

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	Madhav Agarnal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910101981	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	2 nd August '23

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. 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 :	
			9:00 AM .	12:00 PM .	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

Q.1) It was neither her Coal and Iron reserves, nor the inventions of steam engine and cotton mills, but her democracy and rule of law that made Britain the epicentre of Industrial Revolution. Discuss.
(10 marks, 150 words)

यह न तो उसके कोयला और लोहे के भंडार थे, न ही भाप इंजन और कपास मिलों के आविष्कार, बल्कि उसके लोकतंत्र और कानून के शासन ने ब्रिटेन को औद्योगिक क्रांति का केंद्र बना दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Industrial Revolution that shifted the mode
of production to machines began in
late 18th century & reached its peak in 1840s
for Britain.

Democracy & Rule of law made it Epicentre.

- (i) The democracy was brought through
the Glorious Revolution
- (ii) Democracy of constitutional monarchy
enabled Britain to be stable.
- (iii) The rule of law was maintained
through efficient pool of officers,

who were made answerable.

(iv) Establishment of rules and laws by

the Parliament (eg: Plantation Act,

Navigation Act, enabled a rule based approach.

(v) Wars were generally fought on foreign soil which allowed political stability.

(vi) Allowed "Enclosure Movement" like initiatives through rule of law that made the agriculture sector.

The economic might was a key pillar

that propagated "colonialism & imperialism"

making Britain a global power under

both the World War (I & II)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	(C)	(A)
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.
(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 of diverse character and regions strengthened the freedom struggle during both 19th & 20th century.

Similarities between the movement:

(i) Commonality of issues: such as revenue collection being harsh, money lender oppression.

(eg) Ramairi Peasant force ¹⁸⁷⁵ as well as later Moplah Rebellion ₍₁₉₂₁₎ against money lenders.

(ii) Enabled mobilisation of peasants against own authority.

(iii) Platform to voice out concerns of the most oppressed.

Contrast among the two phases :

<u>Basis</u>	<u>19th century</u>	<u>20th century</u>
<u>(i) Directed against</u>	money lenders, landlords. eg: <u>Rangpur Rebellion</u> against Injodani	against the British Rule eg: <u>Kheda Satyagraha</u>
<u>(ii) Spread</u>	Primarily localised	Widespread in different parts. eg: <u>Bardoli Satyagraha</u> in Western India.
<u>(iii) Leadership</u>	less organised	led by leaders like Gandhiji, Kisan Sabha formed.
<u>(iv) Approach</u>	Generally violence <u>रखते</u>	Non-violence approach except a few.
<u>Peasant movement</u>	<u>broadbased</u> the <u>Indian freedom struggle</u> and allowed it to become a <u>mass movement</u> in <u>Gandhian phase</u> .	

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

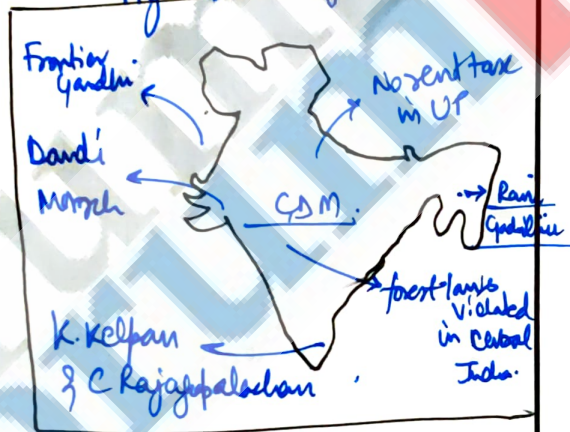
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) In its extent, reach, and revolutionary zeal, Civil Disobedience Movement has a unique place in India's freedom struggle. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन अपने विस्तार, पहुंच और क्रांतिकारी उत्साह की दृष्टि से भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) became evident after 'Purna Swarajya' call in Lahore Session (1929) as well as rejection of '11 demand' by Lord Irwin.

Fig: Reach of Movement



Reach of the Movement (via map)
Spread to all major parts of India.
Extent of the reach.

(i) Covered various sections of the society → Students opposed to the circular to ban political participation
Peasants, tribals involved
Rani Gaidwain
Workers: Dhansara Salt works attacked by Sangjini Nandan

Revolutionary Zeal:

- (i) Movement was quite organised as the Congress was institutionally stronger
- (ii) Massive participation = more than 3 times of the Non-cooperation movement.
- (iii) Huge number of people jailed by the British.
- (iv) Zeal increased due to wide media coverage domestic & internationally.

