

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

**ForumIAS**

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Vedika Bansal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910103173	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	30/08/2023

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

**INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका**

**INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश**

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक		
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Total/कुल अंक	250			
<b>Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेकः</b>			<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			3:30	6:30
<b>Total Marks/कुल अंक :</b>			<b>Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :</b>	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>*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.</b>			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
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।			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

ForumIAS

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

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the 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.



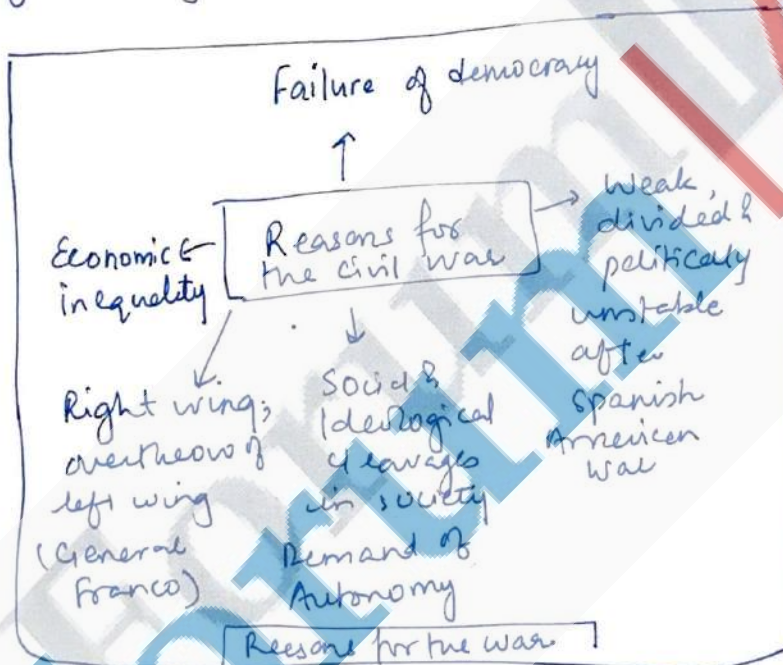
Q.1) In many ways, the Spanish civil war was the opening act of WWII. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

कई मायनों में, स्पेनिश गृहयुद्ध द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का प्रारंभिक कारण था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Spanish Civil War lasted from 1936 to 1939. The war was not a Spanish affair alone but drew in nations like Italy, Germany, Portugal & the Soviet Union.



Spanish civil war: Opening Act of WWII:-

(1) Policy of non-intervention (appeasement) -

→ Support of Germany & Italy to General Franco continued unchecked.

→ Considerable resources - arms, ammunition etc supplied, while major powers

(Don't write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

Britain & France didn't come to Spain's help.

(2) Belief that better Hitler than Communist ideology - leading to neutral attitude towards expansionist strategies of Germany, Japan, etc.

→ Japan's invasion of Manchuria

→ Italy - Abyssinia crisis

→ Germany - Munich pact violation, etc.

(3) Failure of League of Nations - to combat the fascist powers & their colonial activities.

(4) Rise of secret alliances - like Nazi-Soviet-Italy axis, etc. - suspicion to other powers.

The Spanish civil war set the stage for the World War II to follow, which began after invasion of Poland in 1938 by Germany.

### Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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.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 developed during Post Vedic period, as potent religious reform movements against the orthodox religion of Brahmanism.

Similarities between Jainism & Buddhism:-

- (1) Against the supremacy of Vedas & their rituals
- (2) Ideas of ahimsa / non-violence & respect to all including animals.
- (3) Belief in salvation - Kaivalya (Jainism) & Nirvana (Buddhism)
- (4) Similarity in founders - Mahavira & Siddhartha, both belonged to royal families. (1st) Buddha - Licchavi kingdom Sakhye clan.
- (5) Monastic order / Sangha - organised in sanghas, non-discrimination.

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

Different fates of Jainism & Buddhism

Localised Jainism religion

Greater ~~geog~~ geographical spread of Buddhism

Factors - different fates:-

- (1) Royal patronage - kings like Ashoka, Kanishka, etc; actively adopted & spread its influence. Ex: Ashoka sent Sangharika to Sri Lanka and missionaries to Rome.
- (2) Strictness of rules - Jainism had more strict rules than Buddhism.
- (3) Missionary character of Buddhism - travelling of monks; absent in Jainism.
- (4) Travel related techs - travelling by water / foreign lands prevented spread of Jainism.
- (5) Class - Jainism prevalent among wealthier class & merchants, while Buddhism had a wider base.

Both the heterodox philosophies impacted Indian society in tremendous ways - from way of life to language, architecture, etc.

