



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:

Simu Gogoi


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

Que. 1. Rule of Kushanas can be considered to be the apex of the second urbanisation.
Dixons. [10]

Ans: Kushanas were foreign rulers who ruled North-west India during ancient period. They were Indo-Greeks who ruled India in around 2nd century B.C.

The 1st Indus valley civilisation is the first urban civilisation.

Rule of Kushanas can be considered to be the apex of second urbanisation.

↳ The rule of Kushanas expand from North Kashmir to present day Afghanistan.

↳ Prosperity and growth was prevailing all around the kingdom.

(2)

- ↳ Trade and commerce was well developed from China to Europe through Kushana kingdom.
- The Silk Route was passing through the Kushana kingdom.
- King issued the gold coins Nishka for the first time.
- Art and culture was flourishing. Kushana ruler patronised Gandhara art and Mathura art. ~~Under~~ The influence of Indo-Greek art style is also seen.
- The empire was consolidated from east to west.

As there was peace, prosperity and progress in art, culture, science and trade, Kushana's rule is considered as second urbanisation.

Q.2. The rural-urban continuum has drawn wider attention in recent years. In light of this, discuss the importance of recognising and addressing the interconnections b/w rural & urban areas. [10]

Ans: The rural-urban continuum refers to the relationship b/w rural and urban areas.

70% of India's population and 60% of Uttar Pradesh's total population lives in rural areas. Rural areas are characterised by an agrarian type of economy with scattered population as compared to urban areas.

Whereas urban areas are densely populated. The people depends upon industries, trade & commerce and various other associated professions.

Now a days it is seen that most of the population is migrating

to urban areas either is search of better economic opportunities or due to various other adverse conditions which push them to urban areas.

Because of huge migration the cities are getting congested and huge pressure is put on limited available resources. As a result problem of cities like pollution, traffic, congestion, waste management, drinking water etc are getting bigger day by day.

The answer to rural migration if is required to understand the rural problems first and resolve them.

By resolving the

If rural problems are resolved effectively, its result could be seen in urban pro resolving urban problems also.

Q.3. Do govt. sch. for uplifting the w. & backward community by protecting social resource for them, lead to their exclusion in establishing businesses in urban areas economies? [10].

Ans: Article 38, 39 of the constitution directs the state to make better policies for the upliftment of the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society.

Govt. schemes like Forest Rights Act of 2006, Forest conservation Act of 1980, district mineral foundation, 5th and 6th schedule areas protect and promote them from any type of exploitation.

Though this measures of govt. provides them with special facilities for their upliftment in their own protected areas, this doesn't prohibit them in

(5)

establishing enterprise and businesses
in urban economies. for eg. if
lot affluent ~~tribes~~ businessmen in
Guwahati & city are hill-takes.

~~Health~~ opportunities of education,
health and fulfilment of other
basic necessities of life help
them to ex cap their own
capacities.

Though govt. facilities trap
them to stay inside their
closed, ^{limited} economic system, it
does not limit or prohibit them
to establish businesses in
urban economies.

Q.4. What are Rare Earth elements?
Down the importance of Rare earth elements. [10]

Ans: Rare earth elements refers to the 17 indistinguishable scarcely found minerals / elements or metal oxides of earth. for eg. Silicon, Lithium, Phosphorus etc.

[Importance of rare earth elements:]
→ Rare earth elements have become very important with evolving technology.
It is They are an important and critical element in electronic manufacturing industry.

→ for eg. Lithium is critically important for production of 2 rechargeable batteries.

~~most of the~~
~~the electronic chips of~~
Rare earth metal elements are an important component of electronic chips of computers, mobiles, and various telecom equipments and various other gadgets.

(7)

Rare earth metals elements have become so important in modern times that some of the geo-political relations are shaped by it.

for eg.
India cannot cut-off its ties totally with china due to
despite many issues as china
is presently having monopoly
over production of rare earth
metals.

India has recently signed an agreement with Australia for the procurement of Lithium.

India is conducting ~~the~~ researches with collaborating with littoral states of Indian Ocean for deep sea mining of polymetallic nodules which also consist rare earth elements.

Rare earth elements are a strategically important element in modern times.

Q.5. Discuss the measures to ensure the full inclusion and participation of transgender persons in soc. [10]

Ans:

Article 37 of the Indian constitution directed the govt. to work for the upliftment and promotion of various weaker sections of the society.

Article 15, also prohibits any form of discrimination on the basis of race, religion, caste, sex and place of birth, which is also a fundamental right for every citizen of India.

