

234498_611302_1910091743_(2023-09-07 18:34:54)

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SHUBHANSU KATIAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	6627300	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	05-09-23

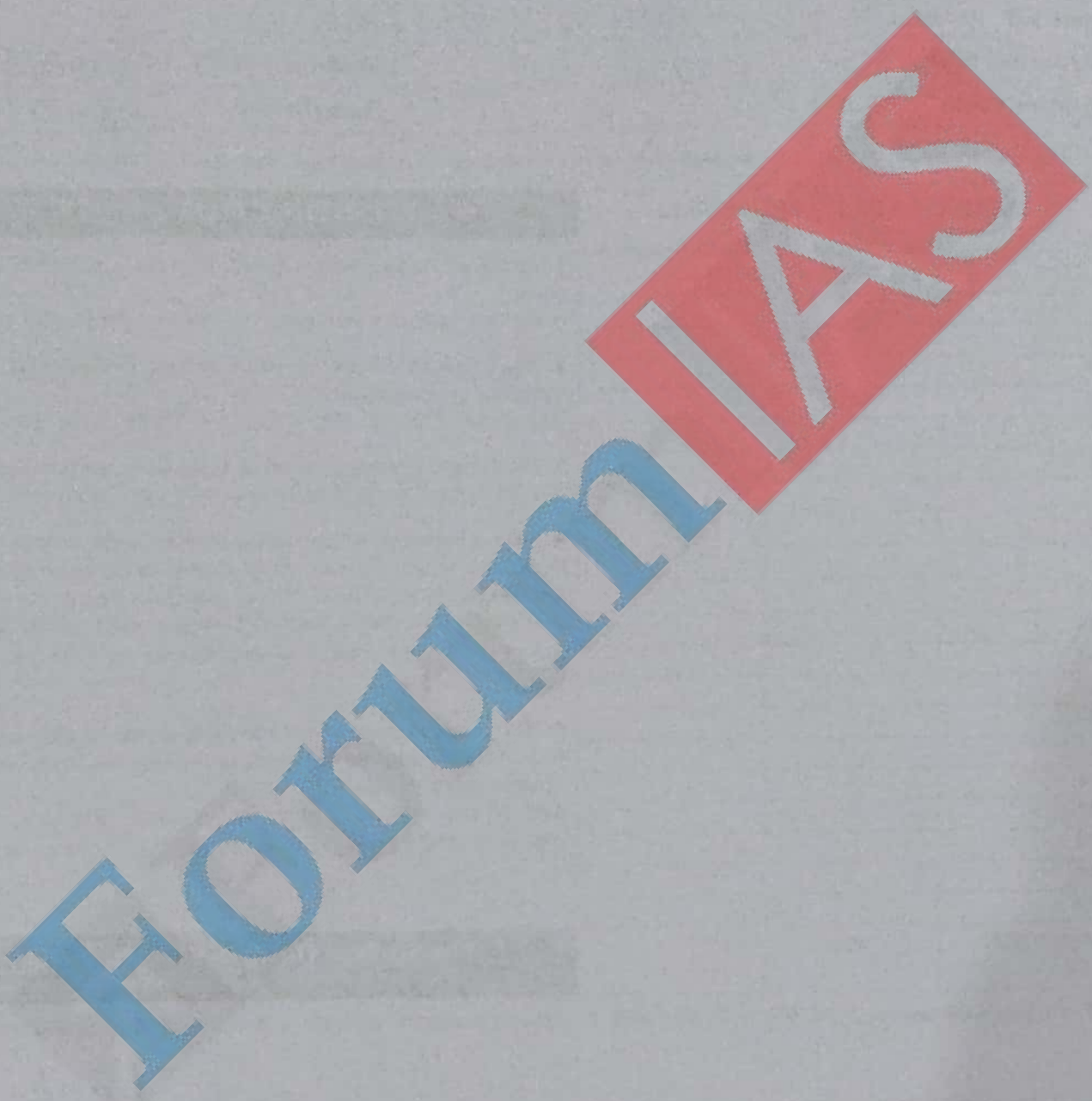
*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. 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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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			9:00	12:07
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, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	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 call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days. Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unable to reach the mentor, you can contact the support team for assistance.

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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.

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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 fought between military forces led by General Franco & leftist & communist forces in ~~1930~~ ~~1940~~ 1930s before World War 2.

