

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

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परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

08/07/23

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. 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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			10:00 AM	1:00 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 आंकड़ों या समय 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		
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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)

Britain emerged as the centre of Industrial revolution in mid 18th century

Democracy and rule of law as the basis for Britain's epicentre of

PR

1) Brought stability in polity and allowed economic development.
2) Monarchies in similar times were faced with regular turmoil of wars leading to disruptions

3) Allowed the rise of a conducive capitalist-labor relations

↳ rule of law allowed trade dispute resolution

4) Economic Development is built on social development
eg- Democracy ensured invest-
ment in health and education

- 5). Rule of law became the basis of peace in growing urban centres
- 6). Democracy guarantees liberty for corporates, workers and vendors.

However, the basis of Industrial Revolution is also accrued to the following

- (i) Inventions and innovations
eg - James' Steam engine
- (ii) Natural Resource as the foundation of development
eg - coal fields in Birmingham
Sheffield
- (iii) Rise of a sense of cultural renaissance

Industrial Revolution in the 18th century formed the basis for Britain's rising hegemony in the Oriental.

Feedback

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CRITERIA	C	A	P
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CD & VA			
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C = 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)

Peasant movements in the 19th and 20th century formed the basis of major growth of nationalist movement in India

19th century movements

(i) semi feudalistic with lack of organisational support
eg - Mardelberia uprising.

(ii) lacked a vision for the future setup

(iii) leadership provided by.

20th century movement

(i) led by Kisan Sabha, unions and INC.

eg - Moplah rebellion (1920).

supported by Gandhi

(ii) clear vision and aspirations (highlighted in Haripura session (1937)).

(iii) leadership provided by.

messiah-type zamindars, peasants
eg - Karam Shah and Tipu Sah in Pagal Panth's movement

Kisan Sabha leaders, local leaders affiliated to INC
eg - NG Ranga, Sabjanand Saraswati

(iv) economic in nature

(iv) politico-economic in nature

(v) against local zamindars, British authorities, moneylenders

(v) against the concept of colonialism

(vi) limited outreach

eg - Eka Movement (1920) - United Province

(vi) wide outreach

Peasant movements of 20th century coincided with NCM (1920) and CPM (1931) and widened the base for demand of poorna swaraj

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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, launched at Lahore Session (1929), after the breakdown of Gandhi-Birwin talks occupies a unique place.

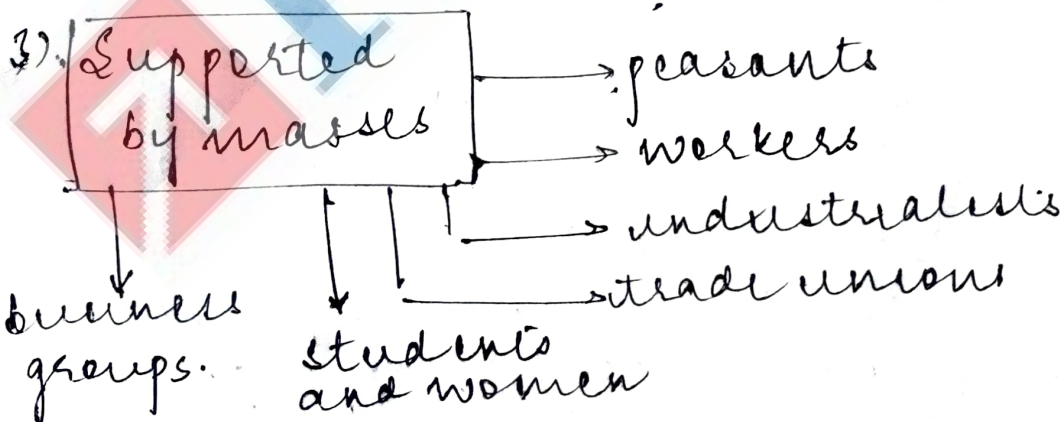
Widespread extent and reach

1) Salt satyagraha started by Gandhi spread to large parts of India

eg - Dharasana salt works - Sarojini Naidu ; Pichonopoly - C Rajagopala Chari

2) Spread to large parts of India

eg - Lal Garudhlu in North East



4). Support extended by different groups within INC.

Revolutionary zeal in CDM

CDM (1931) witnessed a revolutionary enthusiasm by various groups, with their own methods of protests

1). Dissa Khwani Massacre led to Pukhtoon army, led by Ghaffar Khan in NWFP.

2). Civil Disobedience and not just boycott observed - eg - resignation from council, breaking salt laws, non-payment of taxes.

3). Revolution in army - Peshawar army refused to follow commands.

Civil Disobedience movements reflected the core values of Gandhian 'Satyagrah has become my religion' which led to Round Table Conferences and reforms under GOI (1935) Act

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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(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 and Shaivism grew from the Gupta period (4th century AD) in different parts of India, reaching its zenith in Bhakti era Movement.

Vaishnavism and Shaivism followed local traditions

1) Focus on vernacular literature

eg- Divya Natarayi Prabandams by Alvars, Tevaram by Appar, Sundaras and Sambandar

2) Architecture reflected local customs. eg- Shaivite Dravidian monuments → Mithuns as Dwarpala (Brahadevare) temple

3) Encompassed local deities like Krishna-Vasudeva of Yadavas and Gopala of Abhanga

4) Use of local materials in constructions

Shaivite and Vaishnavite traditions
reflecting universal values.

• Bhakti Movement led by Alvars and Nayanars propounded.

(i) end of ritualistic practices, ~~idolatry~~ priest, etc. (Kamrananda).

