

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 1

FIAS - MUMBAI 2021 PAPER 1 FLT #1



Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

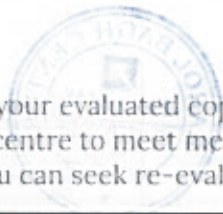
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SHIKHAR NAUTIYAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910051670	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	DELHI	Date/दिनांक	61 Aug 23

*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			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।	
2			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।	
3			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।	
4			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।	
5			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 :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :		
	① ② ③ ④ ⑤			



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

Handwritten notes in Arabic, including the word 'ملاحظات' (Remarks) and 'ملاحظات' (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.

9:30

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 occurred in England in 15-16th 1760-1820 that helped it become a super power.

Though coal, Iron reserves, innovation such as steam engine is necessary, but they are not the sufficient condition, as even other European countries had them

(eg) Germany - Ruhr region

Importance of Democracy and Rule of law -

for industrialisation revolution to occur prerequisite like

- a) Manifestation of education.
- b) General prosperity → mechanisation
- c) concept of private property
- d) establishment of fair markets
To sell produced goods
- e) Free labour is required

Such huge coordination is possible only under Rule of law and when Rights of people are respected via democracy

Similarly, when USA became a democracy and established Rule of law it also industrialised rapidly.

Indian government via Ease of Doing Business is also promoting it.

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.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 movement played a very important role in Indian history as it was the mainstay of Indian economy, employing more than 80% population.

Peasant movement of 19th century

- 1) localised grievance (eg) ~~Deccan~~ Indigo revolt over exploitation by Lathiyals
- 2) Didn't know whom to revolt against - British or Local moneylenders (eg) Deccan Revolt was against moneylenders.
- 3) British were usually sympathetic (eg) Passed Punjab Land Alienation

act to prevent further revolt

Peasant movement of 20th century

- 1) More aligned with national movement (eg) Home Rule League members helped establish UP Kisan Sabha & Awadh Sabha.
- 2) wanted to create seperate identity (eg) All India Kisan Sabha - led by Sahjanand Saraswali
- 3) Ideological driven (eg) had socialist leaning
- 4) Effected National agenda (eg) Faizpur session Congress was influenced
- 5) led by local leaders also (eg) Madari Pasi, as well as nationalist leader (eg) Bardoli satyagraha - Patel

Both helped in reduced exploitation faced by peasant

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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46

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 launched by Gandhiji due to non acceptance of Nehru Report

Unique features of civil disobedience movement

- 1) Complete Independence was the agenda for the first time (demand of Lahore session 1929)
- 2) High participation of workers due to increase in socialist tendency
- 3) Industrialist also participated for the time
- 4) Large extent - throughout India - due to better organization of Congress. (eg) setup provincial congress committees

4) on linguistic line

5) Movement was supported by parallel revolutionary activity

(eg) Agitation in jail by Bhagat Singh.

(eg) Chittagong Armoury raid by Swarna Sen, Pritilata Waddadar etc

However on certain aspects civil disobedience was a step back as -

- 1) lesser participation of Muslims
- 2) Unable to achieve goal i.e. Independence

Gandhiji following the policy of Struggle - Truce - Struggle ~~signed~~ took p back the movement ~~in~~ post Round table conference.

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.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 together called as Bhakti movement and acted as an important - out source of change in medieval India.

Local traditions promoted by Vaishnavism and Shaivism

1) Lingayats under Banasacharya wrote Vachas which played an important role in development of Kannada.

2) Appar a Shaivite — converted. Mahendraverman, thus initiated Southern style of Temple development

- 3) Shankaradeva started Sattariya dance in Assam, which became important part of its culture
- 4) Sant Tukaram of Varkari sect helped bring cultural and political mobility among Marathas.

Universal Ideals promoted -

- 1) Kabir promoted communal harmony - my - called 'Hindu - Muslim pots of same clay'
- 2) Lingayats - opposed caste based discrimination and wanted equality.
- 3) Mirabai & Andal - showcased right of female to attain spirituality

Thus Vaishnavism and Shaivism were not just religious but also social & cultural movement

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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10:04

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 is the lowering of the earth's surface due to natural (eg faulting and anthropogenic factors) (eg) ground water extraction.

Reason for land subsidence

Natural

Anthropogenic

1) subsidence of island under weight of coral forming an



2) faulting activity earthquake (eg) Rift valley in

1) Globally ground water extraction is major cause of land subsidence

2) collapsing of mine surface, due to weight of overlain structures

Africa is site of Victoria lake

3) formation of Deflational hollows due to wind erosion



(eg) four oasis

3) weight of buildings in urban areas

Measures to arrest land subsidence

1) Controlled Ground water extraction
(eg) India extracts 25% of global ground water

2) Planned construction after testing of subsurface

Land subsidence is both economic as well as social Hazard as highlighted by Toshimath Land subsidence.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

10:14

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 is a seasonal wind over subcontinent, responsible for major source of rain & fresh water.

Reason behind erratic monsoon

① Natural Reasons

a) El-Nino - leads to reduction in rain over India

b) negative Indian ocean dipole and madden julian oscillation - reducing rain

c) flowing of western disturbance below Himalayas - prevent arrival of monsoon



② Anthropogenic Reasons

- a) climate change - has increased monsoon variability
- b) Lack of forest cover - impacts rainfall distribution.

Outcomes of Erratic Monsoon

- 1) Crop failure - >50% agriculture is rainfed
- 2) Increased instance of cloudburst and floods (eg) Himachal floods
- 3) Heavy rain → soil erosion
→ low percolation of groundwater

Water shed management and River Interlinking can be a way out to tackle erratic monsoon

