

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER I\_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	RIJU SHRIVASTAVA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091998	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	04-09-2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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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 :	
			9:45 am	12:45 am.	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input 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	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 was an epoch in the history of the world where machines flood the economic landscape in 1870s — Satish Chandra

Democracy & Rule of Law: Britain as epicentre

- 1) Flexible working condition and worker rights  
↳ (eg) - Magna Carta.
- 2) State sponsored capitalism for industrialists  
(eg) - British East India Company.
- 3) Rule of law provided 'ease of doing business' is IPR protection (eg) - Steam engine IPR.

- 1) Freedom of religion instilled freedom of business.  
 ↳ Weber in Protestant Ethic and spirit of Capitalism.

However, it was necessary but not sufficient.

## Other Factors

- 1) Availability of resources  
 ↳ eg cotton from colonies like India
- 2) Technological comparative advantage.  
 eg early discovering - spinning jenny  
 legacy of scientific revolution
- 3) Mineral surplus region.  
 ↳ eg - coal and iron

Therefore, it was multitude of factors which gave Britain a kickstart to be frontrunner of Industrial Revolution - Gunnar Myrdal

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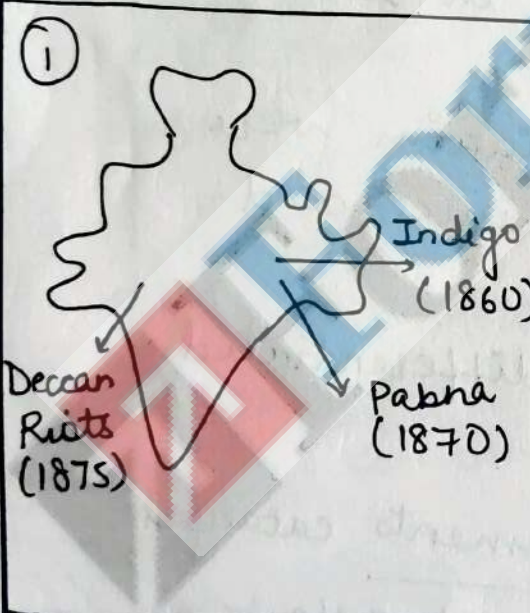
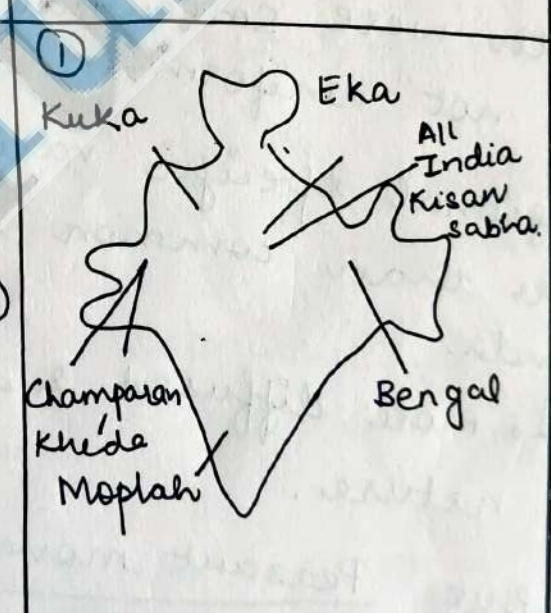
Q.2) Compare and contrast the character of peasant movements in India during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century.  
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

Peasant movements are the roots of the crop of nationalism

They were diverse in structure, organisation and extent.

## Peasant movements

<u>19<sup>th</sup> century</u>	<u>20<sup>th</sup> century</u>
<p>①</p>  <p>Deccan Riots (1875)</p> <p>Indigo (1860)</p> <p>Pabna (1870)</p>	<p>①</p>  <p>Kuka</p> <p>Eka</p> <p>All India Kisan Sabha</p> <p>Champaran Khede</p> <p>Moplah</p> <p>Bengal</p>
<p>② They were constitutional and legal.</p>	<p>② They were more extra legal and resorted to extra legal devices.</p>

③ They lacked national leadership

eg - local leadership against salt tax in Deccan Riots

④ They were against local exploitation, not colonial rule per se

⑤ They did not have communal colour.

② National leaders like Gandhi, Patel accompanied. eg - Champaran, Bardoli

④ Against colonial rule eg - Eka movement

⑤ Had communal colour eg - Moplah

However, there were similarities as well,

1) Both were somewhat in silos and not uniform.

2) Regional specific variations were more than common issues and agenda.

↳ more diffused & differentiated in nature.

