

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 1_FLT #5

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	VAIBHAV RAWAT		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910092145	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	22/08/2023

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are 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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			6 : 00 PM	9 : 00 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, प्लोचार्ट, 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 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)

- WW II occurred from 1939
& continued till end of 1945-45.
- There are large number of factors
responsible for the war →
- formation of allied & axis groups
 - Over militarisation & nationalism
 - Racial superiority of Aryan race, hatred toward Jews.
 - Rise of fascism & nazism in France & Germany
 - No action to check German progress by Britain & other powers.

Despite all these major factors, Spanish civil war is regarded as the opening act of WW II. →

1) Allied Hitler to attack Spain

- 1) - Initial testing of strength.
- 2) Protest against government & prevailing order in Spain : - Nazism presenting new global order
- 3) No response by Britain & France in initial stages → rising confidence of Hitler
- 4) Treaty of Paris between Spain & Britain → If ~~Britain~~ Spain attacked → Britain jump to war.
- 5) Blitzkrieg - lightning fast conquest by Hitler - Spanish civil war acted as ground.

Started from Spanish civil war, WWII spread to whole & then to whole world & led to widespread destruction of man & resources

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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)

Rise of both Buddhism & Jainism can be traced back ~~of~~ to later vedic people, as a response to rise in sacrifices, priest, rituals etc in hinduism. Both have some inherent similarities:

- Non violence → not harming others
- focus more on self & less ~~of~~ on idol worship
- focus on Madhyam Marg
- Sacrifices to achieve salvation
- Ideals of truthfulness, aparigraha, right deeds etc

But despite some beginning, the two had different fates — while there is rise of Buddhism not only

in India but also in China & South East Asian countries, Jainism remain limited to parts of India.

- Reason -> Support by rulers eg Harshavardhana - Mahayan Buddhism
- 2) Support by travellers eg Tsun-Tsang, Fa Hien, I-bing -> spread to their countries
- 3) Buddhist monasteries -> eg Mahayan school of Nalanda, Niyana school of Taxshila, Ukranshila university, Bihar
- 4) More liberal ideas of Buddhism, Mahayan Buddhism has less rigidities
- 5) Buddhist dynasties eg Pala dynasty

Jainism did had some rulers patronising it, but it remain limited to India, where later both Jainism & Buddhism were dominated by Hinduism.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 (Khalifat
Movement started in 1919 with the
aim of — Attaining Swaraj, Against
taking over of Turkey & against Punjab
massacre

Democratization of freedom struggle :-

- 1) Participation of all sects :- Student,
labourers, women etc
- 2) Hindu Muslim unity - Due to Khalifat
issue
- 3) First time mass movement led
by Mahatma Gandhi.
- 4) Wide regional dispersion → To North,
West & East India.

But despite these, there

are inherent limitations : -

- 1) No farmer's participation : - Not really a mass movement
- 2) Hindu Muslim unity due to Khalifta issue → No unity in future movements
- 3) Pan Islamic fundamentalist movement :
Nothing to do with freedom.
- 4) Deepens communalism : - Religious Symbols used for future mobilization.
- 5) Movements for Hindu unity like cow vigilantism, Hindi Urdu divide etc.

Although the movement has several limitations, it still act as a stepping stone for future struggles & achieve our dream of Swaraj for masses

Feedback

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

Q4) 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)

Post independence linguistic reorganisation begin with creation of Andhra state after death of Potti Sreeramulu (Telugu) in 1956.

Reasons for linguistic divides -

- 1) Language as an identity : - feeling of a common group.
- 2) Impatience : - of Hindi in southern state.
- 3) Historical promises - eg In Nehru report of 1929
- 4) Common culture - food, arts, dance, music, ways of worship etc.

Due to these divides, several states were formed on the basis of

Language - State reorganisation act 1957, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, ~~Mumbai~~ Maharashtra & Gujarat etc.

