

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – 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	ANANT DHANRAJ SINGH.		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910103861	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	—	Date/दिनांक	17/08/2023

*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।	
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			6 PM	9 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Q.1) It
but h

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 reserves, 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. (10 marks, 150 words)

यह न तो उसके कोयला और लोहे के भंडार थे, न ही भाप इंजन और कपास मिलों के आविष्कार, बल्कि उसके लोकतंत्र और कानून के शासन ने ब्रिटेन को औद्योगिक क्रांति का केंद्र बना दिया। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The first nation to successfully undergo Industrial Revolution was Great Britain. Its economy was completely transformed between 1760-1840 due to the following reasons.

Democracy and Rule of Law

- ⊙ Responsive government → Democracy allows government to address needs.
- ⊙ 1832 reforms → which gave political representation to the Bourgeoisie.
- ⊙ safety of investment → political stability encouraged investment
- ⊙ Right to property → that would not be arbitrarily taken away.
- ⊙ Courts → To settle disputes & enforce contract

However, other factors were important too

- ① Geographical location → Island away from Europe's troubles.
- ② Scientific revolution → Inventions of James Watt (Steam Engine), etc.
- ③ Population boom → Both as supply of labour and demand for goods.
- ④ Enclosure movement → which led to ejection of surplus agricultural labour
- ⑤ Finance → strong Banking system.

All these factors combined to make Britain the first industrial nation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.2) Compare and contrast the character of peasant movements in India during the 19th and 20th century.
(10 marks, 150 words)

19वीं और 20वीं शताब्दी के दौरान भारत में किसान आंदोलनों के चरित्र की समता एवं विषमता की तुलना कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Peasant movements are a focus of the sub-altern school of history. which has pointed out difference of character in 19th century and 20th century movements

19th century

20th century.

① Violence - was generally resorted to

Eg ⇒ Rangpur Dhing (1783)

① Violence → was abstained and other methods like civil disobedience and non-co-operation

② Lacked understanding of colonial state and its exploitation.

② understood the link between colonial state and their troubles

③ Localised issue based → such as Deccan Riots against Moneylenders

③ Merged with much larger picture of the national movement.

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.3) In Indi...

④ Spontaneous and short lived.

⑤ Leadership from within their ranks

⑥ Goals were immediate

⑦ Eg: Indigo rebellion of 1859-60 against plantation system in Bengal.

④ Long Drawn struggles.

⑤ Leadership was provided by outside
Eg → Champaran satyagraha and Gandhi

⑥ Goals were much larger.

⑦ Eg: Kheda civil disobedience against revenue demand after failure of crops.

Peasant movements were an important facet of peoples opposition to Alien rule

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	(C)	(A)	(P)
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
(C) = Good (A) = Average (P) = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Civil Disobedience movement was launched in 1930 by Mahatma Gandhi with the Dandi March he undertook to break the salt laws.

Extent, Reach and Revolutionary zeal

- ⊙ spread → To all parts of India and salt marches were conducted in coastal areas.
- ⊙ workers went on strike and forest tribes violated forest laws.
- ⊙ Dharsana salt raid → was conducted by Sarojini Naidu
- ⊙ students left colleges and schools.

(Don't Write in this Area / कृपया इस क्षेत्र में कुछ न लिखें)

Q.4) H both

Unique place in freedom struggle

- ① Unprecedented → The scale of the movement was never seen before.
- ② Touched all sections of society.
- ③ Included many sections which were not part of it before such as Tribals.
- ④ Life in the sub-continent came to a standstill.

However, after the Gandhi-Irwin pact the movement was called off and lost steam.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
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- G = Good
- A = Average
- P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) 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 हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Vaishnavism and Shaivism are sects of Hinduism based on worship of Vishnu and Shiva respectively. Medieval period saw emergence of Vaishnav Bhakti saints like Ramanujacharya and Madhavacharya.

Representing Local traditions

- ⊙ Puja → worship of divine in his form
- ⊙ Assimilation → of gods of local pantheons such as Jagannath (Vishnu incarnation)
- ⊙ Temples dedicated to deities.
- ⊙ Hymns and Poems in praise of the deity were written.

Universal Ideas

- ◉ Vasudaiva Kutumbakam → 'The world is one family' was preached by Ramanujacharya.
- ◉ Tolerance → of all beings and beliefs
- ◉ Pluralism → Possibility of truth in all religions.
- ◉ Devotion → Direct link between the devotee and the supreme.
- ◉ Duty → Focus on doing good deeds

'Nishkam Karma' → Do your duty without fear or want is central message of Bhagavad Gita

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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पर कुछ न लिखें)

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 the sudden sinking or slip of a large landmass in a short period of time.