Civil Disobedience Movement was a watershed to "demand of purna swaraj", and shook British to the core who then accepted Congress representation in '2nd Round Table Conference'.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A
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 हैं?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Vaishnavism and Shaivism were thriving in a prominent phase during medieval India and focused on worship of Lord Vishnu & Lord Shiva respectively.

(A) Vaishnavism :

Local traditions.

Universal ideas

(1) Focus on rituals, local festivals
eg: Rasleela, Jatra traditions.

(1) Ideas of Nishkama kama - selfless service is universal

(2) Local languages used

eg: Braj Bhasha by Meera Bai in her poems.

(2) Oneness with god taught by Chaitanya Maha Prabhu

"Achintya Bhed Abhed"

B Shivism

Local traditions

Universal ideals

(1) Emergence of Veerashivism & Lingayat under Basavanna in region of south India.

(1) Taught Shiva has one soul and we merge to it post death.

(2) Opposition to local caste phenomenon & inequality

(2) Basavanna gave the idea of "Amabhava Mandapa" - seen as a form of early democracy.

Both these traditions enriched the Bhakti Movement and laid foundation for a

"Adhyatmik Bharat".

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	ⓐ
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

- ⓐ = Good
- ⓐ = Average
- ⓐ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

The phenomenon of land subsidence came to news due to disasters in JOSHIMATH.

The phenomenon is where a portion of land recedes downward as compared to adjacent landmass.



Reasons for the same:

(A) Natural Reasons:

- (1) Changing river course of nearby water bodies.
- (2) 'Aquifer Puncturing' that can release massive water.

(3) Earthquakes leading to weakening of soil

⑤ Anthropogenic :

- (1) Explosives used for infrastructural development
- (2) Population and tourism greater than ecological capacity.
- (3) Stagnation of water from household wastes at a particular site → percolation and weaker soil.

Measures that can be taken:

- (1) Hazard Zonation Mapping.
- (2) Environmental Regulations need to be followed and controlled use of Massive infrastructure.
- (3) Early Monitoring system to predict future sites
- (4) Capacity Building and awareness of people via Media.

For a sustainable future, we need to follow

P3 principles - "People, Profit and Planet"

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	ⓐ
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

ⓐ = Good

ⓑ = Average

ⓒ = 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)

Monsoon is characterised by complete reversal in flow of winds in a given territory. eg: Monsoon season of India from June to October.

Reasons behind erratic monsoon

(i) El-Nino & La-Nina

global cycle that leads to reversal of Walker Cycle in case of El Nino - leading to sudden droughts

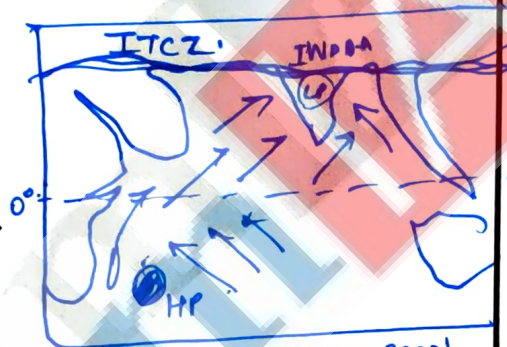


FIG. ONSET OF MONSOON



El-Nino cycle

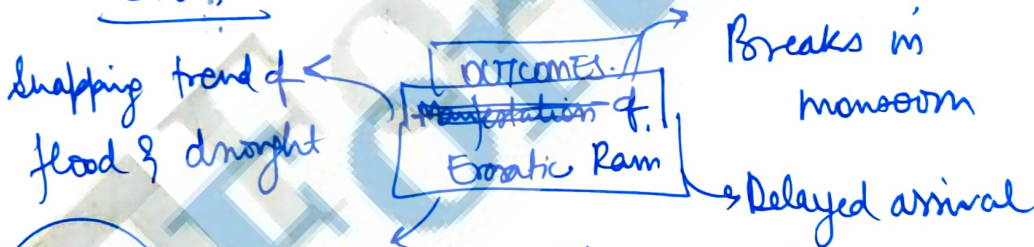
(ii) Climate change that has changed atmospheric composition and content of aerosols.

eg: CO₂ level > 400 ppm → more aerosols = sudden localised rain.

(iii) Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) : Eastward pulsating movement of wind & clouds that have different legs :
 → Short cycle = ~~High~~ ^{High} Rain
 → Long cycle = ~~Long~~ ^{Long} Rain

(iv) Indian Ocean Dipole : different phases affect monsoon
 +ve phase = Good monsoon
 -ve phase = Weak monsoon.

