

Took 5 min extra, please suggest which question I could have reduced content to save time

TEST CODE 0 1 1 3 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER I - FET #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	Manish Sharma		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	27 Aug

\*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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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			4:00 PM	7:05
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 :	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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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 refers to the spurt in manufacturing in mid-18<sup>th</sup> century using steam engine and other tech enhancements e.g. textile production in Lancashire

Britain: epicentre of IR

- vast coal and iron reserves : → production of railways, infra-macmaded road
- steam engine - increased productivity of labor, factory production possible

However, the above not real reason for IR:

- \* other nations also had these - France rich in coal, Iron, India
- \* productivity in other regions already high - cheap labor, skilled artisans in India.

## Real comparative advantage of Britain

→ Democracy and Rule of Law esp<sup>d</sup> post "glorious revolution" because :-

\* No internal civil war like France, USA  
⇒ stability

\* Development of fin. market due to rule of law :- Debt key instrument

\* led to strong military esp Navy  
↳ overcame Spanish & French dominance

\* Promoted entrepreneurial zeal - east India Company

\* Thrust to imperialism & mercantilism

Hence, the development of Democracy & Rule of Law in other nations - France, Germany ~~to~~ brought IR in these.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good

A = Average

P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Peasant movements played a critical role in our overall freedom struggle and upliftment of condition of laborers, share-croppers.

e.g - Indigo movement of 1860s in Bengal, Bardoli, Kheda Satyagraha

19<sup>th</sup> century movements - Deccan riots of 1870s, Indigo movement, Cotton crash

20<sup>th</sup> century - Eka movement, Kheda, Bardoli, Champaran, Tebhaga

### Comparison of Characters

19 <sup>th</sup> century	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Against local oppressors - Zamindar, moneylender</li> <li>→ National consciousness missing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Mainly against British</li> <li>→ Deeply involved in National struggle.</li> </ul>

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Mainly used <u>legal</u>, <u>protest</u>, <u>petition</u> means<br/>e.g. - Indigo movement</li> <li>→ limited to the local region</li> <li>→ Political self mobilisation <del>was</del> missing</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Civil disobedience and non-cooperation as tools.</li> <li>→ widespread in nature</li> <li>→ High self mobilisation<br/>e.g. - All India Kisan Sabha</li> </ul> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Similarities

- In both, the poor and landless most oppressed
- Settlement approach if possible by leaders - e.g. - Deccan act in 1870s  
↳ Bardoli Kheda Satyagraha remission of tax.
- Seldom violence occurred - Tebhaga (1946), Deccan (1870s)

The movements culminated to post-independence reforms - Abolition of Zamindari, Tenancy reforms leading to improvement of peasants.

### 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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225647 6113011 910131632 (2025-08-27 19:30:54) से भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक अद्वितीय शक्ति अर्थात् अहिंसक आंदोलन का स्थान रखता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

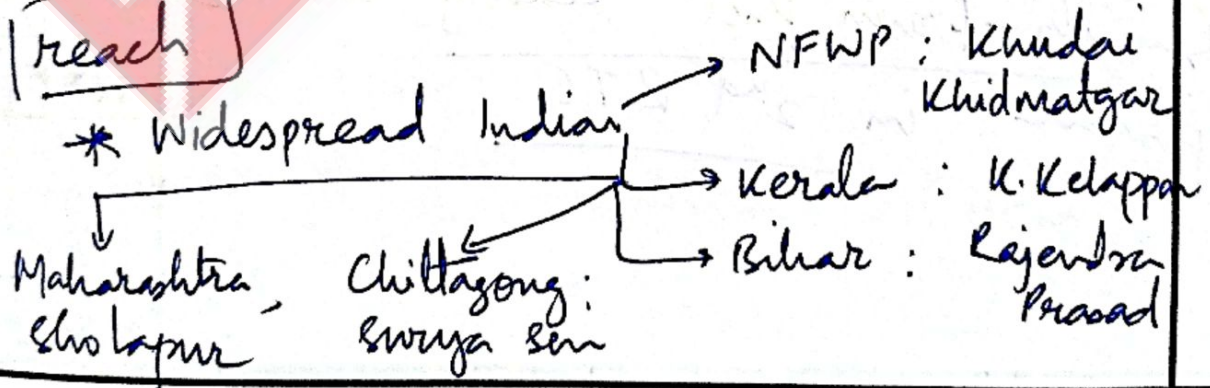
Civil Disobedience movement was started with Gandhiji's Dandi March after Viceroy Irwin rejected 10 demands including removing salt tax

Civil Disobedience Movement : Unique Place

→ Extent

- \* poorna swaraj not just swaraj as goal
- \* Salt - though miniscule impact - signified deepest British oppression.
- \* ~~had~~ wide media & international coverage.

→ Reach



\* Widespread women participation - all strata.

↳ Sarojini Naidu - Dharsana Salt  
fact  
↳ picketing liquor shop, burning  
foreign cloth

\* Industry - workers both active <sup>participa</sup><sub>tion</sub>

↳ JRD Tata, Birla biggest contributors

\* Peasants & small zamindars

→ Revolutionary Zeal

\* not just disobeying but breaking  
law

\* Mass movement - widespread arrests

\* National school, Khadi - self sufficiency

Hence, the movement resulted in govt  
allowing making of salt for own consumption  
and Gandhi-Irwin pact leading to INC  
participation in 2<sup>nd</sup> RTC

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.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?

Vaishnavism and Shaivism are two sects of Hinduism followed by worshipping Vishnu & Shiva & their avatars.

Vaishnavism & Shaivism : local traditions

→ Alvars - Vaishnavs & Nayanars - Shaiva promoted local language bhakti writing in South India  
e.g. - Kannada, Tamil epics

→ local deities being worshipped of avatars of these - Krishna (Avatar of Vishnu)

in Rajasthan  
→ Diff. types of temples - Dravidian - South  
Nagara - North

Universal Ideals

→ Origin of Bhakti movement - Mira, Alvars & Nayanars

\* no caste discrimination, equality  
for all

\* women as saints & preachers -  
Andal, Mirka

\* Promotion of Natha Yoga & Meditation  
eg - Nath Pandhi in Gorakhpur

→ Universal brotherhood preaching

Hence, both the sect played a key  
role in propagating Bhakti ideals.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

The recent subsidence of Joshimath has brought into light the threat & repercussions of land subsidence.

