

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	SUJAWAL S AGGA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	19100 56 467	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	DNUNE	Date/दिनांक	25/06/23

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता 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 :
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EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) It was neither her Coal and Iron reserves, nor the inventions of steam engine and cotton mills, but her democracy and rule of law that made Britain the epicentre of Industrial Revolution. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

यह न तो उसके कोयला और लोहे के भंडार थे, न ही भाप इंजन और कपास मिलों के आविष्कार, बल्कि उसके लोकतंत्र और कानून के शासन ने ब्रिटेन को औद्योगिक क्रांति का केंद्र बना दिया। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Industrial Revolution started in Britain in 1750s while in rest of world in 19th Century.

Coal & Iron Reserves helped Britain to manufacture at less cost, built infrastructure, power steam engines and power ships.

Role of Steam Engine & Cotton Mills

- ① Reduced cost of textiles
- ② Increased Imperialism and Colonisation.
- ③ Cheaper logistics compared to USA & Europe
- ④ Used India as market for cheap goods, defeated traditional artisans of India.

But the real reason for Britain's success was its democracy and Rule of law.

① Glorious Revolution, 1688 gave supremacy of Parliament.

② Private East India Company engaged in global trade and sourced cheap slaves, labour and raw material.

③ Parliament → No King → No Wars → Focus on economy

④ Capitalism and Rule of law → Profitable Investments

⑤ Able leaders like Robert Clive got mainstream due to Rule of law and Democracy.

⑥ Nationalism and feeling of justice made people do inventions. Eventually Rule of law and Democracy reached USA & Europe, and Industrial revolution followed.

Feedback

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

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)

	19 th Century	20 th Century
① Names	Ho, Santal etc	Moplah - 1920, Eka - 1920
② Level of organisation	Low	High eg) All India Kisan Sabha
③ Scale	Regional eg) Munda revolt	Pan India eg) Jaipur & Tripuri sessions of Congress
④ Impact	Less impact; suppressed by British	More impact; Britishers accepted demands
⑤ Religious Interference	People mobilised using religion also	People mobilised on class lines

Basin	19 th C	20 th C
① Leaders	Local - generally illiterate	Literate leaders eg Swami Vivekananda
② Women participations	Very less	Women also got into mainstream
③ Against	land acquisition & moneylenders	British one way free trade, taxes, opium collection eg Champaran

Both 19th & 20th century peasant movements played a crucial role in Indian independence

Feedback

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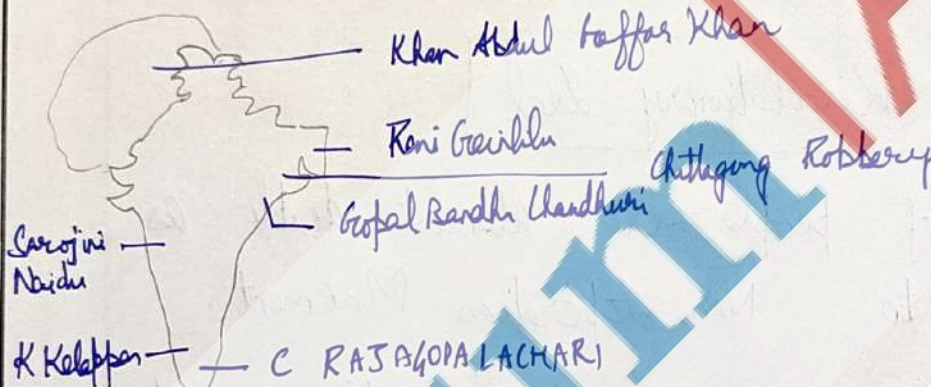
CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) In its extent, reach, and revolutionary zeal, Civil Disobedience Movement has a unique place in India's freedom struggle. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन अपने विस्तार, पहुंच और क्रांतिकारी उत्साह की दृष्टि से भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) started in 1930 with the Dandi March of Gandhi.

CDM - unique place due to its extent



Entire India covered by multiple leaders, such extent not observed earlier.

CDM - Unique Reach

- ① Women gained participation → did picketing at alcohol shops.
- ② Revolutionaries joined → Chittagong robbery
- ③ Students left colleges.

④ lawyers boycotted their practice.

⑤ Muslims joined hands @ Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Peshawar.

⑥ Masses got new rigors due to the topic which touched their lives → salt law

CDM - Revolutionary Zeal

① Arrests of people were almost double as compared to Non Cooperation Movement.

② Chittagong Robbery by Indian Republican Association

③ Northeast → 13 year old Panikarla inspired

④ Government became ambivalent.

CDM played a significant role in Indian independence and brought masses in independence struggle and cemented Gandhi's position as undisputed leader.

Feedback

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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 थे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Vaishnavism refers to worship of Lord Vishnu and Shaivism refers to worship of Lord Shiva.

Vaishnavism : Varkari sect, Ramavandi, Pushti Marg etc.

Shaivism : Agnois, Siddhapanthi etc.

Vaishnavism & Shaivism - local traditions

1) Princes or Rulers prayed to their chief deity in different parts of India

+ Vijaynagar Empire : Lord Vishnu
+ Cholas : Shaivism

2) Hindu beliefs of Indians reflected in Vaishnavism and Shaivism-

3) Belief in Vishnu and Lord Shiva shown by composition of various literatures. @ Harivansh Chalisa, Tulsiidas.

