



(378024)

TEST CODE 8 1 1 4 0 5

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MONIKA SRIVASTAVA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910077529	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	DELHI	Date/दिनांक	19/07/2025

*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		3.5	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		3.5	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	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		1/2	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।	
5		4		
6		4.25		
7		3		
8		4		
9		4.25		
10		4		
11		6		
12		5		
13		6.75		
14		6.75		
15		5.75		
16		7		
17		6.75		
18		7		
19		6.5		
20		7		
Total/कुल अंक	250	101.5	For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :		12.5	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 10:05	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : ? mention
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : Offline	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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 : 1461	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
			Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

Dear Aspirant you have excellent potential to secure good marks.

Strength → you have good conceptual & contextual knowledge

→ good handwriting and language

→ nicely applied examples and facts.

→ Fair structuring and presentation Majority of questions

Area of Improvement

→ Avoid writing factually wrong and irrelevant
(Q. 1) (Q. 11)

→ Improve elaboration (Q. 2, 3, 11, 19)

→ diversify & depth of content
(Q. 2, 4, 6, 11, 15)

→ Improve source (Q. 7, 11, 12, 15)

→ Integrate key words (Q. 4, 16, 18)

Suggestion → In history questions follow timeline

↳ Society question put data/reports/etc.

All THE Best !!

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.

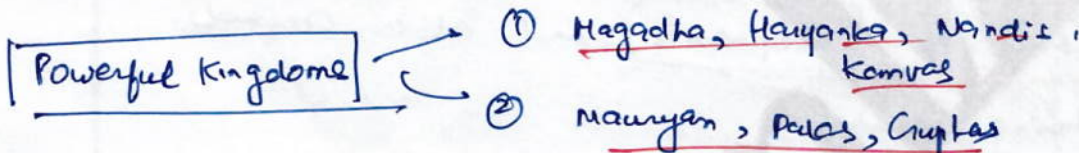
Q.1) What factors contributed to the rise of powerful kingdoms, including Magadha and the Mauryan Empire, in the region of present-day Bihar during ancient times? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

प्राचीन काल में वर्तमान बिहार के क्षेत्र में मगध और मौर्य साम्राज्य सहित शक्तिशाली राज्यों के उदय में किन कारकों ने योगदान दिया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bihar is known for its significant

Golden Era during ancient times. It gave rise to various powerful Kingdoms and was rich in academic and architecture

Useful Explanation try to integrate with timeline.

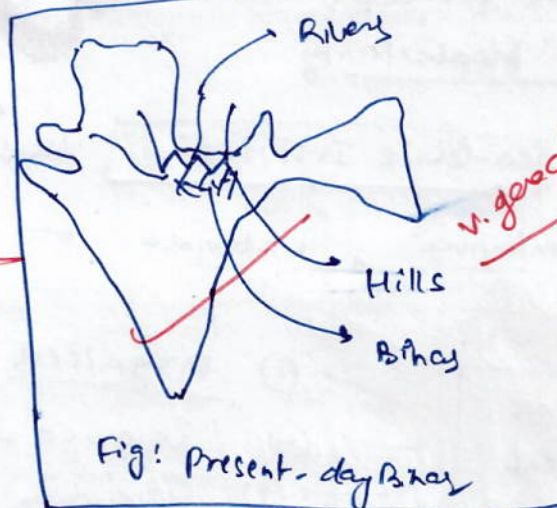


FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO RISE

① Geographical advantages

i) Presence of Hills act as natural shield

Key Rajgor hills from both sides



v. good

ii) Abundance of Rivers

Key Mighty Ganges, River Son, Ghaghara etc

Your content clearly conveyed but keep message

iii) Presence of Iron ore gave advantage for tool implements

1) Fortification of cities from all 4 sides

2) Wide connectivity to all parts of India

↳ North-east, western part, eastern part

3) Mighty Rulers like Ashoka, Bimbisara

↳ worked on building large empires

4) Presence of Elephants and other animals used during wars

5) Fertile soil ↳ Alluvial soil for Rice, wheat cultivation boosted agricultural productivity

6) Academic Institutions like Utsamshya, Odantapuri, Nalanda ↳ Aided Migration.

Challenges with present day Bihar

- ↳ 1) Disguised unemployment
- ↳ 2) Resource loss due to partition in 2000
- ↳ 3) Governance Deficit
- ↳ 4) Lack of Infrastructure

The glory of Bihar is on the path towards restoration with steps like Nalanda university Revival and 'Incredible Bihar'

Other Factors
↳ population growth
↳ trade routes etc.
Density of content is good

Not linked to question demand avoid irrelevant content.
nicely conclude

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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3.5

* Kindly Avoid irrelevant writing
* Kindly put timeline for value addition

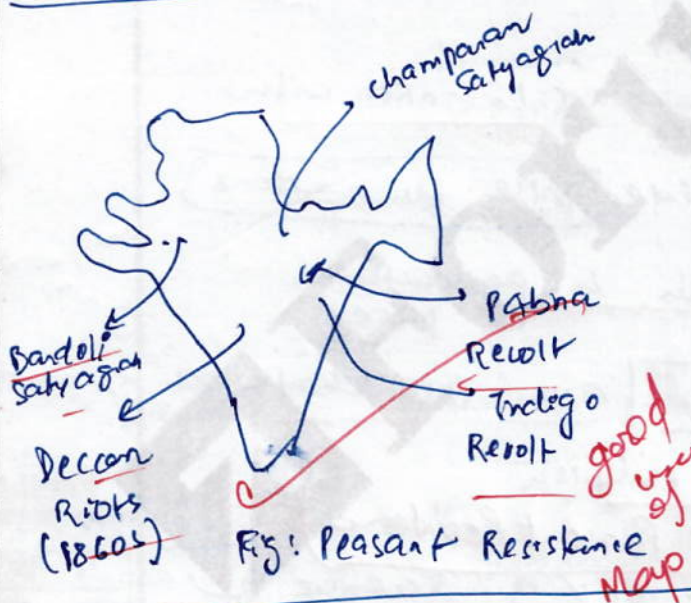
Q.2) How did British colonial policies impact the traditional agrarian economy and lead to widespread peasant resistance in the country? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक नीतियों ने पारंपरिक कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित किया और भारत में व्यापक कृषक प्रतिरोध को कैसे जन्म दिया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The colonial economic policies of British broke the self-sufficiency of traditional agrarian economy which led to active revolts before 1857 as well as early 20th century

Fairly articulated

Impact of Policies on Agrarian Economy and Resistance



Elaborate this point

① Land Revenue Policies during British like zamindari → Rise of Intermediaries

② unlawful evictions of tenants due to default on rent
 (a) Pabna crisis

Demonstrate good understanding of topic.

③ Forced plantation of crops for international market
 (a) Tinkathia System in Champan

④ No remission of payments during crisis ↔ Indebtedness of peasants (a) kheda Satyagrah

① Forced commercialisation of agriculture

↳ that India supplies raw materials

↳ lack of food crops ← famines

② Pauperisation of peasantry due to

wide ranging inequalities

(a) zamindar as Built in depressor

vicious cycle of peasant debts as

they borrowed at high rates to pay rents (from informal credit)

③ Coming of Railways ↔ Integration with

international trade led to wide price fluctuations

↳ world war I ↔ crash in agricultural prices

④ Policy of laissez faire after 1813 charter act

led to no investment by British

↳ Indebtness } Rise of Peasant Resistance
↳ Poverty & famine } Curm that 60% of revenue of

British came from land policies, British adopted exploitative practices to perpetuate internal

chain of wealth

Kindly ignore this part of your answer

3.5
10

Good answer
though content is excellent but write the part of international trade
Economic policies
long term impact
fairly concluded with balance survey

Feedback

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

Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) To what extent, in your opinion, has the formation of linguistic states strengthened the cause of Indian unity? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

आपकी राय में, भाषाई राज्यों के गठन से भारतीय एकता को किस सीमा तक बल मिला है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The formation of linguistic states after State Reorganisation Act 1956 due to the movement by Sriram Potluri has strengthened the unity of 'Akhand Bharat'

fair with fact.

