


SPM IAS ACADEMY
 SHAPING BRILLIANCE

APSC Mains 2023 TS - 8 (GS Paper I)
Duration: 3 hrs

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(Please fill your details correctly)

Medium:

 English ☐

 Assamese ☐

INDEX NUMBER			INSTRUCTIONS
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained.	
1	10		Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting the questions: • There are 20 questions and printed in ENGLISH. • All questions are compulsory. • The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. • The answers must not exceed 150 words for 10 marks and 250 words for 15 marks. • Content is more important than the number of words. • Answers must be written in the medium authorised in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorised one. • Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off
2	10		
3	10		
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19	15		
20	15		
TOTAL:	250		

Remarks:

Signature of the Student:

Prashanti



Brief report of Performance Evaluation of student in the paper					
	Poor	Average	Good	Very good	Excellent
Understanding the context and demand of the questions					
Relevancy of the content					
Structure and flow of the answer					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Body					
(c) Conclusion					
Subject knowledge					
Language of the answer					
Presentation					
(a) Underline to the keywords					
(b) Use of flowcharts or diagrams					
(c) Paragraph limits and overall					
Understanding of directives					
Factual correctness					
Overall performance					

Detail Feedback

Q1. Rule of the Kushanas can be considered to be the apex of the second urbanization. Discuss. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans 1

The Kushanas were a branch of Yueh-
chi tribes who entered India as
foreign invaders crossing the Hindukush
mountains



Kharphises I or Khujula Kharphises
 established the Kushana dynasty in
 the 1st century A.D and established
 their first capital at Peshawar.

The rule of the Kushanas can
 be considered as the second
 urbanisation.

(i) The famous ruler Kanishka
 established the Silk route
 connecting China to Central
Asia

→ It enhanced the trade
relations thereby promoting
urbanisation

- (ii) The Kushanas were one of the strongest dynasty to expand their kingdom to the far North West of India due to which urban migration increased
- (iii) The Kushanas established close knit relations w/ with the Greco Roman or Indo Greek and developed the Gandhara art form promoting assimilation
- (iv) They established their parts at various location. eg. Gandhara and Mathura.
- (*) The rule of Kushanas were duly remarkable and the great ruler Kanishka started the Saka era to mark the beginning of second urbanisation

Q2. The rural-urban continuum has drawn wide attention in recent years. In light of this, discuss the importance of recognizing and addressing the interconnections between rural and urban areas. [10 marks/150 Words]

Qn 2

The rural and urban continuum is a result of industrialisation, urbanisation and globalisation.

RURAL - URBAN CONTINUUM IMPORTANCE

1. The rural urban continuum has ensured greater participation of workers.
2. According to the Labour Force Participation Survey 25.7% women has participated in the work force in the recent past.
3. The development deficit in the rural area can be addressed when such migration takes place
 ↳ The rural area will be economically developed to seek for development measures

4. People of rural area will be able to avail the basic facilities like education, health facilities etc.
5. Social practices like child marriage, etc. can be addressed when parents of girl child see the societies of urban areas.

The rural urban connection is an essential element for development.

Q3. Do government's schemes for up-lifting vulnerable and backward communities by protecting required social resources for them, lead to their exclusion in establishing businesses in urban economics? [10 marks/150 words]

Ans 3

The government of India is welfare government. It facilitates the development of the backward class by providing them facilities under various schemes.

(i) The government introduced schemes which makes the backward class settle for the bare minimum

(ii) The ~~say~~ schemes are not centred around skill development therefore they cannot learn the skills required to establish business of their own.

(iii) The urban economics demands higher skills and knowledge

not which this government schemes do not provide

(iv) the government schemes are making the backward class heavily dependent on the benefit thereby limiting their development

Q4. What are the Rare Earth Elements? Discuss the Importance of Rare Earth Elements. [10 marks/150 Words]

Ans 4

Rare earth elements are those which are not easily extractable due to their location.

Eg. Zirconium, Thorium, Mercury, Bismuth etc.

IMPORTANCE OF RARE EARTH ELEMENTS

(i) The rare earth elements can be found in deep oceanic regions which can be used for research purpose.

