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TEST CODE 8 1 1 3 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 1_FLI #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	Kaanchi Singhal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910045980	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	14/8/23

*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.न.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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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 भरें।
- 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 : 3:05 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:05 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

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*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	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

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 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 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 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, 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 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 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)

While scientific inventions were one the main manifestations of 19th century Industrial Revolution in England, yet the root lay in the political stability.

Industrial revolution was a period of
 → marked discoveries
 → mass production systems
 → scientific temper & progress.

Why Britain epicentre ?



Democracy :

1) Ensured accountability to people.

- ↳ led to goal of achieving economic progress
- 2) welfare demand of people
↳ required finances → could be through mass production
 - 3) Demand to generate employment

Rule of law

↳ theory by Dicey made law as king than king as law:

- 1) prevented economic goals on whims of king
- 2) adequate check by legislature
- 3) Economic policies in accordance with law of land.
- 4) Judicial check on executive policies.

Hence innovation in 19th century England was a need to be answerable to people in democracy & work for their welfare.

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

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

The peasant movements of India were shaped by the political & economic conditions of the time.

19th century Peasant Movement

- ① Reflected issues of tribal peasants. — (eg: Santal)
 - ↳ due to land acquisition by British.
- ② Directed against mainly landlords and moneylenders.
(eg: led to 1857 revolt participation)
- ③ Undertones of ~~so~~ individual object than interest of agriculture as a whole.
- ④ ~~Economic~~ Pressure to grow crops also was a factor (eg: Indigo revolt)

20th century movements

- ① Active participation in freedom struggle
(eg: All India Kisan Sabha)
- ② More organised & group interest orientation
- ③ Cause of Peasant rights & influence of socialism.
(eg: Tebhaga)
- ④ Reflected struggles due to world events
(eg: Great Depression & impact on cotton)
- ⑤ Also acquired communal angle (eg: Moplah)

Hence 19th & 20th century differed in their orientation & character. Nonetheless, both played a role in strengthening India's agriculture based society.

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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 कांतिकाशी उत्साह की दृष्टि से भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The civil Disobedience Movement (COM) in 1935 played a fundamental role in freedom struggle.

With experience of the non-cooperation movement (NCA) people were zealous of the new COM.

Extent & Reach.

⊕ Based mainly on disobeying tax laws that were discriminatory

⊗ Temple entry movements in South India

(C. Rajagopalchari, K.P. Sreeniva, Nair)

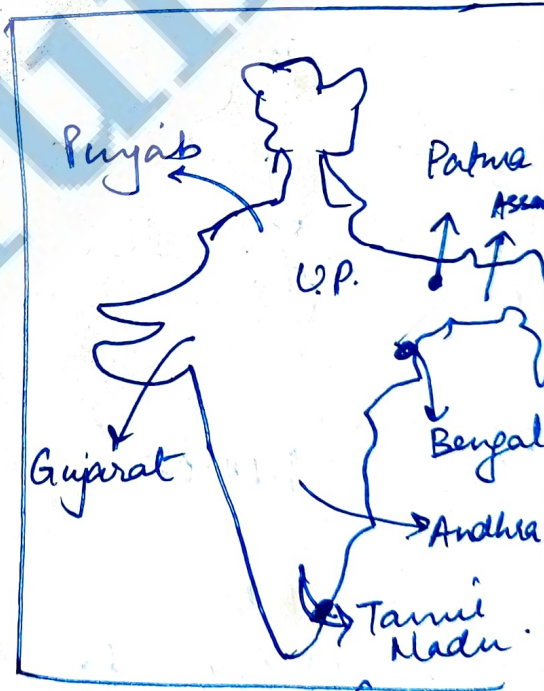


Fig: main centres of COM

- ③ Salt Satyagraha by Gandhiji
↳ basic to civil life
salt was taxed.
- ④ Large scale participation of women.
- ⑤ Students participation was large.
- ⑥ Reduction of muslim participation.
- ⑦ Chaudhary Tax agitation in East.

Revolutionary zeal:

↳ Bengal saw activities led by Surya Sen and Chittagong Army.

— women revolutionaries (Bina Datta etc, participated)

Hence CDM gained advantages from NCM for people participation. The basic issues faced by people were the main causes.

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Q.4) How will you explain that Vaishnavism and Shaivism as followed in medieval India represent both local traditions and universal ideals?
(10 marks, 150 words)

आप कैसे समझाएंगे कि मध्यकालीन भारत में वैष्णववाद और शैववाद स्थानीय परंपराओं और सार्वभौमिक आदर्शों दोनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Bhakti movement manifested itself in different forms as per the local cultures & traditions.

Two sects

Vaishnavism

followed Lord Vishnu as the God

Shaivism

followed paths of Shiva Bhakti

Local Traditions :

① Representations of images of God :

eg. Shiva in South India shown as Natraya form; in North India in human or Ugra form.

② Languages & Hymns :

eg: Nayanars & Amars
composed hymns in
Tamil

• Meerabai, ~~Kabir (Braj)~~
Chaitanya Mahaprabhu in
local languages
respectively

③ Overlap with local social issues.

eg: Basanna in south
India on caste issues.

Universal ideals:

① Devotional path to God.

② Ideals of dharma and
moksha as aim of life.

③ Belief in mythologies and
epics of Ramayana & Mahabharat
throughout.

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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 subsidence of rock & soil layers below due to pressure of land structures. The recent disaster in Jashimath Uttarakhand has pointed to this issue.

Reasons:

- ① Infrastructure beyond capacity → exceeds pressure.
↳ due to increased population
- ② Increased population density (more people on same land piece)
↳ eg: due to tourism in hilly areas.

- ③ Deforestation
↳ loosens soil and makes it vulnerable.
- ④ Construction & industrial processes
↳ eg: mining, drilling etc. → loosen soil.

Measures to address

- ① Risk assessment & vulnerability mapping
- ② Immediate rehabilitation of affected population
- ③ Limits on tourism and people in land
- ④ Regulation of land use as per the soil structure and rock vulnerability.

Hence a comprehensive approach is needed.

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)

Indian monsoon has been witnessing change in intensity & distribution affecting its overall variability.

Reasons:

- ↳ change in time
- ↳ increase intensity
- ↳ new areas & patterns

① Climate change:

↳ studies point to link of climate change with increased intensity over short duration. (eg = Delhi)

② Geographical anomalies:

- ↳ Madden Julian oscillation
- Indian ocean dipole.
- El Niño & La Niña.

