

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	SHASHWAT AURAWAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910076074	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	26/08/2023

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2001

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI. all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रश्न पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूआर) 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।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
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 : 9 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:30 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्रमाणार्थ, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता का 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/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

224871_611302_1910076074_(2023-08-26 18:35:58)

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

ForumIAS

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 subjective assessment 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 have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, 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, 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 = Presentation & Readability =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects 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 led by military dictator General Franco against the entire democratic regime.

opening act of WWII

① Inherent support of both

← Nazi Hitler

→ Fascist Mussolini

② Follow same practices as Nazism to come to power

→ eradication of liberal & communist parties

③ Entire regime was supported by British, France, however failed to

Speed in containing frank.

④ Ultimate domino effect led to spiralling into WWII.

However, it was not the opening act as

① Germany was the first one to invade

Poland (an ally of Britain & France)

leading to violation of treaty with

Chamberlain (not to go beyond Czechoslovakia)

② An act of country turning into

dictatorship than actual taking place

of world was.

③ World powers were not directly involved.

Yet, Spanish civil war was critical element in

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 - both religions shared imminent similarity. these included :-

- ① Both on peace, love, equality and non-violence.
- ② Both were well child of Hinduism
- ③ Both were supported by varnyas and ashatras.
- ④ Both prescribed penance and sacrifice through monastic order.

However despite similarity one thrived, whereas Buddhism could not survive as:

- ① Buddhism lacked imminent assistance

Feedback

(For OFFICE)

#	@
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table. Here G is Ge Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

a) Shastana of Gauda at the Bodhi tree

b) Perseuted by HUNY

② Buddhism came in direct conflict with Brahmanism, which got supremacy subsequently, while Jainism remained asyside.

↳ Buddhism was opted under Hinduism

③ Corruption in Buddhist order especially

under Mauryana

↳ increase luxury

↳ inclusion of women

↳ Janta - mantra

practices

④ Jainism on other hand, followed extreme penance limited interference, received strong support from vaishya.

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)

(निम्न)

Non-cooperation movement was launched in the aftermath of Chittagat uprising and Jallianwala bagh massacre with aim to establish self-government through extra-constitutional means.

Democratization of Freedom Struggle

① First mass movement that saw widespread

participation of

① Peasants (Eka movement)

② Labor (Assam Railway strike)

③ Student etc.

② Hindu-Muslim unity gave the movement a new force

③ Use of public donations to involve masses

① State fund got 1 crore

④ Practice of khadi, boycott and non-payment of taxes were praisable actions taken by

Feed (For OFFICE)

#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in this table.
Here G is Average & Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

all sections of society.

Inherent limitations

- ① Lack of coherent national objective - unlike civil disobedience movement where swaraj was ultimate goal.
- ② Hindu-Muslim unity based on differentiated agenda
 - Hindu
 - ↓
 - based on rationalism
 - Muslim
 - ↓
 - based on sectarian interest

Failed to raise religious consciousness of Muslims to secular political consciousness.
- ③ Riot in Moplah and Chauri Chaura showed people were not ready for satyagraha.
- ④ Limited participation of women.

Yet, new played critical role in showcasing masses the powers of their immense capacity in front of British might.

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)

The linguistic reorganization of states was undertaken after death of Potti Sreeramulu post his strike for independent Andhra and subsequent constitution of State Reorganisation Act 1956.

Efficacy of linguistic reorganization

- ① contained secessionist and extra-territorial tendencies
- ② Separate Andhra brought stability in Hyderabad.
- ② Stable governance, administrative convenience, commodity in language, culture etc.
- ② separation of mandalites and Gujarat. (Bombay)
- ③ Allowed political mobilization of people on linguistic lines → gave bite to new generation of leaders mainly from backward areas.

Feed
(For OFFIC)

#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in this table.
Here G is Average mark
Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

① National mainstreaming of outwhile conflict-ridden states

② Punjab Saba movt. led to division of Punjab and Haryana.

However, it led to new fault lines such as:

① Domino effect - demand of new states continuing till today
② Gorkhaland form W. Bengal Mithila form Bihar.

② Pan-national linguistic homogeneity got submerged with small pockets of linguistic heterogeneity.

way forward

- i) ensure like Shalla Sanyam to promote linguistic unity
- ii) Three-language formula of NEP.

Linguistic diversity of India is an asset than a liability and needs to be preserved, promoted and protected.

Fee
(For OFF)
#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please p marks in table.
Here Gi
Average
Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

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

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

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.

w)

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

Plate tectonics theory given by Palmer and Morgan stipulated world being divided among many major and minor plates.



7. plates of world

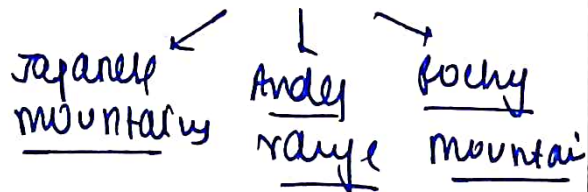
Location of volcanoes

Generally, location of volcanoes can be described as they are located along margin of plate.

