

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	DEVANSH MOHAN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910058989	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	23/07/2023

*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		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरे।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

8:00 pm

10:55 pm

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

*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.

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ECN CODE/
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EG/ईजी :

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आकड़ों 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।

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

FORUM IAS

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.

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)

Industrial revolution refers to the social, technological ^(IF) and economic changes that took place in the 18th century to present day.

Democracy and rule of law making Britain epicentre of (IF):

- 1) Promoted free capitalism i.e. laissez faire thus rapid industrialization.
- 2) Rule of law ensured stability in society and certainty, thus promoted ease of doing business.
- 3) Democracy works on the will of people, therefore worked as people desired → promotion of industrialization.

4) Democracy helped Britain take up reforms.

eg) Enclosure acts → agricultural unification

5) lead to unification of markets and creation of single customs union unlike Italy → faster movement of goods.

6) Helped subordinate Foreign policy to economic goals → Merchantilism and Imperialism → Raw materials and markets.

Therefore, coal, Iron reserves and technological advancements along with democracy were the responsible factors

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.2) Compare and contrast the character of peasant movements in India during the 19th and 20th century.

19^{वीं} और 20^{वीं} शताब्दी के दौरान भारत में किसान आंदोलनों के चरित्र की समता एवं विषमता की तुलना कीजिए।
(10 marks, 150 words)

Peasant movements in 19th and 20th centuries sought to ameliorate the condition of the poor peasants oppressed by zamindars and looted by moneylenders.

(eg) Indigo Revolt.

Similarities :

- 1) Focus on immediate goals of exploitation by moneylenders and zamindars.
- 2) Sought to restore the earlier practices → backward looking.
- 3) There was no effective coordination among various movements.
- 4) Mostly leaderless with large scale peasant participation.

5) Didn't seek to end British rule.

Differences :

19th century

1) Relied more on legal means.

eg Pabna League

2) No link to organization or national leaders

3) Limited participation, both socially and regionally

4) No link to national movements.

20th century

1) Relied more on mass movement

eg Khedr

2) Directly linked to national leaders

eg Saedar Patel - Bardoli agitation

3) Wider participation

eg All India Kisan Sabha

4) Sometimes linked

eg Mappilla revolt

Therefore peasant movements were an important tool of mass mobilization and social upliftment of peasants

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = 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.

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 marks, 150 words)

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil disobedience movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 in response to the rejection of his eleven demands by Lord Irwin.

Unique place due to extent, reach and revolutionary zeal

- 1) Vast geographical expanse : covered most of India @ Bihar, UP, Gujarat, Maharashtra etc.
- 2) Large scale participation of women. "truly marked their entry in public sphere." (Bipan Chandra)
- 3) Large scale support by business groups and labour organizations.

4) Connected with the movements of tribals also.

eg Rani Gaidinliu.

5) Took various forms :

eg No rent campaign → Bihar
Anti chowkidari tax → UP.

6) Foreigners also participated : eg
Meera Behn from England.

7) Large scale arrests were carried out.

8) People declared "Purna Swaraj" as the goal of the movement.

However, Muslim participation was less and government repression was severe.

However, no doubt it was a watershed in freedom struggle.

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.4) How will you explain that Vaishnavism and Shaivism as followed in medieval India represent both local traditions and universal ideals?

आप कैसे समझाएंगे कि मध्यकालीन भारत में वैष्णववाद और शैववाद स्थानीय परंपराओं और सार्वभौमिक आदर्शों दोनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं?

(10 marks, 150 words)

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Vaishnavism and Shaivism were the sects within the hindu religious belief system.

They represented local traditions as:

1) The saints preferred to preach in vernacular languages.

2) Religious texts were also written in simple local language to ensure local understanding.

eg) Naalayadivya prabandham → Tamil.

3) Emphasised on devotion or Bhakti to god.

4) The ascetic architecture created was in local tradition.

(eg) Shaiva temples of Pallavas → Dravidian style.

5) The songs and hymns also didn't have much external influence.

(eg) hymns of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

6) Pressing sense of the saints and followers showed local traditions

(eg) Saree, Kurta Dhoti.

Presence of universal ideals:

1) Preached unity of people everywhere
→ cosmopolitanism & brotherhood.

