



APSC Mains 2023 TS - 8 (GS Paper I)

Duration: 3 hrs

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(Please fill your details correctly)

Medium:

English ☐

Assamese ☐

INDEX NUMBER			INSTRUCTIONS
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained.	
1	10		Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting the questions: • There are 20 questions and printed in ENGLISH. • All questions are compulsory. • The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. • The answers must not exceed 150 words for 10 marks and 250 words for 15 marks. • Content is more important than the number of words. • Answers must be written in the medium authorised in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorised one. • Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off
2	10		
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20	15		
TOTAL:	250		

Remarks:

Zubin Bora

Signature of the Student:



Brief report of Performance Evaluation of student in the paper					
	Poor	Average	Good	Very good	Excellent
Understanding the context and demand of the questions					
Relevancy of the content					
Structure and flow of the answer					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Body					
(c) Conclusion					
Subject knowledge					
Language of the answer					
Presentation					
(a) Underline to the keywords					
(b) Use of flowcharts or diagrams					
(c) Paragraph limits and overall					
Understanding of directives					
Factual correctness					
Overall performance					

Detail Feedback

Q1. Rule of the Kushanas can be considered to be the apex of the second urbanization. Discuss. [10 marks/150 words]

Kushans belong to the 'Yuechi tribe' of Central Asia. Khadphes 2 set the Kushan empire in India.

Apex of 2nd urbanization

- ① It led to the creation of the 'Saka era' in 78 AD especially by Kanishka.
- ② It led to the emphasis on different art forms like 'Gandhara Art', 'Mathura Art' etc.
- ③ It led to the unification of the society.

④ It led to promotion of 'Mahayan' form of Buddhism.

⑤ It boosted 'Secular Nature' of the society.

⑥ Trade relations with other countries flourished.

⑦ Circulation of coins led to growth of economy.

Thus, the rule of Kushans is regarded as the apex of 2nd urbanization in India.

Q2. The rural-urban continuum has drawn wide attention in recent years. In light of this, discuss the importance of recognizing and addressing the interconnections between rural and urban areas. [10 marks/150 Words]

The rural areas account for close to 70% of India and the urban areas account for 30% of India's areas. This has created developmental gaps and between the two.

Recognizing and Addressing rural-urban
~~cont~~ continuum

- ① It has created the problem of migration especially to urban areas.
- ② It has put pressure on urban resources especially due to 'population-pressure'.

③ It has created the problem of 'Digital Divide'.

(Ex) Rural areas 16%. 'Connection Density';
Urban areas 60%. 'Connection Density'

④ Gaps in healthcare facilities.

⑤ Rise in crimes especially in urban areas.

⑥ Sense of alienation developed amongst migrants.

⑦ Poor lifestyle due to high cost.

Thus, it is important to address the 'rural-urban continuum' to realise the

SDG of 'Reduced Inequalities' (Goal 10).

Q3. Do government's schemes for up-lifting vulnerable and backward communities by protecting required social resources for them, lead to their exclusion in establishing businesses in urban economics? [10 marks/150 words]

The concept of 'Reservation' has been enshrined in our 'Fundamental Right' to actualise the concept of 'Egalitarian society'.

Reason for exclusion in establishing businesses

① 'Sense of alienation' amongst sections that do not benefit from reservation creates 'Antipathy' towards protected sections.

② Caste based discrimination practices that lead to 'boycott'.

③ Lack of democracy in reservation policy excludes the needy members of these communities thereby denying them opportunities.

④ Focus on 'Political populism' by catering to needs of particular sections so as to meet 'Vote-bank politics'.

⑤ Lack of educational facilities inhibit economic growth.

Thus, democratic policies are used to actualise the concept of 'Antodaya' and meet the target of 'Viksit Bharat' of 'Panch-Paun'.

Q4. What are the Rare Earth Elements? Discuss the importance of Rare Earth Elements. [10 marks/150 Words]

'Rare earth Elements' are those elements that are difficult to extract. Thus, world countries are in 'a race' to extract these elements.

Importance of Rare Earth Elements

- ① They can aid in meeting 'energy requirements'.
- ② They can enhance technological advancements.
- ③ They can aid in advancement of medical science.
- ④ They also aid in evolving understanding of the 'Ocean floor'.

⑤ They can help in upgradation of Strategic sector technology.

⑥ They can also help in boosting cooperation amongst countries.

(Exp) Chile - India cooperation to extract 'lithium' in Jammu and Kashmir.

⑦ They can aid in reducing overall 'Carbon footprint' and reduce 'Climate Change'

Thus, initiatives like 'Mission Sagar' by India are targetted towards exploration and extraction of rare-earth ~~use~~ elements.

Q5. Discuss the measures to ensure the full inclusion and participation of transgender persons in society. [10 marks/150 words]

The Supreme Court (SC) in KS Puttaswamy Judgment (2018) upheld 'right to privacy' which led to 'decriminalisation' of IPC 377 'Homosexuality'.

Measures for full inclusion and participation of 'Transgenders':

- ① Provide adequate 'reservation' in jobs and educational institutions.
- ② Focus on their 'healthcare needs'.
- ③ Engage with NGOs to create 'Sensitisation of the society'.

④ formulate strict laws against 'Dis-
crimination'.

⑤ Provide opportunities for 'Mental
Health' issues.

⑥ Highlight important offices held
by different members of the community.

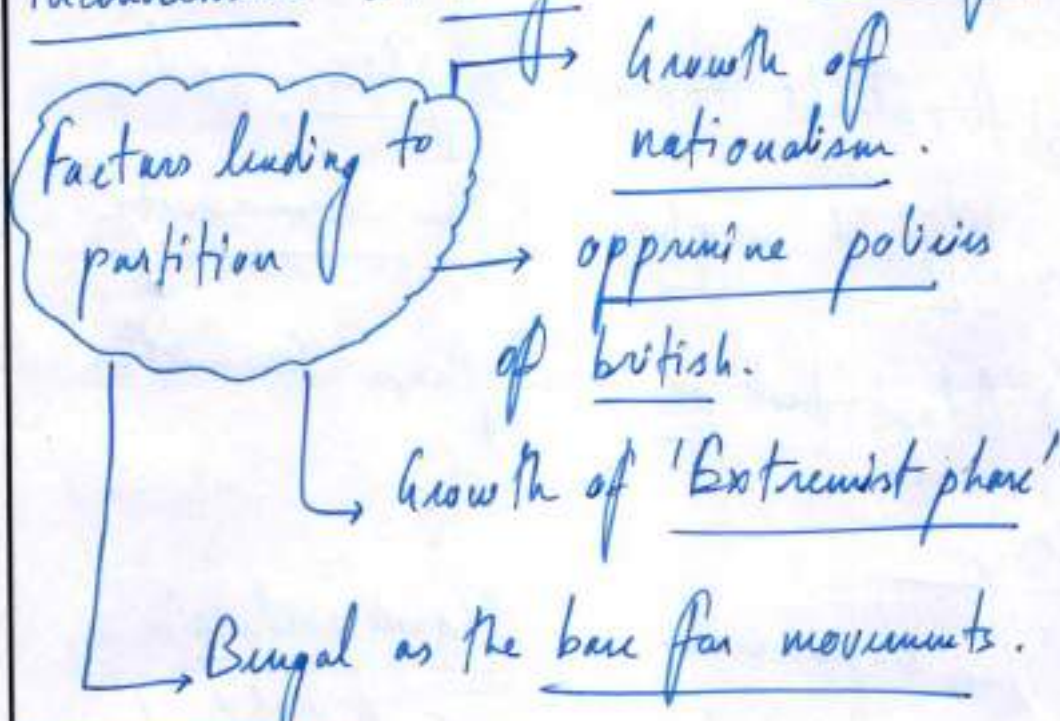
⑦ Adapt 'best practices' from ~~the~~ other
countries.