But Peasant movements catalysed the Indian freedom struggle

↳ Dr. Bipan Chandra

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

G - Good

A - Average

P - Poor

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Civil Disobedience movement began in response of Gandhiji's 11 point demand to Irwin in 1930s. It was 'sui generis' in various aspects

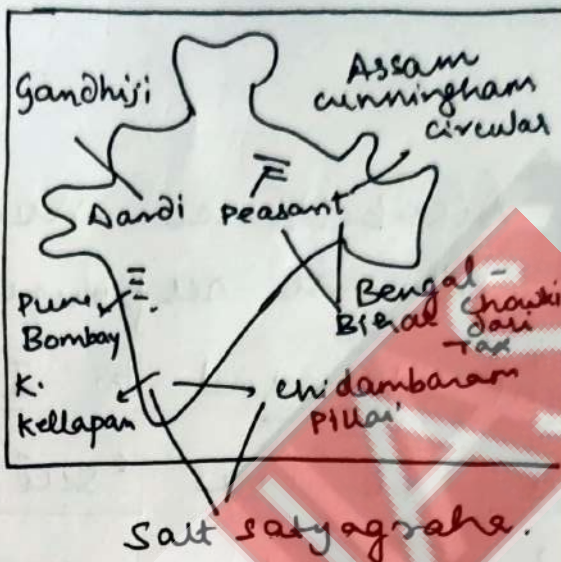
## EXTENT

Participation of wide group of people

- Peasants  
eg - Kisan Sabha
- Workers  
eg - post-office conspiracy
- Tribes
- Women
- Government servants

**REACH** - 'salt' → symbol of common man. not confined to Eastern India, but through out India.

- With Gandhiji  
in Dandi March  
(Ahmedabad to  
Dandi)
- Anti  
Chowkidari Tax  
in Bengal, Bihar
- Against  
Cunningham  
Circular in Assam



REVOLUTIONARY ZEAL

- 1) call for complete Independence  
by J. L. Nehru on 26 Jan 1930
- 2) unfurling of Indian flag in  
Lahore with slogan of Inquilab  
Zindabad
- 3) Energy and effervescence throughout  
nation - (Nationalism) grew.  
Therefore according to Ramchandra  
Guba civil disobedience movement  
marks an epoch in Indian freedom  
struggle

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = Poor

TOTAL  
MARKS



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

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

~~Answer~~

Vaishnavism and Shaivism could be beautifully described as mosaic of little and great tradition of localism & universalism

## LOCAL TRADITIONS

↳ (1) local / vernacular text and language.

eg Malaydivyaprabandham by 12 Alvars in Dravidian language.

(2) local festivals and gatherings  
eg:- Songans, Saltriya tradition.

(3) local preachers and preachings  
eg - Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. (East India)  
Meera Bai (West India)

(4) new deities eg - Varaha - Udaygiri

## UNIVERSAL IDEALS

- of love and fraternity  
eg - respecting elders through - Ganesh - Parvati tale.
- of tolerance and brotherhood  
eg - Shiva is Jina.  
taking care of others.
- beauty in worship and devotion  
↳ essence of life.  
eg ↳ Nataraja — through Dance.
- Great universal ideal of 'social collectiveness' in construction of temple & temple gathering organised  
eg - Lingaraja temple.
- ∴ Vaishnavism and Shaivism had endogenous and exogenous impact & influence. of globalisation (global + local)

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & P		
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)

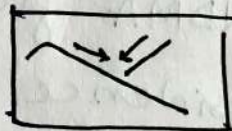
Land subsidence has come to forefront due to recent Joshimath crises in Uttarakhand.

Land subsidence is the shrinking of land due to anthropogenic & natural factors. According to IPCC 6th assessment report world is facing land subsidence of 1mm/year.

## REASONS

### 1) Natural :-

↳ Tectonic activity  
 ↓  
 ↳ plate faultlines  
 ↳ Volcanism.

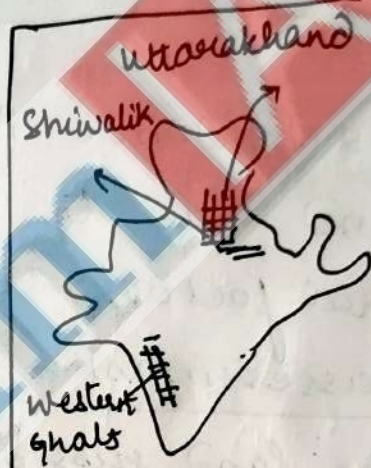


### 2) Anthropogenic

- 1) mining. (eg) - Jashimath.
- 2) Industrialisation and urbanisation  
↳ no land use planning
- 3) ground water depletion (eg) - Unnar in Himachal Pradesh (Mandi)

## Measures to arrest

- 1) Vulnerability mapping
- 2) Mining not to be allowed in high risk zone.  
eg McMishra committee on Jashimath
- 3) check on flooding tourism activities through seasonal inflow and command centres.
- 4) specific NDMA guidelines & for land subsidence
- 5) customised structures like Bamboo houses (Assam)



Land Subsidence Spots

Kasturirangan Report

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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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 समावित परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Monsoon is derived from arabic word 'mausam' which means season. It is seasonal reversal in the direction of the wind which causes rain in India.

