

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	ANANYA RANA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910113870	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE (1900)	Date/दिनांक	2nd SEPT 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 / अनुक्रमिका			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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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 5:05 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 8:15 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : ONLINE	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 समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) 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)

Britain was the first country in Europe to witness Industrial revolution around 1850s. Apart from the presence of raw material and innovations, it was the democratic governance that helped it achieve the feat.

Reasons for Britain becoming epicentre of Industrial Revolution

(I.) Neither the presence of coal and Iron, nor inventions of steam engine and cotton mills.

(1.) Presence of Raw material was also found in other nations like USA - Appalachian mountains but they failed to industrialize during that time.

(2) Scientific innovations were promoted across Europe because of rise of Renaissance and Enlightenment movements.
But absence of democracy didn't allow industrialization in other countries.

(II) Democracy and Rule of law in Britain

- ① Promoted mercantilism and policy of profiteering.
- ② Established 'Laissez Faire' where competitors were allowed to compete freely.
- ③ Anti-competitive behaviour was checked because of rule of law.
- ④ People's support and spirit of nationalism further supported its colonial ambitions for market expansion.

Thus, it is correct to say that
democracy and rule of law helped Britain prosper.

CRITERIA	③
AWIS	
CD & VA	
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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 in India during 19th and 20th century were marked by ambitions to increase their productivity and lessen their exploitation. Yet, they differed in many aspects.

Comparison of character of peasant movements in 19th and 20th century

- ① ~~19th~~ Both movements were aimed at exploitators. - Planters, Zamindars etc
- ② wanted to establish more equitable society with more rights over their own produce.

Contrast between
peasant movements
of 19th and 20th
Century

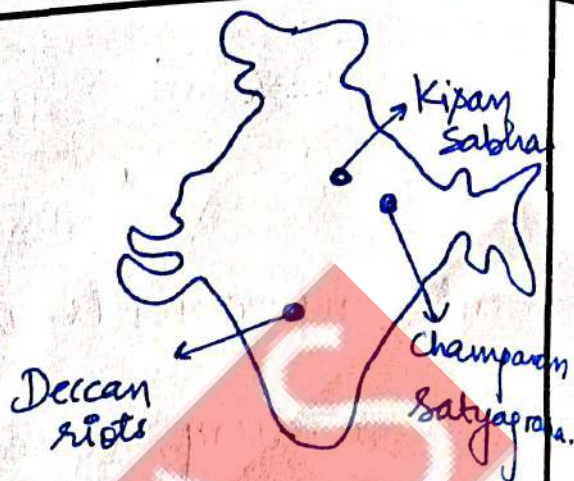


Fig: some peasant movements

19th Century

20th century.

Parameter	19 th Century	20 th century.
① Means Employed	Mostly violent	Violent and legal
② Organisation	loosely organised	Better organised
③ Targets	Majorly Zamindars, Moneylenders	British Raj along with Zamindars and Money-lenders

Peasant movements established strong foundations of peoples' movements in later period

Feedb
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CRITERIA	
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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 (1930-34)

was a Gandhiji led mass movement against the repetitive failures of British Raj to grant India 'Purna Swaraj'.

Unique place of Civil Disobedience Movement

(A) In its extent

(1) Nearly an All-India event.

(2) Gandhiji's Dandi March in Gujarat
C. Rajagopalachari in T.N. etc

(a) Covered greater area than Non-Cooperation movement (1920-22)

(B) In its reach

(1) Greater participation of sections

It included large participation

of peasants along with students, women, dispossessed zamindars etc.

(2) Even the hitherto unaffected sections participated - @ small businessmen

(C) In its revolutionary zeal

(1) More militant in nature as it was a direct confrontation with the British Raj @ boycott of laws, courts

(2) Adherence to non-violence even in situations of adversity.

@ Dharasana Salt march - Sarojini Naidu, Maniram & Imam sahib faced lathis

Civil Disobedience movement thus was unique in its temperament and rejuvenated masses to attain freedom.

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MARKS

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 थे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Vaishnavism and Shaivism followed in medieval India are the two sects of Hinduism that tend to promote universal values via symbiosis of local and foreign attributes.

Local traditions exhibited by Vaishnavism and Shaivism

① Conduction of rituals

⊕ idol worship of Shiva in the form of 'linga'. and worship of idol of Vishnu with Ayudhas (weapons)

⊕ Attire of idols was similar to what was worn by common masses.

- ③ Worship of animals as their vehicles
- ⊕ Bull called Nandi for lord Shiva
 - and Bird called Ganada for lord Vishnu

It was in consonance with importance of animals in life of common masses

Universal ideals depicted by Vaishnavism and Shaivism

- ① Universal love and brotherhood

via depiction of qualities like compassion and empathy.

- ② Importance of righteousness in conduct by punishing the evil.

⊕ Tandava by lord Shiva to destroy evil world.

~~Shiva~~ Shaivism and Vaishnavism sects depicted a right mix of spiritualism and ethical code of conduct.

