

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	Aparajita Aryan		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910060704	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	JAMMU	Date/दिनांक	1 st August 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	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 (व्यूसीए) 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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी :	
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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.

Sorry, sheet got torn
just re-wrote the
answer.

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

Q1. In many ways, the spanish civil war was the opening act of ww II. Comment.

Spanish civil war was a culmination
of events from French, Austrian,
German Revolutions which made them
realise unification and integration
nationalism was very important.

Acted as → Opening Act of WW II

① lot of colonialisation by Spain has
also fuelled negative sentiments - freque-
nt wars on foreign lands. e.g:- Africa
S. America led to loss of wealth
nationally.

② Secret treaties - All countries including
Spain had their own
allies

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			

③ Desire for democracy, social justice
the autocratic leadership in Spain
was not liked by people. It fuelled
anti-feudal sentiments etc.

④ Spain proxy war - in the unification
role of other state actors. e.g:- the
Britain, France, Russia, Austria etc.

Therefore one can say that Spanish
civil war had multifaceted impact
that ultimately culminated into

WW II

Feedback

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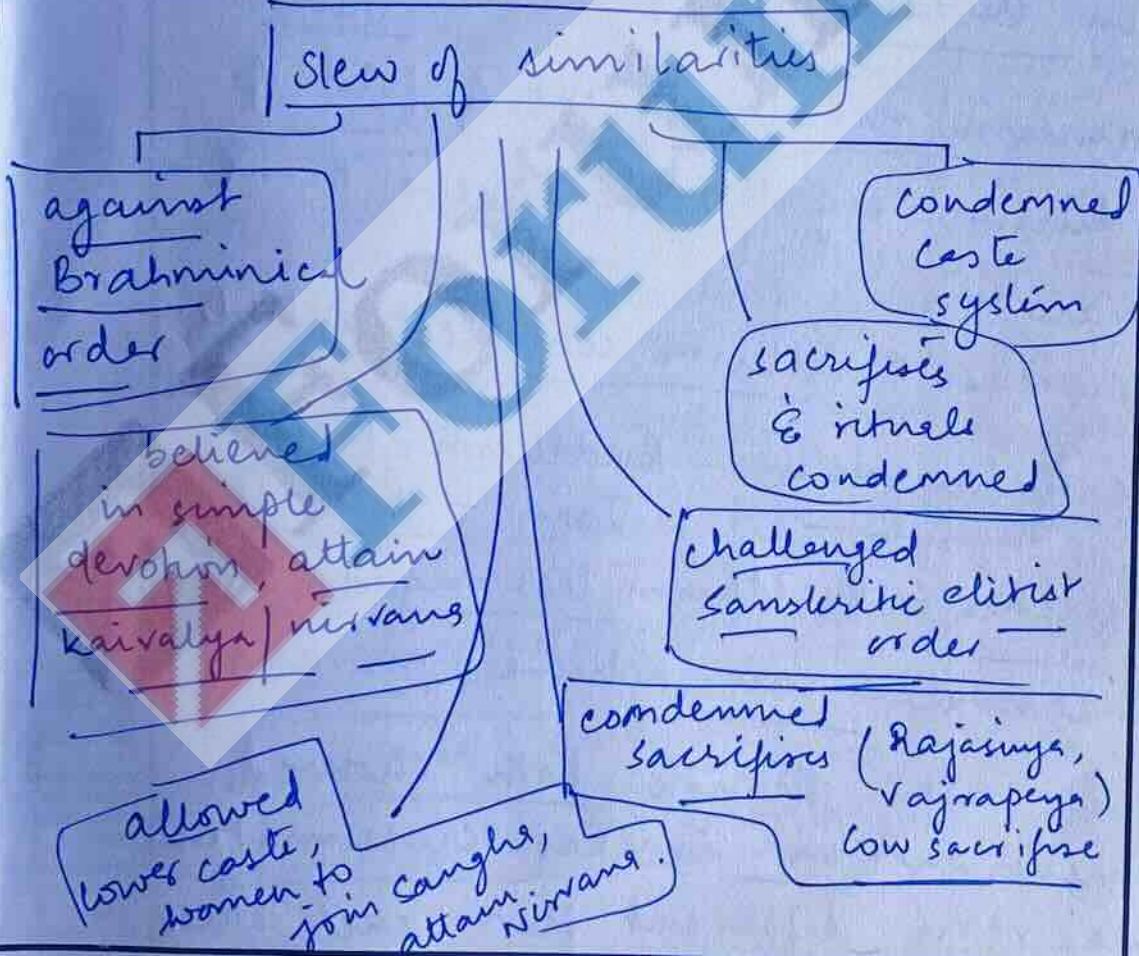
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) How will you explain the different fates of Buddhism and Jainism despite a slew of similarities in the two religions? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म में समानता के बावजूद दोनों धर्मों के अलग-अलग प्रारम्भ की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Buddhism & Jainism both grew around 5th-6th century as a reaction to extreme Hinduistic tradition and rituals and sacrifices that had crept into it.



Differences that emerged

- ① over notion of afterlife - Buddhism did not believe in it. And transmigration of soul.
- ② over caste system - Jainism did not openly condemn it, Buddhism did.
- ③ Jainism more ascetic in approach than Buddhism. e.g. - eating habits in Jain
- ④ Jainism not truly out of fold of Hinduism - e.g. - Jains believe them as Vaishyas whereas Buddhism completely outside.
- ⑤ Use of language - Buddhism - Pali
Jain - Prakrit
- ⑥ Difference - Buddhism less rigid, even householders can achieve nirvana,
Therefore, even though both showed and grew out in similar circumstance became very different from each other

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 is culmination
of events. Against Rowlatt Act, Govt reforms
1919, etc.

It democratized Indian freedom
struggle

① → People led movement - first movement
of that grandeur. Women, children,
Hindu - muslim, Peasants, rural-urban
all joined.

② Based on Gandhian principles - non-
violence, co-operation, swadeshi, boycott
of foreign rule and social justice'
as principles of movements.

③ It gave voice to people - People with local issues, merged with nation-wide movement.

