

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 1_FLT #5

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Rishabh Choudhary		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910119880	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	07/09/23

*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 :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			09:00 AM	12:00 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 :	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 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)

World War II (1939-1944) was a historic event that marked rise of fascism, anti-rationalism and Holocaust.

Role of Spanish civil war

- ① Strengthened the power of Mussolini who interfered in Spain to establish fascist regime.
- ② Build strong 'Axis' between 'Spain, Italy and Germany'.
- ③ Policy of appeasement by Britain & France boosted morale of fascist like Hitler & Mussolini.

However, various other factors played
important role like

- ① Economic distress due to great
depression of 1929.
- ② Harsh Treaty of Versailles against
Germany - No ~~war~~, money, No land,
No Weapons - only war guilt.
- ③ Propaganda of fascist line
Racial Purity (Aryans).
- ④ Reaction against aggression of Italy
Japan (in Korea) and Germany.

Overall, World War II has casted dark
shadows that resulted into formation of
United Nations and NATO post war.
Today, there is need to reform U.N. to
prevent another instance of such war.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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			

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

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

Buddhism and Jainism emerged as anti-Vedic religious movement against caste hierarchies of the time.

Slew of similarities

- ① Rejected authority of Vedas
 - ↳ Mahavir - Anekantavada
 - ↳ Buddha's - Madhyam Marg
- ② Promoted life of moderation and sacrifice
 - ↳ Buddha's leaving home.
 - ↳ Mahavir's enlightenment.
- ③ Rejected caste based discrimination and hierarchies ↳ Buddhist Sanghas
- ④ Promoted universal Ideals like egalitarianism, tolerance, compassion
 - ↳ Buddha's 8 fold path, triratna of Jainism

- ③ Promoted literature and good
governance based on republican values
- ↳ ④ Digha Nikaya - king as
mahasamrat (great elect)

Different fate

Buddhism	Jainism
① <u>sectoral divisions</u> due to interpretation ↳ mahayana ↳ hinayana ↳ samvatsarika etc	① Primarily only two divisions ↳ Shwetambar ↳ Digambar
② <u>monks became</u> ④ <u>corrupt living luxurious</u> <u>lifestyle</u>	② more followed <u>extreme austerity</u>
③ <u>started interfering in</u> <u>politics</u>	③ kept away from politics → household
	④ believed <u>in gods</u>

Later reforms in Hinduism have made equality,
liberty and fraternity common ideas of
that time due to Buddhist & Jainist influence

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Non Cooperation Movement was launched from Calcutta session against oppressive British practices and failure of Montford reforms 1919.

Democratized freedom struggle

① widespread communal solidarity
↳ Khilafat & NCM merging

② participation of students and common people
↳ Congress committees in provinces & talukas.

③ Education development plan
↳ Jamia Milia Islamia
↳ BHU established.

- ④ Promoted anti-untouchability movements
- ⑤ Swadeshi cloth's and promotion of khadi & charkha

Inherent limitations

- ① failed to reach villages and to grassroot level
↳ unlike CDM of 1932.
- ② women participation was limited
- ③ Peasants' agitations were not addressed
↳ unlike CDM which saw them in national fold.
- ④ Communal Question
↳ Nopalaki Rebellion
- ⑤ Capitalist & Business class opposed
↳ fear of British rebellion
- ⑥ Non violence breached
↳ Chauri Chaura incidence

However, NCM has set the ball rolling
for swaraj that led to India's independence
in 1947.

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.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)

by linguistic organisation of state
emerged after Fazl Ali Committee
Recommendation

Efficacy for addressing linguistic divides

Successes	Limitations
① Provides <u>regional autonomy</u> ↳ <u>Tamil Nadu & Andhra.</u> ↳ <u>Maharashtra & Gujarat</u> ② <u>Good coordination in administration</u> ↳ <u>Success of Karnataka, & Kerala in development.</u>	① <u>Apprehension of rights of linguistic minorities</u> (<u>Article 350B</u> - officers added) ② <u>led to emergence of regionalism in form of territorial conflicts</u> ↳ <u>Belgaum b/w MH & KT</u>

Success	Limitation
③ Development of regional language ④ Better opportunities for <u>employment</u> for <u>locals</u>.	① fuelled state-state dispute ↳ water dispute on <u>Kaveri</u>, <u>Kodavari</u>, <u>Pennar</u> etc.

