

SMARTWORK LABS IAS ACADEMY

MAINS COACH PROGRAM - 23

Answer Writing Skill Development for
**CIVIL SERVICES MAINS
2023**

GENERAL STUDIES TEST 4

Name of the Candidate	SHIV ANK
Mobile Number	[REDACTED]
Email ID	[REDACTED]
UPSC 2023 Roll Number	2206616 Date - 31/8/23 .

TEST 2304

GS1

Time Allowed – 3 Hours

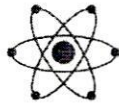
3 SEP 2023

Maximum Marks – 250

Table of Marks			Instructions Set	
QUESTION	MAXIMUM MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	<p><i>Please Read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH. All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Answers must be written in English and 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 a medium that the authorized one. Use on black/blue pen ink to write answers. Do not use pencil other than for drawing diagrams/sketches. Answers to Questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. Keep the word limit indicated in the question in mind. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet must be clearly struck off. 	
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COMMENTS			TIME TAKEN	3 hr 40 mins
			EVALUATION DATE	
Email ID for Test Submission - testsubmission@smartworklabs.in Email ID for any Grievance - grievances@smartworklabs.in Email ID for other queries - info@smartworklabs.in			START:	5:00
			END:	8:40.
SPECIAL REQUEST WITH REGARDS TO EVALUATION -				

MACRO FEEDBACK

Please Write Anything on This Page



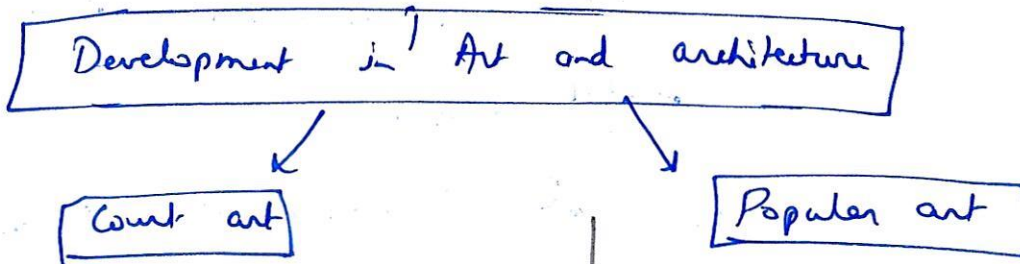
Q.1

Discuss the developments in the field of art and architecture during the Mauryan Period. (150 words, 10 marks)

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Mauryan period extended between 322 BCE to 185 BCE and reached its climax under king Ashoka.



- Palaces - large palaces like that of Kumbhar was built. Wood was chief material.

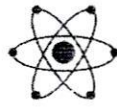
- Stupas - thousands of stupas were built as Ashoka spread Buddhism.

Eg - Sanchi stupa, Dharmajika stupa.

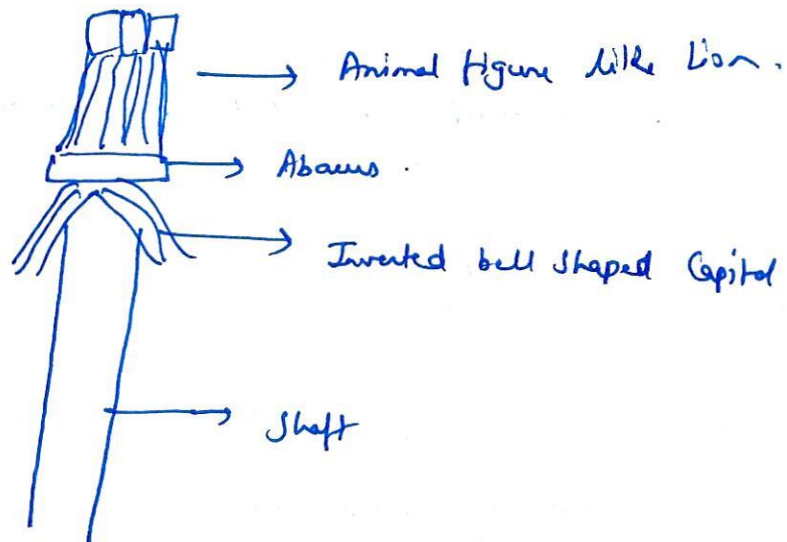
- Caves - in the form of chaityas and viharas like Barabar and Nagarjunji caves.

- Sculptures like those of yaksha and yakshagini seen.

- Pottery like Northern black polished ware.

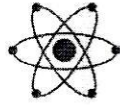


- Pillars - they were the most important heritage from mauryan times.
- they were used for sending messages and also to spread buddhism.



- Most famous is Lion pillar of Sarnath
- Our National emblem is also taken from the same ashokan pillars.

When India's pragyaa rover walked on moon, it's wheels imprinted our national emblem which was taken from ashokan pillar which signifies the continuity of mauryan culture to the moon



Q.2

The economic policies of Britishers not only destroyed the indigenous character of the Indian economy but also drained India of its wealth. Explain.

