

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 - Cohort 13 Alt - GS Paper 1 FLT #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS



Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

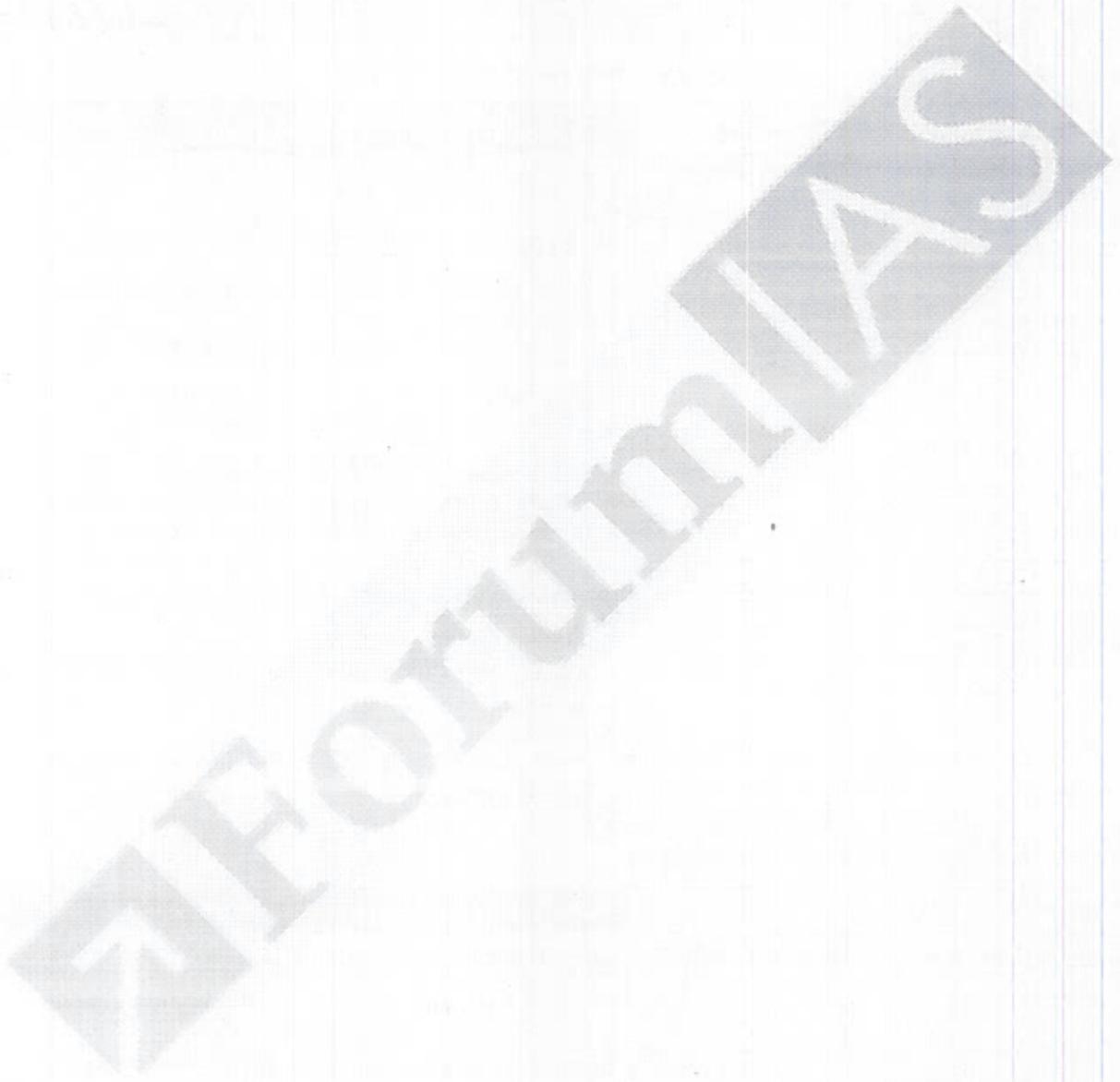
Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Shubham Behere		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910129864	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	26/8/2023

*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।		
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
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 :	
			11:00	14:00	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या 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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤		

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

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)

→ Spanish civil war was fought in 1936-1939 between the fascist rulers of the Spain and the democratic and communist forces backed by the liberal powers like USA and western communists who championed liberty and opposed Fascism.

