

229657 611302_1910099481_(2023-09-02 19:51:14)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	VAISHAV KUMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910099481	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	02/09/23

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 210

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 am		12:02 pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :		Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
			Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, 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 :		EG/ईजी :		Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
		① ② ③ ④ ⑤		

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.
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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)

The Spanish civil war was fought between the two warring groups — one was the right wing led by France and other was the the left wing existing government.

Spanish civil war was opening act of WWII as

- ① It was the first instance of Axis powers — Germany & Italy supporting a right wing government under Franco.
- ② Negligence of League of Nations to the issue → helped understand its weakness.
- ③ The Franco regime put in policies for child birth → precursor for Nazi idea of concentration camps for Jews.
- ④ Ignorance by UK, France, USA as they didn't want to interfere in domestic issues of a nation.

The grounds for WWII were laid much before the Spanish civil war.

Other reasons for the WWII which preceded WWII

- ① Imposition of harsh sanctions on Germany post WWI
- ② Financial depression in USA in 1931 affecting the world → ~~showed~~ ^{exposed} the weak capitalistic government
- ③ Undivided rise of Mussolini & Hitler wasn't checked by the world.
- ④ Failure of League of Nations to bring all groups on a single body.

WWII was result of multiple, interdepend-
ent contradictions which had begun as soon as WWI ended.

Feedback

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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 both arose during ~~Mahajanapada~~ the Magadha era of ~ 400 BC in Eastern India.

Similarities between them are

- ① Non-violence by both.
- ② Use of path of non-possession as basis.
- ③ Similar philosophical ideas in Middle Path of Buddhism & ~~Path~~ 5 vows of Buddhism.
- ④ Both gave importance to idea of salvation through meditation.

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Differences between Jainism & Buddhism which led to different fates

Buddhism

- Emphasis is on enforcing middle path.
- Didn't give any opinion on caste system.
- Lost support of Kshatriyas as emphasized non-violence.
- Idol worship with Mahayana & people moved to Hinduism.

Jainism

- Imp: to extreme penance was given.
- Rejected caste.
- Support by Vaishyas in West India.
- It didn't change ideas with time but had limited character.

Buddhism and Jainism both slowly amalgamate with the existing traditions of India. etc

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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)

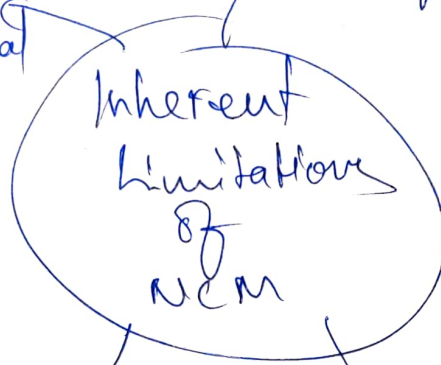
Non-Cooperation movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920.

NCM democratized freedom struggle as

- ① Brought masses, in form of student, women, workers & (Muslims) etc.
- ② Based on Home-Rule League's work
↳ It spread political education.
- ③ It brought up new set of leaders like Nehru, Bose in long run.
- ④ It brought methods of Satyagrah, non-violence forming independence bed-rock.

Leaders like Jinnah,
Beasant left ~~stas~~
they didn't want a
non-constitutional
struggle.

Not enough large
scale planning
of how struggle
would happen



Chauri-Chaura incident
show people's lack of
local leadership

About stop to
struggle
↓
Lead to revolution.
- any zeal in
India.

Rise of Bharat
Kajriwan Sabha
in Punjab

NCM was watershed monument
which made the masses prepared
for upcoming civil Disobedience
movement.

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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)

Linguistic reorganization began post the demand by Potti Srinulu ~~post~~ for ~~the~~ separate Andhra state.

Positives of linguistic reorganization

① Cultural and social cohesion
eg in Gujarat

② Development of regional languages
eg Dravida languages developed

③ Economic and regional development
eg Rise in development of Andhra post moving to separate state

More regional demands
Reg Demand of crosshaland

Issue by
Linguistic
reorg

→ Regional disparity as only
certain regions
developed.

Reg Bihar has 43% stunting
compared to 21% stunting
in Kerala.

