

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

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|---|------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम | Krunce Arshdeep Singh Wauder | | |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक | 1920104249 | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र | — | Date/दिनांक | 07-09-2023 |

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

| INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका | | | INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| Q. No. प्र.सं. | Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक | Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक | | |
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| Total/कुल अंक | 250 | | | |
| Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक : | | | For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु | |
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| | | | 10:01 AM | 1:04 PM (3 minutes ↑) |
| Total Marks/कुल अंक : | | | Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : | Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> |
| *Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय 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 : |
| | | | ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ | |

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 or 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 subjective components of assessment.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Spanish Civil War in late 1930s, was fought between the elected Republican government on one hand and Nationalist Government of General Franco on other.

It proved to be dress rehearsal for World War II as :->

① Both European powers took varying sides in war with Britain and France on one side and Italy and Germany on the other.

② ~~A~~ ~~non~~ ~~binding~~ A non binding sort of resolution by the League of Nations exposed its inherent faultlines and led to its de facto demise.

(iii) Hitler by aiding France got a pretext to recruit German soldiers.

(iv) The army drills in Spain trained Germans and also led to defence manufacturing - useful for Hitler's plans.

(v) The dominant European powers showed lethargy in challenging Hitler due to their own selfish interests.

(vi) led to Axis formed between Germany and Mussolini's Italy.

Thus, Spanish war coupled with other factors like downfall of League; rising tensions post WWI, proved significant factors instigating WWII.

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)

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

Both Buddhism and Jainism arose around 600 - 500 BCE as a response to Brahminical dominance.

There are some facts of similarities in both as follows →

- ① Both owe their origin to some Kshatriya propagators like G. Buddha and Mahavira Jaina.
- ② Both denied efficacy of rituals and authenticity of Vedas.
- ③ Both via Noble Eightfold Path (Buddha) or Triratnas (Jainas) focused on correcting human conduct.
- ④ Both were heterodox schools of thought.
- ⑤ Both created a system of propagation.

by monks and nuns.

However there are important differences

(i) Buddha denounced Atman while Mahavira Jaina accepted it.

(ii) Jainas focus on strict penance to obtain KevalJnana but Buddhism focuses on more neutral eightfold path.

(iii) ~~to~~ Mahayana schools of Buddhism adopted image worship and Sanskrit but Jaina schools continued to denounce it.

In this we can say that while both heterodox schools represented progressive forces but at times adopted different paths.

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)

The Non Cooperation Movement (NCM) 1920-22 was first organised mass movement towards India's freedom struggle.

It democratized Indian freedom in following ways :->

- (i) Citizen diverse participation of women, students, middle class and to an extent industrialists also
- (ii) United front by hindu and muslims by putting unified demands forward.
- (iii) Different political groups like congress, ML, Deobands (A.S. Raju) and even militants (S. Bhagat Singh) participated.
- (iv) ban of techniques like liquor picketing, swadeshi cloth; burning foreign cloth - were employed.

However it also suffered from limitations as →

- ① Prominent intellectuals like T. B. Saprú, Annie Besant, Mohd Jinnah left Congress.
- ② Hindu Muslim unity was based on superficial and immediate purposes.
- ③ Prominent industrialists like Dwarakanath stayed away.
- ④ Demands like self government were outdated while Khilafat was something that not all could relate to.
- ⑤ The immediate withdrawal due to Chauri-Chaura ~~the~~ Chauri-Chaura disappointed many.

While NCM suffered from limitations as is case with any mass movement, the significance of NCM of laying a cornerstone for future response cannot be overlooked.

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 linguistic reorganisation took place post 1953 for Andhra and on large scale post 1966 has its own gains and losses:-

(i) linguistic divides gave rise to regional militant fervour in Andhra, and Punjab - which was quelled by reorganisation.

(ii) led to redressal of regional issues based on shared language and culture.

(iii) safeguarded linguistic diversity of India.

(iv) Indirectly eased administration by creating smaller state units.