(ii) casteless and classless - allowed all to be a part of it

(iii) followed monotheistic pantheism (One God for All). similar to Sufi's wahadat ul-wajood.

(iv) against Brahmanical orthodoxy and austerities of Buddhism

(v) Drew inspiration from epics like Upanishad, Gita, Ramayana, etc. ^{Philosophy}

Shaivite - Vaishnavite traditions, have spread to all parts of the country, bringing a sense of geographical unity and sense of brotherhood.

Feedback

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CRITERIA	G	A	P
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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)

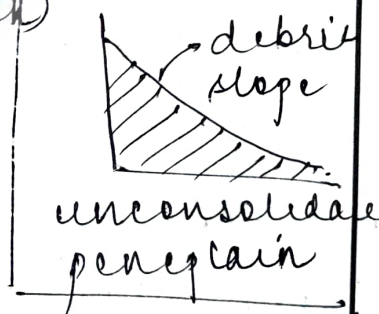
Recent ~~is~~ land subsidence at Joshimath (2023) highlights the growing problems of land subsidence in India

Land subsidence refers to lowering down / shifting of land that is a consequence of several natural and anthropogenic factors

Natural causes

1) Settlement on unconsolidated peneplains (eg. Joshimath)

2) Seismic hazards, especially in zone IV and V. (Himalayan region).



Anthropogenic factors

1) Improper construction and poor drainage leading to excess pressure (Chopra committee)

Q.6) Ex same अति

Other factors include

→ illegal sand and limestone mining (Munroe Phurutho island)

→ artificial hazards like bursting of aquifers (NTPC Poporan Vuhniyad project)

↓
increasing sea level rise (Vaas Island)

Measures to arrest the calamity

(NDMA guidelines)

- 1). Micro hazard zonation and planning
- 2). Proper land use through reforestation and land stabilisation
- 3). Rehabilitation of people based on zonation
- 4). Proper drainage, in adherence to National Building Code.

Chepra Committee recommendation ^{on} sustainable Himalayan land use should be followed to ensure adherence to Sendai frame work

Feedback

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CRITERIA	G	A	P
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P & R			

G = 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)

IMD has highlighted that erratic monsoons will be a recurring phenomenon in 21st century

Reasons behind erratic monsoons

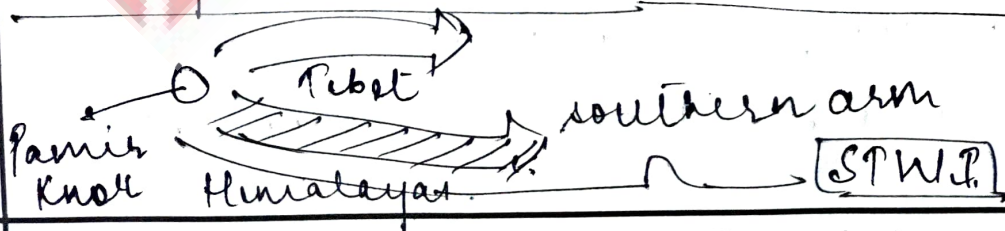
1) Changing nature of ENSO cycle. (earlier 5-7 years cycle → now 3-5 years cycle)



ENSO cycle (La-Nina).

2) Impact of Indian Ocean Dipole and Madden Julian Oscillation

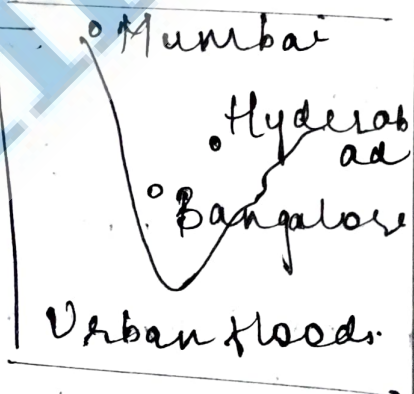
3) Role of Sub tropical jetstreams -
move southwards leading to abrupt monsoon breaks



- 4) Local conditions like presence of mid tropospheric low pressure zones in Arabian sea.
- 5) Other factors include jet streams like Somalian Jet stream, wenters in Pibet affect monsoons.

Possible impact of erratic monsoons

- 1) Affects crop yield and productivity through mold formation and infection
- 2) Leads to urban floods and loss of lives and livelihood
- 3) Impacts soil-soil erosion and ravine formation



Erratic Monsoons needs to be tackled through better EWIS systems, focus on micro-irrigation and better preparedness to ensure sustainable development

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	C	A	P
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S & 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)

Technology, as per the Cornucopian view, can have a drastic impact on socio-cultural fabric.

Positive impact of new technology on Indian society

- 1) ~~Big data~~ Higher productivity and yield resulting in higher surplus
eg - use of HYV seeds, DMH-11 Mustard^{GM}
- 2) Women empowerment through enhanced safety at workplace and public. eg - GPS tracking,
- 3) Better flow of remittances to rural population → helps in geriatric care. eg - through Blockchain
- 4) Better service delivery of goods. eg - Drones used for vaccine delivery in North East
- 5) Early holistic childcare ^{development} through online education. eg - BYJU's.

Negative impact on technology on Indian society

- 1) Creation of a surveillance state
eg - use of CCTV, allegation of Pegasus
- 2) Widening gaps between haves and have not. eg - Online education accessible to ~30% rural households.
- 3) Fear of mass destruction
eg - nuclear tests by North Korea
- 4) Problems of loss of privacy. through social media channels.
- 5) Higher risk to adolescents
eg - NITI Aayog talks about risk of online gambling

Technology requires human intervention to ensure that the benefits are accrued to all but the harms are limited.

