


SPM IAS ACADEMY
 SHAPING BRILLIANCE

Time: 3 hours

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

NAME:	LINTU GOHAIN	PHONE NO:	
DATE:	13/06/2023	APSC ROLL NO:	4011425
Email ID:			

(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		
4	10		
5	10		
6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	10		
10	10		
11	15		
12	15		
13	15		
14	15		
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
TOTAL:	250		

Remarks:

Signature of the Student:

Detail Feedback

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

Ans: Kushanas came to India during the 1st Century BC from the North West. The most powerful king was Kanishka. He ascended the throne in 78 AD. and from then it is known as Saka Era.

[Rule of Kushanas considered as second wave urbanization]

① Development of Art :

→ Gandhara Art → related to Buddhism.

→ Mathura Art → related to Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism.

② Settled Agriculture : Ganga

valley began to cultivate by the people in settled way.

③ Development of Trade

→ The Silk route passed through the Kushan kingdom ~~in~~ in Kashmir.

④ Circulation of Coins

→ Coins ~~became~~ became medium of exchange.

Thus ^{under} the Kushans the second wave of urbanisation progressed after the Indus valley. ~~Celt~~ Civilization

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: Due to continuous migration to city and urban areas from rural areas the rural-urban continuum has gained attention in recent years.

Importance of interconnections between rural and urban areas

Rural Areas

- ① Rural areas produce food for cities through Agriculture.
- ② Trees in rural areas act as carbon sink for urban pollution.
- ③ Primary raw materials such as potato, onion, etc. are sourced from rural areas.
- ④ Work force for cities.

- Urban Areas
- ① Provide Education for rural people
 - ② Better healthcare for rural people
 - ③ Provide employment to rural people
 - ④ Entertainment for rural people in Multiplexes, Shopping malls etc.

Challenges

- ① Rural to Urban migration
 - ↳ Cities becoming overcrowded
 - ↳ Development of Slums

- ② Increasing Rural Urban divide
 - ↳ Lack of access to technology

Sustainable Development of cities and villages has to take place by bring synergy to 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. In India the Vulnerable and backward communities consist of Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribes and Other Backward Classes. They are economically, socially and educationally backward.

Government schemes gives them a sense of security which is also the reason for their perpetuating backwardness.

Ways Government schemes leading to their exclusion in establishing Business in Urban Economies

① Reservation: In low jobs with lower threshold for marks do not motivate them to take up business activities.

② Food Security : By the National Food Security Act, 2013 → 35 kg of free food grains to AAY households & 5 kg per person to PHH households

↳ Do not motivate them to work and develop skills

③ Sixth Schedule Status : Assured protection of land, region and culture.

↳ keep tribals away from competition.

↳ Do not find interest in starting business.

④ Pro Protection Against Adivasis Acts (SC, ST) etc..

↳ Sense of Alienation and non-cooperation by other general caste.

Thus; Government Schemes for upliftment of backward communities are causing harm than good in some fields.

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

Ans.

Rare Earth Elements are those elements which are not found in abundance in nature but they have lot of importance in modern industries such as mobile manufacturing, electronics etc. Examples of rare earth elements are — Uranium, Gold, Platinum, Rubidium etc.

Importance of Rare Earth Elements

- ① Manufacturing: Rare Earth elements such as Gold and Titanium are used in the manufacturing of Mobiles, electronic equipments such as TV, radio etc.
- ② Space Sector: Rare elements like Rubidium, Titanium used in Satellites.

③ Drug Manufacturing: Some rare earth metals are used for treatment of diseases like cancer.

Challenges in procuring rare Earth Elements

① They are found in limited places on earth surfaces. Eg: Uranium is found in ~~abundant~~ Kazakhstan, Australia etc.

② They are very costly to manufacture or process.

Rare earth elements are essential for manufacturing modern electronic devices which improves our lifestyle and more effort should be undertaken by Government to discover them.

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

Ans: Transgender persons are those persons who gender does not match ~~to~~ with the gender assigned at birth.

Challenges Faced by Transgender Persons

- ① Discrimination: Not given respect.
- ② Lack of Employment: People do not engage them in employment.
- ③ Social Stigmatisation: Non-intermixing by other people.
- ④ Isolation: Lives in secluded areas.

Measures to ensure full inclusion and participation of transgender persons in society.

- ① Right to Life: Should get.

equal opportunities for prospering and progressing in life.

② Proper Implementation of Rights of Transgender Act of 2016 → Remove Stigmatisation.

③ Education: Proper education in formal schools.

