

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	PATEL MITULKUMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910097368	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	DELHI	Date/दिनांक	23/08/2023

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
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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।

Total/कुल अंक 250

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 2:00 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 5:00 PM
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
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*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।

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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EXAMINER'S REMARKS

Forum IAS

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 subjectivity 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 and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, 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 and 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. This affects the 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। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Britain started Industrial revolution in mid-18th century. Various factors were responsible for it.

Democracy and Rule of Law making Britain the epicentre of Industrial Revolution

① Democracy provided 'Just taxation' and parliamentary efforts in:

↳ ① building extensive rail network through funding

↳ ② Enclosure movement to increase farm size and utilizing surplus peasant to make workforce

② Rule of Law provided → ① stability in government, without revolution strided with violence. ② Protection to property

of capitalism.

However, following things also boosted efforts of democratic and rule based regime to attain industrialization

① Coal → ① gave thrust to steam based engines

↳ ② utilizing coke-grade coal to make steel using Iron

② Iron → created machine work by using basic metal

③ Steam engine ⇒ Railways ensured mobility of workers

↳ gave robust ships to reach its colonies (eg. India)

Industrial revolution in Britain was result of democracy and rule of law along with blood of colonies, iron, coal, etc

Feedback

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

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 were result of colonial subjugation along with supremacy of zamindars, landlords, etc.

Similarities between 19th and 20th century peasant movements :-

① Against supremacy by zamindars

e.g. Revolt of Jangal Mahal in 19th C. and Eka movement in 20th C.

② Both against colonial subjugation

e.g. Farshi movement in 19th C. and Champaran Satyagrah in 1917 (20th C.)

③ Both attracted mass supports of peasants.

However there were remarkable difference.

Character of peasant movements

19th century

20th century

- ① politically unorganized and course hatered
- ② leadership by local leaders (mostly less educated)
eg. Jangar mahal revolt by Tirtha Manjhi.
- ③ methods involved violence
- ④ fragmented

- ① politically organized (eg. All India Kisan Sabha)
- ② leadership by educated leaders (eg. Swami Sahajanand, Gandhiji.)
- ③ less violent, and post-1920, gandhian methods of satyagrah
- ④ All India scale

Peasants were integral part of struggle against a common enemy i.e. Britishers, after hand-in-gloves with oppressive landlords.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) In its extent, reach, and revolutionary zeal, Civil Disobedience Movement has a unique place in India's freedom struggle. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन अपने विस्तार, पहुंच और क्रांतिकारी उत्साह की दृष्टि से भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil Disobedience Movement was aftermath of non-provision of 'Dominion status' after Mehra report (1929). It continued from 1930 to 1934, with brief pause during 2nd Roundtable conference.

Civil Disobedience Movement - Uniqueness

- ① Symbol of salt → commonly used by many people; It was chosen to appeal masses.
- ② All India extent
 - Gujarat → Dandi march, Dharamasa
 - Tamilnadu → vedanyam (C. Rajagopalachari)
 - Kerala (by K. Kelappa)
 - UP-Bihar → in form of Chaukidars tax non-compliance

- ③ Involved women to massive scale
 e.g. → Sarojini Naidu at Dharwad March
 → Rani. Gaidinliu from Nagaland/ Manipur region
- ④ Active participation of students
- ⑤ Peasant movements also got an expression
- ⑥ massive scale of civil disobedience without violence and with love for truth.
- Overwhelmed by response at first instance, Irwin called Congress at 2nd Round table conference. However, Congress continued to defy colonialism till 1934.

Feedback

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CRITERIA	G	A	P
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G = Good
 A = Average
 P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) How will you explain that Vaishnavism and Shaivism as followed in medieval India represent both local traditions and universal ideals? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप कैसे समझाएंगे कि मध्यकालीन भारत में वैष्णववाद और शैववाद स्थानीय परंपराओं और सार्वभौमिक आदर्शों दोनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते थे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bhakti movement kept Vaishnavism and Shaivism on high spirit during medieval India.

Vaishnavism including local and universal ideas in medieval India

① Ramanujacharya (11th century) pitched for universal equality while approaching god with love and devotion

② Namdev (13th century) and Eknath started Vithoba bhakti while reviving marathi culture

③ Meerabai preached Krishna in Hindi language and in Sajonar (i.e. sculpture or shape) form

④ Tulsidas / Ramananda, etc also revived idol worship element, but followed regional language in Bhakti.

Shivism including universal values and local tradition in medieval India

① Basoranna (12th century) preached 'bhava' in Kannada language

② Nayanar saints also preached with universal value of equality, freedom to salvation without vedic knowledge, etc.

Bhakti movement was watershed in India history and symbolic march towards egalitarian society

Feedback

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CRITERIA	G	A	P
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G = Good

A = Average

P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

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 is sinking of land at slow and visible pace. Recent, land subsidence at Joshimath brought this disaster into light.

- Reasons behind Land Subsidence
- ① Unsustainable infrastructures development in vulnerable areas (eg. Himalayan)
 - ② lack of soil integrity (eg. Himalaya being young sedimentary mountain)
 - ③ Disturbing natural percolation of water
 - ④ High weight development over vulnerable surface
 - ⑤ Earthquake or land slide

measures to Arrest land-subsidence

① vulnerability mapping to prevent construction in prone areas (as suggested by N C Mishra committee)

② not disturbing natural percolation of water by controlling of mountainous slopes or dams.