**Feedback**

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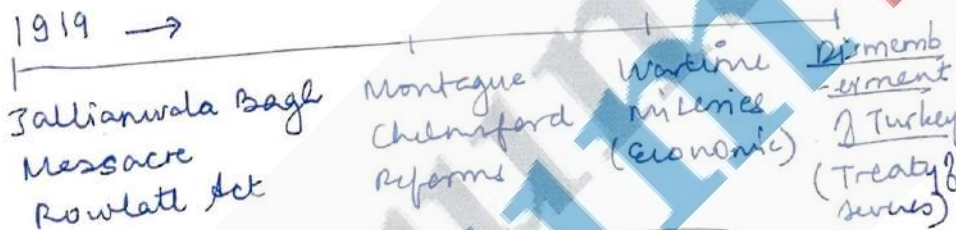


Q.3) Non-Cooperation Movement democratized India's freedom struggle but suffered from inherent limitations. Discuss.  
 (10 marks, 150 words)

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, began in 1920 under Gandhiji's leadership in the background of khilafat issue & to attain swaraj.

Background of the NCM:-



Democratization of freedom struggle:-

- (1) Greater extent of the movement -
  - Nationalist sentiments reached every nook & corner of the country.
  - Participated every strata of population.
- (2) Participation - peasants, women, students, businessmen, etc.
  - Ex: Women - active in picketing, Donated jewellery for the fund.

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- (3) Nagpur session of Congress (1920) - moved to the extra-constitutional struggle method, working committees formation -
- (4) Swadeshi & swaraj - greater self reliance education → ex: Bhothiyar vidyapeeth, etc.
- (5) Hindu-Muslim unity - not to be seen in any other movement, greater cohesion, fight for abolition of untouchability

Internal contradictions:-

- (1) Poor participation from major centres - Mumbai, Calcutta & Madras.
- (2) Business & merchants - showed reservations - fear of labour strike.
- (3) Lack of proper understanding of non-violence - ex: suspension due to Shanvi Chaura incident
- (4) Commundised the police - due to taking up of whif at issue.  
The movement laid fertile ground for the freedom struggle & created wave of patriotism in the society.

**Feedback**

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<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>			

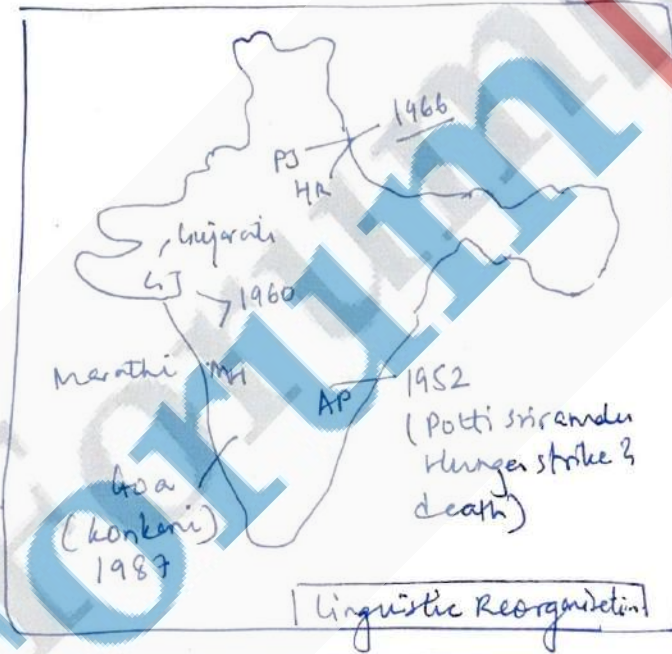


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**Q.4) Critically analyse the efficacy of linguistic reorganization of states in addressing the reasons for linguistic divides in post-independent India.**  
(10 marks, 150 words)

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)

The leaders feared conceding to linguistic division would lead to  balkanisation & weaken the integrity & unity of nation. However, the pressure for reorganisation led to formation of Andhra Pradesh as the first linguistic state.



Efficacy of linguistic reorganisation:

The Fazl Ali Commission, largely accepted language as principle of reorganisation, keeping in mind the unity, administrative convenience etc -

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

Efficacy - due to positive outcomes:

- (1) Consolidation of federal structure - created sense of security, suppressed separatist demands. ex: Punjab - reduced to some extent; the separatist demand in 1980s.
- (2) Grassroot level participation & improved justice delivery - deepening democracy. Convey grievances in own language.
- (3) Removal of disharmony & promoting oneness.
- (4) Better development of regions - high cultural affinity performing better in development indicators.
- (5) Promotion of diversity

Negative outcomes

- (1) Promoted domino effect - rise of demands ex: Kashkaland, Tululand, etc.
- (2) Rise of narrow regionalisms - ex: Son of soil doctrine.
- (3) Vote bank politics - arousal of sentiments
- (4) Threat to national fabric.  
There is a need to develop a feeling of national affinity, language plays an important role.

