



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.	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 Remarks: Signature of the Student: Yuvraj Gogoi.
1	10		
2	10		
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20	15		
TOTAL:	250		

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:—

The Kushanas ruled the territories of north-western and northern India around 200 BCE.



Their rule contributes not only towards military achievement but cultural and architectural glories too.

Rule of the Kushanas as the apex of the second urbanization

① well defined architecture:

Architectures during Kushana period were of distinct features and use of scientific approaches.

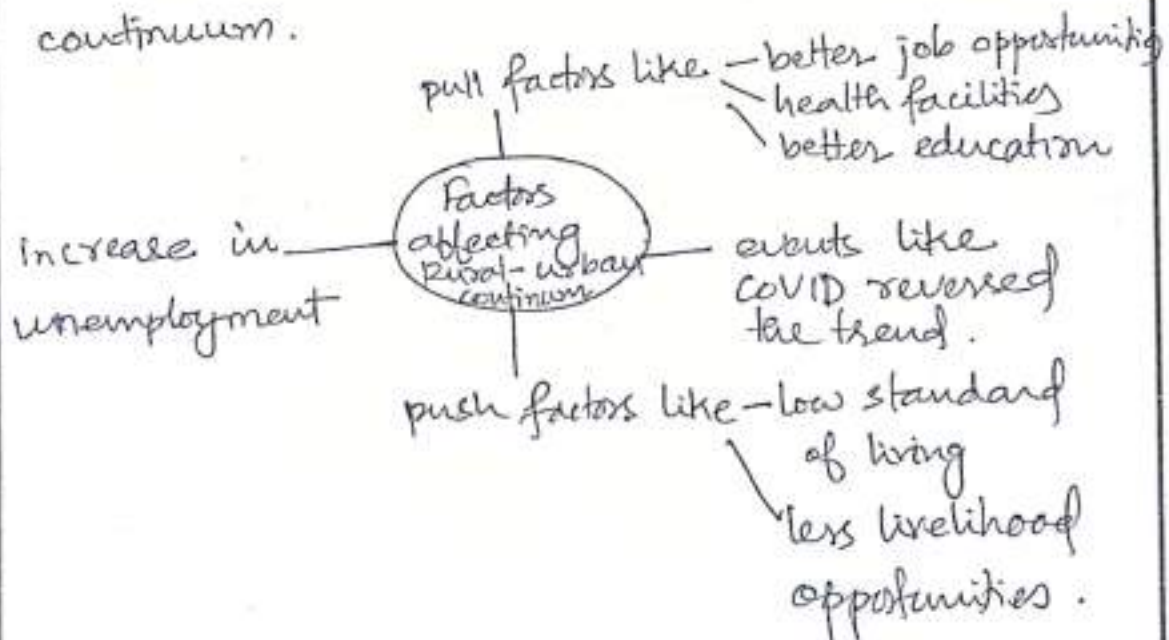
- ② State-of-art technologies were also used in Kushana period.
- ③ Various temples and secular architecture were built in those period.
- ④ Kushanas introduced the first gold coins in India.
- ⑤ Various architects and artisans were being patronised by Kushana rulers.

Thus, the rule of Kushana contributed to the urbanization development in India which later flourished by the patronization of various rulers.

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]

Ans:—

The rural-urban continuum has been dynamic in nature. various factors have changed the trend of rural-urban continuum.



Importance of recognizing & addressing the interconnections between Rural and Urban areas :

- ① To address the factors related to it :
 - interconnection between rural and

urban areas needs to be recognized as
to address the factors behind it.

② It also helps to understand the changing
behaviour pattern of migrated people.

③ For proper formulation of Government
policies.

④ To decrease the congestion in urban
areas, proper recognition of interconnection
between rural & urban areas is required.

Thus, to promote sustainable growth
and to fulfil the objectives of Smart
cities Mission, there is a need to
properly address the interconnections between
rural and urban areas.

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:—

The constitution of India provides for protection ~~of~~ and promotion of the interests of the marginalised and backward communities.