Reasons behind Erratic monsoon

1) El Niño and La Niña effect  
 ↓ causes less rain                      ↓ causes more rain.

2) Polar vortex formation and Jet stream circulation changes

3) Heating of Tibetan plateau & shifting of ITCZ

4) Anthropogenic factors like

pollution, global warming, ocean acidification to man made factors.

## Outcomes of erratic monsoon

- 1) Agricultural productivity falls by 25% due to change in monsoon patterns (ICAR report)
- 2) Health of ecosystem deteriorates  
 ↓ flora ↓ fauna → human  
 ⇒ loss of biodiversity upto 20% due to erratic monsoon. (IPCC report)
- 3) Industrial sector affected due to backward & forward linkages.

Therefore monsoon system has multi dimensional impact. Project Mausam etc is govt effort to see 'monsoon as unifying force'

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

G - G  
A - A  
P - P

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 )

New technologies like AI, Cyber, ML, 3D printing has made space from home to society. They have multiplied impact, both positive and negative.

## Positive

- ↳ (1) provided platform for equity  
↳ women employment ↑ sed.
- (2) elderlies can collectively connect against Empty Nest Syndrome  
eg- videocalls.
- (3) vulnerable section have raised voice and used it as tool for empowerment.

- eg - Pride movement - transgender  
 - # Me too against sexual harassment

→ New white collar jobs have emerged. eg - freelancing.

## Negative

- However, digital divide with only 35% having access to internet with gender gap.

- Rural urban divide widened as lack of even basic amenities of Roti, Kapda, Makaan in some villages.

- Unskilled jobs have reduced - double burden of poverty and unemployment

∴ Technology is a like coin. It has both faces. It depends on us to use it more positively.

### Feedback

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CRITERIA	C	A
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 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)

According to Denduth Patnaik  
Hinduism has ~~not~~ been home  
to multi cultural faith and  
traditions.

Hinduism: Amalgamator and  
Absorber

1) Ideals and festivals of  
Buddhism

↳ eg - Buddhist nirvana parv  
and Sivali - similar  
celebration.

2) Jainism - non violence and  
truth are common ideals.

eg : temple beside Gomat giri (Tain)  
in Indore.

3) Different words have been incorporated from different tradition in Hindu text  
eg- Avadhi in Ramayana.

However, the proselytising tendency of Islam, its rigidity and severe ideological divergences between Hinduism & Islam prevented it from assimilating Islam.

But, features like common ideals, Pali works, <sup>①</sup> sult-e-kul <sup>②</sup> (Akbar), <sup>③</sup> Dara Shikoh's translation

of Upanishads show synergistic understanding between both

faith and harmonious balance is required (Art 25-28)

### Feedback

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

C = Good  
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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)

Indian and Western model of secularism lie in its core the respect and harmony between different religions. (similarity) difference.

Western model	Indian model
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ based on complete separation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ based on principled distance</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ no religion in state - no state in religion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ equal promotion of all religions. eg - Kumbh Mela + Haj organized by state.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ no religion reformatory laws.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ reformatory laws in religion. eg - Triple Talabhan. Sabarimala issue.</li> </ul>

Indian mode promoting minority appeasement

YES

- 1) note bank politics in name of religion
- 2) communal tensions like Nuh etc still persist.

NO

- 1) equality ensured through Article 25-28.
- 2) Rajanna Misha commission highlighted Indian secularism to be all encompassing
- 3) freedom with Doctrine of ERP

On the whole, we can say that our constitution makers were visionary enough to customise secularism according to the needs of Indians.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- G = Good
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

According to Wallerstein, globalisation is free flow of people, capital, ideas, places across national boundaries.

Globalisation

↳ Positives

socio-economic outcome

1) opened new avenues of employment and trade.

eg - <sup>Indian</sup> software engineers are in multi national companies.

2) availability of goods and services.

eg - Samsung (south Korean) mobiles in India.

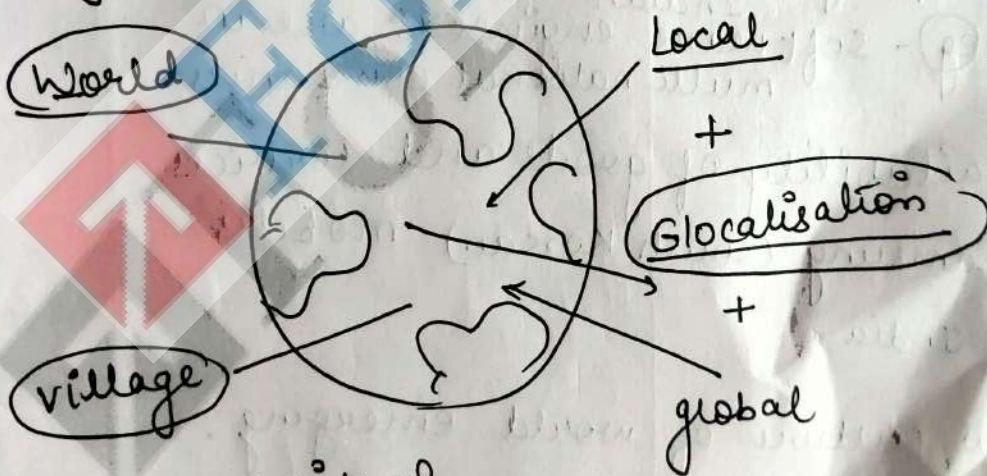
3) New culture of world emerging.

eg - celebration of Mother's Day in India, Sivalli in Canada etc.