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)

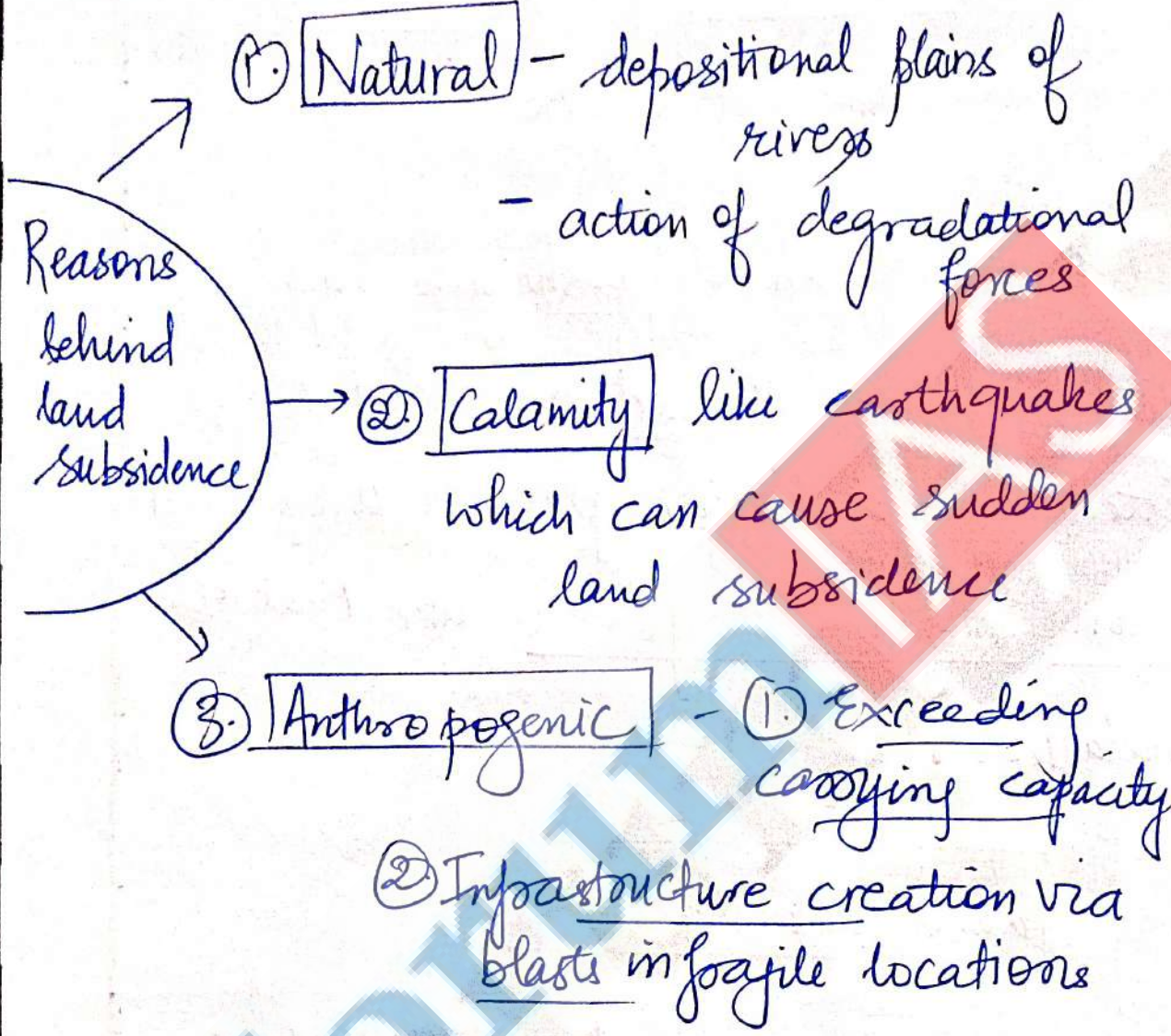
भू-स्खलन से आप क्या समझते हैं? भू-स्खलन के पीछे के विभिन्न कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा को रोकने के उपाय सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, town of Jashimath has witnessed land subsidence and has created demand for planned urbanisation in fragile ecosystems like that of Himalayas.

Land subsidence

It refers to gradual sinking of land below its normal level of altitude.

It is different from land slides which is a very rapid and short term process



Measures need to arrest the calamity

- ① Stopping all infrastructural activities at once
- ② Conducting a thorough investigation into actual causes.

As suggested by Mishra Committee, fragile ecosystems must be developed sustainably.

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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)

India has witnessed erratic monsoons in 2023 with months like June and July witnessing less than average rainfall and later July and August facing floods in regions like Delhi, Himachal Pradesh etc.

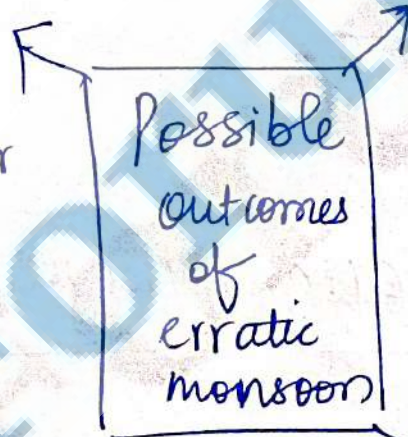
Reasons behind erratic monsoon

- ① Climate change causing increase in global temperature and disruption of monsoon patterns
- ② Western Disturbance interfering with monsoon causing

extreme floods and landslips in Himachal Pradesh.

(3) Differential heating of Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal causing deviation in monsoon patterns.

(4) Drought Conditions in peninsular India.



(1) Floods especially in urban areas
 eg Delhi, landslips in Raigash, Maharashtra

(2) Heat waves due to lack of monsoons
 eg people killed in UP

(3) Agricultural yield decline
 eg India had to ban rice export.

Erratic Monsoons can be mitigated by resorting to watershed management systems.

Feed (For OFFIC)
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(C)
(A)
(P)
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)

Evolution of new technologies like AI, machine learning, 3-D printing etc. in the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0 has impacted various sections of Indian society differently.