Spanish civil-war acted as the first battleground between the axis totalitarian

powers like Germany and Italy which

backed the fascists in the Spain, and had friendly treaties with them.

While the rebels were backed by

the countries like UK and USA and they fought against the fascists.

Spanish civil war was the first conflict between the ideology

of fascism that promoted authority and dictatorship and ideology of liberalism that promoted liberty and equality.

This Proxy war led to increased tensions

between Germany and rest of the Europe and isolation of Germany and

Italy in Europe which eventually lead to invasion of Poland by Germany in

~~1918~~ 1939 and start of World War

II between axis and allied powers

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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 both originated around the same time in 5th - 6th century BC in North India. The conditions that led to the formation of Buddhism and Jainism were also similar and this resulted in lots of similarities between the teachings of Buddha and Mahavira.

Both religions promoted non-violence, opposed domination of Brahmins, demed increased ritual practices in Hinduism and promoted equality between castes and genders.

Still throughout the years, Buddhism increased rapidly and spread not only in India but also in Asia and became a widely followed religion as compared to Jainism which got restricted to the small section of trading castes in India due to following reasons:-

① Political Patronage : Buddhism received early political patronage from powerful kings like Ashoka and Kushanas which had large empires and spread Buddhism

② Ashoka's Dhamma : Ashoka actively used his political and state machinery to spread teaching of Buddhism in countries outside India

③ Rich literary and scholarly traditions got developed in Buddhism due to establishment of universities like Nalanda and Taxila which attracted people from different countries in terms of Buddhism

④ Ascetic nature of Jainism : Jainism focused heavily on non-violence and sanctity and had much more restrictions and rules than Buddhism which kept large sections of people like farmers and warriors from it

⑤ Architectural development in Buddhism was greater which led to preservation of culture and spread of Buddhist culture as compared to Jainism.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

→ Non-cooperation movement was the first true mass movement in Indian freedom struggle that saw a large participation of masses. All sections of society like women, students, workers, Muslims, Zamindars participated in non-cooperation movement. Launched on the eve of Punjab wrongs and Khilafat movement non-cooperation movement led to transfer of mantle of freedom movement from the educated intellectual class to the ordinary masses. By Gandhi's motto of non-cooperation, satyagrah and non-violence as its motivation people joined the movement and voluntarily led marches against British police, boycotted British education, laws and products. It was based on grievance of the masses that they faced due to British Raj.

and not only reshaped to the constitutional demands but overall empowerment of Indian public. This can be called as democratisation of a freedom movement as leadership was transferred from the few to the many.

Inherent limitations

- ① Communal motivation - large amount of muslim participation was due to the khilafat demands and motivated more by communal solidarity rather than regional solidarity.
 - ② Regional imbalance in participation was observed as Bengal, Punjab and United Provinces saw large participation but south India had lower participation.
 - ③ Violent incidents like Mappila riots (1921) and Chauri chaura incident were antithetical to the teachings of non-violence and cooperation.
- So, though a groundbreaking movement, NCM suffered from various contradictions

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ
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.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 reorganization demand was originated in 1953 by the agitation of separation of Telugu speaking state from Madras. As it became stronger it led to formation of Fazl Ali commission in 1952 which led to reorganization of states in 1957 on the linguistic basis. Since then large scale reordering and restructuring of states have been done on the basis of language.

This has led to current system where most of the states are formed based on the language spoken by the majority of people.

Merits of linguistic division :-

- ① Protection of language :- India is a multi-linguistic nation and language forms a big part of identity of the person.

Linguistic states gave protection to major languages and thereby to the identity of people

② Administrative ease - Multilingual states were difficult to administer and led to conflicts

③ Social solidarity at local level got strengthened due to similarities and solidarity between people speaking same language.

Demerits

① National identity got weakened as solidarity and politics based on language has led to divide and conflicts.

② Economic and social integration become difficult - not as due to absence of common language and discrimination on the basis of language

③ State boundaries not accepted by all states which has led to inter boundary conflicts.
Eg: Disagreement between MN and KA

So, though linguistic division has led to a better administration it needs to be backed by cooperative approach to decrease divide

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.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 tectonics theory tries to explain the formation of oceans, continents and other geographical features like volcanoes and mountains. According to plate tectonic theory earth crust is divided into different plates that are floating on the mantle or lithosphere and move around due to the convective currents in the lithosphere.

