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FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 1_FLT	#5
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Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Komal Punia		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910129270	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	4-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. 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। 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। 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। 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। 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।	
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3:00 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:00 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☒ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

WWII was consequence of dissatisfactory arrangements made in aftermath of WWI which instead of securing peace culminated into full fledged war.

Causes of WWII

① Spanish civil war & its consequences

↳ instability in Spain and indirectly impact on entire Europe.

↳ ② Germany (Hitler) utilised as strategic opportunity.

② distribution of resources - Ruhr region of Germany & restrictions imposed on it.

③ Inhumane war duty imposed on Germany.

Consequences

- ① failure of League of Nations
- ② polarisation of world into axis
2 allied powers
- ③ fall of Hitler and Nazi era.
- ④ Russia gained significant political
2 strategic power
- ⑤ Bipolar world order
 - USA (Capitalist)
 - USSR (Socialist)
- ⑥ opening up of cold war era.

WWII had significantly altered world order. In its aftermath, United Nations, World Bank were formed for post-war reconstruction and world development.

Feedback

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AWIS			
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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 प्रारब्ध की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Buddhism and Jainism were gained popularity from 6th century BCE in attempt to provide alternative to few exploitations of Hinduism - caste system, immobility etc.

Similarities between them

- ① Advocated equality of treatment to all sections of society
(e.g.) Buddhist Sangha opened to all.
- ② Ameliorated the position of women
↳ could take part in core activities.
- ③ More freedom of movement - as crossing sea considered loss of religion in Hinduism.

Yet, there existed differences which led to different fates of them -

Buddhism	Jainism
① <u>Middle path</u> - balancing austerity with house life	① <u>Extraneous</u> of austerity were given importance.
② Restricted animal killing - but not prohibited - <u>Buddha</u> <u>ate meat before death</u>	② <u>Complete non-</u> <u>violence</u> as <u>soul</u> in all <u>animate & inanimate</u> .

Different fates -

Buddhism	Jainism
→ flourished and became more famous - → Ashoka promoted → ⑦ <u>Thailand, China,</u> <u>Indonesia</u>	→ Not much popular → <u>faction</u> white clad (<u>Svetambar</u>) No clad (<u>Digambar</u>)

Both of them with different practices & fates showcase diversity of India.

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.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 launched

In 1919 in aftermath of dissatisfaction over Montague-Chelmsford reforms and Khilafat issue of Turkey.

Democratized India's freedom Struggle

① Participation of hitherto untouched sections -

- Students
- Women
Contrib in Tilak fund.
- Muslims

② Hindu-Muslim unity -

- ↳ Khilafat issue integration.
- ↳ dissatisfaction among Muslim youth against British.

③ Revolutionary also participated in masses.

④ Principles like equality, unity,

brotherhood, guided the tempo.

However, it had inherent limitations

- ① different aspirations of different sections collided.
- ② Gandhi's non-violence vs Chora-Choni incident.
- ③ Khilafat issue was dissatisfactory for some- as Turkey dis member
- ④ Abrupt end of NCM resulted in disenchantment among young masses.
- ⑤ Not every section was equally enthusiastic
e.g. traders, moneylenders

All these causes contributed to weakening of NCM. Despite that it resulted in democratic awakening among masses and prepared ground for future struggles.

Feedback

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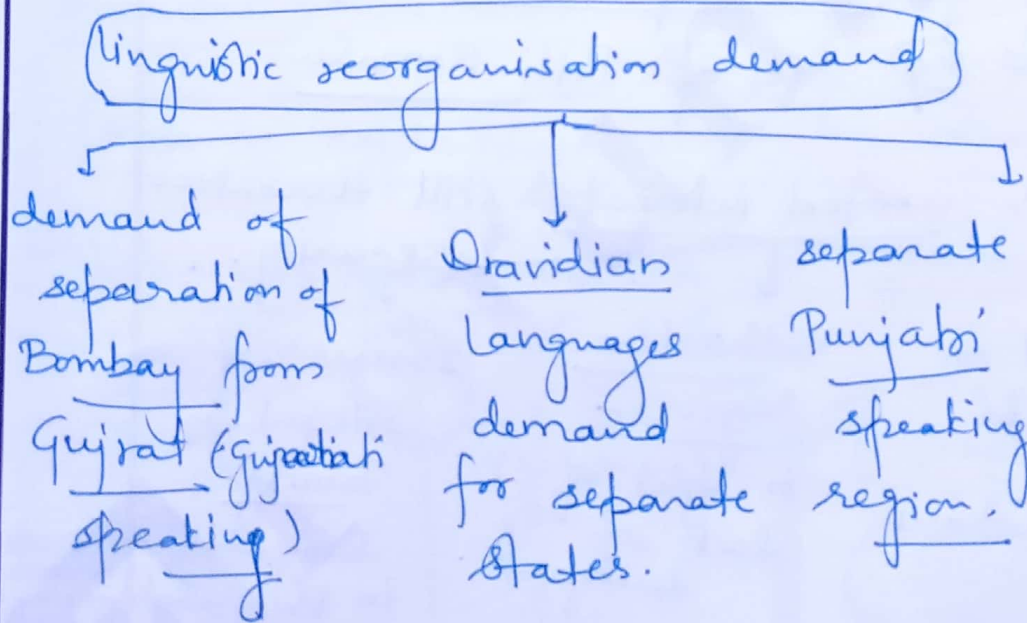
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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 provinces demand acceptance
in Nehru report 1928 by congress
had far reaching consequences in
Post-Independent India.