(ii) ~~THE FUEL~~ **ENERGY RESOURCE**

The rare earth elements can be used to meet the energy requirement of a country.

↳ India can use this element to meet its Nationally Determined Target of producing 500 GW.

energy using non-renewable resource

(iii) This element can be used to make batteries which India has to now import from Taiwan

(iv) The availability of Rare earth element is so low ~~and~~ ~~now~~ that it will boost the economy in the energy sector if the supply elements are widely available.

Recently, Bangladesh claimed to have found the rare earth element in its territory

Q5. Discuss the measures to ensure the full inclusion and participation of transgender persons in society. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans 5

Transgender person is now legally and constitutionally recognised as the third gender.

However, they face innumerable challenges in their social life, economic life and personal life.

CHALLENGES OF TRANSGENDER

1. Social

- ↳ 1. Exclusion in society
- 2. Treated as someone to be scared of
- 3. Faces mockery
- ↳ 4. Prostitution, sex slave

2. Economic

- ↳ 2.1 Low to no job opportunities
- 2.2 Poverty stricken
- 2.3 Cannot avail the government benefits

3. Personal

- 3.1 excluded from family and friends
- 3.2 Identity cheat

Measures for inclusion of transgender

1. government should make measures to include them reserve seats for the transgender in educational institutions and job sectors.
2. stringent laws should be made for practicing atrocities against them
3. Uplift their social status by allowing them to ^{use} ~~see~~ media as channel to address their way to communicate
4. Business programme

Transgender population needs constitutional and societal backing to rise.

Q6. What led to the Partition of Bengal in 1905? What were its consequences?
 [10 marks/150 words]

Ans 6

The Partition of Bengal is the seed of present day partition communal difference between India and Pakistan.

Lord Curzon in 1905 announced the Partition of Bengal.

REASON FOR PARTITION OF BENGAL

BRITISHERS REASON

→ 1. Bengal is a huge territory

↳ difficult to manage by a single governor.

REAL REASON

→ 1. Britishers wanted to divide Bengal on religion line

↳ "Divide and Rule" policy

2. Communal difference will break the unity of the people.

- 3- The European ^{tea} planters of Assam supported it since they [^] could gain benefit from the new governor.

CONSEQUENCES OF PARTITION

1. Communal difference based on religion increased
2. Led to formation of Muslim League in 1906 by Algha Khan
3. Swadeshi movement began to promote the idea of Swaraaj at Calcutta Session of 1906.
4. The people boycotted foreign goods and government institutions
5. Participation of women :- women picketed the wine shops.
6. On 16th October, Hindu Muslim tied Rakhi on each other and observed the day as "Day of Mourning"
7. Thus, due to huge protest Partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911

Q7. Examine the reasons behind rising instances of forest fires in Assam. What measures are needed to mitigate the adverse impacts of forest fires? [10 marks/150 Words]

Qns 7

Forest fire in Assam happens mainly due to ^{anthropogenic} ~~manmade~~ factors and also due to natural factors.

REASON BEHIND FOREST FIRE

1. Anthropogenic factors

1.1 Oil spill: ^{Ex.} most of the oil field of Assam are located near the forest. In case of oil leak the chances to catch fire increases
 Eg. Baghjan oil leak incident

1.2 Due to throwing of cigarettes and in the forest the dry deciduous forest catch fire.

NATURAL → 1. During the dry season when the ~~leaves~~ ^{trees} shed their leaves the friction in leaves due to wind causes forest fire

MEASURES TO MITIGATE FOREST FIRE

1. Environment Impact Assessment should be done before allowing any mining activity to be carried out
2. Consumption of cigarettes and other such things should be prohibited
3. These ~~observed~~ climate change mitigation programmes should be carried out
4. Relief should be provided to the affected citizens

Q8. In what ways the Non Cooperation Movement was different from the Civil Disobedience Movement. Discuss. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans 8.

Non cooperation movement started in 1920.

The Non cooperation movement focused on non obeying to or cooperating with the government made rules.

eg. → not paying exorbitantly high taxes, not going to the government offices, schools, picketing government shop.

→ Wearing indigenously made clothes like Khadi etc.

Anti Disobedience movement
~~process~~ was started in 1930s.