Shivism & Vaishnavism - Universal ideas

- ① Tolerance : All the paths lead to same goal
Both of them didn't preach hatred.
- ② Fraternity and Brotherhood preached by both of them during Bhakti Movement.
- ③ Women - Respect and Empowerment : Worship of women & females - central to both.
- ④ Against rituals and caste barriers → universalism taught.
- ⑤ Vernacular language literature brought masses.
- ⑥ Awadhi language by Tulsidas.

Today also Vaishnavism and Shivism both are anchored in Sarva Dharma Sambhava.

Feedback

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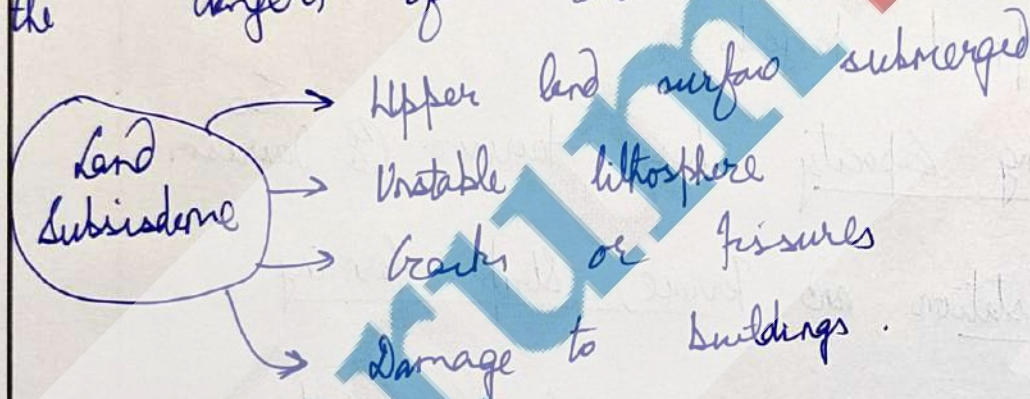
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G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

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 refers to submergence of land surface and lithosphere beneath the earth, due to weakened layers below.

Recent Joshimath crisis has highlighted the dangers of land subsidence.



Reasons for land subsidence :

- ① Weak lithosphere formed due to sedimentary rocks.
- ② Per glacial melting leading to weathering and erosion.
- ③ Surface runoff going beneath.

② Anthropogenic activities

- + Mining and explosions in sensitive areas
- + Mountain cutting and road building
- + Unsustainable tourism - eg Himalayas

Solutions

- ① Environment Impact Assessment before starting development projects.
- ② Carrying Capacity basis tourism. (Eco Tourism)
- ③ Afforestation and Terrace, Strip farming.
- ④ Hydrographic and Geomorphological studies.
- ⑤ Arresting climate change - Renewable Energy, Carbon Sinks
- ⑥ lifestyle for Change (Life)

land subsidence is one of many disasters that can happen if whole of government approval not adopted to address it -

Feedback

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CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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)

In last decade, almost every year either the monsoon arrival is preponed or delayed and rains are either below normal or above normal, highlighting erratic monsoon.

Reasons behind erratic monsoon

- ① Global phenomenon of climate change, global warming
- ② Complex issues like:
 - El Nino → Weaker Monsoon
 - La Nino → Stronger Monsoon
- ③ Variability of Jet Streams like Tropical Easterly Jet, Sub Tropical Jet.
- ④ Unequal heating of Tibet → low pressure not sufficient to attract monsoon.
- ⑤ Weakening Atlantic Meridional Oceanic Circulation

⑥ Ocean currents becoming more variable.

Impacts of erratic monsoon!

① Social → Famines and food security issues
 (eg) ~~wheat~~ ^{cotton} output impacted
 → local conflicts over water
 → Deaths due to heat stroke, ^{water} ~~unavailable~~

② Economic → Agriculture: dependent on vagaries of monsoon
 → Increased imports and current account deficit
 → Unemployment and Poverty

③ Environmental

+ Droughts (eg) Vidarbha, Marathwada

+ Floods (eg) Pakistan floods, Japan floods

④ Political → Law and order issues, politics over dams and inter state river water disputes

More projects like ISMEX are needed to completely understand monsoon.

Feedback

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CRITERIA	C	A	P
AWIS			
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)

PM Modi defined present decade as techade for India, underlying the huge impact of new technologies on Indian society.

Positive Impact

- ① Family ties reinforced by video calls, social media
- ② Caste barriers broken and social mobility due to access of education, employment.
- ③ Hunger eradication and food security with Genetically Modified crops.
- ④ Increased literacy levels and health outcomes, with # telemedicine, Nano Tech.
- ⑤ Artificial Intelligence is giving boost to Indian Yacht Chat GPT.
- ⑥ Space Technology in aid of fisheries, farmers.

② Sportspersons excelling by preparing through Virtual Reality (eg) Virat Kohli

Negative Impacts

① Women & Children Crimes - Cyber bullying, deepfakes, pornography.

② Artificial Intelligence leading to unemployment is ruining youth.

③ Pollution caused due to new technologies → poor health

(eg) 14/20 most polluted cities in India.