Inherent limitations

- ④ society still divided (on social, communal, regional, gender lines)
- ⑤ some elitist groups against (parochial mindset) princes, zamindars, Royalists did not join
- ⑥ People still unaware of Gandhian style of leadership e.g:- Chauri Chauri incident.
- ⑦ illiteracy, backwardness

But, still NCM one of the largest, most successful in terms of garnering support became a turning phase in history of freedom struggle.

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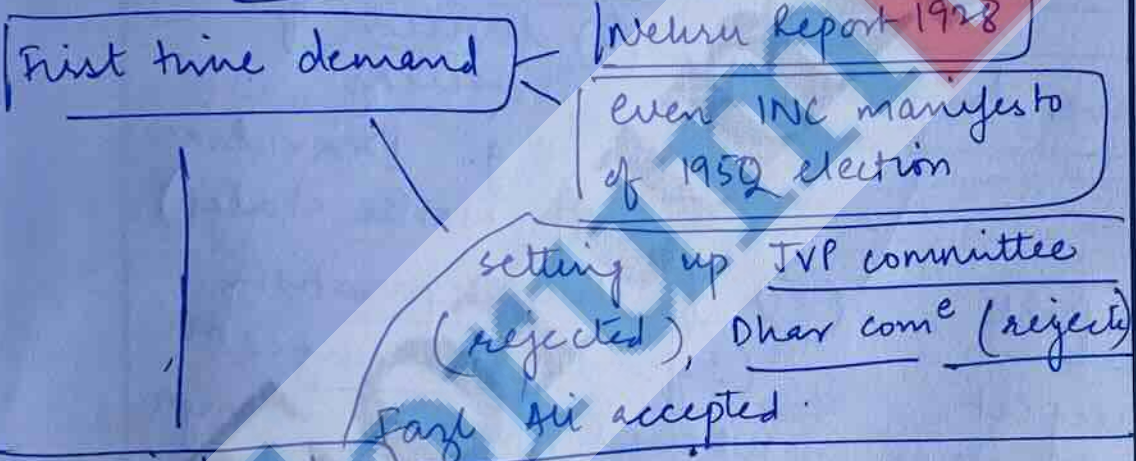
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Q.4) Critically analyse the efficacy of linguistic reorganization of states in addressing the reasons for linguistic divides in post-independent India. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Post independence integration saw one of its biggest roadblocks in terms of linguistic reorganisation of states

Brief history



After independence even Gandhi & Ambedkar opposed to division on linguistic lines

Efficacy

① Important - as people feel connected to their own cultural-linguistic

heritage.

- ② Prevented violence e.g:- after Poti Sriramulu 56 days hunger strike, lot of violence.
- ③ Protects regional aspirations - prevents secessionist, tendencies.

However dangerous

④ division of society
(e.g:- Dravidian v/s North states)

⑥ conflicts
less respect for each other culture.

⑤ fuelling separatism
(e.g:- Corkha anger on WBengal govt. - using Bengali in schools)

This is balancing act. NEP 2020,
constant Centre-state Forums, increasing
integration among state economies,
Swadesh Darshan scheme can foster
co-operation among different groups.

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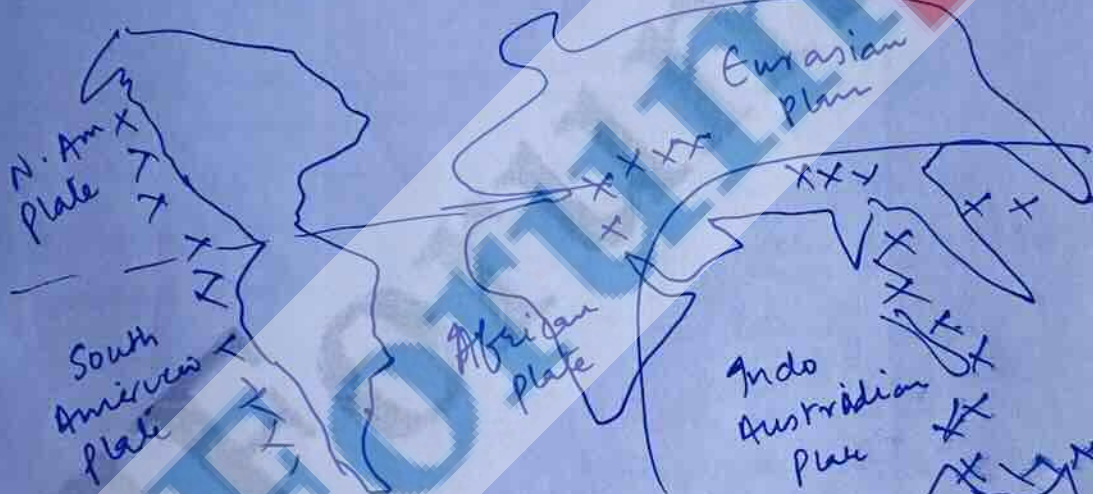
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Q.5) Briefly discuss the role of plate tectonics theory in explaining the location of volcanoes. Also, explain the multifarious impacts of volcanoes on the surrounding regions.

(10 marks, 150 words)

ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को 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)

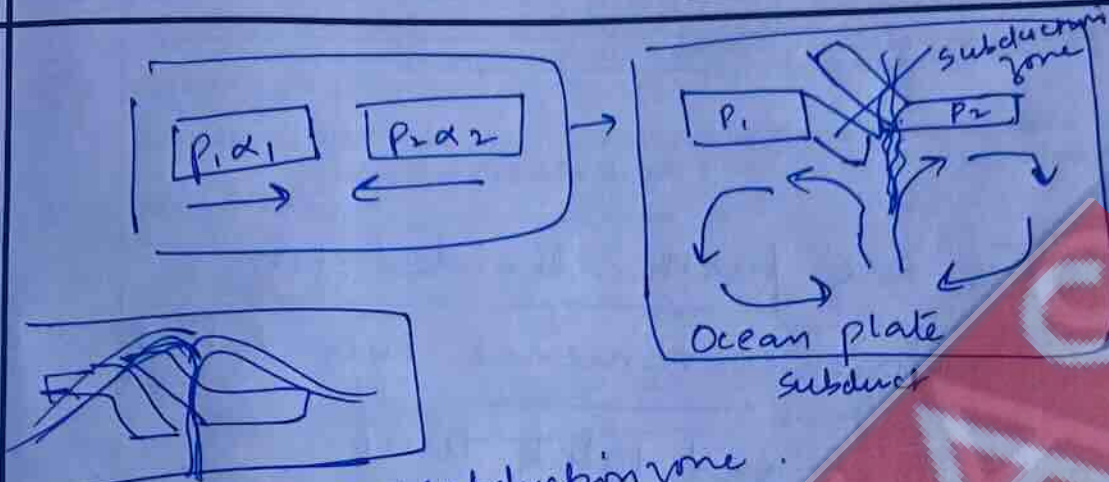
Volcanism is the outpour of lava from the aesthenosphere on the Earth crust due to convective forces and breaking up of crust.