① Convergent plate boundary :-

(A) Continental-Oceanic Plate

(B) circum pacific zone



② Divergent plate boundary

#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table.
Here G is Average & Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

(A) mid oceanic ridge volcanoes

(3) Hotspot volcanoes - @ Mt. Halemauili, Hawaii

Multifaceted impact of volcanoes :-

I] Volcanic eruption can lead to :-

1) loss of life,

2) damage to crops

3) destruction of property and infrastructure.

4) Disaster relief - migration costs.

II] Volcanoes also aid :-

1) Rainfall and soil fertility ~~due to~~

2) Minerals coming on surface

3) Tourist sites aiding resource extraction

volcanic eruptions and volcanoes are therefore

critical to social and sustainable well-being of

humanity in diversifying allies

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)

Aspirational blocks program has been launched in Budget-2023 in 100 districts of 31 states and UTs to provide location centric intervention in backward blocs.

Issues of Aspirational Block Program :- (AOP)

① Targeted interventions in health, education, water management.

② Impact on social indicators

Ex) Institutional deliveries in few districts increased by 60%.

Furthering success of AOP - AOP can

ensure :

1] balanced growth :-

Feed (For OFFICER)

AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table. Here 0 is Average Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

① Focus on Inclusion by empowering
marginalized section of society.

Ex) PM - Jan dan aadani for tribal in
Andhra Pradesh.

② Use of Technology such as CSCs, UMANG etc.
in delivery services.

③ Bring out cooperation, competition and
convergence of schemes among states.

ii] Curbs stress migration :-

① Local livelihood opportunity Ex) CHU promotion

② Focus on services sector such as skill development

③ Raise income by investing retail

in infrastructure & human capital tourism

Aspirational Proc program thus, needs to be
integrated with national best practices like Beti
Padhao, Jal Shakti, Mudra, Swachh Bharat to

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)

Government of India has notified establishment of 2 defence corridors - 1 in Bundelkhand and other in Tamil Nadu.

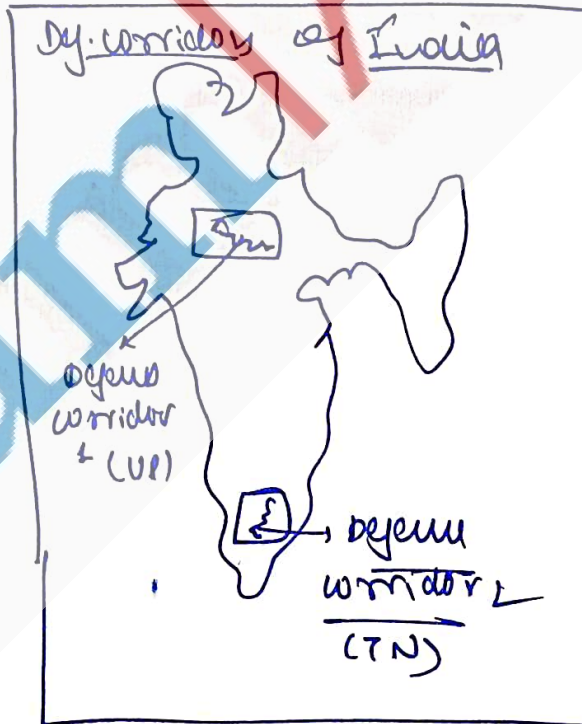
Factors of strategy location of defence industry :-

① Availability of land as defence manuf. requires plug and play model defence parks

② Skilled labor

③ close to ports for import of parts, equipments, export of final machinery in chemical corridor

④ Availability of physical infrastructure -



Fee (For OFF)

#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please marks in table.
Here G Average Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

such as roads, railways, power.

② Social services such as education, health, etc. for townships.

Challenges

- 1) High logistics cost (14%)
- 2) Import dependence on raw materials, intermediary capital goods.

Way Forward :

① cluster based approach - open Defence SEZs with tax incentives, capital mobility

② Make in India's 'Mr Defence' to invite global investments.

③ AN GATI SHAKTI shall focus on reducing logistics overhead around existing defence corridors -

④ S. Ramakrishna Panel → Spillover in defence technology

Above steps are necessary to make India Atmanirbhar in defence production.

Q8) 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, last conducted in 2011, conduct data based on multiplicity of deprivation to determine applicability of government schemes.

Role in addressing imminent challenges

1) Equitable resource allocation :-

1) Distribution to weaker section
(a) Universal rajiv - Gandhi to poor under free.

