

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 1 FLT #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ROHIT TYAGI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910110331	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	25-08-2023

*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 :
			03:00 pm.	06:00 pm.
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय 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 :
			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)

Britain was the epicenter of the Industrial Revolution which happened in the late eighteenth century.

Reasons for Britain's industrial development

- ① Rule of Law : Everyone was treated equal in front of the law
- ② Democracy : The voice of the common people was heard and catered to.
- ③ Britain's influence and control over the core resource regions like Africa, Australia, India etc

- ④ Britain's foreign policy provided it a good security and freedom of exploration
- ⑤ Prevalance of innovative & technical class in the form of middle strata.
- ⑥ Feudalistic form of land tenure system was also a contributor to the Britain's flow of monetary resource & revenue to sponsor an industrial revolution.
- ⑦ Fair trade and quality of products from the Britain led to increase in demand of the same.
- ⑧ Good naval strength also added to the extraction of resources and pumping in of manufactured products.

Hence, Industrial Revolution of Britain was more than coal & iron & was about Democracy and Rol.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	③	④
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

C - 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 19th and 20th century. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Peasant movements in India were the result of peasantry demands being unfulfilled and protest for their rights.

However, with the beginning of 20th century and a blend of nationalism, the character of peasant movements underwent some changes -

19th century peasant movements

① Due to exploitation by of landlords and deprivation of rights.

② Land tenure system proved disastrous as the peasants were

20th century peasant movements

① Land along with freedom was the core issue

② Zamindars were getting associated with the Britishers

unable to save for themselves

③ Excessive taxation was put on peasants.

④ Forced to plant indigo and fulfill certain demands.

⑤ No leadership, peasants were unorganized and small waves of protest.

and thus a hatred for British rule developed alongside

③ No-Tax movement in Gujarat, Maharashtra, etc in the wake of Civil Disobedience Movement.

④ Leadership was arranged and peasants were aware of future struggles

⑤ Leadership aligned on the lines of national freedom struggle.

Hence, the difference b/w 19th and 20th peasant

struggles lied in the role of British and

Nationalist forces active at the times

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	①	②
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
C = 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 started as a result of failure of British to accept the demands put forward by Gandhiji.

Uniqueness of CDM w.r.t.

① Extent

- Peasants were actively supporting by protesting against taxation.
- South India had leaders like C. Rajagopalachari lead in salt protest.
- Women section led by Sarojini Naidu, attacking Dharamasana salt works.
- Tribal areas witnessed several waves of nationalism. (Eg) Rani Gadinlelu in Nagaland.

② Reach:

- Wide coverage throughout the nation.
- No-Taxation movements in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Central Provinces etc.
- Salt used as national symbol of protest. "Desh = Namak."

③ Zeal:

- Women, children, peasants, tribals were all involved.
- Students and educated intelligentsia was actively supporting by creating awareness.
- Several arrests were made, despite that support from masses increased.

CB CDM ultimately led to Round Table Conference and provided a base to QJM.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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

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

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 थे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Vaishnavism and Shaivism were the two main pillars of Hinduism practiced in the medieval times in India.

Vaishnavism:

* Local traditions

- * Temples were accommodative of common people and followed the local traditions.
- * Common deities were placed alongside Lord Vishnu to worship.
- * Vaishnavite saints like Ramananda, Mirabai, etc. sang in vernacular languages.
- * Sacred texts were written in local languages (e.g. Bhagvad Gita).

* Shaivism :

- Virashaiva and Lingayat sects were active.
- Goraknathis.
- Adi Shankara Charya travelled across length and breadth of the India.
- Local traditional practices combined with the various sects.
- Vernacular mediums used by saints of Shaivism.

Hence, Vaishnavism & Shaivism display both local & universal ideals in the medieval times.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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

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

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

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

Recently, the town of Joshimath in Uttarakhand has witnessed the phenomenon of land subsidence causing threat to various life forms.

Land subsidence refers to the settling down of the mass of land in comparison to its adjacent land, developing cracks and fractures in the infrastructure present in the area.