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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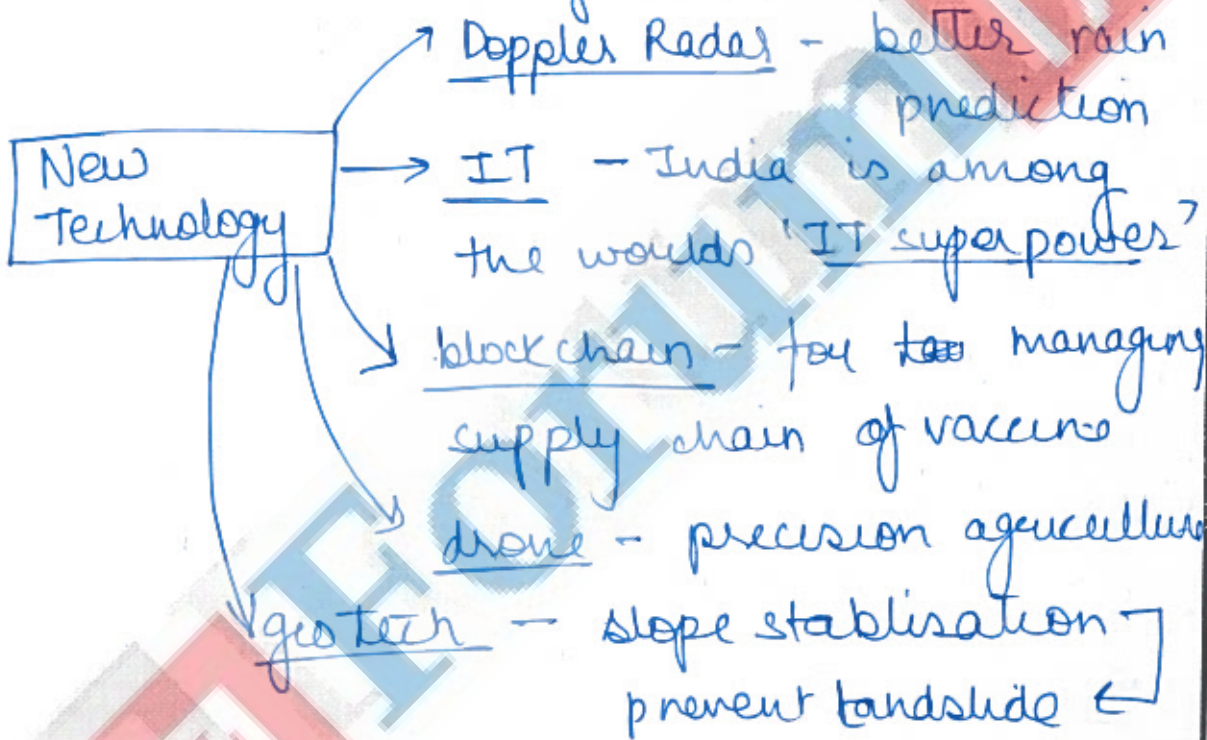
10:25

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)

Recently India became the world's largest market of Real Time digital payments, highlighting impact of technology on traditionally cash based economy



Positive Impact of New Technology

- 1) Reduce leakage in benefit distribution (eg) using JAM trinity.

- ② Employment creation (eg) IT based companies are large employers
- ③ Allows families living in distant areas to communicate (eg) Zoom call families' during COVID.
- ④ Easing elderly care through technology (eg) Ratan Tata backed Grand Patr provides services to elderly
- ⑤ Better information dissemination to farmers via kisan call centre.

Negative Impact

- 1) Use of Technology to spread communa - misin (eg) Hate messages on whats App
- 2) Leads to digital divide - females have 30% less access to internet than males

Data Protection Bill should be the first step to ensure technology is used for better purpose

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
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G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

10:39

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 was able to achieve diverse faith within its fold due to its great adaptability and tolerance.

Failure to Absorb Islamic culture-

- 1) Practise of monotheism in Islam - opposed to 33 crore gods and goddesses in Hinduism.
- 2) Hinduism believed in seeking the truth by following various paths, whereas Islam mandated the path showed in its holy text.
- 3) Practise of Islamic Rulers (eg) Delhi sultanate to not give official positions to Hindus, leading to

animosity -

- 4) Islam proffered universal equality & brotherhood as opposed to caste based hierarchy of Hinduism.

However due to regular contact, both Hinduism and Islam evolved

- 1) Caste developed in Islam eg Ashraf and Ajlafs.
- 2) Idea of monotheism gained roots in Hinduism.
- 3) Bhakti movement - promoted idea of equality.
- 4) Emergence of Sufi movement and Sikhism - which derived from both Hinduism & Islam.

Thus rather than assimilation integration occurred between Islam and Hinduism

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	
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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)

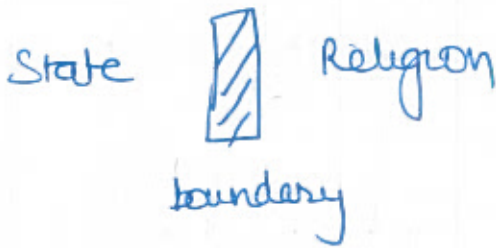
Secularism has been interpreted differently by different countries and societies in different times.

Western Model

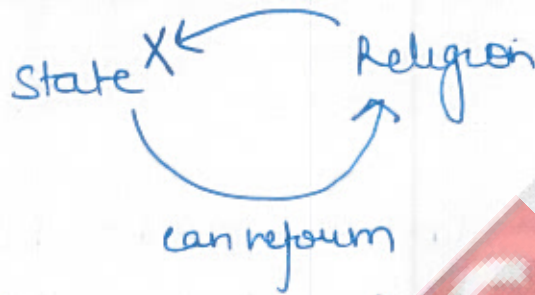
- 1) Based on fight against domination of church
- 2) strict separation of state & church
- 3) Religion not allowed in public place (eg) France
- 4) state cannot interfere in religious act (eg) USA

Indian model

- 1) Based on idea of tolerance in Hinduism.
- 2) Idea of principled distance between state & religion
- 3) freedom to practise religion in public sphere.
- 4) state can promote reform in religious activity.



⑤ Idea of secularism in homogenous society.



⑤ secularism in heterogenous society.

since India follows a principle of equidistance from all religion, any step taken by government to protect and promote minority culture is taken as minority appeasement.

However it is a duty of democrati-cally elected government to arrange fears of minority and initiate reforms.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation is the intercountry movement of people, investment, goods and services leading to transformation of social and economic life of a country.

Positive socio - economic ~~gaps~~ outcomes

- 1) Unprecedented growth of economy from 1991 levels reaching around 3bn \$.
- 2) According to world bank - India moved maximum number of people out of poverty in last 5 years.
- 3) spread of values like gender equality.

- 4) Access to cutting edge technology helping in improvement in health and education.
- 5) Led to inflow of FDI and FPI in productive sector

Globalisation \implies widening of gaps

- 1) Most of wealth generated was owned by rich elite
- 2) Led to regional disparity, widening rural-urban gaps
- 3) Poor and vulnerable - face lag as don't have access to newer technology eg females have 30% less digital literacy than males.