④ Increased Inequalities due to digital divide.

(eg) 10% Andam → own → 77% wealth.

⑤ Security concerns due to cyber attacks.

Use of friendshoring, technology training, skilling of youth and Digital India Act

based 'user harm' can ensure positive impacts and limit negative impacts of new technology.

Feedback
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CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
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P & R			
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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 विधि 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 regarded as oldest evolutional religion and is known for its diversity, tolerance and accommodation.

Hinduism - amalgamated diverse faiths, traditions

- ① Different sects: Some worship Shiva (Shaivism), some - Vishnu (Vaishnavism) and some Shakti (Shaktism)
- ② Emerging beliefs of humanity, rationality →
Caste barriers broken → Hinduism accommodated
- ③ Shakti movement | Languages diversity accommodated -
Awadhi (Tulsidas), Gurmukhi (Guru Nanak),
Marathi
| Different thoughts accommodated:
Advaita, Vishisht Advaita.
- ④ Outside Hinduism - Buddha shown as avatar of Vishnu

Guru Nanak's teachings followed by Hindus also,

Hinduism - failed to assimilate Islamic beliefs

① Contradiction - According to Islam, only Islam is best whereas Hinduism accepts all religions lead to God.

② Global Factors → Multiple countries had Islam: Africa, Asia etc.; Hinduism in Indian subcontinent only

③ Weak Hindu rulers and strong muslim rulers
(eg) Delhi Sultanate, Mughal Empire.

④ Hinduism never tried forced conversions compared to Aurangzeb etc

However, certain accommodation happened during Bhakti & Sufi Movement when chishtis also accepted Hindu faith. Overall, all religions are equal and Sarna Dharma Sambahara should be the guiding light.

Feedback

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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 refers to separation of state (government institutions) from religion.

BASIS	Indian Secularism	Western Secularism
① Separation	Principled distance	Complete separation
② State Interference	State can interfere to eradicate social ills ↳ Temple Entry	No state interference
③ Religious beliefs at public place	Allowed propagation of religions and showcasing religious symbols eg) Sikhs carry kirpan	Not allowed eg) France bans burqa
④ Positive Consolidation by state	eg) state celebrates religion ↳ Ganga Purnima - 550 anniversary ↳ Global Buddhist Summit	No celebrations by state
⑤ Focus	Both inter-religious and intra-religious equality	More focus on inter-religious harmony → largely homogeneous societies

To an extent, Indian Secularism → Minority Appeasement

① financial support: state gave Hajj subsidy but nothing as such for major religions

② Sikhs allowed to carry even kirpans (small knives), turbans even in Army

③ Special Reservation . eg Muslims reservation in Karnataka

④ Temples controlled by state but no check, Gurudwara controlled eg Vishva Devi Shrine Board

However, Indian Secularism has actually alloyed minority concerns, not minority appeasement?

① Sarva Dharma Sambhava → Indian Secularism

② Art 25 → 28: Everyone can preserve religious beliefs

③ Necessary to preserve diversity.

India has 'secular' in its preamble of constitution and should continue to follow it.

Feedback

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CRITERIA	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में, यह स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे वैश्वीकरण - एक बहुआयामी घटना - के एक तरफ सकारात्मक सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिणाम हुए हैं और दूसरी तरफ अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई को चौड़ा किया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation refers to increased integration and flow of people, goods, services and ideas across borders.

It being a multifaceted phenomenon has had multiple outcomes.

Positive socio economic outcomes

① Poverty eradication with increased employment.
eg India 70% (1947) → 21% (2011).

② Women Empowerment with modern education, access to telemedicine, vocational education.

③ Globalisation → Industrialisation → Jobs on merit → Caste barriers broken

④ Ease of living and better quality of life.
eg metros, clothing brands, social media.

⑤ Connected family due to Whatsapp, Instagram

Globalisation → Widened Gaps

- ① Tribals lost out due to bio-piracy.
- ② Developing nations like Africa lost due to neo-colonialism and debt trap diplomacy.
- ③ Rural areas are now suffering from agriculture distress and poverty trap.
- ④ New crimes against women — cyber bullying, etc. deep fakes.
- ⑤ Exacerbated health outcomes due to pollution.
- ⑥ eg) 14/ out of 20 most polluted cities in India.
- ⑦ MNCs → Base Erosion & Profit Shifting → Local businesses and small firms suffer.

Responsible globalisation, transparent businesses and tribal preservation is need of hour.
 India should respond to globalisation in spirit of Vasudha Kutumbakam but should also be Vocal for Local.

Feedback

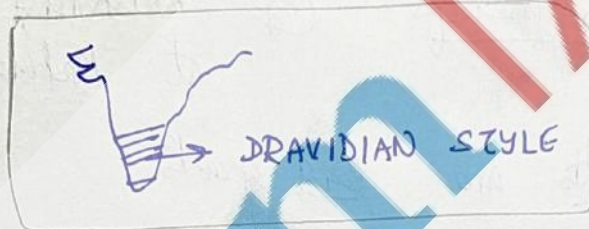
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CRITERIA	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

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 started flourishing since 7th century AD with the rule of Pallavas and reached zenith with Cholas patronage (810-1280 AD).