Spanish Civil war -

- ① Communist party won elections in Spain.
- ② Right wing govt refused to give up power & opposed communists.
- ③ Military interference with General Franco emerging leader.
- ④ Support from conservative sections like

The Catholic Church → led to open Civil war

Opening Act of World War 2 -

- ① Aerial bombing & horrific nature of atrocities showcased violence to follow → led Britain & allies to follow policy of appeasement towards Hitler.
- ② Interference with Germany (Hitler) & Italy (Mussolini) on side of Franco → formation of axis power alliance.
- ③ Rise of Fascism through Franco.
- ④ Ideological differences came to the fore Communism, Capitalism & Fascism competed.
- ⑤ Showcased Germany's industrial military might.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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P & R		

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Spanish Civil War could have been called dress rehearsal of WW2.

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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 & Jainism both emerged in 6th century BC as opposites to Brahminical order. But, Buddhism faced extinction by 12th century while Jainism continues to thrive in areas like Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka.

Now of similarities -

- ① Rejected authority of Vedas & idol
formal worship & rituals.
- ② Both emphasized asceticism → Vihara
in Buddhism, Basadis in Jainism for
monks to stay.
- ③ Common message of brotherhood.

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promoted equality & many converts from lower classes.

Different fate could be explained as -

- ① Assimilation of Buddhism in Hinduism due to influence of Shaivism eg. Vajrayana sect.
- ② Destruction of monasteries & shrines by Turks during attacks by ~~that~~ Al-Bakht. eg. Nalanda destroyed.
- ③ Buddhism launched direct attack on caste system while Jainism tolerated caste system & explained it through karma. Buddhism faced greater loss.
- ④ Patronage of rulers - Buddhist patronage ended after Pala rulers, Jains got patronage in South - outside Islamic influence.

Feedback
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Both Jainism & Buddhism contributed towards equality & religious diversity of India.

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Q.3) Non-Cooperation Movement democratized India's freedom struggle but suffered from inherent limitations. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Non-Cooperation movement was launched in 1920 by Gandhiji to gain freedom or 'Swaraj' through extra-constitutional means.

It democratized freedom struggle -

- ① Inclusion of Muslims in movement - convergence with Khilafat movements after World War I.
- ② Reached all parts of India - agitation in North East, UP, Bihar, Madras etc. e.g. Akali movement in Punjab.
- ③ Common cause with peasants → masses

2-4) Critically an
sons for linguists

came into movement eg. Eka movement
in UP, Akali movement of Punjab merged.

④ New classes like workers, women took
active part - picketing shops, strikes etc.

Suffered from limitations -

① No secularization of intentions → Muslim
nationalism related to Turkey & not India.

② Non-violent methods not understood
by all - violence in Chauri Chaura
led to withdrawal.

③ Different ideologies being pushed in
name of non-violence cooperation & weakened
character eg. Nopalok rebellion in Malabar
communal violence.

④ Exhaustion & severe repression by British
masses unprepared

Non-Cooperation movement raised
prestige of Congress & led to mass-phase of struggle.

Feedback

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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)

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प्रभावकारिता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Linguistic cleavages & demands
for the linguistic states emerged post
independence after the Vital Andhra
movement by Potti Sriramulu.

Reasons for linguistic divides -

- ① Congress going back on its promises -
linguistic promises accepted in Nagpur
session during Non-cooperation movement
- ② Arbitrary boundaries drawn by British
for administrative convenience of diverse
groups together leading to frictions.
- ③ Emphasis on Hindi as common language

came into movement eg. Eka movement in UP, Akali movement of Punjab merged.

④ New classes like workers, women took active part - picketing shops, strikes etc.

Suffered from limitations -

① No secularization of intentions - Muslim nationalism related to Turkey & not India.

② Non-violent methods not understood by all - violence in Chauri Chaura led to withdrawal.

③ Different ideologies being pushed in name of non-violence cooperation & weakened character eg. Moplah rebellion in Malabar communal violence.

④ Exhaustion & severe repression by British masses unprepared

Non-Cooperation movement raised prestige of Congress & led to mass-phase of struggle.

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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)

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Official Languages Act debate over English, opposition from Tamil Nadu etc.

- ④ Preserving rich cultural & linguistic diversity eg. Marathi → Abhangs of Tukaram, Gujarati → Narsinh Mehta etc.

Reorganisation during States

Reorganisation Act, 1956 helped address cause -

- ① Language as primary criteria for reorganisation.
- ② Creation of linguistic states like Mysore, Andhra → calmed protests.
- ③ Better autonomy & equitable development reduce appeal of linguistic politics.

Challenges remain →

- ① Rejected one-nation one-state eg. Bilingual Bombay state split in 1960.
- ② Linguistic politics → Tamil Nadu, Tribal states etc.
- ③ late reorganisation on development issues eg. Chhattisgarh,

(5) Briefly discuss so, explain the r

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Q.5) Briefly discuss the role of plate tectonics theory in explaining the location of volcanoes. Also, explain the multifarious impacts of volcanoes on the surrounding regions.

