

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 1_FLT #5

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	KSHITIJ ADITYA SHARMA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910115817	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	03-Sept-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			<p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p>	
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : online	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आकड़ों या सामग्री रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के अक्षर पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

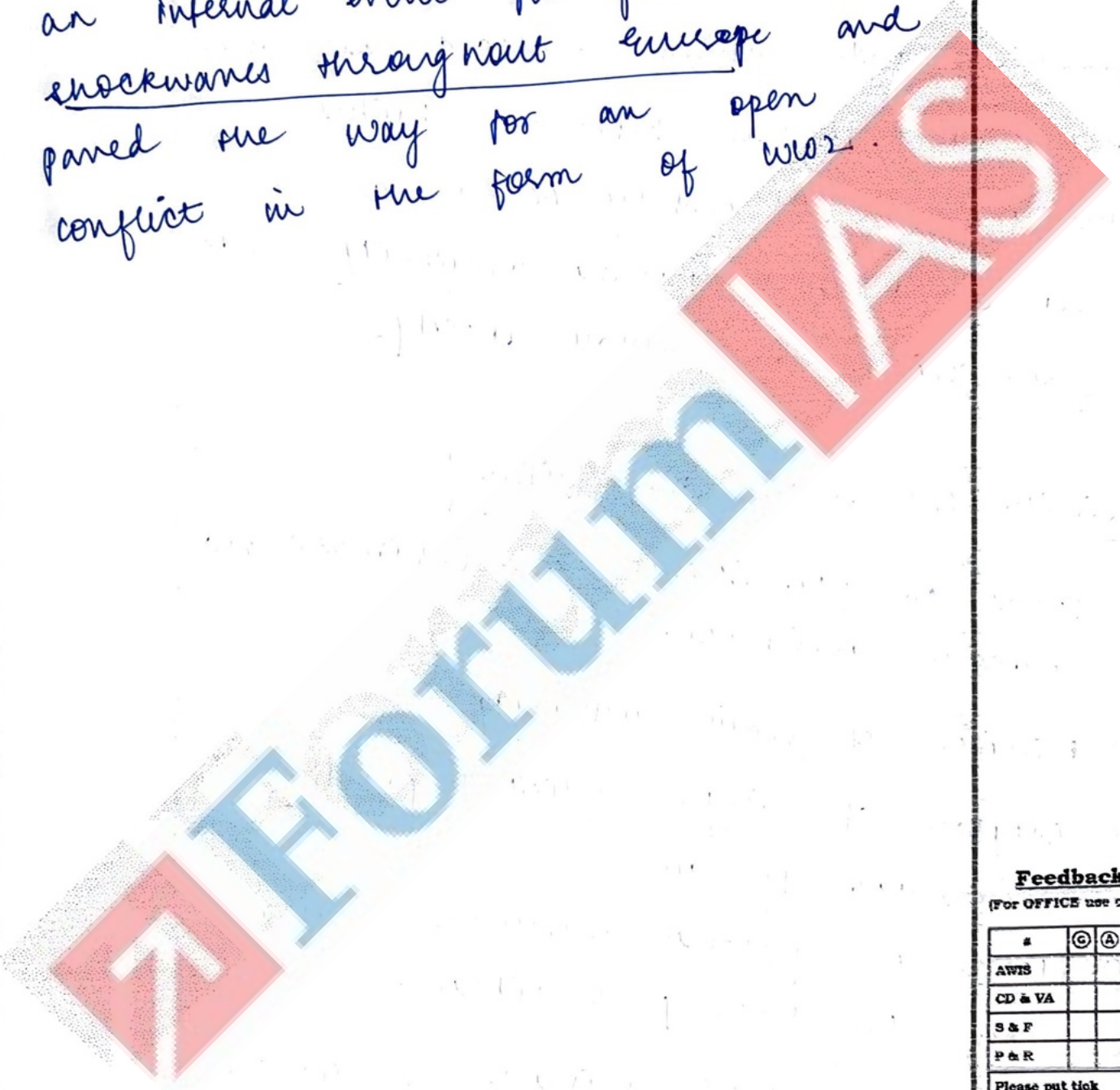
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Spanish civil war between the Republicans and the Nationalists that gave power to Francisco franco was in many ways the first act of the second world war.

Reasons:

- ① Role of Germany and Italy in political interference in Spain.
- ② Policy of appeasement of the Allied powers was at display
- ③ The Rome - Berlin - Tokyo axis was strengthened.
- ④ Further weakened democracy in Western Europe as dictatorship was formed.
- ⑤ Increased militarisation of Europe in already troubled times.

Thus, the war was not merely an internal event for Spain. It sent shockwaves throughout Europe and paved the way for an open conflict in the form of WW2.



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 emerged as the two most popular heterodox faiths during the 6th century BC as a response to the growing complexity and exclusivism in Hindu society.