Reasons behind it

① Natural reasons

- ⊙ Seismic activity
- ⊙ Landslides
- ⊙ Appearance of sinkholes

② Anthropogenic reasons

- ⊙ Groundwater extraction accounts for 80% of subsidence incidence
- ⊙ Mining or fracking
- ⊙ Unplanned construction.

CASE STUDY:

JOSHIMATH

Due to various reasons such as landslide based topography and wanton construction

Joshimath saw land subsidence

(Don't Write in this Area / इस पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.6) Ex same

Measures to arrest calamity

- ① Planning → of building construction activity specially in hazardous zones
- ② mapping → To identify risk areas
- ③ Groundwater extraction → Needs to be done in a sustainable manner
- ④ Restriction on construction → In a high risk zone such as Joshimath
- ⑤ Prevent large scale projects like Tunneling and Dams

Due to increasing developmental activities in Himalayas, there is a need to address risks associated with subsidence.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Monsoon refers to a pattern of seasonal reversal of winds that brings rainfall to the landmass.

Reasons for erratic Monsoons in India.

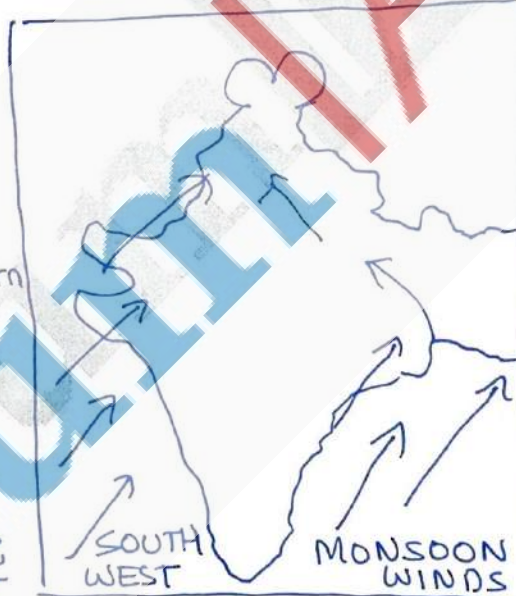
① ENSO → EL Nino Southern Oscillation weakens the monsoon.

② Indian ocean dipole

↳ Also plays a role in monsoon.

③ Tropical Easterly Jetstream → Has to be strong to bring bursts.

④ climate change → causing Heatwaves in oceans reducing strength.



(Don't Write in this Area / पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.7

Possible outcomes

- ⊙ Drought → water demand will exceed the supply.
- ⊙ Crop failures → Adversely affect food supply and farmer income.
- ⊙ Reservoirs dry up → Leading to shortage of water supply to cities
- ⊙ seasonal rivers dry up → Reducing area under cultivation.
- ⊙ Hunger → As food prices will rise

Indian agriculture is a gamble against the monsoon (Lord Curzon)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

New technologies such as AI, Drones, Virtual reality, cryptocurrency and Quantum technology are transforming Indian society.

Positive Impacts

- ① Generate employment → High paying and skilled jobs.
- ① Agriculture → Direct benefits from using Drones for crop management.
- ① Welfare schemes → can be implemented better through technology.
- ① Solving urban issues → AI can be used for traffic monitoring and space utilisation.
- ① Women empowerment → JAM trinity

Negative Impacts

- ⊙ Increase disparity → oxfam report says Top 10% hold 77% wealth.
- ⊙ Loss of Jobs → upto 3 million jobs could be loss to automation.
- ⊙ Family structure → changing due to migration and use of technology.
- ⊙ Crimes → Virtual reality used to commit crimes.
- ⊙ state capacity → Being eroded due to cryptocurrency.

In this scenario, regulation of technology is critical to maximise benefits and minimise risks

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good
 A = Average
 P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 is not a religion, It is a Federation of faiths (JL Nehru in the discovery of India)

Assimilative capacity of Hinduism

- ⊙ Tantricism → which was a protest movement was added.
- ⊙ Tribal gods → such as Jaganath were made as Avatars.
- ⊙ Sanskritisation → of various groups led to their inclusion.
- ⊙ Buddhism → many believe shankaracharya fused Buddhist ideas into Hinduism.
- ⊙ sikhism → Also exchanged practices.

(Don't Write in this Area / इस पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.9) Etc do you ty a

Failure to assimilate Islam.

