

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	AKSHAY JOSHI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910028188	Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	2-July-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 <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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<b>Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :</b>			<b>Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :</b>	<b>End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :</b>	
<b>Total Marks/कुल अंक :</b>			<b>Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :</b>	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, 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।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			<b>ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :</b>	<b>EG/ईजी :</b>	<b>Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :</b>
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: 1974546113011910028188 (2023-07-09 20:05:15) 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

ForumIAS

### 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 It was neither her coal and iron reserve, nor the inventions of steam engine and cotton mills, but her democracy and rule of law that made Britain the epicentre of Industrial Revolution. Discuss.

AM  
One of the main reason, British empire was the largest in the world was that industrial revolution first happened here.

### Reason for Industrial revolution

#### ① Availability of natural resources-

- coal & iron reserve.
- large river network.

#### ② New innovation and technology-

- Steam engine.
- Power looms

#### ③ Industrial base-

- cotton mills.
- steel industry.

However all these reasons were secondary

### Primary Reasons

#### Democracy and rule of law

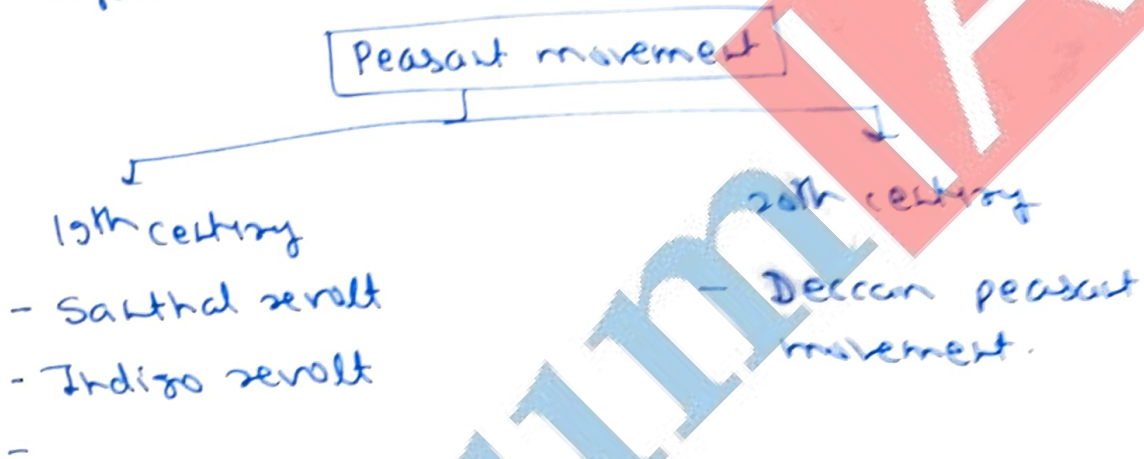
- ① Rule of law -
  - ensure stability in capitalist society
  - ↳ ensure ease of doing business.
- ② Parliamentary democracy -
  - Real-time policy making
  - ↳ to meet needs of industries.
- ③ Ensure public-private cooperation -
  - e.g. East India Company.
- ④ Equal opportunity for all -
  - led to wider access to education, healthcare etc.
- ⑤ Ensure access to finance -
  - smooth banking system.
  - ↳ easy loan for industries.

This industrial revolution helped British conquered the world.

Q2 Compare and contrast the character of peasant movement in India during the 19th and 20th century.

Ans.

British exploitation and cruelty of zamindari system forced peasant to revolt in different parts the and against again.



19th Dimension	19th century	20th century
<u>Nature.</u>	- mostly peaceful ↳ Sometimes violent	- <del>use of violence</del> - both peaceful & violent
<u>Target.</u>	- British were primary target and ultimate target → feudal were immediate target	- mostly against local feudal lords.

Dimension	15th century	20th century
<u>Objective</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land reform</li> <li>- remove Britishers from India</li> <li>- reduce tax/rent demand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Freedom from debt.</li> <li>- removal of dikku.</li> <li>- abolition of rent system</li> </ul>
<u>Method</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- use of violence to burn feudal lords account.</li> <li>- direct fight with Britisher killing them</li> <li>- no coordination with each other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- use of constitutional means. for e.g. appeal to court</li> <li>- mostly use of violence against local lords once aims achieve they went back to their traditional life</li> </ul>
<u>Support</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- mostly self-dependent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- got support from national leaders. e.g. Mr. Borade</li> </ul>

Both peasant movement were reality of their time and adopted all means available based on their grievance & awareness level.

Q.3) In its extent, reach, and revolutionary zeal, Civil Disobedience Movement has a unique place in India's freedom struggle. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन अपने विस्तार, पहुंच और क्रांतिकारी उत्साह की दृष्टि से भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans- In about 200 years of struggle, civil Disobedience movement [1930] held a unique place in

1885s	1920s	1930s
Indian National Congress	Non cooperation movement	Civil disobedience movement
- formal start of freedom struggle	- masses ready for future struggle	- culmination of many efforts

### Civil disobedience movement

#### Extent and reach

- ① Started with Salt march to dandi
  - started with ~~hand full~~ handful of people
  - ⇒ at dandi reach lakhs of people
- ② Mass participation-
  - women, labours, students, industrialist.
- ③ Covered areas hitherto not touched-
  - eg. parts of Gujrat, Mysore region, Odisha

## ① Diverse demand-

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= handhuji || point agenda

⇒ Land reform

⇒ Industries ⇒ rupee exchange rate.

⇒ Co. "Purna Swaraj"

## Revolutionary zeal

### ① Adoption of unconstitutional means-

- breaking of salt law.

### ② Salt march from Ahmed. Sabarmati Aahram to dandi [march to 12 april]

⇒ people joined along the way with  
single aim of gaining independence

### ③ Revolutionary activities-

- mass resignation. from govt. jobs
- leaders filling up jails.
- picketing of shops.

for once EBD CDM shook the British  
empire and removed the fear from psyche  
of masses once & for all.



Q4) How will you explain that Vaishnavism and Shaivism as followed in medieval India represent both local traditions and universal ideals? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप कैसे समझाएंगे कि मध्यकालीन भारत में वैष्णववाद और शैववाद स्थानीय परंपराओं और सार्वभौमिक आदर्शों दोनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते थे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Vaishnavism and Shaivism started in South India post-Gupta period and reached North India in 13-14 century.

**Vaishnavism**

- Advait e.g. Namalvar
- collection of songs: Prabandham
- Vishnu as chief deity.

**Shaivism**

- Nayanars e.g. Sambandhar
- collection of songs -
- Shiva as chief deity

Representation of local tradition & universal ideals

local traditions

① Devotion to god -

⇒ complete surrender to god.

⇒ bond of love. e.g. Andal said her relationship with god is that of husband-wife.

## ② Use of local language -

- Prabandham in Tamil
- Mirabai wrote in Brij language.

## ③ Opposition to caste system -

→ wanted equality of all

## ④ Celebration of local festivals -

e.g. A Holi of Vrindavan.

Jagannath & Rath yatra

### Universal ideals

## ① Rationalism -

- : rejection of superstitions.
- : individual liberty & rights.

## ② Human dignity and equality.

- In god's eye all are equal irrespective of caste, religion, gender.
- No untouchability.