Pallavas - Dravidian temple architecture
- Advent of dravidian style

Mahendravarman and Narasimhavarman I

- Rock cut temples built @ Varaṅkondacholapuram
- Rathas built. Largest - Dharmaraja Rath
@ Mahabalipuram Smallest - Draupadi Rath
- Patronage to both Hindu and Buddhism
- Open air reliefs (eg) Krishna's Butter Ball,
at Mahabalipuram.
- Gave money grants and land grants

Rajasimha and Nandivarman

- Structural temples came into being (eg) Shore Temples
Mamallapuram
- Improved structures, finishing.
- Multiple sculptures contributed
- Temple size increased

Cholas - Zenith of Dravidian Temples

- Bigheśwara Temple, Tanjore - Largest temple

of South India

- Beautiful vimanas donated to Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram.
- Other majestic temples [
 - Rajarajeshwar Temple
 - Avarateshwar Temple, Darasuram
- The images of kings also made at walls.
- Elaborate water tanks added
- Kings bowed down at temples, after winning wars.
- Coins also had images of deity.

In recognition of historic contribution of Pallavas and Cholas, both Mahabalipuram and Chola temples have been declared as World Heritage Sites.

Feedback

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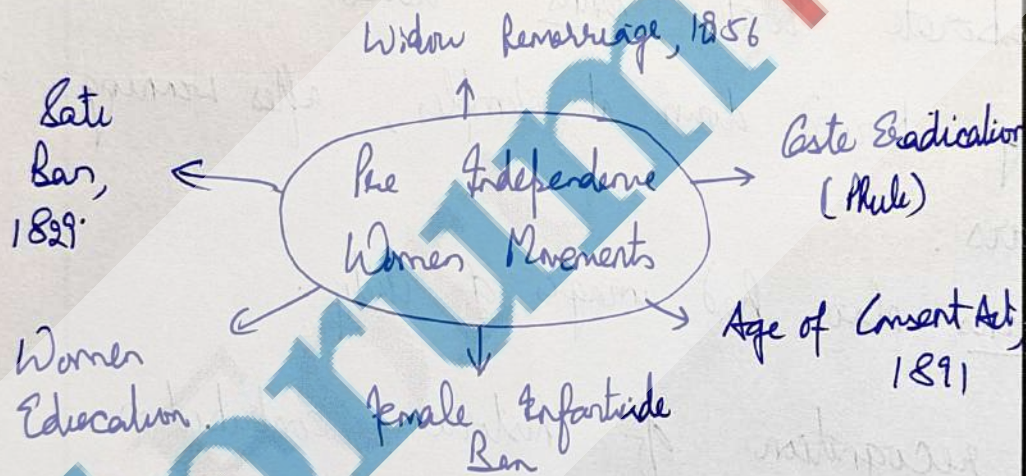
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P & R			
C = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Second half of 18th century and 19th century are referred to as 'Indian Renaissance' where besides multiple religious movements, WOMEN movements were also initiated.



Reasons - Most movements led by men

- ① Education
 - Men could go out and even abroad to study, hence were exposed to ideas of women empowerment
 - Women had limited access to education

② Political: Men participated in meetings, forums, while women didn't.

③ Prevailing Patriarchy [Occupational division of labour
Women confined to homes

④ Religious notions of women considered 'impure' if interacted with men.

⑤ Child Marriages → limited women agency

However, Savitribai Phule, Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu like women, also participated.

Post Independence - Women led socio economic movements addressing women concerns

① Women safety related

+ Mathura Rape Case 1970s → Major mainstreaming of sexual rights

+ Noidhaya Rape Movement 2012 → change in rape laws.

② Self Employed Women Association (SEWA) by

- Ela Ben → Multiple women out of poverty.
- ③ Narmada Bachao Andolan → By Medha Patkar → Displaced people got rehabilitated.
- ④ Dahaj Vivrothi March → Dowry cases reduced.
- ⑤ MeToo movement → Many women came out and expressed their concerns. (eg. Jyoti Datta)
- ⑥ Hijab Ban movement → Muslim women led.
- ⑦ Presently also, Wrestlers like Vinesh Phogat are leading movements against WFI Chief

Limitations of these movements in addressing concerns

- Episodic changes in laws
- Still India at $\frac{135}{146}$ in Global Gender Gap
- Less participation
 - Women literacy - 65%
 - Male " - 80%

Women education, Increasing age of marriage (Jaya Prakash Committee) and Justice Verma Committee's steps to increase women security can lead to sustainable women empowerment.

Feedback

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CRITERIA	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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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 refers to increased percolation of salty water from marine bodies to coastal aquifers and land.