Transgender's are people who don't have any distinct sex of either male or female. They are looked upon by society as different persons and hence are a vulnerable, socially discriminated sections of the society.

Despite the constitutional rights as not mentioned above, this community still faces discrimination.

In our society.

Measures Required for Transgender Inclusion!

Attitudinal Change :-

- Foremost requirement is to
- ↳ sensitize people on transgender issue with progressive ideas.
 - They should be convinced to regard them as part of society.

To change attitudes:

- ↳ Chapters may be included in textbooks of school curriculum.
- ↳ Awareness campaigns may be conducted.
- ↳ Ngo's and civil societies may be tied up for seminars, articles, discussions, public media etc.

Legislative measures :-

Protection may be provided to trans in line with protection of tribocities act for SC's & ST's.

Institutional measures:

If dedicated dedicated commissions may be set up to study and recommend measures for their welfare.

Q.6. What led to the partition of Bengal in 1905? what were its consequences? [10]

Ans: Bengal province was divided into East Bengal and West Bengal by the notorious British colonial power in 1905.

Reasons for Partition of Bengal →

- ↳ Bengal was the hot-bed of the National Swami movement which broke-out in 1905.
- ↳ Extremist pro activities also started to take-off during this period.
- ↳ British policy of divide and rule wanted to create rift between Hindus and Muslims.
- ↳ Linguistically also they wanted to separate the regions of Bihar and Odisha from Bengal. Bengal is dominated by

Bengali speaking people and Bihar
by Hindi speaking people.

Consequences of Partition of Bengal in 1905

- Anti-partition movement started.
- People were ~~sent~~ sensitized about national movement.
- People support started to pour in.
- This movement to set the establishment of an all India struggle against British rule.
- Almost most of the sections of people starting from peasants, workers, traders, businessmen, clergy ~~and~~ Zamindars ~~also~~ participated and they set foot on national movement.
- Bengal partition was annulled in 1911 due to stiff opposition by various sections of people and exposed of colonial govt's instinct behind the partition of Bengal.

Q.7- Examine the reasons behind the rising instances of forest fires in Assam. What measures are needed to mitigate the adverse impacts of forest fires? [10]

Ans:

Due to effect of global warming and subsequently climate change instances of forest fires are rising in Assam.

Reasons for forest fires:-

1. Rising occurrence of Heat waves:

Heat wave refers to the condition where the temp. is more than 50°C celcius than the average annual temp. Heat waves drain up the moisture cont. of the forest and makes it susceptible to fire.

2. Global Warming:-

Due to increasing carbon intensity and other global warmers or Green House gases in the atmosphere, the phenomenon

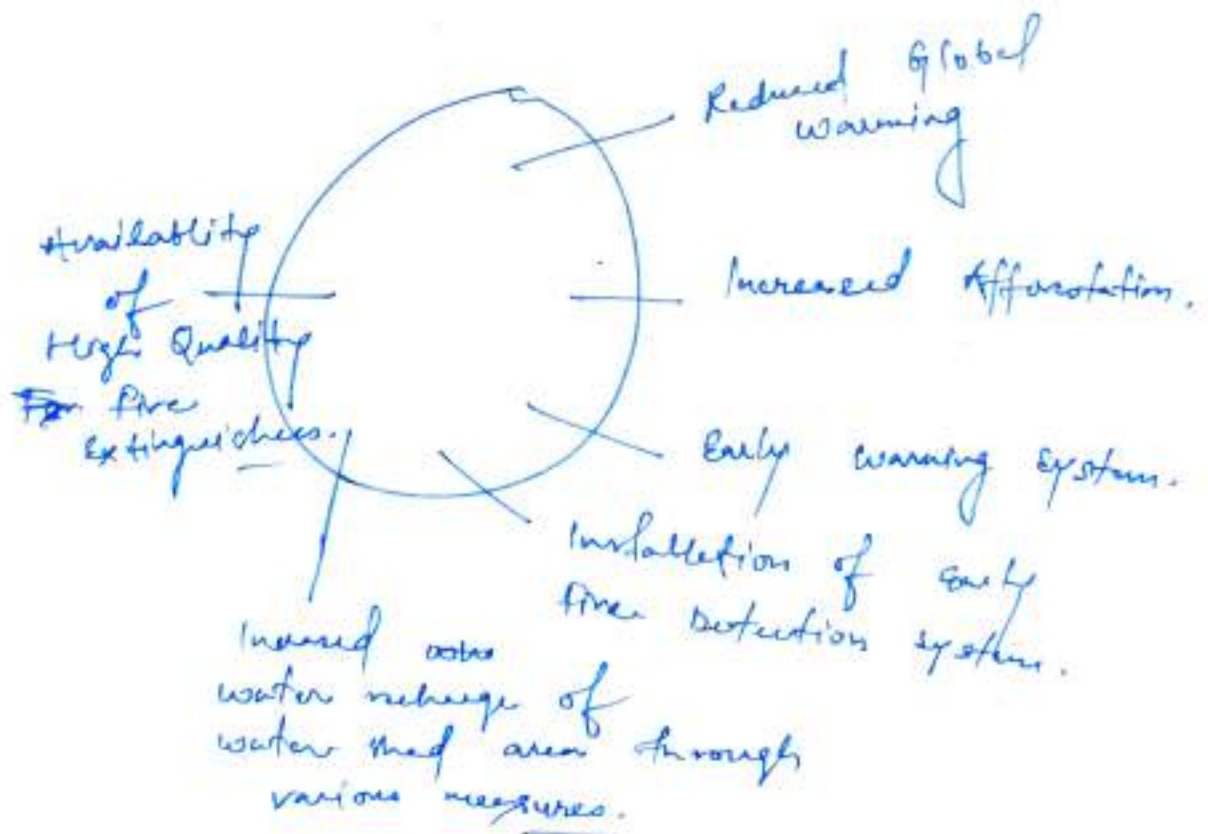
of global warming is increasingly rising. The increased temp. dried up forest and grassland leading to forest fire with just an spark.

