



TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 1\_FLT #5

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

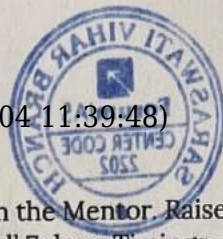
## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Shubham		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910096197.	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	2202	Date/दिनांक	04/09/2023.

\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			7:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	
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, प्रलोचन, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the 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 of 1936-37, saw the Fascist leader Franco, capturing power in Spain by removing the democratically elected government, with the help of Germany and Italy.

Spanish Civil War as a Opening Act of WW II

- (i) It showed the Appeasement was at its full play → Gave free pass to overthrow of ~~gov~~ government in Spain without any resistance from UK or France.
- (ii) Spanish Civil War showcased the solidifying of Germany-Italy axis.
- (iii) Spanish Civil war was the final blow to the democratic system of Europe → Showcased all was not well.
- (iv) Spanish Civil war also showed the high growth of arms and



ammunition with Germany → Presence of Consortium

(ii) In the later held Munich Conference, the issue was not brought at the table.

(iii) League of Nation failed to support the elected government → failure of international institution → possibility of world war.

(iv) The civil war also showed that Germany-Italy axis is aggression on their aims.

Other acts to be considered opening act

(i) According to historian AJP Taylor, the real opening act was the Germany's capture of Czechoslovakia and failure of UK-France to act.

(ii) Also Germany-Russia pact was the one of the main cause of WW II.

WW II had many scarors, and possibility of it happening was showed by the aggressive attitude of Germany-Italy-Japan and policy of Appeasement of UK-France.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

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Here G is Good Average and P 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 grew together in around 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. as a part of the Ashvamedha tradition, against the Brahmanical religion of the period.

### Similarities between both

- (i) Both rejected the authority of Vedas.
- (ii) Both rejected the caste system and even allowed women in their fold.
- (iii) Both religions were based upon ascetic ideal.
- (iv) Both of them had support from Kshatriyas and Vaishyas → They were followed by traders.
- (v) Both of them used common language Pali, Prakrit.

### Different Fate of Both

**Buddhism** :- Buddhism by 12<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. was nearly extinguished from Indian subcontinent. In current times, though India has large number of Buddhist sites, but population is negligible.



Jainism :- Jainism continued to flourish in India, and even today Jain are in sizeable numbers and are in majority in various sub parts.

Reasons for divergence of fate

Reason for extinguishing of Buddhism

- i, Buddhists were persecuted by various Hindu Rulers like Pushyabhata, Shunga.
- ii, Internal conflict in Buddhism led to creation of various schools → this weakened central authority.
- iii, Sangha adopted such practices like high sexual activity, laic life style, use of Sanskrit which led to its downfall.
- iv, Though it continued to flourish in China and South Asia.

Reasons for continued Jainism

- i, It continued to meet state support → Chalukya allowed various Bani.
- ii, It was more accommodated to Hinduism.
- iii, There was less internal conflict.
- iv, It also changed its outlook with time - less rigidity.

Though both religion had different base, both had of them have importance for our cultural history.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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Here G is Good, 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 of 1921 showed the start of Gandhian phase of national movement based upon ideology of Swaraj and ideals of truth and Non-Violence.

Democratization of India's freedom struggle

- (i) It led to coming up of various disprivileged section in National movement.
- (a) Women → Anusua Bhowari, Sarojini Naidu.
  - (b) Tribals
  - (c) Dalits
  - (d) Muslims → Khilafat Issue.
- (ii) It appealed to the masses in the rural areas → use of Newspapers, Prabbhat Pheri.
- (iii) The working class also came together in National movement.
- (iv) Capitalist also supported it to an extent → Tilak Swarajya Fund was oversubscribed.



ii) Peasant movement was also made part of National movement

(Eg) Champaran (Before NCM)  
Eka Movement (U.P)  
Peasant Movement in Kerala.

iii) The NCM movement had in mass participation from length and Breadth of the country.

### Interest Limitation

i) After initial support, Capitalist were against the movement.

ii) According to C.R. Das, S.C. Bose, the withdrawal of movement after Chauri-Chauri was not right.

iii) Muslims had other interest rather than true National feeling → Khilafat Issue.

iv) NCM failed to generate support in princely states.

v) Tribals of North-eastern region still did not participated whole heartedly.