(10 marks, 150 words)

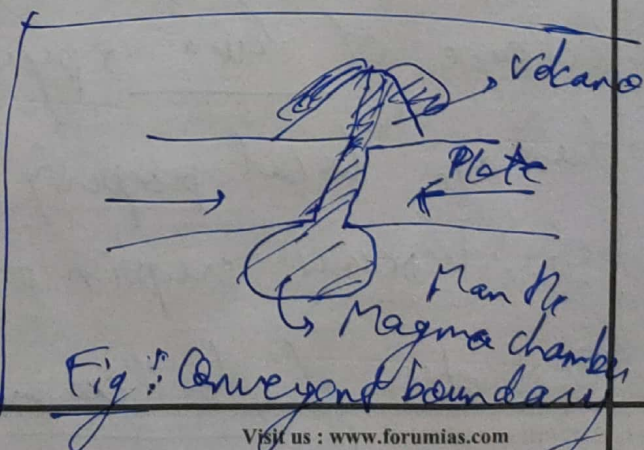
ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को समझाने में प्लेट टेक्टोनिक सिद्धांत की भूमिका पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, आसपास के क्षेत्रों पर ज्वालामुखियों के विविध प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate tectonics theory developed by McKenzie & Parker remains the most accepted theory to explain movement of continents, formation of volcanoes & earthquakes etc.

Explaining location of volcanoes →

① Along convergent plate boundaries, plates push against each other & push magma out →

most volcanoes along Pacific Ring of Fire (convergence)



② Mid-ocean ridges where new magma gushes out to form plates experience volcanism eg. in mid-Atlantic Ocean.

③ Local changes in pressure stress between plates cause due to convection currents cause eruptions eg. Krakatau, Vesuvius

Impacts of volcanoes →

① Release of ash & dust - cooling effect, toxic dust for plants - mercury.

② Contribute to global warming - SO₂ emission

③ Release of lava, pyroclastic bombs → damage local property, threat to lives eg. Vesuvius eruption → Pompeii destroyed.

④ Formation of landforms (rocks → igneous rocks due to cooling, stratovolcanoes like Mount Fuji etc.

Feedback

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Aspirational Districts Programme

was launched in 2017 for targeted development of 112 backward districts in the country. Aspirational Blocks program announced in 2023 Budget would carry out its legacy at block-level.

Strategies employed -

① Cooperation - Between Local, State & Central govt for efficient fund utilization. e.g. 4-tier implementation structure.

② Competition - Delta ranking, NIT / Rayag to monitor progress.

③ Convergence - Among different stakeholders

Govt, citizens, civil society etc.

Adhering to our target of balanced growth & checking migration -

- ① Development of physical infrastructure like roads, digital infrastructure \Rightarrow industrial growth.
- ② Financial inclusion, skill development to improve inclusion eg. Skilling in local crafts, better price realization.
- ③ Social infrastructure like healthcare, schools \Rightarrow reduce migration to cities.
- ④ Modernize agriculture for rural prosperity - irrigation, marketing etc.
- ⑤ Security threat could be tackled - reduce appeal of left wing extremism etc.
- ⑥ Local & inclusive solutions district level or block level.

Operational blocks would lead to balanced regional development.

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

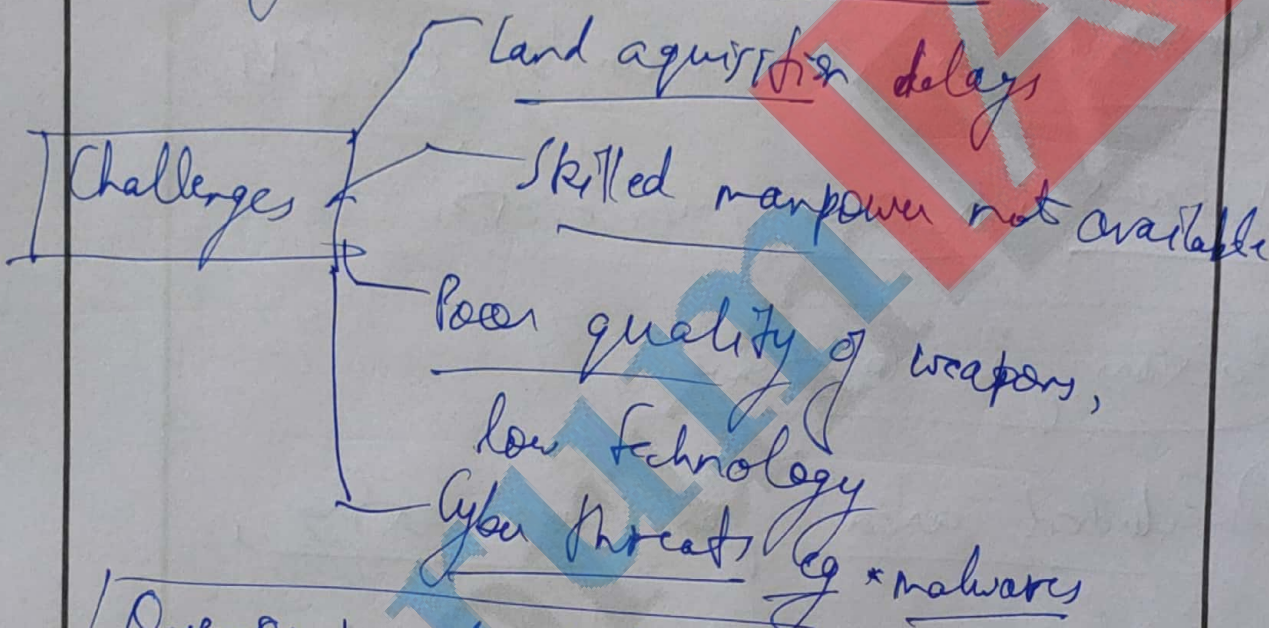
रक्षा उद्योगों के अवस्थिति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए और चुनौतियों पर काबू पाने के उपाय सुझाइए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Defence industries are critical
to achieve self-reliance and strategic
autonomy for the country eg. INS
Vikrant, Brahmos missile etc.

