

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	ISHITA PHULORIA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910130981	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	—	Date/दिनांक	22nd July 2023

\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are 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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			9:30	12:36	
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, प्रतीक, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.



## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

ForumIAS

### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

Q1) 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 in Britain began in the <sup>18</sup>th century with the invention of steam engine and cotton mills.

Rise of Britain as epicentre of Industrial Revolution

1) Democracy → facilitated fair competition between various entrepreneurs by allowing freedom of exploration

[eg.] French aristocracy prohibited this → French industrialisation happened late

2) Rule of law : fair treatment of different sections of entrepreneurs [eg.] Charter Act of 1813 threw open trade with India to all Britain's businessmen (ended EIC's monopoly)

3) Spirit of individualism, adventurism promoted →

↳ state support to East India company helped it conquer India

4) Democracy → based on accountability

↳ Regulating Act of 1773 and Pitt's India Act of 1784 → Board of control to oversee EIC and reduce corruption

5) Equal opportunity to all →

↳ British civil services and Indian civil services (under colonial rule) selected through free and fair exams in 19th century.

However, principles of democracy and rule of law were not extended to British colonies ("benevolent despotism" theory; Ilbert Bill controversy). Hence, they industrialised extremely slowly.

**Feedback**

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CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
B & 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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> 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 consistently occurred since the decline of Mughal rule (1707 onwards) due to oppressive land relations or excessive taxations.

### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PEASANT MOVEMENTS

19<sup>th</sup> century

20<sup>th</sup> century

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occurred against <u>zamindars</u><br/>eg. <u>Pabna revolt</u></li> <li>• <u>Lack of organisation and leadership</u> - movement died with death of leaders eg. <u>Sanyasi revolt</u></li> <li>• Against <u>disturbance</u></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occurred against colonial government<br/>eg. <u>Khedai struggle</u></li> <li>• Peasant movement integrated with nationalist cause<br/>eg. formation of <u>AI</u><br/><u>India Kisan Sabha</u></li> <li>• Against <u>oppressive</u></li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

in traditional mode of production and crops grown

eg. Indigo Revolt 1869 -

• Leadership or participation of women was less

colonial government and excessive taxation

eg. Tebhaga movement in 1940s

• Leadership of women was there - due to active participation in satyagraha

Yet, there were many similarities →

① movements got violent at times →

eg. Deccan revolt (1875) by cotton farmers who burnt ledgers, zamindar's house

eg. Tebhaga revolt (1940s)

② Both served as inspiration to national leaders eg. beenbandhu mitra's Nildarpan on Indigo revolt

③ There was discontentment regarding taxation.

The peasant movements' integration with national movements gave a huge push to inclusion of the poor and rural population

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.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 <sup>(CDM)</sup> was started in 1929 after the Lahore session of Congress, where the demand for 'Purna Swaraj' was also made.

1) Extent of CDM : By the late 1920s, workers, peasants, women had been included in the national struggle.

eg) Dharsana Satyagraha → by Sarojini Naidu

eg) Satyashodhak movement and temple entry movements in central and south India for shudras

2) Reach of CDM : opposed to earlier Swadeshi movements (1905), this had an all India nature

eg) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan — Khudai

Khitmadgar movement in NWFP

eg. JM Sengupta mobilised tea workers in Assam

eg. C. Rajagopalachari - salt satyagraha in Tanjore

Revolutionary zeal : The 1930s were marked by revival of revolutionary activity

eg. Bhagat Singh, → Hindustan Socialist Republican Army → bombing of Central Legislative Assembly with BK. Dutt

eg. Kakori train robbery by Roshan Singh, Ashfaqullah Khan, Rajinder Kaheri

eg. Chittagong army raid by Surya Sen

The civil disobedience movement thus saw millions of arrests. Its non-violent nature (eg. Dhansara, Champaran satyagraha) made international headlines

### 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)

Vaishnavism and Shaivism began as parts of the Bhakti movement in the 8th century AD.