Thus, empowerment of 'Transgenders'
can help in realising SDG 5 of 'gender
equality'.

Q6. What led to the Partition of Bengal in 1905? What were its consequences?
 [10 marks/150 words]

The partition of Bengal was announced by Lord Curzon on October 16th 1905.

The reason cited was 'administrative-inconvenience' as Bengal was 'too large'.



Consequences

① launch of 'Swadeshi Movement'.

- ② Rise of 'National Schools' and 'Colleges'
- ③ Promotion of Hindu - Muslim unity
- ④ Focus on 'Atma - Shakti' or self-reliance.
- ⑤ Boycott of foreign goods like 'Manchester cloth' and 'Liverpool salt' etc.
- ⑥ Spread of movement to other parts like 'Maharashtra', 'Punjab' etc.

Thus, the anti-partition movement had 'Ripple effect' across India and it was finally annulled in 1911.

Q7. Examine the reasons behind rising instances of forest fires in Assam. What measures are needed to mitigate the adverse impacts of forest fires? [10 marks/150 Words]

Forest fires are an outcome of both natural as well as human activities.

Reasons behind rise in forest fires in Assam

- ① Rise in temperature due to 'Climate Change'.
- ② Practise of 'Slash and burn cultivation' that leads to forest fires.
- ③ Commercial extraction of resources like oil, gas, coal etc.
- ④ Ex Baghjan incident.

④ Increased human dwelling and illegal occupation

Ways to Mitigate

- ① Vulnerability mapping and use of surveillance.
- ② Check illegal human habitation.
- ③ Promote alternative practice of cultivation.
- ④ Proper 'safety measures' to prevent accidents due to extraction of resources.

Thus, protection of forests is instrumental to protect the 'Himalayan' and 'Indo-Burma' hotspots of Assam.

Q8. In what ways the Non Cooperation Movement was different from the Civil Disobedience Movement. Discuss. [10 marks/150 words]

The Gandhian phase of the Indian National Movement (INM) saw a mix of 'Mass movements' as well as 'foundational groundwork'.

[NCM vis a vis CDM]

① The Non Cooperation Movement (NCM) emphasised on 'Apathy' towards British directives whereas 'Civil Disobedience' focused on 'Breaking of Law'.

② CDM saw more participation of women than NCM.

③ CDM was more successful as handis'
11 point demands were mostly met.

④ Student participation was more in
CDM than NCM.

⑤ Ex Students of Assam protested despite
'Cunningham Circular'

⑤ CDM ~~presented~~ broke the British
hegemony of 'White Man Burden'.

Thus, it was the NCM that laid the
basis for CDM and later on it laid the
basis of more 'mass events' like 'Anti India
Movement' (1942)

Q9. The uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggests its close relationship with physical, social and historical factors. Elaborate. [10 marks/150 words]

The population of India is distributed 'unevenly' due to physical, social and historical factors.

Physical factors

① Plain areas are rich in fertile soil hence are more ~~profit~~ preferred.

② Closeness to rivers or water source also determines population distribution.

③ Distance from sea also contributes to population distribution.

Social factors

① 'Migration' due to ~~cast pos~~ 'push'
and 'pull factors'.

② Development of economic opportunities
and infrastructure.

③ Religious factors also influence population
distribution.

Historic factors

→ Civilizations
(Ex) Vedic age, Dravidian
era.

→ Historical advancements

(Ex) Development of rail and sea routes
during colonial era.

Thus, in the event of 'Climate Change', further
variation in population distribution will be
observed.

Q10. What are the differences between Classical Dance and Folk Dance? Throw light on the features of the classical dance form Kathak. [10 marks/150 words]

'Classical Dance' are based on 'strict rules and regulations' whereas 'Folk Dance' are an evolution of community practices.

Difference

① More focus on Rules in 'Classical Dance' whereas more on 'Spontaneity' in 'Folk Dance'

② Authority

↳ 'Sangeet Natak Akademy' to regulate 'Classical dances' whereas no such in 'Folk dances'

③ No Gharana system in 'Folk dance' like 'Unical dance'

④ Salient features of Kathak

- ① Based on 'storytelling' or 'Katha'
- ② Elements of 'Nritya', 'Natya' and 'Nrittya'
- ③ It is coupled with 'Hindustani Music'
- ④ Use of 'rhythmic movements' and 'gestures'
- ⑤ It is performed in both solo and in groups.

Thus, 'Art forms' of India can help in realising 'Pride in our roots' which is a focus of 'Panch - Prann'.

Q11. The development of hydropower projects in the Himalayas has been controversial. Discuss. Also suggest some alternatives to hydropower which can minimize the potential impact on the environment and local communities.

[15 marks/250 words]

The 'Himalayan region' of India is one of the '4 Biodiversity hotspot'. The implication of developmental projects in the region affects environment and local communities.

Development of 'Hydropower projects' in the Himalayan region

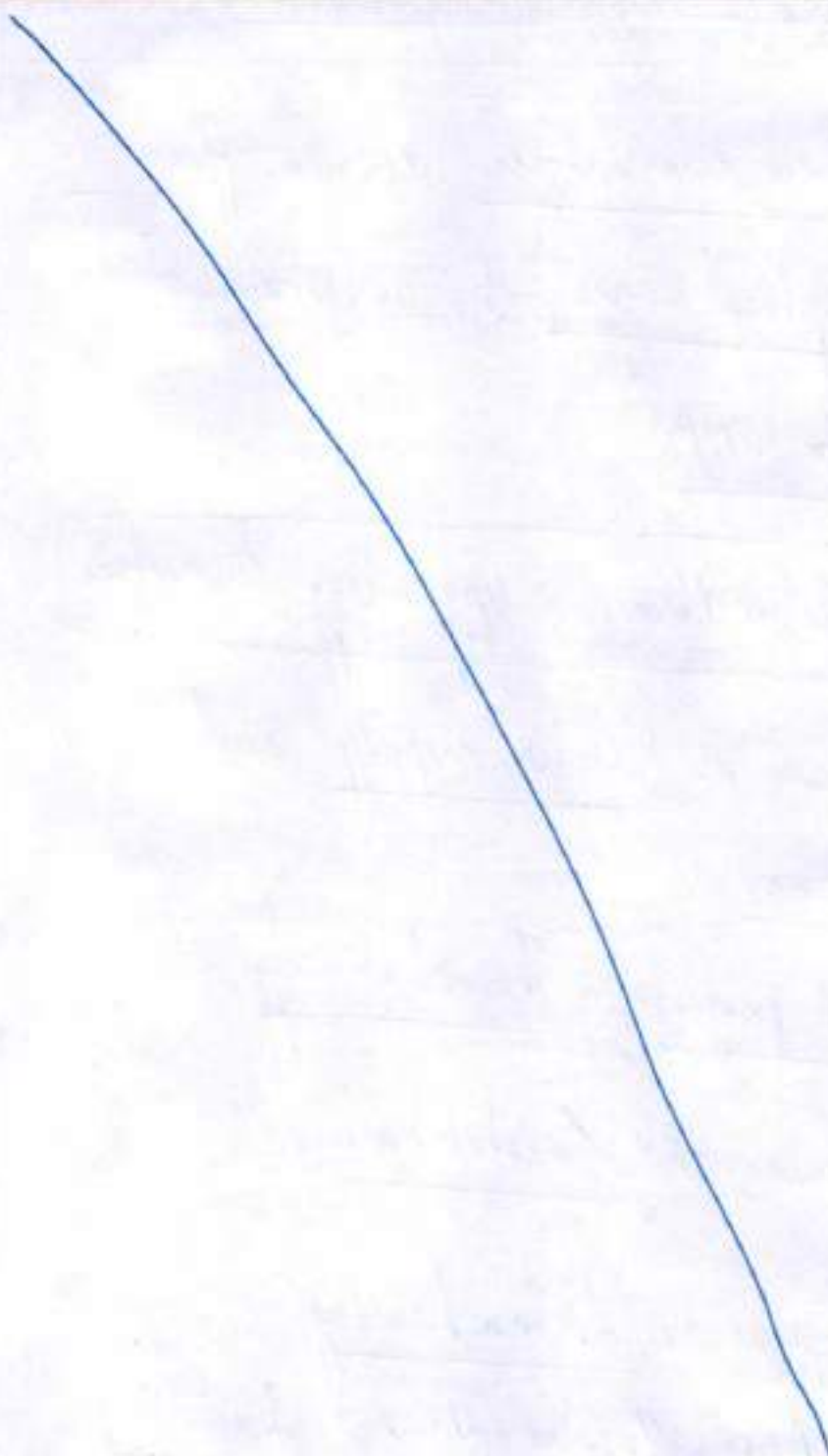
- ① It affects the 'fragile ecosystem'.
- (Ex) Himalayan biodiversity is a 'Hotspot'
- ② It causes huge deforestation.
- (En) Large hydro projects require huge areas.