Various reasons behind land subsidence:

- ① Debris slope : Building of infrastructure further adds to subsidence. (Eg) Joshimath.
- ② Underneath drilling and tunnel construction for hydroelectric projects.

- ③ Load of huge infrastructure and population assets. (Eg) Delhi and Mumbai.
- ④ Topography having certain lithology like limestone. (Eg) Karst topography areas.
- ⑤ Natural processes of faulting and subsidence (Eg) Formation of Western Ghats.

Measures to arrest the calamity :

- ① Thorough geological investigation by concerned scientific agencies.
- ② Recommendations of certain committees like M.K. Mishra Committee (1975) to be followed.
- ③ Stopping activities which pose future threats to the region like underground tunnels.
- ④ Easing burden on megacities by developing and improving tier II cities.

Hence, land subsidence can cause a mass disaster and proper planning must be done to avoid disaster events.

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

Q.6) Examining the reasons behind erratic Monsoon, highlight the possible outcomes of the same.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Erratic monsoon refers to the changed temporal and spatial patterns of precipitation received during the monsoon season period.

Reasons behind erratic monsoon:

- ① Disturbances from the Mediterranean cause the mixing up of monsoon winds with the westerlies leading to changed pattern.
- ② Effect of global warming, especially on the Himalayas and its foothills.
- ③ Changed shifting of the monsoon troughs can cause changed patterns.
- ④ Changes in the heat pattern of Arabian sea is causing cyclones to form more intensely in that area.

Possible outcomes of erratic monsoon:

- ① Increased intensity of precipitation, i.e., ~~the~~ huge rain within small interval of time.
- ② Threat to infrastructure in the forms of urban floods, river shore cutting etc.
- ③ Inter-state disputes can arise due to low rainfall for prolonged period of time.
- ④ Deccan peninsula \Rightarrow monsoon shadow zone.
- ④ Economic depression in agricultural sector causing distress among farmers. (More than 60% agriculture is rainfed).
- ⑤ Flash floods and cloud burst in the Himalayan region has affected the hilly states.

Erratic monsoon is a geographical phenomenon which poses threat to some areas and relief to a few. Proper planning is required to handle it at all levels.

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)

Entering the technological millennium of 21st century. The society in India has seen both kinds of impacts.

Positive impacts and outcomes. :

① Increased digital literacy has led to the increased skillset and income levels.

② Raised consciousness about women and marginal section rights across the society has reduced the inequality.

③ Better connection with the global order due to digitization.

④ Ease of carrying out daily activities in households, governance, or healthcare, banking has saved precious human hours going waste.

⑤ Increased sensitization among youth

towards the aging section has created a respect feeling.

⑥ Tracking of human progress by integrating digital resources has increased work efficiency.

Negative impact and outcomes :

① Increased digital divide on form of rural-urban, male-female, rich-poor, young-elderly etc.

② Cybercrime has led to increased depression and anxioesness among the victims of it

③ Marginalisation has changed its form from physical to virtual but still exists.

④ Sedentary lifestyle due to ease of carrying out the daily activities - Home delivery.

⑤ Privacy has been at all time high risk due to data leaks and data theft.

Hence, technology is both boom and bane for the society and must be used to create more inclusive spaces.

Feedback (For OFFICE USE)

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

ⓐ = Good
 ⓑ = Average
 ⓒ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Hinduism is one of the oldest religions which has existed from thousands of years in the Indian subcontinent.

Flexibility to amalgamate and absorb diverse faith & belief in Hinduism:

- ① Connecting the outside faiths with the Hinduism mythology. (Eg) Buddha as form of Vishnu
- ② Harmony and peace overlapping with the other faiths and beliefs. (Eg) Enlightenment and Salvation → Hinduism + Buddhism + Jainism.
- ③ Existence of contemporary kingdoms which gave patronage in a secular form. (Eg) Guptas, etc
- ④ Architecture like various caves, temples etc. depicted the common lifestyle of an ordinary human of that time.