**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.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)

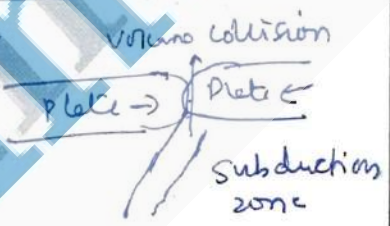
Plate tectonics theory describe large scale motions of Earth's lithosphere in form of plates. When the plates meet, their motion determines type of boundary & the geological features.

Role of plate tectonics theory:

The movement of plates:-

(1) Convergent boundaries -

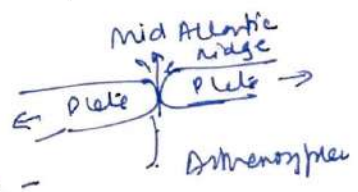
→ when plates move towards each other - they collide - denser plate subducts -



→ Volcanic arcs - Ring of fire, Aleutian Islands, create deep trenches

(2) Divergent boundaries -

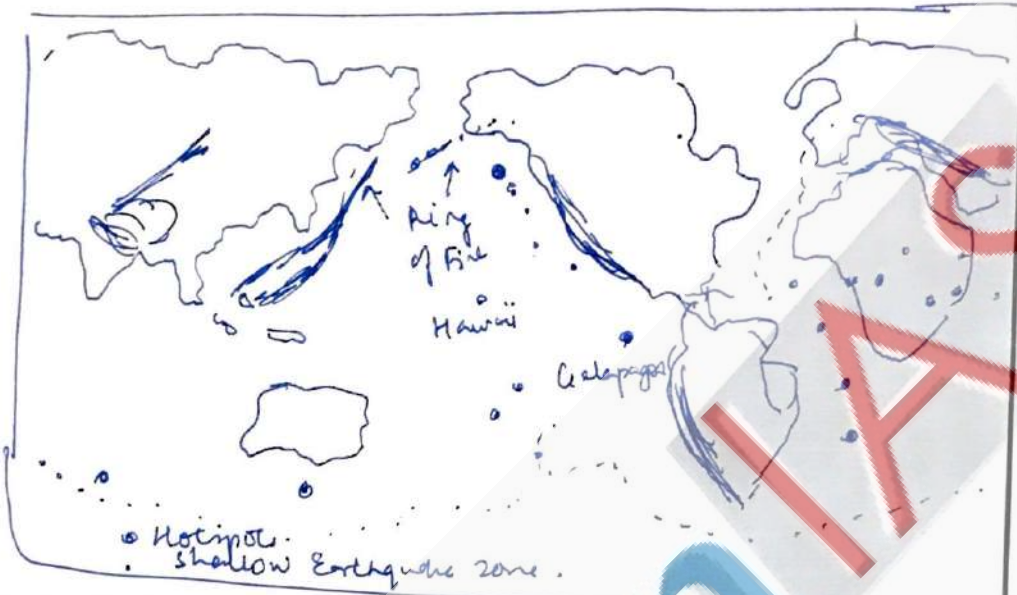
when the plates move apart - magma moves up - mantle to the boundary



Ex: East African Rift - Mount Kilimanjaro. (Chenye)

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

Location of volcanoes:-



Impact of volcano on the surrounding regions:-

- (1) Trigger disasters - Tsunami, earthquakes, landslide, nuclear, etc.
  - (2) flow of volcanic ash, dust, etc - impact health - damage lungs.
  - (3) Increased warming - due to the heavy outburst of magma, may lead to cooling of atmosphere in the long run - aerosols prevent the radiation.
  - (4) Impact on the geological - formation of rocks - igneous - & sandforms - lava traps, caldera lakes, etc.
- plate tectonics theory lead to understanding of the movement of the earth's interior.

**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)

The Aspirational Blocks Programme was launched in the Budget to develop 500 blocks that are lagging behind in development indicators by providing for development of social & ~~economic~~ economic infrastructure.

Success of Aspirational District Programme:-

The Aspirational District Programme - led to better educational, nutritional indicators & promoted growth → convergence, collaborations & competition.

Ex: Paschim Singhbhum - district in Jharkhand - institutional deliveries - risen to 90%.

Ex: Kupwara - J&K - 70% secondary schools - functional electricity from less than 50%. In 2018 to more than 95% (2022)

Aspirational Blocks Programme:-

→ Block development - by following coordinated

(Don't write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

approach, decentralised, lead to -

(1) Balanced Growth

→ Inclusive development - through better governance, improvement in infrastructure like roads, schools, etc.

→ Better regional development - promote employment opportunities, better quality of life

→ Virtuous cycle of savings & investment - capital formation - good governance - ripple effects in economy.

→ Development of blocks as hubs like districts - integrated approach.

(2) Prevent distress migration

- As per census 2011 - 37% of Indian population - around 45 crore migrants.