2) Preached equality. (eg) Lingayats -
don't believe in caste system

3) Promoted higher social status of women

Therefore, they were the guiding lights and torch bearers of Indian civilization.

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 of land due to removal of underlying mass of rock.

eg Recent Joshi math crisis.

Reasons behind land subsidence (Ls) | :

- 1) Over extraction of ground water.
- 2) Creation of large dams. eg Tapovan
- 3) Seepage of ground water in land.
- 4) Creation of heavy infra like large cities on vulnerable and soft ground (Mishra Committee).
- 5) Glacial isostasy, rise and fall of ground due to glacial melt
- 6) Excessive and incessant rainfall.

Measures to arrest the calamity :

- 1) Proper study of soil before creating large infrastructure.
- 2) Intensive afforestation → binds the soil.
- 3) Creation of small dams in place of large hydro power plants (Mishra Committee)
- 4) Creation of sink resistant infra.
 - ⊗ stilt houses.
- 5) Setting a limit on ground water extraction by projects.

Land subsidence as a calamity can have huge socio-economic costs. Arresting it is must for sustainable and inclusive development.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good
 A = Average
 P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

In recent years, the monsoon rainfall has been erratic as:

- 1) Rains concentrated in short spells
- 2) long dry spells and breaks.
- 3) Greater rains in traditionally dry regions. eg Rajasthan, Saurashtra.

Reasons behind erratic monsoon:

- 1) Climate change: adversely impacting global heat and wind belts.
- 2) Presence of cyclones and anti cyclones.
eg Biparjoy sucked moisture from East coast also.
- 3) Irregular occurrence of El Niño and La Niña phenomenon.
- 4) Madden-Julian oscillation has

become erratic.

⊗ stayed for longer in Indian ocean last year

5) Urban heat island : pulling monsoon winds

Outcomes of erratic monsoon :

1) Destruction of crops of disturbed crop cycle.

⊗ late sowing of rice.

2) Causing disasters → ⊗ floods, landslides.

3) Shortage of water in reservoirs → federal disputes.

4) Heavier rains → shutting of schools → loss of education to children.

5) Cause of round the year vector borne diseases. ⊗ dengue.

Therefore, better doppler based forecast models and climate resilience under mission Life must be the focus

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)

नवीन तकनीक पर नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रभाव का अन्वेषण और मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The advent of fourth industrial revolution has meant advent of newer tech. which has had a multifaceted impact on indian society as:

Technology	Positive	Negative
Blockchain/ crypto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Land reforms through <u>digital records</u> → Farmers → better and faster insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Weaking govt. control on <u>monetary policy.</u> → Rising crypto scams.
Quantum computing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Enhanced <u>privacy</u> → better encryption 	

<p><u>Biotechnology</u></p>	<p>→ Health → CAR-T therapy for cancer → <u>Farmers</u> → Better GM Crops ① DT Cotton</p>	<p>→ Monopoly of Companies → High cost → <u>widens inequality</u></p>
<p><u>Nanotech.</u></p>	<p>→ Nano urea = Better farm efficiency</p>	<p>→ Rising pollution → rising health issues</p>

Apart from this IoT and e-com has helped better market of women's, tribals products and promoted ease of living.

Responsible use of technologies and developing global conventions (eg Asiloma principles) would ensure same Bharrantu Sukhinah.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = 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 Santan Dharma, ie continuing from time immemorial.

Reasons for non assimilation of Islamic practises :

- 1) Mode of worship is different as hinduism has polytheism, while Islam has strict monotheism.
- 2) Islam is a missionary religion from beginning, but Hinduism doesn't have concepts like conversion.
- 3) Social practise like marriage is a SANSKAR in hinduism that can't be broken abruptly
eg Triple Talaq

Feedback

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LA	(C)	(A)	(C)

= Good
= Average
= Poor

4) Islam is based on equality, but Hinduism had gendered inequality

eg varna system -

5) Hinduism didn't accept Islamic beliefs and practices due to internal resistance and revivalist movements.

However, certain elements have been accepted as:

- 1) Concept of Parda system.
- 2) Use of domes in Hindu temples in north India.
- 3) Evolution of distinct language → Hindani.
- 4) Islamic cuisine eg Mughalai in restaurants owned by Hindus.

Thus acculturation has happened between both religions to create unique

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 as a concept seeks to promote separation between state and religion.

