

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 1 FLT #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Anup Nayek		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910080348	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	7.7.23.

*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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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3:30 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:40 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☒ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
			Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a ment call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

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

Industrial Revolution was a revolution in the economic process of production of goods aided by technological advancements in the later part of 18th Century.

There were various ^{political} factors which made Britain the epicenter of Industrial Revolution:

- Dominance of capitalists, investments in economic activities.
- Availability of capital
 - Internal: Bank of England.
 - External: Drain of wealth from India.
- Availability of labour: Enclosure movement provided huge surplus labour.
- Strong political order: peace and stability, last major political upheaval: Glorious Revolution (1688)

Democratic order in England, octroi
wained off and policy of protectionism.

- Comparatively unaffected by wars : French Revolution and Napoleonic wars kept Europe unstable.

However, the importance of primary factors was also instrumental in

- Availability of Raw material : Huge coal and iron reserves led to industrial development
- Invention of steam engine : by James Watt led to reduced cost of transportation, railways etc.
- Cotton mills : India and America acted as source of raw materials and finished market.
e.g: Lancashire cotton Industry.

The Industrial Revolution led to growth of Great Britain as one of world's leading commercial nation and shaped modern history.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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

The oppressive regime under the colonial rule of British led to resurgence of peasant movements during the 19th and 20th century.

The major movements were:

- Indigo Revolt (1859)
- Pabna Agrarian revolt (1870)
- Deccan Riots (1875)
- Champaran Satyagrah (1917)
- Moplah Rebellion (1921)

In comparison movements in both 19th and 20th Century were characterized by similarity in:

- Peasant Atrocities : High rents, levies, arbitrary evictions, unpaid labour, heavy land revenue. Govt. policies for cash crops like Indigo
- Unfavorable policies : Protection of landlords and money lenders and exploited peasants.

However, there were various Contrasting features between 19th, 20th Century movements:

19th Century	20th Century
- Objective wholly focused on economic issue - Leadership were from peasantry itself - Limited geographical reach. e.g: Indigo in Bengal. - Colonialism was not major focus. - No formal organization	- Peasant movement, part of broader anti-colonial nationalist movement - Leadership from National leaders. e.g: Gandhi in Kheda. Sardar Patel in Bardoli - Pan Indian movement and support. - Anti-colonialism consciousness. - Development of Kisan organization. e.g: All India Kisan Sabha (1936)

The peasant movement had a profound impact on the Nationalist movement and prepared the ground for other uprisings across the country against the colonial govt.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A
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)

The Civil disobedience movement was a landmark movement in Indian history. It started with breaking of Salt law by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930.

It has a unique place in India's freedom struggle in terms of

- Extent

- Geographical : civil disobedience in diff parts of country.

e.g. : C. Rajagopalachari in Panjore coast, TN

- K. Kelappan in Malabar, Varkom Satyagrah

- West Bengal, Bihar, Dharasana protests, Chauri Chaura tax.

- Participation : Mass participation.

e.g. : Militant educated youth revolutionary terror in Bengal, Punjab etc.

- Middle class participation in Noakhali, Dhaka, Shopkeepers, traders etc.
- Business Groups, commercial bodies in TN, Punjab implementing boycott.
- Participation of women, peasants, workers picketing shops, facing lathis etc.

Revolutionary zeal

- Declaration of Poona Swaraj in 1929 Lahore session of Congress.
- Gandhi's List of 11 demands to viceroy Irwin
- Defiance of British regulations, protests, hartals, boycott of imported goods, refusal to pay taxes.

The Civil disobedience movement was successful in mobilising large section of population of country into a mass struggle setting forth radical goals on the path to independence.

Feed

(For OFFIC

CRITERIA

AWIS

CD & VA

S & F

P & R

C

A

P

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)

The Bhakti movement led to the emergence of the vaishnavism and shaivism sects which focussed primarily on worship of Vishnu and Shiva respectively.

Both vaishnavism and Shaivism represented local traditions in various ways:

- Development of vernacular language and literature ; e.g. Meera bhai Bhajans, devotional songs.
- Emergence of method of worship :
devotional recitation and religious songs,
e.g. Kirtan & Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- Emergence of themes of local arts :
Radha Krishna theme, Pattachitra of Bengal, Odisha, Phad paintings.

- Local cults absorbed into : Narayana, Jagannatha, Venkateshwara imbibed into Vaishnavism. Murugan and Kartikeya assimilated in Shaivism.
- Philosophical traditions : Shaivism associated with Yoga philosophy.