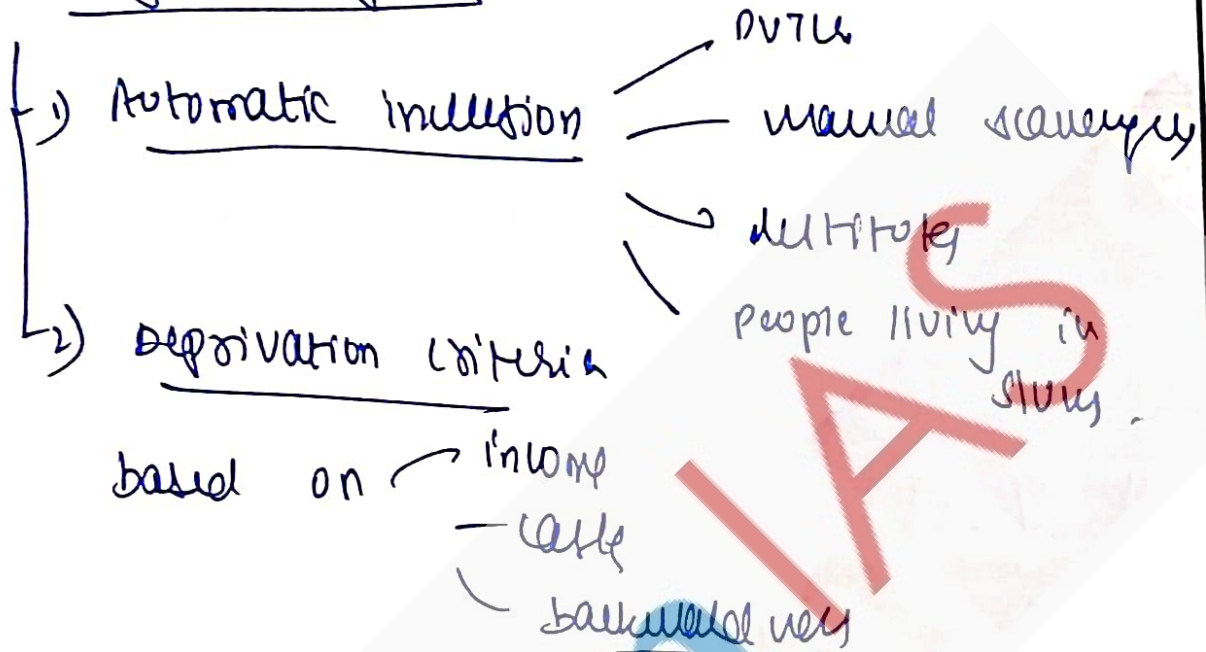
2) Spirit of inclusive development.

3) Automatic Exclusion of category chauri houses, etc.

Feed (For OFFIC)

Table with columns for marks and categories: AWIS, CD & VA, S & F, P & R, TOTAL MARKS

① Jajyad wafay :-

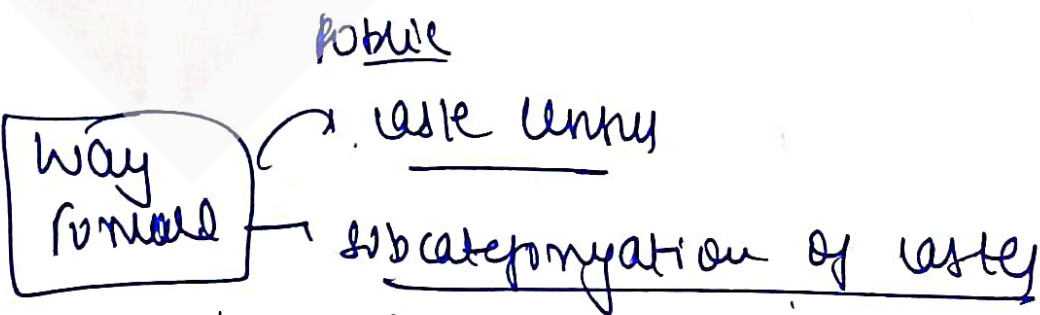


How it is used in various schemes

- PM-Awas Yojana
- DAY-NRLM
- मानव श्रद्धा मिशन

Challenges

- 1) Does not collect caste wise data of each caste.
- 2) Actual data points have not been made



Since this is vitak to ensure balanced development

Fee (For Off)
\$
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please f marks in table.
Here G: Average 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 संवेदन 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 based on unity of contradiction - having features of both compositeness as well as heterogeneity.

Values of composite texture

① Common Indian philosophy of

a) "Bahuvividhata - ma Ekta"

- unity in diversity

b) "Eham sat viprana, Bahula vadanti"

- multiplicity of ways of speaking truth

c) "Sarva dharmasamgraha"

- All religions can coexist.

② Common geographical expression from Kautilya to Kan'yakumari - giving it a 'geographical whole'

③ virtues of tolerance, inclusivity, acceptance etc

Practices.

- ① Common set of cultural practices → festivals, pilgrimages etc.