Indian Model

Western Model

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Principled distance from religions ensuring Sarva Dharma Sambhava | 1) Strict and hard separation
eg French laicité |
| 2) Provision of inter as well as intra religious equality. | 2) Only focus on inter religious equality. |
| 3) Promotes and provides individual rights (Art 15) and also community rights (Art 26) | 3) Only individual rights are granted |
| 4) State sponsored reforms permitted eg the Triple Talag. | 4) State maintains distance. |

India model promotes minority appeasement?

This is considered true by some sections as:

- 1) Providing aids to minorities.
eg Haj subsidy.
- 2) wooing minorities in vote bank politics.
- 3) Non enactment of UCC (Art 44).
- 4) Preventing reforms in minority customs
eg overruling Shayee Bano judgement.

But, on the contrary, Indian model is based on equality, equal respect to all religions and 'soft touch' approach. So, not minority appeasement.

Therefore SC held it a part of basic structure in SR Bommai Case (1992).

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)

Globalization refers to the increasing social, cultural, economic and political interactions across borders. It has made connections cheaper, deeper, faster farther.

Positive socio economic outcomes :

- 1) Greater economic and educational participation of women ensured.
eg PLFS → FLFR risen to 29%.
- 2) Better diffusion of technologies → better healthcare opportunities.
eg Global vaccine facility during COVID → India's vaccine diplomacy.
- 3) Rising rationalism, cross cultural exchange breaking down of ideas → caste barriers (PEW survey).

4) Opening up of global markets, niche market created for tribal products.

eg wool painted t-shirts in USA.

5) Rising transnational actors working for socio-economic upliftment

eg NGOs - CRY, Amnesty International

Widening gaps between haves and have nots %

1) Based on neoliberalism → rolling back of state → less welfare function.

2) Rising global inequality in income
eg Oxfam report → Inequality News

3) Materialization of society + widened class divide = SKYBOXIFICATION → (Michael Sandel)

4) MNCs causing drain of wealth from developing to developed = Neocolonialism

Therefore as PM said, human centric globalization is needed.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE USE)	
CRITERIA	MARKS
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)

Dravidian temple architecture developed in the southern part of India with own characteristics (eg. vimana) starting from 2nd century AD.

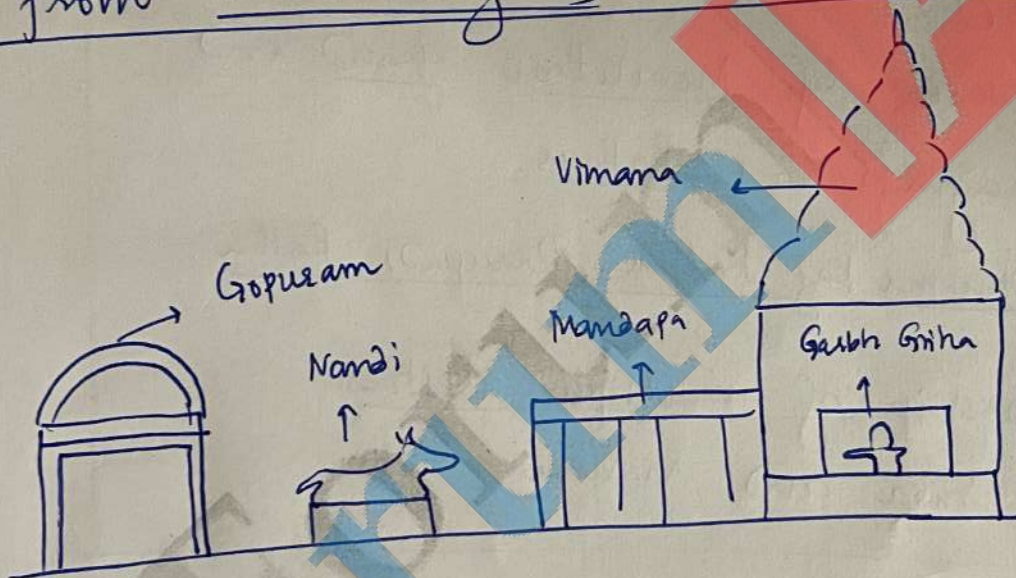


Fig: Dravidian architecture

This architecture came of age during Pallavas as:

1) Construction of multiple temples in

multiple phases.

