

GS-1
MMP+ | LAWS

Name of Candidate: Ishidwa Anand

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Course: MMP+ LAWS

Marks Obtained: Signature of Examiner:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Fill your details (name, roll number, email id as well as method of evaluation).
- Answers should be written in your own handwriting as well as they must be readable, neat & within the prescribed word limit.
- Student who has opted mentor call method for copy evaluation will receive call from SARRTHI IAS Evaluation team on their number for scheduling their One-to-One Mentor call. If student fails to pick call- after calling two times to student their copy will be automatically sent for traditional evaluation method. Students will receive call from this Number- 9625619850 .
- You can drop your queries related to copy evaluation on this mail id- evaluation@sarrthi.com
- If student fails to opt any option given below copy will be sent for evaluation only in traditional format.
- Evaluated copy will be provided within **8 days**

Note - A student needs to fill their credentials and select the enrolled course, otherwise the copy will not be evaluated.

	<i>Tick The Method of Evaluation</i>
<i>Traditional Evaluation</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Mentor Call Evaluation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Traditional Evaluation – Copies will be checked and marks will be given along with comments.
Mentor Call Evaluation – One to One Interaction (**Virtual meet**) with Mentor, where mentor will highlight improvement points and general idea regarding marks will be given.

UPSC CSE 2025



Hello Aspirants!

I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to Sarrthi IAs's entire faculty for being a constant support in my UPSC journey. I had benefitted a lot from the **Main Mentorship Programme**, as well as the **Science & Tech and Environment bundle Course**.

In my road to success, I believe that Sarrthi IAs has had an indispensable role.

Ishitwa Anand
AIR 50, UPSC CSE 2025

Ishitwa

AIR 50

Ishitwa Anand

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Q.No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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4	10	
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6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	

12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained: / 250

EVALUATION INDICATORS

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet

1.

2.

3.

4.

Warren Hastings was a gifted personality endowed with 'strong will, great energy and resourcefulness'. It was on the foundation which Warren Hastings laid down, that others erected a 'stately edifice'. Examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Warren Hastings was the Governor of Bengal, whose consolidation steps led to a strong unified territory on which the other officials built the British empire.

→ He abolished the dual government in Bengal as he believed it to be difficult to administer.

→ Regulating Act of 1773 was

Strong & gifted personality

formulated during his time period

→ Great energy → as he led to establishment of Civil & Criminal law courts (eg) District Diwani & District Faujdari Adalats for lawfulness

→ Resourcefulness → Able, pragmatic governor who made best resource use → (eg) Calcutta Madrasah to understand Muslim Law

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Policy of Ring Fence → in order to create buffer zones in Indian territory → (eg) Awadh acted as Buffer against French aggression in future

How others benefitted from warren Hastings

→ Deeper understanding of local Indian laws through different means → enabled future rulers to take wise decisions for local population

→ Important Contributions in establishing judicial Courts in India → better justice mechanism

→ Consolidation of Indian territory through different means like diplomacy, alliance forging etc (eg) with Maratha, Mysore

Other Contributions of rulers also

→ Not only Warren Hastings responsible for British edifice

(eg) Wellesley → subsidiary alliance
→ Dalhousie → Doctrine of Lapse
→ Lord Lytton & Lord Canning

Contributed immensely
Thus with Warren Hastings began the Company's control over Indian resources.

Grid of Evaluation - Per Question

Components	Evaluators Feedback
Quality of Content (Clarity + Understanding + Examples)	
Dimensions + Relevance	
Structure (Introduction Body Conclusion + Spacing)	
Value Addition (Sources + Facts)	
Total Marks: / 10	

Q2. The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 is often seen as a precursor to the larger and more widespread Indian Rebellion of 1857. Critically examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Vellore Mutiny of 1806 was a major event in Indian history which occurred due to caste & sectarian issues within the armed forces under British empire.

→ Threatened the British rule of an imminent uprising.

→ Showed communal & caste unity for the cause of mutiny

Precursor to
1857

→ led to changes in the way

British comprehended the issues in Army

↳ Important for laying bare the fact that the sepoys were not bound by the British authority in the religious & communal sphere & they can mutiny if these private sphere was breached

(eg) Coincidentally → 1857 mutiny was also immediately thwarted by religious apprehension

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of being forced to bite the greased
Cartridge of new Enfield Rifle.

∴ Ullore mutiny in a way had stark
similarities regarding the spark of
mutiny.

However other factors also there:

① Missionary activities - Till 1806 not much
activity but after 1813 Charter Act →
flooding of missions. People apprehensive
of losing their identity - widespread revolt

② New Army Acts → General enlistment
Act of 1856 → Army personnel to serve
in Sindh region → loss of religious identity

③ Rural distress - 'A peasant in uniform
was not divorced from the consciousness
from the rural society' → change in land
structures.

Thus, the causal factors bear resemblance
of Ullore mutiny & 1857 revolt. However,
there arose new challenges which led to mass revolt.

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Prehistory
Disc

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3. Prehistoric paintings are a great witness to the evolution of human civilization. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

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Prehistoric paintings represent the palimpsest nature of human civilization with the great works found from Altamira in Spain to works in the Lascaux Caves in Chattisgarh.

→ Altamira cave paintings in Spain

→ Bordeaux Cave paintings in France

Examples of Prehistoric paintings

→ Bhimbetka Cave paintings in Madhya Pradesh

→ Ajanta cave paintings

→ Cave paintings of Belan valley

→ Udaygiri cave paintings near Ujjain

→ Sittanavalai cave paintings in Tamil Nadu

Witness of evolution of human civilization

- ① Evolution of Colors in the form of use of primary colors in upper palaeolithic paintings through minerals.
- (eg) Red color → from haematite

- (2) Evolution of Artistic expression - as from use of geometrical figures to depict animals & humans in Bhimbetka paintings to use of naturalistic elements in Padmapani painting in Cave 1 of Ajanta Caves.
- (3) Evolution of surface - prehistoric paintings large in size & painted on Cave ceilings
- (eg) Explain the evolution of habitation of early man like - Cochudiyar paintings
- (4) Domestication of animals shown in prehistoric paintings - (eg) In Altamira painting - Bison is shown in red color
- (5) Use of fire depicted - (eg) Belen Gully
- (6) Evolution of societies from tribal gatherings to settled agricultural society
- Thus, the prehistorical paintings present a fossilous record of evolution of human civilization through artistic excellence.