- ③ It causes displacement of habitat.
- (Ex) Animal corridors are usually displaced.
- ④ It also displaces communities living in the region.
- (Ex) Displacement of tribal population.
- ⑤ It increases 'susceptibility' to 'Natural disasters' like 'Landslides'.
- (Ex) Loss of tree cover increases vulnerability to soil displacement leading to landslides.
- ⑥ It impacts 'Climate Change'.

[Alternative to hydropower in the region]

- ① Use of 'Vulnerability mapping' and project assessment prior to setting up projects.
- ② Use of GIS, proper implementation of EIA etc.
- ③ Use of small hydropower projects.
- ④ 'Run of the river projects'
- ⑤ Use of solar energy.
- ⑥ Implementation of PM KUSUM etc.
- ⑦ Focus on 'Nuclear fusion' technology. esp.
- ⑧ Recent example of 'Net gain' ability in US lab.
- ⑨ Use of Wind energy plants.

Thus, any development project in the region must be assessed properly in order to actualise 'Sustainable development'



Q12. the Smart Cities Mission help in upgradation of existing cities in the country? Critically evaluate it. [15 marks/250 words]

The urban areas/cities account for 5% of geographical area but contribute close to 95% to GDP.

Smart Cities Mission, upgrading the cities

① It focuses on 'Water supply' and distribution.

(Ex) SICA project in Guwahati city etc.

② It focuses on 'Sanitation'.

③ It focuses on 'Urban housing'

(Ex) PM Awas Yojana (Urban) building slums with better facilities of housing.

④ It focuses on 'Transport development':

(Ex) Focus on public transport like 'Metro-rail linkages'

⑤ It focuses on 'City beautification'

(Ex) Gandhi Mandap upgradation in Gowahati

Limitations

① lack of focus on 'Financial independence' of Municipalities.

(Ex) lack of concept of 'Municipal bonds'.

② Waste treatment

↳ lack of focus on proper 'Waste-treatment' at source.

③ Time and cost overruns of projects
due to delay

(Ex) Lack of Public Fund Management
System (PFMS) for real-time observing.

④ Problem of 'Corruption' and 'leakage'
in projects.

⑤ Improper building / construction norms
resulting in 'Air pollution'.

(Ex) AQI drop in howahati winter affecting
close to 34 people due to construction

⑥ Improper planning lead to the problem
of 'Over-urbanisation'.

Thus, we must focus on devolution of more powers to 'Urban Local Bodies' (ULBs) so as to uphold principle of 'Subsidiarity'.

"There can be no smart cities without smart municipalities"

- Ishwer Jodgi Alkumalia, economist

Q13. Throw light on different types of potteries that came into existence in India during the ancient age. [15 marks/250 words]

The development of potteries can be traced from the 'Neolithic period'.
 In India the onset of civilization marked the development of potteries.

Different Potteries in Ancient India

① In the 'Indus Valley Civilization'

- ↳ Evidence of pottery found in excavations.
- ↳ Pottery was used for storing food grains.
- ↳ It was also used for storing liquor.
- ↳ It was also placed along with the 'dead'

in burial grounds.

② During the Vedic Period

↳ The style of pottery was 'Polished

Grey-Ware' (PGW).

↳ It was used for storing grains,
liquor, dairy products etc.

↳ It also became instrumental for making
other products like curd, butter etc.

③ During the Mauryan Period

↳ The style of pottery was called

'Northern Black Polished Ware' (NBPW).

↳ It was used for storing food, liquor etc.

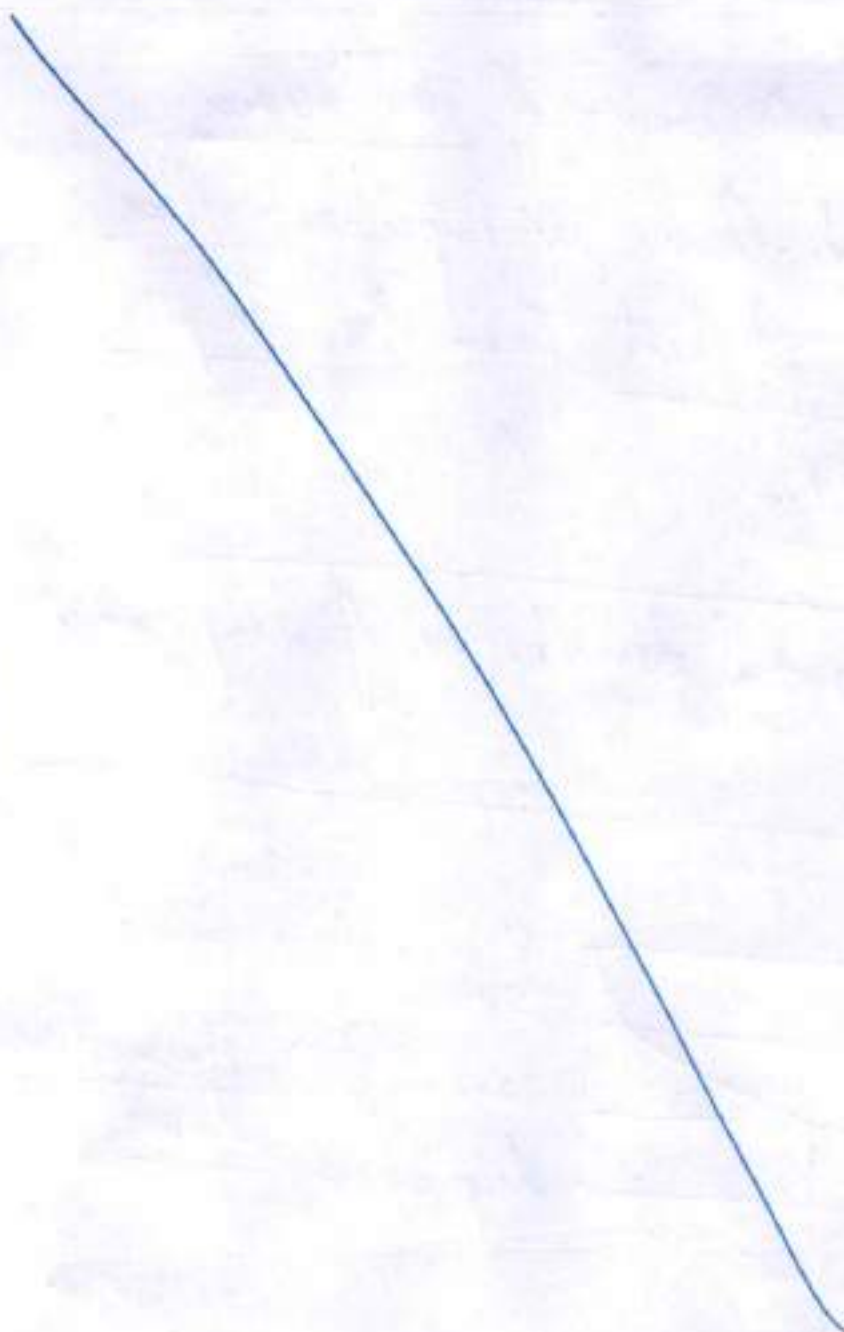
↳ It was also used for trading purposes.

