

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	SUVAN SHARMA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक	03/08/2023	

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			8:30 am	11:15 am	
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, प्रलेखन, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इसकी तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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)

Ans Spanish Civil War was fought between loyal armies of General Franco and oppositions.

Spanish Civil War as opening act of WW2

→ was a training ground for WW2.

→ gave field experience to armies

→ Helped in testing tactics & strategies

- Shortcomings could be addressed to in the war
- helped in estimating needs & requirements
- practice for air troops
- Helped establish military hegemony

Thus, Spanish Civil War acted as an opening act of WW2

Feedback

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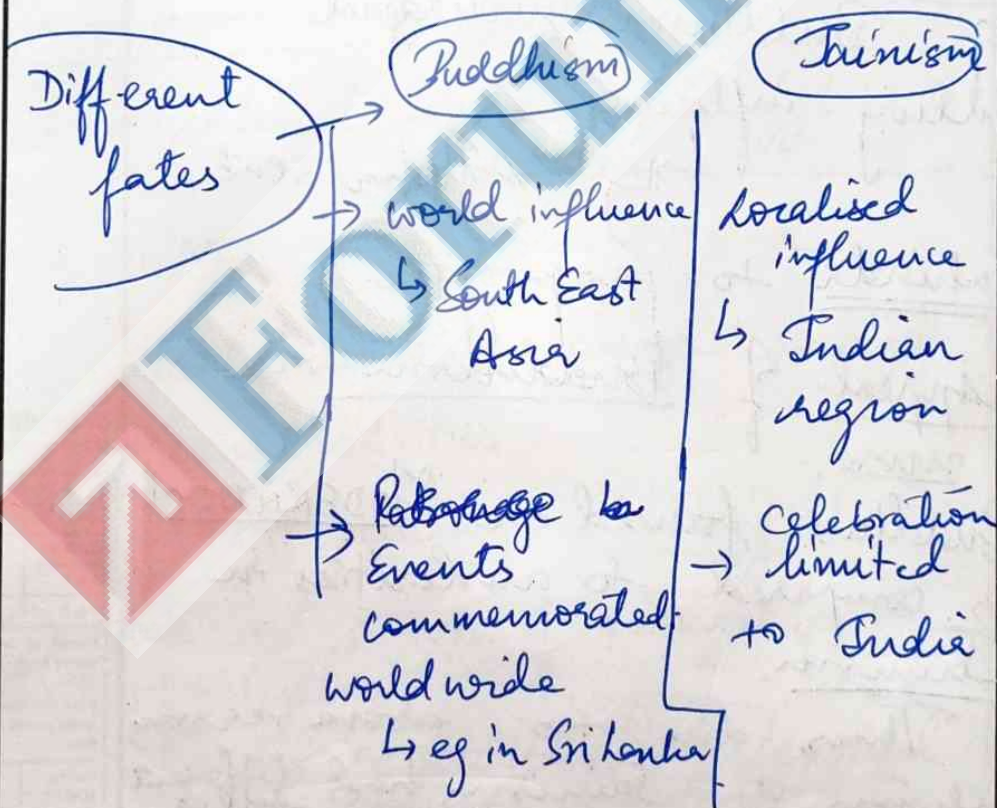
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) How will you explain the different fates of Buddhism and Jainism despite a slew of similarities in the two religions? (10 marks, 150 words)

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 emerged as part of Shaman traditions, yet Buddhism's influence sustained while Jainism remained localised.



Similarities

→ both part of shaman tradition
 ↳ ie. against orthodox Hinduism
 taught non-violence
 equality
 popular among trading castes

Reasons for diff. fates

→ ① Patrons of Buddhism encouraged extending influence.
 ↳ eg. Ashoka sent Mahinda to propagate.

- ② appeal of Buddhism was more.
- ③ Buddhism focused on MODERATION as compared to austerities in Jainism.

Thus, due to above reasons Buddhism & Jainism had different fates

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

असहयोग आंदोलन ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का लोकतंत्रीकरण किया लेकिन अंतर्निहित सीमाओं से पीड़ित था। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Non Cooperation Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi along with Khilafat leaders as a protest against British actions of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre & ongoing Khilafat Movement.

Democratized freedom Struggle →

- ① Village groups were formed
- ② local leaders emerged during various activities
 - ↳ Leg during picketing
- ③ gave a sense of ownership to protesters
 - ↳ Leg renouncing titles / evoked natural belongingness

④ mobilisation of masses & Muslims made ~~gas~~ broadened the participation base -

Inherent limitations

→ ① Merging of Khilafat issue gave it a

religious aspect

↳ this dissociated it from being a secular protest against British.