Positives

- 1) Language give a mathematical basis for division
- 2) Promote diversity → symbol of strong democracy
- 3) Promote local leadership at PRA level
- 4) Pacifies protesters
- 5) Sense of belonging to a nation.

Negative

- 1) Unnecessary demands → not feasible economically
- 2) Opens Pandora box → rise in demands
- 3) Can be used by hostile elements eg Khalistan in Punjab
- 4) Lack of national language → difficult to communicate.

Need is to timely redress these demands & avoid any violent protest.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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)

Volcanoes are the opening in the Earth surface from which molten magma comes to surface

Role of plate tectonics theory explaining locations:

1) At Pacific Ring of fire : -
Plate collision → ocean-ocean collision

2) At Mid oceanic ridge : -
Due to plate divergence



3) Hot spot volcanoes - location can be found due to plate movement → formation of islands eg South East Asian Islands

Plate tectonics theory explains plate movements due to radioactive energy of mantle position → these plates collide & diverge → formation of volcanoes

Multifarious impact

Positive

- Occurrence of rare minerals eg Sulphur & diamonds
- Source of Diamond eg Kimberlite volcano
- Enriches soil → ↑ fertility
- Cultural value → both in gyser &
- Tourism eg old faithful geyser, yellow stone National park

Negative

- Loss of life → human & animals
- Loss of forests
- Loss of infrastructure
- Release of harmful gases
- Ozone depletion
- hinders travel eg Iceland strabo volcano disrupt on

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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 block programmes

focus on development of blocks. Develop-ment will be in areas of — Health & nutrition, education, financial inclusion, agri productivity etc. This can be regarded as continuation of Aspirational district programme

- Balanced growth → focus on small blocks, not on big district
- Targeted focus on small areas
 - Address specific issues of an area
 - KPI / key performance indicator → compare growth of all blocks
 - States are allowed to add more blocks if need felt → No area missed out.

Stressed migration reduction

- local development → better social indicator reducing emigration
- Economic development → of agriculture, financial inclusion
- focus on financial literacy → local entrepreneurship
- focus on better connectivity → better availability at local level

But certain issues like availability of fund, > 50% blocks from 6 states - low inclusivity, less local involvement need to be addressed.

Development should be all round, all inclusive & all pervasive.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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 are essential for promoting defense indigenisation & ensuring strategic autonomy

Critical factors for location

- 1) Technology : - As defense manufac-
- turing is technologically intensive
- 2) Manpower : Trained scientist &
workers.
- 3) Government support → As very
high initial cost eg Ordnance factories
- 4) Global cooperation : - Cooperation
between HAL & GE → mostly in
developed cities
- 5) Security : - As production of critical
equipments, need to maintain privacy.

6) Capital : - Areas where government provide support, tax concessions

7) Ancillary industries → As metal industries, ~~and~~ chemical industries

8) Raw material like rare earth metals as Lithium, Silicon etc

Challenges

- High initial cost
- Poor technological develop
- v-less budget
- Lack of manpower

Need → Increase defense budget especially to local production

→ Negative list under defense acquisition procedure of 2020

→ ~~IDE~~ Defense exchanges to circulate ideas eg IDEX

→ focus on public private partnership, use of technology, global cooperation

These steps will make India self sufficient in defense manufacturing.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Recently, Bihar high court has stopped the ongoing socio economic caste census in Bihar.

Socio economic caste census is about collecting information regarding caste of various people.

As a mean of equitable resource allocation & targeted welfare: -

- 1) Clear cut data : - of various castes in various areas
- 2) No data as of now → Surveys like NFHS, SRS ~~are~~ does not give data as given by census
- 3) Better planning of schemes : - No wastage of resources.

4) Current data redundant :- Not clearly tell population of SC, ST, OBC etc

5) Rising demand by caste groups & citizens - To get equal share

But, there are certain issue raised -

1) Wastage of resources : Manpower & fund in election

2) Political exercise : for getting political leeway

3) Rising protest & demand for reservation eg Jat protest.

