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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	SHUBHAM AGGARWAL		
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Mobile No.	[REDACTED]	Date:	12-09-2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 9:00	End Time 12:00
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:



Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) Discuss the evolution of mural paintings under the patronage of the Pallava, Pandava and Chola Kings. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Pallava, Pandava & Chola Kings were great patrons of art, culture & architecture. They not only encouraged development of various forms of art, but some kings were themselves great builders & artists.

→ This was a telling example of continued prosperity during their times that the state support to secular arts continued.

→ During the Chola reign, all southern Indian languages, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, developed and inspiring works were published.



-> Dravida Temple architecture reached its zenith under the Cholas.

-> Mural Paintings also were secularly developed during the reign of Pallava, Pandya & Chola Kings.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.2) "To what extent Stupa's sculpture and architecture is a reflection of Buddhist Ideals and Philosophy?"
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Stupa's were the epitome of buddhist architecture and they were constructed right from the time of Ashoka in 3rd Century B.C.

The stupa's sculpture & architecture evolved over time & spatial distribution but the buddhist ideals & philosophy were continuously reflected in them.

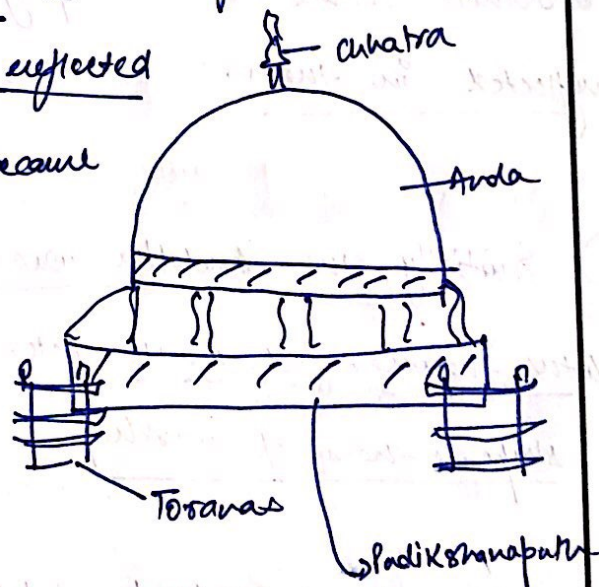
- ① Initially, the buddha was represented by lotus thrones, foot marks, etc. showing shape-lessness of worship.
- ② As buddhism evolved, Jatakas, which were buddhist stories got engraved - influence of Mahayana Buddhism.



③- The Toranas (gates) were profusely engraved with Buddhist ideals.

④- Initially, the stupas were constructed with simple materials, eg. Sanchi Stupa by Ashoka stressing simplicity of the religion.

However, in later years, Buddhism declined due to ritualisation of the religion & lack of devotion of the rulers which got reflected in the stupas which became grand in size.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) Do you agree with the view that the Jalianwalla Bagh massacre acted as a turning point in the India's National Freedom struggle? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Jalianwalla Bagh massacre took place on Baisakhi Day, 1919 when around 3000 villagers had gathered for a peaceful protest & were fired upon, thus killing thousands.

Turning Point

- ① The nation went into mourning soon after the incident & a cause for national unity had arisen.
- ② In the 1920 Nagpur session, INC changed its motto from self-sacrifice by constitutional means to complete independence by peaceful & legitimate means.



- ③ The non-cooperation movement launched soon after ~~new~~ crowds from all sections of the society
- ④ Mahatma Gandhi had taken a central role in leading the national movement by then.
- ⑤ The British Government had faced lack of legitimacy by many students, teachers, lawyers, etc. resigning from their services.

Although, the incident served as a turning point with joining of new forces for the national freedom movement, it took another 27 long years to actually gain independence.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4) If the Battle of Plassey established British as a de-facto power in India, its sequel Battle of Buxar established it as a de-jure power in India. Elaborate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The British landed up on Indian shores in early 17th century but limited their role to traders & profiting by international trade.

The increasing competition from other European powers encouraged them to fortify their establishments

→ In the Presidency of Bengal, the British fought the Battle of Plassey against the Nawab of Bengal whom the former started mixing the dastaks.

↳ Their victory in the 1757 war made them the de-facto power in India.

↳ This was consolidated by the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760 against the French.



However, it was the Battle of Buxar, 1764 which made them the legally righteous power. How?

- ① They had defeated not only Nawabs of Bengal but also the Emperor of Mughal India
- ② They got Suzerain rights for areas of Bengal, Orissa & Bihar
- ③ Treaties were signed dictating terms to the rulers of India
- ④ Thus, the British legalised their interests in India

Hence, Battle of Plassey made them de-facto rulers, Battle of Buxar made them de-jure rulers which eventually ended only in 1947.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.5) There is a common understanding that the decolonisation process in Africa is yet to be completed. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Decolonisation process began roughly post the
World War II when the major colonial powers of
UK, France, Portugal, Spain, etc. even though had
the -War the war, could not sustain their
colonies.

1.

Decolonisation in Africa

- 1.1 The process was a long-lasting one with many countries having pieces of land all over the continent.
- 1.2 The process was haphazard with unnatural drawing of borders
- 1.3 Tribal conflicts, civil wars & demographic destabilisation were marked features.

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2.

Incomplete Process

2.1 The colonial powers were reluctant to give up their resources with colonies

2.2 neo-colonialism was continued with wide-spread influence over economy & politics of countries.

2.3 NGO culture further de-legitimised the newly formed countries' governments.

2.4 Some land areas are still under colonial hands even in 21st century.

However, the formation of African Union & various regional economic sub-groups has strengthened the cause of the African continent. International pressure is desirable to achieve 100% decolonisation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.6) Give an account of the social factors responsible for juvenile delinquency in India. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to address juvenile delinquency. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Juvenile delinquency refers to the legal crimes committed by the children under the age of 16.

Social factors responsible

- poor household setup with broken marriages
- poverty & lack of resources
- poor quality of education
- access to internet on an unqualified basis
- rapid urbanisation with sprawling slums
- lack of checks on drugs & narcotics availability
- social, digital & economic divide creating victim mindset



However, Juvenile delinquency is not endemic to India & is a world wide phenomenon. To curb the same, Government has taken various steps.

Steps taken

- ① Juvenile Justice Act gives special treatment to under-16 children — reformist motive
- ② Greater access to free education (Right to Education)
- ③ Better implementation to curb child labour
- ④ Greater awareness among children & parents
- ⑤ curb on access to Internet & pornography especially among child users

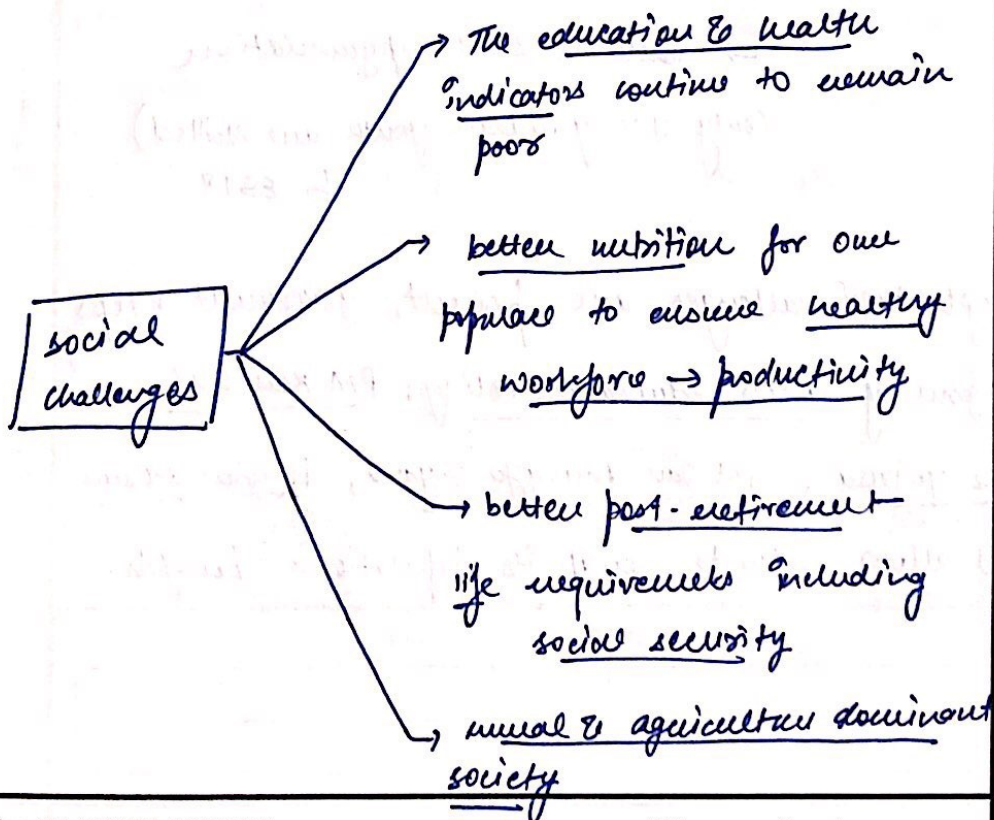
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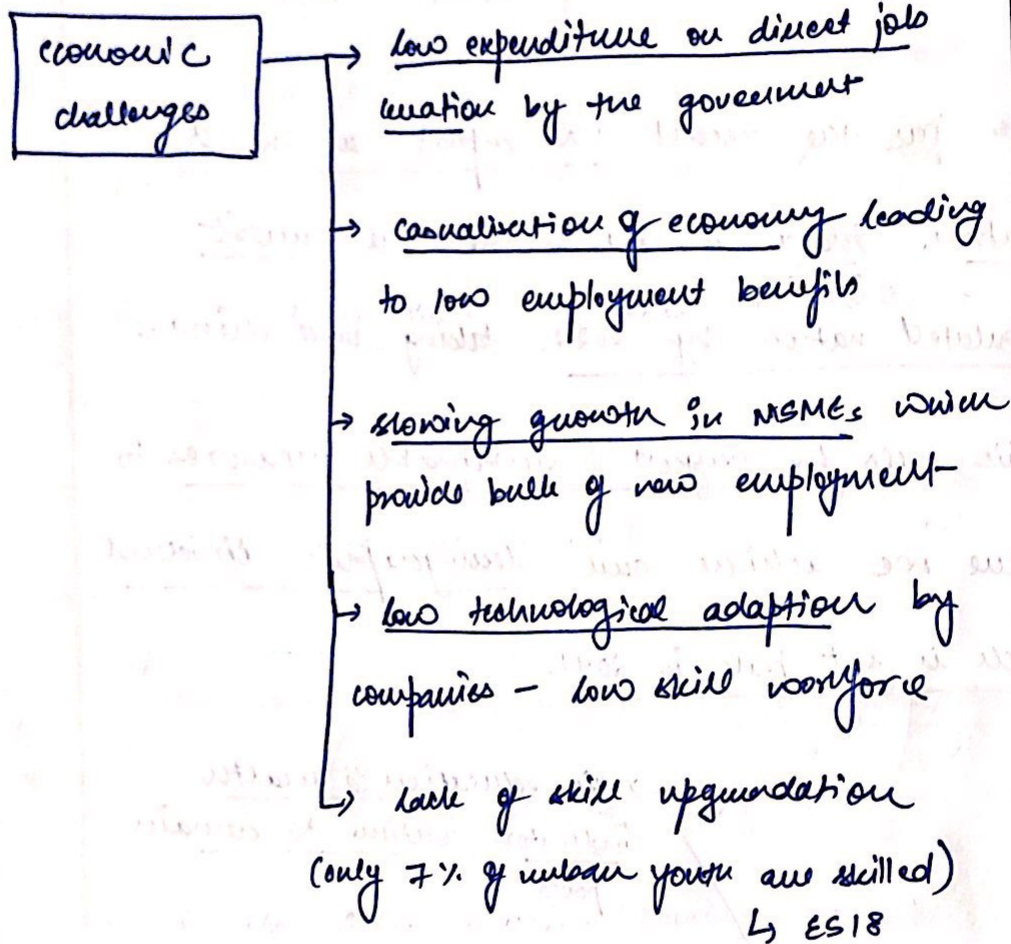
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Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.7) In the light of the recent report by the United Nations on World Population what are the social and economic challenges before India to develop its populace? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

As per the recent UN report on world population, India is set to be the most populated nation by 2027, taking over china.

This calls for urgent & sustainable measures to ensure we achieve our demographic dividend which is set peak in 2041.





Though the challenges are present, government steps in form of NEP Education Policy, PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, PM Jan Shiksha Yojana, Pension schemes would allow India to reap its population's benefits.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.8) "Patriarchy issue surrounds women at the workplace but their effect is highly influenced by their class background." Critically Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Patriarchy refers to the male gender supremacy (perceived) in public & private settings which is almost always detrimental to their female counterparts.

Class background
affecting degree
of Patriarchy

- (i) Informal workplaces where women have no rights, effects of patriarchy are more evident (eg. domestic help)
- (ii) In corporatized world, the effects of patriarchy gets diluted due to awareness of rights of the women along with governance mechanisms.
- (iii) At the highest levels, the effects are almost absent as position & class consciousness over-rides patriarchy.



However, the way patriarchy remains entrenched in our society, some effects are virtually omnipresent,

- ① The benefit of doubt to male candidates in postings is a regular phenomenon
- ② In critical task requirements, male candidates are perceived to do better
- ③ The maternity requirements of female employees is seen as a roadblock in career
- ④ In private settings, husband (male) domination is seen irrespective of the position of the wife.

hence, even though effects of patriarchy may get diluted due to class consciousness, various aspects of such unequal practice still remains in the society.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.9) In light of population explosion in cities assess the importance of land use planning in assuring sound urban transport. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

→ Rapid Urbanisation is a phenomenon which the Indian cities have been witnessing since the 1990s, especially after the new economic policy-91.

→ some of the challenges which these cause are slum sprawling, lack of sanitation, transport congestion, change in local weather conditions & overall reduction in livability.

Importance of Land use for sound transport-

- (1) limited land availability requires efficient planning
- (2) increasing density of transport systems is required
- (3) continuous & smooth urban transport requires land use planning
- (4) availability of different modes of transport depends on cities

P.T.O



5. → A continuum of transport along with least mild connectivity requirements
6. → least amount of degradation to the land resources & other natural environment (SDG-15)

Hence, to ensure a sound urban transport systems & an overall efficient cities with high livability (SDG-11), land use planning is required. However, India has only one Urban Planner per 1,00,000 population, whereas UK has 38 per 1,00,000. Thus, urgent capacity building is the need of the hour.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10) Discuss the concept of Polar Vortex and explain its impact on the Indian Climate.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Polar vortex is an area of low temperature - low pressure which forms at the poles of the earth. There are two polar vortices in each hemisphere

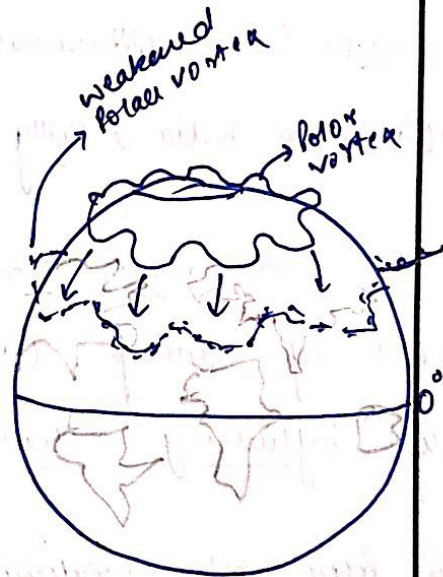
← upper troposphere
stratosphere

Features

(1) The Polar jet streams form the boundary of the vortex in upper-troposphere

(2) They limit the extent of polar cold within its boundaries.

(3) If the vortex weakens, then it travels southwards, (in N. Hemisphere), thus bringing cold weather to northern countries.





- ④ The stratospheric polar vortex has limited impact on the earth's climate.

Impact of Indian Climate

- ① Given India's tropical location, the effect of polar vortex is indirect.
- ② When the vortex weakens, the wester disturbances increases in Mediterranean thus bringing temperate cyclones to India & Willy winds to N. India.
- ③ The vortex affects USA → extreme cold. This could help develop El-Nino conditions in S. Pacific thus influencing Indian monsoon.

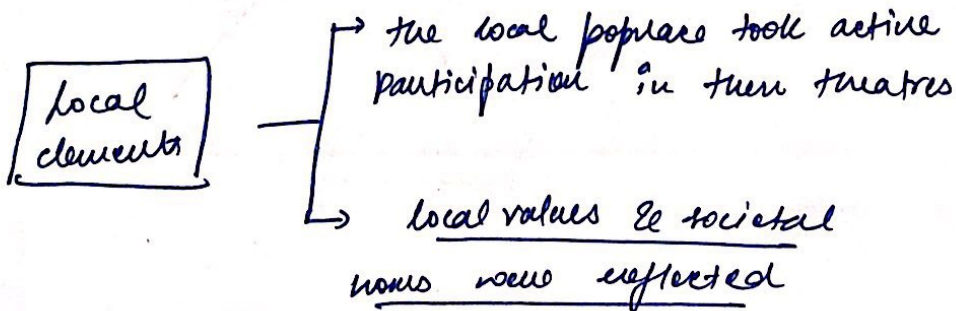
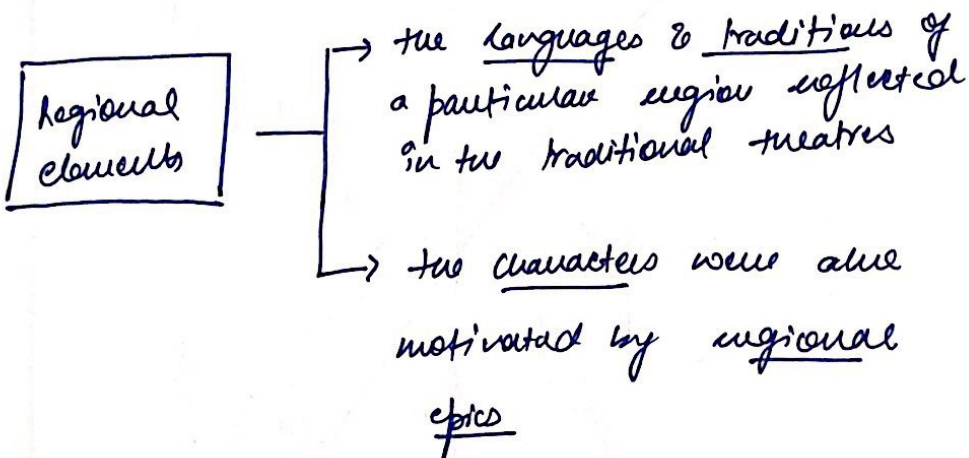
The polar vortex weakening in 2018 winters led to new research in the phenomenon & new effects of the same would come to light.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.11) Traditional theatres in India incorporates common man's interest as well as regional, local and folk colouring derived from classical elements. Substantiate with suitable examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Traditional Theatres have always been an important artistic feature of the Indian society which reflected the various aspects of the ~~the~~ common man's interests.



Folk
inspiration

→ India has a rich tradition of folk distributed in various regions which got collected in the traditional theatres as well.

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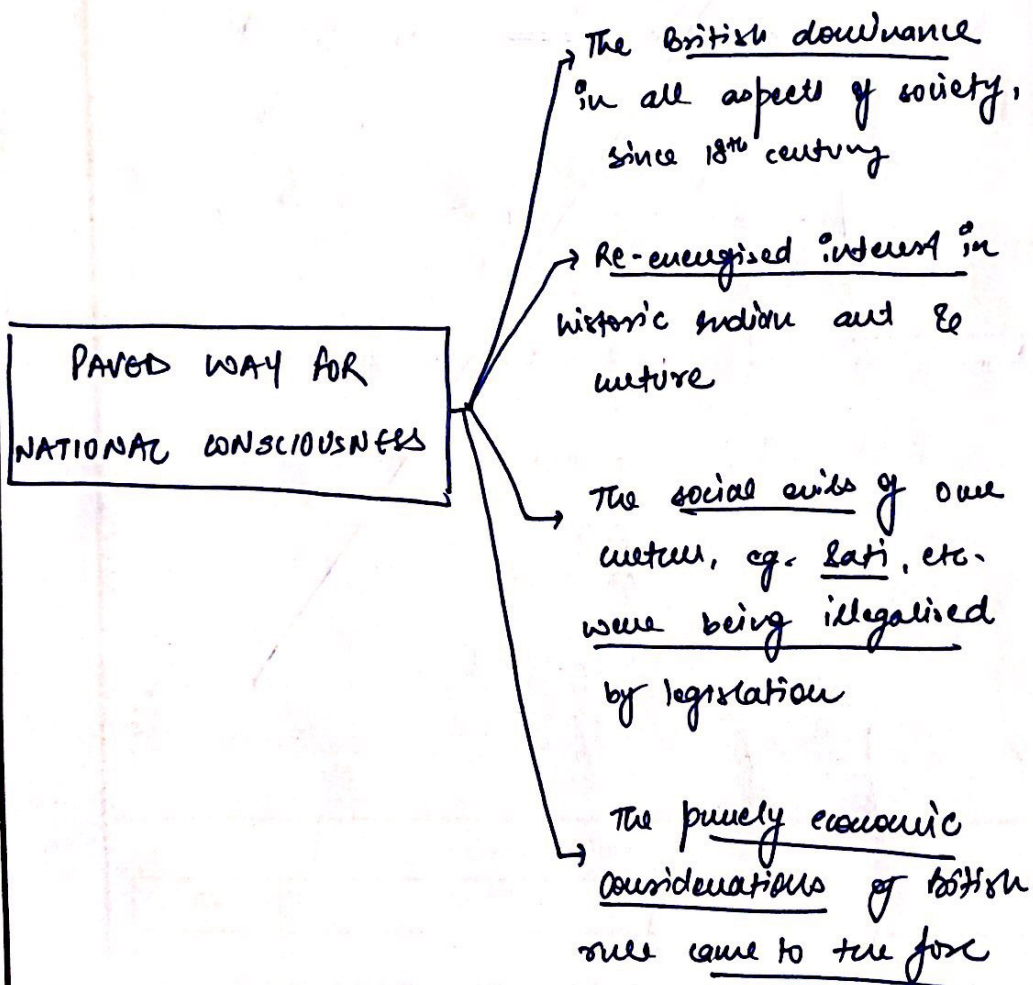
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Q.12) Indian Renaissance Movement paved the foundation of national consciousness in the 19th century India. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian Renaissance Movement began roughly in the 18th century and continued well into the 20th century, which changed many cultural & religious underpinning of the Indian society.



→ This re-founded National consciousness was evident in the various rebellions in the 19th century which eventually culminated with the Revolt of 1857.

→ The cultural & religious sentiments were used by the leaders to arrive at national identity consciousness even later in the century marked by the religious festivals of Bal Gangaadhar Tilak used as political platforms.

However, the Indian Renaissance Movement also had its negatives which came to hurt the Indian landmass & society later :

- ① Religious identities were aroused more frequently than national ones



- (2) Indian history came to be viewed as
that of Hinduism & Islam
- (3) It led to regressive religious sentiments
& gave way to mysticism
- (4) The progressive values of European renaissance
of liberty, equality & fraternity largely went
winning.

Hence, the results of the Indian Renaissance
movement were a mixed bag. On one hand,
it provided a cause against British, on the
other, it divided the society within itself.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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Q.13) "Do or Die. We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery." In the light of this statement critically analyse the role of Quit India Movement in India's Independence.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

After failure of the August Plan & the Cripps mission to negotiate India's support to two world wars, the Indian National Congress (INC) launched Quit India movement on 8th August, 1942.

→ Mahatma Gandhi gave his "Do or Die" speech on the day from the Bombay Tank Congress session and asked the citizens of Indian motherland to wage a war for its complete independence.

Role of OIM in India's Independence

① The British Government was in no-conciliation mood & arrested all leaders on 9th August, 1942.

- ② This led the movement direction-less & large masses came to the streets to defy the government.
- ③ Large scale participation was seen by almost all sections of the society
- ④ A sense of National Conscience was aroused among the populace with the national leaders even asking to give up life to get independence
- ⑤ The government resorted to violence which strengthened the resolve of the rioting masses

However, it was only after the culmination of the WWII in 1945 that the talk for Indian independence moved forward. So, OIM did not have a direct impact in independence.

Given that the GIM was the last mass-scale movement against the British Government, the latter had learned its lessons & did not want another mass-movement.

→ eventually, when the Indian National Army trials were taking place & the hatreds of Indian Army revived, the same spirits of national unity encouraged the people which eventually served as the last nail in the coffin for British rule in India.

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Structure		Content	
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Q.14) "What do you mean by Nation-States? The emergence of these states or the aspirations for one led to overlapping and at times conflicting interests, which led to the World War I. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

→ Nation-states are a contiguous landed area which has a defined boundary, a working government, a legal & economic system & most importantly, a sense of collective identity.

→ The concept of nation-states was not prevalent until the late 18th century having some exceptions like the UK (due to islandic presence), because the society was largely arranged on feudalistic lines.

→ with the industrial revolution & the scientific & rational movements, the demand for nation states arose, especially after the concept of social contract emerged.

Nation-states aspirations & WWI

- ① Prior to the WWI, European continent was still a feudalistic society with various empires ruling the land.
- ② The concentration of ethnicities in one area started the demand for nation-states to have a collective identity.
- ③ This was the major cause of rivalry between the Serbia-Bosnia alliance & the ~~Habsburgs~~ Habsburg empire of Austria-Hungary which served as the trigger point for the start of WWI.
- ④ What followed was a web of alliances which led to the whole continent into fighting. Expanded to WWI.

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The results of WWI were also determinant to break the demands of such nation-states in the future, especially, the German state.

→ Ironically, the rise of Hitler & beginning of the WWII was also to achieve a larger nation state for Germany with larger living spaces for ethnic Germans.

Hence, the concept of Nation states has often showed overlapping & conflicting tendencies which still continues in many parts of the world like Israel-Palestine, China-Taiwan, etc.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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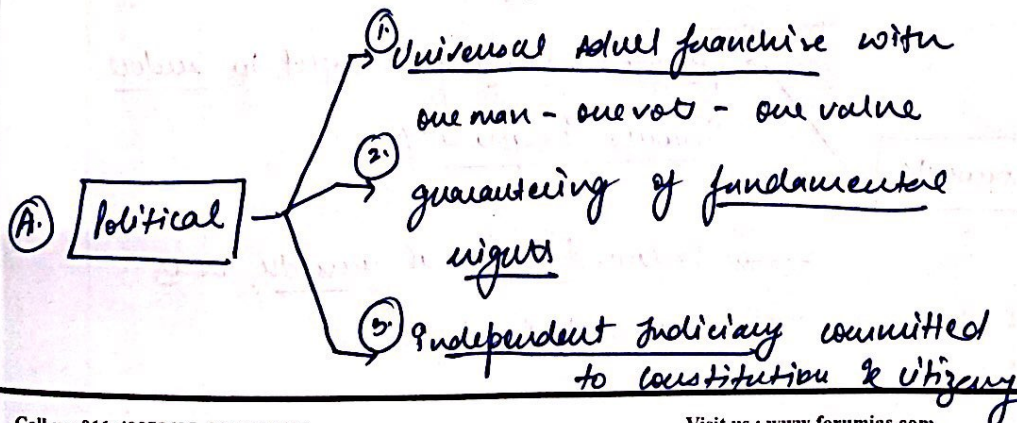
Q.15) A "free" India would be a model democracy that redistributed power to the marginalised, and purged society of oppressive social institutions, beliefs and practices. Critically examine in context of post-independent India.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

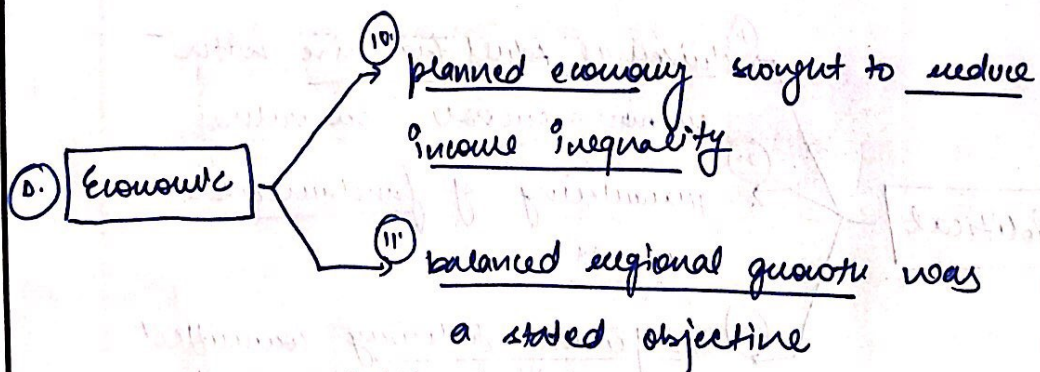
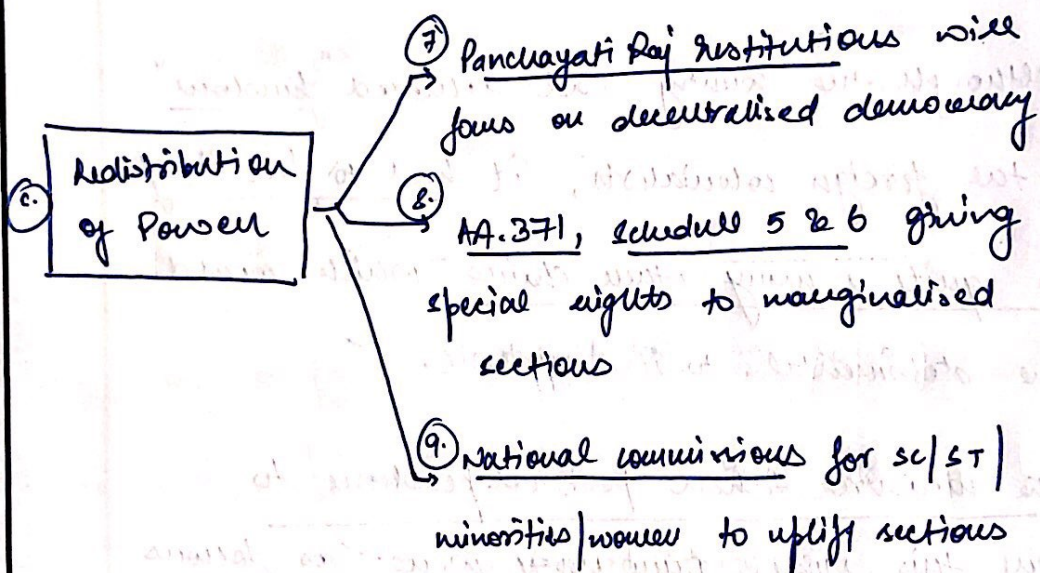
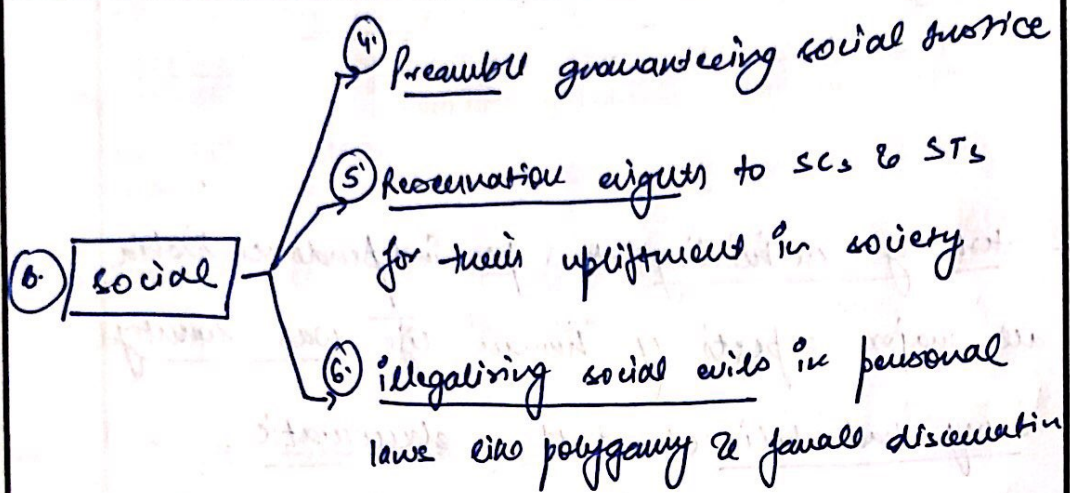
The task of re-building the post-independence India in all major aspects of human life was daunting and many had believed that a democratic India would be a disaster owing to its diversity.

→ Although the country had achieved "freedom" from the foreign colonialists, it had to free itself from quite a many other chains which would prove detrimental to its existence.

→ The measures taken post independence to achieve this model democracy were as follows



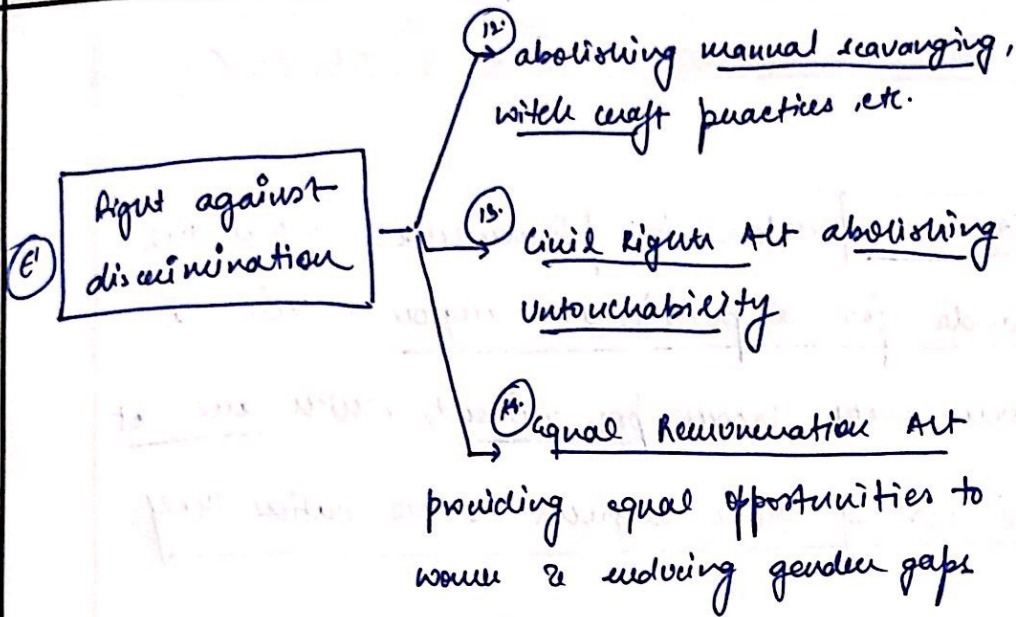
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Hence, the job of nation building & achieving a "Model Democracy" has been continuously upheld by various governments in succession. Where certain flaws still remain in our democracy, the national pledge to iron them out is encouraging so we move not only as the largest, but also as the strongest democracy on the face of the planet.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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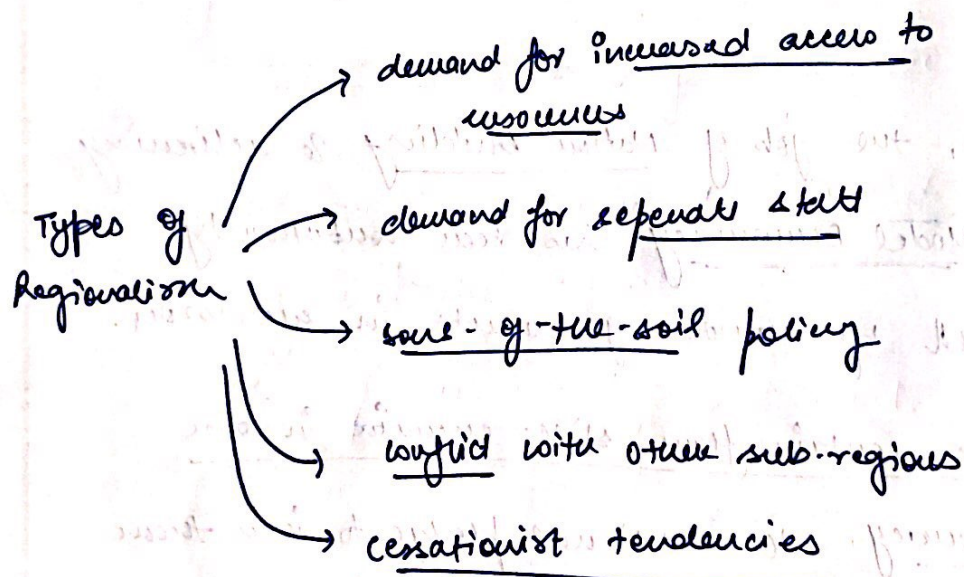
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Q.16) What do you understand by the term regionalism? "Despite persistent regional inequalities, it is increasingly becoming less important for India." Critically evaluate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Regionalism refers to phenomenon when the demands for a particular region within a nation-state become pre-eminent, which are at the cost of other regions or the nation itself.



Persistent Regional Inequalities

- imbalanced growth in economic development
- large scale internal migration
- differences in social indicators
- political calls & demands

Increasing importance of Regionalism

1. **Social factors**
 - sense of nationalism & globalisation - encouraging low regionalism
 - increasing levels of education indicators making people more tolerant
2. **Economic factors**
 - with distress in rural economy, migration is expected & hence tolerated
 - high quality jobs demanding inter-mingling of employees all across the country
3. **Technological factors**
 - Reducing digital divide due to widespread & growing access to internet
 - new ways of working are allowing networked organisations
4. **Political factors**
 - it is becoming increasingly unlikely to give political cues to regionalism - seen as regressive



However, regionalism tendencies are still
present & form an under-current to various
aspects of the society →

- ① The frictions between states on river water use & other natural resources
- ② awakening of regional identities (eg. Maharashtra) serves as detrimental to trumping regionalism
- ③ Environmental concerns especially of hilly states tends to bring regionalism spirits
- ④ demands for separate states (eg. Konkarnand, Bodoland, etc.) are still present.

Regionalism is harmful to Indian democracy which guarantees freedom of movement & residence via Article 19.

The best way forward is to address the concerns of the perceived victims.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.17) Who are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)? What is criteria followed for determination of PVTGs? Also, enumerate the government measures taken for their upliftment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are those which are marginalised in nature & are usually cut-off from the mainstream society. They tend to have their own ways & means of living & are isolationist in nature.

→ India has an estimated ~~27~~ 75 PVTGs found in 18 states & 1 Union Territory. Eg. All 4 tribes of Andaman & 1 tribe of Nicobar islands fall within the category of PVTGs.

CRITERIA for DETERMINING PVTGs

(i) They are isolated from the mainstream society

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2. Have their own customs & traditions which have not assimilated with others

3. vulnerable as have been out of touch & hence, even triple disease could wipe entire population out

4. live in far-off corners of the country

⇒ The PVTs face many challenges in the modern world & hence, the government has many schemes & programmes for their upliftment

1. Eklavya Model Residential Schools - in districts of STs population majority

2. Legalising trade in bamboo (as a non-tree) thus helping them economically.

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3. Marketing of minor forest produce with the collaboration of TRIFED.

4. Communication drives to ensure continued existence of these tribes.

5. PM Kaushal Vides Yojana which provides skilling opportunities & job placements.

6. PM Jee Anugya Yojana will help in providing necessary secondary & tertiary healthcare.

-> PVTG members are an important part of Indian diversity & pluralism. Perhaps the Panchsheel thought of Tribal Administration in which we provide assistance as per their own demands & exigencies in the way forward.

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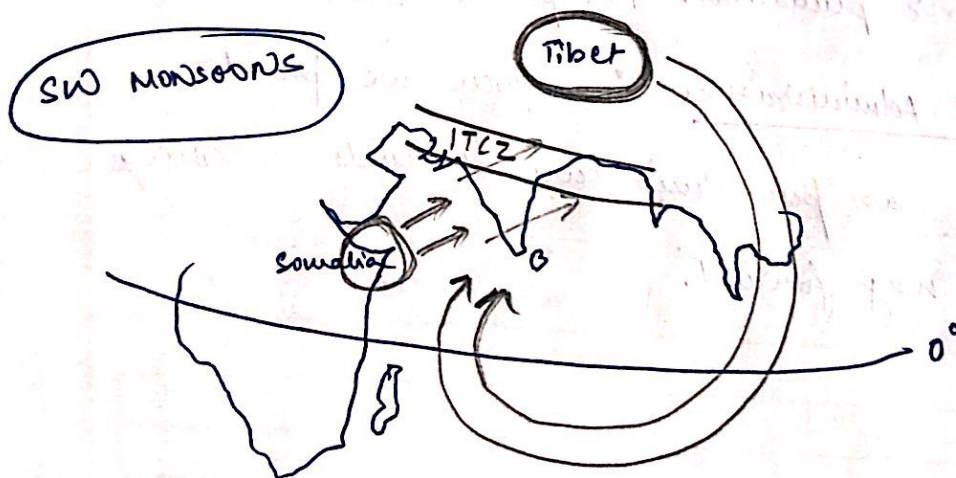


Q.18) Discuss the mechanism of monsoon in Indian Subcontinent. Assess its ecological, economic and social impact. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Monsoon is a localised weather phenomenon in the Indian subcontinent which brings ca 75% of the 1176 mm rainfall for India.

MECHANISM OF MONSOON

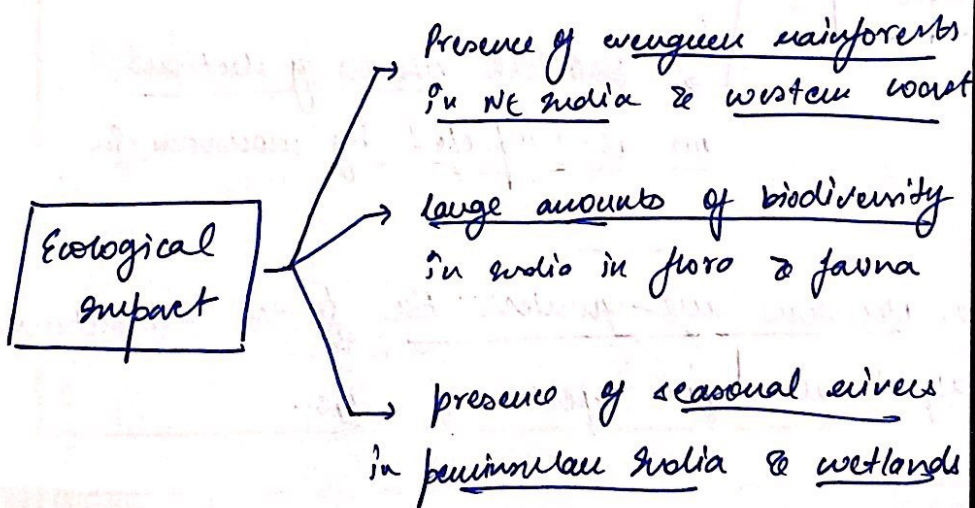
- ① The inter-tropical convergence zone shifts northwards in the summer months of May - June
- ② The Tibet high pressure area gives out winds which comes to India after crossing equator due to presence of Himalayas

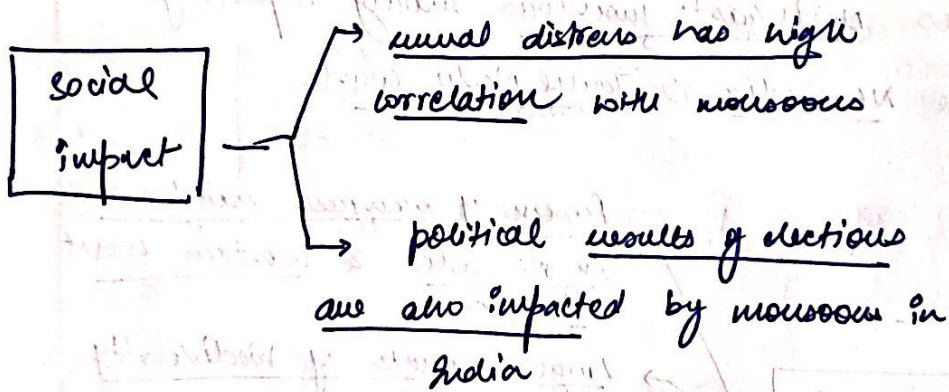
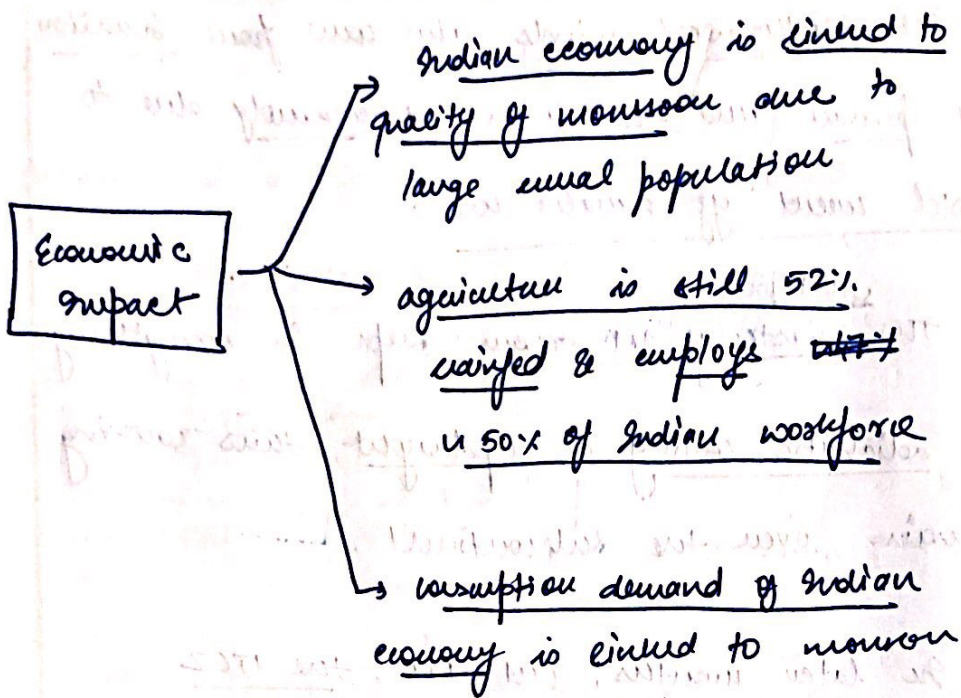


3. The south-west winds also come from Southern high pressure area - which is an anomaly due to cold current of Somalia coast.

4. The ^{sub-tropical} Easterly jet stream helps in strengthening the adiabatic cooling & uplift, thus causing rains over the subcontinent.

5. In later months, (Oct - Dec), the ITCZ moves below equator & the subcontinent faces North east monsoon mainly impacting the NE India & Tamil Nadu coast.





Hence, Monsoons are quintessential for the subcontinent & affects all major aspects of life.

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Q.19) The ideal solution of water stress in India requires transition from 'supply-and-supply-more water' to improve water use efficiency, reduce leakages, restore local water bodies as well as apply higher tariffs. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The water crisis in India is a reality with Niti Aayog estimating that many major metropolitan cities will go without groundwater by 2020 including Delhi, NCR & Chennai.

→ The measures uptil now have been lopsided in the view to supply more & more water which has led to many challenges →

① decreasing ground water levels

② contamination of water bodies due to indiscriminate large usage

③ increasing differences in availability across regions

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The solutions now have to be implemented on the demand side of the spectrum

- ① Improve water use efficiency
 - crop in agriculture which uses 80% of total water
 - Per-drop more-crop is the way forward - micro irrigation
 - judicious use by households to be promoted
- ② Reduce leakages
 - rain-water harvesting to use leakages to advantage
 - regular servicing & capacity building of institutions
- ③ Restore local water bodies
 - localised availability of water
 - moderating effect on vagaries of monsoon
 - also help in preventing natural disasters like floods.

Apply higher Tariffs

→ culture of free water & free electricity on handpump → curtailed

→ user-pays-model to instil judicious usage of water

A Jan Andolan is required so as to achieve a concerted effort to avoid the impending water crisis over India. SDG-6 and SDG-14 also call for the same.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.20) What do you understand by the term Geo-heritages? Safeguarding the geo-heritage sites in India requires a need to have it properly protected as part of larger bio-diverse landscapes and form part of tourism circuits. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

→ Geo-heritages are sites which are naturally constructed in nature & have heritage & cultural importance & hence, serve as important tourist destinations.

→ India houses a number of geo-heritage sites especially in the Himalayas, North-east & the Western Ghats.

→ However, as per a recent Niti Aayog report and Economic Survey 2017-18, the tourism carrying capacity of these areas is fast diminishing with further exploitation leading to harm to the natural landscape & biodiversity.

⇒ However, the tourism demands of these regions cannot be ignored either - Hence, this calls for a balanced approach.

- ① limiting the number of tourist passes issued on a daily basis to maintain balance
- ② banning harmful products like polythene bags, etc. in ecological sensitive areas
- ③ Implementing the Gadgil & Kasturirajon reports on western ghats to impose ban on commercial mining of important resources
- ④ shifting focus away from narrow tourist spots to larger landscapes and preparing holistic conservation plans.

5. data based & evidence based planning
 as mandated by Niti Aayog in its report
 on Indian Himalayan Region.

6. Ecological Tourism Circuits to be promoted
 in a sustainable fashion.
 Hence, cautious measures need to be taken
 to ensure that the demands of environment
conservation & tourism needs go hand-in-
hand.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

ForumIAS

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

Marking Scheme

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

*Subject to change without prior notice.

For any suggestions and/or grievances regarding evaluation, please mail to :
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