② Lack of organisational skills by local leaders

③ Mob Control ~~→~~ Chauri Chaura incident.

despite limitations, NCM was instrumental in national awakening and acted as a milestone in Indian National Movement

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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 reorganisation of states refers to the reorganisation of territories of states on the basis of language spoken by inhabitants of those territories. Manifestations

include → Andhra Pradesh (Telugu) (Tamil)
→ Tamil Nadu
→ Karnataka (Kannada)

Positive Effect

→ ① Generates a sense of belongingness.

② ^{Common} Language helps in smoothing administrative procedures

↳ eg official documentation

③ Aids in preparing educational

resources

↳ eg NERDo20 encourages teaching in mother tongue.

Negative Effects → ① Fuels regionalism

② Fuels sub regionalism

↳ eg demand of Bodoland.

③ creates secession tendencies

↳ eg dissociation from a national identity.

④ domino effect → other regions also demand ~~to~~

Thus, linguistic reorganisation has both sides of the coin which can be balanced by multi stakeholder approach as done during passing of States Reorganisation Act, 1956

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.

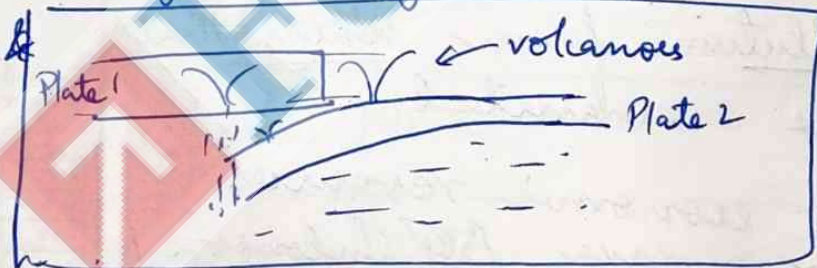
(10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Plate tectonics theory argues that the lithospheric plates move over asthenosphere which gives rise to geomorphological processes like changes in continents, volcanoes etc.

Location of volcanoes & Plate tectonics

When plates of different densities converge, one goes beneath another



Found in : Mid Oceanic Atlantic Ridge.

→ Volcanic areas

Multifarious impacts } ① Formation of landforms like calderas, etc.

eg Basalt province of Indian Subcontinent [Deccan Trap]

- ② might lead to earthquakes.
- ③ cause for Tsunami's
- ④ outpouring of aerosols in atmosphere → cooling
- ⑤ air pollution from factories that are emanated.

⑥ loss of economic resources from lava [eg Indonesia]
Thus, volcanoes & their impacts are still studied.

Feedback

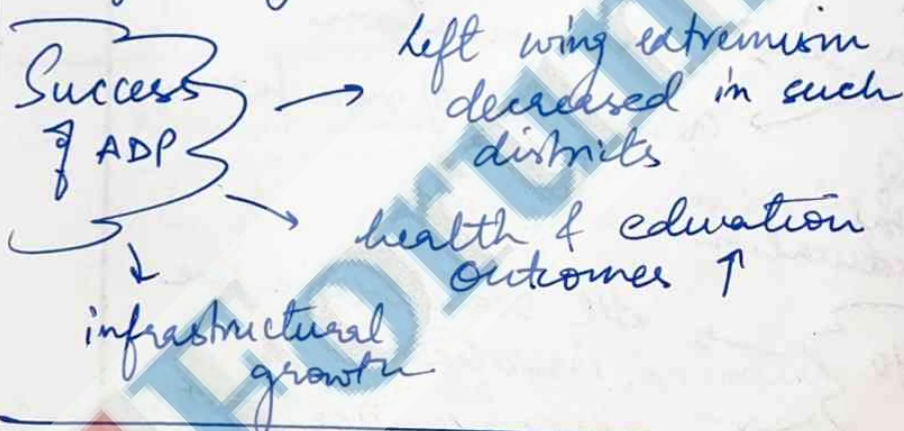
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

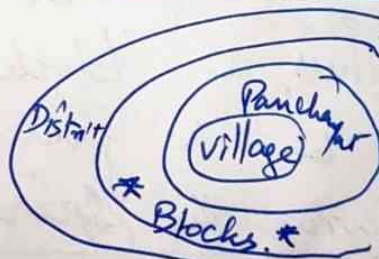
आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम की सफलता को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक संतुलित विकास और संकट से घी प्रवासन के नियंत्रण के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