### land subsidence

→ It is the sinking, cracking of surface and ground in a wide area/region.



### Reasons

- Earthquakes - faulting
- landslides
- volcanic explosion - caldera
- Water seepage from aquifer - blast
- Mining not filled post use - Tharua subsidence coal mine
- Tunneling blast, hill breakers, dam construction - large pressure + energy

- Deforestation,
- Soil creep

### Measures to arrest

- Pausing anthropological heavy infra,  
mining projects, esp. in Himalayas
- Proper EIA & scientific analysis through  
experts - geo-physical characteristics
- Earthquake & landslide resistant  
buildings for min. impact esp in  
zone I
- GIS, RISAT satellite to measure  
subsidence rate
- Proper filling of mines, banning Open  
hole mining

Hence, the rehabilitation of those  
impacted must be at the centre to  
minimise impact on them.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good  
A = Average  
P = Poor

TOTAL  
MARKS

Q.6) Examining the reasons behind erratic Monsoon, highlight the possible outcomes of the same. (10 marks, 150 words)

अनिश्चित मानसून के कारणों की जांच करते हुए इसके संभावित परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The recent episode of very high spatial diff. in total rainfall from monsoon highlight the erratic nature.

↳ North-West / West / North exceeded LPA of 50 years  
↳ South India - Kerala, Karnataka facing reduction as high as 26% (Skymet)

Reasons behind erratic monsoon

- El NINO & ENSO impact - esp in 2<sup>nd</sup> half of current monsoon season.
- Poor Dipole of an Western Indian Ocean
- Medallion - Indian Waves ⇒ periodicity in high / low in areas
- Poor easterly jet stream ⇒ late arrival
- Global warming & climate change - redn in current flow.

→ Diff. in ITCZ region - low pressure just above Himalaya ⇒ good but keeps moving

→ Weakness in Mozambique channel

→ <sup>wave:</sup> Western & cyclonic disturbances.

**Possible Outcomes**

→ El Niño & ENO - -ve impact

→ +ve IOB Dipole - +ve impact

→ Impact on crops → more sowing of rice paddy in good season

→ Increase in bugs & pests in erratic → rising cereal, vegetable prices due to erratic

→ loss of farmer income - low insurance

→ High inflation - food, export duty & import of food

Hence, govt has increased MSP, export duty on onion to curb impact.

**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.7) Explore and evaluate the impact of new technologies on Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

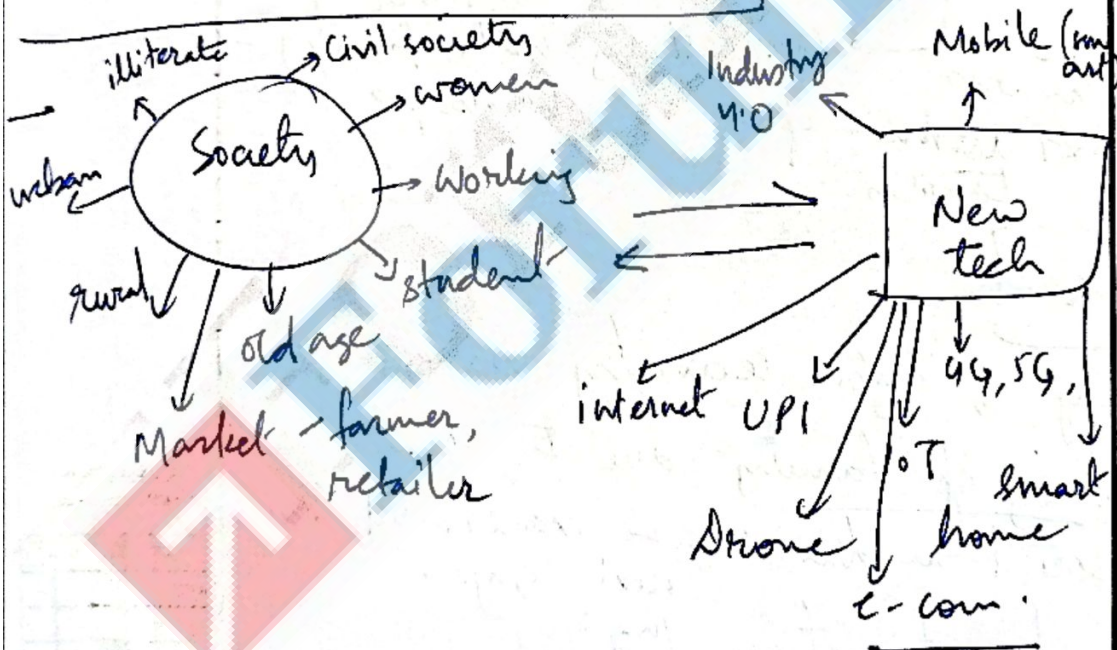
भारतीय समाज पर नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रभाव का अन्वेषण और मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

( 10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The boom of mobile phone usage and data consumption in last 5 years highlight the impact of tech on society

↳ India - highest total data consumer esp of OTT, mobile

**New Tech & Indian Society**



**Impact**

→ Positive

\* Increased market outreach esp

- for MSME, farmers - GEM, Amazon, ONPC
- Digital education - Byju, Swayam
  - WFH - & more time to family, more female labor force.
  - UPI - digital trans<sup>n</sup>, low cash, formaliz<sup>n</sup>
  - NGOs, Civil society - social media → more youth voice & outreach
  - old age → better materials - nano fiber
  - ↓ religious  
MxT darshan of temples → connectivity with family - whatsapp

### Negatives

- Privacy, cyber security issue
  - Breaking of family due to excessive social media use - exacerbated Gen next gap.
  - Physical interaction ↓
  - Social bonds decreases
- Hence, while tech is a boon it should never be overused.

### 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.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 विभिन्न मत, परंपरा, विश्वास और अभ्यास को समांगेकित 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)

The Islamic people first migrated to India in Sindh region in 9th century onwards and have become integral part of our society & culture.  
\* 10% overall population

Hinduism failure to amalgamate Islam

→ Disintegrated polity esp in North India from 9th century onwards

\* All invasions post 11th century mainly Muslim unless in North

→ Strong brotherhood and non-discriminatory nature of Islamic text

⇒ heavy faith on Quran.

\* equality & justice key in Islam

→ Hinduism aim was never to absorb  
but assimilate & coexist  
→ sufrism and bhakti coexisted  
and developed.