Further, they represented universal ideals

- Universal brotherhood : fraternity, universal worship of God.
- Peace/Harmony
- Against orthodox Ritual practices
- Faith, devotion, spirituality in Bhakti of God.

Vaishnavism and Shaivism amalgamated the local traditions over the course of time and helped in democratising the reach of individuals to god and spirituality over the foundations of peace and love.

Feedback
(For OFFICE)

CRITERIA	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
G =	
A =	
P =	
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 is the sinking of the ground because of underground material movement.

It may happen due to natural reasons or anthropogenic reasons.

- Natural causes

- Earthquake : liquefaction, soil compression
- Heavy rainfall : cloudbursts, leading to soil erosion, landslides.
- Seismic activities : volcanic eruptions, fault lines rupture. e.g: Jostheimeth

- Anthropogenic

- underground mining activities : making soil weak.
- underground water extraction

- Infrastructural Issues : due to overpopulation, unplanned construction, obstruction of natural flow of water, hydel power activities.

Highlighted by Mc Mishra Committee report.

Recommended Measures

- Environmental Impact assessment (EIA) of projects in eco-sensitive fragile ecosystems.
- Sustainable mining practices
- Soil treatment for anti-Liquefaction
- Policies and regulations against construction in seismically active zones.
- Afforestation, contour belts to check soil erosion, landslides

Long term mitigation schemes and prevention techniques are required to arrest the challenge of Land Subsidence.

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)

The Indian Subcontinent experiences a monsoon season due to differential heating of land and sea and seasonal reversal of winds.

In the recent times, the monsoon has been erratic due to following reasons:

- Global Climatic effect
- EL-nino and La-nina effect :
recently triple-dip La-nina in effect.
- Indian ocean dipole : creates both
favourable and adverse conditions.
- Climate change : shift in monsoon,
IPCC AR6 report recently highlighted.
- Global warming : more cyclonic activity
in Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea. e.g : Biparjoy

affecting cloud formation, altering monsoon etc.

Possible outcomes of Erratic monsoon

- Lead to Natural disasters : floods, landslides, droughts
- Agricultural distress : crop failure, reduced crop productivity, soil damage.
- Water stress : unable to recharge natural aquifers, rivers, lakes.
- Affect industries, infrastructure : ex: higher moisture content ^{can} effect, rainwater corrosion, inability for proper dam management.

With increasing effects of climate change and erratic weather patterns, there is active need for preparedness and advanced forecasting in case of emergency monsoon conditions.

Feed

(For OFFICE)

CRITERIA

AWIS

CD & VA

S & F

P & R

C

A

P

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)

With the onset of 21st century and current digital age, technology has evolved to be a part of our lives and has impacted the society on a whole.

Impact of New technologies on Indian Society

- Positive

- Development of Socio-economic indicators
- access to education, healthcare, Skilling, employment etc.
e.g: Covid, zoom meet, swayam, e-sanjeemi, NPTEL.
- New forms of socialisation: Global friends, meeting people from diff places,
e.g: Social media.
- Streamlined monotonous processes: digital payment (paytm), e-commerce etc.
(Amazon)
- Newer forms of employment, opportunities:
Gig workers, women could work remotely
thus empowerment, accessibility.

- Newer forms of entertainment : Games, OTT platforms instead of theatres etc.

Negative Impact

- Reduced physical/facial interaction : overuse of social media, virtual meets leading to faulty socialisation.
- Online, technological threats : Privacy risks, trolling, threats, abuse, harassment etc.
- Misuse of technology : surveillance, spreading fake information, panic induce.
- Newer forms of addiction among youth : Games, OTT, messaging platforms, social media e.g. recent cases of PUBG incidents ^{comparisons.} poor physical and mental health.

Technology in the present times is a double edged sword which works to our benefit if used judiciously and sustainably.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

ⓐ = Good
ⓐ = Average
ⓐ = 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 is the oldest religion in the world which originated 4000 years back in the Indian Subcontinent.

With such old history, Hinduism amalgamated diverse faith, tradition, beliefs over time

— Orders of different religious traditions

— Buddhism: — Non-violence, Buddhist practices

— Vishnu's 9th incarnation as Buddha

— Idol worship, Tantric Buddhism

— Jainism : theory of soul, Karma philosophy

— Different sects : Bhakti movement encompassed regional sects.

— Basavanna Lingayat Shaktism.

- Jagannath tribal God as Vaishnavism.
- Music traditions : Kirtanas, singing by Bhaktes, manipuri Sankirtani cymbals.
- Secular principles : Influence from Indus valley, vedic worship of nature, fire, water, thunder, Animism.

