

223943_611301_1910091743_(2023-08-24 21:17:25)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SHUBHANSU KATIYAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	6608942	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	23-08-23

*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			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. 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।	
1			2. 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।	
2			3. 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।	
3			4. 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।	
4			5. 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।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			3:00	6:05
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to see call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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.

223-111301-1910091743 (2023-08-24 21:17:25)

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)

The industrial revolution started in Britain during mid-18th century that transformed its society, polity and economy.

Role of economic factors -

- ① Rich reserves of coal & iron that fuelled machinery-based industrialization
eg. Cotton mills, ships for trade.
- ② Technological advancements providing economies of scale eg. Cotton mill = mechanised ginning & spinning
↳ Steam engine provided automation.

③ Presence of harbours & rivers → easy transport.

④ Colonies provided source of raw materials & markets.

Role of democracy & rule of law

① Protecting the interests of capitalist class eg. cheap labour, harsh working conditions in factories.

② Representation of capitalists in parliament - framed friendly policies
↳ Pursuit of colonialism to get cheap raw materials & market

③ Protection due to rule of law → stable environment eg. handling worker protests

④ New ideas of nationalism, rights → promoted idea of rapid economic growth

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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

G = Good
 A = Average
 P = Poor

Industrial revolution was a watershed movement that transformed world history & economy.

223045619901916091743 (2023-08-24 21:17:25)

Compare and contrast the character of peasant movements in India during the 19th and 20th
(10 marks, 150 words)
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Peasant movements arose in India as a reaction to British exploitative policies such as Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari Settlement etc leading to impoverishment of peasants.

19th century movements -

- ① Centred around local grievances eg. Deccan riots for crashing cotton prices.
- ② Localized in spread - no coordinated movement eg. Kutch rebellion.
- ③ Did not fully understood the nature of colonial rule - against

In its extent, rea
Jia's freedom strugg
सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन
स्थान रखता है

immediate oppressors like moneylenders, not British officials.

⑧ sporadic episodes of violence & individual action eg. Faraizi movement

20th century revolts -

① Still based on local factors like crop failure, rate like eg. Bardoli Satyagraha

② Increasing understanding of British rule ⇒ became part of national movement eg. Eka & Akali movements merged with Non-cooperation.

③ Legal route to remedies eg. fighting court cases during labna revolt

④ Communal tinge due to polarization

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
G = Good A = Average P = Poor		
TOTAL MARKS		

Peasants movements changed in their character & became part of greater freedom struggle

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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 launched by Gandhiji in 1930 to achieve the objective of Swaraj or complete independence.

Unique place due to extent, reach & zeal

① Started with Dandi March - breaking salt tax that affected all sections
 ⇒ pan-India nature.

② Active participation of women - e.g. Sarojini Naidu in salt march ⇒ uplift of women.

③ Geographical spread to all corners e.g.

How will you e
th local traditions
आप कैसे समाधानों कि मूल्या
प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं?

Khudai Khidmatgars in NWFP, Rani Gaidinli in Nagaland.

④ Different demands taken up affecting all sections -

- ↳ Na chowkidara tax in UP, Bihar
- ↳ Withholding ^{land} revenue in Ryotwari areas.
- ↳ Breaking forest laws in Central India.

⑤ Local leadership emerged eg. Salt march in Tamil Nadu by Rajjopalachari in Kerala by K. Kelappan.

⑥ Clear objective of Purna Swaraj → enthusiasm eg. Purna Swaraj Resolution on 26 January - now Republic Day.

⑦ Parallel activities like Chittagong raid by Surya Sen.

Feedback
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CRITERIA	G	A
AWIS		
ED & VA		
F&R		
G - Good A - Average P - Poor		
TOTAL MARKS		

⑧ New left wing leadership Bose & Nehru.
CM Shree marked a shift in

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Q) 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)

Vaishnavism & Shaivism emerged
two popular roots of hinduism during
the early medieval period under
Bhakti movement.

They represented local traditions -

① Local decorations used in statues eg.
bronze using lost wax technique
by Cholas.

↳ Sculptures on Kandariya Mahadev
depicting religious myths.

② Merged with local legends & myths
eg. Shaktism & Tantrism in Eastern India.

What do you think, recommend?
 मैं-खिलन से और क्या ?
 उपाय सुझाए।

↳ Murugan emerged as Supreme deity in South.