(v) Delayed heating of Tibetan region disturbing the TIBETAN HEAT ENGINE & Easterly Jet Stream.



Impacts : Agriculture as rainfed (50%),
Outcomes : - Local water scarcity, more extraction.
 : - Financial stress on exchequer to meet the disaster of drought/floods.

IMD needs greater investment to boost its capability to predict monsoons.

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	ⓐ
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
ⓐ = Good ⓑ = Average ⓒ = 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)

In the age of Industry 4.0, the Indian society has been affected by technology in multiple ways.

Positive impact of technology:

- (i) Health Benefits: through access to affordable generic medicines, vaccines (COVAXIN) during COVID, etc.
- (ii) Education: greater reach through e-technology tele-education
- (iii) Integration with global society: through social media, information technology.
 (a) Modernisation & westernization
- (iv) Spread of local culture: e.g. community radios, long local language conversion, spread of yoga.

Negative impacts of technology :

(i) Imbalanced growth due to digital divide

(eg) NFHS-4 30% women have access to internet

(ii) "Social Re-engineering" - through social media.

(iii) Consumerism boosted by credit cards, door step delivery by e-commerce.

(iv) Surveillance by state and non-state actors invading Privacy (Article 21).

The need of the hour is 'adoption of digital hygiene, access of technology to all as well as regulations to use

"technology as an ENABLER".

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	ⓐ
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

ⓐ = Good

ⓐ = Average

ⓐ = 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 seen as a ocean where different rivers of faiths met together - like Jainism, Buddhism, etc. yet it failed in case of Islamic traditions.

Reasons for failure:

(i) Sharp contrast in Ideas:

eg:- Multiple gods of worship v/s single god (Prophet, Allah).

(ii) Clash of war - in religious terms:

eg:- Crusaders from Persia like Ghazni attacked temples (Somnath Temple).

(iii) Religious polarisation - of the society

(iv) Divide & Rule policy of the British Rulers.

alienated both sides.

(eg:) Communal celebrates by Lord Minto.

(v) Internal divides within Hindu - issues of caste & gender inequality ~~diff~~ led to poor external assimilation.

However, not complete failure:

→ Ganga Jamma Tehzeeb of syncretic culture

→ Influence of Islam on dance (Kathak), Architecture eg: Vijaynagara Castles/Forts.

→ Good trust building acts: Muslims burning Hindu pyre in COVID.

Indian Secularism allows all religion to exist without inferiority and differences.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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

(C) = 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 in India denotes a doctrine that opposes both inter and intra religious domination.

Differences in	Indian Model	Western Model
Enforcement of separation	Principle distance approach (Porous wall)	Strict wall of separation (eg: FRANCE)
Scope for Reform by State	Present here eg: Untouchability, Triple Talak banned.	Not allowed
State led welfare of religious	Allowed but for <u>All religious EQUITY</u> .	Role of state in religion is not accepted.
Nature of society	Heterogeneous & diverse	Homogeneous society.

Indian Model susceptible to minority appeasement:



(i) Safeguarding the minority
appears the majority

(eg) Reversal of Shah Bano
case.

(ii) Pratap Bhanu Mehta said
Indian secularism puts
all religions in a
discomfort.

(i) State plays a positive
role in all religions

(ii) Minorities have extra
rights from the
constitution itself

(eg: Article 29, 30,
Linguistic Officers)

(iii) Balanced role played

(eg) Gazetted holidays
have all religions
coverage

Indian secularism is unique and guided by
philosophy of "Sarva Dharma Sadbhava" and
Gandhian belief that "religion of all religions is one"

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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)

Globalisation has been a double edged sword. It led to integration of people, culture and countries through free movement, began via LPG Reforms 1991.

Positive Socio-economic outcomes-

- (i) Greater employment via MNCs, investments (FDI)
- (ii) More mobility to women due to new jobs in tertiary sector.
- (iii) Access to world class health, education services. \leftarrow $\begin{matrix} 1991 : 45\% \\ 2011 : 23\% \end{matrix}$ \leftarrow 2 of Poverty reduction
- (iv) Spread of Indian Diaspora : $\frac{\$ 110+ \text{Bn Remittances}}{\text{(World Bank)}}$
- (v) Spread of Indian culture Soft power - yoga, Bollywood, Indian cuisine.

Widened gaps between chaves & have notes:

(i) Inequality :- Oxfam Report: Top 1% control
40% wealth in India.

(ii) Rise of big MNCs led to diminishing
local MSME industries.