Plates contain both continental and oceanic crust and they move around each other and joined to each other by plate boundaries namely convergent boundaries, divergent boundaries and transform boundaries. The movement of plates is due to friction of sea crust movement of magma in the lithosphere of the earth.

Along the boundaries of the plates, especially the divergent and convergent boundaries, uplifting of crust has happened leading to formation of folds and fold mountains as well as.

Volcanos eg. Ring of fire in pacific ocean, mid oceanic ridge. etc

Impact of volcanos

- ① Displacement of surrounding wildlife and population due to volcanic eruptions.
- ② Air pollution due to dust and volcanic ash released by the volcanoes
- ③ Formation of landforms like basalt flood plains, cinder cones, composite volcanoes etc
- ④ Volcanic rocks are rich in minerals as they are igneous rocks.
- ⑤ Volcanic soil (Black soil) rich in nutrients and fertile leading to more agricultural productivity.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

→ Aspirational districts programme is the programme of NITI Aayog which plans to improve the economic and social indicators in India's least developed districts. It ranks the districts based on their performance and provides technical and implementation expertise to the local and state governments to device plans for the transformation of aspirational districts.

on the grounds of Aspirational districts programme, Aspirational block programme can help in decentralisation of planning ~~of~~ and development which will lead to increased efficiencies and

efficiency of the plans.

At block level, more participation from the public can be managed and can achieve the goal of consensus based participatory governance. It also ~~is~~ proves that one size fits all approach for development planning giving flexibility to the different blocks for planning and implementation of schemes of social justice and economic development.

It will lead to balanced and equitable growth among the different blocks of the district and prevent stress migration that happens due to unequal development amongst neighbouring regions.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	⊙	Ⓐ	Ⓒ
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.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 industry is one of many important parts of India's plan for manufacturing and economic growth. It is high profit, export intensive and labour intensive industry that will lead to higher exports, employment generation and function of backward and forward linkages beneficial for economic growth.

Defense industry location not only depends on geographic and economic factors but also on strategic and geopolitical factors.

① Availability of skilled labour : Defense industry needs highly skilled labour force as quality control is important.

② Research and development facilities : Defense industry are aligned with research

and development of new technologies and constantly in need of the upgrades - Therefore they are found in places with rich talent pool

- ③ Availability of land : Defense industries need large amount of land due to their size
- ④ Security and safety : They are critical defense infrastructure and need to be protected in case of war. So they are established further from the borders of the country and outside the range of missiles
- ⑤ Testing Ranges : They need testing ranges and often are situated near military commandments
- ⑥ Transportation facilities - To ensure uninterrupted supply they must be integrated with robust railway and road network
- ⑦ Raw material availability though important it takes secondary place with respect to above considerations.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

SECC is the important indicator for determining the distribution of social benefits and economic wealth in the society. Indian society is heavily influenced by the concept of caste, and caste has overbearing effect on the every sphere of life like social, economic and political. Therefore; it is necessary that socio-economic and caste-census is conducted and its findings are used to achieve inclusive growth and welfare.

Benefits of SECC

- ① Determination of distribution of wealth along the caste lines. It can be used to identify the patterns and incidence of poverty on the caste lines.

- ② Social progress indicators like education, and employment collected on the caste lines used to compare relative progress of castes
- ③ Targeted welfare ~~can~~ planning can be done based on SECC to ~~re~~ improve the lives of most impoverished section of society
- ④ Removing inequality based on the findings of the SECC by identifying the distribution of wealth and inequality, in representation amongst different castes
- ⑤ Increase efficiency of the governance by tailoring the planning and implementation of schemes of social justice and economic growth as per the caste census

SECC is an important tool to ~~is~~ ~~to~~ equal and fair economic growth and development in a caste dominant society like India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ
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.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 unique due to the geographical and cultural extent of India which has resulted in the amalgamation of different ethnicities, languages, cultures and religion. Increased interaction between these factors throughout the history has resulted in the development of composite culture defined by common values like

① Respect of elders is common to all religions in India.