- ① Fundamental differences → such as the unity of God (Allah) and multiple gods of Hinduism.
- ② Religious zeal → of the preachers of Islam.
- ③ Rules → were Islamic while the subject population was Hindu with little interaction between them.

④ Hindi today contains words of Persian origin

some practices are assimilated

② Paintings ↳ miniatures

③ Sufi saints are revered by Hindus too

Relations between Hinduism and Islam are of complex interactions

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
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G = Good
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 P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

secularism in essence means the separation of state from religion. This separation varies in different models such as western and Indian.

Western Model

Indian Model.

① Complete separation with no state role.

① State intervention is allowed in some matters i.e. Reforms.

② No explicit protection of minorities

② Minorities given protection (Articles 29 and 30)

③ No state funding of any activity

② state funds some activities like Haji and Educational institutions.

Criticisms of Indian secularism

① Excessively interventionist

Eg → Sabarimala

② Minority appeasement

Eg → Regressive family laws of Islam.

③ Political exploitation

eg → Vote Bank politics

I do not agree it is minority appeasement

① Basic safeguards necessary

② Minimum protection must be granted to minorities to protect them.

③ Right to preserve their own culture

④ It brings them on an equal platform and does not push them above majority

SR Bommai judgement reaffirmed the importance of secularism as part of ~~our~~ basic structure of constitution

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
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S & F			
P & R			
(G) = Good (A) = Average (P) = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) 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 — के 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)

Globalisation refers to the increased inter-connectivity among the people across the globe.



Positive socio-economic outcomes

- ⊙ Boost Growth → Post LPG era India has grown at 7-8%
- ⊙ Employment Generation → specially in services sectors such as call centres
- ⊙ women empowerment → Influx of modern ideals and importance to education.
- ⊙ Poverty reduction → India has lifted

(Don't Write in this Area / इस पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.11 its

millions out of poverty since 1991 reform

- ⊙ Availability of goods → No shortages and wide choice.

widened the Gap between Haves and Have nots

- ⊙ Traditional Industry → which employed women such as Cotton have shrank
- ⊙ Agriculture → contributes only 17-18% of GDP but has 46% of workforce
- ⊙ Income & Inequality → Oxfam report says 77% of wealth with top 10%
- ⊙ Increasing Informalisation and exploitation of labour

Hence, Globalisation is very fittingly called as a double-edged sword.

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.11) 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)

Dravidian temple architecture developed in south India under Pallava rulers (6th-7th century AD) before hitting its golden era under Imperial Cholas (12th century)