(iii) Jobs confined to low skill, modern slavery
(eg:) long work hours in IT sector

(iv) Digital Divide: leading to marginalisation of
society. (eg:) Teledensity in → URBAN = 160% (approx)
Rural = 83%

(v) Diaspora facing human right violation (eg:) passport seizure
in West Asia.

Globalisation has to be "Human centric" as
called by Hon-PM. Modi to foster inclusive
growth.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	(C)	(A)	(P)
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
(C) = Good (A) = Aven (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 Architecture had several contrasting features like a Vi mana, Boundary wall as well as water tank that differentiated it from Nagara Style.

It got evolved under the Pallavas, as the temple creators in south India, in

different phases :-

(i) In early phase caves were excavated out of hard rock boulders



(ii) ~~Rather~~ later, the rock was moulded in shape of

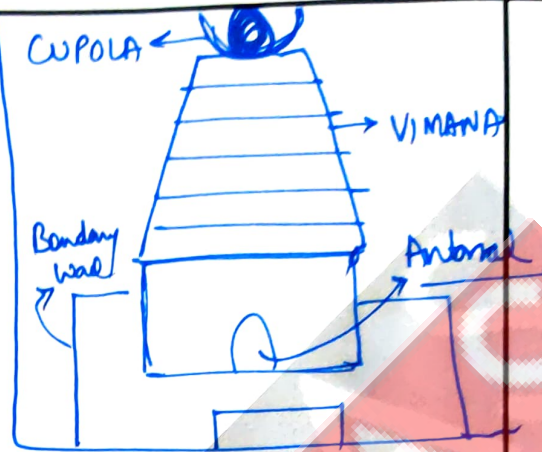


Rathas :-

eg: Rathas at Mahabalipuram



(iii) final dravidian structure emerged under the Narsimhvarman II, like what we see today



(eg:) Shore Temple or

great temple of Pallava (UNESCO Heritage)

Yet they reached their zenith under the Cholas during the 11-12th century phase

(i) Massive structures built with huge Vimanas. 70 feet Vimana of Brihadishwara Temple

(ii) Structures that had ~~large~~ detailed sculptures and engravings.

(eg:) Great Living Chola Temples (UNESCO Heritage)

(iii) Displayed the fraternal strength of the
Imperial Cholas.

(eg:) Airakeshwara Temple under Cholas.

The might of Dravidian was further carried
forward by Nayaka rulers who built the
Meenakshi Temple. All this forms a
crucial part of soft power today.

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.12) Highlight the reasons why pre-independence women movements were led by men. Also analyse the contribution of women-led socio-economic movements in post-independence India in mainstreaming and successfully redressing the concerns of women. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए कि स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व महिला आंदोलनों का नेतृत्व पुरुषों द्वारा क्यों किया गया था। महिलाओं की चिंताओं को मुख्यधारा में लाने और सफलतापूर्वक निवारण करने में स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक आंदोलनों के योगदान का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Women Movements have gone through different phases, united by the idea of women empowerment and tackling issues around women of different ages.

Reasons pre-independence ^{movements} led by ~~two~~ men

- (i) Patriarchy - restricted them only to personal sphere in major cases.
- (ii) Spread of education - first enjoyed by

Men rather than women.

(eg.) Raja Ram Mohan Ray, Vishnu Shastri Pandit = all were educated elites in Indian Renaissance.

(iii) Political power got devolved only partially by Act of 1919 and at par with men by 1935.

eg: movements emerged after 1900s
eg: Ladies Social Conference, etc.

(iv) Oppressed by the issues of sati, female infanticide that restricted social mobility.

Yet there were exceptions like role played by Savitri Bai Phule in Sahya Shodak Samaj.

Contribution of movements post Independence.

(i) Mobilisation of funds: was initially done by Kasturba Memorial Trust

(ii) Fighting inflation: Anti Price Rise Movement in Bihar.

(iii) Issue of Liquor Abuse & Violence: Anti Proxack

Movement of Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) Dakshin Virodhi Prasthna Sabha : led to Prohibition of Dowry Act.

(iv) Contemporary Protests :

↳ Nibhaya Movement → Vishaka Guidelines for woman safety

↳ #MeToo Movement : → to open up for cases of sexual abuse.

Issues :

- Rural issue lacking (sarpanch pati).
- led by somechain activists and not much decentralised movement.

For gender equality (SDG-5), women have to raise their voice out loud meanwhile efforts for political participation and economic welfare must be augmented by the state.

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.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 is a situation where the salinity of a region is affected by entry of salinity through other region or medium.