However not everything proved

to be a bed of roses with linguistic division as :-

- ① Deep cultural and administrative divides sparked David separatism
- ② Linguistic separation and other socio-economic factors paved way for perpetual tension between sister states of Punjab and Haryana.
- ③ Water and land boundary disputes continue unabated today.
- ④ The Telangana movement was not based on linguistic but administrative reasons

Thus, linguistic division was most appropriate step at that time. The continuing federal tensions must be addressed by mechanisms like NITI, Inter State Council etc.

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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)

The plate tectonics theory provides that upper layer (Asthenosphere) continuously moves around to create and destroy landmasses.

It is most appropriate to explain volcano formation

① The Pacific ring of fire

Is located at margins of ocean-continent convergence of different plates.

Thus volcanoes like Mariputo (Phillipines) and Chamburayo and Cotopaxi (Latin America) are found near the margins.

② Similarly volcanoes in Italy's south coast are formed due to convergence of Mediterranean and African plates.

Volcanoes have multifarious impacts

- ① formation of land - eg: in Hawaii
Shield volcanoes continuously form small islands and atolls.
- ② Accompanied by geysers and fumaroles eg: in New Zealand.
- ③ formation of large mountains
eg: Andes in Latin America and Rockies in North America are volcanic mountain chains.
- ④ Release of toxic fumes and gases lead to pollution
- ⑤ Climate patterns like rain shadow impact
- ⑥ minerals in basaltic rocks

Thus volcanoes have multifarious impacts.

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 निवासन के नियंत्रण के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Aspirational District Programme (ADP) is an important program aimed at improving socio economic conditions in poorest ^{districts} regions by NITI aayog.

It has a success story as

- ↳ Districts in metroist regions have ↑↑ health & education
- ↳ NFHS-5 records ↑ institutional births here
- ↳ Sanitation has also improved.

Aspirational Blocks can be a positive step as →

- ① Create regional employment opportunities
- ② Regional resource based manufacturing
- ③ Local & tribal entrepreneurship and ~~and~~ cooperative growth.
- ④ In block coordinated push can be given to homogeneous regions demanding attention to health, education and gendered approach.

However the same may face challenge in form of lack of resources, implementation hurdles.

Thus a good coordinated approach by centre and state based on or similar to ranking system can lead to +ve dividends.

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

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

Defence industry is strategically important and various factors influence its location -

- ① Critical Minerals like Palladium, Neodymium, gases like Ar & Neon influence eg: Russia is rich in same and has good defence industry.
- ② R&D - R&D in critical tech - an important factor
eg: USA.
- ③ Skilled professionals
- ④ Appropriate private industry

Invalid ways challenges can
be overcome

- ① Industry academia linkage
- ② Raw material tapping in
countries.
- ③ Technology Transfer eg:
India- USA, ICET and F14
engine.
Brahmos and AK 247

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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 किरा हद तक समाज संसाधन आवंटन और लक्षित कल्याण प्राप्त करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The problems in SECC 2011 and fresh problems of caste inequity have ↑ demands for another SECC.

It can address challenges of equitable resource allocation and welfare as →

(i) Determine what caste groups remains deprived of government social welfare programmes like PMGSY, MGNREGA, PM KISAN etc.

(ii) Can sort out false beneficiaries, thereby paving way for uptake by rightly entitled beneficiaries.

(iii) Can lead to a new deprivation criteria as compared to 2011 SECC for better welfare penetration
 Can determine the need and relevance of reservation.
 However SECC itself is muddled

with problems as \rightarrow

① Lack of political consensus on its utility and relevance in modern India.

② Powerful caste groups fear they'll lose benefits of reservation.

③ In light of fact that SECC 2011 is not public, relevance of another SECC is doubtful.

④ J. Rohini Panel for OBC has pointed out that caste hierarchy in India is complex and confusing, to be gauged for social welfare purpose

Thus SECC can be a positive step provided done transparently, without time constraints and with political consensus.