(150 words, 10 marks)

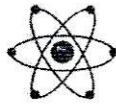
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The economic policies of ~~the~~ Britishers was best highlighted as "drain of wealth" by ~~the~~ Dadabhai Naoroji in his book, "Poverty and Unbritish India".

British policies destroyed Indigenous character of economy

- Ruin of traditional landinefts by reducing royal patronage and also exports were blocked.
- Destruction of Indian agriculture which was a way of life and replaced with permanent settlement and plantation system.
- Ruin of traditional Indian industry like khadi industry and turning India into supplier of raw material.
- Destruction of traditional shipbuilding industry along masulipatnam and Surat.



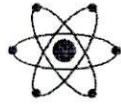
British policies draining Indian wealth

- ~~Impo~~ India turned into exporter of cheap raw material to Europe and finished good were exported to India.
- Plantation agriculture with cash crops like tea, coffee, tobacco to serve British needs.
- Restrictions of Indian steel subsidy and difficult regulatory clearances.

It was due to these policies that the golden bird of India which commanded ≈ 27% world's GDP at start of 17th century was reduced to ≈ 3% of GDP of world at independence.

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Q.3

The 1857 Uprising reminded us that British power was neither natural nor inevitable, but had been constructed by exploiting the lack of unity among Indians. Elaborate. (150 words, 10 marks)

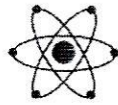
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1857 uprising is described as the "1st war of Indian independence" by VD Savarkar as it brought together different sections from different part of country.

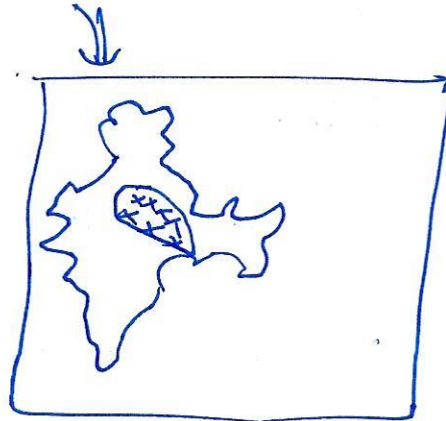
Why 1857 uprising reminded British power was neither natural nor inevitable?

- Limited success like capture of Awadh by Rani Lakshmi bai
- Showcased ability of Indians to fight together like Bakht Khan in Delhi, Begum Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow, Kunwar Singh at Bihar.
- Evoked emotions of nationalism and togetherness which was natural to Indians against foreign British.

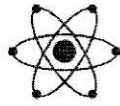


1857 revolt also showed how british power had been constructed by lack of Indian unity

- Many classes supported british like big Zamindars and rulers for selfish gains.
- Educated Indians stayed away from movement and thus it lacked the intelligentsia.
- Limited Territorial spread of movement as earlier movement were crushed down by british
- Lack of coordination among different groups



But 1857 revolt served as a motivation for later struggles and it was because of features of Indian unity that we achieved Independence.



Q.4

"Weathering is a complex phenomenon involving a number of processes and is influenced by various factors". Elaborate. (150 words, 10 marks)

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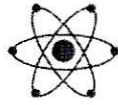
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Weathering refers to breaking down of a complex rock structure into its simple constituents.

Weathering processes and agents

① Chemical weathering

- Solution by water as in limestone.
- Hydration action in gypsum.
- Oxidation and reduction process by agent of oxygen in air.
- Carbonation by reaction of carbonate with minerals.



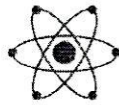
② Physical weathering

- Unloading and expansion leading to exfoliation domes.
- Expansion due to temperature changes.
- Freezing, thawing and frost wedging due to temperature.

③ Biological weathering

- Soil formation and succession by action of termites, earthworm, lichens.

Thus, weathering is a complex phenomenon regulating life processes and ~~and~~ evolution of landforms.



Q.5

Analyse the changes in distribution patterns of iron and steel industry in India. To what extent do government policies influence their location? (150 words, 10 marks)

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Iron and steel industry is an important backbone of economy as it is a primary industry and its output serves as an input to other industry like automobile sector.

Changes in distribution pattern in India



Earlier distribution of plants

→ located close to Iron ore and coal source



(Eg) - Bhilai steel plant, Rourkela steel plant.

located close to coastal areas for

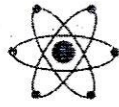
better transport ⇒ (Eg) - Visakhapatnam plant.

New distribution

⇒ shifting northwards like

Bhilai steel plant, Gheriabad.

shifting away from iron ore / coal source
towards secondary industries like automobile.



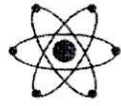
Government policies influencing location

- Incentives to industries like tax reliefs, faster land clearance, land at subsidy price, as done by Kerala and UP.
- Improved transport facilities like inland waterways and roads as done in UP by developing National waterway I.
- Providing skill to the workforce in order to ensure human resources.

Thus, government can help in pushing India's growth in manufacturing sector by collaborative approach of State and Central government.

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Q.6

Assess the impact of climate change on urban spaces. What steps can be taken to mitigate these adverse impacts? (150 words, 10 marks)

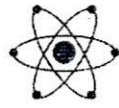
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Due to unplanned migration, urban spaces are suffering from unplanned development.

Impact of Climate change on urban spaces

- Destruction of urban infrastructure like done by mumbai floods, delhi floods 2023.
- Impacts life and livelihood of locals by destroying transport and communication.
- Spread of diseases like dengue, chikengunya due to improper drainage of water.
- Stress on urban resources exceeds their capacity like urban roads, hospitals are overflowing.



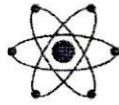
Steps to mitigate adverse effect.

- Green buildings for new construction with features like rooftop gardens and rainwater harvesting.
- Creation of water seepage areas as was done in sponge cities of China.
- Creating a local action plan for disasters as done by Ahmedabad municipal heat action plan.
- Early warning and awareness about impact of climate change by social media.

These steps would help ensure better life on land, thus achieving SDG goal # 13 and creating sustainable cities and communities.

उम्मीदवारी को इस लक्षिण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q.7

Discuss how Sustainable Land Management can be the key to reduce the impacts of Climate Change? Also mention few practices to adopt Sustainable Land Management. (150 words, 10 marks)

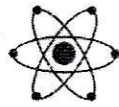
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Sustainable land management is the use of land resources in such a way that is for the best benefit of economy and society.

How it can be key to reduce impact of climate change?

- Resilient cities like ability to absorb extra water through wetlands during floods.
- Reducing impact of urban heat island through green roofs and balcony gardens.
- Reduced energy consumption and green house gas emissions by providing better cycling and walking facilities.



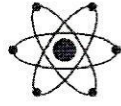
Practices to adopt sustainable land management

- Space for parks and green spaces in master plan of city and zonal plan of each colony.
- Using sustainable building code practices by CSIR-NEERI.
- Develop sustainable transport like Neo-Metro and cycling tracks to ease congestion.

Hence, only by following sustainable practices can we ensure SDG goal #11 of sustainable cities and communities.

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Q.8

Strength of India's multicultural society lies in its diversity and interdependence. Discuss. (150 words, 10 marks)

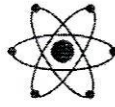
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Indian society is characterised by tolerance to various cultures and this has developed the salad bowl of Indian culture with diversity and interdependence..

Strength of Indian society by diversity

- Helps developing spirit of unity despite differences.
- Helps in collaborating like Indian temple in Kerala allowed muslims to offer namaz after the mosque was destroyed in flood.
- Helps in preservation of culture like the preservation of 120+ language groups
- Promotes spirit of inquiry, reforms and debates which leads to better reforms like innovation by parsi entrepreneurs.



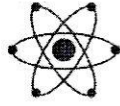
Strength of India's society via Interdependence

- Leads to specialisation of labour among a community bringing excellence like diamond polishing by jain community in surat.
- Interdependence ensures continuity despite festivals of one community. Eg - Hindu traders working extra hours during Eid.

Thus, India's unique multiculturalism is a source of its strength.

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Q.9

Examine the impact of globalization on tribal communities in India.

(150 words, 10 marks)

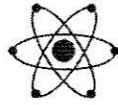
Globalisation is the spread of goods, services and ideas from across ~~to~~ the world to the local levels.

Positive impact of globalisation on Tribals

- Better health facilities like modern antenatal care reducing the maternal and child deaths as seen in Bongaigaon (Assam)
- Modern education with values of liberty, equality and scientific tools to improve skills and life prospects.
- Early identification of disasters
- Better agricultural practices increasing output.
- Better market for tribal products by platforms like Fab India, Tribal hearts, Van dhan yojana.

उम्मीदवारी को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Negative impact of globalisation on tribals

- Erosion of sustainable tribal practices of living in harmony with nature due to excessive exploitation of nature products.
- "Class with Class" among tribals with few sections reaping the benefit of technology and modern education.
- Erosion of tribal societal values of trust, cooperation due to inculcation of market economy.
- Traditional tribal skills ~~to~~ and art forms are also getting extinct.

Tribals must be allowed to develop at their own genius as per Tribal Panchsheel policy by our former prime minister.

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Q.10 Instead of being the cementing force, secularism has led to alienation of all communities. Examine. (150 words, 10 marks)

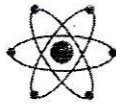
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Secularism is an ideology which promotes separation of state from religion and equality between and within religions.

Secularism leading to alienation of all

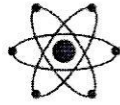
- Communal violence due to rigid guarding of own religious practices like Nook violence in Haryana.
- Lack of cultural intermixing due to ghettoization of communities.
- ~~It~~ Propagation of stereotypes and prejudices due to low inter faith dialogue.
-



How can secularism be a cementing force

- Inter faith dialogues
- Common celebration of religious festivals
- Awareness about opposite religions to reduce stereotypes via social media campaigns, youtube songs and videos.

Secularism is a basic feature of our constitution and also a bedrock of our societal values. Only through integration can we ensure our progress.



Q.11 Post-Independence, India's need for a federal system was more an imperative than a political choice. Critically analyse. (250 words, 15 marks)

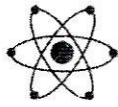
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Article 1 describes India as a Union of States but we opted for a federal polity with separation of power b/w Centre and state by the Constitution.

Why was federal system an imperative?

- Accommodating diversity - huge diversity of language, religion, ethnicity, culture can only be accommodated by giving satisfactory power to self govern.
- Nature of collective independence and great expectations, thus every part of country wanted to govern themselves.



- Problem of integration of princely states can be ensured only by transferring power by federal scheme and also making them governors of the state.

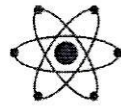
- A legacy of british system and Government of India act 1935 which tried to put a federal scheme.

Why was federal scheme NOT a natural political choice ?

- ~~Indian~~ Risk of secessionist / separatist tendencies existed at independence.
- Horrors of partition present.
- Presence of regional aspirations of states like Punjab & Bengal to remerge with original states.

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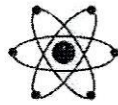


However, some experts are of the opinion that federal system was a well deliberated choice as :

- Long debates and discussions in Constituent assembly.
- Checks and balances on states via many tools like appointment of governor, president's rule in state (Article 356).

Federalism, despite the reason for its emergence has proved to be the binding glue of India.

It has helped realise vision of "Team India" for growth and development.



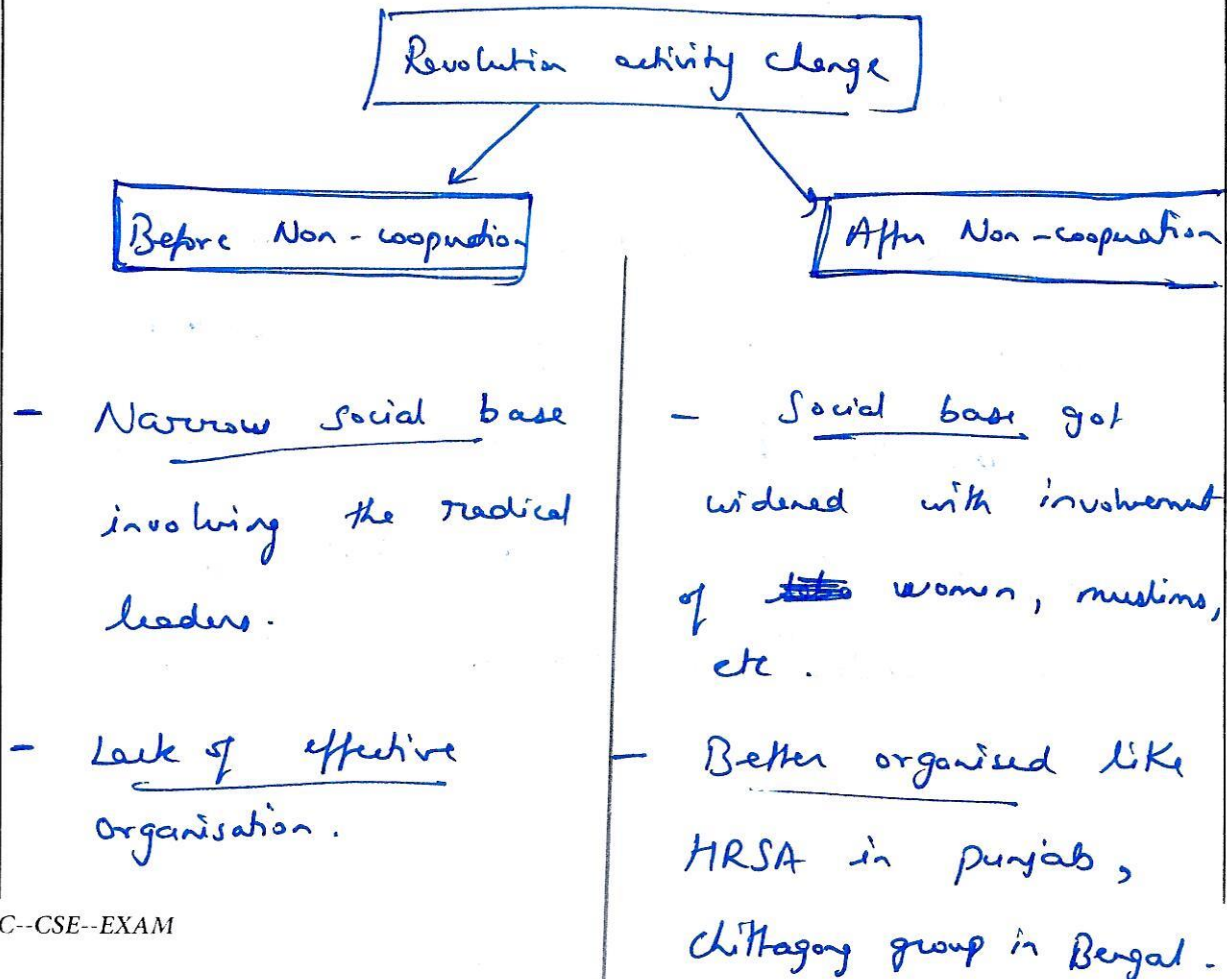
Q.12

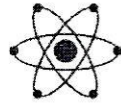
Compare the revolutionary activities before and after the Non-Cooperation Movement. (250 words, 15 marks)

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Khilafat - Non cooperation movement was the first all pan India Gandhian movement between 1919 - 1922. However, following Chauri-Chaura incident, it was ended abruptly and led to resurgence of revolutionary activities.





- Less damage to
British infrastructure
and resources.

- International presence
was more like
Ghadar party,
Indian society.

- Limited participation
of labour class.

- Less effect and
influence of revolutionaries
in the congress.

(Eg) - Surat split

- More damaging
attacks like Kankari
robbery, Chittagong
armory raid

- National presence
was more as
compared to international
presence.

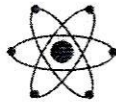
- Labour class movement
got integrated like
Meerut conspiracy.

- Revolutionaries started
to have considerable
influence in congress.

(Eg) - Lala Lajpat Rai.

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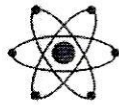
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The coming of Gandhiji at the centre stage of the freedom struggle through non-cooperation movement made it reach to every corner of India. This led to the emergence of various ideologies like revolutionary activities. Both revolutionaries and moderates played a complementary but different roles to achieve the same goal of Indian independence.

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Q.13 French Revolution of 1789 was a key turning point in the history of France and indeed a good portion of Europe as well. Discuss. (250 words, 15 marks)

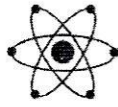
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French revolution was a revolt of the 3rd estate (peasants and workers) against the nobility and the clergy. It occurred between 1789 - 1799.

French revolution turning point for France

- Abolition of monarchy under Louis XVI and path towards democracy.
- Emergence of ideals of equality, liberty fraternity which continue to guide french society
- Emergence of strong leader like Napoleon who started an era of chaos and wars in Europe.



- Breakdown of law and order in the intervening period as the "reign of terror" under jacobins emerged. Guillotine and murders became a norm.

- Economic loss and delay in industrialisation as there was lack of peace when at the same time Industries ushered in Britain and it surged ahead.

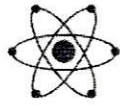
French revolution as a turning point for Europe

- Era of war in Europe began with Napoleon's war against Italy, Austria, etc.

- Spread of values of equality, liberty and fraternity.

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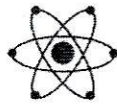


- Movement from political value of constitutional monarchy to democracy.
- It triggered the unification of germany and Italy.
- Also, gave a boost to the concept of treaties and alliances - Eg - treaty of Tilsit with russia.

The values that emerged out of french revolution also impacted the world. In our preamble too, equality, liberty have come from the ideals promoted by french revolution.

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Q.14

What were the causes for the rise of Buddhism and Jainism in India. How did it influence Indian culture?
(250 words, 15 marks)

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Buddhism and Jainism rose in the 6th century BCE with the emergence of Lord Buddha and Lord Mahavira.

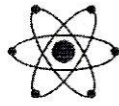
Causes for the rise of Buddhism & Jainism

Push factors from Hinduism

- Complex rituals and sacrifices.
- Dominance of Brahmanes with little standing of other powerful classes like Kshatriyas.

Pull factors of Jainism / Buddhism

- Rejected supremacy of rituals / sacrifices.
- Simple rules to achieve salvation.
- Support from the ruling class as they had little social standing in previous order despite power.



- No longer in
confluence with
changing practices
like settled
agriculture,
breeding.

- Support from traders helped
in spread of religion.

- Leadership of Lord Buddha
and Lord Mahavira also
attracted many towards it.

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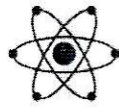
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Influence of Jainism on Indian culture

- Gave the concept of non-violence in
an era dominated wars b/w kingdoms.

- Brought the concept of tolerance by
the philosophy of anekantawada.

- It further elevated the importance of
Nature by establishing the existence
of soul in every being.



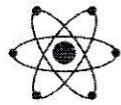
Influence of Buddhism

- Made salvation a personal and easier exercise through the concept of "Madhya marg" (middle ground).
- Emergence of different forms of sculpture making like Gandhara art, mathura art and emergence of stupa art

Influence of Both

- Emergence of literature in local language like pali and prakrit.
- New places of worships like cave architecture emergence like in Ajanta caves.
- Monal architecture got a new fillip.

Thus, ~~is~~ the influence of Jainism and Buddhism on our culture is visible till date.



Q.15 What are the features of India's changing demographic profile? How will this change affect India? (250 words, 15 marks)

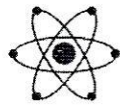
उम्मीदवारों का
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As per UN population report, India overtook
China to become the most populous
country in 2023 and will continue to
be the same for this century.

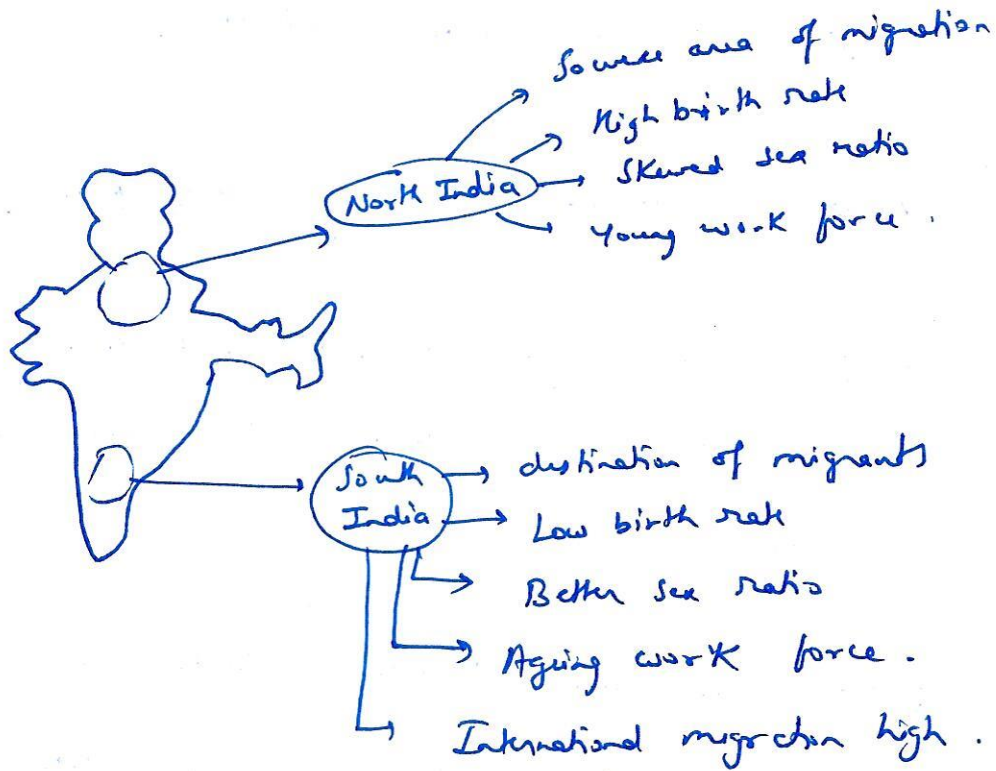
Features of India's changing demographic profile

- High birth rate (17 / 1000 population) and
low death rate leading to rapid population
growth.
- Poor sex ratio which stands at
943 per 1000 males as per latest census.
- Feminisation of old age with a sex
ratio of 1020 females per 1000 males.
- High migration $\approx 37\%$ of Indians are
internal migrants.



- Stabilising total fertility rate (TFR)
at 2.0 which is below the replacement
level 2.1.

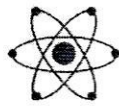
- Regional variations in demography are huge



Impact of this change on India

↳ Positive → Scope for rapid economic growth

↳ Chance for transformation of economy
from agriculture to manufacturing.



Negative Impact → Skewed sex ratio causing social tensions like large number of unmarried males suffering from depression in Haryana.

High consumption of drugs like in Punjab.

Unequal regional development

Suggestions for best
utilising India's
changing demography

→ National migration policy to ensure sustainable migration and labour availability in South India

↳ Geriatric healthcare and insurance in South.

↳ Better skill training in North India through schemes like Skill India mission.

↳ Promoting contraception in Northern states.

Thus, it is essential to take these steps and ensure demographic development takes place and not

demographic disaster.



Q.16 Highlighting the significances of rare earth minerals, list down the consequences of its extraction? Also mention the geographical distribution of rare earth minerals in the world. (250 words, 15 marks)

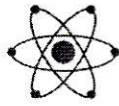
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Rare earth minerals include 15 lanthanides along with yttrium and scandium. They occur commonly in earth's crust but are not concentrated in form of ores at a single place.

Significance of rare earth metals

- Essential for electronic devices like touch screens of mobiles.
- Necessary for defence equipments like night vision.
- Useful in petroleum refineries.
- Have role in glass polishing.
- They are used as catalyst.
- They are important for semiconductor manufacturing.



Consequences of exhaustion

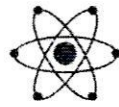
- Huge requirement of freshwater leading to water scarcity.
- Water pollution by heavy metals causing diseases like Itai-Itai disease of bone softening, thyroid abnormalities.
- High radiation exposure to mining workers causing abnormalities like cancer.

Geographical distribution

- Global production and export is controlled by China which accounts for more than 60% of it.
- Other countries with good reserves are ~~USA~~ ~~Canada~~ ~~Australia~~, Australia, USA, Canada, Greenland (Denmark), Tanzania.

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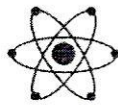


In India, 3% of global rare earth metals are produced. They are primarily seen in the monazite deposits in Kerala along the western coast.

Rare earth metals have a great strategic significance and a democratic, resilient supply chain is essential for sustainable global growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q.17

Describe the various regional and global factors that have influence on Indian monsoon. (250 words, 15 marks)

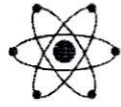
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Indian monsoon is the large scale rainfall which occurs in the Indian subcontinent due to seasonal reversal of winds causing south - west monsoons from June - september.

Regional factors influencing monsoon

- Himalayas - They are responsible for trapping the sub tropical jet stream away from the subcontinent.
- Tibetan plateau - heating of the plateau helps in generating easterly jets which augment monsoon winds.
- Western ghats - they lead to orographic rainfall on the windward side and less rain on leeward side of mountain.



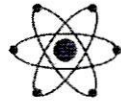
- Indian Ocean dipole - warming of the western Indian ocean during positive IOD brings more rainfall.

Global factors influencing monsoon

- El Nino - Southern oscillation - warming of western Pacific along Peruvian coast leads to reversal of Walker cycle and reduced rainfall over India.
- Western disturbances from the Mediterranean established high pressure over Indian subcontinent and reduces the chances of establishment of ITCZ over the Indian subcontinent.
- La Nina brings more rainfall as it enhances Walker cycle.

उम्मीदवारी को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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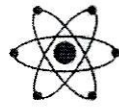
— Cyclonic disturbances from the southern Pacific can also influence Indian monsoon

Thus, monsoon are regulated by various local and global phenomenon.

It is not only essential for agriculture of Indian subcontinent but also act as a cultural bond among the countries.

उम्मीदवासी को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q.18

Gender-based violence knows no boundaries and affects women of all socio-economic backgrounds. Analyse. Also suggest steps that can be taken to prevent such violence thereby promoting the general well-being of women.

(250 words, 15 marks)

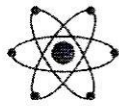
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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As per NCRB Gender in India report 2022,
Gender against women increased by 15.3%.
and stands at 64.5 per 1 lakh population.

Gender-based violence without boundaries

- Domestic violence is common for all women as the norm of patriarchy permeates all sections.
- Sexual violence at workplace occurs despite the nature of workplace, whether industries or big companies.
- Poor public transport safety as was highlighted by Nirbhaya gang rape case 2012.



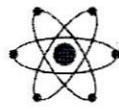
However, women from low
socio-economic strata are more vulnerable as :

- Informal sector has lack of opportunities
for grievance redressal, ~~and it employs~~
- Lack of opportunities of personal transportation
for lower socio-economic strata.
- ~~to~~ Reduced participation in digital
Campaigns like #MeToo because of
digital inequalities.
- Government digital initiatives and awareness
campaigns like She Box fail to reach
them.

Steps to be taken to prevent such violence

- Better implementation of existing laws like
Domestic violence act 2005, dowry prohibition,

Section 498A IPC, etc.

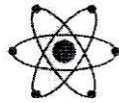


- Compulsory establishment and regular monitoring of functioning of Internal complaints committee as per POSH Act 2013.
- Promoting safe spaces and safe transport for women like pink taxis, women compartment in buses / metros.
- Regular police patrolling with community participation specially of dark spots.
- Awareness generation of women friendly and safety initiatives like #181 helpline, She Box, Swadhan greh.
- Value education in school which promotes gender equality and discourages patriarchal norms.

‘No Nation has ever become great, nor will it ever be in future without protecting and empowering women’ — Savani Vinaykandak.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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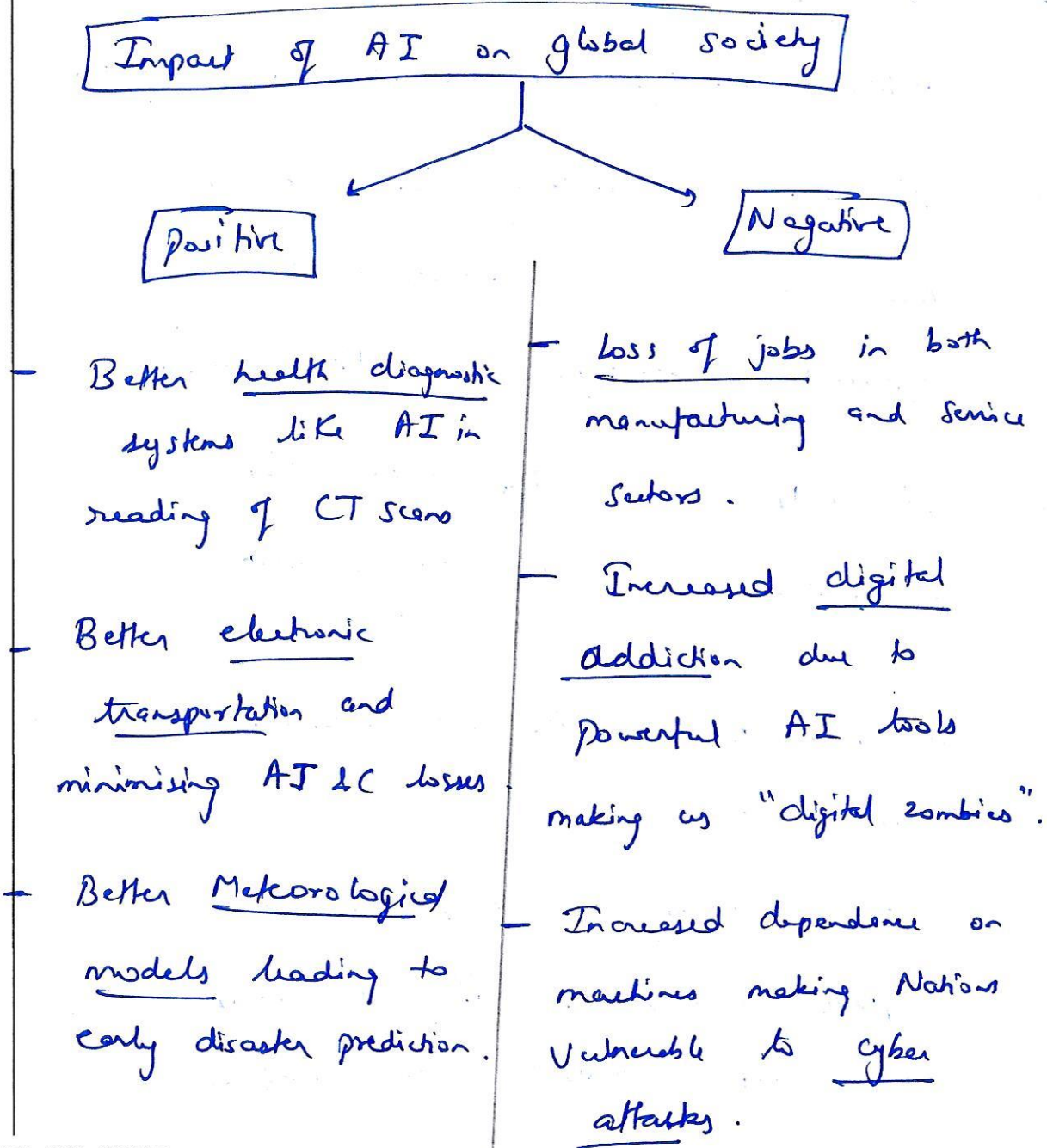
Q.19 What is the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on global society? What opportunities and challenges has it brought within Indian society?

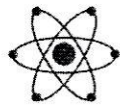
(250 words, 15 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Artificial intelligence is the use of advanced information learning tools to simulate human cognition.



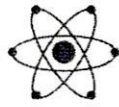


Opportunities for Indian society

- To become a global leader in supplying AI skilled workforce.
- To help solve social problems like better radiological investigations in rural PHC.
- To bring inclusiveness like helping AI models to translate books in vernacular languages for better learning.
- To help farmers by better rain predictions to ensure higher yield.
- To improve disaster predictability and save lives.
- AI in defense can help us become a defense superpower with new weapons to counter threats from neighbourhood.

उम्मीदवारी को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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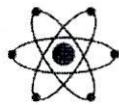
Challenges for Indian Society

- Digital divide is huge.
- Lack of Infrastructure in schools and colleges to inculcate AI technologies.
- Poor industry - academia linkage to ensure market ready to use AI technology
- Low investment in research at $< 1\%$ of GDP.
- Loss of ~~some~~ ~~our~~ competitive advantage of cheap labour.

AI is the 4th Industrial revolution and is here to stay. It is essential for us to adapt our youth into AI ready youth to reap the dividends of this technology.

उम्मीदवारी को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q.20

Although we are transitioning towards modernism, this does not mean that we should completely neglect our traditional values. In context of this statement, explain how our traditional values still hold ground in present times?

(250 words, 15 marks)

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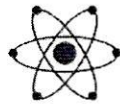
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Modernisation is the rational transformation of social, economic, political, attitudinal aspects of life with values like equality, liberty, privacy, etc.

Modern values in conflict with traditional values



- Equality is in conflict with respect for elders and hierarchy.
- Privacy is in conflict with joint family structure and collective collaborative decision making.
- Liberty is in conflict with social control of family and parents.
- Industrialisation is in conflict with cooperative farming and self help groups.



- Materialistic consumption based on individualism in conflict with sustainable living of our traditional society.

Relevance of traditional values

- Social control of family and parents to ensure children don't get involved in drugs.
- Joint family values of collaboration, tolerance necessary to develop tolerant citizens.
- Respect for seniors essential for harmony in an organisation and better learning.
- Collective efforts are needed like in village cooperative and farmer self help groups.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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- Sustainable living pattern to ensure harmony with environment and reduction in green house gases.
- Traditional practice of yoga and ayurveda as a cheaper and easier alternative to deal with present mental health problems.
- Traditional values of questioning for learning as in gurukul to develop inquisitive scientific minds.

Modernisation thus involves only the removal of regressive values like caste discrimination. Modernisation with traditional values can help in social progress with traditional continuity, Japan being the shining example of same.

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