

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<br>परीक्षार्थी का नाम | Harsh Lodha |               |  |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक                     | 19100 84469 | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र              |             | Date/दिनांक   | 2-09-2023  |

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

| INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका  |                          |                              | INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश   |   |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| Q. No.<br>प्र.सं.  | Max. Marks<br>अधिकतम अंक | Marks Obtained<br>प्राप्तांक | 1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and, Mobile in the answer sheet.<br>कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।  |   |
| 1  |                          |                              | 2. There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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  |                          |                              |  |   |
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| 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 :   |
|  |                          |                              | 9:00 a.m   | 12:00 p.m   |
| Total Marks/कुल अंक :  |                          |                              | Mode Of Examination/<br>परीक्षा की विधि :  | Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/><br>Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> |
| *Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.<br>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/<br>ईसीएन कोड :   | Evaluation Date/<br>मूल्यांकन तिथि :  |
|  |                          |                              | ① ② ③ ④ ⑤  |   |

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Spanish civil war was fought  
between 1938 till 2<sup>nd</sup> world war and  
is also called by experts as  
"Preclude to World war II".

Opening act of world war 2

- ① The civil war was in Spain  
between Republicans and Nationalists  
but it had global complications.
- ② It evolved into fight between  
fascists and non-fascists which  
is what world war 2 was  
about.
- ③ In the Spanish civil war monarchy  
and dictator Francisco was

supported by Germany and Italy  
while Republicans were supported  
by USSR, USA and UK.

- ④ It is this event when Policy  
of Appeasement was started by  
West against Fascist which went  
till start of World War 2.
- ⑤ The event also acted as test  
for the newly emerging  
Rome - Berlin Axis.

Implication

→ Dethroning of Francisco

→ Clear divide of world  
in 2 groups

Thus, Spanish Civil war acted  
as 'Rehearsal for World War 2'.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| #       | G | A | P |
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| 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)

Both Buddhism and Jainism emerged in 5<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> CBC as a alternative to the rigid Vedic practices and provide new form of worship to people.

### Slew of similarities

- ① Time of emergence → 5<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> CBC
- ② Pivotal religious leaders → Gautama Buddha & Vardhaman Mahavira
- ③ Basic Principles → Non-violence and Truth.
- ④ Path to worship → Asceticism, sacrificing desires
- ⑤ Ultimate goal → Nirvana.

Although some dissimilarities

due to which they underwent different fates.

### Different fates

- ① Jainism was very rigid in its principles of ascetism, 'tap' and 'nudity' whereas Buddhism more practicable so more spread.
- ② Jainism called for Nirvana but later Mahayana Buddhism went for spiritual upliftment.
- ③ Buddhism due to Bodhisattvas spread more and got royal patronage from Ashoka upto Palas which was not case of Jainism.

Thus, Jainism and Buddhism had different fates but their core principles are very relevant today.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

Non-cooperation Movement started in 1919 against the Khilafat Issue and Jallianwala Bagh massacre and is said to be "1st mass movement of Gandhian era".

Democratized Indian Freedom Struggle

- ① Mass participation of students, peasants, etc.
- ② Hindu-Muslim unity due to Khilafat Issue and Lucknow Pact of 1916.
- ③ Ensured that various demands of various sections declared before government
- ④ Tribal involvement in form of

support to Mappila rebellion.

- ⑤ First time saw women on streets participating in picketing, etc.

### Inherent Limitations

- ① Islah and Gandhi divided on whether to take Khilafat issue (Communal aspect)
- ② Muslim participation only due to communal issue raised
- ③ Peasant revolt of Bengal not supported so not fully democratic.
- ④ Inherent divide between Congress (Extremists swaraj vs Gandhian struggle vs truce struggle).

