

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	KANCHAN CHOUDHARY		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910118911	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	2 Sept 2023

\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			10:00 AM	1:12 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आकड़ों 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।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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 assessment. 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 (1<sup>st</sup>) happened in 1750s, beginning from Britain which was marked by factory system, machine production and capitalism.

Reasons for Britain as Epicentre

★ Coal & Iron Reserves

- ↳ Birmingham, and the adjacent reserves
- ↳ supplied the raw material + power to the cotton & iron-~~ing~~ industries (the initial beneficiaries)

★ Revolution within Revolution

- ↳ Steam engine by Watt
- ↳ Cotton mills

↓  
gave the technological advantage & created mass production.



## Democracy & Rule of law

- ↳ the political & ideological driving force
- ↳ Enabled free competition ⇒ efficiency in production
- ↳ Rise of capitalist class enabled
- ↳ enclosure movement; labour supply ensured
- ↳ spurred innovations (eg) Railways, machines.

However, despite this

- ↳ labour exploitation
- ↳ gross inequality arose
- ↳ poor working conditions
- ↳ unplanned urbanisation

Industrial Revolution, was to further fuel Britain's colonialism and drain of wealth from colonies like India.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

- ⓐ = Good
- ⓐ = Average
- ⓐ = 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 were significant for addressing plight of farmers in the colonial economy.

19<sup>th</sup> century

20<sup>th</sup> century

① local in scale

① more regional in scale  
↓  
impact on national movement

② eg Indigo ~~Rev~~ movement  
Pagar Pathis

② eg - Chempuram,  
Kheda, Bardoli,  
Eka, Tebhanga

③ Against the Zamindars mainly

③ mainly against Britishers.

④ ~~not~~ not provided leadership (local only)

④ leadership by national leaders



(eg) - Sardar Patel, Gandhi

Impact on Culture

(eg) - Neldarpan

Not much major impact

Similarities

↳ Issues of land rent, exploitation etc. were common

↳ Indigo cultivation issue

↳ wanted better assessment of land & equality.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

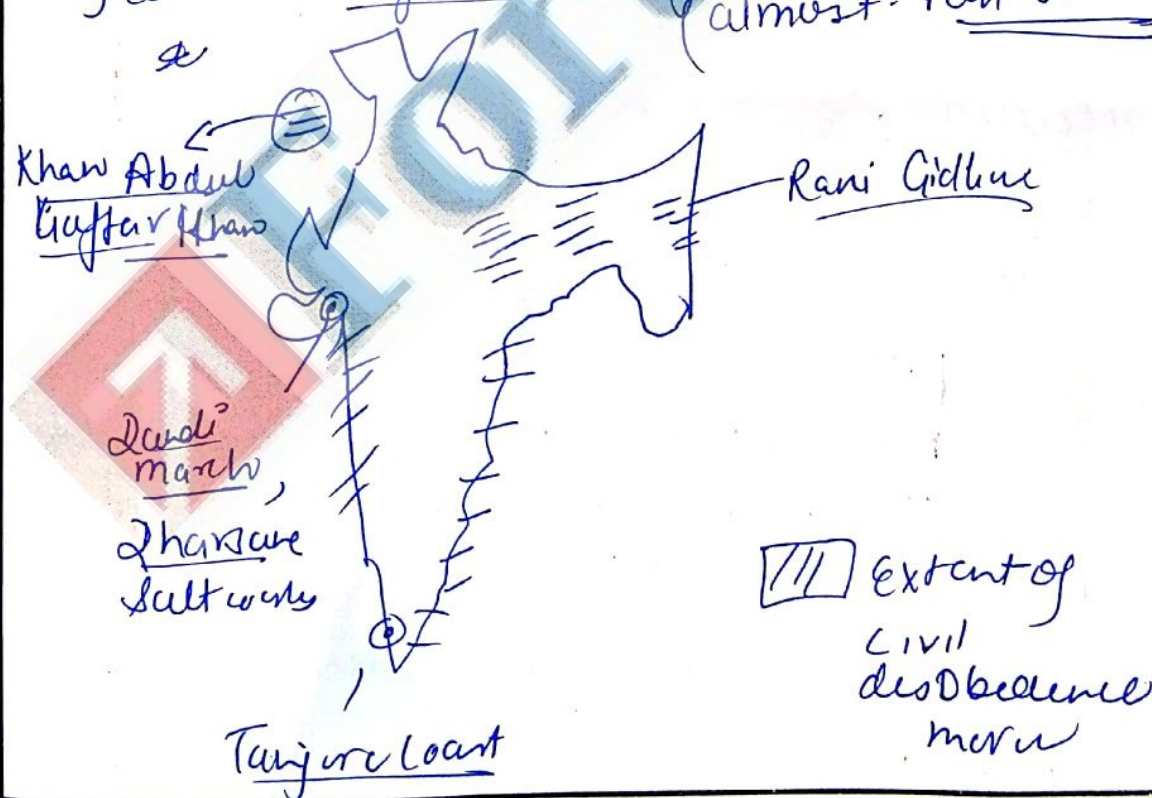
सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन अपने विस्तार, पहुंच और क्रांतिकारी उत्साह की दृष्टि से भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As Gandhi's 11 demands were not catered to, he began the Dandi march, which began the civil disobedience movement, from 1930-33, the 2nd mass movement.

Unique place in India's freedom struggle

Extent:

covered larger parts of country, (almost pan Indian)





**Reach**

- women's participation at peak  
(eg) - Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi, Rani Gidni → (Dharsane Salt Works)
- Rural masses, especially coastal also
- Lower & middle included  
classes included.
- Students, lawyers etc.  
(eg) - Cunningham crucial in Assam against student

**Revolutionary Zeal**

- Luna Sen's Anttagong raid
- Demand for Luna Swaraj in 1929 preceded CDM - thus more assertive
- many leaders went to jail.

**However**

- muslim participation not much
- Bhagat Singh - Rajguru Sukhdas (executed)
- Gandhi-Irwin pact - suspended.

It eventually led to Round table conference culminating into Government of India Act, 1935.

**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.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)

Dhakti Movement in India produced

two major sects in Hinduism i.e.,

Vaishnavism (Vishnu worship) &

Shaivism (Shiva)

Represent local traditions

① Dance, music & drama

② Lattanya dance  
Sankirtana

③ Literature : using local language

④ Baswana : Kannada tradition

⑤ Pandherpur movement : Marathi culture.