Capability Approach of Amartya Sen could be followed to make an individual capable and reduce gaps.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
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A = Average
P = Poor

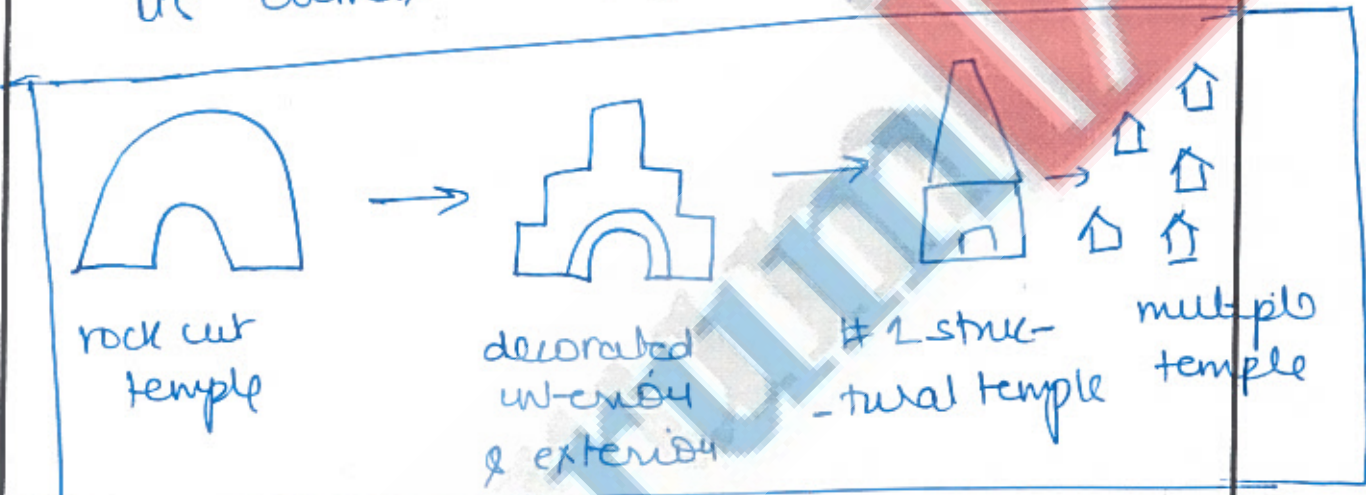
TOTAL MARKS	
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11:09

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)

Mahendra Varman - I of Pallava dynasty initiated Dravidian style of Architecture which reached its climax under Cholas



Significance of Pallava temple

- 1) Developed unique Dravidian school of architecture (eg) vimana.
- 2) Help in spread of hinduism

However It reached its climax under ^{chola} pallava as -

1) Grand temple with intricate

- design (eg) Raja Raja Chola made
 2) Use of advance science for
 construction

(eg) cupola of Brhadeshwara temple
 needed a ramp to be taken up at top
 of vimana -

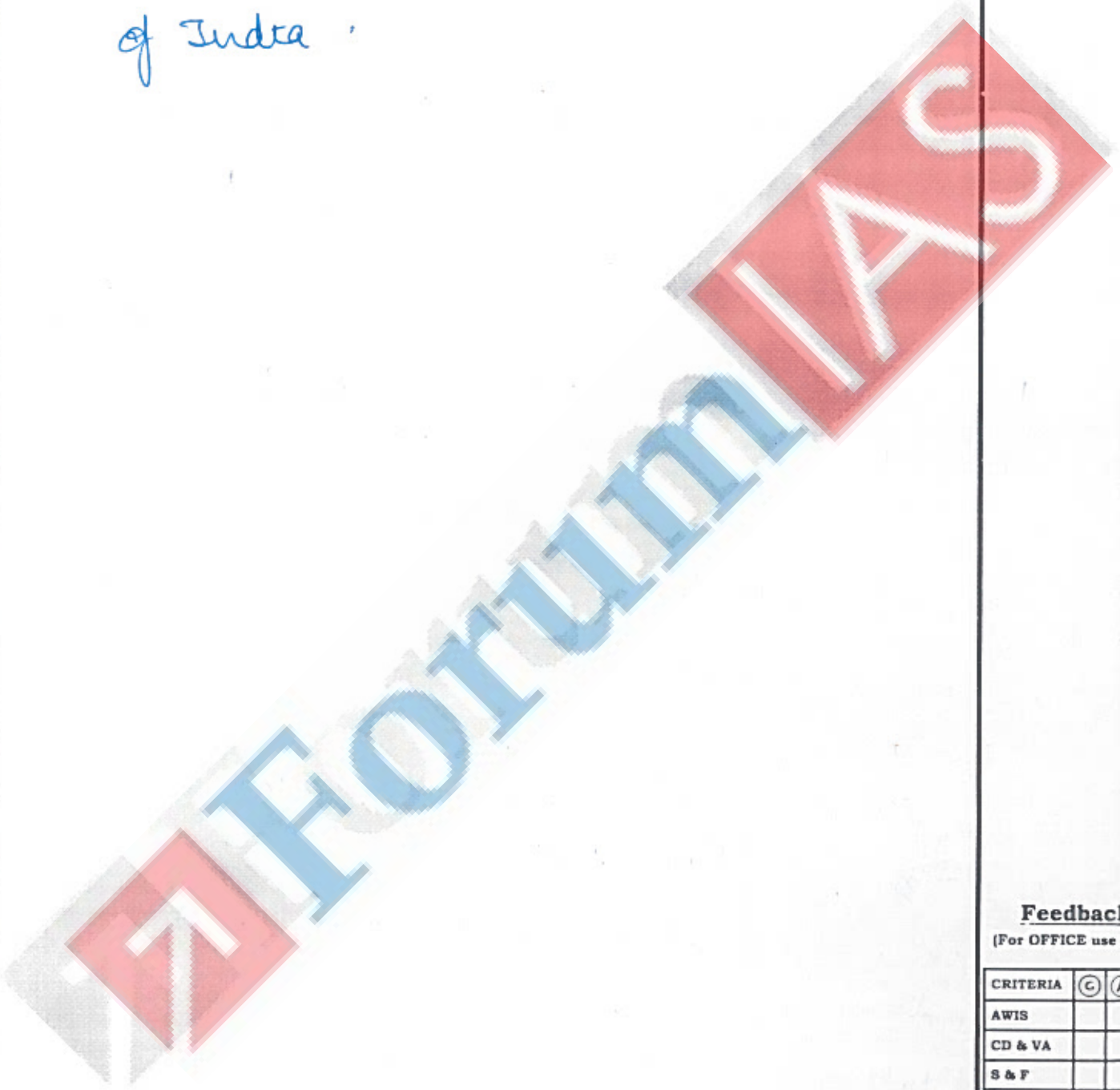
- 3) Temples made centre of the city,
 thus various activity like teaching
 took place here

However due to attack of Kalbhore
 led to decline of Cholas and
 decline of chola architecture

However Role of Pallavas - can't be
 reduced

- a) Initiated a new temple style
- b) Added elements like walls,
 water tank etc

Dravidian style of temple add new dimension to the culture of India.



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

उन कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए कि स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व महिला आंदोलनों का नेतृत्व पुरुषों द्वारा क्यों किया गया था। महिलाओं की चिंताओं को मुख्यधारा में लाने और सफलतापूर्वक 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 movement we aimed towards end of patriarchal mindset and ensure equality of women.

Reason for pre-independence women movement - led by men

- 1) women were not allowed to receive education
- 2) women were confined to domestic sphere
- 3) presence of luminaries like ~~men~~ Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- 4) women not aware of their rights and considered sexual division of labour as natural.