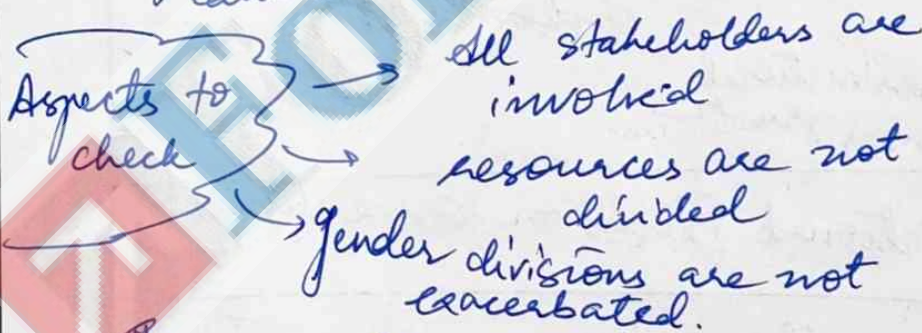
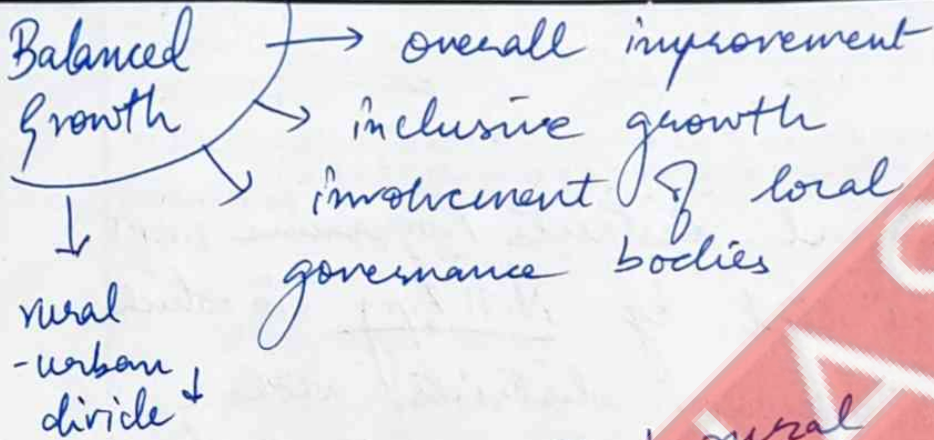
Aspirational districts Programme [ADP] was initiated by NITI Aayog in which dist particular districts were chosen for their overall development using Key performance indicators.



Aspirational Blocks on same lines

① Blocks cross cut between districts & panchayats





Thus, a block level approach can be a game changer in achieving the Spirit of Sarvodaya

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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)

As According to ~~IFPRI~~ latest reports, India is among the top importers of defence material, thereby making role of Indian defence industries important.

Critical factors for location

① Near raw material location

↳ for industries involving iron & steel.

② Near hubs of innovation

↳ eg drone manufacturing & operation need of sophisticated codes.
eg Bengaluru

③ Isolated places.

- ↳ for testing heavy artillery
- ↳ for security purposes like checking espionage

Challenges → lack of R&D on defence
 → lack of technology
 → lack of skills
 → low participation of private companies

↓
 deficit Bills.

- Measures →
- ① ↑ involving startups eg in drone industries
 - ② ↑ defence spending
 - ③ Comprehensive Defence Manufacturing Policy to set indigenisation targets
 - ④ Partnership with Global manufacturing
 - ⑤ Favourable Technology Transfer agreements eg Rafale
 - ⑥ Revamping Ordnance Factory Board & defence Bills.

defence industries thus play an important role in making India 'Sashakt Bharat'

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Ans Socio Economic Caste Census was done in [2011] to gather information about the various deprivations that people face.

SECC & equitable resource allocation

① helps in estimating demand

[eg] ↑ deprivations of shelter → ↑ demand of housing

② brings forth income inequalities
↳ targeting by transfer payments

③ extent of poverty
↳ redistribution of resources can be done.

SECC & targeted welfare ① Using SECC to identify beneficiaries
 ↳ eg Saubhagya (electrification) scheme.

② Reduce exclusion errors.

③ Can help in tailoring / targetting to needs.

Limitations ① phantom beneficiaries

② lack of awareness about inclusion in census

③ Caste data not published yet

④ lag in data.

These limitations can hinder resource allocation & targeted welfare → can be addressed by using scientific data collection, publication of caste data & increasing awareness

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 समय संघटन प्रदान करते हैं और साथ ही कुछ विविध प्रथाएं भी हैं जो इसकी विविधता को गहन करती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian society is a diverse mosaic arising out of common stock of values and different practices that have enriched its cultural fabric.

Common Values ① Democracy

Indus valley Rig Veda JVC Indian Constitution

② Vandava Katumbakham

Upanishads Silk Route Different Dynasties Diffusion 920.

