

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	SHIVIKA HANS		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910103550	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	19 Aug, 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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1 ✓		
2 ✓		
3 ✓		
4 ✓		
5 ✓		
6 ✓		
7 ✓		
8 ✓		
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10 ✓		
11 ✓		
12 ✓		
13 ✓		
14 ✓		
15 ✓		
16 ✓		
17 ✓		
18 ✓		
19 ✓		
20 ✓		

## INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।

Total/कुल  
अंक

250

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

2-5 pm

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/  
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन 

\*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।

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ECN CODE/  
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/  
मूल्यांकन तिथि :



**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)

The birth of modern age was a result of Industrial Revolution that started in Britain. It meant production through use of inanimate sources of energy e.g. steam engine, etc.

Reasons why Britain became the epicentre of Revolution:

1. Liberal Monarchy: less interference of King & Queen in the economy.
2. Political maturity: stable political regime with only single revolutionary - Glorious Revolution 1688.
3. Constitutional Monarchy
4. Lack of proximity to Europe (mainland)  
↳ Thus Britain not involved in Europe's wars.



↳ stable polity benefited in contrast  
France was fighting wars +  
French Revolution.

5. Ideas of Democracy and Rule of Law  
already present in Nascent stage.

Other Factors that helped aid industrial  
revolution in Britain.

1. Presence of colonies → market for goods.
2. Result of cutting imparts from  
India.
3. Inventions → spinning Jenny  
→ steam Engine [Richard  
Awkright]
4. Coal and Iron reserves in areas of  
London.

The industrial revolution significantly  
changed production and further  
gave impetus to colonialism.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	①	②
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
① = Good ② = Average ③ = Poor		
TOTAL MARKS		



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

19वीं और 20वीं शताब्दी के दौरान भारत में किसान आंदोलनों के चरित्र की समता एवं विषमता की तुलना कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

### Peasant movements in India

began as a result of mass changes in Agriculture mode of production by British. Apx 50% of British income was from land Revenue System.

Comparison slw 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> century movements.

19 <sup>th</sup> century.	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▷ Local character.</li> <li>▷ Against zamindar, Moneylenders.</li> <li>▷ <del>Not</del> Idea of Nationalism did not exist.</li> <li>▷ Use of violent means to result</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▷ Mass character.</li> <li>▷ Against British Colonialism.</li> <li>▷ Idea of Nationalism present.</li> <li>▷ Integration with mass Nationalism</li> <li>▷ Generally peaceful means used</li> </ul>



Methods like armed resistance.

▷ More informal.

Eg] Indigo Revolt,

Methods like

- Satyagraha
- Picketing
- Use of legal recourse.

▷ Formal Charadni.

Eg] Champaran Satyagraha, Bardoli Satyagraha, Tebhaga Movement

▷ Formation of bodies like All India Kisan Sabha and Provincial Kisan Sabha (Sahajanand Saraswati)

The peasant movement was thus revolutionised under leader like NA Ranga. There was support of Congress too in through sessions like Faizpur & Tripuri headed by SC Bose.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	ⓐ
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
ⓐ = Good ⓐ = Average ⓐ = 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 with the ultimatum sent by Chandragiri to Lord Duffin. Civil Disobedience means disobeying law and facing Punishment.

Extent Reach and Revolutionary Zeal  
of the movement.

1. Started with 70 people who went from Sabarmati & Ashram to Dandi { Dandi March }

↳ Got international reach -  
[Mini India on Move]

2. Breaking of Salt Law.

{ Formed 1% of government income }  
↳ most inhumane tax according to Gandhi - affected poor rich, equally.

3. After Gandhi's Arrest ⇒ movement



continued by Sarojini Naidu,  
Abbas Tyabji & Manilal &

#### 4. Reach of Movement

- ↳ Huge participation of women in passive resistance, picketing, liquor boycott. [Sarojini Naidu requested Gandhiji]
- ↳ student participation ⇒ through boycott of schools, colleges and returning titles.
- ↳ Muslim participation there albeit not as much as Non cooperation

#### 5. Impact

- ↳ Gandhi Juvin Pact (5 March 1931)
  - ▷ Allowed salt to be manufactured by those in coastal region
  - ▷ Prino & prisoners set free
- Two demands however not accepted - Commutation of death penalty of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdar & Rajguru & Public enquiry into police excess



