

20

19

VAJIRAM & RAVI
MAIN EXAM TEST SERIES (June 2022)
GENERAL STUDIES
Focused Test - 2 (GS Paper I)
Sectional Paper - 2

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.: 2 9 0 0 6 5 9

Student ID: 2 1 V R 3 1 7 8 9

NAME: CHAITANYA AWASTHI

MOBILE NO: [REDACTED]
(compulsory)
EMAIL: [REDACTED]
(compulsory)

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:
 There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.
 The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever 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.

Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	2.5 /10	Q8	4.5 /10	Q15	7.0 /15
Q2	3.5 /10	Q9	3.0 /10	Q16	5.5 /15
Q3	5.0 /10	Q10	NA /10	Q17	7.0 /15
Q4	3.0 /10	Q11	4.0 /15	Q18	5.0 /15
Q5	2.0 /10	Q12	NA /15	Q19	6.0 /15
Q6	1.0 /10	Q13	6.0 /15	Q20	7.5 /15
Q7	4.5 /10	Q14	5.5 /15	Total	82.5 /250

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call 96672-73133 between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

VAJIRAM & RAVI
 IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP
10 JUL 2022
 FOR EVALUATION

PGM-111

VAJIRAM & RAVI
 IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP
12 JUL 2022
 REVIEWED

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation		✓				
Structure and Presentation		✓				
Conceptual clarity and Content		✓				
Number of Attempted questions		✓				

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

Dear Chaitanya,

You have legible handwriting, your content and conceptual understanding is satisfactory, Improvements can be done in following areas -

- ① Try to attempt all questions, write general answers of those questions of which you have no idea of. (Q. 10, 12)
- ② First mention full form of terms then use their abbreviations (Q. 20, 19, 18, etc.)
- ③ Draw precise diagram (Q. 1, 4, 8, etc.)
- ④ You have written some good intro (Q. 3, 11, 13, 16, 17) Improvements can be done by enriching your intro with data, quote and keeping it relevant to the content of the question, Bring Specificity in your intro.
- ⑤ Read Question 2-3 times to understand the demand of the question, as you deviated from context in (Q. 5, 6, 11)
- ⑥ Good conclusions are (Q. 3, 9, 15), You need to put extra effort on conclusions.

Please go through all the micro & macro comments.

(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. Briefly explain why the Deccan Plateau is also called as 'Deccan Traps'? Also, give reasons for availability of black soil in the Deccan Plateau.

(10 marks, 150 words)

These are minor plateaus in Peninsular India, which deccan is part.

comprising Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra etc.

Keep introduction short and crisp.

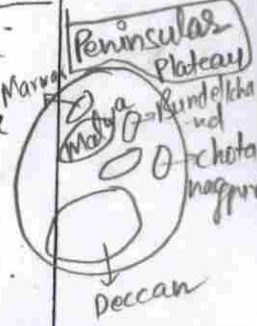
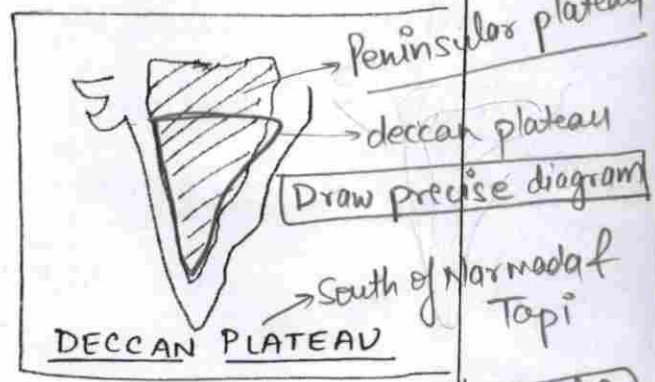
the peninsular upland, also known as, 'Deccan Plateau' is part of an ancient landmass called Gondwanaland.

While drifting towards the Eurasian plate, the landmass passed over the Réunion hotspots which resulted in Basaltic lava explosions which eventually solidified to form the Deccan Plateau.