→ Claim of superiority of Islamic  
rulers - art, architecture, scientific  
thinking  
\* poor focus on education, science  
among medieval Hindus

→ seeping of bad practices - Sati,  
Tantra cult of human sacrifice

Hence, while Hinduism did reform &  
assimilate features of Jains, Buddha  
it could not match & assimilate  
Islamic religion due to its  
inner contradictions

**Feedback**

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



Indian model often criticised for  
appeasement of minority

\* Article 30 privilege not for  
majority community

\* No interference in religious properties  
of non-Hindu religion whereas Temple  
boards with govt nominee.

\* Resistance to UCC (Art 44) where  
Hindu Code bill reformed in 1956.

\* Revenue from temple going to  
state coffers

\* Minority religion based reservation  
e.g. - quota for Muslims in Karnataka

However, many advantages of Indian model

\* Protection of minority rights

\* Maintaining unity in diversity

\* Regulations of all religion - e.g. Triple  
Talac reform, UCC debate

Hence, rule of law should be the  
corner stone in promoting secularism.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good

A = Average

P = Poor

TOTAL  
MARKS

Q.10) With special reference to India, elucidate how globalisation—a multifaceted phenomenon—has had positive socio-economic outcomes on one hand and widened the gaps between the haves and have nots on the other? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में, यह स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे वैश्वीकरण — एक बहुआयामी घटना — के एक तरफ सकारात्मक सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिणाम हुए हैं और दूसरी तरफ अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई को चौड़ा किया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation refers to growing interconnectivity, interdependence & between countries due to trade, migration, culture and economy — multifacetedness of globalisation

Globalisation in India

- LPG reforms
- ↓ trade barriers, duties
- FTAs, WTO
- FDI in almost all

Positive Socio-Eco. Outcomes

→ Social

- \* more high quality jobs — IT hubs,
- \* structural change — rural → urban migration post 1991
- \* better opportunities, income.

- \* Social emancipation esp of lower caste
- \* Tech education, consumer welfare -  $\downarrow$  cost, more varieties

### Economic

- \* rising service trade - \$320 bn in 2022
- \* service sector - 60% of economy, Make in India & China + 11 countries
- \* feminisation of Agri, better job quality

↑ distance: Have vs Have not

→ rising inequality - Top 10% consuming 73% of GDP vs 59% pre 1991

→ Jobless growth - mfg sector failure  
→ huge unemployment in low-skill

→ cost & unaffordable education

→ ↑ wage gap, digital illiteracy & ↑ monopolization

Hence, while globalization has benefited us, ultimate aim should be welfare for all

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	①	②
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

① = Good  
② = Average  
③ = Poor

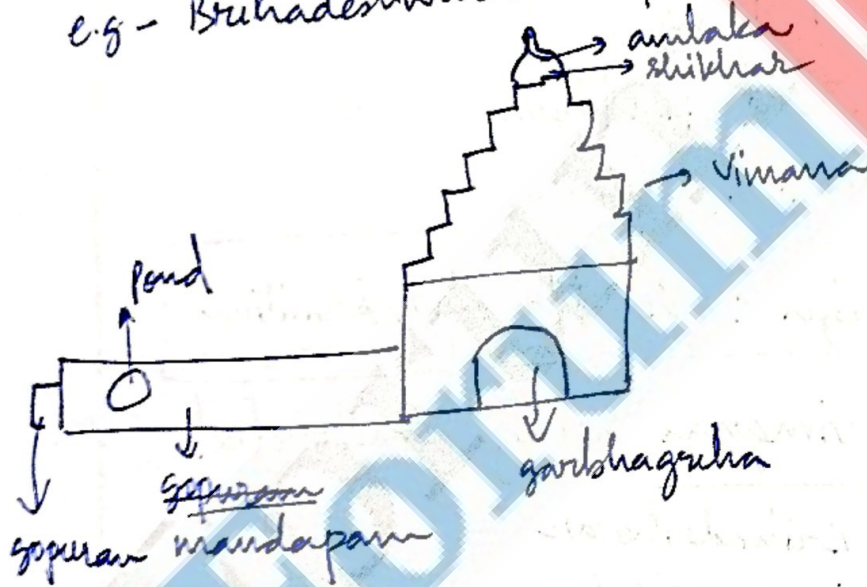
TOTAL MARKS

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)

दक्खिन के शासन के दौरान द्रविड मंदिर वास्तुकला, शाही चोलों के समय ही अपने चरम पर पहुंच सकती थी। टिप्पणी लिखिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Dravidian temple architecture is the wing of temple construction mainly in south India - Tamil Nadu, Kerala, parts of Andhra and Karnataka

e.g - Brihadeshwara temple in Tanjore



### Evolution of Dravidian Architecture

→ coming of Age during pallavas

\* initially started with cave temples

\* rock-cut architecture

e.g - Temples at Mahabalipuram  
- Arjuna's Penance.

\* initially flat roof with single storaged construction

\* Narshimavarman, Nandivarman were Pallava pioneers.

→ Subsequently enhanced by Pandyas and later Pallavas

\* upraised platform

\* crucified plan

→ Chola reign : Zenith of Dravidian

\* large vimanas being constructed

e.g. Brühadeshwar

\* Interior beautifully decorated

\* secondary shrines being constructed

\* large separate mandapam

\* large gopuram guarded by guards

\* Glass based paintings placed inside



temple - eg - Krishna painting

\* Temples constructed post war win -  
Gangai-konda-cholapuram

\* Pioneers :- Rajaraja I, Rajendra  
and later Cholas

\* ~~so~~ many villages revenue under  
temple charge

Hence, Chola construction led to  
zenith of Dravidian temple making.