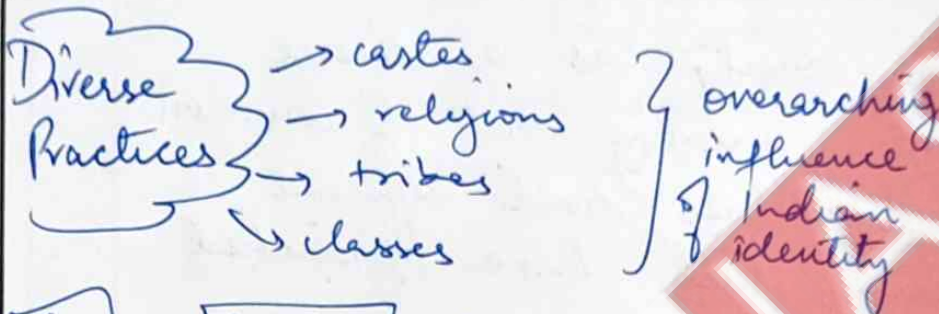
③ Peace & Brotherhood

↳ Bhakti movement, Sufism, freedom struggle → all have propagated peace & brotherhood

④ Unity with Nature

⑤ Space for all religions

"Sawa Dharma Sambhav"



[Eg] → festivals during crop harvesting are named differently but with common aim.

→ all religions based on spirit of Sacred & profane.

→ Different marriage practices in North & South India

Therefore, different practices & with common values has ensured India is formed on heterogeneity & not homogeneity & uniformity

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।

Population growth refers to changes leading to increase in population. According to UN, India's population will increase from 1.2 billion to 1.56 billion in 2050.

Factors that influence population growth

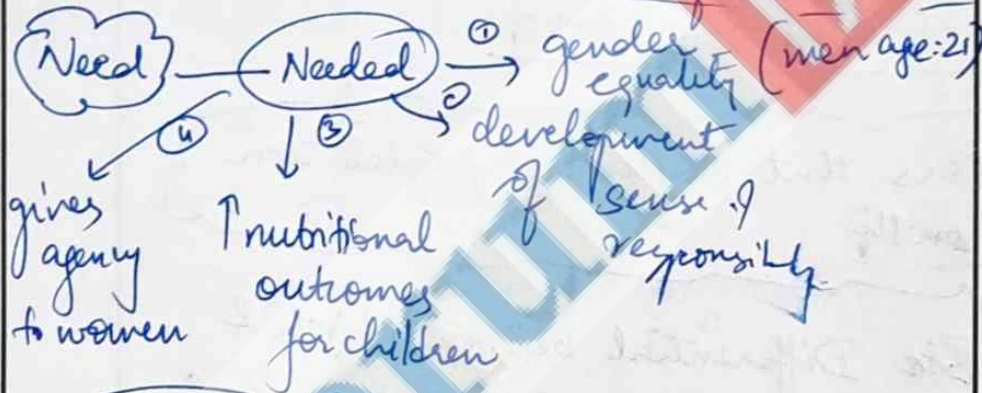
- ① Diff. between birth & death rate
 - $BR > DR \Rightarrow \text{Pop} \uparrow$
 - $BR < DR \Rightarrow \text{Pop} \downarrow$
- ② Emigration & immigration
 - $\downarrow \text{Pop} \downarrow$
 - $\uparrow \text{Pop} \uparrow$
- ③ Natural factors like disasters leading to \uparrow deaths \Rightarrow Pop \downarrow

④ Resource availability

Minimum Marriageable age for Women

Relevance ⇒ UNICEF = highest child marriage burden in India

⇒ improving socio economic development of women



Not needed → may lead to sex selective abortions
 → diverts focus from pressing issue of women
 laws are ineffective without institutional support

Thus, T in age needs to be supplemented with measures like improving education, reservation in politics, addressing patriarchy in family etc.

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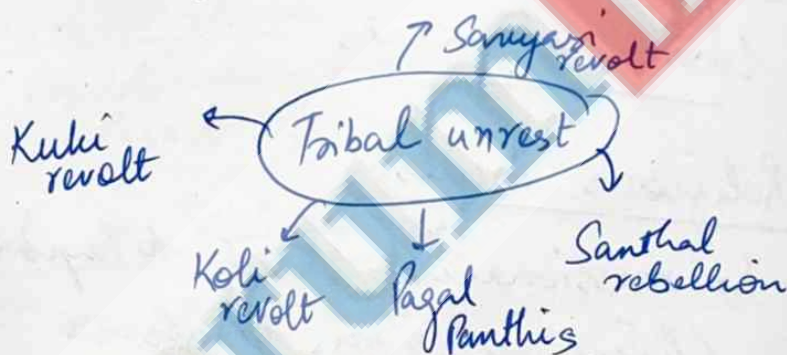
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Q-11) Bring out the reasons behind the tribal unrest in British India. Also, analyze the reasons for their limited success. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Various movements and protests happened during British rule, of which Tribal unrests find important place.