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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 premised on various common values like :-

① Pluralism :- Plurality

of thought, culture, values, religion and customs.

② Tolerance :- Tolerance to

neighbour's religion and values, + ~~enjoy~~ shared celebration of varied festivals leads to growth of composite texture.

③ Assimilation :- Based on cosmopolitan nature of Indian

Society leads to cross hybridisation of cultures

eg: - South Indian cuisines in North

- celebration of festivals like Onam in other parts.
- cosmopolitan character of metros.

Thus we can see that different universal values give it composite texture with heterogeneity

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

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

While India overtook China to become most populous country, it is imperative to examine factors responsible for population growth. →

1. Geographical conditions

Areas well endowed with good weather, appropriate fresh water resources experience rapid growth and others have sparse growth.

eg: Plain of India as compared to deserts of Khizal Khum in Iran.

2. Economic conditions

→ migration and emigration patterns are determined

3. Social and economic stability.

1) Education and awareness — determines family planning & use of contraceptives.

eg: NFHS-5 - India → ↑ contraceptive use

Raising marriageable age of women

- Positives ∴
- (i) Avoid early marriages and thus early conceiving
 - (ii) women spend more time in education and aware of family planning and
 - (iii) delayed children and gap in kids with educated women households.

- Negatives ∴
- (i) Even at age of 18, child marriage in India have stagnated.
 - (ii) Possibly more violation of law as poor households constrained to marry daughters earlier.

Thus raising age is an appreciable step but this must coincide with ↑ family awareness and female education to achieve objective of controlled population growth.

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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)

The foreign and authoritarian nature of British rule led to a number of rebellions in India, of which tribal movements became most frequent and violent.



Various reasons for tribal uprisings

- 1) Foreign nature of rule :- led them to impose difficult restrictions on tribal way of life; as against principled distance approach of native rulers.
- 2) Advent of intermediaries :- Like moneylenders and traders, ended up commercialising the peaceful way of life of tribals of earlier times.

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(iii) Agro restrictions :- Tribals mainly of eastern region like Paharias, Santals - practitioners of jhum cultivation largely restricted due to commercial farming of British.

(iv) Restrictions on movement :- Via mechanisms like Criminal Tribes Act, entry and exit fee on grazing disturbed socio economic fabric of tribal life.

(v) Religious :- Advent of Christian missionaries and their zeal of conversion interfered with Tribals practice of religious worship of nature.

However, the scope of tribal revolts was largely limited as :-

① Leadership :- was led by Messiah like figures like Birsa Munda, Sidhu and Kanu, and fell apart with their downfall.

② Scope :- Tribal movements were largely limited to securing immediate forest rights rather

than with larger goal of expelling foreigners.

3) Organisation :- The revolts were largely decentralised and uncoordinated even while happening contemporaneously.

4) Approach :- was largely related to use of outdated weapons like axes, bow and arrow, which were no match for superior fire power and organised army of British.

5) Lack of awareness :- was mostly not taking into account the need to grow, gain education and remove tribal differences - made movements short lived.

Thus, though tribal movements were limited by their character, they were able to extract significant rights from Britishers, while serving as inspiration for civilian revolts later on.

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)

The Quit India movement (QIM); envisaged by Congress to be the final battle of expulsion, was actually aided and assisted by a number of other factors.

Domestic factors

(i) Bureaucracy :- By this time, subordinate bureaucracy was largely Indianised and European dominance was diminishing.

(ii) Military :- Post WWII, the military was fatigued, disappointed and battered and could not be motivated to quell frequent uprisings.

(iii) Naval Mutinies :- The Naval Mutinies ~~exposed~~ exposed, not only the weakening control of British, but also how small mutiny spread

like wildfire.

(iv) Political developments :- Post 1937,

Indian leaders had become adept in self governance and legislation and theory of British oversight was shattered.

(v) Experience of people :- Being self

governed was a liberating experience for common folk and also helped in socio economic growth.

However there were global reasons at play as well :-

(i) WWII :- World war depleted foreign reserves of British and naturally weakened control of British.