Contribution of women led movement in post independence India

A Role in mainstreaming

- ① Topics like menstrual health became acceptable
- ② Spread aware^{ness} regarding 'Double Burden' faced by women i.e. looking after family, post work
- ③ challenged sex^s mandated roles (eg) kitchen

B Contribution of women's movement

- ① Ecofeminism — Chipko Andolan showed how degradation has impacted life of women.
- ② fought covert ideology of Patriarchy (eg) glass ceiling
- ③ highlighted issue faced by women at work (eg) sexual harassment
- ④ raised voice against domestic violence and cultural practices

that impact women,

However many more steps need to be taken

① Issue of Pink collarisation, discrimination at work

② Against commodification of women (eg) Axe deodorant Ads

Government can promote cause of women by - ~~including~~ passing laws (eg) laws of banning marital rape need to be passed.

Feedback

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CRITERIA	G	A	P
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P & R			

G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

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

लवणता अंतःप्रवेश के कारणों के साथ-साथ इसके विभिन्न परिणामों और संभावित समाधानों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Salinity ingress is rising salt content in local water table and water body

Causes of salinity ingress

- 1) Extensive extraction of ground water near coast
 ⇒ seepage of salty ocean water in water table.
- 2) Carrying of salts inwards by winds, affecting water bodies
- 3) Use of extensive fertilizers in agriculture - leading to accumulation of salts in the water body
- 4) storms (eg) cyclone that bring saline sea water inwards.

Consequences of salinity Ingress

- ① Loss of fresh water resources for local community.
- ② contamination of ground water - due to salt accumulation
- ③ Degradation of agricultural land as salt accumulate due to irrigatⁿ
- ④ Impact biodiversity of water body due to limited salt water tolerance.

Potential Solution

- ① Controlled extraction of ground water
- ② creating 'Bioshields', eg mangrove, Casuarina to prevent cyclone water, wind to enter the coast

③ Treatment of soil to remove excessive salts

④ Draft water policy proposes use of de-salination plants to meet water needs → Decrease reliance on groundwater.

Coasts play important role in conserving marine ecosystem thus sustainable living is necessary

Feedback

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CRITERIA	G	A	P
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P & R			

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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11:52

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)

By 2030 40% of Indians would be living in urban areas highlighting need for seamless urban ~~infra~~ mass transport.

Reason for non-seamless urban mass transport

- ① Lack of last mile connectivity ⇒ citizens use personal vehicle.
- ② Issue of Reliability and delays
- ③ Non formalized nature of industry dominated by Auto unions etc.
- ④ Poor technology adoption - cash being preferred mode of fare collection.

- ⑤ Tendency of operator to seat more passenger than capacity
 ∴ overcongestion.

measures for seamless urban transport

- ① Demand side ⇒ ↓ congestion

A) work on concepts like 15-minute cities where all facilities are present nearby

(eg) Chandigarh sector model

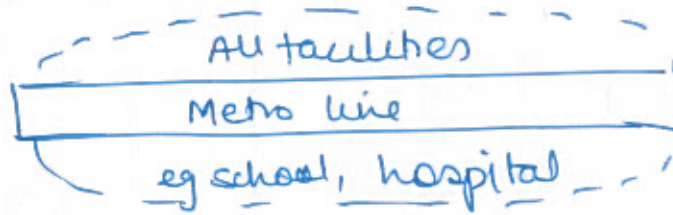
B) Promote e-commerce - for door step delivery of goods and service

(eg) Delhi - door step RTO services.

~~③ supply side~~

C) create cities around the

the metro line or transport line



② Supply side

① Real time geographical location of buses & auto to allow easy tracking

② Use of common mobility card to ensure seamless supply

③ Route & frequency optimization
- eg Delhi metro providing feeder bus service

④ Increasing capacity to meet demand

Due to government efforts Metro services increased from 5 to 43 cities in last 20 years, this needs to further expanded.

Feedback.

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
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G - Good
A - Average
P - Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 निष्कषण 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 Geological survey of India confirmed presence of Lithium in Jammu & Kashmir.

Economic and Strategic significance of mineral wealth

- ① Leads to job creation as mineral exploration is job intensive
- ② Leads to development of support infrastructure of Road, connectivity
- ③ Benefit by sale of mineral
- ④ Reduce import dependence on Chile, Argentina, Bolivia
- ⑤ Fillip to indigenous industry.

Socio-ecological Impact

- 1) feeling of Relative deprivation among local community as their resource being used without compensating them.
- 2) Inflow of outside workers as minerals
- 3) Loss of cultural heritage
(eg) Tibals protested against mining in niyangiri hills
- 4) overall degradation of environm-ent
(eg) forest loss, biodiversity loss, dust and noise pollution.
- 5) can lead to Resource curse
(eg) Bihar, Jharkhand

There is a need to balance between these two concerns as Kashmir is a border state with history of violence. Also being a himalayan state it has sensitive geology.

Need to tap in district mineral fund, where Rupee is used for upliftment of district where mining takes place. CSR activity can be used for reducing Relative Deprivation.

finding ~~Extraction~~ of lithium reserve, with has made India 7th largest reserve holder.

Feedback

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

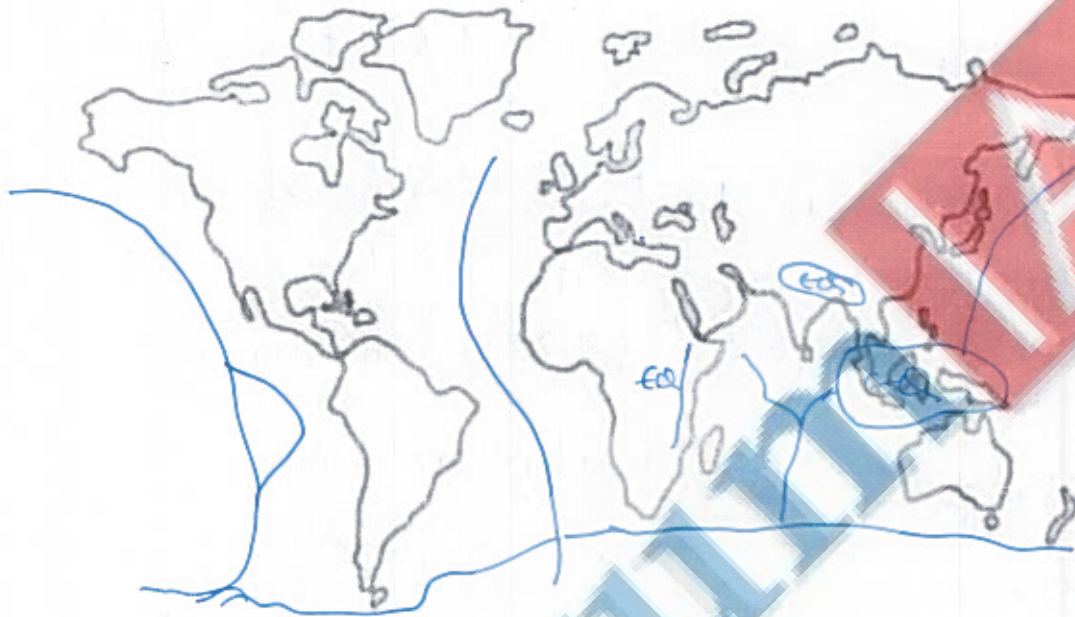
TOTAL MARKS	
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12.17