Universal ideas

↳ Renaissance ideas of humanism & rationality

(eg) - ~~Principles~~ egalitarian and principles of Jeebhavrat

↳ Equality & Secularism

(eg) - amalgamation of all cultures

Thus the two movements were foundations of the Indian Renaissance

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

G = 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 the downthrusting of land elevations leading to cracks in surface and damage to overlying structures (eg) Jochimathu recently

Reasons :

NATURAL

① Tectonic

↳ faults,  
earthquakes

② Mass movement

↳ landslides ⇒ debris  
landslips

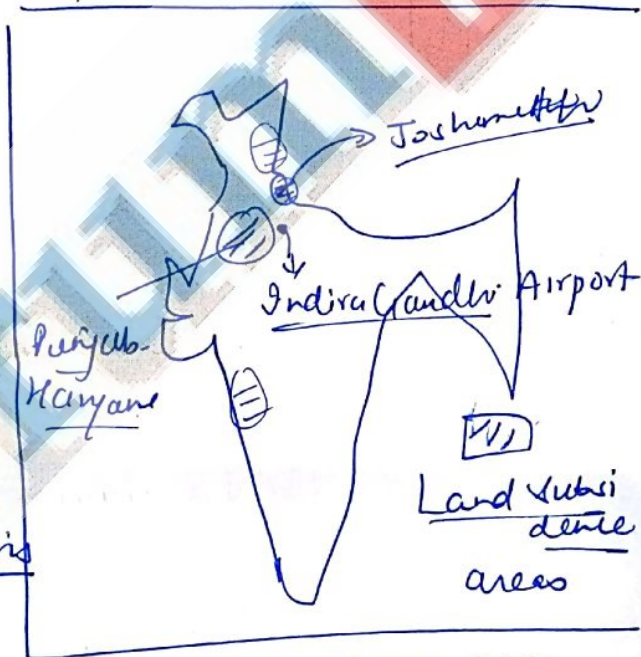
Anthropogenic

③ Overlying structures : construction on fragile lands

(eg) - Topogam Vishnugam plant, Jochimathu  
Chardham highway  
hotter construction

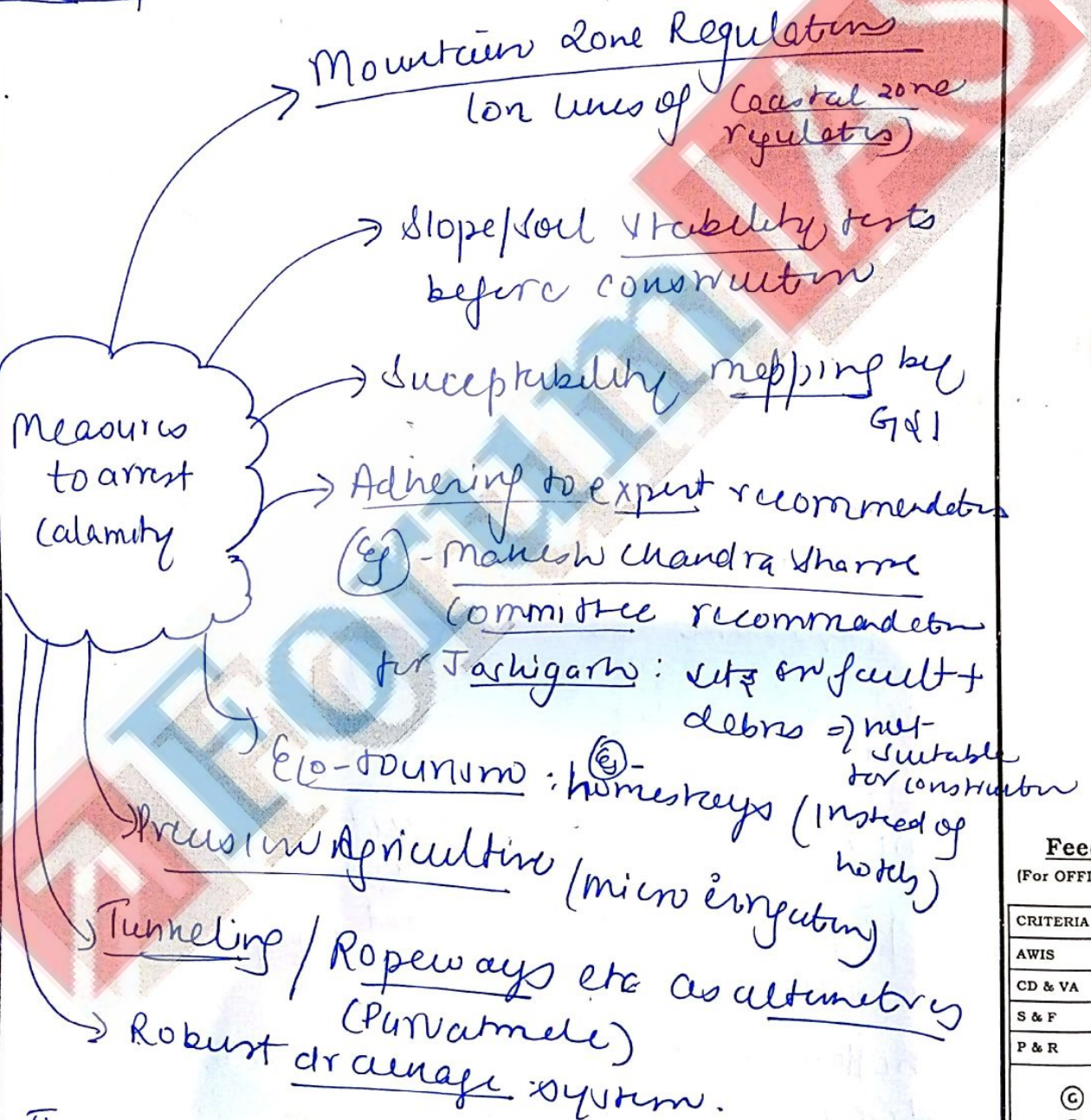
④ Poor drainage systems ⇒ water filling the gaps

⑤ Groundwater overexploitation





- ↳ US Geological survey: highest impact of this cause
- (eg) - Punjab-Haryana region facing subsidence
- ⑤ Slope destabilisation



These measures will ensure sustainable mountain development

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 characterized by complete reversal of winds, distinct dry season and nature being erratic

Reasons behind erratic monsoon

① Global teleconnection

- El Nino / La Nino (warming/cooling of East Pacific Ocean)
- ↓
- deficit / surplus
- Indian Ocean Dipole (Positive - surplus, Negative - deficit) phase
- Madden Julian Oscillation

② Warming of Tibetan Plateau

↳ proportional of strength of monsoon

→ Tropical Easterly Jet stream

↓  
strengthens the meso-scale high

③ Subtropical westerly Jet stream



- ↳ Burst of monsoon: when the arm shifts northwards
- ↳ Break in monsoon: when comes back southwards

④ Other factors

↳ Role of western disturbances (preventing / strengthening onset of monsoon)  
 ↳ local low pressure trough