FORMATION OF LINGUISTIC STATES

① Rejected by Dhar Commission as well as JVP Commission due to separatist tendencies and post partition challenges

well structured and clearly presented

② Past unto cleatly led to formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1953

③ Acceptance of linguistic criteria by Prasad Ali Commission on broader lines

STRENGTHENED UNITY OF INDIA

① Eliminated the discontent among Southern states and suppressed separatist tendencies

Demonstrate good understanding of topic

② Rise of regional parties on linguistic lines led to deepening of democracy

① DMK, AIDMK in Tamil Nadu

- 3) Better development and Social indicators after reorganisation
 - (a) Southern States \leftrightarrow 30% of GDP
- 4) Regional Identities Complements national Identities via 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat'
- 5) Administrative efficiency due to better government and public relations
- 6) High human capital formation due to cognitive learning in local languages
 - (a) Kerala has highest ADT value

nicely argued the Demand.

CHALLENGES WITH LINGUISTIC STATES

- 1) Regionalism over nationalism leads to division in society (a) North-South divide
- 2) Lack of national integration as no national language (a) Impacts labor mobility
- 3) Rising tendency of Con of Soil Theories

diversity gave points and successful - Mainly

Steps like Kashi-Sangam and

National Education Policy 2020 are in the right

direction to promote unity in diversity

** kindly diversity*

Your points

4
10

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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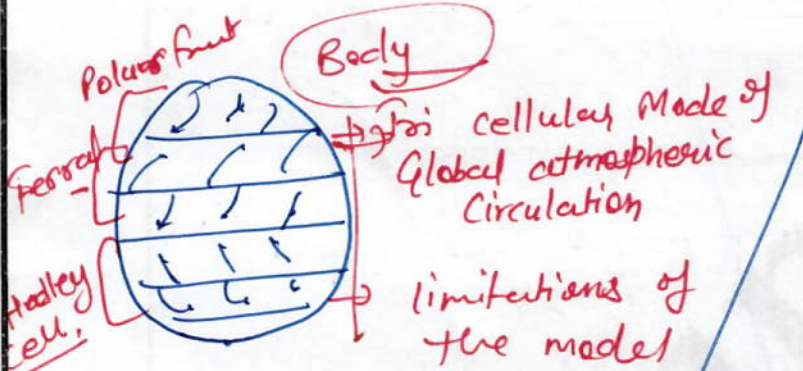
Q.4) Describe the meridional circulation of the atmosphere and highlight its significance for the world climate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

वायुमंडल के मेरिडियनल परिसंचरण का वर्णन करें तथा वैश्विक जलवायु के लिए इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The meridional circulation of atmosphere impacts world climate via temperature and pressure conditions

Fair with Definition

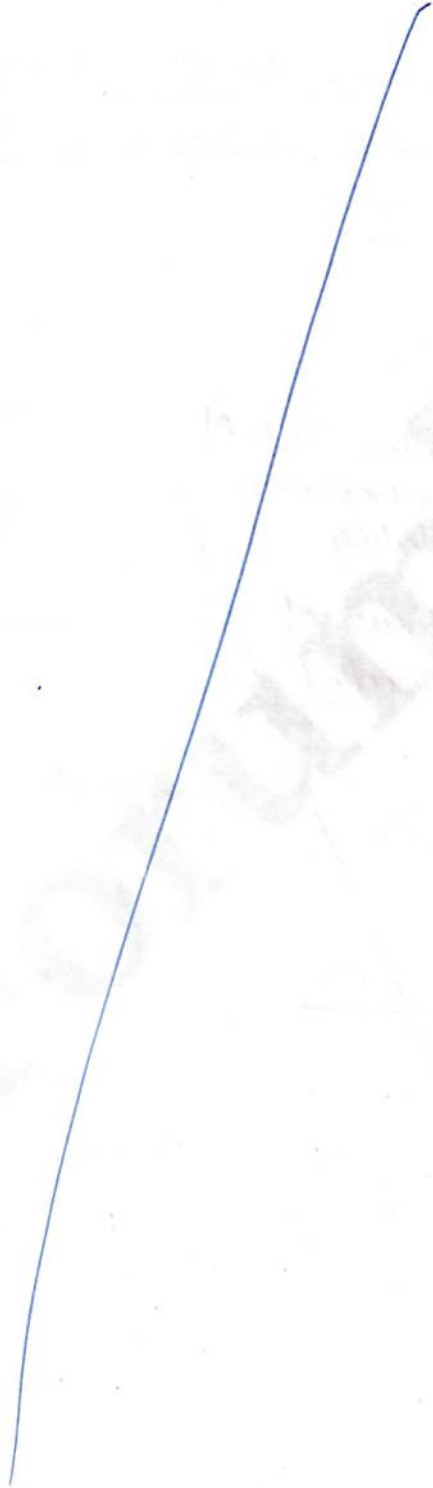
8.5 / 10



Attempt all parts of Answer

Global atmospheric circulation

Balanced Conclusion



Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) What is sea surface temperature rise? Explain the hazards associated with rise of sea-surface temperatures. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

समुद्री सतह के तापमान में वृद्धि क्या है? समुद्री सतह के तापमान में वृद्धि से जुड़े खतरों के बारे में बताएँ। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per IPCC, Indian ocean has been experiencing rise of 0.9°C due to global climate change. This will have spiralling impact on marine ecosystem, coastal livelihoods and global climate.

Fair use of Font and Data.

SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE RISE

- ① Entails rise in the surface water of the sea
- ② Measured as average sea surface temperature prevailing over months
- ③ A certain depth of sea water is observed for measuring temperature
- ④ Causes
 - Atmospheric heating (Temperature rise)
 - Rising evaporation of water
 - Mixing of warm water from thermal plants

Demonstrate good understanding of topic.

HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH SST RISE

- ① Thermal expansion of water could lead to coastal level rise and subsidence of land

③ Marine Heat waves due to high temperature

→ Coastal livelihoods impact

→ Marine ecosystem loss

(ex) Coral Bleaching

④ Impact on upwelling and downwelling

can lead to sea stratification

⑤ Rising cyclones in the sea due to

higher temperature (ex) cyclone Aki
cyclone Biparjoy

Negative impact on Blue Economy due

to mass extinction

(ex) Great Barrier Reef facing 6th local

Bleaching and Drought
Floods in Peru & Australia

⑥ Storm Surges due to loss of natural

bio shields like Mangroves, corals.

Way Forward

① Paris climate agreement to arrest rise in temperature

② Nature Based Solutions like Coastal restoration, MISH-71

③ Disaster Resilience under Sunder

Panchamrit Goals and Mission Dipe

Can act as guiding light to mitigate the climate change which has disastrous impact on the seas

nicky argued the Duet. Integrated Socio-Economic Hazards of food security. UNO

Fairly completed below

Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Kindly Diversify your points