Benefits in protecting the social resources for the vulnerable communities

- ① Their inclusion and participation is guaranteed through it.
- ② Vertical distribution of opportunities can be ensured.
- ③ Vulnerable & backward communities can be safeguarded from exploitation.

Drawbacks associated with it

- ① exclusion in establishing businesses in urban economics:
- the backward communities might not be included in other activities like — tertiary sector, business activities etc.
- ② lack of horizontal distribution:
it is not guaranteed that every backward individual would get the desired resources.

Thus, the Govt while formulating policies for protection of social resources for them should capitalize on proper inclusion and on their empowerment.

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

Ans:—

Rare Earth Elements refers to the 14 numbers of elements present in the Lanthanoid series. They are sufficiently present in Earth's crust but their concentration in their respective ores is very low.

Importance of Rare earth Elements

- ① Beneficial in making of automation and IT sector products.
- ② As some of the elements are radioactive in nature, they can

be used in curing various diseases
like Cancer treatment etc.

③ The usage of many rare-earth
elements are at developmental stage,
so their proper utilisation is still
under progress.

④ also can be used in cosmetic and
beautification products.

⑤ They can be combined with other
metals to obtain the desired result
like increasing durability etc.

Thus, rare earth Elements is a
boom for the scientific and technological
development.

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

Ans:—

Transgender persons are vulnerable and exploited sections of people in Indian society. Before the advent of Britishers, they enjoyed a respectable position in Indian society. But the extremist policies of British against Transgender decreased their social position.

Need for inclusion & participation of Transgender persons

- ① For an inclusive society.
- ② Proper utilisation of their abilities will benefit ⁱⁿ India's development.
- ③ Empowering them with necessary skills like Education, vocational training

will boost India's human resource potential.

Measures to ensure the full inclusion and participation of Transgender persons

① Government legislation for upliftment of Transgenders.

② Community participation.

③ Capacity building and inclusive growth.

④ Financial assistance and educational help.

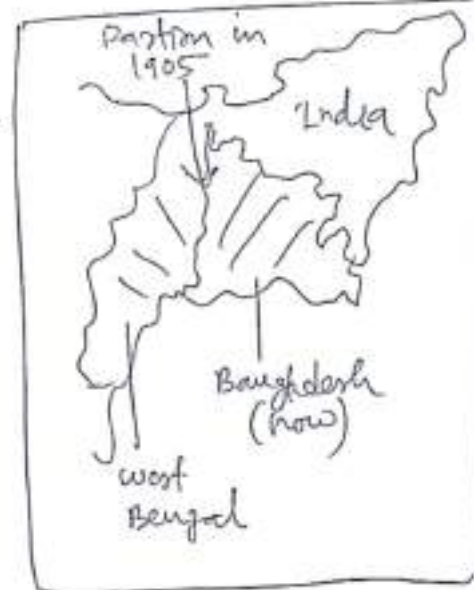
~~The~~ Following the necessary measures and encouraging the transgender persons can bring a holistic change in their lives which will benefit India in the long run.

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

Ans:-

Partition of Bengal was done in 1905 under the direction of Lord Curzon, then viceroy of India.

There were many reasons behind this partition.



Reasons Behind Partition as per British:

- ① As the population was over 3 crore, so it was getting harder for British to properly administer Bengal.
- ② As the Muslims were poorly represented in Bengal, so a separate province (East Bengal) would ensure their own interests,

Real reasons behind partition of Bengal

- ① To break the growing strength of Bengali nationalism.
- ② To break the Hindu-Muslim unity.
- ③ To suppress the nationalist leaders, and
- ④ to show enormous power of British.