→ It focused not just not obeying
 law but also breaking the
 laws.

→ Eg. Salt Satyagraha by
 Gandhiji

→ Dharasana factory by Sarojini
 Naidu

Q9. The uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggests its close relationship with physical, social and historical factors. Elaborate. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans 9

How uneven spatial distribution
of India.

PHYSICAL :- The location or geography
of a region largely determines
the spatial distribution.
eg. The hilly northeastern states
are sparsely populated. The
plains are heavily populated.

SOCIAL

Due to their assimilation of
various communities the population
factor gets affected.

eg. the tribal people don't like
to intermingle therefore they
do not allow outsiders.

HISTORICAL

The historical factors largely determines the spatial distribution.

The Britishers did not allow the tribal population to inter-mingle with the people of the plain therefore the tribal people are shy and remain isolated.

Q10. What are the differences between Classical Dance and Folk Dance? Throw light on the features of the classical dance form Kathak. [10 marks/150 words]

Ans 10

The Sangeet Natak Akademy
recognises certain dance form
as Classical Dance.

1 - The dance has to be indigenous
and have to be in existence for
more than a long time

- The dance needs to have
unique ~~part~~ rules and only
those rules will be followed
while performing the dance.

- The dance form should be
performed within a specific
time period

→

FOLK DANCE

- (i) The tribes have their own dance form
- (ii) No strict rules
- (iii) Performed by small community

KATHAK

- North Indian dance
- There are gharanas
- Foot movement
- Nritya, Natya and Nritta all are expressed

⇒

Q11. The development of hydropower projects in the Himalayas has been controversial. Discuss. Also suggest some alternatives to hydropower which can minimize the potential impact on the environment and local communities.

[15 marks/250 words]

Ans 11

Himalaya rivers are perennial rivers thereby providing good scope for development of hydropower projects.

It has been controversial because :-

① The Indus water Treaty :-

According to the treaty India can access only the waters of Sutlej, Ravi and Beas.

↳ and 20% of Indus, Chenab, Jhelum which is given to Pakistan, for development projects

↳ But Pakistan claims India

is using it for building hydropower projects which

2. Kalapani water dispute

↳ India has a number of hydropower project in the ~~top~~ border ~~area~~ region of India and Nepal.

Therefore, this hydropower projects in the Kalapani are highly disputed

3. BHUTAN

↳ Bhutan claims that India invests in the hydropower projects but they don't let the Bhutanese workers to do the work thereby it

affects the ~~the~~ Chutani workers participation.

Alternatives to Hydropower

- ① The linking of all the major rivers of India will help India in serving water in the water deficit region.
- ② Rainwater harvesting technique :-
Building systems should also be made to ~~so~~ make rooftop water reservoirs.

Q12. the Smart Cities Mission help in upgradation of existing cities in the country? Critically evaluate it. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans 12

Smart Cities Mission was initially started in the 2017.

SMART CITIES HELPED IN UPGRADATION OF EXISTING CITIES

① ~~Water~~ **Water supply** : Under Smart City project

the government is providing supply water to every household.

JICA a company of Japan is aiding India in this initiative

② **Power supply** :- To meet its Nationally

Determined Target of Paris Climate Deal, India under Smart City Project is installing solar

Panel in city areas.

③ **HOUSING** :- The slum rehabilitation programme has helped to provide housing facilities for the slum people under smart cities.

④ **City Beautification** :- Municipal bodies are engaged in beautifying the city.

for

⑤ **Infrastructure** : Road infrastructure are build better for feasible transportation and commutation.

NEGATI

Q13. Throw light on different types of potteries that came into existence in India during the ancient age. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans 13

The ancient age in India records one of the classic, authentic pottery of all times.

At different phases of ancient age different potteries came to light.

POTTERIES OF ANCIENT AGE

- ① **NEOLITHIC AGE** → 1. use of wheel to make pottery was observed.
- ② **HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION** → 1. Black Ware Pottery was a unique feature of Harappan Civilization
 → 2. Teracotta to make seals and figurines was observed
 → 3. Thick black coated vessels were used to carry out trade with Mesopotamia

- ③ Mauryan and Vedic Age → 1. Northern Black Ware Pottery came into use.
- 2. The Mauryan used earth colour pottery to ~~save~~ use in their daily lives

- ④ Gupta → 1. The Gupta Period is often referred to as the "Golden Age" of architecture
2. The Gupta Period witnessed the making of pottery using Fresco method of painting.