4) Deepen caste hierarchy in society

Need is thorough analysis before conduction, & even if conducted, must be a tool of welfare & equity & not political polarisation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Indian society values are
derived from history, from its culture,
from religion, from freedom struggle.

Composite texture by common values

- 1) Vandana Kumbhakam → That is,
world is a family → talks about
composite culture
- 2) Sarva dhama Sambhava : - Co-exists
- hence of diverse religions with peace.
- 3) Value of respect to elders : - Prevails
- found in all parts of country.
- 4) Preserving one's culture : - huge impor
- tance to one's culture.
- 5) Sahjaner Jayak : - Ideals of
truthfulness, honesty & Integrity.

Diverse practices offering heterogeneity

- 1) Cultural practices - Different in South & North India
- 2) Type of society → eg. Patriarchal in most part, Matrilineal in Kerala like
- 3) Diverse language → A/c to census, more than 1900 languages
- 4) Food habits : - Different from East to West
- 5) God's worship → Shiva in North, Murugan in South.

Despite these, India society works not as a melting pot, but a mosaic - consisting of different culture & practices, yet coming together to create a delectable meal.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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)

According to recent report by UN population fund, India has surpassed China to become most populated country in the world.

Factor influencing →

1) Social → Education level in women
 eg - High in Kerala → less ~~population~~ fertility rate
 low in Bihar → high fertility rate

→ Patriarchal beliefs → reduce say of women → frequent pregnancies → low sex ratio

→ Communities eg less in Paris, high in Muslims

2) Economic → Economic growth limits population growth → Development is regarded as best fertility measure

3) Technology → Sex selective abortion

(Ameritaya son) due to access to technology.

4) Family planning programmes → access to condoms etc.

Need for raising minimum age

→ Poor socio economic development at age of 18 yr

→ Equality - male age is 21 yr.

→ Better education & skill development

→ Better psychological development → to start family & rear child

→ High prevalence of anemia in adolescents girls (→ 2/3rd).

But only increasing age will not do the job. Focus should be on behavioural changes, proper education & healthcare for women & strict implementation

- hon of law to prevent child marriages

Feedback

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

Q.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)

British India struggles of various sections of society - tribals, peasants, workers, civil society etc. The reasons for their struggle varies from region, from time to time & also from people involved.

Reasons behind tribal unrest in India :-

- 1) Destruction of local culture :- Invasion of Britishers destroys their local beliefs & practices eg Abolish of Marjath
- 2) Invasion of land :- British overtake tribal lands eg Ahom revolt → Occupa-
-ion of land in Brahmaputra valley.

- 3) Police excess : - Oppression by colonial police
- 4) To demand rights : - Overland, over local custom, rules eg Santal rebellion - Santal pagans given
- 5) Economic reason : - Due to loss of lands & ways to earn money eg Mo & Munda revolt → British abolish joint ownership of land.
- 6) Demand of separate state : - eg Naga revolt in North East
- 7) Lack of fulfillment of responsibility eg Not saving Kukis during Naga revolt → Kuki revolt
- Despite local success & concessions, these were not that successful.
- 8) Poor methods : - No modern method

- 1) warfare - British fight with guns.
 - 2) No organisation : - No effective leadership apart from some cases.
 - 3) Regional restriction : - Not involve surrounding areas eg Pampa rebellion in Andhra
 - 4) Local cause : - Sometimes redundant, have no significance eg Abdullah of Mariah
 - 5) Get pacified if local concessions.
 - 6) Strict suppression by Britishers.
- Tribal movements like Ho & Munda Revolt & its leader Birsu are celebrated as freedom fighters in contemporary time. Though for local reasons, the significance of these movements can not be neglected.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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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)

Indian Independence is
culmination of large number of
methods, circumstances & efforts

The role of Quit India
Movement of 1942 :-

- Raising national consciousness
- Cripps Mission of 1942 - Dominion status
- Slogan of 'Do or die' - Sense of urgency for freedom.

