggressive while women considered as meeek and unintelligent.

2. Women's status dependent on men.

→ she passes from custody of father to husband to son.

Gender based violence is antithetical to societal growth in the following ways:

1. Subordinates women
  - Women are confined to house and do not take employment.
  - Society cannot take advantage of the potential of women.
2. Unhealthy influence on children
  - Domestic violence creates a negative image in the mind of children.
  - Female child is particularly affected.

3. Pink collarization:

→ women in restricted employment.

→ low representation in STEM prevents innovation and R&D.

This negatively impacts society.

4. Violence against Transgender

→ Against the equality principle

→ Loss of potential of transgender

Steps to deal with violence:

1. Attitudinal change in society.

2. Laws: DVA, 2005, POSH, 2011, Reserve Act

3. Role models should come forward

It is thus important that these violence is prevented and help in realizing SDG-5.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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 endogamous group which is homogeneous and linked to particular occupation.

Influence of caste in various aspects of society are:

1. Social

1. Caste endogamy: marriage within one's own caste.

2. Caste based associations

3. Reservations on based of one's caste.

Politics

1. Polityzation of caste.

→ Identity politics : Asking for votes in name of the caste.

2. caste based political parties.

ex: BSP, A

Economic

1. caste based division of labour

→ Ex: Lafai Karamchari mainly from lower caste

→ Class IV posts in government

Changes can also be seen

Social

1. Rise of intercaste marriages

2. Caste receded in private lines.

Politics

1. Elections being fought on development issues  
Ex: P R I & Municipality

Economic

1. Occupational mobility due to modern division of labour

2. Land ownership is not new consent with caste.

This, caste as an institution is still there.

Demands for having a caste census of this is an example

**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.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 has  $18\%$  of the world's population but only  $4\%$  of world's water resources.

This creates a demand issue of lag between supply and demand.

India has now  $31\%$  of its population living in urban areas (Census 2011).

Various factors contribute to water woes

1. Loss of natural water bodies like lakes and wetlands.

→ Ex: Mithi River, Dahisar since in Mumbai are losing their capacity.

→ This is due to the increasing  
urbanisation, construction.

2. Water connection

→ Slums have poor connections. There  
do not have a proper  
tap connection

3. Low maintenance

→ Pipelines are not managed  
properly due to leakage.

4. Low groundwater levels

→ Aquifer recharge is less  
due to concretisation

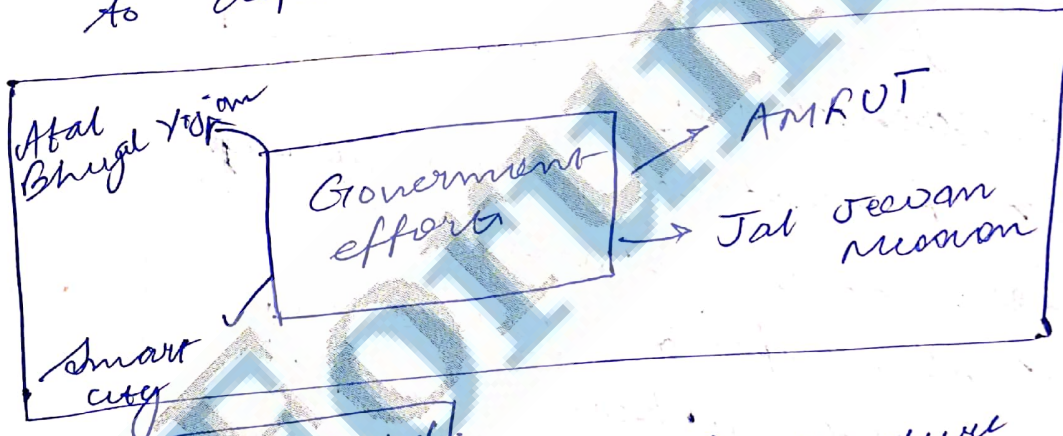
Complexities in implementing  
water management strategy:

1. Poor state of state  
water boards

→ low fund and lack  
of trained human resource



2. Low Rain water harvesting.
3. Coordination issues between the parastatal agencies
4. Municipalities have not been given adequate power.
5. Absence of water testing labs.
6. Low water treatment due to defunds nature of plants.



way forward:

1. Blue-green infrastructure can be brought.
  2. Rain water harvesting
  3. Grey water management
- It is required to achieve SDG 6.

**Feedback**

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#	G	A	P
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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)

Religion and Region are an important source of group identity in a diverse country like India.

Role of Region in deepening communal cleavage:

1. Parochialism

→ Promoting one's group interest over others.  
→ Developing intolerance towards other region.

2. Regionalism

→ People's loyalties are region centered than the larger nation state of which the region is part.

Ex: Khalistan demand for a separate state.

→ Punjab crisis: Demand a separate state.

3. Disintegration of the existing polity can also happen.

Ex: Demand of secession of the Naga tribes

Role of Religion in communal cleavage

1. Communalism

→ It is sectarian exaggeration of social tradition for political mobilisation.

→ May lead to social stuff like riot and ethnic clashes.

- 2. Demand for a separate nation based on Religion.  
Ex: Azad Kashmiri demand.
- 3. Intolerance towards other religions.
- 4. Ethno-nationalism and extreme ethnocentrism.

Positive aspects of Religion & Region as group identity

1. If ingrained with spirit of fraternity and positive competition then they can help in development.

2. Preservation of culture and heritage.

Thus, minorities are important in a diverse nation like India to ensure unity in diversity.

**Feedback**  
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#	G	A	P
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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			

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

**Outcomes**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**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.