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Q4. Discuss the goals and achievements of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) founded by Ela Bhatt. How has it transformed the socio-economic status of women in India?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Self-Employed Women's Association of Ela Bhatt was a major Union step to ameliorate the condition of the women in the country who were discriminated in pay rolls, benefits accorded to maternal health etc.

→ Strengthen the feminist identity of equal parity.

→ Helps the women engaged in productive activities

→ Provision of benefits to the self-employed women group

→ Strengthen the unionism amongst the women workers to effectively demand for their causes & rights

Achievements of SEWA

① Able to increase the productivity of

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work amongst the women workers due to healthy work conditions

(eg) SEWA provided PPE kits during Covid lockdown

(2) Ease of credit & funds for machinery

(3) Increased market accessibility for workers

(eg) SEWA spun apparels being sold in Market → boom in textile industry through strengthening of women workforce

(4) Increased labour force participation rate amongst women → (eg) 29.1 in 2023

→ Breaking patriarchal gender roles

→ Increased focus on self-sufficiency

Better socio-economic status

→ Better autonomy to women

→ Women in SEWA gaining

experience in workforce → increase in GDP of country

→ Breaking the 'Glass ceiling Effect' in households

→ Supplementary income for family

Thus, organisations like SEWA in India & SWAPNO in Bangladesh aid in achieving the SDG 5: Gender Equality.

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Analyze the role of plate tectonics in shaping the physical geography of the world. How do these processes influence the distribution of earthquakes and volcanic activity?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

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Plates are lithospheric blocks that move at a very slow rate. Plate tectonics shape the physical geography through different plate interactions & also cause earthquakes & volcanoes at interaction zones

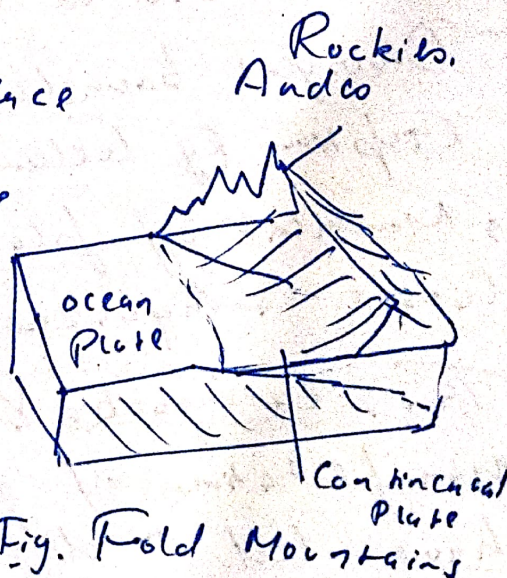
Shaping the Physical Geography

① Convergent Plate Boundaries

→ In form of ocean-ocean convergence → leads to volcanic island chains & marginal seas like Japan, Indonesia Volcanic islands

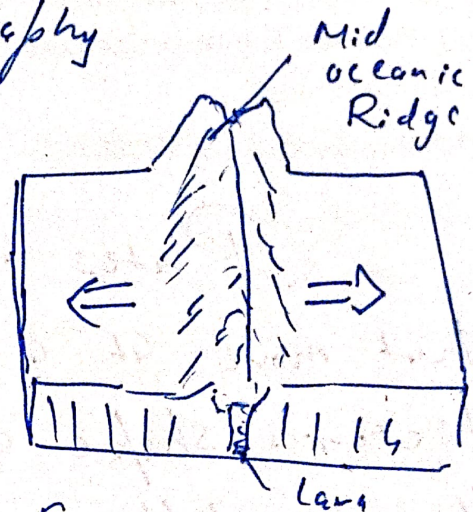
→ Continent-ocean convergence

The ocean plate subducts beneath continental plate as it denser → leads to formation of fold mountain chains → eg Alps, Rockies, Andes



② Divergent plate geography

→ When two plates move apart → leads to formation of Mid oceanic Ridge



eg) Mid oceanic Ridge in Atlantic ocean

outflow of basaltic lava

Fig. Mid oceanic Ridge



③ Volcanic & Earthquake zone

Processes → Convergent boundary at trenches lead to andesitic volcano eruption

↳ Divergent boundary lead to basaltic lava eruption eg Iceland & earthquakes are shallow

↳ Movement of plates in Indo-Eurasian region causes earthquakes in Himalayas. eg Nepal 2015

Thus, earthquake & volcanoes are some manifestations of plate tectonics which have led to different physical conditions

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Grid of Evaluation - Per Question