However, it failed to assimilate Islamic practices

- Historical conflicts : Mahmud Ghazi plundered Somnath, Islamic invaders.
- Historical policies : Jizya tax by Delhi Sultans, Aurangzeb stratified Hindu, Muslims.
- Islam failed in amalgamation : only one god, religious persecution, rigid traditions, rituals.
- Non-Secular Stand : India follow Secularism whereas muslim countries state religion Islam

However, Hinduism and Islam did share a common belief of universal brotherhood, peace, love on the preachings of Sufi, bhakti, still thin line of boundary remains compared to other tenets.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

① = Good
② = Average
③ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Q.9) Elucidate the differences between Western and Indian model of secularism. To what extent do you agree with the criticism that Indian model of secularism is susceptible to promoting minority appeasement?

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Secularism refers to separation of religion from the aspects of life and conduct.

Indian model of Secularism differs from western model of secularism in many ways

Indian Model

Western model

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It keeps a principled distance from state and religion. - State can intervene in religious matters. - It is a positive mode of engagement. - It is of form of treating all regions equally. - Public display of religion. - e.g: India | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It keeps a strict separation. - State cannot interfere in this case. - It is negative mode of engagement. - It is of form of no treatment to any religion. - Religion is entirely private. - e.g: USA, |
|---|---|

There has been recent criticism that Indian secularism is prone to minority appeasement

- Politicisation of Issues : voting behaviour
- Protection of minorities : Article 30
- Benefits inequitable distribution : Hajj Subsidy

However, it is not entirely true as:

- Article 44 : Constitution provides for uniform civil code.
- Poor - socio-economic indicators of minorities
e.g.: Sachchar Committee report.
- Policies, Act are secular in nature with equitable benefit and opportunities for all sections

The Indian model of secularism was instrumental in ensuring peace and harmony in Indian society at the onset of Independence within the backdrop of long religious history of the country.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalization is the increased interdependence, interconnectedness and integration of economies and societies around the world.

The effect of Globalization have led to multifaceted effect on socio-economic outcomes

- Increased economic growth : Trade, business, MNCs, employment, growth, opportunities etc.
- Citizen and societal empowerment :
 - Improvement in health, education, wellbeing,
 - Global issues involvement, broken barriers of traditional outlook.
 - e.g: Women empowerment: global level
#MeToo movement.
LGBTIQ+ recognition
- Consumerism, Consumption culture

increased spending, social upward mobility, social status enrichment.

- Convergence on Global Issues : Tech cooperation, Women, climate, terrorism, poverty; SDGs etc.

However, Globalization has widened the gap between have and have nots

- Income Inequality : Richest 1% Indians own 70% of wealth (Oxfam report)
- Increased consumerist culture : exploitation of resources, lack of sustainability.
- Created gaps : Digital literacy, Digital divide.
- Unequal development of socio-economic growth : Tribals, rural areas poor development.
- Newer forms of class divide : upper class, middle class, low class.

There is active need of reforms for a more integrated, inclusive and sustainable Globalization that seeks to achieve common global goal.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

Q.11) Dravidian temple architecture that came of age during the rule of the Pallavas, could reach its zenith only at the time of the imperial Cholas. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

पल्लवों के शासन के दौरान द्रविड़ मंदिर वास्तुकला, शाही चोलों के समय ही अपने चरम पर पहुंच सकती थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Pallavas and Cholas, both contributed to the temple architecture of South India, namely Dravidian style of architecture.

The Pallavas contributed to the Dravidian temple architecture in following ways:

- Pallavas patronised learning, art and temple building, cave temples and structural temples.