⑤ Climate changes

↳ intensity, duration, etc. changing



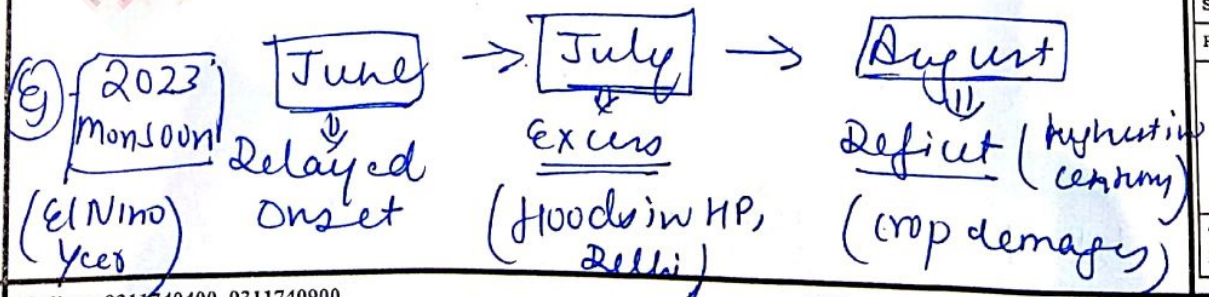
↳ Agriculture: droughts (if El Nino)

↳ Urban: floodings (e.g. Delhi - Yamuna floods)

Outcomes

↳ Unable to predict accurately

↳ Impacts trade policy (erratic) (agriculture)



**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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

G = Good  
 A = Average  
 P = Poor



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 )

New technologies today are ~~at~~  
headed by the IV Industrial Revolution  
& web 3.0 - such as AI, machine learning,  
AR, VR, etc.

Positive impact on Indian society

① Digital empowerment

→ access to services, subsidies easier  
(eg) - DBT  
Aadhar (Jan Moh)

→ more welfare created

(eg) Gig economy

② brought extended families together

(eg) - video calls on festivals.

③ Access to education, healthcare

improved (eg) - E-Sanjeevani; E-Vidya



① Regional balanced development ensured

(eg) QIM in Naxal area - can access quality education with EdTech

② Preservation of culture

(eg) - Vrat Katha on Youtube  
Duolingo app  
Cuisines - food vloggers  
→ e-haats - for tribal products.

Negative impacts

family time quality deteriorates

(eg) TV replaced by smartphones (collective) (individual)

Rising individualism, consumerism.

Homogenisation of society

③ Disneyfication  
McDonaldisation

addiction  
Crimes - rising - Pushing, Bullying, Sex abuse

Thus, it's a double-edged sword, should be used for Society's welfare.

Feedba  
(For OFFICE u

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

③ = Gr  
① = Ar  
② = Pr

TOTAL MARKS



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

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

Indian Society saw Hinduism as the first major religion, which can be traced back to Vedic ages when the original form developed. Later it assimilated the ~~new~~ new religions.



But Islamic culture, largely remained aloof as seen from recent communal tensions (eg) - Muz.



## Reasons

- ① Islamic came from outside, while others were majority insiders
- ② Historic influences  
Islamic rulers initially destroyed Temples, imposed Jizya tax etc  
↓  
antagonism
- ③ Conservatism & Radicalism within Islam ⇒ hard to assimilate
- ④ Role of communal leaders  
~~states~~ who kept the two separate.

The need is of tolerance & pluralism in society, maintaining Uarga-Jamuni Tahjud, so that we ensure  
'Sarva Dharma Dambhar'

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	(G)	(A)	(P)
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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 refers to the relationship between polity and religion, where the two are separated, Although the extent of separation differs in models

Western model	Indian model
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Origin in <u>violence</u> &amp; <u>dark ages</u> French Revolution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Origin in <u>peace</u> &amp; <u>tolerance</u> ⇒ <u>multi-culturalism</u> since ancient times</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Strict separation</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Fluid</u></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No role in any affairs of <u>religion</u></li> <li><u>Internal differences</u> Turkey → France → US → UK (different models)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operates <u>Secular aspects</u> for <u>social</u> &amp; <u>eco development</u> Eg - Sabarwala Case Minority Educational Institutions Hajj Pilgrimage</li> </ul>



① Homogeneity promoted  
 (eg) - France - bans Abaya dress in school recently (follows strict dress code)

① Plurality promoted  
 ① minority rights given special recognition  
 (eg) - Article 29 and 30

① Religion strictly a private matter

① Both individual + group Right to Religion protected (Article 25, 26)

Indian model

Promotes

- minority appeasement
- (eg) - Shah Bano Case
- encourages vote-bank politics
- Articl 29, 30: misused for propagating radicalism sometimes
- even judiciary entering theological space (eg) - doctrine of essentiality

Doesn't promote

- Recent talks of Uniform civil code
- Ensurance tolerance
- Allow affirmative action for minority (good for welfare state)

India's model is based on 'Sarva Dharma Sambhar' & it must stay to its core

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

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

Ⓒ = Good  
 Ⓐ = Average  
 Ⓟ = Poor

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 refers to the increased connectedness and interdependence in the world leading to flow of ideas, people, capital etc across boundaries.

Positive socio-economic outcomes

① Better & more employment opportunities

(eg) - Post 1991 - Service sector Boom  
Gig economy recently

② Opportunities for women

(eg) - Pink-collar jobs.

③ Accessibility to services improved



4) Awareness of rights => Aspirations  
 (eg) Metro movement  
Black lives matter

5) Agriculture development - HYV, mechanisation

Gap widened

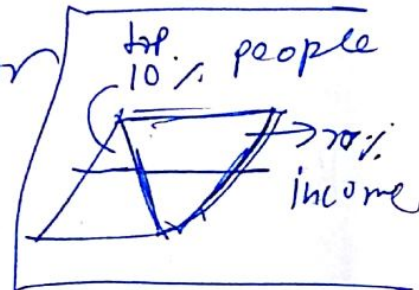
1) Service sector jobs mainly high skilled (low skilled low-paid)

2) women - commodification  
 objectification  
 not in blue & white collar  
 double burden

3) caste-based atrocities risen

4) poors remained poor

(eg) - exam report



2024 10 - requires addressing these inequalities

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 refers to the one that prospered in southern part of India i.e., Peninsular region.

Began with Pallavas

↳ Mahabalipuram complex (UNESCO City)

↳ where temple

↳ Rath architecture

↳ Paintings (Descent of Ganga) etc.

