

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	VISHNU SARKUMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910115488	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	TilwaraDeum	Date/दिनांक	12/08/2023

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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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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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 :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) In many ways, the Spanish civil war was the opening act of WWII. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

कई मायनों में, स्पेनिश गृहयुद्ध द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का प्रारंभिक कारण था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Spanish civil war was a war ~~against~~ blw the Fascists led by Franco and the communists to establish their supremacy in the country. In many ways, it was the opening act of WW2.

Spanish civil war - opening act of WW2

- 1) Enabled Hitler to test German weapons and airforce which were newly recreated by helping Franco.
- 2) Lack of resistance from communist side bolstered Fascist's confidence and making Hitler confident for Poland.
- 3) Led to formation of an alliance blw Italy & Germany to help Franco laying

foundation of Berlin - Tokyo - Rome axis

→ exposed the internal contradictions within the future Allied powers bolstering Hitler.

However WW2 was a complex event which could not be explained solely through Spanish civil war. Other reasons include:

- 1) Historic injustice through Treaty of Versailles, which Germany saw as debauch, creating resentment.
- 2) Great Economic Depression of 1930s leading to rise of fascism.
- 3) Failure of League of Nations to act on Ethiopia, Manchuria, bolstering Hitler to invade Poland.

Spanish civil war was thus just one of many reasons which sparked World War 2.

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.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 were

heterodox sects initiated around 6th century

BC, challenging the orthodox Vedic beliefs.

In spite of similarities b/w Jainism and Buddhism, both had separate fates.

Similarity b/w Jainism & Buddhism

- 1) Rejection of vedic rituals and authority
- 2) Focus on individual salvation without intermediaries
- 3) Individual emancipation as both did not believe in caste inequalities and birth based inequalities

Reason for different fates of Buddhism & Jainism

Buddhism is more widespread & successful than Jainism because.

- 1) Buddhism focused on middle path (8 fold path) while Jainism was extreme ended making Buddhism more popular and accessible.
- 2) Greater royal patronage to Buddhism over Jainism enabled its spread across the world.
Eg. Ashoka sent Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka to spread Buddhism.
- 3) Excessive focus on Non violence by Jainism reduced its adoption among agriculturalists as even soil ploughing considered a form of violence.
- 4) Greater architecture devoted to Buddhism like Rock edicts, pillar edicts etc. popularised Buddhism as compared to Jainism.
- 5) State led policies like Dhamma for promoting Buddhism which was absent in case of Jainism despite of their unevenness, Buddhism & Jainism provided such cultural heritage which inspired Indian renaissance in 18th century.

Feedback

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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 movement was launched in 1919²⁰ to undo the injustices of ~~Khilafat~~ Turkey dismemberment and the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

NCM - democratised freedom struggle

- 1) first mass based All India struggle making the national Movement participatory
- 2) saw participation from different sections like women, students, teachers, lawyers, business making it highly representative
- 3) highest & most enthusiastic Muslim participation ensuring minority representation in movement
- 4) impact of NCM was in redirection of Congress

membership fees to 4 annas ensuring accessibility to poor people

→ Reorganisation of Congress onto linguistic basis, making it more grassroots & vernacular.

NCM - inherent limitations

→ NCM took communal colour in form of Mappilab Rebellion in 1921

→ Indiscriminate use of violence by protestors in Chauri Chaura leading to Gandhi calling off the movement.

→ Capacity and morale of the masses coming down since protracted struggle was not looking feasible.

→ Boycott of foreign goods prompted many traders & businessmen to not join.

In spite of its limitations, the NCM prepared Gandhi & masses to lay the groundwork for CDM in later phase.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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 State Reorganisation Act

1956 law reorganisation of Indian states

linguistically based on Jazli Commission

to address the linguistic divides in post independent India.

Efficacy of linguistic organisation

- 1) Ensured demands of linguistic communities leading to peace.
- 2) Helped protection of linguistic diversity through three language formula - in each state.
- 3) Eradicated the fear of linguistic domination of one language over others by granting major languages a state.

However, there are issues still remaining of the process questioning the efficiency.

- 1) Demand for Jelangana from Andhra Pradesh shows linguistic basis is not the only issue. Development also forms a concern.
- 2) Ethnic conflicts and border disputes not yet resolved. Eg Manipur & North East
- 3) Dispute over places where similar languages spoken.
Eg - Belgaon ^{KA} _{MH} ; b/w Odisha & Andhra.
- 4) New Demands for dialect based reorganization
Eg → Marut Pradesh , Vidharbia etc.
- 5) Fear of Hindi imposition over Southern & North East states not yet addressed.