3. Various Anthropogenic Reasons :-

Accident sparks, mining activities, ~~as~~ increased concretization, deforestation etc. all $\rightarrow$ led to forest fire.

eg. Baghjan blowout.

Measures to control forest fires :-



Q.8. In which way was the NCM different from CDM. Discuss. [10]

Ans:

Both Non-cooperation and civil disobedience movement are an integral part of Indian National movement against British Rule. However there are some differences between both the movement —

Non-cooperation Movement	Civil Disobedience Movement
<u>Time:</u> It started in 1920's.	It took place in 1930's.
<u>Muslim support:</u> During i. due to integration of the khilafat movement, muslims whole heartedly participated.	Muslim support diminished due to differences between INC and muslim League.

Non-Cooperation
Movement

Civil Disobedience
Movement

Aims & Objective:

The idea of Swaraj was vague and not clear during the movement.

The idea of Swaraj was clear.

Method:

Only non-cooperation with govt.

eg. Prohibiting and avoiding British offices, colleges, schools, goods etc.

Not only non-cooperation, but also breaking and disobeying of British laws.

for eg. Breaking of salt law by M.K. Gandhi.

The national struggle evolved from NCM to CDM to fight against the British govt. & which finally led us to our freedom.

Q.9: The uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggests its close relationship with the physical, social and historical factors. Elaborate. [10].

Ans: India is the most populous country of the world after china with 1.4 billion people.

Though India is a single nation, its population is diverse shaped into physical, social and historical factors.

Physical factors :-

Rivers, mountains, valleys, soil etc. are the physical factors which determine population distribution.

For eg. The ^{earliest} Megadha kingdom developed on the confluence of river and the natural fort provided by the hills & the mountains.

The feature : Aravalli Pradesh is sparsely

populated due to uneven terrain relief of mountains which makes communication difficult that the coastal part along of the coast through which trade and transportation is cheap and easy.

Social factors :-

The ~~three~~ three areas

1. Literacy.

2. Prosperity.

3. Religious relief.

4. Migration.

for eg. The east area and maritime dominated areas of Asian are densely populated in comparison to other areas.

Historical Factors :-

The ~~first~~ earliest kingdoms developed around the Magadha city or present day Bihar which is still very densely populated.

The ancient capital of Assam was Kamrupa or the present day Guwahati. Guwahati still is densely populated.

Q.10. What is the difference b/w
classical dance and folk dance?
Throw light on the features of
classical dance form Kathak. [10]

Ans: Both classical dance and folk dance
forms an integral part of India's
unique culture.

The difference between the two
are —

classical dance

folk dance.

There are 8
classical dance forms
of India given
recognition by
Sangeet Natak
Academy.

Folk songs
represents a
community's culture
and it is
~~not~~ recognised
by a particular
community & not
by Sangeet Natak
Academy.