Still, Non-cooperation Movement pivotal in spreading Gandhian style of Satyagraha.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| #       | (C) | (A) |
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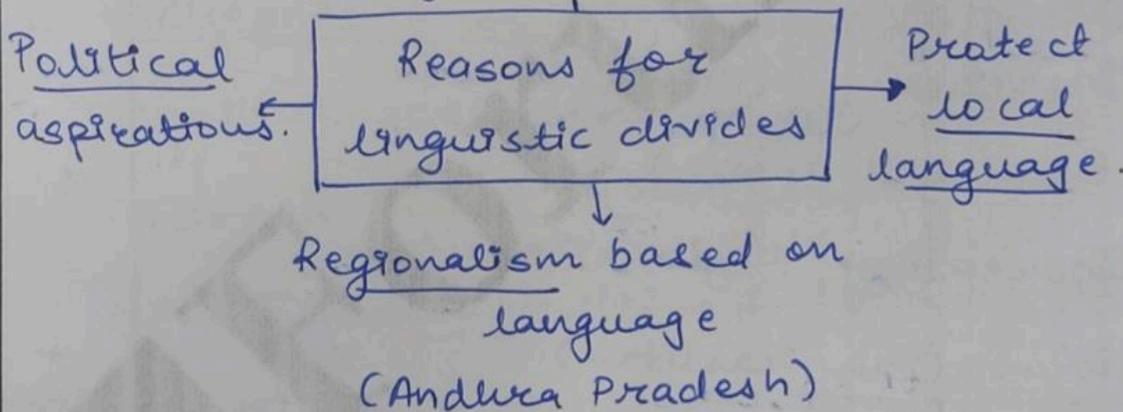
TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) Critically analyse the efficacy of linguistic reorganization of states in addressing the reasons for linguistic divides in post-independent India. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में भाषाई विभाजन के कारणों को संबोधित करने में राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन की प्रभावकारिता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Fazl Ali Commission (1st SRC)  
recommended language as important  
factor (not sole) for state reorganisation  
which paved way for linguistic reorg<sup>n</sup>  
of Indian states.

Issue in governance of multi  
lingual states



Efficacy of linguistic reorganisation

(A) Successes

① Address the demands for one  
language, one state

Ex. Hunger strike of Potti Sreeramulu.

② Better governance and public participation in administration

Ex. Gujarat from Maharashtra.

③ India "united in diversity" so success

④ Language not as sole basis and admin and security consideration too.

⑧ Challenges

① Increasing demands  
(Bodoland issue)

② Increasing regionalism  
(Dravidian rashtira)

③ More than 1600 languages so linguistic reorgn in true sense X.

Need of the hour is to set up 2nd state reorganisation commission as per law commission

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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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 Arthur D. Ross to justify movements in earth crust and other phenomena like volcanoes, etc.

Role in explaining location of volcanoes

① Pacific Ring of Fire: most tectonically sensitive zone and 80% of world cyclones occur in this region

(Mt Fuji, etc → Nazca plate & others)

② North West Mediterranean region:

tectonically active due to European plate movements → huge volcanoes in Italy, etc.

(Mt Stromboli, etc.).

③ Alaskan region: transform plate boundaries due to which huge volcanoes in region (Mt. Etna, etc.)

Multifarious impact

① Economic → Loss of property and critical infra  
→ Pollution affecting working of factory.

② Social → Loss of lives  
→ Health issues like bronchitis.  
Schools, etc. closed.

③ Environmental → Loss of flora and fauna  
→ Release CH<sub>4</sub> but → Air pollution cooling in long term.

India has only one active volcano in Barren Islands.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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Here G is Good, A 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)

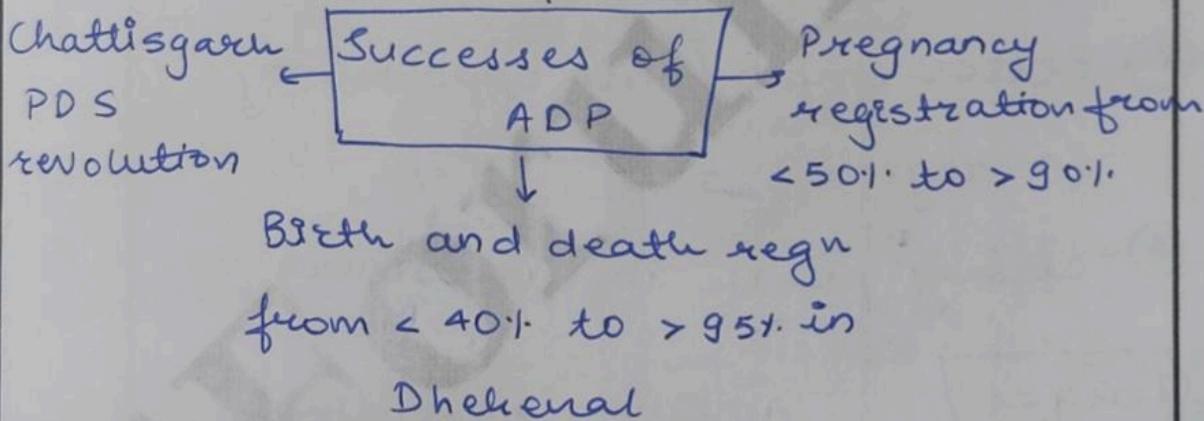
आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम की सफलता को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक संतुलित विकास और संकट रोधी प्रवासन के नियंत्रण के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

## Aspirational Block Programme

has recently been launched by  
Ministry of P&R in line with the  
Aspirational District Programme (ADP)

In Kupwara, now 85% schools  
with ↑ electricity.