Linguistic divides must be addressed along with development deficit. Democratic decentralisation could increase the efficiency of State reorg

Feedback

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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)

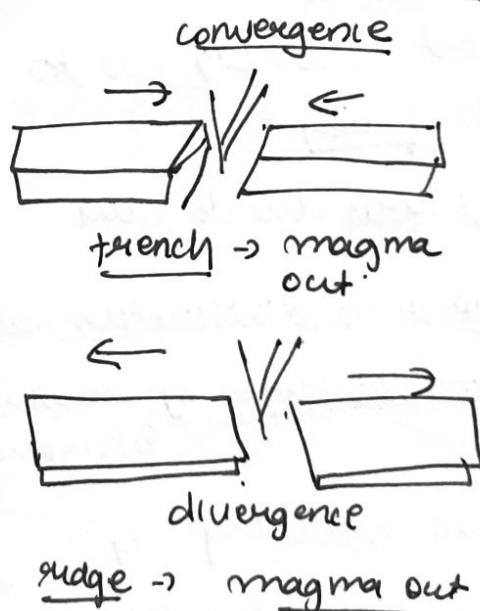
Plate tectonic theory believes that there are various oceanic and continental plates which are moving, creating a whole lot of geographical phenomena of which volcano is one of them

Role of plate tectonics in location of volcanoes

Volcanoes occur along plate boundaries.

↳ convergent - convergent plates lead to trench formation & destruction causing magma to erupt

↳ Divergent plate boundaries lead to ridges from where magma flows.



1) Circumpacific zone of active volcanoes is at the zone of Pacific plate, Nasca plate, Cocon plate, indicating plate boundaries
 Eg Mt Fuji, Mt Krakatau

Impacts of volcanoes

Negatives

- 1) Lead to eruption of sulphur causing pollution
- 2) Clog the pores of leaves, affecting photosynthesis
- 3) Reduced visibility due to clouds of ash
- 4) Forest fires due to lava
- 5) Large scale destruction making place uninhabitable - Eg Vesuvius & Pompeii
- 6) Rise in breathing & respiratory disorders
- 7) cause earthquakes

Positives

- 1) ash content fertilises the soil
- 2) causes global cooling bringing down the temperature
- 3) New life form emerges especially after forest fires
- 4) New minerals & rocks formed on lava cooling
- 5) tourism attraction
 Eg - Mt Fuji

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS



Q.6) Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the twin objectives of balanced growth and checking stress migration. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम की सफलता को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक संतुलित विकास और संकट रोधी प्रवासन के नियंत्रण के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Aspirational Blocks programme

recently announced in Budget 2023 is a decentralised form of Aspirational Districts Programme where more than 500 most backward blocks of country are selected to bring them at par with National level through multiple interventions.

Aspirational blocks - achieve balanced growth & stress migration

- 1) Focus on education intervention through PM SHRI schools can ensure quality schooling.
- 2) Revamped stress on Primary Health Centres through Health & Wellness centres and PM-JAY can improve health care indicators.
- 3) Provision and monitoring of ICDS, Saama, Shiksha Abhyasan and PDS improve nutrition.

Security:

- 1) Creation of public infrastructure like roads, highways can ensure connectivity
- 2) Special Assistance and funding from centre to the blocks can strengthen social infrastructure.

Thus, focus on operational blocks can reduce the regional inequality & stress migration as people don't need to migrate for fulfilling their needs of employment, education and healthcare.

However, issues

persist as 1) waste systems leading to discrimination causes stress migration.

- 1) Reduced funding affects development objectives of govt
- 2) poor LGG governance at grassroots affect the efficiency of operational Block.

Capacity building is

funding of LGG can complement operational Block programme to ensure regional growth.

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)

The defense industries are strategic sectors of any country, requiring critical conditions to be met for their location.

Critical factors for location

- 1) location must be free from any political disturbance and insurgency to protect national secrets.
- 2) well connected by road, rail & water to ensure better mobilisation of resources.
- 3) port connectivity to ensure access to foreign market for raw material & export.
- 4) 24x7 power supply to ensure continuity of the production.

Challenges

- 1) Dependence on advanced countries like USA for technology.
- 2) Reduced access to foreign market for exports.
- 3) Frequent espionage by hostile countries reduces pace of work.
- 4) Nascent stage of production leading to lack of economies of scale.
- 5) Poorly skilled manpower - Only 4% of Indian labour skilled.

Ways Ahead

- 1) Defense corridor for manufacturing ecosystem - like in TN & UP
- 2) Defense startup challenges like INDUS X
- 3) DRDO funding increase to increase research & development
- 4) Technology cooperation through co-development & co-production - Eg Safran engine with France
- 5) Defense indigenisation & local content requirements made mandatory for defense

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

seeks to enumerate people based on their caste identities. It was last done in 2011.

SECC - achieve equitable resource allocation & targeted welfare.