Reasons: ① Land policies of British

- ↳ were exploitative
- ↳ extracted more tax than what lands could give
- ↳ harassment of tribals

② Encouraged moneylenders

↳ Tribals called outsiders 'Dikus'

↳ harassed tribal women.

③ Attachment to lands

↳ displacement caused livelihood loss to tribals

④ Religious issues

↳ missionaries tried to impose Christianity on tribals.

⑤ Criminal Tribes tagging

↳ radical reaction by tribes

⑥ Charismatic leadership

↳ Veg - Birsa Munda
- Kanha etc.

Limited Success | ① Lack of organisation

② Lack of arms & equipments
 ↳ Tej ^{during} Sanyasi revolt, tribals fought with spearheads as compared to British guns

③ Localised nature
 ↳ could not evoke national interest

④ Resort to violence than planning.
Tej couldn't adopt strategies like Struggle-Truce-Struggle

⑤ Was against dominant class of Zamindars who supported Britishers

⑥ Heavy repression by British forces
 Tribal unrest in contemporary

times is an offshoot of British policies
Principles of tribal landshiel need to be used effectively

Feedback

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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)

Ans Independence of India was an outcome of a long, sustained movement which amalgamated non violence, violence, domestic politics, situational constraints & opportunities & geopolitical circumstances.

do or die! → slogan of Quit India Movement encouraged violence

But, interplay of domestic politics & global circumstances were ~~less~~ important was instrumental →

Domestic Politics

① Mobilisation of popular

support through organisations →
 eg → Landholders Society
 Indian Social Conference.
 Madras Native Association.

② Role of Indian National Congress.

- ↳ confluence of intellectuals
- ↳ prayers & petitions
- ↳ use of legislative councils.

③ Effect on politics by auxiliary groups

eg → labour movements
 tribal unrest.
 groups like Forward Bloc.

④ Meetings with British.

↳ all pressure groups participated

eg FCCI

↳ Bombay Plan

Global Circumstances

① Effect on Indians

- a) Boer wars, defeat of Boer by Japan etc. motivated freedom fighters
- b) role of leaders in British parliament → E.g. Dadabhai Naoroji

② Effect on British

- a) influence of USA & other allies during WW2
E.g. effect on Cripps Mission, August offer etc.
- b) diversion of resources in world wars

[Thus, independence of India was a result of multiple factors & not just violence as encouraged in Quit India Movement]

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) 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 in Persia and came to India in 11th & 12th centuries. It initially had impact in Punjab & Multan and then gradually spreaded to parts of India like Kashmir & Bengal.

eg - Lal Dild (Kashmir)

- Silsilas like Chishti Silsila etc.

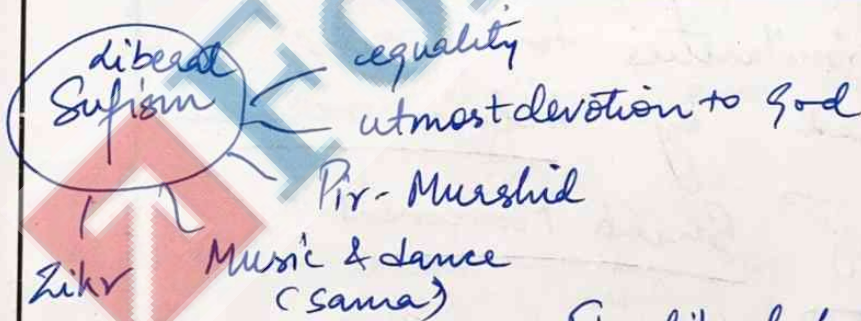


Fig: liberal features of Sufism

Why roots deepened

① appealed to disadvantaged

groups oppressed by harsh socio-economic conditions

② became part of mosaic of Indian culture

③ Removed caste & class distinctions
 ↳ eg Nizamuddin Auliya distributed gifts to all

④ Royal patronage
 eg - Suhrawardi silsila - Akbar

⑤ despite being foreign religion, had similarities to morals preached by Indian religion
 ↳ eg Bhakti Movement

IMPACTS

① Wave of harmony & brotherhood.

② Emancipation of disadvantaged groups.

③ introduction of new cultural elements

↳ eg Qawwali by Khusrav.