But, the final freedom came only in 1947. This is confluence of domestic politics & global circumstances:-

(A) Domestic politics :-

- 1) Elections after ~~1942~~ 2nd world war:-

Rising consciousness of national freedom.

2) Royal India Naval ratings revolt

Regarded as last nail in coffin of

British rule → Army can not be

trusted if another revolt occur.

3) Revolt against charges against Indian

National Army / INA officers → Perceived

traditional loyal sect of British rule,
middle class.

4) Rising demand of freedom from all

sect : - workers, youth, women,

business, army etc, Muslim League.

5) Cabinet mission 1945 → freedom plan

Global circumstances

1) After 2nd world war → Global wind

against colonialism & freedom

2) Britishers no longer a world power

→ No control India.

- 3) Shattered British economy :- No economic & military strength.
- 4) Demand against colonisation & apartheid - hied at international institutions eg United Nation.
- 5) Rising voice against Britain oppression of its colonies -> same as fascism.

So the journey of Independence that started with pre 1857 revolts culminated in 1947 - with role of several movements, leaders, & finally of 2nd world war to create national & international consensus that helped us to achieve freedom.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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 started around 7th AD
& is divided into 3 phases of expansion
- in world & Indian society →

- 1) Khanqa (7-10 AD) → Age of golden mysticism
- 2) Tarīqa (11-14 AD)
- 3) Tarīqa (> 14 AD) → Popular movement

Reasons why Sufism could deepen its root in Indian subcontinent:-

- 1) Liberal ideas :- No strict enforcement of religion.
- 2) Ideas from all religion :- from Buddhism, Hinduism, Vedantic philosophy etc.
- 3) Not focus on religious conversion

4) Focus on personal connect with god - Same as Bhakti movement

5) No rigidity → Inclusion of Faqs & Sama - Not in Islam

6) Nobel ideal → Irsaan e-kamil (good human), Zikr kaba (remembering god), Ahe-e-dil etc

7) Focus on - equality, harmony with all religions → against any discrimination

Impact of Sufism in Indian Society

1) Start of Bhakti movement :- Ideas inspired from Sufism.

2) Promote religious harmony :- Between Hindu & Muslim eg chisti silsila

3) Promotion of literature :- Accounts of Be-Sahara in Abul Fazl Ain-

- i - Akbari eg Silsila - Badaiya silsila.

4) Promotion of Guru Sikhya parampara

5) Concept of strict devotion :
Basahara

6) Base for their students / Muqaddam

7) Promotion of Sufism & Islamic
ideas at time of Mughals & Delhi

Sulh-e-khulwa eg Sheikh Ahmad Sar-
-hindi by Akbar.

Sufism has its impact
on society, political, religious &
fine arts of Indian society.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 large scale movement of air, water & moisture that impact coastal areas & causes widespread rain & destruction. India's whole coastline is prone to cyclones.

Historically, cyclones were rare in Bay of Bengal, but in recent time, there has been rise in cyclones in Arabian sea due to: -

- 1) Global warming: - Unprecedented heating of Arabian sea as compared to surrounding ocean → warm water required for tropical cyclones
- 2) Climate change lead to change in drainage in Arabian sea