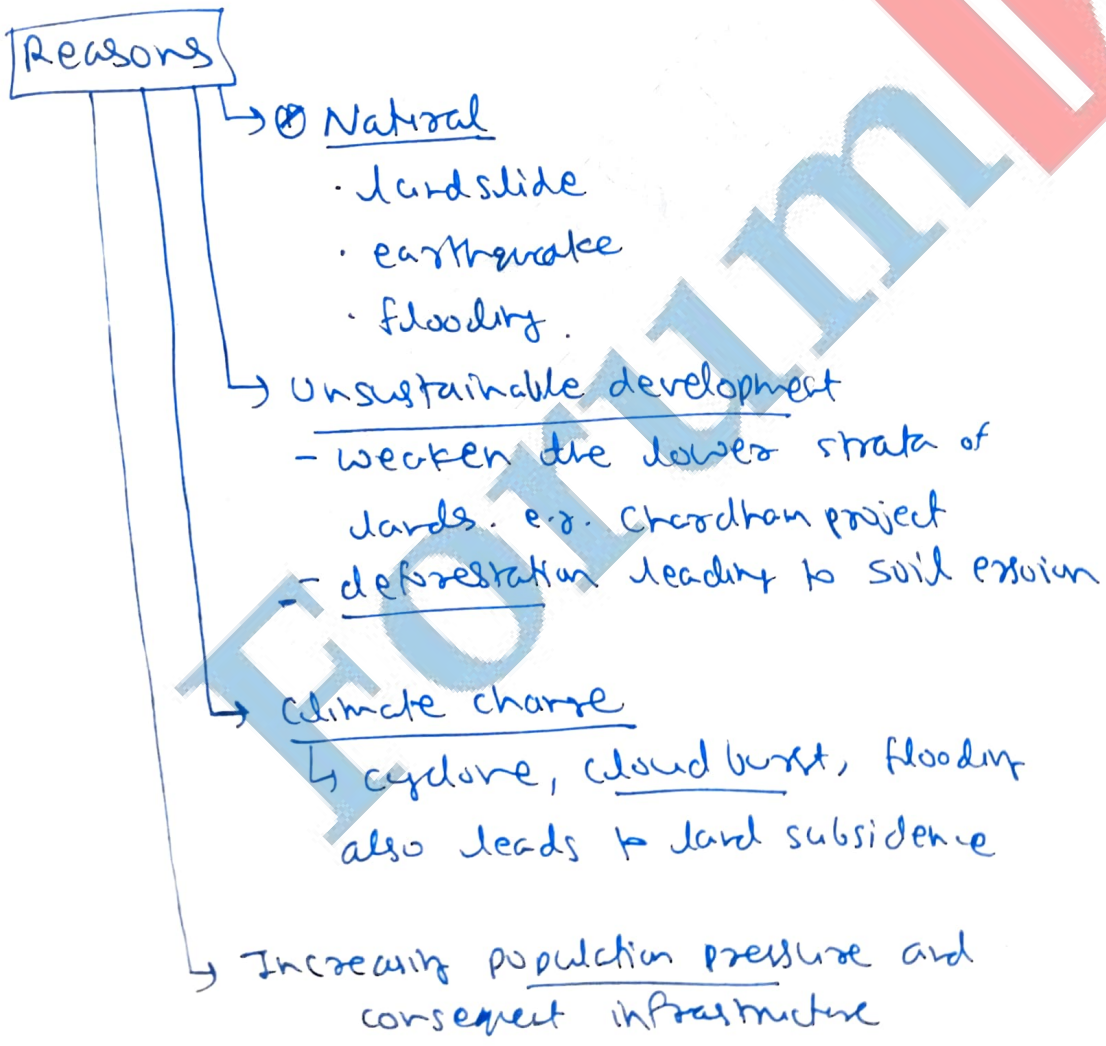
## ③ Believe in monotheism similar to Christianity.

Both influenced the Indian society in every walk of life bringing revolutionary changes in method of worshipping gods.

Q.5) What do you understand from land subsidence? Explaining various reasons behind land subsidence, recommend measures to arrest the calamity. (10 marks, 150 words)

भू-स्खलन से आप क्या समझते हैं? भू-स्खलन के पीछे के विभिन्न कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा को रोकने के उपाय सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Land subsidence refers to phenomenon where a particular areas move downwards and subside from its original place due to landslide, earthquake or other geological factors. e.g. Joshimath land subsidence.



e.g. Western Ghats

Measures

- Measures
- ① Prevention -
    - sustainable land use planning
    - vulnerability mapping for allocation of resources & evacuation plan
  - ② Preparedness
    - strength resilience of infrastructure  
e.g. power lines, communication
    - people awareness and training
  - ③ Anti-Recovery & Rehabilitation
    - Sendai framework: Build back better
    - skill development, housing, insurance
  - ④ Mitigation -
    - long-term sustainable planning

Comprehensive and multistakeholder approach is required to address the rising issue of land subsidence.

Q.6) Examining the reasons behind erratic Monsoon, highlight the possible outcomes of the same. (10 marks, 150 words)

अनिश्चित मानसून के कारणों की जांच करते हुए इसके संभावित परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

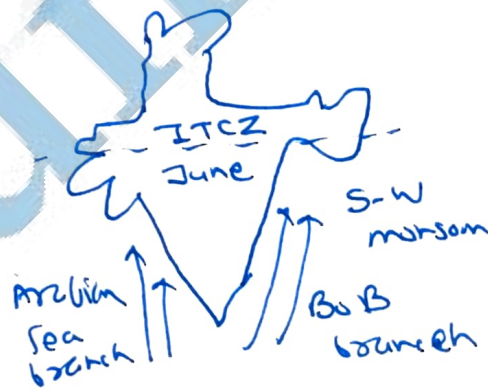
Seasonal reversal of wind is called monsoon which accounts for nearly 3/4th rainfall in India. Erratic monsoon and its increasing frequency has severe consequences for Indian economy.

Reason behind erratic monsoon

① Climate change -

- increase sea surface temperature
- ocean acidification.

② Abnormal cooling and heating of Tibetan plateau.



③ Naturally also monsoon is erratic.

④ Fluctuation in Southern oscillation.

⑤ Effect of El-Niño.

## Possible outcomes

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### ① Rainfall-

⇒ decline in precipitation causing drought  
in e.g. maratha wada.

### ② Impact on agriculture-

⇒ declining crop productivity due to delayed  
sowing season. e.g. Rain crop.

### ③ Indian economy-

- raw material availability (e.g.) cotton, rice
- loss of livelihood.  
45% agriculture labour.

### ④ Impact on world-

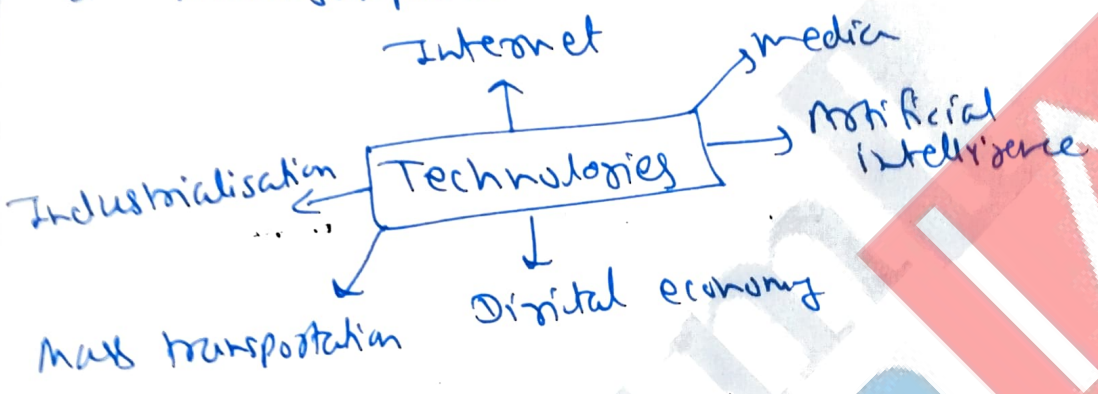
- Drought and flooding in different parts  
of the world.
- Change in ocean circulation (e.g.) equatorial  
current

Way forward is to increase resilience  
by adopting practices like climate-smart  
agriculture, rain-water harvesting, & so on.

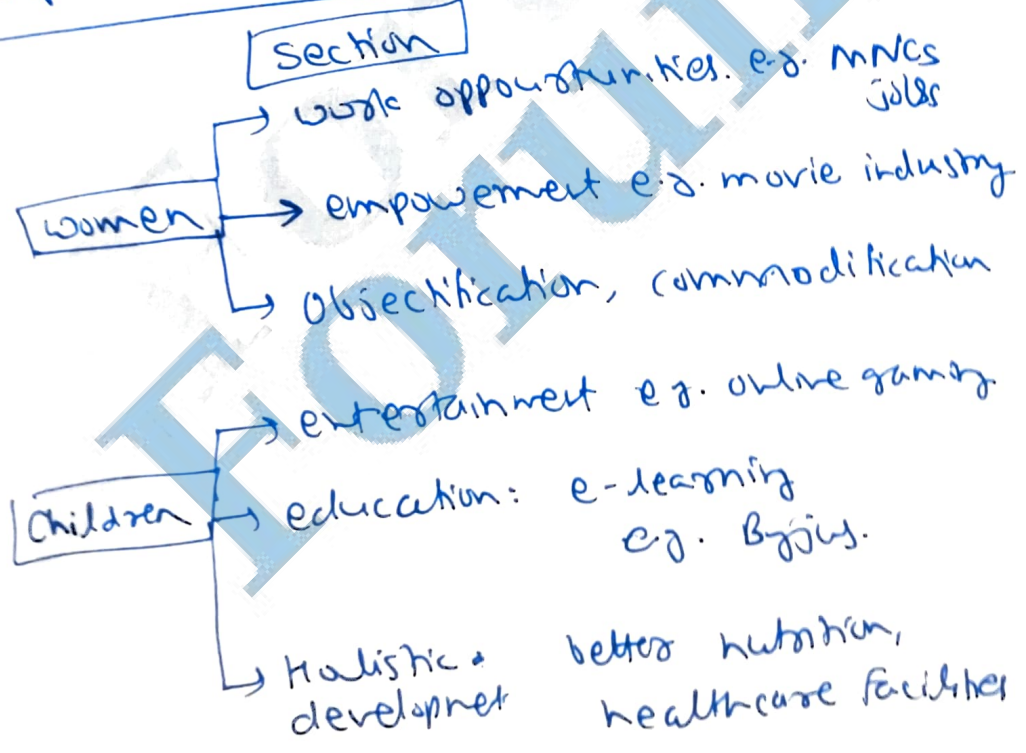
Q.7) Explore and evaluate the impact of new technologies on Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