Practices of heterogeneity :-

- ① Multiplicity of writers - across writers

↳ from S. Indica to Kathakoni

- ② Linguistic diversity - more than 22 languages

↳ languages and 4000 dialects

- ③ Religious plurality and cultural diversity

↳ practices, beliefs, norms, activities.

- ④ Multiplicity of caste and subcastes across states

need of hour → ① celebrating diversity as it gives us old cultural unity, moral strength

② loving practices and initiatives like "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Mahat"

Indian society has truly displayed a mix of fusion blend and melting pot model

Fee
(For OFF)
#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table.
Here G = Average
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 studies are critical for writing right economic policies, utilize demographic dividend and curb managed population growth.

Factors of population growth

① base effect - existent population base = higher base would cause large absolute increase.

② fertility induced growth - due to

↳ ① scarcity → more hands for offsetting economic

② lack of availability of contraceptives or awareness to curb fertility

③ religious beliefs - 'child as incarnation of God'

③ mortality induced growth - low mortality

↳ ① improvement in medical conditions all to

Feed (For OFFIC

#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table.
Here G is Average and Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

④ Improvement in women's agency :

↳ leads to → lower early child births

↳ limit more than 2 children

↳ increase spacing among children

Minimum marriageable age :- Govt. has decided to increase marriageable age of women to 21 as it would?

i) Limit child marriage → early conceptions

ii) Increase opportunity of female education

High Inc

High Inc

iii) Greater female agency

↳ Better child health

↳ automatic population control.

However, it faces certain

challenges

i) cultural beliefs & practices in early years

ii) low state capacity to enforce laws

∴, increasing marriage age would go long way in improving socio-economic condition of women.

Fee
(For Off)
#
AWIS
CD & VJ
S & F
P & R
Please mark in table.
Here G
Average
Pool.
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)

The tribal unrest in British India took place on account of variety of social, political and economic factors aided by the British rule.

Causes of Tribal Unrest

i) Economic factors :

- i) Restrictions on collection of timber and minor forest produce
- ii) Loss of livelihood due to forest clearance and deprettation.

ii) Social factors :

- i) Entry of outside moneylenders, zamindars who exploited tribals. (Ex) Houppoting, 1830-40
- ii) Restrictions on customary practices
(Ex) Restriction on human sacrifices led to Khond uprising in 1830s.

- iii) Somnathy wotions (Bedakhali), and high value of rent (rograra and chowkidara)
- iv) Interference in traditional laws and civic procedu-nes.
- v) Restriotion on practice of shifting wituvation
- iii) Political factors :-
- i) Use of authority - some tribals depended on erstwhile patronage of princely states which were lost. (P) Patna rebellion
- ii) Borish considered as outriders.

- Major tribal protest
- Bighian movement or Munda uprising led by Birsa Munda (1890 - 1910)
 - Ramosi uprising led by Ahad: Kothra (1900)
 - N.E tribal movements such as Hulana ult and Naga movement

Reasons for limited success

- ① obsolete weaponry - used mostly jirdes, spears

awabul & huss - weak compared to awabul - posh.

② lack of pan-national unity to put up a mass-resistance -

③ limited objectives of gaining traditional rights

④ lack of sound leadership - both political and military

⑤ lack of support of emerging middle class intelligentsia

yet played a major role

→ support to national movement

⑥ Rani Gokul support to civil disobedience

→ ideological coherence that British will not in Indian interest.

Global context of 18th and 19th century thus allowed development of larger national consciousness for total emancipation in their special circumstances action in 6th & 7th schedule of Indian constitution.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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)

India's independence became imminent after the arrival of cabinet mission in 1946. However, questions were being raised about its factors and real causes.

Was it a forced expulsion?

It can be argued that British exit was a forced expulsion as:

- ① Quit India movement showcased the might of popular resistance.
- ② Reports that INC might plan a pan-India national struggle.

However, it was, truly, not a forced exit as:

- ① Quit India movement ended in 1943 with all national leaders in jail.

② Dialogue, and discussions between leaders of INE and British started taking place after 1945 war ended plan.

Why sudden exit?

The British withdrawal was causation of domestic and global factors as -

1) global factors :-

1) weakening of Britain in World War II

altered global order with US and USSR becoming superpowers. Both supporting Indian independence.

2) loss of British soldiers in war led to 'thinning of British army' to deplete world.

3) decolonisation movements in Vietnam and Malaya against French and British were bother - which British did not want in India.

ii) domestic factors:

- ① return of soldiers of India who fought in war were filled with pride and rational determination.
- ② new recruits within armed forces feared armed rebellion ⑤ IN Naval revolt.
- ③ INA trials of Shan Nanykhan, Prubaksh Singh Ohillon had aroused public opinion.
- ④ Attraction with parliamentary form of government gave Indians a touch of responsible government.
- ⑤ Fear of another pan-rational movement would have made British withdrawal on Indian terms.