Causes of salinity ingress:

- (i) Sea level rise: leading to coastal erosion of the soil.
- (ii) Marine Pollution: that involves dumping of wastes causing change in salinity ingress.
- (iii) Change in tidal flow or weakening of the oceanic currents. (eg) change in upwelling or downwelling. or Gulf current = saline.

(iv) Thawing of glaciers affect entry of salinity in region.

Consequences:

- (i) Reduced fertility of soil - overall yield reduces.
- (ii) Land degradation when done long term.
- (iii) Need for excessive irrigation to convert the fallow land.
- (iv) Reduction in earnings of farmers.
- (v) Affect negatively on blue economy due to Eutrophication.
- (vi) Hazards for habitation on coastal areas
 (eg:) India's 7500km coastline has dense population.

Solutions :

- ↳ Green Economy to reduce the emissions of GHGs.
- ↳ Salinity treatment methods- like use of lime, gypsum.
- ↳ In situ conservation through bio-restoration

Salinity crisis has become a new disaster which must be studied deeply to reduce its ill effects.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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

एक निर्बाध शहरी जन परिवहन की वास्तविकता कई कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। इन कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, शहरी जन परिवहन के लिए एक मजबूत प्रतिमान बनाने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Comparison of Tokyo and Bangalore reveals the
fracture of urban mass transport in India.

Tokyo is 3rd most populated yet essential ^{waters}
do not have to travel more than 1-2 hours as
compared to Bangalore where traffic is congested in
long jams.

Factors that hinder Urban Mass transport:

(i) Poor urban planning: no city level urban
plan for most cities → haphazard
methods.

(ii) Poor state of finance of urban bodies: high
dependence on outside funds.

% share of ^{own} revenue	%
India	3%
China	25%

(iii) Poor Coordination between central and state governments.

(iv) Area based approach under "Smart Cities"
creates pockets of development rather than
a seamless flow.

(v) Issues of land acquisition and delays

(eg:) Delay in Mumbai Metro Expansion Phase

(vi) Haphazard Urbanisation: illegal structures,
proliferation of slums.

Measures for Urban mass transport.

(i) "Transit oriented" development to facilitate

movement of people

(ii) Localised measures as per need

↳ eg: MetroLite, MetroNeo.

(iii) Private sector participation to boost

human resource and need for expertise:

(iv) National Urban Transport Framework given by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs must be followed.

(v) Devolution of funds, functions & franchises to local bodies.

(vi) Develop of peripheral regions transport in sub-urban areas to reduce congestion.
eg: Borivali, Andheri in Mumbai.

Urban centres are "engines of growth" and with urbanisation expected to reach 41%

by 2030, careful and systematic urban mobility plan is needed to fulfill

SDG 11

Feedba

(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	ⓐ
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

ⓐ = Gov

ⓐ = Avt

ⓐ = Poc

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 की जाए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently Lithium Reserves, were found in REASI district of Jammu & Kashmir whose exact extraction is yet to be explored. These mineral wealth can be both boon and bane for a region and need to be seen in integration.

MINERAL WEALTH'S SIGNIFICANCE

(A) ECONOMIC:

- (1) Boost to employment, development of the region
- (2) Primary Industrial growth can boost raw material supply for secondary sector
- (3) Boosts to Investment in the region

(B) STRATEGIC :

- (1) Reduce dependence on imports and players like China, Argentina.
- (2) Boost to Green Energy developed & batteries needed for solar energy.
- (3) Overall thrust to Industry Revolution 4.0.

Yet it has Socio-Economic IMPACTS. too :-

(A) Ecological Impacts:

- (i) Affect the fragility of Himalayas leading to loss of biodiversity.
- (ii) Pollution: air pollution release of GHG (CO₂, NO_x), water contamination in extraction, soil acidification.

(B) Social Impacts:

(i) Increase vulnerability of the people to disasters (landslides due to explosives).

(ii) Health concerns of people (lung problems)

(iii) "Resource Curse" = other sectors may go on a "back seat" - due to over focus on resource extraction leading to inequality.

Way ahead:

→ Proper Environmental Impact Assessment procedure

→ Sustainable mining techniques through global best practices.

→ Balanced growth for all sectors, people.