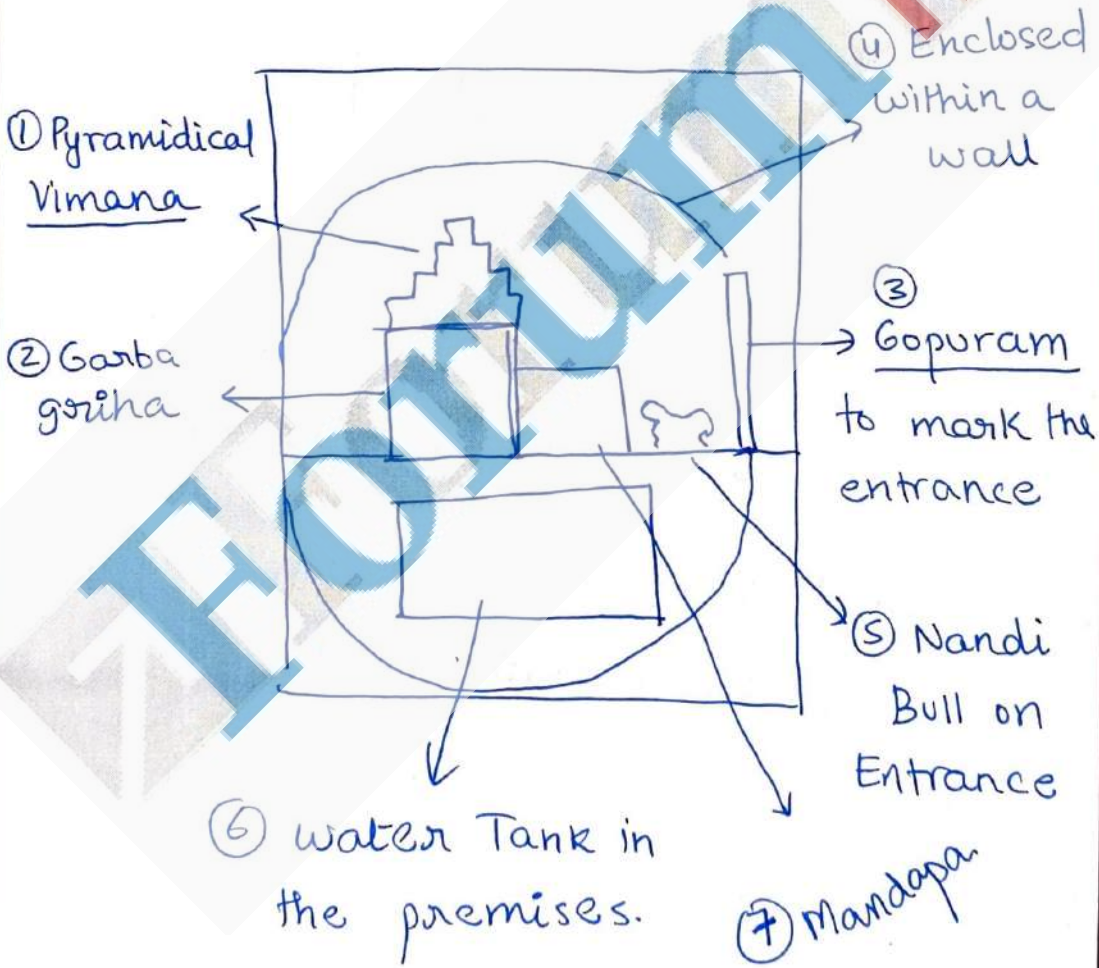
Features of Pallava temples

- ① Development → Happened in 4 stages
- ① Rock cut temples → that are visible on the shores of Mamallapuram.
- ② Monolith Rathas → Narsimhavarm-an is credited with building the Panchpandav Rath and the shore temple.

③ Structural temples → such as the Kailashnath temple at Kanchi

④ Later pallavas also constructed smaller temples.

Features of Chola temples



Evolution of chola architecture

- ① Began with smaller temples such as shiva temple at Nartamalai by Parantaka. I
- ② Addition of Antarala and Dvarpala by later cholas.
- ③ Mature phase → Marked by the Brihadishvara temple at Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram temple by Rajaraja Chola.
- ④ Later cholas → Gopurams became taller than shrine.

Dravidian temples retain similar features in the years post Cholas.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
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G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			



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)

women's movements in the 19th century were mostly men-led reform movements which aimed to curb evils such as sati and child marriage.

Reasons for being men-led

- ⊙ very small literate population of women
- ⊙ Patriarchal structure.
- ⊙ society conservative → Dharma Sabha by Radhakant Deb opposed reforms
- ⊙ women were not part of public sphere.
- ⊙ women leaders would not be acceptable to society.

Post-Independence: socio-economic
movements by women → contributions

- ① Collective voice → SEWA has organised self employed women into a collective.
- ① pressure groups → often spearhead the demand for reforms.
- ① Employment → Lijjat pappad has given employment to thousands of women.
- ① Empowerment → voice against practices derogatory to women.
- ① Environmental protection → chipko movement has led to protection of forests in hilly regions.
- ① Reservation → 73rd and 74th amendme-
-nt granted them 33% seats in PRL.

Drawbacks

- ① Elitist movements → Marginal groups are left out
- ① Violence → Against women is endemic
- ① literacy → only 65% among women
- ① Care economy → Not recognised or paid adequately.
- ① Employment → women have only 32.8%.
LFPR

The empowerment of women is key as development that is not engendered is endangered. (UNDP)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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 ingress refers to the increase in salinity of water in coastal areas due to various reasons.

Causes for Salinity Ingress

- ① Disasters → such as Tsunamis which bring saline water to the land.
- ② Overuse of groundwater → In coastal areas due to low freshwater availability
- ③ Deforestation.
- ④ Concreteization → Prevents freshwater percolation into the ground.
- ⑤ Coastal Erosion → Making more and more land vulnerable.

Consequences

- ⊙ Reduced freshwater availability
- ⊙ Land becomes infertile → Agri-
-culture cannot be practiced.
- ⊙ Migration of people from the area.
- ⊙ Loss of Biodiversity
- ⊙ Trees that are not saline tolerant
will die off.
- ⊙ Land subsidence → accelerates erosion.

Potential solutions

- ⊙ Blue-Green infrastructure
- ⊙ Planned development
- ⊙ Mangrove plantations → Prevent
coastal erosion.

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- ⦿ Control overuse of groundwater.
- ⦿ Rainwater Harvesting compulsory.
- ⦿ Control rampant encroachment

Sustainable development of coastal communities requires curbing saline Ingress.