Reason for Hinduism unable to accommodate Islamic cultural belief and tradition:

- ① The arrival of invaders and outsiders as a perceived threat. (Eg) Aibak dynasty.
- ② The prevalent social order of the society was unable to overlap with Islamic culture.
- ③ Acts and ~~was~~ wrongdoings of the Islamic invaders done to the Indian culture and kingdoms.
- ④ Use of both cultures against each other by the colonial forces. (Eg) Divide & Rule.
- ⑤ Demands for separate nation and events like Direct Action Day observed by Muslim community.

The current society serves as a good example to Hindu-Muslim brotherhood and further strengthening of it will help India grow to heights.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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

ⓐ = Good
ⓐ = Average
ⓐ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Q.9) Elucidate the differences between Western and Indian model of secularism. To what extent do you agree with the criticism that Indian model of secularism is susceptible to promoting minority appeasement?

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian and western models of secularism have some fundamental differences which give rise to the manner in which the society is governed.

INDIAN SECULARISM

- ① Indian secularism provides for no interference until Fundamental Rights are respected.
- ② State will not promote any religion as state/national religion.
- ③ Provisions for securing rights for minorities.
- ④ Educational institutions

WESTERN SECULARISM

- ① Complete separation between the government (state) and the religious matter.
- ② No such mention is made here.
- ③ Equality, hence no special provision.
- ④ No religion in

can promote religious cultures.

terms of education.

Indian model of secularism is susceptible to minority appeasement:

Favour

- ① Instances of religious minorities at a loss.
- ② Communal riots in the name of societal order establishment. (Eg) Sikh Riots 1984.
- ③ Mob lynching events are visible.
- ④ Discrimination in the name of religion.
- ⑤ Concerns regarding the legislations like CAA/NRC.

Against

- ① Provisions for equality and no discrimination. (Eg) Art 14 & 15.
- ② Instances of communal harmony at most of times. (Eg) Covid help.
- ③ Strict provisions for heinous crimes in the name of religion. (Eg) Recent IPC transformation makes Mob Lynching → capital punish.
- (Eg) Triple Talaq, Sabrimala
- ④ Freedom of religion. Art 25.

Indian secularism a strong promoter of human rights, certain issues must be dealt with.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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

- (C) - 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 the new connections being established by the economy, society and other dimensions with the world order.

Positive socio-economic outcomes of globalisation

in India :

- ① Increased socio-economic productivity among the working classes. (Eg) since 1991 GDP growth has been upright (except Covid).
- ② Increased awareness about women rights and coming out to speak against harassment. (Eg) #MeToo.
- ③ Diaspora has increased and hence remittances towards society provide help. (Eg) \$100 Bn+ remittance
- ④ Promotion of local artisans and products. (Eg) GI tag.
- ⑤ Idea of 'Glocal' has emerged. (Eg) Fried Momo

and Idli Burger.

- ⑥ Better facilities in terms of healthcare and products options in general.

Negative socio-economic outcomes:

- ① Increased gap b/w haves and have-nots:

- * Rural-Urban \Rightarrow Rurals at disadvantage.
- * Poor-rich \Rightarrow Top ~~40~~ 1% rich = 40% wealth.
- * Male-female \Rightarrow Patriarchy dominates
 - \hookrightarrow poor female sex ratio.
 - \hookrightarrow poor female literacy.

- ② Poor artisans and traditional manufacturers are at severe cut throat competition from global brands selling ~~man~~ machine goods.

- ③ Vulnerability of lower 20% strata as it does not have significant protection. (eg PM SVANidhi is a good initiative + Vishwakarma (upcoming scheme).

Feedba

(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	③
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

③ = GP

② = AP

① = P

TOTAL MARKS

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

पल्लवों के शासन के दौरान द्रविड़ मंदिर वास्तुकला, शाही चोलों के समय ही अपने चरम पर पहुंच सकती थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Pallavas introduced the Dravidian temple architecture to the temple building in ancient India. Cholas further added several components and the architecture reached its zenith under them.