- 1) Show the inequalities within castes as per Sector & Income Commission report.
- 2) Show the benefit of govt welfare programmes by looking at socio-economic performance of castes.
- 3) lead to discovery of illegal beneficiaries & exclusion errors making resource allocation efficient.
- 4) Identify new beneficiaries who are in need of the govt policies.

SECC - challenges

- 1) Data collection and analysis can lead to inclusion and exclusion errors
- 2) Omission of certain beneficiaries from Govt welfare based on data can lead to protests
- 3) New demands for reservation creating internal security threats. (Patel Andolan in Gujarat)
- 4) Can strengthen caste identity and caste based politics within the country.

SECC must not be an end, but a means to the end of social welfare & Antyodaya welfare of all.

Feedback

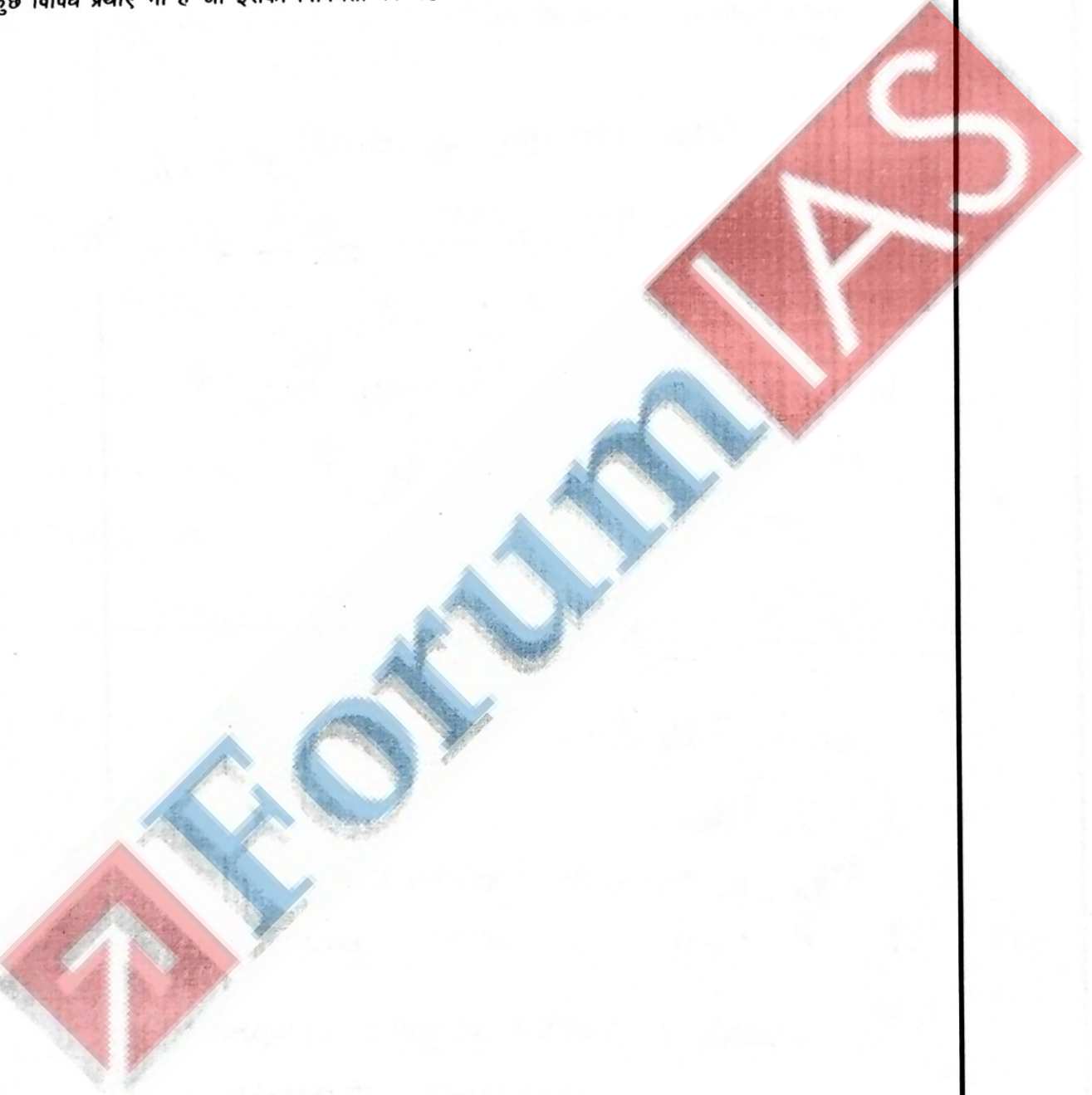
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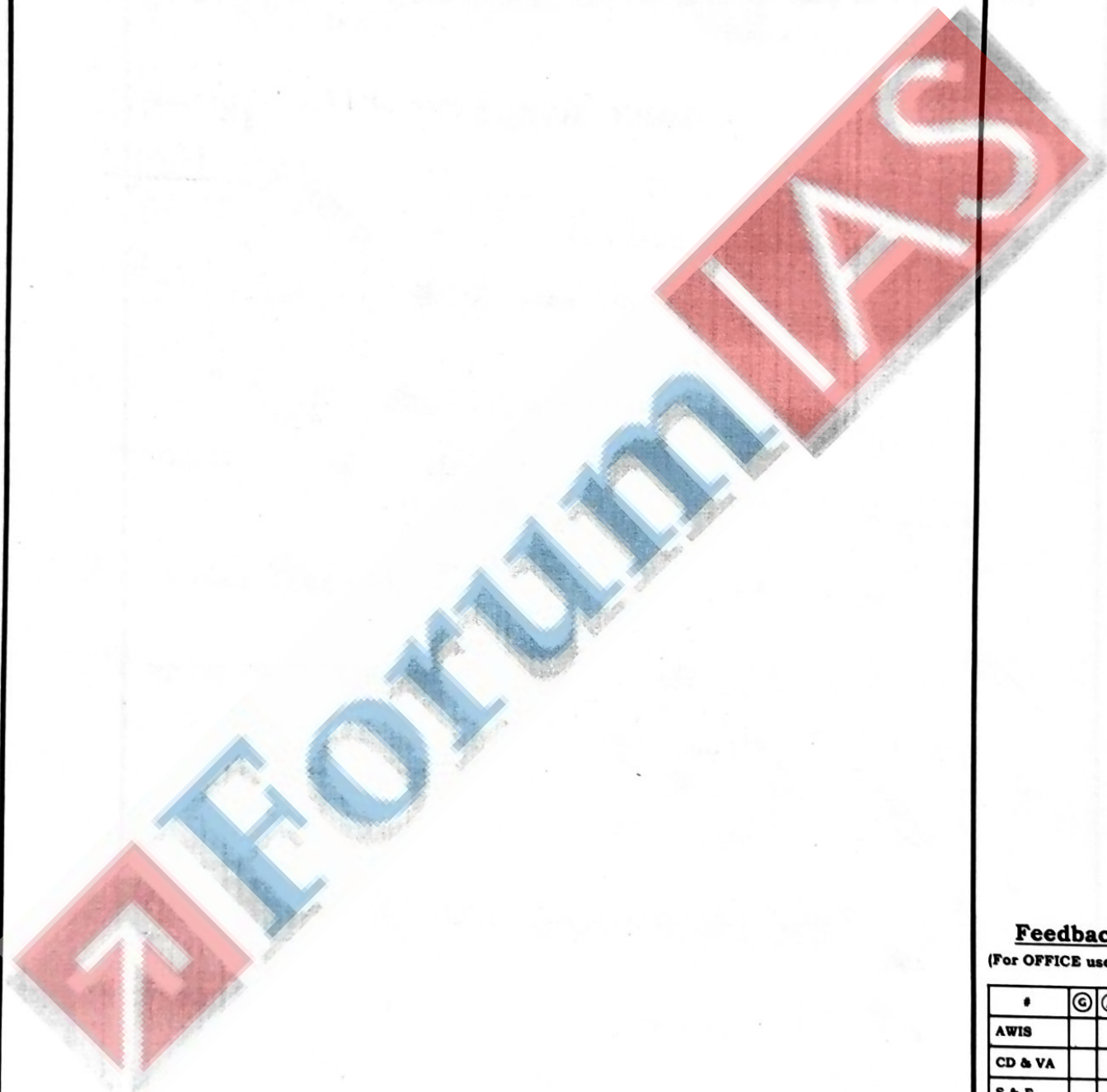
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TOTAL MARKS			