→ Dying of certain local languages
as no - recognition

Reg 1635 lang 196 languages lost
in India as per UNESCO's
Language Atlas

Linguistic reorganization by Faiz Ali
Commission was remarkable but
today it is leading to regional
disparity.

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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)

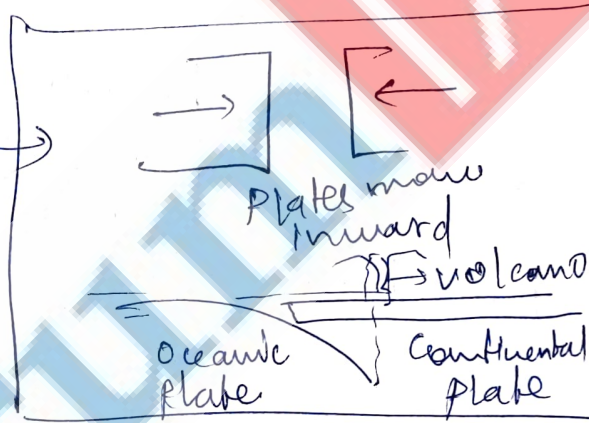
ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को समझाने में प्लेट टेक्टोनिक सिद्धांत की भूमिका पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, आसपास के क्षेत्रों पर ज्वालामुखियों के विविध प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate tectonics is movement
of earth's lithosphere leading
to 3 forms of movement

① Convergent:

- Oceanic plate
moves under
continental plate

eg Andes



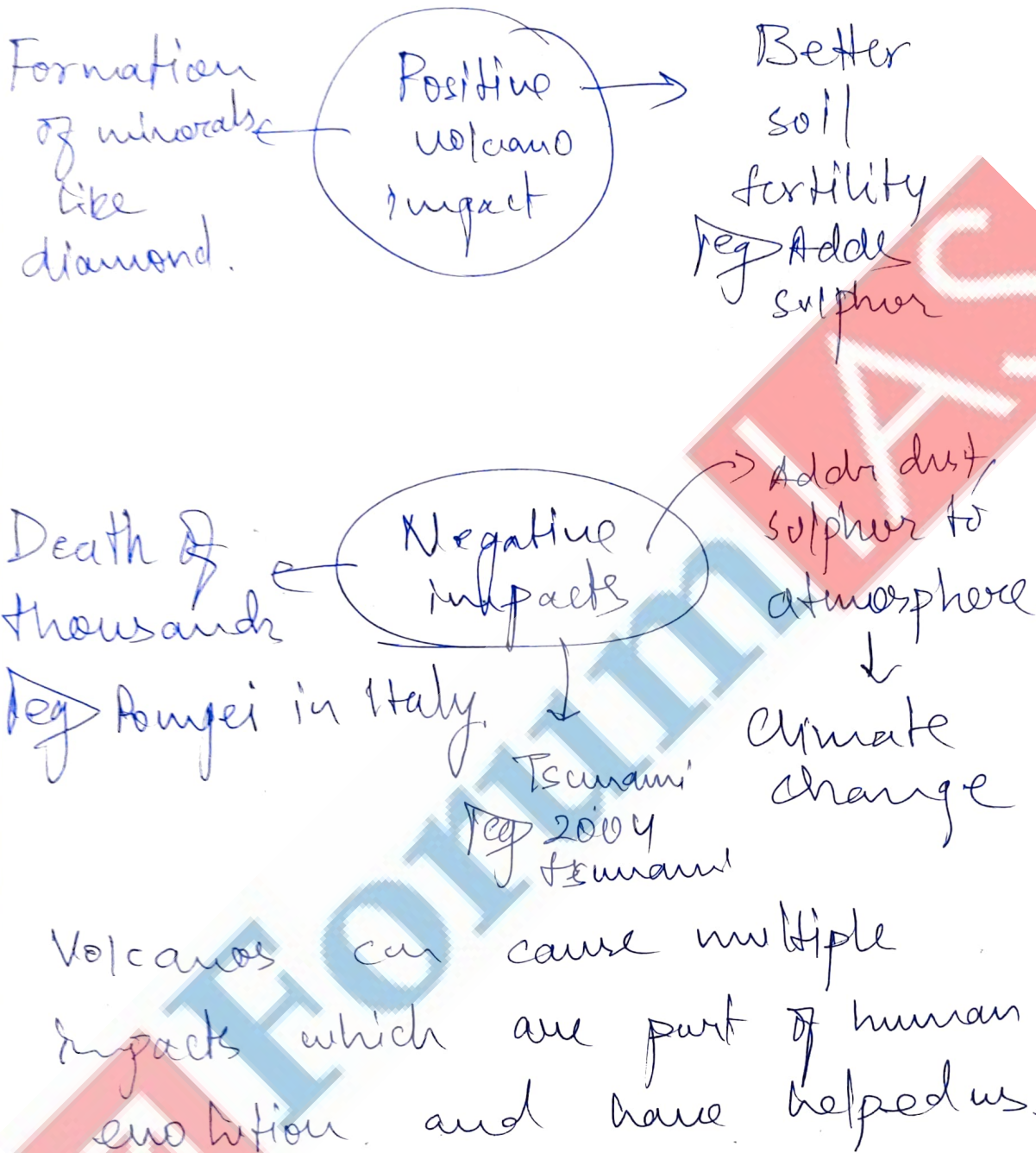
② Divergent

eg Rift Region of
Africa, Iceland.

③ Transform

→ No volcanism
seen

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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)

Monitoring based on parameters

Aspirational District success

Local nutritional and health status has been bettered

Development of financial opportunities

Reg Under OPDP, Kalanamak rice of Siddharthnagar is now global.

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Aspirational
Block

Local Growth

- Based on local needs plans.
- Local work opportunities

Stress on migration reduced

- As development of block bring employment near.

Reducing spending on other things like transport.

Better living standards.



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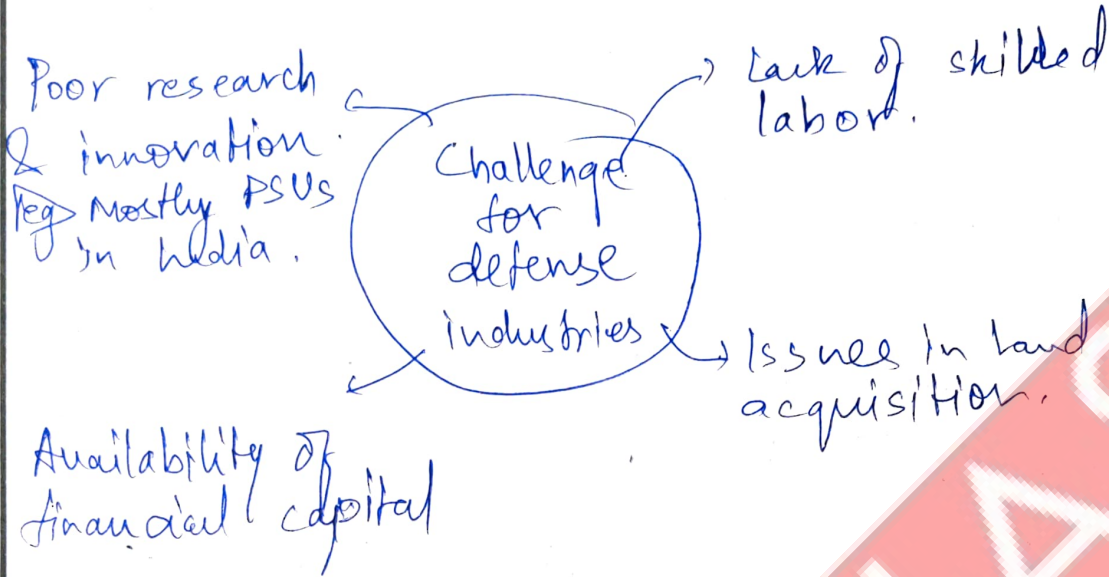
Q.7) Describe the critical factors for location of defense industries and suggest measures to overcome the challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Defense Industries being moved ^{for} indigenously production is in huge demand. considering India's policy of Athamanirbhar Bharat & reducing defense imports.