- ③ Vernacular languages used in Bhakti movement e.g. Tamil hagiographies.
- ④ Local cults emerged due to saints e.g. Krishna - Chaitanyadeva, Rama - Ramananda etc. (They represent universal ideas)

① Common epics & puranas depicted throughout India e.g. on temple walls.

② Hierarchical depiction in temples reflects feudal age e.g. Dashavatara temple at Bhitargaon.

③ Idol worship, ideas of love & devotion underlying Bhakti e.g. Rishi of Kashmir Chandhan Kardua in Assam - used singing

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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

G = Good
 A = Average
 P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Bhakti movement unified India while providing adequate regional variations in ways to divine union.

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Q) 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 the sinking of land due to changes in geological structure of a landscape eg. Joshimath is subsidence leading to construction failures.

Reasons behind land subsidence -

- ① Unsustainable construction of infrastructure eg. highways, hotels for tourism.
- ② Reservoir-induced changes in pressure gradient.
- ③ Unscientific extraction of resources eg.

Examining the re...
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 अनिश्चित मानसूत्र

groundwater, metals etc

④ Natural phenomenon in tectonically active regions eg. Himalayan region.



Measures to tackle it-

① Proper monitoring - satellite imagery, drone surveys to provide early warning

② Zonation of tectonically active regions
 - removing encroachments & human settlements.

③ Afforestation, sustainable development
 eg. EIA/SIA before major projects

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Sustainable development of eco-sensitive regions is needed to reduce negative externalities

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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)

Monsoons are the seasonal winds that bring rains to Indian subcontinent during June-September period.

Reasons behind erratic monsoon -

- ① Climate change induced global warming - affects phenomenon like evaporation, transpiration, condensation etc.
- ② Artificial change to landscape eg. Urban heat island effect attracting rains due to concrete infrastructure.
- ③ Disruption of global wind patterns like tri-cellular wind pattern, El-Nino phenomenon etc.

Explore and evaluate
राष्ट्रीय समाज पर नई शोधों

Possible outcomes -

- ① Agricultural distress - over 55% area is rained in India \Rightarrow price volatility & income insecurity
- ② Disasters such as urban floods eg. Chennai & Mumbai floods, Lehi flood recently.
- ③ Prolonged drought & heatwaves hurting ecology - Forest fires rising \Rightarrow destroy vegetation
 \hookrightarrow loss of grazing pastures, water sources for animals.
- ④ Economic disruption \rightarrow eg. Bengaluru flood brought city to standstill, price volatility.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	ⓐ	ⓑ
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

- ⓐ - Good
- ⓑ - Average
- ⓐ - Poor

TOTAL MARKS

A combination of adaptation measures like promoting millets & ~~nutrient~~ mitigation like reducing CO₂ emissions, if needed.

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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)

The society is undergoing Industrial Revolution 4.0 based on AI, machine learning, digital technologies that are shaping social values & interactions.

Positive impact of technology →

- ① Increasing opportunities for women
eg. work-from home increasing economic participation
- ② Bridging gap between family members, migrants eg. social media like WhatsApp.
- ③ Personalized services like AI-driven online education, digital health mission

Why did Hinduism and practice that aural beliefs and practices
हिंदुत्व को

increasing reach.

- ④ Modernisation of underdeveloped sectors
- ⑤ Ease of living eg. Uber/Zomato eg. AgriStack for farmers

Negative impacts on society

- ① Digital divide / exclusion → increasing inequality eg. only 30% children had access to online education.
- ② Regional disparities eg. Rural-urban divide, outmigration to states like Karnataka, Maharashtra.
- ③ Social media boosting crimes → cyberbullying, drug trafficking through facep Facebook etc.
- ④ AI-driven replacement of labour - intensive jobs & unemployment

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
SPF		
P & R		

G - Good
 A - Average
 P - Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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Technology is a double-edged sword. Proper regulation & safeguards are needed to harness its positivity.

223043 011501 1910091743 (2023-08-24 21:17:25)

3) 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 is the predominant faith of India with over 78% of population being Hindu.

Hinduism amalgamated diverse faiths, traditions & practices -

① Common festivals such as Diwali celebrated by Jains, Buddhists also.

② Homogenisation of worship practices
eg - Statue of Buddha being worshipped.