→ Push factors - better employment opportunities, roads, hospitals, etc will prevent from being pushed out,

→ Pull factors - Attractive to stay - quality of life, better facilities - education, health, etc.

ATDP Programme is - building block to village cluster

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS



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

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

Defense industries are critical for India to become Ameniksha & realize the goal of protecting its citizens from national security threats.

Factors - location:-

(1) Capital - highly capital intensive industry requiring large amount of financial capital.

(2) Technology - highly skilled workers are required, for development, research, etc.

(3) Infrastructure - large amount of land required, having high gestation period.

(4) Protection of citizens - cannot be in the interiors but hinterlands due to the risky nature of the products.

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Measures to overcome challenges:-

- (1) Adequate credit availability - for financing high gestation period projects.
  - deepen corporate bond market.
- (2) Development of defence industry corridors - for easy flow of goods & services, synergy effect.
  - Reduce the logistics cost & ensure coordination.
- (3) Human capital development - increase investment in developing research ecosystems, educational institutes, training, etc.
  - Co-development - with like minded countries for tech know how.
    - Ex. → Israel - India & Russia.
- (4) To reach the goal of being a developed country by 2047, India needs to indigenise defence technologies & promote industry.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

(10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक-आर्थिक-जाति जनगणना किस हद तक समान संसाधन आवंटन और लक्षित कल्याण प्राप्त करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान कर सकती है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Socio - Economic Caste Census, was  
last conducted in 2011. It enumerates the  
castes performance socially & economically.

SECC - addresses challenges :-

- (1) Evidence based policy making - the  
enumeration will provide in ground  
realities & will help to develop  
policies & schemes as per need.
- (2) Ensure targeted welfare & prevent  
leakages in schemes - the benefit  
will reach the right person at the  
right time in - right way.
- (3) Optimum allocation of resources -  
right appropriation of funds; protect  
rights of the taxpayers.
- (4) Lead to rationalisation of schemes &  
reservation → fiscal prudence.

(5) Prevent caste being used as a vote bank politics - better awareness of indicators → better credibility.

### Challenges:-

- (1) Perpetuates caste system in the society → leads to stabilisation of caste.
- (2) Rede privacy issues - downgraded castes - may be further targeted & lead to disabilities & exploitation.
- (3) Hampers trust based governance - caste may be further used to fulfill vested interests → used as vote banks.

SECC census is not a panacea of all ills. There is a need to ensure that "no one is left behind" to fulfill the goal of inclusive growth.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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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)

India has earned the sobriquet of "epitome of the world", due to its multi-cultural, multi-religious & multi-lingual society.

Society's common values:-

- (1) Tolerance & peaceful coexistence - value found in all religions, communities
- (2) Sense of harmony - philosophy of "vasudhaiva kutumbakam", try to achieve inter-community harmony.
- (3) Cultural unity - for instance - rituals - Sandhya - Jainism, Ameit chakra - Sikhism, Zakat - Islam.
- (4) Family & kinship - strong bond of families seen in Indian society - presence of joint families.
- (5) Adaptability - changing according to time, place & period, shown fluidity & adjusted.

Societies diverse practices :-

- (1) Festivals - ex: Agricultural new year celebrated differently - Pongal / Gul Padwe, etc
- (2) Religion diversity - diverse practices  
ex: Personal laws of different religions
- (3) Linguistic - India is called as veritable tower of languages.
- (4) Political diversity - federal nature of constitution, asymmetrical application - unique identities. ex: schedule areas.
- (5) Multi-culturalism - mix up of cultures, tribal applications, substantiating India's grand salad bowl model.

The above practices deepen India's heterogeneity. Unity without uniformity & diversity without fragmentation is the essence of unity in diversity.

**Feedback**

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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)

As per UNFPA, World Population Report, 2023, India become the most populous country in the world. Population of a country is its greatest asset & must be developed.

Factors that influence population growth:-

Determinants of Population

Birth Rate (TFR, marriage rite, etc)  
Death Rate (Health facilities, research etc)  
Migration (Push/Pull factors - poverty, unemployment)

Factors influencing:-

- (1) Son nete preference - the desire to have a male child - increases the population till a male born → leads to unwanted girls.
- (2) Poverty - the case of having more hands to work & reduce poverty.
- (3) IMR rate - high rate of mortality will lead to more births.

(4) Family values & attitudes -

Ex: Seeing adoption - negative & want own blood children.

(5) Poor availability of contraceptives & lack of family planning - many unwanted & forced pregnancies.

Need to raise minimum age of marriage:-

A bill was passed recently to increase minimum age from 18 to 21 for girls.

Relevance:-

(1) Social empowerment - lower MMR, longer years of study, better nutrition & delayed marriage & parenthood ensure optimal transition from adolescence to adulthood.