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)



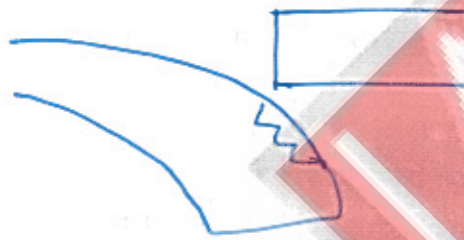
Earthquake is the vibration of land due to release of energy due to various reasons. It is the largest cause of disaster deaths

Mechanism of Earth Quake

- 1) shallow earthquake can occur in all convergent, divergent and transform

boundary

- 2) Intermediate earthquake occur
 a) when plate breaks due to subduction under its own weight



- 3) Deep earthquake occur when phase change of plate occurs due to melting at mantle.

Occurrence of Earthquake

- 1) Earthquake can occur anywhere in India, as whole India lies in zone 4 & above.

- North East - zone 5 - due to 'door shutting' action of Indian plate

- Andaman Nicobar - zone 5 due to subduction of Indian

plate below Indonesian plate

- 2) Globally - Earth quake occur more at plate boundaries
(eg) Turkey earth quake - at Anatolian plate boundary.
- 3) Pacific Ring of Fire is highly vulnerable to earth quake and Volcano
- 4) Similarly Indonesia, Malaysia face frequent Tsunami due to Earth quakes.
- 5) Indian coast is vulnerable to Tsunami from both coast
(eg) Makran subduction belt off Iran coast - can cause Tsunami
- 6) Earth quake also cause landslide and Avalanche
(eg) Nepal Earth quake caused Avalanche at mount Everest killing 22 people.

Reducing Exposure and vulnerability can help reduce risk of hazard

Feedback -

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G = Good

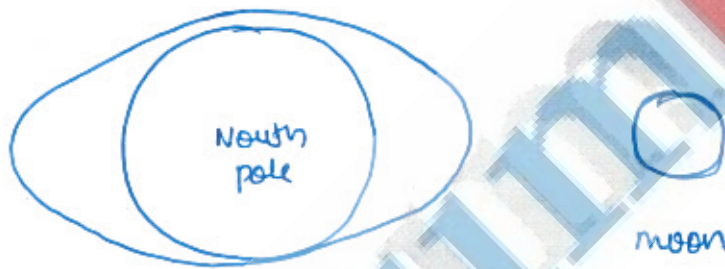
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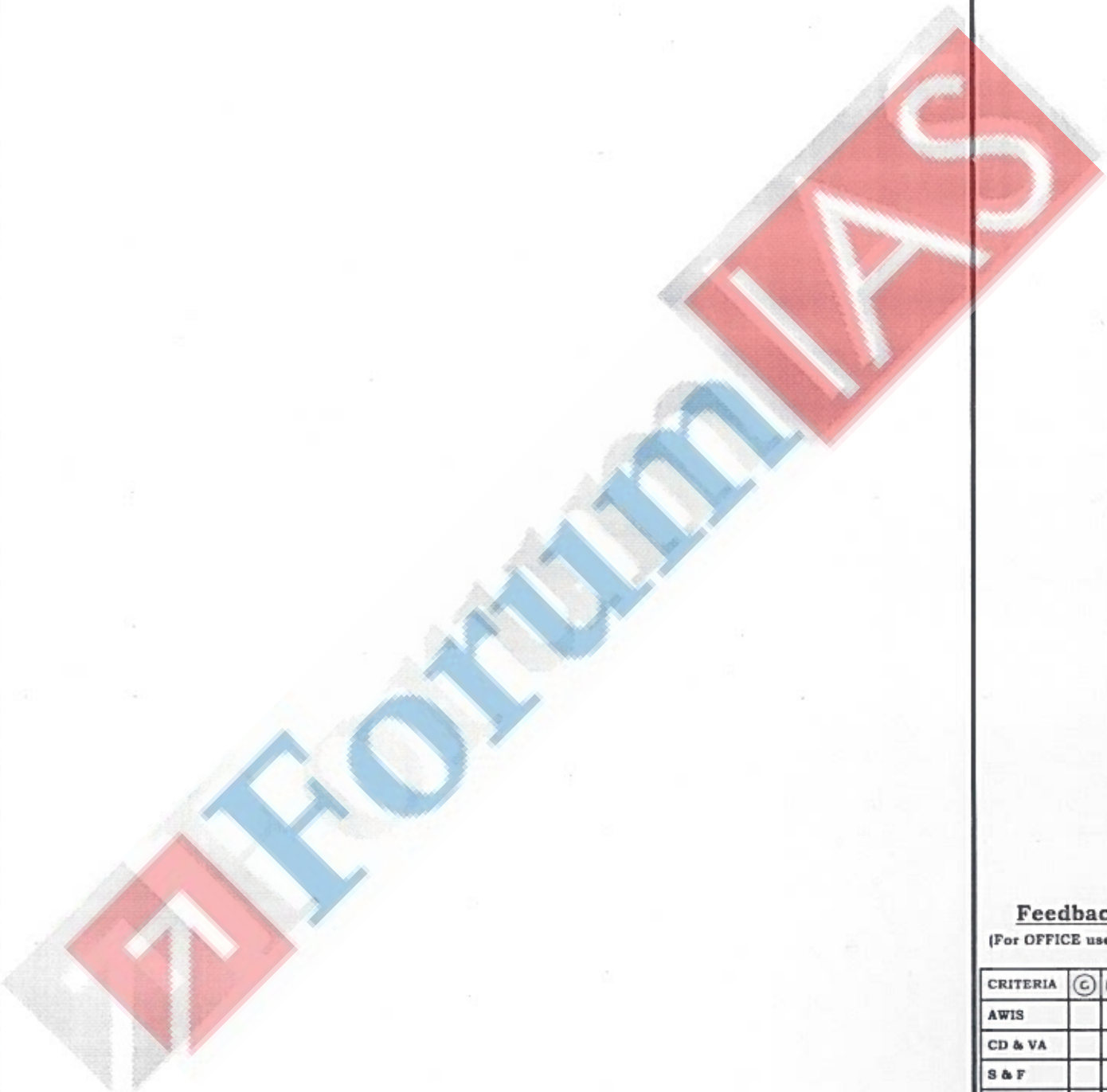
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.17) Enumerating different types of tides highlight their significance. Also, explain how tides are different from waves. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)