### Local traditions

1) Used regional languages to spread ideas →

eg Nalayira Divyaprabandham, compilation of Vaishnavite hymns, written in Tamil

2) Use of regional architecture → eg Dravidian temples such as Beihadlesvara temple dedicated to Lord Shiva

3) Use of symbols such as 'linga' around neck, or lack of funerary sites to unite with Lord Shiva after death in S. India → symbolised local traditions

Universal ideals

→ Questioned caste system → emphasised universal brotherhood   
 eg Ramananda's teachings in North India

→ Encourage late marriages and widow remarriages   
 eg Agamantak in South India

→ Emphasised on love and devotion than rituals and rites as a means to worship God   
 eg Shankaradeva's catkriya dance used dance, hymns for praying to Vaishnava

Vaishnavites and Shaktites carry these universal ideals even today, with Bhakti movements representing universality of Bhakti ideals.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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10:50

Write anything  
in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें

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in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

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

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

Land subsidence refers to the downward movement of land due to weakening of its foundation. eg. Recent Joshimath land subsidence

Reasons behind land subsidence

- unplanned development → leads to encroachment of land and water seepage
- Effect of rivers → Fast flowing rivers → eg. Alaknanda and Bhagirathi → weaken Himalayas
- Construction beyond carrying capacity → deforestation → soil gets loose → weakens foundation
- Excessive population → eg. Nainital → puts pressure on land
- unsustainable tourism → hotels, pressure of cars and so on.





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)

Monsoons are the seasonal reversal of winds.

• Indian monsoons bring 90% of India's total rain (nearly 3000 billion cubic metres)

ERRATIC MONSOONS REASONS

1) Natural cycle is very complex → monsoons are affected by events occurring as far as Pacific Ocean eg. El Nino, La Nina

2) Madden-Julian oscillation over Indo-Pacific region must be in line. Even Indian Ocean Dipole

3) Climate change → causing warming of oceans → changed pressure conditions for winds

4) Unpredictable phenomenon eg. In July 2023,

the Western disturbances occurred with monsoons (rare) → N. India faced excessive rains

Possible outcomes

- Agriculture → 51% farmers dependent on monsoon for irrigation
- Food security → recent govt bans on wheat and broken rice due to erratic monsoons
- Economy at standstill → urban floods in Delhi, Bangalore caused by monsoons
- Displacement of people → overflowing of rivers eg. Beas in Punjab, Yamuna in Delhi
- Infrastructure and transport → railways stalled, supply chains disrupted.

Measures such as → urban planning  
 ↓  
 novel road technologies eg permeable pavements → regular maintenance of drains

can be helpful in overcoming effects. PM-KISAN as insurance for farmers is a good step in this direction

**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)

Indian society is marked by the continuity of several values such as love, tolerance, accomodation, pluralism, collectivism since Ancient times.

New technologies have sought to enrich and threaten Indian society.

### Positive impacts

- 1) Automation has allowed end of manual scavenging in more than 100 districts in India.
- 2) Helped end isolation of family members  
eg) videocalling during lockdowns, or with elderly grandparents and NRI children
- 3) Helped cultural integration → cultural exchange facilitated by the internet

→ allowed spread of regional dishes, languages (google translate)

## Negative impacts

→ Doctored photos and videos eg → fake photos  
caused 2012 exodus of North Easterns from Bengaluru  
• Intensifies isolation, insider-outsider complex

→ Fake news and unverified claims causes social disharmony eg → Tablighi Jamaat incident during COVID-19

→ Artificial intelligence and chat GPT → can potentially lead to ethical decision making via AI which can be dangerous.

→ Data security concerns

New technologies prove a double edged sword.  
Privacy concerns with new technologies can be addressed with the Data Protection Bill, 2021

### 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 is an ancient religion which arose in 1500-2500 BCE well in the Early Vedic period.

- It has amalgamated Buddhist and Jainist ideals (eg. non-violence, dhamma)
- Traditions brought by Zoroastrians (eg. religious fire in room while consulting physicians) is mentioned in Arthashastra.
- Stitched clothes have been adopted from Indo-Greeks, Kushana rulers.

