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FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 1_FLT #1

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Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	RISHABH BHATT		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910099502	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900-ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	08/09/2023

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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 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 का आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
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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)

Britain was first country where industrial revolution took place which started from 1700s and establish Britain's supremacy in world.

Many factors led to early start like sufficient coal, iron reserves, inventions like steam engines but democracy and rule of law played major role as.

1) Promoting freedom which helped in scientific temper instead of restricting it. eg → Church's role in France, Italy.

2) Rule of law ensured - equality and promoted capitalists. instead of feudals.

- 3) Peaceful environment at home encouraged focus on scientific studies and innovations.
 - 4) Democracy also ensures financial stability which helped in easy availability of credit.
 - 5) Refined source of authority helped in uplifting the business.
 - 6) Predominance of legal spirit ensured smoother and fair trade.
- Industrial revolution in Britain helped in spreading its empire and making it one where the sun never sets?

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

9वीं और 20वीं शताब्दी के दौरान भारत में किसान आंदोलनों के चरित्र की समता एवं विषमता की तुलना कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Peasant movements in India reflect the grievances of farmers due to exploitation by moneylenders, Zamindars along with foreign rule (Britishers)

Similarities in peasant movements of 19th and 20th century

- 1) Mostly centred on local grievances. eg → faraizi movement (19th century) on moneylenders exploitation, Eka movement in 20th century.
- 2) Lacked strong national character. eg → Indigo revolt and Tebhaga movement.
- 3) Suppressed by Britishers by force or using abettors. eg → Pagalpanthis

and Malabar.

4) Also show religious tinge.
eg -> Pagalpantis and Malabar movement (Mapra)

Differences in peasant movements

- 1) 20th century movements were aligned to Indian freedom struggle (due to formation of All India Kisan Sabha). eg -> Tebhaga and Eka got support of leaders like Nehru.
- 2) More demands were more assertive in 20th century peasant movements.
- 3) Rich farmers were generally absent in 19th century revolts. eg -> Indigo revolt.

Peasant movements according to historians remained peripheral and not aligned with core tenets of Indian freedom struggle.

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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 started with passive Satya of Gandhi against British authorities by not obeying the foreign regime. (March 12, 1930)

Role of Civil Disobedience Movement in India's freedom struggle.

Extent and reach

- 1) ensured mass participation
- 2) ~~div~~ Different sections of population participated.
eg → colleg students, women
Involved in picketing, labour movements.
- 3) Also participation was seen in various parts of nation. eg → Balasore,

Tuticorin, Sholapur, Dhassana and
even in NWP by Khudai
Khidmatgari.

Revolutionary zeal

1) Directly questioned the authority of
Government.

2) Made leader of congress on equal
footing with British officers.
egs Gandhi-Trouin Pact.

3) Exposed the British rule's and
instilled desire for complete
independence. eg's poorna Swaraj
before CDM in 1929.

4) Inspired ~~and~~ ^{any} revolutionary spirit
in public

Thus, CDM remained one of the
major activities that ensured Indian
independence.

Feedback

(For OFFICERS)

CRITERIA	Grade
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CD & VA	
S & F	
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	(C) = 80% (A) = 70% (P) = 60%
TOTAL MARKS	

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

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

Vaishnavism and Shaivism are two major branches of Hinduism.
 Vaishnavism → Vishnu or his avatars as supreme
 Shaivism → Shiva as supreme.

Vaishnavism and Shaivism

Universal Ideals

- 1) Compassion among people.
 eg → Sant Tukaram's call of world as family
- 2) Tolerance. eg →
- 3) Humanity promoted instead of caste divisions. eg → Chaitanya's philosophy in Bengal inculcated inspired all caste people.
- 4) No gender discrimination
 eg → Lingayat's female saints, Akhama

a female in Nayanars (Shaiva)

Local Ideals

1) Use of local language.

eg → Shankaradeva's Vaishnava sect
In Assam used Assamese.

2) Local dance traditions like dance also,
have affected

eg → Shankaradeva's
sect inspired some aspects of
Bihu dance.

3) Local practices like Tantra, Dhyam.

eg → Nathi Sampradaya a Shaiva
sect. Included Dhyam Mudras.

4)

Therefore Vaishnavism and

Jainism present a unique blend of
local ideals with universal ideals.

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 सुझाए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Land subsidence is submergence of land and its disintegration caused due to various reasons.

Reasons behind land subsidence

Natural

- 1) Earthquake
- 2) Heavy rains. eg → land subsidence in Himachal.
- 3) Land slides.
- 4) Tsunamis and cyclones can also cause land subsidence in coastal areas.

Anthropogenic

- 1) Heavy constructions on mountainous regions.
- 2) Tunnels in ^{areas having} looseley

hined areas soil. eg → WPC's tunnel in
Joshimath area.

- 2) Exploitation of forests on large scale which also causes soil erosion.
- 3) Lack of proper sewage infrastructure.
eg → Land subsidence in urban areas like Delhi.

Measures to arrest land subsidence.

- 1) Regulation of construction in sensitive areas eg → Mishra's committee in Joshimath areas
 - 2) Proper sewage infrastructure to prevent seeping of water in mountain regions.
 - 3) Hazard and vulnerability mapping.
 - 4) Using technology like remote sensing for mitigation.
- Land subsidence can be hazardous to life and property hence effective policies to curb it is need of hour.