② Tolerance of other faiths due to the accepting nature of Buddhist, Jain and Hindu faiths

- ③ Family values that promote joint family and
- ④ Norms of modesty influenced by traditions and customs.
- ⑤ Along with this many other homogenising factors are there.

Not due to its vast extent and diversity, many diverse traditions and value systems influenced by the local and communal identity of the person are prominent in the country and they often exist in sync with the common values of life. This heterogeneity is influenced by local history, demography and customs and add to cultural richness of the country

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.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)

→ ~~Pop~~ India has become the most populous country in the world. Nearly 16% of world population resides in 2.3% of area putting high strain on resources and nature.

Factors for population growth

- ① Illiteracy - sexual and medical illiteracy leads to high fertility among poor and rural areas.
- ② Child marriages - lead to high fertility as children are born to mother from early age itself.
- ③ Patriarchy in the society restricting women's role only to mother leading to high number of child
- ④ Lack of awareness amongst people

regarding contraceptive and family planning

- ⑤ No infrastructure to ensure sexual literacy and awareness about family planning.
- ⑥ ~~Decreasing~~ Increasing life span due to improvement in medical field and healthcare.

Increasing marriageable age for women

Merits

- ① ~~Lead to~~ Empowerment of women as they will get a chance for education and educated women are sexually literate.
- ② Better health indicators leading to Survivability of child
- ③ ~~In~~ Decreasing fertility by reducing the span of child-bearing age and marriage

④ Demerits

- ① Financial strain on families
- ② Not useful if not supplemented with comprehensive awareness and education programme

So, it can be said that ^{only} Increasing marriageable age will not result in decrease in population.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.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)

→ Just after consolidation of British empire in starting of 19th century, the biggest opposition it faced was from the tribals and forest dwellers in eastern and N-Eastern India.

After British acquired Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha, they subsequently started to re-arrange the administration and political power structure, so as to maximise their motives of revenue exploitation and trading monopoly. In doing so, they come in contact with tribals living in Chhota Nagpur, Jungle, Mahar, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh region in Conflicts.

Reasons for tribal unrest:

① Influx of outsiders : In order to increase revenue, British wanted to increase area under cultivation for this they first tried to force tribals to become cultivators and

abandon their traditional ways of farming like shifting cultivation. They also shifted outsiders to reside in tribal areas and cultivate tribal and forest land. This angered tribals and led to revolts against outsiders and British, eg. Santal revolt against cultivation policies

② Danger to traditional way of life - Tribals had their own way of life and belief system, they felt it got threatened due to the influx of outsiders and this sentiment led to unrest.

③ Uprooting of traditional tribal aristocracy - Tribals were ruled by leaders who considered them as independent kings. British disposed these kings and gave power to outside moneylenders and Zamindars resulting in revolt under the leadership of traditional kings eg. Bhuyan rebellion in Orissa under Chakra Basi.

④ Forest laws - Tribals depended on forest resources for their livelihood. British wanted to exploit forests for timber and other resources. This again caused conflict.

Reasons for failure

Though spirited and spontaneous most of this revolts failed to dislodge British control due to following reasons.

- ① Lack of modern army : Tribals fought in traditional way with spears and arrows against the well trained British army armed with muskets.
- ② Reactionary leadership : Leaders of rebellions did not have a strategic plan, they just revolted against their loss of power and prestige.
- ③ Policy of carrot and stick : British used divide and rule to entice other tribal leaders against each other and crushed the rebellions with the help of this tactics.

Tribal revolts were the important foundational movements against British in India. Though they failed to substantially challenge British rule they forced the change in attitude of British against tribals.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.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 gained independence in 1947 after a long and arduous struggle for freedom against the exploitative British Raj.

Quit India movement in 1942 acted as a flashpoint for the British withdrawal from India but the reasons for British withdrawal are multidimensional. The tenacious British rule did not only end because of Quit India movement but many domestic and global factors acted in confluence to bring the end of empire in India.

Domestic reasons:

- ① Quit India movement - Quit India movement 1942 was fundamentally different from earlier pro-independence movements. It was led by masses, spontaneous and highlighted by the inability of British to control law and order.

In many parts of India:

② INA mutiny: INA mutiny in Feb 1946 was the ~~ground~~ important indicator of loss of trust between Indian sepiys and British overlords. INA mutiny was accompanied by riots by army units in various places like Amble, Karachi, Singapore, Mascat etc.