ABP to achieve similar objectives

(A) Balanced growth

① localised & customised need  
based governance from current

one size fit all approach

② Ideal allocation of funds, functions and functionaries to block level.

③ Balanced regional development by effective resource utilisation (Social Audit Mechanism)

Ⓑ Check stress migration

① Reduce push migration

② Better employment opportunity in region

③ strong public infrastructure

Challenges

Ambition > Funding

Bureaucratic red-tapism

Need of the hour is ART

(Accountability, Transparency and Responsibility) for successful ABP.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

| #   | G | A |
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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)

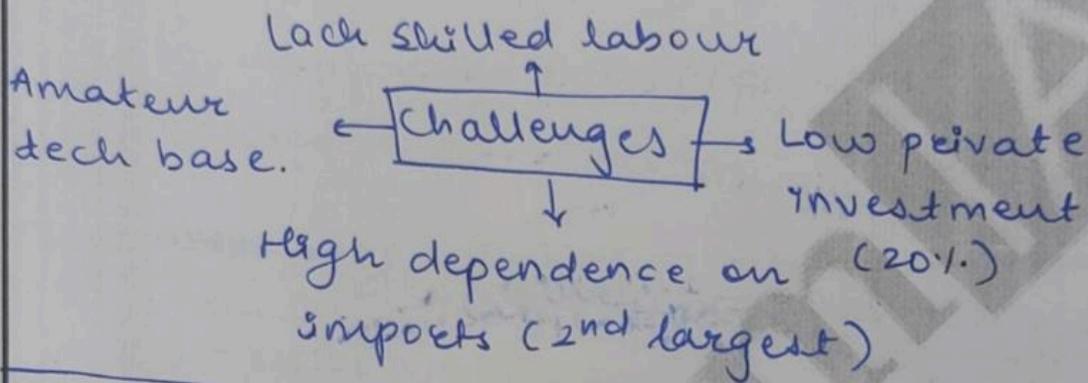
रक्षा उद्योगों के अवस्थिति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए और चुनौतियों पर काबू पाने के उपाय सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent proposal of Defense Procurement Plan highlights stress of government to indigenise defence production in India.

Critical factors for its location

- (A) Security: most important as critical infra of country
- (B) Raw material: needs to be closer to RM location for regular supply
- (C) Labour: need of skilled labour so area where same available.
- (D) Land: need huge space and thus need cheap land.

- (E) Govt. policy: Defence industrial zones, etc. can change location.
- (F) Market: If exporting then near ports, etc.



### Measures to overcome

- ① Enhance ease of doing business.
- ② New categories for defence indigenising (Buy Global-Make India)
- ③ Smoothen Foreign Direct Investment.
- ④ Skilling of labour (PMKVY)
- ⑤ Atmanirbhar Bharat, PLI Scheme, etc.

Srijan Portal for domestic smoother procurement step in right direction.

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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)

is the one which records data regarding the socio-economic status of population at given point of time.

Ex. SECC in India in 2011.

Helps in addressing challenges

(A) Equitable resource allocation

- ① Better data on income inequalities to better devolve funds.
- ② Ensure allocation of scarce resources for equitable development
- ③ Adherence to ideal of substantive democracy in Indian Constitution by ensuring 'welfare society' (A38).

### B) Targeted welfare

- ① Data based policy making.
- ② Addressing most vulnerable section of society (PVTU, DNT's, etc.)

### Challenges in SECC

- ① Entire data of SECC still not released.
- ② Can lead to use of SECC data for vote bank politics
- ③ Increasing demands for welfare projects - reservation.  
(sub-categorising OBC, etc.)
- ④ Can lead to factions in society affecting 'unity' of India.

Need of the hour is 'Inclusive Development' as per FYP II of India & achieving SDG's for real equity.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

| #       | ⓐ | ⓑ |
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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.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 its 'unity in diversity' and is called 'Melting Pot' which absorbs diverse\* practises into it.

### Common Values

- ① Vasudheva Kutumbakam  
↳ world is your family.
- ② Love, Brotherhood & Fraternity  
↳ keep India united.
- ③ Sawa Dharma Samabhar  
↳ Tolerance, acceptance and scientific temper.
- ④ Respect for elders  
↳ Parents, teachers, etc.
- ⑤ Social responsibility

↳ langars, zakats, bhandaras, etc.

Diverse practises deepening heterogeneity

① Monogamy in Hindus v/s Polygamy in Muslims.

② Idol worship in Christians v/s human worship in Jains v/s book worship in Sikhs

③ Sacrificial practises in Hinduism, Islam v/s Non-violence in Buddhism.

④ Inheritance diversity → Mitakshara and Dayabhaga.