Subheading -> called as Deccan Traps due to following reasons - Being above sea level since inception,

this largest and oldest physiographic unit of India underwent intense action of agents of denudation over the years. :-

This resulted in terraced step like flat top and steep sides formations, especially the north-west



VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Q. No.)

portion. Thus coming to be known as "Deccan Traps".

Black soil's features can also be mentioned such as fertile soil with high moisture holding capacity.

The region is also characterized by availability of "Black Soil" famous for cotton and sugarcane cultivation. The basaltic lava led to the formation of dark igneous rocks which over a period of time disintegrated in situ to form these "Black Soil".

By which process?

↳ weathering and erosion

You can conclude by mentioning that how deccan plateau is a storehouse of minerals and its contribution to industrial sector by supplying raw materials.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: → work on your introduction and conclusion → Provide specific keywords of geography.
Body	2	
Conclusion	—	
Presentation		
Marks:	2.5	

2.

What do you understand by the western disturbances? What are the impacts of western disturbances on the climate of northern India? (10 marks, 150 words)

western disturbances originate in Mediterranean sea

Western Disturbances are extra tropical storms originating in European and Central Asian regions. Under the influence of "Westerlies", they blow towards the Indian sub continent, picking up moisture from the Mediterranean Sea, Caspian Sea and Black Sea. Thus they bring winter rainfall to north-west part of Indian subcontinent. These are known as "Disturbances" since the air within the low pressure system is unstable.

These climatic mechanisms have both positive as well as negative impacts.

Climate

well provided arguments

① These compensate for the lack of rain in NW India due to South West

Monsoon

② These are marked by clouds, higher night temperatures and eratic rainfall and snowfall

Keep Introduction short and be conceptually correct

③ The snowfall feeds to the glaciers which are source of Himalayan rivers.

Agriculture

Rain during winter season is important for Rabi crops

① These hold immense importance for Rabi crops such as wheat.

② However, heavy rain and hailstorms can be damaging to the crops.

well explained with specific examples

Disasters → during summer and monsoon seasons

① Occasionally they may interact with Monsoon trough and lead to cloudbursts, lightning etc.

② Ken Floods (2010), Uttarakhand floods (2013), Kashmir floods (2014) etc. have been linked to Western Disturbances causing catastrophic losses.

Conclusion can be that weak western (WD) disturbances are associated with crop failure & water problems across North India and strong WD helps fight water scarcity.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: write → Try to, Conclusion as well.
Body	3	
Conclusion	—	
Presentation		
Marks:	3.5	

3. Millets are superfood for the present and future. In this context, mention the advantages of the cultivation of millets as a food crop.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Millets also known as nutri-cereals are a family of crops such as Jowar, Bajra, Ragi etc. These are known by virtue of their nutritional value and sustainable production.

You can also explain what is Superfood.

Challenges well explained

Millets hold key in India's attempt at diet diversification and combating malnutrition and nutritional deficiencies.

Less relevant here

Bajra is the 4th most extensively grown food crop in India.

Some of the advantages of millet cultivation are :-

Mention few specific examples of millets

- ① Sustainable Agriculture → mention SDG-2
 - ↳ Require less water
 - ↳ More climate resistant than rice etc.
 - ↳ Can grow in acid and sandy soils
 - ↳ Crop diversification which enhances soil fertility
 - ↳ Known for high CO₂ sequestration

This helps in combat hunger & food security

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write Anything in this part)

also explain how these provide economic security → farmers income increase etc.

② Economic Security → fertilizers

- ↳ Requires lesser inputs and investment
- ↳ Shorter crop cycle
- ↳ Greater shelf life
- ↳ Changing consumption patterns as per Dr. Angus Beaton will lead to demand surge and new markets.