SALINITY INGRESS

Causes of Salinity Ingress

- ① Removal of Coastal Barriers like mangroves, trees and ~~coral~~ coral bleaching.
- ② Increased tides and tsunamis (e.g. 2004 tsunami)
- ③ Sand mining at coasts → More vulnerability
- ④ Plantation and other agriculture → coasts cleared

⑤ Unabated grazing by animals

⑥ In inlands also salts are increasing in aquifers → faulty agriculture and uncontrolled groundwater extraction @ kurjeb
 → Excessive fertilisers use

⑦ Overall effects of climate change, global warming

Consequences of Salt Ingress

① Groundwater quality deteriorates → less effective for drinking

② Agriculture suffers → Saline water not good for crops
 → Farmer distress
 → Food security concerns

③ Evaporation inhibited and hydrological cycle inhibited

④ Migration of people - @ 5m disaster induced displacements in India

⑤ Ocean stratification and deoxygenation

⑥ Health impacts and fluorosis risks

Solutions to salt ingress

- ① Coastal Barriers: Mangroves plantation, trees.
↳ use Biorock technology for coral rejuvenation
- ② Control Sand Mining through demarcated zones, drone surveillance and alternatives of sands.
- ③ Coastal Plain Zoning → Strict enforcement of CRZ and ESZ (eco sensitive zones) regulations
- ④ Responsible and Agro zone specific agriculture:
Shift from water intensive crops (paddy) to horticulture, millets etc.
- ⑤ Information & Education Campaigns (eg) Mann Ki Baat
Solving coastal ingress problems will ensure sustainability of coastal communities, clean water and sustainable development.

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			



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)

With India's urban population slated to grow from 35% presently to 50% by 2040, urban mass transport is critical and significant.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Importance of seamless urban mass transport | → Reduce air pollution (SO_2 , soot) |
| | → Reduce logistics cost |
| | → Traffic congestion resolved |
| | → Inclusive growth |

Slew of factors hobbling urban mass transport

- ① Fiscal capacity of government: ~ 70% debt to GDP of state and centre combined.
- ② Corruption and Red Tapism in procurement.
(eg) Recent Bihar Case
- ③ Unplanned Urbanisation → less space to lay

out tracks → prompting deforestation

(eg) Aarey forest issue.

④ Land Acquisition delays (eg) Mumbai Bullet train project

⑤ Long gestation period of projects

⑥ Operational maintenance of existing fleet - ^{below par}

Steps initiated to solve these problems

- + Delhi Metro expansion approved
- + National Common Mobility Card
- + Urban Infrastructure Development Fund
- + Highest ever capex in budget - 10 lac crores

Further measures

- ① Transit Oriented Development in urban areas.
- ② Cascading planning to leave adequate scope for urban mass transport.
- ③ Use of Public Private Partnership Model.

④ Fiscal Solutions → World Bank grants
 → Municipal Bonds issue
 → Performance linked grants by Central Government

⑤ Updated byelaws and coordination between different departments - (eg) Patu Shakti

⑥ Technology transfer from like minded countries (eg) Germany's urban transport - world class.

⑦ transparent and five board All land acquisition

Scarden urban mass transport will ensure Ease of living for citizens, Ease of Doing Business and accomplishment

of SDG11 (Inclusive cities)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
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P & R			
G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) The economic and strategic significance of mineral wealth of a country cannot be seen in isolation from the associated socio-ecological impacts of their extraction. Discuss in light of the newfound lithium reserves in Northern India. (15 marks, 250 words)

किसी देश की खनिज संपदा के आर्थिक और रणनीतिक महत्व को उनके निष्कर्षण से जुड़े सामाजिक-पारिस्थितिक प्रभावों से अलग करके नहीं देखा जा सकता है। उत्तरी भारत में खोजे गए नवीनतम लिथियम भंडार के प्रकाश में चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, 5.9 million tonnes of lithium reserves were discovered in Jammu & Kashmir UT of India. It was hailed as a big breakthrough, making India one of the top 3 countries with lithium reserves.

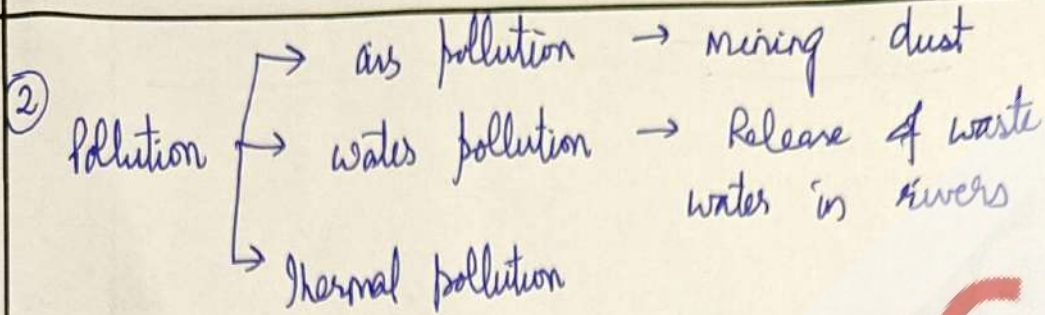
Economic significance of mineral wealth

- ① Reduce import bill and current account deficit:
 - eg) India - 85% dependence on imports for crude.
 - eg) Reduced cost of manufacture and logistics.
 - eg) India - 14% of GDP is logistics cost; USA - 9%.
- ② Rapid infrastructure growth at scale eg) iron reserves, responsible for India's growth.
- ③ Employment opportunities and poverty eradication.

⑤ Export opportunity → Make In India, Make for World

Strategic Significance

- ① Strategic Autonomy preserved: (eg) during Ukraine conflict, dependence on imported crude was a hurdle in deciding our position.
- ② Coercive Tactics: (eg) dependence on China for Lithium
- ③ Industrial Revolution 4.0 → big factor for strategic competition → dependent on rare earths
- ④ Soft power of nation: (eg) India's fertiliser support to Sri Lanka.
- ⑤ Sois e However, besides significance, it is imperative to consider Sois e economic impacts of their extraction.
- ⑥ Large scale migration and displacement: (eg) in Chhota Nagpur Plateau.