Even several Islamic beliefs and practices have been assimilated

➤ Architecture : Fatehpur sikri is an example of Indo-Islamic architecture  
Domes, miarets - Islamic ; jharokhas,

Tantric symbols - Indian)

2) Translation of Bhagwad Gita by Dara Shikoh

3) Amalgamation of food by Mughlai cuisine in North India

Yet, there exist differences in amalgamation of beliefs and practices —

1) Fundamental differences :- Islam is monotheistic, Hinduism is pluralist

2) British divide and rule :- ending with the gruesome partition of India — caused fear, suspicion, polarisation that remains today

Unity is not uniformity. Hinduism has accepted other Abrahamic religions, like Christianity and there is peaceful coexistence. Through dialogue and communication, we must get rid of religious stereotypes and learn to live in tolerance — which is an Indian civilizational

### 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)

Western model of secularism is marked by mutual exclusion between religion and the state, whereas Indian model of secularism follows a 'principled distance' (Rajeev Bhargava)

Western secularism

Indian secularism

① Between state and individual, there is total absence of religion

① There is presence of religion eg. Haj subsidy, Buddhist circuit, Kumbh Mela

② Between state and religion, there is a strict separation

② There is 'dharma nirapekshata' - equal treatment of all religions.

(intermixing the two led to 30yrs war in Europe in 17th century)

⇒ Article 25-28 guarantee fundamental right of freedom of religion

③ State is absent between individual and religion

③ State is present → eg Art 17 → abolition of untouchability; Sabarimala religion

There are allegations that Indian secularism is ambiguous and gives space for religious appeasement.

- eg Banning of Salman Rushdie's satanic verses, or banning of religious and controversial films
- Debates around reservations to different religious communities due to backwardness (Sachar committee report)

However, adoption of western secularism is not an option due to India's different historical relationship with religion. To check arbitrary misuse of secular appeasement in the name of secularism, strong checks and balances (eg. Judicial review Art 13) and

accountability (independent media) is needed

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Write anything  
इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें

**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 flow of capital, goods, and ideas and people across national borders. In recent years, its speed and intensity have increased.

Positive socio-economic outcomes

1) Women empowerment → employment in the IT sector, educational opportunities have led to → better health  
→ delayed marriages

2) Increased economic outcomes → Between 2005 and 2019, India lifted 40 crore people out of multidimensional poverty (UN MPI). India's GDP has grown

at 7-9% and in 3rd largest economy  
(PPP today)

3) Marginalised sections → new technologies such  
as telemedicine → healthcare to remote villages

widened gap between haves and have nots

1) Oxfam report the 'Inequality virus' → shows  
sliding back of poor in terms of wealth, and  
rise of wealth for the rich during COVID-19

2) ~~and~~ Reliance on 'trickle down' effect and  
rolling back of state from social expenditure →  
lack of social safety net

3) Globalisation and free market → promote  
'survival of the fittest' → leave out  
most marginalised.

Developing nations like India must invest in  
human capital to ensure that benefits of globalisation  
are equitable and inclusive.

### Feedback

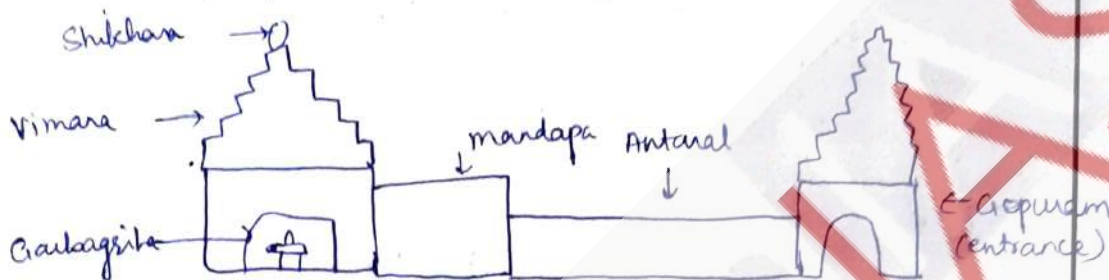
(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
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P & R			
G - 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 refers to Hindu temples that developed in South India



Dravidian temples

### PALLAVA PERIOD

- ① Rulers like Narasimhavarman and Mahendravarma were prolific builders
- ② Kancheepuram developed as a temple town under Pallavas.
- ③ Shore temple at Mahabalipuram is a grand temple dedicated to Lord Shiva  
→ It is highly sculpted and decorated with

mural paintings [eg. sculpture of Arjuna's penance, life size elephants in Mahabalipuram]

### Zenith of Dravidian architecture - Cholas

1) The Chola Empire in 10th and 11th centuries AD spread from Tamil Nadu to Sri Lanka to SE Asia

2) Their grandeur led to splendid temples → Brihadisvara temple at Thanjavur (Rajaraja Chola) is an excellent example

→ Dedicated to <sup>lord</sup> Shiva → has several other shrines

→ Has a towering vimana, statues of Nandi cow.