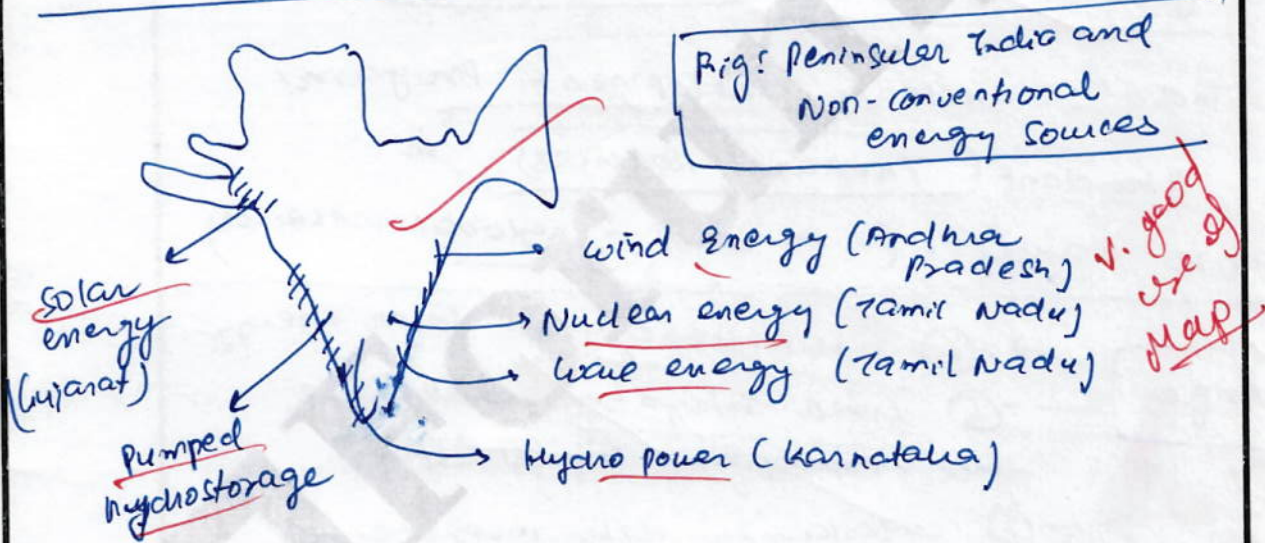
4/10

Q.6) The peninsular location of India provides opportunities for harnessing non-conventional energy resources. Discuss with examples. (10 Marks, 150 words)

भारत की प्रायद्वीपीय अवस्थिति गैर-परंपरागत ऊर्जा संसाधनों के दोहन के अवसर प्रदान करती है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Amidst rising global temperatures (1.06°C by IPCC) and push towards decarbonisation has led to exploring opportunities for harnessing non-conventional energy resources. These include solar, wind, wave, geothermal, ocean thermal differential energy forms

Though good use of fact/report.



opportunities for harnessing Energy Resources

① Southern states with tropical climate holds abundant Solar Energy Potential

well summed and clearly presented

② India crossed 100 GW Solar generation

② ~10,000 km of Indian coastline and wave energy Tidal Bay of Bengal Arabian Sea

③ High potential of winds of western and eastern Ghats
 ↳ onshore wind energy
 ↳ offshore wind energy

④ Ocean thermal differential (OTEC) based power generation using Indian ocean

⑤ India's nuclear development program and abundant Thorium Reserves in Monazite sands (~ 25% of global reserves)

Challenges → ① Intermittency of solar energy
 → ② Grid integration challenges and transport infrastructure
 → ③ uncertainty with investments and lack of private sector participation
 → ④ Capital intensive projects with huge gestation period

Policy Support via National

Solar Mission, offshore policies along with research and development of clean technologies
 is need of the hour. Green credit program is step in right direction

*nice arguments
 demand
 Substantive
 with examples*

well articulated

*frisky
 content
 within
 budget
 survey*

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	
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*Kindly improved
 # and part of Ans.*

42/10

Q.7) What accounts for the relatively more favorable sex ratio for women among Scheduled Tribes compared to Scheduled Castes? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

अनुसूचित जातियों की तुलना में अनुसूचित जनजातियों में महिलाओं के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक अनुकूल लिंग अनुपात का क्या कारण है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per NFHS-5, India's sex ratio is 1020 per 1000 males which indicates improvement in national sex ratio due to national efforts like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. However, sex ratio for Scheduled Tribes have always been favourable towards women indicating more egalitarian society.

through good use of subsoil but integrate

2011 Census
SC Female sex ratio 945
ST sex ratio (990)

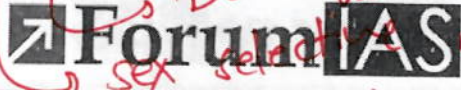
REASONS FOR FAVORABLE SEX RATIO AMONG ST compared to SC

well structured

- ① matrilineal society in states like Meghalaya → higher preference for women
- ② Progressive marriage alliances like Bride 'Price' against dowry among Scheduled Castes
- ③ ~ 10,000 dowry deaths (NCRB)
- ④ Tribal way of life which is inherently more egalitarian and respects equal treatment to its members
- ⑤ Economic activities equally shared by men and women

Critical thinking and thoughtful analysis

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)



Reasons for SC low sex ratio
 → Sanskritization
 → Dominant social value (son preference)
 → sex selection abortion etc.

Valid Content

Improve structure

Valid but keep this part short

Can conclude with 5/10

Q) Impact of mainland matrics on Scheduled castes as Isolation and lesser influence on ST

Q) Concept of 'Stridhana' since Gupta times

Q) Historical Reasons for decline of property rights among women, lesser political participation
 Q) Decline in women status from Early vedic to Later vedic

WAY FORWARD FOR SEX RATIO

- ① Attitudinal change using nudges like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- ② National Education Policy 2020 for female education
- ③ Strict law enforcement PCPNDT Act
- ④ Community Policing to combat child marriage, dowry practices

The favorable sex ratio among SCs acts as an inspiration for improving and unleashing potential of Hari Shakti in New India

Feedback
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S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Kindly improve structure & write implicit part of you have

3/10

Q.8) Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalization on youth in the country.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

देश के युवाओं पर वैश्वीकरण के सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation entails interconnectedness and integration of man, material and ideas. It has multi dimensional impact on Indian Society and population.

fair with Definition

POSITIVE EFFECTS

Social, Economical, Political, Technological
For enrichment you can use this

- ① Higher education *access abroad*
- ② Job employment opportunities amidst Indian diaspora
- ③ Better health care access and treatments available
- ④ Networking and Innovation opportunities
 - eg) 10% of startups owned by Indians in Silicon valley
- ⑤ Global Competition and building of youth skills in emerging technology
 - eg) AI, ML \leftrightarrow National Skill Mission for skilling

Demonstrate good understanding about topic

diversify your points

- ex -*
- Cultural exchange
 - Secularization of value system
 - Gender equality

(6) Trade as engine of growth

↳ Service sector boom post 1991

↳ reforms and increase in per capita income

Nicely argued for Demand

(7) equitable access to job opportunities

due to diversity, inclusion norms to females

NEGATIVE IMPLICATION

Radiculation of youth
↳ *inequality*
↳ *Gigification of work*

(1) Rural-urban divide (2) 50% urbanisation by 2040

(2) Dominance of English language and lack of vernacular knowledge

you can't clearly compare for Demand

(3) Migration to Gulf countries and oppressive labor laws (4) Kapala

(5) Brain Drain to countries like UK, USA due to lack of opportunities

Rising consumerism conspicuous consumption

(6) Mental health challenges due to Relative deprivation

To reap demographic dividend

of vikasit Bharat @ 2047, it is imperative to adapt and adjust with globalisation effects as it is here to stay for good

fairly concluded with become strong

Feedback

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Kindly diversity your content



Q.9) "Air pollution is as much an issue of equity and justice as it is an environmental one." Elaborate with examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"वायु प्रदूषण उतना ही समानता और न्याय का मुद्दा है जितना कि यह पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा है।" उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per WHO Air Quality Report,
life expectancy of Indians exposed to air
 pollution has been reduced by more than
2 years. Delhi has been considered as world's
most polluted capital city.

Though good use of Data & report.

Environmental Issue of Air Pollution

- ① Rising Pollutants in atmosphere
 ↓
PM 2.5 PM 10
- ② Issue of Acid rain
- ③ Respiratory Issues among plants
and Animals
- ④ Biodiversity losses and extinction
- ⑤ change in weather patterns due to
air pollution (Fog condensation nuclei around
dust particles)
- ⑥ Formation of smog due to smoke
and fog

nicely addressed for core theme of answer.