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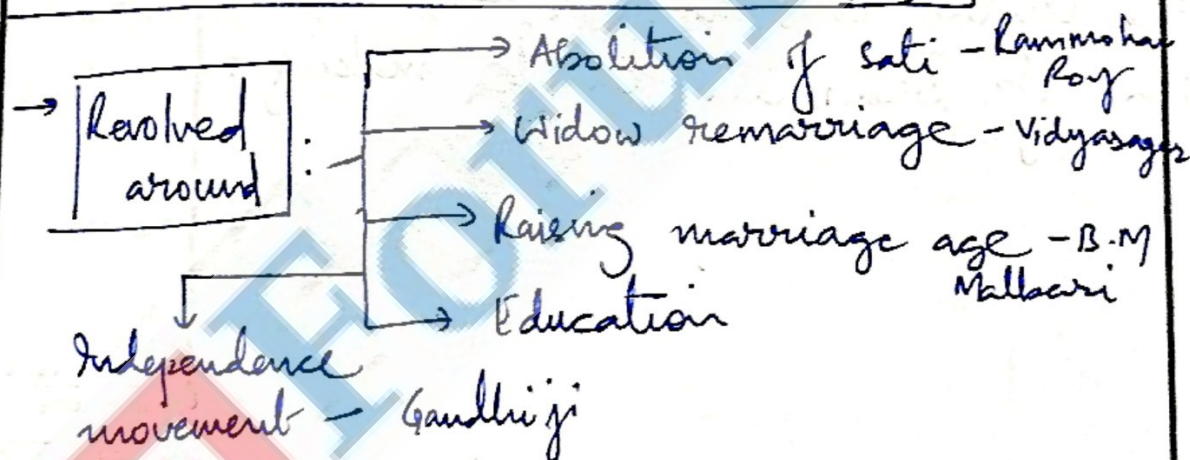
Q.12) Highlight the reasons why pre-independence women movements were led by men. Also analyse the contribution of women-led socio-economic movements in post-independence India in mainstreaming and successfully redressing the concerns of women. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 नियंत्रण 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 played a key role in emancipation and upliftment of women rights since 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

e.g - Abolition of sati, Universal Adult Franchise, reservation in Panchayats

### Pre Independence Women Movements

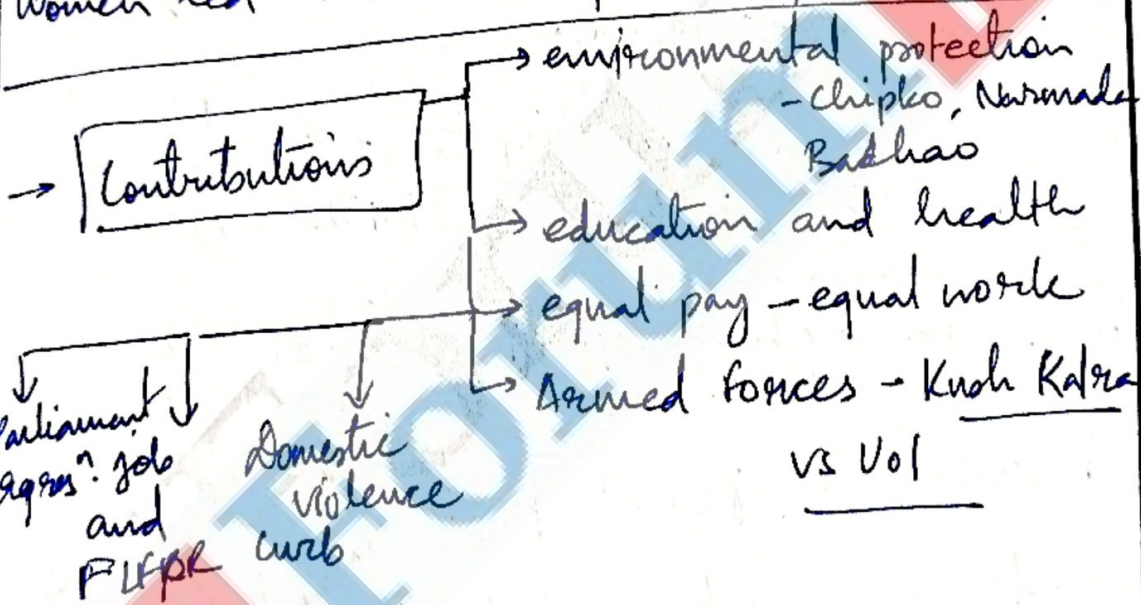


### Reasons mainly led by Men

→ Patriarchal and deeply conservative society

- lack of awareness among women - Kamnabha Roy's mother herself opposed her son's fight against sati
- lack of legal rights - sati abolished only in 1830s.
- Men mainly educated - Roy, Vidyasagar  
\* Renaissance zeal

Women led movement - post-Independence



Analysis : Positives :-

\* Women actively participated in local rights, environmental preservation  
eg - Chipko movement

# ForumIAS

- Cooperatives empowerment - SEWA in Gujarat
- Active in SHGs ⇒ FLFR ↑<sup>se</sup>, income ↑<sup>se</sup>  
\* 1 million women only SHGs
- Movement for women's reservation in parliament  
- equality in religious laws - triple talaq  
personal Hindu Code
- loose organisational structure - mainly issue based & not continuous basis
- lack of awareness for rights - 1 out of 3 domestic violence case (NFHS-5)
- focus on urban, specific issues  
middle class

Hence, increasing rural participation is need for next gen women led movements.

Negatives

**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.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 seeping in of salt through pores in rock & other bodies & ↑ng salt content.

### Causes

- increasing  $CO_2$  concentration due to global warming
- Stratification due to ↑ng temp at sea
- reduced river flow to sea
- Deforestation ⇒ leaching & loosening of soil
- Disaster Excess irrigation - earthquake, landslide - Punjab, Haryana

### Consequences

- weathering esp. through cracks ⇒ aids erosion,

- \* Increased salt content in brackish & ground water
- \* ↑<sup>ng</sup> cost of desalination plants
- \* Disease outbreaks due to excess of fluoride, arsenic - Ganga & Punjab.