e.g.: Monolithic rathas, stone carvings in Mahabalipuram

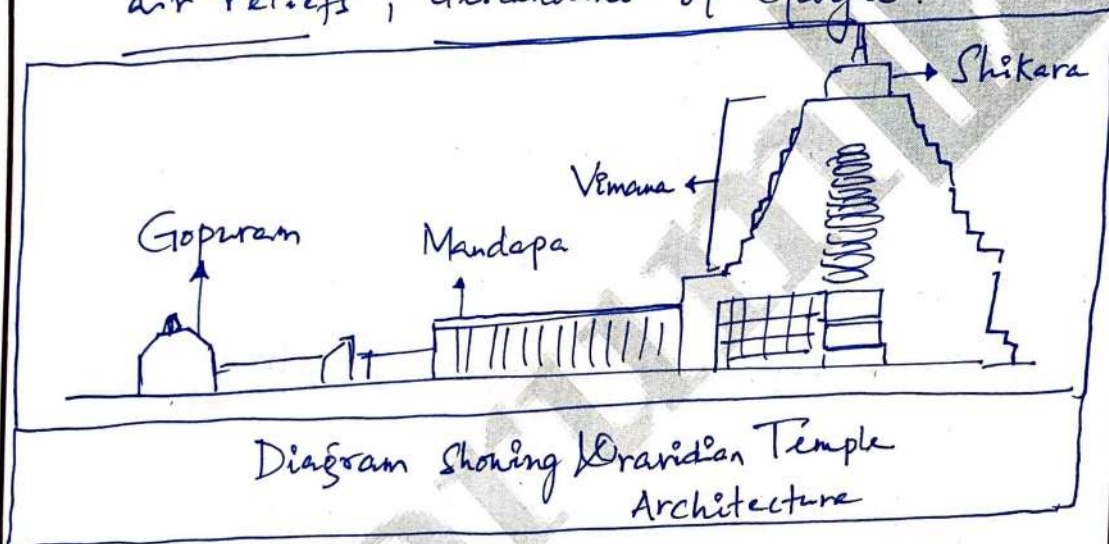
- Transition from cave temples to structural temples

- first stage of Mandapa.

- Second stage of intricate sculptures and mandapas divided rathas.

e.g.: Dharmaraja Ratha.

- Third stage of Rajesimha Group and real structural temple started
- fourth stage of Nandivarma Group
- Pallavas also inserted rock cut caves, open air reliefs, descendant of Ganga.



However, with the foundations laid by the pallavas, the Dravidian temple architecture reached its zenith under Cholas.

- Evolution of elaborative structures: Intricate carvings and effigies on them, simple gopurams with more sculptural works.
e.g: Brihadeshwara Temple.

- Monolithic Shikaras : octagonal shikara of Gangaikondacholapuram temple.
- Polished structures of temples : e.g: wheels on chariot of Airavateshwara temple.
- Elaborate pyramidal vimana and Shikara
e.g: Shiva temple of Thanjavur
- Newer Structural Complexes : Newer building material like bricks and extensive temple complex including temple walls, water tanks.

The Imperial Cholas elevated the Dravidian architecture to newer heights whose foundations was laid by pallaves. It further influenced the later architecture of vijaynagara empire and carry international importance and recognition in form of UNESCO world heritage sites.

Feedback

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CRITERIA	G	A	P
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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)

The beginning of women's movement can be traced by to the social reform movements in the 19th century.

The pre-independence women movements were led by men due to various reasons

- Access to education : The notions of liberty, equality first established in west were accessible to only men initially.

- Socio-Religious reformers leadership :

Emergent leaders like Rajarammohan roy, Jyotibha Phule, DK Karve led many initiatives for women's education and empowerment.

e.g: Ban on Sati, established Hindoo college where women could get admitted.

- Lack of support to women leaders: Bias against Women due to existing prejudice, lack of outreach and appeal to masses
e.g. Women considered inferior. (Taribai Shinde, Stripurush Tulane)

The foundations of pre-independence movements laid the ground for post independence movements.

The movements have multi-level impact on redressing the concerns of women on socio-economic front. These are mainly:

- Positive Impact

- Women empowerment: political empowerment:
4.3% to 11% Lok Sabha seats from 1970 to 2013.
- Economic empowerment: Self help groups, JAM trinity, Sukanya Samriddhi schemes.
- Legislative provisions: Prevention of sexual harassment act, Vishakha guidelines, Bhabha Orch shelter homes, Nirbhaya fund

- Social empowerment : Access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities, Improved sex ratio - Labour force participation rate.
- Outreach, awareness and sensitisation : on women issues e.g: Forum against oppression of women.

However various issues still remain:

- Violence, harassment : Newer forms at workplace, online world, incidents still rampant.
- Discrimination : patriarchal norms, prejudice in education, nutrition, employment, poor socio-economic indicators.
- Poor implementation of laws, regulations : failure in getting justice, rights for women.

Socio-economic movements in post-independence period have been successful in raising important issues affecting women, however various challenges still remain which require a broad and mass strategy to successfully redress concerns of women.

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Salinity ingress is the process of salt water invading areas which previously contained fresh water.

The various causes for Salinity ingress are

- Natural reasons

- Tidal surges : Due to storm, cyclones, high tides.

- Coastal flooding : inundation of sea water in low lying areas due to tidal fluctuation.