Feedback
(For OFFICERS)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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235242_611301_1910099502_2023-09-09 18:21:45) **Monsoon** highlight the possible outcomes of the (10 marks, 150 words)

Q.6) Examining the reasons same. (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

अनिश्चित मानसून के कारणों की जांच करते हुए इसके संभावित परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Monsoon is ~~seasonal regional wind~~ circulation in ~~part~~ hot tropical regions characterised by seasonal reversal of winds.

Reasons behind erratic nature of Monsoon

Monsoon brings heavy rains over Indian subcontinent normally in months of June-October but it is characterised by its uncertain nature if is due to -

1) Effect of local circulations -

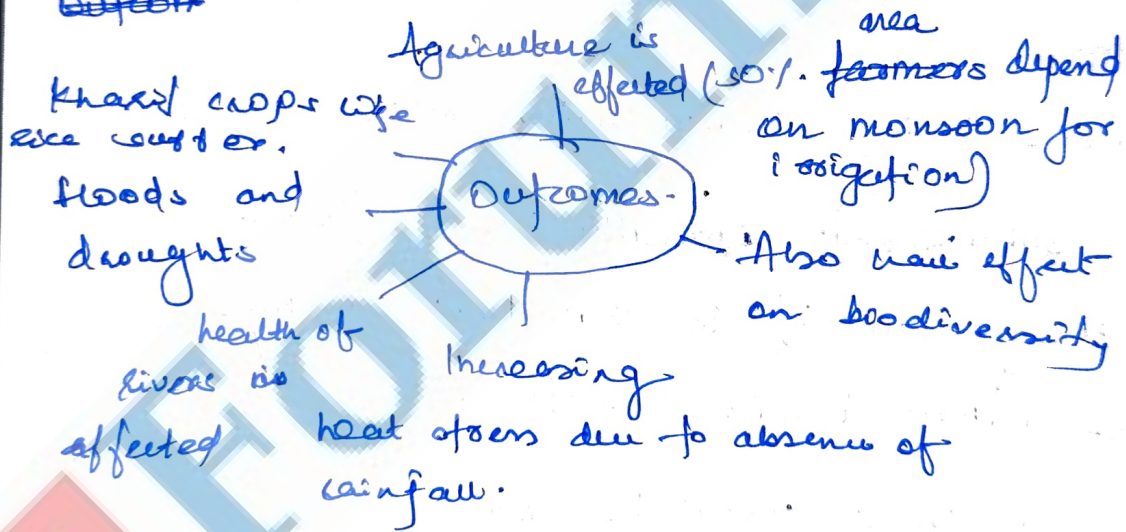
eg^s ^{cyclone} Biparjoy effected arrival of monsoon,

2) Jet stream also effects its arrival and departure which itself depends on

local climatology

- 3) Phenomenas like El-Nino due to short long sun spot cycle affects Monsoon as El-Nino has direct consequence on temperature of Indian ocean
- 4) Climate change have also affected its certainty (13 deficits in last 18 years)

Outcomes



Monsoon has a unique social, economical and cultural significance for Indian subcontinent.

Feedb
(For OFFIC

CRITERIA
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CD & VA
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TOTAL MARKS

23524261 evaluate the impact of new technologies on Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Societies do not exist in vacuum and are affected by the external factors like technology.

Emerging advancement in technology has a profound impact on Indian society. They are

1) Positive impact:

1) Intensification of communication due to presence of social media

2) Use of technologies in social rituals like marriage, festivals. eg → Use of astro apps, digital payments to sisters on Rakshabandhan, etc.

3) Improvement in education mechanisms. eg → Use of smartclass, AI for virtual labs.

4) Health infrastructure facilities becoming.

more accessible. eg. e-Sanjeevani OPD

5) Upliftment of vulnerable through ensuring proper inclusion and exclusion. eg. DBT, JAM Janyan for schemes.

Negative impact -

1) Increased social & deavages. due to proliferation of such ideas. eg. discrimination against migrants during covid tagging them as carriers of disease on social media.

2) Radicalisation and extremism ↑
eg. ISIS

3) Increasing virtual engagements affected relationships in family.

4) Increasing stress and anxiety due to social media addiction.

5) Health issues like eye stress, loss of concentration etc.

Technology can be obedient servant but dangerous master hence its use should be balanced.

Q.8) Why did Hinduism-which amalgamated and absorbed almost every diverse faith, tradition, belief and practice that arose from within or outside, within its fold- failed to assimilate Islamic cultural beliefs and practices? Give reasons.
(10 marks, 150 words)

हिंदुत्व-जो लगभग हर विविध मत, परंपरा, विश्वास और अभ्यास को समाहित और आत्मसात कर लेता था, जो उसके भीतर या बाहर से उत्पन्न हुआ था-इस्लामी सांस्कृतिक मान्यताओं और प्रथाओं को आत्मसात करने में विफल रहा? कारण दीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Hinduism is considered as way of life (Supreme Court) which amalgamated is revered for its pluralistic, inclusive and tolerant culture.

Amalgamation of diverse cultures, traditions, factors etc in Hinduism

- 1) Sufis greatly inspired by Bhakti tradition. eg - Sema (Dongs) and mystic dance, Murid-fir, Urs inspired by Hinduism.
- 2) Buddhism and Jainism despite rejecting authority of Vedas considered to be part of Hinduism.
- 3) Some foreign invaders like Shakas, Parthians, Sungas became part of

Indian society. eg → Kushanas coins have Shiva printed on it.
4) Greeks too included in the Hinduism itself have give way to different beliefs eg → Shaiva, Vaishnav, Shaktas, Smarjans, etc.