③ Conversions to Hinduism during Medieval age eg - Buddhism declined & converted

Elucidate the difference between you agree with the cr...
अभिप्रेत...
के एस...

to Hinduism, influence of Shaktism - Vaishyan etc.

④ Assimilation of tribals, foreigners as Hindu sub-castes eg. Scythians became Rajputs.

But it failed to assimilate Islamic practices of

① Different land of origin - Islam originated in Arabia & other religions in Indian subcontinent.

② Colonial policies sowed seeds of communalism & Hindu-Muslim enmity eg. Two-nation theory.

③ Appeal of communal politics eg. Ram Janmabhoomi dispute politicized.

④ Cultural differences eg. Muslims preferring

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

C = Good
 A = Average
 P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

veg food shuders vegetarian.
Building a holistic culture based on philosophy of Sarva Dharma Sama Shana is need of hour

22345 611501 1910091743 (2023-08-24 21:17:25)

Q) 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)

Indian model of secularism promotes all religions equally & does not follow strict separation between State & Religion as in western countries.

Differences with western model -

- ① Western model focus on intra-religion equity while Indian also considers inter-religion equity due to diversity.
- ② Interference in religious management to remove harmful practices is allowed unlike west. eg. Triph Talag ban.
- ③ Not all practices are permitted under

With special
as had positiv
and hav

gorb of religious freedom eg. Restrictions on ground of health, morality, Doctrine of Essentiality by Supreme Court etc.

④ State promotes all religions eg. Koj subsidy, organising Kumbh mela.

Indian model failing to curb minority appeasement

① Shah Bano case - verdict turned by the state to appease muslim clerics.

② Rising identity politics based on religion eg. PFJ, Muslim League, VHP etc.

③ Religion-based ^{personal} laws - Uniform Civil Code remains elusive

But safeguards exist -

① ~~Supreme~~ Court interventions eg. Hijab ban.

② Ban on incitement of hatred among religious communities

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Judicial application of constitutional provisions → RPA.

Provision & political will are necessary to tackle the problem

Feedback	
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CRITERIA	① ②
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
(C) - Good (A) - Average (P) - Poor	
TOTAL MARKS	

223913 011501 1910091743 (2023-08-24 21:17:25)

(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 is process of increasing interconnection & interconnectedness among nations. India has become more globalized following 1991/ LPG reforms.

Positive socio-economic outcomes —

- ① Raising employment opportunities due to FDI, Block to industries.
- ② Boost to urbanisation — post-led development, international services like call centres etc.
- ③ Integration with global culture — more choices in terms of food, clothing etc.

④ Export-led growth opportunities eg. organic exports raising farm incomes.

⑤ Flow of modern thoughts (ideas eg. Feminism, #Me Too global movement).

Negative Widening gap between haves and have nots -

① Unbalanced development → benefits reaped by urban areas, richer section eg. services led growth, agriculture stagnation.

② Digital divide acting as barrier to acquire access opportunities eg. women LFR rate falling - digital exclusion.

③ Small scale & rural industries struggling facing tougher competition → no economies of scale.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use.)

CRITERIA	ⓐ	ⓑ
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

ⓐ - Good
ⓑ - Average
ⓐ - Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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④ Opportunities for uneducated limited eg. studying abroad → widens inequality.

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Q.ii) 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 style of temple architecture developed in South India during 7th - 11th centuries AD under the patronage of Pallava & Chola rulers.

Development under Pallavas -

① Mahendravarma group of temples - starting of rock-cut temples of monolithic stones.

② Narasimhavarman group of temples -

(a) Palani Namalapuram temple complex including 5 Rath temples inspired by Mahabharat - rich sculptures.

(b) Open air rock relief - eg. Ajunta

Penance, Descent of the Ganges.

(c) Rajimhavanman group - New structural temples of blocks & individual stone
eg. Shore temple complex.

(d) Cave each temple architecture inspired
by bhakti ideas eg. Varaha cave,
Mahishasurardini.

(e) Temples of Kanchipuram resembling
later Chola style eg. Karishnath temple.

Reached zenith during imperial Cholas -

(1) Dravidian style fully established -
Stepped pyramid called Vimana
on top of garbhagriha, eg. Vihadesthura
temple at Thayyarnur by Rajagopit.

② Established new cities & erected temples in commemoration of victory
eg. Gangaiyonda Cholapuram by Rajendra I.

③ Rich decoration using sculptures eg. Nataraj statue of bronze, gold & silver work.