③ Changes in microclimate

eg: Urban heat island,
deforestation

Consequences/outcomes

① Disasters that are unpredictable:

- Rajasthan (flood in dry area)
- more vulnerability in hill areas. (Himachal)

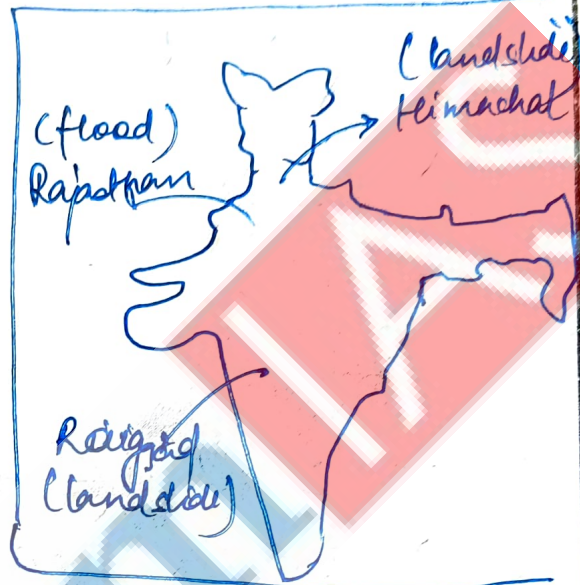


Fig: Area affected in 2023 monsoon

② Issues in urban life access:

↳ eg: Delhi, Bhubaneswar in 2023 monsoon

③ Challenges in prediction, risk assessment & preparedness

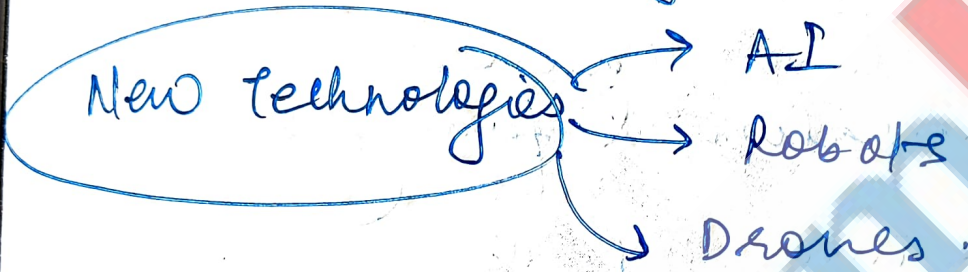
Recently IMD Head said it is better to invest in prediction than in cure. Hence better pre-preparation can help in adapting.

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 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)

Technologies bring changes in Economic production process and changes in human behaviour.

Indian Society has also been influenced by these.



Impacts : & Negative

① Challenge to human creativity

eg: Generative AI like ChatGPT & concerns of ~~artists~~ educators

② Loss of employment:

eg: robots, Drones take up human jobs in factory & agriculture.

eg 2: Protests in USA by
artists. other

③ Cyber crimes and threat.

eg: • Cryptocurrency increases
waste of funds.

④ Increased individualism.

↳ more time spent in
interaction with AI

↳ increases changes in
socialisation & family structure

Some positive impacts:

1) Gender neutrality in
technology & influence in
awareness.

2) Better research options.

3) increased ~~social~~ choices for
consumers.

It is clear that technology
is a double-edged sword for
society. Hence counselling for
children & better laws are needed.

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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 समाहित और आत्मसात कर लेता था, जो उसके भीतर या बाहर से उत्पन्न हुआ था—इस्लामी सांस्कृतिक मान्यताओं और प्रथाओं को आत्मसात करना में विफल रहा? कारण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Hinduism in ancient India took shape of Bhagnatism in Gupta period & later evolved to Bhakti movement.

Absorbed all faiths outside.

Failure to assimilate Islamic belief.

- adopted social changes for access to women & Shudras.

- did not ~~accept concept~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ transform much from Islamism.

- reflection in sculpture

- However Indo-Islamic architecture & Sufi-Bhakti movement were a reflection of syncretism.

Feedback OFFICE

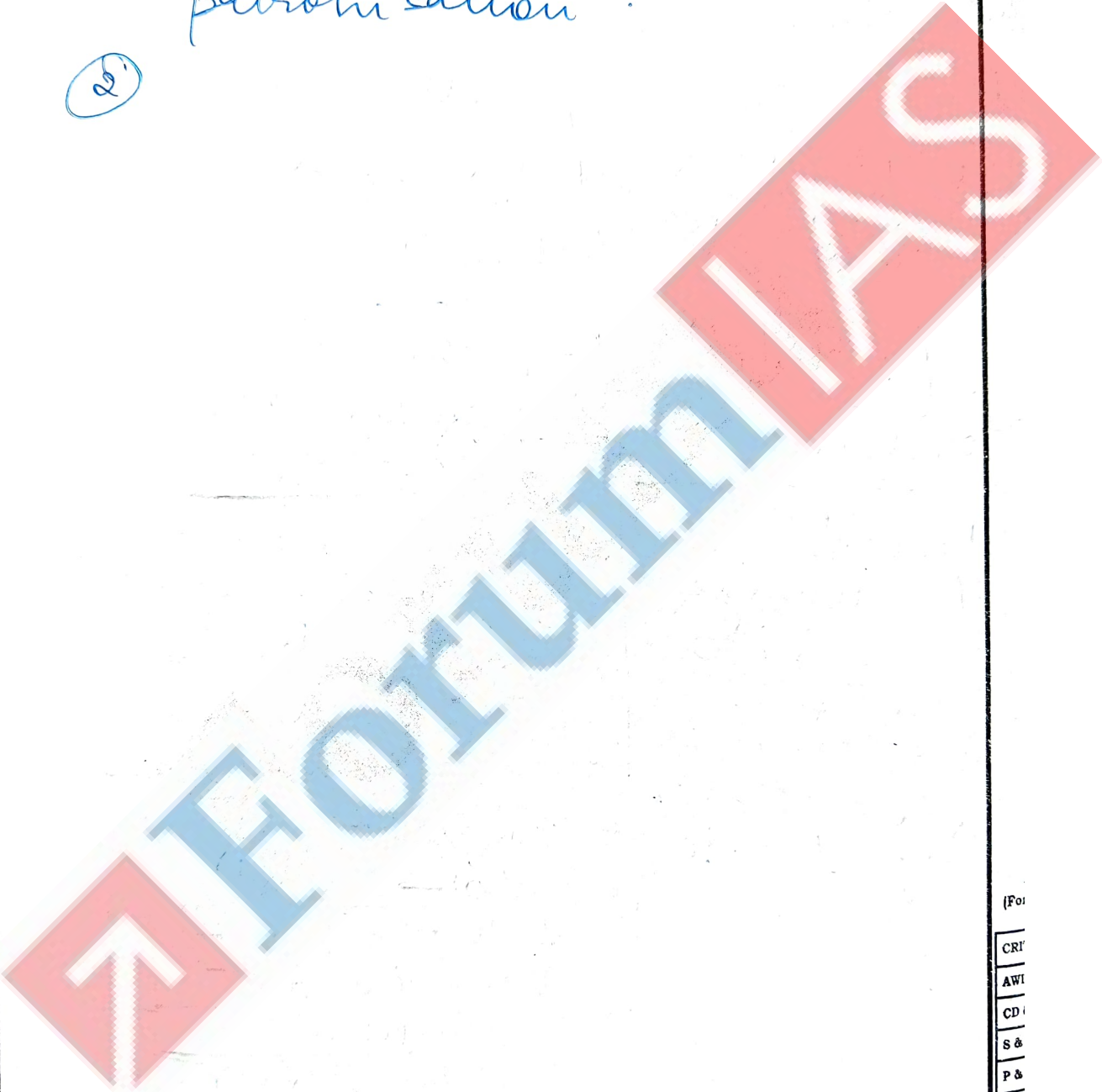
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Reasons :