Failure to assimilate Islamic practices → orthodox sections of Islam were synthesized to Hindu beliefs. eg → statue worship

↓
Intolerant kings like Aurangzeb, Qajnavi. effort to destroy temples.
↳ considered barbaric invaders by Hindu theologians
↳ class divide as generally Islamic invaders are rulers and common public is Hindu.

still one can see assimilation like use of chhatra, to visit of Hindus to Dargahs, worship of Muslim deity Sai Baba in Maharashtra, sufi-shakti saint-bonhomie etc.

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 is a modern idea where separation between state and religion is promoted. Still there is no consensus on model way to achieve it hence there are different models of secularism

Western model

- Strict neutrality model of France discourages public presentation of religion.

- Equal distance model of USA where there is clause where state can't sponsor any religion
- strict separation between state and religion

Indian model

- Equal promotion model.

- Article 25 talks of practice, profess, propagate religion.

- boundary between state and religion is porous

- based on same Pradhan Samhava

Scholars like Pratap Bhanu Mehta said that Indian model of secularism promotes minority appeasement. Its reasons are -

- 1) Article 25 talks of social reforms in religions of Hindu, Buddhism and Sikhs only.
- 2) Article 30 gives protection only to minorities to protect their culture.
- 3) Article 30 also promote state funding of minority institutions.

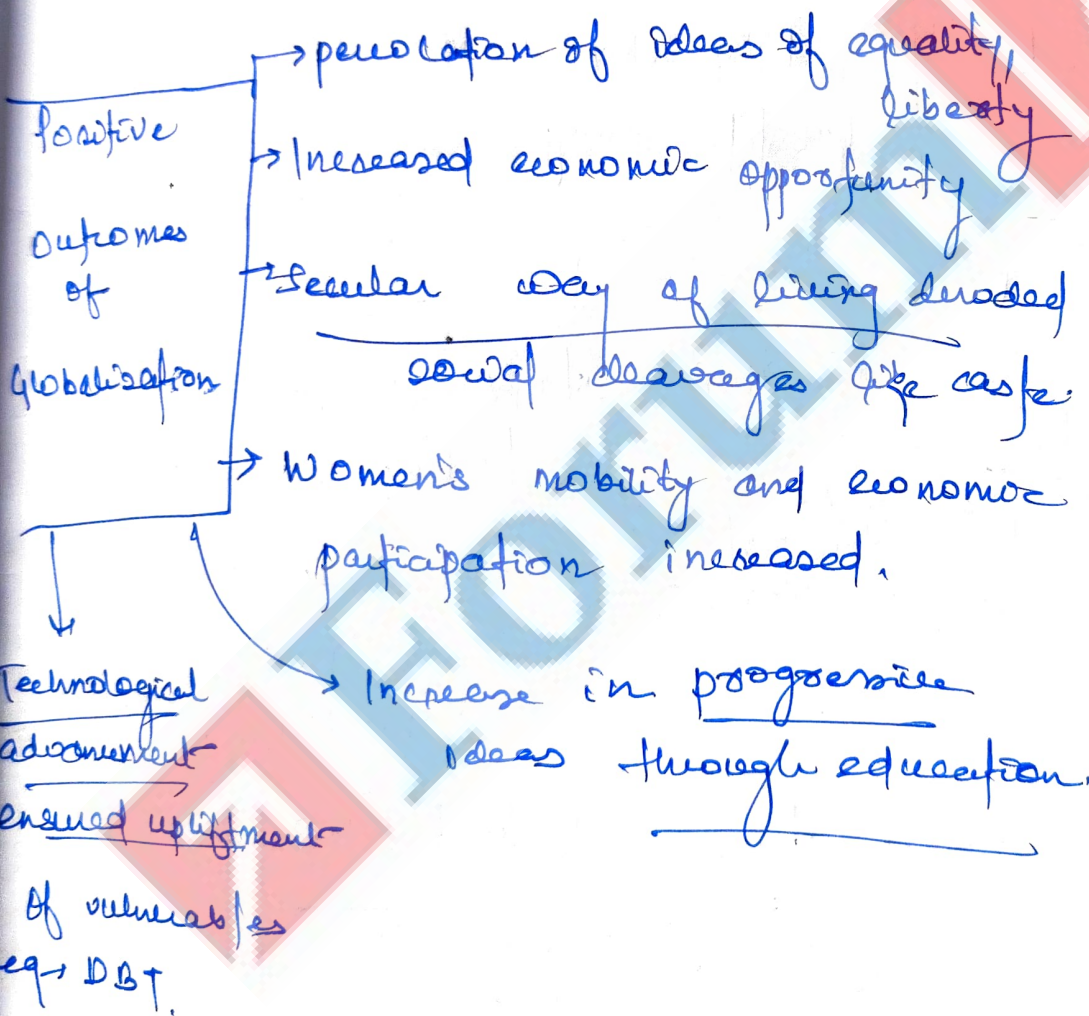
Though it can be said that Indian model accommodates every religion like salad bowl model by giving equal rights in Article 25, 26, 27 along with Article 14.