Similarities between the faiths

- ① Focus on non-violence and (ahimsa) and peaceful coexistence.
- ② Rejection of vedic authority.
- ③ Adoption of simple religious practices understood by all.
- ④ Focus on personal excellence rather than on worship & rituals.
- ⑤ Kindness towards animals, and other living beings.

Reasons for Buddhism's greater success

- ① more patronage by kings like Ashoka, Kanishka, Sahasrarnas as it was less rigid on non-violence.
- ② farmers could not adopt Jainism as they had to till the land daily.
- ③ popularity of Jainism was limited to the Vaisnya community primarily.
- ④ Buddhism rapidly expanded in India & beyond, throughout Asia.
- ⑤ Jain moral code was more rigid and absolute compared to Buddhism.

Thus, while other religions arose from the same social challenges, their popularity was shaped by their flexibility and creative interpretation by religions leaders.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here ⊙ is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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 the first 'national movement' in a real sense that also broke the shackles of class and religious divide.

Democratic credentials of the movement

- ① Equal participation of Hindus, Muslims and other faiths.
- ② Peasants, moved by Gandhi, took part in large numbers.
- ③ Women emerged on the national scene as a strong voice.
- ④ Pan-India nature of the movement, from Sindh to Bengal to Madras.
- ⑤ Large business houses also supported the movement.

Inherent limitations

- ① Arose from the reactionary Khilafat agenda that polarised some Hindus.
- ② Participation of business houses was based on commercial interests & not national duty.
- ③ The spirit of non-violence was not fully imbibed in the people.
- ④ Leadership efforts across the nation were not very well-coordinated.
- ⑤ After Chauri-Chaura, there was wide disagreement on its suspension.

Thus, even with the above limitations, the non-cooperation movement was the first movement of its kind that awoke the oppressed masses from their slumber.

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)

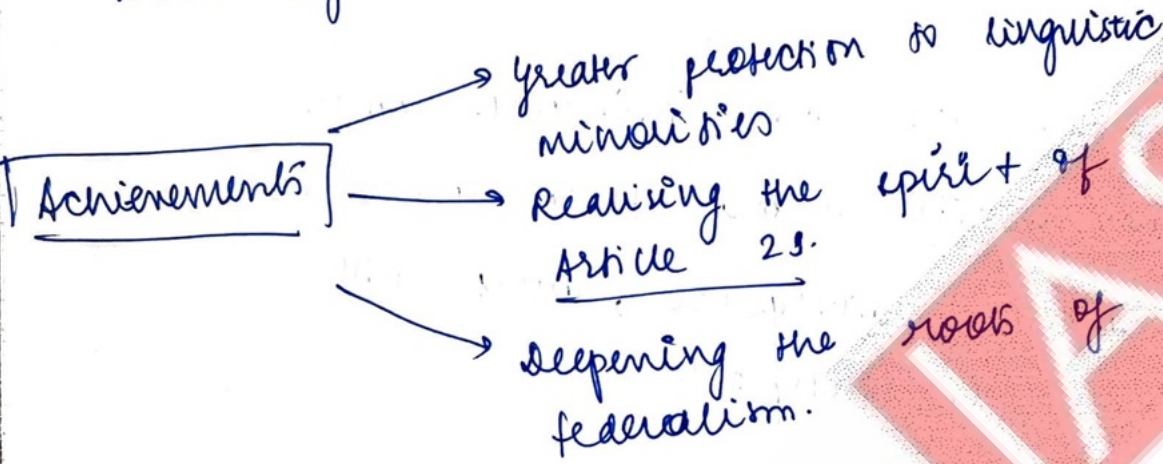
स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में भाषाई विभाजन के कारणों को संबोधित करने में राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन की प्रभावकारिता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Linguistic reorientation was effected through the 7th Constitutional Amendment and the State Reorganisation Act, 1956 based on the recommendations of Jai Prakash Narayan Commission.

Efficacy in addressing linguistic divides

- ① Even before the SRA, 1956, Andhra Pradesh had been created to recognise a different Telugu state. (1953)
- ② Creation of Gujarat and Maharashtra curbed linguistic tensions in the old Bombay state. (1960)
- ③ In ~~1946~~ 1966, Haryana & Himachal were separated from Punjab.
- ④ Similarly, Meghalaya, Tripura & Manipur were created in 1972.

⑤ In 2000, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand & Jharkhand were separated.



Challenges

- ① Language has become the predominant basis of reorganisation.
- ② Sub-regional languages may not get due representation. Eg. Tulu in Karnataka.
- ③ Has led to exclusionary linguistic politics.
- ④ Demand for more states continues across several parts.

Thus, the linguistic reorganisation has helped meet regional aspirations even though some teething problems were faced.

Feedback

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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)

Tectonic plates are the primary agents of volcanic activity through their movements of convergence & divergence, along with the presence of hotspots.

Role of tectonics in volcanoes location

① along divergent boundaries:

↳ Divergence leads to open outpour of lava at the site leading to creation of volcanoes.

↳ mid-ocean ridges across the oceans are formed as a result.

② along convergent boundaries

↳ subduction of heavier oceanic plate below lighter continental plate.