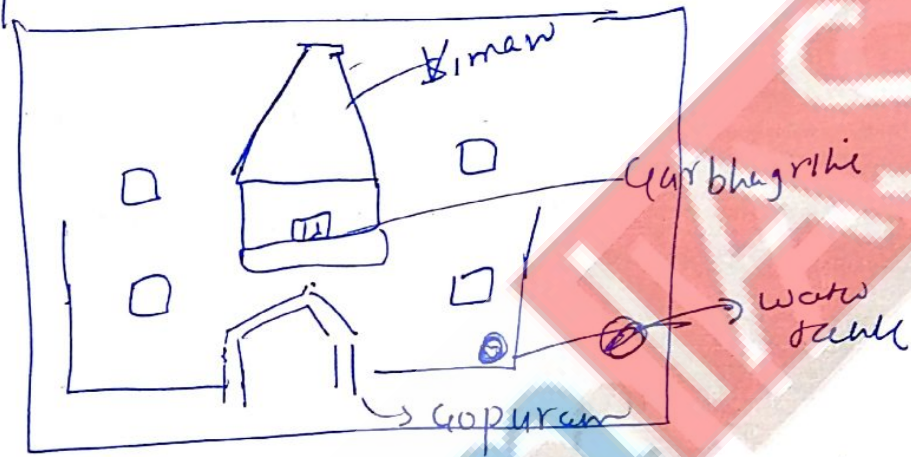
↳ Kailashnath temple

Zenith during Cholas

↳ Reached climax with Cholas  
during the 11<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> century



↳ full fledged structure of Dravidian style came up.



- ① Pyramidal viman (instead of curvilinear shikhar)
- ② Gopurams at gateways  
↓  
Decorated
- ③ Water tanks
- ④ subordinate shrines - no shikhar
- ⑤ No Amalaka
- ⑥ At gateways of Cribhagnthe  
↓  
Dwarपाल etc.



↳ Example

- ↳ Brhdeswara Temple by Rajaram I
- ↳ Airatweshwara Temple by Rajaram II
- ↳ Gangai Konda Cholapuram  
 ↓ temple  
 (commemorate victims over Ganges) (all UNESCO sites)

↳ Factors that helped

- ↳ good trade & prosperity
- ↳ local self government → led to diffusion of style locally
- ↳ contacts with other empires  
 ↓  
 variations further developed

further dravidian style was manifested in Vijaynagar, Hoyasalar, Chalukyas etc. Schools

**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.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 pre-independence  
 can be traced in Raja-Ram Mohan Roy  
 led Sati, I.C. Vidyasagar led  
widow-remarriage, women-education  
 etc. efforts.

Why led by men:

- ① women yet to come out of  
households
- ② lack of literacy and education  
 with women ⇒ this renaissance  
excluded them.
- (eg) - R.R. Mohan Roy's mother herself  
opposed him.



- (3) Leaders weren't inclusive of women & adopted a paternalistic attitude
- (4) The methods used were not conducive for women
- (5) - Only with coming of Gandhi, methods like Charkha, fasting etc. developed
- (6) Although in 19th century, women led came up such as Sarala Devi Chaudherani, Anandabai, Sarojini Naidu, etc. ⇒ but mainly elite class (Jyotiba Phule in 19th c)

Contribution of women-led socio-economic movements

- (1) All India Women's Conference  
↳ NCW - efforts led to laws like



Hindu Succession Act, Child Marriage  
restraint act, Dowry Prohibition Act

② WIA (1972 - Ela Bhatt) + others like Arad Foundation  
↳ Legal social economic  
↳ self employment  
↳ Wipro women's Forum  
Economic empowerment of women

③ Agricultural dependent women's  
concerns like lack of ownership etc  
were caused by MAKAM etc

④ SHGs like Kudumbashree etc

⑤ Tribal talag mart, Nirbhaya protest

↳ tribal, rural women still excluded  
However  
↳ Violence against them still continues

This SDG5 achievement lies in inclusive upliftment of all strata of women

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS



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

लवणता अंतःप्रवेश के कारणों के साथ-साथ इसके विभिन्न परिणामों और संभावित समाधानों पर चर्चा कीजिए।  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Salinity ingress refers to the intrusion of saline water into the freshwater bodies, soil and other biotic resources.

Causes of salinity ingress

① Natural disasters & climate change

- ↳ Cyclones (Eg. Amphan, Laila, Kullu)
- ↳ Tsunami

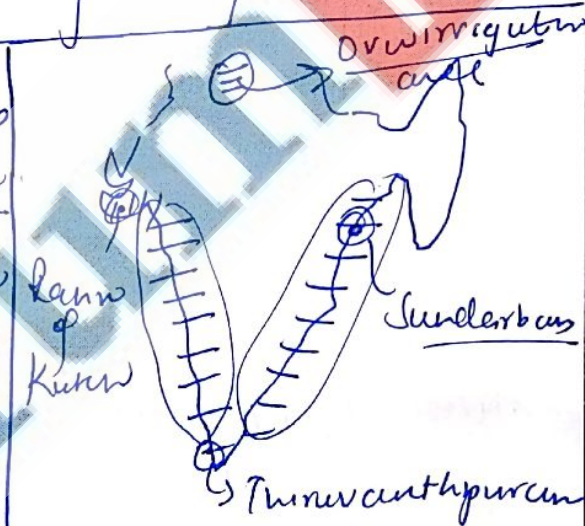
② Tides & waves

③ Sea level Rise  
(Eg. Odisha, Kerala coast)

④ Coastal flooding

⑤ Overirrigation (Eg. - Punjab - Haryana belt)

⑥ Encroachment into deltas, floodplains, coasts etc. (1<sup>st</sup> water body class >10% encroached)



Hotspots      Affected Areas

Salinity Ingression in India



Consequences

① Water resources

- ↳ polluted (increased salinity)
- ↳ drinking water crisis

② Land resources

- ↳ land degradation, loss of fertility
- ↳ formation of salt crabs on top soil.

③ Biotic resources

- ↳ loss of biodiversity (e.g. stenohaline organisms)
- ↳ livestock-lack (tolerate low range of salinity) such as codrals
- ↳ Goat

④ Humans

- ↳ crop loss, diseases - health impacts
- ↳ loss of livelihood, infrastructure damage

Sundarbans : case study

- ↳ invasion after cyclone Amphan was quite pronounced
- ↳ shift from agriculture to shrimp cultivation
- ↳ drinking water crisis



Potential solutions

- ① check climate change  
↳ to address sea level rise & submergence + extreme weather events
- ② Structural measures :  
(eg) - Terrapod based sea wall in chellanam, kerala
- ③ Avoiding encroachment of water bodies
- ④ Strict enforcement of coastal zone regulations
- ⑤ Agriculture practices → micro irrigation  
→ precision agriculture
- ⑥ Adaptation measures  
(eg) - Pakhal rice (salt-tolerant paddy)

Thus, coastal habitats can be sustainable only if the environmental challenges are addressed.

**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)

In context of the rising emissions from cities and resultant health & environmental concerns (such as Delhi's air pollution) Urban mass transport is the urgent need.

Constraints in seamless urban mass transport

↳ (It refers to the metros & other such systems which transport large no of people at a time)

① Parliamentary Standing Committee in 2022 identified following?