(2) Economic empowerment - As per CBSE report, 1. A female doing graduation will increase by 5-7%.

(3) Awareness - more access to education will empower girls - rights & remedies protect basic human rights.

(4) Bring parity - make age for boys & girls uniform - equality.

Raising age would be beneficial, if accompanied by social reforms, educational programmes, etc.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.11) Bring out the reasons behind the tribal unrest in British India. Also, analyze the reasons for their limited success.

(15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिटिश भारत में जनजातीय अशांति के पीछे के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी सीमित सफलता के कारणों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The tribal unrest in British India was mainly agrarian & forest based. The revolts were sometimes aimed at landlords & feudal lords and against oppressive British government officials.

Reasons behind the unrest:

(1) Imposition of land revenue settlements -

→ expansion of agriculture by the non-tribals to tribal areas → displacement & erosion of joint ownership traditions

→ disturbing the egalitarian structure of the tribal society.

Ex: Chuar uprising - enhanced revenue demand, famine, etc.

(2) Restrictive rules & regulations -

→ Development initiatives like railways

- Restriction on shifting cultivation, hunting practices & use of forest produce
- Creation of reserved forests.

This led to change in relationship with forest & loss of livelihood.

Ex: Khari uprising - due to influx of outsiders to build road in Sylhet

(3) Work of Christian missionaries - act of proselytizing disturbed cultural equation of the tribes with mainstream.

(4) Impact of outsiders - reaction of tribes - considered as intruders in their way of living

→ outsiders - chief instruments responsible to introduce colonial economy - causing indebtedness, exploitation.

Ex: Bhil revolts, Ranasi uprising

(5) Threatening their social fabric - exploitative practices, eviction, disrupting their livelihoods, commercialising agriculture, etc.



(b) Demand for autonomy - non mainland areas.

Reasons for limited success:-

- (1) Leadership by messiah like figures - lack of effective vision for change.
- (2) Outdated & traditional weapons - fighting with bow & arrow, whereas British had guns & muskets.
- (3) Localised in character - the revolt remained local in a region.
- (4) Localised grievances - towards moneylenders, merchants, etc.
- (5) Traditional, conservative outlook of society - semi-feudal - easily satisfied by the British by minor concessions.
- (6) Not revolutionary in ideas, external manifestations of protests.

Even though the tibet uprisings were crushed, the people showed immense courage. They helped establish valuable traditions of local resistance to authoritarianism.

### Feedback

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Quit India movement was launched in 1942, with the motto of "bo or die" to free India from the clutches of the British rule.

Quit India movement: Limitations:-

The movement laid the ground for last fight in the freedom struggle.

However, it had limitations:-

(1) leaders - the movement was taken aback when all the leaders were put in jail.

(2) Violence - a lot of violent activity seen by burning, digging of rail tracks, etc.

(3) High handedness shown by British - through arrests, declaring organisations illegal, censorship, etc.



Independence - result of confluence of domestic & international factors :-

Domestic politics :-

- (1) Role of Congress - awakening the masses & uniting them by exposing the true nature of British rule.
  - Aroused public opinion of the masses & educated them.
- (2) Circumstances prevailing -
  - Famine of 1943 - loss of lakhs of lives
  - Use of scorched earth policies of the British.
  - The Japanese threat - wanted to condition the masses.
  - Royal Indian Navy Mutiny - Result, INA trials.
- (3) Communal politics -
  - Demand for formation of Pakistan by Muslim League.
  - Riots prevailing in various parts of the country.
- (4) Failure of Cripps Mission

Global circumstances :-

- (1) Defeats suffered by the British - South East Asia
- (2) Threat of Japanese invasion - from the North East.
- (3) Pressure from the Allies - to seek cooperation from India
- (4) Balance of power shifted from Britain & France to USA & USSR.
- (5) Shattered economies - wartime miseries - the British economy faced inflation, high debt, etc.
- (6) only a complete rule could stop independence - which was not possible.
- (7) Election of Clement Attlee - a Labour government - sympathetic to Indian cause of freedom.

Thus, independence of India was culminated through various movements.

### Feedback

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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 उपमहादीप 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 form of Islam, a school of practice that focused on the spiritual search of God & shuns materialism.

Reasons: deepen its roots in India:-

- (1) liberal outlook of Sufis:
  - Didn't believe in narrow societal classification of caste.
  - ~~Awakened~~ awakened new sense of confidence & attempted to redefine social & religious values.
- (2) Social welfare - establishment of works of charitable nature, opening orphanages.
- (3) Royal patronage - by Akbar (Chishtis, Nizams), Jehangir, Aurangzeb, etc. (Nagshbandi)

(4) Prevailing Bhakti movement during the same time gave it further push.

(5) Critical of dogmatic definitions, rituals & scholastic methods - preached rationality, humanism; believed in wahdet - al-wujud.