- ① Difference in political patronisation.
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Q.9) Elucidate the differences between Western and Indian model of secularism. To what extent do you agree with the criticism that Indian model of secularism is susceptible to promoting minority appeasement? (10 marks, 150 words)

धर्मनिरपेक्षता के पश्चिमी और भारतीय मॉडल के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। आप इस आलोचना से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि धर्मनिरपेक्षता का भारतीय मॉडल अल्पसंख्यक तुष्टीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अतिसंवेदनशील है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Secularism in essence means that the state is separate from religion.

Western concept	Indian concept
1) Negative	1) Positive concept
2) Individualism & privacy	2) Community rights & social welfare
3) State cannot interfere at all	3) State can take steps to ameliorate wrong practices.

Issues with Indian model

Utility of model for minority rights

- Article 29 & 30 give rights.
- Intra-religious equity by Article 25 where women & other vulnerable group have benefits.
- Article 28 also gives rights to groups.
- Article 29 gives right of educational institutions to all-minority & majority.

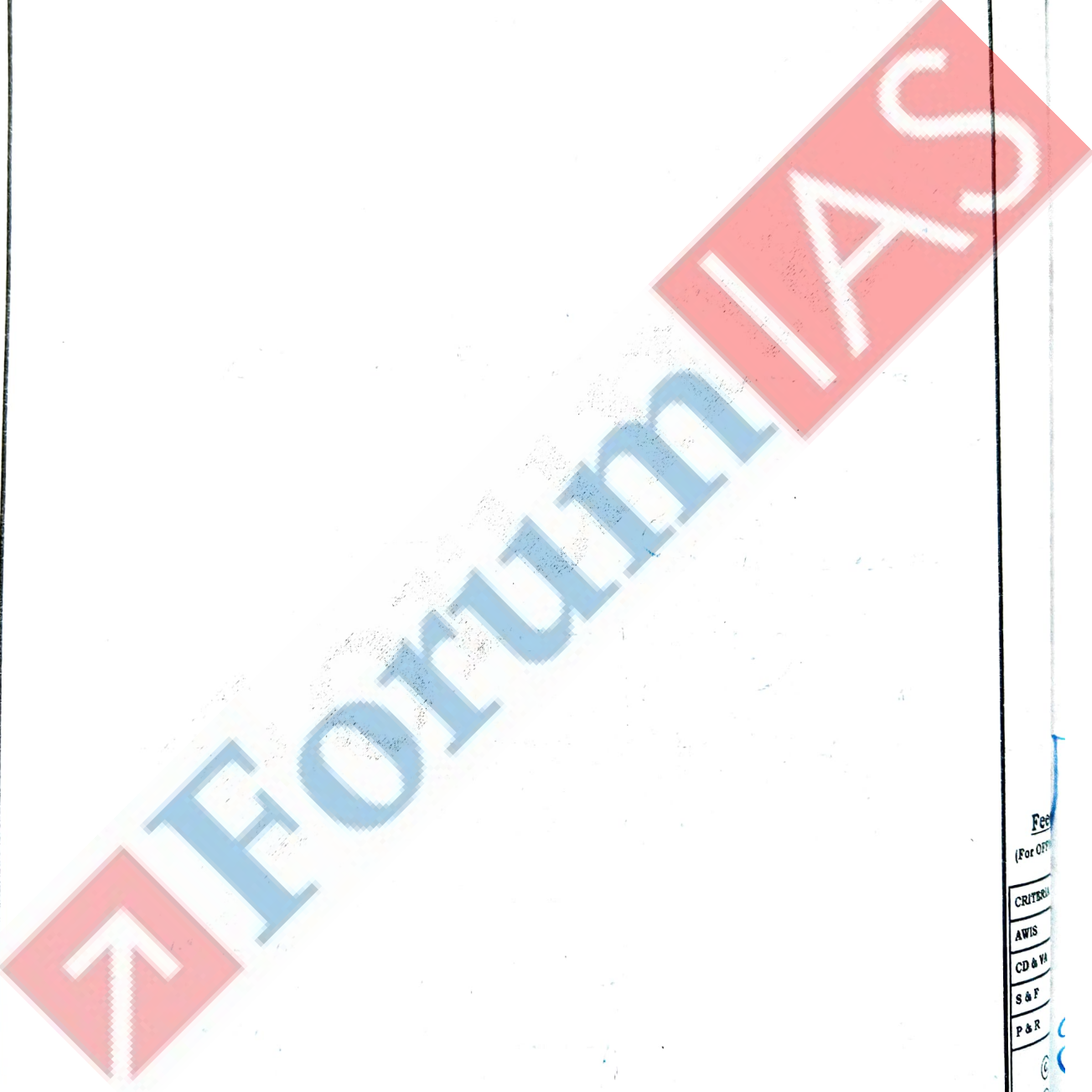
Hence ~~it is incorrect~~ to say that minority appeasement is possible can be through political mobilisation. However, constitution in itself has only transformative and ideas of liberty, equality as aims.

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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)



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Q.10) 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)

Temple architecture styles of India depicted not just the social and cultural aspects of the time but also the patronisation of political rulers.

Hence with change in dynasty came a change in the styles.

Dravidian temple :

↳ referred to the temple architectural style of south India.