- eg. 1. Bharat Natyam
2. Kathakali
3. Mohiniattam
4. Kathak
5. Kuchipudi
6. Odissi
7. Manipuri & Sattriya

Bihu.
Chau.
Kalkaleis
Onam
Pongal.
Lohri
etc.

→ sets guidelines

→ ^{ex.} history of a place / in general is associated with it.

for eg. Bharat Natyam tells us about Tamil history also.

There is no guidelines. There is freedom of choreography.

eg. Bihu dance.

Features of Kathak

Origin: Uttar Pradesh.

→ It has several gharanas

- [Varanasi Gharana
- [Jaipur Gharana
- [Lucknow Gharana etc.

→ Mainly female dancers performed. Cult things used to parodied and later it became a part of court amusements/performance.

→ Lasya element is dominant.

→ Raskeel or the story of Radha & Krishna is dominant themes.

Q.11: 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].

Ans: Hydropower projects are renewable energy projects from which electricity is generated by moving the turbine from the energy of the falling water under gravity.

Though renewable its development in the Himalayas has been controversial due to the following reasons —

1. Himalaya is a new fold mountains which is fragile and consist of loose soils.

Landsliding during monsoon is a commonly occurred phenomenon.

2. Himalaya is located on a tectonically active zone due to it which it is highly

vulnerable to earthquakes.

3. Himalaya is located close to the main central thrust zone which is a highly active zone of earthquakes.

f. Impact of Monsoon:

Due to high rainfall, the rivers get overloaded and release of water from dam to already flooded areas by rainfall, worsens the situations.

Alternatives to hydropower to minimise its impacts.

• River Linking
like Ran-Betwa Project.

Small power projects
Run of the river proj projects.

Development of new connected irrigation channels in lower plains.

Solar Power
is harmless.

Sedging of the river channels.

Q.12. The smart cities mission help in upgradation of existing cities in the country? Critically evaluate it. [15]

Ans:

SDG-12 of UN envisioned to create sustainable cities and communities.

The smart cities mission, a brainchild of NITI Aayog is a central sector scheme of Govt. of India. planned to implement in mission mode.

Helps in upgradation of existing cities.

Refrafitly:

It upgrades the existing infrastructure with some modifications.

Upgrading surveillance mechanisms.

Traffic Management by double lining and overbridges.

Public Transport system.

Development of Drainage system.

Despite the various plans to upgrade cities into smart cities, various loopholes or weaknesses existed in the current plan —

Traffic management

Construction activities of overbridges to the already congested roads worsens the traffic conditions.

Waste management

Land acquisition for widening drains to the ~~dens~~ already densely populated cities would be an difficult task.

Public Transport system

For eg. Lack of land availability within the city for rail train project.

Thus, developing a new city with proper planning would be easier though it requires huge investments.

Q.13. Throw light on diff. types of pottery that came into existence in India during the ancient age. [15 marks].

Ans: Pottery making was an art as well as an profession during ancient age of Indian history. Potteries were an integral and important part of various household work. Potteries were used for storage purposes, cooking purposes, for cult worship, for jewellery, for making etc.

Types of Pottery

Grey Polished ware
These were finely polished with grey colour and privileged class used it.

Black Polished ware
Finely polished with black colour with decorations.

Unpolished Pottery:

were used for daily life activities like storing things etc.

Jewellers, Beads etc. were also made.

Wheels were also used for ~~to~~ pottery making.

Trade and commerce also developed along with potteries. Traders used to visit and travel far away places through roadways and river channels to sell potteries.

Thus, potteries formed an integral part of people's life during ancient age.

Q14. Discuss the role of such factors that are responsible for varying vertical and latitudinal distribution of temp. of the oceans. [15].

Ans:

The temperature of the oceans vary both —

1. Vertically
2. Latitudinally

Factors responsible for vertical distribution of temperature of oceans: —

(a) Insolation $\div$ the penetration of and absorption of sun-rays higher will be the temp. of the oceans. The temp. decreases with depth. as the sun-rays cannot penetrate below from a certain depth.

(b) Effect of Thermohaline Circulations:
Salty water moderates temp. as it absorbs heat. Hence as the thermohaline water of salty water settles below, heat travels along

with it.

c) Upwelling and Downwelling:

Mass movements of hot water or cold water create the effect of upwelling and downwelling and hence the temp. goes up or down accordingly.

Latitudinal distribution of temp.

1. Insolation: The sun is direct over equatorial and tropical areas and hence temp. in this region.

2. Ocean Currents:

The ocean temp. is affected by hot or cold ocean currents flowing through it.

for eg. Gulf stream - warm
Oyashio current - cold.