⑤ Matrarchal society in Lakshwadeep v/s Patriarchy in most others.

Thus, Indian Society is classic mixture of common & diverse elements giving it uniqueness

| #   | Ⓢ |
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| AWIS                                      |   |
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| Please put tick marks in the above table. |   |
| Here G is Good, 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)

India as per UN Population

Fund has now crossed China to become most populous country in the world.

Factors influencing population growth

- ① Fertility rate: In India when rate was 5.2 in 1980 growth very high.
- ② Marriage age: If marriage age low than chances of more kids high.
- ③ Health infrastructure: If poor than more deaths & if strong than less.
- ④ Behavioural aspect: more hands to work approach.

⑤ Family planning & sex education:

if well focused that use of  
contraceptive practises, etc.

Relevance and need of minimum marriage  
age for women

A Arguments for

① If high than reproductive limits

② Acts as natural step to reduce  
population explosion.

③ Other benefits of better education  
and employment.

B Arguments against

① gender unequal policies against SDGs

② Better alternatives like family  
planning, etc.

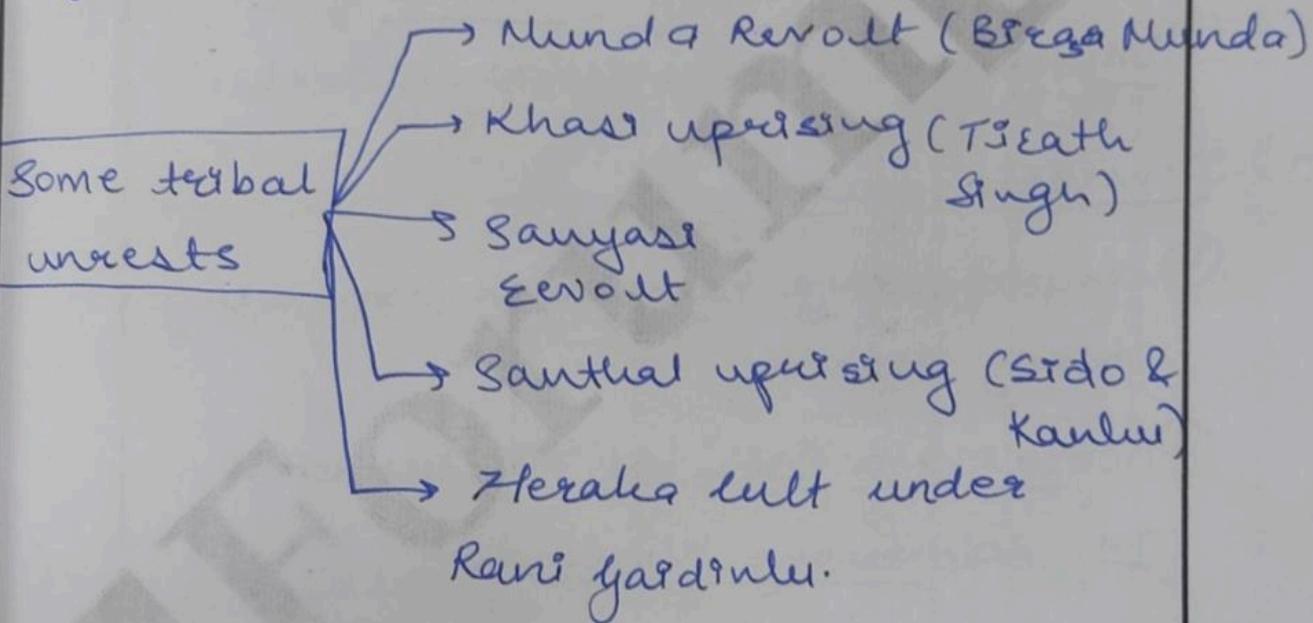
India has achieved TFR of 2.1

which is huge success of its controlled  
population policy.

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)

Tribal movements in India were result of exploitative British policies which culminated into revolts by these tribals for self-governance



Reasons behind tribal unrest

- ① Colonial factors
- ② Exploitative taxation policies  
Ex. Munda Rebellion

(i) Stringent forest laws restricting tribal movement  
 ex. Sanyasi revolt.

(ii) Laws and policies requiring tribal resettling to other areas.  
 ex. Santal uprising.

(iii) Foreign community incursions  
 ex. Melpet revolt in North East.

(2) Domestic factors

(i) Exploitative zamindars demanding heavy taxes

(ii) Local incursion of Hindus, etc.  
 ex. Zeliang Movement.

Reasons for limited success

(1) Local in nature and not mass movements.

(2) Unplanned and thus easily crushed by British.