(6) Deep study of Vedantic philosophy & had come in contact with sages & seers of India

Impact of Sufism on Indian society:-

(1) Emphasis on leading simple life - promoted ideas of self discipline, devotion to God, unity of religions.

(2) Not adhere to blind observance of religious rituals - gave a scientific attitude towards acceptance of religions & its practice.



(3) Bridged communal divide - had a depth to connect beyond caste, gender, creed.

(4) service to poorer & downtrodden sections → gave idea of charity & humanity ..

Ex: Nizamuddin Auliya - famous for distributing gifts to the needy irrespective of religion / caste.

(5) Reminded of moral obligations - and tried to bring peace & harmony.

(6) Promoted fraternity - idea of unity in all religions & the need to collaborate & coordinate for greater good of humanity.

(7) inspired Bhakti saints - Nanak, Kabir, etc.

Sufism played an important role in deriving down values in society.

**Feedback**

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

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

According to Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, cyclones over Arabian Sea have witnessed an increase of 32% between 2001 & 2019.

Reasons - Increasing Intensity & frequency of cyclones:-

(1) Increased sea surface temperature -  
→ A study found that in last 4 decades while, temperature of Indian Ocean rose overall by 0.7°C, the generally colder western Indian Ocean experienced warming of 1.2°C.

(2) Rise in temperature of Pacific Ocean -  
transfer of excess heat energy in the western Pacific ocean to south Indian Ocean via Indonesian Throughflow (ITF) has led to abrupt rise in temperature → favoring convection



(3) El Nino Modoki conditions - changes atmospheric circulation over the North Indian ocean & create conditions favourable for cyclonogenesis.

(4) Indian Ocean Dipole - positive IOD - warmer than average SST to the Indian Ocean

(5) wind shear - increased  $CO_2$  in atmosphere has weakened the wind shear - development of cyclones.

→ Recent → Biparjaya, Vayu, Takutae, etc.

Measures to check adverse impacts:-

Adverse Impact of Cyclones

→ loss of lives  
→ Damage infrastructure  
→ Economic losses, heavy rainfall - trigger disasters - landslides, etc.

Measures:-

(1) Early warning systems - establishing state of the art IWS - observations, prediction, warnings.

(2) Observation & data mapping - commissioning

- of aircraft probing, UAV, etc.
- (3) Effective communication - high end computing, communication, network.
  - (4) Warning dissemination - using VHF technology, introducing last mile connectivity.
  - (5) Structural measures
    - Multi-purpose cyclone shelters
    - All weather road links to coastal habitations.
    - cyclone resistant design standards.
  - (6) Management of coastal zones - map & delineate wetlands, shelter belts.
    - monitor water quality.
    - develop mangroves
  - (7) Community based management - first responders - capacity building.
  - (8) Study the impact of cyclones.
    - As per IPCC, the extreme weather events will increase due to climate change.
    - Best practices like Odisha's cyclone Management must be studied & implemented.

**Feedback**

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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)

Climate change has profoundly impacted the hydrological cycle and has triggered extreme weather events temporally & spatially.



Impact of climate change on hydrological cycle:

- (1) Warming - Increased temperature -
  - enhance transpiration & evaporation
  - trigger rainfall & increased cloudiness

(2) Impact groundwater recharge by surface runoff -

- more evaporation - may lead to droughts as well / floods
- Deplete aquifers, increased concentration of salt ions.

(3) Enhanced convection - creating heat islands & low pressure.

(4) Melting of glaciers - due to warming -

- Higher water flow
- Reduce albedo → more warming as there will be less reflection and more absorption of heat.

(5) Sea level rise - impact the hydrology

- Impact on biodiversity & coral reef substructure.

(6) Conducive conditions for cyclogenesis -

- see surface temperature rise
- impact on the pressure will low.



Measure - mitigation & adaptation:(1) Climate smart agriculture -

- Ecological niche modelling, regenerative agriculture → water use efficiency.
- Prevent flow - surface runoff & fertilisers.

(2) Climate finance & technology transfer

- Implementation of global climate fund - letter & spirit

(3) Decarbonise sectors - Agriculture

- Transport, etc. - FAO Use of electric vehicles, organic fertilisers, etc.

(4) Carbon capture, storage technologies -

- prevent its escape.
- keep out its emissions - are needed

(5) to prevent warming.

The UNFCCC goal of limit 1.5°C is highly needed to prevent the drastic impact of climate change on hydrological cycle.