2) Presence of wide range of temples.

eg from rock cut temples to ~~mon~~
Structural dravidian temples

eg by Nandivarman.

3) Presence of Monolithic grand and
magnificent Rathas.

eg Dharma Raj Ratha, Draupadi Ratha.

4) worship of multiple deities.

eg Shiva and Vishnu both.

This could reach zenith at time
of Imperial Cholas as:

1) Cholas had a longer time to
rule thus, longer time to construct
magnificent temples

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eg Brihadeshwara temple.

2) Foreign trade was well developed hence inflow of capital ensured grand temples constructed.

eg Atravatchwara temple.

3) Personal interest of rulers was greater in architectural marvels

eg Raja Raja I → Sangai Konda chalapuram temples.

4) Foreign expanses (eg. Malaya), better architecture and technique inflow ensured.

5) Brought own innovations and

eg water tank, boundary wall, painted walls.

Thus the chola temples stand as marvels of Dravidian architecture today.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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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's movements in India were guided by the principles of liberty, equality, rationalism and humanism.

Why pre independence women movements were led by men:

- 1) Social sanctions on women meant they were strictly kept indoors.
- 2) low education among women led to low awareness about problems.
- 3) Men had greater access to means of communication.
eg ~~the~~ newspapers, journals

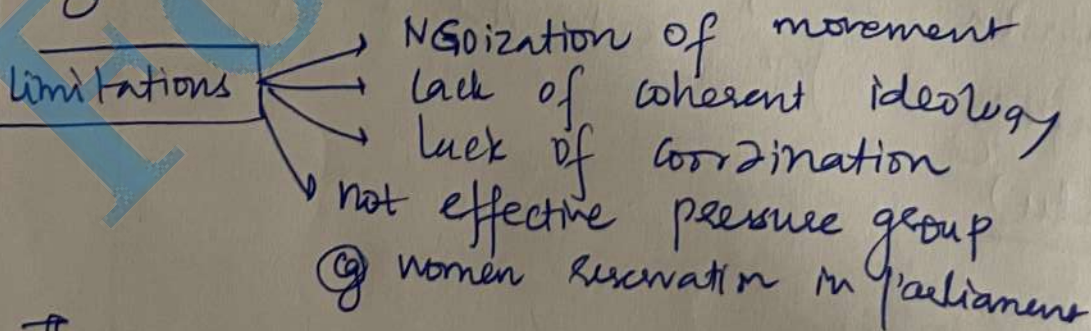
- 4) Even if women came to lead the movement, others remained reluctant to join.
- 5) There was no concept of large scale women participation in mass movements in pre Gandhian era.

Therefore, men like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Balshastri Jambhekar, Dhondo Keshav Karve led women's movements,

However, women were also leading certain movements like Arya Mahila Samaj (Ramabai Ranade), campaign for Sarda Act (Sarojini Naidu)

Contributions of women's movements in post independent India:

- 1) Prevention of injustice to women
 eg anti dowry movement.
- 2) Against wrong practises of men
 eg Anti Arrack movement → anti alcoholism
- 3) Protection of environment - 'Ecofeminism'
 eg Chip ko, Silent valley movement
- 4) Promotion of good governance and
 Preventing corruption
 eg movement in Gujarat.
- 5) Raising voice and raising awareness
 against sexual crimes.
 eg # me too, Nibhaya movement



Thus, women's movements need to reinvigorate themselves and pick of indigenous issues and methods to succeed.

Feedback
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C = Good
 A = Average
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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 influx of saline water ($> 27\text{ppt}$) into inland areas.

eg Kuttanad in Kerala.

Causes of Salinity ingress (SI)

- 1) Rising of sea levels \rightarrow ingress in low lying areas.
- 2) Rising coastal erosion \rightarrow greater space for saline water to move in.

eg Chennai coast.

- 3) Natural factors like high tides also push saline water inwards.
- 4) Natural disasters like cyclones and tsunamis.

eg Odisha coast → Rushikulya.

5) Rising deforestation of coastal trees. eg Maharashtra coast.

6) Expanding of Infrastructure seawards also causes salinity ingress.

eg Haldia port.

Consequences of SI :

1) Pollution of ground water.

2) Rising salinization of soils.

3) Damage to standing crops

eg rice in Kerala.