③ low-weight housing material (eg. Bamboo houses in North East India)

④ monitoring groundwater utilization by Satellites.

infrastructure or sustainable mountainous region is key to prevent such calamity

Feedback

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

- G = Good
- A = Average
- P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

monsoon is seasonal reversal of winds. It is prominent over Indian subcontinent.

Reasons behind erratic monsoon

① monsoon is complex phenomena affected by more than 14 factors according to IMD

e.g. Heavy rain in July, 2023

✓ due to mixing of western disturbance with monsoon

② climate change (e.g. Economic Survey (2018-19) cited climate variability as a cause for 18-20% loss in farmers' income)



③ Global events → eg. El Nino, Indian ocean dipole

④ External factors eg. western disturbance, high pressure in Pacific / Atlantic ocean.)

① farm Income loss due to erratic rain (eg. more than 3 lakh hectare wheat crop affected during rain in 2023)

Outcomes of erratic monsoon → ② High intensity rain events affecting integrity of regions (eg. landslides (2023),

③ Urban Floods or floods

④ Droughts in monsoon break

monsoon is key determiner of weather and livelihood of people of Indian subcontinent.

Feedback

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

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Explore and evaluate the impact of new technologies on Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

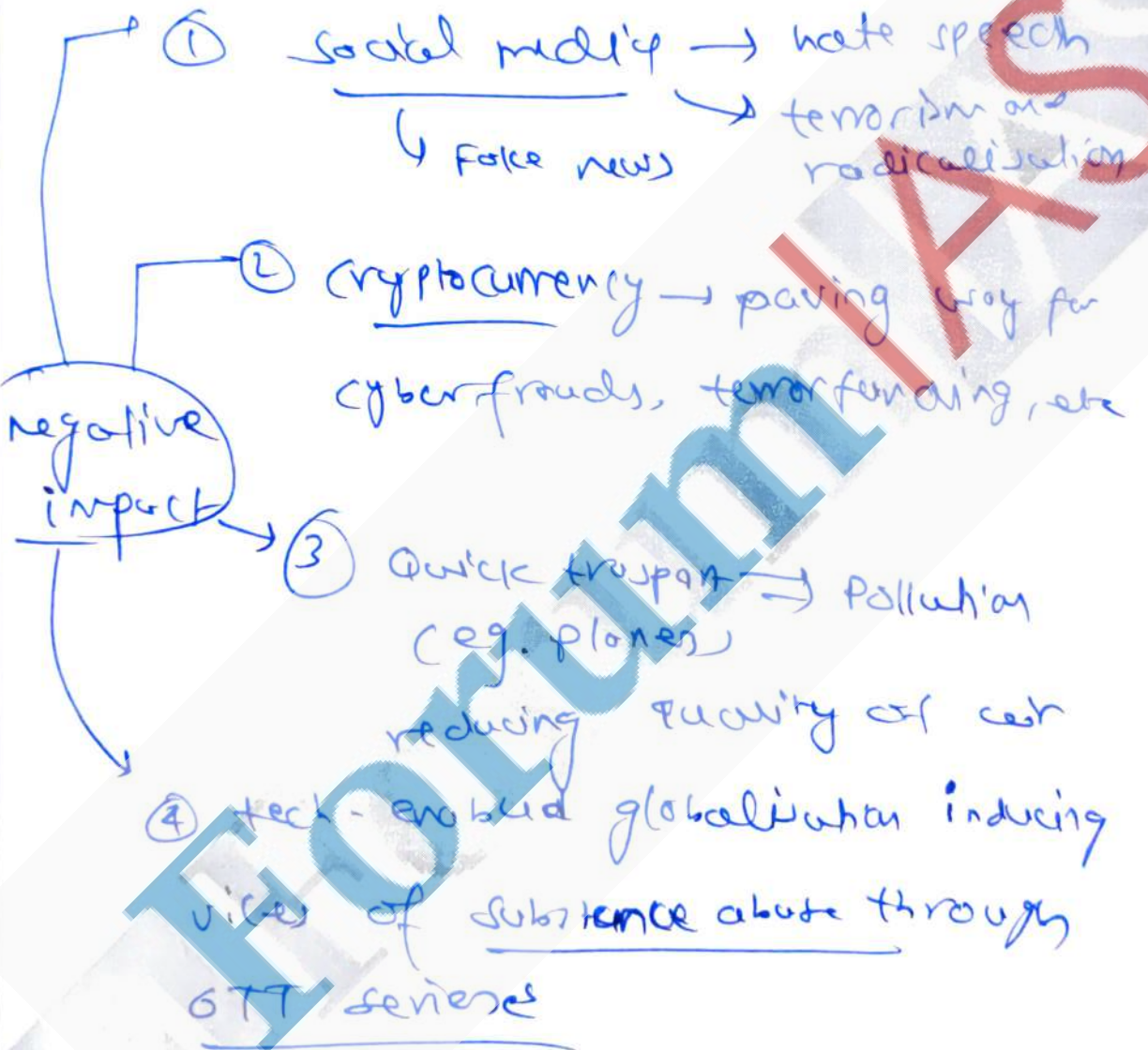
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

New technologies includes social media, defense tech., quick transport, etc. They affect Indian society in positive and negative ways.