(ii) British politics :- Both liberals and conservatives were keen on varied levels of power transfer to India as is reflected in increasing concessions made in August offer ->

Cripps Mission → Wavell Plan.

(iii) Rise of US and USSR : These nations, were largely anti colonial in outlook and supported decolonisation by pressuring a ~~more~~ much weaker Britain.

(iv) Economic woes : Exacerbated by rising prices and consequent glut in production made colonial venture very costly.

Thus, various factors were significant in hastening power transfer in late 1940s.

However, the significance of QIM cannot be downplayed as a comprehensive participation of all classes was definitely a factor in accelerating journey to independence.

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, a mystic; religiously liberal movement originating in present day Iran had significant growth in Indian subcontinent.

Despite Islam being foreign religion, Sufism grew in India as :-

① Cosmopolitan Indian society :-

Was open to accepting, experiencing and learning from different faiths and ideas of medieval world.

② Political Support :-

The Mughal rulers supported and funded many Sufi houses (Silsila) in medieval times like:-

Akbar - Nizam-ud-din Auliya.

Lodhis - Baba Farid (Farid-ud-din)

Dara Shikoh - Suhrawardi Silsilah

Feed (For OFFICER)

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③ Coinciding with Bhakti movement :-

Medieval India was experiencing indigenous Bhakti movements like Ramananda, Gurur Nanak, Mirabai. The Sufi Saints ~~at~~ complemented and completed the era of reforms.

④ Ideas of modernisation :-

Sufis were inspired from scientific progress of middle east while discarding orthodox notion of Hadiths and Ulemas like :- individual devotion to god; Simple lifestyle etc.

Sufi's contribution to Indian polity is significant as :-

(i) fusion with Indian culture :-

For eg: In Punjab region; Sufism inspired and added to the then budding Sikhism

eg: Quotations of Baba Farid are in Guru Granth Sahib.

(ii) Art and Music :->

Sufism with their insistence on god, inspired North Indian Music to add

new styles like Qawwal, Khayal etc.

* Amir Khusro was a pioneer of Sufi music.

(iii) Literature :->

Literature of Sufism took hold in North India like Heer Ranjha, Sair-e-Majnu, Warsi Shah etc.

(iv) Architecture :-> Inspired tombes and dargahs in era of Mughal rule which became sites of religious significance

(v) Language :- Boost to use of both Hindi and Urdu.

Thus Sufism and various Silsilahas played a significant role in adding another tinge to very cosmopolitan society! However their spread was limited largely to North India.

Feedback

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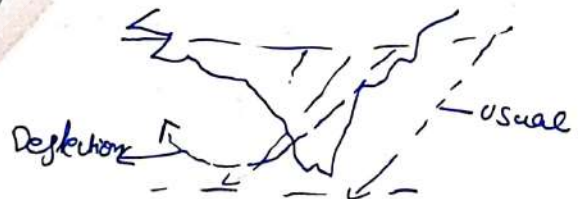
Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 is an area of low pressure at core that contains violent winds and water vapour circulating in clockwise or anti clockwise direction.

In last few years we have seen that cyclones usually hitting eastern coast of India are also rising in Arabian sea :->

① Trade winds :-> ~~Some~~ Due to overpumping Coriolis force sometimes wind deflects towards Arabian sea instead of moving towards Kenya and Madagascar



② Ocean warming :- Due to global warming sometimes now Arabian

Sea also heats and achieves optimal temperature of 27°C required to form the low pressure eye.

③ Stronger Tropical Easterly Jet :

That usually forms around Somalia-Kenya region. Due to weather changes, it is unusually strengthened and pushes winds and moisture during late monsoons towards Arabian Sea.

④ Ocean temperature variation : →

Positive Indian Ocean dipole coupled with La Nina leads to stronger air circulation in West Indian Ocean near Arabian Sea.