③ Health Impacts: (eg) Blue Baby Syndrome, fluorosis

④ Cultural deprivation (eg) Tribal displacement in Chhattisgarh

⑤ loss of lives (eg) Rat Hole Mining

⑥ Security concerns → Left Wing Extremism
→ Used for organised crime

Solutions for responsible use of mineral wealth

① Acquiring miners abroad (eg) KABIL of India

② Environment Impact Assessment before extraction

③ Adequate rehabilitation of resident communities

④ Regional development (eg) District Mineral Fund

Mineral wealth should ensure Inclusive Growth, Social Development, Strategic Autonomy and Ecological preservation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Earthquake refers to a sudden release of energy through faults or fissures



Mechanism

- ① Movement of Tectonic plates (Convergence, Divergence)
- ② Sudden release of energy
- ③ Body waves (P, S) reach earth surface

- ④ Transform into surface waves (love, Rayleigh)
- ⑤ Disaster and dissipation.

Causes of Occurrence of Earthquakes

① Tectonic movements

+ Convergent (Ocean-Ocean, Ocean-Continent, C-C) → Maximum earthquakes at trenches

+ Divergent. (eg) Afar Junction

+ Transform movements (eg) San Andreas Fault

② Volcanoes can also lead to earthquakes

③ Human activities: Mining, Nuclear tests etc

④ Water column stored in a dam can also lead to seismic activity.

Regions affected by earthquake

① Pacific Ring of Fire - 70% of global earthquakes, deep focus → due to trenches

② Himalayan Alps belt - 15% of earthquakes

③ Mid Oceanic Ridges → Divergence

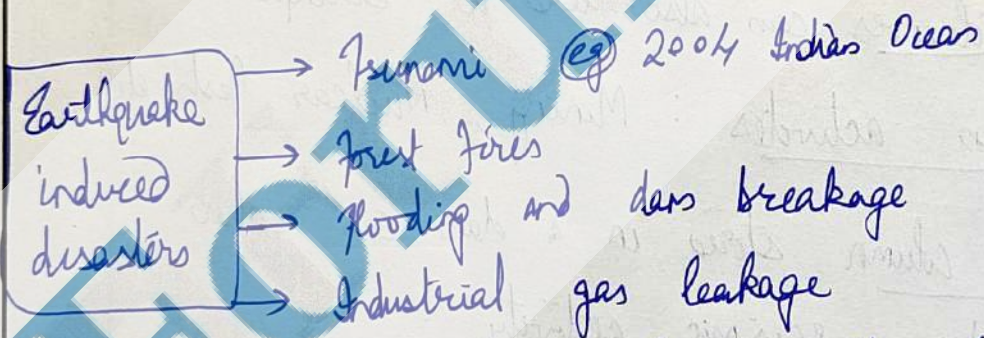
④ African Rift at Afar Junction

Vulnerability of these regions

① Himalayas Alps belt → highly vulnerable; shallow focus earthquakes
 (eg) India - 2001 Gujarat

② Socio economic factors like poverty, disaster preparedness and earthquake resistant construction also affects.

③ Reserve of electrical wires, dams → Increase vulnerability



Devastating impacts of earthquakes like loss of lives, property, infra can be tackled by earthquake zoning, building byelaws, mock drills and vulnerability impact assessment.

Recent Turkey earthquake is a reminder for all of us.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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)

Tides refer to tidal waves induced due to gravitational pull of moon, earth and sun.

Types of Tides

Basis strength:

- ① Neap Tide: Moon's and sun's gravitation pull against each other → weaker
- ② Spring Tide: Moon and sun's gravitation support and complement → strong

Basis frequency

- ① Diurnal
- ② Semi diurnal

Significance of Tides

- ① Break Harmful Algal Blooms and boost marine productivity and fishing
- ② Recharge coastal aquifers
- ③ Bring minerals, sediments to coast → coast rejuvenation.
- ④ Aid in shipping, if ship in direction of tides.
- ⑤ Coastal, Beach tourism promoted.
- ⑥ Enhances moderation in climate.

Tides v/s Waves

BASIS	TIDES	WAVES
① Cause	Gravitation of moon, sun, earth	friction between wind and surface water

BASIS	TIDES	WAVES
② Intensity	High & Strong	Weak
③ Fidal distance	Can cover more distance at coasts	Very less distance
④ Frequency	Diurnal, semi diurnal	Multiple in a day
⑤ Positive Impacts	Break algal blooms, bring sediments etc	Very less utility of breaking algal blooms.
⑥ Risk	Sometimes, can lead to loss of <u>lines</u> & infrastructure	Nothing as such

Both tides and waves are important geographical phenomenon, should be studied more for better utility and understanding, and achieve SDG14 (Life under water and sustainable oceans).

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
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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)

In the backdrop of globalisation, industrialisation and proliferation of technology, the institutions of MARRIAGE and FAMILY are facing evolutionary changes to a large extent, such as:

Changes in FAMILY

- ① Emergence of new family structures
 - + Single parent family
 - + Homosexual families
 - + Dual career families
- ② Increased breakdown of conceptualisation of family as joint family.
- ③ Reduced power distance between elders and children
- ④ Secular institutions like schools, child care homes replacing the jobs done at home.