④ brought people closer to God.

eg Zikr

⑤ New traditions

eg Pir Murshid tradition

⑥ Formations of commemorative places eg Dargahs.

Thus, Sufism came to India with Islam but deepened its roots and gave rise to a plant of ^{peace & harmony} which had all inherent properties of an Indian offshoot. It had a long lasting impact.

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)

Recently cyclones like Tauktae & Orkhi have brought light to rising intensity & frequency of cyclones in Arabian sea.

According to IMD, there has been a 50% increase in Arabian sea cyclones as compared to Bay of Bengal.

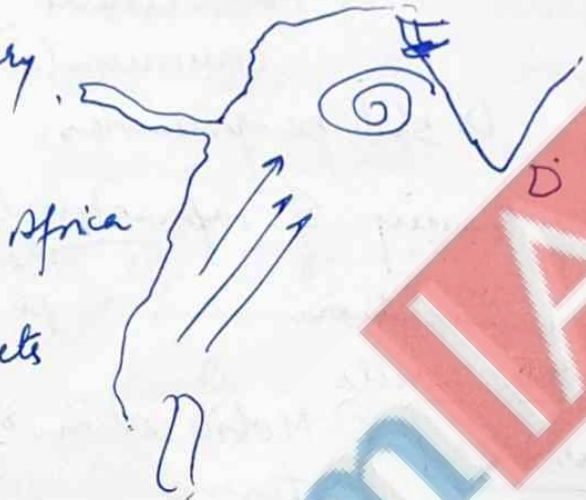
Reasons

① ↑ in sea surface temperatures

Eg there has 1.5°C rise in Western Indian Ocean as compared to 0.7°C in Eastern.

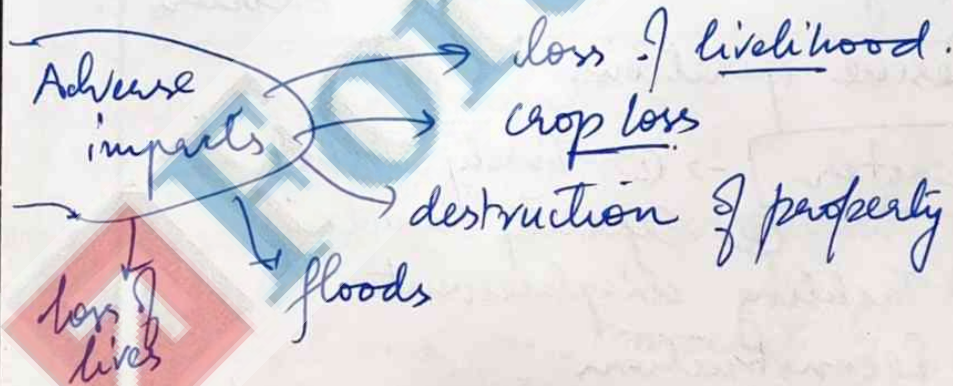
② global warming → increase in moisture

③ winds from African continent give necessary directions to cyclones.



④ overall effects of climate change.

Measures to check adverse impacts



NDMA guidelines on Cyclone include

- Pre disaster
- During disaster
- Post disaster

Pre disaster

- ① awareness measures
↳ involvement of local communities
↳ skill programmes.

- ② Strengthening of infrastructure
↳ communication
↳ physical

- ③ Mock drills

During disaster

- ① Mobilisation of teams
↳ rallies

- ② Securing perimeters.
↳ physical non physical barriers

- ③ Rescue operations

Post disaster

- >
- ① Timely relief
 - ② Capacity building
 - ③ Tackling displacement
 - ④ Reconstruction

Rising cyclones in Arabian Sea is an anomaly caused by Climate Change which should be tackled holistically.

Feedback

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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)

Hydrological cycle refers to movement of water from various forms as a result of natural processes



Fig: Simplified hydrological cycle.

{ Climate Change impact }

- ① disruptions in movement
- ② disruptions in amount of moisture.

eg ① & ② have led to anomalies like ↑ cyclones in Arabian Sea

③ increased disasters
 + cyclones
 + floods
 + droughts

④ reduced capacity of natural mitig adaptation mechanism
 eg ↓ silt in riverbeds → can't tackle huge water flow.

⑤ Contamination of water bodies as an indirect result of Climate Change

Mitigation & Adaptation Strategy

Mitigation ① Use of institutional proactive response as compared to activity based reactive setup

- ② Upskilling of people & involvement of communities → Capacity building
- ③ Support from state
- ④ Support from developed countries as part of common but differentiated responsibilities
- ⑤ Watershed Management practice
eg in Karnataka.