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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, whose origin dates back to Vedic times, became an umbrella term for the way of life in Independence struggle.

Hinduism - an amalgamation of diversity

1) Common concepts with Buddhism and Jainism - ex- karma, nirvana and moksha

2) Competition ended with assimilation. eg- Brahmanism later allowed tribals, women, etc into the cult as a result of expansion of Buddhism

3) Based on avatars and rebirths eg- Buddha as an avatar of Vishnu

4) Based on universal ideas like respect for nature, tolerance, etc.

5) Vedanta followers like Vivekananda called for convergence of beliefs.

However, Hinduism failed to amalgamate Islam due to following reasons.

- 1) Islam as a foreign phenomenon (expansion during Delhi Sultanate)
- 2) Difference in ideology
eg- Islam believe in 'One Allah' and Hinduism follows polytheism; idol worship banned in Islam.
- 3) Competitiveness led to frequent struggles. eg- Aurangzeb demolished several temples.
- 4) Dichotomy. Poor convergence and interaction in medieval times. eg- cities and towns were Islamic centres; villages were Hindu dominant

However, despite the difference, the convergence during Bhakti Sufi movement and rise of Indo-Islamic architecture highlights the amalgamation in spirit

Feedback

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CRITERIA	G	A	P
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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 a condition of equal treatment to all religion and absence of state-sponsored religion.

Western model

(i) based on complete dissociation of state from religion.

(ii) common codified laws.

(iii) absence of state presence in religious affairs.

(iv) non-interference in religious affairs.

Indian model

(i) based on positive engagement with all religions.

(ii) may or may not have common laws.

(iii) state bodies in religious affairs, e.g. Wakf Boards.

(iv) reforms in line with constitutional morality.

eg - France's model does not allow women to wear kyabs in public. However, in India, Sabarnaala case highlights the relationship between state and religion.

Promoting minority appeasement
Indian model, at a superficial level might seem to promote minority appeasement by curbing discriminatory practices like temple entry, etc.

However, Indian model of secularism allows all religions to promote their beliefs and practices (Article 29 and 30) with no discrimination. Practices which are not in line with constitutional morality are struck down for all religions eg - Triple Talaq (Islam), temple entry (Sabarnaala).

Indian model is the right approach in pluralistic societies like India.

Feedback

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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 is the decline in space-time continuum due to faster flows of information, people and goods.

Globalisation and Positive Socio-economic outcomes

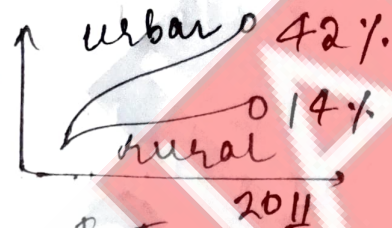
- 1) Flow of modern liberal ideas to developing nations. eg - # Me Too Movement, Abortion laws, etc.
- 2) Creation of more opportunities for women through MNCs offloading.
- 3) Transfer of technology helps develop self sufficiency. eg - PL-480 seeds.
- 4) Spread and revivalism of Indian culture. eg - yoga, meditation, Bollywood.
- 5) Brings assimilation across cultures. eg - wearing jeans with kurta.

However, there exists a flip side Globalisation and Increasing Gaps between Haves and Haves Not

1) Digitalisation has increased disparity between rural and urban areas

2) Opportunity creation is skewed

eg. More service sector jobs requiring English as prerequisite



Internet penetration 2011

3) Has endangered the local, indigenous culture. eg- loss of

4) India is a hotspot of endangered languages.

4) Creation of startup culture which are not labor intensive

"Technology is a neutral tool. It is the hands that use them determine the fate". The need is to have a balanced, inclusive approach

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
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- ⊙ = Good
- ⊙ = Average
- ⊙ = 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 architecture developed in South India during the later phase of Pallava rule (Nandivarman group).

Features of Dravidian architecture during Chola

- (i) → boundary wall and presence of gopurams.
- sculptural art (Nataraja) in Brihadishwara temple
- panchayatana style
- pyramidal namana

These features reached its zenith in Chola period

eg- Airavateshwara temple (Darasuram)

Gangakondacholapuram built by Rajendra I.

Started during Pallava period

Mahendra rock cut temple
group. → eg. Pallavaram Mamandu

Narsintha Latha temples like
group. → Dravidian ratha

Rajasintha structural temples
group. → like Shore Temple
(Mahabalipuram).

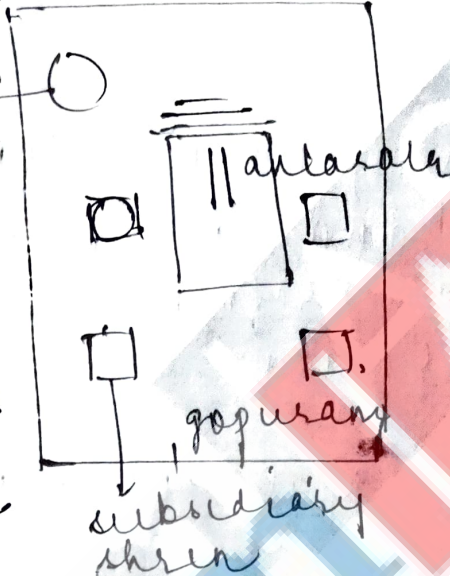
Nandivaraman
group. → precursor to early
Dravidian temples
eg - Nekunta Perumal
temple

Pallava's ratha temples especially
Dharmaraja ratha (Mahabalipuram)
formed the basis of Dravidian
school.