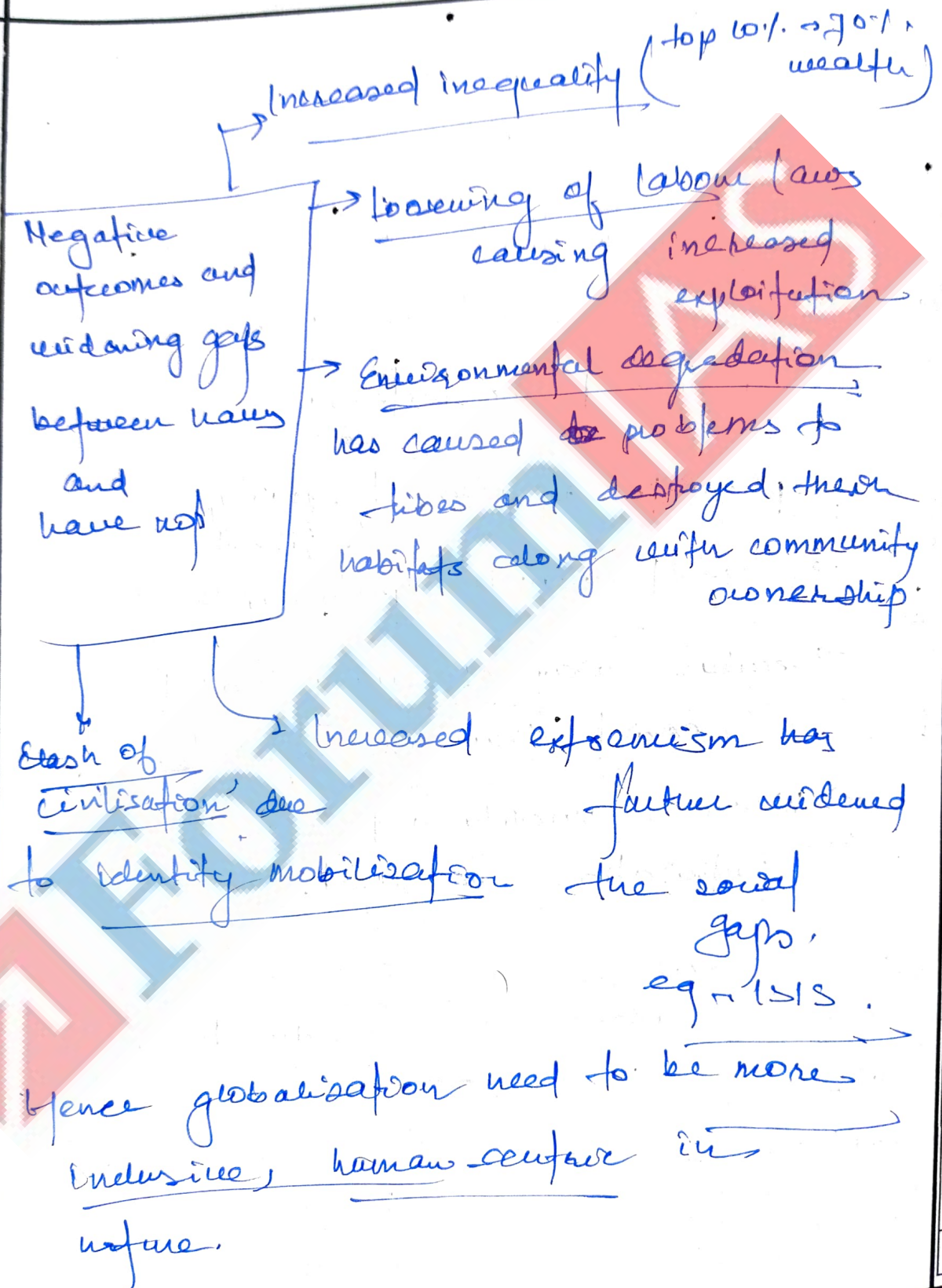
Indian model is reflection of Gandhi's idea where he discouraged separation between religion and state.

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 is phenomena where there is intensification of interactions among people making world borderless.





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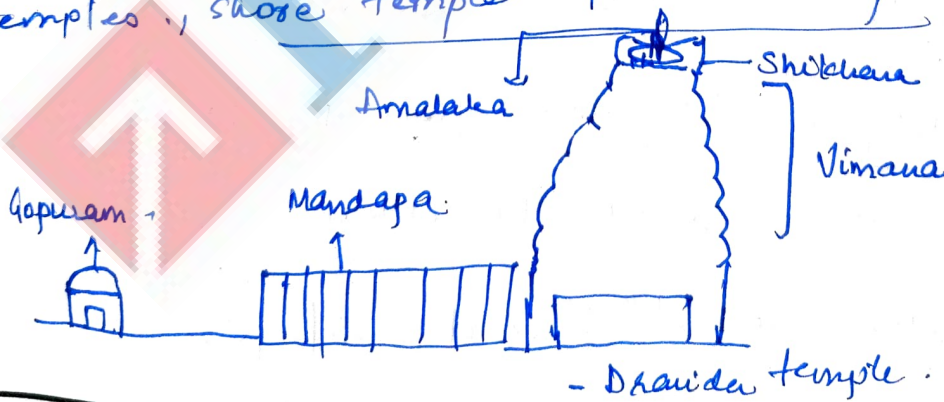
Q.11) Dravidian temple architecture that came of age during the rule of the Pallavas, could reach its zenith only at the time of the imperial Cholas. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Dravidian temple architecture started during the Pallavas evolved through kingdoms of Rashtrakutas, Cheras, Chalukyas and reached at its peak during Chola period.

Pallavas role in Dravidian temple architecture.

1) Pallavas believed to have expertise in rock cut architecture in initial phase. eg → Manallapuram to structured temples at later phase. eg → Kailasanathar temples, shore temple at Mahabalipuram



1) Started by kings like Rajasimha I, Mahendravarman, Narasimha I

It could reach its zenith in Chola period as:

1) Cholas were prosperous and powerful.