④ Buddhism

↳ After the death of Lord Buddha, his relics were stored in pots.

↳ These pots were later placed in different 'Stupas' across the country.

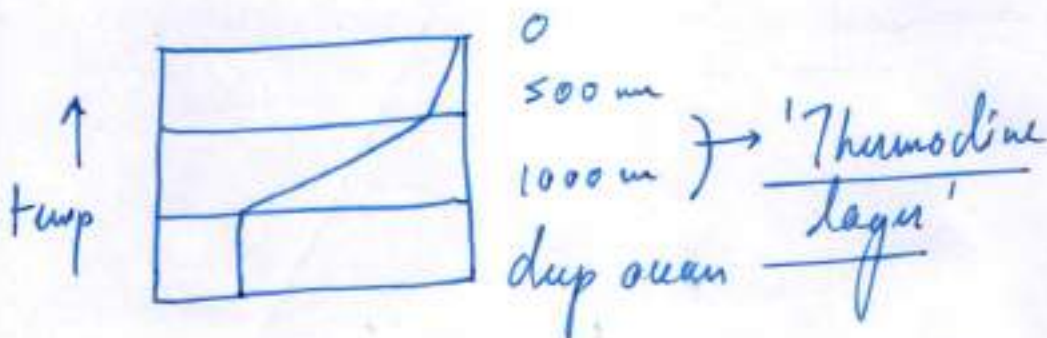
Thus, Instances of Pottery highlight the 'developed nature' of Ancient India. Exhibit of such pots can help us 'develop pride in our roots a core focus of 'Panch - Pran'.



Q14. Discuss the role of such factors that are responsible for varying vertical and latitudinal distribution of temperature of the oceans. [15 marks/250 words]

The Earth consists of 70% oceans and 30% land. Oceans are important for transfer of heat from the 'Tropics' to the 'Poles'.

Varying vertical distribution of temperature in ocean



① Insolation

↳ The upper layer is warmer as it receives solar insolation.

↳ However, as we go deeper, the solar insolation is reduced.

↳ The 'Thermocline' layer observes 'Sharp decline of temperature'.

↳ The deep ocean more or less remains stable.

② Density

↳ The denser layer containing more salt moves below. As a result it loses temperature.

③ Gravity

↳ It pulls the water towards the bottom.

Latitudinal distribution of temperature

- ① Insolation of the Sun is more at the 'Equator and Tropics' and lesser in other areas.
- ② Wind pattern of the Earth causes movement of water.
- ③ Coriolis force results in deflection towards right side in Northern Hemisphere and vice-versa.
- ④ Gravity pulls the water below
- ⑤ Salinity affects the movement of water.

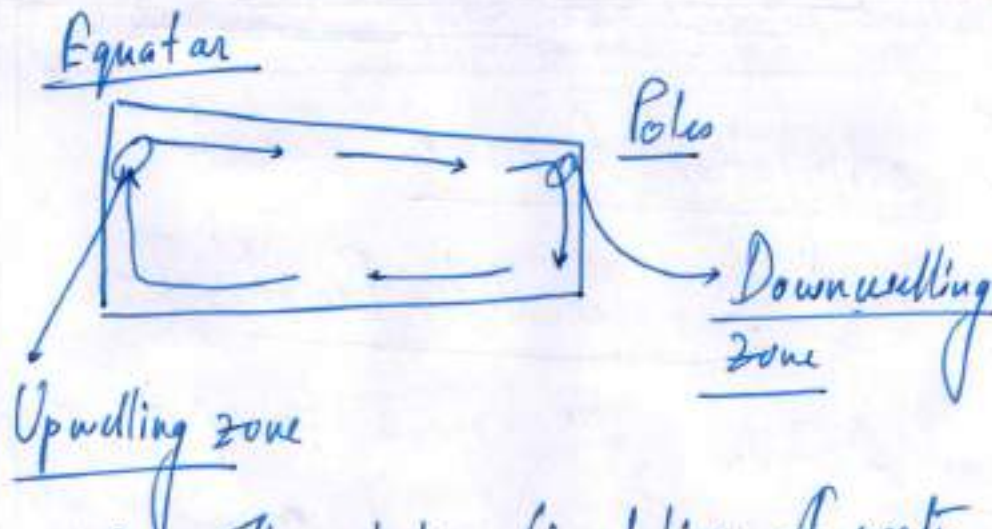


Fig:- Thermohaline Circulation of water

Thus, Thermal distribution of Ocean
is important for 'Circulation' however,
recent 'Climate Change' has overturned
this circulation.

Q15. Portrayal of stereotypical sensational images of women not only reduces their identity to a mere object of desire but also reinforces the patriarchal structure of the society. Discuss with examples. [15 marks/250 words]

The subjugation of women can be traced to the 'later Vedic Period'. The 'Women' of India suffer from the problems of 'Dignity', 'Dependence' and 'Discrimination'.

Stereotypical images leading to 'Object of desire'

① It leads to 'objectification of women'.

(Ex) Use of 'deep fakes' to create morphed images.

② It leads to rise in 'sexual violence'.

(Ex) Instances of rape cases like 'Nirbhaya' etc.

③ limiting 'Women potential'

(Ex) Instances of 'Casting Couch' in movie
industry etc.

④ Leads to instances of 'Eve-teasing',
'acid throwing' etc. that affect women
safety.

⑤ Increase in child sexual abuse especially
of girl child.

(Ex) 'Gongi-Gudiya' phenomenon, recent
case of doctor couple in Assam etc.

Reinforces 'Patriarchal Structure'

① limiting women to household highlighting

'Safety concerns' etc.