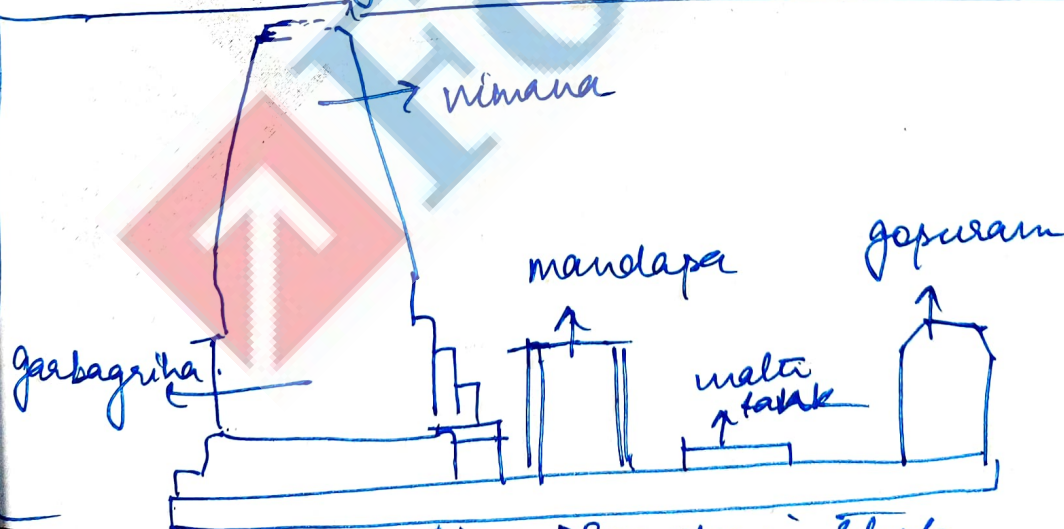


Fig : Dravidian Style

Origin - Pallavas :

→ The temple style first originated during Pallavas who ruled the area near Tamil Nadu.

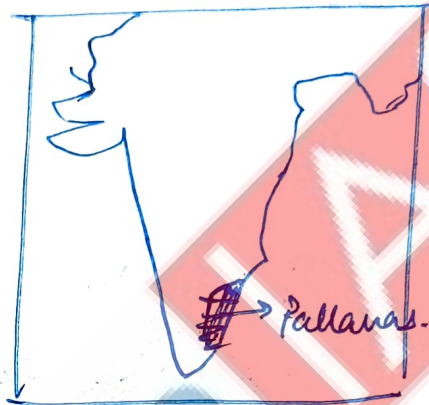


Fig. South India map

→ The origin to the style lies in the there

temple of the

Mahabalipuram built by

Narsimha Varman → formed a base for development.

→ The Pancha Rathas served as the earlier model for this.

Zenith during Cholas :

→ The climax of architecture came in Chola empire by the

Brihadishwara temple built by
Raja Raja Chola.

→ Features:

- tallest nimana.
- Surrounded by boundary wall
- Gopuram, being the gate/entrance to complex
- Mandapa as a hall before sanctum — where temple dances performed.
- Profusely sculpted with depiction from epics and mythological figures.

The Brihadishwara temple served as a watermark of the traditional Dravidian style which later paved way for other temple styles in South India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	(G)	(A)	(P)
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S & F			
P & R			

(G) = Good

(A) = Average

(P) = Poor

TOTAL
MARKS

Q.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 का मुख्यधारा में लाने और सफलतापूर्वक निवारण करने में स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक आंदोलनों के योगदान का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

women movements in India served as a rightful way to demand justice in social & political spheres and improve their historic positions

Pre - Independence : led by Men

Organisations/Persons:

- 1) Brahmo samaj
- 2) Satyashodhak samaj
- 3) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar efforts
- 4) D.K. Karne etc.

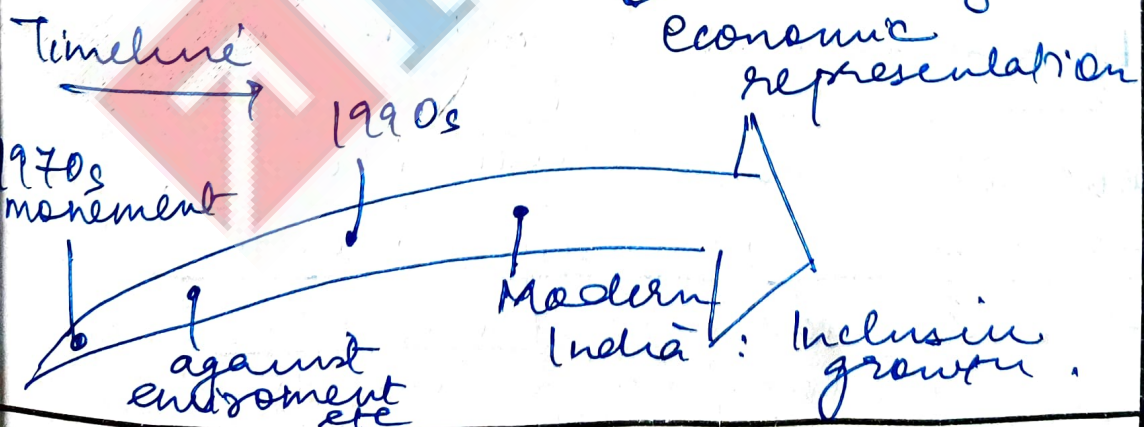
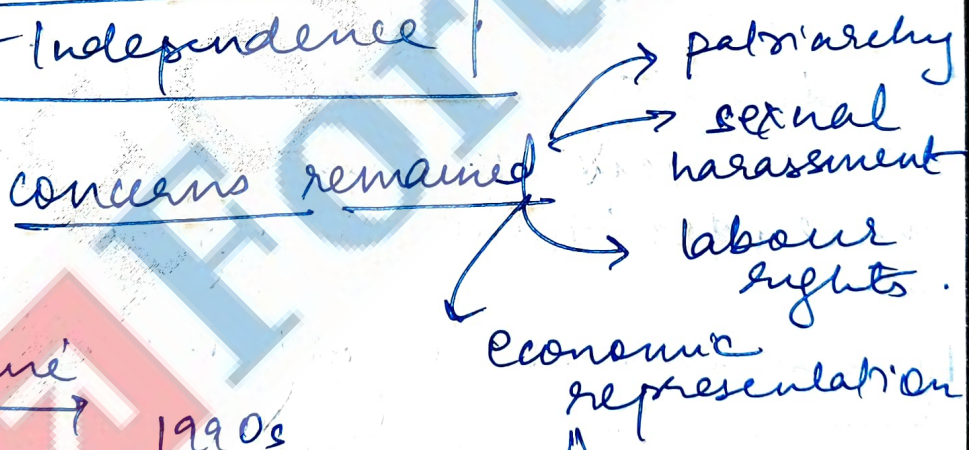
causes fought