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 समय 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)





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

देश में जनसंख्या वृद्धि को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक क्या हैं? इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, जनसंख्या विकास के लिए महिलाओं की न्यूनतम विवाह योग्य आयु बढ़ाने की प्रासंगिकता और आवश्यकता की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India became the world's most populous country in 2022. There are various factors contributing to it. For quality population development, there is a need of raising min age of marriage for women. (Taya Taily committed)

Factors

- 1) Increase in birth rate due to better health care facilities
- 2) Decreasing death rate due to good geriatric care.
- 3) Better economic opportunities → lead to greater access to resources
- 4) Increasing life expectancy rate

Raising women's age of marriage

- 1) Lead to better population development as increased education & healthcare due to delayed marriage.
- 2) Better IMR & MMR indicators as women aware of health care & safety.
- 3) Better nutritional status as women aware of nutritional security & practices.
- 4) Family planning as women understand the importance of it for population development.

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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 ensured that the Indian National Movement was a broad based, multi-pronged one, challenging the British rule from multiple sides.

Tribal unrest in British India

- Santhal uprisings
- Paharais uprising in Pajmahal Hills
- Kond Rebellion in Central India
- Munda Ulgulan in Jharkhand
- Ramasi force led by Vasant Baldev Phadke

Reasons for Tribal unrest

- 1) British attempts to forcefully mainstream them into colonial society

- 1) Introduction of ulukus, moneylenders exploiting the tribals by British.
- 2) Introduction of new forms of revenue system where tribals began losing control over their lands.
- 3) Levy of excess tax and fines for collecting forest produce.
- 4) Forcing tribals to settled cultivation for imposing tax. Eg- Santals.
- 5) Intrusion of colonial policies, affecting tribal culture and way of life.
- 6) Reduction in idignity of tribal chiefs as ~~tribes~~ they were made mere collectors of revenue for British.
- 7) Reserved forest areas for ensuring timber access to British, destroyed the livelihood of tribals.

Reasons for their limited success

- 1) Lack of resources as tribals fought with bows and arrows compared to rifles of British.
- 2) No vision for an alternative society and order, thus could not challenge colonialism.
- 3) Poor coordination and strategising as they were sporadic and sudden.
- 4) Severe repression by the British. Eg- Santhal rebellion mercilessly crushed.
- 5) Poor leadership and leadership crisis faded the movement when their main leader was arrested.
- 6) Difference and idiosyncrasy among tribals reduced the effectiveness of response to British.

In perspective of the shortcomings, tribal uprisings helped to break the myth of white man's superiority. Jan Jatiya Gaurav Divas is a tribute to the contribution of tribal movements.

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Quit India Movement, through its slogan of "Do or die" forced the expulsion of Empire. However, there were domestic and international factors which also contributed to Independence of India.

Quit India Movement - forcing the Empire to rethink

- 1) large scale arrests and curfewing arrests put a strain on law & order situation of British India
- 2) Forced Govt to put forward Cripps Mission, Cabinet Mission
- 3) Rise of parallel governments in Baluch, Jamshuk, Satara reduced the legitimacy of Empire
- 4) Increased the difficulty of Empire to govern & administer India

However, SIM was not the sole reason for expulsion of empire as

- 1) British arrested the leaders and tried to suppress the movement.
- 2) SIM could not guarantee Indian Independence.
- 3) Many sections of populations including Dalits, Muslims stayed away.

It was a host of domestic politics and international circumstances which complemented SIM to lead to Independence

Domestic politics

- 1) Charged masses, openly disobeying British, making British administration difficult
- 2) Individual satyagrahas raising the consciousness among masses.
- 3) Assurances from Viceroy regarding Constituent Assembly through Cripps Mission.

→ Strain on domestic resources and British revenue due to SIM forcing Empire to negotiate

Global circumstances

- World War II forcing the British to consider Indian demand for sovereignty to enlist Indian help
- Pressure from Allies like USA, France to grant Indian Independence.
- Rise of Labour party Govt in Britain which was India sympathetic.
- Economic difficulties in Britain post WW2 made Indian administration difficult.
- De-colonisation wave and global support for colonies forced Britain to give up her colonies in Asia

The Indian Independence brought

through Indian Independence Act 1947 was thus a result of domestic politics changed by SIM and global circumstances prevailing those time.

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 was a liberal reform movement considered as an offshoot of Islam. Signifying intense devotion and love to God was a path to means to God. It was the contemporary of Bhakti tradition of Hinduism.

Islam - foreign religion

→ introduced by Arab Merchants trading with Keerala.

→ ~~Mahomed~~ Muhammad Qasim in 726 AD captured Sindh and introduced Islam.

→ originated in Saudi Arabia, popularised by Turkic Delhi sultans and Mughals.

Sufism, despite being an offshoot of Islam could be very popular than Islam due to a host of factors.

Sufism - why more deeply rooted than Islam

- 1) Sufism more liberal and less orthodox than Islam allowed other faiths to embrace it
Eg- Be-sharia sufism of Balandariyas
- 2) Use of Dawwali, Rags helped spread the reach of Sufism compared to Islam.
- 3) Negation of intermediaries & Maulvis to reach to God made Sufism more accessible to common people.
- 4) Use of Dakhani, Hindustani & vernacular languages (Urdu) helped Sufism ~~spread~~ penetrate grass root level compared to Islam which depended on Arabic.
- 5) Rich patronage from kings of all faiths ensured its sustenance.
- 6) Open to new ideas from other religions, making it more vibrant. Eg- Kabir's dohas are sung as Sufi Dawwali.