Constructive steps as prescribed by NDMA need to be taken to check adverse cyclonic impact :-

① Monitoring :- Increasing the use of doppler radars along Western Coast to monitor rainfall patterns

coupled with satellite data.

(ii) Preparedness

- Doppler radars
- sea barriers
- trees along coastline.

(iii)

Coastal Zoning to prevent housing and industry near landfall areas should be based on zonation maps prepared with help of GSI, IMD and local bodies

(iv)

Capacity Building → By training staff skills in schools and staff of volunteers

(v)

disaster response should include adequate shelters, evacuation with IMD guidelines and post landfall assessment

In this way, adaptation and mitigation is must to cope up with changing weather patterns in Indian coasts.

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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)

भौगोलिक 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 floods in North India and disastrous impact in ~~the~~ Himalayan States in monsoon 2023 classifies impact of climate change and hydrological cycle

Hydrological cycle refers to the phenomenon of change in different states of water :-



Climate change has impacted same in significant ways :-

① Increased precipitation :-

Global warming coupled with urban heat island impact has ↑ precipitation thereby humbling

Communities' capacity to cope.

② Glacial melting :- As warned by [IPCC 6th report] glacial melting in Himalayas has increased → ↑ volume in rivers → ^{landslide} flooding in hills and flooding plains.

③ Drying up of freshwater sources :- Contrary to Himalayan rivers, Peninsular rivers are drying up due to ↓ rainfalls and are causing drought like situations.

eg: Vidarbha in Maharashtra
NE region of Karnataka.

④ Rise in sea levels :-

Submergence of coastal towns globally like Jakarta, Indonesia and Micronesian States.

Proper steps are required to cope with this issue

1

Mitigation

- Appropriate flood response plans in urban areas prepared by local and central bodies.
- Creation of relief shelters.
- Vulnerability and Hazard Analysis

2

Adaptation

- Creation of green infrastructure
- Land reclamation in urban areas
- Storm water drainage
- Water Harvesting and Small scale river interlinking.

Climate change has exacerbated causes for us. Innovative approaches are required by learning from present disasters.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

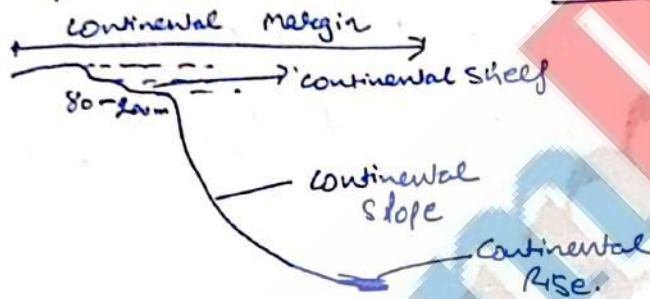
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Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

The extended margin of oceans, extending from low water baseline of shores to the point where there is sudden increase in depth are called continental shelf.



Continental shelf is one of the most resource rich regions of continental margins as :-

① fossil fuels :- Continuous deposition of sediments by surface runoff and metamorphosis over thousands of years → gives rise to fossil fuels.

eg: Bombay High in India
Continental Shelf of Qatar, Iran, Kuwait etc.

② Source of food :- Continental Shelf contains both sedentary (like algae, moss) and non sedentary (fishes) in abundance serving food for coastal communities.

③ Tourist potential :- The coral reefs are largely found on shelf and are source of Tourism eg: Great Barrier Reef on eastern Australian coast.

④ Minerals :- Contain sulphate and chloride based salts along with various metallic and non metallic minerals.

It also has a huge ecological significance as :-

① Coral reefs :- As explained above, corals are source of food and shelter for various species of crustaceans and fishes.

② Issue of source of various sedentary

and non sedentary aspects of marine life support both life on land and also underwater.

③ filters :- Various sea weeds and other marine grasses filter sediments and provide water for marine species.