**Negatives** - widened gap.

- 1) between rich and poor.  
 (eg) - labour plight in Middle East, U.A.G.
- 2) between developed and developing  
 (eg) - uneven globalisation - *disguised colonialism*.
- 3) between gender.  
 (eg) migration of men to Middle East and plight of housewives in Kerala.

**Way Ahead**



In the spirit of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (as per G20 theme 2023)

**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.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)

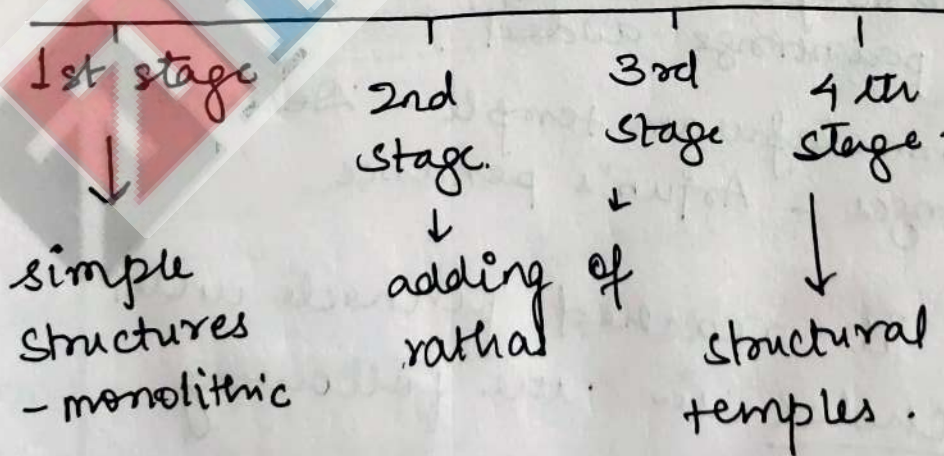
पल्लवों के शासन के दौरान द्रविड मंदिर वास्तुकला, शाही चोलों के समय ही अपने चरम पर पहुँच सकती थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Upendra Baxi  
Pallava architecture provided the  
base for chola Architecture <sup>15</sup>  
build upon and flourish.

Pallavas contribution to temple  
Architecture

4 stage structure :

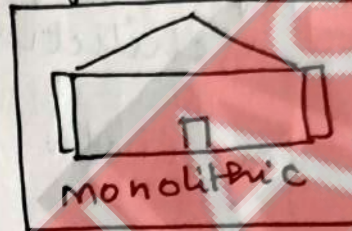
Dravidian : Pallava temple  
architecture.



## → ① 1st stage :-

Under Mahendravarman I, monolithic temples were constructed with simple structure.

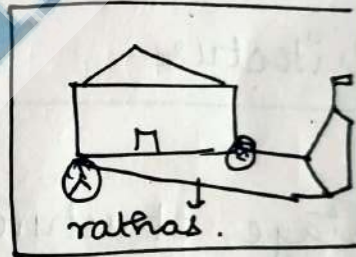
- single storey.



eg - Dashavata Temple

## ② 2nd stage

- Rathas were added. eg - Pandav Rathas.  
- storeys were increased.



## ③ 3rd & 4th stage

- structural complexity.  
- multi-storied  
- along with rathas, no. of gopurams and mandaps increased.  
- fresco paintings added.

eg - Mammalapuram temple - Descent of Ganges - Arjun's penance.

However, it reached pinnacle under the Cholas in the following way



## CHOLA'S ZENITH

1) Increase in elaborateness  
style → structure → diversity.

eg) Rajaraja I and Rajendra I.  
Brihadeshwara temple.

2) New idols and worship style.

eg: Dancing Nataraja statue.

3) Patronisation by kings to larger extent.

eg - Rajaraja I was known for land grants for temples

4) Engraved sculptures and work on details - inlay carvings.

Therefore, it can be said that Pallavas laid the foundation whereas Cholas reached the pinnacle of Dravidian temple architecture.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

C = 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)

According to B.R. Ambedkar, women issues and movement reflect the ethos of society. Their evolution is evolution of the society. The nature of women movements have evolved from preindependence to today.

## REASONS WHY PRE-INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS LED BY MEN

1) Men had greater exposure to education & logic

⊗ - Raja Ram Mohan Roy against Sati

2) Confinement of women in four walls led aware men as only source voice

⊗ - I.C. Vidyasagar against for

widow remarriage.