④ Skill Development → PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna should be extended to transgenders.

⑤ Awareness Generation: People should look them with respect and dignity.

Transgenders face lot of discrimination in society. In light of this the Supreme Court has recognised the Right to privacy ~~with~~ of the same sex including Transgenders in the Nartej Singh Jodai Case.

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

Ans: The Partition of Bengal was announced by Lord Curzon in 1903 to curb the rising nationalistic sentiments arising in Bengal.

Finally Bengal was partitioned into two parts in 1905.

- ① East Bengal & Assam
- ② West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Factors that led to the Partition of Bengal in 1905

- ① Rising nationalistic sentiments of the population in Bengal.
- ② Moderates making more demands to the government for inclusion in government.
- ③ Muslims were equally participating in processions, picketing along with

Hindus .

Consequences of Participation of Bengal in 1905 :

- ① Swadeshi Movement : Direct outcome of Partition.
- ② Solidarity March : People took dips in Ganga and took out processions in streets.
- ③ Rise in Revolutionary Activities : - Extremist
Chittagong Armoury Raid by Surya Sen and comrades.
- ④ Boycott of Foreign Goods by the People.
- ⑤ Formation of Muslim League in 1906.

Due to pressure from revolutionary and extremist activities the ~~home~~ British Government annulled Partition 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 fires can occur due to natural reasons such as lightning or extreme heat. It can be due to anthropogenic reasons also such as — fire by miscreants etc.

Reasons for Forest Fires in Assam

- ① Extreme heat during the summer
- ② Presence of oil wells near National Parks.
eg: ~~Baghjan~~ Baghjan Blowout near Dibru Saikhowa National Park.
- ③ Release of methane gas from inside the earth

Measures to Mitigate Forest adverse impacts of forest fires

- ① Frequent Monitoring using
satellites.
- ② Shifting of vulnerable population
during wild fires.
- ③ Ready team of fire rescues.

The mitigation measures are
necessary for containing damage
caused by wild fires in Assam.

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

Ans: Both Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement took place in 1920 and 1930 under the leadership of Gandhiji.

Difference in ways of Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement :

- Non-Cooperation Movement
- ① To protest against COA Act of 1919.
 - ② To protest against the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
 - ③ Mistreatment of Turkey by British during the 1st World War. Consequently Khilafat Movement merged with Non-Cooperation Movement.
 - ④ Violence at Chauri-Chaura halted the Movement.

Civil Disobedience Movement

① To protest against all White Simon Commission.

② Demand of Purna Swami

③ To protest against Salt laws.

④ Gandhi took long March from Naharnadi Ashram till Dandi Beach.

⑤ Various other leaders like Sarojini Naidu in Andhra, C. Rajagopalachari ~~the~~ Tamil Nadu, ^{etc} participated.

Due to pressure of Non-Coop Non-cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement the British Government finally passed the Government of India Act of 1935.

SPM IAS ACADEMY

SHAPING BRILLIANCE

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: The Population Density of Arunachal Pradesh is 17 whereas in the NCR region of Delhi it is as high as 11397 per persons per square kilometer according to 2011 census.

This shows the uneven spatial distribution of population in India. Population distribution is connected with physical, social and historical factors such as :

[Physical]

① Good connectivity of Roads and Communication → High Population density. eg:- Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata etc

② Topography

Plains → More population. eg:- Bihar, UP.

[Hills and Mountains] → less population

[Social] :

- ① [Good education] families → High Population
eg: Awarhati in Assam
- ② [Better healthcare] → More than 70%
of hospitals in Urban Areas.

[Historical]

- ① Some regions such as Ganga valley are very fertile → Most of Ancient Kingdoms such as Mughal Empire flourished in this region.
- ② Historical capitals like Delhi of Mughal Empire, Bengal being the seat of British Empire.

Thus, physical, social and historical factors are connected with the distribution of population in 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]

Ans: Classical Dance are performed with set rules and regulations and are recognised by Sangeet Natak Academy. There are Eight Classical dances - Manipuri, Kathak, Kathakali, Mohiniattam, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Bharatnatyam and Sattriya.

Folk Dances are of regional in nature. eg: Bihu, Chhau etc.

Differences between Classical Dance and Folk Dance

Classical Dance	Folk Dance
① Origin in Natyashastra	① Regional variations are seen.
② Strict rules and regulations	② To celebrate spring, harvest etc.
③ Focus of on - Nritya, Nritya, Lasya etc	③ No strict regulations.