Consequences of partition of Bengal

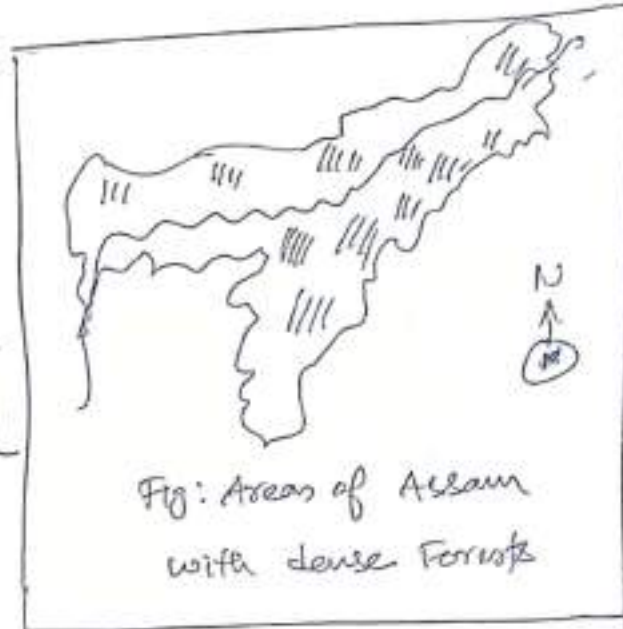
- ① Swadeshi movement took place with active participation of all strata of people
- ② Formation of Muslim League by Nawab Salimulla of Dacca in 1906.
- ③ Communal Electorate was introduced in 1909. Thus, communal seeds were sown.
- ④ People were united for a national cause for the first time.

Thus, partition of Bengal did not last very long as the people's resentment was high, so later British govt. decided to unite the Bengal again 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]

Ans:—

Forest fire is a rising natural phenomenon due to several man-made (anthropogenic) and natural reasons.



Reasons behind rising instances of Forest fires in Assam :

① Jhum cultivation :

- The slash and burn technique is primarily used in tribal areas. Sometimes the fire spread to other ~~trees~~ trees unintentionally.

② Increase in dry spell → makes more

suitable pre-requisite for forest fire,

- ② lack of preparedness by the forest officials.

measures to mitigate the adverse impacts

- ① Proper selection of trees for plantation → the trees which do not assist in the fire to enlarge should be planted.
- ② proper monitoring in the risk-prone areas.
- ③ Promotion of modern agricultural techniques instead of practice of Jhum cultivation.

Through proper and pro-active measures are required to tackle the devastating events like Forest Fire.

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

Ans:—

Non-cooperation movement (NCM) and Civil Disobedience movement (CDM) were organized in 1920 and 1930 respectively by mahatma Gandhi.

Both the above mentioned movements propagated the ideas of Satyagraha and non-violence, but there were some differences as follows:

- ① NCM was started as a protest ~~due~~ to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Punjab along with the Khilafat Issue. whereas, CDM was due to the increase in salt-tax and rising prices of other commodities.

② During NCM, British did not proposed any negotiations with Gandhi or other congressmen.

But during CDM, Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in 1931.

③ NCM → met with early ~~close~~ suspension of the movement due to chauri-chaura incident in 5 Feb, 1922.

CDM → the 1st phase was discontinued ~~at~~ due to 3 Round table conferences.

But, as there was no any fruitful discussion happened, so Gandhi decided to start the 2nd phase of CDM.

④ As both the movements ~~did not~~ did not achieved the final goal of India's independence but, it paved way for other mass movements like Quit India movement.

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:—

India is home to nearly 140 crores of people which is highest no. of people in any country. However, the ^{distribution of} population in India is skewed due to many factors like physical, social, historical etc.

Physical factors :

- ① Fertility of the land is not same everywhere
 - ② Availability of freshwater, i.e. rivers, lakes etc.
 - ③ Topography: flat topography is preferred.
- Thus, the northern India is densely populated.
- e.g. Bihar has 13 crore population in 92,000 sq. km of land.

Social factors:

- ① Livelihood opportunities attracts people -
eg. Delhi, Mumbai etc. has better
economic opportunities.
- ② Factors like education, social harmony
acts like the pull factor.