Forum IAS

Feedback

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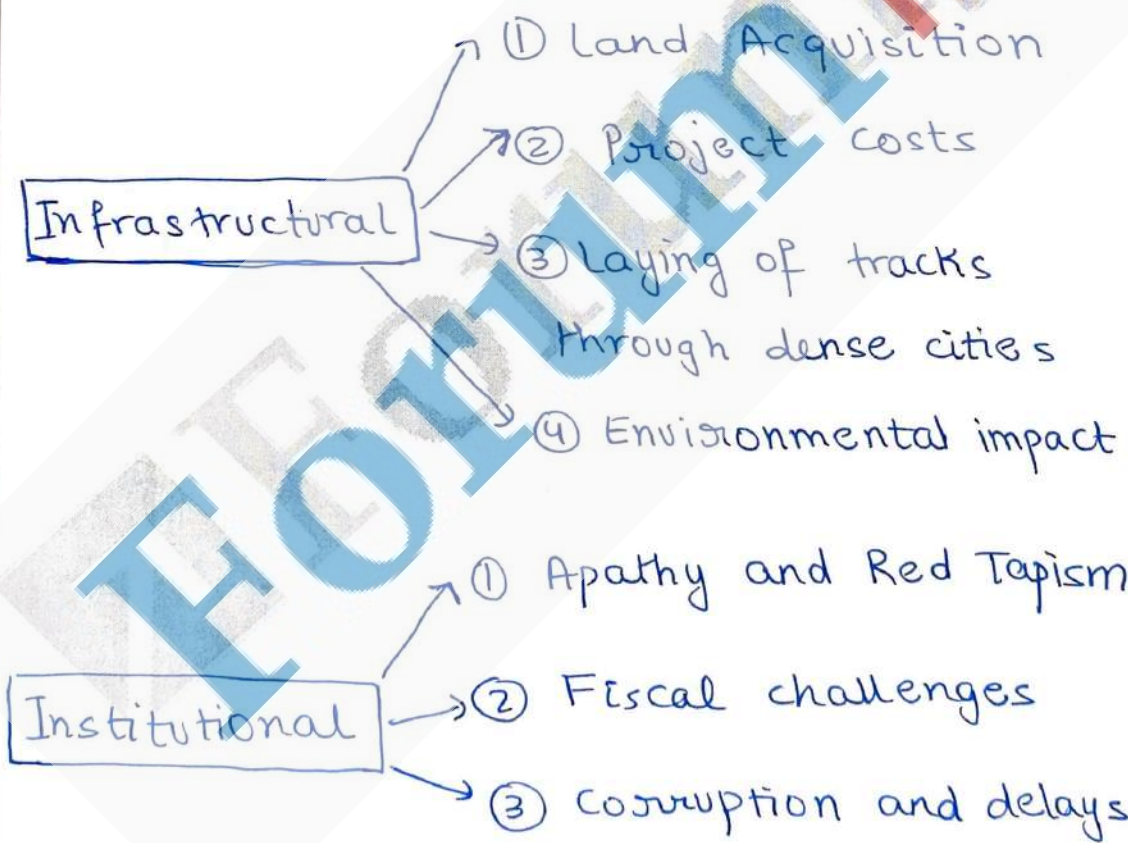


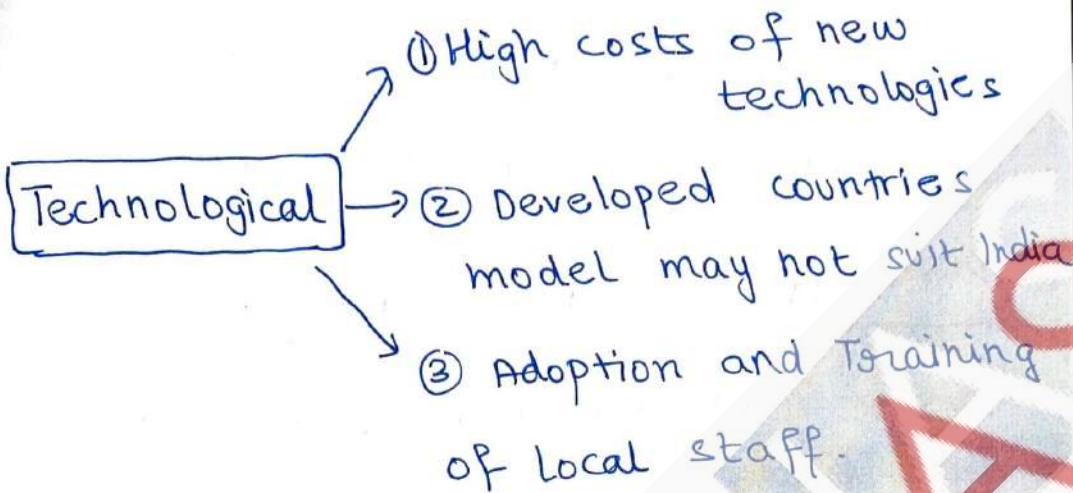
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Q.14) The actualization of a seamless urban mass transport is hobbled by a slew of factors. Identifying these factors, recommend measures to create a robust paradigm for urban mass transport. (15 marks, 250 words)