Though with issue, NCM was indeed a new leap in national movement and prepared ground for CDM and AIM eventually.

### Feedback

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Here G is Good Average and F Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	



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

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

Linguistic states were created by Indian Government after Fazl Ali Committee report, by the State Reorganisation act.

Linguistic Reorganisation of States as Success

(i) Reorganisation have led to creation of harmony in linguistic minorities that they can safeguard their culture.

(e.g.) Tamil Nationalism have slowly been subdued.

(ii) Reorganisation have also shown success by improving federalism, and less intra-state conflict.

(e.g.) Reorganisation of Punjab, have led to peace in the region as before there were often clashes.

(iii) Now the demands of secession by various states based on language



have slowly subsided.

(ii), Linguistic Reorganisation have also led to development of local language -

(iii), It have also led to reduced Hindi - Infotia.

But there are still some issues

(i), language is still a major issue in inter-state, intra-state relation.

(eg) Tulu language issue in Karnataka.  
Maithili - Kumaon issue in Belgium.

(ii), language is still one of the bases of communalism.

(a) Khalistan Movement

(iii), Southern states still see effort of Hindi & infotia.

(eg) Three language formula is opposed.

(iv), As per UNESCO India have lost highest number of Dialects → tribal language still not safeguarded.

So, though language reorganisation have helped in consensus interest of states, there are still pending issues → more action needed.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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



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 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 Tectonic theory was given by McKenzie and Parker, and it helps explain the movement of lithospheric plate due to magma convective current. This movement have led to various reconfiguration of continent and helps explain location of earthquake zone and volcanoes.

Plate Tectonic Theory explaining location of volcanoes

(i) Convergent Boundary :- The theory says that, at the location where two oceanic and or one oceanic - continental plate converge → There is high growth of volcanoes.

② Circum Pacific Region  
Volcanic Island Arc

Volcanoes are not usually present in continent - continent convergence.

(ii) Divergent Boundaries :- The theory explain how the magma current leads.



to divergence between plates, and how new magma flows out to cover the region.

(ii). Mid Oceanic Ridges

Mt-Kilimanjaro → African Rift Valley

(iii), Mantle Plume :- Theory also explain how a magma hotspot lead to central thinning and eventual cooling of super volcano → Reunion, Yellowstone

Multi-faceted impact of Volcano

Negative

- (i) can lead to wide spread destruction to human life, economy, biodiversity.
- (ii) can cause earthquake → Tsunami
- (iii) can increase pollution → Climate Change.
- (iv) Volcanoes can also cause mass extinction (e.g) Dinosaur extinction.

Positive

- (i) Helps create new landscape → Fertile agri land. (e.g) Deccan Plateau.
- (ii) Bring precious minerals to surface.
- (iii) can lead to high Polymetallic Nodules in ocean floor.
- (iv) can help mitigate climate change.

So, Volcanoes have complex mechanism and causes so can't be predicted precisely and have multiple effect on the region

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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



Q.6) ~~Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme~~, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the 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 District programme which was launched by NITI Aayog to provide saturation-level service delivery in 120 districts has achieved large success as per Budget 2023-24. Now it is aimed to be supplemented by Aspirational Block Programmes to make the planning process more precise and effective. More than 500 blocks selected.

Aspirational Blocks help in achieving Balanced Growth.

- (i) Will help in reducing intra-district and inter regional disparity.
  - Better Multi-level Planning.
- (ii) It aims to provide saturation level service delivery to the lowest level → with stakeholder consultation leading to more empowerment.



- (iii), It have specific provisions for the Tribal population which will help them enjoy benefit of growth.
- (iv), It will lead to empowerment of women → use of SKUs → Better healthcare delivery and better education.

## ABP leading to tackling migration

- (i), Reducing inter-regional disparity will create local employment opportunity.
- (ii), Also, it will help in skill-development → more empowerment for opening MSME → becoming job providers.
- (iii), PRIs would be strengthened to reduce migration.
- (iv), ABP will help in tackling disaster related migration → Resilient Infrastructure

So, overall ABP will help us achieving the aim of SDGs, as they will increase effective governance.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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



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

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

Government of India have now increased focus on becoming a defense exporter by indigenous development of defense equipment. Increase in FDI, positive list of imports, new defense corridors showcases the seriousness of effort.