Historical factors

- ① Places ^{of} ~~Bihar~~ ancient & medieval civilization
have high population density.
eg. Mahajanpada rulers in present-day Bihar.
Gupta rulers ~~also~~ in present-day Uttar-Pradesh.
- ② Rulers who migrated to India influences
the present-day population pattern -
eg. Ahom ruler Sukafa establishing his
kingdom in Brahmaputra valley.

Uneven spatial distribution of population
is one of the unique characteristics of
Indian culture & demography.

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:—

India is a land of cultural events. Many classical dances and folk dances have evolved in India from ancient times due to patronization of several rulers and participation of people.

Differences between
Classical & Folk dance

① Classical dances are those which have been derived from proper ancient textbooks and have distinct characteristics.



Fig: Classical dances of India

whereas, Folk dances have evolved through ages and there is no any fixed set of rules.

eg. Bihu dance is performed before the

cultivation of rice and it has variations around Assam.

② There are 7 classical dances in India.
But, there are many folk dances in India.

③ classical dances are patronized by rulers of ancient and medieval India.
But, there were less patronization of Folk dances.

Features of classical dance form Kathak

- ① performed in northern & central India.
- ② performed by both male & female.
- ③ both hand and feet movement is prominent.
- ④ it has several variations in different parts of India.

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:—

The rivers originating in the Himalays are the lifeline to Indian people and its geography.

To harness the potential of electricity, many rivers originating in Himalayas is harnessed.



Concerns regarding development of hydropower projects in Himalays

- ① As the northern and north-eastern part of India is under Zone-V of Earthquake vulnerability; so ~~can~~ constructing dam is risky.

② Rivers from Himalayas carries so huge amounts of sediments and debris.
So, hydropower projects faces difficulties in maintenance.

③ Prevalence of monsoon season :
- Water through these rivers increases during the monsoon period, and it has the potential to destroy the hydropower projects.

④ Geo-political issues :
- Issues regarding water-use. eg:
i. Indus & its tributaries → India & Pakistan.
ii. Teesta river dam → India & Bangladesh.
iii. Brahmaputra river → India & China.

Alternatives to hydropower to minimize the impact on environment & local communities:

- ① Rainwater harvesting:
- one of best alternatives. eg. use of tank, roof-water storage etc.
- ② construction of mini-dam for Hydro-power generation (less than 25 MW).
- ③ Proper conduct and implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to minimise the impact.
- ④ Avoiding the ~~low~~ construction of large dams like Subansiri-River dam, which has more negative consequences.

Thus through proper surveying and judicious use of water and promoting sustainable energy sources can help in minimizing the impact.



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

Ans:—

Smart Cities Mission is a flagship initiative by Govt. of India launched in 2015 to upgrade the top 100 cities of India with world-class infrastructure and technologies.

Objectives of Smart Cities Mission

- ① provide of state-of-art architecture & building.
- ② construction of sustainable infrastructure.
- ③ use of renewable energy for electricity & other purposes.
- ④ proper urban planning and livelihood opportunities.

Smart Cities Mission in upgradation of
existing cities of India

① Construction of Satellite cities:

- As Indian cities like Delhi, Mumbai, etc are overcrowded with increasing population, so construction of satellite cities like Noida, Gurugram is beneficial.

② Reverse migration:

- Initiative like Mega Food Park, Tourism can be promoted in rural areas, so that the sustainable development and inclusive growth is promoted.

③ Proper urban planning :

- to minimise congestion.
- to address slum areas problems.
- to decrease the & waste generated.

④ Promotion of environmental sustainability:

- Miyawaki method → to increase greenery in urban areas.
- electric vehicles replacing the fossil-fuel based vehicles.
- protecting of wastelands and wetlands.

Additional measures to fasten the
Smart cities mission

- ① Govt. should formulate policies which can act as catalyst to the projects

of Smart Cities Mission.

② Missions like Start-up India, Atmanirbhar Bharat can help in indigenization of products used in cities.

③ Providing vocational courses to the youths of Tribal and rural areas ~~also~~ will benefit in addition of human resource.