- 1) sati
- 2) widow remarriage
- 3) female infanticide
- 4) child marriage

Reasons why led by men:

- 1) women still had not entered political sphere and representation
- 2) lack of education
(Savitri bai Phule made efforts for education of girls in Pune)
- 3) overlap with caste identities
- 4) Restriction to urban, educated women.
(later movements like AIWC, National women council, Bharat stree mandal etc)

Post-Independence



① Constitution itself acted as a social revolution [A. 15 (4) for special rights]

② 1970s — movements based on:

- environmental rights (Chipko etc)
- SHGs & cooperatives
- Anti — attack movement (Andhra)

③ 1990s onwards —

- labour rights
- for safety & security
- Amendments in criminal law for women crimes
- sexual harassment at workplace act
- Revision of maternity benefit act

Recent times have seen MeToo, gender neutral parenting, menstrual leave etc causes. However, political representation is also needed. A women led development is needed

Fee

(For Off)

CRITERIA

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①

②

③

TOTAL

MARKS

Q.13) Discuss the causes for salinity ingress along with its various consequences and potential solutions. (15 marks, 250 words)

लवणता अंतःप्रवेश के कारणों के साथ-साथ इसके विभिन्न परिणामों और संभावित समाधानों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Salinity ingress refers to salinisation of soils and degradation of its quality and non utility.

Causes :

- ① Storm water ingress in coastal areas.
- ② Increased cyclone events
- ③ Sea level rise in coasts & islands.
- ④ Irrigation malpractices.
↳ eg: canal
- ⑤ Ground water salinisation due to excess extraction and rock dissolution.
↳ used in irrigation

Consequences :

- ① Affects crop production and yields.
- ② Renders soil unsuitable ~~to~~ & less effective to fertilisers & pesticides.
- ③ Affects soil biodiversity
↓
further affects crop production.
- ④ Affects drinking water quality
↓
leads to health issues (eg: furosis)

Potential solutions :

- ① Mitigation of impact from cyclones :
 - i) mangroves act as sponges -

(eg = Sundubam in cyclone Amphan)

ii) embankments & sea walls.

2) Better irrigation practices → like micro irrigation

3) Use of soil correction technologies (eg: gypsum)

4) Technologies for drinking water and adaptation

Soil ingress can have massive impact on water & soil quality affecting crop production & drinking water.

with climate change, sea level rise & disasters like cyclones special efforts for coastal states are necessary.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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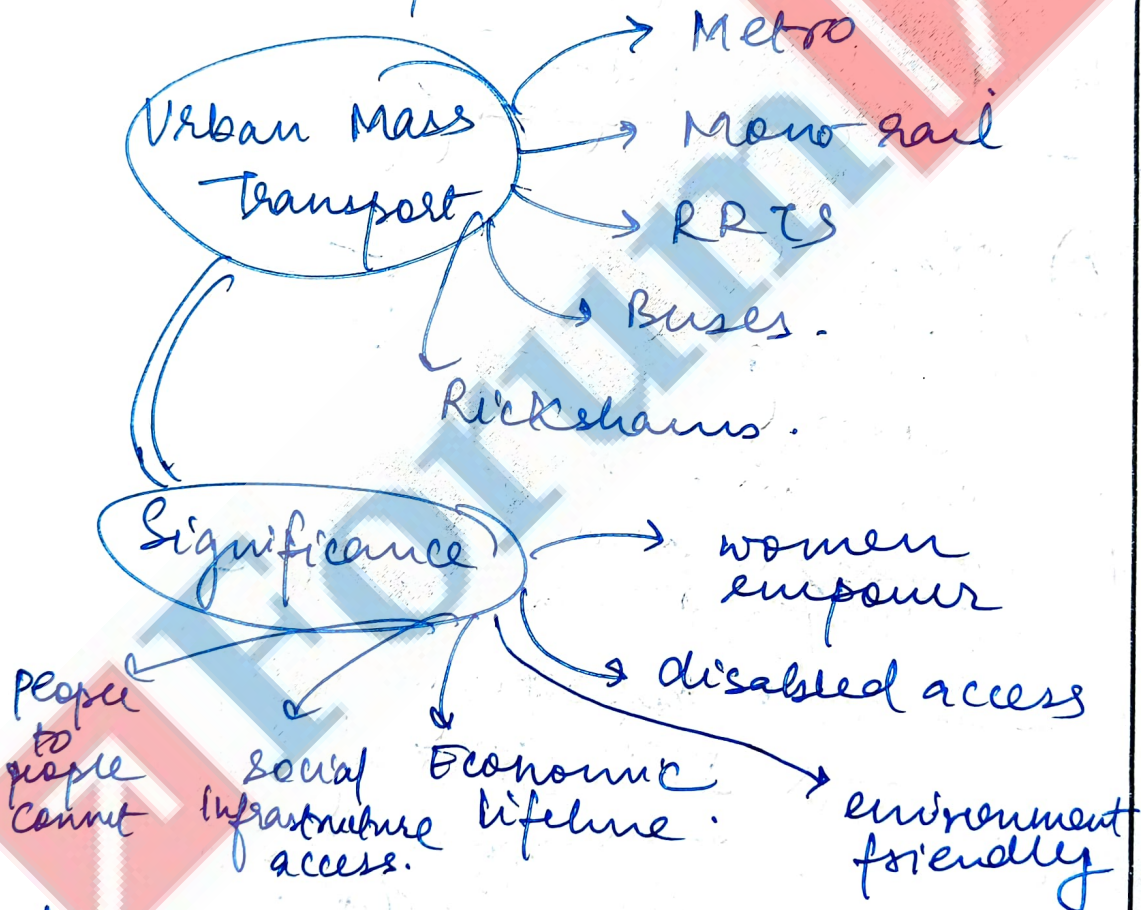
G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

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

एक निर्यात 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 MITI agency, mobility in urban areas forms a critical pillar for a sustainable urban development.



Factors that hackle urban mass transport

- ① Land acquisition : issues and delays
↳ eg: Aarey forest Mumbai and land for metro parking.
- ② Lack of last mile connectivity
↳ eg: Delhi Metro suffers still from this.
- ③ issues in women safety & transport
- ④ High costs in new technology
↳ eg: Mono-rail.
- ⑤ lack of technology
- ⑥ Restrictions in Tier I cities.
(eg: Pune, Agra, etc still call metro)
- ⑦ Preference of private vehicles by middle class & higher classes.

Measures.

- ① last mile connectivity
↳ eg. Yulu bikes in Delhi metro partnership
- ② Special provisions for women
↳ eg: Delhi metro extra coaches.
- ③ seamless access & payment
↳ eg: one card in Mumbai
- ④ Better route planning for minimum land acquisition.
- ⑤ Partnership with private sector for efficient structures.