Impact of Sufism on Society

- 1) Forged greater Hindu-Muslim Unity leading to harmony in society. Eg - Chishtis has both Muslims & Hindus as their disciples
- 2) Imported the value of Equality as they did not believe in any distinctions by birth, profession
- 3) Led to creation of many songs, Sawsallis, Raags, enriching Indian culture.
- 4) Ensured intergenerational inheritance of knowledge and ideas through silsilas.
- 5) Spurred new forms of architecture. Eg - Fatchpur Sikri by Akbar for Chishti saint, Dargah Munka for Sufi.
- 6) Led to upliftment of poor through community kitchen
- 7) Integration of diverse as an integral part of society.

Sufism ensured that cultural syncretism enriched our culture. The lessons from Sufism can help create harmony in a communal divided society.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

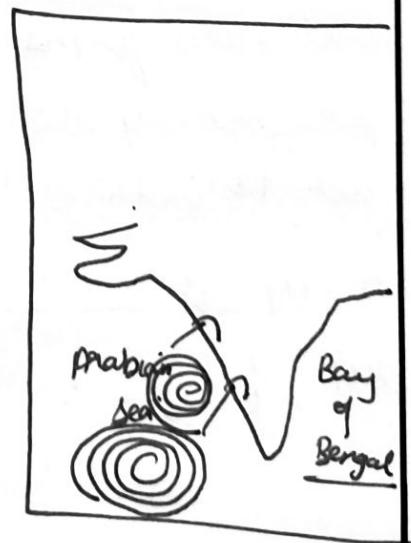
हाल के वर्षों में अरब सागर में चक्रवातों की बढ़ती तीव्रता के कारणों को गणना कीजिए। NDMA दिशानिर्देशों का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए चक्रवातों के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को रोकने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Cyclones were fast moving parcels of air created in a low pressure area which bring in lot of destruction. The IMD estimates there has been around 130% increase in intensity & frequency of cyclones occurring in Arabian Sea.

Reasons behind rising intensity & frequency of cyclones

1) Rising global warming, increasing the surface temperature of Arabian sea beyond 27°C

2) Frequent formation of low pressure areas leading to cyclonic formations



- 1) low vertical wind shear over Arabian sea promoting stronger formation of cyclones
- 2) Westward and North East deflection of cyclones recently, leading to Indian Ocean cyclones coming to Arabian sea.
- 3) Increasing intensity & frequency of phenomena like El Niño, El Niño ~~and~~ Positive IOD which increases the sea surface temperature.

Measures to check adverse impact of cyclone

NDMA guidelines provide 3 tiered response.

1) First phase - Early warning system and information dissemination

↳ construction of shelters to house the evacuated people.

2) Second Phase - During cyclone, effective communication and coordination b/w teams to evacuate as much people as possible

3) Third phase (tier) → Constructing disaster resilient infrastructure like communication lines, power lines, shelter house, hospitals to reduce the impact.

Other measures include:

1) Mangrove afforestation using MUSHTI to reduce storm surge.

2) Infusion of funds to NDMA, NDRF and SDRF as per 15th FC recommendations.

3) Coordination with WMO to predict the trajectory of cyclones to ensure timely evacuation

Following the Sendai framework and Odisha Model for cyclone mitigation can help to save as many lives as possible leading to Right to Life for citizens.

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)

The recent IPCC 6th report suggests some dangerous impacts of climate change on our earth, including impact on hydrological cycle.

Impact of climate change on hydrological cycle.

- 1) Lead to increased precipitation in equatorial areas due to increased convection. This can cause floods (Eg Pakistan floods)
- 2) Evaporate rainfall in temperate areas as the temperature difference b/w air masses reduce, leading to strong reduced frontal effects.
- 3) Increased evaporation due to rise in global temperatures.

- 1) Change in form of precipitation as many areas ~~for~~ receiving snow will receive rain due to increasing temperature.
- 2) Increase in time taken for condensation can delay and reduce precipitation.
- 3) Change in rainfall patterns
 - ↳ South India to receive more rainfall
 - ↳ North to receive less rainfall

IPCC 5th Report.
- 4) Glacial retreat due to climate change affects the source of hydrological cycle negatively.

Mitigation and adaptation strategies to contain harmful implications

- 1) Commitment to NDCs and carbon neutrality to reduce GHG emissions
- 2) Adoption of LiFe mission and circular economy to ensure sustainable practices.

- 1) Climate & geo engineering techniques like cloud seeding, mirrors to reduce temperature rise.
- 2) Afforestation to increase carbon sequestration to reduce the impact on hydrological cycle.
- 3) Rain water harvesting (TN model) to reduce the impact of water scarcity.
- 4) Aquifer recharging as per Atal Bujal Yojana & Mohi Shah Commission to ensure hydro resilience.
- 5) Water recycling and desalination plants (Israel) to ensure water security during droughts.