3) Madurai, Rameshwaram, Thanjavur emerged as temple towns

Thus Dravidian architecture declined considerably after the decline of Cholas



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)

उप कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए कि स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व महिला आंदोलनों का नेतृत्व पुरुषों द्वारा क्यों किया गया था। महिलाओं की शिकायतों 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 pre-independence era revolved around the issues of sati, widow remarriage, child marriage, women's education and practices like devadasi system

Reasons why these were led by men

1) Lack of education : At independence, only 9% women were literate. Men took up issues faced by female family members

↳ Raja Rammohan Roy's campaign against sati due to sister-in-law's plight

2) lack of credibility → women were confined to household chores, considered

inferior, and thus not provided with a voice  
remarriage <sup>eg</sup> Ishwar chandra vidyasagar on widow

3) Prejudices and stereotypes → education of women was opposed due to fears that women would control their husbands

eg Thus, Shree Narayan Guru said that our society degraded when the mis treatment of women started.



Women's movement in post-independence India

1) chipko movement → led by women to recognise importance of nature for women (fetching wood, water)

2) SEWA movement by Ms Ila → helped in self-employment of women and economic

empowerment

3) Social issues like sexual harassment at workplace taken up by Vishakha NAO → led to Vishakha guidelines by Supreme Court

4) Rape, domestic violence (Sec 498A) incorporated in IPC after women's movements.

By mainstreaming women representation, it led to fruitful results

- formation of SHGs → women are part of 12 million SHGs
- political representation → 73rd and 74th amendment
- Dignity of women → Mahila helpline, Nirbhaya Fund
- safety of women → all women police contingents, night patrols

Thus representation of women has allowed greater insights into varied experiences of women, which has helped government respond with need-based plans

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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**ForumIAS**

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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

ForumIAS

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~~ refers to public transport such as buses, trains, metro that help cover long distances faster and cheaper than private transport

They have several benefits

less pollution    affordable    reduce traffic    encourage sustainable lifestyles eg. walking

However, urban mass transport is hobbled by a slew of factors

1) space constraints → land acquisition is difficult due to unplanned development  
eg. Congestion in Bangalore

2) Environmental clearances → construction of

metro lines causes pollution, overconcretisation  
of urban spaces.

3) Safety of women : Urban mass transport such  
as buses that lack CCTV surveillance may be  
unsafe ∴ lesser adoption.

4) Failure of maintenance : resulting in breakdowns,  
delayed services, road accidents

### Measures for a robust paradigm

1) Urban mass transport as 'infrastructure'  
to facilitate faster clearances

2) Urban mass transport as an integral  
component of urban planning in

Tier-II and Tier-III cities

3) Maintaining cleanliness of trains, buses,  
stations to attract more passengers.

4) Monitor urban mass transport projects through PRAGATI portal to ensure timely completion.

5) Neo-rails or metros may be explored for less populated cities eg Kochi's first 'water metro'.

6) Including urban mass p. transport projects under Gati Shakti for faster clearances.

Urban mass transport allows poor especially migrant population ~~as~~ to travel long distances.

It is also helpful in reducing traffic and pollution in cities.

Development along mass transport corridors can encourage planned urbanisation.

### 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.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)

India is endowed with several mineral deposits in Gondwana region (Jharia-Bokaro for coal), North East India (Digboi for oil) and Northern region (copper, zinc in Rajasthan).

However, mineral extraction has socio-ecological impacts.

eg.