- Hydro-Geological settings : presence of physiographic depression reducing surface levels & land subsidence.

- Anthropogenic Reasons

- Excessive exploitation of groundwaters for irrigation.

- Salt pan activities along the coastal areas.
- Sea level rise: encroachment of sea water into creeks, global warming induced.

Salinity Ingress could lead to various consequences such as

- Increase salinity of soils : could affect agricultural productivity, damage soils, crop failure.
- Underground water salinity increases :
Affect water supply, lead to water stress due to reduced ability of water usage.
- Ecological damage : to biodiversity, water bodies, rivers, lakes etc.
- Reduced water availability for industries,
corrode materials, infrastructure etc.
- Health effects due to drinking saline water

With wide ranging adverse impacts, it is important to devise potential solutions for salinity ingress. They are as:

- Measures to address coastal submergence:
 - protection against sea water intrusion, dykes, channel embankments, tetrapods as used in mumbai, mangrove plantation.
- Rejuvenation of salinity land and treatment.
- Effective water management system:
regulation of groundwater, drip irrigation
- Mapping and organization of hydrological aquifers.

Salinity ingress has multidimensional adverse consequences and with increasing incidents of salinity ingress, it is important to develop long term strategies and plan of action for its mitigation.

Feedback

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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)

India's urban population will reach around 635 million by 2035 overtaking China as per UN report. In this aspect ~~urb~~ seamless urban mass transport system is necessary for effective decongestion of urban centres.

However, it is hobbled by a slew of factors

- Poor infrastructure : Ineffective planning of major urban areas,
- lack of interconnectedness and development of adequate road, rail systems.
- Policy Issues : lack of a holistic action plan on mass transport systems.

- Land reclamation issues for infrastructure.
- Poor integration and operational issues on existing systems:
- Lack of effective funding. ~~constant~~ fund crunch
- Profitability of existing ventures
e.g: Mumbai monorail

With plethora of factors affecting urban transport, it is important for strategic measures to create a robust paradigm for urban mass transport:

- Planning and Coordination: city urban transport models integrated with public transportation system.
- Multimodal connectivity with road, railways and inland waterways all interconnected.
- Dedicated corridors for seamless connectivity with inter and intra urban centres.

- use of IT, ML, AI and technologies for intelligent automated working systems.
- Information dissemination to citizens and public.
- Innovative funding mechanisms. e.g. PPP model, use of municipal bonds, land pooling and asset monetisation.
- Enhanced safety features and mechanisms for inclusiveness to needs of women, children, disabled and other marginal sections.

The current need of the hour is focus on robust, inclusive urban mass transport system that is efficient, sustainable and fulfills the needs of the public towards fulfillment of goals of SDG 11.

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)

Mineral wealth of a country is a significant contributor to the economic growth of it.
e.g: China, USA, Germany have huge resources of minerals.

In this aspect, economic and strategic significance of mineral wealth are

Economic

- Growth and development : Industrial growth, newer avenue for employment and earnings
e.g: Jamshedpur for Tata Steel plant.
- Source of raw materials : for other industries, boost to indigenous manufacturing.
- Reduces import dependency : support for Atmanirbharta & self-sufficiency.

Strategic

- Mineral Security : through reserve stocks,
energy security through critical minerals.
e.g: Uranium, Thorium for Nuclear plants,
monazite sands in India.
- Use for critical technologies : semiconductors,
e.g: China 80% rare earth minerals
reserve.
Lithium reserve in India, battery for EVs.

However, the extraction of such minerals have
socio-ecological impacts

- Indiscriminate mining leading to ecological impacts
 - affect the local biodiversity, habitat of
wild life.
 - cause natural disasters : landslides,
land subsidence, pollution, oil spills in case of
ocean bed extractions
- Climate change impacts. e.g: Carbon bombs,
increased energy usage

- threaten habitat of local inhabitants :

- Industrial pollution, water stress, evictions etc.

- exploitation in mineral extraction.

e.g: Meghalaya rat hole mining.

In the light of such adverse impacts, there is a need for a sustainable system through

- Proper Environmental impact assessment (EIA)

- Usage of District mineral funds for socio-economic welfare. (DMF).

- Consultation of all stakeholders before mining.

- Usage of advanced technological instruments for climate sensitive and environment sensitive mining. e.g: Green mining.

Mineral resources are key to economic growth of the country, however there should be judicious extraction of resources to balance between growth and long term socio-ecological damage.