④ Temple covered by boundary walls & huge gopurams - gateways.

⑤ Donations by merchant guilds - names inscribed on temple walls.

⑥ Inspired development out of India
eg. Angkor Wat temple in Cambodia.
The Dravidian style later gave way to regional sub-styles like

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

Khopala, Vesara etc. & enriched Indian art & architecture



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)

The uplift of women was a major objective of the national movement apart from getting freedom from foreign rule.

Pre-independence movements led by men -

① Marginalisation of women at home - restricted movement, clothing etc = men took up demands of equality eg. Ram Mohun Roy against Sati.

② Poor educational indicators of women - only 9% literacy of women at independence & educated men like

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Quero, Vidyasagar agitated for equal rights eg. Widow remarriage Act.

③ Widening the social base of national movement to strengthen unity eg. Gandhiji's call for women participation in Salt march.

④ Political non-representation - most seats by men ⇒ leadership role eg. during Swadeshi & Boycotts movements.

⑤ Later, women-led movements emerged with increasing awareness -
↳ Annie Besant, Margaret Cousins -
All India Women's Conference.

Post-independence women's movements →

- ① Against unequal rights eg. Hindu Succession Act amended to give equal property rights.
- ② Agitation against social evils eg. Forum Against Oppression of Women → led to Domestic Violence Act.
- ③ Eco-feminism - integrating environment protection with women's issues eg. protest against liquor shops during Chipko movement.
- ④ Reforms in laws after protests eg. Jhelirape Case 2012 → Criminal law amendment

Challenges remain

- ① Patriarchal attitudes discouraging economic participation eg. Glass ceiling effect.
- ② Heinous crimes like marital rape still exist.
- ③ Pending 33% reservation for women, not considered women's struggle for equality continues that would lead to gender justice & closing gender gap.

Feedback

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CRITERIA	ⓐ	ⓑ
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

ⓐ - Good
ⓑ - Average
ⓐ - Poor

TOTAL MARKS

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

सलinity अंतःप्रवेश के कारणों के साथ-साथ इसके विभिन्न परिणामों और संभावित समाधानों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Salinity ingress in coastal regions has triggered social & economic problems such as displacement & falling productivity.

Causes of salinity ingress →

- ① Rising sea levels as a result of global warming - rate of 3-5mm/year (IPCC)
- ② Destruction of eco barriers such as mangroves & coral reefs for development projects.
- ③ Unsustainable sand mining in coastal areas reducing soil stability.

- ④ Overuse of chemical fertilizers in agriculture & overirrigation leading to salinization → capillary action of groundwater e.g. in Punjab & Haryana.
- ⑤ Rising frequency of cyclones & storm surges due to erratic weather.

Consequences of salt ingress -

- ① Falling agricultural productivity & value of land ⇒ hurting coastal communities.
- ② Displacement of coastal communities due to disasters, famines.
- ③ Rising water-borne diseases & toxic metal pollution e.g. Arsenic pollution

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of groundwater.

- ④ Less of biodiversity eg. along Chilika Lake - Olive Ridley nesting site.
- ⑤ Reduced fish catch & ~~fish stocks~~ livelihood threat to fishermen.

Potential solutions -

- ① Developing early warning systems for storm surges for better response eg. IFLows for Chennai.
- ② Planting trees & mangroves (eg. MISHRI initiative), restoration of coral reefs - Bioreack technology.
- ③ Marine biodiversity areas to be developed.
- ④ Treating soil with gypsum & lime.
- ⑤ Tech solutions like tetrapods to reduce

Feedback

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CRITERIA	ⓐ	ⓑ
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ⓐ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

through combination of adaptation & mitigation.
 Salt salinization could be tackled through combination of adaptation & mitigation for climate change.

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 Systems

such as buses, metros need to be promoted as they could handle/transport large population during short time span.

Benefits of urban mass transport

- ① Reduced time to commute ⇒ better economic productivity.
- ② Reduce air pollution & carbon footprint by using public transport.
- ③ Reduced congestion on roads & fuel savings.

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④ Urban-rural linkages \Rightarrow reduced population pressure on megacities like Mumbai.

Factors hindering growth -

① High initial cost eg. developing metro line compared to road-based alternatives.

② Lack of electrification & power demand supply at high voltage hurting development of metro.

③ Top-down approach to urban planning - local bodies not involved.