- ③ Revivalist in nature for want  
of status-quo than for nationalism.
- ④ short term perspectives.
- ⑤ Bows and arrows vs muskets  
of British
- ⑥ Sometimes violent in nature and  
thus easy justification for British  
to crush them.
- ⑦ Internal division among tribes.

Although tribal movements form  
pivotal part of our freedom struggle  
and to honour their contribution  
'Tribal Museum' in Gujarat sanctioned

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

| #  | G | A | P |
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| AWIS   |   |   |   |
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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)

India got its hard earned independence on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947 and it was result of various factors.

Not result of expulsion of empire

- ① 'Do or die' by Gandhi during Quit India Movement in 1942 but limited success.
- ② Forced expulsion difficult due to technological and armed superiority of British.
- ③ Satyagraha and non-violent policies of Gandhi are corroboration to it.
- ④ Brittishers good at dividing India and creating factions among them.

for colonial game.

Britisher's policy of 'slow death' was highlighted from various efforts after GIM like Wavell Plan, Cabinet Mission Plan, Mountbatten Plan, etc. throwing light to this fact.

Indian Independence was confluence of:

(A) Domestic politics

- ① Labour government under Clement Atlee who were in support of Indian Independence.
- ② good relations with India even after Independence pivotal.
- ③ Rising strength of Congress due to mass movements and policy of 'carrot & stick' saturated.

④ 'Damn if you, damn if you don't'  
situation became unbearable.

⑤ RIN Mutiny, etc. reduced control  
over army (big blow).

③ Global circumstances

① Socio-economic distress in UK  
after World War 2.

② Pressure from USA and USSR  
to decolonise  
(historical reasons & communism)

③ Global decolonisation movement  
started supported by UN.

④ Shaming of UK, etc. due to  
exploitative policies

Although, this can never take back  
the huge sacrifice and efforts made by  
our freedom fighters in making India independent

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 is form of reformist movement in Islam which distanced itself from rigid religious practises and gave alternate forms of worshipping God like 'sama', etc.

Reason for deepened roots

- ① Nature of sufism: very similar to already established Bhakti movement.
- ② Practiceable: easy form of worship through songs, etc. so attracted many.
- ③ Royal patronage: from delhi sultanate to Mughals, sufis got royal patronage helping its spread.

Ex. Rhwaja Mo'nuddin Chisti & his  
Silsilah patronaged by Mughals.

- ④ Muslim population in India: high due to conversion, foreign settlements, etc.
- ⑤ Non-violent character: not threat to other and thus spread easily.
- ⑥ Sufis in state admin: Qadriya Silsilah involved in same and thus increased influence.

### Impact on Indian Society

- ① It gave new forms of worship and devotion  
Ex. 'sama', etc.
- ② It increased acceptance of Islam from rigid to liberal religion
- ③ Sufis acted as theologians and helped the ruling class in being

educated.

Em. Akbar's social policies influenced  
by sufi teachers.

- ④ New cultural dimension to the  
'melting pot' of Indian society.
- ⑤ Contribution to music (khyal, etc.)  
thus enriching Indian heritage.
- ⑥ Believed in equality of right to  
worship thus creating way for  
women empowerment.

Thus, sufi movement in  
India left indelible mark in the  
Indian society, culture and art.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

As per recent NDMA data,  
very severe cyclones in Arabian sea  
rose from 5 in last 15 years (2018)  
and 4 in 2019.

Reasons behind increasing intensity  
and frequency in Arabian sea

- ① Increasing sea surface temperature due to global warming.  
( $23^{\circ}$ - $27^{\circ}$  for cyclone achieved).
- ② Due to triple dip la-nina increased monsoon and thus fresh water rise and salinity reduced.  
(Bay of Bengal like condition)
- ③ Low pressure formed over Arabian

sea by upward ITCZ movement  
along with local disturbances in  
form of Monsoon and Somali jet stream.

- ④ Increased intensity seen in Tauktee  
Kyar, Shaheen due to strong  
cyclonic formation conditions.
- ⑤ Weakening of AMOC and increased  
wind convergence in Arabian Sea.

### Measures to check adverse impact

- Ⓐ Risk and vulnerability assessment
- ① Hazard zonation mapping
  - ② National early warning system  
(INCOIS)
  - ③ Coastal zone regulations
- Ⓑ Structural mitigation measures
- ① Sea walls, levees, bunds, etc.

- (2) Bio-shields like corals, mangroves etc.
- (3) Zero Casualty Operation of Odisha can be replicated.
- (C) Post-disaster mitigation
- (1) Mock drills for rehabilitation  
Ex: 2 lakh resettled in 2 days in Alleppy.
  - (2) Infrastructural gaps filled using NDMA, SDMA, DDMA, NDRF, etc.
  - (3) Recent Ministry of PRR, disaster reduction plan by village level disaster management plan.