4) Adversely impacts coastal and near coastal inland freshwater fishing industry

5) Rise of invasive alien species

which are halophile.

eg water weeds & Red tide (Turkey coast)

6) land degradation → rendering unfit for use.

eg Kutch region in Gujarat

Potential solutions :

1) Treatment by Gypsum.

2) Building saline embankments.

3) Reducing climate change via adherence to Paris agreements.

eg IPCC report → could reduce sea level rise

4) Planting of bioshields eg mangrove plantations.

5) Reduced seaward expansion of infrastructure.

Salinity ingress through natural is getting accelerated due to anthropogenic reasons. Coordinated global action is needed since

Feedback

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global problems need global solutions



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)

As per the census of 2011 reports the share of mass transport has declined from 74% to 30% since independence in urban areas.

Issues with seamless urban mass transport's actualization:

- 1) Governance issues: Lack of funds with urban local body.
- 2) Rapid and unplanned growth of urban centres.
(eg) Old Delhi.
- 3) Mass transport is capital intensive.
- 4) Under development of multimodal

transport networks.

5) Lack of dedicated lanes in urban mass transport system.

6) People prefer to get own private vehicles over mass transport → Status symbol.

7) Issue of woman and child safety in mass transport system.

8) Rising travelling cost in mass transport

eg) DMRC raised fares by 30% in 10 years.

9) Lack of door to door connectivity which is provided by private transport.

10) Low technology infusion is a cause of less popularity.

eg) Bus tracking apps in only 9 states.

Measures to create robust paradigm of urban mass transport:

1) Rejection of one size fits all model and customized solutions

eg metro neo, metro lite.

2) Raising parking charges to prevent congestion. (Singapore model).

3) Proper upkeep and maintenance of public transport.

4) Ensuring punctuality of public mass transport.

5) Infusion of technology eg one nation one card for seamless movement

6) Use of Nirbhaya funds to create well lit bus stops, metro stations, local trains.

7) Adopting Bhopal model (Case study 1)

Urban mass transport has the potential to solve issues of congestion, pollution and accidents, thus must be popularised.

Case study 1
Bhopal Model
 - Dedicated bus lanes.
 - Fine (hefty) on private vehicles entering them

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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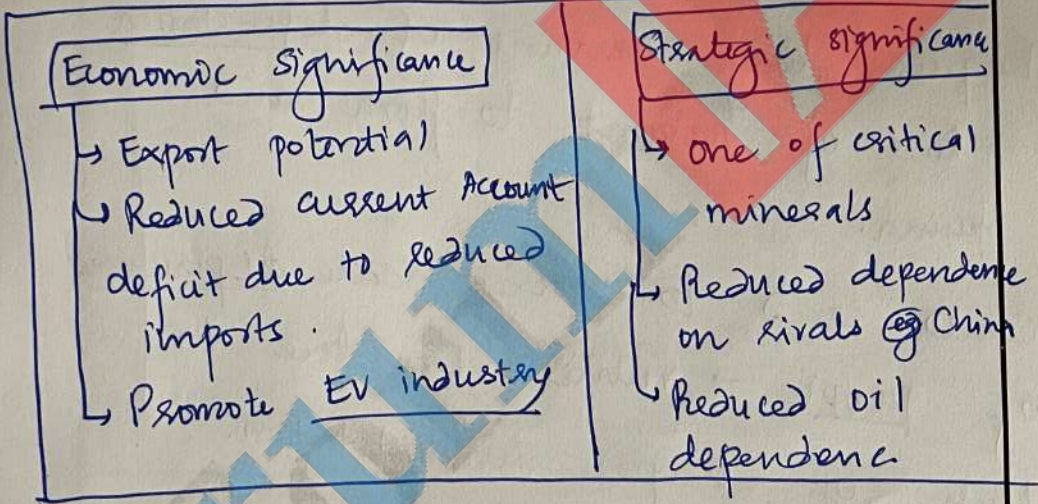
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Q.15) The economic and strategic significance of mineral wealth of a country cannot be seen in isolation from the associated socio-ecological impacts of their extraction. Discuss in light of the newfound lithium reserves in Northern India. (15 marks, 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, large deposits of lithium were discovered in Reasi district of Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan by GSI.



However, it can't be seen in isolation from social and ecological impacts as:

1) largely polluting industry → causing ground, water pollution.