Dravidian temple architecture under Pallavas:

- ① ~~So~~ Gopurams were built although smaller in size.
- ② Mandapam were present.
- ③ Dwarpalas were visible on the gopurams.
- ④ Architecture witnessed ~~so~~ overlap with local cultures of the regions.

- ⑤ Presence of water tanks in the main temple complex.
- ⑥ Vimana was generally low and pyramid shaped.
- ⑦ Main deity was placed on the Garbhagriha.
- ⑧ Other structural components like pillared halls, slightly raised platforms were visible.

Chola Dravidian temples:

- ① Vimana shape got larger.
- ② Gopurams were massive and taller upto 7-8 storeys.
- ③ Platforms raised negligible.
- ④ More emphasis of sculpture of the

walls and pillars present on the halls.

⑤ Gangaicondacholapuram temples witnessed the Chola Architecture of temple buildings.

⑥ Virupaksha Temple displays the architecture of Cholas.

Hence, Pallavas established the Dravidian architecture and the Cholas took it to newer heights.

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.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)

The condition in socio-economic sphere of the women community was one of the main reason why pre-Independence movements of freedom struggle were led by men.

Other reasons being:

- ① Low literacy levels in general and especially among the women section.
- ② Nature of the Indian society has been predominantly patriarchal and women have been restricted to the households.
- ③ Lack of awareness among the women community for their rights and the impacts they can make in the struggle.

- ④ Subordinate roles of the movements were held by women and men took over the charge of leading the struggles
- ⑤ Immense role in Quit India Movement.
- ⑥ Writings of the political and freedom leaders were male-centric, thus inhibiting the women involvement.
- ⑦ Historical factors of outside invasions, colonial discriminations also played a significant role.

Post-independence: Women-led socio-economic movements

- ① Formation of Civil Society Organisations, NGOs, SHGs along with increased literacy rates and raised awareness.

② Emergence of several leaders like Indira Gandhi, Sucheta Kriplani, Sarojini Naidu, etc. provided a mainstream to the demands of women rights

③ Provisions for the safety of women and equality with male strata as provided by the Constitution of India

④ Women-led development in several sectors.

⑤ Gender-Budgeting.

⑥

Hence, women centric movements have seen a shift in women leadership due to the improved socio-economic conditions of the women.

Feedback (For OFFICE)

CRITERIA	Grade
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 is a phenomena of increasing salinity in the ground water and the upper crust of the lithosphere. It is caused by several factors, both natural and anthropogenic.

Natural factors: (Causes & Consequences)

- ① Leaching of heavier salts to the bottom layers by precipitation and down filtration and remaining at crust.
- ② Salts from sea seep into the ground water table and local water bodies attached near the coast. → Not fit for drinking
- ③ Acid rain also increased the composition of certain salts in the water & upper crust. → Infertility and harm to vegetation

Anthropogenic Factors (Causes & Consequences)

- ① Use of common salt and other associated salts in various manufacturing process in industries and households \Rightarrow Toxicity
- ② Over-irrigation due to the demand of water from ~~HTT~~ HVV seeds is leading to salinization of soils and reduction in fertility.
- ③ Formation of salt pans due to formation of ~~to~~ colony of structures and boxes and collection and evaporation of water.

Potential solutions to handle salinity ingress:

- ① Using drip irrigation and precision farming in order to save soil and loss of water.
- ② Using certain natural organic compounds

like potash to neutralize the effect of salinity in the crust.

③ Setting up of effluent treatment plants to stop various salts from going to the water underground.

④ Reducing the emissions to slow down the acid rain effects and the following salt problem.

⑤ Using sustainable products in daily household to stop the mixing of unwanted salts in ground water.

Hence, a life based approach is ~~appro~~ required to handle the problem of salinity ingress

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
<p> (G) = Good (A) = Average (P) = Poor </p>			
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 निबोध 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)

Urban mass transport has become the need of the hour as the urban regions of India have witnessed sudden population growth ~~or~~ both due to births and immigration and the resulting congestion.

Factors inhibiting the growth of seamless urban mass transport:

- ① Absence of master plans for most of the urban areas requires a long and comprehensive discussion and policy making.
- ② Low availability of skilled manpower and trained technicians for the projects.
- ③ Long gestation periods of these projections.

and the associated high investments take long time to fulfill.

