

RECEIVED

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 1

04 JUL 2023 FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 1 FLT #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेForum
ACADEMIES
FORUMIASMaximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	BHARANU VENKESWARA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910093950	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	4/7/23

*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			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।	
2			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।	
3			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।	
4			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।	
5			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।	
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 1:00 Pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 4:00 Pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या 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)

The Industrial Revolution began the earliest in Britain (late 18th century until 20th CE). Thus, Britain pioneered the humanity into the world of Today.

CAUSES

A. Coal, Iron and production of steam engine, cotton mills and inland water canals did form the characteristic features of the British I.R., but they were not its Causes.

→ Such reserves were available abundantly in many parts of the world.

eg. America (Appalacian mountains)
eg. Germany (Rhur mountains).

→ The values of democracy, rule of law,

responsible government, pride and nationalism, as well as political stability provided the ecosystem for the I.R

① The Magna Carta, 1215 - And subsequent rights based approach to governance led to an active and participative citizenry.

② The Glorious Revolution, 1688 - Made the Parliament as the ultimate legislative body elected by the people. Thus the people had political sovereignty, not the king.

③ Britain as an Island and uptake of Protestant Christianity - Provided necessary political stability (external), guarding it from the wars in Europe.

④ National pride in British Culture and Scientific temper, colonies. (Other factors)

The British, due to Internal and External political stability could pioneer the I.R and thus, use the natural resources and human resources to become the

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.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 have been a recurring phenomenon in British India due to their poor governance and exploitative policies.

SIMILARITIES

① Both were directed to money lenders, zamindars and sometimes the government.
eg. 1860's deccan riots (cotton price crash) and Awadh kisan Sabha movement.

② Both raised primarily the same issues

- ↳ High taxes
- ↳ Lack of land security
- ↳ Zamindar's exploitation
- ↳ Money lender's exploitation.

Differences

1800s Movements

- Less organized and issue specific
- Had higher religious overtones.
eg. Kuki movement, Pagal panthis, Dadu Mian movements
- Often crushed with force eg. Deccan riots.
- Methods were violent, rudimentary and extra-legal

1900s Movements

- More organized with nationalist leaders in leadership
eg. Patel (Gujarat).
- Overall, more economic and exploitation centric
eg. Tehri movement (exception: Mappila revolt).
- Often led to desired outcomes.
eg. Kheda peasant movement.
- Used legal methods and passive resistance.

Peasant movements were a result of centuries of socio-economic exploitation of peasants. Their character changed, but core remained same throughout.

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.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)

The CDM was launched in April 1930 by the historic Dandi March by Gandhi. It was the most large scale and effective movement in Indian freedom struggle.

① Introduction of Salt as a tool led to universal appeal of the satyagraha i.e. peasants, artisans, workers and middle class participation.

② Scale - All India appeal.

eg. Kelappan's salt march in Kerala, C. Rajagopalachari in Tamil Nadu, Anti Tax law satyagrahas in North India and AP (Gunter), Violation

of forest laws in Central India, large student participation eg. Cunningham circular issue in Assam, Anti-choukidari Satyagraha in Bihar etc.

③ women - liberating experience for women who did picketing and led marches (eg. Sarojini Naidu at Dharasra Salt works). Even tribal leaders participated

④ Impact - (Chamsoi - A. Sitarama Raju, Rani Gaidinli Nagaland)

↳ 50% fall in govt. cloth sales

↳ Tax collection fell

↳ Roama Swaraj became the new & lasting way of

↳ Govt. agreed to treat INC as equals in Gandhi-train pact, 1931 leading to prestige boost to INC and fillip to freedom movement.

The CDM shook the British raj from its core and demonstrated the organizational strength of INC.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good