Positive Impact of technology on Indian society

- ① Social media bringing diverse culture near to people (eg. famous Natu Natu dance)
- ② Quick transport (eg. Aeroplanes) reduce time of travel over the globe
- ③ Medic technology partly way of a globalised society.
- ④ Cryptocurrency may ease remittances from 15 million diaspora abroad
- ⑤ Blockchain → robust and secure

identification and certificate programs
 (eg. Madhwaoli district administration
 used block chain for caste-certificate)



technology paves way for progressing of society as well as some negative consequences for it.

Feedback

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) Why did Hinduism-which amalgamated and absorbed almost every diverse faith, tradition, belief and practice that arose from within or outside, within its fold- failed to assimilate Islamic cultural beliefs and practices? Give reasons. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Hinduism historically assimilated many faith, traditions and practices since Indo-greek invasion to pre-medieval period. Islam was introduced in 7th century in India.

Hinduism - assimilating diverse faith/practices - Reasons

① Indo-greeks / Kushans / Shakas, etc adopted Hinduist life.

② Value of tolerance ("Sarva Dharma Sama Bhava") led to amalgamation of diverse faith.

③ No particular text ⇒ various people adopted various practices

Why Hinduism failed to assimilate Islamic culture?

- ① Hinduism being polytheist religion was rejected by 'monotheist Islam'
- ② Islam came through invasion (often accompanied by violence). Here, people faced moral distance.
- ③ Divergent practices with respect to food, marriage, inheritance, etc.
- ④ Roots from different regions (e.g. other faith like Jainism / Buddhism from India, but Islam from Arabia)

It is not the question of assimilation or amalgamation for Hindus and Muslims, but of respect of composite culture and peaceful coexistence

Feedback

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

C = Good

A = Average

P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

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 अतिसंवेदनशील है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Secularism is about having separation between state and religion

Western model

Indian model

① strict separation between state and religion

① Not strict separation

② In France, state can interfere in religion if religion violates laws

② Indian model allows state's reformative role in religion,

③ Armed length separation between state and religion

③ Principled length separation between state and religion.

Sometimes, Indian model of secularism is prone to appeasement:

- eg.
- ① Politicization of religious affairs.
 - ② Overturning Supreme Court's verdict in Shah Bano Case by Parliament fearing wrath of conservatives.
 - ③ State funding to religious pilgrimages travels eg. Amarnath or Mecca pilgrimages.

However, Constitution of India has secularism as its basic feature (Bamraji case judgement). Indian model accommodates state's zeal for reform (eg. abolition of untouchability).

Feedback

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

G = Good
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Globalization refers to increasing convergence between domestic and global economy, society and culture.

- ① 'Equality' (eg. accommodating trans-gender identity)
- ② usage of global knowledge in socio-economic welfare policy (eg. UNDP's best practices being tried in welfare schemes)
- ③ diversity accommodation
- ④ Reducing emotional distance between people \Rightarrow paves way for people-to-people diplomacy

Globalisation as cause for inequality

① Global products only affordable to rich

② Rich section can benefit from global technology

③ Globalisation ⇒ unsustainable coastal development
↓
marginalization of coastal dwellers

④ Global malpractices affecting poor

(eg. Financial crisis (2008) impacting poor)

Kofi Annan said that speaking against globalisation is like speaking against gravity. Hence, we need to embrace globalisation, while being cautious.

Feedback
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CRITERIA	C	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
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C = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

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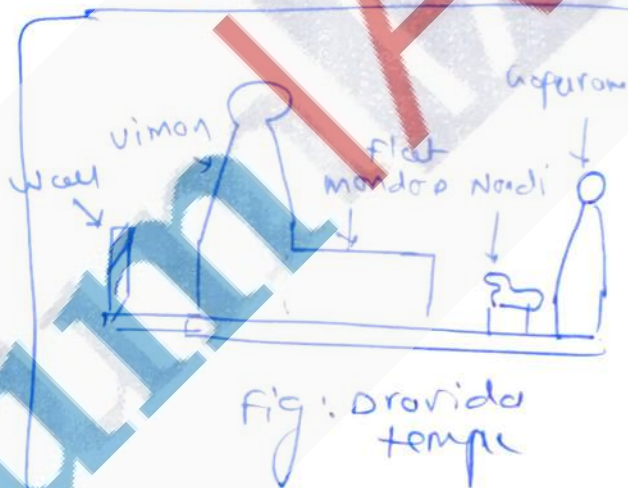
Q.11) Dravidian temple architecture that came of age during the rule of the Pallavas, could reach its zenith only at the time of the imperial Cholas. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

पल्लवों के शासन के दौरान द्रविड़ मंदिर वास्तुकला, शाही चोलों के समय ही अपने चरम पर पहुंच सकती थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Dravidian temple architecture was developed in South India since 7th century in Pallava rule.

main features of Dravidian temple includes

- ① pyramid shaped viman
- ② water tanks in temple
- ③ flat topped mandapa
- ④ tall gopuram on entrance
- ⑤ enclosure wall.



Dravidian temples during Pallava rule

- ① 'mamalla' started to build temples in mahabalipuram.

eg. 7 - Rath temples.