Further ~~long~~ linguistic organisation strengthened federalism that led to emergence of coalition politics post 1967.

today, there is need to heed to Kothari Commission 3-language formula in line with NEP 2020.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को समझने में प्लेट टेक्टोनिक सिद्धांत की भूमिका पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, आसपास के क्षेत्रों पर ज्वालामुखियों के विविध प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate tectonic theory was given by Morgan, Parker & McKenzie based on idea of radioactivity in the earth's interior;

Role in explaining location of volcano

① volcanoes at plate boundary

↳ Pacific ~~is~~ ring of fire

Contains over 90% of all volcanoes

or

② volcanoes at continental - oceanic
convergence

↳ Andes mountain like Atacugen,
Cotapaxi

↳ Rockies mountains of America

- ③ Volcanoes at rift valley of Africa (diverging plate boundary)
↳ Mt. Kilimanjaro (Tanzania)
↳ Mt. Meru (Tanzania)
- ④ formation of seamounts, troughs and mid oceanic ridges in ocean

Impact in surrounding regions

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
① Volcanic soil — <u>highly fertile</u> .	① <u>Catastrophic</u> event → <u>destruction</u> of <u>livelihood</u>
② <u>Mineral resources</u>	② <u>Environment pollution</u> ↳ Sulphur, Nitrogen oxides.
③ <u>Scientific study</u> of <u>earth's interior</u> and <u>activities</u> .	③ <u>Volcanic eruptions</u> ↳ <u>unhabitable</u> <u>surroundings</u>
④ <u>Volcanic eruptions</u> like <u>Hawaii</u> and <u>Indonesia</u> can help in <u>better understanding</u> .	

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

आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम की सफलता को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक संतुलित विकास और संकट रोधी प्रवासन के नियंत्रण के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Budget 2023 Outlined Aspirational
Block program to promote inclusive
development of Backward areas

Help Achieving
Balanced growth

Promote local
resources

↳ Tribal harts
& artican product

Sustainable development

↳ PM Gram Sadak
Yojna to connect

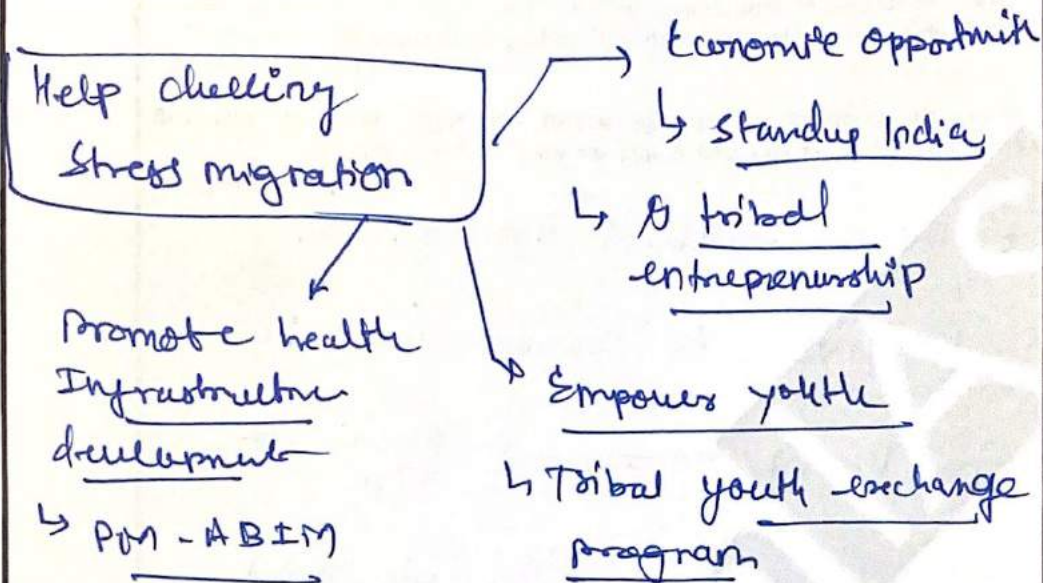
Educational
opportunities

↳ PM Exatunye model
schools

Empowerment of
women

↳ Mahila Bachat
Kotri

↳ financial inclusion



④ Empower security of tribal areas with
↳ Village volunteer forces

⑤ Inclusive growth through promoting
sustainable agriculture, food processing
and ancillary industries

Aspirational Block program looks in
achieving multiple objectives like Article 38,
Article 47, Article 46. etc for National
development.