एक निर्बाध 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)

Urban Mass Transport is key to the sustainable development of urban regions and improving balanced growth. However, it suffers from certain issues:-





Measures to create robust paradigm

- ① Single ticket → For all modes of transport
- ② Multi-modal terminals → Where different forms of transport converge.
- ③ Fast tracking → projects.
- ④ Empowering ULBs → Financially and technically to provide services.
- ⑤ Best practices → such as the Mass transport system of Hong Kong needs to be studied.

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Q.15) T
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- ① Finance → Through bodies like NABFid
- ① single window project clearance
- ① GATI shakti → to be used for convergence with other projects.
- ① Pilot projects → To be conducted to study feasibility.

RAPIDX between Delhi and Meerut is a bold experiment which may transform urban mass transport in India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Lithium reserves of around 509 MT have been discovered in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Economic significance

- ⊙ Reduce import → we currently import 100% of our lithium needs.
- ⊙ Boost manufacturing → cell phone batteries are lithium-ion and this could boost their manufacture.
- ⊙ Technologies → various new technologies require lithium
- ⊙ National Growth will be aided.
- ⊙ creation of direct and indirect jobs

strategic significance

- ① Supply chain resilience → No need to rely on external sources
- ① Reduce reliance of China.
- ① Manufacturing domestically → Reduced risk of security breaches.
- ① Diplomacy → Boost mineral diplomacy.

However, socio-ecological impacts need to be considered too :-

- ① Pollution → lithium mining is very harmful to the environment
- ① Water-use → Processing of lithium is very water intensive.
- ① Open cast mining → Air pollution and desertification of land.

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- ⊙ Regional growth → Needs to be accounted for in any extraction.
- ⊙ Miners health → should be a priority of the developmental planning.
- ⊙ Deforestation → Is already very alarming in the Himalayan region.

Planned and scientific extraction can help achieve the twin goals of development and conservation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 संवेदनशीलता पर प्रकाश डालिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

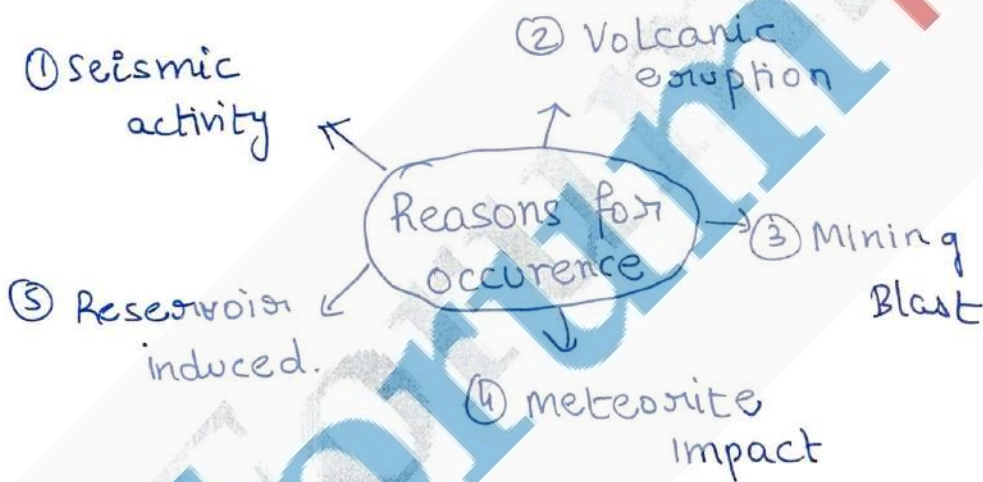


Earthquakes are intense shaking of the ground as a result of release of stress along ~~convergent~~ tectonic plates.

Mechanism of Earthquakes

⊙ Occurrence → Along Convergent, Divergent and Transform boundaries.

- ① Pushing → Convergent boundaries have plates locked against each other and friction is overcome by plates moving force leading to release of stress
- ② Transform → Plates slip past each other generating seismic waves.



Vulnerability of regions to Earthquakes and Earthquake related disasters.