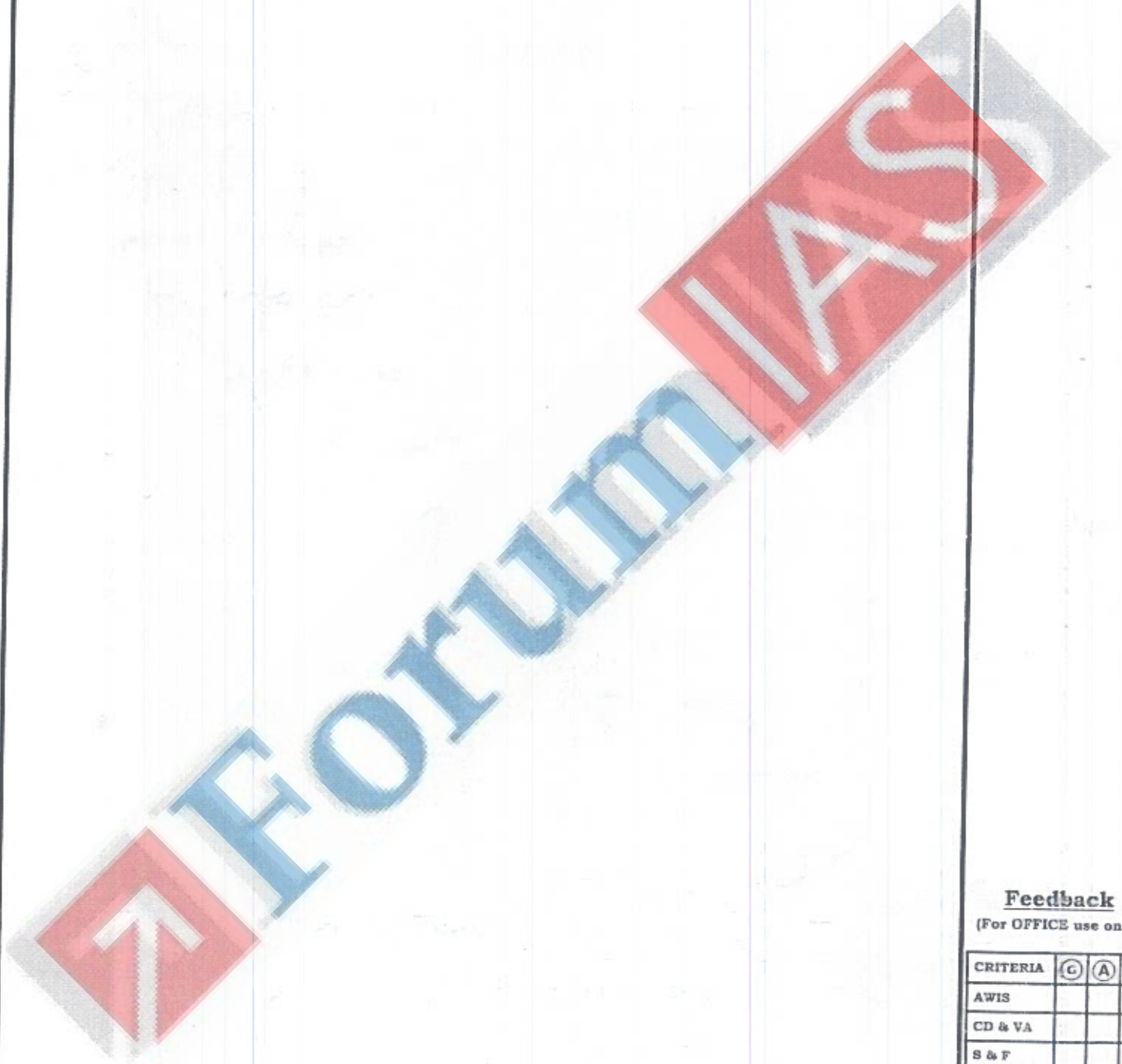
A = Average

P = Poor

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

Q.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)



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.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)

Recent instances of land subsidence in Jharkhand (Uttarakhand) have highlighted impact of unplanned and unsustainable anthropogenic activity on humanity.

LAND SUBSIDENCE

→ Refers to sinking of the ground in patches or in entirety, destabilizing infrastructure and overlying structures.

→ It is common in hilly areas, areas with large water aquifers, mining areas → Causes large scale economic and livelihood losses, and sometimes loss of life (fires etc.)

REASONS

① Increasing pressure on land and unregulated concrete construction that puts pressure on land e.g. Tourism led

Hotel construction in Jashimath led to such pressure.

② Resource extraction - Nearby mining or exploration activity can destabilize the ground structures. eg. In Jashimath, the activities of an oil exploration company may have caused it.

③ Drawing groundwater - The emptying of underground aquifers through tubewells will cause an air cavity in the ground leading to subsidence.

MEASURES

① Ecologically sensitive and contextualized planning and development - especially in hilly areas - use EIA thoroughly.

② Sustainable tourism activity.

③ Understand through Remote sensing, the Ecological carrying capacity of each zone.

④ Empower NAIT to take suo moto cognizance.

Land subsidence is a major disaster that can cause losses on large scale. Steps must be

taken to prevent such re-occurrence.

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)

The Monsoon has become less predictable, sudden and less uniform over last 10 years as per IMD report on Monsoon Study 2018.

↳ Increasing difficulty to predict rainfall of monsoon.

eg. Late monsoon in 2023.

↳ ENSO phenomenon is being a continuous phenomenon

eg. El-Nino is expected next year.

↳ rainfall patterns are changing. While overall rain is increasing compared to LPA, sudden events are on the rise.

REASONS

① Climate Change - The increasing evapo-transpiration, combined with erratic

Climate behaviour (eg. wind patterns, direction/intensity of jet streams etc), is making monsoon erratic.

- ② Sea level rise and change in ocean current patterns - Due to glacial melt, ocean currents are becoming unpredictable.
eg. AMOC impacts the global oceanic circulation, including Pen current that determines ENSO.

- ③ Land use change - Urbanization, deforestation, reducing natural forests for plantations etc can change rainfall.

IMPACTS

- ① Food security - 50% of Agriculture in India is rainfed.
- ② Farm incomes - eg. West Bengal is seeing continuous degradation in farm incomes due to erratic rains.
- ③ Disasters - Urban floods, flash floods, cloud bursts (eg. In Frankfurt, 2021) and landslides.

Monsoon is the lifeblood of the Indian sub-continent. We must guard against changing rain patterns using multidimensional approach.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

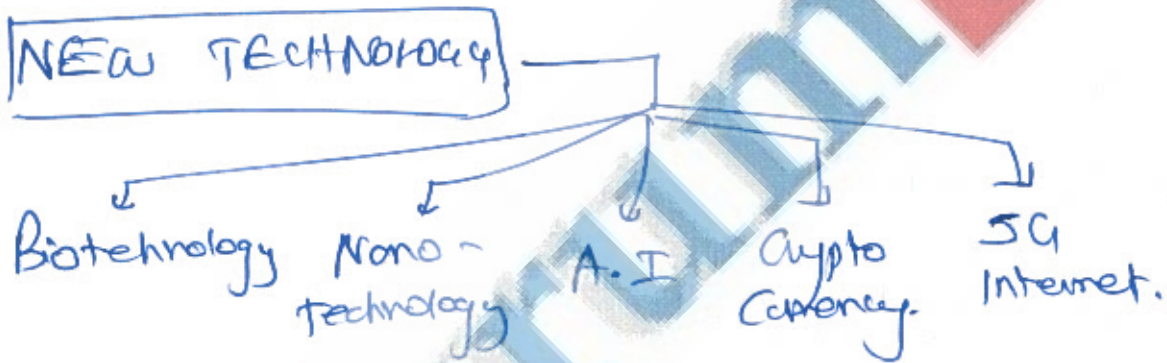
G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

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)

We are in an era of rapid changes with the advent of I.R 4.0. This is already impacting society in positive and negative ways.