Feedback

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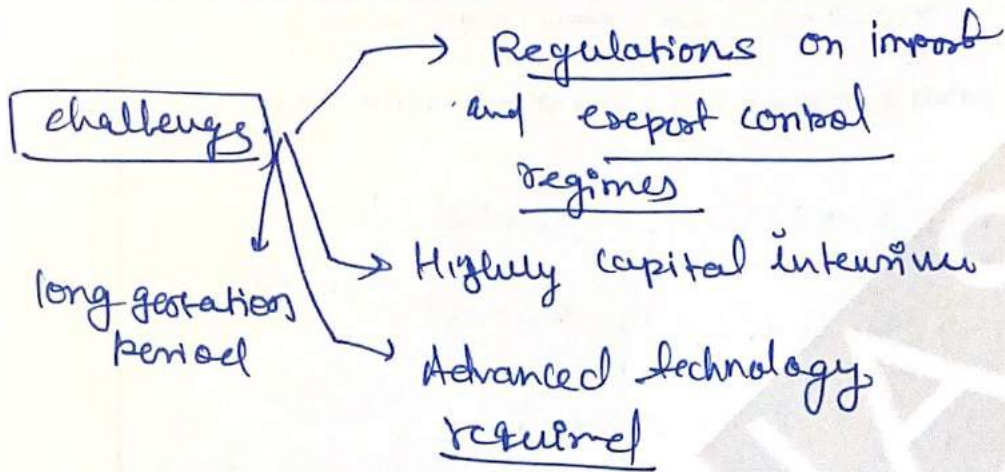
Q.7) Describe the critical factors for location of defense industries and suggest measures to overcome the challenges.
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

Defense Industries are pivotal for
Security of Nation in the uncertain
geopolitical environment.

Critical factors for location

- ① Availability of skilled labour
↳ HAL at Bangalore
- ② Industrial inertia
↳ Ordinance factory boards
from British period
- ③ Government policy
↳ Incentives → fighter jet engine, deal
for GE & HAL for F414 engine
- ④ Presence of private capital
↳ Gujarat defense expo



Measures to overcome Challenges

- ① Public - Private Partnership
↳ Indian Army Procuring drones from Private startups
- ② International Collaboration
↳ Brahmos missile - India - Russia
- ③ Technical Support
↳ From ISRO, DRDO, BARC
- ④ Derregulation and promoting exports
Make India a PLI schemes can help in making India global hub for defense manufacturing thus reducing import bill.

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? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Socio-economic caste census was conducted since British time to analyse the conditions of various caste and impose targeted intervention.

Role in addressing challenges of

① Equitable resource allocation

→ substantive distribution of opportunities

like reservation by applying Oceamy layer

(Nagray judgement)

→ Reducing exclusion & inclusion errors

→ targeted intervention for specific issues

↳ PVTG groups as suggested by

UN Debhar Committee

② Role in targeted welfare

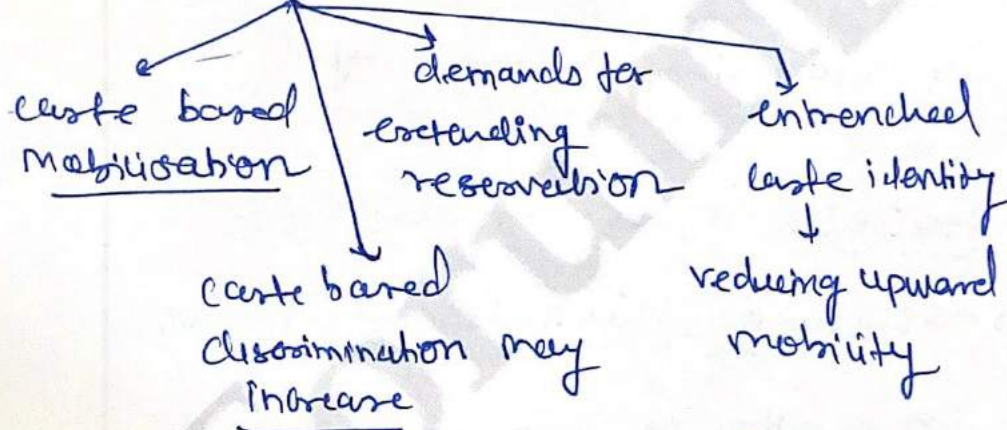
→ targeted social welfare policies

③ MGNREGA, NFSA.

→ Improve efficiency of the process

④ addressing root causes

However Challenges are present like



very forward → Piecemeal approach
↓
regional and sectoral differentiation
using technology for targeted intervention
⑤ DPT through TAM Trinity

Debate on the SECC can be deliberated in Parliament to reach at societal level consensus

Feedback

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

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

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

Indian society is known for unity in diversity. As Mahatma says -

In culture all other country are paupers,
India is only millionaire.