Factors for location

- ① Secured area for easy testing,
safety in case of accidents.
- ② Availability of skilled workforce -
research, testing etc.
- ③ Linkages with army stations, armoury
for quick supply.

④ Away from populated areas for purpose of security, confidentiality, prevent falling into non-state actors.



Overcoming limitations -

① Indigenous R&D, collaboration with academia.

② Technology incubator fund for collaborating with startups.

③ Technology transfer eg. Project 757 for submarines with France.

④ IA&SIA for impact assessment.

⑤ Cyber security measures + training of personnel etc.

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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 (SECC)

was conducted in 2011 to gauge caste-wise breakup of distribution of resources & inequalities.

SECC addresses challenges →

- ① Correlation between deprivation & caste could be gauged & reform affirmative action policy.
- ② Better targeting of welfare schemes forms basis of Ayushman Bharat, Ujjwala scheme etc.
- ③ Removing duplication & fake beneficiaries.
- ④ Updated data available to

Consider demographic changes - last caste-census in 1931 \Rightarrow data-backed policy making.

⑤ In line with Supreme Court guidelines in Indira Sawhney case for rationalising reservations.

Challenges -

- ① Poor quality data - not disclosed in public domain
- ② Difficulties in categorizing castes/sub-castes + regional variations, complexity.
- ③ Irrational criteria used eg. Owning 2-wheeler \Rightarrow automatic exclusion \Rightarrow many genuine ones left out.
- ④ Politicisation of welfare schemes - caste & religion based freebies etc.

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A comprehensive caste-census & using big data analytics could bring out full picture.

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

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

Indian society is a melting pot
of various religions, linguistic & tribal
groups enriching its culture.

Common values giving composite texture -

① Shared festivals like Diwali celebrated
by Hindus, Jains, Sikhs etc

② Values of brotherhood & peace -
distinct Ganga Jamuni Tazaakb ⇒
reapproachment among Hindus & Muslims.

③ Values of tolerance, fraternity eg.
Diverse culinary, dress preferences -

Q.10) What are the
examine the
develop

vegetarian, non-vegetarian diet being
accepted.

Diverse practices deepen heterogeneity -

- ① Tribal diversity in terms of languages
festivals eg. Chapchar Kut, Cheraw
bamboo dance in Mizoram.
- ② Different religious practices eg. Idol
worship in Hinduism, formless god in Islam.
- ③ Linguistic diversity & sub-nationalism
eg. Marathi manus, Gujrati etc.
- ④ Caste divisions eg. Elgaan Parishad case.

Managing
differences

National Integration Council

Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

initiator
Promote tourism (lekho apna desh)

Teach about diversity in schools

India's diversity must be leveraged as a cultural asset to promote integration (3-language formula)

Feedback
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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)

India has become the most
populous nation in the world - surpassing
China due to rapid population growth.

Factors influencing population growth -

① Low accessibility & awareness about
contraceptives & family planning.

eg. 67% men don't use contraceptives - NFHS-V.

② Low literacy rates leads to higher
fertility eg. in Bihar → over 2.7 TFR,
in Kerala → 1.8.

③ Reproductive rights & women's freedoms
→ reduce unwanted pregnancies eg.

in Tribal societies, ~~greater~~ lower TFR.

(4) ~~Part~~ Part of demographic transition - natural phenomenon as development increases, life expectancy rises.