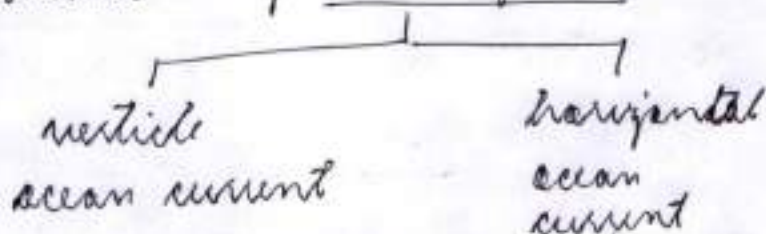
⑤ The southern India also witnessed many pottery making.

The ancient India was culturally very significant.

Q14. Discuss the role of such factors that are responsible for varying vertical and latitudinal distribution of temperature of the oceans. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans 14

Oceanic temperature of the oceans influences the climate of a region. The oceanic temperature is determined by two factors



In order to understand the effect of ocean current on the climate of a region it is essential to understand the vertical and latitudinal distribution of temperature of ocean.

VERTICLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERATURE OF OCEAN

⑦ The verticle distribution of ocean current can be understood as the temperature variation of water within a region.

The temperature in an ocean is usually high in surface. The direct sun rays falling on the surface water keeps the surface water warmer than the water below. ~~the~~

~~As~~ The water temperature decreases as one move down from the surface water as the sunlight penetration considerably

reduces.

However, the temperature becomes stagnant at 4°C below 1000 m bsl.

The cold water which is relatively dense upwells and the region where upwelling occurs that area becomes conducive ground for fishing activities. eg. Sargasso Sea

HORIZONTAL DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERATURE OF OCEAN

Horizontal distribution of temperature of ocean are result of a number of factors.

SUN RAYS

- (i) The density of the water in low latitude region or near the equator is low because due to sun rays the water expand and

the lighter water flows to the denser water region

(ii) Gravity: pulls down the denser water to the low latitudes

(iii) Wind :- The wind is a deciding factor in moving the water from one ^{region} ~~season~~ to other.

(iv) Coriolis force: The coriolis force deflected the wind in the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere thereby influencing the ocean current

The different in ocean temperature plays a significant role in determining the climate of a region

Q15. Portrayal of stereotypical sensational images of women not only reduces their identity to a mere object of desire but also reinforces the patriarchal structure of the society. Discuss with examples. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans 15

In the era of social media, it is seen that the younger generation are in a dire need to maintain certain standard to fit in the society.

The impact of it is mostly seen within the women section of the society.

The women have been judged since time inception based on their beauty standards. In order to fit in the so called beauty standards women post sensational images.

Due to posting of such images the women are often a victim of :-

(i) Rape:- Men tend to objectify women as a mere object who can be ~~treated~~ touched and without consent.

(ii) Teasing:- Women are often teased and they are victims of derogatory comments

(iii) The Bollywood industry often put up "item song" where women wear short dresses and this in turn arouses the men

↳ The men in turn hurt ordinary girls who have nothing to do with it.

15) PATRIARCHY: - The patriarchal society yet views the women as mere a section of society who's job is to keep the husband maintain her beauty to keep her spouse contented.

Q16. Buddhism is a social movement under the name of religion. Discuss.
[15 marks/250 words].

Ans 16

Buddhism started in the 6th century BC. Gautam Buddha is the founder of the Buddhism which appealed to a huge population of that period of time.

BUDDHISM IS A SOCIAL MOVEMENT
UNDER THE NAME OF RELIGION

to Buddhism appeared rational and fair to the mass population because :-

(i) Appealed the downtrodden

↳ The lower caste of the Hindu religion were subjected to oppression by the upper caste.

→ when Buddhism as a religion came into being it embraced every human irrespective of their caste or class.