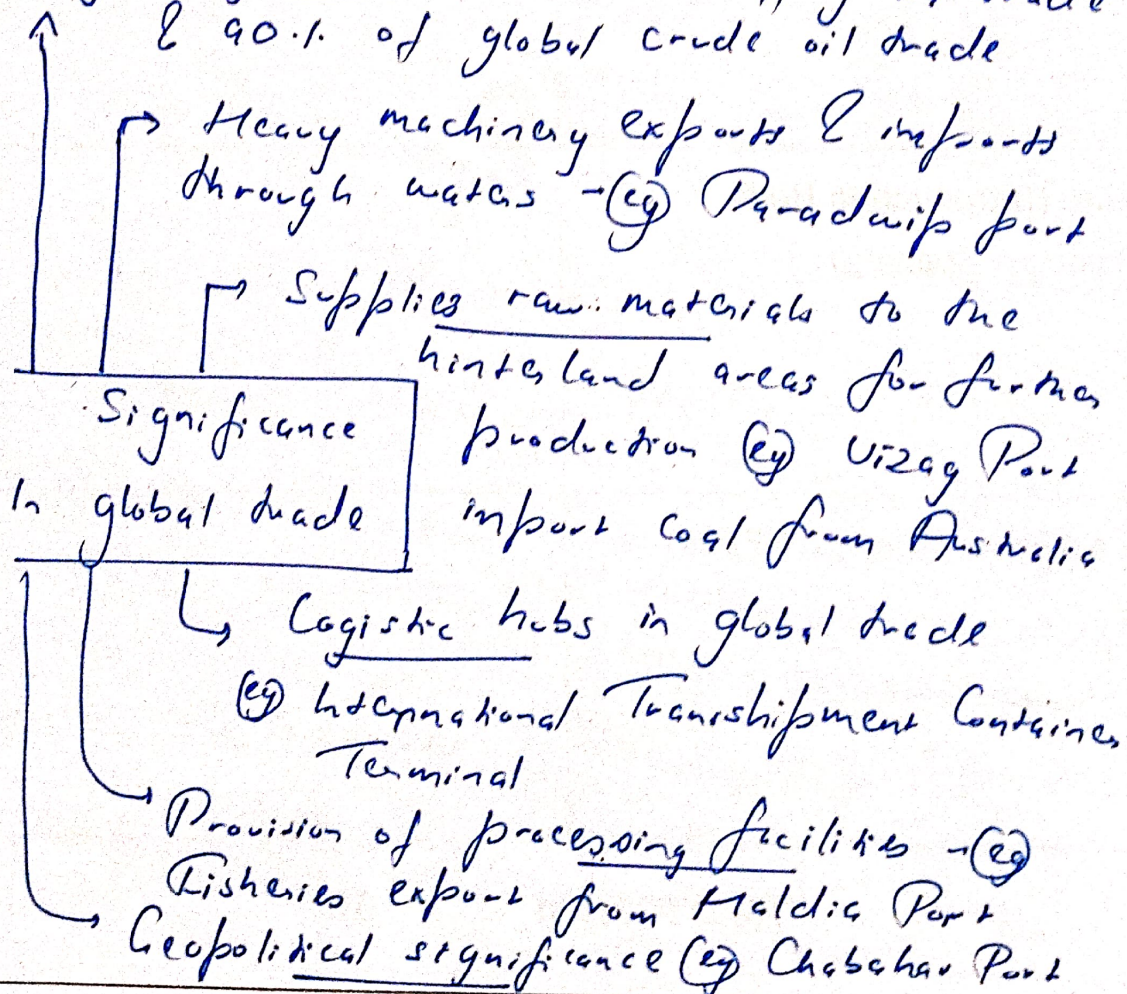
Components	Evaluators Feedback
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Total Marks: / 10	

Q6.

Examine the significance of port cities in global trade. How do natural and human factors contribute to their development as major commercial centers? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ports can be described as the locations that can harbour ships & vessels & are integral to naval operations like trade, military, cargo & people movement. 80% of Global trade takes place through port cities like Rotterdam, London, Mumbai.

Huge cargo movement → 80% of global trade & 90% of global crude oil trade



Natural ① Depth of continental shelves → Emergent coast difficult to construct natural ports (eg) East coast of India is difficult to make natural harbours West coast → submergent coast → easy for natural harbours

② Tidal locations → convenient for port development

Factors of Development

(eg) Newfoundland → Bay of Fund. great tidal range of Rm

③ Warm ocean currents in high latitude facilitate year round usage → (eg) Gulf Stream → all year Rotterdam Port. Cold currents inhibit → (eg) Vladivostok Port in Russia

Cultural ① Geographical inertia - eg Mumbai → due to British → now major port of India.

② Human settlement → Nagapattinam port during Pandya & Chola → now Chennai port nearby

③ Government initiatives → SEZs & Export Processing Units incentive → more ports

Thus, through initiatives like SAGARMALA port-led development, India is bound to have success in international naval trade.

Critical
How

Grid of Evaluation - Per Question

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Critically analyze how India's social stratification affects its unity and diversity. How do modern socio-economic changes challenge traditional social hierarchies?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Social stratification in India is an age-old phenomenon which hampers its unity & growth. Recent changes in occupational & social roles challenge these social hierarchies.

Social stratification affecting unity & diversity

- ① Caste Stratification → Casteization of certain jobs like manual scavenging (eg) 97% of manual scavengers are SCs.
- ② Sanskritization practices → being followed by other challenged castes due gain social importance leading to loss of traditional knowledge.
- ③ Gender biases → affect diversity in workforce → only 13% females in STEM workforce in India.

Social Stratification promoting unity & diversity

- ① Cultural Preservation → (eg) Under Article 29 & 30

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Preservation of sacred groves & linguistic characteristics like OI Chiki script of Santal

(2) Festival diversity → (eg) Traditional tribal festivals like Hornbill festival of Nagaland

(3) As per Varna distinctions of smooth economic functioning through varied roles on the basis of merit & not birth.

Socio-Economic Changes challenging traditional social hierarchy

(1) Common workplace - in organisations challenge the role of commensality of different castes not eating together

(2) Feminist movement → for equal rights & privileges challenge traditional patriarchal identity

(3) Gig Economy → diverse caste & class of people working together. Women also taking up gig roles → challenge work structure of traditional hierarchy

Thus, the Indian society exhibits a blend of changes due to changing socio-economic structure

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Q8.

Evaluate the challenges to secularism in contemporary India. How can the state uphold secular principles in a pluralistic society? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian Society exhibits the Mosaic model of secularism through mutual existence of differently cultured communities in harmony. However recent cases like Delhi Riots, 2020 have challenged Indian secularism. State must play an active role in plural society

① Rising intolerance amongst communities
 (eg) Delhi riots, Nuh-Mewat violence

② Radicalization of Youth by subversive elements - (eg) 30 Indians from Kerala joined the ISIS group.

③ Eroding media ethics through unethical reporting & cause of 'sensationalization' by media

Challenges to secularism

④ Secessionist demands from internal communities - (eg) Khelistan demand

⑤ Role of external non-state actors like Terrorist organisations (eg) Taish-e-Mohammed
Widening economic gap between communities

Rule of State in upholding secularism

- ① Institutional measures → organisations like CERT-IN to check deep fakes & unethical fake news that spark violence
- ② Principled distance approach of not adhering to demands of one community only & benefiting others
- ③ Regulating technologies → emerging challenges like Generative AI
- ④ Sachar Committee recommendation → Muslims must be given benefits to alleviate their economic condition
- ⑤ Councils like National Integration Council
- ⑥ Communal bonding events like Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav to foster harmony & trust
- ⑦ Legislative measures for equal benefits to all communities

Thus, India has been secular since vedic times & must preserve its communities for social capital & the state plays important role in it.