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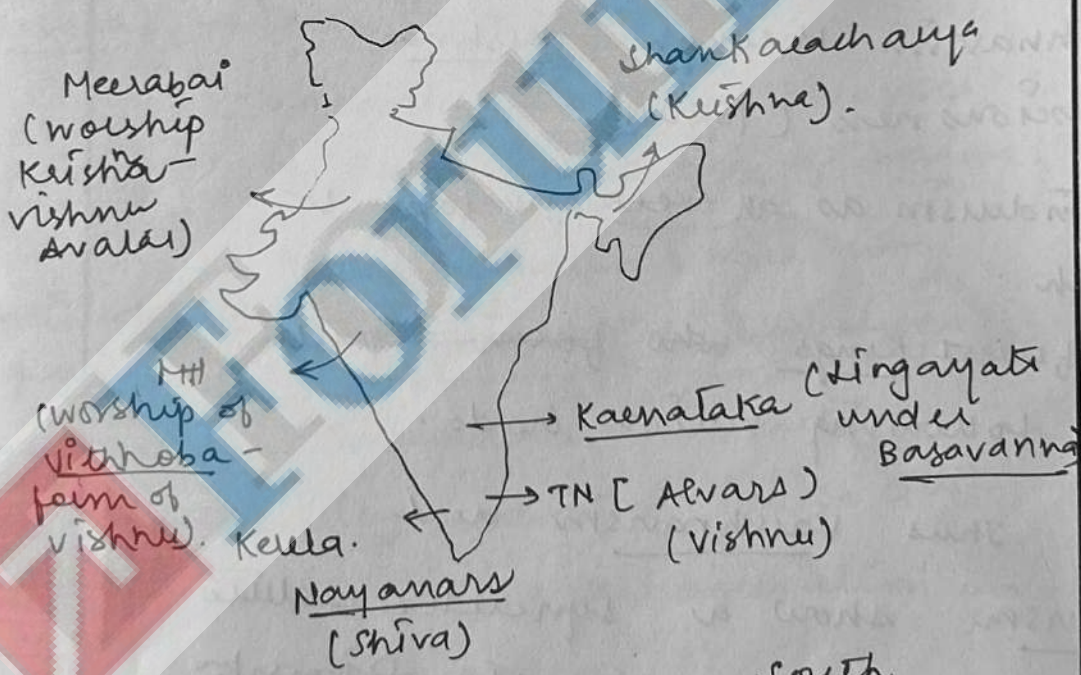
Q.4) How will you explain that Vaishnavism and Shaivism as followed in medieval India represent both local traditions and universal ideals? (10 marks, 150 words)

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

The ideas of Vaishnavism and Shaivism gained more importance during Bhakti movement.

How Vaishnavism & Shaivism represent local traditions.

10 Different forms of Both gods



• spread of Bhakti from North to South North road led to localised

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	ⓐ
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
ⓐ = Good	
ⓐ = Average	
ⓐ = Poor	

TOTAL MARKS



form form of Gods.

Vaishnavism & Shaivism as universal ideals.

1. Vishnu and Shiva as two two major Hindu Gods ( total \* Later Vedic Period - Rudra & Vishnu).
  2. Form a part of Bigger tradition of Hinduism.
  3. Spread upto abroad → e.g. spread of Vaishnavism through Krishna Consciousness (ISKON).
  4. Hinduism as an over envelope to both.
  5. Different kings who form a part also following various Gods.
- Thus Vaishnavism and Shaivism show a syncretic culture of India encompassing its diversity.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	(C)
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
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(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 सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Land subsidence refers to suppression of land under pressure. It is a result of both Natural and Anthropogenic forces.

Reasons behind land Subsidence

- 1. Natural. → Weathering and erosion
- 2. Mass movements
- 3. volcanic eruption → collapse of inner chamber of magma.
- 4. Anthropogenic. → urbanisation and huge weight of buildings
- 5. Groundwater extraction. (eg. sinking of Mexico city)
- 6. unplanned urbanisation & deforestation → Goshimaikha incidence.
- 7. Climate change causing heavy erosion.
- 8. Mining

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

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



## Measures to arrest the calamity

### 1. Adaptation

- ↳ NDMA Guidelines & Sendu Framework to ensure Disaster Risk Reduction.
- ↳ Evacuation measures
- ↳ Better forecasting of climate & weather e.g. floods to ensure quick response.  
e.g. Doppler Radars.

### 2. Mitigation

- ↳ planned urbanisation - e.g. in eco-sensitive regions like Shimla, etc.
- ↳ Sponge cities ⇒ to ensure groundwater recharges is done & flash floods are reduced.
- ↳ Groundwater extraction should be minimised. (Awareness).

land subsidence is a major disaster and there is a need to ensure that adaptation measures are introduced to arrest it.

#### Feedba (For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	Grade
AWIS	
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P & R	
(C) = 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)

Erratic Monsoon refers to a rise of unpredictability in monsoon pattern which can be seen in late / early onset, rising frequency or rising quantity.

Reasons behind erratic Monsoon:

A. Natural factors.

1. Climate overhaul e.g. La Niña can rise increase monsoon in India & El Niño can decrease monsoon.

2. early / late onset impacted by local & regional weather conditions.

B. Anthropogenic Factors.

3. Climate change changing weather patterns.

e.g. High rainfall intensity



causing floods in NW India.

↳ 4. Arctic Ice Melt (Amplification)

↳ Impacted western disturbances  
⇒ Didn't arrive in February 2023  
& led to floods in June

↳ 5. Global warming ⇒ changing  
pressure conditions in Arabian Sea  
(Intensified Low Pressure ⇒ cyclone).

### Out come

1. Infra-structure Damage ⇒ Flooding of  
Yamuna reached gates of red fort.

↳ Roads & housing = e.g. Shimla  
rainfall.

2. Huge Cost ⇒ Almost 10,000 crore loss to  
Himachal Pradesh due to rainfall.

3. Agriculture ⇒ Monsoon dependent ⇒

e.g. wheat yield low due to low rain  
in February.

4. Loss of livelihood & lives

As the wrath of climate change  
increases, we need to move more towards  
adaptation & mitigation to ensure survival.