Premised on Common values

① Pluralism → Article 25 - 28
of constitution

② tolerance and multiculturalism

↳ cases of joint celebration of
Diwali, Christmas, ~~Id~~ → All National
Holidays.

Gives it composite texture

→ Presence of all religion co-existing
together. (Unlike failure of Laïcité in France)

→ tribal diversity and honoring
tribal practices → festival of ~~Bihu~~
Bihu, Bali Jatra

→ co-existence of multiple languages
↳ 22 official languages in
8th schedule.

Gives it diverse practices

→ Promote regional identities

→ Promote multiple practices of
beliefs and worship

→ empower minorities to setup
educational institutions.

India's diversity is a inheritance
we should all cherish and celebrate
heredity.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

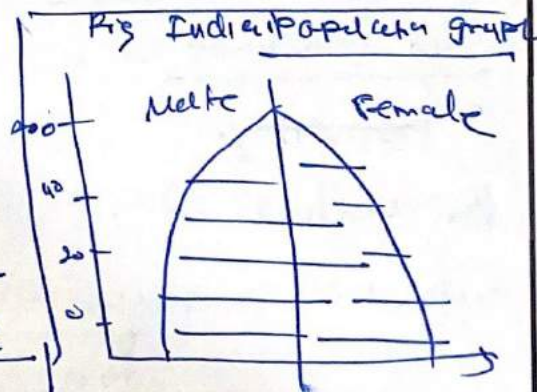
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently Jaya Jaitley committee recommended
increasing marriageable age of women to 21.

Factors influencing P.C.

- ↳ fertility rate (< 2.1 NFR = 5)
- ↳ marriage age (Increase reproductive age of women)
- ↳ migration (Immigration — outmigration)
Increase ↓ reduce

- ↳ Death rate of the population
- ↳ Contraceptive birth rate
- ↳ Child mortality rate

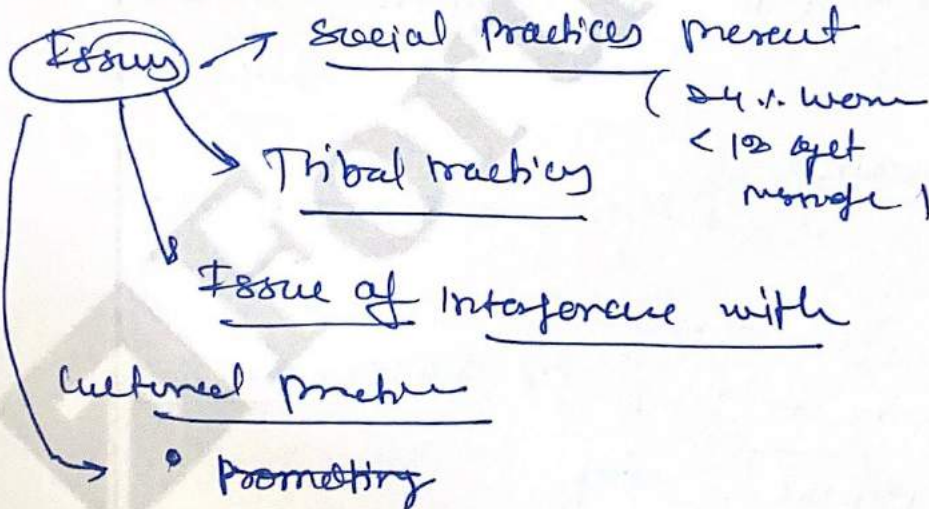


Relevance for Increasing Marriage
age

① will ~~improve~~ reduce fertility
rate, empower women

② ~~as to~~ Reduce Birth rate

③ ③ - Economies & education of women
empower



It is the culture which determines dress
in which society actually moves.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

British government policy of colonialism and imperialism has led to many tribal uprising like Raer uprising in to Pabner revolt.

Reasons behind tribal unrest in British India

① Economic reasons: British policy for expansion of commercial farming in tribal areas

↳ Santal uprising led by Sidhu and Kanu to oust 'Dikus' (outsiders).

② Political interference in the tribal policy

↳ Kol / Khond uprising due to interference in function of tribal assembly.