Efficacy of reorganisation attempts
in addressing the reasons for divides

① Reduced regionalistic conflicts -

- eg. Separation of Maharashtra & Gujarat - both regions prospered.
- ② provided self-determination to people.
 - ③ resulted in equitable development of regions.
 - ④ better political empowerment of people eg. fast of Potti Ramulu

However, vested interests still threaten security.

↓
demand for
separate
nation -
Khalistani

↓
Vidharbha
region -
in light of
lack of
development.

Issues of
Sindhanu
Tamils &
Bengalis
in Bangladesh.

Linguistic reorganisation on recommendation
of Fazl Ali commission did not accepted
one language one state formula rather
tried to balance administrative & cultural
aspects.

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)

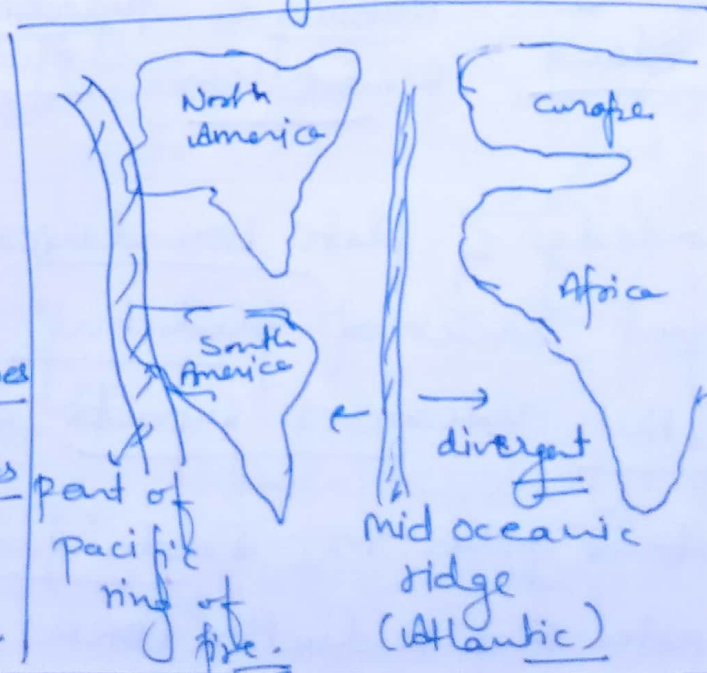
Plate tectonic theory as explained by T. Wilson aimed to explained geomorphological features like continent formation, volcanos, fold mountains, islands etc.

Role in explaining location of volcanoes

① Volcanoes predominantly on plate margins

(e.g) Pacific ring of fire account for 75% world volcanoes

② ~95% volcanoes origin to plate tectonics



2 only 5% are hot spot volcanoes.

③ Active volcanoes at unstable plate boundaries e.g. Hunga Tonga (recently erupted)

④ Plate boundaries provide easy exit to earth's lava from Benioff zones.

Multifarious impacts of volcanoes

- ① creation of new island
e.g. recently a new pacific island
- ② aerosol emission-
hinder visibility
& insolation
- ③ mud flow,
lahar,
pyroclast ejection
- ④ can cause destructive ocean waves

Knowledge of plate boundaries provide a good source of predicting and mitigating volcanoes impacts and important pillar is Sundai framework's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(ABP)

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Aspirational Block Programme recently announced in Budget 2023-24 for 500 blocks for their overall development, on line of Aspirational District Programme (ABP)

Success of ADP

- ① Improvement in Delta Rankings
- ② Localisation of sustainable development goals.
- ③ Improved socio-economic indicators in listed districts.
- ④ Convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission and other schemes
- ⑤ Infrastructure location for basic activities

In light of these, ABP can help

achieve min objective of -

① Balanced growth

- ↳ ① Inclusive growth (Vandito ko Varidata)
- ↳ ② Tribal development and lower caste upliftment.
- ↳ ③ Improved food security, poverty reduction, climate smart solutions, gendered development.

② Checking stress migration

- ↳ ① providing urban amenities in blocks
- ↳ ② better employment opportunities and skill development.
- ↳ ③ 'One Block, One Product' scheme - localisation & marketing.

Announcing ABP is a commendable step. With every year we need to expand its coverage to include all blocks.

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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)

Budget 2023-24 allocated 8% budget for defense purposes highlighting significance of defense industries in India's defense indigenisation drive.

Critical factors for location

↳ ① Raw material availability -

eg) availability of Iron, Steel for hardware.

↳ ② Skilled manpower - eg) Russia significantly invested in skilling for defense export & production.

↳ ③ Insulation from external surveillance
↳ to prevent cyber attacks etc.

↳ ④ Export - port oriented location

⑤ Regulatory policies - Ease of doing business

Challenges with respect to defense industries

- ① large infrastructure creation
- ② long gestation period
- ③ Non-availability of technology
- ④ High logistics cost - 14% India

Ways to overcome

- ① Multimodality (e.g.) 2 defense industrial corridors - UP & TN.
- ② Private sector participations - better technology & capital
- ③ Increasing Foreign Direct Investment - currently 74%.