Adaptation

- ① Climate Smart Agriculture eg Millet plantation
- ② Precision farming
↳ sustainable for irrigation
- ③ Traditional methods of rainwater collections → eg Zum Zum.

Thus, impacts of climate change on hydrological cycle need to be mitigated for a prosperous ecosystem.

Feedback
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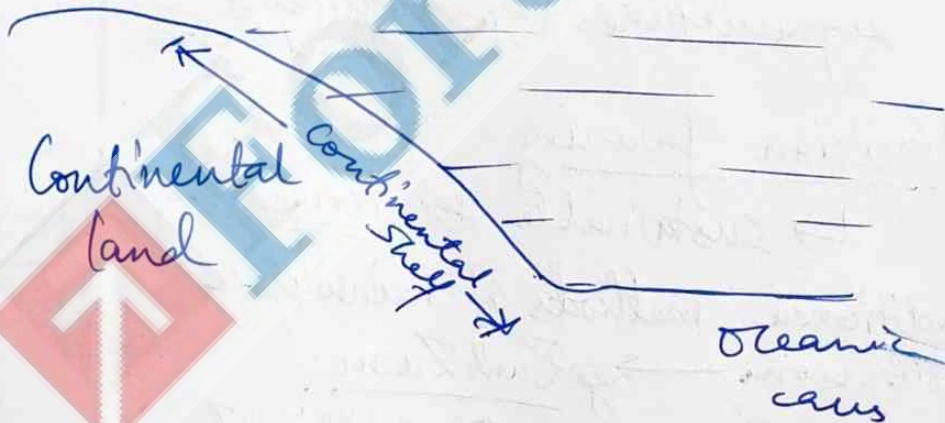
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TOTAL MARKS			



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 refers to the region of the Continental plate from where it starts descending below the water,



Resource Potential

① Hotspot of marine resources

↳ big fish

② Monazite sands.

③ gas reserves.

Ecological Significance

① Ecological niche.

↳ species of both

Continental & oceanic regions are found here

② high in diversity

③ Coral reefs

④ Rich organic resources

They continental shelf is rich in

resources potential & ecological significance.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Gender based violence refers to acts of violence in various types that are based on & particularly targeted to opposite gender i.e. women.



Fig: manifestations of violence.

Roots in patriarchy → ① considers women inferior to men.

② often a result of marriage
 ↳ domestic violence
 marital rape.

③ Workplace violence.

↳ patriarchical norms manifest

④ Acid attacks } Superiority of
 ⑤ Rapes } men over women

⑥ Technology → ^① Contraceptives

↳ NFHS-5: use is greater in women than men.

② Sex selective abortion

⑦ Psychological violence → mental health

⑧ State + Patriarchy

Poster in Haryana: "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
 Vansh Bachao"

→ reinforces patriarchal norms.

⑨ Honour Killings : Be reflected Brahminical Patriarchy

⑩ Hidden poverty as violence

Family has resources but women are not allowed to use it
 ↳ ref only 35% have mobile phones

Anti-thetical to Societal Growth

Because : ① Primary socialisation given by mothers accor to patriarchal norms.

② Victim of violence will nurture perpetrators of violence.

③ Half population is distressed.

Considering ①, ② & ③ are results of gender based violence, chances of societal growth are weak. Thus, gender equality is need of hour -

Feedback

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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 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)

Ans Caste, an Indian phenomenon, refers to the group of individuals formed on the basis of birth & arranged in a hierarchical manner in the society.

Caste losing its importance

- I Social
- ① Inter caste marriages
 - ② Inter dining.
 - ③ Urbanisation → inter mixing
 - ④ legislations - eg untouchability
 - ⑤ reservations in educational institutions

II

- Political
- ① Article 15, 16 → reservation to SCs
 - ② Article 341 → definition of

SCs

(3) Article 330 & Article 332 : reservation in ~~for~~ Lok Sabha & state legislative assembly.

(1), (2) & (3) → empowerment of castes

(4) Parties forming on basis of issues.

eg new issues of unemployment

(21)

Economic (1) Achievement based jobs

(2) Standup India & Startup India

(3) intermixing in new job environment.

However, skill important as seen in

(I) Social → (1) hidden discrimination

(2) Exclusive inequality ⇒ 70% of higher education posts are taken by upper caste Hindus

(3) lower castes worst hit by

deprivations

I Political → Castes

① Caste based associations

② Factions in caste due to

democracy → Jatavs & Non Jatavs in L.P.