↳ lack of quality DPRs ( Detailed project reports )

↳ feasibility : ( ex ) - except Mumbai



& Delhi metro - others were facing  
low ridership issues

↳ Route was not well planned

(eg) - Pappur metro - phase-I  
didn't cater to student &  
other high demand areas.

② Other factors

↳ Environmental concerns

(eg) - Aarey forest - Mumbai  
metro.

↳ Financial concerns / viability

(eg) - Silver line project of Kerala  
(opposed by E. Sreedharan among  
others)

↳ Technological constraints.

Measures :

① As per the above social committee,

↳ metro new & metro lite

in tier 2 & 3 cities



- ↳ concessions for innovative projects (eg- Kochi-water metro)
- ② Preparation of DRPs after consultation with experts, local citizens, environmentalists etc.
- ③ Revival of indigenous systems  
(eg- Kolkata's Tram (completed 150 years)  
↳ facing decline)
- ④ Integrating suburbs for seamless labour mobility  
(eg- RRTS (Regional Rapid Transport System)  
↳ Delhi - Meerut - Meerut  
(82 km in 55 min))
- ⑤ Ensure good & quality service delivery i.e. punctuality, cleanliness etc.  
(eg- Delhi metro)

These measures are essential to achieve SDG 11 - Sustainable cities

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	⊕	⊖
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

⊕ = Good  
⊖ = Average  
⊙ = 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)

India's mineral wealth is found in  
various belts such as Gondwana, Arawalli,  
South western, central, northeastern etc. owing  
to its long geological history



Socio-Ecological impacts

↳ ① Displacement

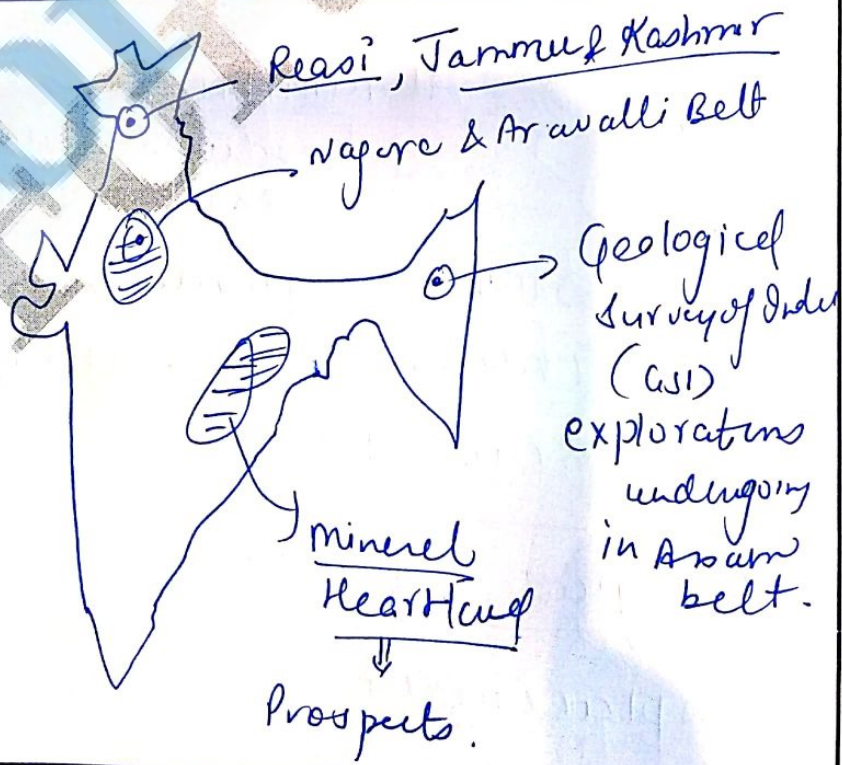


② loss of livelihood, esp. tribals  
(Eg) - Dongria Kondh - Niyamgiri hills  
↳ Lopore bauxite mining

③ Diseases & health impact  
(Eg) - Jalore - 'Graniticity'  
↳ 'silicosis' high prevalence

④ loss of biodiversity  
(Eg) - Hasdeo Aranya forests - coal  
(Chhota Nagpur) minings

New found lithium Reserves





① Economic significance

- ↳ Green Growth : solar PV & etc.
- ↳ 'Digital India' - powers smartwatching etc.
- ↳ Green transportation : EVs

② Strategic

↳ China & Lithium triangle in Australia South America

(major suppliers)

need for ~~self~~ self-sufficiency



Socio-Ecological concerns

↳ Primalayas (J&K) : fragile zones  
 ↓  
 Earthquake, landslides - vulnerability

↳ Regions overlap with tribal/poor populations (concerns with rehabilitation)

Thus the concerns must be addressed through IA (Socio-Env Impact Assessment) because

'Ecology is the permanent Economy'

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

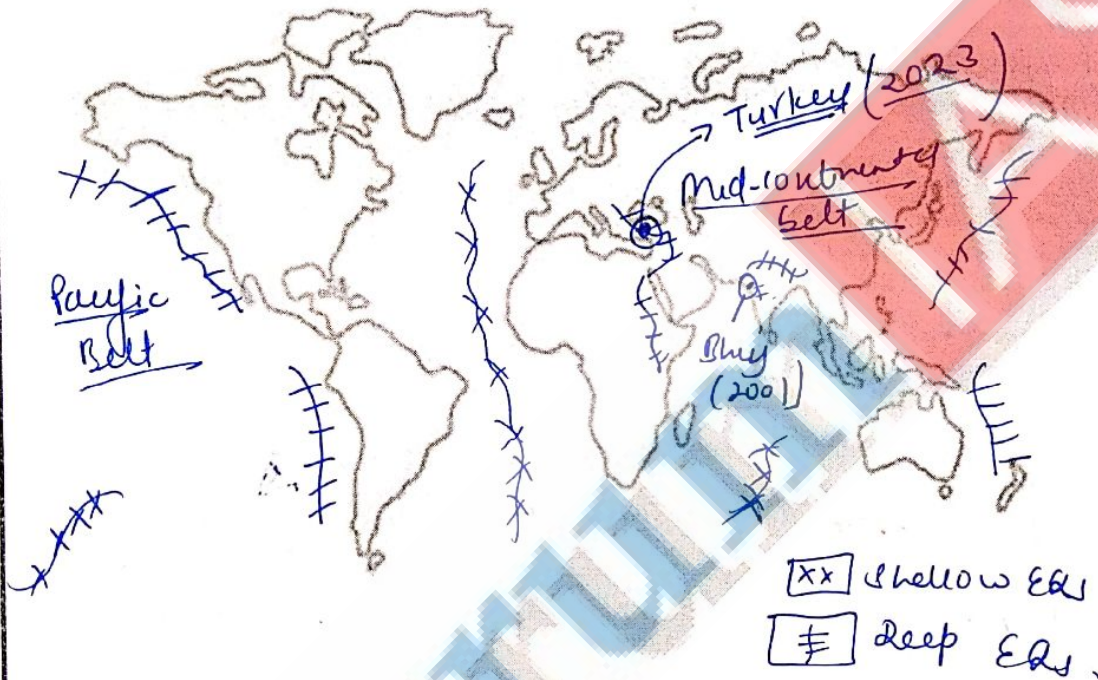
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CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			