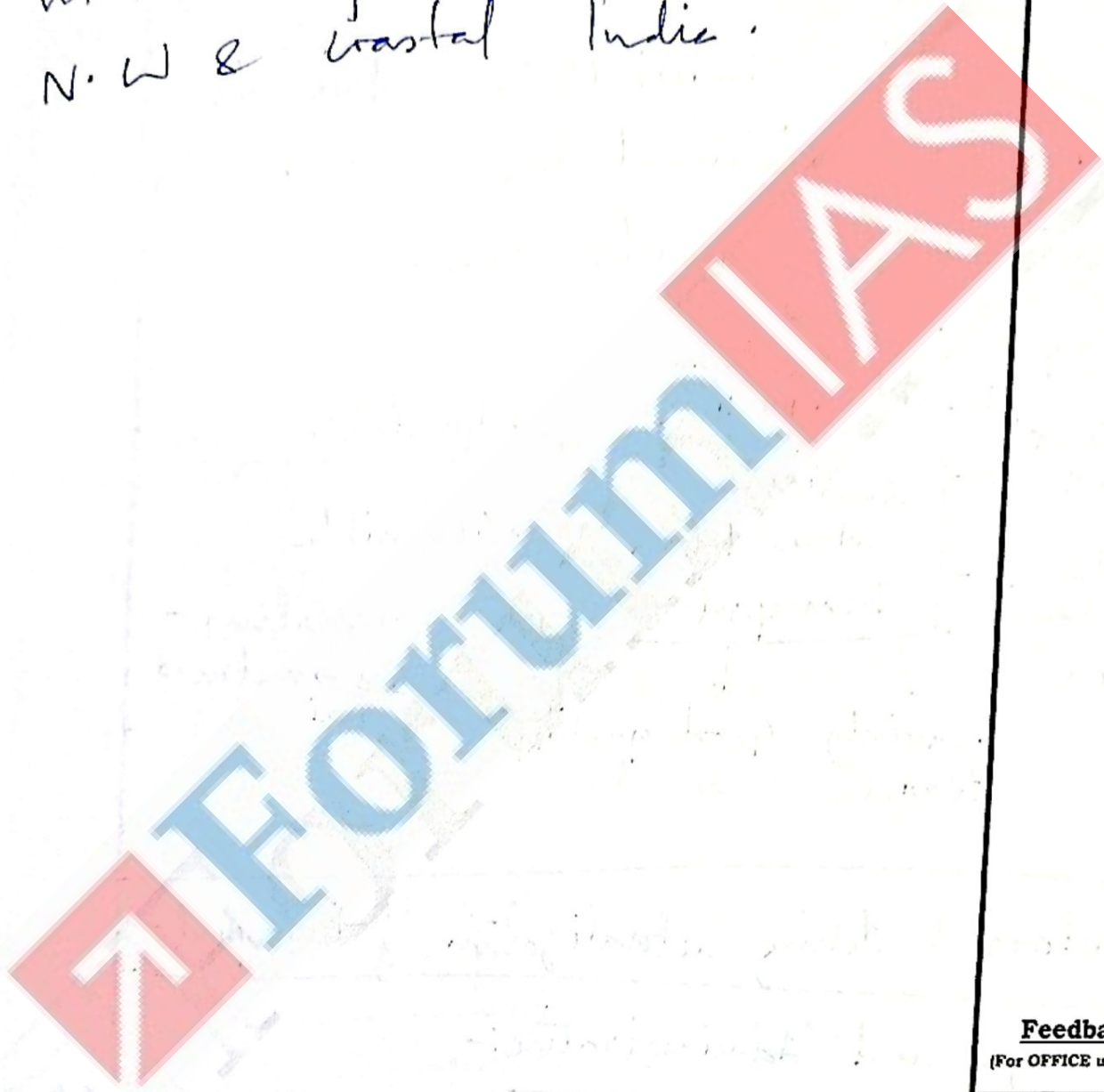
Potential sol<sup>n</sup>

- Improving Irrigation - dripwater, sprinkler
- Climate Change mitigation - UNFCCC goals.
- Afforestation, terrace farming in hills
- Organic farming & ↓<sup>ng</sup> use of fertilizers

te anything  
/ इस रसा  
सिखे )

(Don't Write anything  
in this Area / इस  
में कुछ न लिखें)

Hence, the above steps will help  
in reducing salt ingress esp in  
N.W & coastal India.



**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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- A = Average
- P = Poor

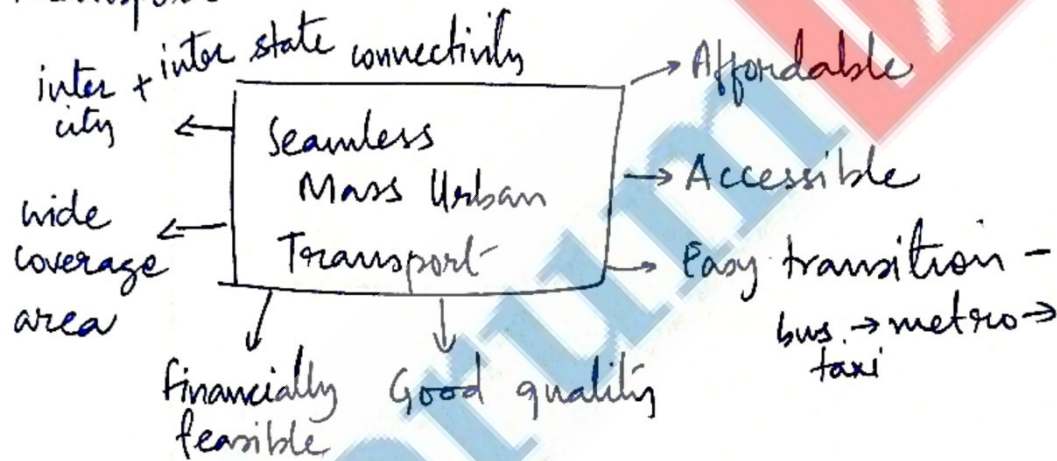
TOTAL  
MARKS

Blank box for marking 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 निबंध 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)

The delay in Mumbai Metro construction by 10+ years highlight the issues plaguing actualization of seamless urban mass transport.



Factors hindering actualization of Transport-

→ Legal and Administrative:-

- \* Land acquisition complexity - high compensation, consent
- \* Poor impact assessment - environment,
- \* social cost



\* Issues in acquiring agri. land

→ Economic → financial viability - CAG report on Swarna Expressway

high fiscal deficit → inadequate competition among bidders  
→ PPP issues - payment

→ lack of social dialogue, rehabilitation and livelihood for affected

→ poor technology used - main cause of poor road construction

→ poor pricing issue - high subsidy burden

→ poor planning - haphazard construction.

Measures for robust Paradigm

→ legal reforms → land Acquisition Act 2013 - simpler process

→ strict adherence to EIA with proper Scoping & public hearing

→ 80% - 90% land acquisition to be completed before awarding to contractors.