- ③ christian missionaries came with
Charter Act of 1813 aimed at
conversion
↳ Mundee uprising under
Birsa munde
- ④ Ban on religious practices
↳ Fakir (sanyasi) uprising under
chirag Ali, Bhawani Pathak, Dera Chondhrami
due to ban on carrying weapons.
- ⑤ Bringing immigrants for cultivation; land
alienation of tribals
↳ Paika rebellion under Baleshi
Jugbandhu
- ⑥ telling of forest for timber which
tribals considered as 'sacred groves'
↳ Rairazi uprising
↳ Chakur uprising

Reasons for limited success

- ① Localised movement: Unable to attract attention of nation because of local cause.
 - ② Backward looking and orthodoxy
↳ Human sacrifice (Muniah) under Chalera Bishnoi
 - ③ Lack of organisational effort among tribals
 - ④ British superior force and disproportionate use
↳ killing of tribal armed with primitive weapons with Assault rifles
 - ⑤ Conciliatory policies (policy of stick and carrot)
↳ Santal land alienation mention
- Overall, this tribal uprising played a significant contribution in Revolt of 1857
later they got organised under Udan Sabha (Sajamul Sahaswahi)

Feedback

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

भारत की स्वतंत्रता साम्राज्य के बलपूर्वक निष्कासन का परिणाम नहीं थी, जैसा कि भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन की इच्छा थी; यह घरेलू राजनीति और वैश्विक परिस्थितियों का संगम था। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's struggle to freedom was one of most novel struggle with doctrines like non violence, Satyagrah to appeal to conscience of oppressor.

Not a result of forced expulsion

① Quit India movement witnessed direct action with underground activities

↳ Aruna Asaf Ali, JP. Narayan,

② Parallel government were setup

↳ Tumkur, Madhupur

↳ Satara, MH.

↳ Prati Sarkar

Confluence of domestic politics

③ Failure of Cripps mission and
August offer of Linlithgow

↳ widespread dissatisfaction

④ Participation of people from all
section and areas

↳ due to congress working committee
setup and success of civil disobedience
movement (1932)

⑤ Political mobilisation with adoption of
tricolor flag at Lahore session, 1929
and popular support for 'Purna swaraj'.

⑥ Negative environment due to death
of over 90000 Indians in world war
I.

Confluence of global circumstances

① British and Allied forces reversals
in south east Asia.

↳ fled from Myanmar after
Japanese invasion.

② Desire to get Indian support for world
War II against Axis powers

↳ ~~for~~ JLN demanding complete
Independence as condition for support.

③ American Pressure for granting Independence

④ Success of Indian National Army
enlisted by Captain Mohan Singh
Rash Behari Bose and Subhas Chandra Bose.

British historians claim that due to Quit
India movement and success of Gandhian
movement they were forced to
reverse due to belief of widespread protest.
as seen with Royal Naval ship mutiny

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Sufism came to India in medieval period with the traders and invaders from the middle east.

Success of Sufism to deepen its roots

① Believed in universal ideals of equality, non-sectarianism and devotion

↳ popular due to widespread Bhakti movement

② Confirmed to Indian ideals of toleration, acceptance and peaceful co-existence

↳ given by Buddha, Mahavir and Vedas

② did not believe in caste hierarchy
↳ attracted many people from
backward classes.

④ promoted 'murti' and 'celebration' in
line with Indian culture
↳ Suji Puawali
↳ Festival of URS

⑤ open to all religions and sections
including women.

⑥ They didn't interfere in the political
matters → hence patronised and respected
↳ ④ chistia silsilah under
Shaykh Muhammad Ali

Impact on Indian Society

① Development of Islam in subcontinent
↳ many people started practicing
Islamism.

- ② Development of Russian language and Urdu language
 - ③ Emergence of Semi-classical music
 - ↳ Thumri, Tarana, Baul
 - ↳ Anur Khusraho's composition
 - ④ Sufi Dargah's as places of pilgrimage
emerged
 - ↳ Ajmer Sharif
 - ⑤ Development of communal harmony
between different communities
 - ⑥ Development of tolerance and
devotion
 - ⑦ Improved governance due to impact on
kings ↳ Albark's Din-e-illahi
- Overall, Sufis have made Indian society
plural, multicultural which became important
Pillar of modern constitutional values
(Article 25-28)

Feedback

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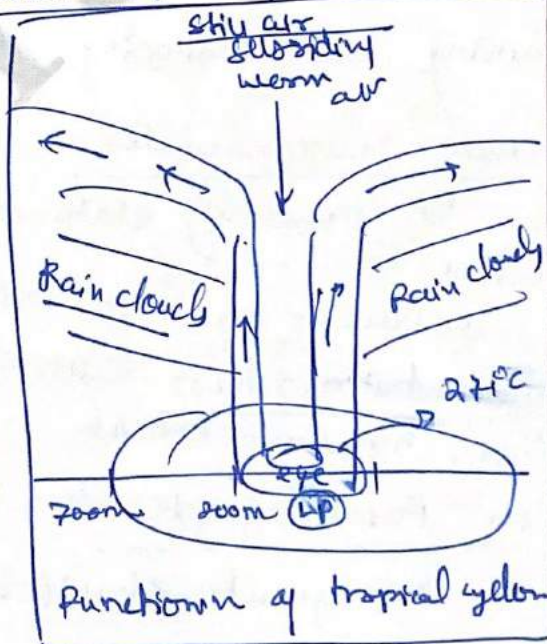
Reasons for Increasing frequency

① Increase in extreme weather events
H eg Arctic dip LA Niña

② High vulnerability due to coastal
area encroachment and construction
on sea shore line.