In addition to above mentioned
features in Chola period, several
changes were made exclusively
during later Cholas

(i) Increasing use of stones

(ii) Sculpture drawn in images from Ramayana and Mahabharata



(iii) Vimanas became grand. eg - Brihadisvara temple

(iv) Mithunas as dwarapalas became permanent

Dravidian style under Cholas.

(v) Nearly 200 temples built during this period

The UNESCO World Heritage sites of Dravidian art later inspired Hoysala, Vesara and Vijayanagar architecture. These grand monument continue to inspire millions today.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
ⓐ = Good ⓑ = Average ⓒ = 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)

Pre independence women movements in 19th and 20th century aimed at internal reformation and removing social evils.

Pre-independence movements led by men

Movements like Prathna Sabha, Satyashodhak Samaj were led by M.G. Ranade, Phule, etc. due to following reasons -

- (1) Poor status of women inhibiting their movements outside homes.
- (2) Influence of Western philosophers like Rousseau and Voltaire reached intellectuals first who were predominantly men.
- (3) Support extended by INC which were male dominated.

eg. - Indian National Social Conference
led by MG Ranade.

4) Limited mobilisation of women
under organisational groups, unions
in 19th century

5) Reform movement led by intelle-
ctuals ~~in~~ through support of British
required political capital

However, there were several
movements that were led by women
too, despite the causal factors.

eg. - Arya Mahila Samaj - Pandita
Bharat Stree Mahamandal - Ramabai
Debi
Chaudharani

Contribution of post independent
reform movement led by women

1) Against economic distress to
bring relief - eg. - Anti price rise
movement

2) Support local ecosystem and
protect local culture

eg - Chipko Movement by Garhwali women

3) Against social evils like sexual harassment, domestic violence and liquor related violence

eg - Anti Arrack Movement led by ~~to~~ Rosamma

4) Brought economic independence through cooperative formation
eg - SEWA by Ela Bhatt → consortium of vendor, rag pickers

5) fight against Dalit oppression
eg - Shahdara Movement, Dalit Panther Movement

Post independence women led movements have taken new forms in the globalised era in the form of #MeToo Movement garnering support across the globe

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.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, as per IPCC, has accelerated since 2011 due to climate change and rising sea level, especially in South Asia.

Causes of salinity ingress

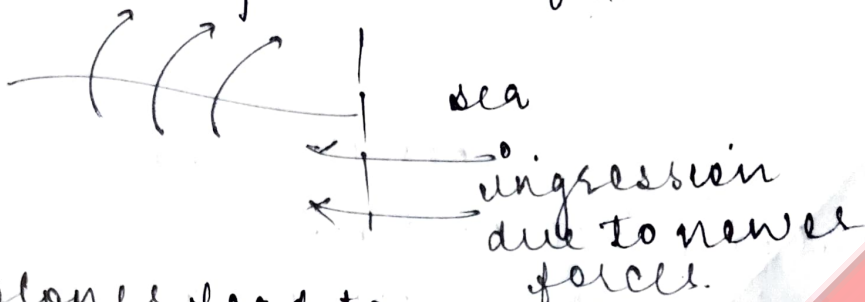
1) Historical factors - role of tectonic in marine ingression in Tertiary period



Marine ingression leading to salinity ingress

2) Over-exploitation of groundwater in coastal areas, leading to horizontal ingress
eg - problems of salinity in Cauvery basin

over-exploitation of GW.



3) Cyclones lead to salinity ingression
eg - Amphan (2020) in WB. led to
Salinity level rising

4) Faulty agricultural practices
like rice cultivation in semi arid
areas

Consequences of salinity ingress

1) Salinity levels in groundwater
increase

2) Problems of salinity-alkalinity
in soil affecting crop yield
eg - Coromandel coast

3) Land degradation and loss of
biodiversity loss observed

4) Affects primary productivity
in estuaries and delta

eg - Narmada estuary affected
by cyclonic ingress

Remedial solutions for salinity ingress

ingress

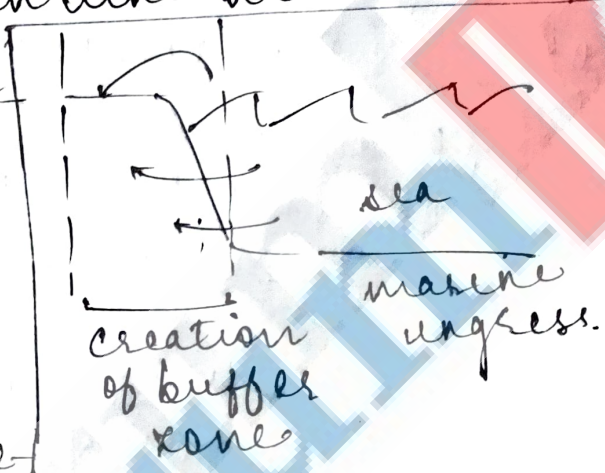
1) Effective soil amendment through application of gypsum

2) Hazard zonation and land use planning - in line with

Coastal Zone Regulation norms

3) Focus on climate smart agriculture

cultivation of tolerant species like millets



4) Agro-forestry (National Agroforestry policy; 2014) can help to absorb excess salinity eg - Mangrove cultivation (MISHTI)

Saline ingress, in the anthropocene era, needs to be tackled to ensure achievement of SDG 1, SDG 2 and SDG 6

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.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)