2. BRANCHED OUT OF HINDUISM

↳ The Hindu as religion was dominating the Northern plains of India

↳ People of lower caste were bound to stay within its ambit

↳ With Buddhism arising people from Hindu religion branched out

3. APPEALLING TO THE KSHYATRIYAS

→ Buddha himself was a Kshatriya

→ The Shudhrayas were frustrated with the inferior role in the caste ladder.

4. REJECTION TO SACRIFICE OF ANIMALS

↳ The Brahmins sacrificed animals for religious purpose

↳ thereby the agrarian community could not use it for ploughing their fields as it was considered as good sin

5. VAISHYAS

The Vaishyas carry out trade and business and deal in monetary term

→ The Brahmanas made collection of tax as a sin

→ Therefore, it hampered business

prospect.

Overall, from the above discussion it can be understood that Buddhism was not merely a religion but a social movement.

However, reform in Hinduism led to the decline of Buddhism in India.

Q17. Ageing in India is seen as a concern for the people. Comment. What can be done to provide the elderly with a decent quality of life in the near future.

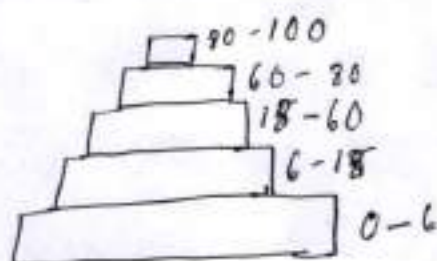
[15 marks/250 words]

Ans 17

Ageing can be understood as the dependent population of a society who take retirement from their work and rely deeply on the working population.

The demography of India is bell shaped.

↳ The people in the figure of it is given below



AGEING IN INDIA IS A CONCERN

1. Dependency Ratio :- The ~~p p~~ people in the age group of above 60 and below 15 is high, thereby making them vulnerable and dependent.
2. Poor health facilities :- The average life expectancy of India is 65 years and due to the ~~low~~ poor health facilities a huge sum of money needs to be spent on ~~health~~ healthcare.
3. ~~Low marks~~ The states of India eg. Orissa are bringing up too child marks for appearing in government exams. Therefore, the children of ageing parents have

to take care of the huge population
huge responsibilities with minimum
income.

4. TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGES : The
AtB dependent group is not accustomed
to the technological developments thereby
due to lack of knowledge of technology
they get scammed and it is a deep
concern.

5. AGEING IS NOT A CONCERN

1. Wisdom : The older generation has
a lot of wisdom to
pass on to the next generation.

2. Experience : - The older generation
although might be
technologically challenged but have
gained experience over the years
to share.

3. Financial Savings : In a generation

where spending is ~~permitted~~ encouraged due to globalisation older generation teaches to save.

STEPS TO PROVIDE DECENT LIFESTYLE

1. Healthcare facility → should be improved
2. Community Programme → to keep the elderly engaged which will reduce the cases of dementia and other cases
3. Proper housing facilities or old age home for the elderly who are stranded.