③ Bombay trials: Against INA officers led to combined resistance from masses, bureaucracy and even police making British realise the delicate hold they had on the country

④ Communal conflict: Rising assertiveness of Muslim League for Pakistan led to violence and communal tension making it difficult for British to administer properly

⑤ Breakdown of Bureaucracy: Bureaucracy was steeled frame of empire but it was indianised due to lack of European recruits and was either demonstrated or sympathetic to freedom fighters

Global Circumstances

- ① End of WW2 - Britain was exhausted after the WW2 and was in precarious financial condition it owed 1.2 Billion pounds to India and found it difficult to maintain the empire as revenues from India declined
- ② Liberal agenda of USA & USSR : USA and USSR were forcing Britain to give independence to colonies as war was fought on the basis of liberalism vs fascism etc
- ③ Decline of UK hegemony : After the bombing of Hiroshima USA became the nuclear power, and on the basis of its role in WW2, UK took a secondary position to USA in global politics.
- ④ Change of government in UK - Labour government of Attlee was more inclined to give independence to colonies

All these factors helped the enormous sacrifices made by Indian people and resulted in independence in 1947

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	⊙	Ⓐ	Ⓒ
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.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 was a sect of Islam that originated in Iran. It originated as a impulse to rising materialism in west asian muslim empires and promoted devotion and simple living. ~~In~~ Indi

In India sufism spread during the reign of Delhi Sultanates under the patron of Delhi sultans and due to popular sufi saints like Mizammudin Auliya, Fakrudin Ganj-i-shaker etc. Sufis were arranged in various silsilhas and influenced a lot of people from all religions with their inclusive and tolerant approach.

Reason for popularity of sufism

① Less orthodox in nature compared to other sects of Islam and accepted a range

of people in its fold.

- ② Devotional nature of sufism with the features like clayots and songs had parallels in traditional practices of hinduism and attracted hindus to the sufism
- ③ Influential saints like Nizamuddin Auliya were very people friendly and listened to people from all religions and classes increasing the popularity of sufism amongst masses
- ④ Backed by powerful rulers like Tughlaqs and khiljis they had political patronage and it resulted in their speedy along with spread of sultanate empire
- ⑤ Preaching in the form of music and songs in local languages helped sufism to reach masses
- ⑥ Silsilahs like Chishtis formed a centre of cities with their pir, murid and jarkas traditions

Due to all these reasons it found root in India despite being a foreign religion

Impact of sufism ..

- ① Rise of ~~synthetic~~ synthetic culture in cities where sufi saints resided. All people from all religions come to sufi saints for their teachings and advise
eg. Ajmer dargah, Nizamuddin dargah in Delhi
- ② Bhakti movement saints like Kabir & Nanak were also influenced by the teaching of sufi and implied the one real god irrespective of religion through their songs
- ③ Sufi saints were helpful in gaining legitimacy to the rule of outsiders rulers in the mind of majority of hindu masses through their tolerant attitude
- ④ Many lower caste and untouchables got attracted to sufism due to its teachings of equality and devotion.

Sufism has a large influence on Indian culture and it has resulted in enrichment of Indian tradition, architecture, literature and Music

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.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)

→ Cyclones are formed due to confluence of various parameters. Cyclones are destructive formations that result in high wind speed, rainfall and thunderstorms along the route through which they traverse.

Cyclones originate in the oceans due to warm temperature, low pressure region, confluence of air masses etc.

In recent years it has been observed that the cyclones are becoming more frequent and more destructive in Arabia sea compared to earlier times where most big cyclones appeared on the eastern coast from Bay of Bengal e.g. cyclone feni in Arabia sea

Reasons for rising intensity and frequency

① Warming of ocean surface - due to global warming ocean temperature is rising

all over the world resulting in more frequent
formation of low pressure regions over Arabian
sea due to insolation of sun.

② Direction of planetary winds : Monsoon winds
are becoming stronger due to increased
pressure gradient and this results in increase
in the instances of monsoon like winds that
flow in North-Easterly direction and bring
tropical cyclones with them.

③ Increased speed of winds due to high
pressure gradient due to more coastal warming
in the Arabian sea coast.