3) Collective organisation of men was easier. (eg) - Indian Social Conference by Raghunath Rao & Ranade.

4) Provision of platform through organisations. eg - Bethune school.

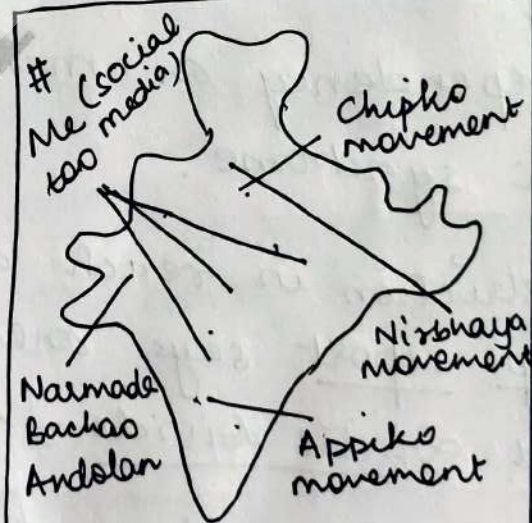
However women like Savitri Phule, Annie Besant were also active.

## CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN LGD MOVEMENTS IN POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

### Positives

1) gave greater voice and choice to women.

(eg) - Chipko movement.



Women Movements Post 1947

2) Helped in effective mobilisation and protest against issues. (eg) - Triple Talag, Shah Bano Begum Case.

3) Provided means & platform for economic empowerment through SHG, co-operatives (eg) Amul.

## Negatives

1) Did not cater to all issues - restrictive in extent  
eg:- marital rape still exists.

2) Dependency on men eg:- Panchayat  
Pati syndrome.

3) Restriction in reach as Gender Gap report says only 36% in LFPR and Digital Divide > 40%.

Therefore from Women Empowerment need is of women led Empowerment.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good

A = Average

P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

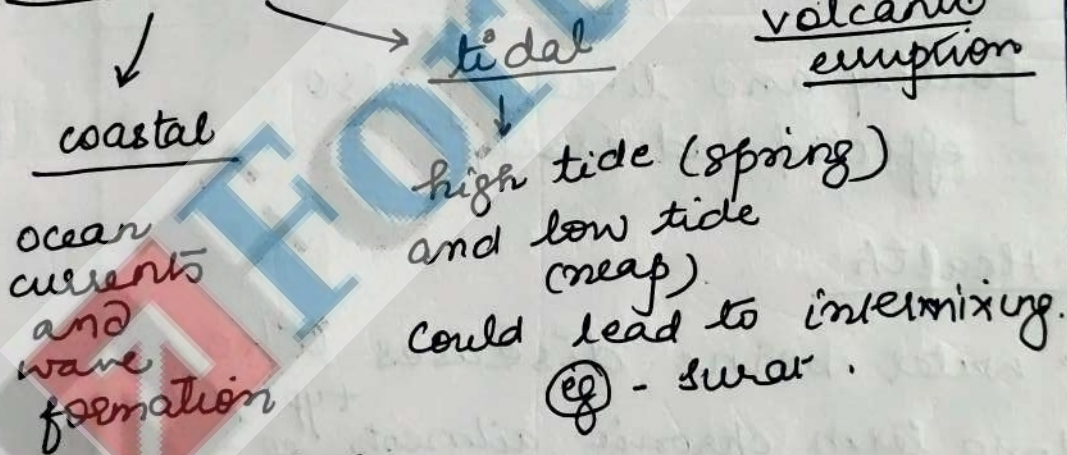
Q.13) Discuss the causes for salinity ingress along with its various consequences and potential solutions. (15 marks, 250 words)

लवणता अंतःप्रवेश के कारणों के साथ-साथ इसके विभिन्न परिणामों और संभावित समाधानों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to IPCC, salinity ingress means mixing of saltwater with fresh water and causing increase in salinity.

## Causes

### 1) Natural



### 2) Anthropogenic

- 1) reduced ground water level - higher water footprint
- 2) Pollution and industrialisation  
(eg) - Mumbai.

## Consequences :-

### a) On Agriculture

- ↳ reduced soil fertility
- ↳ reduced crop productivity
- ↳ nutritious content in crop may reduce.
- ↳ water efficiency decreases as per ICAR.

### b) On Industry

- ↳ marine industry at stake.
  - ↳ deaths of fishes.
- ↳ poultry and livestock also effected adversely.

### c) On Health

- ↳ water borne diseases like typhoid.
- ↳ long term chronic ailments eg - cancer also.

### d) On Biodiversity

- ↳ 20% decline in marine species possible (CBDR report)

→ Flora and fauna endangered.