Feedback

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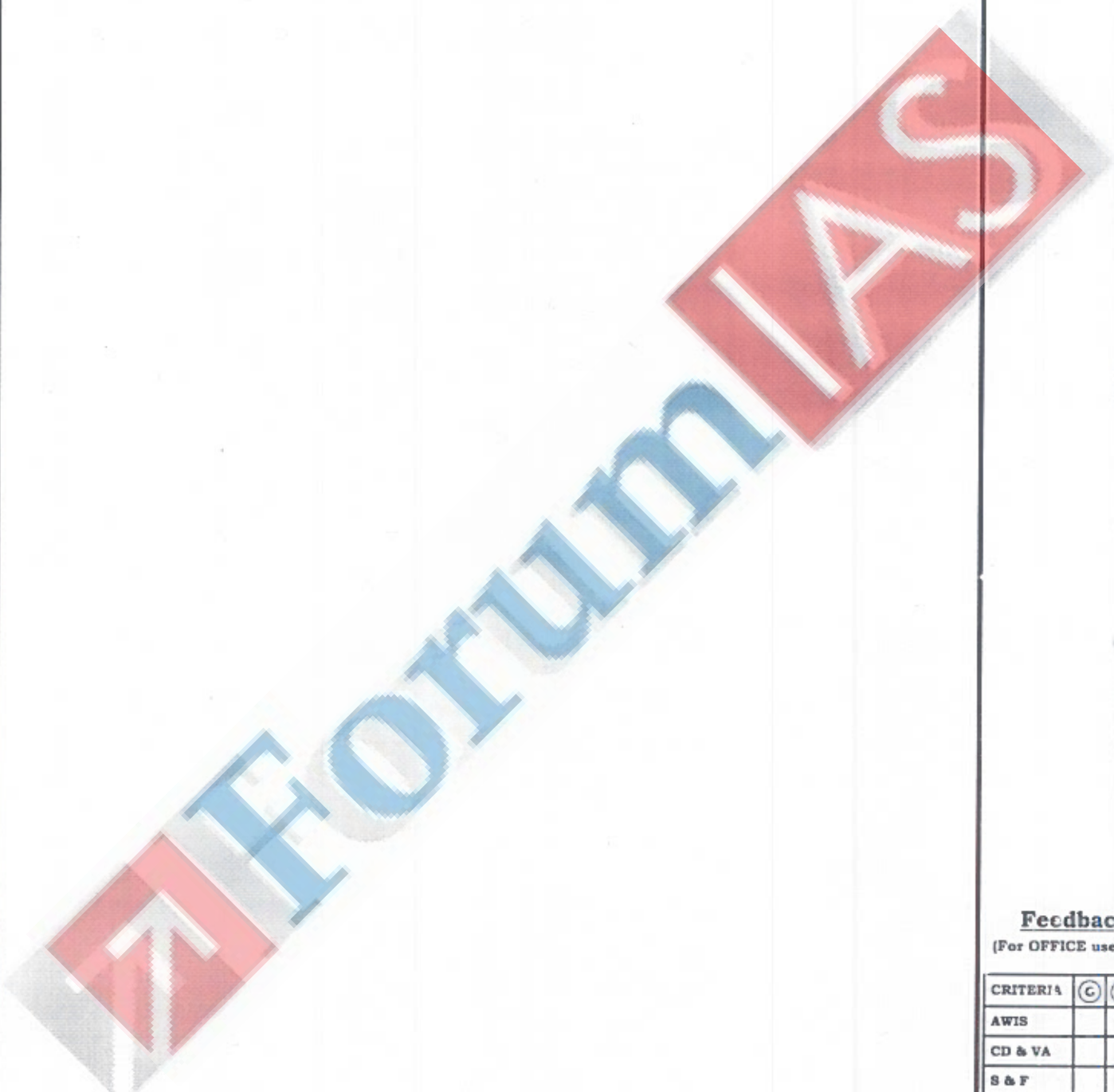
- (G) = Good
- (A) = Average
- (P) = Poor

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)