XX - Pacific ring of fire volcano reigon & plate tectonics

Role of plate tectonics in volcano

- ① Ocean-continent convergence - Rockies, Andes - South Pacific & South American plate converge.



Volcano near subduction zone.

- ① Continent-continent convergence - Himalayas, Andes, etc.
- ② Ocean-ocean - Hawaiian Islands.

Impact on surrounding area

- Earthquakes accompanied
- loss of life, property etc
- temporary increase in temp

minerals, found in such region

ancient civilisation regions

Therefore, volcanoes give lot of knowledge about structure of earth and its interior. Important regions of biodiversity and ecological significance

Feedback

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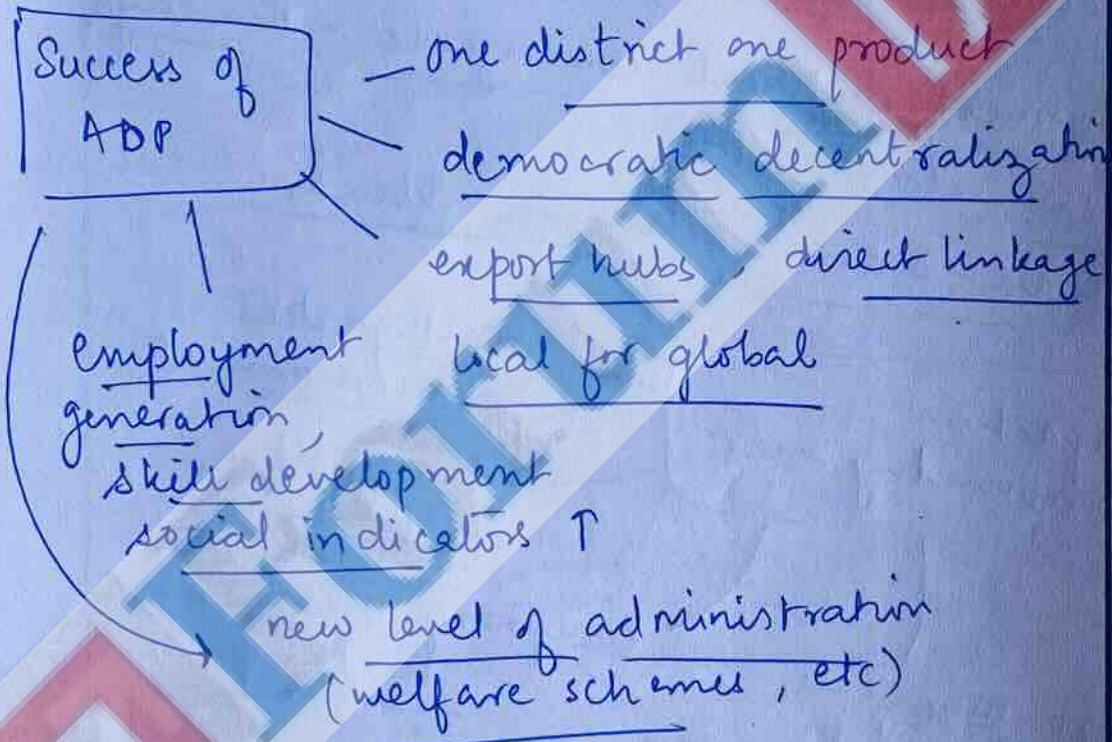
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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

The States are further divided for administrative convenience into districts, blocks, villages and taluk level.



Now ADB to ABP required because

① Further, democratic decentralisation is good. - as one size fits all cannot work

② Certain blocks can be as big as a small state in many countries. e.g:- blocks in U.P

③ Public participation in development of India ~ 100 - people as active contributors.

④ Further goal of Atmanirbharata, sashakt Bharat.

⑤ Connecting link between panchayat (village level) ^{and} district.

However, more funds, functions, functions devolution at block level.

Along with capacity development, community awareness can go a long way

Recent success story - Akhnoor Block, J&K under SBM, 7/34 - achieved full ODF+ - others aspiring.

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 काम करने के उपाय सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Defence of any country holds significance in determining geopolitical leverage, security and integrity of a state.

Critical factors in location

- ① Presence of raw material - e.g. iron & steel, precision electronics, automation industry etc.
- ② Nearness to defence localities - as there oversight, R&D could help.
- ③ Skilled workforce - to create such defence equipments, engineers and other staffs very important.

④ Should be away from surveillance - as other non-state actors can play role in diffusing, counteracting or such technologies.

Measures to over challenges

Challenges faced

① Fund crunch

② R & D issues

③ technology know how

④ Protection from surveillance

Overcoming

Making defence lean and thin, using those funds for R & D.

more funds must be diverted (15th FC recommended 20% of defence)

collaboration with other countries (France, US, Russia good option)

cyberattacks etc. assessment, warning

Defence in today's era is very important must be adequately supported.