- ④ Lack of private sector involvement due to low profit ratio visible.
- ⑤ Already existing difficulties due to illegal colonies and establishments (slums, shops etc.).
- ⑥ Lack of coordination between development agencies and the state machinery.

Measures to create robust paradigm for urban mass transport:

- ① Development of master plans for major cities and towns by the respective DPCs, developmental agencies. (Ex) Delhi masterplan 2041.
- ② Coordination between the agencies to stop the unnecessary delays. (Ex) E-governance

- ③ Involvement of private sector and investment by bonds and shares, etc. (E) Municipality bonds
- ④ Removal of unauthorized shums and structures and providing subsidy in creation of housing programmes. (E) PM-AY (U) & (R).
- ⑤ Development of periphery roads to reduce core congestion in the city. (E) Ring road conception.
- ⑥ Adopting best practices. (E) Delhi Metro.

Urban mass transport will not only help in controlling the congestion but also bring down fossil fuel combustion and emissions in the long run of Net zero by 2070.

Feedback (For OFFICE)	
CRITERIA	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
	<input type="radio"/> C + 10 <input type="radio"/> A + 8 <input type="radio"/> P + 6
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)

Economic & strategic significance of mineral wealth of a country depends not only on the resources that can be extracted but also on the society and ecology of the area that is affected consequentially.

Relation between economic & strategic mineral wealth with socio-ecological impact:

- ① Social-well being of the locals is not necessarily done. (Eg) Jharkhand.
- ② Harm caused to the forests and natural landscape of the area. (Eg) Open pit mining causes deforestation.
- ③ Resource-periphery \rightarrow exploitation at the

Cost of under-development like Britishers did.

- ④ Financial security to the local community can be given by participation and skilling of the locals.
- ⑤ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a necessary process and involves community participation and agreement.
- ⑥ Development of the local Infrastructure to enable overall development of the marginalised and affected.
- ⑦ Rehabilitation and assistance in case of relocation due to area exploitation.
- ⑧ Socio-economic empowerment to strengthen and follow the Growth Pole based development approach.

CASE of Northern India — Lithium Reserves

↳ Reasi district of Jammu & Kashmir

↳ Identified Lithium Reserves.

↳ Communities living → mostly tribals, scheduled castes and nomads.

↓

Transhumance is followed and hence economy is unorganised and informal dominant.

Hence, strategic and economic factors should not overshadow the local area development of the region by compromising on its socio-ecological principles.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

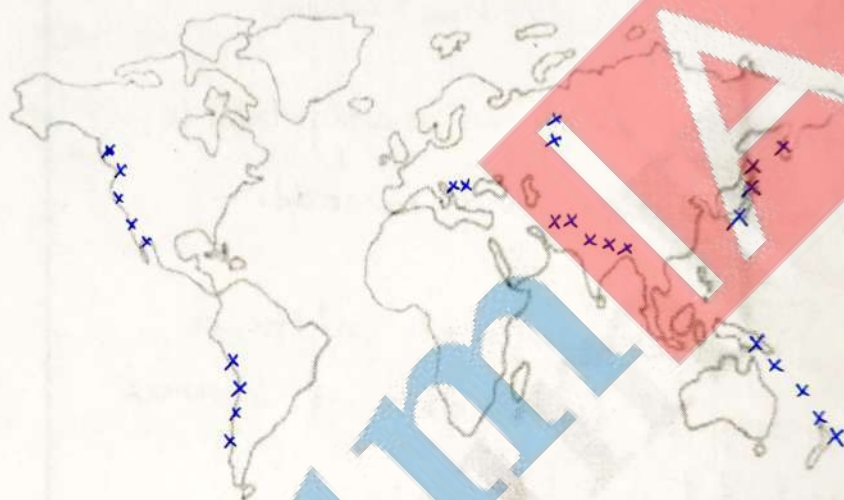
C = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

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

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



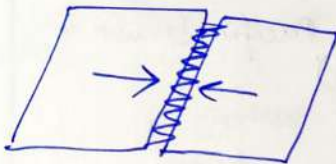
Earthquake refers to the phenomena of shaking and tremors produced due to plate tectonics present beneath the earth's surface. It poses threat to human lives and physical infrastructure.