Impact of new technologies on Indian Society

(I) <u>Elderly</u>	Positive	Negative
	① Connecting with near and dear ones ② video conferencing ③ Use of tele-medicine ④ e-Sanjivani	① Digital divide has acted as hurdle ② Cyber frauds due to less digital literacy

(II) Women

Positive

- ① opportunities as gig-workers reducing time poverty
- ② Exploring new areas of employment, growth

Negative

- ① Fake and morphed images targeting dignity
- ② Bullibai case Sullideals case
- ③ low skilling impacting employment opportunities

(III) Children

- ① Online education with chat GPT has added to learning
- ② Better understanding of complex topics

- ① Addiction towards online gaming sites
- ② Physical health impacted
- ③ eyesight

New technologies like AI demand ethical guidelines like that being developed by G7 and EU to combat its negative potential

Feed (For OFFIC)
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G =
A =
P =
TOTAL MARKS

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 which has assimilated almost every religious culture and tradition failed to integrate Islamic cultural beliefs and practices due to numerous historical as well as administrative reasons.

Amalgamation of almost every faith, tradition etc. by Hinduism

- ① Buddhism - The religion developed in India and gradually adopted Hindu rituals (e) Idol worship
- ② Jainism - It reconciled with Hindu culture of rituals.

3. Sikhism - It has similar traditions like Hindus @ folding hands in front of God, covering head in religious places.

Reasons for failure of Hinduism to assimilate Islamic culture

① Historical reasons - The religion developed outside India and spread in India via invasions from West Asia, thus had acrimonious relations with earlier kings.

② British policy of Divide and rule that furthered the divide and hatred.

③ Distinction in beliefs While Hinduism adorns Idol worship, Islam prohibits human depiction.

Although, ^{differences between.} Hinduism and Islam has been marred by partition and violence, yet they stand united for India.

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)

Indian and western model of secularism differ in their respective foundational principles as well as the implementing forms.

Differences between Indian and Western Model of Secularism

Indian model	Western model
① A <u>principled distance</u> between religion and state	① An <u>arms length</u> distance between religion and state
② No complete separation from religion	② Completely ignorant of <u>religious needs</u>

③ Rationale is multi-religious Indian society

③ Reason is historic oppression of government by the Church

No, I don't agree with the criticism that Indian model of secularism has been susceptible to promoting minority appeasement because:

① Constitutional mandate: Article 27 says no tax collected for promotion of one particular religion

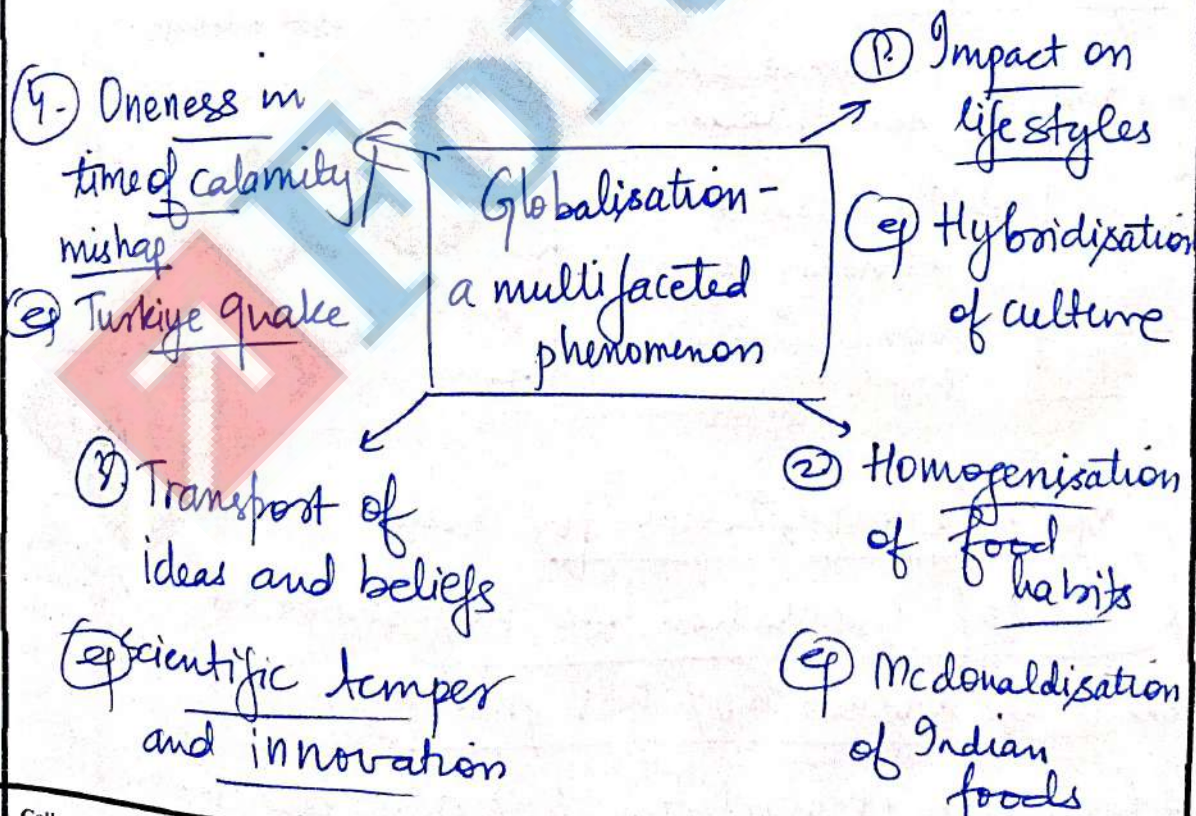
② India has time and again established rule of law and justice @ Babri Masjid case judgement, Triple Talaq case.