② Considered to be a 'Weaker sex'.

(Ex) 'Glass ceiling effect' in professional promotions etc.

③ Hereditary rights of properties are denied to woman.

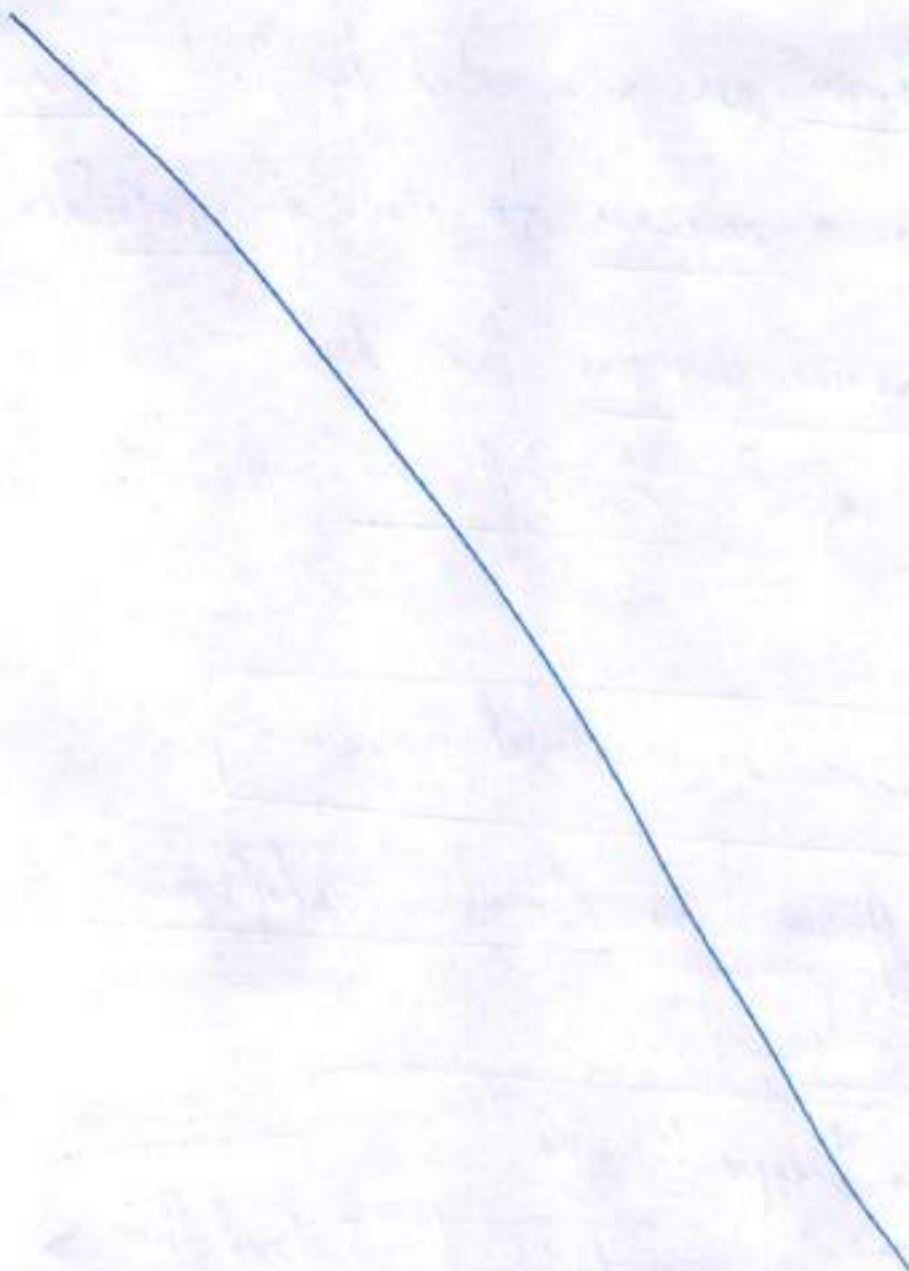
④ Rise in instances of 'Marital Rape'.

(Ex) 'Shadow Pandemic' highlighted by

(New) during COVID 19 etc.

⑤ Cyber targeting and mockery highlighting 'Male domination'. (Ex) 'Bulli-Bai app'.

Thus, focus on 'Empowerment of Women' can help us realise SDG 5 'Gender Equality'.

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anything beyond
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Q16. Buddhism is a social movement under the name of religion. Discuss. [15 marks/250 words].

Buddhism was originated by the 'Kshatriya class' as a response to rise of 'Orthodox Brahmanical system' that led to decline of the 'social fabric' of the society.

Buddhism as a social movement

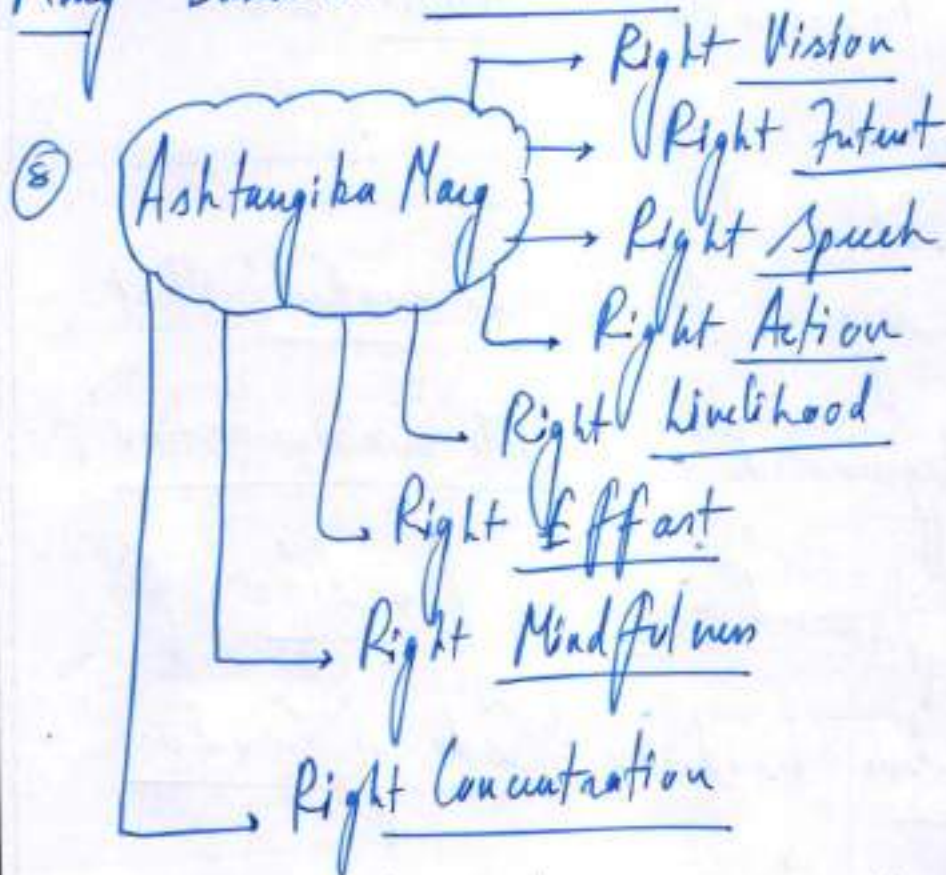
① It focussed on 'Spiritual upliftment' over rituals.