- ② Narasimha Varman built Shore temple in Mahabalipuram
- ③ Konchi's Kailashnathar temple was zenith of Pallava temples

Chola rule - zenith of Dravida temples

- ① Huge temples (e.g. Brihadeshwara in Thanjavur (Vijaya from 70km))
- ② Intricate carving and sculptures in a gopuram at Cholaipuram temple
- ③ mural paintings at temple further increased aesthetic sense.
- ④ Chola temples not only used as place of religious practice,

but also educational centres

⑤ temples included inscriptions mentioning state craft

eg. Uthiramerur inscription in chola

temple mentioning villagers as grassroots level of governance.

(India as mother of democracy)

Due to above reasons, chola temples are included in UNESCO's Heritage sites. Further, Vijalingara

rulers and Nayakas innovated

Dravidian architecture.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

C = 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)

Pre-independent women movement
were majorly led by men due to
various reasons:

① patryarchy kept women behind
the door before Swadeshi movement
↳ In 19th Century leaders like
Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought for women
education, one against sati practice
and dowry.

② Lack of education among women

(eg) Educated I. C. Vidyajayanti fought
for women education in lack of
women educated leadership.

③ Existence leadership in male-membership understood plight of women.
(e.g. nonkhiji called for women's participation in national movement.)

④ Absence of legislation calling for equality (such as constitutional protection)

⑤ British kept women - education on margins as they feared wrath of conservative society.

However movements led by Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu, Margaret Cousins, etc were expression of women leadership pre-independence

Contribution of women-led socio-economic movement in post-Independent time

① All India Women Congress (AIWC) fought against dowry, low-

age of consent/marriage, etc

② SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association) by Ila Bhatt created bank of SHGs (self-help groups) since 1982.

③ Kudumbashree program in Kerala was much towards increased female labourforce participation

④ Mission Shakti in Odisha improved employment of women in Odisha

Women-led movement in post-independent India turned 'women development' into 'women-led development'

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

C = Good

A = Average

P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS



Q.13) Discuss the causes for salinity ingress along with its various consequences and potential solutions. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Salinity ingress is persistent problem in coastal areas and salt lake area.

Causes for salinity ingress :-

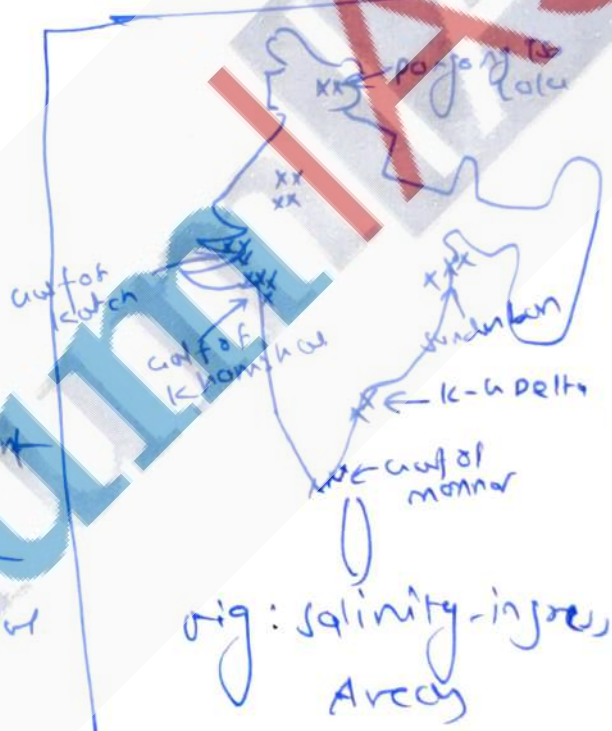
① Rising sea levels

(eg. IPCC's 6th report say 20 cm rise in sea level pre-industrial times)