**Feedback**

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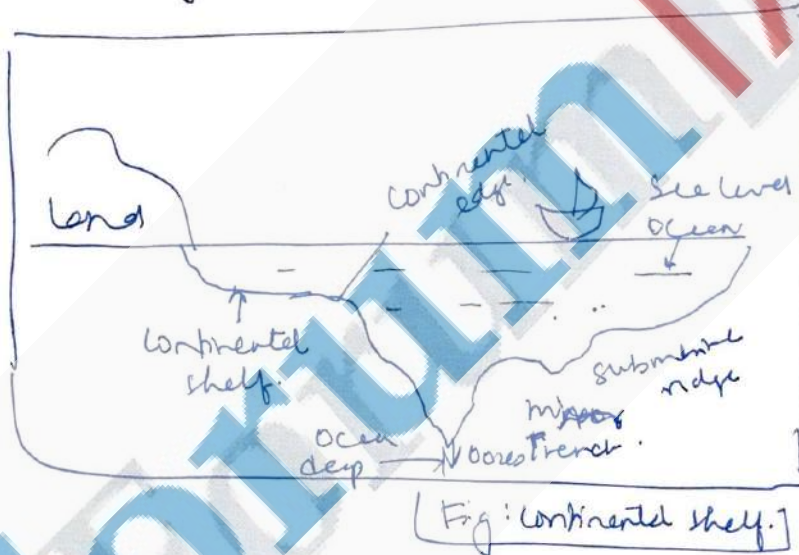
Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance.

(15 marks, 250 words)

महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट को परिभाषित करते हुए इसकी संसाधन क्षमता और पारिस्थितिक महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Continental shelf is seaward extension of continent from shoreline to continental shelf edge. It is a shallow platform with varying widths



Continental Shelf: Resource potential:-

(1) Fisheries - rich ground of plankton production due to sunlight penetration.

Ex: Sunde shelf, New Foundland, etc.



(2) Source of fossils - high amount of petroleum reserves can be found.

→ sediment deposition facilitating formation of sedimentary rocks.

(3) pure earth materials - resource for critical sectors - energy, national security.

(4) Polymetallic nodules (Mn, Ni, Co, Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag, Se, etc.) etc. - rich in nickel, cobalt, copper, manganese, iron, silver, selenium, zinc, lead, and gold.

(5) Seaports - world's greatest seaports - Hong Kong, Singapore etc located on continental shelf.

Ecological significance :-

(1) Marine food chain - presence of planktons & fisheries.

→ Presence of photic zone enables growth of plants, etc.

→ Presence of nekton, neustic organisms.

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- (2) Seaweeds, seagrass - providing benefit of acting as "blue sinks" of carbon.
- (3) Favourable condition for the growth of coral reefs - fracturing of the ocean.
- (4) Protection from storms, prevent coastal erosion, etc.

Continental shelf holds great potential & must be protected from sea level rise being triggered by global warming.

### Feedback

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

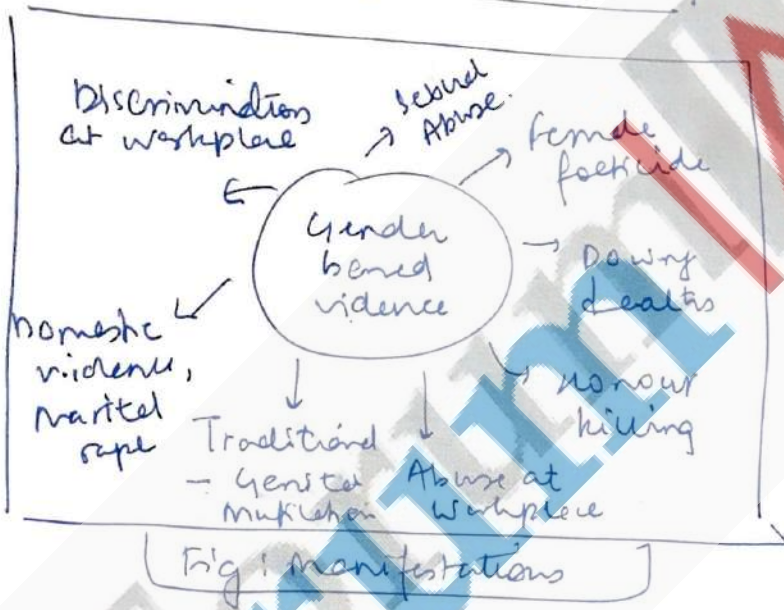
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पितृसत्तात्मक मूल्यों में निहित, लिंग आधारित हिंसा, अपनी सभी अभिव्यक्तियों में, सामाजिक विकास के प्रतिकूल है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

(15 marks, 250 words)

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Gender based violence is abuse of gender's rights & a barrier to women's empowerment & gender equality.



Violence: Antithetical to societal growth:-

(1) Poor participation in politics -

Ex: only 15% participation - in the world.

→ lack of decision making power.

(2) Poor participation in the labour force - care burden, informal &

Low pay jobs.

→ Global Gender Gap Index, 2023 -  
places India well below average  
in the economic participation  
category.

→ Poor economic independence -  
vulnerable to the patriarchal norms.