Simultaneous cyclones in the Arabian  
Sea can impact the large local population  
there and thus need to ensure that  
mitigation & disaster reduction measures in  
play

| #                                   | ③ |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| AWIS                                |   |
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| S & F                               |   |
| P & R                               |   |
| Please put tick marks in the table. |   |
| Here G is Good Average and P 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)

Climate Change has affected the pace of glaciation in Arctic and we can see ice free summers by 2030 as per Wadia Institute of Hydrology.

Impact of climate change on hydrological cycle

- (A) Groundwater distress: due to global warming by (↑) GHG emission, groundwater recharge (↓).
- (B) Melting of glaciers: both arctic and antarctic glaciers melting at fast pace (GLOR's)
- (C) Sea level rise: melting of glaciers

leading to sea level rise  
(1mt by 2100)

(D) Ocean current patterns; changes in  
hydrological levels affecting ocean  
current cycles like weakening of  
AMOC

(E) ENSO, La-Niña, El-Niño has been  
affected due to climate change.

(F) Heat balancing changes affecting  
regular hydrological cycles.

### Strategies to contain implications

(A) Mitigation

(1) Reduce emissions of green house  
gases. (UNFCCC targets)

(2) Transition to clean and green  
energy (SDG 9)

③ Sustainable development goals like 14 (life under water) be worked on

④ Ocean fertigation to reduce ocean acidification, etc

⑧ Adaptation

① Infrastructural long term planning  
in change of Indonesian capital to Nusantara.

② Coastal Regulation zones to reduce harardous implications.

in CRZ Rules notified in India.

③ Local coastal communities considered in policy making.

Need of the hour is to ensure sustainable development or else 2 bn population on coast (within 50km) very vulnerable.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

| #  | G | A | P |
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Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance.

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Continental shelf is the starting point of any ocean body which is characterised by very gentle slope and which goes upto 5-10 km after which continental slope begins.

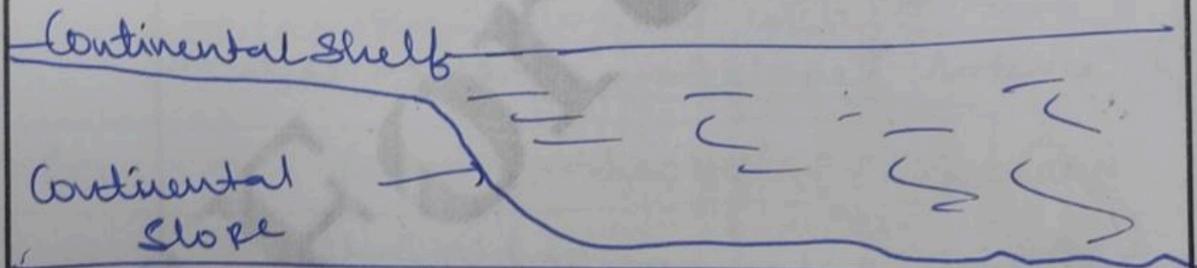
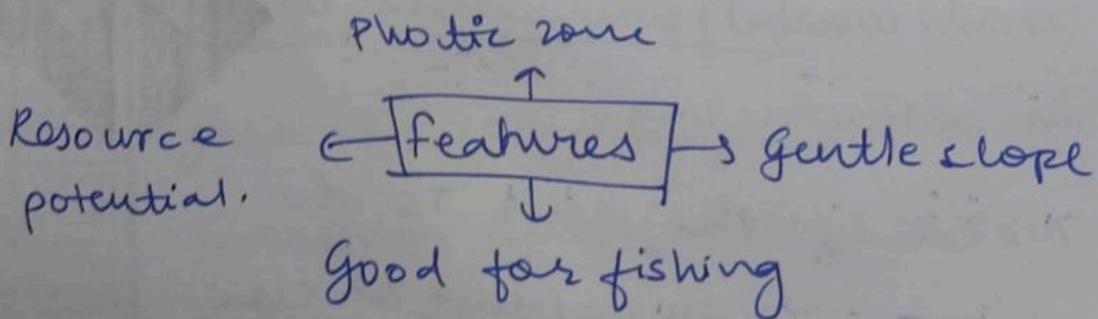


Fig : Continental shelf.