2) Cholas kings loved grandeur ⁱⁿ arts and architecture. eg → Boinadeswar temple by Rajaraja Chola. have biggest Vimana.

3) Their foreign wins also played role. eg → construction of Airavateswara temple after victory over Ceylon by Rajarajall.

4) Stability in kingdom from 9th to 13th century. till Kulottunga.

5) Promotion of art and architecture.

Though Dravidian temple architecture was also feature of architectural developments in kingdoms like Cholas, Hoysalas, Vijayanagara, Pandyas.

1) Hampi temples by Vijayanagara empire also developed Dravidian.

2) Madurai temples by Pandyan empire where large number of Gopurams.

3) Hoysalas temples have intricate carvings on their walls having star shaped bases. e.g. Somnatheswara temple.

Dravidian temple architecture hence reflect the rich culture and heritage in South India.

Feedback

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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 in India reflect the process of reform in society to curb patriarchal traditions like sati, widows conditions, child marriages, Pudan systems etc.

It happened in various phases. Pre independence women movements happened in two phases

- 1) women movements started by social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, etc.
- 2) Indian freedom struggle led by Gandhi

Reasons for pre-independence movements
to be led by men was.

- 1) Discouragement to women in political sphere.
- 2) Lack of education in women.
- 3) Trained middle class men who got education from west.

eg → Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Derozio,
Vishnu Shastri, B.M. Malabari etc.

- 4) Prominence of male leaders in Indian freedom struggle except sporadic presence of Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu etc.

Contribution of women led socio-economic movements in post independence India

- 1) Broke the notion that independent

Government will automatically take care of them - eg → Women movements only started after 1970s, releasing of 'Towards Equality' report.

2) Fusion of different demands along with their upliftment. eg → Chitro movement.

3) Helped in framing of laws like Sewage Act, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, Domestic Violence Act etc.

4) Promoted women movements to be led by women. a shift from pre-independent movements.

5) Still condition of women in India is not satisfactory. (LPR-33%, Increase in crime - NERB etc.)

Hence women movements need to be more organised and vocal in their structure and mechanism.

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 the increasing of salt content of the soil denoting its quality.

Causes of salinity ingress

- 1) Exploitation of groundwater increases salt content.
- 2) Unregulated fertilisation irrigation causes upward movement of salt upto the soil.
- 3) Intense use of fertilisers and pesticides. (B:4:1 of N:P:K instead of 4:2:1 in India)
- 4) Floods
- 5) Sand mining
- 6) Tides and tsunamis in coastal areas.

Consequences of Salinity Ingress

- 1) Decrease in fertility of soil causing affects to agriculture.
- 2) Harm to ~~the~~ soil organisms living in layers of soil.
eg → earthworm
- 3) Land degradation ^{eg → India 30% land} is under degradation (ISRO)
- 4) Decrease in ~~soaking~~ capacity of soil causing floods.
- 5) Harm to fauna and flora in the area.
- 6) Change in landscape and aesthetics of area.

Solution to tackle salinity ingress

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- 1) Promoting sustainable farming techniques like organic farming, zero budget natural farming.
- 2) Regulated use of fertilisers (nano fertilisers)
- 3) Irrigation water efficiency through use of micro irrigation, drip irrigation. (only 10 mha in India using microirrigation)
- 4) Integrated soil health management
- 5) Regulating sand mining and using alternatives like M-sand
- 6) Using Gypsum to reduce salinity
- 7) Bioshields, Breakwaters in coastal areas.

Salinity Ingress can act as threat to food security and environmental stability hence it needs to be stopped.

Feedback

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G = Good A = Average P = 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)

Smooth and efficient urban mass transport promotes easy mobility, reduced emissions and congestion free cities.

Factors impeding actualisation of urban transport are.

Institutional.

- 1) Multiplicity of bodies. eg → Municipal Councils, SPUs for smart cities, District Development Authorities, etc.
- 2) Lack of funds to Municipalities.
- 3) Lack of devolution of taxing powers to municipalities. eg → only 20% of fund is

their own revenue.

4) Tied grants by finance Commission.

5) Lack of dedicated bodies for transport. eg → ORTC for urban transport in Delhi

Non-Institutional

1) Lack of land availability due to congestion for dedicated road corridors.

2) Enr Non-adherence to timely availability impedes public motivation to use it.

3) Old fleet is continuing in major cities.

4) Urban planning do not includes dedicated corridors for urban transport.

5) Increasing number of private and commercial vehicles.

6) Lack of profitability. in certain metros.

Measures to tackle problem

- 1) Robust urban plans having focus on urban transport.
- 2) Increasing expenditure by deduction of funds.
- 3) Increasing ~~the~~ metro feasibility in various cities.
- 4) Increasing awareness.
- 5) Working on 4As
 - Accessibility
 - Availability
 - Affordability
 - Awareness.

6) Adhering to recommendations by Anusandhan committee.

It is expected that Urban areas in India will accommodate 40% of population by 2040, hence there is need of a robust urban transport.

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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)

Recently, new lithium reserves are explored by geographical survey of India in Laisi region of Jammu and Kashmir.

Economic significance of lithium

- 1) wide use in emerging technologies like semiconductors, Advance chemical cells (ACCs), solar panels; chips etc.
- 2) strengthen the export prospects due to concentration of lithium in south America also called 'Lithium triangle'.
- 3) Useful for India's vision of Panchamrit due to its use in renewable energy.