Indian model of secularism serves its society to the best possible means

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 integration and interconnection between different cultures, traditions and beliefs via means of trade, travel and investment.



Impact of Globalisation on India

Parameter	Positive socio-economic outcome	Widening gap between haves & have nots
① Digitalisation	① Increased digital transactions ② Enhanced access to documents (e) Digital locker.	① Digital divide between rural and urban India ② Gendered gaps increased (e) Only 35% of women use internet
② Homogenisation of culture	① Increased access to new ideas ② Progressive thinking (e) women joining work force	① Loss of livelihood to artisans ② Decline in ethical conduct causing juvenile crimes

Oxfam Report, 2022 for India states that top 10% population has 58% share in income while bottom 50% has just 8%. This calls for efforts at war footing to bridge the gap.

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)

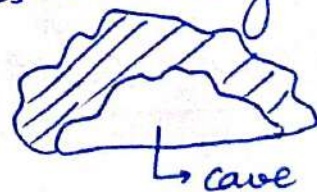
Dravidian temple architecture refers to the architecture that developed in South India beginning during the time of Pallavas (mid 8th century) and reaching its climax during Chola rule (mid 11th century)

Dravidian temple architecture - beginning during the reign of Pallavas

It evolved in 3 stages

(1) Mahendravarman stage

Here the architecture was building up of caves for worship.



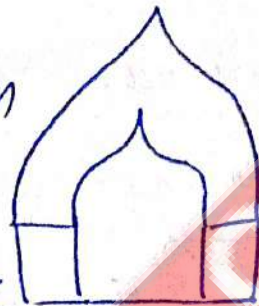
(2) Narasimhavarman stage

The temple was constructed by giving complete shape to outer

Structure. They were called 'Rathas'

⑨ Rathas at Mahabalipuram

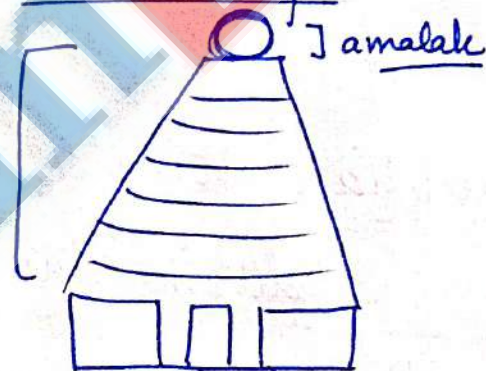
③. [Rajasimhavarman stage] →



This led to origin of proper Dravidian style temples with pyramidal top

called 'Vimaana'

⑨ Temples at Kanchipuram →



Reaching of zenith of Dravidian temple architecture only during Chola period

(1) They were great patrons of art.

(2) Controlled larger area and hence larger wealth to construct temples

④ Gangai Kondacholapuram city.

(3) Established links with foreign lands

④ Sri Lanka, Malay Peninsula

so developed architecture with great mix of cultures.

Dravidian marvels created during Imperial Chola period

① Brihadeshwara temple by Raj Raja Chola I in 1011 AD.

② Meenakshi temple, Madurai

③ Shri Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram was expanded

Dravidian temple architecture reached its plimax of construction during Cholas both due to patronage as well as evolution of art form.

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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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 movements in India have undergone great evolution from pre-independence to post-independence times, both in terms of leadership and in their characters.

Reasons for pre-independence women movements being led by men

(1) Acceptance of men as leaders. - All through the history, women were bound by socio-cultural patriarchal norms and couldn't establish themselves as leaders.

(a) Need for economic support for women movements. which came from men as leaders as women were not allowed to work.

(b) Fear of retaliation of the authorities against women.

Contribution of women-led socio-economic movements in post-independence India

(I) Achievements

(i) Established identity of women away from patriarchal set up - of being wife and daughters.

(eg) Medha Patkar led Narmada Bachao Andolan

(a) Grievance redressal of women's

concerns.

① Movement led by women after 2012 Nirbhaya gang rape led to amendments in various laws.

(II.) Some lacunae still exist.

① Crimes against women continue and have emerged as new facet via

cyber stalking, harassment etc. @ Boiz locker room case

② Women-led movements have been accused of 'elitism' as they are devoid of issues of lower class

③ Me Too movement - those women who are digitally aware while no movement for extending maternity benefits to women in unorganised sector.

Women movements, despite the above lacunae, have been able to make the deaf hear and establish voice against injustice.

Feedback (For OFFICE USE)

CRITERIA	Grade
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
(C) - Good (A) - Average (P) - Poor	
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 rise in amount of salts like sodium chloride, magnesium chloride etc. beyond normal levels of tolerance.

Causes for salinity ingress

① Increased use of fertilizers where extra dose runs down the soil and in water bodies.

② Tolerance limit of N:P:K = ~~4~~:2:1 but in Punjab it is 25:5:1

③ Natural causes - Due to excessive rain containing dissolved salts.

④ Volcanic eruptions which may add

certain minerals to soils.

- ④ Submarine eruption: of underwater volcanoes adding salinity to oceans and seas.

Consequences of salinity ingress

- ① Decreased soil fertility causing decline in agricultural yield.
- ② Pollution of portable water
 - (a) underground water.
- ③ Enhanced salinity in oceans leading to more coral formation.
- ④ Blocking of pipes for water transport due to deposition of salts

Potential solutions of salinity ingress

① Rational utilization of fertilizers

(eg) using soil health card for appropriate amount determination

② Frequent cleaning of pipes transporting water to households to prevent clogging.

③ Utilising water purification systems for correct / adequate salt content maintenance in drinking water. (eg) RO systems.