Feedback
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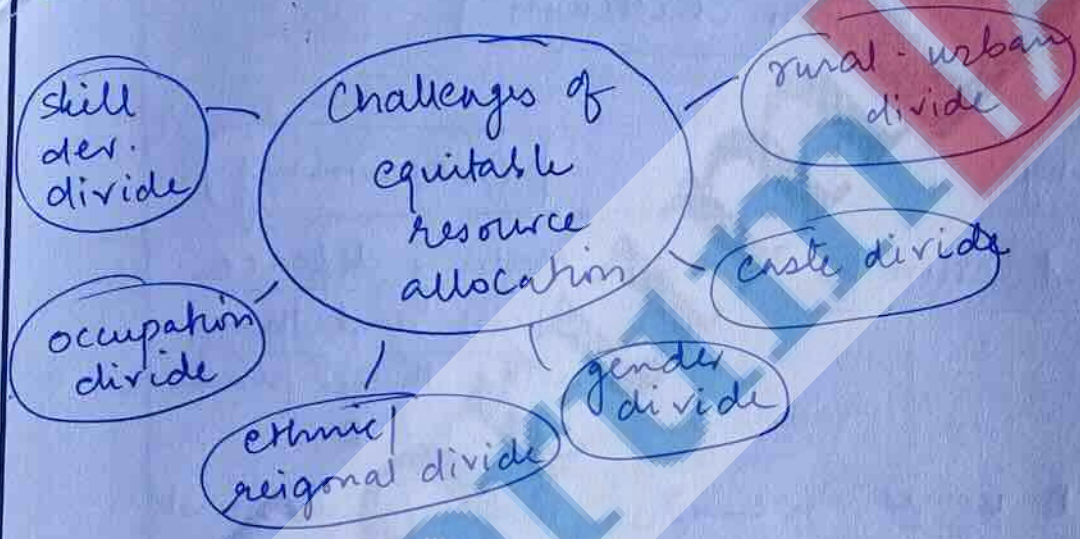
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Q.8) To what extent can Socio-Economic-Caste Census (SECC) address the challenges in achieving equitable resource allocation and targeted welfare? (10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक-आर्थिक-जाति जनगणना किस हद तक समान संसाधन आवंटन और लक्षित कल्याण प्राप्त करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

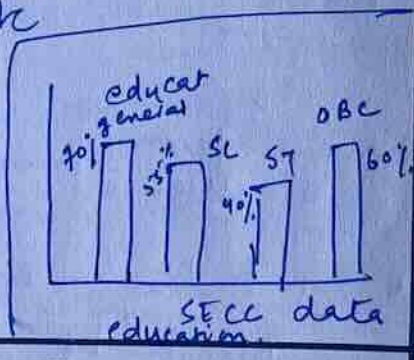
Socio Economic Caste Census comes out with data quinquennially on caste occupation, health, education etc.



SECC can address because

1) Data on caste - e.g. education level, health status of tribes etc

2) Gender specific data on maternal mortality



TFR, female foeticide etc.

③ Data used in calculating beneficiaries
 e.g. PDS, NREGA, Annadata Antayodhya,
PMKSY all use SECC data for seeing
beneficiaries for welfare schemes

④ Data on digital divide, etc.

It can help because

reliable data for govern-
ment

updated every 5 years

comprehensive (covers
diverse aspects)

government
already
uses
(so in convergence
to old policies)

SECC is one of the primary data
collection survey (household) system
 in India. Its data can help. WF:-

use of AI, ML, digitisation in SECC
 can further boost its effi-
ciency

Feedback

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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 is multi-lingual, cultural and ethnic society supporting more than 700 languages (2nd in diversity after Papua new Guinea), 7 racial classes, and 6 major world religions.

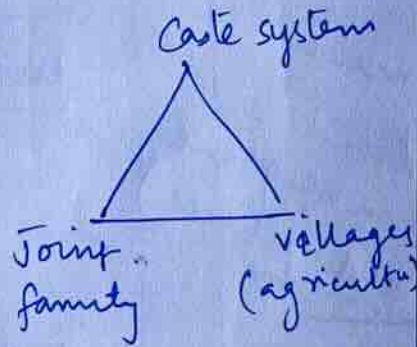
Common values of Indian society

① Brotherhood, - Athithi

Devo Bhava, Vasudai
Katumbkam

② Secular values - time immemorial mixing

e.g:- Aryans, Sultanates & Mughals, British, various religions



As per David Mandelbaum

to mixing ever since.

③ Non-violence, peace - since Ashoka, →

Buddha → Gandhi similar values.

Akbar's sub-e-kul, Wahaj-al-Wajid

(oneness of being)

④ Bhakti - Sufi similar values.

Diverse practices

caste system
(social hierarchy, occupation, culture different)

tribal diversity

(80% popⁿ - more than 400 languages)

regional
(NE culture different from South)

racial (Proto Australoid, Indo Aryan both found)

linguistic diversity
(S-N, Dravidian & official languages)

religions
(Ganesh, Mahatma, Ramayan, Buddha, Purnima)

Therefore, India is melting pot of cultures who has preserved and assimilated. It is keeping its identity while being one.

Feedback

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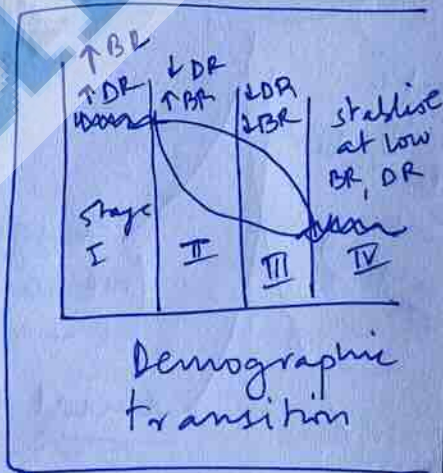
Q.10) What are the factors that influence population growth in the country? In this perspective, examine the relevance and need of raising the minimum marriageable age of women for population development. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Demography is the study of composition of people and effects of BR, DR migration on it population

Factors influencing population growth

1) BR - DR - Birth rate increases, DR if high stabilises



2) migration - both in & out

e.g. - India's diaspora outside ~ 8 million (W. Asia, Europe, US etc) balanced by in migration from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, E Asia etc.