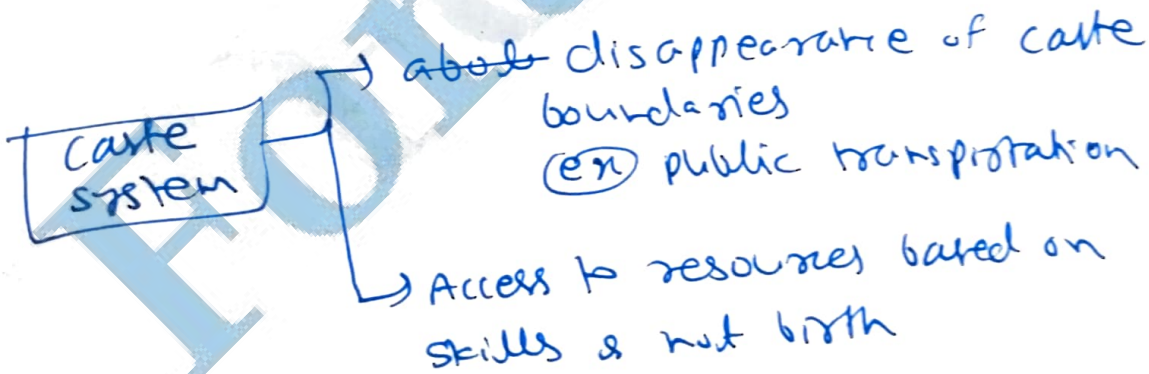
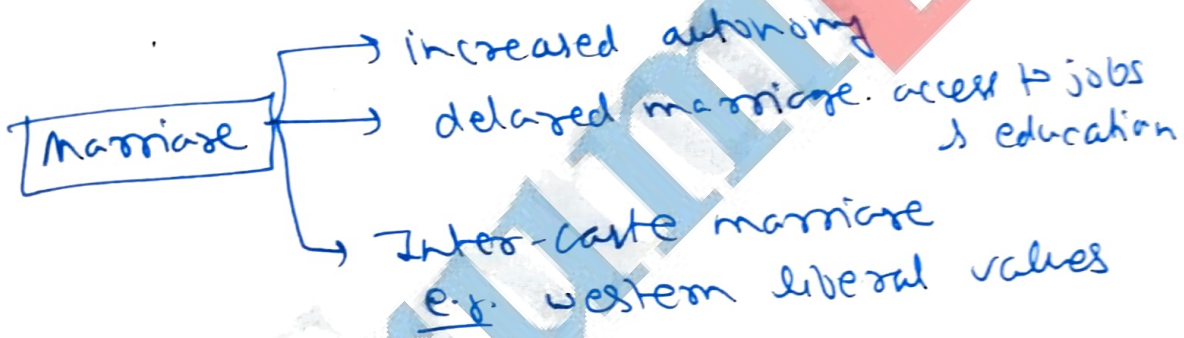
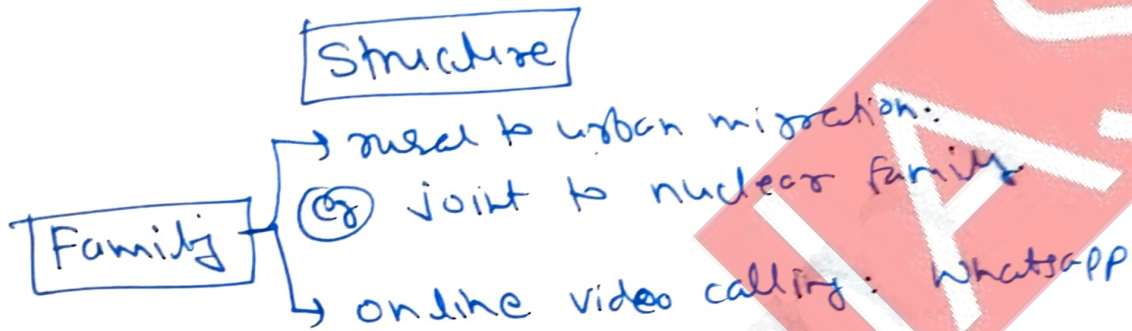
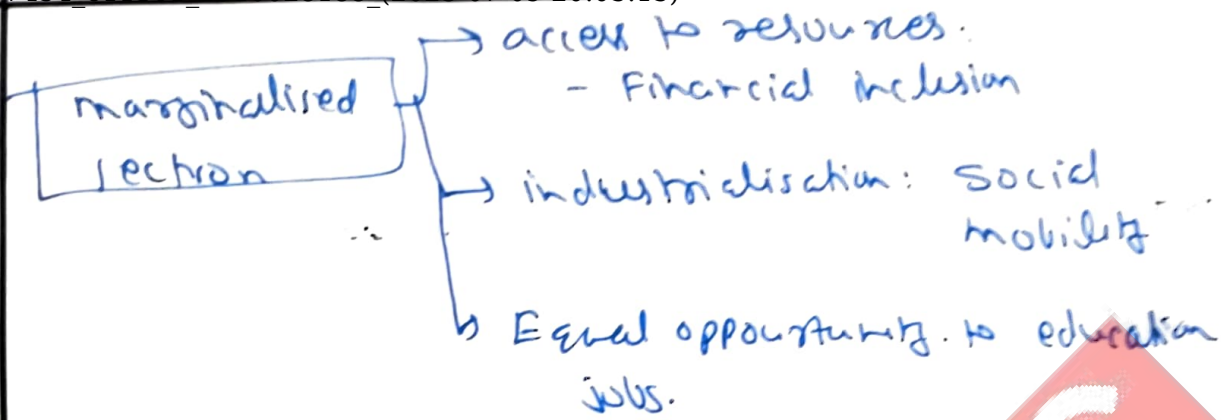
भारतीय समाज पर नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रभाव का अन्वेषण और मूल्यांकन कीजिए। ( 10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Since time immemorial new innovation and technologies has changed the society for e.g. discovery of iron led to establishment of Mahajanpadas like Magadh.



Impact on Indian Society





Thus, technology has impacted Indian society both in positive and negative way.



Q.8) Why did Hinduism—which amalgamated and absorbed almost every diverse faith, tradition, belief and practice that arose from within or outside, within its fold—failed to assimilate Islamic cultural beliefs and practices? Give reasons.  
(10 marks, 150 words)

हिंदुत्व—जो लगभग हर विविध मत, परंपरा, विश्वास और अभ्यास को समामेलित और आत्मसात कर लेता था, जो उसके भीतर या बाहर से उत्पन्न हुआ था—इस्लामी सांस्कृतिक मान्यताओं और प्रथाओं को आत्मसात करने में विफल रहा? कारण दीजिए।  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Hinduism known for its melting pot ideals. faced difficulties in assimilating the Islamic cultural beliefs and practices.  
For e.g. - food practices like beef, pork etc.

Ans Failure: reasons and examples

① Imposing nature of Islamic rules.

- they tried to forcefully impose their culture. (ex) Destruction of Hindu temple for Qutub Minar

② Hinduism itself was undergoing a huge transformation. (ex) Bhakti movement.

③ Contradictory beliefs and practices-

Hinduism: idol worship

Islam - Iconoclasm → no idol of Allah.

### ① Ruler-ruled dichotomy-

- Ruler: a Muslim from Arab, Persia
- ruled: Hindu masses
- taxes like Jizya further isolated masses.

However this is not completely true.

### Element of assimilation

#### ① Indo-Islamic architecture-

- Fatehpur Sikri
- ⇒ Jali work: Rajputana influence
- ⇒ tile work: Gujarat influence.

#### ② Sufi + Bhakti movement-

- ⇒ both reinforce each other
- e.g. devotion to god.