Mechanism and occurrence of earthquake:

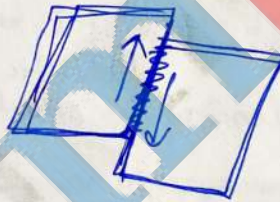
* Plate Tectonics Theory provides for the

presence of several plates which comprise of the lithosphere over the asthenosphere.

* Movement of the plates causes the interaction among two plates and friction arises.



Convergent Boundary



Transform Boundary

* Several waves: primary, secondary and tertiary are produced as a consequence.

* Tremors are felt over the surface above the focus of earthquake, i.e., epicentre.

It leads to other types of disasters like Tsunami, Chemical leakage hazards, critical infrastructure damages etc.

Vulnerability from earthquakes & related disasters

① Earthquakes : ⇒ (Pacific, Himalayas, Rockies, Andes)

- ↳ Buildings and other physical infrastructure
- ↳ Human lives
- ↳ Landslides in hilly regions etc.

② Tsunami : ⇒ (Coastal regions of Pacific, Indian & Atlantic Oceans)

- ↳ Flooding in coastal areas
- ↳ Damages to nuclear facilities & other physical infrastructure.

③ Critical infrastructure failure : (Globally)

- ↳ Power grid.
- ↳ Digital connections
- ↳ Important physical buildings etc.

Proper measures like seismic retrofitting, geological evidencing, early warning systems, seismography are essential to protect the lives & infrastructure

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

- = 0
- = 10
- = 20

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

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

Tides are the phenomenon which are the consequences of gravitational pull of sun, moon and earth. They occur at different intervals of times at every place on the oceans.

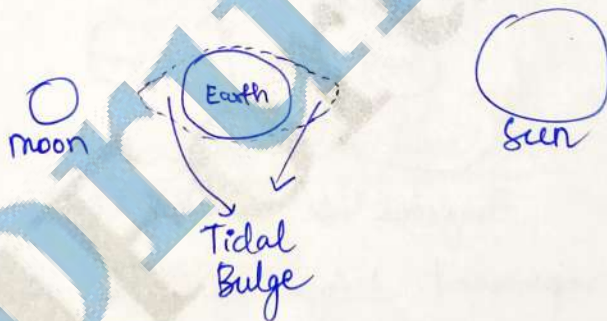


Above 3 figures represent 3 types of tides according to the pull of the system and the resulting height of tides.

In addition to it, tides also can be classified according to the occurrence

Timings :

- ① Diurnal Tide : happening twice in 24 hours.
- ② Semi-diurnal tide : happening once in 24 hours.
- ③ Extra tides : Which occur every 6 hours and hence 4 times in 24 hours.



Significance

- Helping in regulation of coastal sediments
- Ships harbouring and launching of new ships and water vehicles.
- Replenishment of the coasts with

new material and organisms.

↳ Tidal Bore presents a unique phenomena in estuaries.

Difference b/w Tides & Waves

TIDES

Formation: Due to the gravity pull of sun, moon & earth.

Mechanism: Movement of water takes place from one area to other.

Time: Fixed time for occurrence of tides.

WAVES

Formation: due to friction caused by planetary winds over ocean surfaces.

Movement of water is absent as the wave has up-down motion.

Waves: No fixed times, happen at all occasions.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	C	A	P
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 evolution of the socio-economic order of the society has led to the conventional conceptualization of the institution of marriage as well as family being evolved.

Justification :

① Demand for Instances of nuclear ~~marriage~~ family and late marriage and significant gap between marriage and child birth.

① Small family size and single child.

② Late child births.

③ Higher education has led to increased ~~time~~ time / age of marriage.