Salinity ingress needs effective management via wholesome process starting from its origin till the end consumer disbursement of water.

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.14) The actualization of a seamless urban mass transport is hindered 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)

Seamless urban mass transport refers to uninterrupted transport facilities from location of start of journey to the target location.

Factors affecting ^{challenges in} actualisation of seamless urban mass transport

① Lack of coordination between different agencies - example different modes of transport are under different ministries - Roads, Railways etc.

② Affordability challenges - About 67% of transport is by road which is a fuel guzzler and poses affordability challenge.

③ Lack of National Mass Transport Policy which may coordinate plan at broader level.

Measures needed to create robust paradigm for urban mass transport

① Establishing one ministry for entire range of mass transport

② Creating a National Mass Transport Policy for effective

interoperability between different modes of transport.

3. Connecting nodal points via effective forward and backward linkages.

4. Addressing affordability challenges via shift to renewable energy based mass transportation systems

(eg) Green hydrogen fuel train in Germany

Mass transportation in urban areas demand coordinated action via stakeholder consensus in realising the goal of SDG-11 for sustainable cities

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

Ⓒ = Good
Ⓐ = Average
Ⓟ = 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)

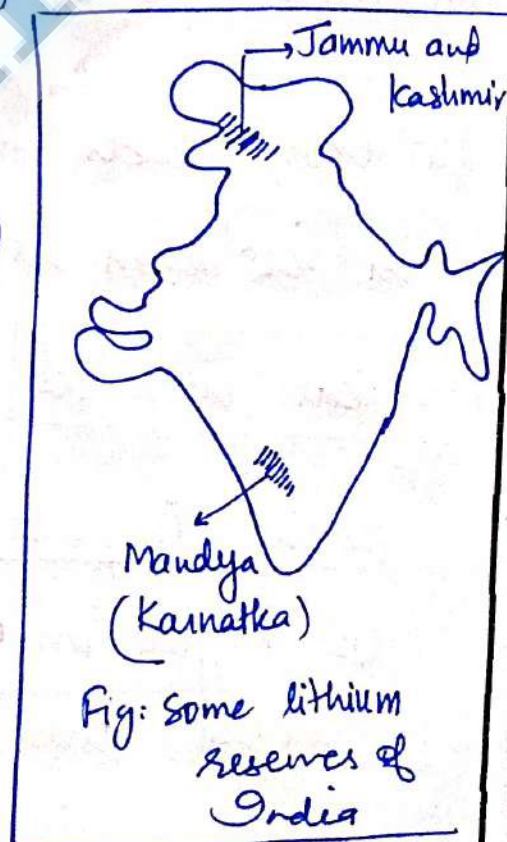
किरी देश की खनिज संपदा के आर्थिक और रणनीतिक महत्व को उनके निष्कर्षण से जुड़े सामाजिक-पारिस्थितिक प्रभावों से अलग करके नहीं देखा जा सकता है। उत्तरी भारत में खोजे गए नवीनतम लिथियम भंडार के प्रकाश में चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Geographical Survey of India has found lithium reserves in parts of Jammu and Kashmir which can boost India's attempt at manufacturing new-tech devices using lithium.

Economic and strategic
significance of mineral
wealth - lithium

(b) Boosting trade and manufacturing of products that use lithium.

(c) Lithium batteries - new age energy source



② Preventing weaponisation of supply chains as the presence of lithium mineral is skewed.

China - one of the largest lithium production capacity

③ Ensure indigenisation of technology

- a prominent aim of 'Amanirbhar Bharat' initiative.

However, such advantages can't be seen in isolation as they have socio-

ecological impacts also :

(I) Social Impacts

① Migration and displacement of people living in these regions

② loss of livelihood and inadequate 'rehabilitation measures'

(II) Ecological ~~measures~~ impacts

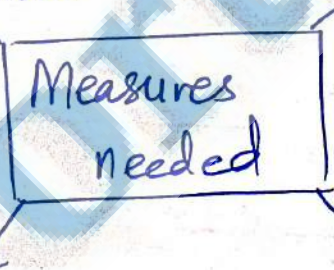
① Pollution of nearby areas

② Fragile ecosystem at risk of disruption (e) Jammu Kashmir region

③ Loss of biodiversity due to enhanced human activity.

④ Adopting environmentally sustainable methods of mining

① Proper implementation of Environment Impact Assessment before mining



③ Use of District Mineral Fund to establish compensation

⑤ Ensuring adequate compensation and rehabilitation for displaced communities

'Lithium is the new oil' of 21st century but its use require mindful utilisation and compensatory activities.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