Gluten-free, high in dietary fibre, aid Malnutrition, affected infants, children & women help in achieving SDG-3

③ Nutritional Security

- ↳ Rich in protein and micro nutrients like Ca
- ↳ Helpful in combating Anaemia due to iron content.
- ↳ Easily digestible and suitable for diabetic patients → due to low Glycaemic Index

write full name first then use abbreviations

Seeing its immense potential, UN declared 2023: Year International Year of Millets ✓ Mid-day Meal

India has hiked MSP, rebranded as Nutri-cereals, included in PDS and MDM and etc celebrated 2018 as the Year of Millets to encourage its cultivation. Public distribution system

Students should not write anything inside the box

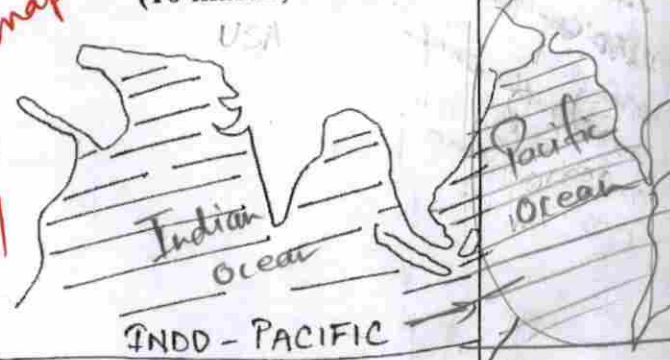
Introduction	1	Suggestions: → explain your arguments in short.
Body	2.5	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation	0.5	
Marks:	5.0	

4. What do you understand by the 'Indo-Pacific' region? Highlight the geographical importance of the region for India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Interpretation and region's construction according to USA and India well explained. Try to address the issue in short.

Indo-Pacific as a region has become the latest theatre of global power struggle. Its interpretation and extent varies for each country.

draw map in body only



Draw whole diagram

For USA, it represents the entire region from the western coast of USA to eastern coast of Africa. However, for India and others the region is a smaller area focussed on the confluence of Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean Island states.

This introduction is well suited for GS-2 papers for GS-1. Try to focus on geographical aspects of the question more.

Keep your introduction short for marker so that more weightage can be given to body part.

The region holds immense potential and importance for India owing to its geo-strategic location.

Prioritise your arguments according to GS paper.

① Political importance —

The region has witnessed Chinese expansionism since 80% of its imports pass through here. The region holds

Mineral Resources should be mentioned as first point

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Q. No.)

Key place in Chinese quest for regional hegemony
↳ Thus, India can expand influence to contain China ^{with} and its "String of Pearls"

② Economic Importance

↳ The region has vast unexplored natural resources like polymetallic nodules, ^{Natural gas} gases etc. These are instrumental in India's vision of Blue Economy. Fishing and aquaculture opportunities are vast.

Mineral Resources

Mention role of ports and South-china sea

Maritime Trade

Mention specific examples such as Strait of Malacca

elaborate how Indo-pacific holds importance in climate change & disaster management

↳ It is at the crossroads of most important Sea Lanes of Communications with strategic Chokepoints. Thus essential for India's energy and economic security
↳ Tension and cultural exchanges.

③ Climate Change and Disaster Management

↳ Ring of Fire, Tsunamis, Earthquakes
India has intensified its engagement with the region under its ACT EAST policy along with multi dimensional relations collectively and individually. ^{Meaning not clear with whom??}

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: → Prioritise major arguments first. → provide specific examples to enrich your answer. →
Body	2	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	3.0	

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write Anything in this part)

5.

Assess the impact of climate change on the various extreme events with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

Definition of climate change is less suitable here as it does not provide whole context of the question

Climate Change is the changes recorded in the weather conditions of a region over a long period of time. It is a natural phenomenon, however, lately its rate of change has intensified due to anthropogenic causes like pollution, unsustainable development etc.

You can directly write this as your introduction

IPCC in its 6th Assessment Report has elucidated the anthropogenic basis of Climate Change. The report notes the multifaceted impact of climate change on our physical, mental, social and ecological well being. A key observation of the report highlights how extreme weather events have magnified in numbers and intensified in impact. Some of the examples are:

① Tropical Cyclones

When?