4. Polar fuses

The polar sheets make the water cold of the ocean cold.

Q.15 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)

Ans: According to a report of UNPFA,
the gender gap of India is 135/146
countries. This shows the poor
status of women in India.

India is already endowed with
social issues like
patriarchy which work against
women. Patriarchy is a male
dominated society where male
members get preference in every
important work.

Ans: Stereotyping women reduces
portrayal of a sensational images
of women not only reduces
their identity to a mere
object of desire

for eg:

alleging a rape victim for
her misfortune —

as "बेचारी" — "Bachari"

whereas Bachari should be
 the survived and not the
 victim.

However if it is due to what
 it being followed from history
 where women are dominated
 and they are alleged for the
 same work which they were
 not responsible.

This type of sayings and
 thought process only strengthen
 the patriarchal system.

There is a need to work
 on shifting the attitude of
 people towards girl child.

Q. 16. Buddhism is a secular mov.
under the name of religion.
Discuss. [15]

Ans: Buddhism developed in India in
ancient India in around 5th
century B.C. by Gautam Buddha.

The philosophy of Buddhism teaches
us about social conduct or the
code of ethics for peaceful
existence of society rather
than blind faith upon anything.

It's concept of "Dukkha" / the
pain and the causes leading
to it along with its solution
teaches people how to lead
a simple and happy life.
The eight fold path for
the same are —

1. Right living.
2. Right speech.
3. Right action.

4. Right effort.
5. Right Thought.
6. Right mindfulness
7. Right Understanding.
8. Right Mentor.

Buddhism

The philosophy of Buddhism gave a direction to society which was riddling with various problems of caste hierarchy, superstitions, religious beliefs, complex religious rituals, dominant-dominant brahminism. People were reached with simple rules to be followed in social life. Local language of Pali and Prakrit was used to teach them.

Thus if we see, we can conclude that Buddhism was more a social movement rather than a religious movement.

Q.17: 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]

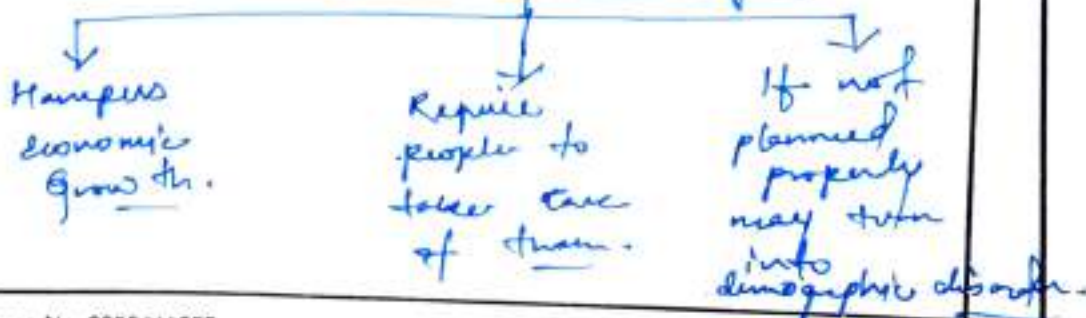
Ans:

The average age of India is 29, whereas it is 39 for China, 45 for America and 49 for Japan.

India's old age population will rise to 18% in the next decade.

Along with ageing, the rise will rise the no. of dependant population. It is required to plan their graceful ageing otherwise which may affect the economic growth.

Concerns of Ageing



⇒ Graceful aging may be planned and an Geriatric care-based economy may be developed in line with neighbouring countries.

⇒ More old-age homes may be opened with facilities of mild economic activities like handicrafts etc. may be provided.

⇒ Insurance schemes: consciousness and attitude change towards insurance schemes to take care of adults during the time of need may be increased.

⇒ In Assam, the PRAGATI PRANAM act has been implemented where govt. employees has to mandatorily take care of their parents and disabled siblings.

Q. Briefly describe the Mansabdari system of the Mughals. [15]

Ans: Mansabdari system of the Mughals was the ~~best~~ administrative system developed by Akbar.

The lands were granted to various mansabs and they had to maintain their army as per their rank. The rank was called Jat and sawar (~~sawar~~ ^{army}). Sawar was decided according to it.

for eg.

An officer with a Jat of 3000 had to maintain an sawar of 2000 horses.