Minerals: coal, iron, manganese

ODISHA

Ecological: Rushikulya beach (Hurtis), deforestation

social impacts: tribal displacement

The recent discovery of lithium reserves in Northern India has several



## Strategic and economic significance :-

1) Reduce dependence on China and Lithium triangle in S. America (also save foreign exchange)

2) Lithium used for hydrogen fuel cells and crucial for e-vehicles

↳ help in renewable transition → INDC goals fulfilled

↓  
reduce dependence on middle East, Russia for oil

3) help develop crucial technologies for applications of lithium ⇒ lithium declared as "rare earth mineral"

## Socio-ecological impacts of discovery

↳ Mining of lithium has severe adverse impacts on environment

2) It is located in Himalayas and thus mining would disturb ecological stability  
 (Himalayas → unconsolidated deposits, so excess mining can trigger → landslide)  
 ↓ avalanche  
 GLOF

3) Social implications include

- reduction of grazing lands for communities  
 < Gujjar - Bakarwala >
- Fear of land subsidence < recent behmath case → homes got cracked >

The discovery of lithium reserves is significant for the nation's development. However, it must follow careful procedures and carried out with proper checks and balances

**Feedback**

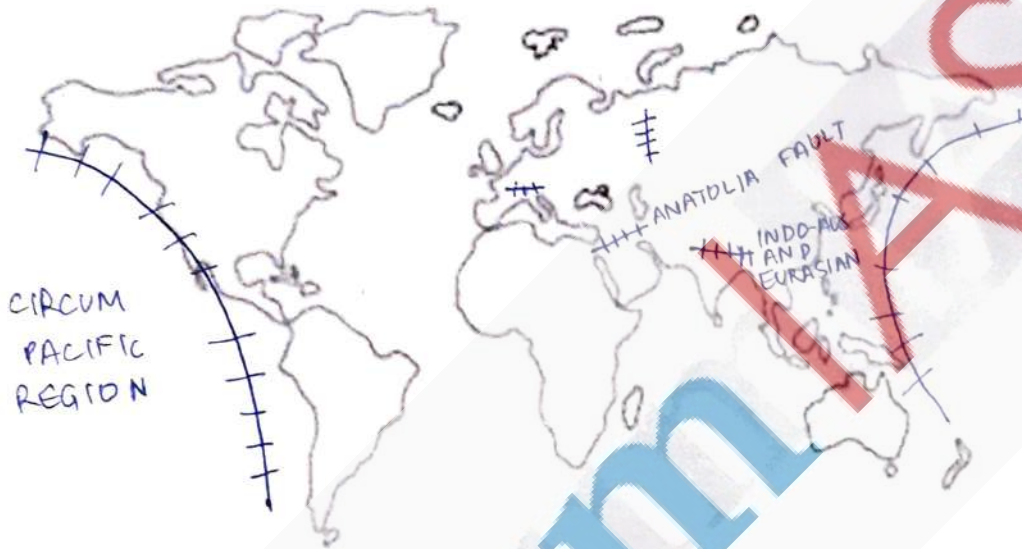
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(C) - Good (A) - Average (P) - Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			



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)



--- : Regions affected by earthquakes

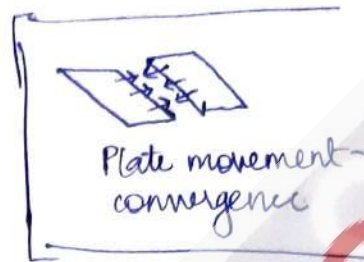
Earthquakes refer to a sudden release of energy in the lithosphere caused by the convergence of tectonic plates.

### Mechanism of Earthquake

→ The Earth is divided into 7 major

and several minor plates

2) Some plates have converging boundaries i.e. they are moving towards each other at few mm per year eg. Indo-Australian and Eurasian plates



3) Upon convergence, rocks ~~too~~ release energy from a point (focus of earthquake).  
Energy travels in the form of waves → S-waves  
↓  
Rayleigh waves      Love waves      P-waves

### Occurrence of Earthquakes

→ The map marks several major faults in the world eg. Anatolia fault near Turkey-Syria (recent February '23 earthquake)

→ The Himalayas are at the convergence of Indo-Australian and European Eurasian plate (eg. Nepal 2015 earthquake)

→ The CIRCUM-PACIFIC ZONE is the

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most important region of earthquakes occurrence  $\Rightarrow$  nearly 66% major earthquakes have foci here (eg. San Francisco earthquake)

**VULNERABILITY OF REGIONS**

- $\rightarrow$  Earthquakes do not kill, buildings do. several earthquake prone regions  $\rightarrow$  see haphazard urbanisation without checks eg. Turkey
- $\rightarrow$  Earthquakes trigger landslides, avalanches and tsunamis eg. 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami
- $\rightarrow$  These regions are highly developed  $\rightarrow$  eg. East Western USA, S.E. Asian countries  $\rightarrow$  causes damage.