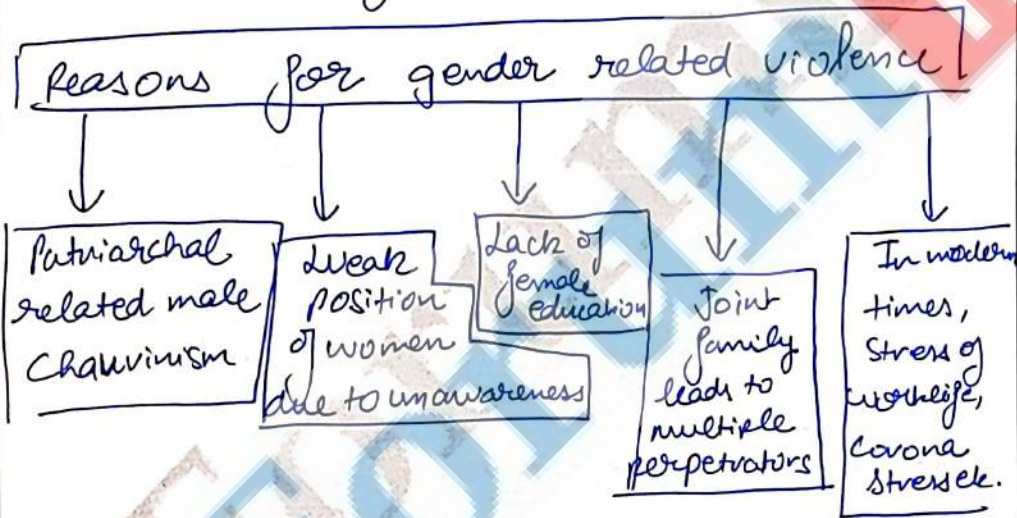
In this way continental shelf has a huge resource related and ecological significance and. But in present times due to its over exploitation and pollution, same is under threat.

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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)

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

NCRB data for 2020 to 2021 shows, an increase in incidents of gender domestic violence which is a red alarm for societal growth.



It can not always be physical but can manifest in other forms also like →

- ① Verbal abuse of women by family members.
- ② Psychological abuse like isolation at home,

restrictions on leaving house, food related discrimination.

③ Sexual harassment at workplace.

It is antithetical to social growth as

(i) Sign Aids further submission of women at hands of patarchy inspired males.

(ii) Stigmatises victims of gender violence despite no fault of their own

eg: Rape victims are often seen as women with not a good character.

(iii) Can grow with other discriminations like caste based, communal discriminations

have more victims of female sex

eg: Hathras rape manipulative violence of parading women naked.

(iv) manifests at home in form of domestic

Violence.

(v) Social indicators for women remain low eg: health - more women suffer malnutrition
mental - MANAS helpline has recorded more women patients, even in urban areas.

(vi) leads to creation of a regressive, conservative and inward looking society

eg: Taliban regime in Afghanistan unable to progress.

In this way we can say that gendered violence has impact of lowering prospects of social growth.

SDG #5 - gender equality is an important goal that cannot be achieved if social indicators related to gender violence not improved.

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 system of social hierarchy and segregation finding its basis in professional segregation on basis of birth.

With advent of globalisation, Caste calculus has gone a significant change but it continues to project itself in various domains :->

① Social

- Caste based matrimonial websites show presence of casteist mindset
- Some rural areas in BIMARU states continue to experience caste based segregation eg: UP - Hathras.

② Political

- Political vote bank is largely based on basis of caste of representative.

- Different parties portray themselves to be proponents of one caste or the other.
- ~~At~~ political violence even in present times is based on caste calculus.
- The demand for reservation on caste basis is commensurate with elections eg: Vokkaliga in Karnataka, Marathas in Maharashtra

Economic domains

- Caste based reservation in public jobs also leads to further segregation in public offices. eg: TN ex Chief Secretary accusing PMO of discriminating against him in Union Secretariat posting.
- In private areas caste is still dominant eg: CBI of India narrated an incident of law firm turning down an SC lawyer away.
- ^{Traditional} Professions on basis of caste still continue eg: Most zamindars in Pb & Hry - Jatts.