Features of Classical Dance Form & Kathak

- ① Mostly in UP and other parts of North India
- ② Many Charanas → Lekhnau Charana Jaipur Charana.
- ③ Earlier dance was based of Ras leela of Krishna and Radha.
- ④ Later court became court dance → Hindustani music began to be used.

Classical Dances is an intangible assets of India.

They give India a unique position to India in the Art and Culture field..

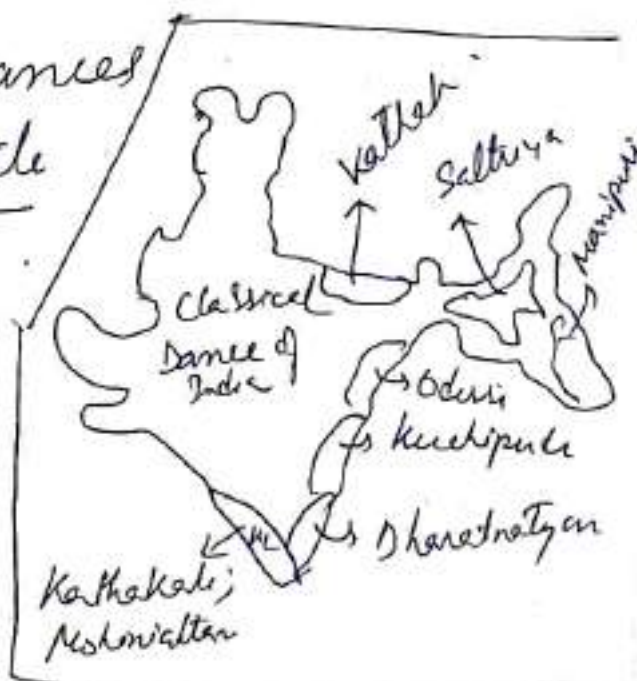


Fig: Classical dances of India

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. Hydropower is a source of reliable and cheap power. The Himalayas has immense potential for hydropower projects - Examples - Bhakra Nangal Dam, Subansiri Dam.

Controversy Regarding Hydropower projects in the Himalayas

① Fear of landslides: Himalayas soil is fragile in nature. Occurrence of frequent landslides.

② Destruction of Ecosystem:-

Hydropower projects submerges land causing destruction of habitat.

③ Displacement of People :

Hydropower projects require displacement of tribal communities from their native lands.

Alternative of hydropower to minimize the potential impact on the environment and local communities

① Renewable Energy :

→ Solar Energy : Harnessing solar power. Example → National Solar Mission.

② Small Hydropower projects

→ Causing less damage and displacement.

③ Thermal Energy :

↳ Produce energy from coal.

④ Green Hydrogen

↳ Can be used as fuel for urban mobility.

⑤ Wind Energy

↳ Can be generated in areas which have where high speed wind blows.

Challenges in adapting to Alternating Energy

① High initial cost

② Lack of skilled persons to operate.

③ Lack of awareness among people.

Thus, Himalaya is a fragile ecosystem having many biodiversity hotspots. Development has to take place in a sustainable way by minimising the effect of local communities and environment.

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 was undertaken by GoI in 2015 to develop 100 smart cities in India. It aims to solve the urban problems using information and communication technology.

The main focus of Smart cities are -

- ① Smart mobility
- ② Smart housing
- ③ Smart infrastructure
- ④ Smart applications for maintenance and repair.

Smart cities can help upgradation of existing cities in the following ways :-

- ① Boosting Infrastructure projects
- ↳ Interconnected traffic signals.
 - ↳ Disaster resilient housing.

② Connectivity projects

- ↳ ~~Build~~ Build rapid mass transport
- eg:- Delhi Metro, Jaipur Metro etc.
- ↳ Reducing congestion by improving urban transport eg: JNNURM.

③ Reduce Pollution :

- ↳ Green Mobility → Electric buses.
- ↳ Retrofitting and Developing green spaces on lakes. eg: SAFAR Indira

④ Smart Apps

- ↳ To monitor pollution
- ↳ To monitor waste disposal.
- eg:- MyGov Application

Challenges to Smart Cities Mission

- ① Lack of Funds, Functioning and Functionaries
- ② Lack of Civic sense among the citizens
- ③ Reluctance of Municipalities to take up projects
- ④ Missing consecutive deadlines of projects.

Thus, Smart Cities Mission faces multiple challenges that needs to be addressed to make the mission successful in the long run.

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

Ans:

Making of potteries is an ancient art and skill that our ancestors possessed and developed through ages.