Thus, Clement Attlee (British PM) announced in February 1947 of his intent of granting India independence that came to fruition on 15 August 1947.

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 an Islamic reform movement that espoused love, devotion and oneness with God.

How Sufism could deepen its roots in Indian subcontinent?

despite being a foreign religion, Sufism penetrated among Indian masses as:

① Thread of equality and love for God ran through Indian culture.

② Commonality with Bhakti movement.

③ Focused on amelioration of downtrodden and impoverished of highly unequal medieval India.

④ Chishti dargahs - focused on India's sheltering the poor.

③ Support of political establishment :

Ex) i) Alauddin Khilji allowed Nizamuddin of Chishti Silsila.

ii) Akbar started Din-i-Ilahi

iii) Daulatkhon appointed Jesu Daulat.

④ Focused on Equality and Brotherhood amidst existing stratification in Indian society based on caste.

Impact of Sufism on Indian Society

① Foundation of Ganga-Jamuni Bheros -

- Sufism became meeting point between Hinduism & Islam.

② Modulated the violence and mass-impoverishment of medieval era.

③ Brought focus on spirituality, love for God, and bolstered spirit of selfless-service.

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

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

① Diluted orthodox traditions of Belam such as Naqshbandi school, led by Ahmed Sirhindi.

② Created band of dedicated followers (pirs) who became symbol of asceticism, piety and goodness.

③ Impact on art and architecture :-

i) Holy pilgrim sites like Nizamuddin Dargah

ii) Songs and poems on Sufi saints
e.g. Faizuddin Gani - g - Shakhari
Wazir.

iii) Inspired Mughal art
e.g. complement with Hindu style

Rebates and

→ form orthodox school in future seen as Deoband and Wahabi.

Sufi culture still continue to dominate all withheld discourse and have become an indivisible part of Hindustani culture.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

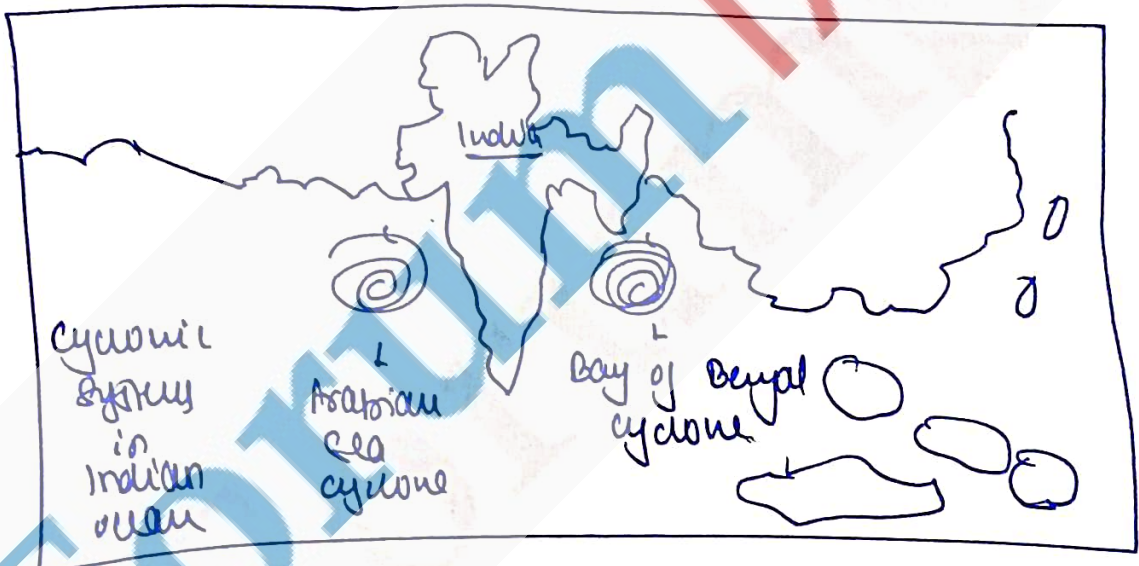
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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)

Cyclones are intense water-rotating systems around a low-pressure zone causing ~~##~~ heavy thunderstorm, rainfall and damage.



Rising intensity and frequency of Arabian sea cyclones
Recent cyclones such as cyclone Biparjoy, Pratibha etc. showcase rising intensity of cyclones in Arabian sea. It has following factors :-

① Increasing sea-surface temperatures of Arabian

sea - due to climate change, and limited receipt of freshwater compared to Bay of Bengal.

② Influence of La-Nina and Positive Indian Ocean Dipole

↳ causing greater concentration low pressure isobars in Arabian sea - aiding cyclone formation.

③ Decline in wind shear aiding cyclonic formation - due to changing patterns of tropical easterlies.

Practical
Input

→ use of loss and prosperity

④ UNICEF project on Mumbai

→ flood and coastal erosion - etc

high damages

⑤ Bipartisan caused floods in Mumbai

→ increasing fiscal burden of disaster management.