However the situation is also changing as :-

① **Social** - Urban areas and educated youth are intermingling with each other irrespective of caste.
- Inter caste marriages have increased and promoted by state eg: Pb Govt gives a monthly stipend to inter caste couples.

② **Economic** - Employees in organisations have started coming up for common causes where caste is irrelevant
eg: Teachers agitation, Patwari agitation are caste neutral protests
- Private sector and entrepreneurship is improving and diminishing caste calculus and moving towards merit.

Thus the significance of caste continues in Indian state but its dominance has now largely diminished.

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per NITI aayog Composite Water Management Index, 40% of Indian ~~cities~~ shall be water stressed by 2030 causing annual GDP loss of \$ 6 billion.

Various factors causing water woes in Urban areas

(i) Over exploitation :- Urban areas

high water demand in domestic, official, and industrial areas have led to exploitation and lowering of water tables.

(ii) Recycling mech. absent :- Waste

water recycling plants only operate in a handful of Tier-I cities and Tier II and III continue on basis of

use and throw.

(iii) Urban water bodies diminishing :-
like fresh water ponds and fresh
water streams have been used to
later to urban housing demand
exacerbating water stress.

(iv) larger aspect of climate change :-
By which hydrological cycle is
disturbed and has led to ↓ rainfalls,
lowering of water volume in rivers etc.

(v) Pollution :- Ganga in UP and
Yamuna in Delhi - source of fresh
waters now highly polluted.

Complexities, however arise in
making comprehensive water management
plan :- →

(1) River Interlinking :- The proposal
is far sighted but requires mammoth

infrastructure with high investments and over 200 large and small dams. Besides water disputes continue in states

eg: grea opposition to dam on Zuari river to feed North Karnataka.

② Water harvesting :- Except Chennai, water harvesting remains distant dream due to policy paralysis, lack of local funds and bureaucratic lethargy.

③ Water usage :- Cannot be curtailed due to agri sector's over reliance on same.

④ Pollution :- ^{eg:} The dividends of National Mission on Clean Ganga remain low and similar exercises lead a lot to be desired.

Way forward →

- compulsory water harvesting in metropolises
- Innovative approaches like WFM
- Water use awareness in schools and colleges
- Reevaluate river interlinking.

SDG goals require us to provide clean drinking water. Appropriate steps with a sound policy are need of the hour.

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)

Various elements of identity like group, region and religion are such aspects that can have both positive and negative impacts.

They are useful in many ways as :-

1. Region

- (i) - Regional Issues can be prioritised together eg: Telangana Separation.
- (ii) - linguistic aspirations coupled with cultural aspects unite people together.
- (iii) - regional politics can demand decentralisation and excessive devolution of powers.

2. Religion

- (i) - Religion can act as a powerful binding

force eg: Sikhs in UP demanding land for their temples etc.

(ii) ~~No~~ Religious issues and discrimination can be highlighted to demand equality and inclusivity.

③ Group Identity

(i) People identifying as a group can consolidate and together put forward their demands eg: farmer agitation 2020 was largely secularised group based agitation.

(ii) People identifying similarly can come together and pool resources for welfare and awareness activities eg: "Sanatana Seva Sanstha"

However sometimes they end up doing more harm than good as →

④ Region

(i) Region based issues can quickly acquire separatist tendencies eg: Dravida nationalism, Khalistan in Punjab.

(ii) Telangana that we talked about - highly violent

② Religion

- (i) - Self affinity can lead to isolation of others
- (ii) - communal tinge as every ^{secular} aspect seen through religious lens.
- (iii) Communal violence eg: Delhi riots of 1984 and 2021.

③ Group Identity

- (i) - Group identity on basis of caste can lead to social exclusion and political polarisation
- eg: Caste and class divide runs deep throughout India.

Thus we can say that while regional and group identities can be beneficial step towards achieving inclusiveness; but at same time polarising tendencies can create communal tensions.

Feedback
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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

| Mark | Good | Average | Below average |
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| 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.