Feedba  
(For OFFICE use)

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



Q.7) Explore and evaluate the impact of new technologies on Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय समाज पर नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रभाव का अन्वेषण और मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

( 10 अंक, 150 शब्द )

### Development of New technologies

has both social and cultural impact  
in society apart from the economic  
benefits it brings.

New Technology

- Rise of internet.
- Block chain.
- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Machine Learning (ML).
- ↓ Developments in science.  
(eg) CRISPR, gene editing).

### Positive Impact on Indian Society

1. Connectivity eg) Through internet -  
bringing families together.  
eg) Abroad going children stay  
connected with family through  
video calls.
2. spread of culture ⇒ diffusion throughout  
India & abroad.  
eg) videos of Yoga (Meditation) on  
Youtube.



3. Spread of Festivals. ex. Ganesh Chaturthi from Maharashtra is celebrated all over India.

4. Marriage ⇒ New options through matrimonial websites like shadi.com  
⇒ Modern dating through apps like Bumble

5. women participation ex. work from home

### Negative Impact

1. Reinforcing of caste through matrimonial websites.  
ex. Reddy matrimony.com.

2. Abuse Negative use of New technology.  
ex. low sex ratio in Punjab Haryana  
due to sex selective Abortion.

3. Gender divide rise because lack of equitable access to new technology.

4. Rise of crimes like child pornography.

5. Gene editing etc can lead to designer babies.

While technology has improved our lives significantly, we should proceed with caution against negative impact.

### Feedba

(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	Grade
AWIS	
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S & F	
P & R	
TOTAL MARKS	

Ⓒ = Got  
Ⓐ = Av  
Ⓟ = Pos



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 or Sanatana Dharma

has seen evolution through various olimi periods in India. Eg) Brahmanism in Crupla period, Shaivism in Bhakti Movement

How Hinduism has absorbed every diverse faith, tradition, belief.

1. Absorb from outside.

Eg) Rulers like Kushanas, invaders like Huns given shatruja status.

Eg) Coming of Aryans and diffusion of culture throughout India.

2. From inside.

↳ Buddhism → crulama Buddha considered 9th Avatar of Vishnu.

↳ Diverse faiths within eg) Advaita, Dvaita, Brahminism, Shakti cult, Shaivism, lingayats, Vaishnavism, Kusha.



↳ Diverse groups absorbed by Tribals like  
Bhils.

Why Failure to Assimilate Islamic beliefs?

1. Spread Basic tenets different →  
Hinduism is pluralistic while Islam is  
mono theistic & Allah as supreme God.
2. Initial Hostility between the two.  
↳ Rules like Aurangzeb destroying  
Hindu temples.  
↳ Forced conversion.
3. Belief in one single text { Quran } in  
Islam, many texts in Hinduism  
like Upanishads, Puranas, Vedas.

How absorbed?

1. Amalgamation in Architecture.  
↳ initial Hindu temple converted  
to Mosques.
  2. New foods, dishes like samosa.
  3. Music ⇒ like Hindustani Music.
- Thus there are instances of  
amalgamation which shows syncretic  
tradition of India.

**Feedba**  
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CRITERIA	Grade
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)

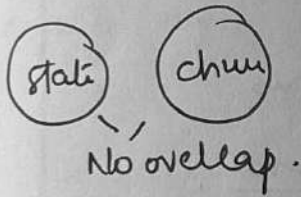
धर्मनिरपेक्षता के पश्चिमी और भारतीय मॉडल के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। आप इस आलोचना से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि धर्मनिरपेक्षता का भारतीय मॉडल अल्पसंख्यक तुष्टीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अतिसंवेदनशील है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

secularism refer to a <sup>general</sup> <sup>distance</sup> ~~distance~~ <sup>in between</sup> ~~in between~~ religious beliefs and customs in society and state.

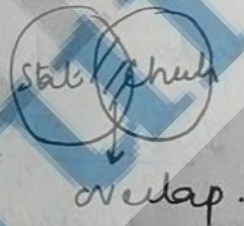
Western Secularism.

Indian secularism

- ▷ From France.
- ▷ strict separation between church and state



- ▷ Homegrown.
- ▷ Principled distance from every religion.



- ▷ No Intervention → Religion a private matter.
- ex) Hijab Not allowed in public (France)

- ▷ Intervention of religion causing disharmony, or promoting social evils.

- ex) Sabimala judgement.

Criticism of Indian Model of secularism

1. Minority Appeasement.



Eg] Very less intervention in Islamic practices.

↳ Ban of polygamy among Hindus but not Muslims

2. lack of universal civil Code

(only found in Qwa)

3. Religion based reservation of SC states in Hindus, Buddhist & Sikhs.

Why this criticism is not right -

1. SC judgements reforming various laws - Eg] Triple Talak judgement.
2. Religion based reservation to recognise the poor social indicators.
3. Special provisions to recognise the diversity. (Art 29, 30).