③ Caste based mobilisation

II Economic → Azim Premji Report → ^{University}

lower castes worst hit by COVID19

② Jean Jaire School survey :

only 10% of lower castes surveyed had access to daily wage during pandemic

③ Income inequalities (Pefam Report)

Thus, caste has been both 'in shadows' & 'casting shadows' in India.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Urban Floods like Srinagar (2014), Chennai (2020), & Mumbai, Delhi (2023) have brought light to the water woes faced by Indian cities as these are coupled with shortage of water.

4eg NITI Aayog: do cities facing acute shortage

Factors ① Concretisation of urban spaces.

② Deforestation not followed by compensatory forestation

③ Unsustainable use of water resources.

Ex) Jal Shakti Ministry :- India has highest ground water extraction \rightarrow 253bcm

④ Contaminated water

Ex) Arsenic contamination in West Bengal.

⑤ Climate Change \rightarrow Global \rightarrow drying up of water bodies
warming

Ex) IMD ~~has~~ pointed out lack of rainfall over Indo-Gangetic plain.

⑥ Lack of Urban planning.

\rightarrow defunct Urban local bodies

⑦ Increased demand

Census 2011 \rightarrow 35% population live in cities

\rightarrow will increase to 70% by 2050

[World Urban Prospects]

Comprehensive Water Management Plan.

Issues: ① Federal nature of India
 ↳ political disagreement over resource sharing
 ↳ eg Karnataka - Tamil Nadu river sharing issue.

② different topography.

③ different issues of different cities.

↳ eg droughts in Vidharbha - Mumbai floods

④ different issues in same city

↳ eg Chennai - floods & droughts.

⑤ lack of granular data on water levels, rainfall etc.

Thus, steps like multi-stakeholder approach & positive politicization of issues need to be taken to address the water woes of Indian cities

Feedback

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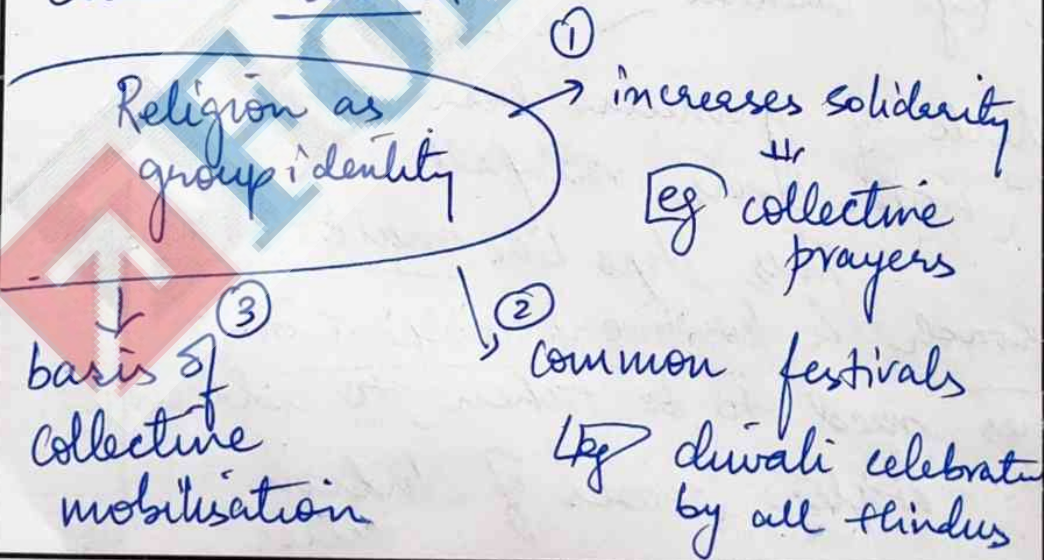
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Human beings tend to live in groups and primordial identities like region & religion are important markers of group identity.

Group identity thus refers to collective identification parameters with which all members could relate:



④ gives common methodical way of living → see Protestant ethics

Region as group identity →

- ① Common issues
- + same geography
 - + same topography
 - + same resources

② Common language → easy to communicate

③ Same food practices.

④ Common political identity.

However risks of Communal Cleavage

Religion ① Communal violence when:

Religion 1 issues

Religion 2 issues

→ Hindu-Muslim - don't match
 → are antithetical to each other
see clashes in British period :

② Sects within religion → eg Ahmadis persecution in Pakistan.

Region → ① Regionalism, borders on secessionism
↳ eg Khalistan issue, Bodoland

② discord between national & state issues → eg J&K.

③ Violence → North East insurgency

④ Regionalism + element of religion leads to volatile situation → Khalistan issue

Measures required → ① Inculcate national values (fundamental duties)

② Proper attention to regional issues → eg North East region development

Involvement of religious leaders

Thus, identity markers like

Region & Religion are significant in ensuring we have an Ek Bharat, Shreshth Bharat.

Feedback

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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.