

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 1_FLT #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SAMEEK GOEL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	BHOPAL	Date/दिनांक	07/07/2022

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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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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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 initiated in England around late 18th century. Britain was epicentre of Industrial revolution because:

1. Supply of raw materials
2. Large workforce due to enclosure system
3. Invention of steam engine
4. Large iron and coal reserves.

But these ~~the~~ things provided the substance. The spirit was provided by the democracy and rule of law that prevailed in Britain. This can be seen from the following:

1. The rights of workers were recognised. This helped to increase the workers efficiency.

2. Trade unions were recognised. They helped to settle the dispute between factory owners and worker.

3. There was also freedom of trade. This helped growth of the factory system. The spread of laissez-faire was very important.

4. The value of liberty, equality and freedom also spread.

5. The society was based on achievement and not on ascription.

6. The English revolution curtailed the power of monarchy.

This, not only the material factors, but also the democracy, equality before law helped in spreading industrial revolution in England.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 are the movements led by peasants for getting their rights and seeking concessions from the state.

The peasant movement started around 19th century.

But there is a contrast in the peasant movements.

① In 19th century, the movements were about absolute deprivation.

in 20th century, they are about relative deprivation.

② 19th century: Demand of well mainly land to title, reduction in revenue demand; abolition of zamindari.

20th century: It was about MSP, free electricity, etc.

3. 19th CE: The movements were mostly localized. Like the Indigo peasant revolt in Bengal, Deccan Reb.

20th CE: Movements had a more national character. Like the Kisan Dakha movement.

4. 19th century movements were violent, unorganized and unidimensional. But 20th century, are more organized and also involve environment and gender.

But still these movement played important role in enhancing peasant rights.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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 was started by Gandhiji in 1930.
- The movement was started by the historic Bandi march from At march 16th, 1931.
- Extent:
1. It marked the entry of women, students, workers in the freedom movement.
 2. People from different parts of the country were mobilised. Like C. Rajagopalachari and Kelapan carrying out hart marches in southern state.
- Zeal:
1. Awi was clear from the beginning. After swraj.

Declaration in Lahore Congress session, there was no going back.

2. Breaking of rules was from starting.

3. There was strikes in tea plantations, boycott of law courts, markets of foreign goods.

4. The Congress was also organizational and was preparing for the movement for long.

5. People were not afraid of getting arrested.

Thus, the curt dedication played an important role in struggle for India's independence.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.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 was followed by those believe in teachings of Vishnu. Shaivism were worshippers of Shiv.

These two movements were rise in medieval India and represented both local traditions and universal ideals.

1. They stressed on equality of all in eyes of god.
2. They followed rituals of the traditional religion but at the same time, had faith in individual spirituality.
3. They stressed on gender equality. Ex: some of the Nayamao saints were

women.

4. They believed that everybody had equal rights to access God.

5. They were against incorporating teachings of other religions.

But these had certain features which maintained their orthodox nature. The rise of unorthodox religions like Buddhism and Jainism was a reaction to these

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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 can be defined as sinking of land due to removal of support from below.

Various reasons behind land subsidence:

1. Infrastructural projects like roads, hydropower projects which involve excavation of earth. Taps on and like the NTPC Chandham highway project being planned for Joshimath area.

2. Unplanned urbanization causing heavy weight which is beyond

The carrying capacity of land.
 3. Construction on hill slopes.
 4. Earthquakes can also cause land subsidence.

measures to arrest land subsidence:

1. Proper land assessment before any project.
 2. Afforestation should be promoted which holds the soil.
 3. Planned avoidance of volcanic eruption and construction on hill slopes.
- a stark reminder of land subsidence issue in of hazard.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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

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

Monsoon has been a life lifter for many sectors of the economy.

Reasons for erratic monsoon.

1. El-Nino and La-Nina effect.
El-Nino has been associated with weak monsoon and La-Nina associated with strong monsoon.

2. Indian Ocean Dipole:
A negative Indian Ocean Dipole is favourable for monsoon.

3. Heating of rainland and the formation of strong ITCZ.

Possible outcomes of this are:

1. Affect the Indian agriculture which is heavily dependent on rainfall.
2. High rainfall in a short period of time can lead to flooding of cities.
3. Difficult to frame the economic policy.
4. Too low rainfall can lead to condition of drought.

Thus, steps must be taken to reduce the impact on climate change.



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)

• Technology is the application of science to solve a particular problem

Impact of new technology on Indian society are:

1. Development of HYV seeds helped to bring Green Revolution. which helped to deal with food security problem of

2. Use of ICT in education has helped in increasing the reach of education in far flung areas. This has result of increasing social mobility.