[Raising minimum age of marriage would help -]

(1) Reduce child marriages & unwanted teenage pregnancies for women.

(2) Increase access to higher education & increase female rights & freedoms.

(3) Reduce exploitation & trafficking related problems.

[It may not be effective -]

(1) Opposition by religious & tribal groups lead to violence.

(2) TFR already below replacement level $\rightarrow 2.0$

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(3) May lead to ageing society, Better awareness about family planning (informed choice in marriage is essential).

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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)

Tribal movements were ~~an~~ an integral part of anti-British struggle that arose due to disruption of their traditional livelihoods.

Reasons for tribal unrest -

- ① Disruption of traditional way of life - movement of foreigners like traders merchants etc. changed demography.
- ② Religious activities of British eg. Christian missionaries → threatened tribal customs like nature worship.
- ③ Exploitation by moneylenders & plantation

owners created hatred eg. Singphos rebellion in Assam

(4) Ban on traditional agriculture like slash and burn + British needed them for railways etc. eg. Khasi uprising

(5) Dispossession from land, indebtedness due to moneylenders created unrest. eg. Ulgulan uprising by Birsa Munda.

(6) Changes in traditional political structures + new judiciary, rule of law promoted exploitation eg. Kol/Santhal rebellions.

(7) Local leadership emerged that organised tribals around common cause.

(8) Nationalist feelings after ~~1857~~ 1857. eg. Rampa Rebellion by Alluri Sitaram

merged with non-cooperation movement

Reasons for limited success -

- ① Localised spread of movement & based on local grievances - no long term vision.
- ② Disorganised & lacked leadership → crushed easily e.g. death of Birsa Munda collapsed Ajgular movement.
- ③ No understanding of colonialism - targeted immediate oppressors like moneylenders only.
- ④ Poor ~~the~~ quality weapons & techniques compared to British e.g. Pikes against Muskets of British.
- ⑤ Divide and Rule policy of British - small concessions satisfied them, The tribal movements ~~are~~

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broadened the social base of freedom struggle & led to uplift of tribals

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 Quit India movement
was launched in 1942 to oust British
by force. Grandhiji gave slogan of
do or die during movement.

Efforts for forced expulsion →

- ① people rose up in revolt locally,
attacked govt buildings like police
stations, post office.
- ② Underground activities increased eg.
* Pamphlets, newspapers etc.
- ③ Parallel governments set up * against

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British eg. Jatya Sarkar at Tamluk,
Prati Sarkar at Satara.

- ④ Most violent movement & demand was
for immediate independence.

But its influence was limited as -

- ① Arrest of prominent leaders including
Gandhi on 9 August → left the
movement leaderless.
- ② Unorganised nature of struggle - rose
up spontaneously, lacked cooperation.
- ③ Movement brutally crushed, no agitation
after 1942 eg. 1943 Bengal Famine not
raised as issue.

Freedom was result of global circumstances -

- ① Decolonisation wave after 2nd World War

13) Explain why S...
an sub-continent, de...
Indian society, de...
संसार में
वर्ष

new powers US & USSR both favoured freedom.

- ② Concessions made by British to gain Indian cooperation in war effort & eq.
- Cripps mission - offered constituent assembly.
- ③ After WW2, British economy in shambles, demotivated soldiers ⇒ led to freedom.
- ④ Labour Party came to power under Atlee ⇒ more sympathetic to Indians.

Result of domestic politics +

- ① United front of parties to British
eg. INA trial united all parties.
- ② Nationalism spread to all parts of India, all regions eg. RIN revolt in May.
- ③ Rising communalism & violence ⇒ British wanted to escape responsibility ⇒ quick freedom under Mountbatten.

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The Quit India movement played key role in strengthening roots of nationalism.

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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 is the socio-religious reform movement that came to India from Arab & Persian regions during 11th century & transformed Indian society.

- Sufism tenets**
- Renounced formal worship
 - Universal brotherhood
 - Dance & singing, being relation with god
 - Pir (teacher) & students relation
 - Organised into orders (tariqas) eg. Suhrawardi, Chishti, Naqshbandi etc.

Reasons for spread of Sufism in India -

- Patronage by kings & rulers. eg.

Alauddin Khalji built ^{Qutub Minar} ~~tomb~~ for Sufi Saint Qutubuddin.

- ② Islamic influence in India due to foreign invasions, Sultanate rule, later muslim states eg. Bahmani in Deccan.
- ③ Adoption of hindu practices eg. Breathing exercises, Yoga → became acceptable to all.
- ④ No religious zeal to convert people → voluntary acceptance among locals.
- ⑤ Focus on brotherhood & love, singing & dancing → new form of community spirit eg. Lawwali in Chishti orders.