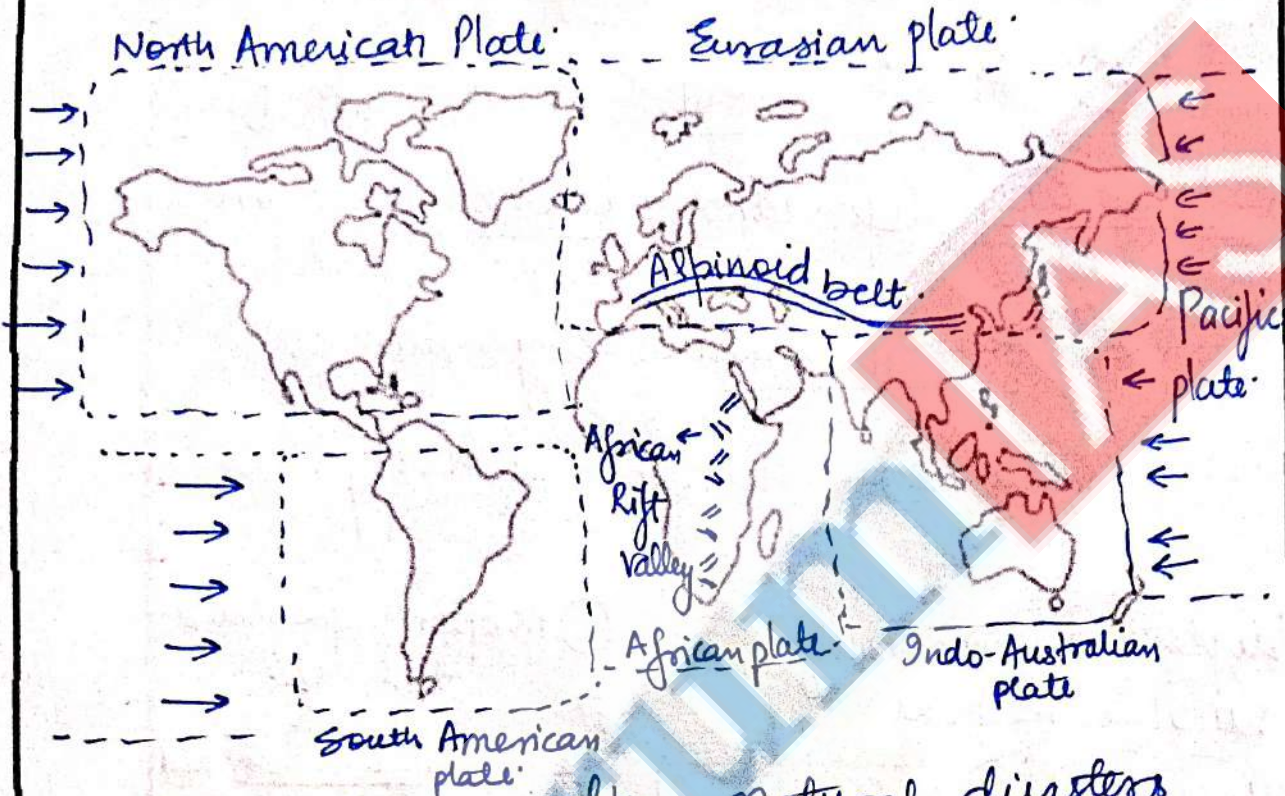
CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 the natural disasters caused by release of strain accumulated due to tectonic shift and collision of tectonic plates.

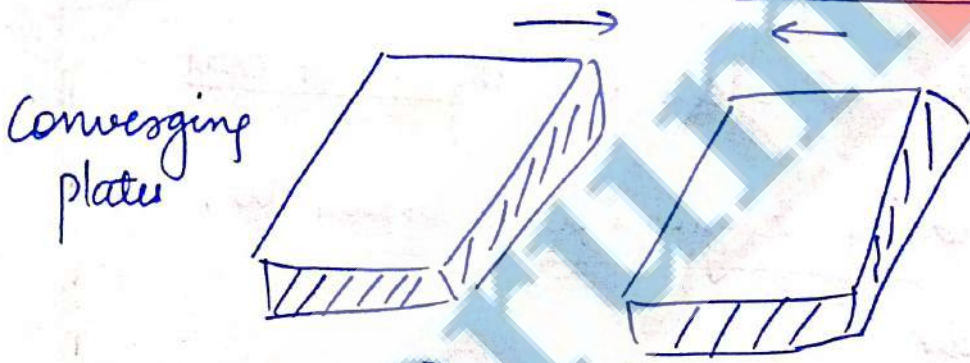
eg) Recent earthquake in Turkey-Syria region of magnitude 7.8 on Richter Scale

Mechanism and occurrence of Earthquake.

⊛ Earthquakes are formed at 2 plate boundaries

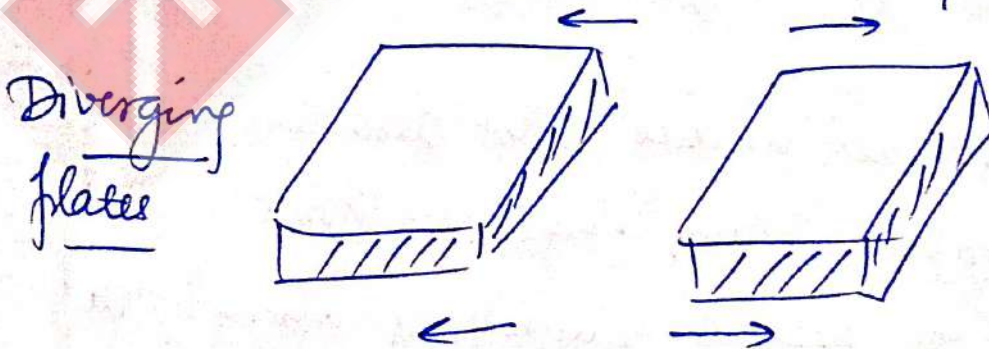
(i) Converging / Destructive plate boundaries

(ii) Diverging / Constructive plate boundaries



Converging plates

formation of 'subduction zone'
giving rise to flow of magma upwards
and hence volcano and earthquakes



Diverging plates

expansion of plate boundaries, bursting of magma and earthquake.

Vulnerability of regions impacted by earthquake and related disasters

- ① 68% of Earthquake in Pacific Rim of fire wherein Pacific plates collides both ways (shown by arrows in map before)
- ② 21% Earthquakes in Alpanoid belt transcending regions from Spain to Myanmar
- ③ 11% of earthquakes in African Rift Valley due to fault formation.