Issue of Equity and Justice

① violation of Article 21 (Right to Clean Environment)

② Disproportionate impact on Poor due to vulnerability

eg Street vendors

③ Exposure to higher pollution

among Blue collar Jobs and Informal labor eg Rag pickers

④ Gendered impact of Air Pollution

eg Indoor pollution due to Biomass and chulha on women

Way forward

① Air Quality Monitoring and Management

② National Clean Air Program

③ Graded Response Plan

Given wider implications of air pollution, India must prioritize her efforts towards cleaner and safer air (SDG Goals)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

well structured

Inadequate protective measures among poor

Valid content

Integrate best words

Energy poverty

Fairly covered with

SDG

Q.10) How is poverty intertwined with the structure of society? Explain this relationship with examples from Indian society. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

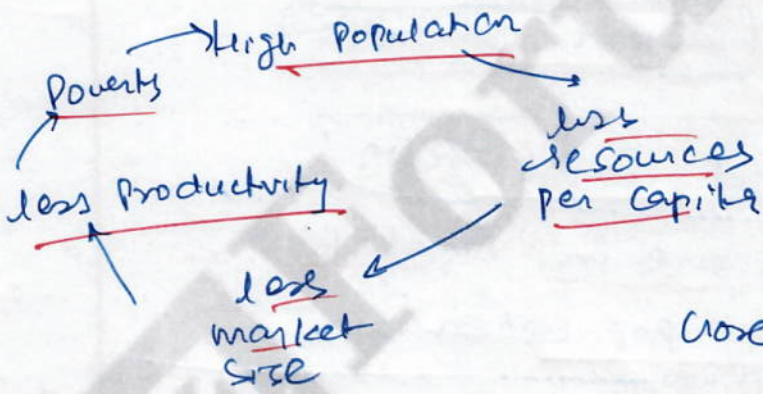
निर्धनता समाज की संरचना से किस प्रकार जुड़ी हुई है? भारतीय समाज से उदाहरण लेकर इस संबंध को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Poverty is a multidimensional concept which goes beyond mere income deprivation. It has linkages to Indian societal structure via Population, Caste as well as Religion.

Link with deprivation

Relationship of Poverty / Instead of just you can use Poverty Intertwined with structure of society

① Population and Poverty



Both have Causal as well as Consequential Impact

eg) Bihar has Population ~12 Crore and more than 40% Poverty

Your content nicely addressed for core theme

② Population and Gender

eg) More than 90% women are Informal & low paying jobs (Sheddy Floor)

Integrate key terms

Feminization & F Poverty

eg) wage gap women get one third of what men get! (10)

(a) Transgender: More than 60% rejected due to Job Discrimination (NHRC)

points are not valid to diversify them
 (x) Feudal Distribution of land
 Skewed access to education and social capital

Population and Caste

(a) More than 50% SC are poor
 (b) 90% of manual scavengers are from lower defined castes

Population and Religion

(a) Economic deprivation of Muslims highlighted by Sachar Committee

Population and Rural India

(a) 80% of poor are in Rural India has 65% population

Coop Finance

- (1) Amarya Sen Capability approach
- (2) Direct Benefit Transfer for Schemes
- (3) Universal Basic Income (Economic Survey 2020)

Given the complexity of poverty in India, need of the hour is to collect and analyse data on Poverty estimation

my link with SDG

Kindly integrate keywords in your Answer

9.30
 10

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.11) Dravidian temple architecture that came of age during the rule of the Pallavas, reached its zenith at the time of the imperial Cholas. Elaborate with suitable examples. (15 Marks, 250 words)

द्रविड़ मंदिर वास्तुकला जो पल्लवों के शासन के दौरान विकसित हुई, शाही चोलों के समय अपने चरम पर पहुँच गई। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The temple architecture in India emerged during Gupta Empire, came of age as structural temples during Pallavas and achieved great heights during Imperial Cholas in 10th century

well articulated

Came of Age during Pallavas

well structured

1) Rise of Rockcut temples during first phase of Pallavas (Mahendravarmam)

nicey addressed for OP answer

2) Structural Temples like Shore temples during Rajasimha Group of Pallavas

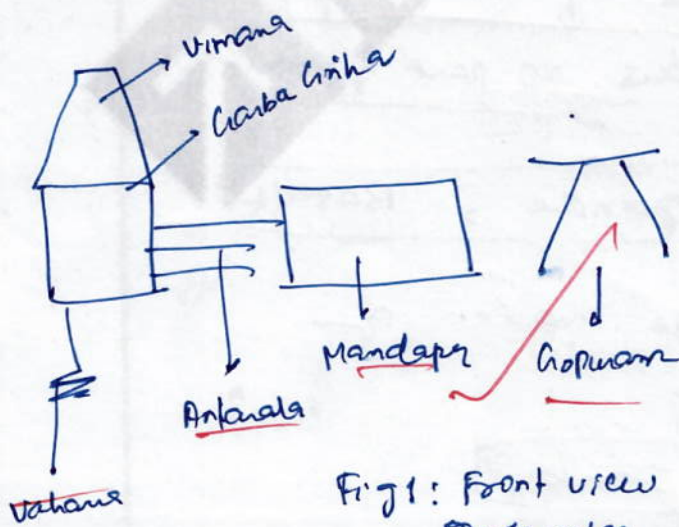


Fig 1: Front view of temple

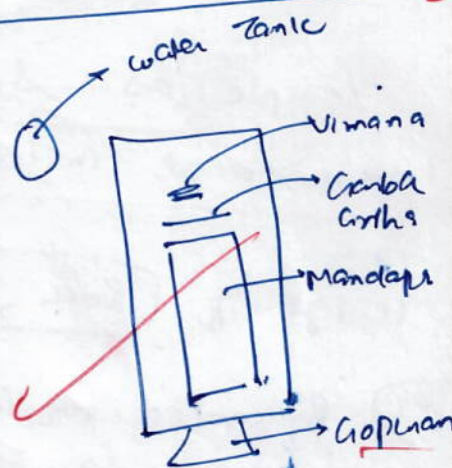


Fig 2: Top view

good use of figures

Mention Monolithic Mandapas use of soft sand stone temple structure etc

Rise of Temples during Pallavas -

- (1) Shore Temple } Mahabalipuram
- (2) Ajanta Penace }

zenith during Cholas

(1) lofty Tall Gopurams started

during cholas (a) Gangaikonda chodgopuram Temple

For value add, use figures of Drauidian style Temples



(2) Engineering Marvel using innovative techniques (a) 80 ton of Capstone at Bihadashwara temple top

Demonstrate gaps of understanding of topic

(3) Temples as source of economic activity

(a) employment around temples

(4) Temple as source of learning as educational institutions as part of temple

(5) usage of (Roue, granite, Basalt)

(a) Bihadeshwara temple made of granite

(6) Presence of water tanks

- 7) Dwarapalas at the entrance of temples added to temple
- 8) Intricate carvings and sculptures show vivid imagination of craftsman
 - eg) Mahabharat, Ramayan on temple pillars
- 9) Temples as sign of victory
 - eg) Rajendra I built temple after victory over eastern India
- 10) Cultural exchange using temple architecture
 - eg) Combination temples due to trade relations with cholas

Evolution under Vijaynagar
 Further evolution of dravida style was done in 12-14th century after cholas

- 1) Kalyan mandapas (Meenakshi temple)
- 2) Multi-pillared halls
- 3) Secular fabric (Lotus temple)

UNESCO Heritage status of 'Temples of Imperial Cholas' add to the cultural richness of Pluralistic Indian society

Keep this part Brief not asked directly in question

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Fairly good with balanced answer

* Kindly improve 1st part of Answer
 * Avoid irrelevant writing

6.5/15

Q.12) Discuss the causes behind the Russian Revolutions of 1917. Why is the second revolution considered more significant than the first? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

1917 की रूसी क्रांति के कारणों पर चर्चा करें। दूसरी क्रांति को पहली क्रांति से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण क्यों माना जाता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Russian Revolution of 1917 was result of culmination of various factors at play including political, economic and social. World war I was also one of the leading causes of 1917 revolution.