India is currently largest defense importer (49% from Russia). Developing defense industries will reduce import bills and contribute to 'Make In India' initiative.

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

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

Socio-Economic-Caste Census (SECC) refers to enumerating socio-economic status of citizens in caste based census data.

SECC help in addressing challenges —

① Equitable resource allocations

- ↳ ① data oriented policy
- ↳ ② welfare of most vulnerable
- ↳ ③ help in addressing linkages between caste & poverty (eg. dalit scavengers)
- ↳ ④ effective implementation of government policy.

② Target welfare

- ↳ ① Identification of beneficiary.
- ↳ ② Utilisation in various government

Schemes like MGNREGA, PMAY.

- ③ remove exclusion error of vulnerable
- ④ leads to better utilisation of govt. funds.

However, challenges persist -

- ① prone to misuse of caste based data.
- ② Politicisation of government welfare initiatives - targeting certain castes.
- ③ Caste based profiling

Way forward

- ① data protection and sufficient safeguards.
- ② Social Audit & RTI applicability
- ③ Grievance redressal mechanisms
E.g. Lokvani (UP)

Using above methods, effective & efficient utilisation of SECC data can be ensured to effectively contribute to Amrit Kaal.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.9) Indian society is premised on some common values that give it a composite texture as well as some diverse practices that deepen its heterogeneity. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय समाज कुछ सामान्य मूल्यों पर आधारित है जो इसे एक समग्र संघटन प्रदान करते हैं और साथ ही कुछ विविध प्रथाएं भी हैं जो इसकी विविधता को गहन करती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In her Independence day address, Pres. Mummu said, "We have not failed - so many ~~diff~~ diversities have not divided us but united us."

Common values & composite texture

- ① Unity in diversity - Indian society is mosaic of cultures & symphony of voices.
- ② Sarva Dharma Sambhava -
(eg) Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Christianity - all flourishing.
- ③ Historic unity and subcontinental identity (eg) assimilation of Kushanas, Turkes etc.
- ④ Tolerance, acceptance, and continuity of civilisation.

Some diverse practices - deepening heterogeneity -

- ① Different faiths
 - Vaishnavs
 - Shavaita
 - Lingayats
 - Sikh
 - Sufi
- ② Multilingualistic society - > 19000 languages & dialects spoken in India.
- ③ Multicultural society - different dress, culture, traditions - (e.g.) Assamese Gamocha, (e.g.) Tribal festivals.
- ④ Geography based diversity
 - Shompane Tribal (ARN)
 - North-Eastern - separate identity.
 - Santals, Khasi, Jaintias.

These are prone to challenges like - forces of globalisation, regionalism, secessionism.

But India continue to face these challenges & emerge more united and more resilient -

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has become most populated
country surpassing china encompassing
18% of humanity.

Factors influencing population growth

↳ ① level of development and prosperity.

↳ ② Education and awareness

↳ <10% couples use contraceptives.

↳ ③ factors like meta-son preference

↳ ④ Marital rapes and lack of bodily
autonomy.

↳ ⑤ Child marriages and early pregnancy.

In a recent move, government has
brought Child Marriage (Amendment) Act
to increase age of marriage for girls

to 21 - at par with boys.

Relevance for population development

- ① Women empowerment - increase
employment & education opportunities
↓
spin off effect - reduced fertility rates
- ② Jaya Jaitley task force also recommended
sex-education in schools
- ③ direct link of education & development
with population development
(e.g.) South states - reduced population

Further initiatives like ~~are~~ population education

- ① National Population Policy revamping.
- ② harnessing demographic dividend.
- ③ Removing poverty-population vicious cycle.

These will ensure achievement of
SDGs - 1, 2 and healthy workforce.

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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)

Resentment against British rule was reflected in various tribal unrests from 18th to 19th century.

Reasons behind tribal unrest

- ① Alien rule - threatened their natural way of ruling.
- ② threat to existence - conserving forest areas & tribal evictions
- ③ Issue of Tal, Tandal & Tameers -
 - ↳ tribal livelihood - completely forest based economy.
 - ↳ British rule disrupted them.
- ④ threat to cultural practices and conversions by missionaries.