④ Poor financial condition of Urban local bodies \rightarrow limited market debts funding.

⑤ Behavioural issues - for people prefer

15) The econo-
solation from
newfound i-
किसी देश
से अ-

Public private transport over public.

⑥ Poor quality of services & under-
-developed infrastructure eg. single
metro-line in cities like Kanpur.

Measures to create robust system -

① Decentralised nature of construction -
empower local bodies.

② Explore PPP mode for overcoming
shortage of funds eg. BOT, HAM model.

③ Awareness campaign about benefits
of public transport, subsidies to
incentivise adoption.

④ Technological solutions eg. AJ-drive
traffic management under Smart Cities

Feedback
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CRITERIA	G	A	P
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P & R			

G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL
MARKS
/ 100

Transit Oriented Development

model should be pursued to develop robust
mass transport system.

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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)

India has vast & varied mineral reserves that are important for resource security & ensuring fast economic growth.

Economic & Strategic significance of mineral wealth -

- ① Reducing cost of inputs eg. indigenous production of coal for steel industry.
- ② Reducing vulnerability to global supply shocks eg. Silicon supply disrupted during COVID pandemic.
- ③ Increase strategic autonomy eg. 70%

rare earths controlled by China ⇒
makes foreign policy choices difficult

④ Driving green energy transition eg.
Lithium storage batteries for EVs,
Solar PV cells.

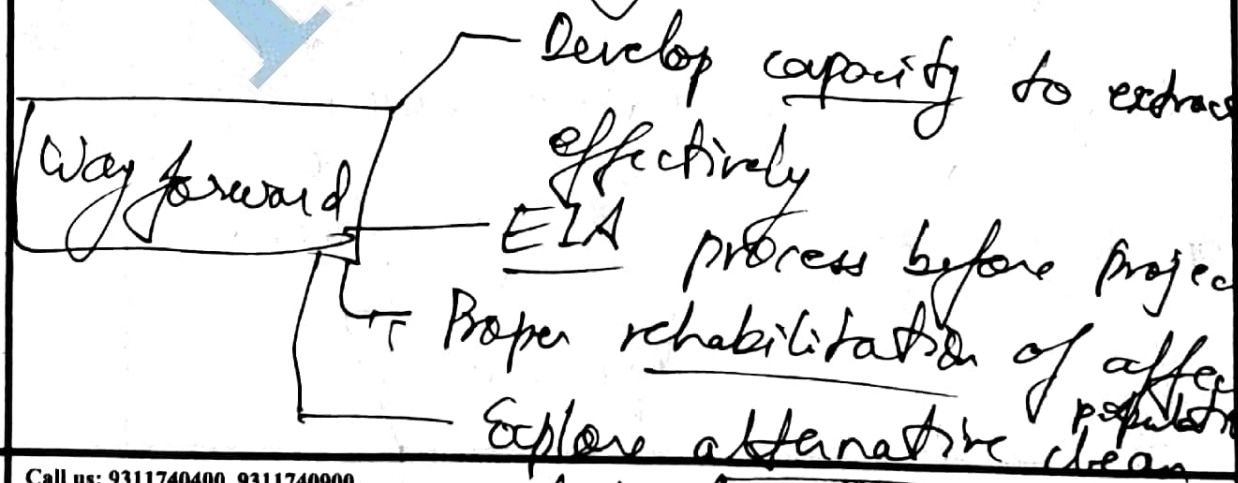
⑤ Emerging technologies & Industry 4.0
need critical minerals like Lithium,
Copper, Silicon eg. in Microprocessors.

Recently, 6 million tonnes
of Lithium resources have been discovered
in J&K region triggering debate
over consequences of extraction ⇒

① Unviability of resource eg. Difficult
terrain of Himalayas ⇒ reduces

competitiveness.

- ② Inadequate technical know-how about processing & extraction.
- ③ Tribal populated area → possibility of displacement, rising disaffection & security challenges.
- ④ High deforestation, leaching of chemicals hurt local environment - Himalayas are biodiversity hotspot. eg. Snow Leopard.
- ⑤ Triggering natural disasters like landslides, land subsidence eg. Jashimath.



Feedback (For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	⊙	⊙
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⊙ - Good ⊙ - Average ⊙ - Poor		
TOTAL MARKS		

technologies, R&D etc. Resource security should be balanced with needs of rural community. Conservation ↑



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)

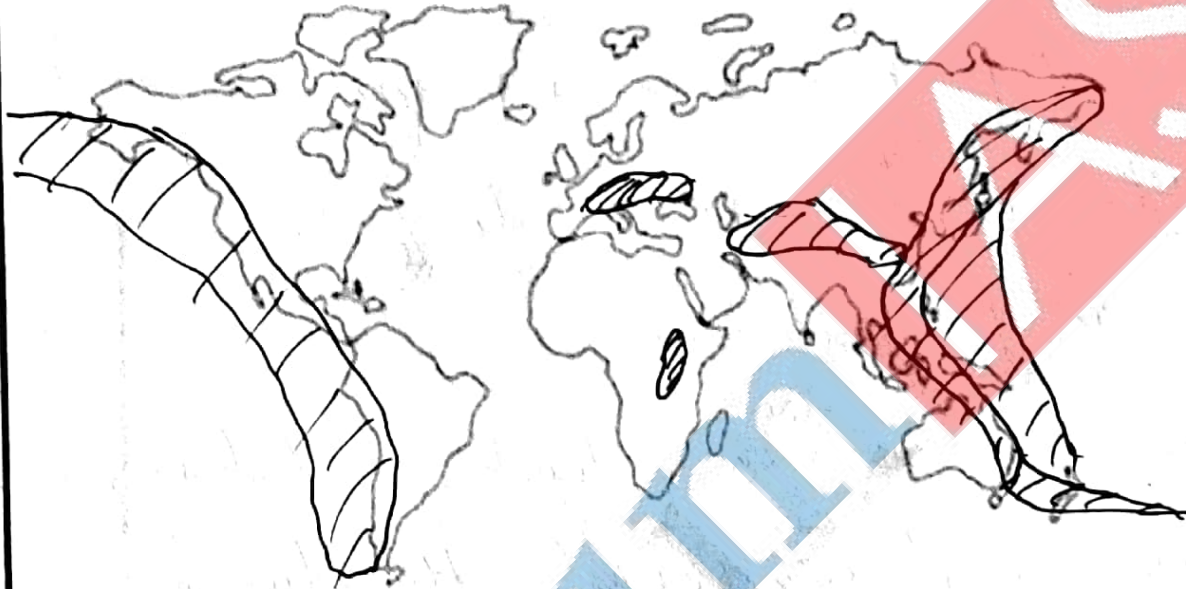


Fig: Earthquake affected regions

Earthquakes are violent release of energy accompanied by shaking of the earth causing structural damage & loss of lives.

Mechanism of earthquakes -

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① When tectonic plates tend to move in different directions, but friction of overlying strata locks them, energy builds up.

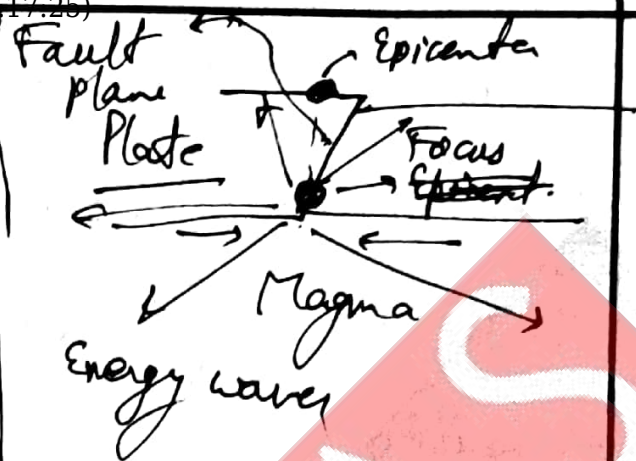


Fig: Earthquake

② Violent release of energy upon overcoming friction → released at focus.

③ Seismic waves travel in all directions spreading destruction -

- ↳ P-waves - fastest, longitudinal
- ↳ S-waves - transverse, slower
- ↳ surface waves - most damaging.

④ Other possible reasons for earthquakes -

17) Enumerating are different from

- ↳ Reservoir-induced in place of dams etc.
- ↳ Thermonuclear explosion
- ↳ Mining roof collapse etc.