Feedback

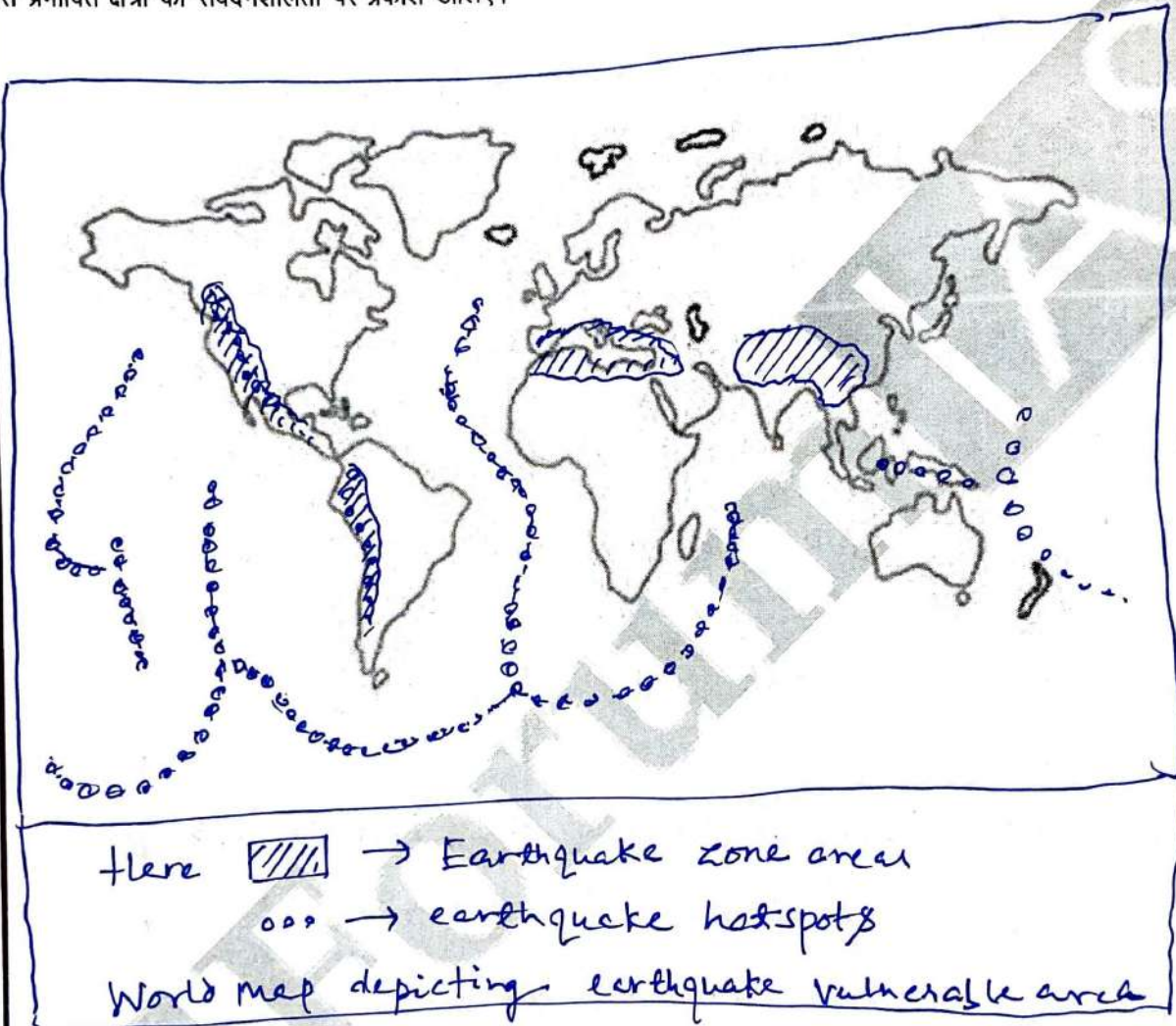
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P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			



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 is the shaking of the earth's surface due to release of energy in the Earth's lithospheric plates.

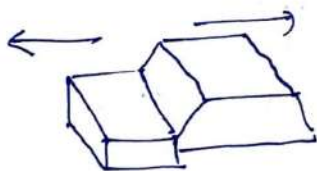
Earthquake prone areas are generally on the intersection zone of continental plate

margins.