Thus, Smart Cities mission can change the Indian infrastructure and the cities. ~~So~~ Along with it, Smart villages should be promoted to make the country inclusive and to achieve SDG-11 → Sustainable cities & communities.

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

Ans:-

Potteries along with other artifacts were in use in India from the ancient period. Its usage can be traced to the Indus valley civilization.

Types of potteries in India during the ancient age

① Perforated pottery:

- for usage in straining liquor.
- used in ancient civilizations like Indus valley.

② Blackware pottery:

- to use it for cooking purpose.

③ Colours used:

- though there was no significance of

colours in pottery, but there ~~are~~ were instances of use of colours like black and red.

- colours were obtained from natural resources.

eg. Red colour was extracted from Haematite ore.

④ Shapes & Size:

- different types for eg: circular, oval, cylindrical shapes were manufactured.
- size of potteries varied from smaller to larger depending on the usage.

⑤ The primary material used for making potteries was mud.

Thus, along with other creations,
potteries were also significant for its
usage and decoration purpose.



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]

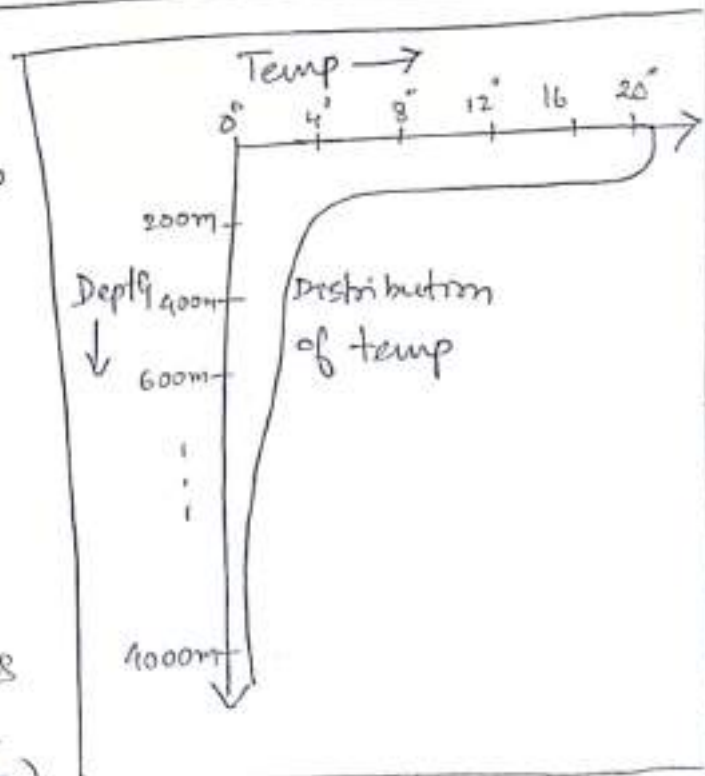
Ans:—

Oceans consists of nearly 71% of surface area of the earth. Several factors affect the vertical and latitudinal distribution of temperature of the oceans.

Vertical distribution of temperature of the oceans

- ① upto 100-200m, sunlight can reach in the ocean ← called photic zone.
- temp. reduces upto 4°C in this zone. (drastic change in temp)

- ② But, below this zone, temp. is nearly constant (more than 0°C to 3°C).



- ③ most of the marine life is located in the photic zone.

Horizontal distribution of temperature of oceans:

- ① It varies with the change in latitude.