Evolutionary changes in MARRIAGE

- ① Change in goal of marriage from a sacred duty to companionship.
- ② Inter caste and inter-religious marriages - common
- ③ Women get a bigger role to choose partner and age of marriage, unlike conventions of class marriage and elders deciding it
- ④ Increased divorce rates: 1 per 1000 → 13 per 1000
- ⑤ live in relationships replacing conventional perceptions of marriage

However to an extent certain features of family and Marriage are same.

FAMILY	MARRIAGE
→ Nuclear family but extended ties	→ Due to increased loneliness, marriage remains sacred and important
→ Respect for elders: taking feet	→ Even distant relatives still perform various ceremonies at marriage
→ Elders/parents shifting with children in urban areas	

Role of state in changes :

- ① Special Marriage Act, 1955 : Inter religious marriage
- ② Madhu Case : Everyone has right to choose partner.
- ③ Live In Relationships : Supreme Court and High Court grants protection to couples.
- ④ Child Marriage Act : Bans child marriage
- ⑤ Supreme Court hearing case for heterosexual families.
- ⑥ Naveen Singh Johar Case : Heterosexual relationship decriminalised.

Besides state and market, forces of globalisation, industrialisation and migrations are also leading to evolutions of family and marriage.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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)

As per Census 2011, 30% of brides today were married below the age of 18 i.e. child marriage.

Reasons for spurt in child marriage.

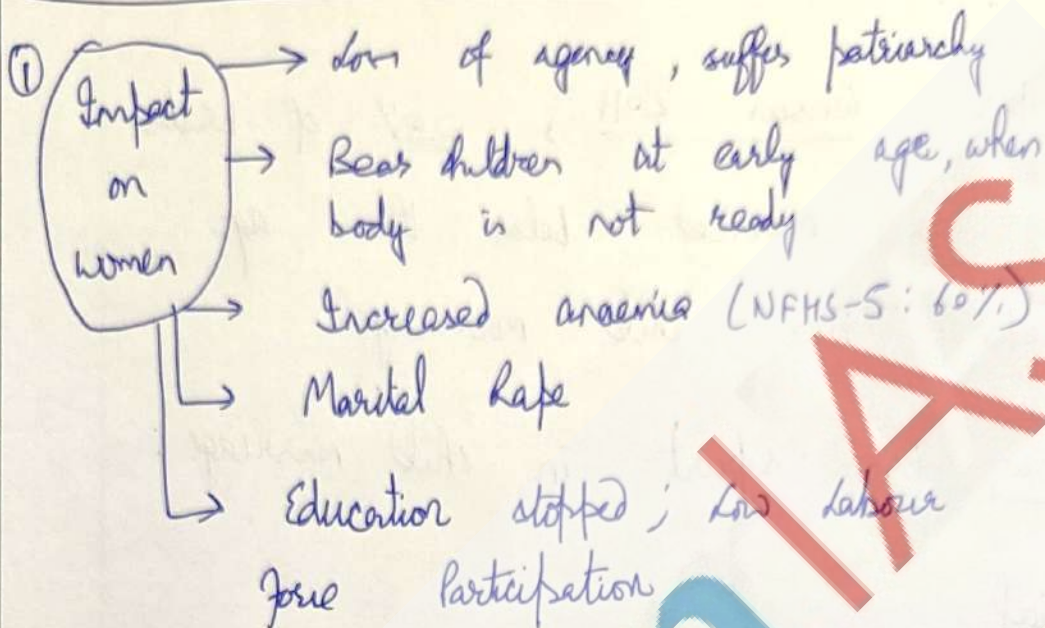
① Social

- + Religious and cultural sanction (eg) Manusmriti
- + Traditions of elders fixing marriage
- + Institutions like Khap panchayats supporting it
- + Lesser education and women's agency:
Indra at 135/146 in Global Gender Gap

- ② Political → Leaders don't want to take actions due to Vote Bank Politics
- ↳ Limited capacity of police (22% vacancy)

- ③ Economic: High poverty → Marry children early.

Consequences of child marriage



② High chances of divorce later on.

③ Impact on next generation

- + weak children born - stunting, wasting
- + limited cognitive abilities

④ Economic consequences → Women withdrawn from labour market
 ↳ Missed GDP - IMF: India's GDP can grow by 27%, if women participate equal to men.

⑤ India's soft power suffers.

Steps taken to tackle → Child Marriage Prohibition Act
 → Complaint Helpline

Steps required to resolve it, beyond legal steps

- ① Partnering with Civil Society Organisations like NGOs, religious groups etc.
- ② Women education: You educate a man, you educate a man, you educate a woman, you educate 4 generations
- ③ Responsibility of schools to monitor girl child and report if missing from school.
- ④ Rewards and scholarships for women who get married after 18 years.
- ⑤ Information Education Campaigns: (eg) Mann Ki Baet, Beti Padhao Beti Bakhao

Reduced child marriages will help in achieving SDG 1 (Poverty), SDG 2 (Hunger), SDG 3 (Health) and SDG 4 (Education).