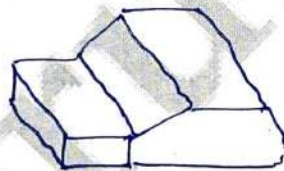
Mechanism and Occurrence of Earthquake

Fault zones

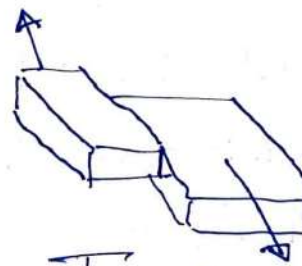
- Release energy along a fault, fault is a break along crustal rocks.
- Rocks along fault move in opp direction, blocks get deformed and slide past
- Release energy, cause earthquake



Extension



Compression



Transform

Tectonic plates

- Earth crust divided into tectonic plates.
- plates move on viscous mantle.
- movement causes stress, leads to faults.
- Slipping along fault along convergent, divergent, transform boundary earthquake

- Convergent boundary : Subduction zone, shallow and deep focus. e.g : Himalayas
- Divergent boundary : spreading site, shallow focus. e.g : mid-atlantic ridge.
- Transform boundary : shallow focus.
e.g : Turkey

Vulnerability of Regions

- Earthquake and after effects
 - Tsunami, 2004 Indian ocean earthquake
 - Landslides : Northeast, Nepal earthquake, seismic zone - V ; Himalayas (BTS)
- Land subsidence, liquefaction effect : damage to soil.
- Great loss of life, property : Turkey-Syria earthquake, 2001 Bhuj earthquake.

The Indo-Eurasian plate movement in recent times have lead to increased occurrence of earthquakes which called for mitigation, preparedness and action plan in time for such natural disasters.

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)

The periodical rise and fall of the sea level, once or twice a day, mainly due to the gravitational pull of the earth and the sun is called as Tides.

Different types of Tides

- Frequency

- Semi-diurnal : 2 high tides, 2 low tides a day.

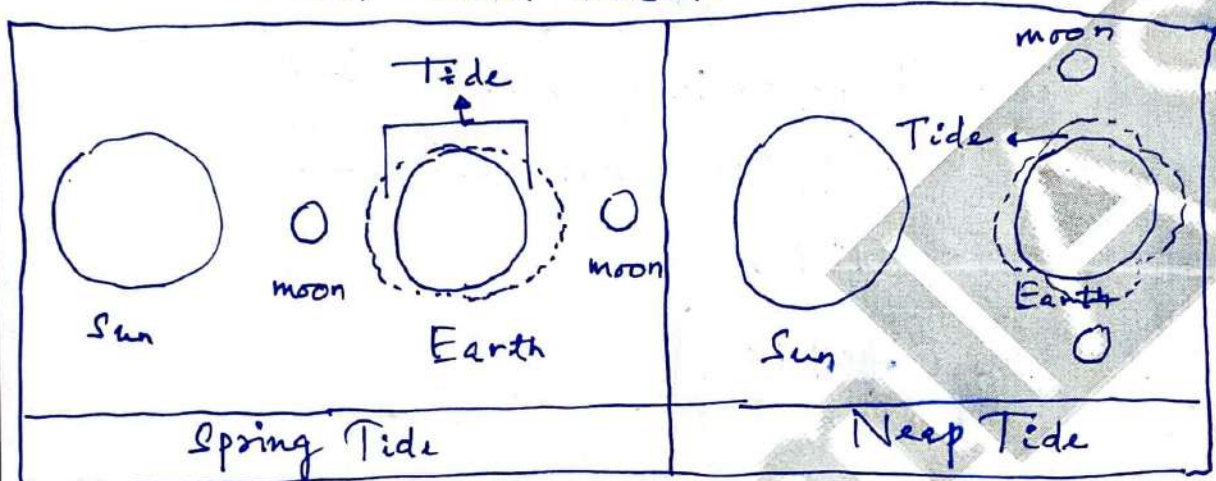
- Diurnal : one high tide, one low tide a day.

- Mixed tide : Tides having variation in height are mixed tides.

- Based on position of sun, moon, earth

- Spring tides : Sun, moon and earth are in a straight line, height of tide higher.

- Neap tides : Sun, moon and earth are in a ~~straight line~~ right angles to each other, counteract each other.



Significance of Tides

- Navigation : helps ships to arrive at harbour easily & fishermen plan on timing of tides.
- Making rivers navigable : Hoogly.
- Fishing : fishes come to the shore in case of high tides.
- Desilting : helpful in removal of sediments, pollutants.
- Tidal power : Non fossil, renewable source of energy. e.g: Sunderbans

- Ecological areas : Tides form estuaries, ecotones, species survival.