## Resource potential

- ① gas and oil reserves found near continental shelf  
Ex. Bombay High.
- ② High fish resources due to it being photic zone  
Ex. 50% in photic zone.
- ③ Polymetallic nodules and other metallic and non-metallic minerals  
Ex. Copper, Manganese, silica, etc.
- ④ Corals found on continental shelf as best zone  
Ex. Lakshadweep, Great Barrier Reef.
- ⑤ Medicinal plants like sea grasses and sea weeds, etc

## Ecological significance

- ① Acts as 'ecotone' and thus highly productive region.
- ② Corals are 'rainforest' of oceans and most productive ecosystem.
- ③ Restoration services like natural barrier for floods, cyclones, etc
- ④ Photic zone where light reaches and thus most marine life in this region
- ⑤ Acts as a support service by supporting livelihood of coastal community. (mutualism)

Thus, continental shelf is marine landform which is very important ecologically & strategically.

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 NCRB report, cases of domestic violence of women are seeing increasing trend which is cause of concern.

Rooted in patriarchal values

Men more superior and women subservient

→ Women as secondary sex

→ Women as asset of men

Men as a protector of women.

Men more powerful naturally so dominate women

Different manifestations of gender based violence

(A) Domestic violence → increased by

66% in 2021 as per NCRB.

- (B) Dowry: form of violence.
- (C) Social media abuse & trolling: form of mental harassment.
- (D) Rapes, etc.: most brutal form of harassment & violence.
- (E) Sexual harassment at workplace: acts as barrier for women entry.

### Antithetical to societal growth

- (A) Economic
  - Only 21% female labour force participation against 86% in USA.
  - glass ceiling due to which only 3% women leaders at top corporate levels.
- Women contribution to GDP in form of care work unnoticed (6.1%)

**(B) Social**

- Increasing patriarchal dominance over resources
- Increasing women violence (vicious cycle)
- Social apathy and resulting women movements (MeToo, etc.)

**(C) Cultural**

- degradation of Indian culture (Janani Janma Bhuteshu).
- 'Matru' importance reduce (Laxmi, etc.)
- Instances of rape of sister, murder of mother shattering

**(D) Political**

- women participation in government low (9% ministers)
- women leaders more efficient but rarely seen. (18% ↑)

Need of the hour is to work in line with SDG 5 and SDG 10 for equitable gender development.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

caste system has been perwasse  
feature of Indian society since  
Chaturvarnashrama in Vedic period.

caste calculus predominant

Arguments for

- ① Caste used for vote bank politics  
in elections  
ex. Yadavs in UP.
- ② New forms of caste classifications.  
ex. Maheshwari Sanghs, etc
- ③ caste based protest and revolts  
ex. Dalit Moecha after SCST (POA)  
diktation in Subhash Kashinath  
Mahajan case

## Projects shadows on

### ① Social domain

↳ Caste based violence

(66% increase against SC/ST)

↳ untouchability practised by 27%

95 per IDHR, 2019 report

### ② Political domain

↳ Reservation demands by Jats, etc

↳ Demands for OBC sub-categorisation

(Justice 9 Rohini Commission)

### ③ Economic domains

↳ Trust on SC/ST employees still

low so less employment opportunity.

↳ Only 10% enterprise owned despite

16.6% population of Scheduled

Caste in India.

## Arguments against

- ① Due to increasing urbanisation,  
caste consciousness reduced.  
(50% by 2050)
- ② Education has reduced discrimination  
based on caste.  
(Value education in NEP 2020)
- ③ Development led politics emerging thus  
reduced relevance of caste.
- ④ Fraternity, brotherhood and scientific  
temper (↑) thus increasing acceptance  
in society.

Although caste calculus has  
huge role in India and is changing  
forums as per M. Srinivas.

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per composite water Mgt.

Index of NITI Aayog, the groundwater availability in urban areas reduced from 463 bcm to 395 bcm.

Factors contributing to water woes

(A) Poor urban planning

↳ concretisation and thus low water absorption

↳ Urban Heat Island effect

↳ Urban Dome effect

(B) Huge urban population & high migration

↳ stress of water resources.

(C) Increased slums

↳ 17.7% of urban population live in slums.