Strategic significance of lithium

- 1) Strengthening the supply chain of lithium
- 2) Countering China which besides having less availability controls 50% of its mining and supply
- 3) Useful for India's initiatives like Minerals Security Partnership (MSP), SCRI etc.

Socio-ecological impacts due to mining

social

- 1) Affects local inhabitants of area. eg. tribes in Karnataka affected due to lithium extraction
- 2) Disrupt their rights over forests and area where mines are present
- 3) Also disrupt water availability and quality for inhabitants.

Ecological

- 1) Water pollution.
- 2) threat to flora and fauna.
eg -> sandstone extraction in Kashmir already acted as threat to Red

Hazard

- 3) Susceptibility to landslides increases.
- 4) Deforestation.

Measures to tackle it

- 1) EIA before initiation of mining.
- 2) Participation of local stakeholders through public hearing.
- 3) Using technologies for reduced effect on local environment.

Lithium can help India to achieve boost-
economic development but
sustainability, and safety should be
taken care of.

Feedback

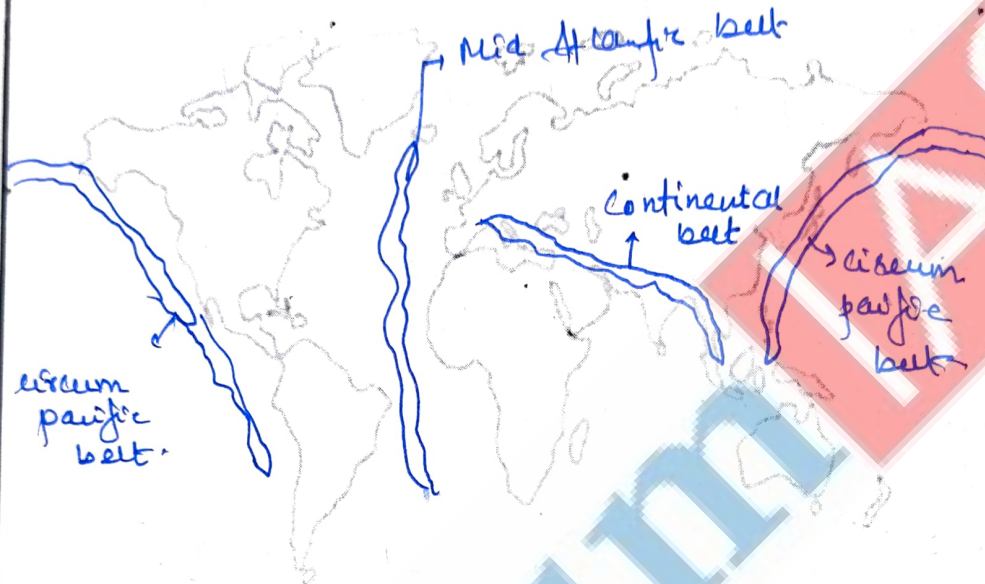
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Q.16] Explain the mechanism and occurrence of earthquake. With the help of map given below throw light upon the vulnerability of regions affected by earthquake and earthquake related disasters. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

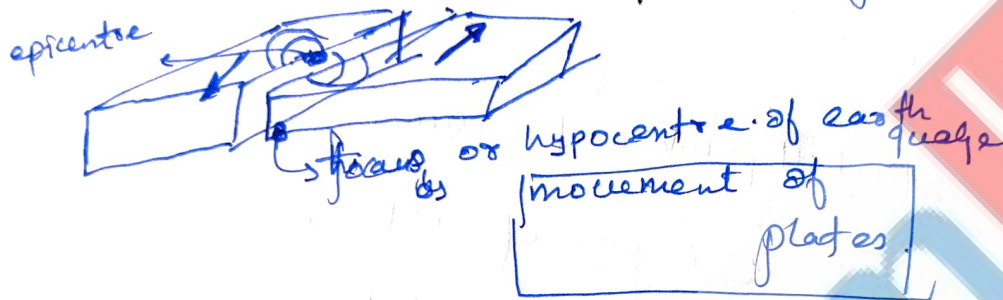


Earthquakes are the catastrophic processes caused due to movement of plates and resultant vibrations produced due to it.

Mechanism of Earthquake.

Two plates over the earth whole movement develop faults and cracks.

Generally over these faults they are interlocked due to friction but due to internal energy when they overcome the friction vibrations release over earth surface.



Occurrence of earthquakes

Three types of waves are produced over earth surface due to earthquake.

1) **P waves** → longitudinal
 → can move through liquid
 → causes change in volume of material through which it passes.

2) **S-waves** → secondary waves are transverse
 → felt after P-waves.
 → more destruction.

3) Seismic moves -> most discontinuous in nature
 ↳ two types Love waves and Rayleigh waves.

Vulnerability of regions affected by earthquake

1) Circum Pacific belt -> 1) Around circumference of Pacific ocean, 2) region of intense earthquakes. 3) convergent plates like Eurasian vs Amer plate, Juan De Fuca vs North American plate. 4) deep focus,

↳ convergent plates like Eurasian and Indo-Australian plates.

↳ focus is shallow. ↳ causes heavy destruction due to heavy populated region.

2) Mid-Atlantic belt -> divergent plates
 ↳ deep ocean earthquake hence no loss to life.