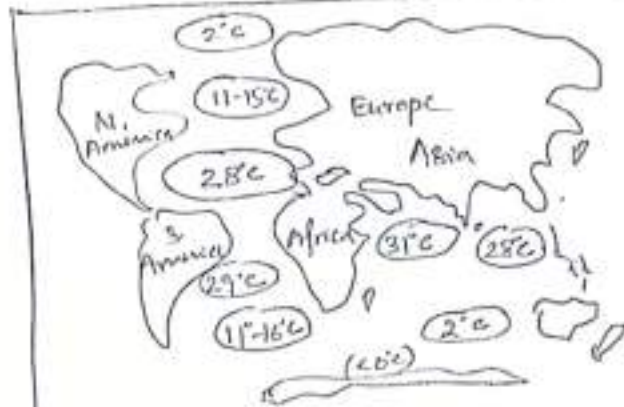


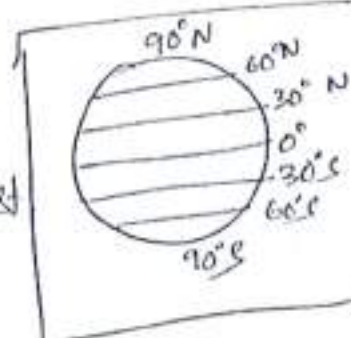
Fig: Horizontal distribution of ocean

- ② Oceanic regions located in the tropical region are warmest, whereas oceans at the arctic and antarctic regions are coldest.

Factors responsible for varying vertical & latitudinal distribution

- ① Latitude:-

- Oceans in 30°N & 30°S → warmest
- oceans in the equator are comparatively cooler than tropical oceans



due to overcast conditions.

- Higher latitude oceans $\rightarrow$ coldest.

② Presence of land :

- presence of land increases the sea temp. as the land is comparatively more warmer.

③ Oceanic currents :

- changes the temp. irrespective of latitude.
- eg. Gulf stream (warm current) keeps the water warm in the coasts of England.

④ Upwelling & downwelling :

↑
decreases the surface water temp.

↑
increases the surface water temp.

However, due to anthropogenic events like climate change, oceans are getting warmer upto 1°C - 2°C , from pre-industrial times which is a concerning factor.

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:—

The status of women in the society has been dynamic from the ancient period. Women poets like Apala, Ghosa, Lopamudra were of significant names during early-vedic period. Women received a higher position in society at that time. But after the post-vedic society the position of women has degraded. However recent developments has uplifted the status of women.

Consequences of degradation of status of women

(1) ethical concern.

- ② as women face many hurdles in their life, a degradation of their status severely affects.
- ③ Also affects the mindset of women.
- ④ lack of inclusiveness in society and workplace.
- ⑤ empowerment of women becomes a far-fetched dream.

Portrayal of stereotypical sensational of women → consequences

i. Reducing their identity:

- ① By portrayal of sensational image of women lowers the dignity.
- ② Their counterparts, i.e. male takes them as a mere object of desire.

③ The true objectivity of a inclusive society donot get fulfilled.

ii. In reinforcing the patriarchal structure of society;

- ① Through these acts, patriarchy gets strengthened.
- ② Institutionalization of patriarchy is a phenomenon still prevalent in today's society.
- ③ women's may be bounded to be engaged in household chores.

Thus, empowerment & upliftment of women is need of the hour in today's world for inclusivity and attaining

[SDG-5] → Gender Equality.

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

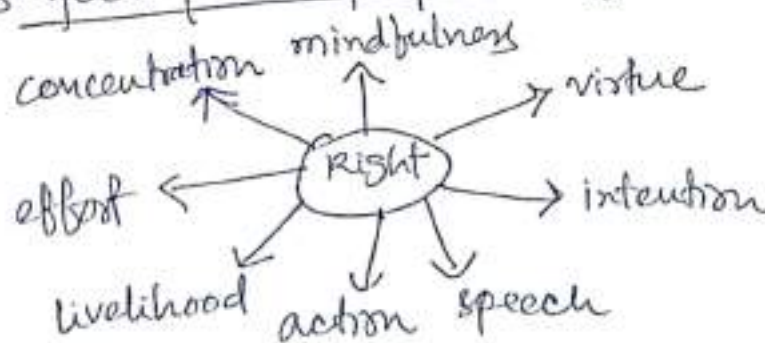
Ans—

Buddhism was evolved primarily due to the strict caste rigidities prevalent in ancient Hinduism. It evolved as a reformist movement by Gautam Buddha to alleviate people to find the inner peace.

Later times, Buddhism got established as a religion with many sects like Hinayana, Mahayana, Theravada etc.