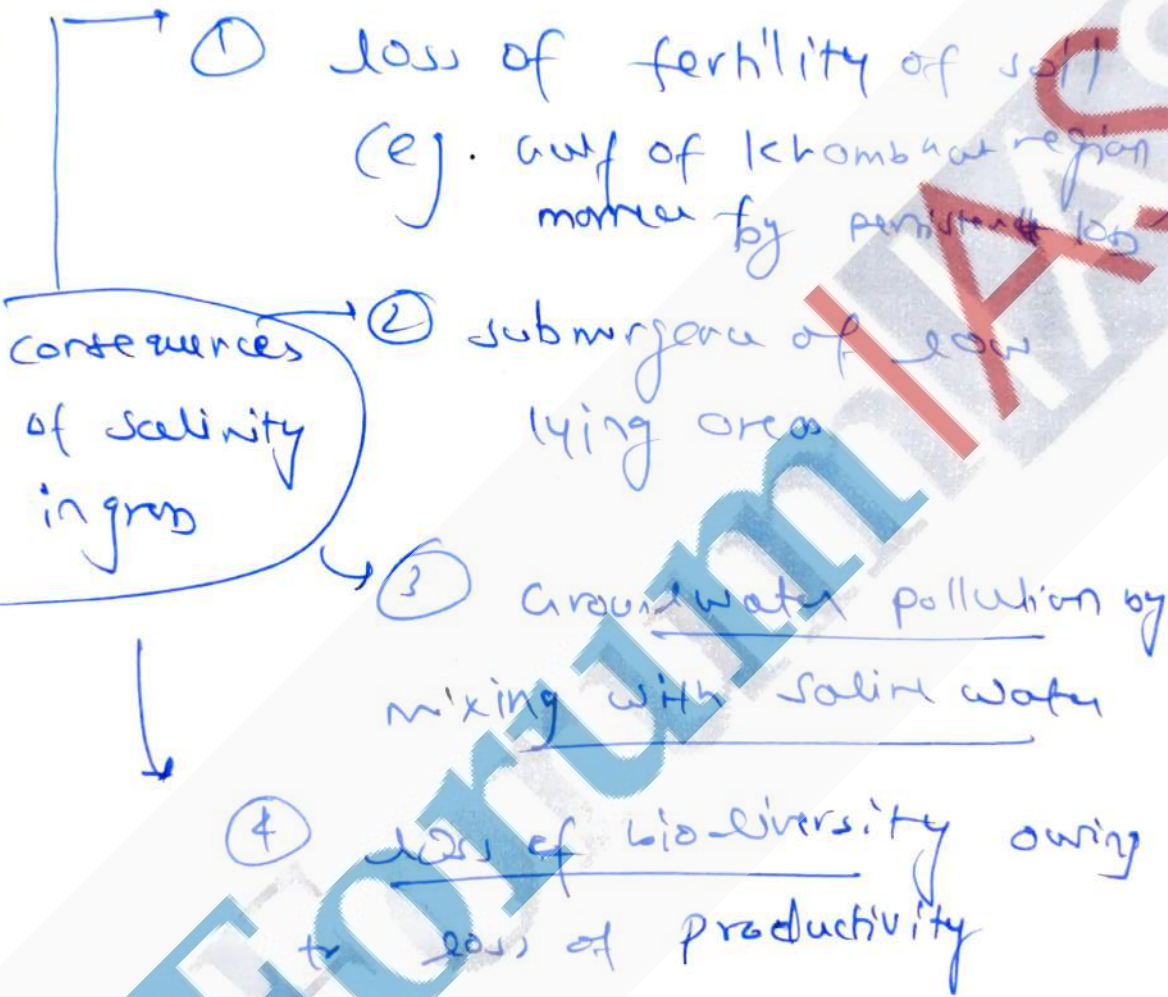
② Loss of coastal integrity

③ Sand mining beyond legal check

④ unsustainable development in coastal areas violating CRZ (Coastal Regulation zones) / rules



- ⑤ Cutting mangroves for aquaculture
- ⑥ reclamation of wetland in coastal/salt lake region



Potential Solutions

- ① Coastal boundary making
(eg. Mumbai Coast waves absorber cubes)

- ② Bio-shield in form of Mangroves
- ③ Check on Illegal sand mining and reclamation of wetland in coastal area.
- ④ Case-study → Proposed Kulpaseer project of making reservoir and wall against salt water in Gulf of Kambhat, Gujarat.

Soil salinity ingress is threat to coastal integrity and fertility. UNCCD needs to recognize this threat to achieve its goal of "Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)"

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- Ⓒ - Good
Ⓐ - Average
Ⓟ - Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

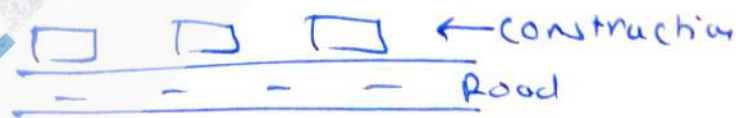
Urban mass transport system ensures seamless mobility in times of rising urbanisation. Currently, 35% population resides in urban areas (NITI Aayog), hence it is very pertinent to address factors leading to hobbling of urban mass transport

- ↳ ① Unplanned urbanisation (e.g. 13% ^{urban} population lives in slums)
- ↳ ② Lack of traffic-free zones among people.
- ↳ ③ Lack of inter-ministry coordination leading to unplanned road-digging and renovation → leading to traffic

- ④ clogging of sanitation infrastructure creating submerged roads (especially during urban floods)
- ⑤ Lack of side housing development, and lack of transit-orientedness
- ⑥ Rearing animals on roads.
- ⑦ Lack of attention to mass transport infrastructures (e.g. metro / rail, etc.)

Measures for robust urban mass transport

① Transit-oriented development



② Inter-operable transit (e.g. Delhi)

Bus and metro using same transit-cards)

③ Multi-modal transport in suitable areas (e.g. Mumbai → social train, metro, Airport, Bus, etc.)

④ Wider road with smart cameras to enforce traffic ^{rule} compliance

⑤ Periodic cleaning of sewage to prevent clogging in drains.

⑥ Urban Blue-green infrastructure to absorb storm water to ensure seamless connectivity.

UNFPA Project India will have 50% urban population by 2050;

Hence it is very important to have seamless urban mass transport.

Feedback

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CRITERIA	C	A	P
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P & R			

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Recently, Reasi District in UT of Jammu and Kashmir has been found to have inferred Lithium source.

Economic significance of mineral wealth

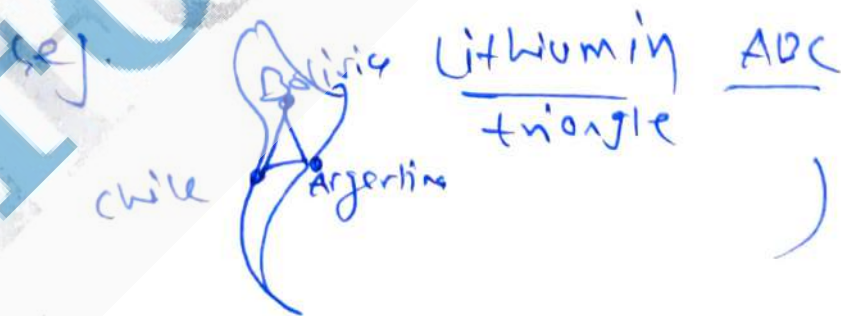
- ① creates base of manufacturing industry. (eg. Lithium \rightarrow electronics)
- ② Employment generation in mining area (eg. low-skilled jobs in Jharkhand mining area)
- ③ Minerals have significant inglobal value chain (eg. Lithium as part of minerals in Mineral Strategic Partnership (MSP) led by USA).