Evidence of existence of potteries can be seen from the Indus Valley Civilisation period ∴ Potteries were used by IVC people for various purposes such as —

- Storing liquor.
- To store food grains
- for decorative purposes.

Different types of potteries that came into existence in India:

- ① Northern Black Ware Pottery
- ② Painted Pottery (PP). ^(NBWP)

- Features of ~~PP~~ NBWP
- ① Simple in Design.
 - ② Used for household purposes.
 - ③ Seen in VC period.
 - ④ Used throughout the Vedic period.
 - ⑤ Examples are - pots, Jars etc.

- Features of Painted Pottery
- ① More prominent due to the use of Hindu kingdom.
 - ② Use for decoration.
 - ③ Designs of animal figures and flowers can be seen on surface.

[Pottery has lot of significance]
such as]

- ① Depicted the life of people
- ② Artisans were respected
- ③ Cultural life was associated with pottery

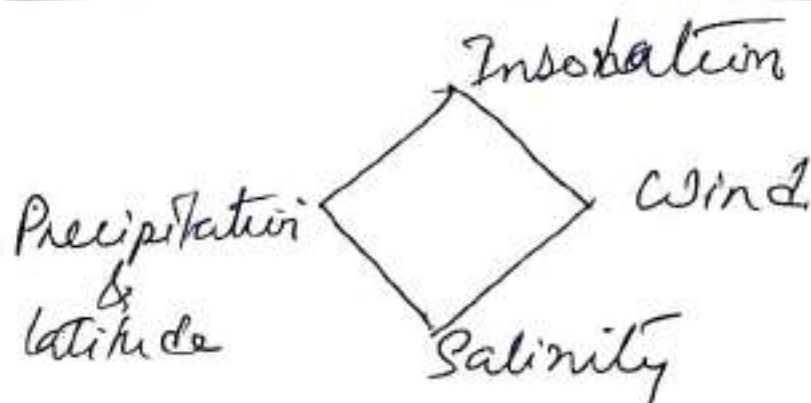
Thus, the pottery during ancient period has lot of social and economic significance during the ancient period.

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 are vast regions containing water which regulates the temperature and heat of the earth.

Almost 90% of Earth surface consist of oceans and only 10% landmass.

Factors responsible for varying vertical and latitudinal distribution of temperature of the oceans.



① Insolation: Direct insolation in the equatorial oceans makes the oceans hot.

↳ Tropical oceans are hotter than equatorial oceans due to presence of cloud cover in eq over equator.

② Wind:

↳ Displaces the ocean water through surface movements.
eg: Westerlies, Easterlies etc

↳ It transports heat of oceans and regulates the temperature.

③ Salinity: It causes the ocean water to sink.

↳ Give rise to deep water currents.
↳ Regulates ocean temperature.

④ Precipitation : 4'o clock
rainfall in equatorial region
↳ lowers the ocean temperature

⑤ Latitude :

↳ Higher latitude oceans are
cooler. ~~Hot~~ than lower latitude.
eg: ~~Hot~~ Cooler → Arctic and Antarctic
Oceans
Warmer → Pacific, Indian Ocean.

Besides there are host of
other factors such as El Niño,
La Niña, Indian Ocean Dipole
phenomena which determine the
temperature of Oceans.

Time: 3 hour

9365897683

(Don't write anything beyond this margin)

SPM IAS ACADEMY
SHAPING BRILLIANCE

(Don't write anything beyond this margin)

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:

~~Advertisements~~ Particular advertisements shows women as sense of object of desire which reinforce the patriarchal mind of the society. Eg: Undergarment advertisement shows women in inappropriate manner.

Examples of stereotypical sensational images of women

① Movies

↳ Depict Indian women as housewives prominently.

② Office:

↳ Women are given less to easy works

③ Defence:

↳ Women are introduced in Combat roles.

↳ Justifying weakness of women.

④ Low representation:

Judiciary : ~~and~~ Only 1-4 women in Higher Judiciary as Judges

Parliament : Only 14% of total

MPs are women.

Ways to overcome the patriarchal mindset

① More Education opportunities
to women.

eg: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
scheme

② Women specific laws..

eg: National Commission for Women

③ Women empowerment

eg: MGNREGA, Ujjwala.

④ Stand Up Scheme.

At least one women beneficiary

⑤ Self Help Groups

→ Promote cooperation among
women

⑥ Sexual Harassment laws

Thus women being 50% of
population in India special
care and attention is required for
their upliftment to break the
patriarchal mindset.