(D) Low expenditure on urban infra

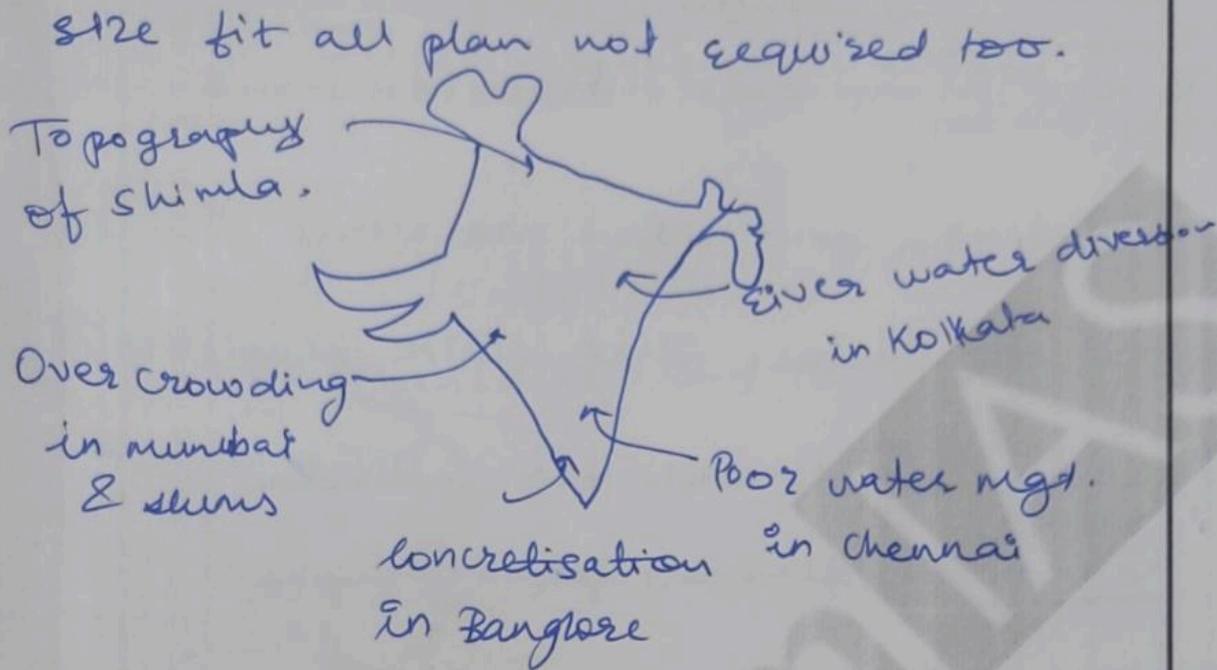
↳ India only spends 17 \$ on it whereas China spends 114 \$ per capita

(E) Poor rainwater harvesting and other storage mechanisms.

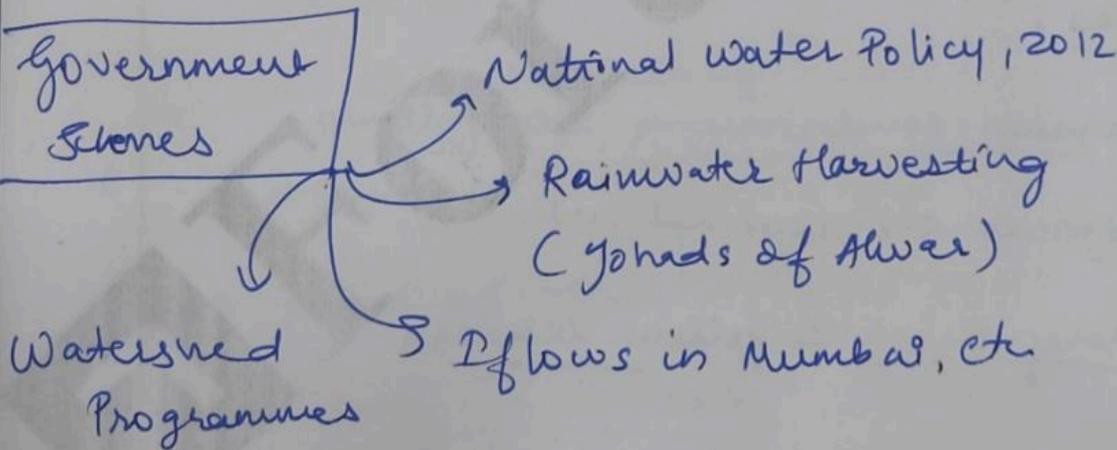
Complexities in comprehensive water management plan

(1) Water is state subjected under 7th Schedule and thus single uniform policy difficult.

(2) Different functional issues of different cities so comprehensive one



③ Different geographical challenges & topographical issues of cities.



Need of the hour is ideal  
water conservation to better achieve

SDG 11 on Urbanisation

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

| #  | G | A | P |
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| TOTAL MARKS  |   |   |   |

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

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

Religion and region are very important factors that unite people.

Ex: Religion → demands for Jallikattu.

Region → demands for Vidhanbha

Important for group identity

- ① Similar ideological or philosophical bases.
- ② Operant conditioning to follow religious or regional culture
- ③ Group think & follow leaders
- ④ Associational tendencies of people  
↳ both are great tools for same

## Rich to deepen communal cleavages

### ① Religion

① Riots (Hindu-Muslim)

② Intolerance leading to division  
(Crusades)

③ Wars & genocides (Jews)

### ② Region

① Secessionist tendencies  
(Khalistan)

② son of soil theory  
(Dravidian rashtra)

Thus need of the hour is to  
spread 'unity in diversity' approach.