(from rivers) → impact cyclone intensity & frequency

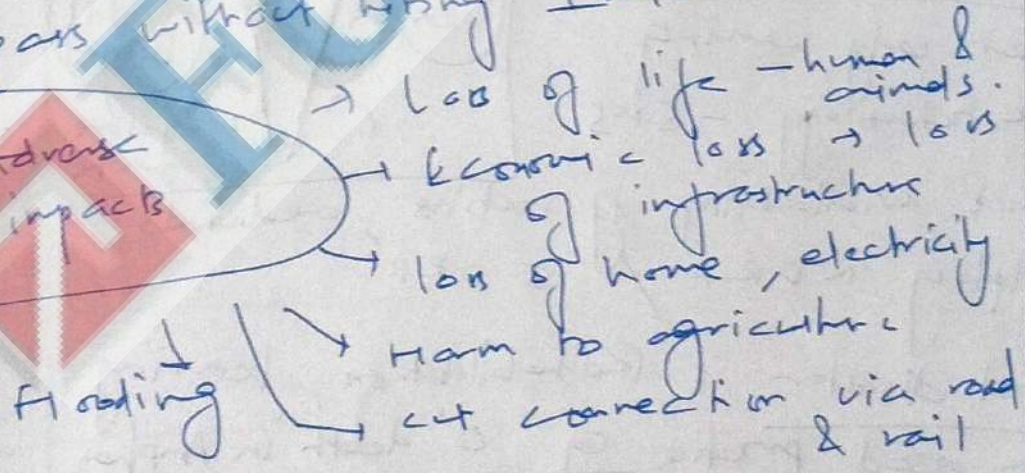
3) E1 Nino Modoki : - Temperature change at sea surface level around world oceans favoring cyclones Arabian sea

4) Reduce vertical wind shear → promote cloud to rise & severe rainfall

5) Change in wind pattern favoring cyclone to hit coasts of India

eg Biparjaya early predicted to pass without hitting Indian coast.

Adverse impacts



Measures to check adverse impacts (MDMA) : -

A) Pre disaster : → Early warning system → Color coding → Red, Yellow, Green, White

- Identifying hotspots → Use UAV
- Structural measures → ^{eg} Coastal wall
- Capacity building & training of local & NDRF
- National cyclone risk management institute
- Strict implementation of National cyclone risk management project (NCRMP)



B) During disaster :-

- Strict early warning
- Use technology - SMS
- Quick availability of rations, medicines
- Deploy NDRF & SDRF

C) Post disaster → Rehabilitation, learning from good practice of '0' death in Amphan, Odisha, implementation of above measures can reduce impact & vulnerability to cyclone

Feedback

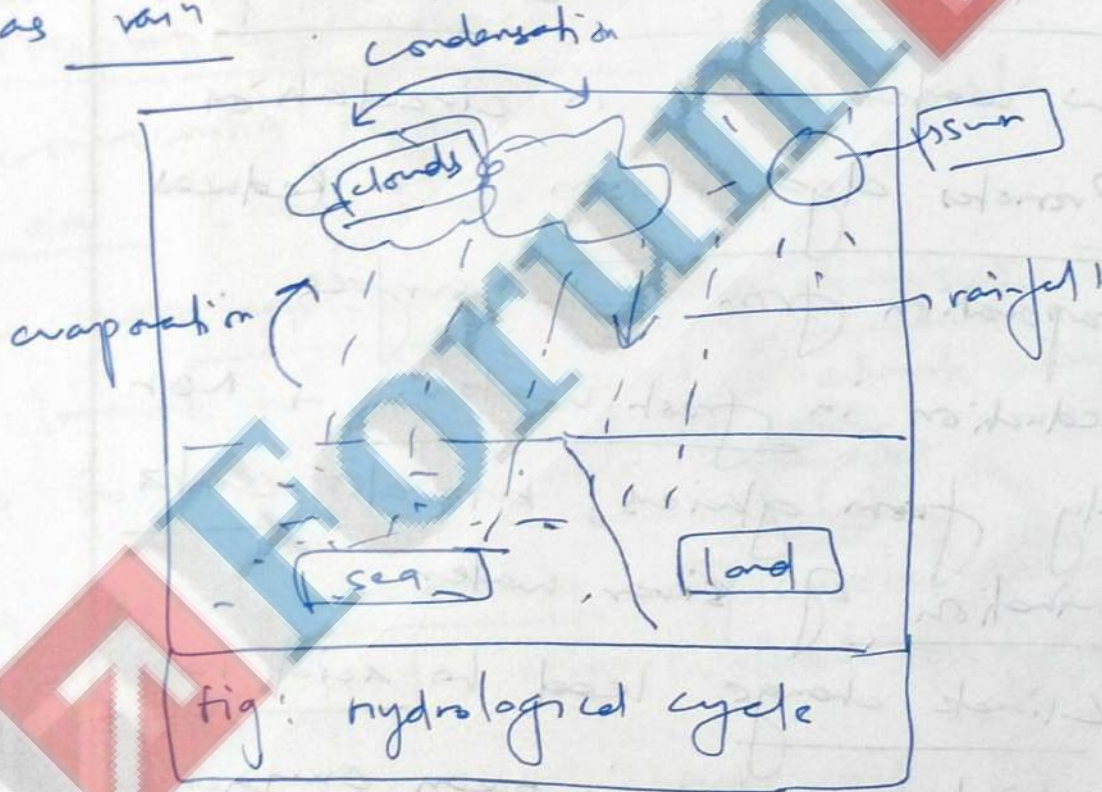
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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 is the cycle of water from rain to surface runoffs & oceans to evaporation to becoming clouds & again come back as rain