POSITIVE CHANCES

① Will increase health and wellness of individuals with better health care - eg. Stemcell therapy to solve Sickle cell anaemia.

② Will empower women. - Gig economy, private retain investment funds,

Sharing of modern ideas will empower women and make society egalitarian.

③ Ease of living - Technology like UPI, IoT etc. have made life easy
eg. Online payments for food delivery.

④ A.I has made online education easier than ever (eg. ChatGPT powered Study-USA.) (Microsoft).

NEGATIVE

① Technology dependent society.

② Isolation and mental health issues.

③ Social media promotes comparison and reduces happiness (Lancet).

④ Children are exposed to adult content, games and drugs.

⑤ AI may lead to job loss, and unemployment in era of hyper-automation.

Thus technology will have positive and negative changes on our society.

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.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, due to its nature of *vasudhaiva kutumbakam* and tolerance has amalgamated all faiths (melting pot).

eg. Buddhism (considered 10th Avatar of Vishnu by Hindus).
Jainism
Ajivika sects etc.

Failure to Integrate Islam

① It was among the last religions to arrive in India (as late as 6th to 10th CE).

② Seen as imposed by Hindu populations.
eg. Aurangzeb's strict enforcement of Jizya and destruction of temples.

③ Limited spread and long term impact of the more liberal Sufi sect of Islam.

④ Fundamental dissimilarities with Islam.
 eg. Music, paintings, Imagery etc. was seen as prohibited in Islam. Similarly, Non-Idolatry, monotheism etc.

NOT ENTIRELY FAILED

→ Syncretic regional practices
 eg. Chishti pilgrimage by Hindus and Muslims.

→ Regional harmony in some areas
 eg. Muslims pay respects yearly to Vitthoba

→ Music, language, architectural influence is visible — eg. Urdu, Chhatri in Red fort, Qawali Ghazals of Hindustani Music.

While Hindus and Islamic culture could not fully integrate due to fundamental differences at their core, they promote peace. Mutual respect between them is way forward.

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.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 refers to the state not having an official religion. This is best suited to multi-religious societies as it promotes harmony through a religiously neutral state.

INDIAN

→ Origin in tolerance and acceptance and acknowledgment of religiously identified society.

→ State is aware of religion

→ State can interfere in secular aspects of religion e.g. fund management

WESTERN

→ Origin in post-renaissance desire to distance from religion e.g. France.

→ state is blind to religion.

→ State does not interfere in religion

→ State promotes all religions
 eg. Amarnath yatra, Haji pilgrimage subsidy, Kartarpur corridor.

→ State doesn't promote any religion.

→ State can affect changes for social justice.
 eg. Throw open temples for all Hindus (A-2S)

→ State lets religion be a private matter. (No expression in public space - eg. No Brahma or Cross allowed to schools)

Religious Accommodations

Can it promote?

YES

NO

- To consolidate religious vote bank
- To additionally support certain communities.
 eg. Asymmetric treatment.
- To delay reforms or promote reforms unevenly.

- With religion barred in electoral matters (RPA, 1951)
- Active judiciary
- Active ECI

Religion is a sensitive matter in politics. Parties must show constitutional morality to affect secularism in letter and spirit

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.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)

R. Friedman : "Globalization is the phenomenon where the political boundaries are less of a hindrance in exchange of ideas, cultures, economic capital, labour etc" - "The world is flat".

POSITIVE Socio Economic Outcomes

① Modernization of societal values -

Has risen scientific temper, made people broad minded and improved condition of women and vulnerable.

e.g. Jaipur foot Co. → High tech. bionics for disabled.

② Democratized education

Has made education equitable and

accessible to all
eg. SWAYAM Portal.

③ Increased economic opportunities.

eg. Gig economy, crypto investing, work from home.

④ Ease of living - Tech, capital, labour etc. flows have transformed India into a modern country.

WIDENING OF GAPS - Globalization has not uniformly affected everyone. In fact, it has created "islands of prosperity".

→ Those with money and capital have made windfall gains. eg. Industrialists.

[Gini Coefficient fallen by 20% in 20 yrs.]

→ Benefits not accessible due to digital divide, time poverty (women) etc.

→ Have impacted urban areas more than rural areas leading to migration, the rural poor become urban poor.

Globalization is a double edged sword. As our Hon' PM said "we need a humanity centric globalization".

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.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)

The Dravidian style of temples

development began under the Pallavas in the 6th Century AD and reached its peak under Cholas in the 10th - 11th Century.

A] PALLAVAS ROLE IN DRAVIDIAN TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE

① King Mahendravarmam - Began with cave

temple construction that were rock-cut and smaller in scale. It had nascent features of this style.

② King Narasimhavarmam I (Mammala) - Developed

Rock-cut temple architecture in Mamallapuram

including the famous Panch-pandara Caves

and the Shore temple. Features of

Intricate carving visible such as in

~~Ajanta's~~ ~~des~~ ganges descent wall mural.

- ③ King Narsimharayana II - Developed large scale structural temples such as Kanchipuram temple.