Indian Model of secularism thus entails a principled distance from all religions

Feedback

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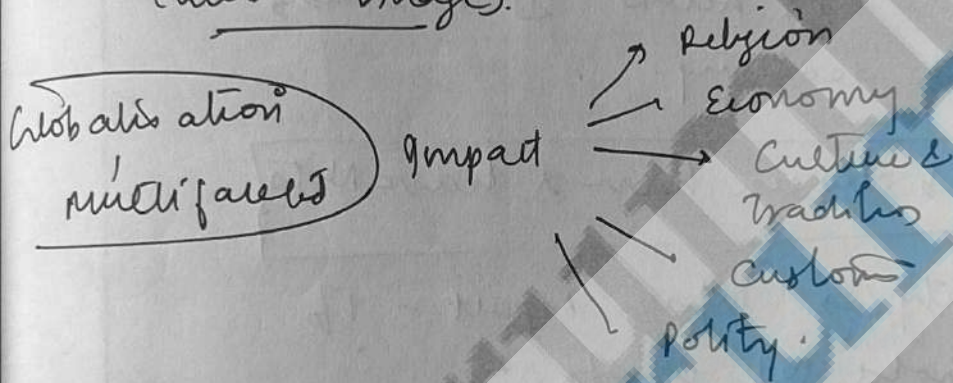
CRITERIA	Grade
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	(C) = Good
	(A) = Average
	(P) = Poor
TOTAL MARKS	



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 is the integration of societies, economies of the world bringing them close together. (Global Village).



Positive socio economic outcomes

1. Spread of Indian culture Abroad.

eg) Yoga day celebrated on 21 June

eg) Spread of religion like ISKON, Brahm Kumaris.

2. Modernisation of India

↳ Adaption of western practices



- like women empowerment,  
equality, liberty, fraternity -

### 3. Economic Benefits

( Rise in GDP growth (earlier  
Hindu rate to consistent 7-8% after  
LPG Reforms).

4. New Technology Access of Mobiles,  
AI, Machine Learning.

Widen gaps between have & have-nots

1. Inequality ⇒ Oxfam report - 1%  
Indian hold 50% wealth.

2. Poor practices like high consumption  
impacting environment.

3. Imbalanced growth ⇒ Rural Urban divide,  
rich poor divide, etc.

4. Disintegration of our culture. ⇒ Adoption  
of west practices, language english.

Through balanced development, the  
Negatives of globalization can be  
corrected.

Feedback  
(For OFFICE USE)

CRITERIA	Grade
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
	G = 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 Temple Architecture ☒

the south Indian form of temple architecture and is an example of aesthetic brilliance.

### Beginning in the Age of Pallavas.

1.) 1st stage ⇒ under Mahendravarma  
Ro I ⇒ rock-cut temples.

2nd stage ⇒ Monolithic Rathas and  
Mandapas. { Narasimhavarma I }  
⇒ Parah Pandar Rathas

3rd stage ⇒ Structural Temples by  
Rajasimha.

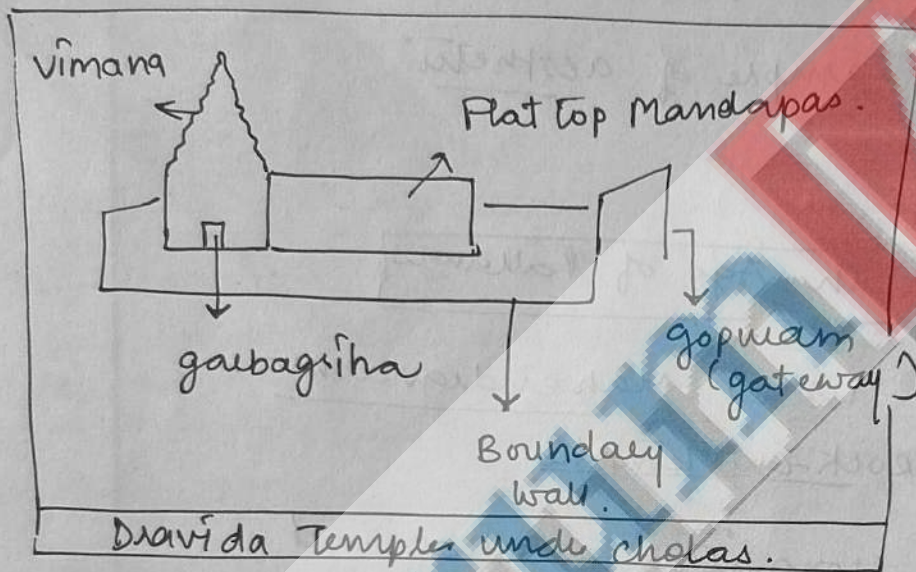
⇒ Shore temple at Mahabalipuram

Additional structures like Dvapala (⇒ Yali),

Krishna Butter Ball, Ajuna's Penase



Dravida Temples reached zenith under the imperial Cholas.



1. Temples under Raja Raja I  
(Brihadeshwara Temple)

2. Changai Konda Chola Mam under  
Rajendra Chola.

3. Huge sculptural developments.

↳ Bronze statue of Nataraja  
an exemplary sculpture



4. Temples become political and cultural centres.

5. Temples for battle victories.

eg) Changai Kon dach Olapuan after expedition to North.

6. Huge gateways ⇒ Chopuans ⇒ laid inspiration for future kings.

Eg) Ramp Chopuans under Kushnaveera Raja.

7. presence of Tanks for irrigation needs.