Vulnerability of regions to earthquake -

- ① Along Pacific ring of fire - continent-oceanic convergent boundary - 75% world's earthquakes eg. Tohoku region earthquake of Japan.
- ② Along continent-continent convergence eg. Himalayan region - Indian & Eurasian plate - deep seated quakes.
- ③ Localised quakes along fault planes eg. Bhima fault, along alps etc
- ④ Earthquake-induced disasters -
 - ↳ Tsunami in coastal regions eg. 2004. India, Indonesia, Japan
 - ↳ Landslides in mountains eg. Himalayas.
 - ↳ Urban fires, burial in built up areas.

Feedback

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CRITERIA	(C)	(A)	(P)
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(C) = Good (A) = Average (P) = 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 the periodic motion of ocean water under the influence of gravitation.

Factor affecting tides

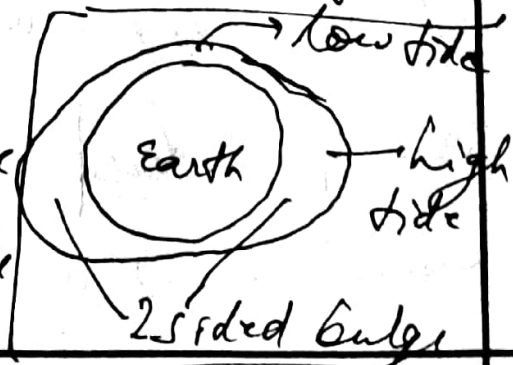
Gravitation — Sun
 — Moon (force as strong as Sun)
 Centrifugal force — Rotation of earth.

Different types of tides —

① High tide & low tide due to

periodic motion of ocean water —

↳ period of high water line called high tide
 ↳ low line called low tide



② Based on frequency -

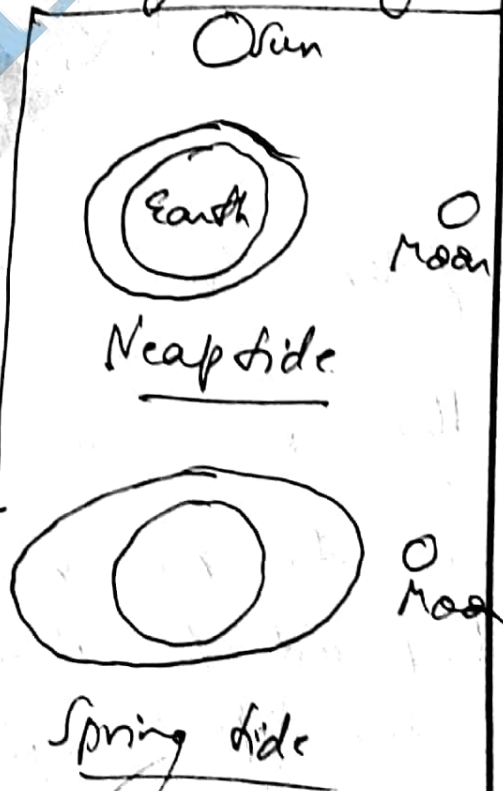
- ↳ Twice a day called semi-diurnal
eg. east coast of America Asia
- ↳ Once a day called diurnal eg.
west coast of America.
- ↳ Mixed tide - varying frequency.

③ Based on strength & alignment of
sun & moon -

↳ Spring tide when
sun, moon & earth
aligned \Rightarrow higher
tides.

↳ Neap tides
when perpendicular

orientation \Rightarrow cancelling effect & lower height.



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Significance of tides -

- ① Increase fish catch by raising water level.
- ② Open up parts that are blocked by sandbars.
- ③ Generation of tidal energy - renewable & clean source.
- ④ Mixing of nutrients → make estuarine productive. eg. shellfish, coral, etc.
- ⑤ Formation of landforms & sea cliffs.

Difference from waves -

- ① Waves are formed due to local factors like friction of wind while tides form due to gravity of sun & moon.
- ② Greater height & strength of tides compared to waves.
- ③ Predictable nature of tides compared to waves.

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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Harnessing tidal power to our advantage - we could provide clean energy & economic benefits.

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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)

With modernization, globalisation & urbanisation, social structures including family and marriage are undergoing profound transformation.

Changes in institutions of marriage -

- ① Increasing choice in marriage e.g. inter-caste marriages becoming more popular.
- ② Blurring lines of marriage e.g. live in relationships & open marriages.
- ③ Rising divorce rates → over 1.5% per year.

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④ Change in form - arranged marriages
giving way to love marriages.