- ① Indo-Himalayan region → Young fold mountains that are very active seismically making it high risk.

② Japanese Islands → Are part of the Pacific ring of fire leading to volcanic activity and frequent earthquakes and Tsunamis in the area.

③ San-Andreas Fault → Transform boundary which is also very seismically active.

④ Hawaiian Islands → Volcanic in nature located in central Pacific ridge and highly vulnerable.

Community based mitigation and awareness are key to reducing Earthquake damage

Japan is a leader in the same.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) 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)

Tides are time bound rises and falls of water body levels due to the gravitational pull of the moon and the Earth.

Different types of Tides

- ① Spring Tide.
- ② Neap Tide.

Significance of Tides

- ⊙ Navigation → some ports become usable only on High tide days.
- ⊙ Circulation → promoted in water bodies.

⊙ Energy production → Tidal cycles are used to generate energy with a Turbine.

⊙ Deposit pollutants on the shore.

Tides

⊙ Larger movements

⊙ Water level rise

⊙ Caused by gravitational force

⊙ Occur occasionally

Waves

⊙ Smaller movements

⊙ Water flows in a direction.

⊙ Waves derive their energy from wind.

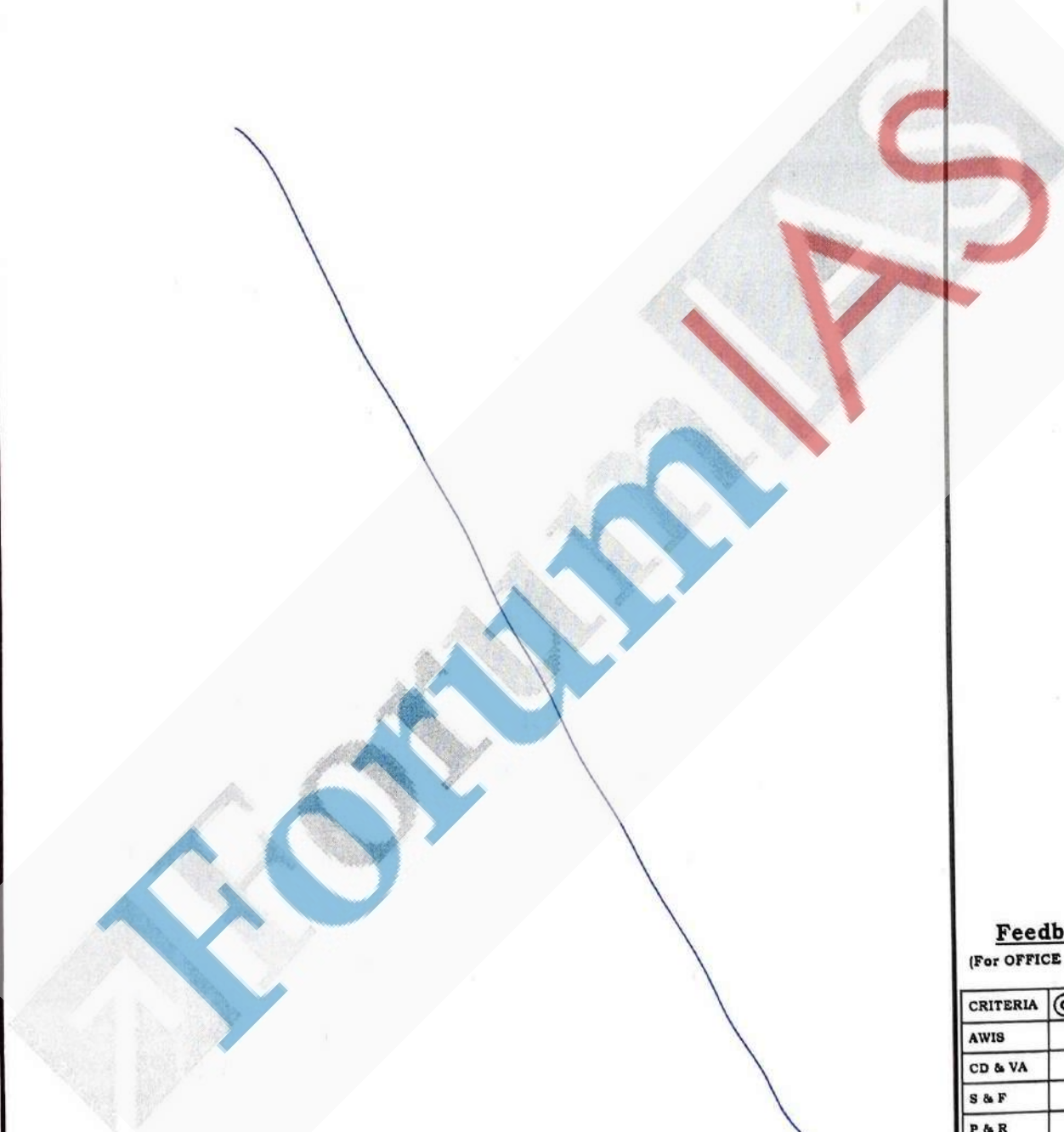
⊙ Continuous

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TOTAL MARKS			



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 अवधारणा 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)