Feedback -

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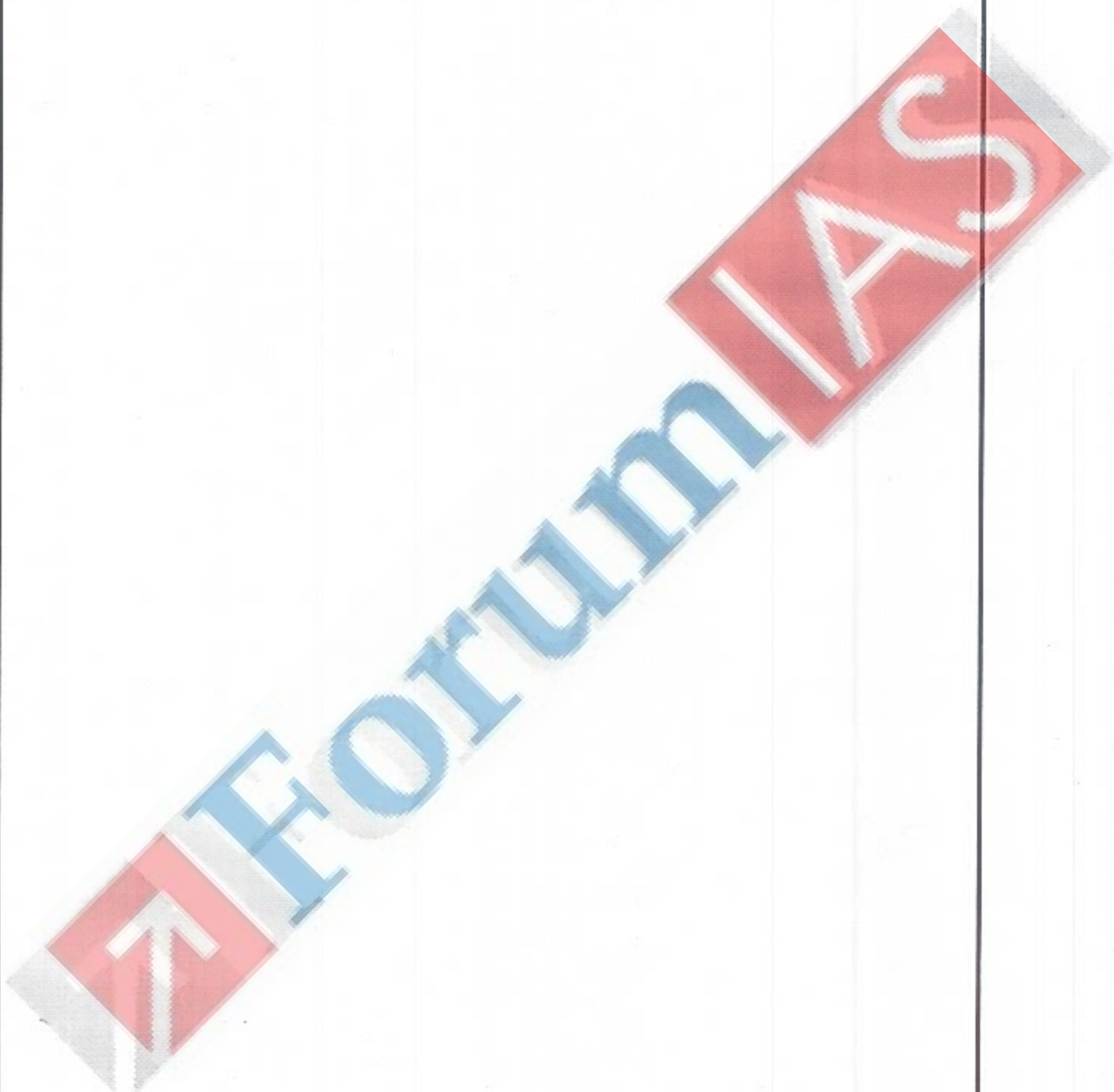
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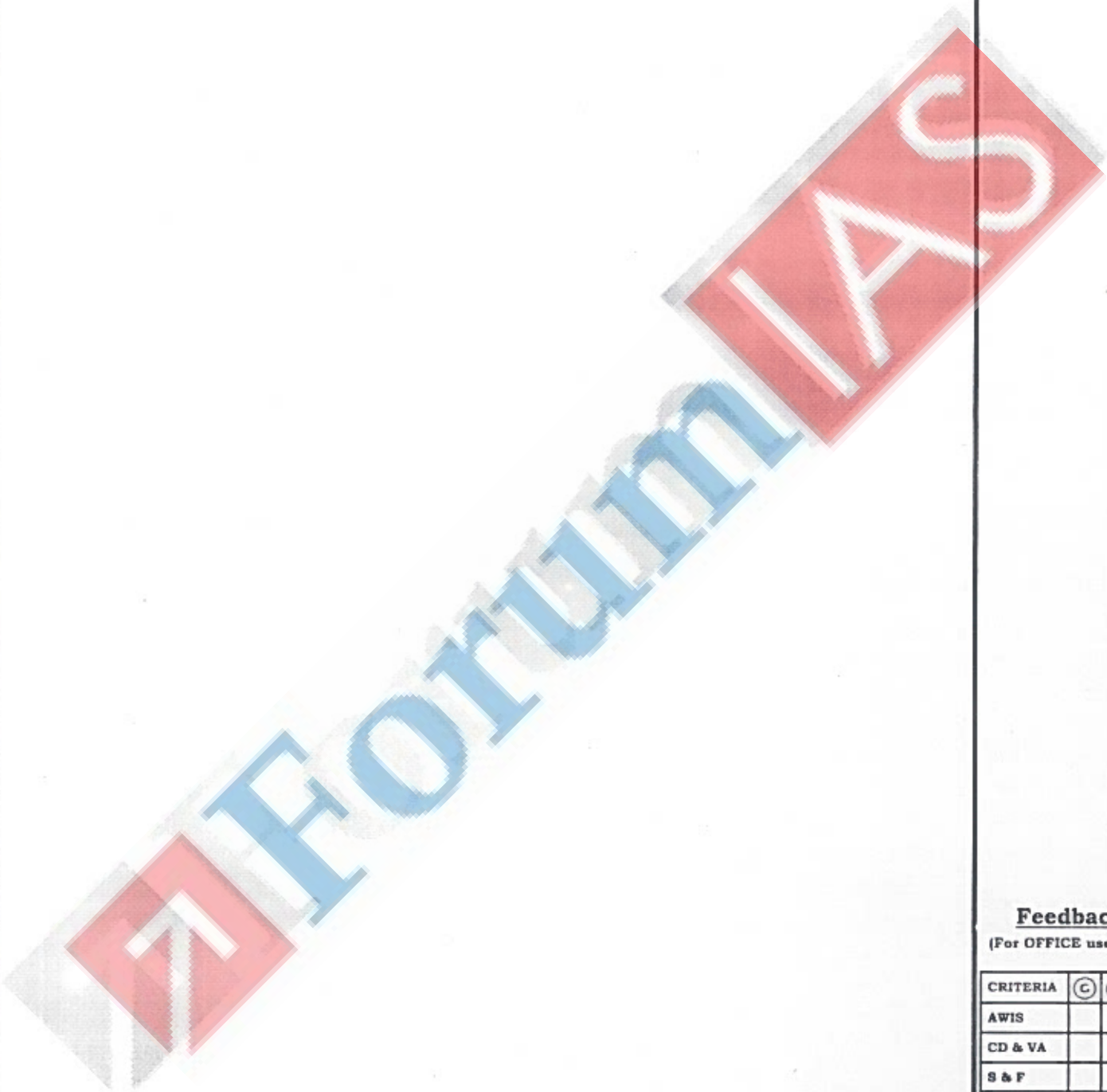
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- (P) = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)