"Apo Deepo Bhava"
 - Be your own light, Lord Buddha

- ② It highlighted the ~~need~~ need for 'Non-violence'. This ensured 'Social-cohesion' in the society.
- ③ It focused on 'Asceticism' and welfare of the people.
- ④ It rejected the 'Varna system' that was degenerated into 'Caste discrimination'.
- ⑤ It focussed on leading a life of 'discipline' based on 'Code of Conduct' as 'Dhamma'.

⑥ It highlighted the need for 'Companion' towards other beings.

⑦ It gave the 'Philosophy' of 'Madhyam Marg' based on 'Moderation'.



⑨ It emphasized on 'Man connect' through use of language like 'Prakrit'.

Thus, Buddhism was a 'social movement'
in true sense. As highlighted by our
PM Modi in 'Buddhist Conference 2023',
the ideals of Buddhism can ensure 'Global
Peace'.

"India has given Buddha to the world
and not Yuddha"
- PM Modi

Q17. Ageing in India is seen as a concern for the people. Comment. What can be done to provide the elderly with a decent quality of life in the near future.

[15 marks/250 words]

The 'life expectancy' of India is at 68 years. Thus, ageing in India is seen as a matter of concern in absence of required ~~inf~~ facilities.

Ageing as a concern

① Lack of 'health care facilities'.

(Ex) If both 'Public' and 'Private sector' are counted together only 1.5 beds per 1000 patients.

② Lack of transport facilities.

(Ex) Difficulty to use transport by elderly.

③ Poor housing conditions.

(Ex) Especially in slum areas.

④ Rise in pollution affects elderly.

(Ex) Poor air quality of Delhi responsible for many deaths.

⑤ Exposure to 'Pandemics'

(Ex) Recent COVID 19 shortage of 'Oxygen cylinders' etc.

How to ensure decent quality of life

① Upgradation of 'healthcare facilities'.

(Ex) NHP of 2017 highlights 2.5% of GDP expenditure on health.

② Elderly-friendly transport services.

(Ex) 'Bhraman Saraathi' boxes in Arwahati

③ Implementation of proper pollution norms to reduce pollution.

④ Focus on 'infrastructure'

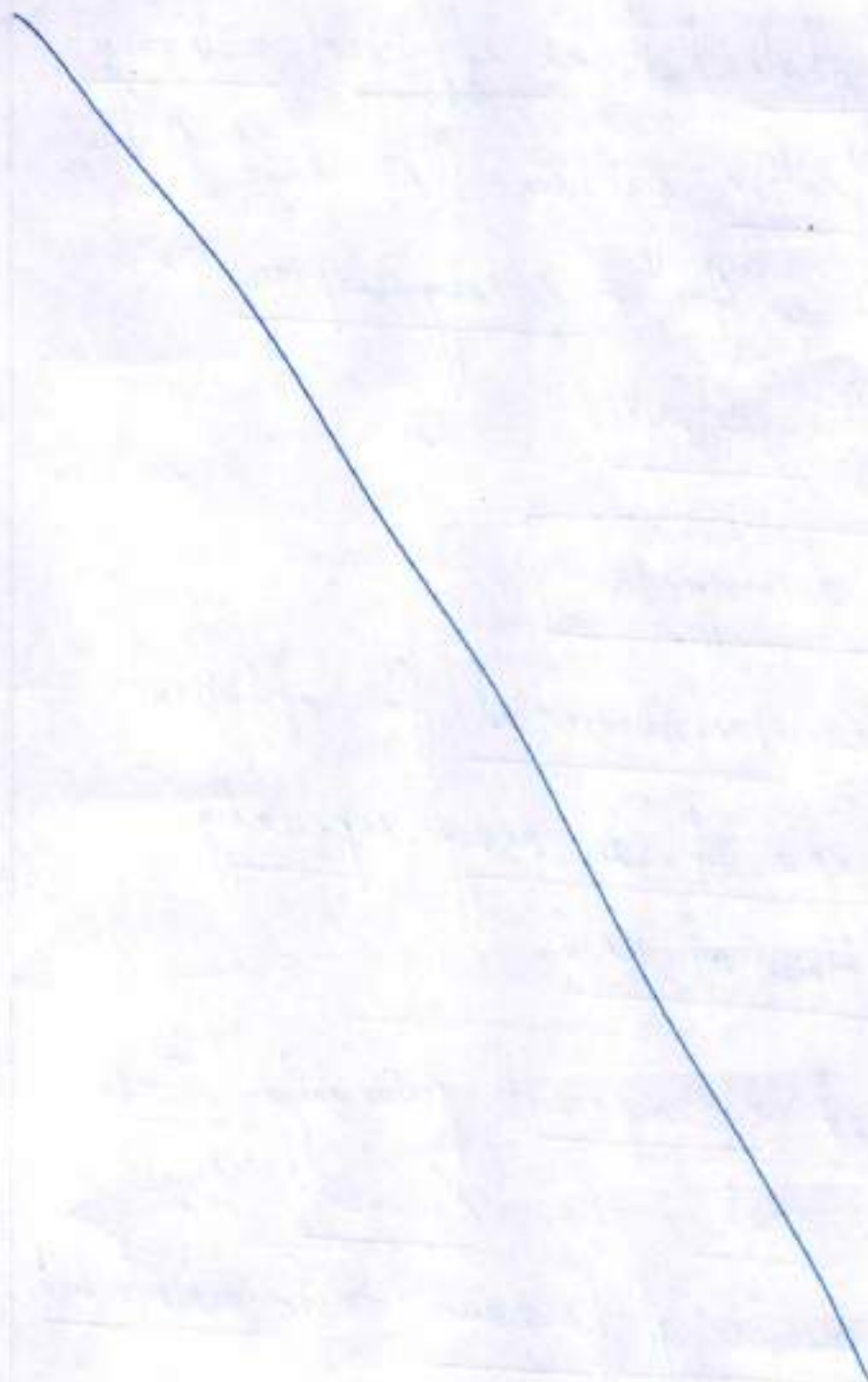
(Ex) lifts, escalators in 'foot over bridges'

etc.

⑤ Enhance medical supply chain and give priority to elderly.

(Ex) COVID Vaccination first done to protect elderly.

Thus, catering to 'all sections of the society' can actualise the ideal of 'Viksit Bharat' as enshrined in our 'Panch-Pran'.

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anything beyond
this margin)

Q18. Briefly discuss the Mansabdari system of the Mughals. [15 marks/250 words]

The Mughals had an efficient military administration system that laid the foundations for a strong empire in India for centuries.

Mansabdari system

- ① It was instrumental for efficient maintenance of an army especially during times of need.
- ② It had 2 components primarily 'Zat' i.e. the rank and 'Sawar' that is the number of horsemen to be maintained.

③ It used 'Dagh' system for branding of horses.

④ It used 'Chakra' system for identification of soldiers.