Measures to check impact of cyclones :-

1) Non A guidelines :-

→ Preventive measures such as:

- a) Early warning systems (ex) IFLWS, Mumbai
- b) Rapid rotation and vulnerability mapping
- c) Graded action plan based on cycles collected warning by IMO.
- d) Capacity building of all stakeholders
- e) Incidental command system for immediate conveyance of messages in cities.

2) Curative measures :-

- a) Build structural embankments, vegetative barriers to reduce impact
(ex) coastal planting coastal trees.
- b) Immediate deployment of SDRF and work
- c) Coordination among all agencies volunteers

Above steps are necessary to mitigate the impact of cyclones in Arabian sea

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 की जाए और हानिकारक प्रभावों को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त रणनीतियों का सुझाव दी जाए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"We have moved from the state of global warming to that of global boiling."

- UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres

IPCC report (AR6) shows that world has already crossed 1.2°C of temperature above pre-industrial levels making climate change a pronounced reality.

Impacts on hydrological cycle:-

Climate change disrupts the general hydrological cycle by heating or cooling leading to impacts such as:

1) Extreme weather events such as:-

① Simultaneous coexistence of drought &

② 75% districts in India floods

suffer from extreme weather events

(40 Es)

Fee
(For OFF)

AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table.
Here G is Average Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

② Increase in glacial melt due to rising temperature
leading to :



③ Pronounced disasters such as :

i) Glacial lake outburst flood (e.g.) Chamoli

ii) Cyclones - due to intensive heating
(e.g.) Amphan, Prani,

iii) Threat of floods and tsunamis (e.g.) Yamuna
floods,
NLS.

④ Delayed monsoon and concentrated downpours
causing crop damage.

Measures

1) Adaptation measures :-

i) Natural barriers such as coral reefs,
mangroves etc. along coasts.

(e.g.) Bio rock technology for corals.

2) Building structural embankment along river-lines and coasts.

3) Disaster resilience infrastructure such as

→ Flood proof housing (a) shared ownership housing system

→ Rehabilitation centres for climate refugees (b) Mortgage model Adaptation.

4) Mitigation measures :-

1) Control over emissions - achieve global net zero by 2050.

2) Increase usage of renewable energy (RE)
Ex Indian target of producing 500 GW of RE by 2030.

3) use of measures like carbon tax, carbon offsets etc.

climate change is critical to be addressed to be tackled through above methods to attain vision of "one earth, one family, one future".

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	(a)	(b)	(c)
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

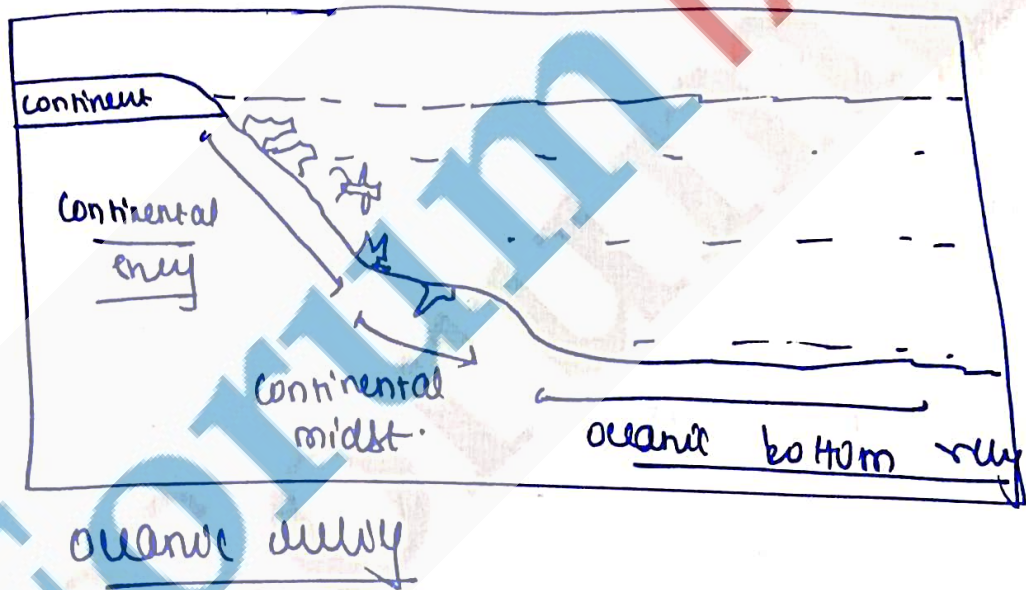
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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

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

Continental shelf is the intermediary keyline between terrestrial / continental landmass and oceanic bottom. Its length varies between 50 - 200 km.



Continental shelf generally extends upto or beyond the exclusive economic zone (200 n.m.).