Earlier they were concentrated on the Eastern Coast of India that too during a definite period.

which definite period?

what about western coast of India?

clarity can be bring by being specific

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write Anything in this part)

also mention how they are shifting North westward and poleward. mention Bay of Bengal as well

Have intensified causing more damage and increased in frequency. The variability of occurrence has increased, now frequenting the Arabian Sea as well.

Egs. - Fani, Amphan, Taukate, Asani etc.

② Urban Flooding → result of an extreme event, Not an extreme event in itself.

extreme Precipitation and sea level rise cause urban flooding

↳ Rapid unsustainable urbanization; destruction of water bodies, aquifers etc. has led to cities becoming uninhabitable during rainfall. eg. Hyderabad, Mumbai, Guwahati etc.

③ Flash Floods and Land Slides

Results of these extreme events

↳ Global Warming and overexploitation of resources has left the fragile northern Indian Mountains even more vulnerable.

first identified extreme events

↳ Melting of glaciers, cloudbursts, Earthquakes have increased rapidly claiming lives every year.

Drought, Extreme Precipitation, Sea level Rise, Tropical cyclones etc.

④ Other Effects → change in temperature, salinity etc.

↳ Coral Bleaching

↳ Ecosystem Degradation

↳ Species Extinction

↳ FOREST and WILD FIRES

due to increase in temperature and low soil moisture.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	1.5
Conclusion	—
Presentation	—
Marks	2.0

Suggestions:
→ Try to understand the demand of question.

then assess the impact of climate change on these events

6.

How far do you agree that sustainable development and rapid urbanization are mutually incompatible? Argue your case with suitable examples.

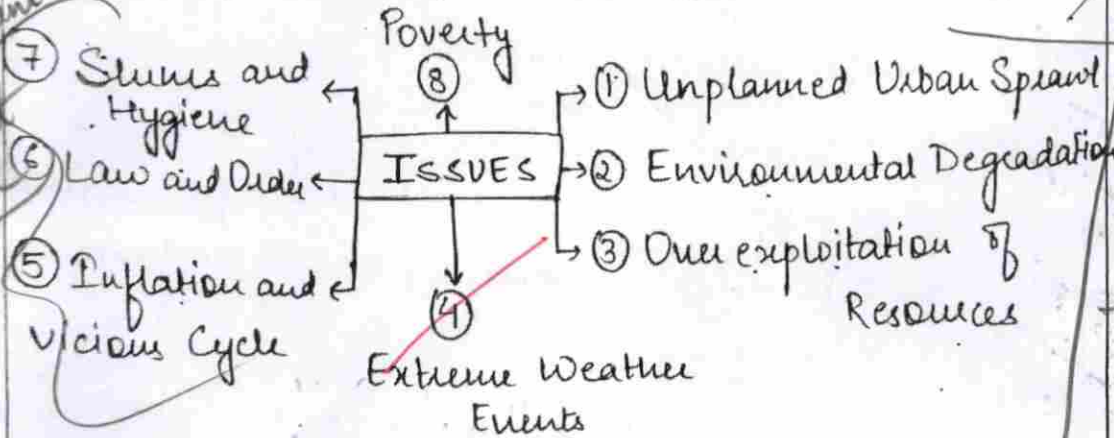
(10 marks, 150 words)

Better introduction would be to include both keywords of sustainable development and rapid urbanization

Urbanization refers to the transition of people from rural to urban areas in search of better employment, life etc. With a rapidly increasing population, limited growth avenues and demographic dividend, rapid urbanization poses a serious threat in view of our limited natural, social, economical resources.

You can write that why there is a increasing need of sustainable development with rapid urbanization by citing few examples or data

lets relevant to the content asked



Demand of the question is that if Rapid urbanization is good or bad for sustainable development. More weightage should be given to their incompatibility together

In view of the above issues, it is very important to ensure the long term sustainability of our projects.