- Technological enhancement - EPC model, hackathons through Smart Node. India for best Tech
  - Monetising assets - brownfield for better funding
  - Decentralisation to 2<sup>nd</sup> tier - contract awarding, decision making, planning
  - Master Plan for Tier-I, II & III cities with urban mass transit as core.
  - Jobs to those affected, Land Pooling as an alternative
  - Competitive bidding
- Hence, recent govt measures - thrust to capital expenditure, logistics Policy, Dedicated freight corridor are imp. steps in actualization of mass transport system.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q15) 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)

जिसी 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 has found potential upto 5.6 million tonne lithium reserve in Raisi valley of Jammu & Kashmir making it the 6<sup>th</sup> largest discovery in world.

Significance of lithium reserves

→ Economic significance

\* huge import bill save upto 10k  
crore - mainly Chinese import

\* Thrust to PLI and Made in India  
- EV, ~~sewa~~ solar cell

\* Exports Potential,  
\* Mitigating climate change through  
↓ sed CO<sub>2</sub> emission.

back

E use only

G A C

Good

Average

Poor

### → Strategic significance

\* self reliance in strategic and critical  
Advance cell battery, EV sector.

\* Decoupling from China - huge import  
import for EV/cell mfg.

\* Potential of closer US, EU, Japan  
collab - iCET, IPEF, Chin + I

\* R&D due to high potential

However, the wealth can't be in  
isolation of other impacts.

### Socio-ecological impact

→ Fragile Himalayan ecosystem

→ large deforestation needed

→ Threat of Glacier flood outbreaks; land  
subsidence due to mining

→ large qty of freshwater needed to  
extract lithium.

- Biodiversity loss - Snow leopard, Deer,
- Displacement loss, loss of livelihood
- Tourism potential - loss in income
- Increased pollution

### Suggestions

- More investigation needed on finality of finding - only at stage 1 now
- Thorough EIA needed to be done
- Best available technology for minimal damage, env. impact
- Thrust on 4R - reduce, recycle, reuse for minimal need

Hence, while a good opportunity but careful execution and more scientific finding needed before li extraction.

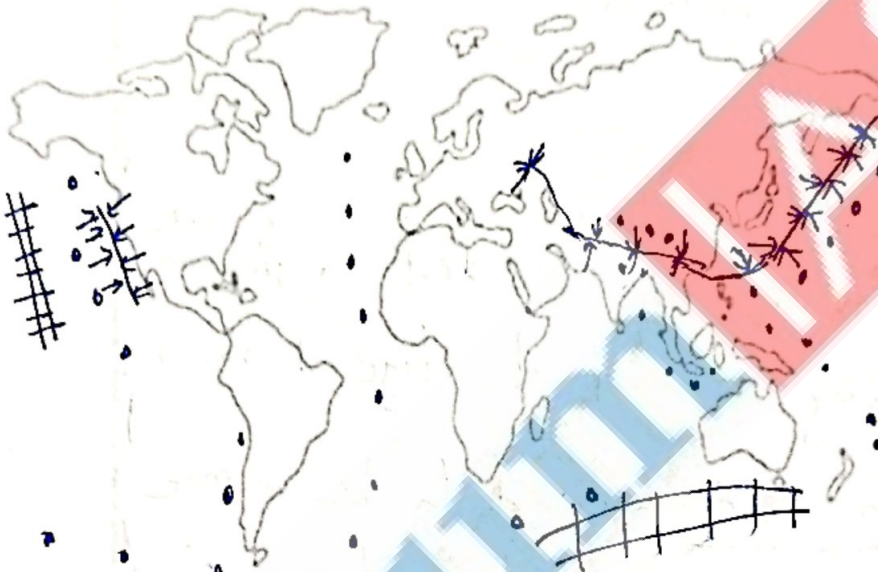
### Feedback

(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.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)



# : divergent boundary

\* : convergent boundary

□ → earthquake prone zone

Earthquakes are sudden movement of earth faults due to release of energy causing widespread destruction.

\* convergent boundary faults release energy

Mechanism

→ Diff. earth plates keep moving on

asthenosphere

convergent boundary → release energy  
in faults - folding, cracking

↓  
wide spread shockwaves on earth crust  
→ P wave, S-wave & surface wave

↓  
Wave energy causes destruction, Tsunami

→ Other mechanisms :-

Occurrence

- highly risky zone :- Pacific ring of fire, Himalayan Arc, mid-oceanic ridges
- Mildly prone :- Chilean andean range, San andrea, Zone IV & III in India

Vulnerability of regions due to earthquake

- Vulnerability is the potential damage impact due to disaster.

Q.17) Es are diff

विभिन्न प्रकार के

Tid wa

ce

Vulnerability of regions

→ Tangible vulnerability - high live, livelihood risk esp in dense area - India, South East Asia

→ Tsunami threat : Toga, South India, Andaman ⇒ socio-economic & tangible vulnerability

→ loss of wildlife, glacial lake floods in Himalayan region

→ fiscal - Economic vulnerability → low fiscal resources for post earthquake, Tsunami

↳ low confidence due to low productivity, education

Suggestions

→ SOPs esp @ in Zone V & Tsunami Prone area esp at district level

→ Community involvement in disaster response

→ Adaptation measure - disaster resilient infra

Hence, India is taking lead with SCR1 is mitigating impact from earthquakes.

**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.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 महत्त्व को उजागर करती है। यह भी समझाइए कि ज्वार-भाटा तरंगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न होते हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tides are the vertical movement of water caused due to gravitational and centrifugal forces of sun, moon & earth.

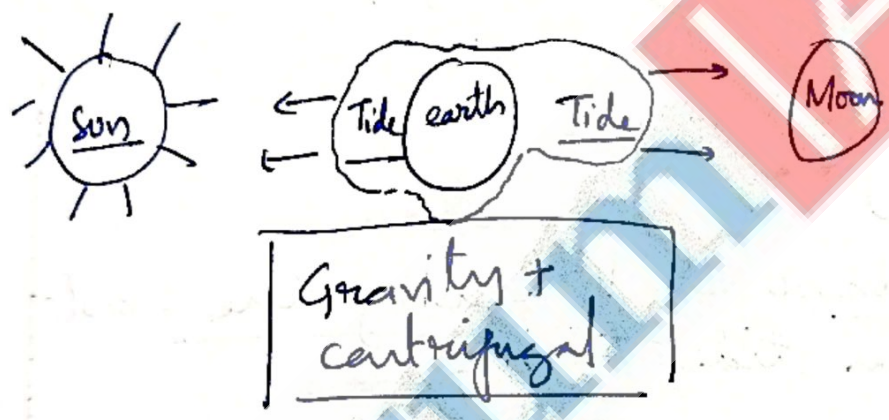


Fig: Formation of Tides

Different Types of Tides

- Diurnal tides - occurs one in every 12 hours - Tides in Andaman
- Single occurrence tides - once in every 24 hours
- Spring Tide :- Sun, earth & moon in one line