↳ eg. Andes in South America
 • Pacific Ring of Fire.
 • East African volcanoes.

- ② Over mantle plumes → spots of volcanic activity within a tectonic plate.
- ↳ Fig →
- Yellowstone hotspot
 - Hawaiian hotspot
 - Aleutian volcanic arch.

Impacts on surrounding regions

- ① availability of rich and fertile soil
- ② Increase of sulphur in air acids
cloud seeding
- ③ Can temporarily reduce temperatures and create a cooling effect.
- ④ Can disrupt livelihoods & economic activity.
- ⑤ May cause tsunamis causing further vulnerability.

Thus, tectonic plate theory helps understand volcanism across the world. This has helped us better assess their impact on human life & activities

Feedback

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

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Aspirational Blocks Programme is the branchchild of Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman based on the encouraging success of the Aspirational Districts Programme.

Role in achieving balanced growth

① Promoting decentralised outlook to local problems.

② Focus on the most deprived & backward blocks to bring them to parity.

③ Assessment on several key social indicators (KSIs) for holistic ~~data~~ development.

④ States are free to add other factors or criteria based on local needs.

⑤ Integration with SDGs to parallelly track progress.

Role in checking migration

- ① Development of local employment and opportunities.
- ② Address push factors of migration that force outward movement.
- ③ Reduce relative deprivation and lack of access to basic amenities.
- ④ Constant monitoring of outcomes and progress by local administration.

Thus, the Aspirational Blocks Programme can be a silver bullet to address challenges of developmental gaps in backward areas that will help reduce outward migration & stress on urban resources.

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 sector is a highly specialised form of industry that requires large amounts of natural & human resources in addition to conducive policy & regulatory factors.

Critical factors for location

- ① availability of skilled labour.
- ② government incentives, subsidies and tax benefits.
- ③ Agglomeration effect in urban areas creating complimentaries.
- ④ Presence of auxiliary industry to supply parts & software as required.
- ⑤ Quality of civic infrastructure such as electricity, public roads, etc.

For three reasons, metro cities are preferred for defence industries.

Measures to overcome challenges

- ① Incentivising private enterprise through policy & schemes.
- ② Ensuring that the quality of infra is good & amenities are good.
- ③ Development of human resource and skill.
- ④ Promoting MSME auxiliary to aid industrial growth.
- ⑤ PPP options should be explored to boost capital availability.

Thus, development of the defence sector requires attention to all parameters of industrial growth. It is an outstanding avenue for states with low availability of natural resources.

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.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)

The last socio-economic & caste census of India was conducted in 2011 after 80 years of gap. The SECC can be a potent tool for human development in an efficient manner.

Utility of SECC

- ① Accurate data on caste groups across the nation.
- ② Extent of relative deprivation across communities.
- ③ Implementation of sub-reservation within larger groups based on the data.
- ④ Better and focussed measures for the deprived with efficient tracking.
- ⑤ Positive discrimination can be fine-tuned to promote equitable allocation.

Challenges

- ① vast number of caste groups in the country.
- ② can create further social divisions and fragmentation.
- ③ data may be politicised and used for obscure purposes.
- ④ Regional variations in deprivation, of the same community can create challenges.
- ⑤ may cause fragmentation of policy landscape between too many targeted policies.

Thus, while the SECC has the potential to enhance the constitutional prerogative towards substantive equality, caution is required in the manner its data is used towards the goal.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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)

The diversity of our nation is harmonised by a large 'common denominator' of shared values that are held dear by all Indians.

Basis of composite texture

- ① Belief in ahimsa as a cardinal principle of social harmony.
- ② Faith in our constitution and its noble goals.
- ③ Focus on a mutual feeling of acceptance and 'sarva dharma sambhava'.
- ④ Teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, Tagore, Vivekananda & other great leaders.
- ⑤ Shared respect for the composite culture and reverence to the dreams of our freedom fighters.

① Belief in democracy as the greatest form
of political organisation.

Diverse practices deepening heterogeneity

① Our various regional festivals and cultural
celebrations.

② Arts, literature and dances have a
distinct regional character.

③ Local customs of every region are
shaped by local conditions.

④ Languages present a rich mosaic of
cultural variety.

⑤ Variations of diet and cuisine across
the nation.

Thus, our diversity is held together by
a mutual appreciation of distinct
traditions and a strong foundation of
common values.

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)

Population growth is a result of several conducive social, economic, topographical, political & other factors that allow stable and continuous growth.

Factors influencing population growth

- ① Availability of good social & health amenities
- ② Access to decent employment opportunities and economic security
- ③ Political stability & empowerment
- ④ Safety from disasters and natural vulnerabilities
- ⑤ Conducive climatic and environmental factors like rainfall, soil quality and vegetation.

Need for raising marriageable age

Jaya Jaithey committee has recommended this ~~this~~ for several reasons:

- ① Lowering the TFR and controlling population growth.
- ② Improving access to education for women.
- ③ Reducing child marriages.
- ④ Reducing IMR & MMR by avoiding childhood pregnancies.
- ⑤ Will help increase female LFR & empowerment.