Buddhism as a Social movement

① 8-fold paths proposed by Buddha:



② to overcome desires ;

-desires lead to distress in human's mind. So, to overcome distress, a person needs to alleviate himself from the desires.

③ momentariness captures human ~~from~~ in the humanly pleasures. So, by overcoming momentariness, one can be enlightened.

④ Buddha focused on right speech and action which is important virtues to be observed even today.

⑤ Buddha wanted people to -preach non-violence and equality.

⑥ In later period, rulers like Ashoka embraced the Mahayana Buddhism, which is a way of worshipping Buddha as ~~the~~ the supreme God.

⑦ many countries like Sri Lanka, China, Vietnam, ~~and~~ Japan embraced Buddhism and the ideals as a religion.

Thus, Buddhism emerged as a social movement and through passage of time, it gained its momentum as a different religion.

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:—

According to UNFPA's 2023 Report,
68% of India's population is in the
age group of 16-65 years of age.
Few decades from now, India's demography
will be changed dramatically resulting
in more percentage of old-age people
in India,

Ageing in India as a concern for
India

- ① Ageing will lead to more old-people in
society.
- ② Reduction in work-force:
will affect the production and

growth rate of India and ultimately
may hamper India's GDP.

③ As India's hospitals and medicals
primarily provide basic health facilities
so there will a cause of concern.

④ It will put stress on Govt and
govt. organizations.

ways to provide elderly with a
decent Quality of Life

① Promotion of Geriatric care in
medical premises.

② Increase expenditure on health with
secondary and tertiary healthcare.

- ③ Public and private institutions should be made capable for usage by elderly people.
- ④ Financial assistance through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and other social assistance should be promoted.
- ⑤ Increase in the no. of old-age homes should be done.

According to UN, India is currently in the phase of "Once in a lifetime opportunity" to judiciously use the young demographic dividend. By properly utilising this, India can be benefitted and to envisage the [SDG-8] → Decent life & work.

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

Ans:—

Mansabdari system was formulated during the period of Akbar to properly use the land for agriculture and to ~~make~~ keep it under supervision of officials.

Features of Mansabdari system

- ① The lands were segregated as → wet land, dry land and waste land.
- ② Officials were appointed to organize the land and to formulate the expected revenues out of it.

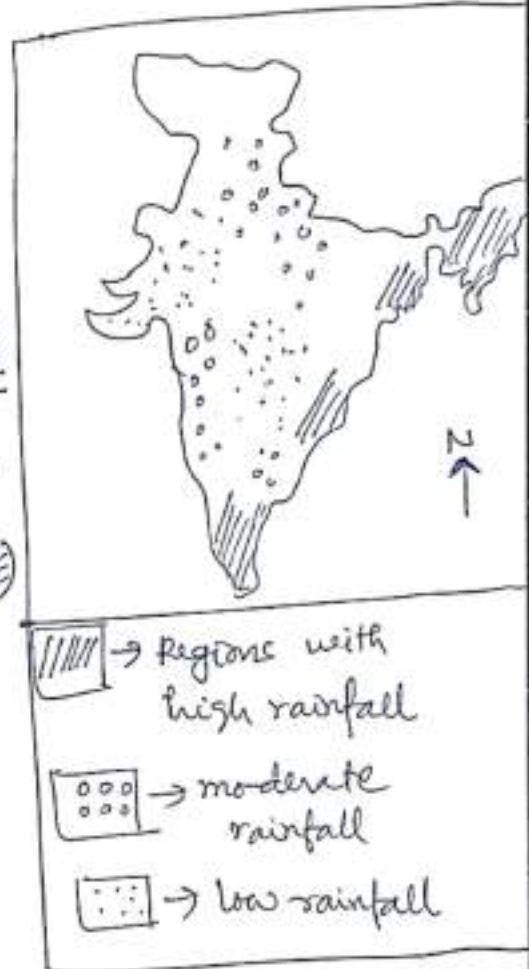
- ③ Tenants management,
 - ④ Flow of revenue to the royal treasury.
 - ⑤ Change in the whole procedure was in the hand of the ruler.
 - ⑥ The relation between King and feudal lords came ~~to~~ into being.
- ~~⑦~~ Later on, after advent of British, the Mansabdari system was replaced by land revenue systems like Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, mahalwari system etc.