Earthquakes, unlike other disasters, are not predictable. Thus, require strict adherence to NDMA guidelines along with following of building codes for mitigating the damage

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	①	②
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
(C) = 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 the natural occurrences of periodic rise and fall of sea levels near to the coasts due to gravitational pull of celestial bodies like Moon and the Sun.

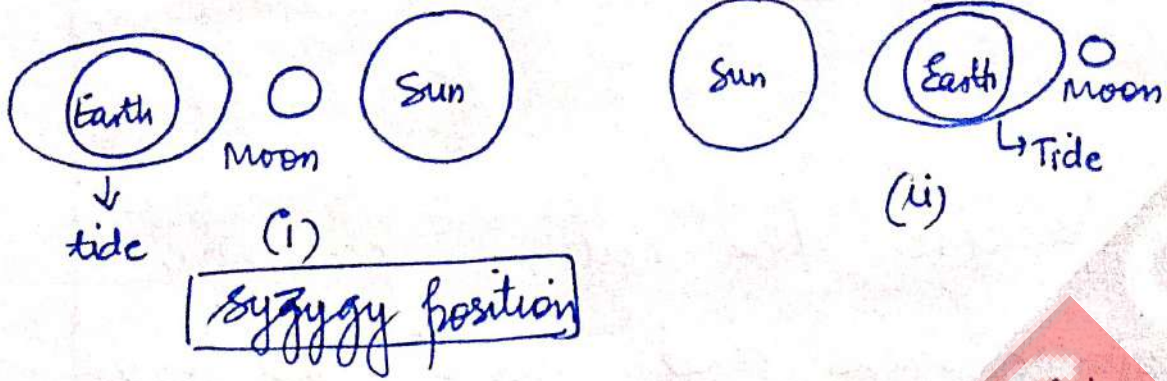
Different types of tides

There are 2 different types of tides :

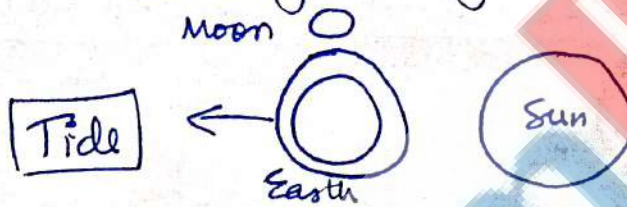
(I) Based on position of celestial bodies

(a) Spring tides - When the sun, moon and earth are in same line

They are higher than normal high tides



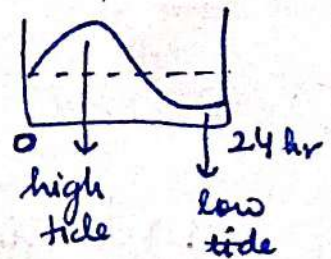
(2) Neap tide - When the celestial bodies are at right angle to each other



Every spring tide occurs 15 days while there is a gap of 7 days between each spring and neap tide.

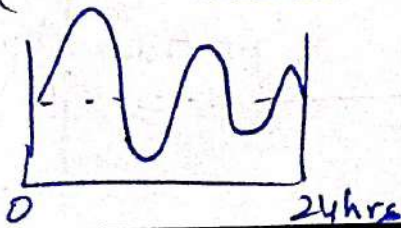
(II) Based on frequency of occurrence

(I) Diurnal - 2 tides in a day -

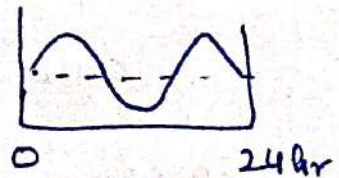


(II) semi-diurnal - 4 tides a day

(III) Mixed tides - mix of high and low tides



with different heights



Significance of tides

- ① Bring fishes to shore - increased yield for fishermen.
- ② Helps in calculating time period as an estimate as they repeat approx after 12:25 hrs.

Difference between tides and waves

Tides	waves
① They are periodic rise and fall of water.	① May or may not be periodic
② Cause is gravitation at pull of sun and moon.	② Caused by wind shear force or volcanic eruption under water

Tides are the significant natural phenomenon that brings wealth to fishermen.

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.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 debate over legal recognition to same-sex marriages and such families have brought to fore the evolutionary changes being witnessed in institution of marriage as well as family.

Evolutionary changes being faced by institution of marriage and families

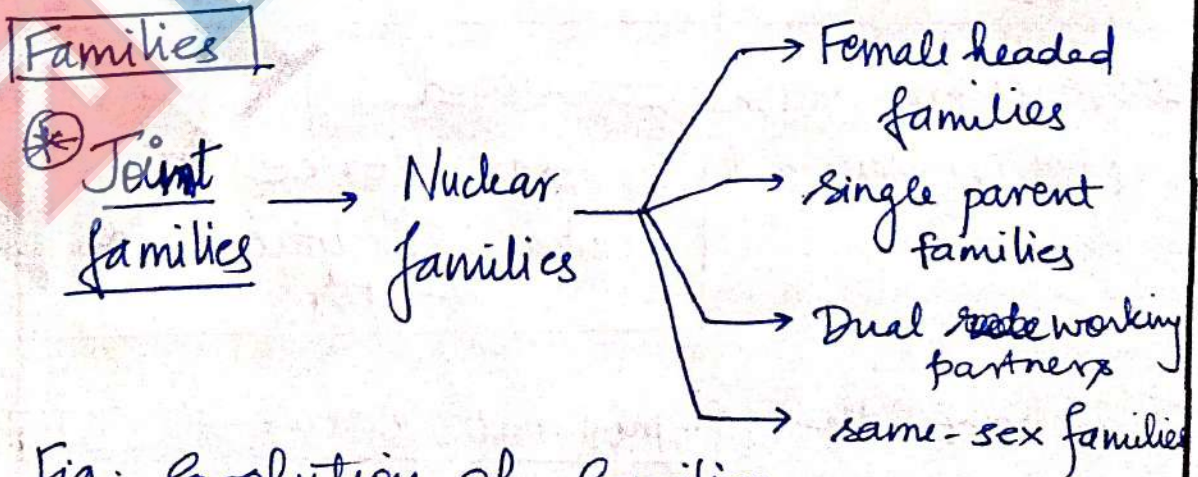


Fig: Evolution of families.