⑤ Different categories

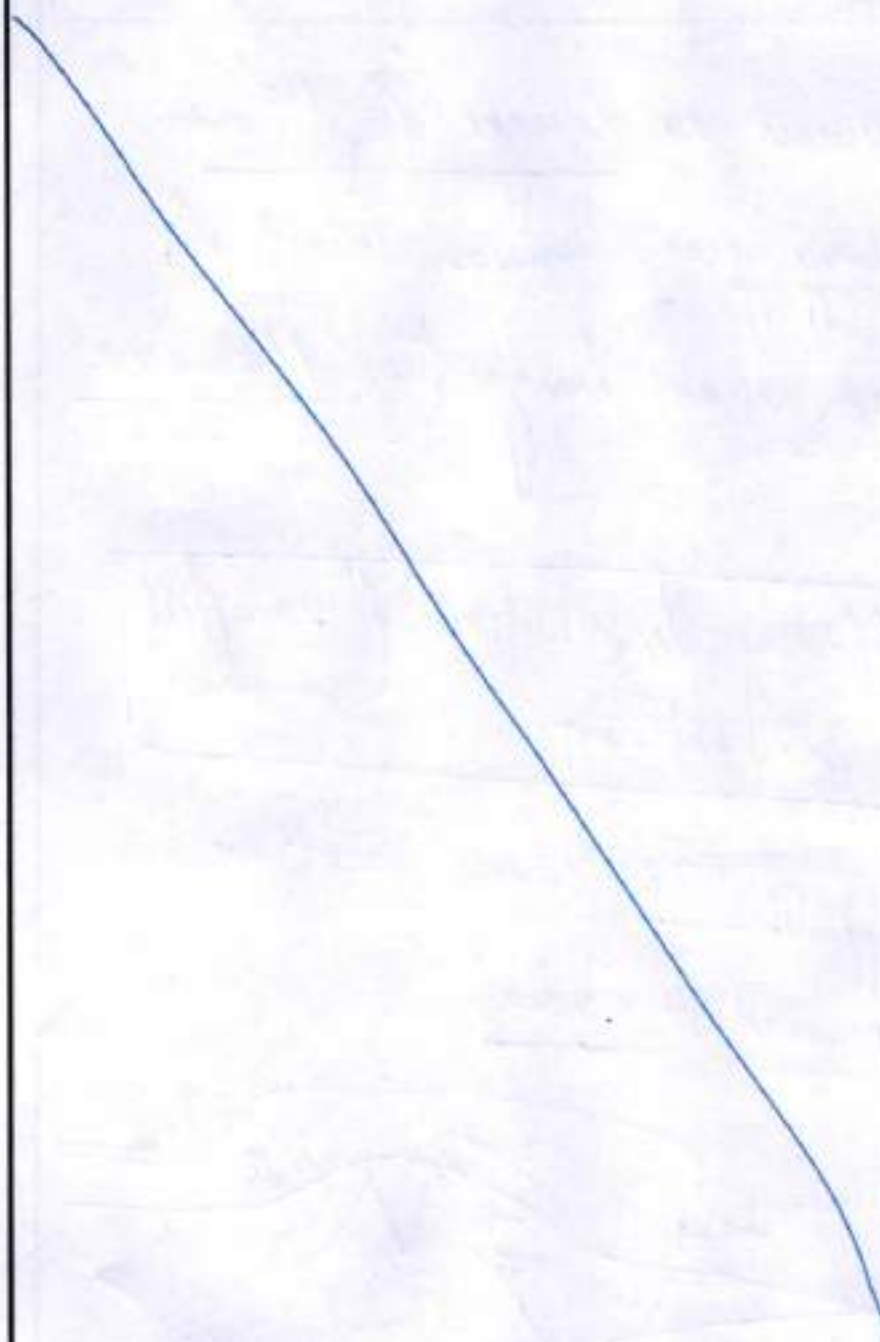
- Mansab 50 - 500 horsemen.
- Amin upto 2500 horsemen
- Amin-e-Azam having more than 2500 horsemen.

⑥ The 'Mansabs' were given 'land grants' in lieu of salary.

⑦ The 'Mansabdar system' was not a 'homogenised structure'. Even Rajputs were accorded to high offices.

⑧ The 'Jagirs' that were allotted were away from the 'area of operation' of the Mansabdars and as a result feudal tendencies were curtailed.

Thus, the Mansabdar system along with the 'Dahsala system' of land revenue strengthened the Mughal empire in India.

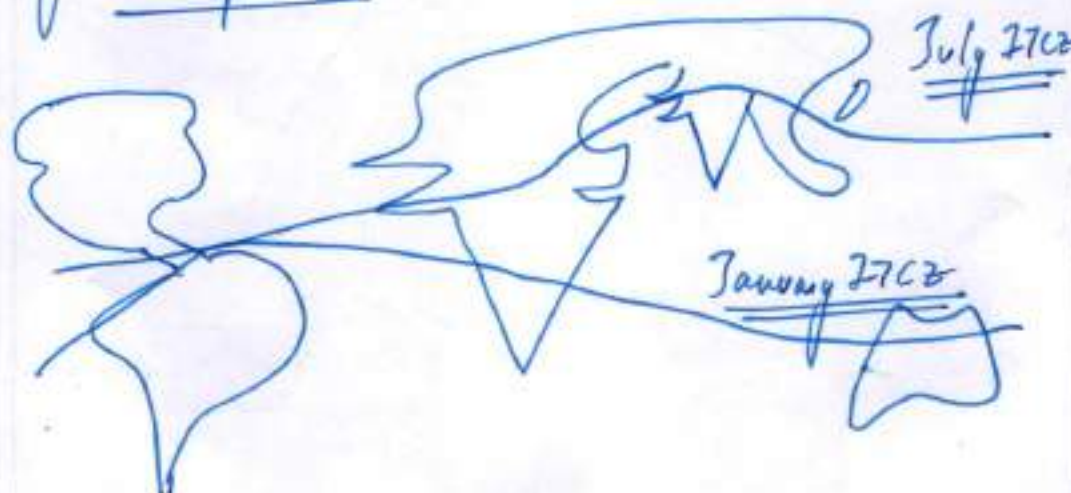


Q19. Analyse the factors that affect the distribution of rainfall over the India subcontinent? Examine the impact of climate change on rainfall distribution.
 [15 marks/250 words]

India receives an average of 119 cm rainfall every year. However, most of this rainfall occurs during the 'Monsoon period'.

Factors affecting distribution of rainfall
 in Indian subcontinent

① Shifting of ITCZ causes creation of 'low pressure' in India.



② 'Convictional heating' resulting in 'Pre-Monsoon showers'.

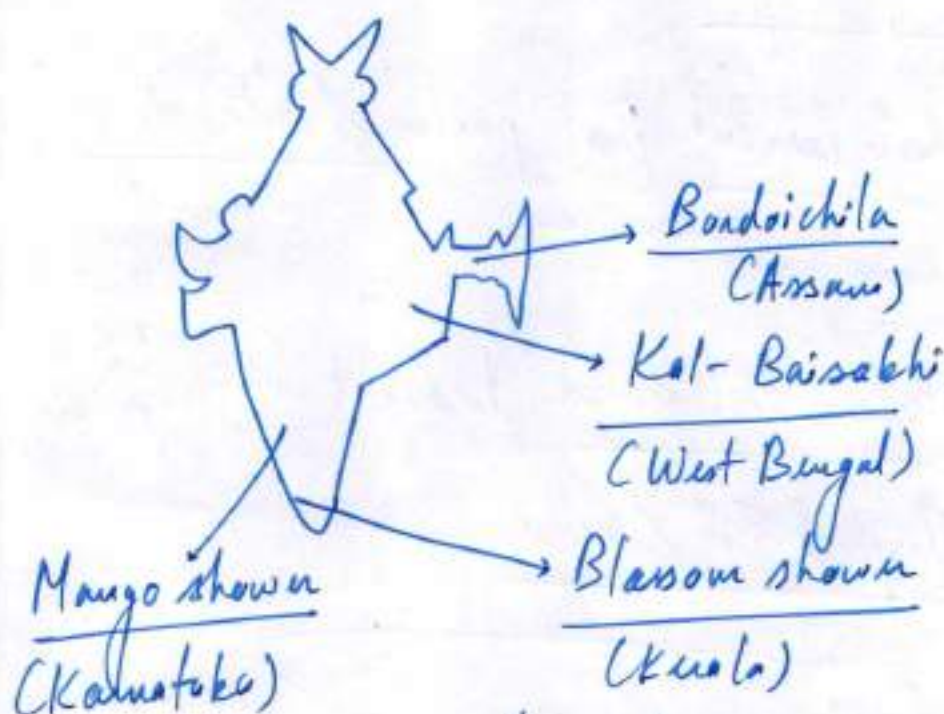


Fig- 'Pre Monsoon showers'