8. Structural temples in staircase form.

Thus both Pallava & Chola played a huge role in the brilliance and architectural grandeur of Dravida Temples.

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

उन कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए कि स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व महिला आंदोलनों का नेतृत्व पुरुषों द्वारा क्यों किया गया था। महिलाओं की चिंताओं को मुख्यधारा में लाने और सफलतापूर्वक निवारण करने में स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक आंदोलनों के योगदान का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Women movements in India began with the efforts of educated men influenced by modernisation of west.

Reasons why pre independence women movements were led by men.

1. Ingained patriarchy ⇒ Women considered inferior to ~~women~~ men & not allowed in public discourse.
2. Lack of Agency & voice b/c  
 ↳ Lack of Education ⇒ educated woman was believed to be widowed soon.
3. Prevalence of social evils.  
 ↳ Eg: Sati, child marriage
4. Religion authorised ⇒ thus generally not questioned.
5. First wave of modernisation benefited men first



- led by  
best  
men.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
(Against sati ⇒ showed  
religious texts)
  - Ashwari chandra Vidya sagar  
(Remarriage)
  - Ashwini Kumar Dutt (showed  
medical evidence why child  
marriage not good)

### later women contribution

1. Annie Besant
2. Margaret Cousins (All India Women  
Conference).
3. Sarojini Naidu
4. Pandita Ramabai (Bhaeriyā  
Mahila Samaj)
5. Savitribai Phule - ~~for~~ girls school  
for women

### Contribution of women Movements in post independent India.

1. Started post 1970s when feminist  
movements gained ground all over  
the world.



2. Initial fight ~~is~~ against sati, child marriage.

eg) Ban of sati after case of in Rajis lein.

3. Participation in Politics → eg) Post decentralisation 73rd & 74th Amendment & 33% Reservation.

4. Mainstreaming women agenda

eg) Dowry agitation → led to passing of ~~new~~ Protection against Dowry Act, 2006.

eg) Sexual Harassment → led to Mishra's guidelines

5. ~~Use of~~ Protections eg) After 2012 Nirbhaya Rape.

6. Social Media as a tool eg) #MeToo Movement.

However, women movement have been criticised for being too upper caste & upper class oriented. There is a need to ensure further democratisation.

(Don't  
in this  
or or)

Feedb  
(For OFFICE)

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

Salinity Ingress refers to (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

salination of soil / water as  
a result of rising salt concentration.

### Causes for salinity ingress

- Natural**
1. Weathering and erosion bringing salts to rivers
  2. Flooding leading to salinity ingress
  3. Type of soil  $\Rightarrow$  e.g. if parent rock has salt content.
  4. Concentration in wetlands.  
e.g. Sundarbans.
- Anthropogenic**
5. Agriculture  $\Rightarrow$  over use of fertilisers.  
e.g. Punjab, Haryana.
  6. Pollution from industry
  7. Rising sea level  $\Rightarrow$  salt from seas.



8. Groundwater overuse  $\Rightarrow$   
Salt Pans due to capillary  
Action.

### Consequences of Salinity Ingress

1. Soil degradation  $\Rightarrow$  Top soil <sup>formed</sup>  
through million of years - degraded.
2. Impact Food & Nutritional security
3. Coastal Areas Impacted  
 $\hookrightarrow$  cultivation along coasts hampered
4. Biodiversity of soil etc impacted  
eg Invasive Alien species.  
Salt intolerance leads to mass deaths  
of flora & fauna.
5. Hard pans on ground  $\Rightarrow$  rendering  
it infertile.
6. Health impact  $\Rightarrow$  lack of availability  
of fresh water  
 $\hookrightarrow$  exacerbating the water crisis



as shown by NITI Aayog.

7. spread of diseases.

eg) Fluoride concentration in Orissa & Punjab  $\Rightarrow$  leading to Fluorosis.

Solutions

1. Agricultural measures  $\rightarrow$  Soil Health Card.  
 $\rightarrow$  Organic Farming & Zero Budget Natural Farming  
 $\rightarrow$  Aeroponics & Hydroponics.

2. Coastal measures eg) formation of Coastal Regulation Zones.

3. Adaptation measures eg) salt tolerant rice.

Salinity ingress ~~has~~ has a huge impact on food security & health security and there is a need of measures to ~~cope~~ combat this decline.

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)

Seamless urban transport is a crucial factor to deal with urbanisation in India and the problems associated with it. India is expected to reach 40% urbanisation by 2040.

Factors that hobble the actualisation of seamless urban transport.

### 1. Funding issue

↳ Lack of adequate funding to transport infrastructure.

(Principle of subsidiarity not followed)

### 2. Urbanisation problem. ⇒ Improper

planning, urban sprawls, poor roadways ⇒ hinder traffic movement.

### 3. Issue of transport type.

↳ Buses etc ⇒ run on fossil fuels.



exacerbate the already high pollution problem.

(6 out of 10 top polluted cities in India)

o Metrolink Transport ⇒ embroiled with issues of land acquisition, environmental/ecological damage.

4. Last mile connectivity lacking ⇒ Encourage people to use private transport:

5. Poor transport quality ⇒ old, aged buses ⇒ make travel exhausting.

6. Superiority factor associated with private transport - people thus prefer to go by car.

↑ High population density ⇒ more private vehicles ⇒ traffic problem  
eg) Bangalore.