## Economy

↳ contribution of 'water jobs' to decline in GDP by 2.5%

## Solutions

- 1) Desalination plants to be produced and imported from Israel
- 2) Check on groundwater levels through BHUVAN portal.
- 3) Assessing pollution levels and going for circular water economy.
- 4) ONE WATER approach to be adopted.

Thus, to promote SDG 11, 13 it is required to check water salinity - Jal Hai To Jeewan Hai.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- ⊙ = Good
- ⊙ = Average
- ⊙ = Poor

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

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

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

According to Niti Aayog: India@75 report, it is quite essential to have INDIA on wheels: India on move highlighting need on seamless urban mass transport.

HACKLED URBAN TRANSPORT :  
FACTORS

- 1) Silos and disintegrated approach
  - ↳ 60% share - road transport
  - ↳ logistically not comparable and practical. (US: 20% china 25%)
  - ↳ Mix of passenger & freight inadequate - tilted towards passenger.



2) Lack of research and infrastructure  
 ↳ only 2% research budget of ministry  
 ↳ quality of roads, railway lines etc  
 ↳ 16 people die each hour. ↳ eg:-  
 Balasore rail accident.

3) Finances and organisational lacuna.

→ logistics cost 14%  
 → inter ministerial overlap. (eg:- MoRail, Mo Civil Aviation, NHAI) etc.

## MEASURES FOR ROBUST PARADIGM

Structure To

Safety

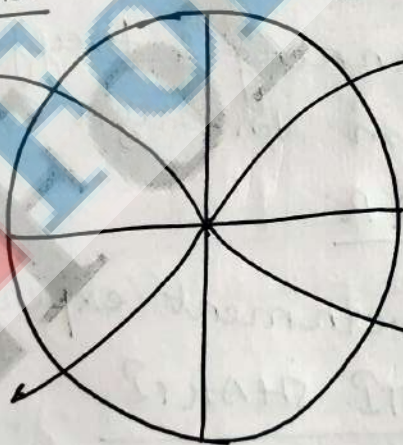
Multi Modal Mix

PPP mode

↓  
 (Kelkar committee)

Whole of Transport approach

India on wheels



## ① Integration approach

↳ H I R A - comprehensive

① Inland waterways mobility plan

② Airways



③ Railways.

④ Highways

Best Practice:

- MITRA model in Mysore,  
- Surat model  
- Paris Model

↳ as suggested by Hon'ble P.M.

② Safety expenditure to be separately kept - (Kakodkar Committee)

③ Urban land planning & traffic management system through control Rooms eg - BIHAR

④ Increase in government expenditure through PM GATI SHAKTI

Urban Mass Transport is the wheel of vehicle of developed India

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

ⓐ = Good  
ⓐ = Average  
ⓐ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Q.15) The economic and strategic significance of mineral wealth of a country cannot be seen in isolation from the associated socio-ecological impacts of their extraction. Discuss in light of the newfound lithium reserves in Northern India. (15 marks, 250 words)

किसी देश की खनिज संपदा के आर्थिक और रणनीतिक महत्व को उनके निष्कर्षण से जुड़े सामाजिक-पारिस्थितिक प्रभावों से अलग करके नहीं देखा जा सकता है। उत्तरी भारत में खोजे गए नवीनतम लिथियम भंडार के प्रकाश में चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has rich wealth of mineral resource which provide socio-economic and strategic capital to Aatma Nirbhar Bharat

## Economic & Strategic Significance

### 1) Industrial

- ↳ for electronic industry - (e.g.) - lithium.
- ↳ automobiles.
- ↳ employment ~ 17%.

### 2) Backward - forward linkage

- ↳ agricultural → fuel & machines energy (e.g.) - coal
- ↳ services → computers etc.

### 3) self defence - critical minerals

- ↳ reduce import dependency

- for space technology
- for energy requirements.

#### 4) security and international relations

- ↳ for defence equipments
- ↳ boost to china+1 strategy
- ↳ to be 'Global Exporter' and \$5 trillion economy.

#### Socio-ecological Impact

##### a) Mining

- ↳ Health → lack of safety equipments.
- ↳ carcinogenic diseases
- ↳ respiratory disorder.

##### ↳ indigenous people

- ↳ tribal displacement
- ⊗ - Harsdeo tribe in A.P.

##### ↳ biodiversity and land use

- ↳ local flora & fauna affected.
- ↳ shifting from 'forest'

## Lithium reserves

found in J & K, Andhra.  
 → necessary for electronic & semi conductor industry.



LITHIUM RESERVES

## Balanced Approach: Benefits and Impact to be harmonised

### 1. Environment and social impact assessment

2. Stakeholder based participatory approach.

⊙ - Kuno Palpur. or Tribal Panchsheel.

3) New eco friendly mining techniques to be adopted. - sustainable.  
 (Kasturirangan committee)

Need of the hour is to balance People, Planet, Profits (3p bottomline)

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

C = Good  
 A = Average  
 P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

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

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



According to NDMA, Earthquake can be defined as sudden shaking of the

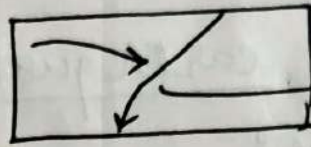
Earth's surface. It is measured on Richter scale (magnitude) & on Mercalli scale (intensity).