FEATURES OF PALLAVA ARCHITECTURE

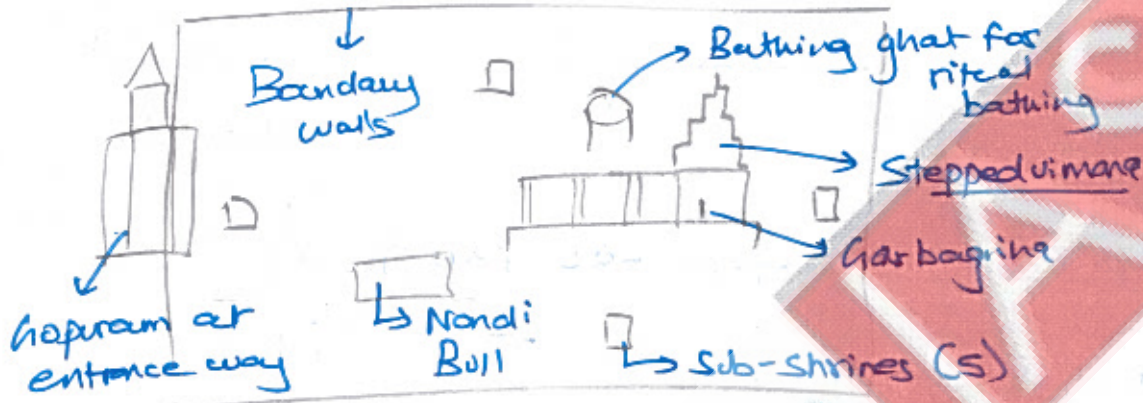
- ↳ Nascent stages.
- ↳ Vimana was still small and less developed.
- ↳ No boundary wall around drauidian style temples.
- ↳ Size was smaller and lightweight stone was used (eg. Sandstone) for ease of carving.

B] ZENITH OF DRAUIDIAN STYLE

Cholas took the temple architecture to new heights due to prosperity of kingdom that was brought by King Rajaraja I and King Rajendra I.

① Massive structure with final development of all features

[Fig]



eg. Gangaikondacholapuram and Brihadiswara temple (Tanjore) are UNESCO wths.

ZENITH

- Massive size of vimana
- Massive size of Gopuram, often higher than vimana
- Several boundary walls enclosing one after other. - Temple town expansion.
- Centrality of Nandi bull.

While zenith of dravidian style came under the Cholas, it was further developed in style and scale over the next centuries. Menatchi Temple is an example of this.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = 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)

The status of women in pre-independence India was very poor. They suffered from issues/evil of

- Sati
- Widow remarriage is taboo
- Lack of access to education or religious rites.
- Child marriage (eg. kulinism in Bengal) etc.

WOMEN MOVEMENTS LED BY MEN

- Raja Ram Mohan Ray (anti-sati) via. Brahmo Sabha.
- Keshub Chandra Sen.
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (Girl Education)
- Jyotiba Phule (Widow houses).

① Men had access to education - Men alone had the resources and societal freedom to study, read and understand

the society. Eg. R.R. Roy was educated in over 5 languages and read societies from around the world.

② Women had no voice - Men alone were

participating in public spaces, creating organizations, meeting officials and petitioning for changes.

eg. T.C. Vidyasagar → Widow Remarriage Act, 1856.

③ Women were kept in darkness - By use of

religious justification (eg. Manusmriti and Brahmsashtra) to employ subservience.

eg. Dr. Karve cited Vedas to show that they had no ban on widow remarriage.

However, some women did, later in the ^{19th} CE participate in women led reforms.

→ Savitri Bai Phule → Sarala Devi Chaudharani
→ Ramabai Ranade → Margaret Cousins.

POST INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS - CONTRIBUTION

① To issue of domestic violence - The anti-

Arrack movement in Andhra region led to

alcohol ban in the region improving state and safety of women.

② Sexual violence - Rape of Bhanwari Devi of Rajasthan sparked a national, women led movement against sexual violence.

③ Environment - The Chipko movement and Narmada Bachao movement led to ~~ethical~~ protection of women's cultural rights.

④ Employment - Ela Bhatt's movement and SEWA organization led to economic empowerment of women through SHG and cooperative models.

Women led movements have increased since last 2 decades (Nirbhaya[#], MeToo), showing a greater voice for women in India.

However, change is a slow process and not all movements have been entirely successful.

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.13) Discuss the ^①causes for salinity ingress along with its various ^②consequences and ^③potential 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 contamination of fresh water aquifers due to its penetration by salt water (from sea/oceans or surrounding brine/brackish aquifers).

↳ Recently Gujarat reported large scale ingress - contamination due to cyclone Biparjoy (storm surge)

A.

CAUSES

① Sea level rise - Rise of sea levels leads to penetration of saline water into underground channels. eg. In Indonesia.

② Storm Surges - Storm surges due to Tsunamis/cyclones or High tides. can contaminate aquifers.

③ Natural process of Mineralization of Salts. - Eg. Breakdown of salts such as potash (Rock reservoirs) will naturally raise salinity levels.

④ Mining lead punctures in aquifers. - Open ~~cast~~ ^{cast} mining or deep coal mining can puncture the aquifer. This may enable contaminated surface water to reach aquifer.

B. CONSEQUENCES

① Wasted resource of precious ground water.

eg. 20% Groundwater aquifers are already 'critical' (CGWA, - MoEF&C)

② Challenges with Irrigation - 90% groundwater goes into irrigation. (Cumt).
failure of crop may threaten food security

③ Farm Incomes - 45% of working population is into agriculture. failure of groundwater

can further reduce dwindling farm incomes

- ④ Zero Day - Urban ground water dependence is very high. Cities like Chennai and Bangalore at risk of zero day (like Johannesburg, S. Africa).
- ⑤ Water insecurity, diseases, poverty, food insecurity, law and order issues etc. can arise from water crisis.

SOLUTIONS

- ① Storm surge barricading - using embankments that are deep and impenetrable.
- ② Groundwater recharge - for increasing depleting reserves.
- ③ Reduce dependence on Groundwater - Today India is the largest extractor of Groundwater (25%).
- ④ Use data based, contextualized decision making and planning. Special focus on Coastal areas, especially East coast.