Need of seamless transport

→ will encourage settlement outside ~~at~~ the metros (eg in suburbs) if connectivity there.

↓  
Less carbon emissions + sustainable



Measures to create robust Paradigm for urban mass transport.

1. Administrative measure + Policy Making  $\Rightarrow$  urban transport should be made a priority.
2. PPP mode can be used to deal with funding issue.
3. Separate lanes for public buses
  - $\hookrightarrow$  ~~ensure~~ easy movement in traffic.
  - $\hookrightarrow$  encourage people to use.
4. Encouraging car pooling, etc — ensuring sustainable travel. eg) Bla Bla Cars.
5. Multimodal transport connectivity eg) Bus, Auto-rickshaws, Metro.
6. Better urban planning as urbanisation spreads (eg) Granular Roads in Chandigarh) in the 2 & 3 cities.

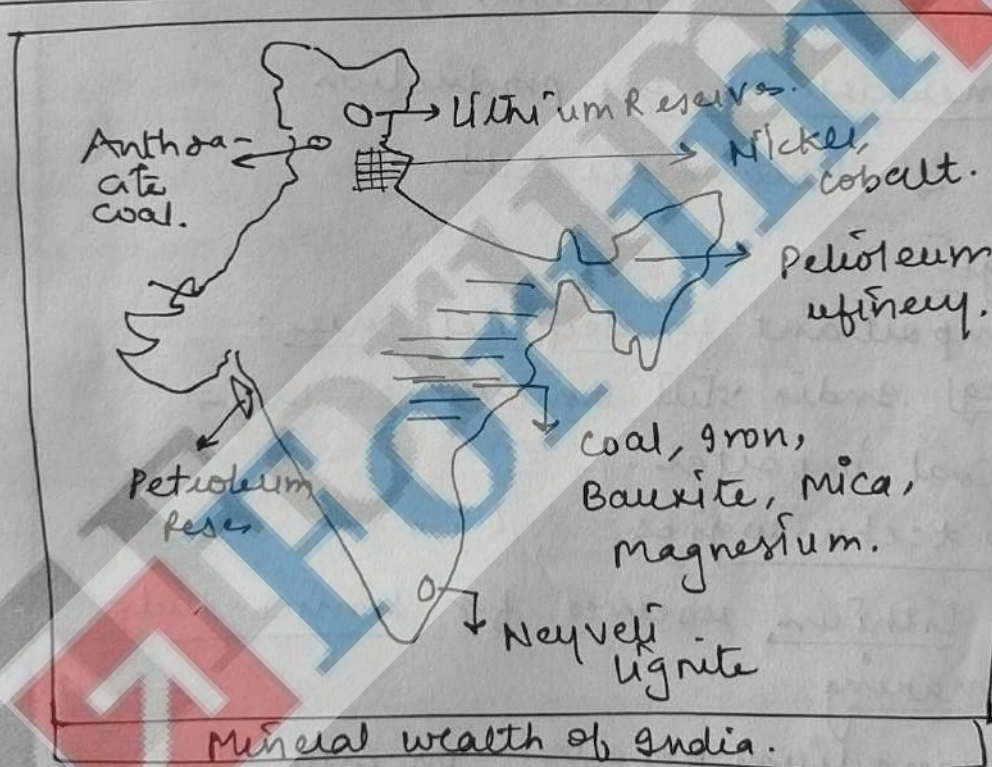
Seamless urban transport is vital to deal with problem of congestion & massive traffic issues. The above measures can help in realising SDG11 (Sustainable cities).



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)

The rich mineral wealth of India can be related with its varied geography. India has the 4th largest coal reserves in the world and significant iron reserves.



Economic and strategic significance of mineral wealth

A. Economic



1. Basis of India's Manufacturing sector.

eg Iron, steel, etc.

{ PTGS Mission Purodaya }

2. Production of heavy industry goods

eg Iron, steel.

3. Electricity Production → Non-coking  
Coal used in thermal plants.

4. Renewable energy production

eg Photovoltaic cells.

B. Strategic

5. Important for self reliance:

eg India still among the largest  
Coal importers.

6. New technologies

eg Lithium reserves for semiconductors  
making

eg Vanadium Reserves in Arunachal  
Pradesh.

Socio-ecological impact for extraction

1. Fragility of Region:



- Eg) Himalayan region highly ecologically fragile
2. Impact on people nearby: Eg) extraction of lithium can further destabilise the region already suffering from terrorism.
  3. May not lead to development ⇒ eg) Jharkhand Chhatisgarh - "Resource Curse" + Problem of left wing extremism.
  4. Demand for autonomy may increase  
eg) ~~that~~ 2000 formation of Jharkhand.

How to resolve the development gap

1. Govt measure → Aspirational Block Programme, District Mineral Fund
2. Dezentralisation ⇒ eg) PESA, schedule V, VI
3. Forest conservation ⇒ eg) FR Forest Rights Act, 2006.
4. Better Environmental Impact Assessment & Social Impact Assessment  
The development of mineral rich regions is thus highly essential for overall economic growth.

**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.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)



An earthquake is a seismic movement of earth mainly caused due to lithospheric plate movement. ~~However other~~

Mechanism and occurrence of Earthquake.