- \* twice every month, strongest
- Neap tide - sun, moon, earth  
perpendicular
- (S) — (E)
- \* every 15 days

- Solar tide - when sun at aphelion  
(Nearest to earth), extra strong

### Significance

- ship harbours and leaving the coast  
depend on tide timing
- Good for fishing - when tide receding
- Tourism purposes - very high tide in  
Newfoundland ⇒ attraction to see.
- Tidal energy generation

### Diff. between tides and waves

Waves	Tides
→ Wind as primary source of generation	→ Gravity as primary source.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ <u>horizontal</u> movement of water</li> <li>→ continuous due to wind &amp; sunlight presence</li> <li>→ small area of influence</li> <li>→ seen throughout sea, land</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ <u>vertical</u> movement of tidal water</li> <li>→ <u>periodic</u> in occurrence</li> <li>→ very large area of influence</li> <li>→ Mainly seen in coastal parts - land</li> </ul> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Hence, the unique characteristics of tides can be an imp source of generating electricity & mitigating climate change.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

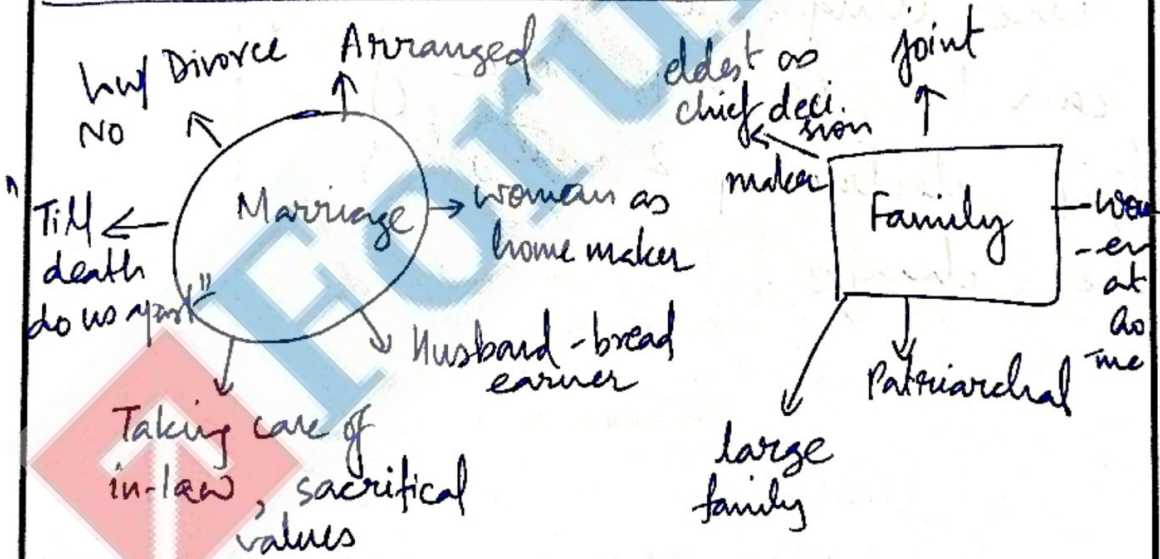
CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

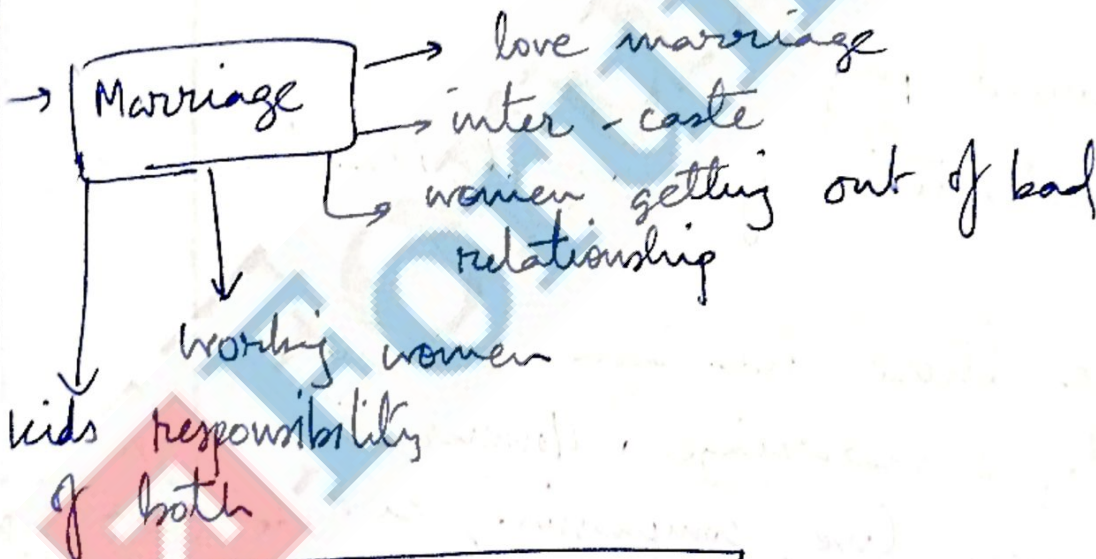
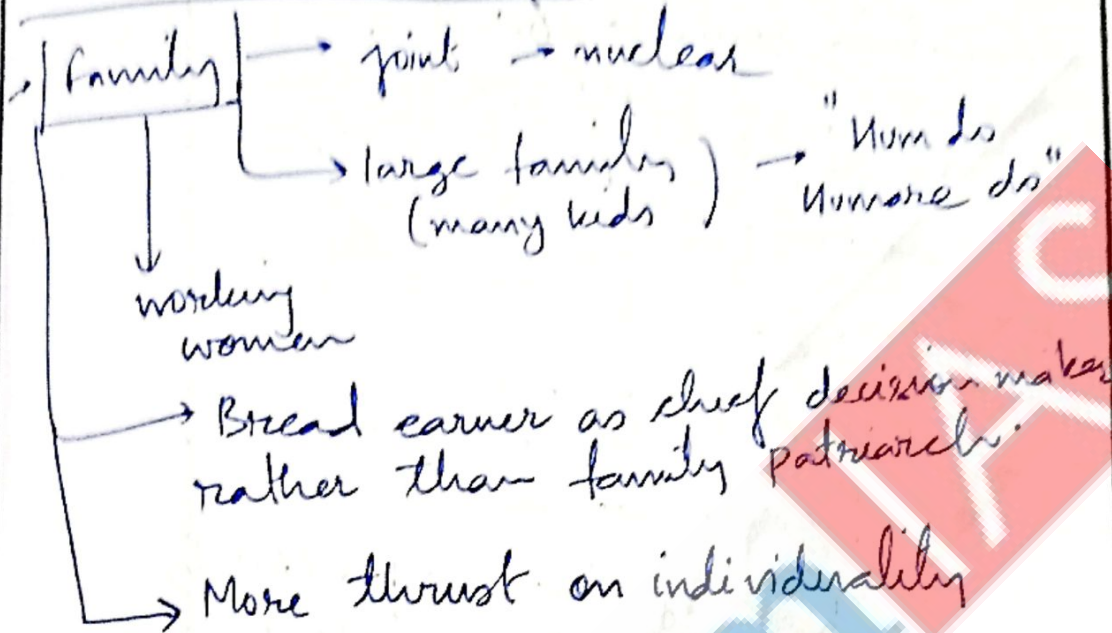
समकालीन समय में, विवाह की संस्था के साथ-साथ परिवार की पारंपरिक अवधारणा विकासवादी परिवर्तनों का सामना कर रही है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। इसमें राज्य और बाजार की कितना हद तक भूमिका रही है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The recent supreme court constitutional bench hearing regarding marriage rights for LGBTQIAT community highlights the evolution of marriage as well as family in contemporary times.