There is need to adhere to Sandao targets (2015-30) for resilience to earthquakes

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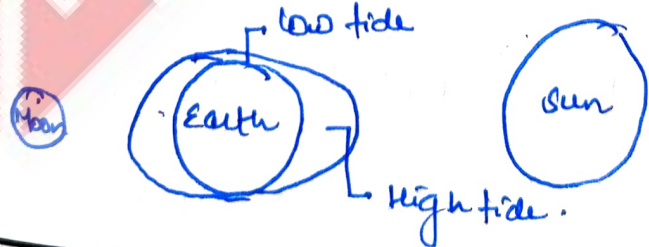
Q.17) Enumerating different types of tides and their significance. Also, explain how tides are different from waves. (15 marks, 250 words)

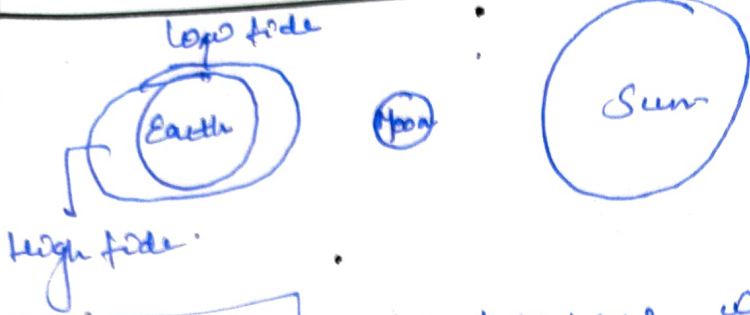
विभिन्न प्रकार के ज्वारों की गणना उनके महत्व को उजागर करती है। यह भी समझाइए कि ज्वार-भाटा तरंगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न होते हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tides are ~~oceanographic~~ natural processes where there is increase or decrease in sea level due to effect of gravitation of sun and moon.

Types of Tide.

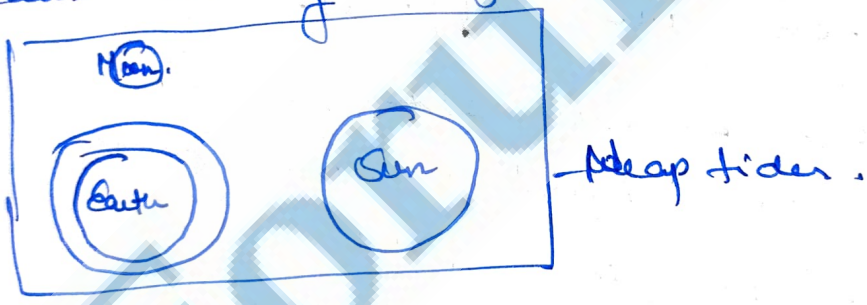
- 1) Spring tide → Happens when sun and moon are opposite to earth or similar side to earth.
- 2) More than normal increase or decrease in sea level is observed.
- 3) Happens during full moon or new moon.





Neap tides → happens when sun and moon are at right angles to earth

below normal height of sea level during high tide and above normal height during low tide. occurs during half moon.



Besides that other classification is
High tide → Increase in sea level
Low tide → Decrease in sea level.

Diurnal tides → 2 tides per day
Semi-diurnal tides → 1 tide per day

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Tides are different

Difference between tides and waves.

Tides :

- Increase or decrease in sea level.
- caused due to gravitation of celestial bodies.
- periodic phenomena
- helpful in ~~de~~ desilting of the region.

Waves.

- movement of energy via ocean particles.
- caused due to terrestrial factors like wind, gravity of earth, pressure etc.
- Random phenomena
- caused erosion and depositional landforms.

Tides and waves can also be used for production of energy toward of any emissions.

Feedback

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G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
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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 social institution where there is common residence, economic cooperation and fulfilment of sexual gratification.

Family Marriage is socially approved sexual and economic union between men and women.

Changes in the institutions of

Marriage:

- 1) Decreased role of family in decision of spouse.
- 2) Increasing intercaste marriages
- 3) Dilution of ritualistic concept of marriage due to trends of live-in relationship.

4) Increasing demand of same sex marriage family.

1) Transformation of ^{joint-} families to nuclear families.

2) New concepts of families like due to single parent, working parents, cohabitation no child deviation by parents.

3) Increasing assertiveness and decrease in social insurance.

Besides this, there is also continuity in the above institutions.

Marriage

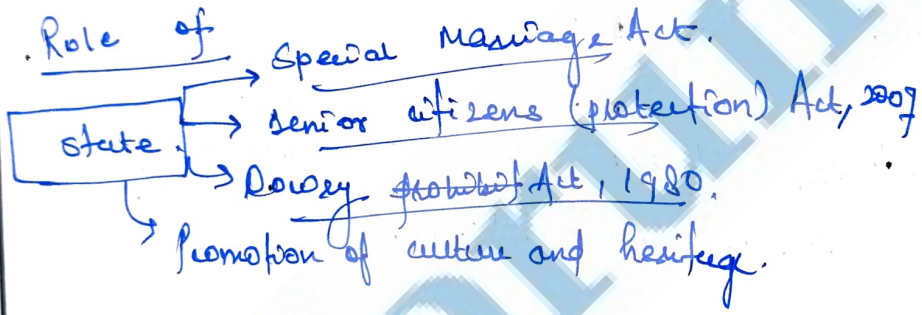
1) Interaste marriages are still meagre in number.

2) Role of family in whole process of marriage is still relevant.