⑥ Impacts on Indian Society -

- ① Created atmosphere of reapproachment

↳ brother-muslim unity - eg. Influenced Alban
 → policy of Sulh-i-Kul.

② Changed demography through making Islam
more acceptable → voluntary conversions.

③ Spirit of peace & brotherhood →
reduced brutality of medieval times.
 eg. Pilgrimages, Dargahs (Tombs), Khanqas -
 where saints lived.

④ Reduced impact of caste system -
focus on equality.

⑤ Changed religious character of some areas
 eg. Rishi orders in Kashmir valley.

⑥ Rich literature, development of under
late. eg. Taghnaghnas (Takhnas),
dance & music integrated into worship.

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Sufism thus transformed the society & made it more peaceful & egalitarian.

heating
3

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 as violent storms

formed over low pressure areas in oceans & seas that are fuelled by latent heat of water. They bring destruction in coastal regions.

Reasons for rising cyclones in Arabian Sea

- ① Climate change & global warming ⇒ rising sea surface temperature ⇒ easier formation.
- ② El-Nino & Indian - Ocean Dipole (IOD) events being more frequent ⇒ cause

heating of Arabian Sea.

③ Air circulation disturbances + jet stream
being weakened, lower wind shear \Rightarrow
easier formation of cyclones.

④ Anthropogenic activities like thermal
pollution, GHG emissions etc.

Adverse impacts of cyclones \rightarrow

① Saltwater ingress in coastal regions \Rightarrow
decreased agricultural productivity.

② Destruction of mangroves, corals &
coastal ecology eg - estuaries.

③ Loss of lives & property eg. Cyclone
Biparjoy caused destruction of property

④ Destroy biodiversity eg. Olive Ridley nesting sites.

Measures to tackle cyclones (NDRP guidelines)

- ① Early warning system & better weather prediction for cyclonic activities. eg. Doppler radars
- ② Training of staff, cooperation with local population in rehabilitation etc.
- ③ Create bioshields → Mangroves, corals, landbars to act as shock absorbers.
- ④ Afforestation on coastal areas.
- ⑤ Remove encroachment & illegal construction on coastal areas. eg. enforce RZ rules
- ⑥ Use of technology like drones for real-time response.

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High frequency & intensity of cyclones could be due to climate change can be tackled through comprehensive approach.

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15) Examine the impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle and suggest suitable mitigation and adaptation strategies to contain the harmful implications. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाइड्रोलॉजिकल चक्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव की जांच कीजिए और हानिकारक प्रभावों को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त शमन और अनुकूलन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Climate change due to anthropogenic emissions of GHGs as a result of burning of fossil fuels has led to warming of 1.1°C above pre-industrial level (IPCC report).

Impacts on hydrological cycle —

- ① Erratic precipitation & uneven geographical distribution due to changing pressure belts eg. simultaneous droughts & floods in parts of India.
- ② Prolonged droughts & heatwaves \Rightarrow lead to crop failures & forest fires.

Reduce

- ③ Rising intensity & frequency of cyclones, coastal storm surges ⇒ death & destruction of coastal property.
- ④ Reduced rainfall & ground water recharge ⇒ water scarcity.
- ⑤ Melting of glaciers ⇒ flooding in plains.

Adaptation measures to reduce impact & vulnerability of climate change

- ① Climate-resilient agriculture eg. promote millet, organic & natural farming, drought-resistant plants.
- ② Resilient infrastructure eg. cyclone-resistant buildings.
- ③ Check dams & rainwater harvesting to

reduce water shortage. eg. Amrit Sarora mission to develop 50,000 water bodies.

④ Green buildings, green areas in cities to reduce health impacts.

⑤ Early warning system, hazard vulnerability assessment to reduce damage. eg.

ZFLOWS for coastal floods.

Mitigation measures to ~~eliminate~~ eliminate GHG emissions →

① CCUS technologies for carbon sequestration eg. injecting in deep mines.

② Planting trees for carbon sink → blue-green infrastructure including mangroves, restore wetlands etc.

③ Green mobility - Electric vehicles & Green Buildings → reduced cooling demand etc.

④ Renewable energy shift - Solar, hydro etc → power sector contributes 35% of emissions.

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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 is the gently sloping seafloor surface surrounding continental landmass that has immense economic & ecological significance.