Feedback
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CRITERIA	G	A	P
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G = Good
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 P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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?

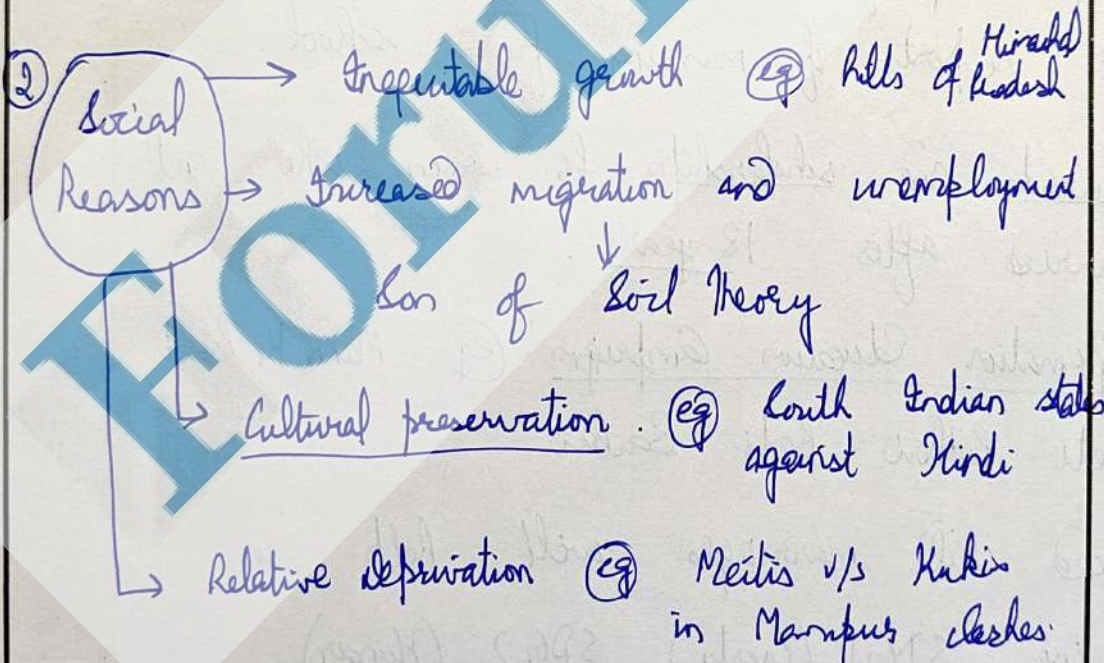
(15 marks, 250 words)

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 हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Regional sentiments refers to love and pride for one's region, which might sometimes go against national interests. It is also called Regionalism.

Reasons for generation of regional sentiments

1) Historical Reasons: Sharing of same history, distinct from mainland. (eg) Northeast.



3) Political Reasons: Formation of political parties

on regional lines. (eg) Akali Dal, DMK

(4) Technological Reasons: fake news, hate speech and regional chauvinism spread through social media

(eg) during farm protests.

(5) International forces: (eg) Pakistan exploited regional sentiments during Khalistan movement.

Yes, TO AN EXTENT Regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness can lead to separation

(1) feeling of relative deprivation and love for region drives separations. (eg) Groenkländ demand by Gorkhas

(2) Regional sentiments for language → separations
(eg) the Dravidian movement.

(3) Racial affinity and its assertion. (eg) Greater Nagelins demand.

(4) Assertiveness of religion → secessionism
(eg) Khalistan Movement.

⊙ But sometimes, regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness can benefit the nation also :

- Safety Valve to vent grievances, otherwise can lead to civil war @ Sri Lanka
- Competitive Federalism.
- Cultural preservation @ Schedule 5, Schedule 6
- Tribal, Spiritual, Religious Tourism
- Better administration @ Separation District Program.

Way forward

- ① Cooperative Federalism and spirit of trust
- ② Strengthens Inter State Council.
- ③ Resolve federal issues @ Governors related disputes
- ④ Education interventions @ Delhi dashbhakti curriculum

Regionalism is welcome, but should remain secondary to Nationalism.

Feedback

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

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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		

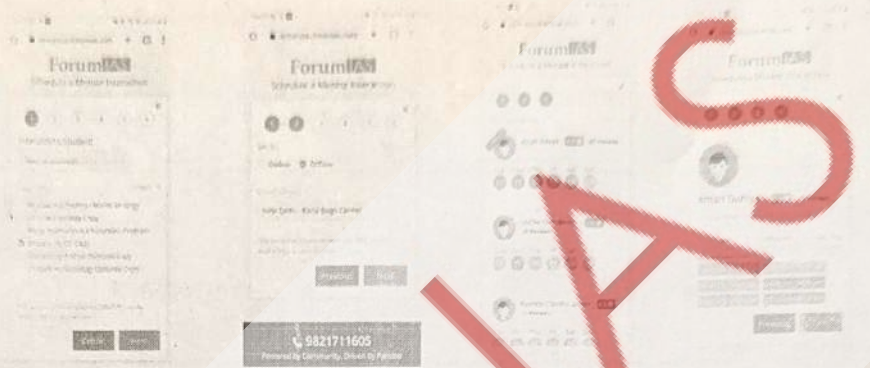
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