Difference between Tides and Waves

Tides

- Vertical movement of water due to gravitational pull.
- Caused due to the gravitational force
- periodic movement once or twice a day

Waves

- It is the energy and not the water that moves forward, horizontally
- caused due to friction of wind.
- Non periodic

Tides and waves are natural phenomena across the global oceans, therefore overall understanding of the natural phenomena is useful to harness their potential.

Feedback

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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)

With the advent of digital age and post the LPG reforms, in the current globalized age, there has been changes to the institutions of marriage and family. In this aspect

Conventional conceptualization

- Marriage

- Mainly ~~is~~ ^{same} caste and within the same regional location
- Arrange marriage.
- Prevalence of Dowry system.
- Divorce viewed very negatively.

- Family

- ~~Joint~~ ^{Joint} family basis with 3 generations living together.
- Patriarchal Norms prevalent within family, fixed duties w.r.t employment and household.

- Integrated family system with support ecosystem

Evolutionary changes witnessed

- Marriage

- Love marriages on rise
- Inter-caste, inter-faith, inter-race marriages
- Dowry being viewed as social and legal evil.
- Changing forms of relationship: live in, separation etc.

- Family

- Increased Nucleonization of families
- Symmetrical power sharing/authority between male and female members.
- financial empowerment of females thus conscious and discussion based decision making.
- Lesser integrated family system, children live and work away from parents.

The state and market have played a major role in this evolution

- Policies, reforms : LPG reforms leading to globalised ideas, capitalistic environment, consumption culture rise.
- Economic front : Increasing costs of raising families in modern times, high inflation.
- Legislations : Dowry act, Sexual harassment prevention act, Sec 377, Navtej Singh Johar being embraced by public.
- Changing ideals by influence of globalization : Role of marriage, family being redefined. e.g: Childless couples, etc.

It is important to assimilate the newer changes with the traditional set of institutions for socio-economic balance.

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① = Good ② = Average ③ = 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 recent Lancet report, 2.5 million girls under 18 around the world are at risk of marriage in the next 5 years.

The major reasons for spurt in child marriages in recent years

- Pandemic Induced pressure
 - Economic pressure, issues of dowry, marriage poverty.
 - No schools, safety of children, particularly girls led to increase in violence against children.
 - Increase in household burden: demand for daughter-in law for domestic chores.
 - Weak law, order, alert mechanism: non monitoring of child marriages, issues of safety, protection of women, children.

Consequences of child marriages

- Increased risk of domestic violence against girls.
- Risk of early, unplanned pregnancy, maternal complications, mortality.
- Isolate girls from family, friends, increase risk of worsening of mental health being.
- Loss of human capital, school dropout : Successive poverty.

In the light of the consequences, steps that can be taken beyond legal realm

- Sensitisation and awareness : With the help of SHG, Civil society, NGOs to spread about ill of child marriage.
- Robust mechanism : vigilance networks, patrolling to track, stop and curb child marriages.

- Incentive mechanism : Cash based or subsidy based for education and empowerment of children of poor, marginalized sections.
- Skill training to enable financial independency to women and girl children for empowerment.

Child marriage is an evil that needs a multipronged and multistakeholder approach to eliminate completely on the path to achieve goals of SDGs.

Feedback

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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 over the course of time have given rise to various regional aspirations on the basis of historical, socio-cultural reasons.

They are mainly:

- Historical factors : Ancient kingdoms, princely states, British policy of divide and rule.
- Socio-cultural factors
 - Linguistic : formation of states on linguistic basis, Dravidian movement
 - Religions : Khelistan movement
 - Ethnic factors : Nagas in Nagaland, ethnic

- Geographical factors : Difference in
geography, Himalayas to Southern
Coastal areas.
- Economic factors : Lack of equal
development over all regions,
Internal colonialism.
e.g: Jharkhand, Telangana.
- Political factors : Regional parties to
regional causes and work for benefit of
regional people.
e.g: Haryana 75% reservation for locals.

The regional sentiments and cultural
assertism may lead to issue of separatism

- Sikh militancy in 1980s and also
recent cases of violence in Canada, UK.
- North east violence. e.g: Bodoland
demand and movement, insurgency.

- Alienation from subcontinent masses :
separatism movement / Cells in Tamil Nadu
over Tamil imposition issue.
- fuelled by external elements : Pakistan
funded militancy in Kashmir

However regional sentiment can strengthen
National unity in

- Unity in diversity
- focussing on regional development on
socio-economic indicators.
- Cooperative and competitive federalism
- Cultural soft power through heritage
walks and significance.

Regional sentiments govern and enable
people to seek benefit for their region which
on a whole will be beneficial for our country
and lead in the spirit of 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat'

Feedback

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