Climate change impact :-

- 1) Change in temperature due to global warming :- higher eva-

- precipitation → disrupts cycle normal balance.

2) High temperature alter surface runoff : - melting of glaciers → storage of water

3) Melting of ice sheets eg Antarctic Basin in Antarctica & Greenland → New water enter in circulation

4) Promotes algal bloom : - Reduces evaporation from water surface.

5) Reduction in fresh water → Not only from glaciers, but also contamination of river water

6) Climate change lead to acid rain, eutrophication, fall in ocean oxygen etc impacting hydrological cycle.

Mitigation strategies → Reduce global

water warming - adhere to net 0 by 2070

→ LIFE (Lifecycle for environment) → reduce global warming & river pollution

→ Sector specific intervention : - Climate sustainable agriculture, reducing coal based power plants etc.

Adaptation strategies → Strengthen communities that are most vulnerable eg Small Islands nations.

→ Make agriculture & ~~the~~ livesock immune to water impact & climate change

→ Focus on renewable energies

→ Reduce vulnerability of coastal community → fund, other livelihood than fishing.

Climate change must be mitigate & we must adapt to already occurred change via global cooperation & revising our NDC / National determined targets.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 area below ocean between land coast and continental slope

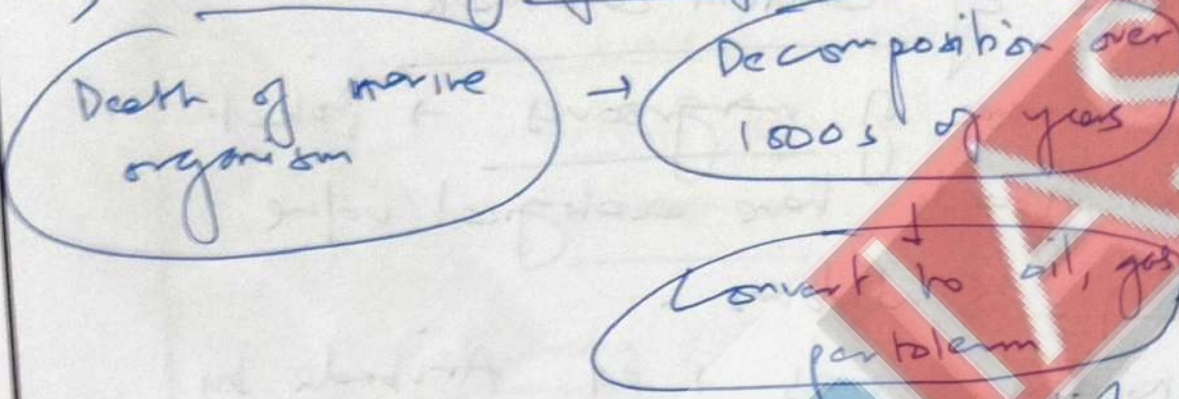


Resource potential →

- 1) Fisheries : - Occurrence of fishes & prawns in areas with shallow continental shelf eg west coast of India.
- 2) Minerals → Occurrence of minerals