④ Promotes inclusive development in mineral laden less developed region (eg. Jammu and Kashmir due to Lithium)

① creates monopoly (eg. china in Rare Earth Metals)
② set bar for strategic industry (eg. Lithium in advanced electronics used in defence or space technology)

strategic significance of minerals

③ strategic significance due to unequal distribution of mineral



④ Upcoming deglobalised world with friendshoring (eg. USA-china chip war) → Lithium as base metal

Need to pay attention to socio-ecological impact of extraction

- ① Resource curse (Economic Survey 2018) occurs in mineral rich region due to illegal mining, corruption, etc.
 - ② Ecological harm (eg. mining of lithium in Earthquake zone - J in Jammu and Kashmir)
 - ③ mining may disturb pristine waters of rivers (eg. Jhelum / Chenab in J&K)
 - ④ social tensions led by Naxals (eg. J&K is already militarily affected) → within mining disturbing security
- Brundtland report pitched for sustainable development with coexistence with nature - Lithium mining prospects need to be seen in this light.

Feedback

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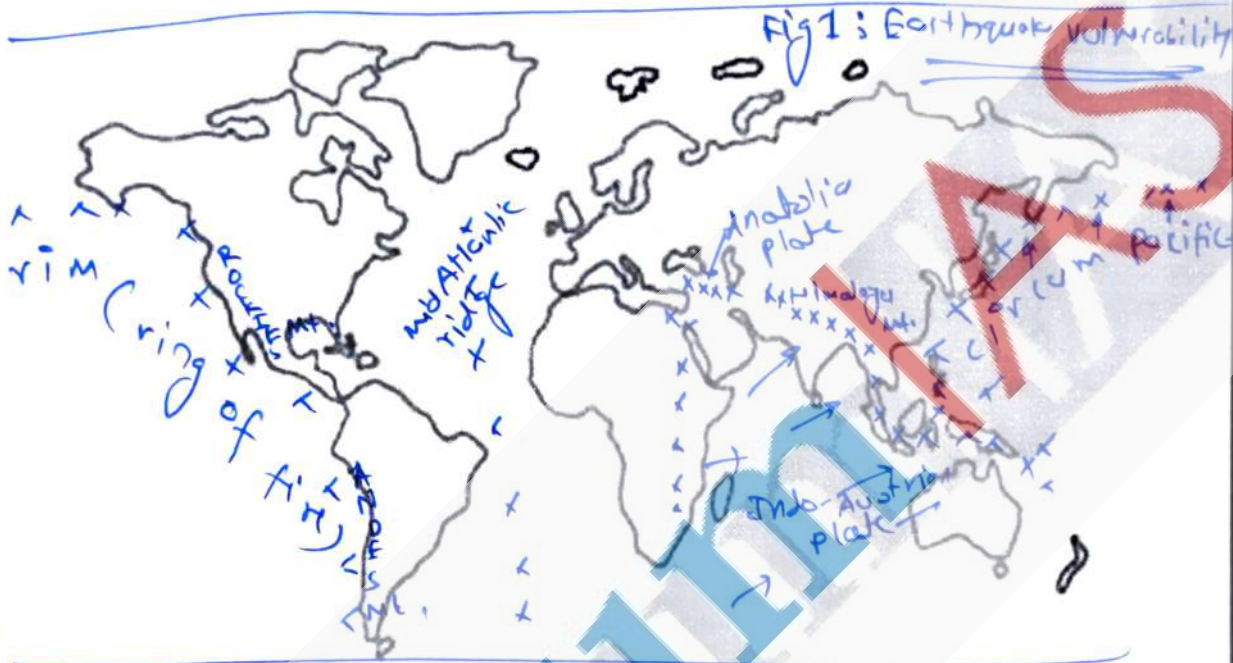
CRITERIA	C	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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P & R			

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 is event of massive release in energy due to tectonic or other reason which initiate movement of ground. Recent, Earthquake in Turkey created massive destruction.

Mechanism of Earthquake

① massive release of energy due to:

- ↳ tectonic movement
- ↳ volcanism and mass movement
- ↳ underground nuclear explosion
- ↳ dam collapse, etc

- ② Released energy travels through Earth crust/mantle via Body waves (S and P)
- ③ When Body waves vibrate ground, violent ground-shaking is felt \Rightarrow earthquake

Occurrence of Earthquake

↳ ① Not easily predictable or preventable

↳ ② Vulnerable zones (see figs)

↳ (A) Most vulnerable zone in Pacific rim of fire (convergence between Pacific plate and other plates. (eg. Indo-Pacific Islands))

↳ (B) West-coast USA \Rightarrow Pacific and North American plate converge

↳ (C) West-coast South America where Pacific and South American plate converge

↳ (D) Himalaya-Hindu-Kush region
Indo-Australian and Eurasian plate collide. (eg. Afghanistan Earthquake 2022)