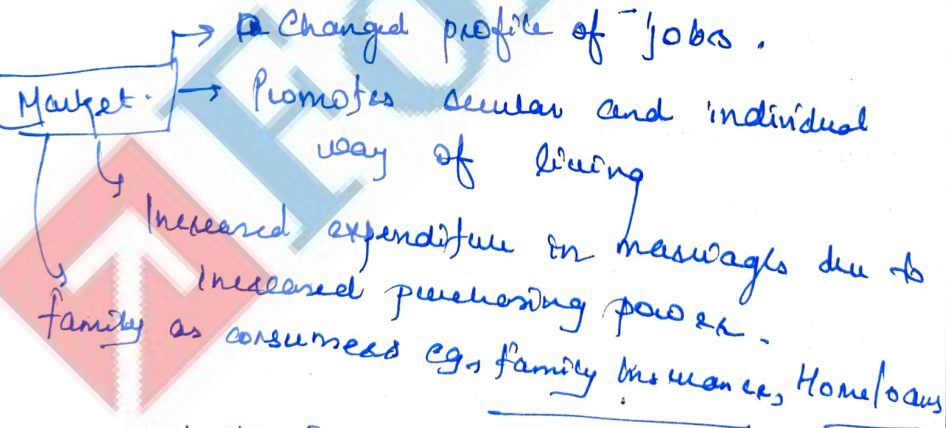
3) Dowry as an evil is still popular in some areas.

- family
- 1) Nuclear families are only a phase in family whose propensity of joint family is still there.
 - 2) Common residence and economic cooperation is still observed at festivals, functions.
 - 3) Parents as decision makers for child's career, spouse selection is continuing.

Role of



Market.



family and marriages are now showing trend of fusion of tradition and modernity

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

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

Child marriage is social evil where marriage of persons below 18 years of age is performed (Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006)

Act, 2006

According to census 2011, 30.8% marriages in India are ~~are~~ come falls under category of child marriage.

Reasons for spurt in child marriages

- 1) Lack of enforcement of laws.
- 2) Lack of education and awareness.
- 3) Changing marriage market due to high demand of dowry.
- 4) Demographical reasons like decrease in

sex ratio in states like Haryana.

5) To prevent social ostracization.

6) Adherence to traditional norms and customs. eg → In Rajasthan child

marriage is tradition in some areas.

consequences of increasing trend:

1) Promote the society ^{have} and ^{sewer} the kind of decreasing percentage of child marriage.

2) Detrimental to health of females
(Anaemics → 59% women in India)

3) Targets of Maternal mortality rate will increase due to pregnancies before 18 age which have direct connection to increasing mortalities (Lancet)

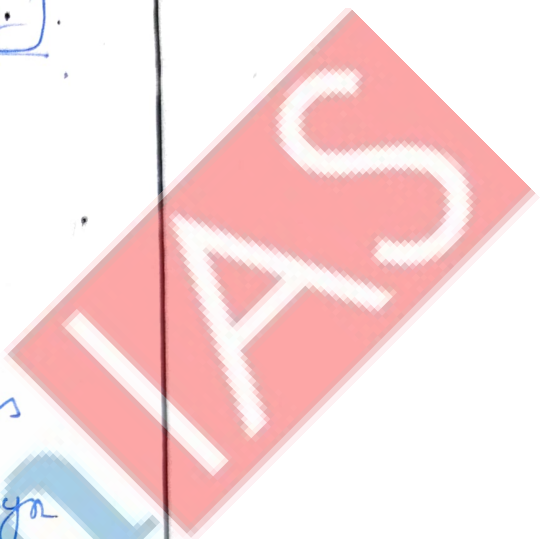
4) Against progressive thought and scientific temper.

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

5) Marriage Act as obstacle in mobility of women and affects education (27% enrolment in higher education) and LFPR (53% - Economic Survey).

Steps to tackle the menace.

- 1) Increased enforcement of Child Marriage Act, 2006.
 - 2) Social sensitisation and awareness
 - 3) Community policing. eg → Sanjida Chyora activist in Bangladesh formed group of volunteers Goonshoppers against child marriage.
 - 4) NGOs and leaders role in increasing stigma around child marriage.
 - 5) Increase in skilling and employment of women. eg → Roshni, Kisan schemes.
- Child Marriage as a social evil can impede the progress of India on fundamental human development indicators.



Feedback

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<p>G = Good A = Average P = Poor</p>			
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)

Regionalism is feeling of attachment to region and its culture and mobilisation of people on this feeling.

Reasons behind generation of regional sentiments.

Social

- 1) Building of social capital and trust in the region.
- 2) Tool of social protection and insurance.
- 3) Regional sentiment ensure social presence and participation.

Cultural

- 1) Affection to the local culture. like language and food. eg. Marathi language for Marathis.

2) Act as an identity to the persons
 3) Promotes cultural development and awareness.
Political

1) Political gains. eg → 10% employment for locals in Haryana, Article 371F for special rights in Sikkim etc.

2) Political representation and empowerment. eg → Son of soil movements.

Regional sentiments and cultural awareness can lead to secessionism.

Its reasons are.

1) Increasing loyalty to region instead of nation. eg → Jharkhand Demand.

2) Threat to fraternity, unity and integrity. eg → Discrimination to Bhangi people in Maharashtra, North

Eastern people face discrimination in mainland.

3) Mobilisation of people on regional sentiments. eg → Greater Nagalim, Tamil Eelam

4) can have domino effect on other social cleavages based on region like language, tribes, religion etc.

But it can also be used for promoting diversity in unity along with unity in diversity. example.

1) Using regional aspirations for development prospects. eg → southern states.

2) Promoting inter-regional cooperation and adopting best practices. eg → zonal councils.

3) Community role along with religion, food etc. eg → Temple culture in India

Regionalism is not threat until it is not used for separatist motive. There is need of Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat

Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

1
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Outcomes

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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.