Earthquake resilience can be built through international collaboration (CDRI) or national efforts (NDMA guidelines). Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction must guide it

**Feedback**

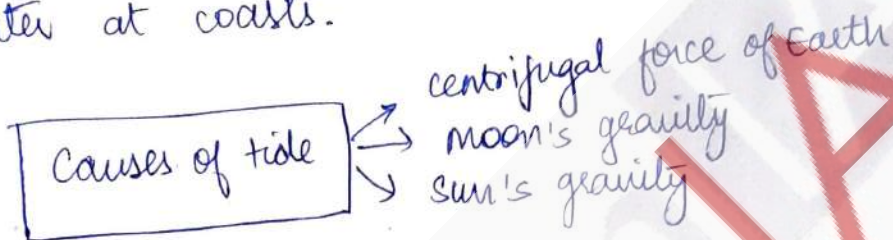
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CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
B & F			
P & R			
G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

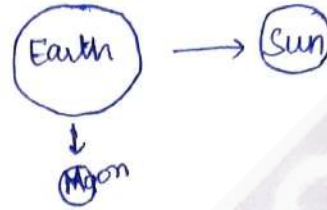
Tides refer to the regular increase and decrease in the height of sea water at coasts.



### TYPES OF TIDES

- Based on number of occurrence →
  - Diurnal → one high tide and one low tide every day eg. West coast of India
  - Semi-diurnal → two high and low tides each day
- Based on height of tide →
  - Neap tide → this occurs when Sun,

Earth and moon are perpendicular to each other



- this causes reduced force on push and pull of water
- tides are lower than usual

## 2) Spring tides

- Occurs when the Sun, Earth and moon are in a straight line



- The combined gravitational forces generate higher than usual tides

## Significance of tides

1) Shipping: Allows ships to leave harbours in high tide eg. Kandla tide port (Gujarat) is a tidal port

2) Fishing: Rise in water brings nutrients and fishes close to shore  $\Rightarrow$  high tide in

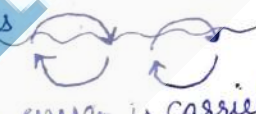
early mornings  $\Rightarrow$  fishes generally fish in the mornings

3) Ecological benefits  $\Rightarrow$  mangroves, vegetation

receive water supply

4) Biodiversity  $\Rightarrow$  highest in intertidal zones

**TIDES AND WAVES**

TIDES	MOVEMENT WAVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movement of water</li> <li>• Caused by gravity of Moon, Sun and Earth's centrifugal force</li> <li>• direction is fixed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movement of energy (water moves in circular motion, only energy is carried forward)</li> <li>• Caused by wind energy</li> <li>• Temperature and direction determined by ocean currents</li> </ul> 

**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 विकारावादी 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 institution of marriage and family is central to the Indian civilisation. Even in Vedic times, 'gana' or family was seen as a fundamental unit of society.

### Evolutionary changes faced by marriages

- ① Interfaith and intercaste marriages → marriage was primarily endogamous (within group). Now, nearly 10% marriages under special Marriages Act are intercaste.
- ② New legal changes and contractualisation of marriage - marriage was seen as a sacred, unbreakable bond. However,

the introduction of divorce has changed this.

↳ Divorce is mandated by instances of domestic violence, neglect, child abuse etc

③ Same-sex marriages → marriages have been seen as heterosexual institutions → Personal laws and SMA defines it as a union between 'man' and 'woman'

↳ Hearings in supreme court to legalise same sex marriages

### Changes in family

① Nuclearisation of families → Census 2011 reports 52.2% families are nuclear, a 0.5% increase since 2001.