- ④ Increased gap between generations.
 - ⓔ 35-40 year old parents giving birth to children.
- ⑤ Negligible grandparent - grandchild connect.
- ⑥ Phenomena of "Dear-Child" is visible in cases of parents, both being single child themselves.
- ⑦ Marriage has shifted from necessity towards responsibility.
- ⑧ Declining inclinations towards family and child raising. ⓔ firing maids.

Role of state and market in this phenomena:

① State

- Persuasions for socio-economic stability

- Population control.
- Contraceptive use.
- Sexual and Reproductive Health.
- Family Planning
- Burden of raising a child.

* Market :

- Demand of skilled manpower led to higher education & prolonged marriage age.
- Both parents working due to good job opportunities.
- Materialistic consumption & aspirations.
- Reduce cultural values and increased ~~strong~~ superimposition of western and global values and culture.
- Threat to vernaculars, etc.

Thus, evolution of humans in the form of changing social institutions has also been witnessed.

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)

The contemporary times have witnessed the speeding up of the menace of child marriages and there are several factors which have contributed to it over the years.

- ① Improved socio-economic status of the certain rich and middle classes have enabled them to get conscious about child preferences.
- ② Poor and rural backgrounds witness poor female literacy thus leading to early marriages.
- ③ Instances like pandemic of Covid 19 provided a good opportunity to execute the menace in the absence of administration.

- ④ Poor enforcement and awareness creation by the agencies which hold responsibility.
- ⑤ Tribal communities remain isolated and are very less aware of the laws.
- ⑥ Increased rural-urban and poor-rich divide and caused the increasing pressure on the less privileged.
- ⑦ "Older the girl gets, more the dowry to be paid" is a common notion among the society.
- ⑧ Preference for male child and speedy education and early job security has increased demand for child brides especially.

Consequences

- ① Poor maternal health due to early birth and natal conditions at lower side.
- ② Non-institutional deliveries to hide the age of mother.

- ③ Compromised women empowerment for the care and bringing up children.
- ④ Workforce utilized = Nation's growth at disadvantage.

Steps beyond legal measures:

- ① Economic package for girl child like Sukanya Samridhi Yojana; Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.
- ② Increased awareness among poor.
- ③ Role of CSOs, NGOs, SHGs.
- ④ Advertisements and political rallies of local leaders to demotivate dowry and child marriages.
- ⑤ Increased literacy rates to make them realise the importance of socio-economic security and stability.

Child marriage can be curbed by empowering the current girl generations and providing for opportunities of empowerment to poor & vulnerable

Feedback

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

Regional sentiments arise because of the regional aspirations, state of mind, cultural prevalence, unity, historical sacrifices, regional disparities and several other factors.

- ① Regional aspirations: The idea of region as propagated by local leaders occupies the minds of local citizens. (E.g.) Harit Pradesh.
- ② Cultural prevalence: Practices of ethnicity unique to the region pose the ~~rise~~ rise of uniqueness of the region.
- ③ Unity among the region: People supporting and empowering each other due to the common opportunities.
- ④ Historical sacrifices: Regions where history

has played an important role. (Eg) Sikh sacrifices of Gurus.

⑤ Regional disparities: less development and opportunities prove to ignite the consciousness for demand of opportunities and better lives.

⑥ Sons of soil syndrome: Outsiders proving to be harmful as they take up job and resources.
(Eg) Mumbarkers, Delhites etc

Consequences of Regionalism:

① Separatism: When regionalism demands exceed the reasons to maintain the prevalent scenario. (Eg) Khalistan.

② Demand for Statehood: Union territories with huge population and administration issues.
(Eg) Delhi.

③ Reactionary policies towards outsiders: Sons of

Soil syndrome leads to violence, marginalisation against the outsiders. (Eg) Mumbai \Rightarrow North Indian labourers beaten

④ Inter-state issues: The developmental flaws due to the burden of regional demarcation.

(Eg) Belagavi issue b/w MH & KA.

Hence, regionalism takes up several forms as the core of the issue remains the fulfillment of certain demands. External elements interfering in these issues may lead to violence, marginalisation, secessionism and ultimately separatism and terrorism.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

3

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.

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