Thus, raising the female marriageable age to 21 years can improve several health and social indicators that will help us reap our demographic dividend.

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 British rule was a period of systematic economic disenfranchisement and erosion of tribal culture that led to a series of major revolts across the entire nation.

Reasons for tribal unrest

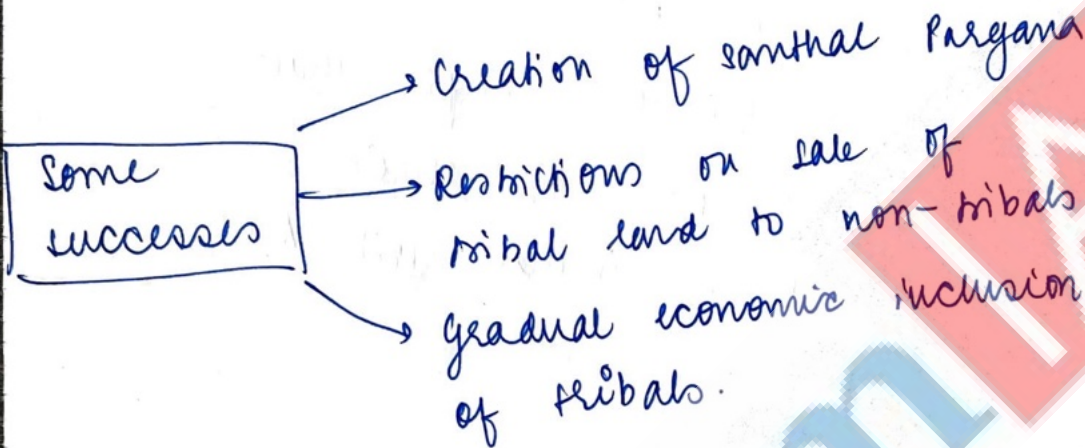
- ① destruction of traditional tribal society and its values.
- ② disruption of local economic structure and forced change in its nature
 eg. Paharia rebellion due to restrictions on slash & burn agriculture
- ③ economic exploitation by the British, the local moneylenders and the zamindars. eg. Santhal Rebellion.

- ④ Forced displacement of tribals from their land for cultivation.
- ⑤ Role of missionaries in the region was seen as an external interference.
- ⑥ Criminalisation of tribal groups that carried sense as part of their culture through the Criminal Tribes Act.

Reasons for limited success

- ① Primitive forms of technology vastly inferior to guns & modern weapons.
- ② British had a lot of experience in organised warfare.
- ③ Support to the British by the local elites and zamindars.
- ④ Narrow regional focus of the movements rather than a broad-based resistance.

③ The new middle class and several social groups saw them as backward & regressive.



Thus, the tribals were an important source of resistance to the erosion of the local values and resisted British schemes despite their weak position.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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 Independence of India followed the schema of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 and the Montbatten Plan. It was a smooth, negotiated exit rather than a violent overthrow.

Not a violent overthrow / forced expulsion

- ① gradual & deliberate process of discussion starting from the August offer.
- ② British helped form the constituent Assembly of provinces and the royal kingdoms.
- ③ boundary division between India and Pakistan effected by the Radcliffe plan.
- ④ Montbatten continued as the first governor general of free India upon our

request.

⑤ India ~~joined~~ first formed a dominion
and then became completely independent.

Congruence of domestic politics & global events

- ① Weakened British position after the
second world war
- ② American pressure to decolonise.
- ③ Canada & Australia had already become
free from colonial rule.
- ④ Creation of the United Nations as
a strong voice for global peace
and decolonisation.
- ⑤ Persistent pressure from the
domestic leadership to exit India
and grant freedom.
- ⑥ Changing global order and need to
prevent USSR's revolutionary influence

over the region.

⑦ Rose's revolutionary policies presented a formidable challenge to the control of the British over India.

Thus, the British exit from India was the result of a combination of national and global events. The peaceful exit laid the foundation for future cooperation between the two nations.

Feedback

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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 emerged on the domestic cultural scene as a pacifist movement based on oneness with god, mutual peace, brotherhood and devotion to the divine.

Reasons for deepening roots

- ① similarity to Bhakti movement's values of brotherhood & devotion.
- ② spread of Islam with the arrival of the Delhi Sultanate to power.
- ③ single and universal message that appealed to all.
- ④ Rejection of complex rituals and of orthodoxy appealed to the masses.

- ⑤ Patronage by kings of the Delhi sultanate
and later, the Mughals.
- ⑥ Syncretic and all-accepting culture of
India that absorbed the movement.

Impact of Sufism on India

- ① Rejection of complex rituals and rigid
religious practices.
- ② Bridge to social peace and harmony
in otherwise turbulent times.
- ③ Contribution to popular art and music
Teg Anis Khusrav was heavily
influenced by Sufi teachings.
- ④ Gave a more tolerant orientation to
the kings through the message
of universal brotherhood.
- ⑤ Contribution to literature in the form
of Maghbat and Malfuzat.