Factors for location of defense industries is

- ① Land + Require large free land ~~also~~ along with buffer lands to ensure protection.
- ② Agglomeration industries → Making steel, chemicals, softwares to ensure smooth working.
- ③ Government initiatives → Government's scheme & incentives. PEG PU scheme by government has 76% investment in Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra.
- ④ Transport: Presence of coastal areas needed as parts imported & also for testing of ships.
- ⑤ Financial capital & labour availability → Defense is footloose, so labor needs to be attracted.



Measures to overcome challenges

- ① Financial capital availability through National Monetisation Pipeline.
- ② Further incentivise PPP via PLI scheme.
- ③ Industry - academia linkage → (eg) iDEX Hackathon
- ④ Research & innovation related policy.
(eg) Government policy on 'AI for Defence' in 2021

Defense industries are economically capital intensive and hence government support can help bring growth.

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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 refers to the survey conducted by state to collect the socio-economic data of various caste and sub-castes. The last such exercise was done in 2011.

SECC can help in achieving equitable resource allocation & targeted welfare as:—

- ① More data oriented policy making can be achieved and hence better monitoring.
- ② The pitfalls, leakages due to faulty categorization in BPL data can be resolved.
- ③ Issues of creamy layer in OBCs can be better balanced out eg. Rohini commission highlighting 25% OBC groups have used 47% benefits.
- ④ States can ensure more targeted social welfare schemes

Issues associated with using SECC-data

- ① Politicization of caste issues in India instead of focus on socio-economic development.
- ② Increased demands for reservation in line with Marathas, Jats etc.
- ③ SECC-data was filled with inaccuracies ^{challenges} in 2011 → Resolving similar ~~change~~ requires throughout policy.
- ④ Right to privacy under Article 21 needs to be protected if SECC-data is digitally stored.
- ⑤ Fear of caste violence, regionalism being triggered.

SECC-data can help bring change in Indian society and ensure social justice, but negative externality of politicization must be checked.

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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 multi-cultural, multi-linguistic culture built over thousand of years through amalgamation of many different groups.

Common values that give composite texture to our society are :

- ① Secularism and tolerance amongst the various religions in the nation.
- ② Common brotherhood pract through practices like langars, festivals like diwali, Eid etc.
- ③ 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' feeling towards the foreigners & the nationals while treating with respect.
- ④ Existence of caste system in almost all religions eg → Islame has caste as Ashrafs, Ajlats, Afzals.

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Diverse practices which show India's heterogeneity are: →

① Linguistic difference: North India = Hindi
South India = Tamil, Kannada
West = Gujarati, Marathi

② Variance in clothing of various regions
eg. saris in South and salwar suit in Punjab.

③ Presence of tribal cultures in North-East and also Hindus in Assam and Manipur.

④ Food practices varying across the nation eg. Beef is prohibited in North but even Hindus eat in Kerala.

⑤ Various art forms across the nation
↳ Sattriya in Manipur, Kathak in UP, Mohiniattam in Kerala

India is a 'salad-bowl' of multiple cultures and traditions which really make it 'incredible India'!

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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)

The population growth of India post-independence has been staggering with UNFPA in March 2023 reporting India as the world's most populated country.

Factors that influence population growth in country are

① Presence of better health infrastructure → reduced MMR and increased birth rate.

② Stable polity ensuring smooth, citizen centric governance. eg India.

③ Economic development of nation → eg India's GDP of ₹3 trillion causing more FDI to flow → spurring growth.

④ Traditional norms and values: India's son-preference as per Economic Survey 2017 has been one primary reason.

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India needs the minimum age of marriage
age for women raised →

① Female empowerment → To increase LFPR
for 23.1% today to 30% by 2030 [NITI Aayog's
India@75]

② To ensure better educational opportunities
↳ eg Only 12% women in India have
higher education [NFHS-5]

③ Women development translates to higher
nutrition status for ~~women~~ children

eg Poshan Abhiyan's target to create awareness
among women.

Sexual Activity under
CrPC allowed post-
18 years → So
why restriction
on marriage



Goes against Right
to life of person
under Article 21

→ Avg. age of marriage
in India = 22.7 years.
↳ No need to set
any limit

Marriage of woman is the basis for
holistic development of family and hence government
must ensure ~~to~~ detailed studies on raising age
of ~~sexes~~.

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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 unrest in British India had started as early as 1790s when British started intervening in Santal Pargana bringing them in conflict with Paharias.