#### ③ Cuisine- Lucknow Kabab, Biryani, etc.

#### ④ Language- Persian + Hindu ⇒ ~~Hindustani~~ Urdu

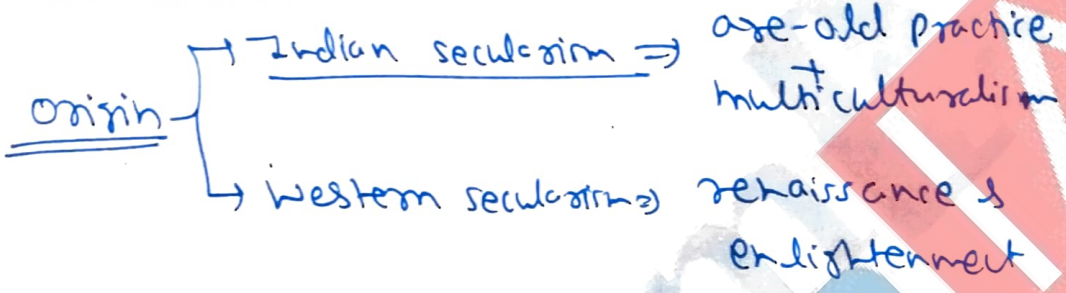
To some extent there were mismatch but both assimilated each other through different methods.

**Q.9)** Elucidate the differences between Western and Indian model of secularism. To what extent do you agree with the criticism that Indian model of secularism is susceptible to promoting minority appeasement? (10 marks, 150 words)

धर्मनिरपेक्षता के पश्चिमी और भारतीय मॉडल के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। आप इस आलोचना से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि धर्मनिरपेक्षता का भारतीय मॉडल अल्पसंख्यक तुष्टीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अतिसंवेदनशील है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Due to different origin, both model differ from each other in many dimension



Indian secularism	Western secular
- equality of all religion in front of states.	- complete separation of religion and state
- allow state sponsored reform in religion. e.g. Temple entry	- No state intervention religion - private matter
- Positive meaning of secularism: State - religion cooperation	- Negative meaning of secularism: State - religion antagonist
- special provision for minorities. e.g. Article 29, 30	- no such provision.

- State support  
eg. Haj pilgrimage  
Vaishnodevi Yatra.

- absence of any state support.

However both model also have some similarities like right to freely profess their religion, equal treatment from state etc.

Indian mode: promoting minority appeasement

Points in favor

① Article 29, 30

- special right related to education.

② Special schemes.

- Nai Roshni  
- merit scholarship

③ Appeasement politics

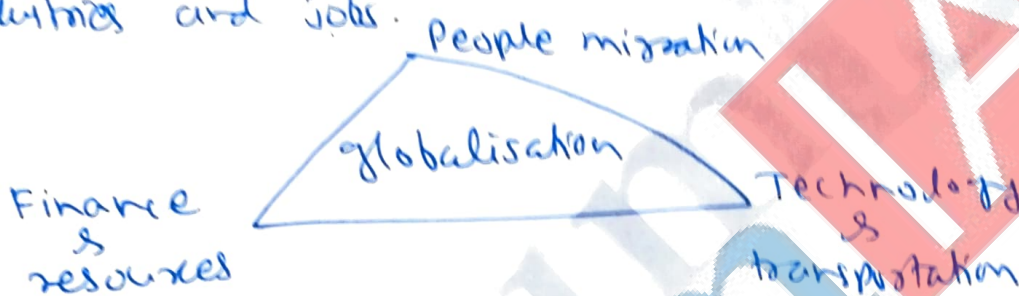
- religion based voting.

However this criticism is not valid as minority needs state protection to protect their culture, get equal access to opportunity and resources which enable them to participate at equal footing in national development

Q10) With special reference to India, elucidate how globalisation a multifaceted phenomenon has had positive socio-economic outcomes on one hand and widened the gaps between the haves and have nots on the other? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में यह स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे वैश्वीकरण एक बहुआयामी घटना की एक तरफ सकारात्मक सामाजिक आर्थिक परिणाम हुए हैं और दूसरी तरफ अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई को चौड़ा किया है? (10 अंक 150 शब्द)

On one hand globalisation has created millions of jobs while on other hand it has also led to loss of traditional industries and jobs.



### Positive socio-economic outcomes

① Access to quality goods and services

- improve standard of life
- e.g. healthcare: cancer treatment

② Livelihood

- MNCs like mcdonald, google.

③ women

- ⇒ increased literacy, health outcomes, economic participation

e.g. India has highest women piddot in world.

### ④ Agriculture -

- export of Basmati rice, fisheries.
- Improved farmer income by 3 times since 1991 reform.

widen gap between haves & have nots

### ① Loss of traditional industries -

(ex) women silk weavers of Bihar

### ② Informalisation of economy -

- 85% manufacturing sector: informal
- lack social security like pension.

### ③ Agriculture - service sector dichotomy -

service sector

- 67% contribution to GDP
- employ 20% people

Agriculture

- 14% GDP
- employ 45% people

### ④ Urban - rural divide -

- digital divide . - literacy rate

e.g. Urban per capita income is 6 times of rural one.

We need to find ways to whittle globalisation for inclusive development of all section of society.

Q11) Dravidian temple architecture that came of age during the rule of the Pallavas, could reach its zenith only at the time of the imperial Cholas. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

पल्लवों के शासन के दौरान द्रविड़ मंदिर वास्तुकला, शाही चोलों के समय ही अपने चरम पर पहुंच सकती थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Pallava rulers like Mahendravarma, Narshima Varman, Rajasimha contribute greatly to emergence of Dravidian temple architecture.

Dravidian temple architecture development

① Mahendravarma - First stage

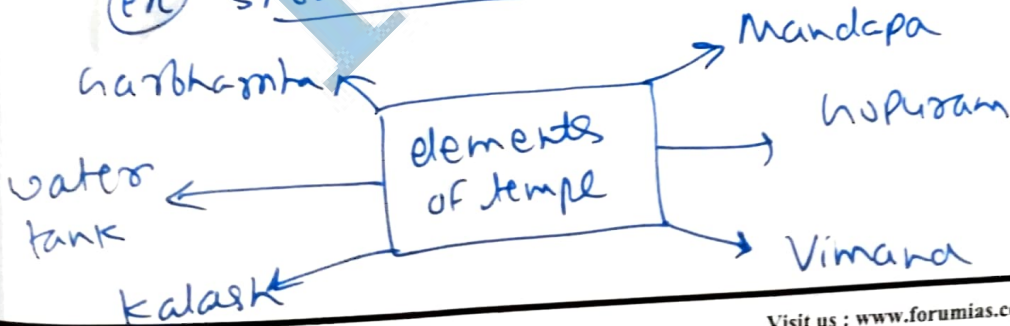
- Carved rock-cut temple architecture in different cities.

② Narshima Varman - Second stage

- Building of ratha [monolithic]  
eg) Panchapandavas Ratha

③ Rajasimha - Third stage

- Structural temple  
eg) stone temple at Mamallapuram.



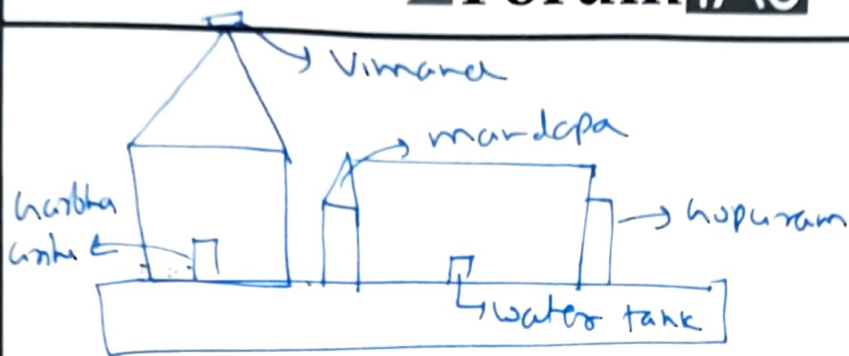


Fig: Dravidian temple architecture

It reached its zenith during Chola period. Thanks to Cholas, South India is called 'land of temples'.