Need/Relevance of raising minimum marriage age

- ① World Prospects Report - India will cross China as largest population by 2030.
 - ② Already, a population of ~ 140 crore (17% total global population with 4% resources)
 - ③ Women health important - TFR was high (in 1960's around 6, now 2.1)
 - ④ To leverage demographic dividend more children mean more dependents.
- Right now, 40% Indians working age

Minimum age should be increased for women health, reduce son meta preference and patriarchal bias, stabilise population for sustainable economic growth which is also environmentally sustainable

Feedback

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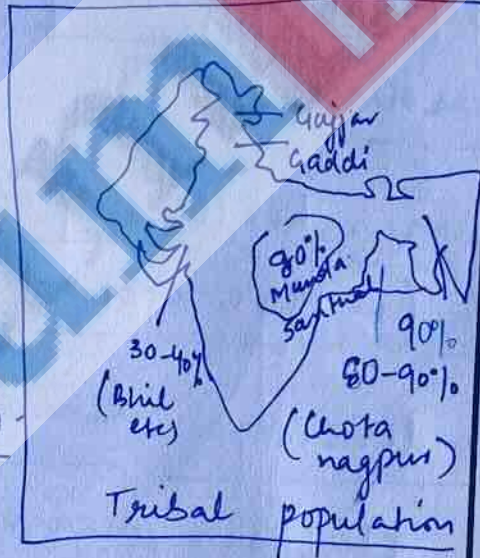
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Q.11) Bring out the reasons behind the tribal unrest in British India. Also analyze the reasons for their limited success. (15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिटिश भारत में जनजातीय अशांति के पीछे के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी सीमित सफलता के कारणों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tribals constitute almost 8% of total demography of India and inhabit remote inaccessible locations

Reasons for tribal unrest in British India



1) Economic exploitation

British clear objective of profit maximisation (mining in Jharkhand, Odisha, Chattisgarh belt) e.g. the movement

Series of Forest Acts passed - 1827, 1882 etc ousted tribals from their homeland

→ Concept of reserved & protected forest
introduced by Acts. Very strong and
cruel forest officials class created.
e.g:- (Santhal rebellion)

③ Zamindars, moneylenders introduced
as face of Britishers in those regions -
exploited tribals, debt created etc.
e.g:- (Moplah rebellion)

④ Prosyletization activities - forceful chris-
tianization of tribes. e.g:- Tana Bhagar
movt.

Reasons for limited success

⑤ Spread very local - all movements
lacked vast expanse. e.g:- Santhal
rebellion.

⑥ Heavy repression by British - movements crushed with heavy hand. e.g.:- Munda rebellion.

⑦ Lacked effective leadership - e.g. - After Siddho Kanho, Buxa Munda no second line leadership.

⑧ lacked modern weaponry - in front of British fought with arrows, bows etc.

⑨ Did not garner national interest or support

However, movements were first seeds of resistance and was important in uniting local issues, and tribal population into freedom struggle.

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)

India was ruled by British for more than 200 years and the struggle to gain independence largely rested on factors of non-violence, changing world geopolitics, rising intellectuals and leaders in India etc.

India during QIM 1942

→ heavy mass movement, teachers, children, students, women all participated

→ all leaders almost arrested, gave rise to parallel governments Chitu Pandey (Balia UP), VB Chawan (Prati

Sardar), Jaiya Sarkar etc.

Even though movement failed, but did serve as one of the last nails in the coffin of British empire

Result of QIM - series of concessions, Cabinet Mission Plan etc.

Indian freedom from domestic politics

→ Phase of moderate and constitutional struggle

Prayer
Petition
Protest

→ Phase of extremists - Swadeshi, active criticism of government.

→ Phase of revolutionary terrorism - oppression of British shown equal repulsion (Banerjee's murder, Chittagong)

ing armoury raid)

→ Phase of Gandhian struggle - non-violent, satyagraha, CDM, NCM etc.

→ Mass movements and resistance grew from all sections.

→ Role of RIN, INA etc.

Global circumstances contribution

Garnered world attention (Rowlatt Satyagraha) CDM

Dada Bhai Naoroji (BIA, MP British Parl.)

Indian diaspora outside (Ghadar, Indian House)

exposed British exploitative character

effect of WW & Democracy in US, LEF in France, Communism in Russia

ideas of Thomas Paine, Hobbes, Locke, Marx

therefore, India freedom struggle culmination of many factors.

Feedback

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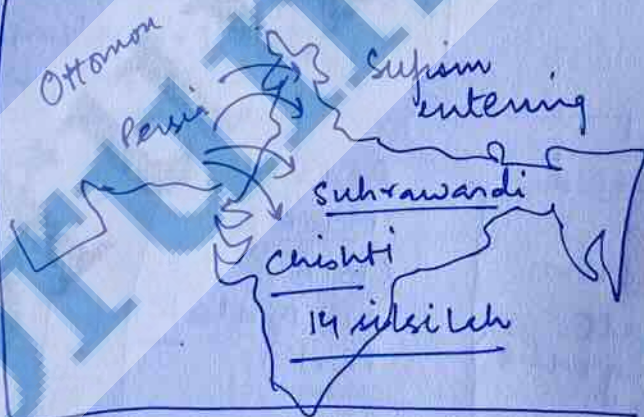


Q.13) Explain why Sufism, a liberal reform movement in Islam could deepen its roots in the Indian sub-continent, despite Islam being a foreign religion? Also, bring out the impacts of Sufism on Indian society.
(15 marks, 250 words)

बताएं कि इस्लाम में एक उदारवादी सुधार आंदोलन, सूफीवाद, एक विदेशी धर्म होने के बावजूद, भारतीय 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 entered India in 7th century BCE. The movement initially started in Persia against the materialism creeping in Islam and Caliphate.

Sufism deepened its roots in India



① Against the tyrannical rule

of even Islam - As believed in asceticism, easy life without acquiring material wealth etc.
e.g. Chishti silsilah.

② Rejected caste distinctions - gave people
oppressed by caste system a good way
to have solace.

③ Rejected ritualism, idol worship, poly-
theism - all these had crept in Hindu
cultures, so many people found escape.