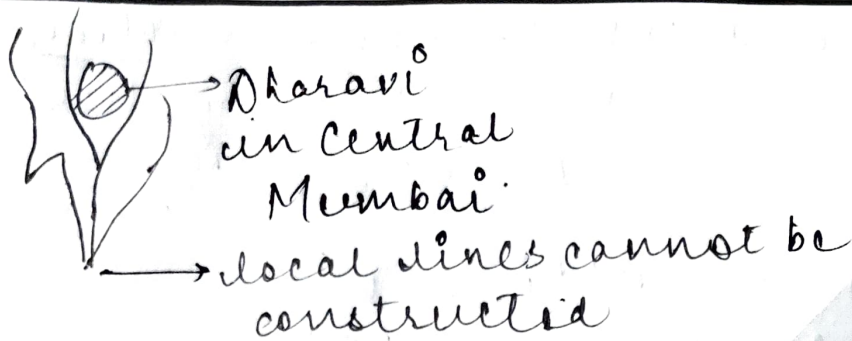
Shanghai Conference on Sustainable Cities calls for building a robust urban transportation system.

Need for robust urban mass transport

- reducing emissions
- higher economic productivity
- reducing time space consumption
- solving problems of congestion

Factors that hobble actualisation of urban mass transport

- 1) Natural factors like poor topography and weak soil → prevent construction of underground metro (eg- Delhi Yamuna plains).
- 2) Urban sprawl and encroachment by working class leads to bureaucratic delays.



- 3) Political hurdles due to lack of coherent policy
- 4) Already high congestion on roads desists people from using buses.
- 5) High cost of construction of underground metro. eg - Dhaka's metro project - one of the world's costliest
- 6) Lack of technological base for underwater construction

Measures to create a robust paradigm for urban mass transport

- 1) Focus on public-private partnership. eg - Delhi Metro for cost sharing model.

- 2) Need for a comprehensive policy taking into consideration future migration. eg- Delhi 2041 Master Plan.
- 3) focus on multi-modal logistics. eg- Delhi RRTS system
- 4) Evaluation of bottlenecks and creation of flyovers, etc.
eg- Silk Board road in Bangalore is a major bottleneck.
- 5) Creation of Transit oriented model with close proximity of commercial and residential areas to reduce mobility

One Nation - One Mobility Card will along with PM Gati Shakti mission will help to solve urban transportation problem and help create "World Cities".

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.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)

6-7

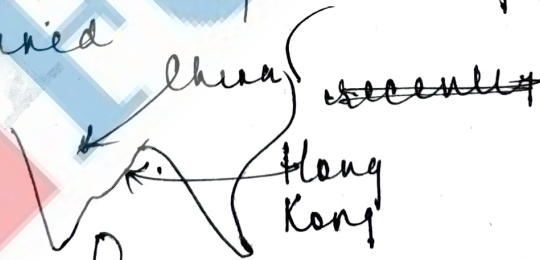
Recently, nearly 500 million reserves of lithium reserve have been found in Pammur Kashmir region



Other reserves - Mandya, Karnataka

Economic and strategic significance of new discovery

1) Self sufficiency in lithium production and processing can be attained



Currently, more than 60% cells imported from China, Hong Kong

2) Geopolitical leverage, in the wake of China's hegemony

3) Strategic reserve

used in automobiles, mobiles, etc.

production of EVs and FCEVs.

requirement in battery production for large industries

4). Makes India 7th largest reserve holder.

5). Surplus reserves can help to earn forex and create employment

However, the economic leverage needs to be seen in light of -
socio-ecological impact

Socio-ecological impact of lithium discovery

1) Environmental hazard due to brine refining → leads to consumption of groundwater, contamination of local aquifers eg - China's lithium production in Xineiang.

- 2). Releases carcinogenic impurities impacting local population health
- 3). Mining leads to excess soil erosion problems of leachate and air pollution

Social impact

- 1) Creation of low to medium skill jobs, preferring men
- 2). Displacement of indigenous communities of Kashmir without efficient rehabilitation policy
- 3) Creates suction effect through formation of growth poles and regional imbalance

Effective focus on mitigating socio ^{environmental} ~~economic~~ impact should be followed while realising the economic leverage accrued by the latest GSI's finding for achieving sabka sath, sabka vikas'.

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)



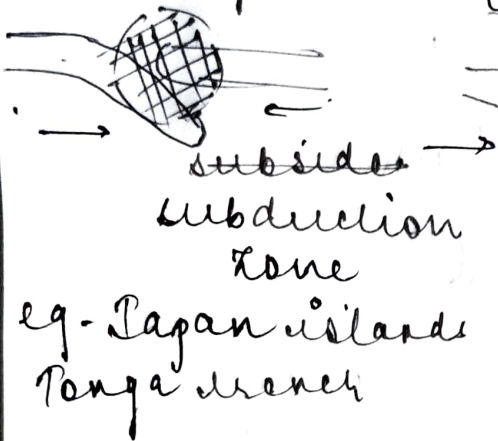
Vulnerability of earthquakes

Mechanism and occurrence of earthquake

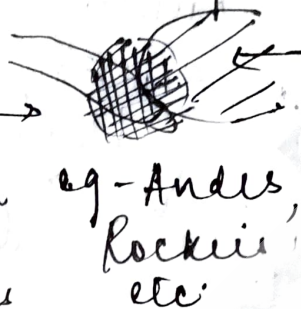
- 1) Elastic Rebound Theory talks about release of sudden energy from blocks due to rebound (rejected by modern geomorphologists).
- 2) Plate Tectonic Theory explains the mechanism and occurrence.

Earthquakes are a consequence of the following convergence.