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

Ans: Buddhism was propounded by Gautam Buddha ~~to~~ in the 6th Century BC to break the Brahminist domination over religion.

It is based on the principle of inner peace. Four main path of Buddhism - Right Faith, Right view, Right Knowledge, and Right Thought.

During the time of Buddhism the society was plagued by religious rituals prescribed by the Brahmins.

Peoples participation in Buddhist principles made it a social movement under the name of religion :

Core principles of Buddhism

- ① The world is full of suffering
- ② The cause of suffering is desire
- ③ Desire can be overcome
- ④ By following 8 fold path :

Reason for Buddhism becoming social movement

- ① People reluctance to follow ideas of Brahminism.

- ② People wanted to do away with unnecessary rituals.
- ③ Increasing sacrifices. decreasing cattle population.
- ④ Caste system reinforced by higher caste class people.

Thus Buddhism paved the way for people towards social change which they ~~relate~~ ~~test~~ realised in 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]

Ans. Ageing is a natural phenomenon and can't be avoided. India has about more than 10% of its population above 60 years.

Ageing seen as concern for the people

- ① Due to increased destitution, poverty etc.
- ② Poor healthcare of elderly.
- ③ lack of financial support.
- ④ Increased atrocities - kicking, insulting, etc.
- ⑤ Increase in old age homes

Steps to be taken to provide
elderly a decent quality of life

① Government Schemes

→ Rs 200 → 500 under Indira Gandhi
Old Age Pension Scheme

② PM Vayashi Yojna

→ Provide assisted life devices to
the elderly.

③ PM Matru Vaya Vandana Yojna

→ Provide social security

④ Improved care and Protection

~~The~~ Government should

Promote more welfare schemes
for the elderly and children
should take care of the parents
PRANAM like Acts should be
implemented.

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

Ans. Mansabdari System was introduced by Mughal Emperor Akbar to bring in more discipline and organization in the Mughal Army.

(Features of Mansabdari System)

- ① Each soldier was assigned a zat i.e. number.
- ② A mansabdar has to maintain a fixed number of soldiers under him.
- ③ Also, mansabdar are

required to keep fixed number
of horses under him called
sauwar.

④ When called for the
Mansabdar had to provide
service to the state

⑤ Some positions of Mansabdars
are Arml.

Mansabdar system helped
Mughals to win toughest of
the wars and imposed
discipline and transparency in
military administration.

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: Rainfall in Indian is brought mostly by the Monsoon winds. It brings 75% of rainfall in India during the period from June to September.

Factors affecting rainfall over Indian subcontinent

Topography Presence of ITCZ.
 Climatic Phenomena
 eg: El Niño, La Niña, IOD

① Topography

↳ Western Ghats and NE India

receive more than 200 cm of
rainfall annually. due to presence
of Mountains

② Climatic Phenomena

La Nina: This brings good
monsoon winds over India hence
good rainfall.

El Niño: This causes deficit monsoon

IOD: Positive IOD $\rightarrow$ Good monsoon
Negative IOD $\rightarrow$ Bad monsoon.

③ Presence of ITCZ

$\hookrightarrow$ During the summer the
ITCZ shifts towards the north

Plains and causes low pressure.

↳ This brings monsoon winds towards the subcontinent and hence rainfall.

Impact of climate change in rainfall distribution

① Erratic Monsoon

↳ Sometimes burst of monsoon causing floods.

↳ Other times more gap between rainfall causing droughts.

② Warming of Oceans

↳ causing more cyclones.

Thus the rainfall pattern is dependent on a number of factors and climate change is ~~ex~~ impacting and disturbing the rainfall pattern

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 of the 19th and 20th century were ^{also} responsible for ~~uprisings~~ uprisings against the British in certain parts of India.

Major Differences between 19th and 20th Century Peasant movements

① 19th Century peasant movement was unorganised and spontaneous in Nature. eg: Sanyasi Rebellion.

Whereas, the 20th Century Peasant movements were organised under leaders such as Gandhi, Sardar Patel. eg: Champaran Satyagraha.

② 19th Century the peasants suffered due to oppressive British policies such as indigo cultivation.

Whereas, 20th peasant movement were basically non fulfillment of demands. eg:
Kheda movement for not paying plague insurance.

③ 19th Century peasant movement regional nature.

Whereas 20th Century had Nationalist touch.

Impact on Society

- ① They Reasant movement turn the consciousness of the people.
- ② They protested against oppressor British policies.
- ③ In later stage people participated in National Movements.

Thus, the peasants movement of 19th and 20th Century were responsible for awakening of national spirit.