As a water deficit Nation, Ingress can multiply our problems if not protected against.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = Poor

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

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 critical for planned and sustainable urbanisation. It helps by

- Traffic management (congestion)
- Pollution control (vehicular pollution) of Air and Noise.
- Rapid transport for economic productivity.

FACTORS AS HINDRANCE

① Environmental - Often, urban transports systems require deforestation drives that are opposed by NAT and public.

eg. Array colony issue in Mumbai

② Land Acquisition - Dense and congested cities have large private land ownerships.

eg. Chennai Metro cost overrun is attributed to land acquisition prices.

② Political - Lack of political will and stability leads to slow development.

eg. In Mumbai, political turmoil has halted metro construction for 3 years.

④ Funding issues - Lack of long term, patient capital at low interest leads to cost and time overruns.

eg. JICA's aid in DMRC (Delhi) is a positive example of sustainable funding.

⑤ Administrative factors - Multiple bodies and permissions (NOCs) required hinder development - eg. Defence min. (Contourment req.)
eg. Railway min (Railway land) etc.

MEASURES TO ADDRESS

① Deploy cheaper and faster technology.

eg. MetroLite and MetroNeo as they can be upgraded later.

- ② One stop clearances - Eg. Parivesh portal for environment clearances.
- ③ Use of a central management body across all modes of transport for seamless connectivity.
eg. Metro/Rail/Busses etc.
- ④ Tieups with Development Assistance Banks eg. NDB, JICA (Japan) and ADB for funding aid.
- ⑤ Political will - Deployment of able and capable officers eg. S. Sreedharan to oversee the project.

The development of an urban mass transport system is central for any major city. With rapid scale of urbanization in India, the deployment of such infrastructure must be done with war footing.

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.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)

Recently, Geological Survey of India found 5.9 tonnes of lithium in Rasai district of J & K. It is likely to revolutionize our energy transition goals and strategic security (Lithium - White Oil).

SIGNIFICANCE OF MINERAL WEALTH

↳ Immense significance -

- ① Energy security (eg. Coal TPPs).
- ② Food security (eg. Phosphorus).
- ③ Strategic Security (eg. Thorium in Monazite Sands, Kerala).
- ④ Economic growth
↳ Electricity, transport, climate transition, steel (capital goods) etc.

CHALLENGES — Socio-Economic Impacts.

SOCIAL

① Tribals lose their lands, and livelihoods.

↳ 60% tribals have not been rehabilitated since 1951.

② Promotes regionalism

↳ Imbalanced growth, especially in resource rich states.

③ Makes poor of the state poorer.

↳ Mostly end up employed in the mines and hardly enjoy fruits of development.

LITHIUM EXTRACTION

Water Intensive.
↳ depletes fresh water

Highly polluting

Can pollute groundwater.

Noise and geological instability.

LOGICAL ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- ① Large scale deforestation
- ② Loss of carbon stock.
- ③ Climate change and desertification (as soil organic matter lost).
- ④ Disturbs pristine ecosystem. eg. Snow leopard, Hangul habitat.
- ⑤ Disturbs local geological structure and can cause land subsidence and trigger earthquakes. (Note: J&K is in Eq zone 5).

STEPS

Proper exploration to gauge depth of the mine. FTA to balance economic/strategic and ecological-social priorities. Social concerns building. eg. Meaningful benefits from District mineral funds.

→ Minerals are critical to a prosperous and successful India, but it cannot come at the cost of its people or its nature.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

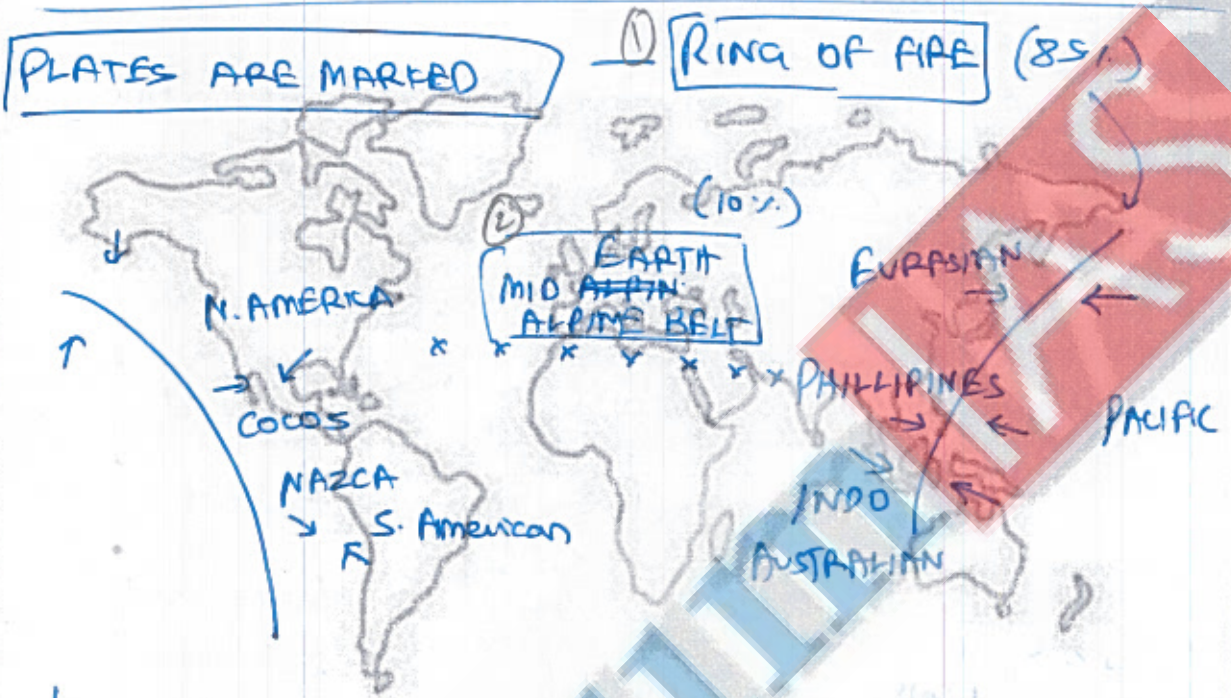
CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

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

Q.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)



↳ Plates marked above are convergent plates, causing build up of stress and earthquakes.