Reasons.

1. Lithospheric plate movement.  
eg. Anatolia Plate (Turkey)
2. Mining activities  $\Rightarrow$  leading to

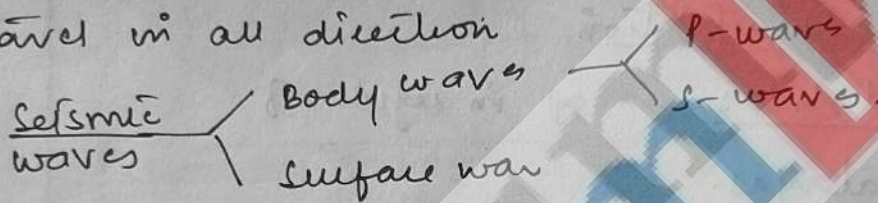


### collapse earthquakes

3. Earthquakes due to volcanism.
4. Underwater earthquakes  $\Rightarrow$  which can cause tsunami, etc.

eg) 2004 Tsunami:

Earthquake occur at a fault (Hypocentre / Focus) and the waves then travel in all direction



### Vulnerability of regions impacted by Earthquake and related disaster.

1. Majorly regions
  - ↳ Pacific Ring of Fire  $\Rightarrow$  Japan, Andon-ria, Hawaii, Micronesia
  - ↳ Himalaya Region.

### 2. Vulnerabilities.

- 2.1 Economic vulnerability  $\Rightarrow$  Developing countries with low adaptation or mitigation potential.



2.2. Infrastructure damage + life loss

eg) ~~Apr 5~~ 50,000 people died  
during Turkey Earthquake

2.3 Tsunami ⇒ eg) 2004 Indian Tsunami

led to submergence of Andhra Point

2.4 Ground Rupture ⇒ lead to damage

like fires, electricity faults.

2.5. Soil Liquefaction

2.6 land slides ⇒ eg) in regions of

Himalayas.

While earthquakes are a natural  
phenomenon, the impact on

humans is immense. There is a need  
of Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai

Framework) and following NDMA

guidelines.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good  
A = Average  
P = Poor

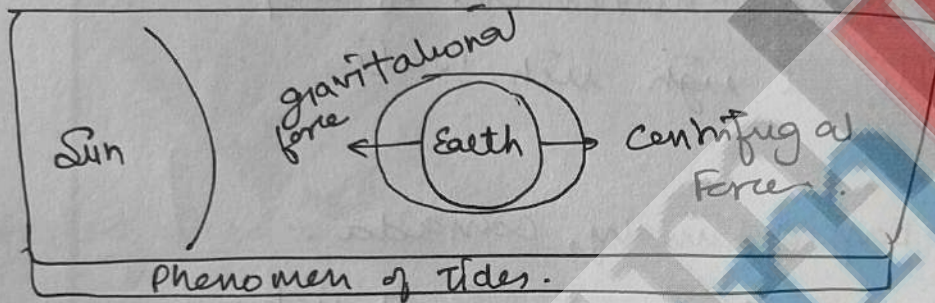
TOTAL  
MARKS



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 rise and fall of ocean water due to the gravitational influence of sun or Moon.



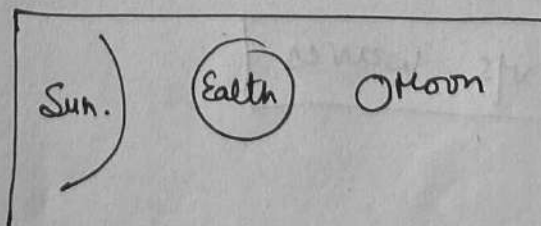
Different types of tides

Based on Frequency, frequency

1. Diurnal  $\Rightarrow$  2 a day
2. Semi diurnal tide
3. Mixed tide.

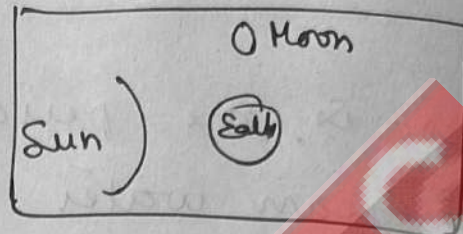
Based on Position of sun and moon.

1. Spring tide  $\Rightarrow$  all three aligned in parallel position.





2. Neap tide  $\rightarrow$  aligned at 90 degrees.  
~~Occurs~~ occurs every  
 14 days.



### Significance of Tides.

1. Aid navigation movement of ships.
2. Bring nutrient rich water to shore.  
 e.g. Bay of Fundy, Canada.
3. Aid fishing. through nutrient rich water  $\rightarrow$  help in phytoplankton grows.
4. cleaning up of beaches.
5. Source of electricity.  
 e.g. tidal waves power generation
6. Intertidal zones have huge diversity.  
 e.g. mangrove region.

### Tides vs waves

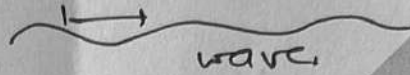


Tides

- upward movement because of ~~the~~ force of sun & moon.
- Cause  $\Rightarrow$  gravitational pull of Moon & Sun.
- Period fixed eg diurnal semi diurnal.
- Has rise and fall.

waves

- Horizontal movement



- causes  $\Rightarrow$  can be many. eg under ocean earthquakes, Tsunami, wind.
- No fixed period / frequency of movement.
- Slows down to coast.