Reports suggest that almost 50% of population will be living in urban areas in next few years.

Urban mass transport forms the blood flow for veins of urban economy

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 new found 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)

Geographical distribution and its extraction process has huge implications on how resources can be mobilised efficiently.

Lithium Reserves in North India

- Significance
- ↳ Critical mineral for electronic product manufacturing
 - Already shortage in supply globally
 - India's dependance on imports. (China, Latin America)

While the ~~distribution~~ new discovery has huge benefits for India, the impacts are manifold.

Vulnerability in North India:

- 1) High population density
- 2) Fragile ecosystems of rivers
- 3) Already high levels of air & water pollution
- 4) High urban population
- 5) Lack of adequate state & local level policies.

Socio - ecological impacts of extraction:

① Pollution:

↳ The waste & toxic discharges from lithium extraction can cause —
soil & water pollution.

② Unsafe disposal practices of industries.

3) Child labour :

↳ already a vulnerable population will find employment in processes.

4) Impact of mining infrastructure

↳ land acquisition for extraction plants — leads to issues in rehabilitation of population.

5) Impact on Biodiversity of area.

road ahead

solutions

→ adequate policies

→ compliance & monitoring for disposal.

→ empowering SPCB & CPCB further.

→ rehabilitation of local population.

Hence the significant discovery needs to be tapped with a cautious approach on its impacts.

Feedback

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CRITERIA	G	A	P
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S & F			
P & R			

G = Good

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

भूकंप की क्रियाविधि और घटना को समझाइए। नीचे दिए गए मानचित्र की सहायता से भूकंप और भूकंप संबंधी आपदाओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की संवेदनशीलता पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

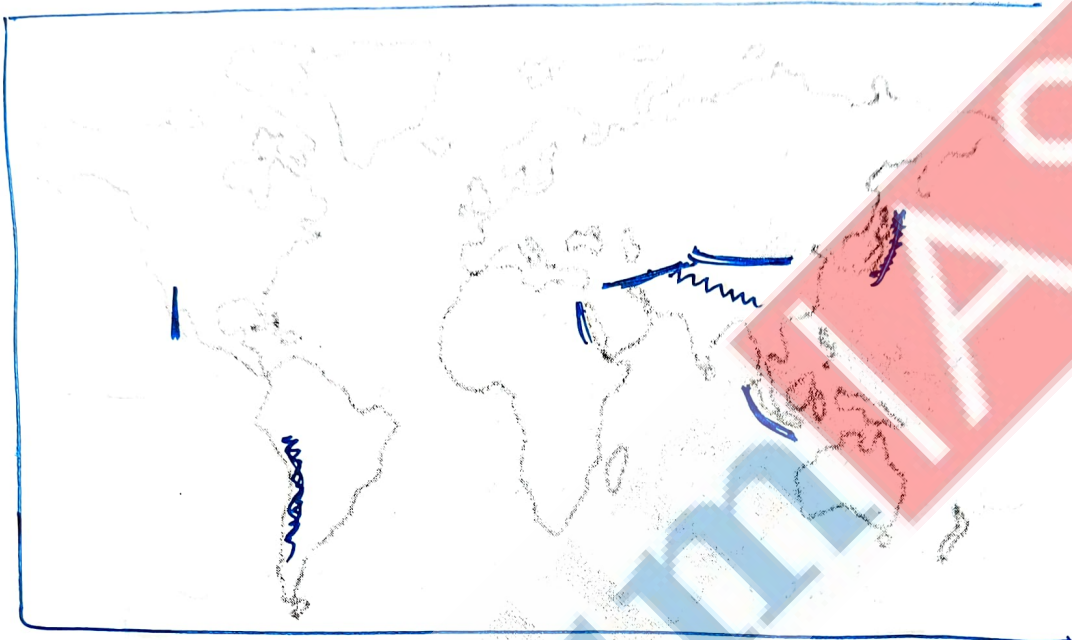


Fig: Vulnerable regions of earthquake

Earthquakes refer to movement of the earth crust due to movement of the tectonic plate below — leading to surface & body waves.

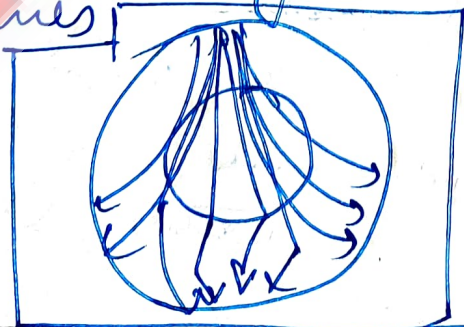


Fig: P & S waves.

Mechanism & Occurrence %

① The movement of tectonic plates leads to the formation of body & surface waves.

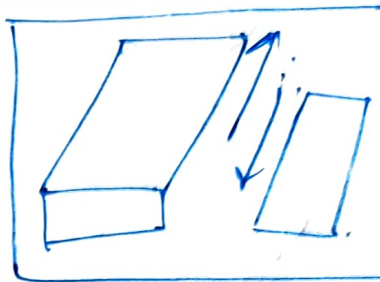


Fig: Movement of plates

- ② Body waves - P & S waves travel through interior
 - ③ Surface waves are most destructive
 - ④ Earthquake origin point in crust is known as epicentre
 - ⑤ Measured by intensity & magnitude
 - ⑥ Phenomenons like - volcano can cause earthquake
- Hence any geomorphological process with movement of plates can lead to earthquakes.

Vulnerability :

↳ Areas with converging & diverging plate boundaries are most vulnerable.

eg: India's Himalaya, Japan, Indonesia island archipelago, fold mountains of Andes, Rockies, Hindu Kush mountain area.

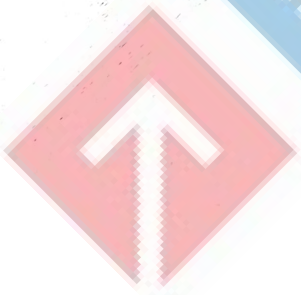
Earthquake disasters: Impacts:

- 1) Japan most vulnerable.
(eg: Fukushima nuclear disaster)
- 2) India's Himalaya region — high population density.
- 3) Indonesia & S. East Asia — earthquake triggered tsunami.
- 4) Hindu Kush region (Afghanistan etc.)