Causes Behind Russian Revolution (1917)

① Economic crisis due to World War I

② Rising unemployment and dissent among Russians

③ oppressive Regime since 1905

④ Fall of Russia, Ottoman Empire during World War I

⑤ changing Geopolitical order and emerging powers like Italy, Germany

⑥ military Nationalism around world

Fair intro with suitable

Nicely addressed cause here of change but Control

For value added to socio-economic factors Political for internal external Inspiration of Socialist Ideology

Impact of Russian Revolution 1917

instead of this you can use significance of Revolution (October)

- 1) Rise of Soviet Union which survived till 1990s
- 2) Shift towards Communism and Socialistic ideals over capitalism as practised in USA, Britain
- 3) State ownership of property and collectivism
- 4) State planning for development over market forces
- 5) Withdrawal of Russia from war and entry of USA changed the outcomes of world war I
- 6) Impact of Russian Revolution globally -
 - i) Indian form of socialism, rise of socialist parties (Congress Socialist Party in 1934)
 - ii) Formation of Communist Party of India under MN Roy in 1920
 - iii) Impact on revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh and Punjab Naujawan Sabha
 - iv) Adoption of mixed economy after 1947

Critical thinking and insightful analyses

valued content

Kindly conclude with balance journey.

Hence, Russian Revolution 1917 led to rise of Bipolar world during cold war era and has immense impact on local and international arena.

5
15

Don't leave too much space

Improve space Management.

* Kindly improve 1st part of your answer
* Diversify your points

Feedback

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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.13) "New imperialism was a nationalistic, not an economic phenomenon." Critically examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"नया साम्राज्यवाद एक राष्ट्रवादी घटना थी, न कि आर्थिक घटना।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

New Imperialism entails modernised form of imperialism in post war world where one nation influence other nation in political as well as economic form

fair with definition

not an economic phenomenon

1st part short of content II part improve status

- ① unlike original form of imperialism where focus was
- extraction of Raw materials
 - Drain of wealth from colonies
 - Beggar thy neighbor policies via imperial preference policies
 - Dumping of cheaper manufactured goods after industrial revolution
 - Payment of Home charges and prices of wares raised outside colonies

valid content but put some special content in reference Demand.

India, Africa faced the brunt of imperialism and colonialism during 19th century

for

- Financial crisis
- Intensify colonial expansion
- Finance capital rise
- Indentured labour system

this part should come in first

Nationalistic Phenomenon : Neo Imperialism

① Rise of Aggressive nationalism

↳ Military expenditure rose for existing as well as emerging economies

② Social-Darwinism theory of survival of the best led to competition among nations regarding who will be the dominant power

③ Popular support of masses due to ultranationalism

④ Rise of alliances made over a local conflict a bigger phenomenon

↳ Triple alliances, double alliances

⑤ Propagation of ideologies based on invoking patriotism among masses

⑥ Rise of leaders like Hitler who used discontent that arose from Treaty of Versailles

though points are valid but need to discuss

ex) intense competition in colonial races for acquisition of colonies - Agency of civilization etc

⑦ Teritorial ambitions and agresion among nations
 Ex) Manchuria Invasion

Mention
 GOD
 glory
 GOLD

⑧ lack of definite form of Nationalism
 which conflicted with human rights
 ↳ lack of International Law

Critical thinking and thoughtful answers only :-)

⑨ Psychological Impact of new imperialism amidst social discrimination

⑩ Propagation of theories like Whiteman's Burden, Providential Mission Theory which created a divide between India and British with British being 'superior'

New Imperialism exists even today in modified forms as seen during rising Chinese aggression, wolf warrior diplomacy and efforts to restore American supremacy and hegemony in name of 'America First'

fairly concluded with current linkage.

* kindly improve answers further
 & kindly discuss your point

6.75
 15

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.14) Discuss the role of the press in spreading nationalist ideas and sentiments during the freedom struggle. What challenges did the press, particularly the vernacular press, face during this period? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान राष्ट्रवादी विचारों और भावनाओं को फैलाने में प्रेस की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। इस अवधि के दौरान प्रेस, विशेषकर स्थानीय भाषा के प्रेस को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Press during freedom struggle was

not a mere profit making business but it led to increase in national consciousness and united Indians as single political entity.

ROLE OF PRESS IN SPREADING NATIONALIST IDEAS

- ① Spread of western ideas like equality, liberty and fraternity (ex Karachi Chronicle)
- ② Propagation of economic policies of British and their widespread impact
 - (a) Dadabhai Naoroji in Poverty and Un-British Rule → Drain of wealth theory
- ③ Spread of Revolutionary ideas by extremists to arouse masses against British
 - (a) Kesari and Maharatta by Tilak

④ Catered to local mass and encouraged grassroots participation by using local languages (eg) Marathi Newspapers by Tilak

⑤ Spread of vernacular languages

⑥ led to Socio-Religious Reforms by speaking against caste discrimination (eg) Harizan by Gandhiji

⑦ led to Political Empowerment of marginalised and encouraged their participation (eg) Mook Nayak

⑧ Spread Idea of Swaraj and Self-Rule (eg) Bande Mataram by Ghosh

⑨ Found Innovative ways to bypass British oppressive laws (eg) Quoting Irish views instead of direct criticism

*Demand for
good
understanding
of
topics*

CHALLENGES FACED BY PRESS

well covered

① British colonial Regulations to curb freedom of press (eg) 1823: Adams Regulations

valid point

Discuss your points
no logistical challenge
economic challenge
Ideological
Diversity
etc

② Excess powers given to District Magistrate based on trivial rules like possession

① Press Restrictions during 1878

③ Racial discrimination towards Indian Press as most regulations were against local, vernacular press
 ① Vernacular Press Act 1878

your context
newly
conveyed
for
intended
message

④ Wartime efforts to curb criticism and dissent as tool for law and order

① Defence of India Rules

⑤ Arrest of major leaders due to press violations → left movements leaderless

① Arrest of Tilak after 1897 Chapekar case and negative impact on Swadeshi movement

Despite numerous efforts by British to suppress freedom of press, it found its own niche in unique forms like underground radio by Usha Mehta and eventually led us to path of 'Free India'

fairly
concluded
with
background
story

Kindly diversity your content

6-75
 15

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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AWIS			
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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) Despite sharing a similar latitude, why does the Mediterranean climate vary from the China-type climate? How do the differences in climate affect life and economic activities in the region?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

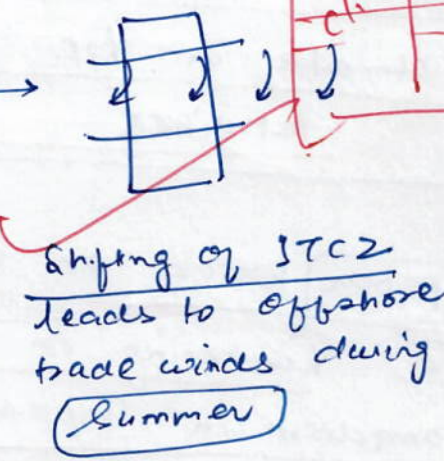
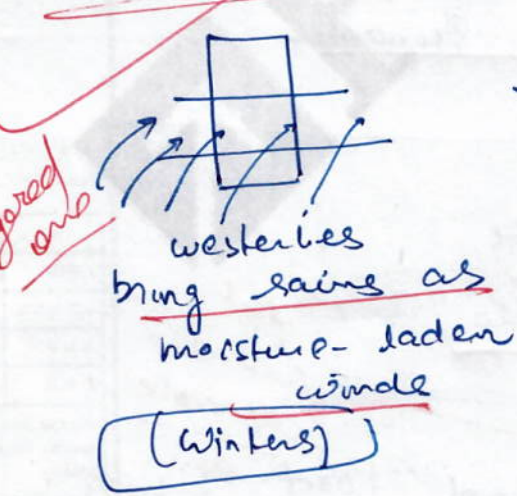
समान अक्षांश साझा करने के बावजूद भूमध्यसागरीय जलवायु चीन-प्रकार की जलवायु से भिन्न क्यों है? जलवायु में अंतर इस क्षेत्र में जीवन और आर्थिक गतिविधियों को कैसे प्रभावित करता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mediterranean climate is found in mid latitudes and holds unique characteristic of winter rainfall. However, despite being at same latitude, China faces different climate which shows factors apart from latitude are at interplay in determination of climatic conditions.