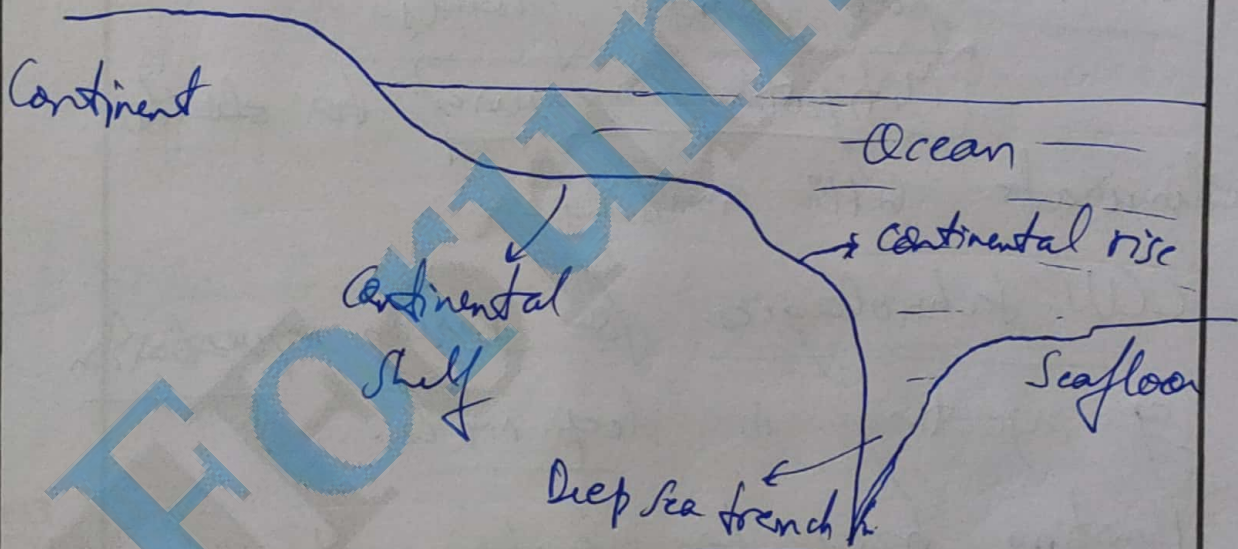


Fig: Continental shelf

[Resource potential →]

- ① Oil & gas deposits are concentrated

on shelves due to sediments . eg . Bombay high , Krishna-Ladangari region etc .

- ② Polymetallic nodules & rare earth minerals - Manganese , Iron , Copper , Nickel etc .
- ③ Methane Methane gas hydrates → important for energy security & preventing climate change .
- ④ Placer deposits of gold , silver , copper & precious materials .
- ⑤ Source of Calcium Carbonates - Coral deposits , mollusks remains .
- ⑥ Biotic resources - fish , shellfish etc → important for food nutrition security .
- ⑦ Precious pearls etc → oyster .

Rooted in patri
societal growth. Ex
विश्वविद्यालयक मूल्यो
हे। वास्तव्य को

Ecological significance -

- ① Coral reefs - called rainforests of oceans due to huge diversity eg. Great Barrier Reef in Australia.
- ② Mangroves, seagrasses etc ⇒ aquatic flora diverse.
- ③ Shallow sea organisms like corals, fisheries - breeding & spawning grounds.
- ④ Resource cycling & water filtration ⇒ rich productivity due to sunlight penetration.
- ⑤ Sea urchins, sea dugongs etc ⇒ biodiversity

Protection of continental shelves under Marine Protected Areas as per 30x30 target of Global Biodiversity Framework

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Preserve ecology.

15 The way forward to

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

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

As per NFHS-V survey, 1 in 3 women face domestic violence. Gender-based violence has become an abomination for Indian women hindering their full development.

Various manifestations of gender-based violence -

- ① Domestic violence due to notion of women being inferior → cases doubled during lockdown.
- ② Marital rape - ~~not~~ ^{not} consensual sex with partner - not criminalised under law. eg. Section 375 of IPC provides exception.

③ Female foeticide & infanticide due to son-misra preference.

④ Child trafficking & prostitution, sex trade among girls & women → treating them as objects of pleasure.

⑤ Cyber-violence during age of social media eg. rape threats, morphed images & deepfakes, revenge porn etc.

⑥ Economic violence → No control over financial resources & decision making.
eg. 37% gender pay gap → ILO report.

⑦ Violence against transgenders & queers → sexual assault etc.

⑧ Honour killings etc restrict freedom of choice.

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Antithetical to societal growth -

- ① Poor maternal & child health indicators due to teenage pregnancies.
- ② Trafficking cases rising due to skewed sex-ratio - eg. Bride buying.
- ③ Against principles of equality & dignity in constitution. eg. Marital rape not illegal.
- ④ Marginalisation of vulnerable eg. ~~LABT~~ community.
- ⑤ Low economic participation & growth rate eg. FLFPR only 27%.

Way forward

Strict implementation of laws like Domestic Violence
 Legal reforms - Marital rape
 Trafficking Bill etc
 Sensitization of society & Police

Feedback

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Reservation & economic empowerment.
 Achieving gender equality is first step towards inclusive society.