② Greater independence for children → compulsory education till 14 years, legal age for marriage at 18 for girls and 21 for boys.

Role of state and market

① State-led changes such as → sec 498A (dowry),  
~~Gov~~ special marriages Act 1951, legal age of marriage,  
 86th constitutional amendment (right to education) have led these changes

② Market led changes → spread of ideas such as nuclear families due to increased migration (for economic opportunities abroad) and social media. Further, split of joint families and women's economic independence due to market led growth benefits.

As the state is elected by the people, ~~social~~ state led change reflects the views of domestic society. Whereas market represents cosmopolitan views.

Adapting to changing times, and remaining flexible, is important for the institutions of marriage and family to survive.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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P & R			
G = Good A = Average P = 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)

Child marriage is any marriage that occurs between parties that are below the legal age to get married (18 for girls, 21 for boys)

Reasons for spurt in child marriages

- 1) COVID-19 induced financial strains on family have led to increase
- 2) UNDP has reported on the reversal of progress made on SDG-5: Gender equality
- 3) Unequal access to smartphones to girls hinders online education (ASER reports)
- 4) Declining job opportunities for the entire labour force has forced parents to get

Daughters married.

### Consequences of spurt in child marriage

- ① Abysmally low female labour force participation rate (32.8% in 2023 as per PIB)
- ② Maternal mortality, child wasting and child stunting remain high (NFHS-5) as young girls lack adequate health and nutrients
- ③ Mental health of young, adolescent mothers is affected
- ④ Increased instances of domestic violence → distress calls to NCV during COVID-19 pandemic
- ⑤ Lack of say in family planning → in Keonjhar district, the CHC has not ~~seen~~ <sup>performed</sup> any vasectomies as a burden of family planning

falls on women.

### Steps to tackle the menace - beyond legal realm

- ① Educational campaign and awareness - of negative impacts of child marriage on young girls.
- ② Narrow down on districts with high instances of child marriage → tackle with ~~a~~ specific solutions and bottom-up approach
- ③ Involve civil society organisations like Kudumbashree to empower women.
- ④ Ensure adequate educational and job opportunities

Elimination of child marriage ~~is~~ is necessary, but without adequate social awareness, it will not translate into change at the ground level.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	(G)	(A)	(P)
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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 अलगवादा के मुद्दे को जन्म दे सकती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Regionalisation is the common bond of regional identity based on cultural, linguistic, geographical or ethnic affinities.

Reasons behind generation of regional sentiments

- ① Historical neglect [eg] seen in Jammu and Kashmir → assertion of 'Kashmiriyat'
- ② Geographical isolation - [eg] North eastern India connected to mainland India via narrow siliguri corridor
- ③ cultural distinctiveness [eg] imposition of Bengali language <sup>in schools</sup> on Gorkhas in Darjeeling → led to Gorkhaland demand
- ④ Insider versus outsider complex [eg] Assam Students Union movement against

illegal immigrants (1985)

⑤ Son of the soil movement eg Jat reservation demand in Haryana; Maratha reservations in Maharashtra

⑥ Political motives eg Khalistani movement in Punjab.

Regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness →  
issue of separatism

Gandhiji once said "I am a proud Gujarati and a proud Indian, I see no difference between the two".

① Regionalism is a positive trend in a pluralist country like India. It highlights democratic aspirations. eg Demand for Telangana was due to cultural identity; today Telangana is one of the highest performers in SDG India Index (NITI Aayog).



② Regionalism through the growth of regional political parties (DMK, BSP, TMC) has given a channel for people to communicate their demands.

③ Federal institutions such as Inter State Council, NITI Aayog, GST Council accommodate regional demands.

However

① Regionalism degenerates into parochialism when regional interests are put above national interest. eg. NSCN demand for Greater Nagalim

② It fosters separatism when foreign powers when cultural assertiveness is suppressed than addressed democratically. eg. Basques in Spain, Northern Ireland in the UK.

Thus, regionalism can be a healthy outlet in a democracy that is as culturally diverse as India. However, it can degenerated into separation if left unchecked.

**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 *How should I generate dimensions during the exam?*
- 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.