(3) Poor Health Outcomes & Nutrition

→ Spillover impact on child's health -

→ NHVS-5 - shows that more than  
50% women are anaemic in 15-  
49 years of age.

→ Food insecurity - men are fed  
first generally leaving little  
food for poor women households.

(4) Lack of power of decision making  
- in households - makes men  
vulnerable to listen to the  
relatives & husband.



- (5) Impact on education - high drop outs in the adolescent age.
- Violence - sexual abuse, child marriage, etc.
  - early marriages - impact the mental health (As per UNICEF, 1 in 3 child marriages, take place in India).

Measures to check violence:-

- (1) Break gender stereotypes - change the attitude from home to school to society.
  - (2) strict implementation of laws for creating deterrence.
  - (3) Improve opportunities - participation in economy & politics - formalised.
  - (4) Safety - through institutional measures, CCTV - public transport, etc.
- The progress of a society is judged by the women's progress. It cannot progress by leaving the other half behind. A bird cannot fly with one wing.

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

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

Caste creates a social hierarchy, governing the relationships structure in the nation of purity & pollution.

Caste calculus - shadow → social domains:

(1) Poor educational opportunities -

ex) Census 2011 - literacy rate → 37% (overall), SC → 66%

ex) Discrimination in educational institutions - Death of Parthasarathy Solanki - IIT Bombay.

(2) Lack of development opportunities to realise full potential -

→ visibilisation of caste - due to poor indicators - see caste groups as support.



Caste Calculus : Political domain:-

(1) vote bank politics - It is said that in India, people vote their caste & not caste vote.

→ strong affinity towards caste groups-

→ used to fulfil vested interests & higger hate speech as well.

(2) Dominant caste factor - seats in decision making power.

(3) Reservation - seen as a tool of populist measure.

Caste calculus : Economic domain:-

(1) discrimination at workplace & opportunities

→ seen that Delits occupy more than 1% of occupation of manual scavengers.

→ Not paid equally.

→ Discriminated at workplace by being targeted.

### Caste calculus: Changes :-

Despite the adverse impacts, there has been certain changes :-

- (1) Invisibilisation of caste - seen especially in urban areas - due to increased mobility, flexibility in occupations.
- (2) Decline in the supremacy of Brahmins.
- (3) Increased inter-caste marriages fuelling interactions.

Thus, Caste system has various ills being perpetuated in the society. It is necessary to break the barriers to ensure "no one is left behind".

### Feedback

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per Composite water management index, by NITI Aayog, more than 600 million people are facing extreme water stress & there is a decline in per capita availability of water.

Factors - water woes:-

- (1) Unplanned urbanisation -
  - Increased ghettoisation & slums.
  - Concretisation of pavements -  
urban heat islands.
  - Encroachment of water bodies  
for development activities.
- (2) Lack of buffer of green spaces -
  - Increased deforestation
  - Poor carbon sinks in cities

(3) Drainage issues -

→ Lack of coordination among various bodies

→ landfills - high wastage - clogging of drains.

(4) Extreme events - weather

→ high rainfall / droughts, urban floods like Belhi, Chennai, etc.

(5) Poor synergy - dam management.

Ex: flow of water - without consultations - ex - Kerala flood. contribution by dam mismanagement.

Complexity to implement:-

(1) Siloed approach - in handling of matters -

(2) Lack of integration & coordination among municipal bodies / state governments.

(3) Municipal bodies - though



- responsible are inadequately funded,
- (4) Poor resilience of infrastructure - to withstand the disasters.
  - (5) Lack of proper stakeholder consultation - not including vulnerable sections - elderly, disabled, etc.

### Measures:-

- (1) Water sponge cities -
  - (2) Integrate sensitivity in urban planning - create water sensitive cities
  - (3) One water approach - through watershed management.
- We need to ensure a holistic approach to realise the goal of sustainable cities.

### Feedback

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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)

Communal cleavages arise due to antagonism of seeing one's regional religion as better than the other. The recent Nuh violence, is a testimony to this fact.

Element of region - deepening cleavage:-

(1) Promotion of narrow regionalism -  
→ sense of pride of own region  
→ "son of soil" doctrine promoted -  
generating inequality in others' minds.

(2) Risk of threat to national integrity & unity

(3) Reservation of jobs only for the reg. people belonging to certain regions - hampers the investment climate.



Role of religion: deepen communal cleavage

(1) Intolerance towards other religions

practices - cow - seen as  
sacred to Hindus, but not by

Muslims - deepening the cleavage

- leading to low regulation, etc.

(2) seeing it as minority - majority  
issue → threat & suspicion

prevailing

(3) Trigger by politics - use of hate  
speech, etc; use of religion to  
gather votes.

(4) The need is to promote inter-  
faith dialogue, promote build trust, etc  
to insure that the divide created  
doesn't cause harm.

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