③ destruction of natural barriers like
mangroves, corals, seagrass
↳ eg Living planet report → 50% coral
depleted

④ Increased intensity
due to weakening
of AMOC and
changing patterns
of ocean currents



Measures to elude adverse impact

- ① Early warning systems
↳ NAVTEXT by NDMA to alert
people
↳ using Doppler weather radars
- ② Public awareness about right thing to
do
↳ NDMA Aapke Mitra program
- ③ following guidelines of NDMA for
disaster resilient infrastructure
- ④ Training and preparing local communities
- ⑤ NCRWE recommendations
↳ empowering state to be primary
actors
↳ Disaster mgmt in concurrent list
- ⑥ Financial preparedness with PM Suraksha
Bima, Ayushman Bharat
PM Ten Point agenda for cyclone:
disaster management should be followed

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.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 process of evaporation, transpiration, precipitation and condensation of water in earth's atmosphere.

Impacts of climate change

- ① Evaporation increased due to warming
 - ↳ Increasing salinity and acidification of ocean
 - ↳ coral bleaching
 - ↳ Weakening of AMOC.
 - ↳ Extreme weather events on land
 - ↳ Worst droughts in Somalia
 - ↳ Floods in Pakistan
- ② Changing patterns of precipitation due to extreme weather events

- ↳ Recent 'cloudburst' in H.P. & Uttarakhand.
- ↳ glacial outburst in Chamoli, 2019
- ↳ Droughts in Peru, Columbia and Ecuador due to triple dip La Niña

- ⑧ Impact on soil moisture
- ↳ Reduced biological activities like decomposers animals
 - ↳ desertification and desertification (UNCCD - 28% world land)
- ⑨ Impact on transpiration and condensation
- ↳ Impact on plant health
 - ↳ reduced mineral availability due to runoff.

Mitigation Strategies

- ① Reducing the fossil fuel consumption
- ↳ Renewable energy transition.

- ② Sustainable agriculture
↳ Precision agriculture, organic
and Natural farming
(-PM PKY)
- ③ changing land use with afforestation
↳ eg CAMPA & MNREGS fund.
- ④ Reclaiming Wetlands
↳ Amrit Charchar Scheme in Budget
2023-24

Adaptation strategies

- ① managing retreat
↳ for extreme events like floods,
droughts etc.
- ② International coordination
(UNFCCC)
↳ COP27 - loss and damage fund.
↳ COP15 of UNEB - 30x30 by
2030.
- ③ Improving warning system,
Sustainable development
Impact of climate change can be reduced
on hydrological cycle with above measure
and multi-stakeholder engagement.

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Continental shelf is the boundary between oceanic slope and continent. The length of continental shelf varies from chile (60m) to Siberian (3000m)