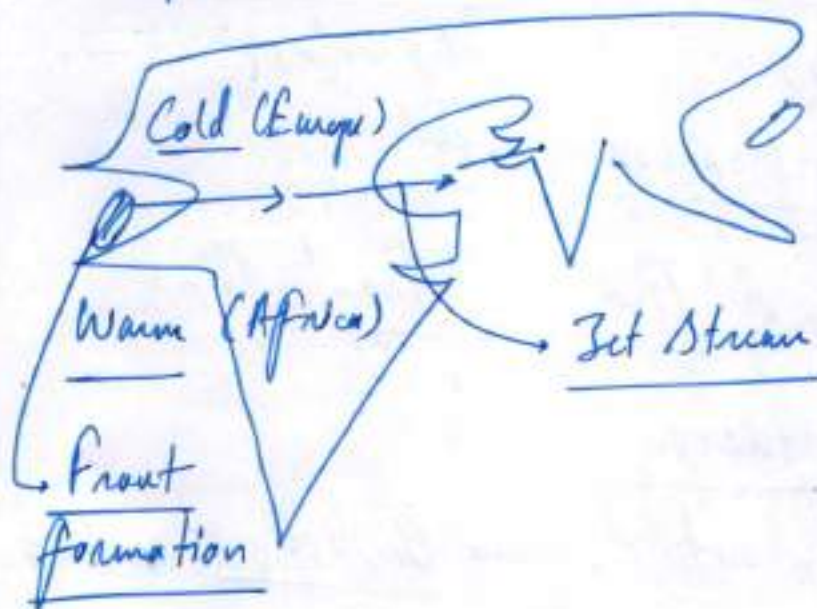
③ Heating of 'Tibetan Plateau' that attracts 'Monsoon Winds'

④ El-Nino and Southern Oscillation conditions

⑤ Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) as temperature difference between 'Arabian Sea' and 'Bay of Bengal'.

⑥ 'Somali Current' that pushes South-West Monsoon'

⑦ 'Western disturbances' brought over by 'Sub-Tropical Jet Stream'.



Impact of Climate Change on Rainfall

- ① Deforestation leading to less rainfall
- ② 'Errational pattern' of rainfall.
- ③ According to IMD of 'Erratic pattern' of South West Monsoon
 ↳ Average decline in rainfall

Thus, 'Climate Change' has impacted rainfall distribution of India and this might lead to a decline in 'water availability' in the future.

Q20. Examine the major differences between the peasant movements of the 19th and 20th century and their impact on society. [15 marks/250 words]

The peasant movements of the 19th and 20th century especially against the 'British Raj' was a response to their exploitative land revenue policies.

Major differences in 19th and 20th century peasant movements

19th Century

① It was mainly against introduction of land revenue.

② It was against the Zamindars.

20th Century

① It was due to enhancement of land revenue.

② It was primarily against the government.

③ It was against
imposition of commercial
cultivation like Indigo etc.

③ It was due
to abolishing
of such
cultivation.

④ It was general in
nature.

④ It had more
specific needs
like 'remission
of land revenue' in
Kheda, 'Tin Khatiya
in Champanan etc.

⑤ It lacked political
leadership.

⑤ It had political
leadership like
'All India Kisan
Sabha' etc.

Impact on Society

- ① It highlighted for the need of 'Land reforms' post Independence.
- ② It gave rise to 'Naxalism' in some areas.
- ③ It grabbed 'Political attention'.
(Ex) Recent Farms Bills issue.
- ④ It led the basis for 'agrarian economy'.
- ⑤ It also led to 'Political upsurge'.
(Ex) Rise of OBC politics post Green revolution.
- ⑥ It led to emergence of 'Dominant Class'.
(Ex) Lots of Haryana etc.

Thus, the peasant movements have shaped
the social structure of India especially
in the 'Post - Independence era'.

Q1. Rule of the Kushanas can be considered to be the apex of the second urbanization. Discuss. [10 marks/150 words]

Q2. The rural-urban continuum has drawn wide attention in recent years. In light of this, discuss the importance of recognizing and addressing the interconnections between rural and urban areas. [10 marks/150 Words]

Q3. Do government's schemes for up-lifting vulnerable and backward communities by protecting required social resources for them, lead to their exclusion in establishing businesses in urban economics? [10 marks/150 words]

Q4. What are the Rare Earth Elements? Discuss the importance of Rare Earth Elements. [10 marks/150 Words]

Q5. Discuss the measures to ensure the full inclusion and participation of transgender persons in society. [10 marks/150 words]

Q6. What led to the Partition of Bengal in 1905? What were its consequences? [10 marks/150 words]

Q7. Examine the reasons behind rising instances of forest fires in Assam. What measures are needed to mitigate the adverse impacts of forest fires? [10 marks/150 Words]

Q8. In what ways the Non-Cooperation Movement was different from the Civil Disobedience Movement. Discuss. [10 marks/150 words]

Q9. The uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggests its close relationship with physical, social and historical factors. Elaborate. [10 marks/150 words]

Q10. What are the differences between Classical Dance and Folk Dance? Throw light on the features of the classical dance form Kathak. [10 marks/150 words]

Q11. The development of hydropower projects in the Himalayas has been controversial. Discuss. Also suggest some alternatives to hydropower which can minimize the potential impact on the environment and local communities. [15 marks/250 words]

Q12. The Smart Cities Mission help in upgradation of existing cities in the country? Critically evaluate it. [15 marks/250 words]

Q13. Throw light on different types of potteries that came into existence in India during the ancient age. [15 marks/250 words]

Q14. Discuss the role of such factors that are responsible for varying vertical and latitudinal distribution of temperature of the oceans. [15 marks/250 words]

Q15. Portrayal of stereotypical sensational images of women not only reduces their identity to a mere object of desire but also reinforces the patriarchal structure of the society. Discuss with examples. [15 marks/250 words]

Q16. Buddhism is a social movement under the name of religion. Discuss. [15 marks/250 words]

Q17. Ageing in India is seen as a concern for the people. Comment. What can be done to provide the elderly with a decent quality of life in the near future. [15 marks/250 words]

Q18. Briefly discuss the Mansabdari system of the Mughals. [15 marks/250 words]

Q19. Analyse the factors that affect the distribution of rainfall over the India subcontinent? Examine the impact of climate change on rainfall distribution. [15 marks/250 words]

Q20. Examine the major differences between the peasant movements of the 19th and 20th century and their impact on society. [15 marks/250 words]