### Cholas contribution

- ① It reached its zenith due to large area prosperity of Chola empire.  
↳ ensure access to available resources from different parts of the country.
- ② There was stability which also contributed to peaceful temple activities.
- ③ Build largest temples of that time.  
 (ex) Brihadeshwara Temple  
 Gangaikondacholapuram temple



- ④ Influence of Shaivism on kings like  
Rajaraja I  
→ inspired them to build great number  
of temples.
- ⑤ Huge Copurams were built to showcase  
prosperity of empire.  
eg. Copuram of Mahadeshwar temple
- ⑥ Temples as trade centre  
→ ensure also gave rise to different  
temple architecture.
- ⑦ Sculpting & wall carvings  
→ cheap supply of labour → intricate  
carvings on the walls

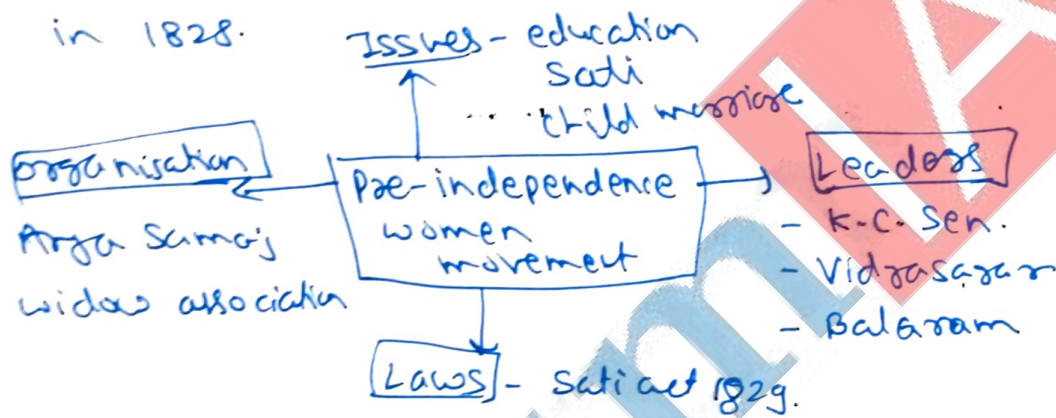
Dravidian temple architecture was  
further evolved under dynasties like  
Hoysalas, Nayaks, Satyans etc.

**Q.12)** Highlight the reasons why pre-independence women movements were led by men. Also analyse the contribution of women-led socio-economic movements in post-independence India in mainstreaming and successfully redressing the concerns of women. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए कि स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व महिला आंदोलनों का नेतृत्व पुरुषों द्वारा क्यों किया गया था। महिलाओं की चिंताओं को मुख्यधारा में लाने और सफलतापूर्वक निवारण करने में स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक आंदोलनों के योगदान का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans-

Perhaps Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the first man to start a movement for women's right with establishment of Brahmo Samaj in 1828.



Reason for men led women-movements

A) Social Reason

- education: negligible women literacy.
- religion: Prohibited public activities for women e.g. Sthoongat system.
- Patriarchy: opposition from men

### B Political season

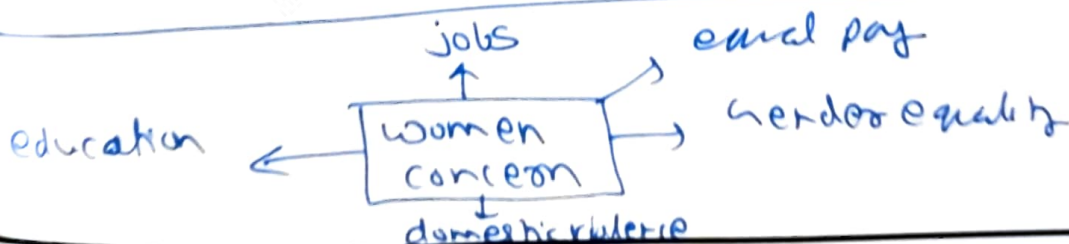
- Lack of awareness about their rights.
- do not have access to newspapers, media, world affairs.
- Globalist ideas like individual liberty, equality not reached to them.

### C Other season

- Men get access to education, information
- Britishers were more receptive towards men's movement & their ideas.

However some women also took part in these movement like Savitri Bai Phule, Croptai, Sardadevi Chaudhari [ Bharat Stree Mandal ] which carried forward to post-independence.

### Women-led socio-economic movement



① Equal remuneration act-

⇒ ensure equal pay.

② ICDS program-

⇒ better nutritional security for women.

③ SePOSH act 2013-

⇒ address sexual harassment at work place.

(ex) Bhartiya devi case.

④ #PNTCP act-

⇒ address sex-selective abortions.

⑤ Protection of child from sexual offences act-

⇒ special protection for girl child

⑥ Gender budgeting-

⇒ special focus on women economic needs

(ex) financial inclusion.

⑦ RTE, Right to food

⇒ improve social indicators.

women have achieved tremendous success in addressing women concern. However still there is a long way to go to achieve SDG goal 5 of gender equality.

Q.13) Discuss the causes for salinity ingress along with its various consequences and potential solutions.  
(15 marks, 250 words)

लवणता अंतःप्रवेश के कारणों के साथ-साथ इसके विभिन्न परिणामों और संभावित समाधानों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Salinity means amount of various salt present in water. It is expressed in ppt [parts per thousand]. For e.g.

ocean average salinity is 35 ppt.

examples of salts -  $\text{NaCl}$ ,  $\text{MgCl}_2$ ,  $\text{CaSO}_4$  etc

### Causes of salinity ingress

#### ① Faulty agricultural practices -

- overuse of fertilizers

$\text{N:P:K} :: 16:4:1 \Rightarrow$  leaching of nitrate, phosphate

- mono cropping (e.g.) rice, wheat

$\Rightarrow$  water logging in Punjab

$\Rightarrow$  increased salinity

#### ② Climate change -

$\Rightarrow$  Sea level rise: intrusion of salt water in coastal aquifers.

- rising frequency of flood & cyclone  
↳ water pollution.
- Changes in temperature & water level  
⇒ change in salinity level.

### ③ Disappearance of natural ecosystem

- encroachment of wetlands which acted as water filters. e.g. Bengaluru city water pollution
- destruction of mangroves in West Bengal.

### ④ overexploitation of ground water:

Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal

### Consequences

#### ① Agriculture-

- decline in productivity.
- increased demand for fertilizers.

#### ② Health burden-

- Fluoride in water: ~~weakly~~ weakening of teeth.
- Diseases like Itai-Itai, Black fungus.

#### ③ Land degradation & desertification-

- Affect food security & fodder availability

- (e.n) India is losing 8 lakh hectare of land to desertification.
- (1) Salt Pan - Increasing surface temperature  $\Rightarrow$  global warming.
- (2) Resource diversion for salinity treatment.  $\Rightarrow$  hindrance to economic development.

Potential solution

- (1) Sustainable agriculture -
  - promote organic + ZBNP. (e.n) Sikkim complete organic state
  - Use of gypsum + lime for soil treatment.
- (2) Governance measures -
  - protection of natural ecosystem like wetlands, mangroves.
  - promote agroforests + urban forestry.
- (3) Increased people awareness to behavioural change.

Addressing the issue of increasing salinity is essential to achieve SDG goal of zero hunger, healthy health & sustainable development.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	(G)	(A)	(P)
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

(G) = Good  
(A) = Average  
(P) = Poor

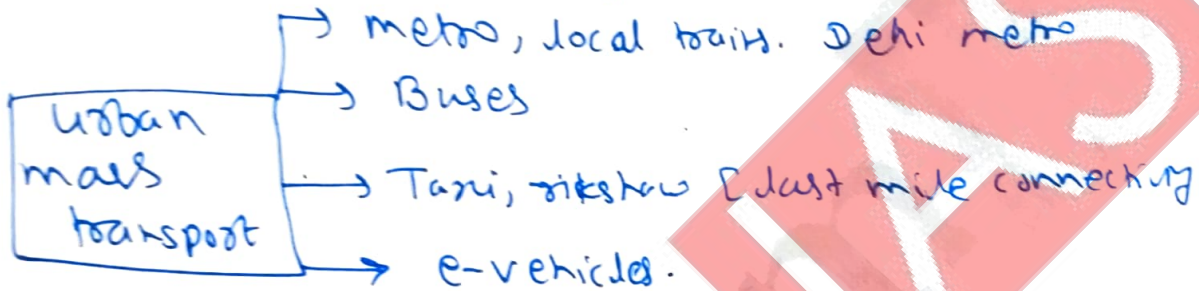
TOTAL MARKS	
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Transport is hobbled by a slew of factors. Identifying these factors, recommend measures to create a robust paradigm for urban mass transport. (15 marks, 250 words)

एक निबंध शहरी जन परिवहन की वास्तविकता कई कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। इन कारकों की पहचान करते हुए शहरी जन परिवहन के लिए एक मजबूत प्रतिमान बनाने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans Recently NITI Aayog came up with "Green mobility mission" to actualise seamless mass transportation.