Earthquakes refer to sudden release of energy from the earth's interior having an expression on the surface.

Earthquakes can occur at :-

INTRA PLATE

→ Within plate boundaries

eg. Bhuj EQ (2002) in Gujarat.

eg. Palghat EQ. Swarm.

INTERPLATE

→ At plate boundaries

i) Divergent

→ Very few and only volcanic induced.

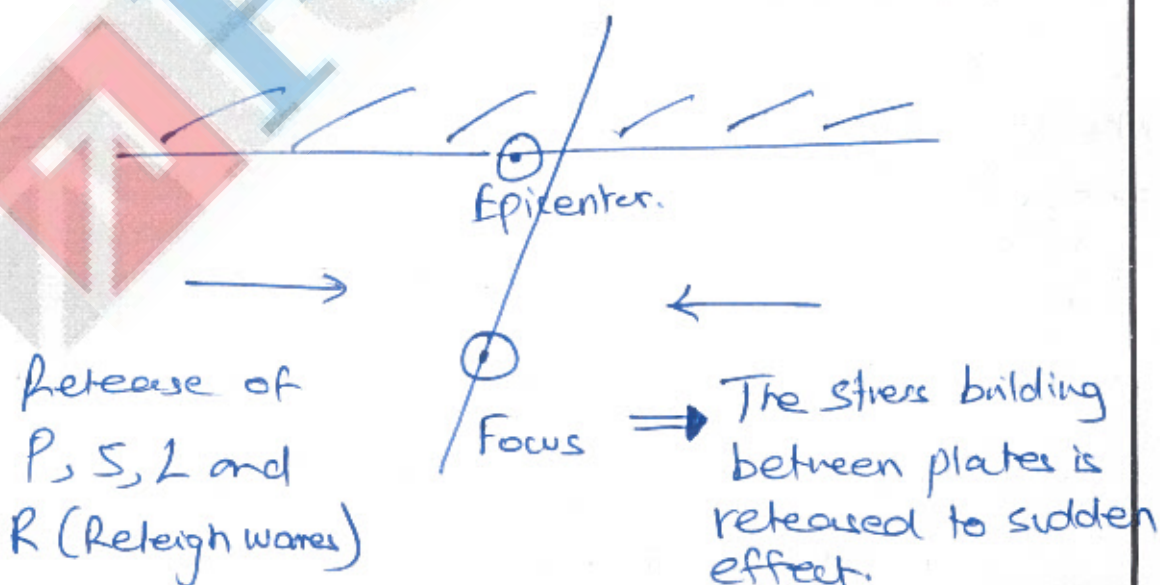
ii) Convergent

→ most deadly and common.

iii) Transform (Strike-slip)

→ At plates that pass each other.

Recent Turkey Earthquake on Anatolia fault at trijunction of Arabian, Eurasian, N. African plate.



EARTHQUAKE DISASTERS 2 Steps

→ Lead to rumbling of the ground in many areas and destroy buildings.

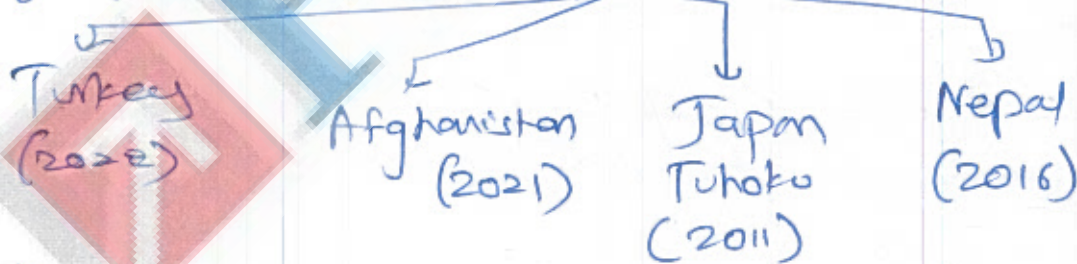
↳ Enforce building code and disaster resilient infra.

→ Can cause electrical fires.

→ Can cause death due to submergence under rubble.

↳ Golden hour action by NDRF by pre-placement in vulnerable areas.

Major EQ disasters:



"Earthquakes don't kill, it is buildings that kill". Hence, with proper urban infra building / retrofitting rigour of the disaster can be reduced.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- 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 refer to the periodic rising and falling of sea level due to action of Gravity (of moon and sun).

TIDES

→ force causing is Moon and Sun's gravity

→ Occur every two weeks in periodic way

→ Can raise water level by several meters

WAVES

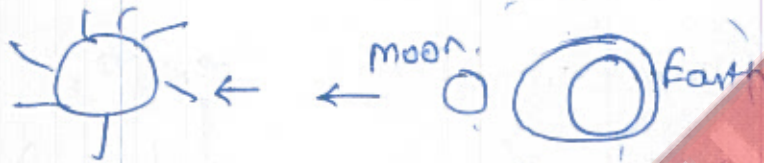
→ Caused by winds.

→ Consistent and continuous occurrence.

→ Do not raise water level, only raise wave height (few meters).