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Discuss the impact of globalization on traditional industries and livelihoods in India. How can policy measures mitigate adverse effects?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Globalization refers to the movement & flow of ideas, goods, people, capital & technology from one place to another encapsulating the theme of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'

Impact on Traditional Industries & Livelihood

- ① Bio piracy - due to globalization & interconnectedness, traditional knowledge is being bio pirated without mutual benefits
(eg) Traditional herbal knowledge
- ② Destruction of demand → due to cheap foreign goods → (eg) Textile industry suffering
- ③ Loss of traditional knowledge → of handicrafts & pottery works due to less demand in market (eg) Wood Carvings of Cadakh face competition from cheap Chinese home decor.

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(4) Livelihood Crisis → due to lesser pay in industries as a result of globalization
 → increased global exposure → Taiwan pottery
 → Intangible heritage status → Bass

However
 some benefits

→ making of Thudra Community of Punjab

→ Better technologies for refining
 → increased national demand → (eg) Cac Industry in demand

→ Credit support → take MUDRA loans to support traditional industries

→ PM MITRA parks for promoting Indian textile industry

Policy
 Measures

→ PTP-NER by M.ITA for Promoting North-eastern tribal products

→ Protectionism → (eg) India not signing RCER due to dairy protectionism

→ Advance Authorisation scheme for import of raw materials for traditional industries

Thus, globalization being a double-edged sword needs careful regulation in order to ensure harmonious relation with traditional goods

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Q10. Analyze the role of deforestation in accelerating desertification in tropical rainforests such as the Amazon. What are the long-term climatic and ecological consequences of this process?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recently, the Pantanal grasslands of Amazon basin are facing a severe wildfire crisis. These factors accelerate desertification in tropical countries.

Role of deforestation in accelerating desertification

- ① Soil Erosion → leads to reduction of soil strength due to deforestation as the roots binds the soil particles due to cohesive force
(eg) Erosion in Congo basin in Zaire Congo
- ② Loss of soil moisture → degrades the quality & productivity of top layer of soil. → leads to desertification
- ③ Aeolian erosion of soil in countries of Africa due to deforestation for plantation crops has led to lateral spread of Sahara desert in Chad region

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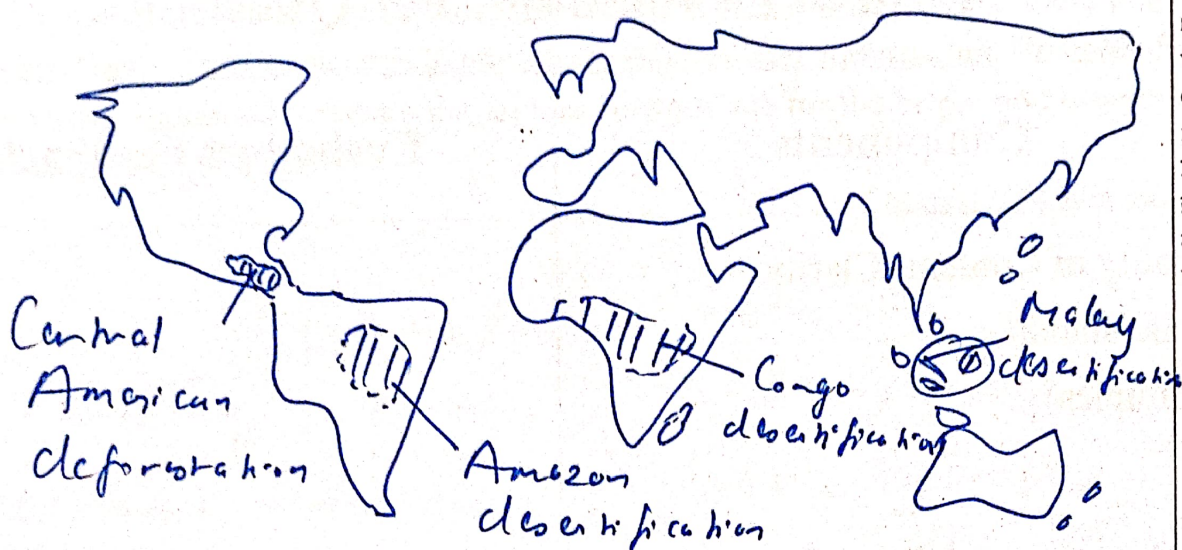
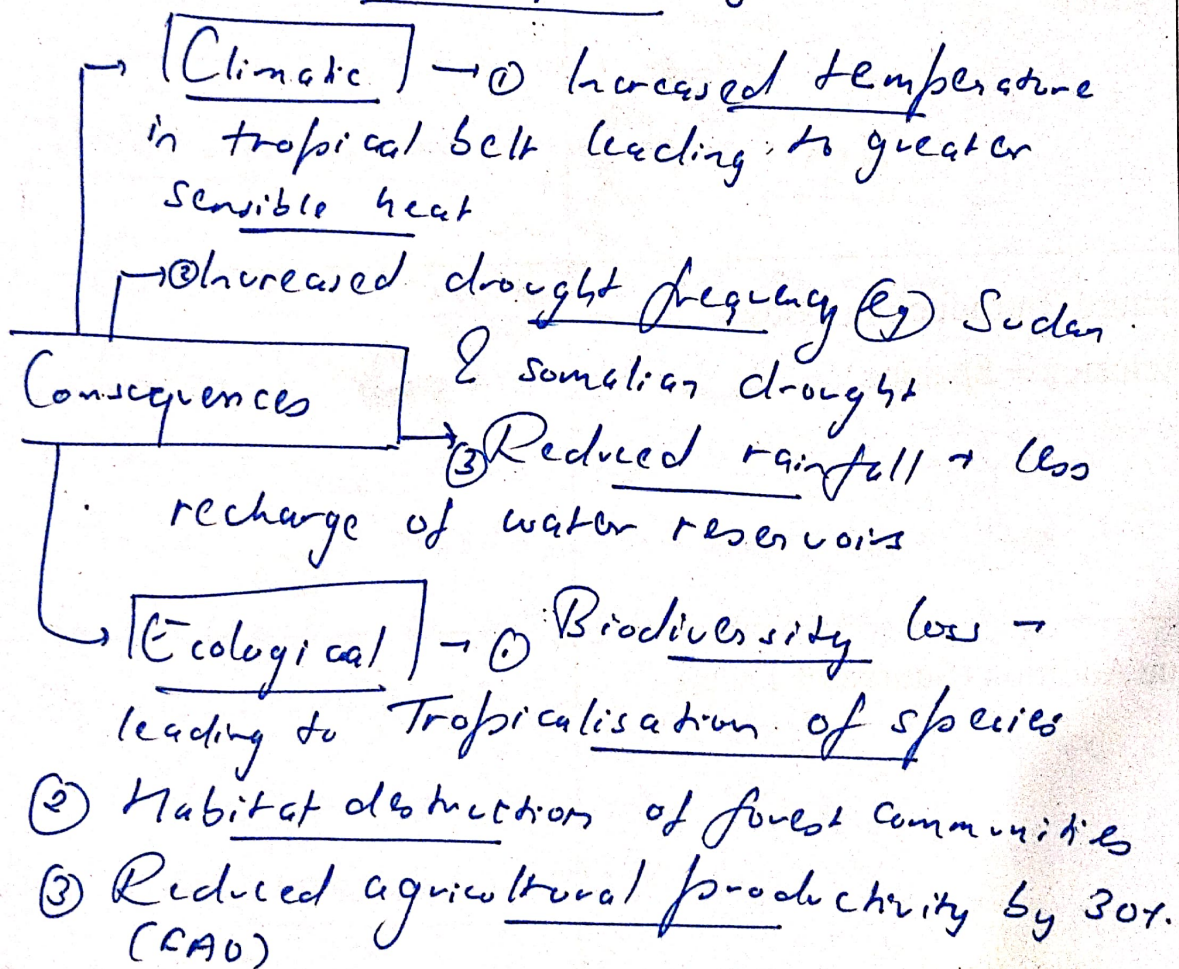