[LE] Anatolia (Turkey) region where African plate - Eurasian plate joins (eg. Turkey Earthquake)

Earthquake related disasters

→ ① Landslides (eg. Nepal)

Earthquake (2015) and landslides in Himalayas

② Floods (eg. Kashmir Earthquake & floods)

③ Tsunami (eg. 2004 - Tsunami in Indian ocean)

④ Forest fire and volcanism

(eg. Indonesian earthquake due to volcanism leading to forest fire)

⑤ Drought → when earthquake cuts ground water supply through pipes (problem in desertic regions)

Earthquake ^{measures} require seismic

strengthening and retrofitting of infrastructure according to NDMA guidelines.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

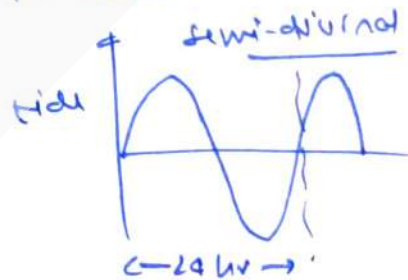
Tides are periodic rise and fall in water level due to gravitational attraction of moon and sun on earth.

① Diurnal tide → comes two time in a day (i.e. two time rise, two time fall in water.)



Types of tides

② Semidiurnal → one fall and one rise in water level



③ Spring tide → high tide is more higher and receding tide goes farther. (when sun and moon on same line)

④ Neap tide (high is less high, low is less low) (sun and moon gravity counter each.)

Impact and significance of Tides

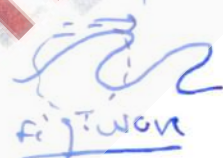
- ① Transport → In creation of tidal ports when natural harbour is not there or shallow port
(eg. Kandla / Hugli) ports
- ② Fisheries → creates fertile fishing grounds due to intermixing of water
(eg. Bay of Bengal as prominent fishing tidal area)
- ③ Tourism → attract tourists in case large difference in tidal heights
(eg. → Newfound land in Canada
→ Cochin in major, India)
- ④ Biodiversity → Intertidal zone is highly diverse with very high productivity
(eg. Mangroves in Sunderban)
- ⑤ Energy → Tidal energy
(eg. High potential at Gulf of Kutch and Chambhar)

Tides

- ① due to gravity between Earth and sun/moon
- ② Actual movement of water from one place to other
- ③ creates Biodiversity area

Waves

- ① Earth's own gravity and wind movement creates waves
- ② waves are circular movement of water and just transfer of energy from one place to other
- ③ may or may not create Biodiversity area



Tidal energy has become prominent source of renewable energy in France. We can tap potential of Indian coastal regions.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	(C)	(A)	(P)
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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P & R			

- (C) = 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)

Family has been summation of mother, father and offspring, while marriage has been a social contract recognised as procreating unit. Now, these concepts are changing.

Evolutionary changes in family

- Supreme court in MTP case (2022) said concept of marriage is changing. It now involves non-traditional family
 - same-sex couples
 - live-in relations (without marriage)
 - single parent family
 - intercaste-couple involving multiple genders
- with globalization concept of family

is evolving.

Evolution of marriage

Traditionally marriage was been ~~some~~ union of male and female aimed at procreation. Changes are:

- ① Demand for same-sex marriage's legal recognition under Special Marriage Act.
- ② From endogamy to intercaste and interfaith marriages.
- ③ Long distance relations.

Role of state in changing 'family' and marriage

- ① Judiciary → decriminalised section 377 of IPC allowing live-in relations between same sex couples
- ② Hadiya case → allowed right to

marry person of choice

- ② constitution ⇒ providing right to life under Article 21, starts to evolve into Right to privacy
↳ it allowed live-in relation / same-sex couples,

Role of market in bringing changes in family and marriage

- ① Globalization ⇒ marriage ⇒ changing family / marriage
- ② Industrialisation ⇒ Improving conditions of transgender people ⇒ assertion of identity
- ③ market recognising talent irrespective of gender ⇒ Inclusive society
- ④ technology to change sex

In Navtej Singh Johar case, Supreme Court identified right to have dignified identity. It is good to see such changes

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
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- Ⓒ = Good
- Ⓐ = Average
- Ⓟ = Poor