Ocean-Ocean convergence



Ocean-continent convergence



Continent-Continent convergence



Benioff Wadati zone

Earthquake travels in the form of body waves and surface waves

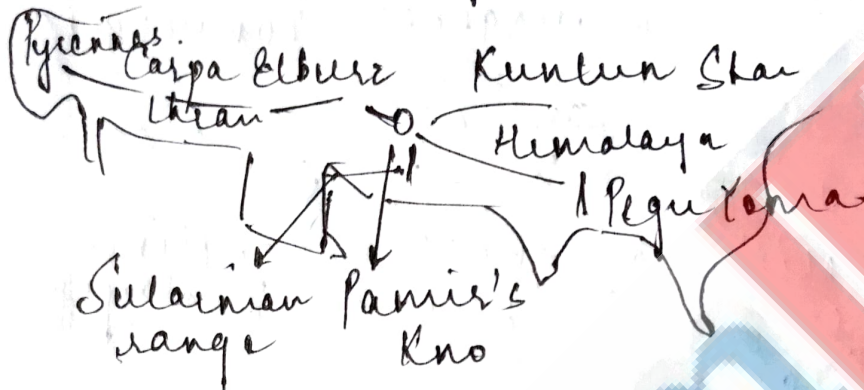


Vulnerability Analysis of Earthquakes

- 1) Zone of O-O collision - western part of circum pacific arc
- 2) Zone of O-C collision - eastern

part of circum pacific zone

2) C-C collision - causes all types of earthquakes in Trans-Himalayan mountain ranges.



4) Other zones include Caribbean islands, Eq. and Mediterranean (eg - Mt. Etna, Stromboli, Lipary). due to micro-plate formation

Earthquake management requires adherence to NDMA guidelines like mock drills, home manuals, implementation of National Building Code, etc in line with Sendai Framework

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.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 changes in sea level that occur at macro or meso level due to planetary movements (Newtonian) and local factors.

Different types of tides

1) Based on frequency

- (i) Diurnal - twice a day
- (ii) Semi-diurnal - once a day.

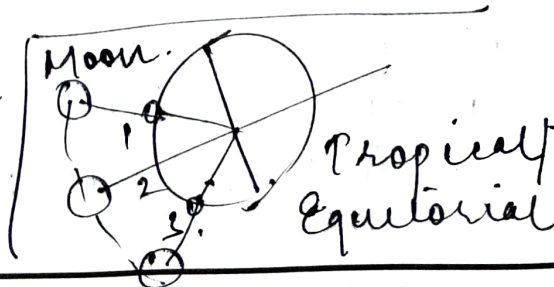
2) Based on formation

(i) Newtonian tides - formed due to planetary movement of sun and moon.

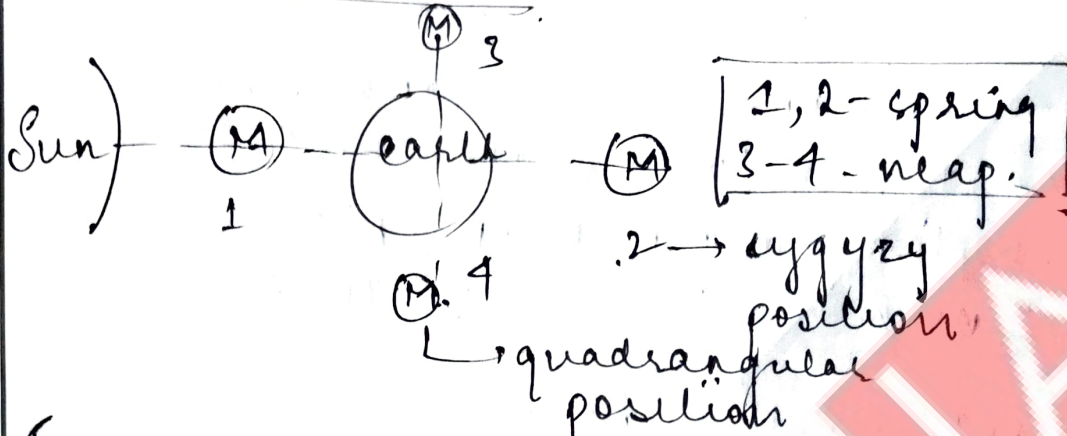
(ii) Stationary tides due to local bathymetry and topography.

3) Based on location

- (i) Tropical
- (ii) Equatorial



4) Based on relative position of Sun and Moon



Significance of tide

- 1) Affects growth of mangroves and tidal vegetation
- 2) Tidal energy - source of consistent non-conventional energy.
(pilot projects in Sunderbans)
- 3) Leads to coastal geomorphic landform formation
- 4) Helps in understanding planetary motion

Tides are a consequence of planetary movements while tides are a consequence of transfer of .

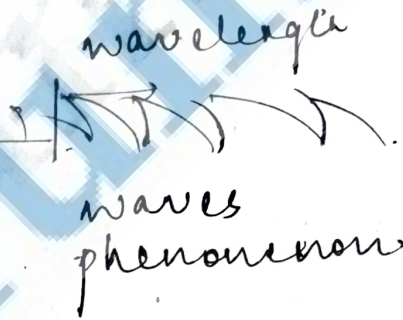
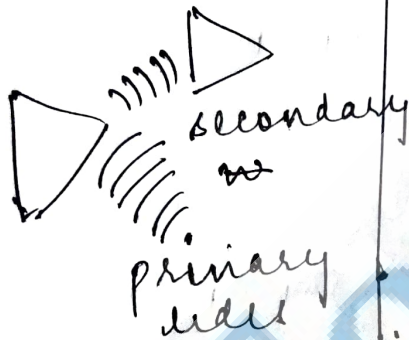
Momentum from winds

Tides

regional phenomenon
 energy depends on planetary motions and positions
 consistency in frequency

Winds/Wave

local phenomenon
 energy depends on fetch area, wind velocity and surface depth
 relatively more erratic



Both tides and waves have the potential to generate non-conventional electricity through turbine-generator mechanism which can help millions of coastal population in India.