Critical Factors for Location of Defense Industries

- (i) Policy Support :- This is the most important factor as government policy guides investment to regions as defense industries cannot be set up anywhere due to security and safety reasons.  
① U.P and Tamil Nadu Defense Corridor.
- (ii) Connection to Sea Port :- It is important since defense is high importer of raw material and aims to be high exporter of finished goods.
- (iii) Presence of A Defense Cantonment :- This



Works as the Reference forces are the real market, so it helps to be near Cantonment.

(Eg) Punjab - Haryana Region is major defense industrial region → Ambala, Ferozshah Cantt.

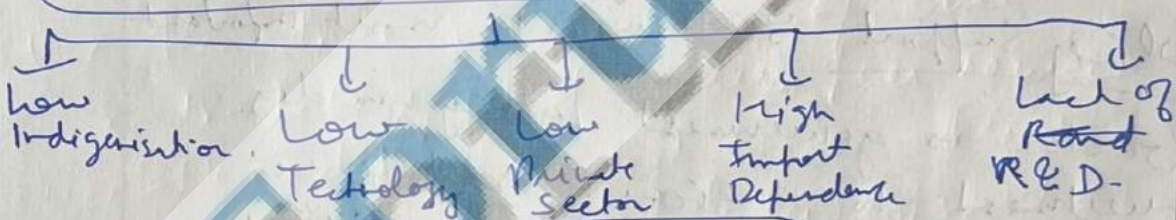
Bangalore is major for Airforce.

(ii) Raw Materials → It also guide location decisions.

(iii) Presence of Power, Security, Safety.

(iv) Private investment decisions.

Challenges of defense industry



Measures to overcome challenge

(i) Use of SRIJAN portal, Object policy, Defense Acquisition Procedure.

(ii) Nudging Private sector investment → High FDI.

(iii) Freezing Defense R&D.

(iv) Skilling man force.

(v) Support to Defense startups (Eg) - IdenForge Proves.

So, there is high need for India to become major defense exporter to realize its goal.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

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



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

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

Socio-Economic Caste Census, was the survey taken in 2011 to enumerate various castes and their relative progress to better provide information about government policy support to scheme → Better Targeting.

SECC as successful in equitable Resource Allocation and Targeted Welfare

i) SECC helped in designing the National Food Security Act.

→ 75% coverage to rural area.  
50% coverage to Urban Area.

ii) SECC data is important in schemes like PM Awas Yojana, both Urban and Grameen → Use of DBT and helped reduce leakages (corruption).

iii) SECC data have helped in formulation of policy of Backward Class and even helped in



Constitutionalization of NCBC.

i) SECC data is important for creating budgetary allocation for rural development programmes like MGNREGA.

ii) SECC data was helpful during COVID Vaccination times.

Some issues and failures of SECC

i) SECC data still not published.

ii) Also, there is question of our methodology used → has been reviewed.

iii) SECC data have not been able to correctly tell about development of different Caste under reservation.

iv) SECC data is also not of much help as it has not been provided to State - government to act upon.

So, need of the time is to conduct a new comprehensive caste survey to plan our welfare and ensure it reaches the deserving.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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



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

भारतीय समाज कुछ सामान्य मूल्यों पर आधारित है जो इसे एक समग्र संघटन प्रदान करते हैं और साथ ही कुछ विविध प्रथाएं भी हैं जो इसकी विविधता को गहन करती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian society is based upon the ideals of "Unity in Diversity" which helps it ensure a common collective identity, while ensuring diversity of different groups.

### Some Common Values of Indian Society

Common Texture

(i) Tolerance or Tolerance is ingrained in Indian philosophy, history and ensures mutual respect to all groups.

(ii) Love and Compassion :- Different groups are positively connected to each other which increases a sense of unity. (eg). There were constant North-South cultural connections.

4th Values of Hinduism and Caste System :- Caste system through



harmful for lesser caste have  
actually united various regions  
and culture. Hindu ideal of  
"Varadattaina Kutumbakam" makes us a  
Common family.

(ii), Constitution :- Citizens follow  
the constitutional morality which  
creates common-civic Nationalism.

### Ensuring Diverse Practices for Heterogeneity

(i) Constitution gives fundamental Rights  
to groups and minorities regarding their  
religion and language -> Heterogeneity.

(ii), Indian Values of Tolerance do not  
aim to overcome other worldviews,  
but give them adequate space for  
growth.

(iii), Federalism allows for regional  
autonomy -> Heterogeneity

(iv), Respect to Tribal Culture.

So overall Indian society is a unique  
which have a composite Indian Identity  
while also having micro-identities. Need  
is to tackle issues of communalism, ethnicity  
properly to preserve Indian Identity.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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



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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Population Growth according to United Nation Population Fund depends upon various socio-economic factor. Population growth can help in generating demand and development, but it's unsustainable can lead to dependency and Poverty.

### Factor Influencing Population Growth

- (i) Level of Patriarchy  $\rightarrow$  Women independence directly ~~proportional~~ proportional to population growth.
  - (a) More education  $\rightarrow$  less TFR.
- (ii) Level of Sexual and Reproductive Health in society  $\rightarrow$  Presence of contraceptives help control unwanted pregnancy.
- (iii) As per Asthik Box, Health outcomes like FMR, mMR affects population growth. (a) India saw reduction of



Population growth with ~~less~~ improvement of MMR, IMR.

(i) Poverty level → Poor tend to have more child → more earners → less education.

(ii) Life expectancy affects population growth.

(iii) Regional variation are also present → Son-Preference

Need for Raising Marriage Age of women?

Need

Not Needed.

(i) Increase Women Agency → More freedom → more education → less population.

(ii) It will help in sexual and reproductive health.

(iii) Reduce sexual activity in pregnancy & fertile period.

(i) Poverty, poor healthcare are main causes of population growth.

(ii) Raising marriage age won't ensure more freedom.

(iii) Need is to remove illiteracy, poor health, awareness.

(iv) TFR already below replacement. 2005 per NFHS-5

So in this sense, though there are demands to increase marriage age, the real action which is needed is to improve other socio-

economic factors to tackle the issue

**Feedback**  
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Q.11) Bring out the reasons behind the tribal unrest in British India. Also, analyze the reasons for their limited success. (15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिटिश भारत में जनजातीय अशांति के पीछे के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी सीमित सफलता के कारणों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Jayardn Rao, the Colonial period had been a period of exploitation and unrest for the tribals. Tribals were motivated to conserve their culture, economy and society from British onslaught.

Reasons for Tribal Unrest during British Time

Reasons for Unrests in Mainland

- (i) Forest Laws led to non-recognition of common property rights and traditional rights of tribal over forest lands.
- (ii) British policy for agrarian reforms, led to changing the agrarian structure of tribal based upon slash and burn.
- (iii) Increased integration to market-based economy → presence of money system.



led to destruction of tribal economy.

(ii), British brought money lenders in the region which were oppord.

(iii) Activity of British missionaries was also not seen in positive light.

(iv) British used tribals as indentured labour. (e.g.) - Santals, Ho and Mundas.

Reason for Uproar in Frontier Tribes

(i), Frontier tribes main reason for Uproar was resisting of British planters in the region. They were against deforestation.

(ii) They also opposed British's occupation of Burma due to cultural linkage.

(iii), They showed assertiveness of their culture against missionary activity.

(iv) British occupation of Tea-gardens was opposed by local tribes.

(v) Changes in demography. Moruaris are still opposed by local tribes.

(e.g.) - Kol uprising, Singpos etc.



### Reasons for limited success

- (i) Use of medieval methods by tribes against modern weapons of British.
  - (ii) Lack of coordinated effort.
  - (iii) Tribals also lacked true understanding of colonial nature.
  - (iv) Lack of support from educated middle class - They did not internalized the tribal sentiments.
  - (v) British were successful in siding the elites in tribals.
  - (vi) British also ~~just~~ used the divide and rule amongst tribes.
  - (vii) British supported inter-tribal conflicts.
  - (viii) Tribals failed to converge their interest to unite national movement.
  - (ix) Tribal resistance was sporadic and not continuous.
- So, it can be said that, though tribals were one of the first groups to act against British, they actually had limited success due to internal contradiction. Only when National leader accepted tribal cause, real success was achieved.

#### Feedback

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Q.12) The independence of India was not a result of a forced expulsion of the Empire, as desired by the Quit India Movement, it was rather a confluence of domestic politics and global circumstances. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत की स्वतंत्रता साम्राज्य के बलपूर्वक निष्कासन का परिणाम नहीं थी, जैसा कि भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन की इच्छा थी; यह घरेलू राजनीति और वैश्विक परिस्थितियों का संगम था। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The independence of India as per Swami Sathar, was achieved due to multi factors ranging from national politics of British, global circumstances and sustained pressure from National Movement.

Role of Quit India Movement in Independence

Goals

- (i) Do or die but not stop.
- (ii) It called for final action to get independence as soon as possible.
- (iii) Aimed to cover every Indian ranging from lower caste to the Bureaucrats.

Limited Success

- (i) It had limited success due to British reacting swiftly and



Imprisoning main leaders

(ii) There was high level of repression.

(iii) But still it had some success:

(a) Formation of parallel Government in Tanjur, Michapou etc.

(b) Common people were energized and it was led by local masses.

(c) Quit India movement even supported INA, and this led to increased self respect.

(d) It led to internalization of ideals of democracy, self-belief etc.

But the Independence also had various other factors at play :-

### Domestic Politics in India

(i) Sustained action of INC, Muslim League in order to get independence.

(a) Representation of INA prisoners in trials.

(ii) Local politics in India also showed support to Naval mutiny.



- 4(i) British Viceroy of the period failed to develop a consensus towards dominion status.
- (ii) Failure of Cripps mission and Wavel Plan

### Local Politics in British India

- (i) Coming up of Labour Party → Clement Attlee more sympathetic to Indian demands
- (ii) There was resentment in local population towards any new war → wanted amicable solution.
- (iii) Also, the local demands in politics were towards finding a solution to Indian demand which would be beneficial for future relation.

### Global Circumstances

- (i) British status fell down after WWII.
- (ii) Start of Cold War politics
- (iii) U.S.A. nudging towards decolonisation.
- (iv) India got support from global south for decolonisation
- (v) United Nations formation made it necessary for British.

So, various factors were at play, and eventually India achieved its goal of Independence on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947.

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Q.13) Explain why Sufism, a liberal reform movement in Islam could deepen its roots in the Indian sub-continent, despite Islam being a foreign religion? Also, bring out the impacts of Sufism on Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Sufism was a mystic-philosophy based reform movement, which aimed to target both the Hanafi (Deoband) school and the new rational school in Islam. It called for personal conviction of devotion and the Almighty and was based upon ideology of "Tawhid-i-Plathi".

Reasons for Sufism to deepen its roots in India, despite Islam being foreign

(i) Sufi mystic were knowledgeable about Indian tradition and had internalized various practices in them.

(eg) Yogic practices → Buddhism and Yoga School.

Mysticism → Shamanism Tradition.

Use of song → Kirtans, music of Bhakti Saints.

(ii) Sufi mystic also knew about Indian society due to "Kitab-ul-Hind"



of Al-wardi.

(ii), Sufism was successful because it did not challenge the Brahminical religion directly → It just provided an alternate path to salvation.

(iii), Sufis also used local language, led to mass reach.

(eg) N. Chirag-e-Delhi → Used Hindi.  
His disciple Amir Khusrow created Hindi music.

(iv) Sufi mystic were successful in getting support from political class. First from Delhi Sultanate (Tughlaqs) and then from Mughals (Akbar).

(v), Sufi mystic appealed to masses, especially lower caste and women → opportunity to social mobility.

(vi), Tolerance to other world view is one of the value of Hindu society.

So with these various Sufi schools like Chisti and Suhrawardi emerged in India.

Impact of Sufism on India Society

Impact of on Hindu Religion



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

- (i) It led to new spirit in Bhakti movement → Kabir, Meera, Jnananand were influenced by Sufism.
- (ii) Sufism led to making Hindu religion as more tolerant.
- (iii) Brahmanical supremacy was challenged.
- (iv) Sufism led to different avenues of salvation for masses.

Impact on Indian Society

- (i) Provided avenue for social mobility to lower caste.
  - (ii) Led to had impact in creation of new religion → Sikhism.
  - (iii) Encouraged cultural connect with ~~Central~~ West Asian culture → development of Persian and Hindi and Urdu.
  - (iv) Development of music → Amir Khusrow
  - (v) Sufism also led to ~~multi~~ cultural exchange in North and Deccan region.
- So, Sufi movement had wide ranging effect on India and was successful in making India as more diverse.

**Feedback**

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

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

Cyclone refers to low pressure region. If the wind speed is high and when it makes a landfall it can cause destruction and can cause ~~is~~ become a disaster. Normally, cyclonic activity in Arabian Sea is low compared to Bay of Bengal.

Reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclone in the Arabian Sea:

(i) Recently due to climatic change, global temperature is increasing → more heating → low pressure zone → more evaporation → more latent heat of vaporisation → condensation → more intense cyclone.

(ii) There is also rise in sea levels, which provide ample water for cyclone generation.

(iii) In the Arabian Sea, there is increase



of coming of ITCZ, which leads to increased low pressure zones.

(ii), Global weather pattern is also changing, which led to increased frequency of cyclones as per IPCC AR6 report.

(iii), El-Nino activity, negative Indian Ocean Dipole are directly connected to Cyclones in Arabian Sea.

(iv) .Riparianity in 2023.

(v), Pteroneron like Tsumi Cyclones, leads to generation of cyclonic activity in Arabian Sea.

(vi), Arabian Sea is warming faster compared to Bay of Bengal → Cyclonic activity.

So, there are various reasons which lead to increase in cyclonic activity in Arabian Sea in recent years.

Measures to Check Adverse effect of Cyclone.



- (i) NDMA guidelines suggest for robust early warning cycles system. Use of GIS tech, and continuous monitoring of cyclonic depression.
- (ii) Institutional measures like NDMA, SDMA, NIDM which will increase capacity in case of hazard.
- (iii) Need is for sustainable development over coastal regions -> following Nature based solutions -> Mangroves. Integrated Coastal Zone Management by SICOM.
- (iv) Use of global cooperation -> CDRF. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief.
- (v) IMD must increase its capacity for prediction.
- (vi) Infrastructure development, (eg) Sea walls to break cyclone.
- (vii) Disaster Risk reduction -> Community empowerment -> Aapda Mitra.
- (viii) Colour coded system of IMD.
- So, we need to comprehensively tackle the issue of cyclone and harness their potential while reducing negative effects.

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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)

Hydrological cycle refers to the processes the water molecules goes through → Evaporation → condensation → Rainfall → Sublimation → evaporation.

This is a near perfect cycle and help earth maintain it's water budget.

Impacts of Climate Change on Hydrological Cycle.

(i) Changes in evaporation amount.  
→ There is increase in evaporation which leads to capillarity of ground water and it's eventual reduction.

(ii) High evaporation increases the relative humidity and eventually increases the condensation → which leads to strong and heavy



spells of rain (eg). Cloud Burst.

(ii) Due to climate change, and rise of temperature  $\rightarrow$  there is increase of melting of Ice sheets and glaciers  $\rightarrow$  low water levels in Ice.

(iii) As per IPCC AR 6, there is also reduction of creation of new ice leading to zombie ice.

(iv) Changes in global climate pattern is leading to variation of rainfall patterns. (eg) High rainfall in Urban centres and low in villages.

(v) Due to increased pollutants in air, there is high level of acid rains due to Sulfur and Nitrous Oxides.

Suitable measures to mitigate and Adapt to changing Patterns.

(i) Creation of Climate smart agriculture, use of integrated farming system which will help in ensuring food



security and reduce dependence on rainfall activity.

(i), Proper Rainwater Harvesting, creation of Sponge city, Blue-Green connect in cities and reclamation of wetlands. → tackle urban flood or drainage

(ii), There is also need of using geo-engineering → using silver iodide to have rainfall.

(iii), Reducing Carbon-intensiv growth → Following Paris target and help earth achieving previous equilibrium.

(iv), Use of shades to protect water.

(v), River-interlinking to improve water use and reduce outflow from rivers to oceans.

(vi), Better weather prediction to better plan for rainfall.

(vii), Use of Nature Based solutions to tackle issue of rainfall scarcity or plenty.

So, Hydrological cycle is significantly changing in recent times, we need to addpt ourselves to the changing situation.

**Feedback**

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

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

Continental shelf refers to the extension of continental margin on the side of ocean with general slope of less than  $1^\circ$ . It has varying length in different parts, for eg. in Chile it's only 30km long and in Russia it's nearly 500 km.



### Resource Potential of Continental Shelf

(i) It contains highest number of placer deposits, Polymetallic sulphides



(ii) Polymetallic nodules help in achieving critical mineral security in manganese, cobalt etc.

(iii), CoIT is important economically significant due to high presence of fishes in the region.

(iv), upwelling in region being precious resources.

(v), Intermixing of currents near continental shelf leads to fishing industry.  
(a) New found land currents.

(vi), Energy Potential.

(a). Methane hydrates on shelf.

(b). Presence of crude oil, natural gas.

(c). Off-shore wind farms on continental shelf.

(vii) Important in sea weed farming, tourism potential etc.

### Ecological Significance

(i) Shallow waters of continental shelf provides region for growth of



Coral reefs → rainforest of Ocean.

(ii), Also, ~~the~~ continental shelf has the highest biological productivity of ocean due to presence of sunlight → more planktons → more fishes.

(iii), Continental shelf helps in maintaining the balance between land and ocean ecosystem → It acts as a ecosystem.

(iv), Rivers are connected to ocean near this region only → seasonal breeding of fishes and animals.

(v), Continental shelf also have presence of various undiscovered species.

(vi), High biological productivity leads to more carbon capture and helps in climate change.

So, Continental shelf have immense importance for blue economy, need is to follow the UNCLD 5 in sustainable management of ~~the~~ continental shelf.

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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 social structure which subjugates women in different spheres of life as per Sylvia Walby. Indian society is highly patriarchal due to our cultural tradition which defined different gender roles and subjugated women agency.

Gender Violence as rooted in Patriarchal Values.

(i) Varna Caste System is patriarchal as it offers caste exogamy leading to honour killing.

(ii) Caste conflict manifest themselves in crime against women.

(iii) NCRB data says 64 crime/ lakh women in India.

As per Gail Omvedt during caste violence, women of community are targeted.



(iii) In the family structure there are still continuation of issues like dowry death, wife beating, marital rapes.

(iv) Gender roles which provided male to be earner of house is leading to violence against working class women. (eg) Sexual harassment at workplace.

(v) Another manifestation of violence against women is emotional and mental violence (eg) Dual emotional burden due to second "Shift" for working women.

(vi) Son-preference is also leading to violence against girl child. (eg) Female infanticides, foeticides.

### Gender Violence against growth of Society

(i) It stifles women agency → binds them to home and reduce their participation in workplace.

(ii) Gender based violence is against



our constitutional morality based upon Right to equality Article 15, 16 etc.

(ii) Gender-Violence showcase social stagnation of society, as women are still not considered equal to men.

(iv) Violence to LGBTQI+ community showcase lack of tolerance, confidence in society.

(v) As per McKinsey, due to low female labour force participation (32%), India is losing 4% of GDP.

(vi) Gender Violence is also against the moral and ethics of our society based upon Vandhana Kutumbham.

(vii) Gender Violence is against Human Rights.

Steps Needed

(i) Legislative backing to ban Marital Rape, and implementation to other laws.

(ii) Awareness generation by Civil Society.

(iii) Increasing agency of women by education, healthcare

(iv) Respect to LGBTQI+ community  
So, only when women are freed of various violence, we can claim to achieve status of Ukhta Queen.

**Feedback**

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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 System which was hoped to be dismantled due to modernisation process is still active in changing forms, as it have shifted its identity as per Ripanhar Gupta.

Yes Caste Calculus is still predominate in and continues to project its in various spheres and domains.

### Caste Calculus in Social Sphere

(i) According to Ghanshyam Chaturvedi, untouchability still followed in 70% of the villages.

(a) Caste based residential segregation. Not allowing Dalit to ride horse in marriage.

(ii) Caste endogamy is still the rule and exogamy is only exception. As per



Pew Study Group, 80% were still in favour of endogamy as evident by caste based matrimony.

(ii), In social life, caste identity is still importantly connected with the issue such as reservations.

(iii), Also, caste there is presence of caste based mobilisation and formation of interest groups. (Eg) Kurri Sena, Bhoi Sena

### Caste Calculus in Political Sphere

(i), As per Rajni Kothari Indian politics has become caste based as there is castization of politics and Politicisation of Caste. (Eg) AJGAR Caste

(ii), Various Jati Panchayat, Khat Panchayat are still present in rural areas.

(iii), According to Paul Brass, Caste dynamics guides the choice of political candidate of the party.

(iv), Caste interests dominates the National Interests during politics → Caste based mobilisation.



## Caste Calculus in Economic Realm

(i) As per study by S. Nambarkha, SC and ST forms only 10% of total bureaucracy whereas Brahmin forms nearly 45%.

(ii) Dalits are still in majority (90%) in manual scavengers.

(iii) There is caste-class nexus, as lower class caste are still poor → maximum in slums → ghettoisation.

(iv) There is culture of poverty in low castes.

(v) Reservation benefits are not present in private sphere.

(vi) Dalit capitalism failed to grow.

## Though some changes

(i) Law knows unacceptability.

(ii) Caste as a system has broken into identity.

(iii) There is less following of caste rules → exogamy is common in urban city.

(iv) Class diversification is increasing influence as evident from demand of EWS.

So though small changes, Caste is still important in Indian society.

### Feedback

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Ministry of Jal Shakti, 73% of the urban areas are continuously facing water stress. This shows precarious condition of Indian cities and how they fall short on SDG-6 (Water Related).

### Factors Contributing to Water Woes

- (i) Changing Rainfall patterns, as there are extreme events of rainfall and drought.
  - (eg) Delhi surplus in rainfall in July, 2023, and now in September it's deficit and there is chance of drought.
- (ii) Lack of aquifer recharge due to concretisation, wetland ~~encroachment~~ encroachment.
- (iii) There is high level of extraction of groundwater → impacting the water security.



- (ii), Unsustainable urbanisation →  
high water uses
- (iv), lack of water waste management  
→ lack of technology for zero  
liquid discharge.
- (v), Most cities are near <sup>sewers</sup>  
so, they are vulnerable to flooding.
- (vi), Dumping of waste in <sup>sewers</sup> make  
them unhealthy for use before
- (vii), There is lack of robust water  
supply infrastructure in cities,  
which add on to uses.

### Complexity in Implementing water management Plan.

- (i) Following of one-size fits all approach.
- ↳ lack of recognition of unique factor.
  - ↳ low stakeholder participation.
  - ↳ lack of devolution of power to  
Urban local government.

(ii), Various schemes like AMRUT, Smart



Cities programme though have water management plan, but their implementation is not proper due to centre-state issue.

(i), Need for proper planning not followed.

(ii), Populist schemes makes water supply department unsustainable.

(iii), Lack of Private Sector.

(iv), Also, there is lack of funds for water management.

(v), Lack of Technology to treat water waste and achieve zero-liquid discharge.

(vi), Urbanisation makes retrofitting of cities hard.

Steps Needed

(i), Water Master Plan for cities.

(ii), Water Management Authority to be created in every city with domain experts, civilians etc.

(iii), Increasing financial resources.

(iv), Tackling issue of slums.

So, India needs to holistically tackle the water problem of cities with multi-stakeholder approach.

**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	
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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)

Religion and region refers to two pre-natal identities which can lead to increase in group identity formation and eventual mobilisation.

Importance of Religion and Region as element of Group Identity

Religion

- (i) It gives a sense of belonging.
- (ii) It provides cultural and historical roots to individual and groups.
- (iii) Religion tenets can help individual to connect to his society as per Emile Durkheim → functional to society.
- (iv) Religion values like tolerance, love, confession are important in society.



## Region

- (i) It helps to provide an identity to individual and group → provide root.
- (ii) Region helps group to properly understand the local issue they are facing.
- (iii) Regions can lead to generation of sentiments which are needed for democratic decentralisation, federation etc.
- (iv) Unity in Diversity.

Also, Both of them have positive elements for society, but there is extreme risk of them becoming injurious to society and developing communal cleavages.

## Religion leading to Communalism

- (i) As per Bhanu Chandra, extreme form of love for one's religion have ability to give communalism in society.
  - ⊕ Partition of India.
- (ii) It can also lead to conflict between groups.
  - ⊕ Muzaffargarh riots.



(iii) Communalism it also have ability to break harmony in society.

(iv) Extreme group identity can also lead to fundamentalism.

(v) Communalism is against the constitutional morality, against Right to freedom.

(vi) It can lead to Communal politics which can harm national interests.

### Region leading to Regional Communalism

(i) As per Hanitar Bhattacharya, extreme love for region can develop regionalism.

(eg) Sons of Soil syndrome.

(ii) Can lead to demand of secession  
(eg) Khalistan.

(iii) Lead to inter-regional fight  
(eg) Karnataka - Tamil Nadu

(iv) Also can harm the Right to movement all over country.

So, need is to keep a check on such identity formation by state and take giving proper voices to groups so they do not feel relative deprivation.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	①	②
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		