The Government has therefore pushed for "Planned Urbanization" to ensure

<u>sustainable development</u>	Arguments In-favour of rapid urbanization	Arguments against
Environmental dimension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reducing energy use, cutting waste, and GHG₂ ex- Chandigarh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> high GHG emissions Pollution Biodiversity loss etc.

holistic and "green" development through following schemes:

① SBA (U)

- ↳ For sanitation, hygiene and waste management.
- ↳ India's transformation into an ODF+ status is an example to follow.

② Smart City Mission and AMRUT

- ↳ For citizen centric and eco friendly development
- ↳ Creation of 'green spaces', leveraging digital india, smart development and creation of green infrastructure
- eg. Kanpur Smart City

③ METRO and e-Public Transport

- ↳ To decongest roads and curb pollution through cleaner fuel and e-vehicles
- eg. Delhi

④ Har Ghar Jal / UJWALA / UJALA

- ↳ improve basic infrastructure. Promote responsible utilization of resources.

Less Relevant to the context asked

Another dimension can be development

Write arguments in favour and against with providing examples

These schemes and programs can be mentioned in conclusion

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: → Read question carefully to understand the demand of the question.
Body	0.5	
Conclusion	—	
Presentation	—	
Marks:	1.0	

7. Has globalization proved to be a boon or bane for Indian farmers? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

Globalization refers to integration of domestic markets with international ones. It involves access to and access of domestic trade and international trade respectively.

It comes with its own unique challenges and opportunities discussed below:

BENEFITS (Boon for farmers) -

You can mention Contract and Corporate Farming

- ① Access to modern technology and machinery → how it helped farmers?
- ② Improved seeds, pesticides, machines etc. ^{pepetition}
- ③ New Markets and greater demand helps farmers realize good value of produce → increase in income
- ④ Investments in backward and forward linkages lead to new avenues of employment such as Food Processing Industries
- ⑤ India with its large arable area, rural population is an attractive hub of manufacturing for MNCs → how their establishment helped farmers?

Lack of sufficient examples
↓
Gm crops, Micro-irrigation, etc.

Better intro would be to include both globalization and farmer and showing how it has benefitted farmers but also created challenges for them.
↓
LPG reforms
↓
Globalised India
↓
Impact on farmers

CONCERN (Bane for farmers) → introduction of hybrid seeds due to their cheap

① Loss of Traditional seeds and farming practices (eg. Bt Cotton; Pesticides and Fertilizers) → organic farming replaced by fertilisers and pesticides.

② Over use of pesticides and fertilizers has plummeted land productivity and made farmers dependent (instead of Organic Farming or ZBNF) → on what? (or) on whom?

③ Small and Marginal Farmers are unable to compete with cheaper, better foreign goods.

④ Debt Trap and Suicides

⑤ Small Farmers bear the brunt of global events and inflation (eg. price rise, price fall, quantity reduction etc.)

⑥ Withdrawal of contested subsidies at WTO

⑦ Changing land use patterns and Migration from where?

Globalization thus is a double edged sword and role of policymakers is instrumental in shielding the farmers from its negative impacts.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	3.5
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	4.5

Suggestions:
→ work on your introduction & content.

explain more to provide clarity

You can also mention

- Rising Inequality
- shift from food crops to cash crops
- Land degradation impacts etc.

Impact on farmer?

also write that it's time that we implement much needed agrarian reforms

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

8. What is the relationship between caste and economic inequality today? Enumerate some of the policies designed to address caste inequality. (10 marks, 150 words)

Caste System has plagued the Indian Society since ancient times. The social shackles of 'pollution and purity' have reproduced themselves in economic dimensions too.

also mention how this historical disadvantage reflects in lower castes' economic status

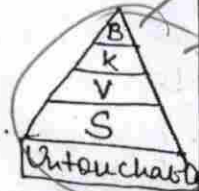
According to Oxfam Report 2021, the economic realities (in terms of employment, healthcare, social security etc.) unfortunately mirror the existing caste disparities.

mentioning this report in intro itself would have been a better start

The study shows that the consumption expenditure, access to health care, education etc. of SCs was significantly lower than upper castes. This disparity is reflected in landholding patterns too.