① Creation of the Utsava tradition of
religious worship in India

Thus, the Utsava movement came to India
from outside but became truly Indian
over time. Its omelike teachings are
a valuable part of our culture even
today.

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।

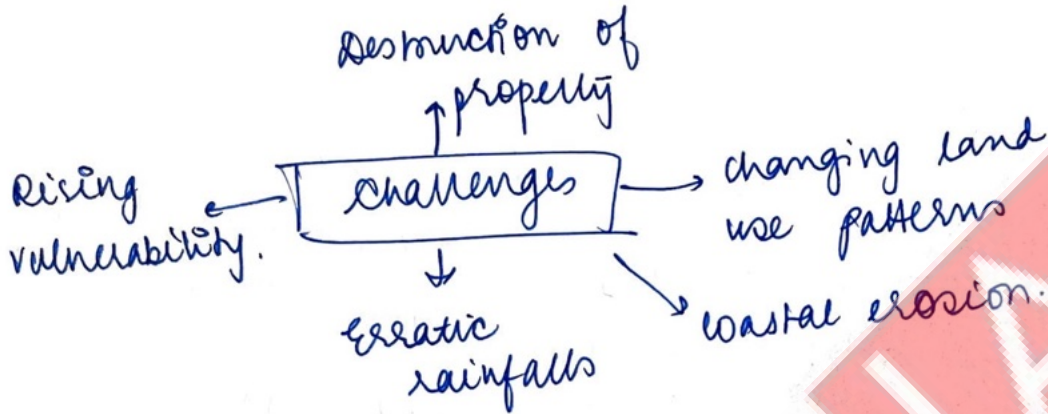
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Over the last decades, cyclones have become more frequent in the Arabian Sea & Western Indian Ocean, unlike the previous trend of greater activity in the Bay of Bengal.

Reasons for rising intensity & frequency

- ① Global warming and climate change creating irregularities in wind patterns.
- ② Industrial discharge leading to warming of sea surface temperature.
- ③ Urban pollution in coastal cities increasing availability of hygroscopic nuclei.
- ④ Positive IOD leading to the western Pacific ocean being warmer than

the eastern region.



Measures to check ~~erosion~~ impacts of cyclones

- ① NDMA guidelines recommend robust early warning systems to allow evacuation and preps response.
- ② Building community resilience and capacity to handle hazards.
- ③ Creation of storm shelters and proper drainage infrastructure.
- ④ Use of National Disaster Communication Infrastructure (NDCI) for effective coordination.

- ⑤ Ensuring structural integrity of buildings in coastal areas.
- ⑥ mapping of potential bio-shields and zoning of wetlands, mangroves, etc.

Thus, the changing name of cyclones as a disaster and rising vulnerability requires a holistic response based on early warning, social resilience & institutional capacity.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) Examine the impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle and suggest suitable mitigation and adaptation strategies to contain the harmful implications. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाइड्रोलॉजिकल चक्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव की जांच कीजिए और हानिकारक प्रभावों को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त शमन और अनुकूलन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

climate change has injected ^{uncertainty} into the global hydrological cycle and threatens various spheres of human life and economic activity as a result.

Impact of climate change on hydrological cycle

- ① unpredictable and erratic rainfalls.
- ② glacial melt due to global warming causing flooding in the plains.
- ③ rising ocean levels threatening livelihoods in coastal areas.
- ④ Intensification of El Niño and La Niña cyclonic oscillations.
- ⑤ occurrence of large monsoon breaks threatening agriculture.

Consequences of these changes

- ① Risk to lives and livelihoods due to water-borne disasters like cyclones and floods.
- ② Unsustainable agriculture, particularly in India as 60% farmers depend on monsoon / rainfed agriculture.
- ③ Degradation of soil quality due to both, floods and drought.
- ④ Impact on ecological balance and risk to vulnerable species.
- ⑤ Intensification of dependence on groundwater to meet demands.

Suitable mitigation strategies

- ① Promoting research on climate resistant varieties of cereals and other grains.
- ② Promoting millets as a suitable alternative to reduce water use by farmers.

- and boost dryland agriculture
- ② Increased R&D on desalination of sea water.
 - ④ Effective hazard zone mapping in plains and wastal areas.
 - ⑤ Adopting UNCCD goal of 'net-zero' soil deterioration by improving soil quality.

Thus, a cohesive and urgent thrust is required to not only mitigate but also adapt to the harmful consequences of climate change to ensure livelihood safety and sustainability.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Continental shelf is the outward & underwater projection of a landmass into the ocean.

Components of resource potential

UNCLOS, 1982 allows exclusive economic exploitation of continental shelf up to 200 nautical miles from coast or till the 2500 m isobath.