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 and family as an institution has undergone several changes in the new economic order led by globalisation

Evolutionary changes in marriage

- 1) Rise of single mothers and divorce rates - due to economic empowerment of women
- 2) Neo-patriarchy in marriages
~60-70% women prefer economically superior husbands (Pew Report)
- 3) Rise of open marriages and live-in relationships as precursor to marriage (SC judgement identified rights of live-in couples).
- 4) Demand for same-sex marriage under Special Marriage Act.

5) Marriage has become a social contractual agreement with loss of socio-cultural meanings

Evolution of family as institution

1) Nucleation of families due to urbanisation



2) Rise of Double Income - No Kids concept (DINK) couples.

3) Less care to geriatric under nuclear families → makes them more vulnerable

4) Children are denied the care of grandparents at early age.

5) Increasing divergence in values of new generation (gen Z) with old generations
eg - LGBTQ rights, abortion rights

However the rate of evolution is lower in rural areas. Moreover, the preservation of values like dowry shows mixed results

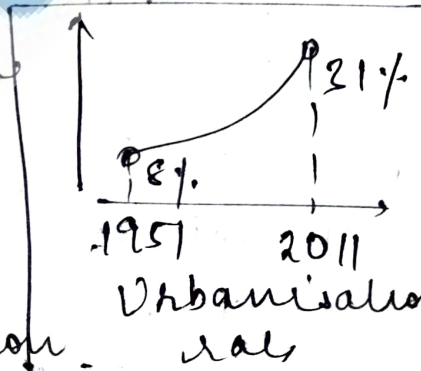
Role of state and market in the evolution

- 1) Changing legal-institutional setup → Hindu Marriage Act allows for divorce
 → SMA (1954) allows for inter-religion marriages

2) Rise of urbanisation and industrialisation

3) Increasing opportunities for women in gig economy

4) Rising awareness through digitalisation about abortion rights



Family and marriage needs to undergo positive changes while ensuring the traditional values system is not diluted in long run

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.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)

Recently, several arrests were made under PCMA and POSCO Acts in Assam.

Reasons behind child marriage

1) Social causes - women considered as a burden.

Early child marriage necessary because

- social reputation
- increasing dowry with age
- considered a burden in economic sense.

2) Poor human capital formation
eg - 26% enrolment in higher education → 22% participation in labor force.

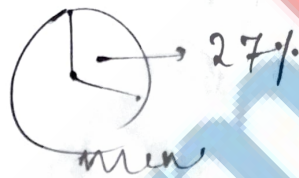
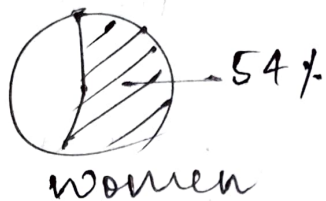
3) Cultural reasons like social customs in Rajasthan.

4) Historical factors and bandwagon effect - child marriage a norm since Gupta period.

5) Considered a tool for social mobility → higher class caste Hindus follow child marriage

Consequences of child marriage:

1) Poor health as resources are saved for marriages and not daily nutrition



Anaemia prevalence
 in India

- 2) Lesser labor force participation due to dual burden
- 3) Higher fertility observed in early marriages (Bihar has TFR of 3.0 as per NFHS-5).
- 4) Denial of education leads to loss of reproductive rights
- 5) Enhanced chances of marital rape (immunity under ^{Article} 375).

Measures that can be taken

Beyond legal institutional measures, the following measures can be taken

1) Economic empowerment through SHG formation eg- Teevika Mission in Bihar

2) Creating awareness through NGOs, civil societies, cooperatives, etc

3) Social-economic development through mandatory schooling in rural areas

4) Dual burden of girls can be tackled through online classes

5) Role of local leaders, sarpanchs and regional gurus becomes paramount

Arrests under PCMA will not merely solve the issue. The need is to create conducive social and economic conditions for women to curb the problems of child marriage.

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)

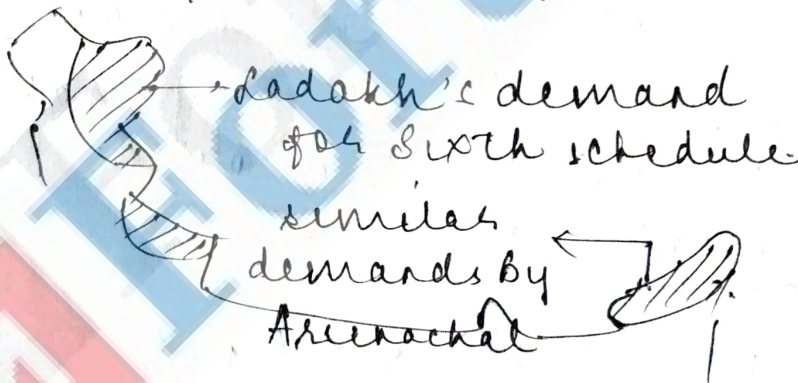
क्षेत्रीय भावनाओं के उत्पन्न होने के पीछे के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि क्षेत्रीय भावनाएँ और सांस्कृतिक मुखरता अलगाववाद के मुद्दे को जन्म दे सकती हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, the law and order issue in Punjab during the arrest of Amritpal Singh highlights the growing regionalism in India.