Both waves and tides benefit the Navigation and provide nutrient rich water. They are essential for ocean movements.

**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.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 in a conventional form is seen as a union between two individuals - male and female that is relieved a social sanction.

Evolutionary changes in conventional conceptualisation of the institution of Marriage & Family.

1. Change in Forms of Family & Marriage.

▷ Rise of Nuclear Families (Urban Areas).

▷ Marriage as a Romantic affair  
↳ Love marriages.

▷ Equality between husband and wife.

↳ Sharing domestic work

2. Marriage typ



- ▷ Rising divorce rates (although only 1%)
  - ▷ Rising single parent families
  - ▷ Homosexual couples
2. No. of children ⇒ Restricted
- ▷ Average TFR = 2.0 (according to recent NHFS survey).
3. Dual jobs e.g. urban areas both husband & wife working.

Role of state and market in playing a role.

1. Love marriages — intercaste and interreligious.  
(Special Marriage Act, 1954).
2. Right to marry (Article 21) — Supreme Court Hadiya case.
3. Homosexuality ban (Nafise Singh Johal judgement)



#### 4. Women empowerment

- ↳ E.g. Triple Talak judgement
- ↳ Vishakha guidelines eg - prevention of sexual harassment at workplace.
- ↳ Maternity leave
- ↳ Period leave (eg) tomato, Bithab government <sup>employees</sup> given 2 days (bb)
- ↳ Easy access to divorce.

#### 5. Reducing family size of government National Population Policy 1951.

- ↳ Slogans like - "Hum do Humaare Do"
- ↳ Rising women education → limiting family size

However family structure not entirely altered. Working parents have led to grandparents living together to take care of children; divorce rates still low as compared to countries like US (50%). Thus family has adapted to modern changes.



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)

One in every three child brides, according to UNICEF, is from India. Child marriage means marrying off children below age of 18.

Reasons for spurt in child marriages

### 1. Social Causes

▷ Older the woman, more dowry burden is to be there.

▷ Low education acceptance in society.

### 2. Cultural phenomenon.

▷ In Rajasthan, high child marriage rate.

### 3. Economic Factors

▷ Marrying off girls would mean less number of children to feed.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS



▷ Early marriage means less  
dowry.

4. Girls considered 'Paraya Dhan'

5. Legal Restrictions - however happening  
more covertly

6. Technology fuelling rise through rising  
contact - matrimonial websites.

7. Religion Falls e.g. in Muslim Islam  
girl considered adult after puberty.

### Consequences of Spurt

1. Impact on girls.

↳ Mental & Emotional Stress.

↳ Low Bargaining power as at a  
young age there is lack of economic  
independence.

↳ Already poor health indicators  
(High Anaemia prevalence - NFHS-5)  
leading to birth of malnourished  
children.



- ↳ longer child bearing window. ↳
- ↳ high risk of MMR.

2. Impact on society:

- ↳ lack of economic participation of half of population (girls)
- ↳ high case of domestic violence, dowry crimes.

Legal Measures → child marriage Restraint Act  
 → Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

Steps beyond legal to tackle the menace

1. Behavioural change → through ad campaigns and social media.
2. Community policing to check the use of child brides.
3. girl society participation - Role of NGOs, SHGs in checking. (eg) SEWA.
4. to Education of girl child.
5. Setting an example - by local heads like sarpanch.  
Child marriage harms the potential of every girl & thus needs to be controlled.

**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 or sentim regional

sentiments are a feeling of attachment  
towards one's Nation than to country as  
a whole.

Reasons behind generation of Regional  
sentiments.

1. Economic Reasons.

- ▷ B Unbalanced development.
- ▷ Poor economic indicators.
- ▷ Feeling of marginalisation

eg Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh.

2. Demand for autonomy for better  
governance.

3. Cultural differences

↳ Demand for separate states in  
North east and reorganisation of  
North East in 1972.



4. More development can also fuel regionalism.  
eg) Punjab militancy.
5. 'outsider' problem & son of soil factor leading to demands like Maharashtra for Maharashtrians.
6. Linguistic issues : Demand Anti Hindi Agitations in Tamil Nadu
7. Political Reasons : More decentralisation.  
eg) Gharband Mukti Marcha.

How Regional Sentiments & Cultural assertiveness may lead to separatism

1. Social support → Support of people due to non addressal of demands.
2. External support  
eg) Aid to Insurgency in Jammu & Kashmir  
eg) Alleged outside support to Khalistan Movement.



3. Factors causing Alienation not addressed

eg) Demand for greater Nagalim  
as a separate state.

4. Political support to separatist groups

eg) NSCN(IM) in Nagaland.  
ULFA in Assam.

5. Government Policies like AFSPA further  
fueling separatist drive.

eg) Recent killing of civilian by AFSPA  
soldiers.

### Resolving the separatism issue

1. Balanced regional development.

2. Partial acceptance of demand.

eg) Autonomy through 1th & 5th  
schedule. Act 371 (Nagaland).

The issue of Regionalism can be resolved  
through a better analysis of social  
grievance of people & balanced & inclusive  
development.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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