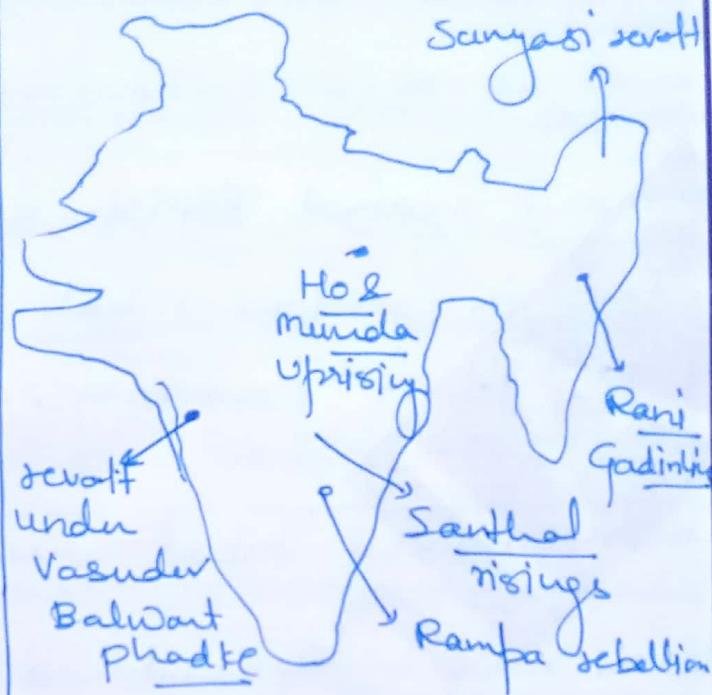
⑤ Encroachment
on tribal
lands -

⑦ mangroves
& eviction

⑥ change in
power equation
of tribals.

⑦ local leaders

Sido & Kanho, Munda, Alluri Sitaram Raju.



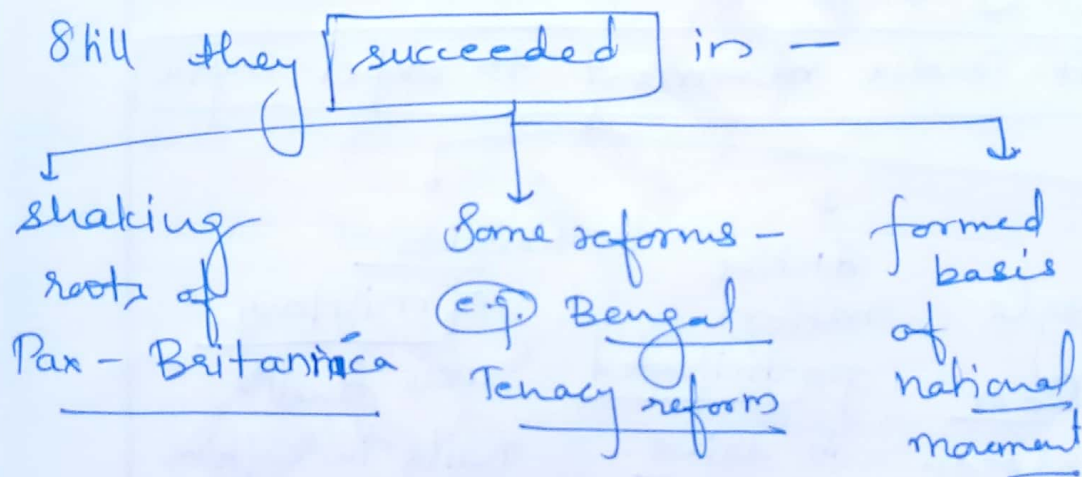
Tribal revolts in India.

Reasons for their limited success

① localised leadership - often led
by messiah like figure (Bhagwan
Birsa) - after their arrest/death,
revolt couldn't sustain.

② lack of unified cause among tribals
⑦ difference in mainland &
frontier tribals.

- ③ Outdated weapons vs British well
disciplined army.
- ④ lack of financial support as tribals
were poor.
- ⑤ Violent suppression by British -
e.g. Sanyasi revolt, Rampa rebellion



Tribal unrest in India is a
reflection of resistance to subjugation
and colonial forces in protecting
culture of India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	(C)	(A)	(P)
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TOTAL MARKS			

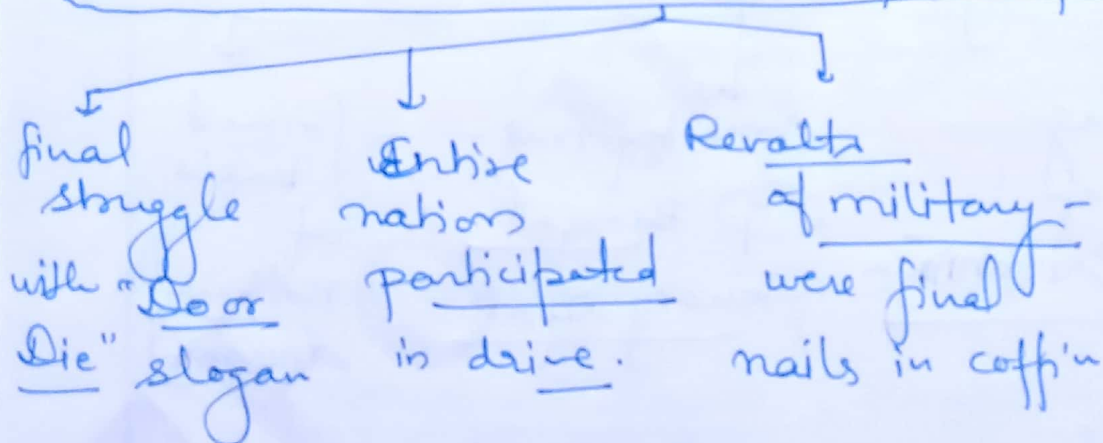
Q.12) The independence of India was not a result of a forced expulsion of the Empire, as desired by the Quit India Movement; it was rather a confluence of domestic politics and global circumstances. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Aftermath of World War II, era of decolonisation ushered with colonial powers withdrawing from colonies and resulting in independence.