# Mechanism of Earthquake

## 1) Tectonic movements

↳ Converging

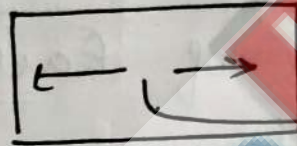
⊙ Japan in 2000s.



tectonic plate subducts

↳ Diverging

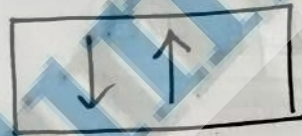
⊙ Bhuj (95)



fault crease

↳ Transform

⊙ Morocco, Indonesia.



## 2) Volcanism

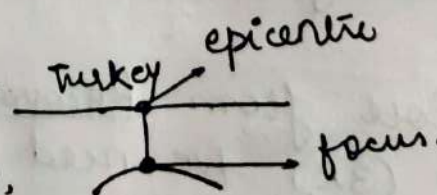
↳ along Pacific ring of fire.

# Occurrences of Earthquake

→ Recent occurrences

↳ Turkey Syria (2023)

↳ minor earthquakes in Japan, Louisiana, Island.



→ In India,

- Tsunami + Bhuj earthquake of 2004-2005

Recent earthquake swarm in Delhi.

## Vulnerability of Earthquake related disasters

1) Loss of life and livelihood

~ 2-3% of GDP lost.

2) Women, elderly, children at higher risk → increasing social faultlines also.



India's high-vulnerable-zone 5 areas

3) Psychological and migrational issues.

Therefore from Recover, Rehabilitate, Recoup (3R) we need to move to Prevent, Prepare, Plan (3Ps)

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	(C)	(A)
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 महत्व को उजागर करती है। यह भी समझाइए कि ज्वार-भाटा तरंगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न होते हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tides can be defined as vertical movement of water due to the gravitational pull of sun and the moon.

## Types of Tides

→ (On Frequency)

### 1) Semi diurnal tides

twice a day - both neap and spring tides (total = 4)

### 2) Diurnal tides

once a day - once neap and spring.

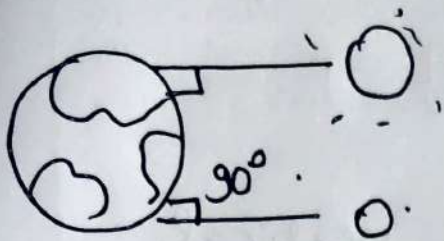
→ On Nature

### 3) Neap tide

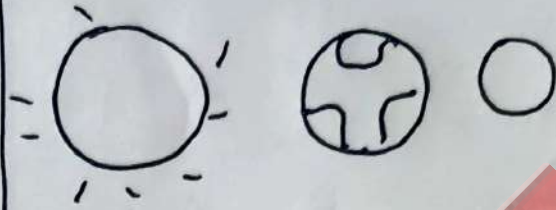
When sun and moon at  $90^\circ$  to earth.

### 4) Spring tide

When sun, moon, earth are in line.



usually called low tide



→ it is usually called HIGH tide

## Significance of Tides

1) helps in mixing of water and hot and cold currents.

↳ creates potential for fishing grounds

2) helps in survival of marine animals and plants.

3) Economic and ecological

↓  
marine industry  
↓  
'BLUE ECONOMY'

↓  
coral reefs  
↓  
mangroves.  
↓  
'SHOCK ABSORBERS'

Difference

TIDES	WAVES
1) vertical movement	1) horizontal movement
2) periodicity is fixed	2) periodicity is not fixed.
3) gravitational pull responsible.	3) gravitational pull not the cause. - currents & atmospheric circulation regulates.

Tides are of immense significance for harnessing renewable energy and completing INDC and making India Energy Secure.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = 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 किस हद तक भूमिका रही है?  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The social institution of family and marriage are displaying the currents of continuity and changes, fission and fusion with the changing times and space.

Facing Evolutionary changing dimension.

1) From parent centric approach to filio-centric approach  
↳ 1 or 2 child policy.

2) Marriage from sacred knot to companionship  
↳ Increase in love marriages  
↳ concept of 'live in' increasing.

3) Increase in nuclear families  
and double career families

4) lavender marriages by LGBTQ  
eg- Badhai Do movie

Still elements of continuity, still  
present

1) Marriage still important as ultimate  
goal of life in → marriage, wedding  
tourism emerging

2) Joint Household still present.  
eg- festivals are celebrated together.

3) Role of grandparents emerging all  
the more as working parents.

Role of market

1) Creation of ideal family image  
with 2 children eg- ads on T.V.

- 2) With focus on children, emergence of new FILIO industry.  
eg: Cartoon network, toys demand ↑.
- 3) Markets have catered to 'wedding industry' eg- pre marriage shoots, destination based wedding.