However, though this system was initially contributed primarily to mughal military.

system, later due to corruption
and misuse of diverse field
of same rank requiring to
maintain same sawar seems to
be inefficient. for eg. if
religious officer could not be
treated efficient as that of
an army officer.

Hence changes were brought
in Mansabdari system where
officers of same rank with
allotted with the responsibility
of maintaining different
sawar. King the sole authority
to decide ~~at~~ on Tax and
Sawar.

Thus, through Mansabdari
system, empire maintained its
administration.

19. Analyse the factors that affect the distribution of rainfall over the Indian subcontinent? Examine the impact of C.E. on rainfall distribution. [5 marks]

Ans: The average annual rainfall of India is about 125 cm.
The factors that affect the distribution of rainfall over the Indian subcontinent are —

(i) Inter tropical Convergence zone,

(ITCZ) :-

The ITCZ's shifts are ~~low~~ global low pressure zones that shift along the direction of insolation.

As ~~to~~ much ~~the~~ ITCZ is stronger, the greater or ~~stronger~~ the rainfall, and vice versa.

(ii) Reliefs:

As soon as the moisture laden SW monsoon wind is obstructed by relief like mountains they get rainfall.

for eg. (i) North East India due to monsoon.

(ii) Western Ghats

(ii) Western India like

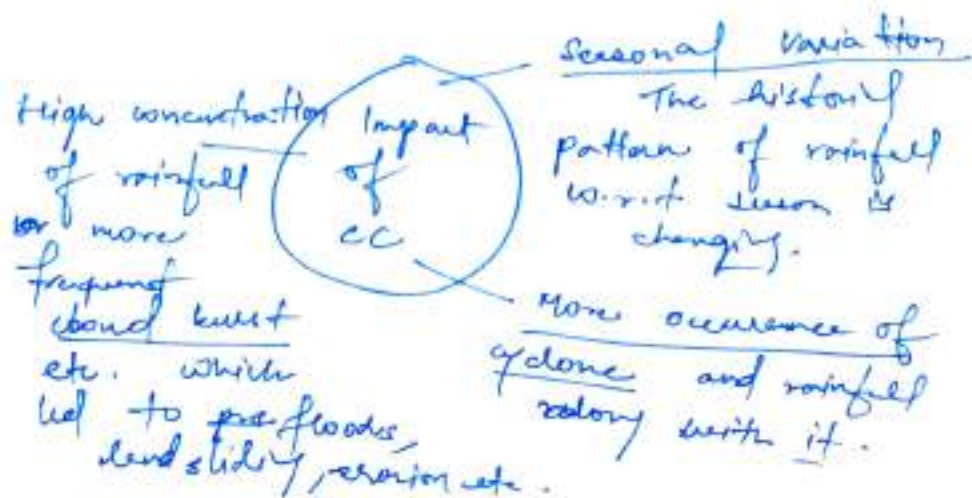
Karnataka, Kerala etc. due to Western Ghats.

(iii) Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) :-

It refers to the difference in sea surface temperature between the eastern and western sea. Greater is the effect of IOD, more is the rainfall over Indian subcontinent.

to The pattern has been becoming adverse due to climate change.

Impact of climate change on rainfall pattern



Q.20: Examine the major differences between the peasant mov. of the 19th & 20th century and their impact on soc. [15 marks].

Ans: Peasants formed the majority of the population during 19th and 20th century who worked on agricultural fields. Their mobilisation and movement against the colonial rule has greatly influenced the national movement.

The peasant movement kickstarted in early part of 19th century and continued till independence. However there are some difference between the peasant movement of the 19th and the 20th century —

Difference between peasant movement of the 19th & 20th century :

19th century peasant movement	20th century peasant movement
<u>Cause:</u> Mostly on <u>local issues</u> like <u>exploitation</u> by <u>landlords</u> , arbitrary or overbearing attitude of tax collectors etc. eg. Champaran Satyagrah.	<u>Cause:</u> Not only due to local issues, they became a part of all <u>India's struggle</u> .
<u>Objective:</u> To solve their locally local or <u>immediate</u> <u>problems</u> . eg. Indigo revolt.	<u>Objective:</u> Greater cause like <u>national</u> <u>freedom</u> .
<u>Leadership</u> Local leaders eg. Moplah rebellion.	<u>Leadership:</u> National leaders quite with strategies and guidelines. eg. Sardar Patel M. K. Gandhi. in Bardoli Satyagrah and Champaran movement respectively.

The movements were evolving from
 19th to the 20th century and
 it has greatly contributed to
 India's freedom struggle.