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

भारतीय समाज में जातिगत गणना प्रमुख बनी हुई है और सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों पर अपनी छाया डालती रहती है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर को प्रमाणित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Caste system is a system of social stratification in India prevalent since ancient times that decided place in social hierarchy, economic opportunities etc.

Caste impact on social domain →

- ① Caste-based ghettoisation - segregated settlements for dalits - especially in rural areas.
- ② Caste-based violence like rapes against dalit community eg. Mathras rape
- ③ low acceptability of inter-caste marriages eg. only 6% marriages inter-caste, honour killings.

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Political sphere -

- ① Vote-bank politics eg. Caste-based parties rising, distribution of tickets based on Caste factor.
- ② Demand for reservations among affluent sections eg. demand for Jat & Maratha reservations.
- ③ Low representation of SC/ST in judiciary, IAS etc.

Economic sphere -

- ① Caste-based occupations continue eg. Manual scavenging among dalits.
- ② Caste-solidarity & nepotism in jobs especially private sector due to social capital of upper castes.

However, caste-calculus is weakening →

Discuss various complexities in implementation of various schemes

- ① Forces of urbanisation & globalisation ⇒ free intermingling of castes.
- ② Modern education, science & logic replacing orthodox values.
- ③ Political empowerment - solidarity movements & pressure groups like Dalit Panthers.
- ④ Affirmative actions like reservation in education & jobs.
- ⑤ Economic empowerment → Stand Up India etc.

[Way forward →]

- ① sensitization of security & administration about their issues - NGO help.
- ② Strict implementation of laws like SC/ST Atrocities Act.

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③ Indigenization of SC/ST/OBC for targeted action. Caste-structure could be broken only through collaborative approach of state & citizens.

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(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)

As per Census 2011, per-capita water availability has fallen to 1545 m³/person/year leading to water stress that would fall to below 1000 m³ by 2050 ~~due~~ leading to water scarcity.

Factors contributing in cities -

- ① Low recharge of aquifers due to concretization of surface.
- ② Unsustainable urbanisation - encroachment on urban wetlands & lakes ⇒ water scarcity.

- ③ Behavioural factors → over use & wastage due to irrational water charges,
eg. flushing, running tap during brushing.
- ④ Low recycling & treatment of greywater
→ over 70% of water could be recycled.
- ⑤ Rapidly expanding population & urban sprawl phenomenon.
- ⑥ High wastage & leakages → over 40% Non-revenue water.

Challenges in implementing strategy -

- ① Weak Urban local bodies - not enough funds & functions, corruption.
- ② Lack of awareness among population

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regarding water crisis - invisible nature of groundwater.

③ poor data availability & low technology adoption for monitoring & water management.

④ Politicization of water issue, freebie culture. eg. laundry dispute, warning groundwater fee etc.

⑤ Lacking infrastructure for recycling, eg. sewage treatment plants.

Way forward -

① Follow Dublin principles, water as limited economic resource, participative management of water.

② Mandate of rainwater harvesting & chemicals.

③ Invest in source & treatment infrastructure.

④ Strengthen local bodies → financial independence.

Recent initiatives, like AMRT mission & Smart Cities mission could make cities water-sustainable.

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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)

Indian society is rich & diverse, showing variations in culture based on religion - Hindu, Muslim, Sikhs, Christian & regions - Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc.

Region & Religion important for group identity -

① Promote sense of community & well-being eg. Kashi - Centre of Hinduism, Punjab - Sikhism dominant.

② Shared history & cultural icons eg. Shivaji - Maharashtra, Lachit Borphukan - Assam ⇒ solidarity develops.

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③ Preserving rich cultural diversity - eg.

Tribal languages, dances, cuisines of North East.

④ Equitable regional development through competitive federalism eg. Tension between Gujarat & Maharashtra.

Risk of deepening communal cleavages -

① Religion-based separatism eg. Khalistan movement in Punjab.

② Secession based on distinct regional identity eg. Kashmir militancy due to Kashmiriyat (Kashmiri identity)

③ Lens-of-the-soil theory leading to discrimination eg. Reservation of jobs

for locals in Karnataka.

④ Communal riots & violence eg. 1984 Sikh pogrom, recent Mub violence.

⑤ Ghettos & discrimination due to regional & religion identity eg. North-South divide, ghettoisation of Muslims.

⑥ Prevent national integration eg. Tamil opposition to Hindi language.

Way forward →

① Developing consensus, harness potential of Inter-State Council, National Integration Council etc.

② Community policing - with collaboration of all stakeholders.

③ Targeted balanced regional development

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④ Prevent identity politics, hatred etc.

this could build inclusive & diverse society.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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

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.