They are areas of rich biodiversity and untapped potential.

i) Resource Potential :-

- 1) Petroleum, N. gas and crude oil - found below accumulation of sediments - due to decomposition of marine organisms over years.
- 2) Poly-metallic nodules - nodules of Zn, iron, copper - found on back of continental shelf.
- 3) Poly-metallic hydroides - comprise of methane hydroides - useful for generating hydrogen and methane gas.
- 4) Oceanic thermal energy form OTEC technologies.
- 5) Fisheries - from shrimps, finfish etc. for ornamental, food, medicine purposes.
- 6) Placer deposits - ex: gold, iron etc.

ii) Ecological significance :-

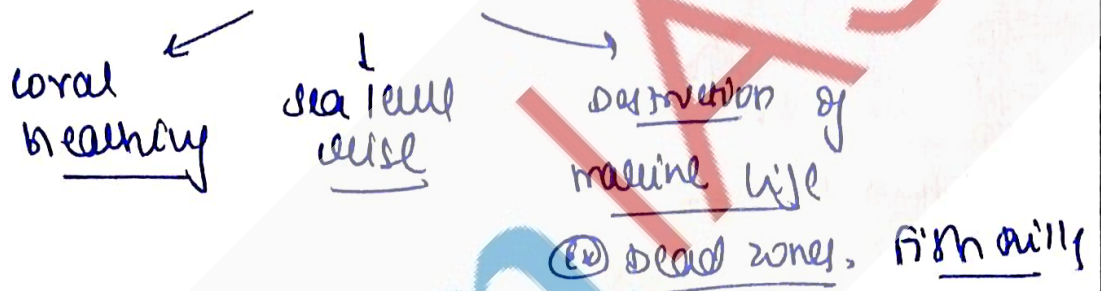
- 1) High Biodiversity potential

↳ coral reefs
 ↳ mangroves
 ↳ animals like dugongs etc.

2) Endemic species such as -

- ⊙ Indus genetic dolphins - all found in the ocean.
- ⊙ Golden Murrelet

3) Highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change



4) Aesthetic significance

- ⊙ Great Barrier Reef, Australia

5) Storehouse of oceanic carbon (more than dense forests)

↳ most vulnerable to increasing impacts of oceanic acidification.

Need it to balance resource-use and environmental conservation through well-use and sustainable development as prescribed under Blue Economy mission and samudrayan mission.

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

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

"One is not born a woman, one becomes a woman." - Simon de Beauvoir

Gender based violence is worst manifestation of gender discrimination involving physical and psychological control over 'other genders' by dominant patriarchy.

Manifestation of gender based violence

- a) domestic violence, wife beating, marital rape
- b) sexual harassment, eve-teasing, child sexual assault.
- c) Female infanticide,
- d) Accumulation of domestic workers
- e) desertion of elderly mother.

Causations of gender-based violence

① Deep seated patriarchal values -

- a) Patrilineal and patrilocal households do not give economic agency to women.
- b) women restricted to 'domestic sphere' - meant for household, care, work → employment - being the stronghold of male → "breadwinner concept"
- c) women being the property of father, husband and son (manutonsiti)

② limited enforcement of legal and constitutional framework

↳ lack of state capacity; difference between formal intent and political will (P) low conviction

↳ 'women question' on last mile of priority

How gender violence leads to social fragmentation

2] Economic:

↳ partial utilization of labor force

↳ low LFPR of women (21%) - leads to incomplete utilization of potential labor

↳ IMF report - scope of India's can expand by 7-8%

if women's LAPR get equal to men

1) lack of female economic agency leads to

↳ poor education of child

↳ limited investment in necessary consumer goods.

ii) Social:

1) Poor social indicators - such as

↳ high IMR and MMR

↳ low female life expectancy

↳ high vulnerability to diseases such as arabmia (2011)

↳ domino effect on overall social health such as child health, malnutrition, etc.

iii) Political:

1) limits women's confidence to report themselves politically (e.g. violence perpetrate patri)

↳ fail to raise their own concerns at public stage such as panchayat system

Need is to follow pan rajput committee suggestion of National Policy of violence against women to ensure

low marginalization of 'Sabha Sam, Sabha Sam'

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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)

"There is politicization of caste and casteification of politics in India". - said Rajni Khosla

Above quote shows that new age manifestation of caste in multiple spheres such as political, political among others. Thus, caste continues to be a predominant Indian reality.

Caste dominance in India

Despite affirmative action, the goal of Ambedkar to annihilate caste would not succeed due to its growing visibility in variety of spaces.

2] Social :-

- 1) continuum of caste based violence against dalits & murder of dalits in Naradul, Manabhera
- 2) caste discrimination in school (TRP Surh - Amniam with)

3) suicide by low caste students in high educational institutions ex Lohit Verma case.

ii) Political :-

1) cash donation in political campaigning
(ex) MAJUMAR and ATUL

. policy like BSP meant to ameliorate
poor.