Reasons behind tribal unrest in British India

- ① Commercialization of land → meant taking away tribal lands which was traditionally their.
- ② Rights over forest produce was taken away by British through Forest Policy, 1868.
- ③ Prohibition of shifting agriculture & imposition of high land revenue.
- ④ Moneylenders entering tribal areas and subjugating tribals to beggar & other forms of forced labor.

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③ Fear of cultural assimilation through Christian missionaries.

Reasons for success of tribal unrests are →

- ① Voiced legitimate concerns of tribal people.
 ↳ Passing of Santhal Pargana Act to give land rights to tribals.
- ② Presence of tribal leadership
 ↳ Birsa Munda led the 'Ulgulan'
- ③ Unity and cohesion among tribals
 ↳ Santhal rebellion by Sidho, Kanho saw high women participation also.
- ④ Close relation with nature & use of guerilla warfare against British.

However, these movements could not alter British Rule in India and ended up fizzling out in long run.

Reasons for limited success of ~~British rule~~ Tribal unrest

- ① The unrest were localized in their spread
 eg Munda's rebellion was only in Chotanagpur & didn't spread to Santal Pargana.
- ② Lack of planning for long run
 eg Use of old tribal weapons against British guns.
- ③ Poor succession of leaders as based only on ~~other~~ charisma of single leader
 eg Post-Birsa Munda's death, no one to lead Munda rebellion.
- ④ Education levels weren't high → cannot use judicial methods to agitate.
- ⑤ In NE, tribal unrests meant to only protect identity & not against British
 Tribal unrests though didn't have large spread, but they ensured that the British administrative structure included needs of all sections.

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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)

Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 6th August, 1942 post failure of Cripps Mission.

Quit India wasn't successful in bringing independence as

- ① Most of leadership was arrested right before the movement launched.
eg. Gandhi, Nehru, Patel arrested.
- ② Use of revolutionary methods by local leaders eg. Chitu Singh in Bahia established parallel government
- ③ Use of extreme force under the Defense of India Act by British government.
- ④ Lack of planning & leadership → No coherent strategy followed across nation

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⑤ Objective of 'Purna Swaraj' not accepted
by British

Domestic politics which led to Indian
Independence were:

- ① Congress leadership's non-acceptance of
British policy of dominion status &
asking for 'Purna Swaraj' by Gandhi
- ② Mass level mobilization of different groups
across the nation. Eg. workers, peasants.
- ③ INA trials in 1946 ended up grouping
people from all religions
- ④ Call of direct action by Muslim League →
Meant that communal divide widening
& becoming hard to maintain law
and order.
- ⑤ Continuation of small scale revolutionary
activities
Eg. INA in Manipur and RIN
Revolt in Bombay

Global circumstances which pushed Indian independence:

- ① US pressure post-WWII on Britain to withdraw from India.
- ② Establishment of United Nations in 1945 and passing of Universal Declaration of Human Rights → Colonialism was against it
- ③ Post WWII, economic status of British constrained to meet demand of armies in 2 nations.
- ④ Rise of communist politics & fear of domino effect in India.

Indian independence was result of multiple circumstance joining along with persistence of political leaders like Nehru, Gandhi

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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 mystical sect of Islam which was formed on the basis of love, devotion and ensuring self-control. It moved away from following customs as per Shariat law.

Basic tenets
of Sufism
were

→ Promoted idea of self-control

→ Emphasis on love & devotion to God

→ Propagate idea of Pir-Murshid

→ Use of music, dance which was against sharia customs.

→ Use of meditation

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Sufism, was able to deepen its root in Indian sub-continent as :-

- ① It received support from Muslim rulers.
eg Aibak was student of Christi Suti,
Bakhtiyar Kaki
- ② They made their Silsilah in India.
eg Arishi silsilah in Ajmer.
- ③ Use of Indian languages → connected with masses.
eg Use of Hindavi
- ④ Promoted idea of devotion → easier for masses and in line with Bhakti traditions of medieval time.
- ⑤ They amalgamated Indian practices like Yoga in Sufism → showed tolerance towards others.