Quit India movement to expel Empire



Yet, it did not resulted in expulsion immediately -

↳ ① British tactics of talks of self rule without substantiate effort.

- ↳ ② Inability in reaching consensus
by Congress & Muslim League
on nature of government (interim)
- ↳ ③ failure of - CR Plan, Wavell
formula etc.

Though Quit India Movement showcased
British that it was no more possible
to rule India but ^{their} forced expulsion
was also because of —

① Domestic politics compulsions

- ↳ Labour Party government - in
favour of Indian Independence.
- ↳ Public opinion turned against
colonialism & imperialism
with demand of Rule of law
& self determination.

② global circumstances

- ↳ ① deglob decolonisation in post-war world.
- ↳ ② pressure from other countries for independent India.
- ↳ ③ British inability to administer vast colony - Post war.

It was rather an amalgamation of factors which resulted in British expulsion as suddenly that partition was not planned well resulted in millions death & displacement.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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

बताएं कि इस्लाम में एक उदारवादी सुधार आंदोलन, सूफीवाद, एक विदेशी धर्म होने के बावजूद, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में अपनी जड़ें क्यों गहरी कर सका? साथ ही, भारतीय समाज पर सूफीवाद के प्रभावों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sufism, despite owing its origin to Arab world, flourished in India in 13th-15th century AD.

Causes of sufism popularity in India

- ① liberal principles attracted masses
- ② exploitative practices by state in name of religion -
eg. Jaziya, religious tax.
- ③ Equity notion - as Islam though based on equality still discrimination based on class, castes etc.
- ④ Expression of masses -
↳ Sufi prayers, Dargah, etc open to all.

- ⑤ Equality of women - which wasn't seen in Islam.
- ⑥ Influence on sufi leaders - Nizamuddin Auliya, Khwaja Bakhtiyar Kaki
- ⑦ Concepts like piri-muridi attracted masses.

Sufism had multifaceted impacts on Indian society -

- ① Artistic awakening e.g. folksongs like Charkhana, Chakkinama
- ② Regional language integration
- ③ Social cohesion and social gathering
e.g. Dargaha
- ④ Social reforms like better treatment of vulnerable.

⑤ Bhakti movement analogue in Islam.

⑥ promoted religious unity with
idea of 'Ek Rabb' (one god)

However it faced certain challenges -

① limited
reach

② Not all
sections
followed.

③ different perspectives
of different
sufi leaders -
conflict.

Despite these, it altered Indian
society in fundamental way. Though
it was origin to foreign land but
the principles & ideals were
much like indigenous elements hence
could deepen its roots in no time.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

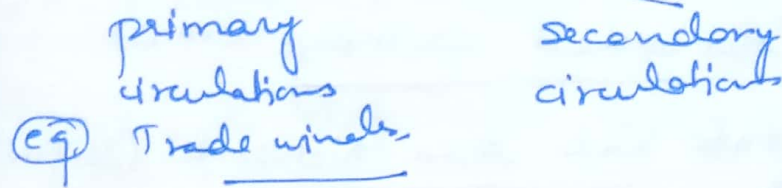
हाल के वर्षों में अरब सागर में चक्रवातों की बढ़ती तीव्रता के कारणों को गणना कीजिए। NDMA दिशानिर्देशों का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए चक्रवातों के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को रोकने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Historically Bay of Bengal has been harbour of cyclones but in recent years, cyclone frequency in Arabian sea has also increased.

Reasons

- ① climate change induced uncertainties
 - ↳ ① El-Nino & La Nina patterns
 - ↳ ② Indian Ocean dipole impact
- ② low pressure conditions due to risen temperature (1.1°C already reached - IPCC)
- ③ local heating conditions also increases frequency.
- ④ Changes in oceanic currents also impact.

⑤ Changes in atmospheric circulations



All these require multidimensional measures to check adverse impact -

① NDMA guidelines

- ↳ ① Cyclone Risk Mitigation Plan at state, national & local level.
- ↳ ② Cyclone shelters for relief & recovery.
- ↳ ③ Early warning systems for quick response.

② Mitigation measures

- ↳ ① Structural - Constructing cyclone walls to minimise impact
 - ↳ Bioshields - Mangroves

② Non-structural measures

- ↳ ① Color coded warnings (IMD)
- ↳ ② State Wide Area Network (SWAN)
- ↳ ③ Integrating cyclone management planning in State & Local body budgets.
- ↳ ④ Constituting Mitigation fund (15th Finance Commission)

India with 10% world cyclone is highly prone due to 5700 km / 1512 km coastline vulnerable to cyclones.

This requires implementation of above measures to ensure SDGs 13 (climate action), 14 (life below water) & 15 (life on land) by 2030.

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.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 regulates concentration of water in atmosphere, lithosphere and water bodies.