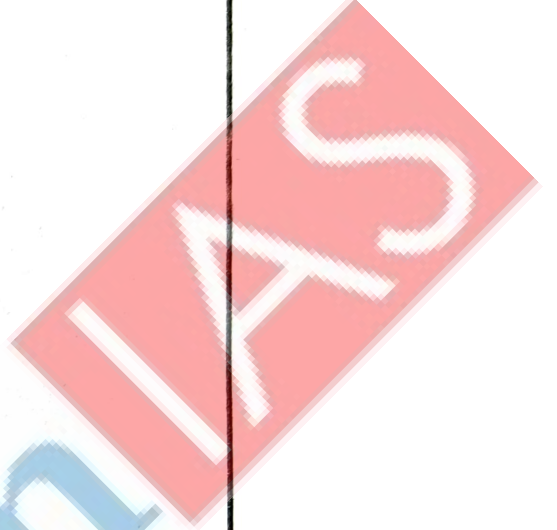
Hence adequate preparation in pre-disaster stage can help reduce vulnerability of earthquakes.

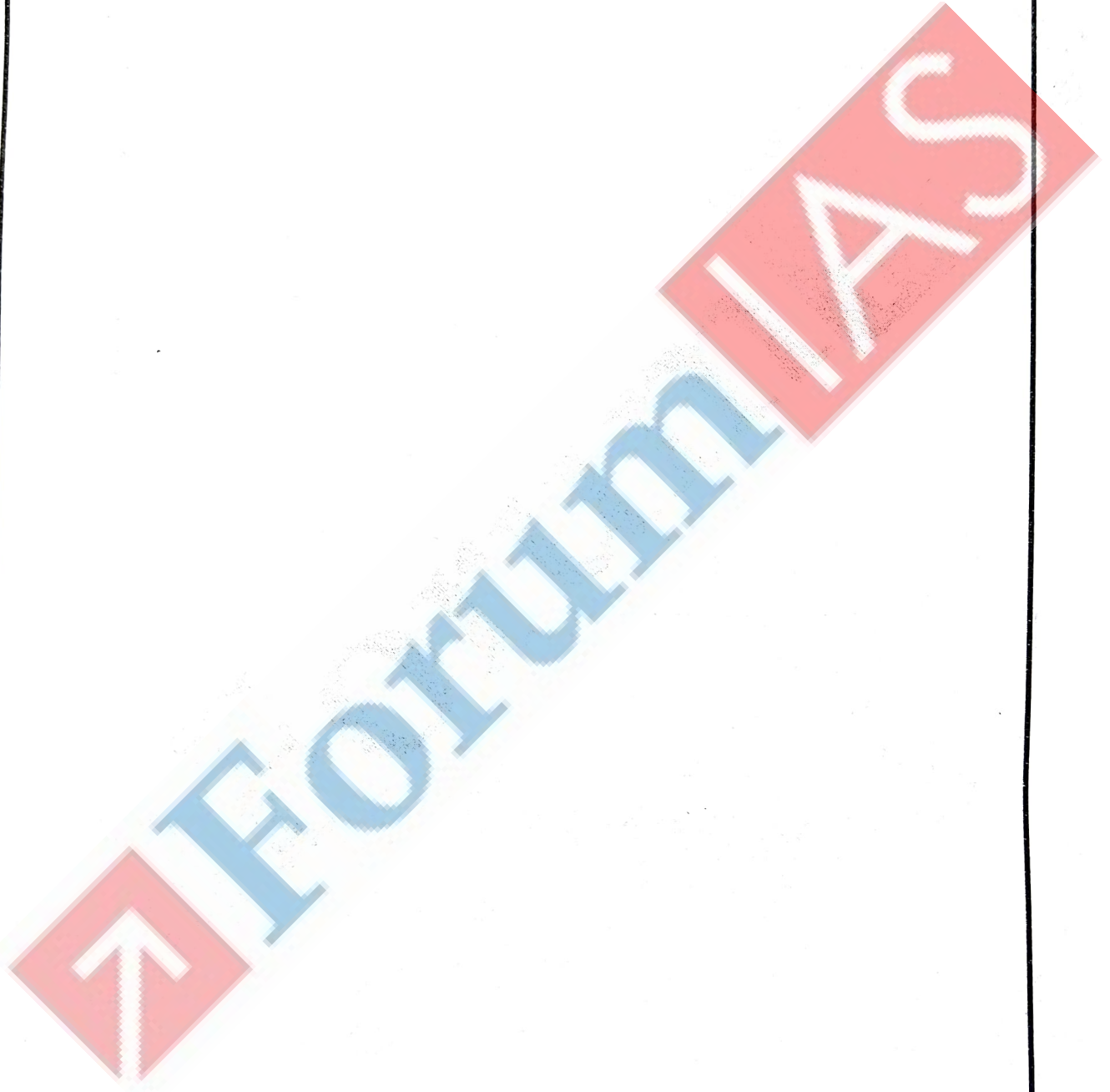
Q.17) Enumerating different types of tides highlight their significance. Also, explain how tides are different from waves. (15 marks, 250 words)