Reasons behind generation of regional sentiments

1) Geographical factors - eg. harsh terrain and topography of NE states has led to poor development

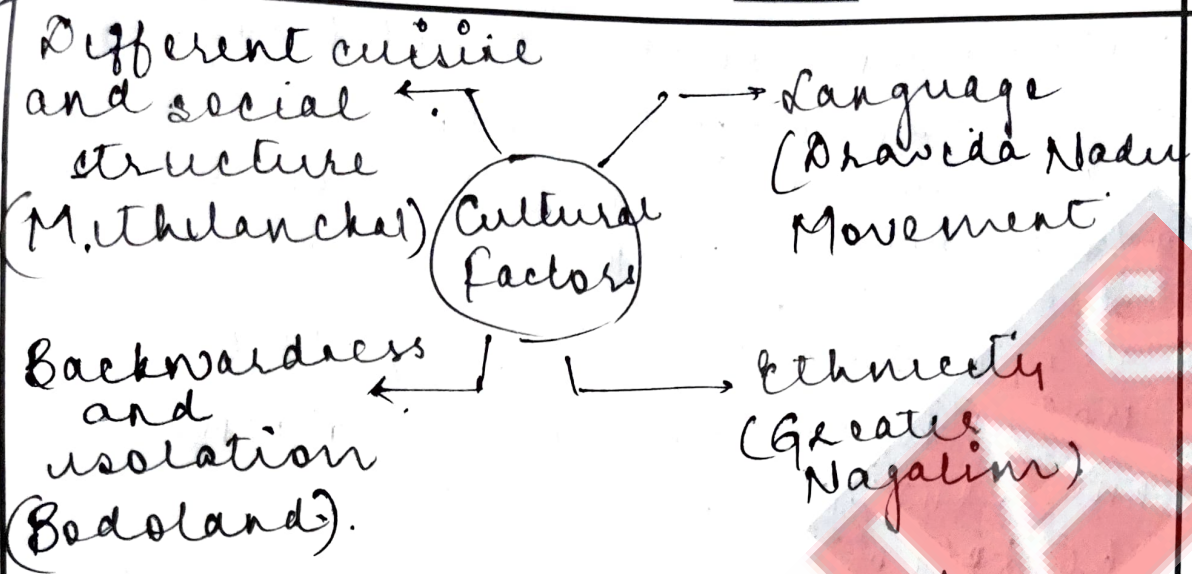
→ Ladakh's demand for Sixth schedule similar demands by Arunachal



2) Cultural factors like differences in language, ethnicity, etc

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(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

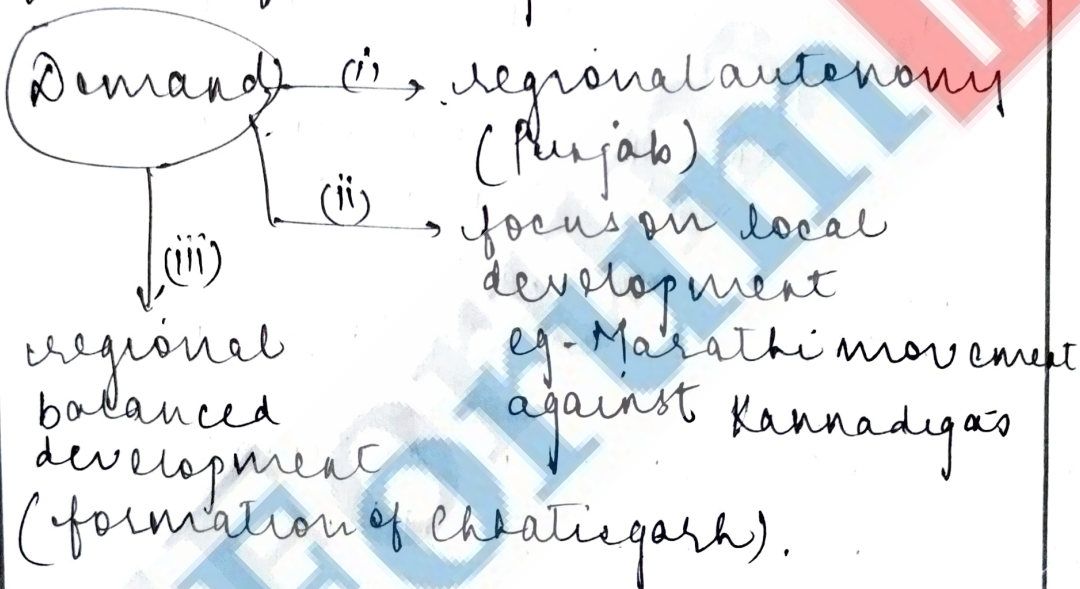


- 3). Internal colonialism eg - Assam after independence
- 4). Poor socio-economic development and 'Son of soil' doctrine : eg - Charkhand's recent bill for reservation of local slates for local

Regional sentiments and cultural sentiments leads to separatism
 Separatism and secessionism is a consequence of growing hostility and poor socio-economic development built over decades.
 eg - Demand for Greater Nagalim.

It is also a consequence of political factors. eg- Anandpur Sahib Revolution in 1960s and call for Drarda Nader by DMK

However, cultural assertiveness does not always lead to separatism. Predominantly, there is a call for the following



Regional hostile development is the common solution to the concept of regionalism and national integrity

"I am an Indian first, Indian last and nothing but an Indian" - Ambedkar words should be our guiding light.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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 A = Average
 P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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