We need to learn from the idea of Sunderlal Bhauguna who said "ENVIRONMENT is the PERMANENT ECONOMY"

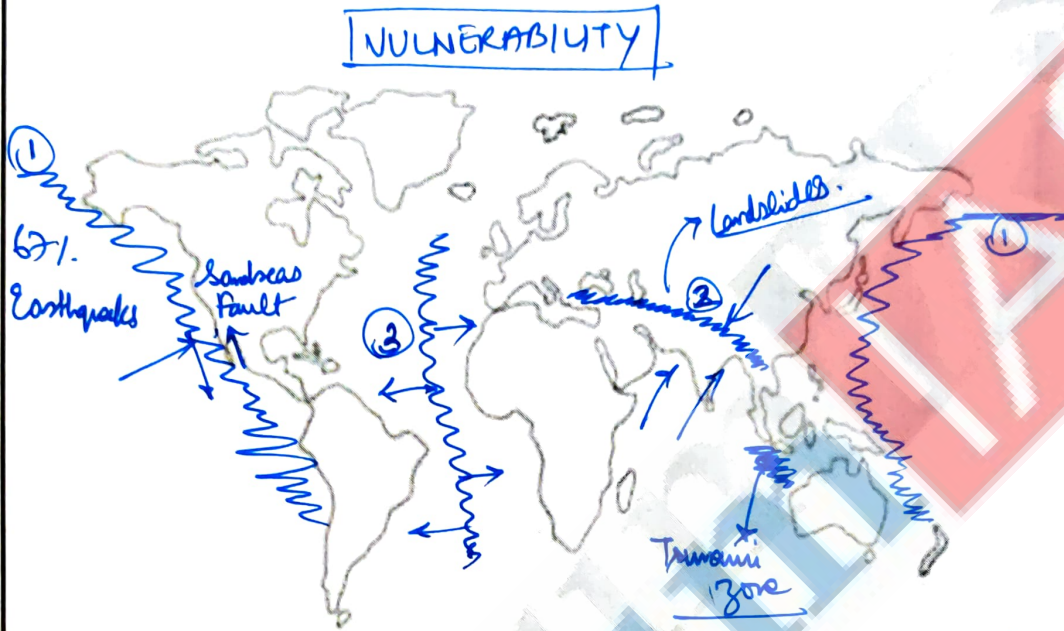
Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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



Three major Earthquake zones:

- ① Circum Pacific Zone (67%)
- ② Mid Continental Zone (21%)
- ③ Mid oceanic Ridges.

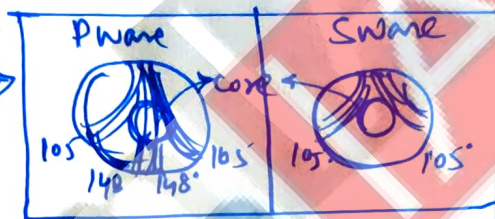
Arrows depict plate movements.

Earthquake are massive release of energy caused by friction of plates as per the Plate Tectonic theory.

Mechanisms of Earthquake:

(1) The radioactive decay within earth's interior creates strains of energy.

(2) This strains are suddenly released in form of seismic waves →



(3) The point where the energy is released is focus & the point above the surface is Epicentre.

(4) The movement of plates over the asthenosphere also creates boundaries:

Convergence Divergence Transform



Curasian Plate Indo Ans Plate

Mid Oceanic Ridges

San Andreas Fault in North America.

(5) Can also be anthropogenic:

↳ Reservoir Induced Seismicity: Kayma Reservoir, India

India's Vulnerability to earthquakes is 58% land in Zone III to Zone V

Earthquake related distress

like landslides, change of river course, glacial lake outburst-flood, etc.



To reduce impact of earthquake we need Refitting of old buildings, earthquake resilient structures, Hazard Zonation, as well enforcement of techno legal regime (National Building Code) along with Awareness & capacity generation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	Ⓒ
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Ⓒ = Good	
Ⓐ = Avg	
Ⓓ = Poor	
TOTAL MARKS	

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

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

Tides are oceanic movement of water driven by factors such as gravitational pull of earth and moon as well as centrifugal force of earth.

Different types of Tides:

- (A) High Tide (upsurge of water)
- (B) Low Tide (water level goes down)
- (C) Neap Tide (moon & sun at right angle)
- (D) Spring Tide (Moon & Earth in same line).

Significance of Tides:

- (i) Allows ships of greater weight to access

shallow ports -

(ii) Tidal Energy generation through movement of turbines.

(iii) Promote tourism (eg: Chandipur Beach Odisha)

(iv) Churning of marine nutrients, ease in fishing activities.

(v) Exposes minerals, sea shells, for exploitation.