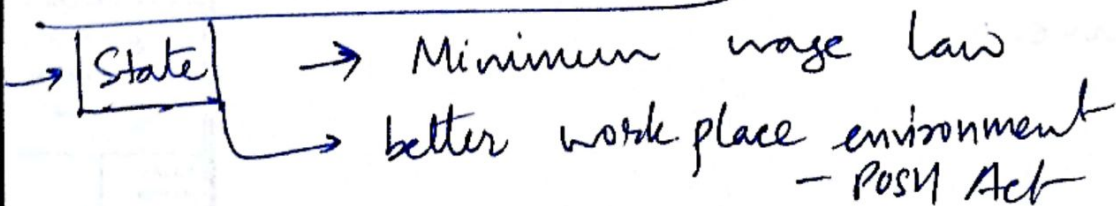
**Conventional Conceptualization**



Evolutionary changes



Role of state and Market



- Thrust on ↑<sup>ng</sup> FLFPR
- Education focus - 26% tertiary GER for women
- women's rights - protection from violence, dowry
- special marriage act
- **Market**
  - better facilities - creche, feeding room
  - Maternity leave upto 26 weeks
  - Flexible working hours, WFH
  - Enhanced pay
  - globalisation of thought, idea, trade

Hence, yes there has been evolution in family & marriage. However the core values - love, compassion, care & duty towards spouse/family remain the same.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- ⊙ = Good
- ⊙ = Average
- ⊙ = Poor

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

Q19) 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)

आखिरी वर्षों में बाल विवाह में आई तेजी के कारणों और परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस बुझई से निपटने के लिए कानूनी दायरे से परे क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to NFHS-5, 18% of marriage in India occur in 16-18 year age of girls despite illegality of underage marriage.

Reasons for spurt in Child marriage

- Personal law - muslim personal law allow girls marriage age of 15
- Poor enforcement of POCSO, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
- Female child as burden
- Post covid - rising poverty, inequality
- religious beliefs & occasions - Akha Teej
- Poor education & awareness of issues among parents.

Consequences

- early maternity ⇒ high MMR, IMR,
- poor maturity level ⇒ more vulnerable esp to domestic violence.
- loss of capabilities - health <sup>anaemic & weight</sup>
- Demographic dividend becoming burden
  - ↳ education
  - ↳ lacking skills
- often associated with high fertility rate

②

Steps that can be taken : non-legal

- strict enforcement of existing laws
- Using Aasha, anganwadi to report, increase awareness at local level
- Incentivising <sup>⊕</sup> on bring these cases to light
- Thrust on education esp in vulnerable areas - Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand.



- Working with community leaders to discourage - Qazis to discourage 15-18 yrs marriage
- ↑ng incentives under Sukanya Samridhi
- Vocational education

Hence, Government has proposed legislation to ↑ the age to 21 years (Jaya Jaitly committee recs.). However, 360° approach needed to curb this menace.

**Feedback**

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
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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)

Regional sentiments aka regionalism refer to one's increased affection towards her region due to linguistic, cultural & historical factors.

Reasons for generation of Regional Sentiments

1. linguistic factors : one region one lang  
e.g - Andhra separation from Tamil Nadu (1956)
2. Supra-national sentiment - north vs South India debate
3. Exacerbating inequality within region  
⇒ regionalism for development  
e.g - Uttarakhand from UP
4. Son's of soil - Maharashtra for Marathe
5. Cultural & tribal rights - Bodoland, Gorakha land demand

Examination

- Need not be always bad - comp. fed.
- Does give rise to insurgency esp in NE
- Feeling proud of one's heritage.

Regionalism → Separatism threats

- regional assertiveness & sentiments may lead for separatism
  - \* Create mistrust among others
  - \* form of extreme communalism - development only possible when separate
  - \* local ethnic superiority - e.g. Dravida Nadu demand.
  - \* lead to inter-state issues, ethnic strife - e.g. NE - Naga, Kuki, Meitei strife

→ However, need not always lead to  
separation :-

- \* may generate competitive spirit  
⇒ development
- \* Maintain federal structure
- \* Preserves culture, heritage & diversity
- \* Often used as bargaining with  
Union ⇒ more funds

Hence, our constitution has provisions  
such as 5<sup>th</sup> / 6<sup>th</sup> schedule, Article 371  
& its parts, Article 275, 282, which  
has maintained the beautiful diverse  
nature & separation has not emerged.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- G = Good  
A = Average  
P = Poor

TOTAL  
MARKS

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

1 .....  
 2 .....  
 3 .....  
 4 .....  
 5 .....

**Test Goal**

1 .....   
 2 .....   
 3 .....

**Outcomes**

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**Marking Scheme**

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.