As climate change is tightening its grip, water scarcity is increasing leading to water fights. Identifying mitigation & adaptation strategies can reduce the scope of such conflicts.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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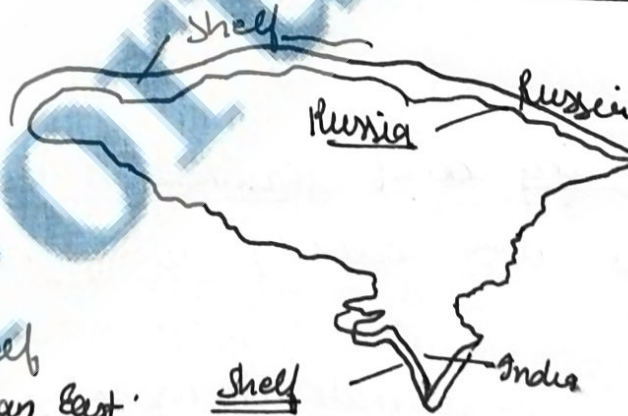
Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

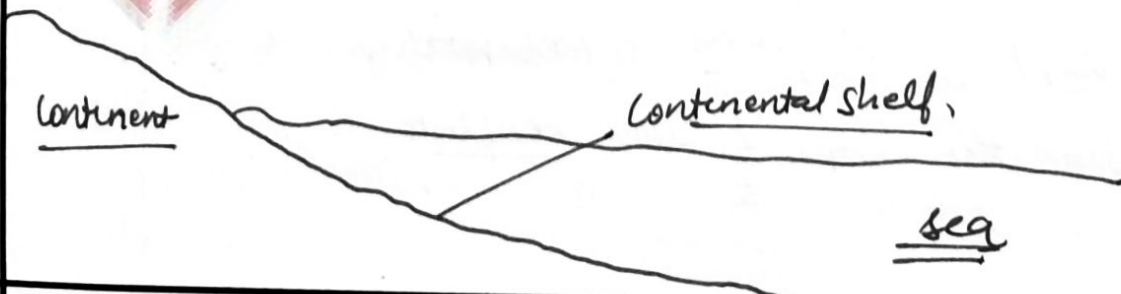
Continental shelf refers to that area in the coast of the continent which is an extension of the continent, submerged under water. It has high resource potential & ecological significance

Continental shelf

1) Siberian shelf - 200km long (thickest)



2) India -> Western shelf more broad than East.



Resource potential

- 90% of all petroleum reserves were found in continental belts. Eg- Offshore oil fields in Siberia.
- Place for placer deposits like gold. Eg- North American shelf.
- Critical metals and minerals like PolyMetallic nodules found along continental shelf.
- Probable spot for natural gas and methane hydrates helping secure energy security.
- Rich source of biodiversity leading to natural resource potential in form of wildlife wealths.
- Potential sites for tidal energy and offshore wind energy sites, having high energy potential.

Ecological significance

- 1) Site for formation of many coral reefs, leading to high biodiversity. eg → Fringing reefs in India.
- 2) Site for nutrient upwelling and replenishment thus critical habitat for marine wildlife.
- 3) The photic zone majorly in continental shelf promotes growth of planktons and marine plants.
- 4) Sediments brought by rivers deposit in continental shelf, helping in growth of marine flora.
- 5) Temperature regulation in continental shelf helps proliferation of stenothermal marine organisms.

It is of utmost importance to balance development and environment by sustainably using the continental shelf as per International Sea Bed Authority.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

The UNDP report suggested the rise of 'hidden pandemic' - gender based violence against women during COVID-19. The gender based violence is antithetical to societal growth.

Gender based violence - rooted in patriarchal values.

- 1) Patriarchy treats women as objects to be controlled by men. Therefore violence is seen as instrument of control to discipline women.
- 2) Sees women as second class citizens, inferior to male and dependent on men, making violence normal to dominate over them.
- 3) Leads to normalisation of violence against women as they are made to feel it in their

best interest.

→ Prevents prevalence redressal of violence against women due to paternalistic attitudes

Paternalism induced gender based violence - its manifestations

- Rise in alimony related deaths - Eg Vishmala case in Kerala.
- Increasing instances of marital rape as women seen as objects of husband.
- Domestic violence against women on vise as violence used to discipline women.
- Increasing infanticide and feticide as paternalism sees women as liability
- Rise in rapes, child rapes as women seen as means to satisfy sexual pleasure.

gender based ^{violence} ~~sexism~~ - antithetical to societal growth

- 1) Leads to reduced participation of women in public life making society homogenous.
- 2) Pushes a cycle of gender based violence as future generations influenced to do the same
- 3) Creates gender disparities and poverty vicious cycle as women forced to domestic sphere.
- 4) Lead to reduce nutritional well being, poor IMR, MMR of women not educated.

5) prevents upliftment of vulnerable section of population including women, SC, STs as they are forced to become passive

strict enforcement of laws to protect women

way ahead

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
→ All women police stations (CTN model)

Bringing Social & Behavioural

change can uproot patarchy from roots leading to reduction in domestic violence & gender based violence

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 is a social stratification unique to India which is based on birth, occupation, purity and pollution, endogamy.