Impact of Sufism on Indian Society →

- ① It spread idea of brotherhood & equality of humans.
- ② Went against idea of caste system and hierarchical social structure.
- ③ Influenced Indian arts like Hindustani music through sufi singers like Amir Khusrau.
- ④ Introduction & amalgamation of Urdu & Hindi was done.
- ⑤ Religions like Sikhism incorporated teachings. Eg Guru Granth Sahib has works of Baba Farid.

Sufism, though Islamic in origin is considered as part of Indian ethos, as evident by millions visiting the Ajmer Dargah every year.

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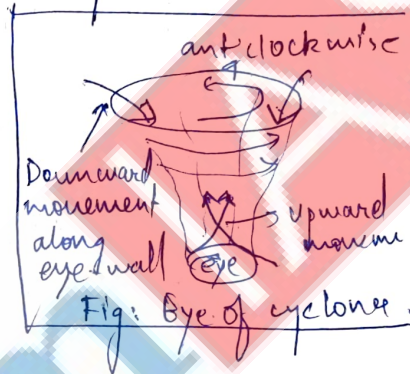
Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Cyclones are formed as a result of formation of low-pressure depression in tropical waters.

Conditions for creation of cyclones are:



- ① Sea-surface temperature of 27°C .
- ② Presence of coriolis force.
- ③ Upper level divergence of air
- ④ Low vertical wind shear
- ⑤ Presence of low pressure depressions.

Distribution of cyclones had been traditionally in East India but stronger ~~storms~~ cyclones have now arisen also in West.

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Reasons for rising intensity & frequency of cyclones in Arabian sea are:

- ① Rising sea-surface temperature in Arabian sea due to global warming [IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report]
- ② Naden-Julian Oscillation bringing low-pressure depression from East Asia.
- ③ EL-Nino & El-Nino Modoki rising in frequency today leading to warming of Arif African coastal areas.
- ④ Erratic heat waves & movement of jet streams → pushing the cyclones towards western India instead of moving over Pakistan region.

NDMA guidelines to check adverse cyclone

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- ① Mitigation measures → IMD's Nation cyclone Information Dissemination system.
→ Use of doppler radar.
- ② Use of Aircraft probing to study cyclone development
- ③ MHA's National Disaster Communication Infrastructure to help in disaster management
- ④ Structural measures → storm shelters
→ sewages and drainages should be un-clogged
→ Bio-shield in coastal area.

Cyclones are both due to natural and anthropogenic reasons and hence we need to limit global warming at soonest.

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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)

The hydrological cycle consists of the 3 primary processes of evapo-transpiration, precipitation and condensation of water in atmosphere.

Impacts on hydrological cycle due to climate change are:

- ① IPCC report on cryosphere → Increased global warming has meant glacial melting
↳ Rise in evaporation of water due to more fresh water.
- ② Increased water availability in oceans has meant → more tropical cyclones in Asia the world. eg Arabian Sea cyclones increasing
- ③ Evapo-transpiration in land areas → Water scarcity has increased
eg water crisis in Chennai in 2019.

- ④ Ground water depletion to meet needs
 ↳ salinity ingress in Punjab as
 ground water depleted.
- ⑤ Formation of Atmospheric Aerosol layer
 in Himalayas → More cloud
 bursts in the country.
- ⑥ Concretezation of urban infrastructure.
 ↳ Lack of movement of water
 leading to urban floods.
- ⑦ Erratic rainfall and monsoon season
 as no fixed El-Nino & La-Nina
 cycles.

Mitigation & adaptation measures
 to contain harmful implications

① Global Policy on containing temperature
 rise to 1.5°C under Paris
Agreement

② Ensuring water efficiency in agriculture through PM Kisan Sauchayee's Mojana Micro-irrigation scheme.

③ Building sponge cities to ensure proper water runoff.

④ Stop wetland encroachment in urban areas eg Bangalore floods had encroachment on Bellandur lake as primary reason.

⑤ Stop release of warm water by ships in ocean under MARPOL convention.

⑥ High seas Treaty ratified to ensure Marine Biodiversity zones in oceans.

Hydrological cycle is a system on which implications of human activities outweigh only use of water but also the protection of land, air also.