Fig. Locations of increased desertification in the Tropical regions



Thus, deforestation is a major trigger to the desertification (ReDD+), we must control it to achieve SDG 13: Climate Action.

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11. "Nationalism in India was shaped by a blend of multiple factors including cultural revivalism, economic exploitation, and political subjugation." In light of the above statement, discuss the factors responsible for the origin and growth of nationalism in India.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Nationalism in India was a result of growing cultural consciousness, economic underestimation & political uprising by the newly educated middle-class & urban elite intelligentsia.

Nationalism as Cultural Revivalism

- ① Cultural traditional land relations
 → Indian culture viewed land as a source of not only income but cultural values.
 The British tradition commodified the land leading to initial cultural revolution in India → (eg) Ulgulan Rebellion by Birsa Munda against outsiders 'Dikus'
- ② Cultural revival in 1857 revolt by princely states (eg) Durgabai Deshmukh & Rani Laxmibai
- ③ Indian Renaissance → beginning from 1820s

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revival of upanishadic teachings by
Brahmo Samaj by Raja Ram Mohan Roy

④ Young Bengal Movement by Henry Vivian

Derazio → cultural rationalism

⑤ Arya Samaj → 'India for Indians' &
'Go Back to Vedas' by Dayanand Saraswati

⑥ Revival of Islamic ideas → Wahabi
Movement after 1857 revolt

Nationalism as economic exploitation

① 'Poverty & Unbritish Rule of India' by
Dadabhai Naoroji presented economic critique
of British rule → national uprising fuelled

② Exploitation of peasants → (eg) Indigo
Revolt by Digambar & Bisanu Biswas in
Nadia

③ Exploitation of working class → poor
working conditions & wages → led to
Trade Unions formation. (eg) N.M. Joshi
founded AITUC in 1920

④ Exploitation of tribals → by commodification of agriculture (eg) 1878 Indian Forest Act, timber was commodified → leading to Pukhriya & Jungle Mahal Rebellion

Nationalism as Political Subjugation

- ① 1833 Charter Act destroyed Indian industries → political activism to ensure protection
- ② No Representation in decision making up till Indian Councils Act of 1892
- ③ Ilbert Bill Controversy demeaning Indians fuelled nationalism in India
- ④ Simon Commission (1928) → no Indians for formulating Indian Constitution → outcries by nationalist elements
- ⑤ No Swaraj up till Act of Independence
Nationalism grew to attain freedom from British subjugation

Thus, Indian nationalism was a blend of several factors that conspired to forcefully oust the British empire from India

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2. Examine the causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917 and indicate its significance.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Russian Revolution, popularly known as Bolshevik Revolution was factored by serfdom, ill industries, worker exploitation & Crimean war. It holds major significance as the first revolution on socialist ideas to oust a monarchical autocratic government.

Causes of Russian Revolution

- ① Lavish living conditions of Tsar Nicholas II in spite of rampant poverty in the Russian realm
- ② Poor condition of Russian industries & Russia lagged behind in terms of industrial overhaul of economy
 → Led to unemployment conditions & people were in extreme poverty
 → Only Moscow & St. Petersburg major centres

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- (3) High cost of bread & milk paralyzed many families for better life
- (4) Loss of Russia in Crimean War (1853) had created huge debt burden on the nation
- (5) Prevalence of serfdom & feudalistic outlook of the society led to inward looking culture.
- (6) Huge loss of lives in World War I was being objected to by the Russian public. (e) One of the key decisions by Lenin was to sign Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with the allied powers to withdraw Russian participation from War.
- (7) Deficiency of administration in the peripheral regions of Russia had led to violent uprisings against the monarch.

① Establishment of socialist regime for the first time based on revolutionary concept of Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels

② Industrialisation of USSR by Sergei de Witte - USSR became world's second largest exporter of steel after US by 1935.

Significance

③ Human welfare development of Russians & literacy & birth rate improved

④ Amelioration of peasant distress & emergence of 'Kolkhoz' system

⑤ Inspired Indian revolutionaries.

⑥ M.N. Roy Founded Communist party of India in 1924

⑦ Domino effect in colonies demanding better labour rights & human rights as demanded in 'April Thesis' of Vladimir Lenin
Thus, Russian Revolution was a watershed event in politico-economic development of socialism as a concept.

Practice with the 2018 C...

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13. Harsha was a remarkable ruler, an able general, and a patron of literature and the arts. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

King Harsha was an able ruler of Vardhana Dynasty (Pushyabhuti Dynasty) of Thanesar who contributed immensely to military rule & literature & arts as well.

→ Consolidated the empire of Thanesar as developed by his elder brother named Rajyavardhana.