Changes in family -

- ① Rising nuclear families in place
of joint families.
- ② Sharing of responsibilities by both
parents working.
- ③ Increasing choices for children e.g. deciding
career path.

Some facets remaining unchanged -

- ① Patriarchal attitudes e.g. not changing
surname for women, patrilocality etc.
- ② Foundational values of love, care for
children & parents not diluted.

9) Bring out the
hat steps can be
हाल के वर्ष में
कामची दाखल

③ Lower ~~for~~ change in rural societies eg.
honour killings & inter-caste marriages.

Role of State in change -

- ① Reforming laws for empowering women
eg. equal property rights.
- ② Faster justice & women-sensitive
attitudes eg. during marital conflicts.

Role of market -

- ① Consumerism creating new opportunities
eg. big economy for women.
- ② Digitalization increasing choices -
↳ Online learning for children → autonomy
↳ Dating apps like Tinder, Bumble.
- ③ Urbanisation breaking traditional orthodox values

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	ⓐ	ⓑ
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

ⓐ - Good
ⓑ - Average
ⓓ - Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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There is need to preserve our core
social values while undergoing modernisation
& globalisation.

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)

As per NFHS-V survey,
25% of women aged 19-25 years were married before the age of 18 years.

Reasons for rising child marriages -

- ① Poor enforcement of laws like Child Marriage Prohibition Act.
- ② Low attitude of police in dealing with such case.
- ③ Cultural sanctions for child marriage eg. Akha Teej festival in Rajasthan.
- ④ COVID led disruption \Rightarrow more young girls out of school & vulnerable to child marriage.

⑤ Exit of dowry & poverty - especially in rural areas - young brides require giving less dowry.
 ↳ One less mouth to feed.

⑥ Grimalization of society - trafficking cases linked to forced marriages in Haryana - bride buying.

Consequences of child marriage -

- ① Rising burden of teenage pregnancies & maternal mortality - young mother face health challenges.
- ② Marginalization of women in family - dependent on husband, face domestic violence etc.

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③ Education is disrupted - can't pursue higher education, reduced purchasing power & incomes \neq widens gender gap.

④ Social crimes like trafficking of girls, infanticide & foeticide promoted,

⑤ Mental & emotional health epidemic among women.

Legal measures have not produced requisite results. Need for

multi-faceted approach -

① Awareness campaign - Role of NGOs in making parents understand harms.

② Creating database - compulsory registration to identify trends.

③ Sensitization of police & judiciary in dealing with such cases.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	⊙	⊙
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⊙ = Good
⊙ = Average
⊙ = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

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On educational attainment of girls -
Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samriddhi etc.
Tackling child marriage is essential for gender justice

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 excessive affinity to one's region as opposed to the nation as a whole. Post-Independence India has seen strong regional assertions like Andhra movement etc.

Reasons behind regional sentiments -

- ① Unbalanced development leading to demands for autonomy eg. Shanbhud & Chhattisgarh movements.
- ② Distinct ethnic tribal identity eg. demand for greater Nagalim, Bodoland

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- ③ Language-based agitations -
 - ↳ Anti-Hindi protest in Tamil Nadu.
 - ↳ 'Marathi manus' concept in Maharashtra - Sons-of-the-soil theory.
- ④ Regionalism against outsiders eg.
 - Assam movement against Bengali
 - Muslim refugees.

They could lead to separatism -

- ① Religion-based national identity eg.
 - Khalistan movement.
- ② Vulnerable to external interference
 - inciting separatism eg. role of cross-border terrorism in inciting Kashmir
 - separatism.
- ③ Tribal separatist movements if they

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are not brought into mainstream eg.
Nagaland & Mizoram movements,

④ Overemphasis on ^{Common} language, ignoring diversity could lead to breakup of state eg.
Formation of Bangladesh from Pakistan - Bengali agitation.

However, regionalism also has positive effects -

① Control over local resources → better balanced regional development eg. Uttarakhand formation.

② Preserving cultural heritage eg. rich tribal language - driven to extinction

③ Check against over-centralization & fed. promote cooperative federalism.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

CRITERIA	ⓐ	ⓑ
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

ⓐ - Good
ⓑ - Average
ⓐ - Poor

TOTAL MARKS

⑤ Desktop fraternity based 50
eg. cultural heroes - Miraji in Maharashtra
Regionalism should follow for boundaries to emerge as cohesive force.

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.