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)

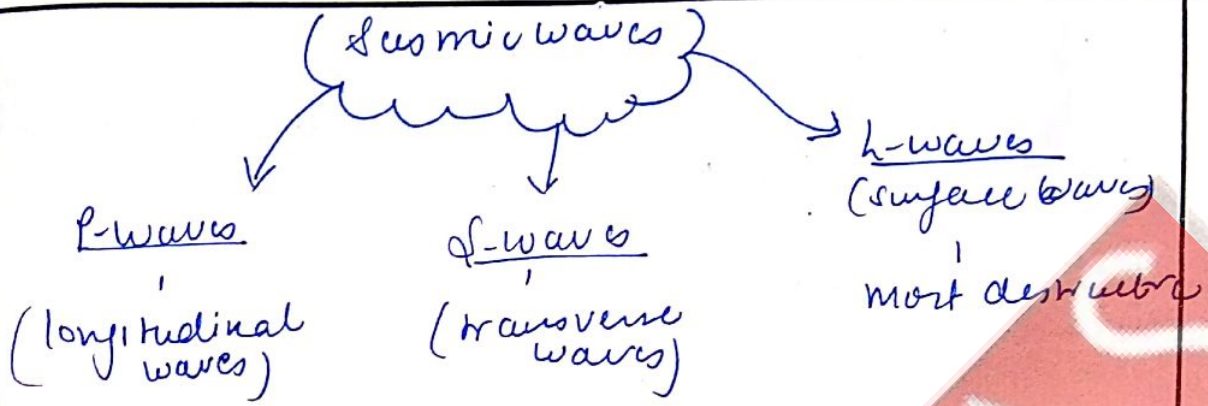


Earthquake refers to the shaking of earth's surface due to seismic activity in the interior of the earth.

**Mechanism of Earthquakes**

↳ Caused due to seismic waves



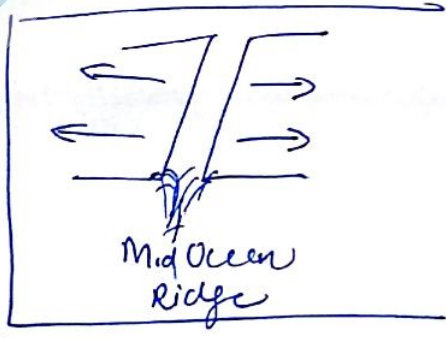


Focus → location in interior of earth, where earthquake/waves originated

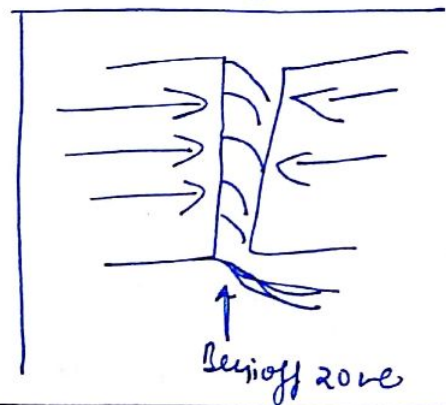
Hypocentre → perpendicular point on the earth's surface, where waves were felt first

**Plate Tectonics Theory**: explanation for earthquakes

(a) Constructive / divergent boundaries  
 ↓  
 shallow earthquakes (eg) mid Atlantic ridge



(b) Destructive / convergent  
 ↳ deep earthquakes (most destructive)  
 (eg) west Pacific.



(c) Transform boundaries  
 ↳ shallow / deep  
 (eg) - San Andreas fault



Occurance & Vulnerability of Regions

① Pacific region (Ring of fire)

Regions : Japan, Philippines, Micronesia - Polynesia - Melanesia, California, Chile etc.

Vulnerability ① small island countries -

lack resources,

② highly populated

(eg) - Tokyo (1mn per/child grow to shift rural areas)

② Mid-Continental Belt

(eg) - Turkey : 2023 =>



Vulnerability  
 ↳ on fault zones  
 ↳ confluence of 3 plates  
 ↳ Morning time (2023)

- ↳ landslides / landslips
- ↳ flash floods
- ↳ Tsunami (eg) - 2004 - Indian ocean
- ↳ Fires, electrocution

Chile presents a role model for developing countries, which are more vulnerable due to their poor building infrastructure

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	①	②
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

① = Good  
 ② = 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 in sea level due to causes such as gravitational force of sun & moon

Different types of Tides

↳ Spring & Neap Tide (based on intensity)  
↳ higher than usual → low water used



(syzygy)



(opposition)

↳ Diurnal, semi-diurnal tides (based on frequency)

↳ Apogean, Perigean tides (position of moon)




## Significance of Tides

- ① Understanding of celestial phenomenon  
(eg) Gravitational force of bodies like sun, moon
- ② Tidal Energy  
↳ ~~not~~ renewable energy  
(importance in green growth in face of climate change)
- ③ Shipping & Navigation  
↳ aids / retards accordingly
- ④ Biodiversity  
↳ brings nutrients to the coasts
- ⑤ Geomorphology  
↳ impacts coastal landforms such as beaches.
- ⑥ Flooding → in case of unusually high tides.  
(eg) - Bay of Fundy, (highest tides)



Difference in waves & Tides

Waves	Tides
<p>⊛ Non-periodic</p>	<p>⊛ Periodic</p>
<p>⊛ Cause: winds ↓ drag the water at surface forward &amp; backward</p>	<p>⊛ Cause: mainly gravitational pull of moon &amp; sun + centrifugal force of Earth</p>
<p>⊛ Type ↳ Constructive / Destructive ↳ Deep / Shallow ↳ Seiche / Rogue</p>	<p>⊛ Type ↳ Spring &amp; Neap</p>
<p>⊛ Orbital motion </p>	<p>⊛ whole water mass moves forward</p>

Thus the two phenomena are significant in understanding ocean water circulation

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
<p>Ⓒ = Good Ⓐ = Average Ⓟ = Poor</p>			
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 is a unusual institution for legitimacy of mating relationships and the subsequent children (inheritance & other rights)

Changes in conventional concepts of marriage

- ① Ritual based ⇒ Court marriage
- ② Religion & caste endogamy ⇒ Inter-caste & Inter-caste marriages
- ③ Heterosexual ⇒ Homosexual  
(eg) - debate in India for same sex marriage
- ④ Sacred bond ⇒ Companionship (meaning)  
(Sanstara)
- ⑤ change in age of marriage (increasing)



However (some things similar)

- ↳ vulgar display of wealth in weddings
- ↳ social acceptance for married couples is higher (e.g.) - Rented accommodation

Family is the institution of 2 more generations living together sharing common kitchen, roof & household tied by emotional bonds.