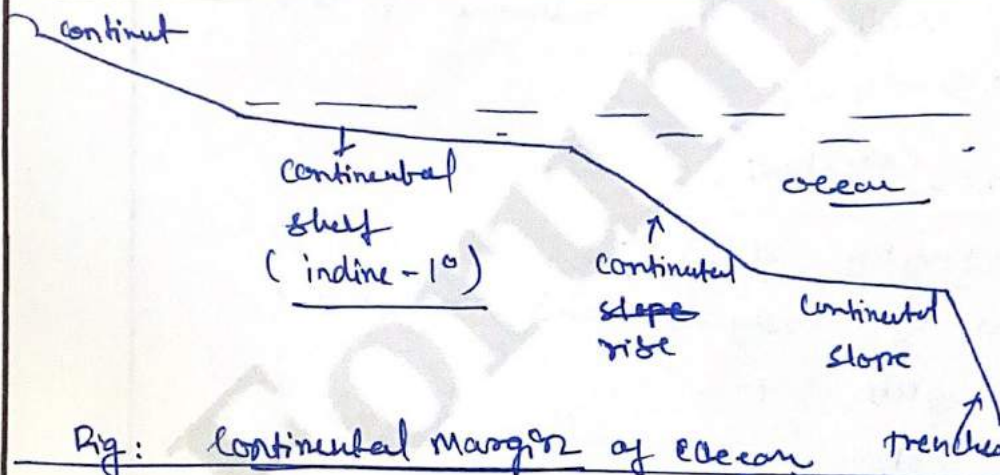


Fig: Continental margin of ocean

Resources potential

- ① Presence of Natural gas and Petroleum
↳ Siberian and Arctic Shelf

- ① Presence of Poly metallic nodules
↳ Indian Ocean
- ② Availability of minerals like Aluminium
Magnesium etc.
- ③ Fisheries and Ocean resources
- ④ Sea grass → medicinal use, food
~~and~~
- ⑤ Sustainable aquaculture around
'Shelf' → livelihood for coastal communities
- ⑥ Mangrove resources at margin
↳ tangible incomes
↳ MISHTI scheme

Ecological significance

- ① sustains life
↳ coastal communities
↳ oceanic ecosystem including
Coral reefs, starfish, etc.

② Provides ecosystem services

↳ ecological resources and
Aesthetic appeal

③ Eco-tourism on shelf

↳ Improves income and employment
opportunities

④ Protection against natural disasters

↳ cyclones, waves, tides, Tsunamis

⑤ Sustains ~~diverse~~ biodiversity

↳ ecotone between ocean &
land ecosystem

Overall continental shelf has important
utility for human as well as natural
environment. Sustainable use and
protection is required in line with

SDG #14 — Life below sea,

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)

According to Ajith Premji university report around 80% women face gender based violence of which over 92% is not reported.

Rooted in patriarchal values

- ① Stereotyping of women as passive and weak
↳ physical violence against women
- ② patriarchal values of domestic division of labour
↳ prevents realisation of economic opportunities and exploitation with unpaid work
- ③ considered as emotional
↳ justify glass ceiling and

stars cliff at waste against men
↳ only 5% CEO are women (Deloitte)
in India

④ Considered as burden, 'paraya dhan'

- ↳ sex selective abortion
- ↳ Dowry
- ↳ Honor killing

⑤ Considered as passive and caring

- ↳ justify wage gap (economic reasons)
(24% — Global gender gap report)

↳ Sexual Harassment at workplace.

⑥ Considered as secondary to male

- ↳ trafficking of women

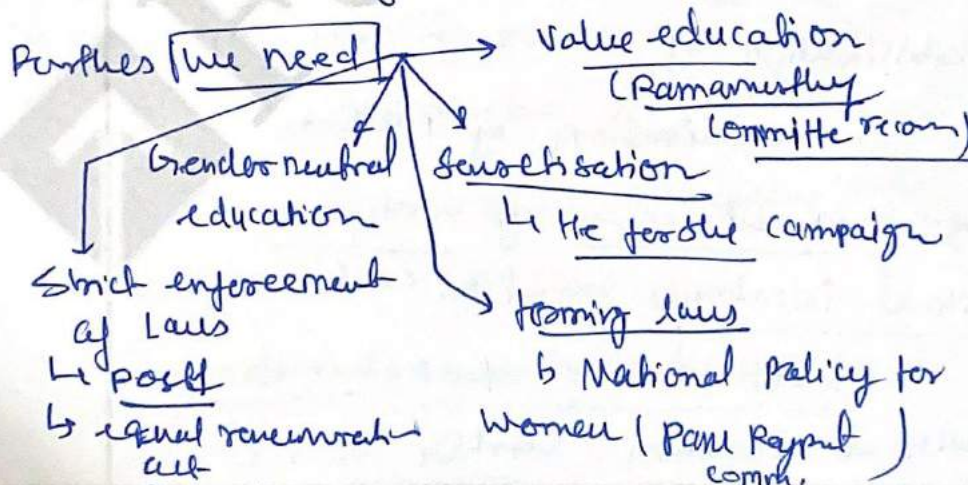
Antithetical to societal growth

① Prevents economic growth due to

lack of women's contribution

- ↳ India — 17% GDP contribution by women
world average — 37%

- ② ~~lead~~ lead to informalisation of work
↳ lack of social security,
ability to tune & note.
- ③ Prevent women entrepreneurship
↳ 35% SHG fails after 3 years
(NABARD)
- ④ mental health, anxiety and
alienation of women
- ⑤ Societal level safety issues
↳ online abuse is highlighted
by TK Vishwanatham committee
↳ lack of public safety

**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)

Christophe Jaffrelot calls caste as
'Mosaic of Indian society'. It refers to
division of labour by birth against
the ~~not~~ normative value of 'jati'.

(Project its shadow on political domain)

- ① caste based political parties
↳ Bahujan Samaj Party for Dalits
(BSP)
- ② mobilisation of voters on caste line
↳ Mandalisation of politics
- ③ ~~the~~ frequent cases of extreme
political ideologies based on caste
↳ Dalit Panthers of Maharashtra
- ④ Political reservation (Article 332, 334)

Social Domain

① Inter caste marriages

↳ ~~10.1%~~ Only 12.1% marriage are
Inter-caste (census 2011)

② Caste based violence against lower sections

↳ (eg) practice of untouchability
in caste & caste forms

③ diminish avenues of fraternity and common brotherhood

↳ Fundamental duty (Article 51A)

Economic domain

① caste based division of labour

↳ only 97% Manual scavengers are
from SC. (NCRB)

② Restrict employment and contract

↳ discrimination to buy/sell food.

⑧ caste based reservation in

Country

↳ Provides economic opportunity for
upward social mobility.

(Article 15(4), 15(5), ~~15(6)~~, 16(4), 16(4A)
Article 330, 332)

In order to realise the Ambedkarian dream

↳ building social ~~soci~~ solidarity
with issue based groups like NGo,
SNH, civil society, groups,

↳ Strict enforcement of SC, ST (POA) Act,

↳ providing alternate livelihood
opportunity with skilling
↳ PM KVV 4.0.

↳ education with zero rejection policy

↳ PM SHRE schools

In order for developed India by 2047

and to reach our glorious past, we

have to work towards eradication of caste based
discrimination

Feedback

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



Q.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)

According to World Bank around
72% of Indian cities are facing water stress and overuse of groundwater.

Various factors for water woes

① Unplanned urbanization

↳ lack of WASH facilities

② Increased Rural-urban migration

↳ 2011 census - 31% urban
2035 - 40% people will
(World bank) be living in
cities.

③ Reduced natural water bodies

like wetland, ponds due to
Construction activities.

④ Issues with water distribution
Supply issues

↳ Intermittent supply

↳ Lack of water treatment

⑤ dumping of waste in water bodies

↳ eutrophication & pollution

↳ water borne disease like

dengue, malaria etc.

Complexities in Implementing

① Lack of coordination b/w stakeholders

↳ Municipalities lack capacity

② complexities in project execution

due to bureaucratic delays and

red tapism

③ Lack of Public Private Partnership

↳ only 1% projects under PPP for
cities (NRI Aayoj)

- ④ Lack of finances and highly dependent
on Govt government
↳ 72% municipalities funding from
government.

↳ poor private financing and participation

Way forward for comprehensive water
management plan

- ① Municipal bonds for infrastructure
like Pipeline, treatment plant
↳ Vijay Kelkar Committee.

- ② Empowering municipalities with
funds, finances, functionaries
↳ Mani Shankar Iyer Committee

- ③ sharing Govt revenue (15th F.C.)

- ④ Public Private Partnership (Deepak
Parashar Committee)

Sustainable cities and communities is
peragative under SDG #11.

Feedback

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



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

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

Indian society is multidiverse with cross cutting group identities based on religion, region, caste, language, race etc.

Important element of group Identity

① Religion

- promote sense of solidarity
- moral values outlined in religious text
- social cohesion through festivals like Diwali, Holi, Eid, Christmas.

② Region

- promote common identity
- share similar concern
 - ↳ economic opportunity
 - ↳ development
- demands for regional autonomy (Bodeland, Tamilnadu)
- Vietharbae

(Run the Risk of Communal cleavage)

② Religion

- promote ghettoization due to
'us' vs 'them' identities
- Prejudice and Stereotyping of other's
Religious practices
- Political mobilization → rigi religious
violence

③ Region

- promote 'son of soil' due to
perceived economic threat. (Eg)
Karnyana reservation
- Violence against immigrants
↳ (Eg) Instances in Punjab & Uttarakhand
against Bihar & U.P. workers
- promote ethnic conflict
↳ (Eg) Manipur conflict b/w meities
and kuki

Need for Community Solidarity

- ① In line with vision of freedom fighters.
↳ fundamental duty
- ② Realisation of economic potential
↳ trade, interaction and commerce.
- ③ Strengthening plural & Multicultural ethos of India
↳ Vasudha kutumbakam,
↳ Jai Hind Dharma sambhav
- ④ Empowerment of women
↳ to ~~become~~ improve agency and social inclusion.
- ⑤ Social justice through substantive equality

Religious & Regional identities should be held as per 'salal bowl' - ~~they are~~ show them

Feedback

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

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

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.

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