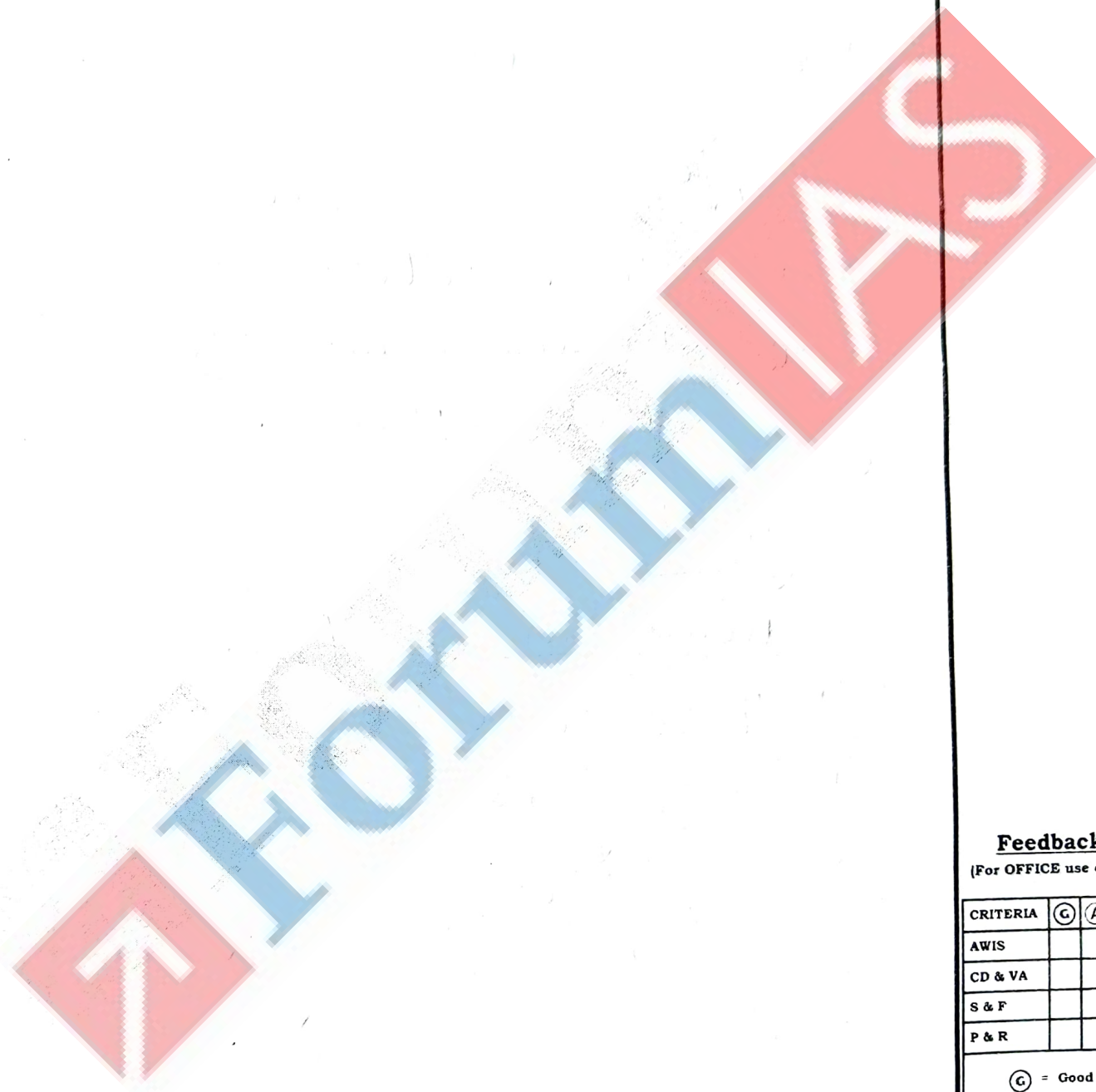
विभिन्न प्रकार के ज्वारों की गणना उनके महत्व को उजागर करती है। यह भी समझाइए कि ज्वार-भाटा तरंगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न होते हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



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Feedback

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 क्या-क्या भूमिका रही है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social institutions are the base pillars of socialisation for an individual. However, the characters of these pillars remains dynamic to the winds of change in other spheres.

Marriage:

Conventional concept:

- ① Intra-caste marriages.
- ② Heterogeneous marriage.
- ③ Preference of young age for marriage.
- ④ Difference in age —
↳ women is smaller in age.
- ⑤ Patriarchial customs.
(eg: Kanyadaan)

Evolution :

- ① Inter-caste marriage & social mobility
- ② Homogeneous marriage
- ③ Delay in age of marriage
↳ women now prefer career in urban areas
- ④ same age or even women more in age
- ⑤ Preference to special marriage act as legal basis

Family

Conventional :

- ① Joint family system
- ② Head of house as male
- ③ More number of children preferred
- ④ Strong focus on traditions & custom of family (eg: elders respect)

Change :

- ① Nuclear family

- ② Line-in relations
- ③ Hybrid lifestyle concept
- ④ Individualism as focus
& privacy demand by
children & others

Role of state :

- ① Recognition by judiciary of
changes (eg: transgender rights
& line-in relation)
- ② Women centric laws &
amendment (eg: Hindu
Succession Act
amendment)
- ③ Equality concept in social
relations applied

Role of markets

- ① Cinema (eg: Bollywood couple
where female is
elder)
- ② Advertisements
(eg: Prestige cooker change in
tagline for gender
neutral)
- ③ Urban employment
↳ nuclear family

Hence new values in family & marriage
have been shaped by state & market

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 marriages as a historical social issue of India has continued even in present time even after constitution provisions (Article 15(4), 23) and laws prohibiting child marriage.

Reasons :

- ① Patriarchal mindset
↳ the tradition of girl as 'paraya dhan' (someone else's property)
- ② Dowry demand
↳ preference to prevent the burden at lower age.
- ③ Lack of education for girls

↳ In case of poverty, parents prefer male child education

④ COVID pandemic

↳ increase in poverty and inability to pay dowry.
↓
increased girls position as a burden.

⑤ Lack of adequate enforcement of laws.

Consequences:

① Lack of women in higher education

② Maternal Health issues

↳ due to early pregnancy

③ More vulnerability to social & domestic abuse.

④ Lack of choice & freedom in career & reproduction.

Measures :

- ① Education of the girl child and awareness of rights
- ② social messaging
 - ↳ through community participation
 - role of ASHA & anganwadi workers is critical.
 - social persuasion by media (eg. Balika Vadhu TV serial).
 - role of CSO in message
- ③ Implementation of child helpline and
- ④ ~~political~~ cause taken up in political parties.
- ⑤ specific measure for vulnerable areas.

Hence a wholesome approach can make girl child a womanleader of tomorrow.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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 स्वतंत्रता अलग-अलग के मुद्दों को जन्म दे सकती हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

A multi-cultural society with myriad geographical diversities stands at the risk of perceiving their cultural & social interest as antagonistic to the others & leading to a desire for separation.

Reasons for regional sentiments

① Social reasons:

① Historical past ~~of~~ different from other

↳ eg: North east dominance of regional kingdoms.

② Ethnic identity concentration (eg. North east people & discrimination in rest)

③ Cultural uniqueness.
(eg: Tribal culture in
central India).

④ Migration and influx.
(eg: Maharashtra
Assam)

⑤ Linguistic identity...

⑥ Dominance feeling
by majority.

(eg: ~~the~~ Bollywood may
 portray North
 culture mostly)

⑦ Economic reasons:

① Lack of jobs →
demand for local quota
(eg: Haryana)

② Resource extraction
perception by outsiders.

⑧ Other reasons:

① Geographically unique (eg: Ladakh)

② Religious & political (eg: Kashmir)

Regional assertion + cultural assertion → sepratation

Regional sentiments + feeling of deprivation →

Cultural assertion i.e.
to impose one's culture.

Yes, these process can lead to demand of separate state:

- ① Political empowerment might ~~not~~ lead to addressing issues
- ② Influence of leaders & groups (eg: Naga issue)
- ③ Increased feeling of isolation
- ④ Non-identification with National values.

2nd ARC on capacity building for conflict resolution provides for need of local empowerment & recognition of cultural identities
- Dekho Apna Desh (Swadesh Darshan)
Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat are correct steps

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.