Able General

→ Avenged Rajyavardhana's assassination by Gaud King Shashanka

↳ Aihole Inscription of Pulakeshin II greatly appreciates the able tactics of King Harshavardhana whom it calls a 'Lord of Uttarapatha'

Patron of Literature & Arts

① Harsha was a great patron of Hinduism & later also became patron

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of Buddhism as well

② 'Kumbh Mela' festival was commenced by King Harsha on the banks of Prayagraj

③ Patronised Buddhism through the great assemblage of Kanauj assembly

④ Gave land grants for Buddhist monasteries & educational centers for popularising Mahayana form of Buddhism (written by Huan-Tsang in his book Si-Yu-Ki)

⑤ Convened Prayag Assembly to showcase his wealth & artistic excellence to popularise himself.

⑥ Three Sanskrit Plays

- ↳ Nagadesaka
- ↳ Ratnavali
- ↳ Priyadarshika

These plays of Sanskrit present great artistic excellence regarding the

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Contemporary Society of India & Ceylon

- ① Patron of Banabhatta → court poet of King Harsha who wrote Harshacharita & exploited grandeur of King Harsha as a benevolent exponent of art & culture
- ② Also patroned many local sculptors & artisans → (a) Sculpture tradition of Samath forwarded by King Harsha → statue of cream-colored Buddha
- ① Codification of laws completed
- Great Ruler during his rule
- ② Severe punishment for crimes like theft
- ↳ ③ Respected secular views & was not an orthodox

Thus, Harsha's rule was embellished with great events like proliferation of Hinduism & Buddhism as accounted by the Chinese travellers who visited his rule.

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Grid of Evaluation - Per Question

Components	Evaluators Feedback
Quality of Content (Clarity + Understanding + Examples)	
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Structure (Introduction Body Conclusion + Spacing)	
Value Addition (Sources + Facts)	

Total Marks: / 15

14. Analyze the introduction and proliferation of coinage during the Gupta period. How did this economic innovation impact trade and commerce in ancient India?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

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Gupta Numismatic art is widely believed to be of great significance as it portrays the social conditions & the reter details in great depth. This innovation significantly facilitated trade relation with Roman empire as well as South-east India.

Introduction & Proliferation of Coinage

- ① Gupta gold coins exhibit great metal purity with high content of gold as compared to the other contemporary rulers
 - ↳ (a) Issued by Chandragupta I
- ② Gupta issued largest number of gold coins in India
 - ↳ (a) Coins spread even to southern coasts of India

- (3) Features → Date & time period of issuing Monarchs
 → Goddess Laxmi on one side
 → Ruler shown doing activities like martial activity, playing veena, shooting arrows etc.

(eg) Archer Type gold coins issued by King Samudragupta

- (4) Copper coins were also issued by Gupta → (eg) Ramgupta issued copper coins which was largely popular with the lower sections of society

- (5) Not only Monarchs issued coins but also several autonomous republics & tribal republics issued coins like the Yaudheyas

Thus, the introduction & proliferation of coins were due to Gupta coins at majority but some coinage is also attributed to some tribal republics.

① Growth in trade connections with the Roman Empire → (eg) Export of clothing items from India → Romans paid in Gold coins

② Increased commerce with the Middle Eastern Kingdoms

Impact on trade & commerce

(eg) Gupta coins found in Middle-East collected in hoards

③ Facilitated exchange of goods & led from double coincidence of wants
∴ Barter trade was replaced by Monetary trade

④ Trade with South-East Asian Kingdoms possible from Port of Tamralipta by the Gupta kings

⑤ Spread of Hinduism ideology to different regions → due to goddess Lakshmi being inscribed on one side

Thus, the numismatic availability & innovation during Gupta period was a great facilitator of global trade & commerce.



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5. Evaluate the eff human health impacts?

15. Evaluate the effects of urban heat islands on local weather patterns and human health in megacities. What urban planning measures can mitigate these impacts?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

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Urban Heat Islands (UHI) are micro-level climatic patterns in the urban built-up areas, having a comparatively high sensible heat climate compared to the fringe areas. It greatly affects human health & local weather patterns

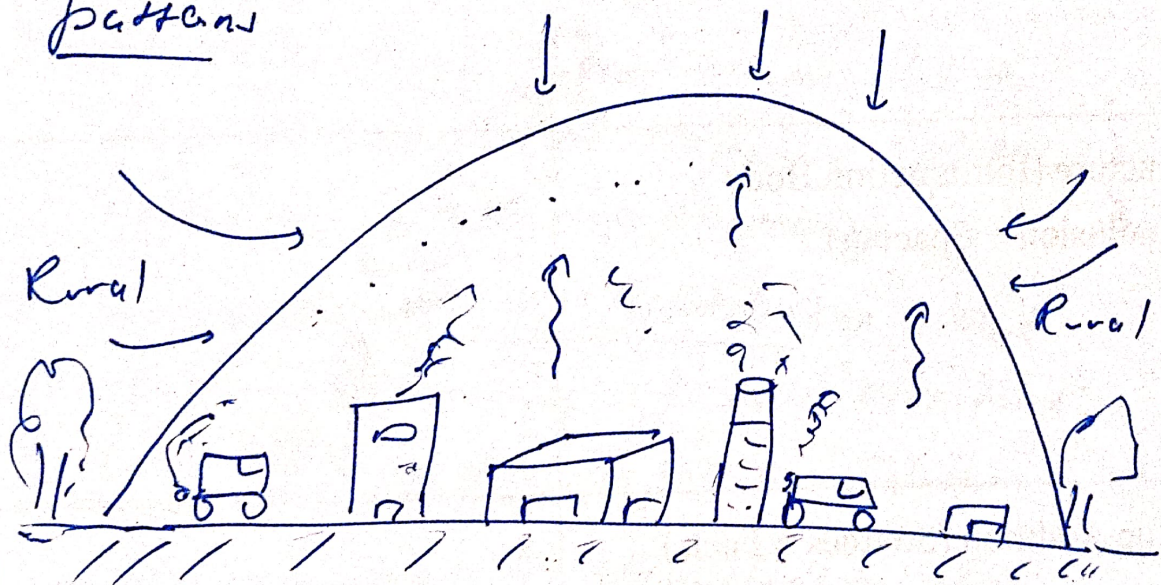


Fig Urban Heat Islands

Climate } About 2°-2.5° more warmer
Characters } than the rural areas
 } Very slow air circulation
 } High AQI Index due to
 } increased emission from cars, factories