Feedback

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- A = Average
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- 2) Large amount of fresh water ^{Requirement}
(India already a 'water stressed'
country (NITI aayog index) .
- 3) Release of CO₂ emissions → against
India's committed INDCs (Paris agmt)
- 4) Require large amount of deforestation
→ loss of habitat to flora and
fauna.
- 5) Could lead to large scale displacement
of people → vulnerable due to
lack of proper rehabilitation .
- 6) Water scarcity and displacement
have disproportionate impact on
women .
- 7) Instances of forced labour and
child labour in mining industry.

8) loss of farming land to farmers → left vulnerable with meager compensation.
 → Adverse impact on food security.
 (GHI ranking 102/137).

9) Use of lithium in EV industry → large scale e-waste generation → lack of proper disposal.

10) Could lead to environmental disasters with huge social costs.
 @ Joshi math land subsidence.

Therefore, mining must be conducted in line with Environmental impact assessment, social impact assessment and adherence to Constitutional principles (eg ensuring health and safety of workers) to ensure compliance with SDGs.

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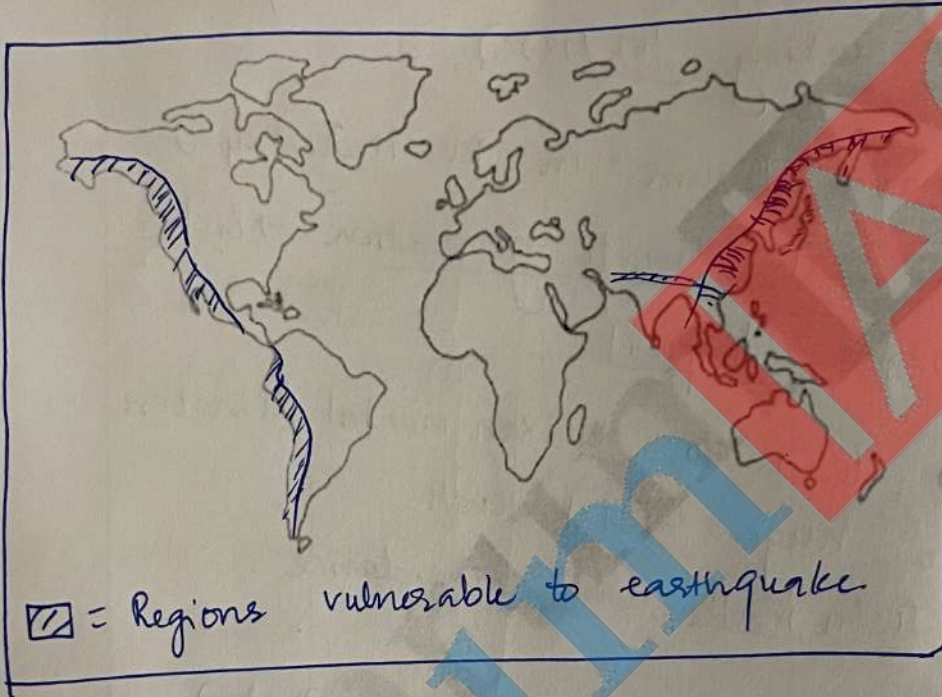
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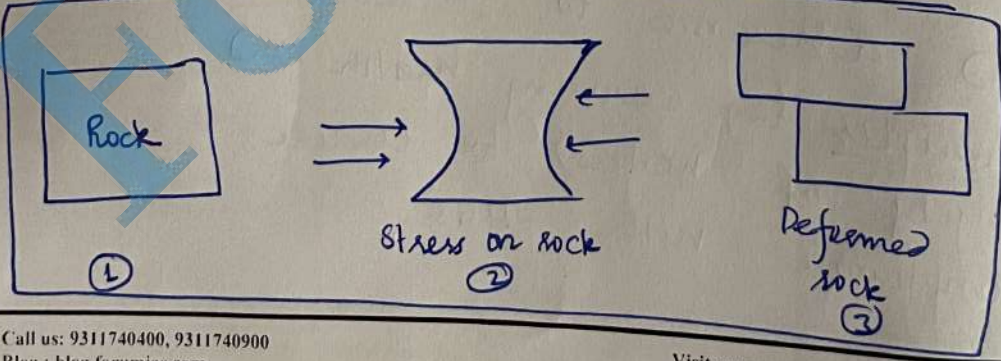
Q.16) Explain the mechanism and occurrence of earthquake. With the help of map given below, throw light upon the vulnerability of regions affected by earthquake and earthquake related disasters. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)



Mechanism and occurrence of earthquake

Earthquake is the sudden movement of earth's surface due to seismic waves.