as iron, metals, manganese etc

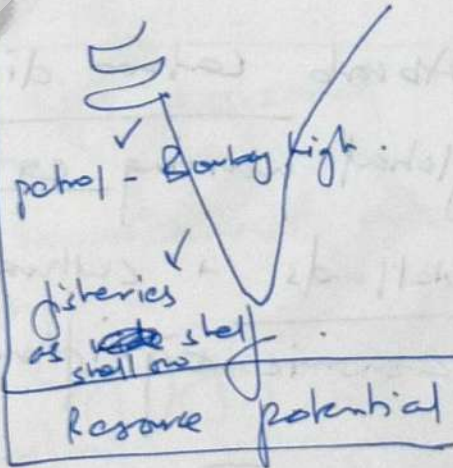
3) occurrence of fossil fuels :-



eg Petroleum & oil in Bombay high - Alibet, Bassein

4) occurrence of ana - metals - eg sea pearls & oysters

5) Ecology shipping → if ~~is~~ proper shelf available
eg Vishakhapatnam port



Ecological significance

1) Presence of coral reefs + regarded

as rainforest of ocean + wide ecological diversity
→ Source of Calcium carbonate

2) occurrence of mangroves → protect from floods, have ecological value
eg Sunderbans.

3) Nesting grounds → eg Aribade by
or like Ridky huttes in Orissa, Odisha

4) occurrence of edge species → as transition between ecosystem eg Birds

5) Absorb carbon dioxide → reduces global warming eg Swamps, Wetlands

6) Wetlands → cultural, ecological & economic significance eg Chilka lake

These resources & ecological significance of continental shelf need to settlement of huge population near coast

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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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 can be physical, mental, sexual, social, through words, economical

Patriarchy, or the domination of male counterpart over female from birth is the main reason for rampant cases of such violence.

Manifestations of domestic violence

- Physical → violence by husband to wife
- Sexual → sexual harassment at workplace
- Economical → wide wage gap, glass-ceiling
- By words → Abusing wife, ~~other~~ ^{sister}
- Social → Son male preference, poor heed to girls nutrition, education, health

How it is antithetical to societal growth

1) Social backwardness : ^{Social growth} Depend upon
equal participation of all genders

eg - Poor HDI of India (131st rank)

- Global hunger index ranking of
107 / 121

2) Economic backwardness → Due to
low female labour force participation of
around 32% (NSO) → Sexual
harassment at workplace
→ Due to unpaid work at home

3) Poor growth of child : - Women
suffering violence can never be in
right mental state to upbringing a child.

4) No. inclusive growth → As leave one
section of society in growth path.

5) Rise in crimes → of sexual harass-
ment, domestic violence → poor

law & order → deter societal growth

6) Harm to moral & ethical fabric of society → against our values of love, respect & worship of women

Need of hour → To focus on strict Domestic

implementation of law eg violence act 2005.

→ To change patriarchal attitude → GKMS / Gender empowerment movement in school.

→ To focus on women empowerment → social, educational, political, economical → to raise voice against violence

→ Address stereotypes → Consider women as weak.

Above measures will reduce gender based violence & ensure our aim of SDG 4 of women empowerment.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Caste is the hierarchical
arrangement in the society based on
birth, culture, principle of purity &
separation of contact

Reduction in influence of caste →

- 1) Historical - Socio religious reform movement, freedom struggle - based on ideas of abolishing caste discrimination
 - 2) Globalization → Intermingling of caste
 - 3) Urbanisation → Reduction in stigmas
 - 4) Caste movements → Republican party of India, Dalit Panther etc
 - 5) Law, Constitution → SC & ST act.
- These all factors reduces the
significance of caste calculus in Indian
society as visible from the →

- Inter caste marriages
- No separation of contact
- Same dining
- fall in caste violence cases

But, still there is rise in contemporary realities of caste →

1) Social domain : - Education societies based on caste eg Vaishya education society

- Caste based marriage eg Matrimonial sites
- Prevalence of Khat panchayats
- Caste based violence eg Bhina Kurgan

2) Political : - Rise of parties based on caste →

Ideology changed from political power as a ~~source~~ ^{mean} to discrimin

ation to political power as end
eg BSP, FIMC Samajwadi party.