Tides versus waves:

Basis:

TIDES

WAVES

Direction of flow

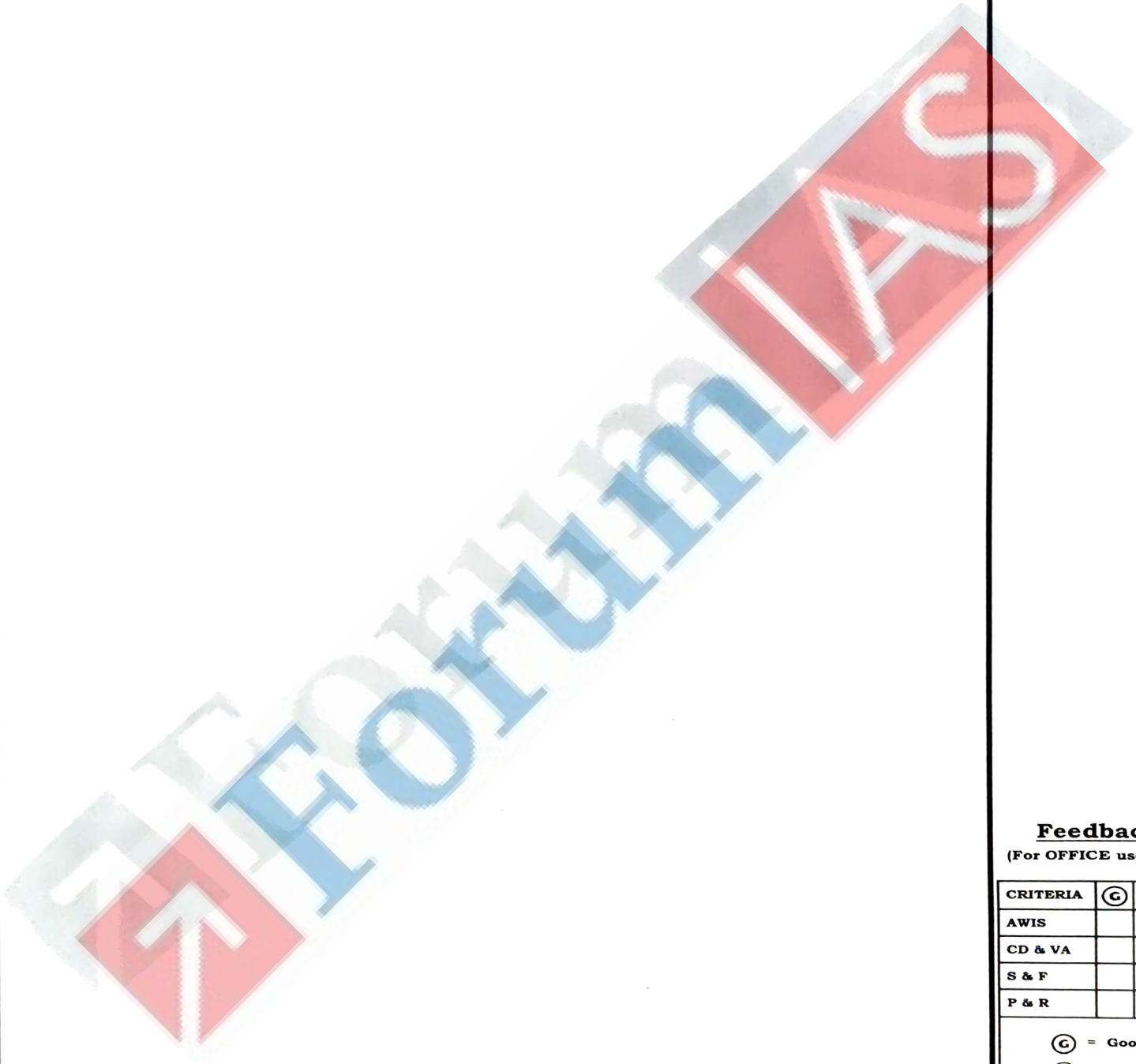
Horizontal movement

Vertical movement

Source of energy:

Gravitational pull.

Solar and wind enable formation of waves.



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.18) In the contemporary times, the conventional conceptualization of the institution of marriage as well as family is facing evolutionary changes. Do you agree? Justify. To what extent have the state and market played a role in this? (15 marks, 250 words)

समकालीन समय में, विवाह की संस्था के साथ-साथ परिवार की पारंपरिक अवधारणा विकासवादी परिवर्तनों का सामना कर रही है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। इसमें राज्य और बाजार की किस हद तक भूमिका रही है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Marriage is a important social institution
that denotes bond of two people and
enjoys both religious & legal sanctions.