3. Mechanisation of tasks related to domestic sphere has increased women participation in labour force.

Dysfunctional Impact :

1. Cyber-bullying and stalking of women has led to insecurity among women.

2. Mechanisation of agriculture has led to loss of jobs.

3. Technology can also lead to increasing surveillance and thus effect privacy of people.

Thus technology can have both sides like a coin.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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 said to be
 not just a religion
 but a way of life and
 different traditions due to
 its idea of religious tolerance
 and ideas of peace, harmony
 and tolerance are central to
 it. But still it failed
 to assimilate the Islamic
 cultural beliefs and practices
 due to the following reason.
 1. Islam believes in equality
 of all and sense of
 brotherhood

but Hinduism has a hierarchy and it is divided into caste based society.

2. Islam does not have strong network of incest taboo but Hinduism believes in incest.

3. Institution of marriage is a contract (samak) in Islam, but it is a sacrament in Hinduism.

4. Islam believes in proselytizing and propagating its faith, whereas Hinduism does not.

Thus, Islam failed to get assimilated in India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.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 means what was previously religious closed to be such.

based on the western secularism was not based on the west that have any religion would not state would religion not recognise any religion but Indian secularism is different in India religion is interwoven with people's daily lives so there cannot be a society without any religion.

Indian secularism has following features.

- ① No official religion of state.
- ② Freedom to practice religion.
- ③ Equality of all in front of law to all.

Indian model seeks to promote the rights of minorities by giving them special safeguards. This is due to the fact that the normal system keeps them at a disadvantage vis-à-vis the majority. do, I do not agree to criticism that it leads to appeasement.

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)

• Globalization can be defined as the process of increasing movement of people, goods, services, technology ~~that~~ across national boundaries in an integrated economy.

Positive socio-economic outcomes:

1. Growth and spread of western services technology ideas.
2. Better technology has led to improvement in standards.
3. FDI has promoted better infrastructure facilities in the country. There has been creation of new jobs.

4. Ideas of equality, spread of social movements demanding human rights have spread.

also But globalisation has widened the gap:

① Countries to attract foreign investment giving concessions like lower and lower wages of workers. gap between capitalist and workers increasing

② Exploitation of raw materials of the country and the surplus in country is taken out of country instead of reinvestment.

Thus, globalisation has both positive and negative impacts on the society.

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

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

• Dravidian architecture came up with the advent of Pallavas in the middle of 8th century.

Some of the features of Dravidian architecture were:

1. Presence of tall gopurams (entrance of the temple).
 2. The roof of the temple (nimana) was in a shape of pyramid. On the top of nimana, there was kept a shikhara in octagonal shape.
 3. There was a tank in the temple premises.
 4. The temple was enclosed from boundary walls on all its sides.
- Some of the significant features of Pallava temple architecture were:

1st phase: There were Rock cut temples at places like Mahendragiri and Anantkoti. This was during reign of Mahendravarmam I

2nd phase: During reign of Narasimhavarmam I, there were petraeum of Rath temples called the Rath temples (Pagodas). They were found at Mahabalipuram.

3rd phase: During Narasimhavarmam II, the structural temples began construction. Kailashmath temple at Kanchipuram and Shore temple at Mahabalipuram.

But the temple architecture reached the zenith at the time of Cholas:

During reign of Raja Raja I, the temple at Tanjore, the Raja Rajeswar temple was constructed.

The first Chola ruler Parantaka was also a great builder of temples.

At the time of Rajendra, the temple at a Yangankonda Cholakuram was constructed.

These temples were shining examples of Dravidian temple architecture.

Thus, the Dravidian architecture progressed through stages and evolved. The

large no. of UNESCO site status to these temples, reflect their greatness.

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.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)

In the pre-independence time, there was a spread of western values due to contact with the British. The western values spread to those who 1st came in contact with them. These were the educated men like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar etc.

- Reasons for women movements led by men:
1. Better education of men helped them realise the exploitation being meted out on women.
 2. Less participation of women in the public life.
 3. Reinterpretation of scriptures.

After the independence, there was also growth of women movement. In 1917, the women's India Congress was formed by Annie Besant.

education for women. Later it was expanded to seeking rights for women. ~~At that~~

AIWC was formed by Margaret Cousins also in 1925.

The contribution of women led socio-economic development in India post independence are:

1. Shahdada movement in Orissa raised women issues.

2. Towards Equality Report in 1976 helped in growth of consciousness among women.

3. SEWA by Jela Bhatt helped to organise women working in the informal sector. This improved their participation in workforce.

4. The campaign for rights after the Bhauri Devi rape case, increased the right to protection against sexual harassment at workplace.

5. Medha Patkar led Narmada Bachao Andolan integrated environment concerns with the women's rights issue.

These movements helped in improving status of women. But still there is a lot of work to be done for realisation of women's rights.