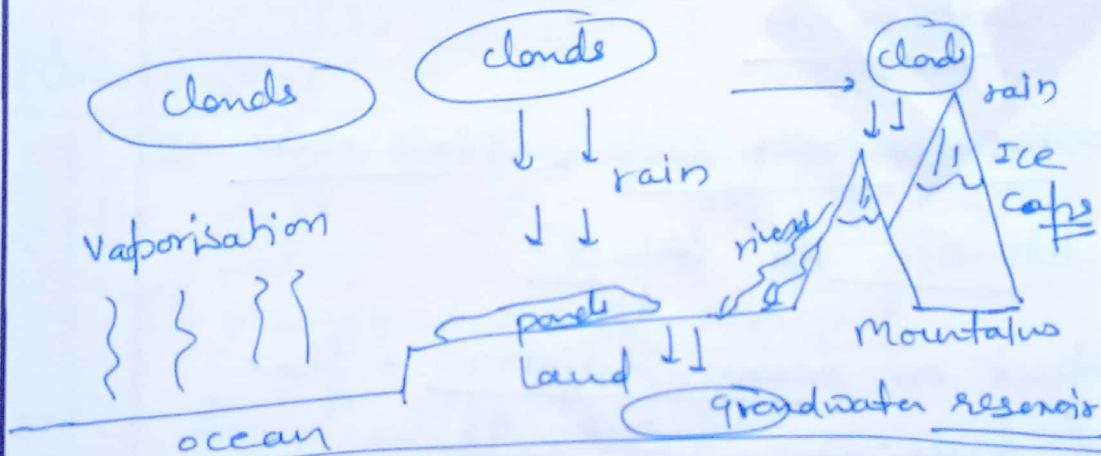


Fig:- Hydrological cycle of Earth

Impact of climate change on cycle & harmful implications

- ① melting of ice caps & glaciers due to global warming (1.5°C already risen - IPCC)
- ② Sea level rise & island sinking.

③ Increase humidity (Wet bulb temperature)

↳ with 1°C rise $\Rightarrow$ 7% increase in humidity.

④ Increasing rate of vaporisation from oceans $\rightarrow$ impact on cloud formation & water cycle

⑤ Positive feedback loop & vicious cycle - intensify the impact.

⑥ Impact on ocean salinity - flow of freshwater into sea.

⑦ Disruption of proportion of fresh & brine water - 97% saline water
~ 3% fresh water.

These changes require mitigation & adaptation -

① Mitigation - Halting global warming (Climate & Carbon Neutral)

- ↳ ② Achieving 1.5° target (Paris Conference)
- ↳ ③ Afforestation & green infra for enhancing percolation in ground water.
- ↳ ④ Halting glacier melting

Adaptation

- ↳ ① Resilient small Island initiative (IRIS)
- ↳ ② managing water refugees
- ↳ ③ Structural measures -
 - ↳ Aquifers, tanks, rooftop water recharge
 - ↳ check dams, bunding to prevent flooding,
 - ↳ Bioshields - mangrove, Amrit, Dhardwar
 - ↳ Carbon capture & Utilisation

As UN highlighted staggering 74% disasters in last decade were water related. So above measures should be taken to ensure SDG 13, 14, 15.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

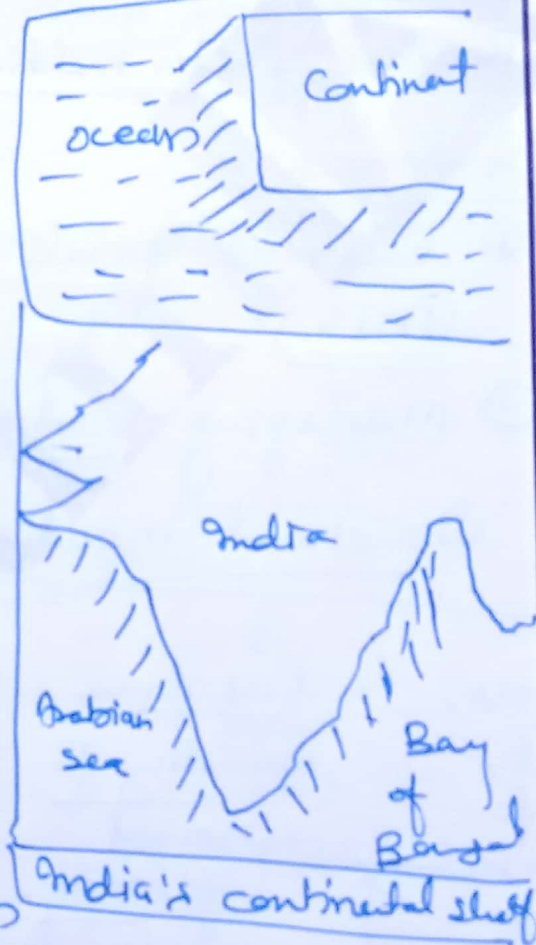
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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 boundary
of landmass near the ocean body -
the region beyond
baseline inside ocean.

Continental shelf
lies at interface
of landmass &
ocean thereby
having unique
resource potential



↳ ① Sedimentary basin

↳ presence of oil, natural gas,
& petroleum resources.

② Mumbai High

↳ ③ Marine resources - suitable

for fisheries, marine food & blue economy.

- ③ Presence of resources like shale gas (Cauvery basin), methane hydrates

Ecological Significance

- ↳ ① marine biology - phytoplanktons, sea grass, sea animals etc -
- ↳ ② Carbon capture and storage in sediments
- ↳ ③ Absorption of CO₂ into ocean water
- ↳ ④ Hub of marine biodiversity - refuge from violent ocean waves.
- ↳ ⑤ breeding grounds for various migratory species.