TIDE

High tide

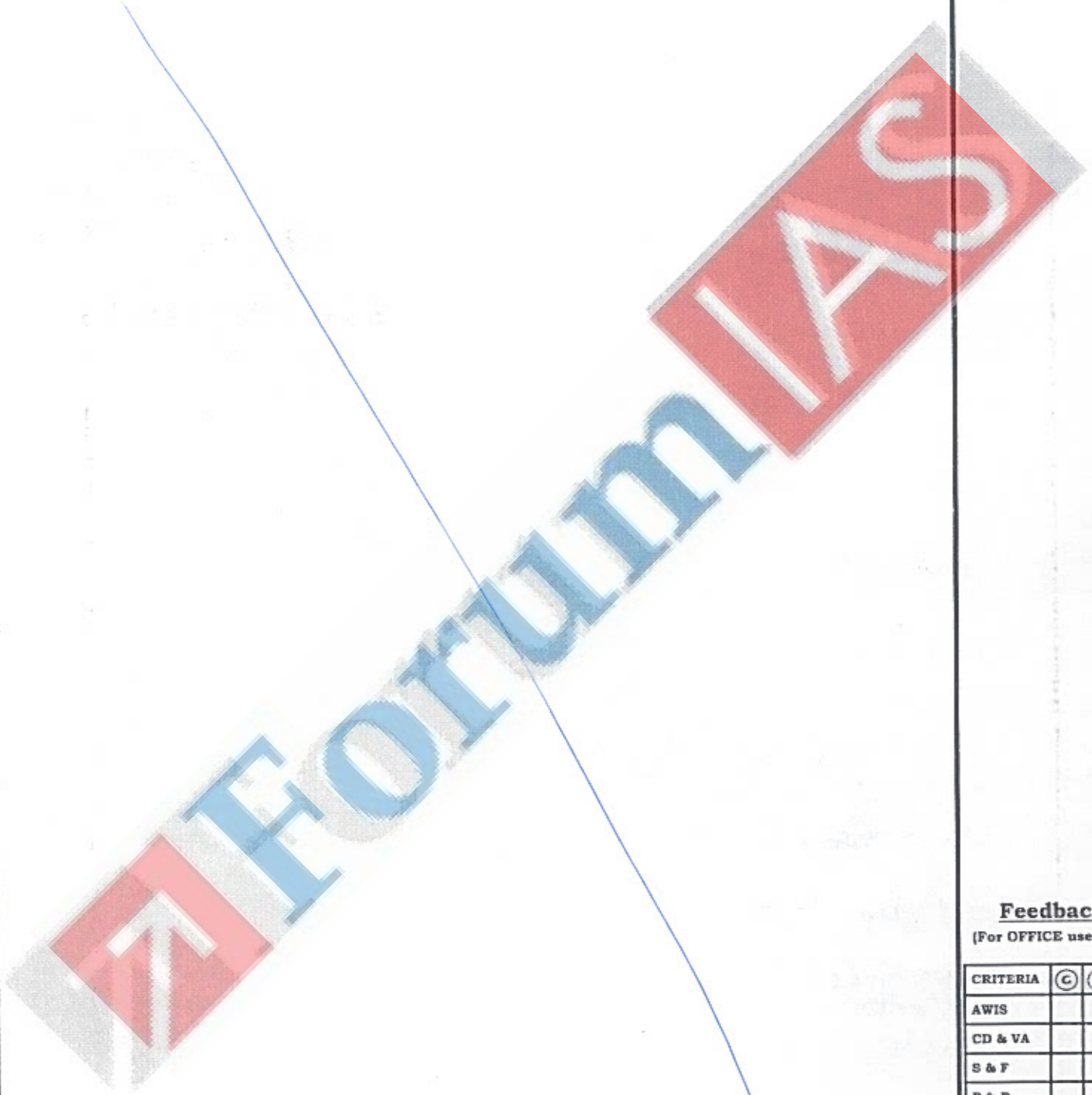


The impact of gravity in this image is shown through the circle around earth. The part of the earth facing moon will face a high tide.

Low TIDE

The opposite happens and tide is on the lower end, leading to receding water line.

Hence tides, more as per the gravitational pull of sun and moon.



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.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)

With Globalization and Modernization, Westernization, Industrialization and Commercialization the society is undergoing certain changes. This includes the institution of family and marriage. However their limit and extent is a matter of debate.

MARRIAGE

Conventional conceptualization - Marriage is a sacred ceremony in our culture which is a bond made for life. It comes assigned with principles of loyalty, trust, partnership and a sense of permanence.

Other factors (Regionally variable)

↳ Gender norms (eg. Sita's image as an ideal wife).

↳ Movement of woman in the family of In-laws (husband's house)

↳ Limited role of woman in public spaces.

Changing nature

- ① Increasing divorce rates (especially during COVID-19) show marriage is 'contractualized'
- ② Marriage is no longer seen as a life long bond. Divorce and remarriage is more accepted in society.
- ③ Late marriages, late and few children, more role of woman in decision making, concept of "Love marriages" and "Live-in relationship" etc. are changing trends.

However, core of marriage has not changed in India.

eg. Its Sacred nature, the large scale ceremonies, a union of families as well as certain gender roles and Intra-caste marriages.

Family → Nature is changing :

- ① Joint → Nuclear
- ② Many → few children.
- ③ Only the men work → Women are working
- ④ Changing status of head of family as the man.

However, the core, again, has not changed much.
Eg. Indians are still "functionally Joint" eg. Sending Remittances is an example.