④ Collaborated with Bhakti cult - From
sufism, Bhakti movement also took
inspiration and both together reformed
society (social evils)

Impacts of Sufism

⑤ Alternative movements emerged - e.g.:-
Bhakti movt, Shankaracharys, Guru
Nanaki, Kabir, Tukaram etc.

⑥ Clash between fundamentalist

Islam tradition and Sufi saints.
severe repression of Sufis.

⑦ Hindu culture also reformed itself -
e.g: digayats advocated, shankracharya
(Advaitvada), Buddhism etc.

⑧ Society harmony and peace -
people who were repressed by Islam
now gained solace with Sufis.

Therefore, even though the movement
remained limited and Bhakti
movement eventually took over,
it did have future impact on
social reform movements in India
(Both Muslims & Hindus)

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)

Cyclone (tropical) are low pressure, high intensity areas generated due to extreme convective currents.

Reasons behind intensity & frequency

① Increasing sea surface temp.

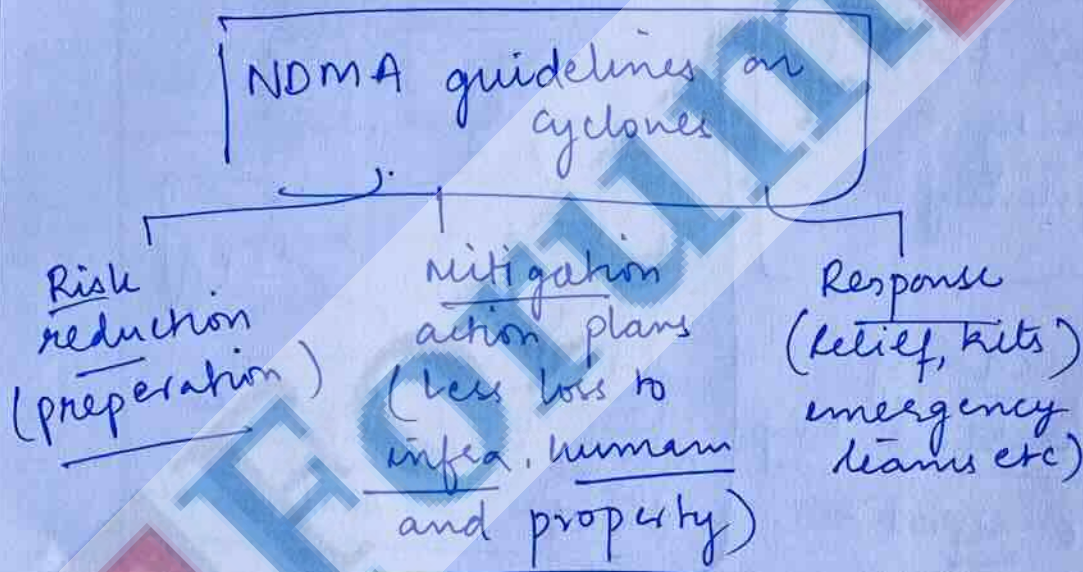
→ IPCC report -

1.2°C rise from 1950 level. whereas other areas 0.7°C rise

② less mixing of freshwater - so, water temperature remains high.



- ② Positive Indian Ocean Dipole - time
further accentuates.
- ④ Changes in monsoon patterns, el nino
modoki etc. also have impact.
- ⑤ General global warming trend, weake-
ning of oceanic current circulation system



Measures to check impact
of cyclone - NDMA

- ① Early warning systems - using

remote sensing, IMD warning (colour coded etc), SMS alert system.

② Mitigation strategies - NDRF 2016, NDRF task force, state role in evacuation, telecommunication etc. be put in place

③ Retrofitting of coastal infra - coastal zone regulations, warnings to fishermen and coastal communities

④ Capacity building, community training and co-ordination inter-departmental. zone mapping, hazard monitoring

India prone to cyclones, now both in BOB & AS. Therefore, important to take action. CDRI, Hyogo, NDM Act 2014 steps in right direction.

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)

Hydrological cycle refers to the re-circulation of water in the atmosphere.

It includes evaporation, precipitation, condensation etc processes.

Impacts of climate change

- ① Rise in sea level - Melting of permafrost, glaciers;
- ② Changed erratic monsoon and precipitation - e.g. IMD 1950-2018, ↑ rainfall in Central India, now more in South, etc.
- ③ More evaporation and precipitation rise in global temperatures causing

more rainfall.

④ Cyclonic conditions developing much
more - leads to flooding, etc.

⑤ Rivers getting overflow (e.g. - Himalayan
rivers) melting.

Mitigation & Adaptation
strategies

⑥ Arrest global warming, rise of
global temperature - will check.

convective currents generation etc.

→ Follow NDC's, Paris Agreement etc

⑦ Small Island Nations - need more
retrofitted infra, capacity building
in near future.

8) Reforestation, coastal levees, mangroves, estuaries, seagrasses etc can help address adverse effect on coastal ecosystem.

9) Dams, reservoirs can be made on rivers to arrest river flooding.

10) Early warning system, zonation mapping, capacity building, avoiding infrastructure in sensitive zones, can go a long way

Hydrological cycle has huge impact on man, animal and biodiversity

Therefore, its proper functioning important

WF :- Nation Water Mission, Rainwater harvesting, recycle reuse can go a long way in achieving water security & SDG - 7