However, in recent years they face
challenges of -

- ① Coastal erosion and degradation
- ② Resource depletion
- ③ marine pollution
oil spills (eg)

Way forward

- ① Sustainable resource utilisation
- ② Renewable potential harnessing
 ↳ (eg) Offshore wind energy.
- ③ Resource mapping - GIS, Satellite based Survey.

These will ensure effective utilisation
of continental shelf resources. Also,
their significance in earth's evolution
provides a source for deepening
our knowledge.

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.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)

As per UNFPA, more than 66% Women in India faces violence highlighting grim picture of gender-based violence.

Rooted in patriarchal values

- ① feudal society and deteriorating position of women.
- ② Lack of land titles, economic opportunities due to social stigma.
- ③ Resistance to education - women literacy - 64.63%, men - 80.9% (census 2011)
- ④ Marital rape exception (Section 375)
↳ sexual violence
- ⑤ Dowry based demands and resultant violence
- ⑥ Societal resistance to justice of victims.

- ⑦ lack of women police officers hinders proportionate justice.
- ⑧ lack of legislations and ineffective implementation.

Manifestations of gender-based violence

- ① Domestic violence
- ② Rapes, & sexual violence at workplace
- ③ Violence to LGIBTQ due to stereotypes

Antithetical to societal growth

- ① Women rights violations and absence of bodily autonomy.
- ② hinders economic growth as PLFPR (21.2%)
- ③ Hinders holistic development of girl child.
- ④ Psychological implications & mental health.

- ⑤ resistance to reforms
↳ Justice Verma Committee recommended
criminalization of marital rapes.
- ⑥ Lack of values of society & sense
of security.

Way forward

- ↳ ① Awareness of constitutional safeguards
↳ Art 15, 16
- ↳ ② Effective implementation of
legislation - Domestic Violence
Act 2005, Dowry Prohibition Act.
- ↳ ③ legalising same-sex marriages.
- ↳ ④ Better reporting and sensitisation
of law enforcement agencies.

These are necessary to achieve
SDG-5 & 10 of gender and overall
equality.

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.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 calculus refers to enumerating stastically castes in India and orienting policies based on caste census.

Predominance of caste calculus is because of —

- ① demand for caste based reservations
- ② politicisation of caste - caste based politics
- ③ Vote bank politics.
- ④ deep rooted caste based hierarchies in society.

Projection on —

- ① Social domain — ① discrimination and habitat segregation — ② Inter-caste marriages seen as

threat to caste structure.

- ↳ ③ Prohibition from public places eg Well, tanks etc.

② Political domain

- ↳ ① Politically leveraging caste identities
- ↳ ② identification of beneficiaries
as Socio-Economic Caste census - SECC for schemes

③ Economic domain

- ↳ ① Segregation of employment opportunities - eg. most manual scavenger are lower caste.
- ↳ ② Economic vulnerability of lower caste groups.
- ↳ ③ Non-equitable distribution of material resources.

These projections have implications on
Indian society as whole & seguise

Steps

- ① transparent use of caste based data.
- ② Effective social auditing mechanisms
- ③ Reforms - electoral & governance
related - to prevent politicisation
of caste.

Caste based identities tends to
threaten societal fabric. Any
caste calculus must be undertaken
with precautionary measures to
prevent any misuse.

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।

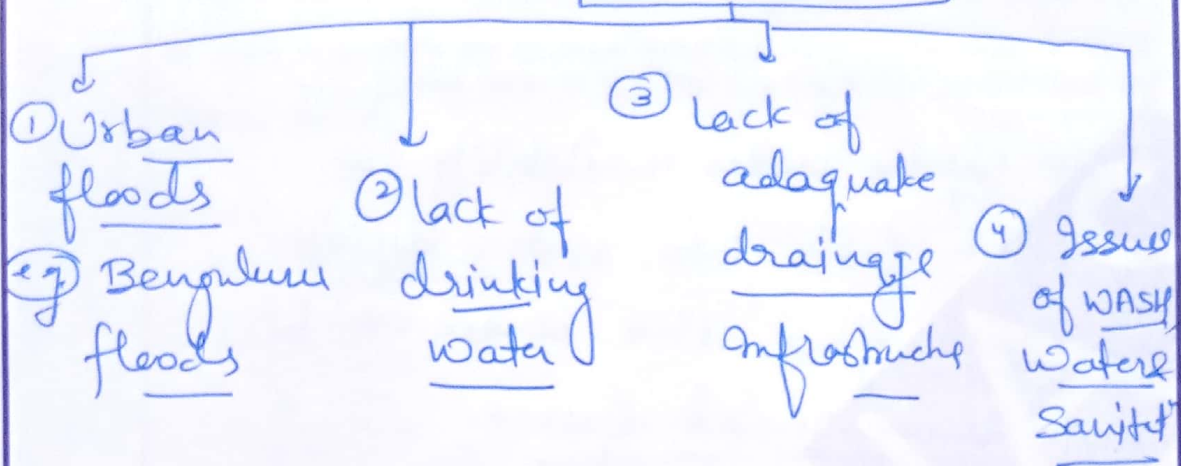
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's per capita water availability is 1428 cm^3 which falls into water deficit nation. Cities face this water crunch far more than rural spaces.

factors contributing to water woes of cities -

- ① Congested urban spaces
- ② Lack of blue and green infrastructure in urban cities.
- ③ Encroachment of water bodies causes floods
 (e.g.) Delhi's encroachment of Yamuna $\Rightarrow$ 2023 Delhi floods.
- ④ Reduced groundwater level
- ⑤ Lack of clean drinking water
- ⑥ Pollution due to industrial runoff

These results in water woes in cities.