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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 region of the continental plate extending beyond the land into and under the sea.
- The continental shelf varies in width from 1600 km in Liberia to around 60 m in some islands of SE-Asia.
- Formation of continental shelf:
 - ① Submergence of continental plate.
 - ② Sea-level rise

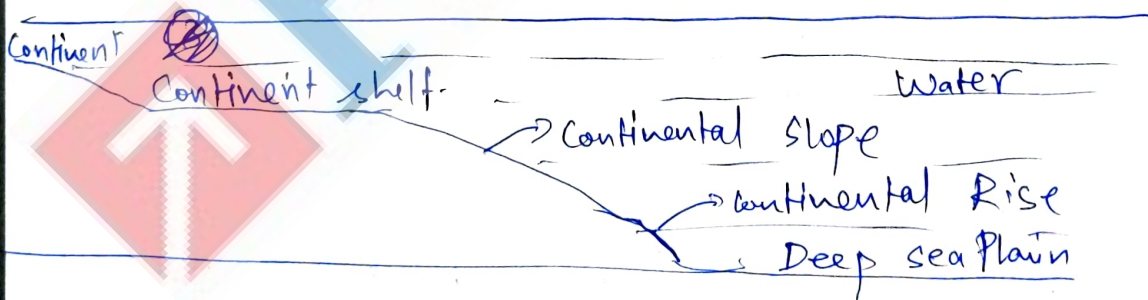


Fig: Continental shelf and other landforms

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Resource potential of continental shelf are:

- ① 20% of petroleum reserves of world.
eg North sea in Russia.
- ② Placer deposits eg Mined by India
in Indian Ocean under Deep sea
mining.
- ③ Phosphorites present can be used
for fertilizer industry across
the world.
- ④ Natural gas reserves off the Persian
Gulf are found in continental shelf.
- ⑤ Sources for fishing industry are
mixing of ocean currents
eg Peru Coast, New Foundland
- ⑥ Blue economy is based on exploiting
resources in continental shelf.

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Ecological significance of continental shelf

- ① Coral reefs are formed on it
eg. Great Barrier reef
- ② Presence of large biodiversity in form of fish, crustaceans.
- ③ Tourism depends on activities like diving in shelf.
- ④ Plant life like plankton thrive in shelf as more sunlight.

Oil spills in the region.

Challenge in ~~Ocean~~ Continental Shelf

Global warming causing coral bleaching

Pollution due to excessive tourism

Continental shelf protection today must go hand in hand with initiative to limit climate change.

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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)

Gender-based violence against women has been a persistent presence highlighted by 16.3% of all crimes reported were against women (NCRB 20-21).

Gender-violence is rooted in patriarchal values as

① It shows belief that women are subordinate to men \rightarrow 30% women accept to having faced domestic violence (NFHS-5)

② Patriarchy leads to subjugation of bodily integrity of women \rightarrow NFHS-4 reporting 16.1% women have faced marital rape.

③ It restricts their right to ~~women~~ education, health \rightarrow Restricting legal resources available.

④ Patriarchy leads to inter-sectional violence faced by women from Dalit, transgender backgrounds \rightarrow Unnao Rape case

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Gender-based violence is antithetical to societal growth as

- ① It reduces social capital of women
eg Only 12% women have higher education.
- ② It limits their chances in ensuring family planning eg Women contraceptive use has risen from 36% to 38% in NFHS-5 while men's use is at only 9.1%.
- ③ It restricts child growth as they women lack knowledge in patriarchal systems of nutritional systems.
- ④ society's ethics groomed to accept domestic violence as part & parcel of life.

Steps to remove patriarchal mindset and gender-based violence:

- ① Sho-box as helpline for women to report domestic violence.

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② ASHA workers moving from home to home to give knowledge of nutrition and maternal care

③ Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao for ensuring that women end up being empowered and educated.

④ Jaya Saitley Committee has recommended

→ Raise Age of marriage to 21 years

→ Sex education for all

→ Vocational training for women to give job opportunities.

IMF says women and men LFPR is equalised can increase GDP by 27%.

Hence, steps to bring equality must be ensured at earliest.

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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 refers to the ascriptive, hierarchical status given to people under the Indian society based on flawed notions of purity and pollution of occupations.