Challenges

- ① Institutional-
  - overl overlapping & fragmented jurisdiction
  - e.g. railways - rail ministry.
  - Buses - Road ministry
  - taxis - municipalities
- ② Rapid & unregulated urbanisation-
  - ⇒ lack of space for mass transport
  - ⇒ high private vehicle ownership



③ Local governance -

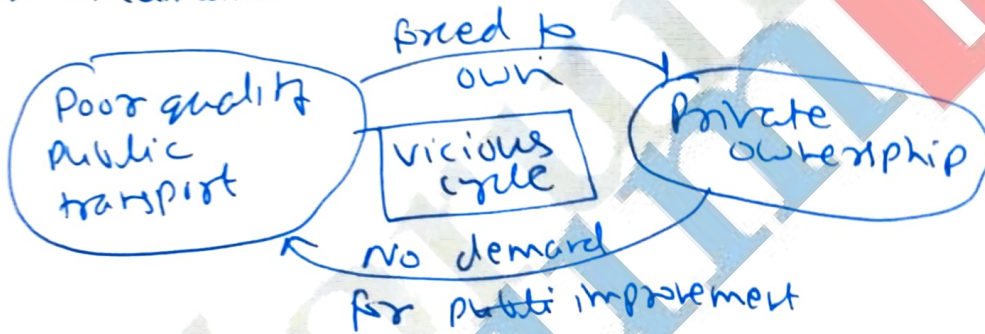
- lack of resources: not utilising municipal boards

- Inadequate planners, professional for planning

④ Lack of coordination between local bodies, state & central government

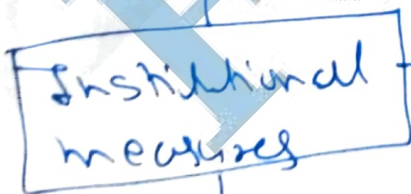
⑤ People's participation -

=> inclination towards private ownership



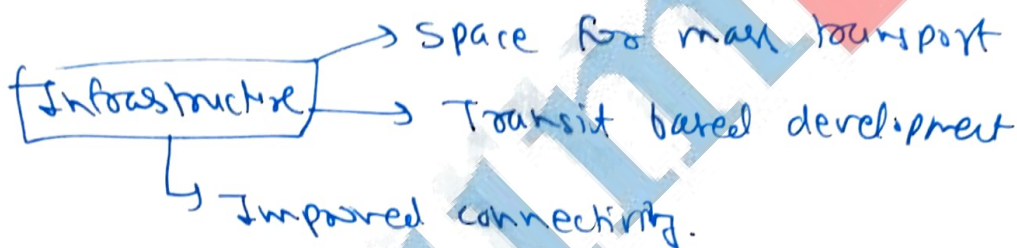
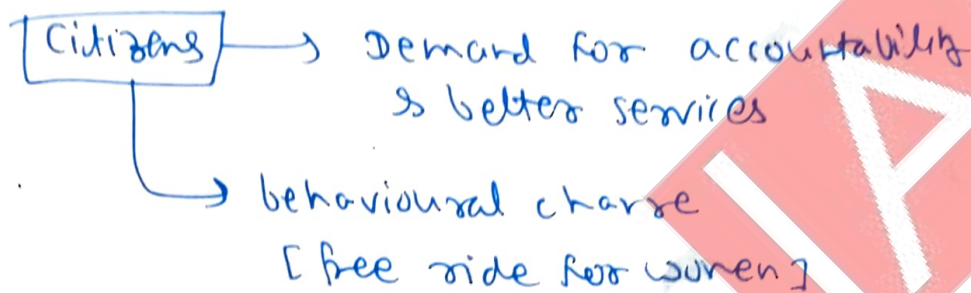
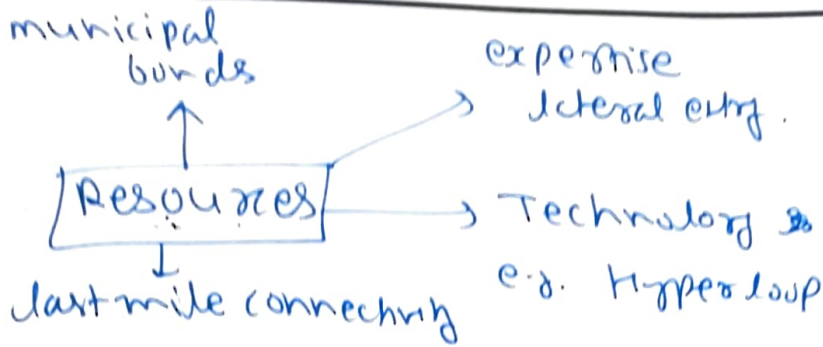
Recommendation

empowerment of local bodies



Urban mass transport policy

Integrated planning: green mobility



Seamless urban mass transport will not only ensure economic development like more jobs, export competitiveness, better quality of life but also ecological sustainability like lack of pollution, clean air, biodiversity etc.

**Q.15)** The economic and strategic significance of mineral wealth of a country cannot be seen in isolation from the associated socio-ecological impacts of their extraction. Discuss in light of the newfound lithium reserves in Northern India. (15 marks, 250 words)

किसी देश की खनिज संपदा के आर्थिक और रणनीतिक महत्व को उनके निष्कर्षण से जुड़े सामाजिक-पारिस्थितिक प्रभावों से अलग करके नहीं देखा जा सकता है। उत्तरी भारत में खोजे गए नवीनतम लिथियम भंडार के प्रकाश में चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In country's development journey mineral wealth plays important role as we have seen in Industrial revolution in Europe

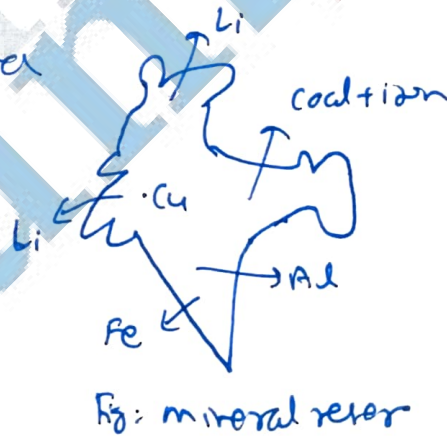
Economic & strategic significance

① Lithium-

- energy security e.g. e-vehicle batteries
- solar panels.
- reduce dependence on china

② Infrastructure development

- demand for steel, iron sand.



③ Goods and services-

- high demand for iron, aluminium, copper

④ Transportation + energy demand-

- oil, natural gas

### ⑤ Strategic significance -

- nuclear minerals: national security
- reduce dependence on other nation
  - ↳ Strategic autonomy in decision making
  - e.g. oil dependence on middle east.
- rare-~~er~~ earth minerals
  - ↳ technological development

However mineral extraction is very challenging task and have negative socio-ecological impacts.

### ① Li<sup>+</sup> mining -

a) present in minute quantity.

↳ costly process

↳ environmental degradation

b) leaching process for extraction.

↳ generates large toxic chemicals

↳ huge water demand  $\Rightarrow$  water pollution

### ② Deforestation -

- ~~as we~~ iron mining in western states

- destruction of Tropical montane grassland

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### ③ Displacement of people -

- Niyangiri hills in Odisha

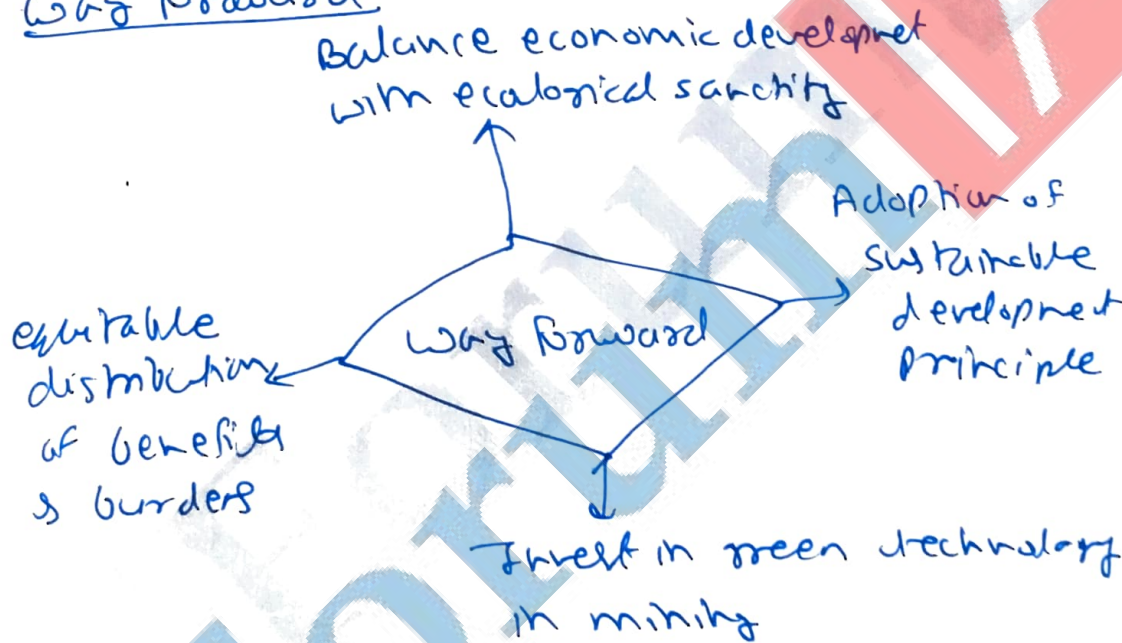
### ④ Large scale pollution -

e.g. soil pollution in Chhattisgarh

Uranium mining in Jadugoda

↳ the health of locals impacted.