2) Silent revolution of increasing OBC participation in politics after mandal era

3) ticket distribution to candidates based on caste

4) caste based reservation in politics made caste over-solid, than weakening it.

iii) Economic :-

1) start up in new-age startups -
very little (3-1) directors in startups
are poor.

2) discriminatory practices such as manual

strengthening by SCs continue to persist.

Despite predominance of caste in various manifestations, there are certain issues only

Such as:

- 1) Increasing representation in government jobs and educational institutions due to policy of affirmation
- 2) Urban areas have been moving in direction of caste invisibility.
- 3) Economic mobility of SCs and OBCs have increased after LOU reforms (Amartya Sen's - i)
- 4) Politicization of caste has made them an autonomous political force in Indian polity

more need to be done

- E. Ramadurai Panel → Skill development for middle activity of DAWIT & ONGC
- Justice M. K. Mishra Commission → Sub-categorization of OBCs

though caste is a reality, caste is not the only reality.

above steps are not enough to ameliorate the backward & down caste policy.

For O
#
AWIS
CD &
S & F
P & R
Please marks table.
Here (
Avera
Poor
TOTAL MARK

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। प्रमुख जटिलताओं, एक व्यापक जल प्रबंधन योजना को लागू करने में आने वाली जटिलताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to NITI Aayog, more than 10% of Indian cities will suffer from water stress by 2030.

Factors contributing to water woes

1] Natural causes such as
 - floods
 - cyclones
 - droughts

2] Anthropogenic causes :-

① Land use change to expand agriculture, urban habitation, industrial projects by

i) Deforestation ② Waste forests

ii) Encroachment of water bodies ③ Beundaru lake, Bengaluru.

iii) Forest clearance ④ Rajaji N. Park for Dehradun airport.

Fee	
(For OFF)	
#	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please P	
marks in	
table.	
Here G	
Average	
Poor.	
TOTAL	
MARKS	

2) Construction of dams in Q&A causing increasing
intensity of floods (Rawi Chopra committee)

Ex) Japvaan
Vishnugallu
dam → Floods in Himalayas &
Dehradun

3) Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste,
industrial effluents leading to water pollution,
poisonous gases and increased disaster
intensity.

4) Poor water management :-
a) lack of decentralization of water management
to water user association (WUA)
b) inter-state river water conflict Ex) lawry

Refract water
issues
i) increased instances of urban floods
Ex) Bangalore floods
ii) water shortage Ex) Chennai
iii) water pollution Ex) Yamuna in
Delhi

Complexity in implementing comprehensive
water management plan!

- ① Water is a ^{State} subject - leading to lack of pan-Indian approach. → State based policy affects output.
- ② Balancing between expanding urban needs (population, industry etc) and carrying capacity of water ecosystem.
- ③ limited focus on comprehensive traditional method of water conservation
- ④ limited capacity of Panchayats, municipalities to execute sound water plan -

Way Forward → Mohir Shah committee recommends

- i) Merge of National water corporation and NWCB to form National water commission
- ii) decentralize water management from a centralised agency to WUAs.
- iii) Best practices → sponge cities (e.g) Tongren, China
watershed manag. (e.g) Himachal Pradesh.

Water management is critical to ensure sound and sustainable livelihoods for all.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

	+	0	-
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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)

"As Indian society is traditional, mobilization of people on group identity such as religion, region, language is natural."

group identities are historical association of individuals towards their culture. Religion and region are important aspect of same.

Why religion and region are important elements

- ① Older identity markers than national identity.
- ② Diversity entails significant clinging to one's own identity.
- ③ Fear of mainstreaming and dilution.

However, both of them, run crucial risk of deepening communal cleavages as :

1] Religion :

- 1) Communal violence - such as mythology

1) It can deepen social divisions and divide India's social fabric.

2) Communal politics whether based on majoritarianism or minoritism can increase psychological gap among community.

3) Increase marginalisation of minority and deepen economic and social inequality.

4) Region :

1) Promote extra-national or secessionist tendencies
(Ex) Naga movement of 1960.

2) Lead to feeling of alienation, distrust and deprivation

3) Threaten the common Indian philosophy of unity in diversity.

4) All inter-communal violence (Ex) Meitei-Kuki violence in Manipal.

However, it is not necessary that these group identity promote communal cleavage - critical markers of unity as well:

- ① Mobilisation of people on identity markers allowed Indian democracy to succeed unlike other countries where it collapsed.
- ② Brought out critical regionalist concerns on policy paradigm
 - ↳ Demand for autonomy → Enclaved counties.
- ③ Underlying development concerns our and abroad identity centricity
 - ↳ Sachin committee → Backwardness of ministry
 - ↳ Virginia Kaka committee → Tribal activation

Thus, there is need to push for more autonomy, and socio-economic development based on good governance and spirit of "Ek brat chhet brat".

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Test Goal

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

Outcomes

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.