Caste in Indian social order can be seen:

- ① Presence of untouchability in rural India eg Rajasthan case of killing of child who was untouchable.
- ② Caste-class nexus that exists as most upper castes are only upper caste.
- ③ Prevalence of honor killings of women if marrying outside caste.
- ④ Caste presence also amongst Sikhs, Jains, Christians thus going across the Hindu social order.

Caste projects its shadow on politics as follows

- ① Political parties based on caste lines
eg) BSP made for Dalit demands.
- ② Politicization of reservation for electoral gains eg) Marathas demand for OBC reservation.
- ③ Political power struggle leading to caste violence in rural India
eg) Hathras case as result of struggle for power between upper and lower caste.

Economic domain is affected by caste as follows

- ① caste associations giving funds to their own groups
eg) NSCFDC formed to give entrepreneurship to SCs.
- ② continued subject subjugation of certain lower caste.
eg) Manual scavenging by lower castes

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③ Rise of caste as a social capital
 Reg. Marwadis across India helping
 to get better opportunities.

However, caste today doesn't remain as
 prevalent in social, political and economic
 domains

① Affirmative action giving equal opportu-
 -nity for lower castes. (SCs)

② Social order of urban India is only
 based on class and not on caste

③ Movement of politics from lines of
 caste to questions of development,
Jobs etc.

④ Economic opportunities are
 democratized based on meritocracy
 in private sector.

Caste though still prevalent today but
 its nature has changed from ritual to
 a more political grouping.

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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)

Water in India is a scarce resource today as the nation with 17% world population has ~~20%~~ 2% of the ^{water} resources.

Unplanned urbanization → ~~49%~~ 49%.
Indian cities lack master plan to ensure service.

Factors for water woes in Indian cities

Population } 35% India living
pressure } in urban centres
(World Bank)

Pollution of water
[NITI Aayog composite water management index says 84% water is contaminated]

Urban local bodies have financial constraint in ensuring proper infrastructure.

Encroachment on wetlands for development

eg) Farm houses on Yamuna flood banks.

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Complexities in implementing water management plan

- ① Getting financial capital for ULBs to implement plan is challenge.
- ② Lack of technical know-how for ULBs
- ③ Corruption in administration leading to poor Infrastructure practices.
- ④ Concretization of urban cities → challenge in storing rain water today.
- ⑤ Balancing growth and development with water quality.

Steps to ensure comprehensive water management plan

- ① Following framework of Namami

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Grange to ensure ~~that~~ Sewage Treatment
across cities

② Municipal bonds for water on
line of Indore's Green bonds

③ Best practices like Reverse Osmosis
of sea water in Chennai for
20% water needs can be implement-
ed in other coastal areas.

④ International
~~Internal~~ help under Water pillar
of 12 U2 (eg) Israel has 250 cm^3
of water/capita ~~etc~~ can act as
guide for India with $1140 \text{ cm}^3/\text{capita}$.

Water management requires a quicker,
comprehensive approach to reach

SDG-6 of clean water and sanitation.

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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)

Group identity based on religion and region have been means to bring together people ~~together~~ since times immemorial.

eg Indian National movement had parties like Muslim League on religion and All India Awadh Kisan Sabha on Region.

Religion and region are important for group identity

① They help bring unity and brotherhood in society

② Religion ensures that tolerance pervades people.

eg ~~Sikh~~ Sikhs via langar show love for all

③ Region has united groups in order to ensure the political identity.
eg ~~case~~ Dravida Nadu movement in South to protect their language

Religion and region expand communal cleavages as

① They bring idea of 'Us vs them' & non-inclusion of each other's goals.

eg ~~to~~ Muslim League and Congress during independence.

② Religious demands pushes forward the narrative of minority appeasement in politics.

eg Idea of giving Haj subsidy is protected by some other religions.

③ Region leads to 'sons of soil' movements and goes against other Indians.

eg 'Sons of Soil' in Maharashtra

against Bihari migrants.

Methods to prevent communal issues :

- ① Active negotiations with all parties.
- ② Inter-faith dialogues on issues to ensure common agenda.
- ③ Regional autonomy to legitimate demands as per constitution.
- ④ Forgive use of violence by groups used.

Group identity is based on primordial sentiments of forming packs. These sentiments must be ~~strong~~ managed using proper awareness in public discourse.

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