- Caste based mobilization eg Caste rallies

- Voting on basis of caste eg BSP
- Polarisation by leaders

3) Economic domain :- Chambers of Commerce based on caste eg Delhi Chamber of Commerce

→ Reservation on basis of caste
 Need of hour → To promote caste harmony eg National foundation of caste harmony

- To enforce laws eg SC & ST act
- KCI to ban caste based rallies
- Awareness & cultural changes eg Caste less school education.

We need to promote social, economic & political empowerment of backward classes to end caste politics from its root.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

भारतीय शहरों में जल की समस्या में योगदान देने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, एक व्यापक जल प्रबंधन योजना को लागू करने में आने वाली जटिलताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to report of NITI Aayog, around 45% of Indian cities are facing water crisis, around 70% of fresh water is polluted & around 2/3 cities ~~will~~ reached ground water level

of zero in 2020.

Factor leading to such woes: -

- 1) Unsustainable urbanisation: - No focus on judicious utilisation of water
- 2) Encroachment of lakes, wetlands eg as in Bangalore, Chennai
- 3) Unsustainable management of urban water bodies → eg Loss of River Ulhas in Mumbai

4) Water pollution :- Due to unchecked discharge of industrial & domestic sewage to water bodies.

5) Poor waste management :- Go to water bodies of only 50% of solid waste is collected formally.

6) No conservation :- No compulsory Rain water harvesting.

7) Poor urban governance :- Not collection of water fees, poor data on water distribution.

Solution of this issue is a comprehensive water management plan — but there are several ~~are~~ complexities :-

1) Poor urban local body capacities → no fund, function & functionaries → not possible to plan without it.

- 2) Development process : - Requires cutting of trees, occupation of water bodies etc
- 3) No local consciousness & civic sense
Poor utilization & wastage of water
- 4) Compulsory extraction → of ground water for agriculture.
- 5) Requires cooperation → of state & central water management bodies
- 6) Poor data → Inefficient WRLS / water resource information system.

Comprehensive water management plan must be built on local participation, promoting rainwater harvesting, including water in planning process of cities, preventing industries in water stress areas, local ways as Ayerlynes & promoting Integrated watershed development.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.20) Though important elements of group identity, religion and region also run the risk of deepening communal cleavages. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि समूह की पहचान का एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व, धर्म और क्षेत्र भी सांप्रदायिक दरार को गहरा करने का जोखिम उठाते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Religion & region are two most important elements of group identity. It provides a sense of belonging to a group, a sense of security & pride.

Religion as important element of group identity -

- Religious groupings eg RSS, Jamat-e-Islami
- Religious institutions eg Madrasas.
- Same culture & history
- Same area of worship eg Temple

Region as element of group identity: -

- Common language eg Kannada in Karnataka
- Common issues eg water shares in Maharashtra

- + Same culture eg dance forms, music, movies
- + Same history

But, despite acting as an element of group identity, both religion & region also run the risk of deepening communal cleavages:-

- 1) Hostile interests of religion & regions eg Hindu v/s Muslim during Independence
- 2) Perception of injustice + ~~eg~~ Due to social, economic backwardness
- 3) Poor development of a region & religion ~~eg~~ → raises discontent among groups.
- 4) Dominance of a particular religion in a region eg Violence on Kashmiri Pandits in 1990

5) Sense of a group reduces the fear of prosecution → as difficult to find culprit if joint action.

6) Ill practices of religions : - Spreading hate to other religion eg ISIS

7) Misinterpretation of religious texts → considering one's region or religion superior.

Need is to promote communal harmony - by social, political & economic development of all religion & region, by setting up early warning indicators (as in Malaysia)

to prevent communal violence & using National festival of communal harmony to spread spirit of brotherhood & oneness.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.