Though good use of Intro

Mediterranean vs China Type Climate

① Shifting of westerly winds due to movement of ITCZ



well explained for value addition use world Map. Chinese climate

Mediterranean climate

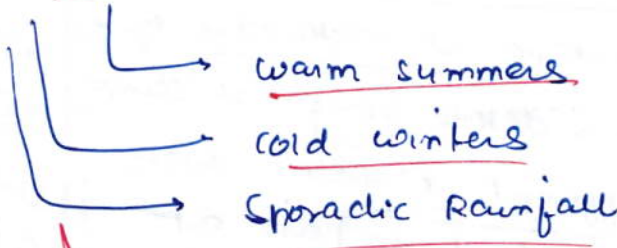
China type climate

warm temperate western monsoon occurs to meet in Eastern Monsoon

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Moderate temp. No Rain in summer → Temp. Variation → Seasonal reversal of monsoon
② China type climate: Due to marine coast influence on the coastal end, climate is moderate but continentality on inner parts leads to wide variations



valid content but improve explanation and presentation

Presence, factors (apart from latitude) that

- impacts climate —
(1) Trade winds
(2) Marine Influence ← land Breeze, sea Breeze
(3) ocean currents
(4) Elevation of the place (Altitude)

Role of climate in life and Economic Activities

- ① Occupation based on climate
(a) lumbering in Canada but nomadism in Steppes
(b) Agricultural productivity and Food security of the region (c) Indian monsoon

points are valid

put suitable examples

avoid faulty writing

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Table with columns #, G, A, P and rows AWIS, CD & VA, S & F, P & R, TOTAL MARKS. Includes instructions: Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

- ③ Specialisation of region based on comparative advantage
- (a) orchard farming in Prunachal
 - (b) viticulture in Mediterranean

good one

- ④ Diversification of Trade Basket based on Climate
- (a) Diverse agro-climatic conditions of china \leftrightarrow Diverse range of production

- ⑤ Impact on Productivity of humans
- (a) low productivity in hot, equatorial areas

- ⑥ Spread of Pandemics, zoonotic diseases
- (a) Disproportionate impact of neglected tropical diseases in Africa

- ⑦ overall Economy of the nation
- (a) India \rightarrow 46% workforce in agriculture

Demonstrate good understanding about tropic

diversify your points ex

tourism

Natural Disaster etc.

Hence, Climate plays a key role in determining the Path of economic development. There is a need to combat Climate change in order to mitigate economic and non-economic losses

finally concluded with balanced survey

* kindly improve presentation.
* you can get more marks by improving 1st part of ans

5.75

Q.16) Often called 'white gold,' lithium has emerged as a priority metal in achieving the global energy transition. Explain. Also, outline the distribution of lithium in India and the world, and discuss the implications of its uneven availability globally. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

अक्सर 'व्हाइट गोल्ड' कहे जाने वाले लिथियम वैश्विक ऊर्जा संक्रमण को प्राप्त करने में एक प्राथमिकता वाली धातु के रूप में उभरा है। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत और विश्व में लिथियम के वितरण की रूपरेखा बताइए और वैश्विक स्तर पर इसकी असमान उपलब्धता के निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Lithium due to its unique properties

fairly essential
 of ductility, energy density and rechargeability has gained prominence amidst rising energy demand, move towards low-carbon technologies and Goals of Paris Agreement

PRIORITY METAL IN TRANSITION

① Aids in shift towards non-fossil fuel based production *ex* electric vehicles under PM e-drive scheme

your carbon nicely argued for
 ② Arrests global greenhouse emissions and overall rise in global temperatures (low-carbon \leftrightarrow decarbonisation)

③ Rechargeable nature of lithium batteries \leftrightarrow circular economy

④ low energy intensity and high energy density \leftrightarrow India's INDC Targets

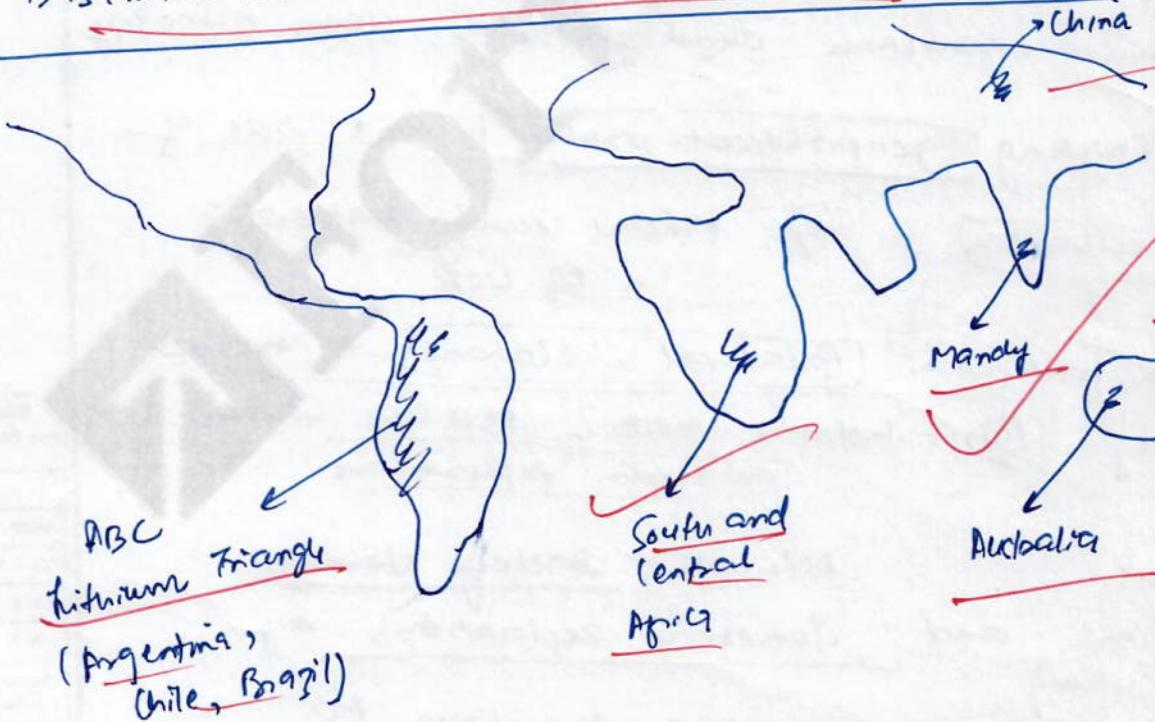
⑤ Holds potential for net carbon neutral by 2070

DISTRIBUTION OF LITHIUM IN INDIA



Recent findings of ^{good} ~~just of~~ lithium at ~~Mandya~~, ~~Karnataka~~ has led to increase in potential energy generation from lithium

DISTRIBUTION OF LITHIUM IN WORLD



South America, Australia and Africa holds major lithium reserves

Integrate key words
Supply chain disruption
Economic Disparities
reliance on imported technology

IMPLICATIONS OF UNEVEN AVAILABILITY

① Impacts Goals of Just Transition

Ⓜ Richer countries have easy and affordable access while poor countries cannot transition

② Weaponisation of Trade and impact on self-reliance i.e. Atmanirbharata

Ⓜ china's hold on rare earth minerals and rising threats

Perpetuates environmental degradation in

Global South due to negative impact of lithium extraction and lack of clean technology

④ Shifting geopolitical order and rise of

new alliances Ⓜ Mineral security partnership of USA

⑤ Impact on Bilateral relations to ensure supply Ⓜ India's KABIL PSU in Southern American exploration