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- ① When the pressure is constantly applied on the rock surface, (Fig 1), it leads to its deformation (Fig 2).
- ② When the pressure gets bigger than the shear strength of the rock, rock breaks.
- ③ ~~Rec~~ Energy gets released due to the rupture and travels to the surface of earth as surface and body waves, causing earthquake.
- ④ Other factors may also lead to occurrence of earthquake like:
 - i) Meteor strike.
 - ii) Canyon → residual seismicity getting active again.
 - iii) Movement of tectonic plates
 - iv) Reservoir induced seismicity (eg Kayna).
 - v) Nuclear explosion.

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Vulnerability of regions to earthquake and related disasters

1) The highest vulnerability is at the circum pacific zone.

2) Here there is ~~divergent~~ convergent plate boundaries which collide and cause energy release.

eg Sunda earthquake.

3) Himalayan region has Indian plate pushing under Eurasian plate, thus causing seismicity.

4) Regions of transform plate boundary also see earthquakes due to brushing past of plates.

5) Earthquake in Mediterranean region occurs due to numerous small plates colliding.

eg Recent Turkey earthquake.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.17) Enumerate the differences between different types of plate boundaries.

विभिन्न प्रकार के प्लेट बन्धनों के अंतर बताएं।

fall water force and



FIG

Difference

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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 periodic rise and fall of the whole mass of earth's water due to forces like gravitational force of earth, sun and moon and resultant centrifugal force.

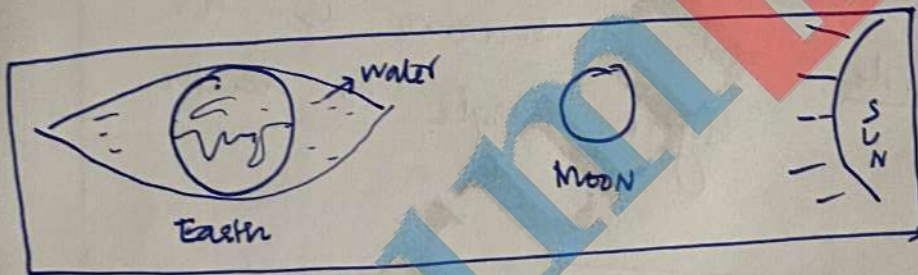


FIG 1: Tides on earth.

Different types of tides :

A) Based on frequency:

i) Semi diurnal tide: consists of two high and two low tides.

ii) Diurnal tides: consists of one

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high tide and one low tide

(iii) Mixed tides: variation in heights of the tides.

B] Based on position on celestial bodies

i) Spring tide: when earth, moon and sun are in straight line

ii) Neap tide: when moon is at right angle to earth.

Significance of tides:

1) Help the ships to move in and out from harbours.

eg as seen at INPT port.

2) Tidal energy generation.

eg Durgaduani in west Bengal

- 3) Remove stagnant water from inland.
eg Palm Jumaaya beach
- 4) Desilting of inland areas.
- 5) Fishermen venture into sea depending on nature of tides.
- 6) Tides were traditionally used to forecast calamities. eg Tsunamis.

Difference in tides and waves :

- 1) Origin: Tides originate from gravitational pull while waves due to gravity and motion of water.
- 2) Energy potential: Greater in waves than tides.
- 3) Navigation usage: waves helps greater navigation.
- 4) Disaster potential: greater for waves (Tsunami) than tides.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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Q18) 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)

In contemporary times, family and marriage are facing evolutionary changes due to forces of modernization, urbanization and globalization.

Justification :

Marriage :

- i) Purpose : has shifted to lifelong companionship over traditional notion of procreation.
- ii) Age : slow has risen (NFHS-5), child marriages have reduced.
- iii) Dowry : instances of dowry coming down with rising educational levels (CPR study).

iv) Role

v) New

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iv) Role of consent : Rising and love marriages are rising against traditional arranged ones

v) Newer forms : Rise of same sex marriage, sologamy, lavender marriages post judicial pronouncements (Naveg Johar case) and rising rationalism.

vi) Social barriers : reducing, since inter caste marriages risen from 3% to 11% in NFHS-3.