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]

Ans:—

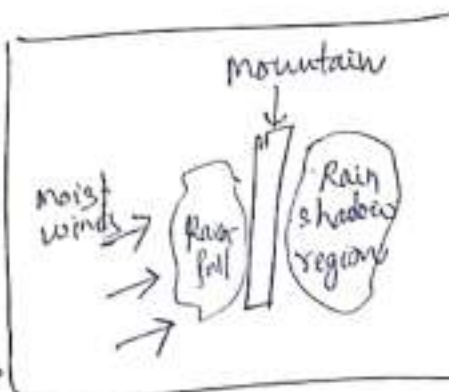
The rainfall over Indian subcontinent is unevenly distributed due to several factors. While some regions (eg N-E) are devasted with floods, some regions (like Kutch, Jaisalmer) faces severe draught.



Factors affecting the distribution of rainfall in India

① Topography:

- Topographies like mountains restrict the



path of moist winds ^{coming} from the sea.

eg. Western Ghats acts as blockader ~~for~~ and the regions of ^{eastern} Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh faces draught.

② monsoonal winds are not evenly distributed all over India.

eg. north-eastern regions and Kerala receives high monsoon rains but central and western India gets less rainfall.

③ Uneven topography & soil:

- states like Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh faces draught as these are rocky & hilly region and water cannot get trapped and flows downstream easily.

Impact of Climate change :

- ① Water bodies like Arabian Sea is getting more warmer, thus it is negatively affecting the monsoon.
- ② Events like El Nino, ENSO negatively affects the monsoon, thus reduced rainfall.
- ③ Climate change affects the trade winds and other wind ~~ex~~ movements.
- ④ Weakening of Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), AMOC (Atlantic Meridional Overturning circulation) also affects rainfall.

Thus, ^{consumption} ~~from~~ the usage of Green-house-gases and emissions should be reduced for a sustainable world ^{and} reduction of climate extreme events & SDG-13 → Climate Action.

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:—

Peasant movements primarily got its full swing as a consequence of the extremist policies of ^{the} apathical mindset of British govt. Various peasant movements took place for their demands which impacted the colonial rule.

Differences between the peasant movements of 19th & 20th century

19 th century movements	20 th century movements
① occurred primarily due to <u>oppressive</u> policies of <u>British</u> .	① occurred due to claim the rights and of the peasants.
② Got <u>culminated</u> with the <u>1857 revolt</u> . eg. <u>Sanyasi Revolt</u> .	② culminated into Gandhian movements like Non-Cooperation.

③ occurred only for claiming their demands.
eg. Pathanughator Rev, 1894.

movement.
eg. Eka movement of 1921.

③ national unity and sentiment was the driving force.
eg: efforts of Alluri Sitarama Raju.

Impact on Society :

① Unification of Peasants :

- eg. establishment of Bihar Provincial Kishan Sabha and All India Kishan Sabha in 1930s.

② use of Gandhian techniques like Satyagraha and non-violence with a few exceptions like Telangana movement.

③ Tribal population also came to mainstream.

eg. Birsa Munda's revolt of 1899.

④ Forcing British to formulate policies in favours of Peasants.

eg. → Deccan Agricultural Reform Act, 1875 to address famine.

→ Lord Curzon set up a Famine Commission.

⑤ Combining peasant movements with Indian national movement and mainstream politics.

⑥ Communal unity was also witnessed with some exceptions like Eka movement.

⑦ Peasants got united to fight against oppressive moneylenders and Zamindars.

Thus, peasant movements were significant in providing rights to peasants and it paved the way for land reform movements like Bhoodan and Gramdan movements by Acharya Boroa Bhave.