


SPM IAS ACADEMY
 SHAPING BRILLIANCE

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

NAME:	Rakhi Tummung	PHONE NO:	
DATE:	14-05-23	APSC ROLL NO:	4018005
Email ID:			

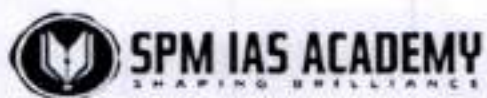
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Medium:

 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
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TOTAL:	250		Remarks: Signature of the Student:



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]

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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]

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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]

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

Rare Earth elements are the polymetallic nodules found in the sea bed.

Importance of Rare Earth elements

1. Source of energy:

Rare earth elements are a good source of metal from where energy can be extracted.

2.

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

Earlier transgender persons are considered as diseased persons in the society. They were not accepted in society and they do not get livelihood opportunities. Therefore their status is very vulnerable.

Measures to inclusion and participation of transgender in society

1. Reservation in education and public employment:
 → As education under Art 21A and employment under Art 16 is constitutional right.
2. Reservation in Legislative Representative System:
 → Like women reservation in panchayat transgenders should also give

~~repr~~ reservation in representative system.

3. Change in Attitude

→ People's attitude towards them should be change so that proper law need to be implemented.

→ Educational syllabus should includes chapters so that.

We see every year pride rallys are organised to spread knowledge about transgenders and LGBTs in the countries.

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

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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]

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

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

The distribution of population in India is not even through out the country.

Factors that effect the population

Physical

1. Some area of the country has geograp-hical factors such as - rich resources, easy transportation, then other and we see high population in these Region.
2. Some ~~at~~ hilly areas such as uttarakham, Arunachal preadesh shows low population due to the geographical barriers.

Social

1. ~~Areas where~~ Urban areas are generally not ~~is~~ inclined towards caste system. ~~which is not~~

2. way of livelihood another ~~very~~ reason for population.

Historical

1. From the ~~very~~ ancient time it is seen that invaders ~~the~~ were coming from the North west ~~west~~ region and they focus more on Northern part of India.

2. British establish factories in some particular area and they are considered to be developed.

All these three factors are interconnected to shape the population of India.

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]

India is rich in different form of dance whether it is Classical or Folk. There are 8 classical dance in India and several hundred folk dance in India.

Differences between Classical and Folk dance

<u>Classical</u>	<u>Folk</u>
→ It has a proper way of dancing	→ It does not have a proper way.
→ It has its historical evidences	→ Here it is spreading from generation to generation.
→ It is declared by <u>Sangeet Natak Academy</u>	→ No such organisation to declare

Kathak

- It is a classical dance & mostly from the North Indian region.
- Here ~~the~~: foot steps and hand moves are very important.
- ~~They use~~ Dancers use the ghunguru to enhance the foot steps.
- & This dance form is originally performed in Hindustani songs.
- The flavour of ~~North~~ Afghan's is also seen here.
- There are different gharanas of this dance form such as, Banaras etc.
- Pandit Birju Maharaaj is one of the famous Kathak dancer belongs to Banaras gharana.

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]

India is a highly populated country with ~~a~~ approx. approximately 3.12 billion people. Therefore power requirement is more in India. To meet the power requirement India ^{developed} ~~implemented~~ several hydropower projects. Himalaya's Hydropower project is one of them.

This project is expected to reduce the power requirement yet it has some negative impact also.

1. Threat to environment: Huge area of forest get destroyed in developing hydropower, which leads to lost of ~~a~~ biodiversity.

2. Evacuation of people: people from the particular area get evacuated and they loss their houses, place and livelihood.

3. ~~It~~ can produced earthquake: the reservoir induced seismicity (RIS) can lead to devastation in human's as well as wild animals life.

However hydropower can produce large amount of power generation yet we can use some alternative to it ~~to~~ to minimize the impact on environment and local communities.

1. Solar power generation

→ Solar power generation is the most famous and sustainable power generation method in present days.

→ Recently India government has developed various solar power plants in various states of India.

→ Eg: 70 MW solar power plant in Amguri, Assam., Floating solar power plant in ~~Telangana~~ Telangana etc.