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→ High sensible heat → temperature unbearable leading to warm convective currents irradiated at night - 'Urban Canyon Effect'
 → Inversion layer at night → due to

Effects on local weather patterns

heat loss from 'grey' structures like roads etc
 (eg) Heat domes in Delhi

→ Rainfall variability → more rains in less number of days → leads to urban floods (eg) Bengaluru floods in 2023

→ Heat domes - in summers due to high pressure lid stopping upward ascent of convective currents

→ Increased cases of heatstrokes → due to extreme lowering of soil moisture & lack of humidity in the air column

→ Heatstrokes & dehydration - (eg) Loo effect pronounced in urban areas
 → Respiratory issues like SARS -

Effects on human health

South Asian respiratory syndrome & bronchitis due to poor air circulation in heat islands
 ↳ Rise in zoonotic diseases due to increased

man-animal conflict as animals also suffer due to heat → (eg) Birds in urban areas causing diseases
 → Increased incidences of Cardio-vascular pulmonary attacks due to increase in blood pressure caused by higher sensible heat

Urban Planning Measures

- ① Nature Based solutions → using terrace gardens & vertical gardening (eg) Singapore
- ② Free Urban Mass Rapid Transport → (eg) Luxembourg & Melbourne to reduce vehicular emission & chocking in urban area
- ③ Use of 'Agrocrete' as building materials
- ④ Centralised conditioning system like Singapore
- ⑤ Industries to be built at a safe distance to reduce emissions

Thus, careful management of urban planning can lead to decline in heat islands leading us to attain SDG 11: Sustainable cities

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Q16. Evaluate the role of regionalism in shaping Indian politics. How can regional aspirations be balanced with national interests? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Regionalism as a concept refers to the intense affinity a group of people have for their region which serves as a subset to nation. In essence it is not a negative concept but turns negative when the regional aspirations defy the national identities & create challenges.

Role of Regionalism in Shaping politics

- ① Devolution of power → regionalism leads to de-centralization of autonomy & authority to sub-regions.
 - (eg) Creation of linguistic regions
- ② Coalition politics → regionalism plays important role in propagating area & community specific policies in politics
 - (eg) Tamil Nadu regionalism → through

parties like Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam lead to coalition politics in country

(3) Development Politics - arising due to development deficit in many states like Bihar, Jharkhand & North-eastern states - (eg) Special Category States demand by Bihar

(4) Tribal Assimilation - Tribal specific regionalism also led to assimilation of tribal ideas in politics.
(eg) Creation of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes under Article 338 A
↳ Greater Nagalim demand

(5) Politicisation of Region - Regional demands can sometimes also lead to unfair concession by political groups for vote bank politics.

(eg) Hindi Belt politics, Dravid Belt Politics, Politics of North East

(eg) ULFA politics in Assam

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Balancing of Regional Aspirations with National Aspirations

- ① Devolution of 3Fs → Funds, Function & Functionaries for devolving autonomy to regions - (eg) PESA Act for achieving autonomy for tribal regions. Also 5th & 6th schedule areas for autonomy
 - ② National Integration & Inter state Councils as a forum for deliberation
 - ③ Affirmative actions based on scientific principles → to reinstate their identities
 - ④ Development initiatives → (eg) In LWE areas. Also PM-DEVINE for North East
 - ⑤ Cultural exchange programmes
 - ⑥ Controlling finance by external non-state actors from fuelling partitionship. (eg) Khehistan; regionalism / Greater Nagalim.
- Thus, regionalism promotes identity of a region & it must be fostered in a harmonious way to enhance the potential of different regions.

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- Q17. Critically assess the implications of demographic transition on India's economic development. What policy measures can address these implications effectively? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Demographic transition refers to the change in demographic structure as a country moves from high birth rate & high death rate to low birth rate to low death rate.

↳ Demographic dividend in India from 2005 - up till - 2050

Positive Implications

- ① Change in dependency ratio → high working population available for 45 years → can lead to high economic growth & development
- ② Low Birth & Death rate → results in more productivity / person. Higher availability of human resources
↳ (eg) WHO → India has high out of

Packet expenditure & a cumulative loss of more than 50 working days per person due to ill health.

(3) Higher labour availability → increase in labour Force Participation rate of both men (currently 65%) & women (currently 33%)

↳ Benefit from labour deficit in European countries → larger remittances to India & increased foreign reserves

(4) Improved technology → increased productivity in all three sectors → esp. Manufacturing which is stagnant at 18-20% contribution to GDP

↳ Aging population → currently 10% & predicted to be 20% by 2035 → increased social spending

Challenges → Structural issues in employment
only 25% Indians employable (McKinsey)

↳ Automation of jobs can result in 10 million jobs by 2030

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→ Low spending on R&D → only 1.8% of GDP as compared to 3% spending on research by China.

Policy measures to help demographic transition

- ① Health policies → Increase spending to 6% of total state & central GDP (Economic Survey)
 - ↳ Reduction of MRR to free up women workforce
 - ② Education → Address structural issue to train for employable skills
 - ↳ (a) Vocational education etc
 - ③ Employment → Increase spending on R&D to 2.5% to foster innovation
 - ↳ Ease of Doing business for startups
 - ④ Labour policies → Policy to supplement the deficit regions from surplus regions
 - ↳ Code on social security to be implemented & remove 'glass ceiling' for women
- Thus, we must ensure that the demographic transition is utilised properly and not turn into a demographic disaster.

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- Q18. Analyze the relationship between economic inequality and poverty in India. How can inclusive growth strategies address this issue? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Equality refers to an equal access of resources, however ~~to~~ due to unequal accessibility, affordability & availability of economic means, poverty has been accentuated in India. Developing inclusive growth strategies can only lead to the goal of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'.