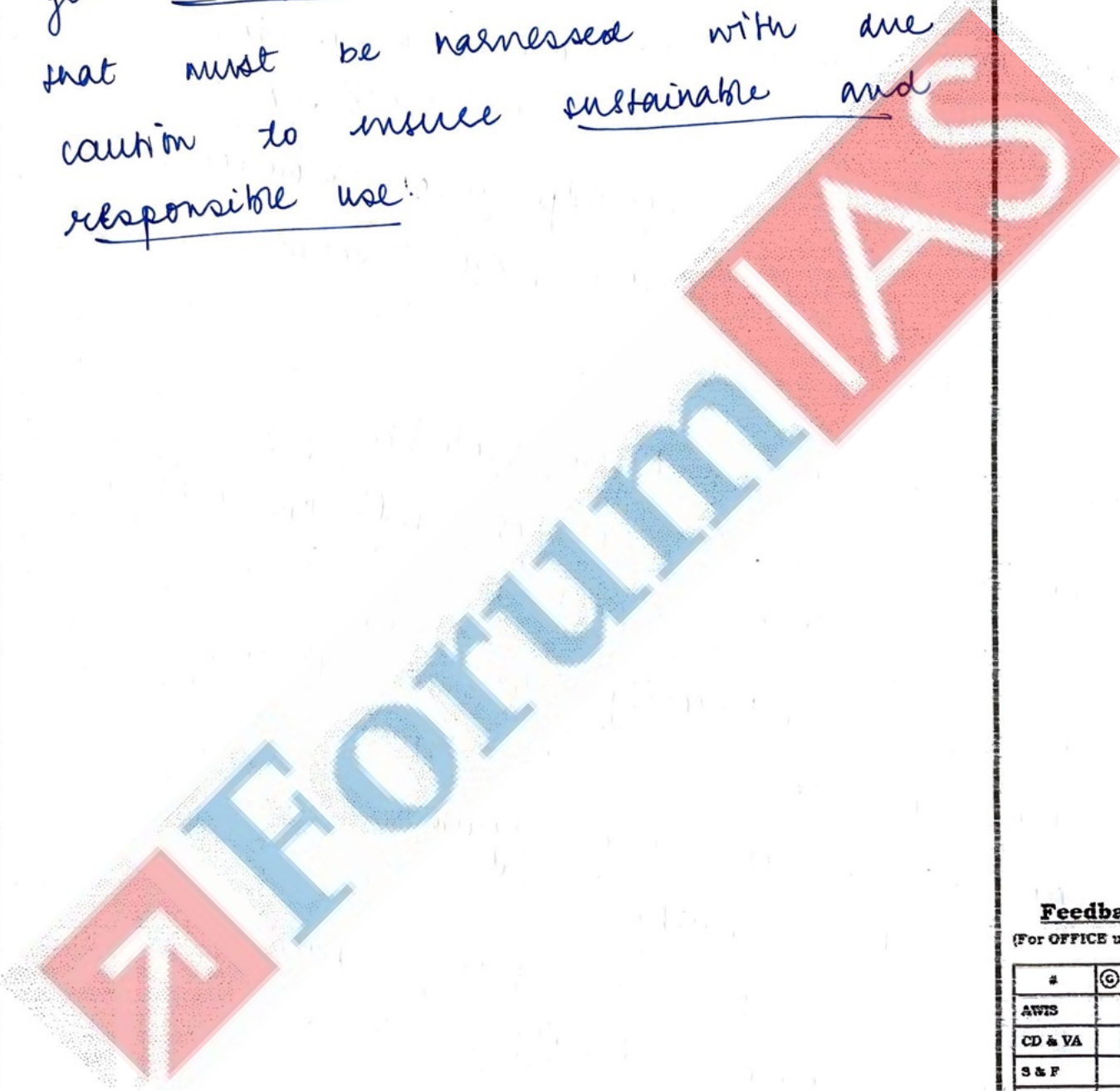
- ① littoral zone with large marine living resources.
- ② availability of polymetallic nodules on the seabed.
- ③ availability of rich seabed soil rich in mineral resources.
- ④ can be used to install offshore wind energy farms.

⑤ Presence of petroleum and other hydrocarbon resources.

Ecological significance

- ① Confluence of land & sea with high species diversity.
- ② Presence of coastal wetlands and mangroves.
- ③ In upwelling zones, they support an even richer range of ocean faunal diversity.
- ④ They are also the most highly threatened of all ocean zones.
- ⑤ Due to economic control of nations, they are crucial to meeting the 30 by 30 goal of global biodiversity framework.

Thus, continental shelves are zones of great ecological and resource significance that must be harnessed with due caution to insure sustainable and responsible use!