④ Weakening of Eastern jet stream and
strengthening of Somali jet streams bring more
cyclones to the west coast.

All these reasons combined have resulted in
increased frequency and intensity of the
cyclones on Arabian sea coast.

Measures to check adverse impact of cyclones as per NDMA

- ① Local planning - Local administration is encouraged to develop a evacuation and response plans in the event of cyclones as per the recommendation of NDMA and suitable to local needs.
- ② Early warning system to be made robust with the use of IT & communication to make people aware of the cyclones to facilitate evacuation.
- ③ Coordination amongst different prevention and response agencies at both local and national level to optimise the response to cyclone.
- ④ Use of GIS, satellite Imagery to track the path and intensity of cyclones.
- ⑤ Capacity building of local people and administration for the rescue and rehabilitation after cyclone.
- ⑥ Disaster resilient infrastructure to be provided in cyclone prone areas.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	⊙	Ⓐ	ⓐ
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.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 is the circulation of water in between hydrosphere, atmosphere and lithosphere through the natural phenomena like evaporation, precipitation, absorption, evapotranspiration etc.

The rate and efficiency of these processes depends on various parameters like temperature, dew point, pressure, humidity, wind speed and direction etc. Global warming is the worldwide increase in the temperature of the earth. It has resulted in the disturbance of hydrological cycle in many ways.

Impacts of Global warming on hydrological cycle

① Increased evaporation :- Has resulted in more moisture and water in air leads to increased humidity. It has led to rapid loss of water from reservoirs and rivers leads to water scarcity and droughts.

- ② Increasing temperature has led to increased in the instances of localised ~~convective~~ convective rainfalls leading to flash flooding, urban flooding etc.
- ③ Global warming has resulted in depletion of ozone layers leading to increased UV radiation and formation of stratospheric clouds which lead to acid rain in some places.
- ④ High temperature has resulted in the instability in weather leading to thunderstorms and rainfall that occur at ^{fast} less warning.
- ⑤ High ~~temp~~ temperature due to global warming has led to unpredictable monsoons and rains leading to scarcity of water in some places while flooding in other places.

Mitigation ~~measures~~ and adoption measures

- ① Reducing GHG emissions that are responsible for ~~most~~ ^{major} chunk in increase in the global temperature.

- ② Following NDCs as determined by the Paris Protocol in 2015 to achieve the goal of reduction in global warming.
- ③ Consensus based global approach based on various climate change institutions like UNFCCC and agreements like montreal protocol, Paris agreement to achieve a inclusive target in reduction of global warming
- ④ Shift to carbon neutral or Low polluting methods for production and transport to decrease emissions e.g. Green hydrogen, Electric vehicles
- ⑤ Renewable energy production to be increased in sustainable manner e.g. solar energy (ISA), nuclear energy, biofuels etc.
- ⑥ Sustainable and inclusive approach to develop resilient & methods of climate control and capacity building of population to ensure climate justice and climate resilience

Global warming is a crisis that to the nature and hydrological cycle and can only be combated by the combined and coordinated efforts of all stakeholders.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

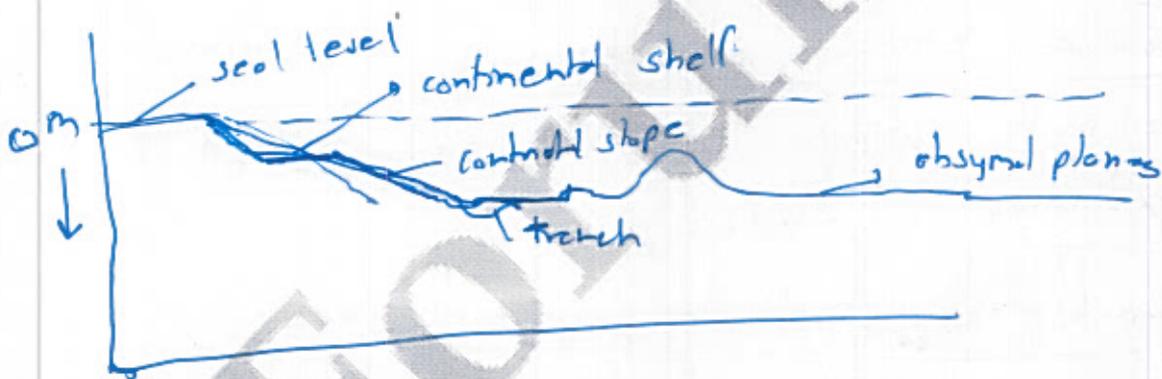
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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

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

→ Continental shelf is the low sloping shallow portion ~~of~~ of the sea bottom just adjacent to the coast. It varies in its size in different coasts. It is rich in minerals and oil & gas due to the fact that it is filled with sediments of rivers and also contains submerged parts of the coast.