Role of



- Commercialisation not materialism has raised economic ambitions.
- Recognition of changes in marriage
eg. Domestic Violence act will operate in like in relations (sc)
- Cost of living eg. due to inflation has reduced fertility rate in urban areas.
- Progressive steps
eg. Inheritance of property to women in Mitakshara system.
- Greater exposure due to market has empowered women.
eg. Lost stories on Netflix.
- State recognizes Nucleonization
eg. Act of 2007 for care of Parents as legal responsibility

The changes in society are inevitable and ongoing.
Market and state have played a role in this by adapting to these changes.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	⑤	④	③	②	①
AWIS					
CD & VA					
S & F					
P & R					

- ⑤ = Good
- ④ = Average
- ③ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

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)

The Child Marriage (Prevention and Prohibition) Act 2006 defines child marriage as a ~~marriage between~~ ^{by} a man (not less than age 21) or a woman (not less than age 18).

~~ISSA~~ Recent survey NFHS-5 has shown child marriage to be 23% among women between 20-25.

REASONS FOR SPIKE

→ Covid-19 pandemic saw many illegal child marriages, especially in rural areas.

→ Poor enforcement of the Act - Recent steps by Assam Govt. to crackdown on child marriage may reverse the trend.

- Poor rigour of the law. - The law only prohibits the act, without deeming it illegal and void.
- Demand for UCC - Rising child marriage is reported in muslim community which has minimum age at 16 (puberty age for women), as fears of inclusion in UCC are high.

STEPS TO TAKE

- ① Education of women - ^{eg. Post-matric Scholarships.} Women's education and resultant empowerment is the strongest reason for delay in marital age (NFHS-5)
- ② Urbanization or JUA (Urban Facilities in Rural areas) - Urban and peri-urban areas report late marriages as cost of living rises and women tend to be working.
- ③ Behaviour change programme. - Better population planning and population education

Through gram sabha, ASHA workers, Schools etc. can change mindset of people.

④ Targeted approach - Identify areas and communities with high instances of child marriage and empower local government to take steps.
eg. Population education at Madhwas is done in parts of Maharashtra.

⑤ Incentivize late marriage - eg. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana allows quarter duration for parking funds in high interest account upon late marriage.

⑥ Holistic empowerment of women - Political, educational, economical to make her develop self esteem to make her own decisions (UNICEF).

Legal measures, though useful, cannot achieve social change without societal attitude shift. Hence, extra legal approaches may be more effective to curb child marriage.

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)

Regionalism refers to the strengthening of a regional identity that may have political, economic and social consequences.

REASONS BEHIND REGIONAL SENTIMENTS

↳ while regional identity is not negative, it becomes a challenge when it becomes a threat to national peace and integrity.

① Linguistic heritage - Tamil and Telugu sentiments have a linguistic backdrop.

eg. Dravidian pride, Dravidian movement led by Periyar.

eg. Rise of Telugu Desam Party in Andhra Pradesh in mid 1990s.

- ② Religious and regional overlap - Khalistani movement in Punjab (eg. Warnis Punjab De - Amritpal Singh) or Separatism in Kashmir is driven by religious identity.
- ③ Ethnicity - North East separatism - eg. by NSCN-IM for Nagaland or Tripaland in Tripura is based on ethnicity.
- ④ Feeling of Neglect - A feeling of lack of development, neglect and non-integration eg. North East with respect to Indian Union.
- ⑤ Regional Imbalance in growth - The areas of Vidarbha in Maharashtra and Telegana in undivided AP felt the result of lack of regional development.
eg. Only one district in Vidarbha has more per capita GDP than MA average.

REGIONAL SENTIMENTS AND CULTURAL ASSERTIVENESS AS LEADING TO SEPARATISM

YES → Khalistani example of cultural assertiveness of Sikh Identity has fueled separatism since 1980s.

→ Naga movement wishes to have own Naga flag and anthem as a step towards independence.

[Fig] REGIONALISM



NO Constitution allows

regional sentiments and their assertiveness (ie. Pride) as long as it

Co-exists with Indian Unity, Integrity and federal structure. Hence assertiveness in benign ways (eg. festival celebration, linguistic promotion etc.) are protected rights.

Regionalism is a threat to India due to its multi religious, multi ethnic and multi-linguistic nature. Provisions of regional autonomy, regional balance and inclusive growth must

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

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

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		

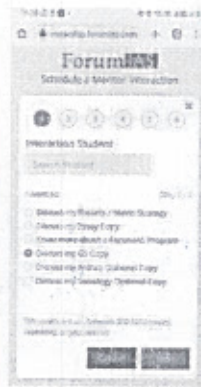
* Subject to change without prior notice.

Availing Mentorship - Now made easy & seamless via mentorship.forumias.com

Dear Students,

You can now avail Mentorship in both online & offline mode seamlessly. All you need to do is login to below URL and pick up a date and time and your Mentorship is scheduled at the designated time.

Visit the URL <https://mentorship.forumias.com> or Scan the QR code



When must you seek mentorship? When you are unable to fully comprehend the directions given by the evaluator in the MGP copy. A Mentor will help you understand the nuances of your evaluated MGP copy. He / She will also be able to make suggestions, if needed, on improvements that you could make.

If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

To download topper's copies, visit the link <https://blog.forumias.com/testimonials>

Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

CSE 2021 Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

- CSE Rank 1, Shruti Sharma, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 5, Utkarsh Dwivedi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 8, Ishita Rathi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 9, Preetam Kumar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 12, Yasharth Shekhar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 14, Abhinav J Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 17, Mehak Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19, Diksha Joshi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 20, Arpit Chauhan, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 23, Ashish, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 24, Pusapati Sahitya, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 25, Shruti Rajlakshmi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26, Utsav Anand, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28, Mourya Bharadwaj Mantri, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 30, Naman Goyal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 33, Jaspinder Singh, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 37, V Sanjana Sinha, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 39, Vishal Dhakad, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 40, Kushal Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)