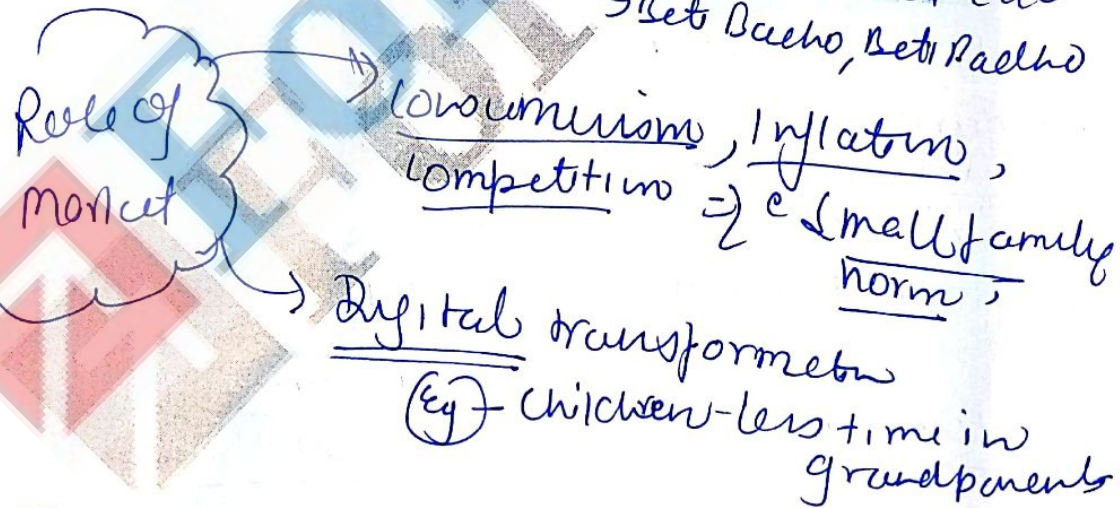
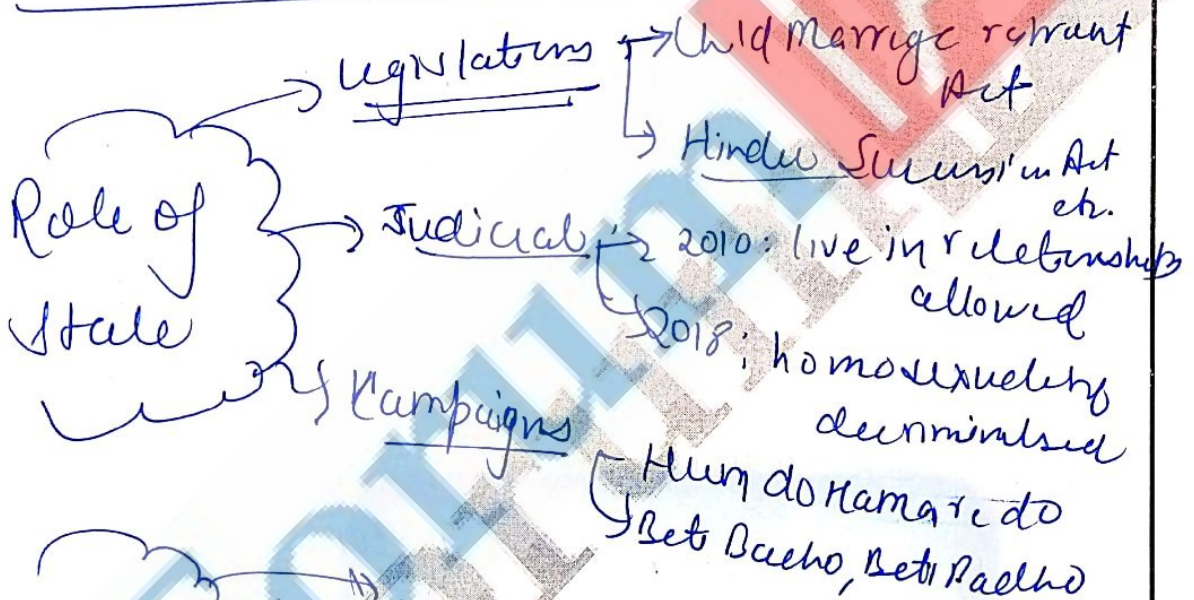
Changes

- ① Joint ⇒ Nuclear
- ② male-led, patriarchal ⇒ more egalitarian, even. single-women families
- ③ more interaction with grandparents ⇒ generational gaps with globalised teenagers
- ④ Size decreasing
- ⑤ more heterogeneous
  - ⑥ - celebration of Id, Christmas, Diwali - altogether.



However, still

- traditional customs stay (eg) touching feet of elders
- low tolerance (eg) Honour killing in Satara recently
- main agent of socialisation, social control



The two institutions are integral to the Indian ~~ethos~~ ethos & diversity

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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

(C) = 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)

Child marriage Restraint Act, defines child as one having age below 18 (girl), 21 (boy), below which is the child marriage.

Reasons for child marriage spurt

- ① Lack of robust implementation of the law
- ② Poverty : Girls seen as burden
- ③ Stereotypes / Ormodoxy  
(eg) Girl should be married off before attaining menstruation
- ④ Tribal cultures - & their violation from maintain  
(eg) Ujjar



⑤ Poor education & economic empowerment of families, especially women.

⑥ Poor sex ratio  
↳ fear of not getting bride at late stage.

### Consequences

NFHS-5 found that >30% of married women below 25 age were child brides.

① Dropout : loss of education

② Early pregnancy : Risk in MMR & malnutrition (anemia etc)

③ Economic disabilities

(eg) — disengagement from SHGs in parental homes

↳ Right to property denied



- ④ Overall reverses the gains of women empowerment
- ⑤ Vicious cycle of poverty - perpetuates  
 ↳ ~~parents~~ Parents unable to raise children well.

### Steps beyond legal realms

- ① Compulsory education (RTE)  
 ↳ to be implemented well  
 (eg) Toilets - to avoid girl dropout better pedagogy
- ② Awareness programmes  
 (eg) - Taali campaign of UNICEF in Bangladesh
- ③ Overall development of adolescent girls  
 (eg) - Advika - programme of Odisha.