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 intrusion of saline water in the ground and on the coasts from the seas and oceans.

causes of salinity ingress are:

1. Over-exploitation of ground water for irrigation. Reduction in aquifer level, brings the saline water.
2. Coastal effects like Tsunami, cyclones also bring salty water on the mainland.
3. Tides also bring salty water of the seas on the land.
4. Also waterlogging causes on capillary action and causes ingress of salt water.

Consequences of saline water are:

1. Soil salinization
• Reduces the fertility of soil which in turn leads to low productivity of agriculture.
 2. Loss of habitat for species who depend on fresh water.
 3. makes the water unfit for drinking.
 4. Growth of trees and plants is affected.
 5. change in pattern of oceanic currents.
- Solutions to deal with the problems of salinity are:

Potential solution:

1. Judicious use of groundwater for agriculture.
2. Afforestation can help in water retention capacity of soil.
3. Planting of trees like mangroves on the coasts which help in purification of water.
4. Illegal mining of sand should be prohibited and scientific mining promoted.

Thus, actual steps be taken to protect water from getting salinised.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.14) The actualization of a seamless urban mass transport is 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)

Urban mass transport consists of network of metros, buses, last mile connectivity, vehicles etc. But the growth of urban mass transport is hobbled by a slew of factors:

1. Delay in land acquisition, forest clearances etc.
2. Pollution norms being strict
3. Funds: large investment is required which is constrained by shortage of funds.
4. lack of last mile connectivity.
Ex: connectivity from metro stations to destinations.

5. Poor design of urban spaces makes it difficult to plan and expand the urban transport network.

6. Cost overruns.

7. Less appetite of private sector due to less certainty in viability of the projects.

can be taken to create a robust urban transport measures paradigm.

1. Public-private partnership can be used to plan and implement projects.

2. Funding from international institutions like

ADB, AIIB, EIB etc can be sought.

3. Transition Oriented Development can be used.
4. Large incentives for electric buses be given. Also a robust charging infrastructure can be created.
5. End connectivity so last mile connectivity has to be strengthened.
6. Quality of structure at factors like roads, electricity supply and internet connectivity can be improved.
7. Integrated command centres can be set up.
with the urban population to grow from 33% to 45% in next decade, a lot needs to be done.

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 the prospective deposits of Lithium were found in Reasi district of Jammu & Kashmir. They are ranked as the 7th largest reserves of lithium in world.

The economic significance of minerals:

1. Help in India's mission like Renewable energy two jets, Devgai India, semiconductors missions.
2. save cost from importing these minerals from outside the country.
3. Help in providing employment due to creation of new jobs.

Strategic Importance:

• Less dependence on imports and
thus shielding from disruption
in global supply chains.

But these extraction of
minerals also has socio-ecological
impacts associated with them:

Social Impacts:

1. Displacement of large no. of
people due to mining and
loss of livelihood from them
2. Land alienation, especially
for tribals, who inhabit most
of the mineral rich regions.

Ecological Impacts:

1. Large water is required
for mining

2. Drilling in fragile regions can increase the threat of landslide in these regions.

3. Also there is release of pollutants during the mining process.

Although, there is a need to explore our mineral wealth for reaching our goals, but the eco-ecological impacts also need to be considered. There

is a need for proper environ- mental impact assessment, taking into account the community's concern and transparency in such projects.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- G = Good
- A = Average
- P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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 is the shaking of the earth's crust.
- Earthquake can be explained as below:
The earth's crust is made up of tectonic plates.
- These plates move continuously.
- At times, these plates

come in contact with each other.
 The regions were these come
 into contact, the faults develop.
 • The region of faults are charac-
terised by accumulation of
energy. These energy release
 causes the shaking of earth's
crust.
 • The point of release of energy
 is called focus or hypocentre.
 The point closest to the earth
 from the focus is called epicentre.
 In the map shown in
 the question, the region of
Pacific Ring of fire is
particularly vulnerable to the
earthquakes.
 These regions start from
 the Alutian islands, Japan, parts
 of New Zealand in the west to

Chile, Peru, Hawaii, parts of Mexico in the east.

Earthquake related disasters are:

1. Tsunami If the force of the earthquake hits below the sea, then it can lead to generation of high waves with long wavelength. Ex: The Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004.

2. Landslides: earthquakes can also destabilise the earth's crust and leads to separation of pieces of earth which moves downward the hill slope.

Thus, earthquake monitoring should be strengthened through seismic centres and also new Tsunami early warning centres.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

C = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS



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

विभिन्न प्रकार के ज्वारों की गणना उनके 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 periodic movement of water up and down due to the gravitational pull of the sun and moon.