Feedback

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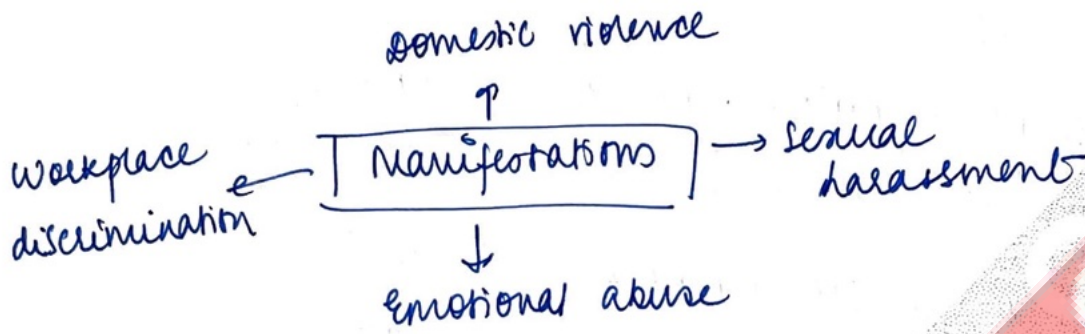
Q.17) Rooted in patriarchal values, gender-based violence, in all its manifestations, is antithetical to societal growth. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

पितृसत्तात्मक मूल्यों में निहित, लिंग आधारित हिंसा, अपनी सभी अभिव्यक्तियों में, सामाजिक विकास के प्रतिकूल है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NCRB data shows that one woman is raped every 15 minutes in India. A violation of female dignity, gender violence and abuse also has major social ramifications.

Reasons for gender based violence

- ① Patriarchy pushing women into financial and emotional dependence.
- ② Feelings of inferiority towards women that consider them as weak.
- ③ Normalisation of abuse against women in Indian society.
- ④ Women are prevented from speaking out to preserve family honour.
- ⑤ Disempowerment of women in social and political spheres.



Consequences

- ① Rampant social inequality and rising crimes against women.
- ② withdrawal of women from the economic sphere - low LFPR
- ③ Emotional and psychological trauma that affects men, women & children.
- ④ low participation in political activities or social causes.
- ⑤ challenges in realising the demographic dividend of the society due to slower economic growth.

Way forward

- ① strict implementation of laws against physical violence & sexual harassment.
- ② sensitising social workers and police to take a compassionate approach towards female victims.
- ③ Promoting financial security for women through local groups like SHGs.
- ④ Ensuring access to education and basic healthcare for women.
- ⑤ Using helplines like SHE-Box and social means to reduce violence.

As Gandhi said., the sign of a society's progress is the status of its women. We must ensure that women are free from all forms of abuse to give them their rightful place in society.

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.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)

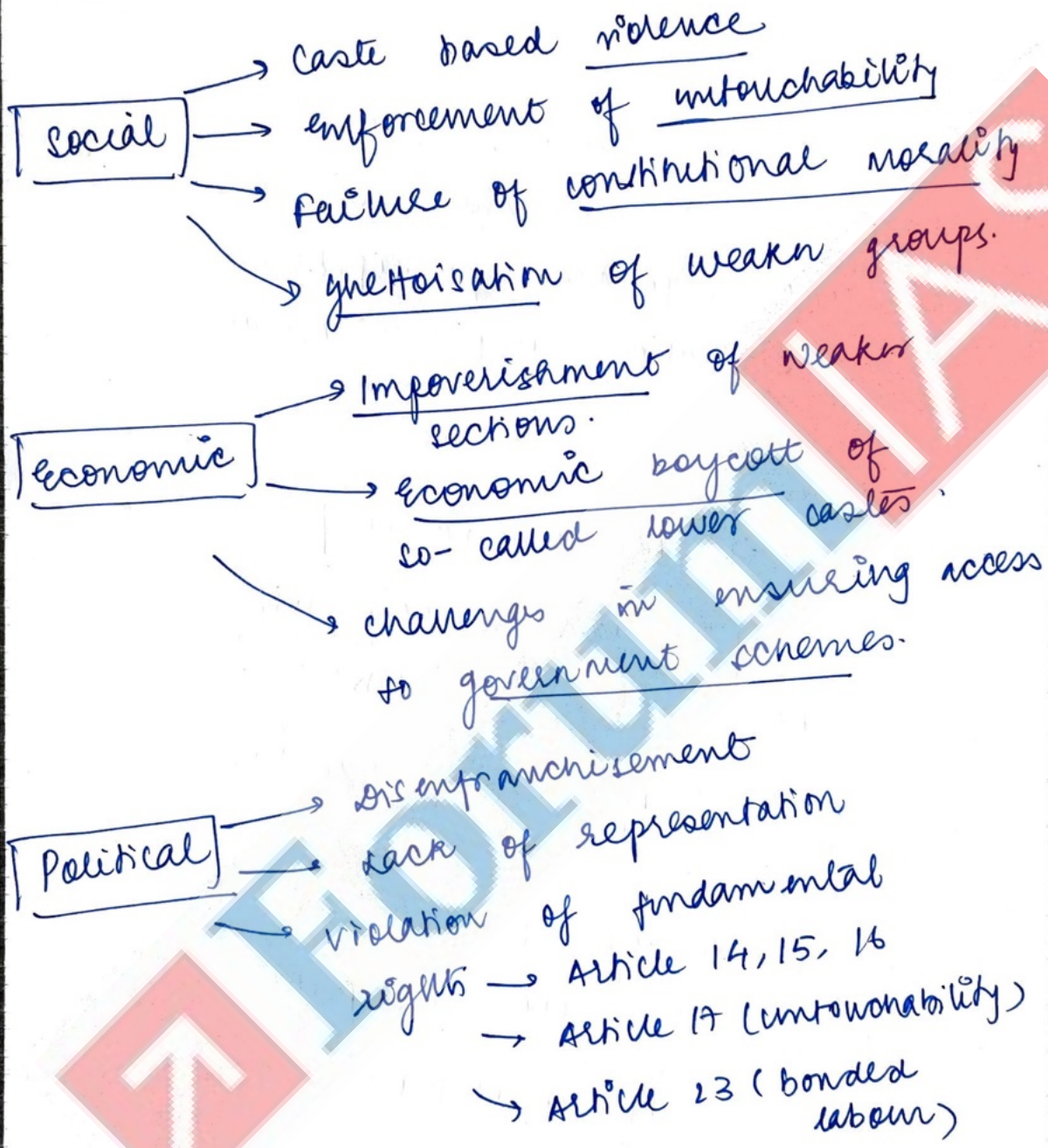
भारतीय समाज में जातियत मणना प्रमुख बनी हुई है और सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों पर अपनी छाया डालती रहती है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर को प्रमाणित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Due to a variety of reasons, caste continues to be a dominant basis of social organisation, political participation and economic cooperation despite several efforts.