The forces of Industrialisation and globalisation have fundamentally transformed the value systems and social structures prevalent.

Changes in marriage

- ⊙ shift to love marriages → Individuals are now choosing their life partners
- ⊙ Reduced society role in married life
- ⊙ Divorces → Have sharply risen as people now consider career and other compatibilities
- ⊙ Remarriage → of widows and widowers is also becoming common.

Changes in family

- ① Nuclear families are the new norm
- ① New types → single parent family, Homosexual partners adopting children.
- ① changed structure → women also have a say in decision making.
- ① change in values → Individualism instead of collectivism.
- ① Leaving Home → To engage in employment is now common.

Role of state and Market

- ① Laws → such as Hindu marriage Act and succession Act have helped empower women
- ① womens rights → Awareness generation

(Don't Write in this Area / कें पर कुछ न लिखें)

and promotion by the state.

⊙ Jobs → Women now part of the labour force.

⊙ Commodification → Marriages are also commodified through matrimony sites

Yes, Marriage and family as social institutions have been impacted by changes of contemporary times

Feedback

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G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.19) Bring out the ^areasons and ^bconsequences 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)

Child Marriage is the Act of getting a Man (Below 21) ~~or~~ a woman (below 18) married.

① Punishable offence

under Prevention of Child Marriage Act

Legal status

③ 2 years post turning 18 is period to turn void.

② Such marriages are not void but voidable

Reasons for spurt

• Data → more data collection is just highlighting what was actually happening.

• COVID 19 → caused economic hardship and forced many children to drop out.

- ⊙ Lack of attention → Policy makers are not paying enough attention.
- ⊙ Lack of strict enforcement → Law Agencies are not curbing or punishing offenders.

Consequences of child marriage

- ⊙ Unplanned pregnancies
- ⊙ Boost population growth → More children leads to more growth.
- ⊙ Decline in Education → specially women drop out of schools. Fall in GER.
- ⊙ Health indicators → IMR and MMR will worsen.
- ⊙ Maternal health issues will emerge
- ⊙ Decline in average age of marriage
↳ It is currently 22.7 years.

Methods to curb

- ⊙ sensitisation campaigns
- ⊙ Promoting Health and Education with special emphasis on women.
- ⊙ Empower women → to tackle and discourage their community members.
- ⊙ Increase age to 21 for women (Jaya Jaitly task force)

Even after 76 years of Independence child marriage continues to be an issue for India. It needs to be curbed with priority

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Regionalism is the expression of love and favour towards ones own region

Positively

↳ Demand for a state of Jharkhand.

Negatively

↳ separation of Khalistan.

Reasons behind regionalism

⊙ Cultural preservation → when people feel their culture is under threat
Eg → Naga community.

⊙ Imposition → Eg Dravidian movement against imposition of Hindi

⊙ Relative deprivation → Unbalanced regional growth. Eg Demand for Uttarakhand

⊙ Geographical reasons → Remoteness and disconnection with mainland.
Eg → Northeast region.

⊙ Political → Parties such as DMK and TDP arouse regionalist issues for votes

Regionalism may lead to seperatism

⊙ Inability to identify local interest with national interest.

⊙ Ignorance of demands and lack of political representation.

⊙ Excessive love towards ones own region

Regionalism may not lead to seperatism

⊙ Demands can be accomodated constitutionally.

① Unity in Diversity

↳ The needs of all regions can be given consideration with regionalism.

② Addressing Issues

↳ such as the Anti-Hindi imposition movement not leading to sepearatism due to resolution.

CASE STUDY - MIZORAM.

→ Insurgency began in 1966 due to neglect

→ Both sides agreed to peace deal

→ Laldenga Cleader of Insurgency made CM

→ One of the most peaceful states today.

In a country as diverse as India, it is inevitable to see regional demands.

Their satisfactory resolution decided whether they turn sepearartist or not.

Feedback

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- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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Mentor Feedback Questions

1

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Test Goal

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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.