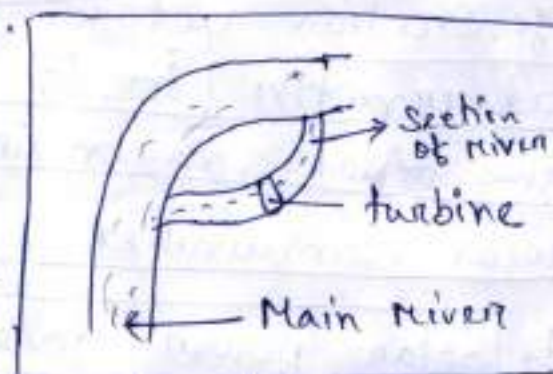
2. Wind power generation

→ Power generation through wind is another sustainable method.

3. River-run hydropower

→ River-run hydropower projects can also be an alternative for sustainable power generation.

→ This method is used in ~~Chenab~~ ~~hyper~~ hydropower projects over the rivers of Indus was treaty.



As India is focusing more on sustainable development the solar power generation is one of the major section.

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

Smart cities Mission is an initiative to develop by Indian government to develop the cities in all aspects.

Development of cities by this Mission

1. Infrastructural development:

- The main infrastructural development is seen in road construction.
- Development of Metro trains, bridges etc.

2. Proper sanitation:

- No a days government emphasised more on sanitation to give people a healthy environment.

3. Maintenance of traffic:

- Strict traffic rules were implemented to reduce the chaos.
- It also takes help from artificial intelligence to reduce traffic.

4. C.C. TV for security:

→ C.C. TV implanted to ~~the~~ various places so that it can record if there is any crime or other related issue.

Inspite of these there are still far way more to achieve Smart Cities

1. Slow implementation of projects:

→ The projects took more time to be completed.

2. Focus on some main cities:

→ There are more cities in the country but the focus is still in some important cities.

3. Unchanging attitude of people:

→ Government has tried it best to proper sanitation but it is the people who are not willing to change their attitude.

→ Throwing garbage on road side is an example of it.

→ There are bridges to cross the road but people are not willing to use so.

4. Water scarcity problem:

→ There are about ~~50~~ more than 50% people in city area who have not ~~per~~ get running water system.

The smart city mission has contributed various development ~~but~~ but in a country like India it need more time and ~~funds~~ more funds to implement it properly.

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

The people of ancient ~~age~~ India started making potteries from the late neolithic period. And it was Indus valley civilization where people use produce it in bulk amount.

Types of potteries in ancient India

1. Handmade pottery

- First people use to made pottery using their hands only.
- Their shapes are not very smooth.
- ~~They use~~ various remains of handmade pottery found in Harappan civilization.

2. Wheel made pottery

- Slowly people started use wheels to make pottery.
- Wheel made pottery are smooth.
- They use to make two type of pottery — plain and printed.
- Plain pottery are simple without any print on it, where as printed pottery are those where there are various print of different objects.

North Black Polish ware (NBPW)

- By the time of Mahajanapada we observe a different type of pottery.
- Here Black polish ware is seen.
- It is said to be the beginning of a new ~~old~~ civilization.

Use of pottaries

- The pottaries are used ~~for~~ to stain liquor.
- Some of them are used for decorative purpose.
- ~~There~~ → There are evidences of some miniature pottery which are believed to be used for decoration purpose.

Along with pottery making the people of ancient India also made various terracotta toys, which are believed to use for decoration and some for worship. We also know about the masterpiece of dancing doll and Breaded prist which are also from the same ~~per~~ time period.

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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]

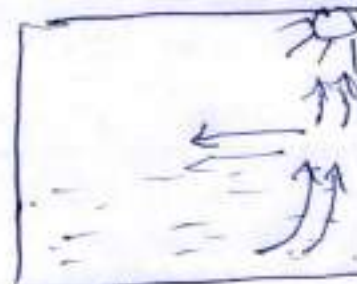
Ocean works as a conveyor belt, which distributes the temperature throughout the world.

Factors responsible for vertical distribution of temperature

vertical distribution of ocean is seen in upwelling and downwelling.

Upwelling

1. Insolation: Due to incoming solar radiation the surface water get warmer and it either evaporate ~~or~~ move to ^{cooler} ~~colder~~ area. To take the empty place ~~colder~~ cool water come up to the surface.



2. Coriolis: Some time coriolis's force make the surface ^{warmer} water to move and cold water to come up.

② Downwelling

1. Salinity: In the polar region when water forms ice and salt removes, excessive salt makes water denser and move downward.



2. Gravity: Along with salinity gravity also increases with also helps in downwelling.

Longitudinal distribution of ocean temperature

1. Insolation:

→ The equatorial area gets more insolation and warms up. The warm water moves to the pole region ~~and~~ carrying the warm water. And the cold

land
area

2. Winds:

→ ~~at~~ Some time winds are also responsi-ble

to carry the water current along its direction.