Reasons for caste-identity dominance

- ① diverse nature of Indian society with a large number of social divisions.
- ② Tendency towards tribalism is natural in all communities.
- ③ Rigid rules on endogamy and colocation in rural society in particular.
- ④ Weak enforcement of constitutional mandate to ensure equality.
- ⑤ Politicisation and mandalisation of caste identity.

Consequences of dominance



Way forward

- ① strict enforcement of SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act and PCRA, 1955.
- ② special focus on economic upliftment of lower classes.
- ③ action against politicians for incendiary speeches and inflammatory remarks.
- ④ ensuring access to education and proper healthcare.
- ⑤ sensitisation of police and using schools as a means for removing caste barriers.

To create a truly egalitarian society we must reduce the salience of caste at social, economic and political levels.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has 17% of the world's population but only 4% of its freshwater. Water stress has emerged as one of the most serious challenges, particularly in urban centres.

Causes of urban water woes

- ① inefficient use of water resources
- ② inequality in access to water for the poor & marginalised.
- ③ climate change & global warming increasing demand.
- ④ lack of means for conservation like rainwater harvesting.
- ⑤ reclamation of water bodies and reservoirs due to corruption & land stress.

Complexities of water management

- ① Requires equal participation by the entire community.
- ② Large area of watersheds and length of irrigation networks involve great capital expenditure.
- ③ Inequality of access due to various social divisions.
- ④ Maintenance of public infrastructure once created
- ⑤ Increasing efficiency of water-use in agriculture is a challenge
- ⑥ Reduction of water use and government schemes that increase water stress.

Way forward

- ① Effective management of community sources and natural bodies.

- ② Raising awareness about the gravity of the problem.
- ③ Using schemes like Amit Jaiswal and PM-KSY to build reservoirs.
- ④ Promoting equitable access to water to all communities.
- ⑤ Enhancing water use efficiency through modern technology & phasing out harmful subsidies.

Managing our water uses requires judicious use of available resources, fairness in access and development of means for circular use of water through recycling to ensure equity and sustainability.

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.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)

The diversity of India is one of her
major strengths but it also emerges
as a weakness sometimes due to
factors that put different forms of
identity at odds with each other.

Significance of religion & regional identity]

- ① crucial pillar of our federal structure
- ② Deepens our democratic credentials as
a secular & inclusive nation.
- ③ Agent of soft power as an example
for several nations.
- ④ Source of our reputation globally
as a mature democracy.
- ⑤ Promotes national & international tourism
and pilgrimage.

Challenges associated

- ① lack of resources & poverty leads to division and bitterness between religious groups & regions (states).
- ② These identities are politicised by leaders for their own advantage.
- ③ Leads to fragmentation of the social structure where misunderstandings may arise.
- ④ External agents seek to exploit these divides to create instability.
- ⑤ Weak law and order situation can also strengthen communal elements.

Way forward

- ① Promoting regionally balanced growth throughout the country.
- ② using schemes like Ek Bharat smooth Bharat to increase contact.

- ③ Venkat chalaiah Commission recommended an Inter-faith council for social harmony.
- ④ Enforcement of guidelines to the media to avoid ~~sensationalism~~ sensationalism and biased reporting.
- ⑤ Learning from Singapore's ethnic integration programme to promote social harmony.

Thus, we must manage our diversity & any differences or disagreements cooperatively and peacefully to ensure that the secular, inclusive and egalitarian spirit of our constitution is maintained.

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			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.