Alternative battery storage

Solutions and domestic explorations of

(Zinc, Sodium)

Lithium are need of the hour to

minimise risks with uneven and sporadic distribution

Critical thinking and thoughtful analysis

fairly concluded with balanced

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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* kindly integrate key words

7.8

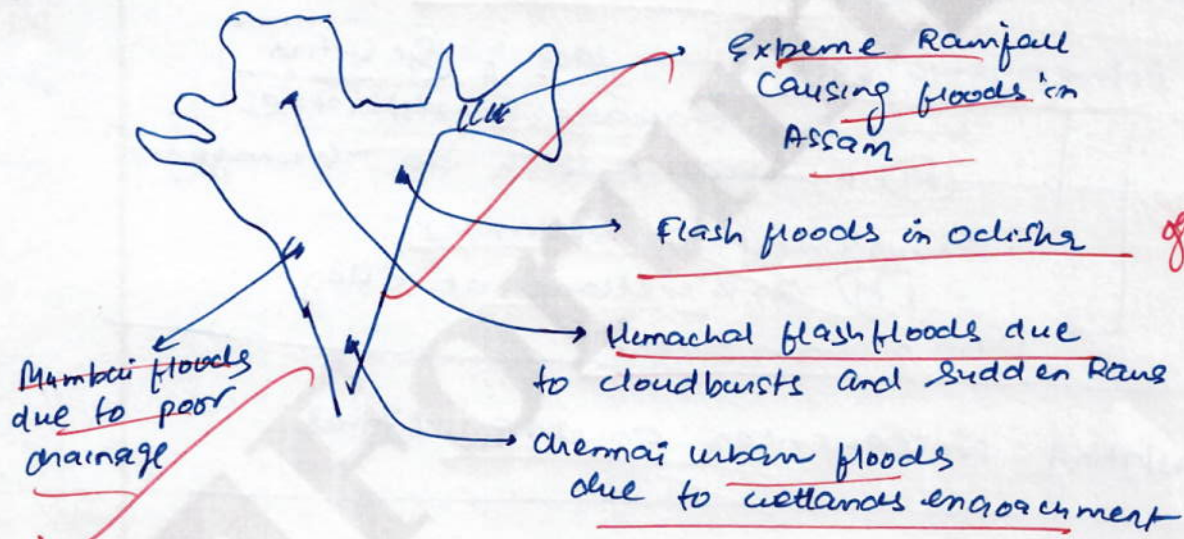
Q.17) Incidence of extreme rainfall events and flash floods in recent times has led to devastating consequences for major cities of India. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

हाल के दिनों में अत्यधिक वर्षा की घटनाओं और अचानक बाढ़/प्लेश प्लड के कारण भारत के प्रमुख शहरों में विनाशकारी परिणाम सामने आए हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per Geological Survey of India,

India's 12% area is prone to extreme floods. However, there has been rising events of flash floods which entails large amount of water collection within 6 hours of rainfall.

Fair intro with using of data.



good use of map.

Fig: Rising Flood cases in India

Reasons for Flash Floods and Extreme Rainfall

- ① Global climate change and changes in meridional circulation
- ② IPCC: temperature rose by 1.06°C already

well structured and clearly pointed

② Increasing rate of evaporation and cloud formation due to high temperatures
 (a) cyclone events → Rainfall

Your Content Nicey are well for General & urban microclimate

③ Glacial retreats in Himalayas and Glacial lake outburst Floods ↔ Slackin Floods

④ extreme weather events like cloudbursts due to high mountains and stuck clouds between hills (a) Himachal floods

⑤ Anthropogenic factors → lack of Desilting
 ↳ Poor drainage Infrastructure
 (a) Mumbai British era drainage
 ↳ Encroachment of wetlands
 (a) 25% wetlands at risk
 ↳ Dam mismanagement

Degradation of natural Drainage system

Devastating consequences on urban cities

① loss of lives and livelihoods
 (a) Poverty in Bihar → 25% GOP failures due to high rainfall

well structured and clearly presented

② Secondary hazards like Electrocuton
 (a) Bangalore Techie lost her life

③ Critical Infrastructure loss
 (a) Submergence of Railway lines

- ④ Impact on Tourism and economic activities \rightarrow Himachal Pradesh
- ⑤ Distress induced migration
- ⑥ Strain on government Resources and fiscal Reprioritisation \leftarrow Diversion of Resources for security
- ⑦ Can trigger landslides in western Ghats due to slope modification

Fairly addressed for Demand

Recommendations

put some special forestability climate resilient urban planning need for flood warning system

- ① Paris climate agreement to arrest global temperature rise
- ② Panchsmit goals for climate mitigation and adaptation
- ③ Disaster Resilience under Sendai framework \rightarrow Bottom up planning
- ④ Early warning Systems \leftarrow CFlows, IFlows
- ⑤ Blue Green Infrastructure (Mihir Shah \rightarrow *Sponge City* Committee)
- ⑥ One coast Approach by NRI Aayog
- ⑦ Desilting and Retooling

General points put some special

Given that global temperatures are on further rise and vulnerability of India due to 10,000 km coastline, it is imperative to prioritise flood prevention and mitigation strategies

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Kindly Integrate key words

*6/78
10*

Q.18) What do you understand by the term 'demographic dividend'? Highlighting the challenges the country faces in realizing the potential of its favourable demography, suggest corrective measures. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

'जनांकिकीय लाभांश' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश को अपनी अनुकूल जनांकिकीय क्षमता को साकार करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

fair use of Data fall

Demographic dividend indicates high potential for economic growth due to high young and working population of age (15-59 years). As per UNEPA, India holds the golden window of demographic dividend till 2055-56.

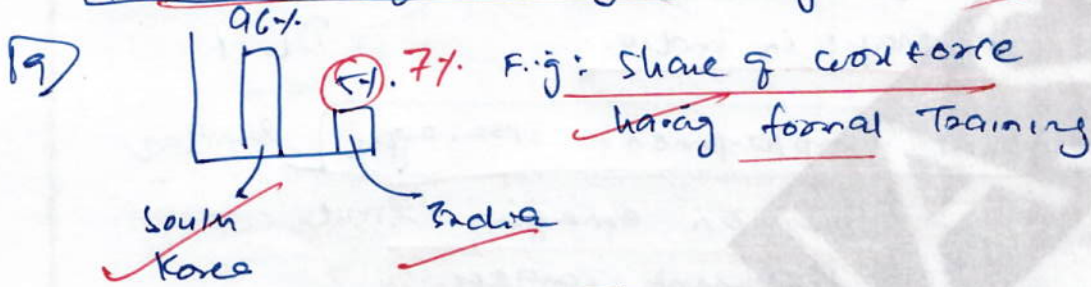
Benefits of Demographic Dividend

nicely addressed core theme

- ① Increase in working labor force hence high labor supply
- ② Boost to consumption demand, hence high economic potential and growth
- ③ Rise in savings due to working population \leftrightarrow investment demand
- ④ low dependency ratio, hence lesser burden on government resources
- ⑤ Human capital formation and rise in HDI

Challenges Country faces in Realising favourable Demography

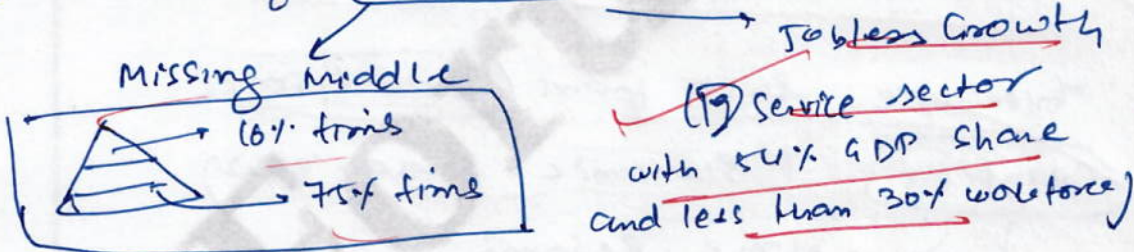
① Low level of skilling among workforce



② Demand-Supply mismatches in labor market

①) outdated Higher education curriculum

②) Law of Employment Generation



*Weightage
Contribution
and
thoughtful
use of
Data.*

③ Low female labor force participation

①) PLFS: 42% (2023) vs Global (47%)
↳ low in comparison to male

④ Low Social Sector Expenditure

①) Health → 1.8% of GDP vs USA 5%

⑤ Emerging Technology and Job displacement
(40% jobs at Risk in India: IMF)

⑥ Climate change impact

Integrate key words

Closing Gender Gap

Indicine & Economic development

Sustainable Development etc.