### Way Forward



Minerals like Li will help India both economically & strategically but at the same time efforts need to be made to minimize its negative consequences.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- Ⓒ - Good
- Ⓐ - Average
- Ⓟ - Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) Explain the mechanism and occurrence of earthquake. With the help of map given below. throw light upon the vulnerability of regions affected by earthquake and earthquake related disasters. (15 marks, 250 words)

भूकंप की क्रियाविधि और घटना को समझाइए। नीचे दिए गए मानचित्र की सहायता से भूकंप और भूकंप संबंधी आपदाओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की सवेदनशीलता पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक 250 शब्द)



Ans:

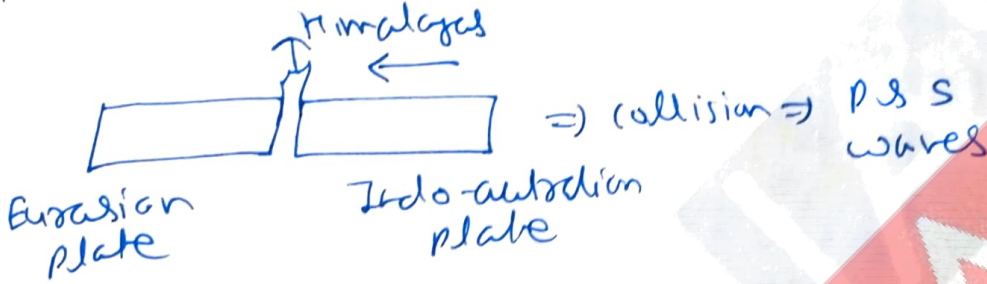
earthquake means shaking of earth's surface due to tectonic movement leading to release of large energy in terms of shock waves like P, S, L waves.

**Mechanism**

- ① Earth consist of large number of major and minor plates.  
eg. S. America, Eurasian, Arabian plates etc

② These plates move over the asthenosphere, leading to ~~three~~ types of collision with each other.

③ These collisions led to earthquakes.



Occurrence

① at destructive plate boundaries  
eg. Mid oceanic ridge

② at constructive plate boundaries  
eg. Himalaya region.  
Pacific ring of fire  
Alps

Vulnerability of region

① Himalaya region -

- highly active seismic region
- Nepal earthquake, 2015  
=> thousand people died.

② Pacific ring of fire -

⇒ earthquake + volcanism  
 ... large scale destruction.

⇒ also leads to Tsunami

eg. 2004 IS Tsunami

Japan Fukushima incident.

③ Central Asia & middle East

⇒ Recent Turkey earthquake  
 huge loss of human life & economy.

④ Alps region Europe -

⇒ also vulnerable to earthquake

⑤ High population density increase vulnerability

eg. NCR region, Ganga plain

⑥ Earthquake leading to floods, forest fire,

GLOF further increasing vulnerability

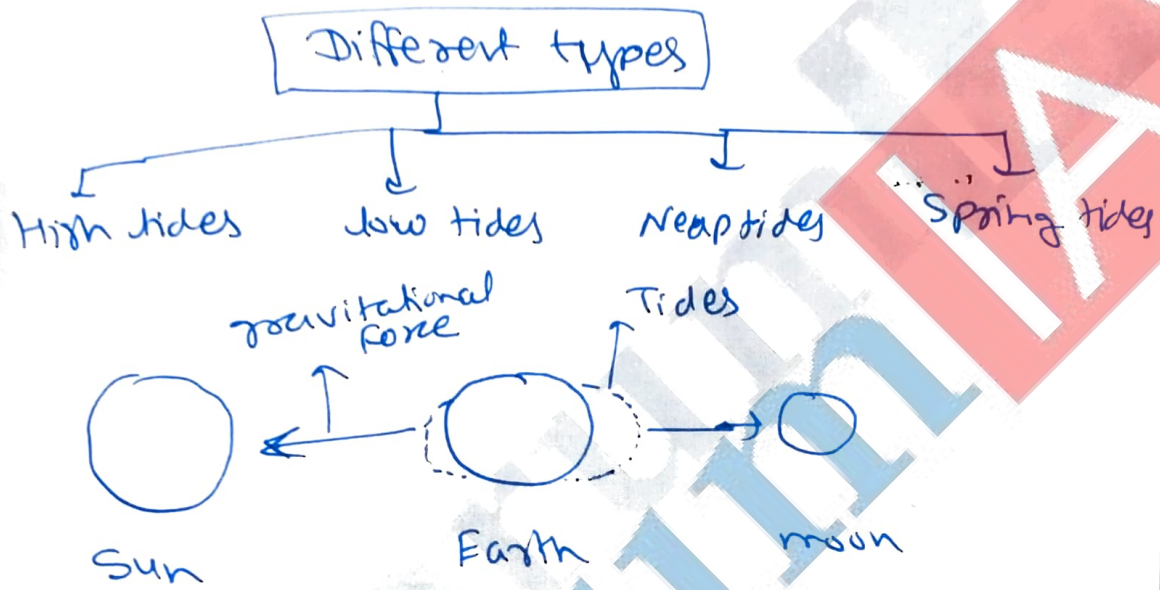
Earthquake is a natural phenomenon hence its damage can't be eliminated but it can be managed & by implementing measures like NDMA guidelines.



Q17) Enumerating different types of tides highlight their significance. Also, explain how tides are different from waves. (15 marks, 250 words)

विभिन्न प्रकार के ज्वारों की गणना उनके महत्व को उजागर करती है। यह भी समझाइए कि ज्वार-भाटा तरंगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न होते हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Vertical movement of ocean water under influence of different forces like gravitational forces of earth, moon & sun.



Neap tides - occurs when sun and moon are at orthogonal position

Spring tides - occurs where sun & moon are at a straight line

## Significance

### ① Shipping industry -

- high tides helps ship to com. dock at harbours.

### ② Fisheries -

- Tides bring ocean marine life to shore beneficial for farmers.  
e.g. Tides in Gulf of Mannar.

### ③ Pollution and waste management -

- Tides also take away waste from shores.

### ④ enrichment of beaches, mangroves, coral -

- provide minerals to natural ecosystem  
e.g. N, P, Fe etc.

### ⑤ Also influence movement of ocean currents

- e.g. Florida current.

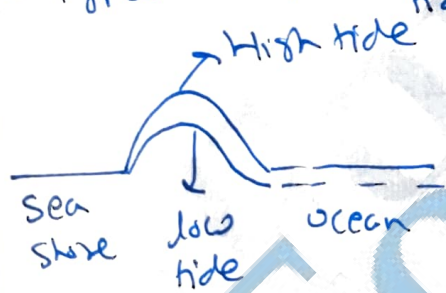
### ⑥ Astronomical studies & research -

- Help understand impact of sun & moon on earth surface.

Difference between tides and waves-

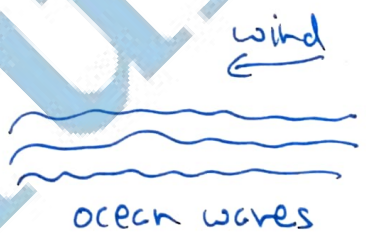
Tides

- It is vertical movement of ocean water
- Origin: Gravitation forces of moon, sun
- Tides present at sea shore.
- Transverse waves
- Types: Neap & spring tide



Waves

- It is the horizontal movement of ocean water
- Origin - wind movement, friction etc
- waves present at whole ocean surfaces.
- Longitudinal waves
- No such type



**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	(C)	(A)	(P)
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

- (C) = Good
- (A) = Average
- (P) = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) In the contemporary times, the conventional conceptualization of the institution of marriage as well as family is facing evolutionary changes. Do you agree? Justify. To what extent have the state and market played a role in this? (15 marks, 250 words)

समकालीन समय में विवाह की संस्था के साथ-साथ परिवार की पारंपरिक अकारण विकासवादी परिवर्तनों का सामना कर रही है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। इसमें राज्य और बाजार की किस हद तक भूमिका रही है? (15 अंक 250 शब्द)

Ans

Institution of marriage and family are undergoing tremendous changes due to various factors. For e.g. rising inter-caste marriage, concept of nuclear family.