Economic Inequality fostering poverty

- ① Gender Inequality → very low female participation in labour force forces them to poverty → (a) Only 30% FLPR & that too in care economy & heath jobs
- ② Caste-based inequality → Dominance of upper castes in gold collar jobs
(a) Manual scavenging → 97% SCs

(3) Unequal access to education → due to lack of money in lower strata of society which reinforces the cycle of poverty - (eg) Only 30% tribes have education for basic understanding

(4) Inequality in healthcare services
 ↳ lower caste women face triple burden of disease, poverty & discrimination
 ↳ High disease burden due to lack of safe & hygienic sanitation & water facilities → lead to Cholera, typhoid etc. → high mortality rate → cycle of poverty continues

Poverty fostering inequality in India

(1) Failure of class mobilization in urban areas
 ↳ (eg) In urban areas → Caste inequalities replaced by class inequalities → poverty hinders social & economic growth.

② High unemployment → due to non-development of marketable skills

③ Ghettoization of communities → in rural as well as urban areas → poor people forced to live only at specific locations (eg) Seemapuri slum just nearby Shalimar bagh

→ Spatial Inclusion → develop both urban & Rural areas in digital technologies etc.
 (eg) Bharatnet, Start up village Entrepreneurship programme

Inclusive growth can help mitigate

→ Gender Inclusion → Equal Remuneration Act, MUDRA Loans, Stand up India Scheme etc.

→ Caste Inclusion → reservations for backward classes

→ Religious inclusion → USTAAD scheme for Muslims, Maulana Azad Fellowship

→ Tribal Inclusion → Eklavya Model Residential schools → education to tribals

These inclusive strategies can help break the vicious cycle of inequality & poverty for 'Amritkool'

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9. Discuss the global distribution of volcanic activity. How does volcanic activity influence the environment and human societies?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

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A volcano can be described as a fissure, or a crack in the earth's surface through which the molten magma comes out to the surface in form of lava.

Global Distribution of Volcanic Activity



Fig. Volcanic Activity in World

Two major belts
of volcanic
activity

- Circum-Pacific Belt also called as Pacific 'Ring of Fire'
- Mid-oceanic Belt also called (Icelandic type of volcanic activity)

① Circum-Pacific volcanic activity

- Andesitic type of volcanic activity with thick viscous, stratovolcanic lava
- Almost 80% of all volcanic activity
- Major volcanoes → Mt. Fuji, Mt. Cotopaxi, Mt. St. Helens etc.

② Icelandic type mid oceanic volcanoes

- Basaltic lava type with lighter fluid flow → high ferro-magnesian content
- Shallow volcanoes occurring at mid-ocean ridges
- (eg) Iceland, Hawaiian lava flow etc.

Influence on environment & human societies:

- ① Large eruptions lead to huge pyroclastic debris & volcanic gas & ash in the sky
- reduces albedo due to volcanic clouds
- (eg) Lake Lake eruption in 1783 → reduced

insolation for 7-8 years → decline in agricultural productivity

② Pyroclastic debris can cause submergence of entire cities under lava flow called as Lahar (mix of lava & mud)

→ (eg) City of Pompeii submerged by Lahar flow of Mt Vesuvius in 79 A.D

③ Increased fertility of soil → (eg) Black cotton soil of India result of deccan trap formation as Indian continent moved over Reunion hotspot → fissure eruption.

④ Volcanic mud → contains minerals deep down earth → understanding of origin of earth & metals found beneath the surface

⑤ Sustain Civilization → (eg) Naples civilization near Mt. Vesuvius due to fertile lands

Thus, volcanoes present a significant geographical landscape both for human civilizations as well as understanding of earth. However, we must bear caution in establishing communities near it.

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Grid of Evaluation - Per Question

20. Evaluate +
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Q20.

Evaluate the changes in global water bodies due to climate change and human intervention. How do these changes affect marine and freshwater ecosystems?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Climate change & human intervention has caused deleterious effects to global water bodies through factors like emissions, deforestation etc.

Changes in global water bodies

- ① Weakening of Atlantic Meridional Overturning circulation due to melting of Arctic Polar ice cap
 → this prevents latitudinal heat transfer to higher latitudes resulting in less Sahelian rainfall & freezing temperatures in North America & Europe
- ② Ocean Acidification → rise in acid ions due to higher carbon absorption by oceans (about 75%) → challenges existence of marine organisms
- ③ Thermal Pollution → higher temperatures

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due to global warming & greater influx of industrial water leads to Thermal pollution - increase in 10-20 ocean temperature from 1950 - 2023 (Living Planet Report)

(4) Sea-level rise → rise in sea-level upto 10 cm observed in past century due to Arctic Amplification.

↳ Threatens small island states like Tuvalu, Kiribati etc.

(5) Cryospheric melt → Hindukush mountains called as the 'Third Pole' are melting at a rapid rate.

↳ Loss of Antarctic ice shelf of 350 billion tonnes per year due to global warming

(6) Marine Pollution → oil spills → (eg) Valdez oil spill

↳ Plastic pollution → Great Pacific Garbage Patch

↳ Microbead pollution → (eg) Hawaii & Miami

- Coral bleaching → sm mass bleaching event of Great Barrier reef
- Ghost netting → of turtles & sharks

Affects on Marine ecosystem

→ Bioaccumulation of toxic wastes leading to nervous breakdown

- ↳ Tropicalisation of species → moving away from equator ∴ temp too high
- ↳ Loss of phytoplankton due to marine pollution through oil spills

→ Eutrophication of lakes → faster aging of lakes

↳ Algal Bloom → Lake Retba in sudan turned pink lake

Affect on freshwater ecosystem

→ Reduced biodiversity due to reduction in dissolved oxygen

- ↳ Pollution affects sensory direction of freshwater organisms

Thus, action on climate change must be taken soon so that the ecosystem of marine life can be saved as per the goals of SDG 14: Life under water.

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Instructions to Submit Mains Copies For Evaluation

For submission of Mains Answer Copies, a student should follow the following guidelines:

Step: 1

- Students will have to submit their answer copies only through the portal .
Students will have to provide all the information along with uploading their copy for evaluation .

General Instructions:

- A student shall fill all the credentials or information asked in the answer copies like Name, Phone, Email, Course, Test, etc.
- A student shall submit the answer copy in the PDF format ONLY and not in any other format.
- In case a student fails to select the method of evaluation (Traditional or Mentor), by default the copy will be evaluated through the Traditional Method of Evaluation only.
- Evaluated copy will be sent back on the portal only .

Note: the answer copies must be submitted through portal only and NOT submitted by sharing in the chat or the email. Otherwise, the submitted copy will not be evaluated.