Feedback

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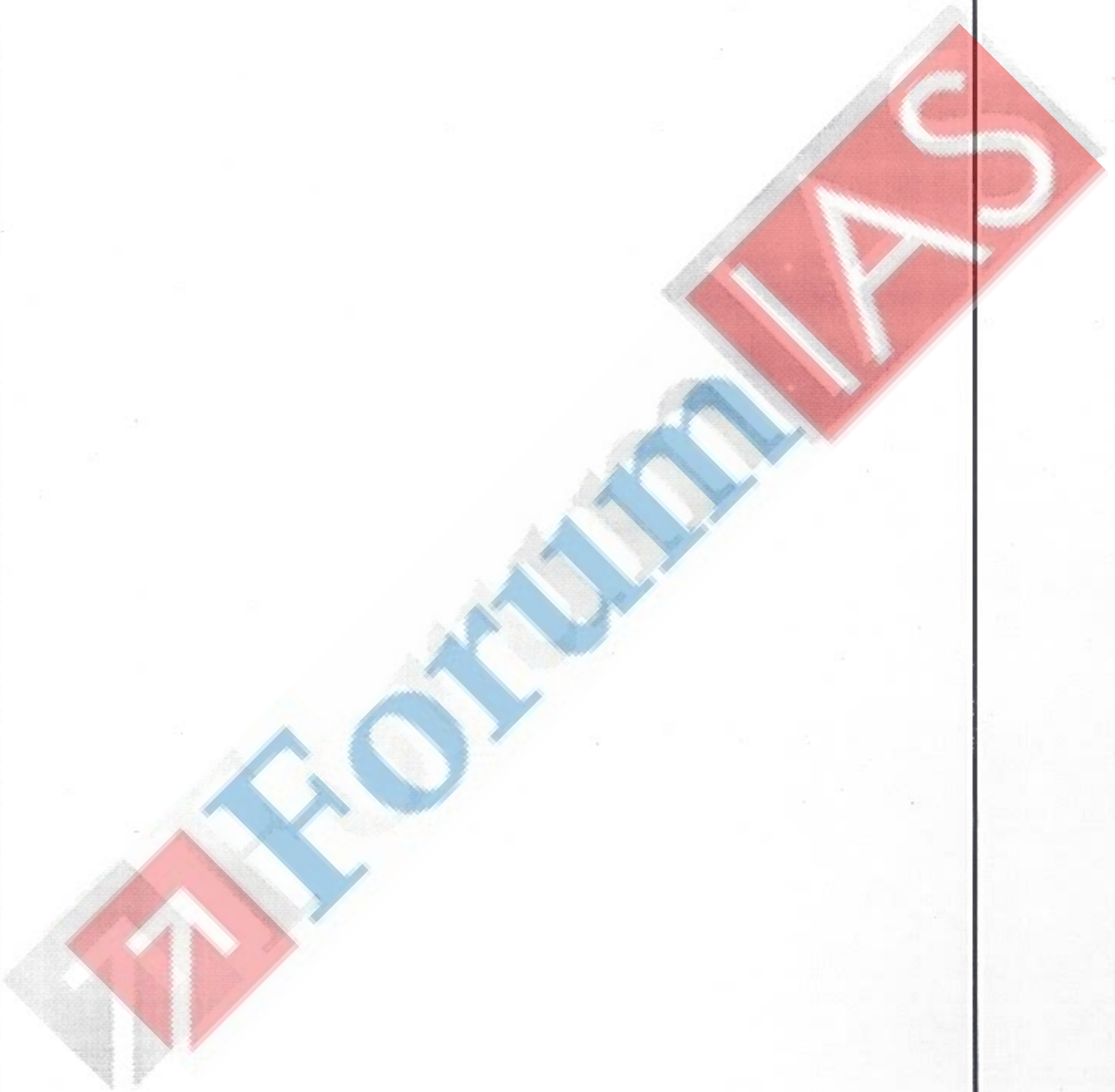
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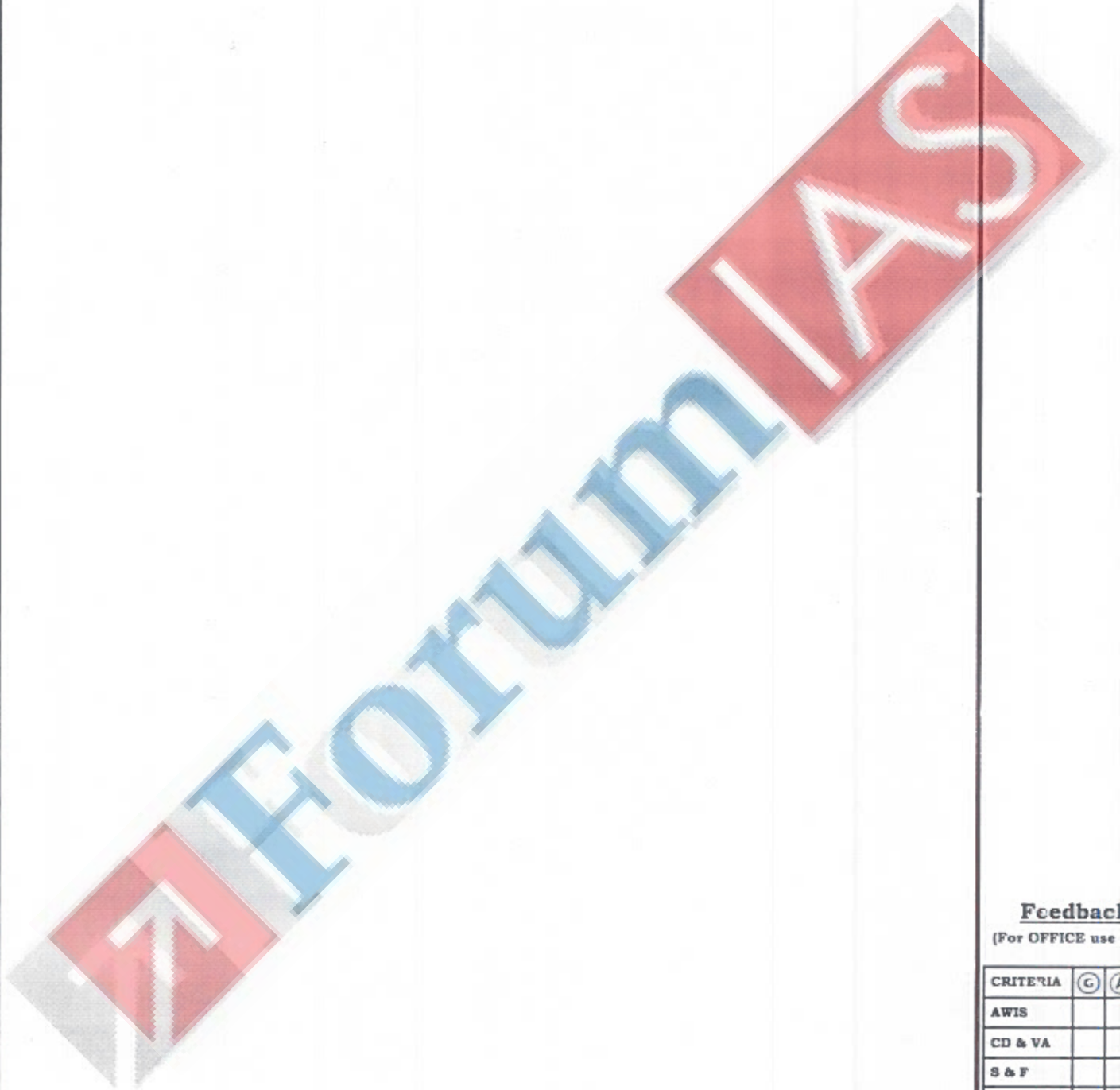
Q.20) Examine the reasons behind generation of regional sentiments? Do you agree that regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness may lead to the issue of separatism?

(15 marks, 250 words)

क्षेत्रीय भावनाओं के उत्पन्न होने के पीछे के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि क्षेत्रीय भावनाएँ और सांस्कृतिक मुखरता अलगाववाद के मुद्दे को जन्म दे सकती है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)





Feedback

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CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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P & R			

G = Good

A = Average

P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

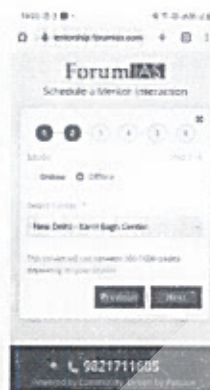
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