## Role of state

- 1) Evolving towards equality & openness  
(eg) decriminalisation of LGBTQ (Sec 377)  
Nawtej Tohal case.
- 2) Equal rights of women (eg) -  
Tripal Talag ban.
- 3) Schemes for Family & Family Planning (eg) - Assam incentives for 2 child, not allowed in gov service of > 2 children.

Family and marriage therefore are meeting the needs of time but sticking to their cultural core.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

C = Good  
A = Average  
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Q.19) Bring out the reasons and consequences of the spurt in child marriages in recent years. What steps can be taken beyond the legal realms to tackle the menace? (15 marks, 250 words)

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

According to NCRB data, child marriages in India are around 26 per cent. This evil of child marriage is multifaceted.

## Reasons for child marriage

### 1) Poverty

↳ children as liability than asset

### 2) Economic hardship

↳ for 'earning hand', marriage so that get settled and start earning

### 3) Learning deficit

↳ lack of education and awareness about child right in parents and children.

4) Social faultlines and ethos

↳ under 'pressure' from society.  
 eg:- Balika Vadhu in Rajasthan  
 ↳ for dowry.

Consequences of child Marriage

1) Right to Education not realised  
 ↳ learning poverty.

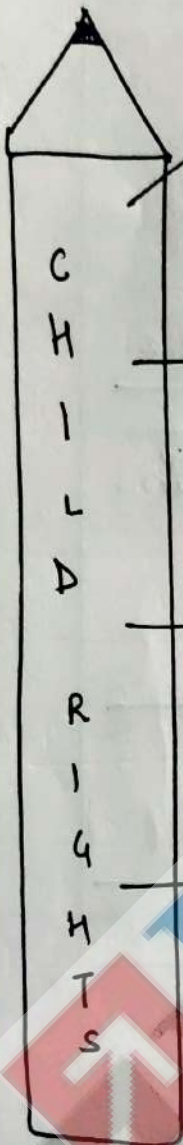
2) Vicious cycle of poverty and misery.



3) Health also deteriorates and suffers.



## Steps to be taken



Pencil Portal.

- 1) Institutional
  - check by National Commission of Protection of Child Rights.
  - UNPCCR. 48 Conventions.
- 2) Legal
  - Right to Education 2005.
  - PENCIL PORTAL, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
- 3) Societal
  - Increase through better vigilance
  - eg: Jalore administration.
- 4) Sabka Prayas : Citizen
  - NGOs like Bachpan Bachao Andolan
  - 24x7 complain.

As Kailash Satyarthi says in 'Every child matters', if we fail our child we fail our society, our nation our civilisation.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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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 हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

A nation is build of many regions, religion, ethnicity, culture, demands and concerns, wills & wishes

↳ Ramchandra Crake

Hence, regional sentiments occur in different forms.

REASONS. behind generation of regional sentiments

1) Relative Deprivation

↳ if in terms of rights & resources.

↳ eg:- Greater Nagalim movement.

2) Cultural Identity threat

↳ mainstreaming may seem as threat to identity.

- eg. Khalistani, Telangana movement.
- ③ Role of non state or external actors in support.
  - eg Khalistani movement.
- ④ Legal deficit in integration.
  - L lack of customised approach.
  - eg - Marathas in Maharashtra.

## MAY LEAD TO SEPARATISM.

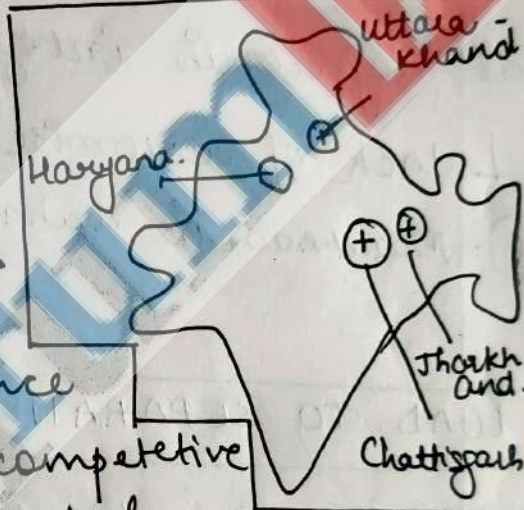
- 1) When regional identities are stronger than national consciousness.
  - eg - Kashmir
- 2) When cultural assertiveness is met with iron hand of law.
  - eg - AFSPA violence.

3) When son of the soil policy is adopted

⊕ - Golden Assam movement.

However, regional aspirations may not always lead to separatism.

1) it can enhance administrative convenience as shown in map



2) it could enhance co-operative and competitive federalism - horizontal co-operation.

eg:- UP Investors meet in line with MP Global Summit.

Therefore regions are like pearls to the necklace of nation. They have to be held together strongly and gently.

L. K.C. wheare

### 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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**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.