It is an important institution of society, making its predominance felt.

Caste calculus - its shadow on social, political and economic domains

Political

- 1) Politicisation of caste as many caste based political parties arose. Eg BSP.
- 2) Caste used as a means to get state benefits.
Eg → Affirmative action as per Article 15, 16
- 3) Rise of many caste based pressure groups to put demands for state.
Eg → Patel Andolan to get reservation.

↳ caste based mobilisations and alliances to garner votes. Eg - BJP in UP

Social

- ↳ caste based matrimony sites indicating endogamy. Eg - New matrimony
- ↳ New caste based discrimination through Reservation System as Reserved people discriminate
Eg - Dalit boy suicide in IIT Mumbai
- ↳ caste consciousness still alive through nameplates and stickers on vehicles.
- ↳ caste based social groupings and organisations proliferated in society. Eg - Kayastha Sabha

Economic

- ↳ Dalit entrepreneurship and capitalism promoted. Eg - Stand Up India, Jhelangana scheme

- 1) Caste based economic groups and organisations
Eg. Oalit chamber of commerce.
- 2) Caste based economic ghettoisation prevalent in Indian ~~at~~ cities.
- 3) Manual scavenging & other low occupations still ~~are~~ done by Malas & Oalits.
- 4) Caste based products and marketing like Masalas (CMDM by Kaypats)

However, the forces of globalisation, CPG reforms and constitutional values have reduced the salience of caste within the country.

Nonetheless, caste remains a unique mosaic of Indian society. The state & civil society must ensure it does not lead to dehumanising practices in society.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

As per the composite water

Index of NITI Aayog, Nearly $1/3^{rd}$ of
Indian districts face acute water stress.

There are various factors contributing to water
woes faced by Indian cities.

Factors contributing to water
woes in cities

- 1) Concretisation preventing percolation of
ground water to recharge aquifers.
- 2) Poor water management strategy ~~for~~ as sewage
directly dumped into water without treating
it.
- 3) Lack of proper water pipeline maintenance
leading to large scale wastage through
leaks.

- 1) Land reclamation from water bodies reduce the availability of fresh water for cities
- 2) Lack of water management and water efficient use by citizens leading to high pressure on resources.
- 3) Excessive groundwater extraction without clearance and feasibility study leading to depletion of ground water.

Complexities in executing comprehensive water management plan

- 1) Legal complexity on water is in Union list and state list leading to legal ambiguities
- 2) Difficult to control the demand for water as it requires behavioural change.
- 3) Difficult to ensure equal access to quality

water for all.

- 1) High costs associated with new technologies can hamper the adoption of water saving tech.
- 2) Rising population causes burden on existing resources, making water management difficult.
- 3) Different needs of agriculture sector, industrial sector creates technical difficulties in managing water comprehensively.

ways Ahead

- Ground water recharge as per Mukherjee Shah & Atal Bhujal Yojana.

→ TN model rainwater harvesting
→ Integrated watershed management

→ Blue infrastructure bonds to finance projects for sustainable water use.

Cities must solve their water woes to ensure Right to water as per Subhash Kumar vs State of Bihar.

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.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 forms an important marker of Indian Identity. Given the vast geographical diversities, region also marks an important marker of Indian identity & group identity. However, religion and region also have the risk of deepening communal cleavages.

Religion & Region - important elements of group identity

- 1) Religion based groupings consider religion as a fundamental criteria for membership.
- 2) Regional affinity leads to formation of new groups. Eg. Kerala based groups in Gulf (UAE, Saudi Arabia)

Religion & Region - just of deepening
communal cleavage.

- 1) underdevelopment in a region causes resentment causing communal cleavages to emerge.
- 2) Religion based mobilisation of people through vote bank politics can create new divisions in country.
- 3) loyalty to religion & region over national identity leads to communalism.
- 4) Rising ~~for~~ inequality and material resources b/w different religion & region can pit society against each other. Eg Khalistan movement.
- 5) Lead to ghettoisation due to discrimination, create new form of divide in urban area. Eg- Mumbra in Mumbai for Muslims

However, region and religion can also prevent communal cleavage as:

- Regionalism ensures demands of region are put in mainstream society. Eg- North East.
- Religious identity along with rational identity help people to practice age old customs & beliefs reducing resentment ..
- Ensure their voices and demands are heard leading to grievance redressal .

Way ahead

- Vandana Model set party meeting to sort differences among various identities
- strong anti lynching laws as per Telzib Poonawala judgement to prevent misuse of religion
- Education and awareness building to reduce negative impacts .

Religion & Region must be used to preserve Unity in Diversity to ensure Eka Bharat Shreshtha Bharat .

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
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Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

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-
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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.