Feedback

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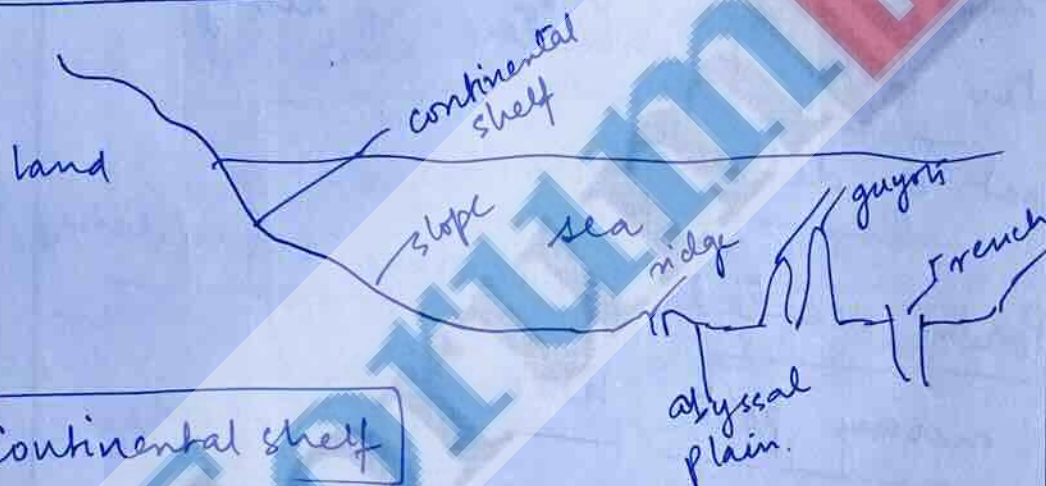
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Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance.
(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Continental shelf is the region contiguous to continent which connects it to abyssal plains in water.



Continental shelf

Its resource potential

→ ① Photic zone - light penetrates, not very deep zone. So, supports variety of life.

② Kelps, corals, estuaries, mangroves
grow in these regions. Ecotone zone
so supports variety of marine organisms
(sea urchins), fishes, seacons etc.

③ Acts as a zone of mining of sea
water with freshwaters - along the
coast of deltas.

④ Ports created - economic significance
as many ports here.

Ecological significance

⑤ Important for biodiversity - 80%
of aquatic biodiversity is supported
by this region.

- ⑥ Important for tourism, maintaining
diversity - make good areas for visit,
recreation.
- ⑦ Medicinal, herbal products - Seagrasses,
weeds (many kind), algae, corals
used for medicinal purposes.
- ⑧ Supports coastal ecosystem - many
coastal fish community rely on
variety of plants, animals present
here.
- Therefore, continental shelf is rich
biodiversity hotspot region harbouring
important plants, animals that also
help sequester carbon, work as
kidneys of system, economic
resource etc

Feedback

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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)

All over the world, women have faced discrimination as second gender. In India, patriarchy has had deep impact on this gender based discrimination and violence.

Gender based violence
rooted in patriarchy

- ① Beauty attached to only females - so gender based crimes. e.g:- acid attacks, rapes.
- ② Patriarchy leads to women domestication - lack of access to education, health, employment.

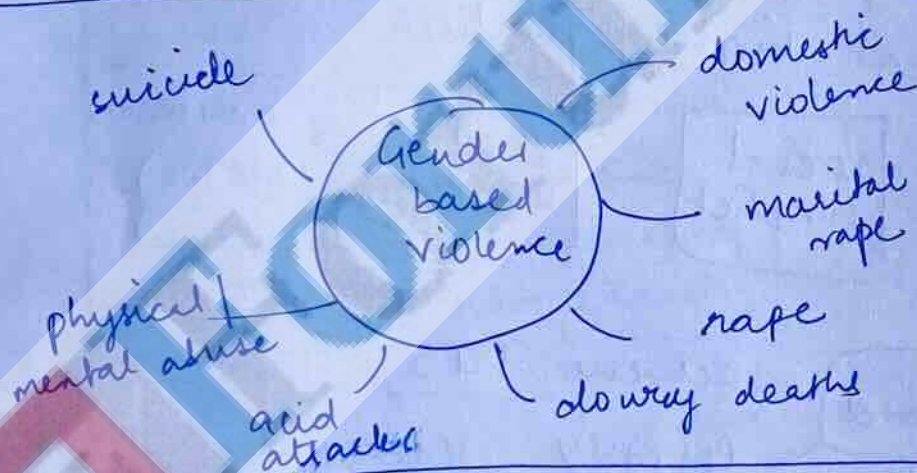
→ gives rise to domestic violence, marital rapes, dowry related deaths etc.

③ Role of religion in patriarchy - Religion

used to subjugate desire of women.

e.g.:- female Parda, Hijab, (mental health issues) etc., polygamy etc.,

increasing children (maternal health issue)



Antithetical to society

① lopsided growth - not inclusive.

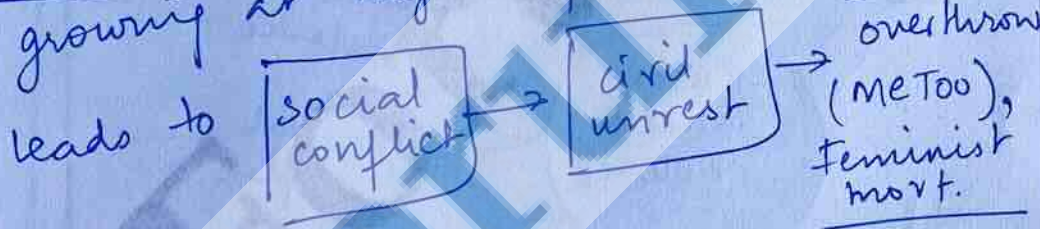
e.g.:- UN recorded 30% increase can

happen in GDP if female caregiving, non-monetised work included.

② Increases insecurity - rising cases of rape creates fear among people.

③ Emerging caste-gender nexus violence
 c.g :- dalit women rapes (Mathras)

④ Emerging 'intellectual women' based violence - people not liking women growing at higher positions.