Institution of marriage.

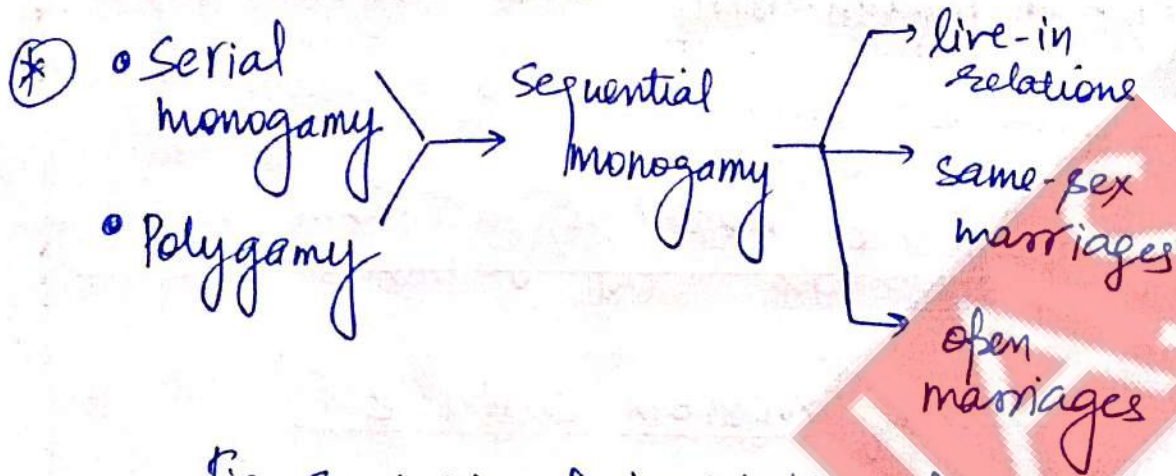


Fig: Evolution of institution of marriages

Thus, families and institution of marriages are facing evolutionary changes.

Role of State and Market in such evolution

① Forces of globalisation have opened up new geographical areas and disciplines of work, reducing boundaries of

migrations.

(2) Rise in materialism and individualistic approach giving rise to broadening of purpose of marriage just from 'procreation'

(3) Influence of Western culture

Where secularisation has led to marriage and divorce no longer been seen as 'taboo'.

However, state and market forces are not entirely responsible for this evolution

as (i) personal choices.

(ii) need of time

(iii) acceptance also matter.

This evolutionary change in families and institution of marriage demand adequate 'steps' from government to safeguard rights of individuals.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE use)	
CRITERIA	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
TOTAL MARKS	

⊙ = Good
⊙ = Average
⊙ = Poor

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)

Assam government has started a campaign against child marriages that has recently seen a spurt in cases.

Reasons for spurt in child marriages in recent years

① Pandemic which induced job loss and poverty causing parents to marry their daughters at young age to decrease consumption burden

② Rise in crime against women and girls due to proliferation of social media and obscene content.

causing steps by parents to secure their unmarried daughters.

3. Loss of school education at secondary level due to COVID induced lockdowns causing school dropout and child marriages

1. Individual → loss of potential
 → less skills
 → high chance of mortality



2. Societal

1. dual burden on girl child at tender age → low levels of living

2. Intergenerational poverty

3. National

1. Low Female labour Force Participation

2. lack of reaping of demography dividend

Steps that can be taken beyond the legal realms to manage child marriages

- (1) Providing adequate education opportunities at secondary and higher levels for girls.
 - ⊕ - making education compulsory
 - provision of safe public transport
 - infrastructure - toilets at schools
- (2) Academia - industry linkage to enhance skills and open opportunity for employment to empower girls
- (3) Promoting initiatives to decrease poverty at family levels

Child ~~labor~~ marriage tackling requires a complex mix of legal and socio-cultural reforms via community participation

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.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)

Generation of regional sentiments /

Regionalism refers to extreme attachment to one's own area of residence or belonging to such an extent that it transcends the need for national integrity and unity.

Reasons behind generation of regional sentiments.

- ① Deprivation of resources which may cause feeling of alienation.
- ② Creation of Telangana.

②. Threat to livelihood opportunities by in-migration into the region.

⊕ Ramdasiya Sikhs of Meghalaya being asked to leave the state by local tribals

③. Potential of cultural undermining due to imposition of foreign culture.

⊕ Assam pogrom (1979-84) towards Bengali immigrants.

④. Culture of sufficiency in the region and in-migration develops fear of resources being shared.

⊕ Maharashtra's zone of soil policy against immigrants from Bihar and U.P.

Development of secessionism due to regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness

- ① Case of Bangladesh liberation, 1971
Apathy of West Pakistan against aspirations of East Pakistan led to secessionism.
- ② Case of Sri Lanka where demands of Tamil Sri Lankans were ignored against Sinhala only nation led to civil war and conundrum continues.
- ③ Case of Nagaland where Nagas demand Greater Nagalim within the country.

Thus, generation of regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness may not always lead to secessionism but due care and measures are needed.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

- 1
- 2
- 3

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.