Family :

- i) Rising nuclearization due to rising individualism. Against conventional joint ones
- ii) single parent families due to economic empowerment of women
- iii) Role of extended family in child rearing reduced.

However, factors like rising cost of living, presence of strong social sanctions (eg. Khap Panchayats) and traditional values (eg. marriage as Sanskrit), preventing major overhaul.

Role of state :

- State sponsored reforms.
 - eg. abolition of triple talaq
- Restrictive laws.
 - eg. Dowry prohibition act, 2005
- Promoting welfare of senior citizens.
 - eg. Senior citizen maintenance act.

Role of market

- Greater economic opportunities to women → more autonomy
- Technology market → easier to choose spouse (eg. SHADI.COM)
- Based on freedom of choice.

Thus, though there are changes but traditional / conventional aspects are also present.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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(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)

As per census 2011, around 30% of the women were married before attaining majority (i.e. 18 years).

Reasons for spurt in child marriages (cm) in recent years:

1) Poverty: forces families to marry off girls early, as seen as economic burden.

(eg) NITI's MPI → 25% people multidimensionally poor)

2) Concerns about safety and security of girls.

3) Traditional notion of exercising control or sexual autonomy of women

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4) Social customs and traditions,

eg) Akshaya tritiya believed to be auspicious to marry off girls early in Rajasthan

5) Believing girls to be "Paraya Dham"

6) lax implementation and monitoring of laws, as well as legal loopholes

eg) Child marriage act doesn't declare marriage to be automatically null and void.

7) COVID-19: saw girls moving out of education and getting married (CSDS survey data).

8) low decision making power of women (mothers in family).

Consequences of CM:

1) Early and multiple pregnancies → rise in IMR & MMR.

- 2) Children thus born to child brides are weak and malnourished.
- 3) Chances of marital rape higher in child marriage cases. (Pew Survey).
- 4) Longer period of widowhood due to low acceptance of widow re-marriage.
- 5) Tarnishes international image of country and against Beijing Action Plan.

Steps to be taken :

- 1) Creating a mass movement like Bachpan Bachao Andolan.
- 2) Spreading awareness via innovative methods Anti CM caravans, Radio jingles.
- 3) Vigilance to report and prevent. committees consisting AASHAs and
- 4) Campaigns like #selfie with daughter.
- 5) Roping in NGOs, private sector to prevent CM on occasions like Akshay Tithi.

Case study I.
Rajasthan model
1) Regular flying squads
2) oath taking

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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 (P) = Poor

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Child marriage is a blot on the conscience of the country. Preventing it will create a healthy tomorrow.

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 हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Regional sentiments or regionalism is the phenomenon where the social, cultural and political loyalties of people are concentrated on a particular region.

eg Demand for Tipraland by Tipra Motha

Reasons behind generation of regional sentiments

1) Folklore and feeling of cultural belongingness.

eg Dravidian movement on Dravidian identity.

2) Political mobilization by parties.

eg Son of soil politics by Shiv Sena.

3) lack of regional development → 'culture of scarcity'

eg movements in north east.

4) Over development and culture of affluence -

eg Punjabi Suba movement.

5) Feeling of cultural suppression.

eg Demand for Jharkhand due to oppression by Dikus.

6) Feeling of regional sentiment by external actors.

eg ISI behind Khalistan movement (RSAN report)

7) Mobilization on identities eg caste, religion, language.

eg demand for Tulu nadu.

Regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness causing separatism

- 1) Gives a ground for common mobilization
- 2) eg demand for Bodoland.
 2) Starts seeing their interest against and antagonistically to other units.
eg Nagalim movement.
- 3) Feeling of relative deprivation is fanned.
eg demand for Uttarakhand.
- 4) Regional parties advocating regional demands also push for separatism.
eg JMM for Jharkhand.

Ways to handle → Cooperative federalism via Inter State Council (Art. 263).
 → Cross cultural exchange programs like Erasmus of EU

Regionalism should be handled keeping in mind PM's mantra of **NARA** → National ambition + Regional Aspirations.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
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