Continental shelf is generally 0-200 m in its depth and sloping at the rate of $2^\circ/m$ and these values vary based on the Ocean coasts.

Continental shelf in western coast of India is short ~~alt~~ as it is a submerged

Coast able in eastern region continental
shelf in spread upto 500 km from the
coastline as it is an emerging coast.

Resource potential

- ① Rich in fossils as it includes submerged
coasts and sediments brought by
rivers.
- ② Rich in oil and gas due to the ~~layer~~^{layer}
of sedimentary rocks that are rich in
fossil fuels e.g. Bombay high north sea
shelf.
- ③ Fishing and aquaculture large biodiversity
exists in continental shelf results in fish
stocks ready for exploitation by fishermen.

Ecological significance

- ① Rich in Biodiversity As it is the only
part of the sea where sunlight is
present.

- ② Marine plants ~~like~~ coral thrives in continental slope giving rise to marine food chains and ecosystem
- ③ Korals are present in shallow & depth continental sea ocean and they act as a habitat for rich biodiversity.
- ④ Ecotone of terrestrial and Marine eco-system is present in continental shelf giving rise to high productivity and biodiversity
- ⑤ Continental shelves are important as they provide livelihood and resources to large amount of people and also form a important part in the ecology of the ocean and the earth.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.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 NCRB data, Gender based violence in India is increasing in all aspects of life and all sections of women irrespective of their economic and social status are affected by it.

Reasons for gender based violence in India

① Patriarchal society : Indian society is patriarchal in nature and social distribution of power and responsibility is designed to perpetuate the subordination of women to men

② Gender based division of labour has resulted in the secondary position of women and they have to do jobs with less scope of progress and benefits compared to men; making them dependent on men financially and socially

③ Lack of representation in political and Bureaucratic as well as social structure has

led to the consolidation of male dominated system that permits and encourages violence against women

④ Weak laws and weaker enforcement has led to more violence and less fear in the minds of perpetrators

Gender violence manifests itself in various forms like sexual assault, domestic violence, bonded labour, etc. Even in the instances like wars and communal clashes women bear the extra burden of the violence due to predatory nature of the society. This has resulted in the exploitation of generations of women keeping them out of education & employment resulting in maintenance of gender gap in India.

Impact of gender based violence on social growth

① Exploitation of women makes them vulnerable to the financial and social poverty.

② Gender based violence leads to decreased health indicators of women forcing them to ~~leave~~ ^{live} life in fear and protection. Due to this they cannot fully contribute to societal progress.

③ Employment loss: India's LFPR for females is only 35% compared to China's 60%. Gender based violence keeps women away from employment in certain sectors which impacts societal and economic growth.

④ Women form a central figure in the family. Women affected by gender based violence not able to fully and properly contribute to the upbringing of their children resulting in their social stagnation and children also develop violent and anti-social tendencies.

Gender based violence is a major contributor the subordinate condition of women in India and it is still perpetuated by the society ~~and~~ even after significant efforts of government and various organisations.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.18) The caste calculus in the Indian society remains predominant and continues to project its shadow on social, political, and economic domains. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

→ Caste is the fundamental feature of Indian society. It has resulted in the division of society in all spheres of life leading to loss of efficiency and increase in contentation and conflict.

Caste has an overbearing influence in all aspects of life like economical, social and political. It can be explained separately in following way.

Economical sphere

① Caste led to division of labour in society in ancient times forcing people to work in certain professions only. This restriction led to generational poverty of lower casts as they did not get opportunity and freedom of work and employment.

② Exclusion of certain castes ~~and~~ from education for many years led to their cognitive -ve deprivation and loss of capacity of meaningful employment -

③ caste solidarities led to formation of monopolies of certain castes in the important sectors of economy like trading, export etc.