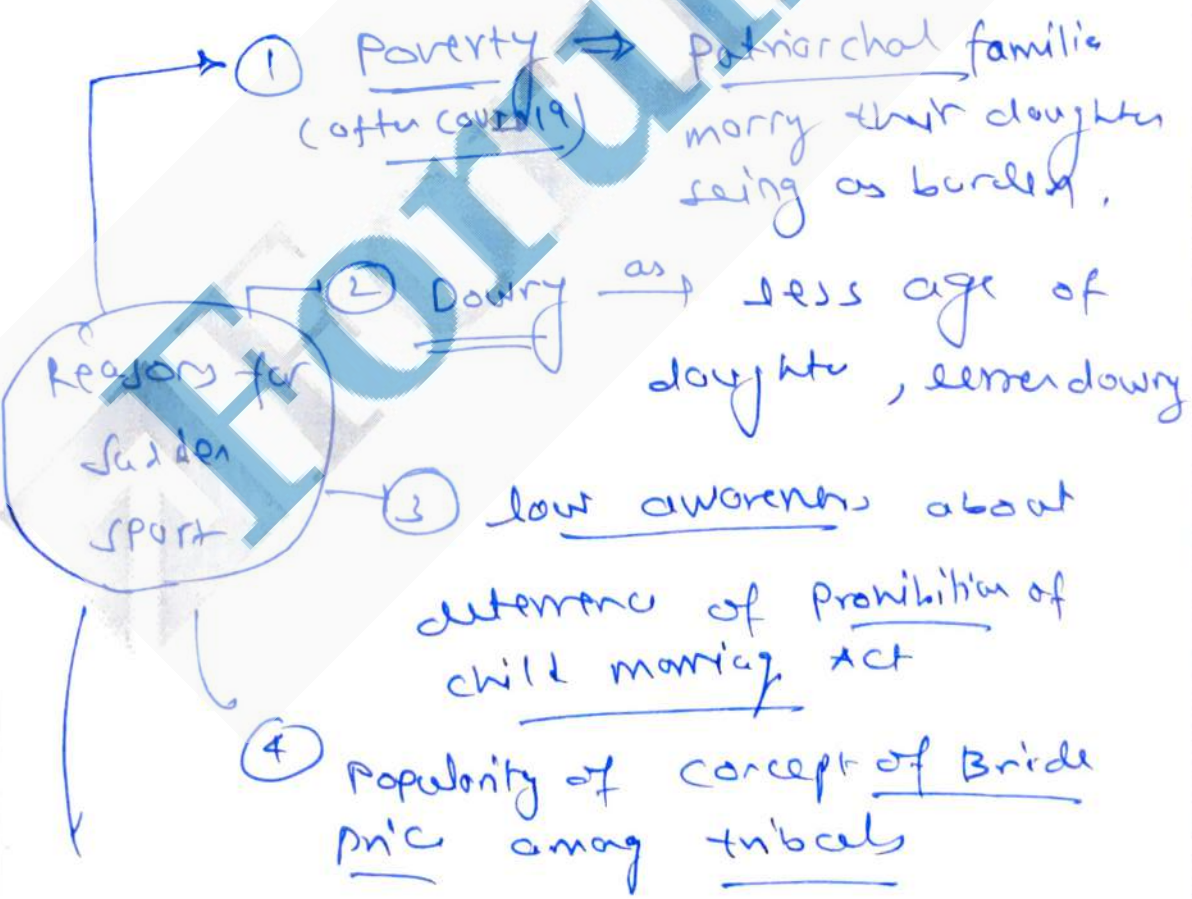
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.19) Bring out the reasons and consequences of the spurt in child marriages in recent years. What steps can be taken beyond the legal realms to tackle the menace? (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

India has 2/3rd of global child brides. There has been recent spurt in child marriage, which is defined by prohibition of child marriage act (PCMA) as marriage of boy less than 21 years or girl less than 18 years of age.



⑤ Reducing child sex ratio (from
929 in Census 2001) to 919 in Census 2011)
→ creating competition among boys to
marry early.

① Ruining life of young couples
(eg. deterrence of law in Assam
led to arrest of many child-brides)

② Intergenerational poverty as
early-married child is diverted from
education

③ Undernutrition of women
and prospective children
(eg. India has more than 50%
anaemic women and
more than 67% anaemic
children according to NFHS-5)

Consequences
of child
marriage

④ low productivity of early
married children when they
join workforce

⑤ low health (eg. High MMR/IMR)

steps to reduce child marriage

- ① legal → strict enforcement of PCNA, 2008
- ② Behi Bachao Behi Padhao → providing incentive for study to young girls to keep away from patriarchy & child marriage
- ③ Civil society organisations should utilise funding in awarening people against child marriage (eg. Bachpan Bachao Andolan by Kalpana Chawla)
- ④ Rehabilitation instead of deterrence of young couple mistakenly married before legal age.

child marriage is menace to the society, it must be curbed to secure rights of child to develop, survive and participate in economy.

Feedback

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

G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Regionalism is high attachment to region and having loyalty to regional sentiments. There are multi-dimensional reasons responsible for it.

- A Political → ① region-based consciousness (eg. Jewish attachment to Israel)
- ② Identity politics (eg. Tipland among)
- B Economic/developmental
- ① Disparity in development (eg. Hill vs valley nation in current Manipal crisis (2023))
- ② Feeling of relative deprivation
- ③ Displacement induced by development
- C Cultural → ① Ethnic classes (eg. Nagalim)
- ② Language based cultural assertion

(eg. Dravidian)

↳ 10] social

↳ ① entrenched social inequality

(eg. creation of Bangladesh due
to assertion of identity of West-
Pakistanis over Bengali identity)

② Discrimination against people

Regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness
leading to issue of separatism

① when cultural assertiveness becomes
hostile and filled with hatred, it
leads to separatism

eg. disintegration of Greater Assam.

② when political apathy to certain
regional sentiments
(eg. Bangladesh created in 1971)

③ when cultural assertiveness converts

to Cultural Subjugation

eg. Jewish discrimination before 20th century ⇒ creation of Israel

Regionalism and cultural activities

- new don't always result in separatism

- eg. ① Telangana created peacefully
- ② Gujarat and Maharashtra separated peacefully.

India being multicultural country, it need to cater to legitimate demand for equitable regional development, while also protecting India as Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

Outcomes

- | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | |
| 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | |

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.