Way Forward - achieve SDG 5, PM MVY, ICDS, Behavioural change in society
strict application of IPC, POSH Act
visheke guidelines, POCSO, JTA
can be steps in right direction

Feedback

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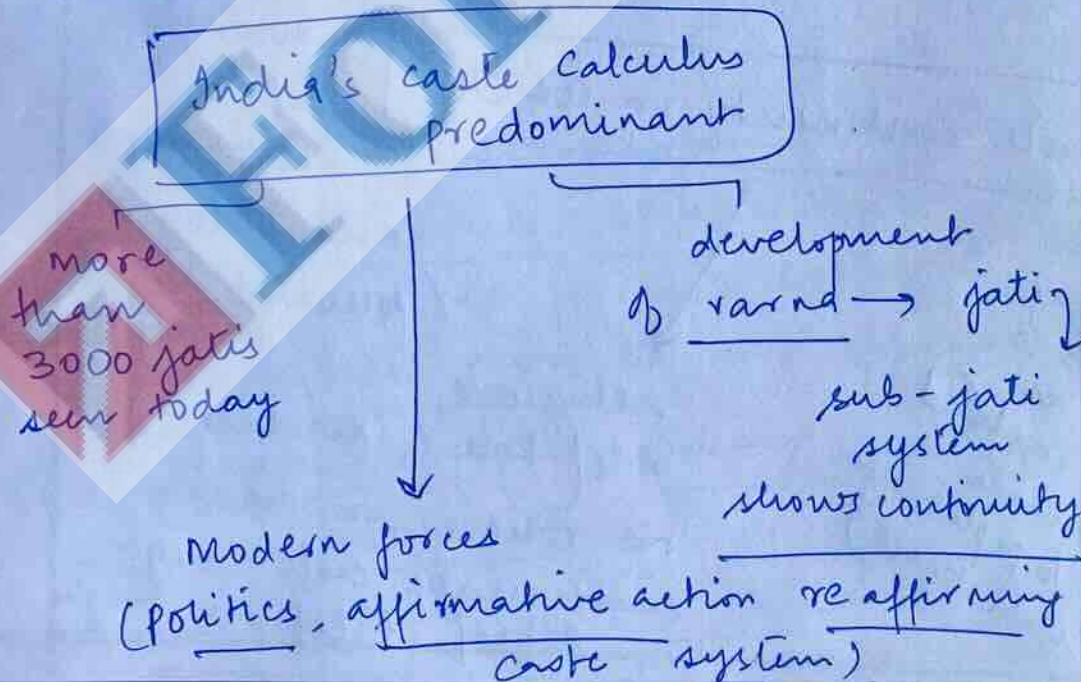
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Q.18) The caste calculus in the Indian society remains predominant and continues to project its shadow on social, political, and economic domains. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer.
(15 marks, 250 words)

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 comes from word 'casta' which means social stratification based on colour, creed, sex etc. Castes are homogenised groups which have segmental solidarity, restriction on inter-commensality, inter-dining and a clear social hierarchy.



In my opinion, caste system has continued in socio-economic-political system

M.N Srinivas - Caste embedded in psyche of individuals, it is here to stay

Rajni Kohari - caste politics has given new found importance to castes.

e.g:- MAJGAR, Kanshi Ram NAO etc.

→ MN Srinivas - Jati jo katti nahi jati

Caste continuity in society

through gotra exogamy & caste endogamy (followed even today)

village system act as stronghold of caste (60% population still there)

religious role (Role of Hinduism) no religion in India could escape caste. e.g:- Ashraf, Aijaf, in Muslim

Economy - caste based occupation system
 e.g:- Jajmani, even though disintegrated but people seen following same ancestral occupation (SECC, NSSO data)

Political - reservation & affirmative action
 e.g:- Dalits now asserting their identity. Utking e.g:- Mahar case.

However, to completely believe this would be wrong

Because - new modern forces acting (class society in place of caste)

increasing urbanisation (30% cities - 60% GDP, no place for caste system)

occupational mobility and opportunities. Different people working and marrying together

caste system does persist but in changing forms. has become mild.

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)

India has 4% global water resources for supporting 17% population. India's 50% population and 60% cities are already under water stress.

Factors affecting Indian cities -
water crisis

① Contaminated water - groundwater severely contaminated e.g:- Arsenic, fluorine levels high (Calcutta, Karnataka, Bangalore) etc.

② Urban concretisation, flooding - all rainwater flows into drains, block roads, railway etc. e.g:- Mumbai, Bangalore.

③ Groundwater extraction has reduced
water in cities - cities face huge drinking
water problems. Bore wells dug out
very deep in recent times. e.g.:- Jaipur
etc. severe
water issues

④ Diversion of water to industries - less
for domestic use. (Maharashtra)

⑤ Double whammy - increased rainfall,
flooding, water crisis.

Comprehensive water
management plan

① → government's missions to unite
and collaborate - e.g.:- Jal jeevan
mission, Swachh Bharat Urban, Smart
cities should converge on

similar issues.

② Proper drainage, watershed, rainwater harvesting systems be put in place (every house, office buildings, parking lot and public spaces)

③ Amrut Sarovar type concept can be replicated in cities (Urban forest-ation and pond development)

④ Clear guidelines followed - for drinking water etc. sent to homes

⑤ Fines for overusing, metering system can be put in place.

An order to achieve SDG 7, and looking at water crisis in India, these steps must be put in place along with behaviourial change among society

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)

A nation should be one where all loyalties relating to group identities, ethnicities are overridden by love for national identity.

Group identity based on region and religion important

① Because India multi-lingual, multi-ethnic, multi-religious state

→ More than 700 languages, 7 ethnic racial groups, 6 major religions of world need group identities and diversity to be cherished.

② Our constitution says so - Constitution

allows freedom of religion (Art 25-29),
secularism (preamble), rule of law (Art 14, 15)

→ Also, regional concessions (Art 371),
5th Schedule, 6th Schedule, PESA, PRI

shows importance of regional identities

③ Fulfills cultural, historical, local
aspirations. e.g:- protects indigenous
culture etc. (Protection to tribals etc)

However, risk of communal
cleavages.

④ separatist/secessionist tendencies
develop - Khalistan movement (Sikhs)

→ Greater Nagalim demand (Nagas)

→ Kashmir issue, Bodoland etc

5) Communal discord - as seen in Godhra riots, Muzzaffar nagar riots, Mahar issue etc

6) Role of foreign actors in fuelling - India sandwiched between China, Pakistan face deeper threats. They involving in creating unrest e.g:- providing arms, radicalising youth and training (Kashmir issue, Rohingya crisis) etc

A group only feels patriotic when its own culture is also respected. It should be understood by society that patriotism is not the monopoly of majority, but minorities must be made equal part of it. Therefore, balancing the tight act of giving autonomy and integrating them is a tough act to follow

Feedback

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