④ land ownership also ~~be~~ divided on caste lines and favours dominant class as compared to lower castes.

• This has led to development of inequality in economic distribution on the basis of caste lines.
social sphere

① Untouchability led to exclusion of lower castes from social functions and lowered their self confidence and resulted in alienation

② Prohibition of lower castes from using common public goods like temples, tanks is still prevalent in certain parts of India.

③ Dominance of upper castes in rural areas made lower caste dependent on

then for employment and livelihood prospects their exploitation

- ④ Social violence faced by the the people of ~~upper~~ lower castes often directed towards them by the upper castes

Political sphere

- ① In India people "vote their caste rather than cast their vote".
- ② Voting based on caste lines led to formation of strong political parties dominated by middle castes eg. SP, BJP, DMK etc
- ③ Regionalisation of politics is based on the fact that the caste solidarities have become stronger ~~at~~ at local level
- ④ Caste based policies by parties and governments to benefit members of certain castes to them eg. reservation of Merit, Jobs etc

Caste is the foundational and fundamental factor of Indian society that transcends even the boundaries of region and religion and can only be counteracted by the combined effort of society

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.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)

Water scarcity is becoming the major issue in the Indian city as India is urbanising at rapid pace. It has led to water crisis in various cities due to various ~~factor~~ factors listed below

- ① Population explosion :- Population of cities have increased at rapid pace leading to increase in demand and burden on old infrastructure
- ② Increase in demand due to industrialisation in the cities as industries need large amount of water to function.
- ③ Lack of infrastructure to provide for the increased demand as old water storage, purification and distribution infra is still not upgraded in many cities.
- ④ Wastage has increased due to lack of awareness and monitoring

- ⑤ Unpredictable climate conditions has led to frequent draughts leading to unavailability of water.
- ⑥ Water usage for agriculture is very high in India and is given priority due to political reasons. eg govt. of water used for agriculture
- ⑦ Change in lifestyle of city dwellers leading to increase per capita water use
- ⑧ Lack of development of comprehensive water usage and conservation plan
- ⑨ Water management plan is the comprehensive plan to conserve water, increase water storage capacity, improve water transport infrastructure and promote recycling and sustainable water use

Complexities in implementing comprehensive water management plan

- ① Lack of participation from all stakeholders like industries, farmers etc
- ② Political obstacles due to powerful interest groups of industrialists and farmers.
- ③ Lack of expertise at local level to implement and devise a comprehensive water management plan.
- ④ Lack of funds to implement plans as urban water supply is municipal and state subject
- ⑤ Lack of coordination amongst various planning and implementation organisations at local and central level.
- ⑥ Inter state water disputes

All these factors contribute heavily to the decreasing efficiency of the comprehensive water management plan.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.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)

Every aspect of our life is influenced by multitude of factors derived from the society, community and culture that we reside in and follow. India is a diverse country that consists of people from various religions, ethnicities, language and caste. All these factors influence each other to give an individual his political and social identity as well as determining his social and economic responsibility. This individual and communal identity formed on the basis of traditional factors leads to formation of solidarity on the basis of communal lines.

Religion forms a important part of man's life. It guides his moral values and binds him by the ethics of commun-

nity. Religion also forms the basis of communal solidarity in the multi-religious country like India and this has led to rise of political religion.

Political religion means that religion does not remain only as the article of faith and spirituality but rather becomes the motivator behind the public actions of the group and people. The Politics as the competition for power and this competition for power in India is often influenced by the religious considerations amongst the people which leads them to vote on communal lines, which leads to governance on communal lines and causes division and resentment in society.

India is also regionally diverse country where there is a significant variation in the traditions, culture and customs between the different regions

In India. This version leads to alienation of people from various regions and leads to formation of strong regional identity as compared to inclusive and tolerant national identity. As migration is happening and due to inherent differences in the development and culture of the regions, various groups are increasingly coming in contact with each other which has led to more conflicts rather than intermingling due to vested political interests and coordinated efforts from the society and government.

So, though region and religion form an important factor in the forming of identity of a person and group solidarity it also leads to division and weakening of a national identity which has caused communal cleavages.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	✓	⊙	Ⓐ	Ⓒ
AWIS				
CD & VA				
S & F				
P & R				

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--