Thus these steps are necessary to attain SDGs such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (no poverty, health, education, gender)

#### 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 है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Regional sentiments are the result of ideology of regionalism, which means affinity of one's region to an extent of promoting one's interests at expense of other regions. (eg) - Bodoland, Garo land

Reasons behind regional sentiments

① Historical  
 ↳ being under common rule  
 ↳ sharing common history  
 (eg) - Telangana (despite linguistic similarity with Andhra)

② Cultural identities  
 ↳ Race (eg) - Dravidistan  
 ↳ Tribal (eg) - Nagaland, Garo land  
Bhilpradeshs  
 ↳ Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh

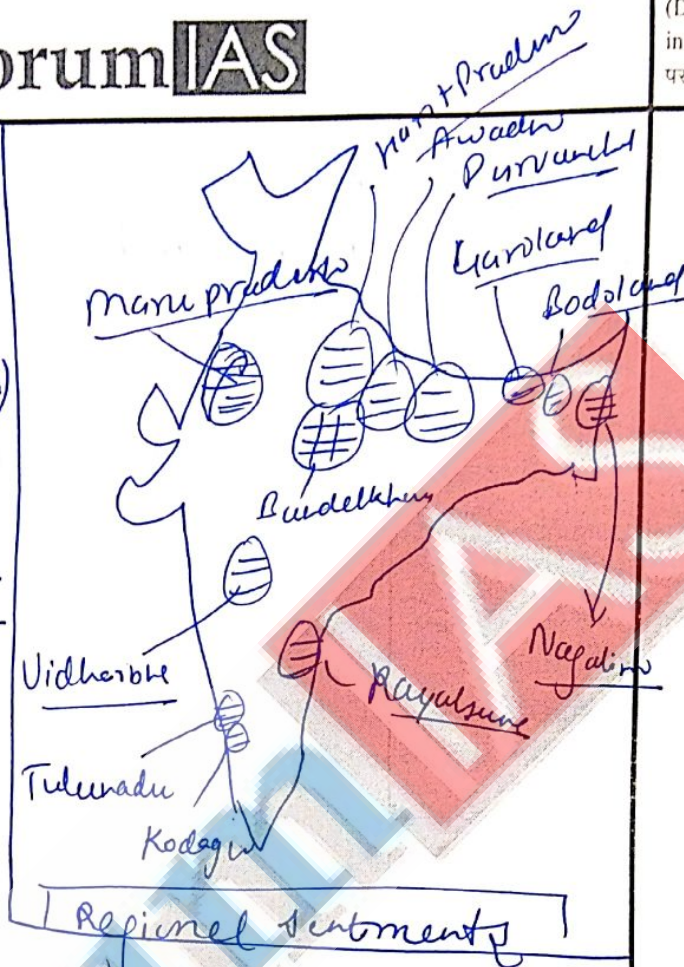
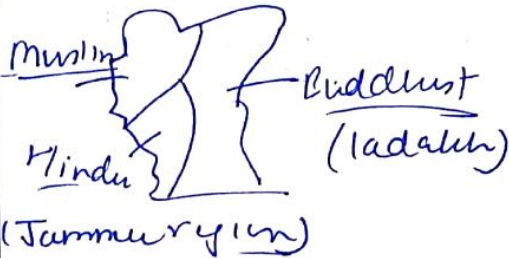


Language

(eg) - Punjab  
(from many areas)

Religion

(eg) - Jammu & Kashmir  
(east white)



(3) Political

↳ regional political parties fuelling the sentiments as electoral agenda.

(eg) - TDP

↳ support of political leaders (eg) - Andhra demand in 1953

Tipura Mother for Greater Tripura

(4) Economic

↳ Underdevelopment

(eg) - Bundelkhand, Manu Pradesh

↳ Overdevelopment

(eg) - Hant Pradesh, Tulu Nadu.

↳ conflict over limited resources

(eg) - Bihar ↔ Jharkhand

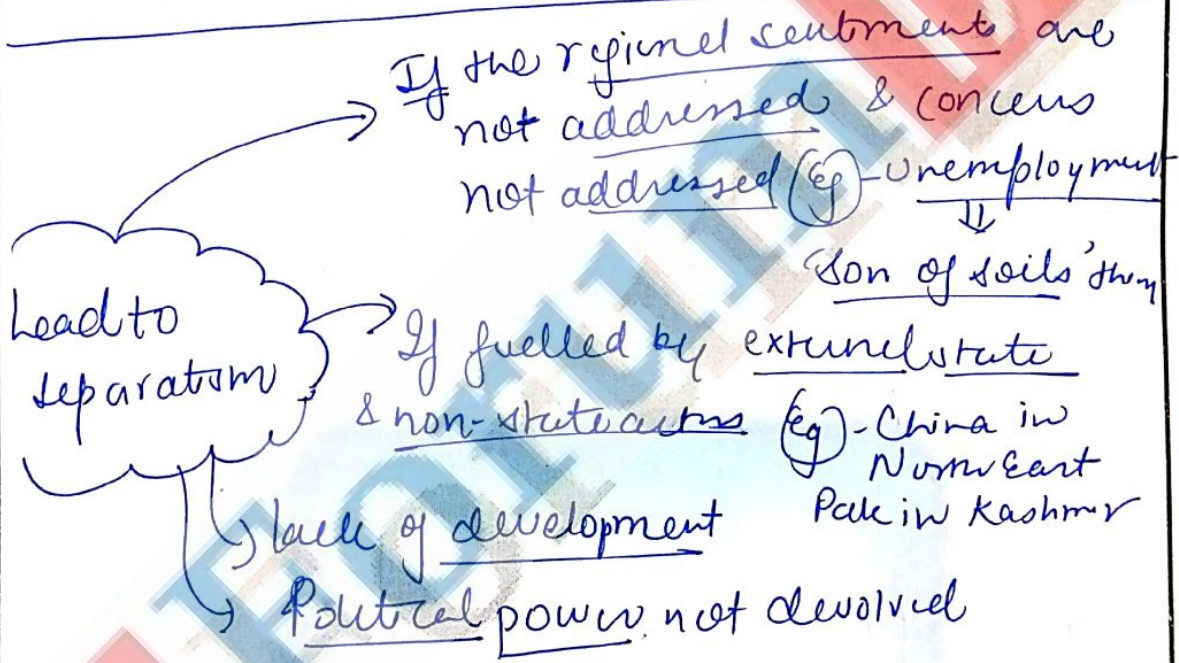


5) Geographical

↳ distinct physiography (eg) <sup>Uttarakhand (hill)</sup> Marupradew (deent)  
↳ Buffer region (eg) - Bundelkhand  
neither UP nor MP pays attention

6) Demographic

↳ Influx of outsiders (eg) - Bengalis in Gujarat/Andhra are



To avoid separatism, there is need of balanced regional development + decentralisation of governance, so that India remains Ek Bherat, Shrisht Bherat

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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

G = Good  
A = Average  
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS