

TEST CODE

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	T. Aravindhkumar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1222911	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	June 25, 2023

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- 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.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 11:00 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 2:02 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : ONLINE	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
--	--------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------------

191460, 611301, 1910097349 (2023-06-25 20:18:57)
Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a meeting call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjective assessment of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit, have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts, each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. Affects subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) It was neither her Coal and Iron reserves, nor the inventions of steam engine and cotton mills, but her democracy and rule of law that made Britain the epicentre of Industrial Revolution. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

यह न तो उसके कोयला और लोहे के भंडार थे, न ही भाप इंजन और कपास मिलों के आविष्कार, बल्कि उसके लोकतंत्र और कानून के शासन ने ब्रिटेन को औद्योगिक क्रांति का केंद्र बना दिया। समीक्षा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Industrial Revolution, the phenomenon of enormous increase in production due to technological and other factors occurred in 1700s in England. It played a greater role in evolution of human progress.

Democracy and rule of law that made Britain industrialize :-

1) Liberal political setup

- from 1215, magna carta Britain polity known for liberal policies unlike France and other European systems

2) Impact of Glorious Revolution, 1688

- Rule of law was established
- parliamentary supremacy was established
- Passage of Bill of Rights

3) Political liberalism favoured stability

- political stability acted as a ground

for progress

4) Encouragement of innovation and invention

- state support earned by inventors
- greater political consciousness favoured access to state credit.

However, these are other aspects made England as
epicentre of Industrial Revolution.

- 1) Abundance of coal and natural resources.
- 2) Demographic Revolution of Britain helped huge human resources
- 3) Scientific Revolution and inventions fast forwarded the production

Eg:-
raw cotton imports

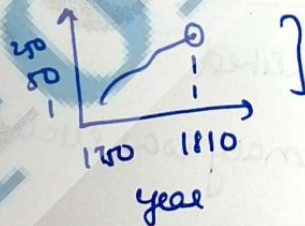


Fig 1: Surge in cotton imports.

So, it is a combination of both political and economic factors that made Industrial Revolution possible in England.

Feedb

(For OFFICE

CRITERIA	Gr
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
	ⓐ = Gr
	ⓐ = An
	ⓐ = Pe
TOTAL MARKS	

191460_611301_1910097349 (2023-06-25 20:18:57)

Q.2) Compare and contrast the character of peasant movements in India during the 19th and 20th century.
(10 marks, 150 words)

19वीं और 20वीं शताब्दी के दौरान भारत में किसान आंदोलनों के चरित्र की समता एवं विषमता की तुलना कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Peasant movements in India started from early 1770's due to introduction of British revenue system which tends to exploit Indian masses.

Comparison of character of peasant movements:-

19th century

1) Initially peasant fought against the foreigners and entire British administrative setup.

2) There was less awareness about the political policies and acts

Eg:- Rangoon uprisings
1780's

20th century

1) In 20th century, peasants focused towards the local rulers, zamindars who act as direct cause of exploitation

2) More awareness and political awareness about the acts

Eg:- Rent act of 1870 was used by Indigo peasants-1917

3) Character of parent movements were

- violent
- aggressive and believed in superstitious.
- vague protest

4) mostly localized and regional oriented

Extent:-

5) Not closely affiliated with national parties

3) Character of parent movements were

- legal in nature
- solution-oriented
- Political demands are expressed with clarity.

4) Formation of all India level organization

Eg: AIKS - formed by S. S. Sarda 1936

5) Parent associations started associated with INC and other groups

Thus, parent movements help in maintenance of nationalist currents and aspiration in rural areas.

2.3) In its extent India's freedom ...
नविय अवज्ञा आं व ...
थान रखता है। स

stae
atra
gine
Ea

Feedba
(For OFFICE u

CRITERIA	G
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

- Ⓒ = Ge
- Ⓐ = At
- Ⓟ = Po

TOTAL MARKS

Q-3) In its extent, reach, and revolution, Civil Disobedience Movement has a unique place in India's freedom struggle. Elucidate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन अपने विस्तार, पहुंच और क्रांतिकारी उत्साह की दृष्टि से भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Civil disobedience movement was

started by mahatma gandhi in 1930 in response to attain poona survey and failure to meet ultimatum given by congress.

Extent of civil disobedience movement [com]

1) from north to south part of India

- salt satyagraha taken all around the coast of India

- red shirt movement in north west frontier in support of com.

2) from forest areas to north-east region

- In north-east region, tribal protest held under Pani carditire

- forest satyagraha are held under Gandhi shankar traced in central India.

3) All around coastal of India

1) keerala - under kelappan

- 2) TN - under Rajaji
- 3) Odisha - under Aspatandhu.

Leads of COM:-

- International attention towards Dandi march
- Gandhiji movement was popularized through Dandi march.
- participation of all sections of people

- 1) huge number of women participation
- 2) Peasants and working class participated
- 3) forest people also supported.

Revolutionary zeal of COM:-

- 1) Use of national flag with motto
- 2) People focused towards 'Poorna Swaraj'
- 3) Some sort of revolution happened in North-East, South.

Thus, these aspects gave a unique place for civil disobedience movements in national struggle.

Feed!
(For OFFICE)

CRITERIA
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R

- G = 0
- A = 1
- P = 2

TOTAL MARKS

191460_611301_191009/349 (2023-06-25 20:18:57) Hinduism and Shaivism as followed in medieval India represent
 (10 marks, 150 words)

Q.4) How will you explain that both local traditions and universal ideals?

आप कैसे समझाएंगे कि मध्यकालीन भारत में वैष्णववाद और शैववाद स्थानीय परंपराओं और सार्वभौमिक आदर्शों दोनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते थे?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Vaishnavism - followers of Vishnu and
 Alure tradition and Shaivism - followers of Shiva and
 Nayanae tradition played a greater role in
 medieval Bhakti period.

Representation of local traditions by both Vaishnavism
 and Shaivism :-

1) Associated local cults and beliefs

Both traditions represented and adapted their
 beliefs based on regional beliefs.

Eg:- Vitkoba cult - Maharashtra } both represent
 Jagannatha cult - Odisha } same
 Vishnu cult

2) Assimilation with local trends

tribal integrated with both traditions
 by way of assimilation with two diverse
 features

3) Modification based religious ideals

4) Representation of local level devotional literature and music

Eg: aspects of cultural tradition like
keertans - vaikhanasa - Bengal.

Representation of universal ideas by Vaikhanasism and

Shaivism

1) Monothelism and karma doctrine

Both expressed dualistic and
non-dualistic principles favouring karma
doctrine

2) Against casteism, sectarianism

3) Promotion of universal brotherhood and
humanism

4) Blakiti ideals express social equality
and fraternity.

Thus, both traditions celebrate both
local and universal ideas.

Feed
(For OFFICE)

CRITERIA

AWIS

CD & VA

S & F

P & R

G = 1

A = 1

P = 1

TOTAL
MARKS

191460_611301_19100973491402023-06-25 20:18:57
 Q.5) What do you understand from land subsidence? Explaining various reasons behind land subsidence, recommend measures to arrest the calamity. (10 marks, 150 words)

भू-स्खलन से आप क्या समझते हैं? भू-स्खलन के पीछे के विभिन्न कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा को रोकने के उपाय सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'land subsidence' indicates downward

movement of particular part of land maybe an extended area upto village due to action of gravity (or) by certain geo-physical forces caused due to long-term geological processes.

Eg:- Tsushima - land subsidence

Various reasons behind land subsidence :-

1) Natural reasons :-

a) caused due to imbalance of natural tectonic plates

b) climate change associated phenomenon causing subsidence of land

c) long-series of ecological stress caused around hilly areas.

d) Above carrying capacity of particular land.

2) Anthropogenic forces

i) unplanned hilly structures

unplanned hilly structures cause greater load of high altitude village towns

ii) crowded hilly spots

reaches saturation point of human settlement

iii) Unustainable hydroelectric plants

i) Dam construction at critical places of hilly zones affects geological stability

Measures:-

- 1) sustainable land use management
- 2) 'zone-mapping' of vulnerable areas
- 3) De-congestion of unstable areas and rehabilitation to avoid critical ecological stress
- 4) scientific land survey assessment using satellites.

Feed
(For OFFIC

CRITERIA
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
① =
② =
③ =
TOTAL MARKS

191460_611301_1910097349_2023-06-29_2023-06-29
Q.6) Examining the reasons behind erratic monsoon. Highlight the possible outcomes of the same. (10 marks, 150 words)

अनिश्चित मानसून के कारणों की जांच करते हुए इसके संभावित परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Average and good monsoon indicates good rainfall of 76% to 104% of average long period of past few decades. Disruptions in rainfall result in erratic rainfall.

Reason behind erratic monsoon:-

1) change in air-atmospheric circulation

- global south air circulation are key to Indian monsoon.

2) El Niño factor

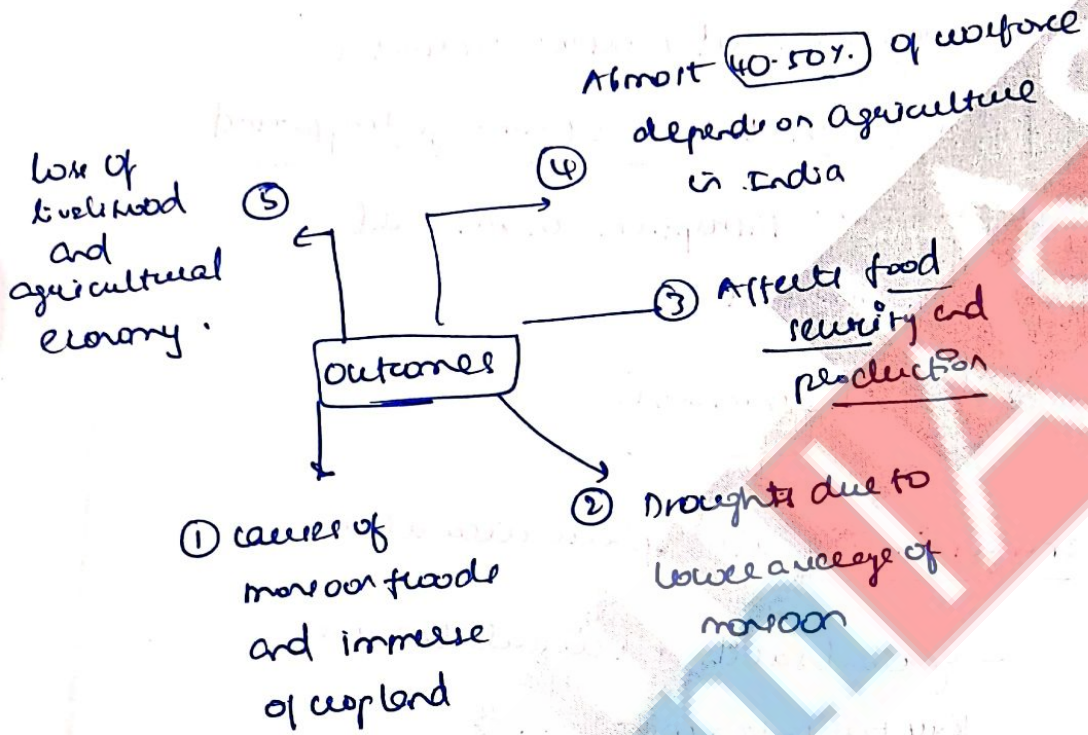
- El Niño - warm phase of southern oscillation causes delay in monsoon.

3) La Niño factor - causes of excess rainfall

- Excess rainfall causes floods and failure of crops

4) Global warming induced climate change

Possible outcomes of erratic monsoon:-



India has adapted scientific approach to predict monsoonal rainfall to tackle challenges.

Feed
(For OFFICE)

CRITERIA
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R

- (C) = 1
- (A) = 1
- (P) = 1

TOTAL MARKS

Q.7) Explore and evaluate the impact of technology on Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय समाज पर नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रभाव का अन्वेषण और मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Today's age is the age of cyber physical technological age with the combination of Bigdata, AI and Internet of things.

Exploration and Evaluation of technology on Indian society :-

1) Addresses Informational asymmetry

- digital tools helps to address informational asymmetry between rural and urban areas.

2) Reduction of Social barriers

- Digitalisation helps in retrieval of all information. Once it was restricted due to social barriers.

3) development of cosmopolitanism

- exposure towards multi-cultural values and people.

4) Globalisation impact on Indian society

- Educational opportunities at foreign for youths
- exposure to multidisciplinary culture styles for women and men.

Positive Impact:-

- 1) Huge ^{and} enormous exposure towards educational and employment opportunities
- 2) Better potential to express skills in digital market-

Negative:-

- 1) loss of privacy due to data theft
- 2) dilution of truth in the form of fake news
- 3) lack of digital ethics in today's social media world.

(Don't write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखिए।)

.8) Why did Hinduism and practical moral beliefs and

दुल्व-जो लगभग अंतर या बाहर से लिए।

Feed
(For OFFICE)

CRITERIA
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R

G =
A =
P =

TOTAL MARKS

Why did Hinduism—which amalgamated and absorbed almost every diverse faith, tradition, belief and practice—fail to assimilate Islamic beliefs and practices? Give reasons from within or outside, within its fold—failed to assimilate Islamic cultural beliefs and practices? Give reasons (2023-06-25 20:18:57) (10 marks, 150 words)

ज-जो लगभग हर विविध मत, परंपरा, विश्वास और अभ्यास को समामेलित और आत्मसात कर लेता था, जो उसका र या बाहर से उत्पन्न हुआ था—इस्लामी सांस्कृतिक मान्यताओं और प्रथाओं को आत्मसात करने में विफल रहा? कारण (10 अंक, 150 शब्द) ए।

India is a land of multicultural belief with its culture being composite in nature. But there are frictions between majority and minority relationships.

Why Hinduism failed to Islamic ideals:-

1) sharp contradictions

Unlike Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism Islam ideal poses sharp contradiction in religious practices and customs

2) Foreign in origin

Islam originated in middle East which poses different socio-economic conditions unlike India.

3) colonial policy of division

- British made enlargement of division between Hindus and Muslims
- they classified India as Ancient and medieval with Muslim rule.

4) Incidents of intolerance in medieval

- 1) Temple demolition by Aurangzeb
- 2) Jizya imposition by Muslim rulers.

Counter-view

But despite all this, Indian society appreciates both religions with their diversities and differences. India is a land of all faiths and appreciation of all faiths.

(Don't write in this space पर कुछ)

9) Elucidate the you agree with appeasement?

निरपेक्षता के पश्चिम धर्मनिरपेक्षता का

Feed
(For OFFICE)

CRITERIA
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R

G =
A =
P =

TOTAL MARKS

191460_611301_191009/349 (2023-06-25 20:18:57)

Q.9) Elucidate the differences between Western and Indian model of secularism. To what extent do you agree with the criticism that Indian model of secularism is susceptible to promoting minority appeasement? (10 marks, 150 words)

धर्मनिरपेक्षता के पश्चिमी और भारतीय मॉडल के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। आप इस आलोचना से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि धर्मनिरपेक्षता का भारतीय मॉडल अल्पसंख्यक तुष्टीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अतिरिक्तवादी है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Secularism - denotes concept of relationship between state and religion in modern political setup. It evolved during the enlightenment period of Europe

Western

- 1) Strict separation of state from the religion
- 2) Religion under religious head, polity under political head.

Indian

- 1) Indian model of secularism maintain equidistance ~~of~~ from all religions.
- 2) No such strict separation.
- 3) India promotes all religions and state power no official religion

Criticism of Indian model of secularism:-

- Article 29, 30 of the Indian constitution provides protection of minorities

- It is the duty of state to protect minorities and their welfare

So, Indian model of secularism is often misinterpreted to criticize about its

susceptibility to minority appeasement

Then, it is duty of state and constitution to promote all religions and protection of minorities.

191460 611301_1910097349 (2023-06-25 20:18:57)

Q.10) With special reference to India, elucidate how globalisation-a multifaceted phenomenon- has had positive socio-economic outcomes on one hand and widened the gaps between the haves and have nots on the other? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में, यह स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे वैश्वीकरण - एक बहुआयामी घटना - के एक तरफ सकारात्मक सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिणाम हुए हैं और दूसरी तरफ अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई को चौड़ा किया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation is the process of interconnection of ideas, people and goods favouring integration across all the borders.

Positive socio-economic outcomes:-

1) Engagement of more educational and employment opportunities

Eg:- global educational courses

2) market freedom to all

3) Abolition of intermediaries that were prevalent in traditional society.

4) Reduction of social barriers

5) Democratisation of ideas and

information to both haves and have not's.

widened gap between haves and have not's

- Exaggerated economic inequality between people.
Eg: wealthy people are better able to use of globalization benefits
- Creation of digital divide
- Access to financial opportunities and career opportunities are also widened based on their economic disparities.

Then, Indian society is in transitional phase to deal with impact of globalization.

191460_611301_1910097349 (2023-06-25 20:18:57)

Q.11) Dravidian temple architecture that came of age during the rule of the Pallavas, could reach its zenith only at the time of the imperial Cholas. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

पल्लवों के शासन के दौरान द्रविड़ शिल्प कास्तुकत्व, शाही चोलों के समय ही अपने चरम पर पहुँच सकली थी। शिवाजी कीर्ति। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Pallavas are earlier to construct and adopt monolithic model of architecture, a unique model different from northern Nagara style.

came of age during rule of Pallavas.

History of temple building dates around Gupta period in North, but in South it was visible only in Pallava period around 7th century AD.

1) Cave^{based} temples

- earlier in Mahendravaram-I period all were rock-cut temples

Eg: Pandrapatra - rock cut temples

2) creation of structured temples

- structured temples evolved under Nalambavaram-I period.

Eg: - Shore temple and five Rathas at Memlapulam.

191460_611301_1910097349 (2023-06-25 20:18:57)

3) Pallava-made features of Dravidian style

of architecture - they are

- elaborate vimana
- creation of water tank around temples
- only main deity with garbhagriha contain vimana.

could reach its zenith only in Imperial Cholas around

11th and 12th century

- Even though Dravidian temple architecture developed around 7th and 8th century
- It took additional three centuries to attain zenith in Imperial Cholas period around 11th century.

Why there is a gap between its development

- 1) lack of political stability in between the inter-regnum period.
- 2) Frequent wars between Pallavas, Cholas and Pechnakutas

3) Influence of Buddhism and Jainism promoted many monasteries in between 11th and 12th centuries.

Eg:- Tenali monastery, Nagapattinam - Buddhist monastery.

Zenith under Cholas:-

- 1) Built up of massive Raja Gopuram in Thanjavur - Big temple - 216 feet tall
- 2) 'Great Chola living temples' attained UNESCO status - They are Araikonda Chola temple, Dharmapuri temple
- 3) Elaborate compound walls and temple tanks

Thus, deccan style later developed around Vijaynagara and Nayak school of architecture

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	(G)	(A)
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

(G) = Good
(A) = Average
(P) = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.12) Highlight the reasons why pre-independence women movements were led by men. Also analyse the contribution of women-led socio-economic movements in post-independence India in mainstreaming and successfully redressing the concerns of women. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए कि स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व महिला आंदोलनों का नेतृत्व पुरुषों द्वारा क्यों किया गया था। महिलाओं की चिंताओं को मुख्यधारा में लाने और सफलतापूर्वक निवारण करने में स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक आंदोलनों के योगदान का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Period of 1800s started the Indian

era of renaissance and enlightenment favouring

social equality, gender equality and women

education.

Reasons why pre-independence women movements

are led by men:-

1) Social Restrictions imposed against women

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy was pioneer to voice against evils against women

- There are heavy social barriers against women activities and liberation

Ex:- Roy played a greater role in Sati Abolition

2) Voice against religious orthodox traditions

91460_611301_1910097349_(2023-06-25 20:18:57)

- Religious customs favoured women subjugation under men.

Eg:- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar advocated women education.

3) Less economic freedom to women made depend upon men

- men with economic freedom and liberty favoured women to attain economic opportunities

4) Lack of exposure towards education and ideas

- Educated men advocated awareness to women about education.

- so, they led pre-independence women in forefront of women liberation.

Contribution by women-led socio-economic movements :-

1) Chipko movement

- mainly a women-led movement
- Favoured livelihood opportunities and protection of environment.
- attained success towards goal.

2) Campaign against women violence

- women on forefront towards the use of women crimes.
- Passage of POSO Act, 2012 to make punishment even more stringent.

3) Naamda Bactao Andolan

- women led protests towards people rehabilitation of people because of Naamda dam construction.

These are the successful socioeconomic movements successfully addressing the concerns of women.

Fe
(For Of)
CRITERIA
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
ⓐ
ⓑ
ⓒ
TOTAL MARKS

2.13) Discuss the causes for salinity ingress along with its various consequences and potential solutions. (15 marks, 250 words)

नवणता अंतःप्रवेश के कारणों के साथ-साथ इसके विभिन्न परिणामों और संभावित समाधानों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Salinity ingress and intrusion
cause due to variety of factors both natural
and anthropogenic affecting many social-economic
opportunities.

Causes for salinity ingress:-

1) Rise of sea water towards coast

Due to climate change, the rise of
ocean water causes greater salinity
ingress in coastal areas.

2) Poor land-bank management and lack of
coastal management

- lack of proper land barriers with
embankment causes salt water
intrusion.

- salinity ingress causes affecter of
local livelihood.

3) Prolonged river water erosion of coastal lands

- prolonged coastal land erosion causes loss of sediments needed for filtration.

Consequences:-

1) Affection of coastal ecosystem

- salinity ingress causes inadaptability of plant ecosystem at near coastal areas.
- loss of flora and fauna.

2) Affection of livelihood and intrusion of drinking water table

- saltwater intrusion causes pollution of underground drinking water.

3) Threat to mangroves

- prolonged over-exposure of salinity affects mangroves and their ecosystem.

Potential solutions:-

- 1) Proper flow of river water and management of solid waste adulterated in river - so that less salinity in river and coastal ecosystems
- 2) creation of land-embankments stopping more salt water intrusion
- 3) maintenance of natural coastal ecosystem practices.

Long-term solution:-

- To reduce global warming as greater evaporation causes more salinity in water.
- climate change measures.

These are potential solutions for salinity

ingress.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Q.14) The actualization of a seamless urban mass transport is hobbled by a slew of factors. Identifying these factors, recommend measures to create a robust paradigm for urban mass transport. (15 marks, 250 words)

एक निर्बाध शहरी जन परिवहन की वास्तविकता कई कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। इन कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, शहरी जन परिवहन के लिए एक मजबूत प्रतिमान बनाने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Urban mass transport indicates public transport focussing sustainable movement of community with reduced congestion and CO₂ emission.

Factors hobbling seamless urban mass transport:-

1) Issue of urban planning

- Unplanned urban structures and planning create hurdles to establish dedicated seamless mass transport project.

2) Land acquisition and related issues

- Issue of land acquisition for dedicated projects.

3) Relocation and resettlement

- Need dedicated fund towards

191460_611301_1910097349_(2023-06-25 20:18:57)

rehabilitation and resettlement of people
due to construction of mass transport.

a) creation of environmental hazards

- issue of climate change factors in urban cities

Eg:- floods in Chennai, hydrothermal lamps
metro works

- urban floods are new mode of hazards
affecting projects

measures to address tackle:-

1) Broad-road map and awareness about project to people

i) It helps in clear picture and clarity
about government projects

2) zone-mapping of hazard prone areas

i) careful and planned work in
hazardous zone.

Eg:- metro construction near river channels.

3) Quick implementation in a dedicated time-bound manner

4) Deliberative model of project

i) Inclusion of all stakeholders in land acquisition and rehabilitation.

5) Quick legal compensation in a fair manner for land acquisition.

Then, government under AMRUT mission, smart city has taken variety measures focusing towards sustainable mass transport in cities.

(Don't write in this space)

Q.15) The economic and social isolation from the associated newfound lithium reserves

किसी देश की खनिज संपदा को से अलग करके नहीं देखा जा

lithium has been a vital component of semiconductor Economic

1) 2) 3)

Feedback (For OFFICIAL USE)	
CRITERIA	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
C = 1	
A = 1	
P = 1	
TOTAL MARKS	

91460_611301_1910097349 (2023-06-25 20:18:57)

Q.15) The economic and strategic significance of mineral wealth of a country cannot be seen in isolation from the associated socio-ecological impacts of their extraction. Discuss in light of the newfound lithium reserves in Northern India. (15 marks, 250 words)

किसी देश की खनिज संपदा के आर्थिक और रणनीतिक महत्व को उनके निष्कर्षण से जुड़े सामाजिक-पारिस्थितिक प्रभावों से अलग करके नहीं देखा जा सकता है। उत्तरी भारत में खोजे गए नवीनतम लिथियम भंडार के प्रकाश में चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

'Lithium' also known as whitegold has been discovered in northern India. It is a vital component of digital components and semiconductors.

Economic and strategic significance of lithium:-

- 1) India is a ~~net~~ importer of lithium. spends more amount of foreign exchange towards lithium imports
- 2) lithium plays a huge role in future's digital age and production.
- 3) huge strategic resource in upcoming Industrial Revolution 4.0
- 4) helps India to attain hub of AI and semiconductor production.

(Don't
in this A
or कृष्

Need for Balanced Approach:-

Due to their economic and strategic importance of lithium there are focus around its resource. But its associated socio-ecological impacts cannot be ignored.

Associated Impacts:-

- 1) change in landscape due to mining of resources
- 2) Possibility of pollution and adulteration of chemicals in nearby natural resources :
- 3) change in ecological landscape surrounding lithium extraction
- 4) Huge land acquisition and question of rehabilitation and resettlement :
- 5) Environment hazards need to be taken considered in extraction.

Coordinated
approach



to
ratio

Call us: 9

coordinated approach rather than isolated approach

- Inclusion of all stakeholders in project extraction
- Address of environmental standards and conduct of proper Environmental audit
- local employment opportunities in lithium extraction.

Thus, Best practices have to be adopted to create win-win situation for both region as well as mining regions and its people.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

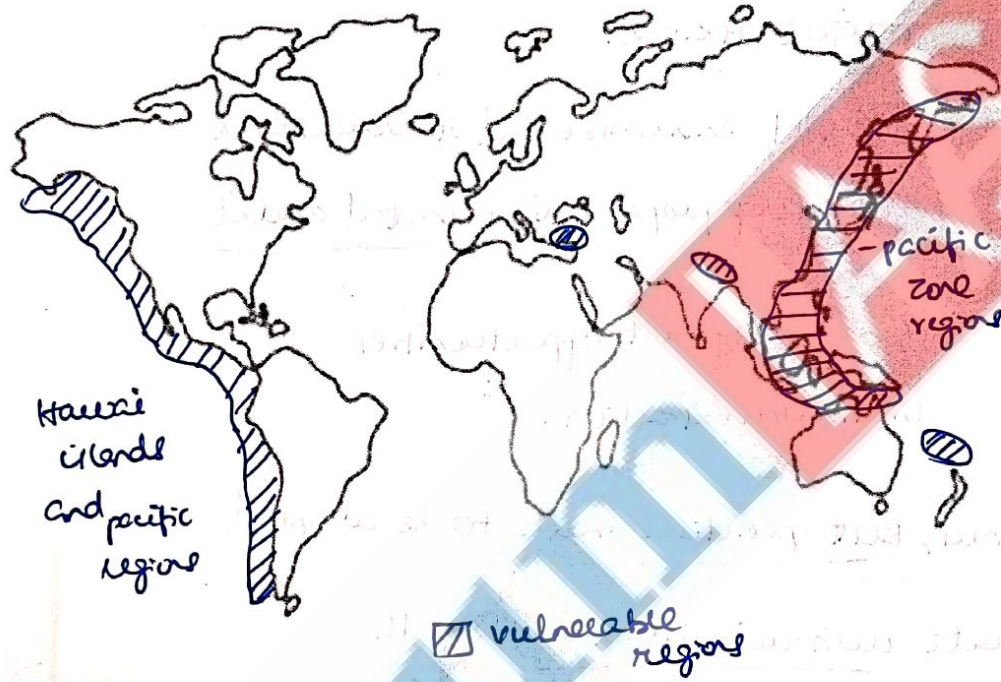
CRITERIA	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.16) Explain the mechanism and occurrence of earthquake. With the help of map given below, throw light upon the vulnerability of regions affected by earthquake and earthquake related disasters. (15 marks, 250 words)

भूकंप की क्रियाविधि और घटना को समझाइए। नीचे दिए गए मानचित्र की सहायता से भूकंप और भूकंप संबंधी आपदाओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की संवेदनशीलता पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



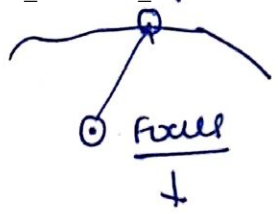
Earthquake

Sudden disturbance of tectonic plates affecting upper layer of crust causing heavy loss.

Mechanism of Earthquake and its occurrence

- Caused due to geological pressure from earth (endogenic force)

191460_611301_1910097349 (2023-06-25 20:18:57)



epicentre: the point where earthquakes reach the surface

Types of earthquake waves

- P waves
- S waves
- Surface waves

collision and divergence of tectonic plates:-

- disturbance of tectonic plates causes earthquakes especially both divergence and convergence

Ex:- Pacific plates in Indonesia, Japan → ocean-ocean divergence

Indo Himalayan plates are vulnerable to earthquakes → caused due to land-land plate convergence

Vulnerable Regions of world:-

1) Entire Pacific coastal region

They are also known as

'Pacific Ring of Fire' focusing tectonic

Plate with ocean plate-land plate (oe)
ocean-ocean convergence.

Eg:- Mt. Krakatau - Indonesia

Mt. Tonga - near New Zealand.

Mt. Hawaii - near USA (Hawaii islands)

2) vulnerable zones in India:

- zone-V of India map classifies vulnerable areas all part of Himalayas
- caused due to movement of Indian peninsula plate towards Asian plate made convergence of both plates.

Thus, India under natural disaster

management strategy has taken measures to

counter-earthquake risk zones.

Q.17) Enumerated are different
विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रकार भिन्न होते

ef
-
oc
wa
D
-

Feed (For OFFICER)
CRITERIA
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
G
A
P
TOTAL MARKS

191460_611304_1010097349_2023-06-25 20:18:57

Q.17) Enumerating different types of tides highlight their significance. Also, explain how tides are different from waves. (15 marks, 250 words)

विभिन्न प्रकार के ज्वारों की गणना उनके महत्व को उजागर करती है। यह भी समझाइए कि ज्वार-भाटा तरंगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न होते हैं।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tides are caused by gravitational effect of moon and sun. They are part of daily occurrence and activities associated with water movements.

Different types of tides:-

1) Spring tides

i) caused due to when both moon and earth are in similar line of location

ii) Tides are usually attained greater heights during spring tides

2) Neap tides

i) moon arrangement is perpendicular to earth position

ii) usually very low ^{height} tides compared to spring tides.

Significance :-

- 1) Useful in extraction of tidal energy
- Electricity production using tidal movements of water.
- 2) Helpful in ship landing in shores
- Spring tides helped in better travel towards coast by ships.
- 3) Helpful in fishing during high tide line
- 4) Useful in identification of coastal protection zone with the help of high tide and low tide lines.
- 5) Tides help in proper sedimentation and filtration of marine ecosystem

How tides are different from waves :-

Both are different phenomenon associated with their own process.

191460_611301_1910097349_(2023-06-25 20:18:57)

Tides!

- i) Tides are caused due to gravitational pull of sun, moon and earth
- ii) Neap and spring tides are formed based on change in relative position of moon.
- iii) Helpful in creation of coastal shores.

waves

- i) waves are caused due to wind movements and its pattern.
- ii) Greater the cyclonic pattern of winds, greater will be force of waves.
- iii) waves are also caused by earthquake, underwater volcano etc.
eg: Tsunami

These are the differences between tides and shores.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Q.18) In the contemporary times, the conventional conceptualization of the institution of marriage as well as family is facing evolutionary changes. Do you agree? Justify. To what extent have the state and market played a role in this? (15 marks, 250 words)

समकालीन समय में, विवाह की संस्था के साथ-साथ परिवार की पारंपरिक अवधारणा विकासवादी परिवर्तनों का सामना कर रही है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। इसमें राज्य और बाजार की किस हद तक भूमिका रही है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.No-19

Child in India is legally a individual

under 18 years of age based on child marriage Act.

The adult below 18 years involved in marriage constitutes child marriage.

Men - below 21
Women - below 18

Reason for child marriage increase in recent years:-

1) Covid-19 pandemic distress

- Covid-19 pandemic distress caused

huge socio-economic distress

- ~~children~~ ^{child} below 18 years are considered as

burden so, they are made to marry before 18 years.

2) Rise of educational costs - especially higher education

- (Higher education cost pushed family

towards early marriage.

3) Lack of awareness about educational opportunities

4) Lack of rule enforcement during ditrus period of COVID

i) Remote areas witnessed huge child marriage increase.

ii) Need frequent monitoring.

Consequences of rise in child marriages

1) Reversal of gains made during decade

- Pandemic reversed all our achievements and progress

2) Early abortion and poor maternity Health

3) Possibility of malnourished child birth due to poor maternal health

4) Arrests women educational opportunities and employment also for men

5) Agency of women is arrested

6) Less reproductive rights and loss of dignity.

Steps beyond legal realm:-

1) Decentralisation of responsibilities

- local government officials should be entrusted with constant monitoring at village level.

2) Community awareness campaigns

- Promoting about welfare of women
- Evils of child marriage
- Legal penalties about child marriages

3) Tieup with NAO and SHG to tackle child marriage.

4) Sharing of best practices

Eg: success stories of

'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao'

These are the innovative solutions to tackle child marriage.

Q.19) Bring out the
What steps can be
हाल के वर्षों में बाल
कानूनी दायरे से परे व

Feed
(For OFP)

CRITERIA
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R

G
A
P

TOTAL
MARKS

191460_611301_1910097349 (2022-08-29 20:18:57) in child marriages in recent years. (15 marks, 250 words)

Q.19) Bring out the reasons and consequences of the same. What steps can be taken beyond the legal realms to tackle the menace? (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में बाल विवाह में आई तेजी के कारणों और परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस बुराई से निपटने के लिए कानूनी दायरे से परे क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.No-19

Institution of marriage is a part of the Indian tradition. It starts from earliest period of ancient time period to till now.

Evolutionary changes of marriage and family:-

1) From sacred institution

to contract

- It was sacred institution in ancient, medieval, modern period

- Now, as per marriage it was made as legal contract with provision of

divorce.

2) Form of marriage

- It was done with large gathering in older days

- Register form of marriage with minimum attendance with legal

Qualification.

3) marriage - mode of matrimony

Online - mode of matrimony in today's digital age compared to 'older days of physical matching of pairs'.

Evolutionary change of family:-

1) Nuclear family from traditional joint family

i) These are vice of nuclear family due to migration and urbanized level of society.

ii) Erosion of collective value system in family level.

2) Individualism at family level in evolutionary stage.

Yes, both family and institution of marriage has attained evolutionary changes.

Role of state and market :-

State Role

- 1) In legal formulation of marriage laws and provisions related to divorce.
- 2) civil codes are framed for various religions
- 3) compulsory marriage registration.
- 4) Freedom to marry after attainment of major age

Market role :-

- 1) Dynamism in matrimony platforms
- 2) selection of choices and more preferences for both men and women.

These are the role of state and the market

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Q.20) Examine the reasons behind generation of regional sentiments? Do you agree that regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness may lead to the issue of separatism? (15 marks, 250 words)

क्षेत्रीय भावनाओं के उत्पन्न होने के पीछे के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि क्षेत्रीय भावनाएँ और सांस्कृतिक मुखरता अलगाववाद के मुद्दे को जन्म दे सकती हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Regionalism is the ideology associated

strong affiliation towards one's regional aspects.

Sometimes strong regional sentiments promote

extreme form of regionalism.

Reasons behind generation of Regional sentiments?

1) Regional affinity

- Evolution of 'son of the soil' doctrine

Eg: Maa Bhas movement

2) Linguistic affinity

- In India, every state or region

possess language of their own.

- So, language affinity generates huge regional sentiments.

3) changes in existing demography

- caused due to influx of migrants
- Existing traditional demography is altered.

Eg: Assam against Bangladesh migrants.

4) Religion based associated issues

5) Economic backwardness

- It also causes strong regional sentiments

Eg:- Telangana movements.

6) Ethnic factors

- Ethnic relation causes people attach towards regional sentiments.

Eg: Naga movements

Whether these contentions will lead to separatism:-

- 1) Extremity in approach without proper addressal may lead to separatism.

2) cultural awareness helps in quick mobilization of people towards particular cause.

measures to tackle:-

- People decentralization of power towards regions
- protection of regional diversity
- address of ethnic violence and people grievances.
- addressal of economic backwardness through development

These are the ways to maintain

Indian unity

Feedback
(For OFFICERS)

CRITERIA

AWIS

CD & VA

S & F

P & R

G =

A =

P =

TOTAL

MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

3

Outcomes

.....

.....

.....

.....

Marking Scheme

Mark	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
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.