Evolutionary changes felt in marriage institute:

- (i) New forms of marriages emerging such as
same sex marriages, contractual marriages, etc
- (ii) Shift from an obligation to under dharma
to seek a "companion"
- (iii) Role of elders in choice of partner
is seeing a downfall.
- (iv) Stability of marriages affected due to

increase in rate of divorces specially in urban areas.

- (v) Technology enabling match making through Internet (eg: Shadi.com).
- (vi) Women getting freedom in terms of choice due to empowerment.

However, sometimes

Still static:

↳ Low rate of inter caste marriages
(eg: 5.8% census 2011)

↳ Preference of Arranged Marriage
as per CDS Lokniti Survey.

↳ No social sanction for same sex marriage in traditional societies.

Role played by market & state:

(A) Market:-

the role:

↳ Job opportunities gave empowerment and negotiation power to women

↳ Urbanisation reduced role of caste in marriages (anonymity)

-ve side: → Consumerism and dating culture promoted → adultery.

⑤ Role of State:

-ve: :- laws to enable registration

(eg) Special Marriage Act for inter-caste and inter-religious unions.

∴ Hadiya case led to Ashleeta include Right to marry partner of choice.

-ve: limited impact on dowry as socially approved (many complaints).

∴ Child marriages still continue (India is a largest hotspot in world - UNDP)

The marriage of institution is thus evolving along with changes in society.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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, India is home to more than 10 million girls who married before the age of 18 years. Their face has seen a increase as per several reports.

Reasons for spurt in child marriage.

(i) Pandemic : led to economic downfall of people, thus using child marriages to gain dowry.

↳ (y) Lockdown allowed severity of environment

(ii) Social sanctions: approved and enjoyed despite legal recognition.

(eg.) Mass marriages on Akshay Tritiya in Rajasthan.

- (iii) Girl child seen as a burden due to poor safety in society → linked to honour of family
- (iv) Inability of state administration to check their proliferation (Manages VOIDABLE)
- (v) low level of awareness about the large and its penalties.

Consequences of child marriage:

- (i) Withdrawal from the education and break on learning.
- (ii) Impact on health of children:
- ↳ Mental health affected
 - ↳ High rate of MMR - India at 113 (2018) due to early pregnancies.
- (iii) Poor Female labour force participation at 24% (Economic survey)

(iv) Pressure on population due to longer reproductive phase of girl.

(v) Measures to be taken other than legal

(i) Behavioural change among people via Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

(ii) Best Practices: Informant (Khabari) scheme of Rajasthan government.

(iii) Boost Nari Shakti through 'gender budgeting'

(iv) Technology to augment role of the administration to monitor such marriages.

(v) Incentivization for delayed marriages

(eg) Sukanya Samridhi Scheme.

Child Marriages "steals the childhood" from the kids and erodes our overall demographic dividend.

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.20) Examine the reasons behind generation of regional sentiments? Do you agree that regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness may lead to the issue of separatism? (15 marks, 250 words)

क्षेत्रीय भावनाओं के उत्पन्न होने के पीछे के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि क्षेत्रीय भावनाएँ और सांस्कृतिक मुखरता अलगाववाद के मुद्दे को जन्म दे सकती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Regionalism is a phenomenon where people choose regional identity over national identity.

It is based on "geographical concentration" of identity markers.

Reasons behind generation of regional sentiments.

(i) Imbalanced economic deprivation of a region. (eg: Telangana state due to poor development)

(ii) Nativism based on language. (eg: Don of Sati Policy in Maharashtra)

(iii) Political factors: who use regional sentiments to fulfill their own vested interests.

(iv) Feeling of "otherisation" eg: North East Excludes from Bangalore.

(v) Identity based on historic folklores

(eg:) Bundelkhand region through folklores of past

(vi) Competition of resources :-

(eg:) Inter-state disputes among States for rivers, etc eg: Maharashtra, Karnataka

Regional sentiments & Cultural assertiveness leading to separatism :

Yes both can lead to separation by providing solidarity in regions but having an ETHNOCENTRIC view against other regions.

(eg:) Demand for Greater Nagalim to forge a Naga Identity / culture

Similarly in religion can be seen from secessionist demands of [Khalistan.] in Punjab.

Demands of separation can also be from state but within India

Demand for KukiLand (Manipur)

Demand for separate Bundelkhand State (MP)

Demand for Tipraland (Tripura)

Ways to foster solidarity

Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat
Balanced regional growth through tax incentives

Political sensitization & rule of law

We need to boost regional identities that allow for self determination & boost to diversity rather than which leads to conflicts and chaos.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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