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]

The position of women changes from time to time. From the ancient period to till the date we have observed the rise and fall of women status.

Status of women from different period

1. Ancient era (paleolithic to chalcolithic)

→ ~~women~~ In this period women and men are considered equal.

→ The worship of female sex organ as goddess of creation, is a great example in this regards.

2. Vedic period

→ In vedic period women's status degraded a little.

→ Women's are restricted from some activities, such as education, etc.

→ However we can ~~see some see some~~ ~~benefits~~ not see major downfall.

→ In later vedic period women status started decline slowly.

③

3. Gupta era:

→ Women status witness its most dark age in this period.

→ In this period women are considered as sorrow and ~~dark~~ burden of the family.

4. Modern days:

→ In modern days women status ~~are~~ is reviving again. Still we see some orthodox beliefs in family where they do not consider men and women are equal.

Effect of stereotypical sensational images of women

1. When agricultural practice started due to physical weakness of women they considered as subordinate to men. which lead to patriarchal mindset.

2. In vedic period we see lots of stories where women are considered to be the symbol of sacrifice. It is projected that women are meant to sacrifice their life for others.
3. The portrait of women in Manusmriti showed as ~~shorn~~ sorrow.
4. In recent time also ~~it is~~ ~~consider~~ people tried to control women. They want women to act as ideal daughter, ideal wife, but the ideal concept is very subjected.

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

Buddhism originated from the teaching of Gautam Buddha. It was originated in 4th century ~~BC~~ BE.

Rise of Buddhism

- Buddhism rise in the medieval period when there was dominance of Brahmanism.
- Brahmanism made the rituals a very important and rigid to strengthen their position in the society.
- Where Buddhism consider every one equal.
- Buddhism ~~do~~ do not believe in Vedas.
- According to Buddhism ~~sets~~ Moksha can be achieved through

self enlightenment.

→ Therefore ~~is~~ ~~go~~ Buddha gave the eight fold path.

→ Buddhism became so famous that the rulers like Ajatsatru, Kalashoka, Ashoka, Kanishka patronized ~~both~~ Buddhism.

Buddhism a ~~some~~ social movement

→ Buddhism deny the varna and caste system.

→ It allow people from any caste to be consider equal.

Bhim Rao Ambedkar towards Buddhism

→ Being a Dalit, (Hindu lower caste) B.R. Ambedkar faced discrimination in his whole life.

→ In days of his schooling he was not allowed to seat with other

- students of hindu high class.
- He was not allowed to drink water from the common tap.
 - Inspite of his geniusness people only see him as a dalit.
 - In his professional carrier, there also he face discrimination.
 - Theretore he embraced Buddhism in his later period of life.
 - He establish Neo-buddhism and a good number of people started following Neo-buddhism.

B.R. Ambedkar once said "I may born as Hindu but I will not die as Hindu". And embracing Buddhism showed his faith toward buddhism.

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]

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

The Mansabdari system of the Mughals was introduced by Akbar. The system categorised the officers as Mansab.

Mansabdari System

- ~~Every Mansab has~~
- The Mansab determines the salary and position of an officers.
- same ranked Mansab get same salaries.
- ~~A Mansab has two~~
- Under a mansab has two type of ~~addition~~ objects. Jat and Sawar.
- Jat represents the rank of the officer.
- And the ~~sawar~~ sawar represent

- the soldier that an officer has to maintain.
- The ~~see~~ sawar may be different for the officer of same jat.
 - For example if the jat of an beurocrate and a commender in chief is same but the beurocrate may not efficient in commanding the soldier therefore he is given a particular number of sawar unlike the commender-in-chief but their salary may be same.

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]

India that lies in the tropic of cancer experiences a unique pattern of rainfall.

Factors affecting rainfall

1. Presence of sea:

India is surrounded by sea which added moisture to the air, ~~but~~ and create rainfall.

But it's ~~not~~ as there are other areas which are not surrounded by sea experience less rainfall.



2. Presence of Mountain

→ The leeward side of mountain experience less rainfall than the other.

→ Eg: Due to the presence of Maghalya

hill the region of central Assam experiences less rainfall than others.

3. Pattern of Monsoon:

→ The premonsoon causes heavy rainfall in Indian subcontinent where as the retreating monsoon causes less rainfall.

~~6. Presence of~~

4. El nino

→ The EL Nino ~~condition~~ condition weakens the walker cycle which impact on monsoon and on rainfall pattern.

Impact of climate change on rainfall

1. Due to climate change

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