- Different types of tides are:
1. Semi-Diurnal tide: This is characterized by one high tide and one low tide in a day.
 2. Spring Tides: During a particular period, the sun, moon and earth are in a straight line. In this case, the high tides are higher than usual and low tides are lower than usual.
 3. Neap tides: When sun, moon and earth are at right angles

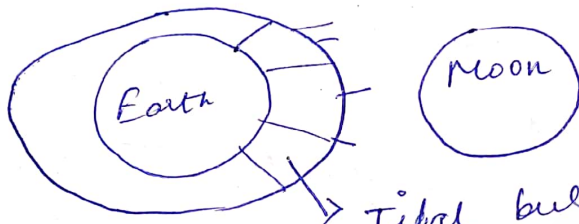
with each other, than high tides
are lower than normal and
low tides are higher than
normal.

Importance of tides :

1. Tides can help in movement
of ships in the harbour
2. It can be also used as
source of energy. Tidal energy
can be used to generate
electricity in France
3. It helps in desilting of
the coasts.
4. Automatic dredging of the
coasts also is caused.

Tides are often
confused with waves. But
there is a difference between
the two.

Tides are the vertical movement of water due to gravitational pull of earth.



But waves are horizontal movement of water due to the effect of wind on the water surface. Tides helps in transport/movement of water towards. But waves only lead to transfer of energy and no transfer of water takes place.

Thus, tides are an important phenomenon and requires intense study.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- G = Good
- A = Average
- P = Poor

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

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

• Marriage is socially acknowledged
and approved sexual relation
between two adults. Family is
a group of people connected
together by affinal and consanguinal
ties.

In contemporary times the
conventional conceptualization of
marriage is changing. This
can be seen from the following.

1. Rise in number of nuclear
households as compared to

2. Joint households
done marriage taking
precedence over arrange
marriage.

3. Rise in civil marriage and
marriage no more considered as
a religious sacrament. Marriage
is more for a sense of
personal fulfillment.

4. Increase in the divorce
rate in the society.

5. Status within the family,
now based on achievement rather
than ascription.

by market and state.

Market:

1. Industrialisation creates a
geographically mobile work force.

Traditional joint family is
not compatible with this type
of economic system. So rise in
no of nuclear families.

2. High and new occupations, has reduced the dependence of individual on family occupation.

Role played by state.

① Passing of special marriage Act, 1954 has facilitated inter-caste and inter-religious marriages

② Legal reforms have strengthened the position of women. Divorce no longer a taboo

③ Land reforms brought land ceilings which caused breakdown in family.

Thus - although changes are caused in the 2 institutions but they still remain very important -



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)

• Child marriage means marriage of a person who is below the legally permissible age of marriage.

Reasons for the spurt of child marriages:

1. education: girls are dropping out of schools. They are then getting married off by their parents.

2. economies status of family: Family does not have the resources to take care of the girl child and as a result, they are getting them married to reduce the burden on family.



3. Compulsions : sometimes, to pay
back the debt to money lenders,
poor people have to get their
daughters married.

Consequences of child marriage :
1. women dropping out from
education leads to loss of
potential for women

2. Rise in number of child
birth as women enter into
reproductive cycle early in
their lives.

3. Young girls may not be
able to deal with household
responsibilities.

4. Lack of rights with the
girl due to low education and
absence of gainful employment.

The government has brought the Prevention of Child Marriage Act, 2001 to deal with menace of child marriage.

But other steps ^{also} need to be taken to deal with this menace:

1. Schools should be improved.
2. Behavioural change among parents by making them aware about the potential of
3. govt-provision by Gram Panchayats to check on child marriage.

Thus, child marriage is a menace which needs to be eradicated.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good

A = Average

P = Poor

TOTAL
MARKS



Q.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 the ideology when the person's loyalties are more towards the region than the nation / state as a whole, of which the region is a part. growth can be explained by the following:

1. Relative deprivation.
2. Belief among the people of the region that the policy of larger nation is discriminatory towards them.
3. Regional sentiments are generated due to wide diversity of religion, caste, language etc that exist in the country.

This is compounded by the fact that there is geographical concentration of such identity markers in particular region.

4. Regional sentiments are also used to get concessions, privileges and protections from larger state.

5. Cultural deprivation: Tendency of the larger nation to consider regions as subordinate. Any demand from them is considered as anti-national.

These sentiments can lead to deprivation. Like the movements in the Punjab for a separate state of Khalistan.

Similarly, the movement in Tamil Nadu for a

separate Oranidion state.

The Tharkhand movement
which led to creation of
Tharkhand.

Part of these movements
are linked with the spirit
of healthy competition and
brotherhood, then they can
helped in protection of culture.

Also, it can also lead to
increase in economic growth.
- Ex: The state of Chhattisgarh
has shown tremendous growth

after its deparation from MP.
Thus, regional sentiments
in their prochnai meaning
can be dysfunctional.

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.