These challenges require comprehensive water management plan (CWMP) -
features of (CWMP) -

- ↳ ① provisioning of adequate drinking water.
- ↳ ② Creation of green & blue spaces
(eg Aamrit dharohar scheme).
- ↳ ③ Recycle, Reuse, and Reduce
↳ 3R principles.

However, there are complexities in implementing CWMP -

- ① High urban population - 31% (census 2011)

- ② Inherent limitation of reverse engineering and retrofitting for infrastructure creation.
- ③ Hurdles of behavioural change - slow and no guaranteed results
- ④ Policy level changes - minimising
2 rationalising irrigation subsidies -
but will impact agriculture sector.
- ⑤ Structural hurdles of regional
various in water resources.

Recently conducted water body census
is the first step in direction of
CWMP by mapping closed water
bodies for sustainable & comprehensive
management.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

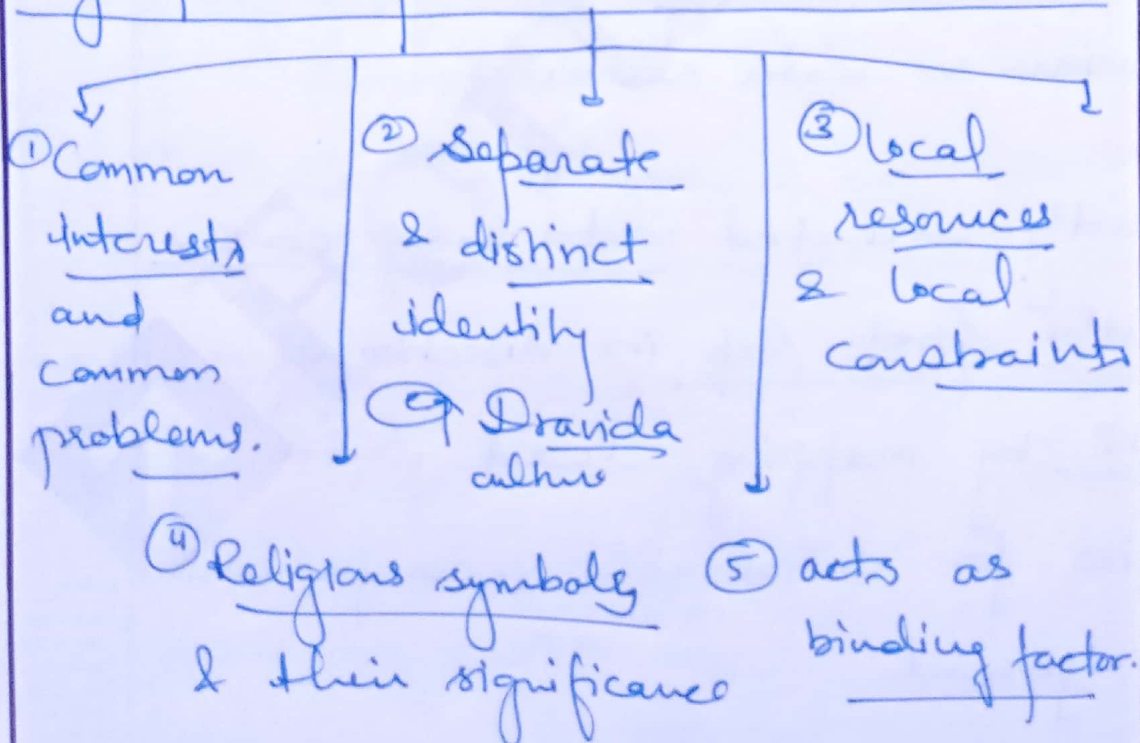
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.20) Though important elements of group identity, religion and region also run the risk of deepening communal cleavages. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि समूह की पहचान का एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व, धर्म और क्षेत्र भी सांप्रदायिक दरार को गहरा करने का जोखिम उठाते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is a mix of different culture and identities bestowing their diversity in elements like region, religion, caste etc.

Region & religions: import element of group identity -



Religion as source of communal cleavage

- ① diversity seen as threat
- ② language and culture - not accepted.
- ③ Different religious symbols, festivals as source of conflict
(e.g.) Beef & cow vigilantism
- ④ clothings based on religious norm
(e.g.) Hijab ban.

Region as a source of communal cleavage

- ① Resource deprivations and competing interests
- ② Geographical pockets based on religion can cause conflict (e.g.) Muzaffarnagar

③ ethnicity based on region (E.P.)
North Eastern ethnicity.

④ regionalism, communalism, hatred -
political misuse of group identities

Way forward

① State of Karnataka vs Thogadiya
case - S.C. highlighted the
need of sustaining communal
harmony.

② Cultural exchange programmes in
schools & value based education.

③ State efforts to prevent misuse
of group identities.

India - being a secular country,
promotes diversity, tolerance for all
religions.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-
-
-

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.