Young centent clearly commy for intended message

nicely commy with better sense

Corrective measures to Reap Demographic Dividend

- ① India as Manufacturing hub
 - PLI
 - ELI
 - DL I
 - Make in India
- ② National Employment Strategy - similar to China
 - Focus on emerging skills
 - Placement targets
 - Female oriented strategy
- ③ Incentives for boosting female workforce
 - Taxation exemptions, crèche facilities
- ④ Incentive shift from Dwarfism to Giantism (Economic Survey 2022)
 - MSME Reforms
 - labor laws implementation
- ⑤ Employment Enclaves as suggested by Baker Kalyani Committee
- ⑥ National Education Policy 2020

As India walks on path Viksit Bharat @ 2047, we should focus on ways to promote Inclusive Growth and avoid demographic dividend becoming disasters

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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

** Kindly Integrate key words*

7.1
18

Q.19) "A seemingly casteless upper caste and an apparently caste-defined lower caste is one of the central aspects of the institution of caste in contemporary times". Examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"एक जातिविहीन उच्च जाति और एक जाति-परिभाषित निम्न जाति, समकालीन समय में जाति संस्था के केंद्रीय पहलुओं में से एक है"। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per BR Ambedkar, Indian Caste system is like a tall Building with multiple storeys but no stairways. This highlights restricted mobility due to rigid caste system.

Fair use of Quota with reference of Dr. Ambedkar

CENTRAL ASPECTS OF INSTITUTION OF CASTE

→ (Casteless upper caste & Caste defined lower caste)

Make proper heading

- ① Privileged upper caste → Higher mobility
 - ↳ Ease of access to opportunity
 - ↳ Education and health affordability
 - ↳ Economic Inequalities

② 1% of Indians 77% of wealth in India → concentration of wealth

③ more than 50% poor among Scheduled Tribes and castes

your content fairly address core theme

② Caste-defined lower caste

- ① Rising caste discrimination and suicides → Payal Yadav case

(i) Notion of Pollution and Purity

(a) manual scavengers : 50% from lower castes
(Safai Karmchari Commission)

(b) Nearly 10% of Hindus practise untouchability (NHRC)

(ii) Restricted upward mobility due to occupational segregation and unequal access

(i) Disproportionate Impact of economic growth

(a) 40% of displaced communities for developmental projects are STs

(ii) Intersectionality of Poverty, caste and Gender among women

(a) 90% women are in Informal jobs (Sticky floors low wage)

However, there has been Rising cases of New Forms of Caste Identity

(i) Rising Caste consciousness among backward castes

(a) Global Caste Identities

(b) Caste based association

Critical thinking and thoughtfull analysis

- ① Competitive Backwardness among castes to avail Reservation
 (a) Demand for reservation by Jats.
- ② Age of Social media and rising solidarity among castes (b) whatsapp groups based on caste
- ④ Increasing Polarisation amidst vote bank politics
- ⑤ Dominance of few castes (c) Meena Community

Your content clearly conveyed the intended message

- WAY FORWARD
- ① Value Education (Rachhakosha Principles of WP 2020)
 - ② Electoral Reforms to avert caste based politics
 - ③ Rohini Commission for Sub Categorisation
 - ④ Caste based census for data backed affirmative action
 - ⑤ Political Empowerment (BR Ambedkar)

well articulated

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Caste discrimination is a social evil and impacts apparently defined 'lower caste' disproportionately more. The idea of 'Gandhiji' to fight Caste discrimination can act as guiding light (Internal Reforms)

Kindly provide presentation in first part of answer

6.5/15

Q.20) Explain how India's contemporary gender rights discourse maintains continuity with 19th-century social reform efforts while also expanding to address new challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

समझाइए कि किस प्रकार भारत का समकालीन लैंगिक अधिकार विमर्श 19वीं शताब्दी के सामाजिक सुधार प्रयासों के साथ निरंतरता बनाए रखता है तथा साथ ही नई चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विस्तारित भी होता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ever since colonial British times, women of India have been fighting for basic political rights like Right to vote. Despite Indian constitution granting Article 14 (Right to Equality), the political representation of women is meagre (~11%) in new India.

Contemporary Gender Rights : Continuity
with 19th Century Social Reforms

① Right to education for women

② Jyoti Rao Phule ↔ National Education Policy 2020 for Gender Inclusivity

② Fight against Patriarchal norms

women considered 'less' than ~~women~~

↳ Dowry deaths
close to 10,000 every year (NCRB)

③ To achieve Reproductive Autonomy

④ conjugal rights
(Rukhmani Bai case)

↳ Right to Abortion
for single unmarried women

④ Right to dignity and Respect towards women
 (a) every day ~ 85 cases of rape being registered

⑤ Health and maternal mortality
 (a) Assam maternal mortality Rate higher than 120

⑥ unequal access to Job opportunities
 (a) women get paid Rs 40 for every Rs 100 received by men (110)
 ↳ wage gap

⑦ Class ceiling and Sticky floor as hindrance
 ↳ low representation in leadership ↳ low paying jobs

⑧ Rise of Gig economy and poor working conditions of women

Critical thinking and insightful analysis
Mentioned Political Aspect
→ Family Party
↳ low participation in Parliament

Reform Initiatives during 19th Century

vs Today → Focus on elimination of evil traditions like Sati, Slavery

② women organisations led by men vs today by women

③ localised impact then vs Global Impact today (AmeToo)

well articulated

Expansion to Address New Challenges

① Age of social media and double edged sword

eg) technology enabled violence against women ↔ Malini Campaign against Cyberbullying

② Climate change Impact on women and initiatives like Jal Teeman mission to reduce burden on women

③ Human Trafficking and Forced Prostitution

Child labor eg) Mahjan Bachao Andolan by Kailash Satyarthi

④ Abortion rights for unmarried women

⑤ low Political representation and

Nari Shakti Adhiniyam

⑥ Entrepreneurship among women (~20% MSME owned by women) and Startup India, Standup India to resolve credit issue

⑦ Participation of men in feminist movements
eg) Mardon wali Boat by Noida

Women led development

key to unleash true potential of Nari Shakti as highlighted by our Honble President who herself is pioneer of Gender Rights

Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Kindly write explicit part of your answer

7/15

show challenges
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obj digitizing women

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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
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

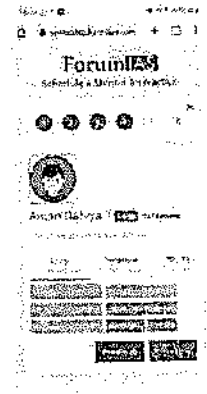
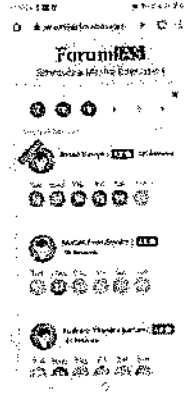
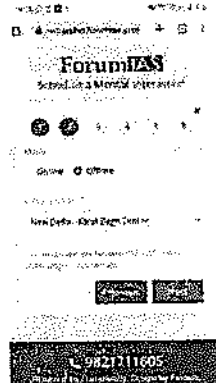
* Subject to change without prior notice.

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