Evolutionary changes in institutions

marriage

- ① Arrange marriage → Love marriage
- ② Commercialisation (ex) Shadi.com
- ③ Inter-caste + inter-religion marriage  
(ex) AIF recent data: about 5% of all marriage are inter-caste
- ④ marriage as sacred ⇒ marriage as duty  
companionhip
- ⑤ Concept of togetherness ⇒ quick divorce.  
for 7 lives

Family

- ① Joint family → nuclear family  
reason: urban migration
- ② Large family → small family  
too many children      only 1 or 2 children
- ③ Importance to family members → importance to friends & work
- ④ Tradition value system → modern value system  
ex interdependence      (ex) independence

However many convention are still so exact intact in both institution like prominence of arrange marriage, respect for elders, close connection between members etc.

Role of state and market

State

- ① Fundamental right-
  - right to freedom of expression. Article 15
  - Article 21. a right to choose one's partner

SC in Madhya pradesh

② State push to urbanisation & industrialisation

→ rise of nuclear families

③ Right to equality-

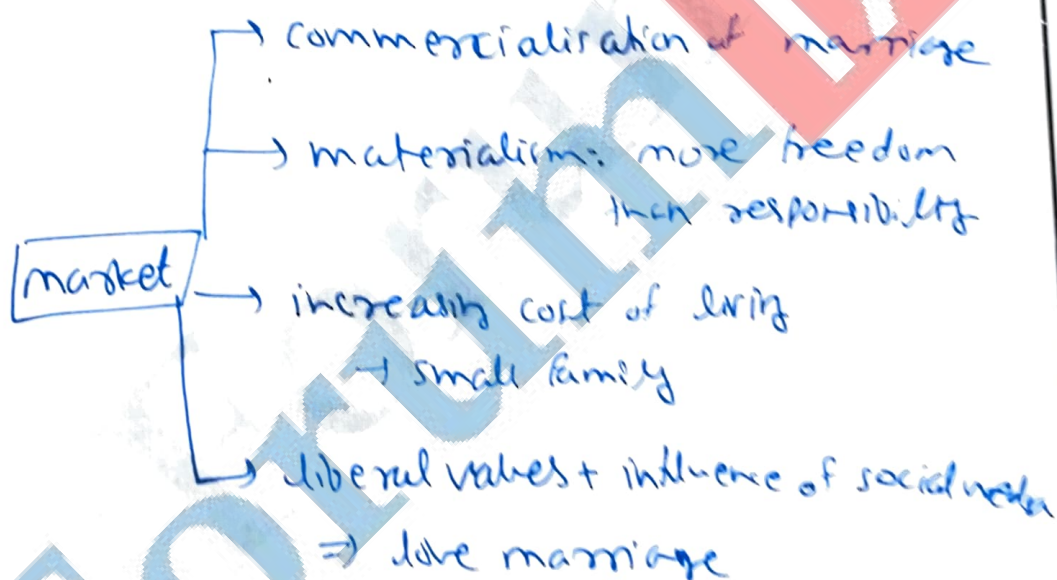
⇒ abolition of caste system + promotion of secularism

↳ inter-caste marriage

④ Acts like domestic violence act.

⇒ empowered women

↳ increase divorce rates.



However, other factors like globalisation, modernisation, education has also played important part in this change.

Q.19) Bring out the reasons and consequences of the spurt in child marriages in recent years. What steps can be taken beyond the legal realms to tackle the menace? (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में बाल विवाह में आई तेजी के कारणों और परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस बुराई से निपटने के लिए कानूनी दायरे से परे क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to UNESCO India accounts for 25% world's child marriages

Reason

① Social-

a) poverty & illiteracy  
⇒ forced child marriage

b) religious significance

- mass marriage at Akshaya Tritiya  
in Rajasthan

c) Patriarchy

- girl child as burden

② Economic reason-

a) Poverty - one child turn 18 ⇒ parents marry all girl child to reduce cost.

b) High demand for dowry

⇒ child marriage in Madhya Pradesh

### ③ Political & legal reason -

- Ineffective implementation of prohibition of child-marriage act.  
⇒ no deterrence
- Lack of societal rejection  
⇒ government employee participating in child marriage ceremony

### ④ Other reason -

- safety issue
- To prevent inter-caste marriage at later stage. ex. khop panchayats

### Consequences

#### ① Social -

a) poor education & health outcomes

② MMR: 125 per 1 lakh

b) early pregnancy ⇒ 60% women anemic.

c) Human right violation ⇒ cruelty against children UN report

#### ② Economic -

a) no skill development ⇒ loss of livelihood.

b) Increased burden on health infrastructure

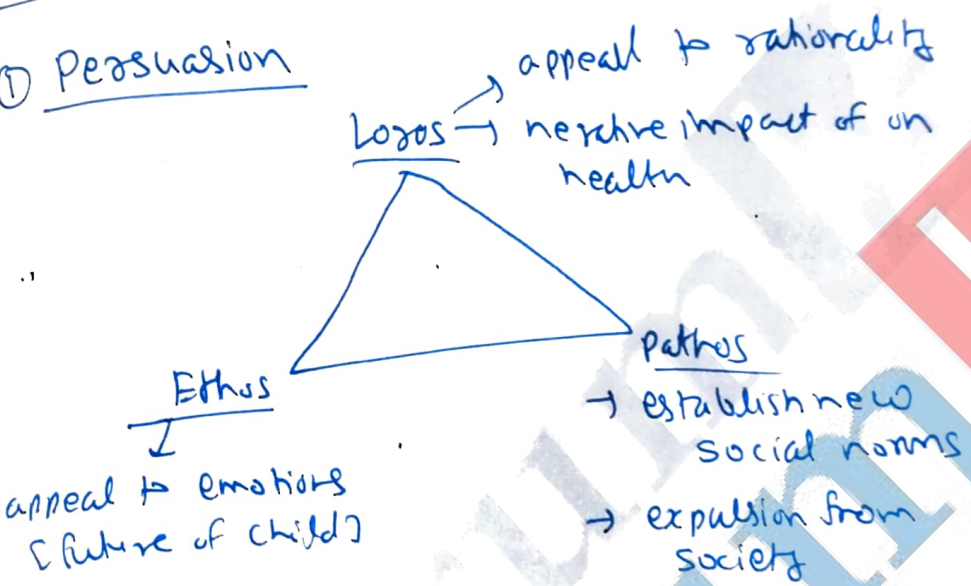




c) give rise to other social evils like dowry, domestic violence etc.

Steps beyond legal realm

① Persuasion



② Civil Society Organisation -

- awareness among masses.
- coordination with government in legal implementation

③ Investment in health, education of girl child. eg ICDS program.

Best practices like Pipal tree model can be adopted to address the menace of child marriage



**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	C	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

- Ⓒ - Good
- Ⓐ - Average
- ⒫ - Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q 20) Examine the reasons behind generation of regional sentiments? Do you agree that regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness may lead to the issue of separatism? (15 marks, 250 words)

क्षेत्रीय भावनाओं के उत्पन्न होने के पीछे के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि क्षेत्रीय भावनाएँ और सांस्कृतिक मुखरता अलगाववाद के मुद्दे को जन्म दे सकती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans- Regionalism refers to excessive pride and loyalty for one's own region over the nation. e.g. Demand for Nagalim by Nagas

### Reasons for regional sentiments

- ① Excessive cultural pride-
  - ex) Karnataka flag issue
- ② Linguistic chauvinism-
  - ex) Mithila language demand for recognition as national language
- ③ Historical factor-
  - ex) demand for separate state
  - Dravidian people consider themselves as natives.
- ④ Ethnic factor-
  - ex) demand for "Greater Nagalim"
  - recent Manipur clashes

5) Vested Political Interest -  
(ex) khalistan issue

6) Economic reason -

- resource competition

(ex) Chhattisgarh's allegation of resource deprivation

Such type of regional sentiments & cultural aggressiveness may lead to issue of separatism.

Points in favor



Point against

- ① Regional sentiments as per are not harmful in general  
e.g. affinity towards language like Bhojpuri
- ② Cultural assertion -  
- aims to protect native culture.  
e.g. KA flag issue
- ③ Space for expression of regional sentiments strengthen the national unity.  
e.g. Autonomous district council in N-E.
- ④ It motivates people to work harder for socio-economic development.
- ⑤ Suppression of these can have disastrous consequence as we saw in Partition of Pakistan, LTTTE in Sri-Lanka. So need of the hour is balance both regional & national sentiments through program like "Ek Bharat Shiksha Bharat".