ASSAM GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE

1. PRANAM ACT brought by Assam government.

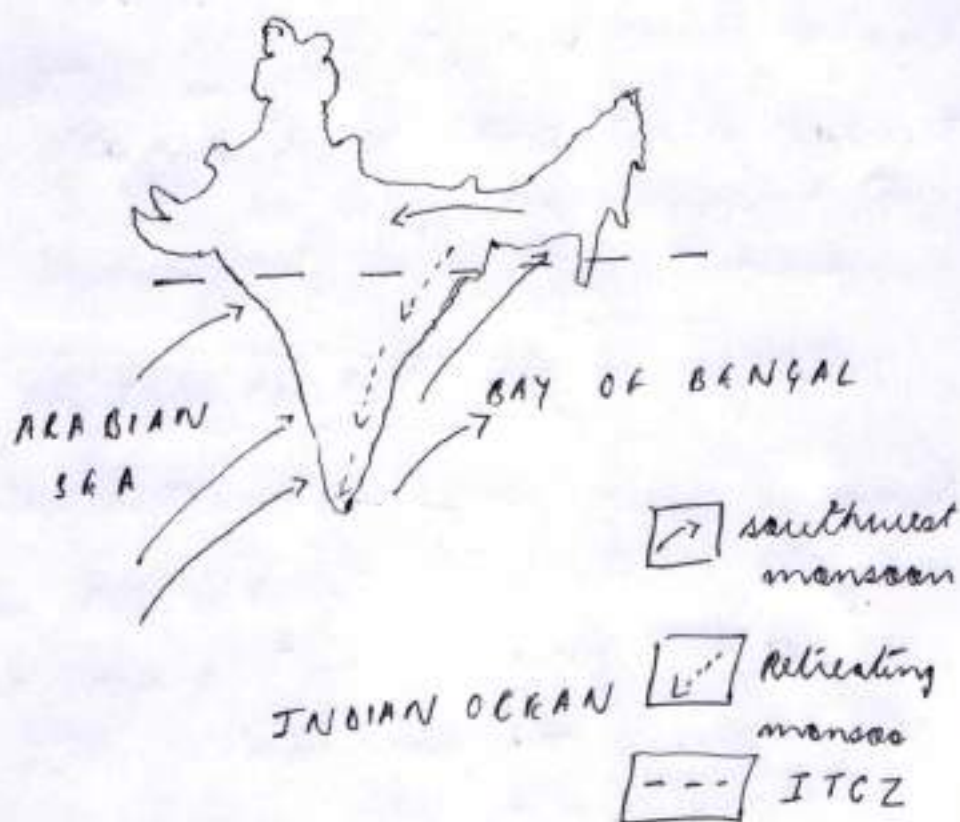
↳ 10% deduction of salary and 10% goes to the elderly parent if the government employee do not look after the.

Q18. Briefly discuss the Mansabdari system of the Mughals. [15 marks/250 words]

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anything beyond
this margin)

Q19. Analyse the factors that affect the distribution of rainfall over the India subcontinent? Examine the impact of climate change on rainfall distribution. [15 marks/250 words]

Qn 19 India receives rainfall from the southwest monsoon and the retreating monsoon. India heavily depends on monsoon for the agricultural produce.



(i) During the summer the ITCZ shifts to the North of the equator. The sun rays directly falls on the ITCZ at $23^{\circ}5'N$ of the equator.

Due to the coriolis force the wind in the Northern hemisphere deflects to the right and in the left to the south and takes a southwest direction.

This moisture laden wind as it passes the equator absorbs more moisture from the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

As the southwest wind as it strikes the Indian subcontinent divides into two branch. One is the Arabian Branch and the other is the Bay of Bengal Branch.

Arabian Branch :- The Arabian Branch of wind causes rainfall in the Western Ghats. As the wind strikes the western ghats it releases rainfall in the western part of the continent. The moisture wind then moves to the eastern side of the western ghats but due to the air becomes dry due to lack of moisture in the air and causes a rainshadow zone.
 Eg. Maharashtra is agriculturally affluent on its eastern part as compared to western part.

BAY OF BENGAL BRANCH

The Southwest monsoon takes the moisture from Bay of Bengal and strikes the Meghalaya plateau causing heavy rainfall. Mawsynram has received the highest rainfall. Then it crosses the plateau and cause rainfall in the

Brahmaputra Valley but as it moves further east west it becomes rainfall less. Therefore, Northern India is relatively dry.

Impact of climate change on rainfall distribution

- ① Late arrival of monsoon
- ② Drought condition even in rainfall receiving areas
- ③ Flood in districts like Majuli due to excessive rain

Q20. Examine the major differences between the peasant movements of the 19th and 20th century and their impact on society. [15 marks/250 words]

Ans 20

The peasant movement of the 19th century are mostly called as old social movement. It is because the movement demanded basic rights and human treatment. Some of 19th century peasant movements are: -

① Sanyasi movement

② Ho and Munda movement: -

↳ They protested against British infiltration and transfer of land by Britishers from the peasants.

③ Santhal movement

↳ For exorbitantly high taxation

These movements mostly concentrated on demanding land rights, tax concession etc.

20th century movement

The 20th century peasant movement are known as new social movement.

This movement do not demand the basic rights but they demand better lifestyle upliftment.

eg. Farmers Bill. The Farmers Bill demanded for removal of the bill as it was not in favour of the farmer class.