CAUSES → modify subheading according to the context.

- ① Medieval practice of linking social ostracization to economic subjugation.
- ② Denial to education opportunities perpetuated the divide. (Literacy rate for SC < National Avg)



untouchable case kept out of this hierarchy

- ③ Youth from Scheduled Caste and DBC was rendered fit for menial tasks and low paid jobs. → labourers, manual scavengers etc.

Provide specific data

→ reason behind it??

you can mention → ^{16.} land ownership → lack of capital → economic backwardness

• intra-caste disparities
• regional variations

66% < 74%

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Q. No.)

avoid general argument you can mention restricted access to lower castes of clean drinking water, sanitation & nutrition not only acted as barrier to employment but also impacted their health

All of this limited growth avenues and mainstream participation which resulted in present day economic inequalities.

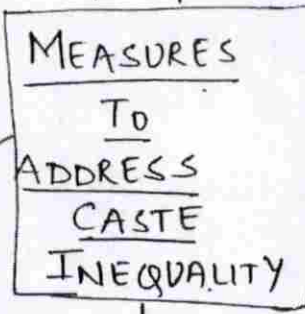
Constitutional Measures

① Affirmative Action via A-15, 16, 39 and + Article 38 + 46 → for the weaker sections

educational measures

Legislative Measures

- ① SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act), 1989 and 2018 amendment.
- ② Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
- ③ Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers Act, 2013



Economic Measures

- ① Stand Up India Scheme and Credit Guarantee
- ② VC Fund for entrepreneurs from weaker sections
- ③ National SC Finance Development Corporation
- National Sapakamachai Finance and Development Corporation.

One Nation one Ration card's special central assistance to SC Sub-plan etc.

Use keywords such as inclusive India, human capital, etc.

If India aspires to be a global leader, it must empower every section of its society.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: work on your intro and Conclusion
Body	3.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation	—	
Marks:	4.5	

9.

The plural identity of India is a consequence of the people coming together with different social and cultural traits. Elaborate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

India has the richest legacy in terms of diversity and plurality owing to its assimilative character embedded in its socio-political and cultural ethos.

Indian plurality is an amalgamation of diverse traditions coming together over a span of centuries and forming one formidable and culturally rich nation. The journey has been discussed below:

To enrich your introduction mention specific examples which represents India as multicultural society for an instance take architecture ↓ Greece, Maurya, Gupta, Chavidian, Vesara etc.

ANCIENT INDIA

Mention how their impacts are visible today in dress, languages, form of worship, food habits etc.

↳ The Harappans inhabited the landmass and left behind their culture, social order and religious practices.

↳ The advent of Aryans and their settlement led to modifications and modifications? a new social order with its own individualities and uniqueness.

↳ The pre Mauryan Mahajanapadas introduced the material aspect and society witnessed disruptions of social order and practices in Buddhism and Jainism

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

Better structure would have been to mention subheadings as -

- Multi ethnic
- Multi lingual
- Multi-caste society
- Multi-religious etc.

then under each subheading provide examples from different periods, different regions etc

also mention that this

↳ The Mauyan and Post Mauyan periods left their evolutionary impact through rich art, culture and literature (Stupa, Satyam etc.) marking Greek influences.

↳ The Guptas in North presided over the cultural zenith with Pallava, Pandya, Chera etc. leaving their imprint is South and Chinese travellers.

MEDIEVAL

↳ The invaders from west and central Asia influenced the local practices and custom.
 architecture, food habits, dress etc.

Thus began an era of Indo Islamic assimilation and modifications reaching the epitome of unity during Akbar.

MODERN

↳ Anglo-Indians, Goa culture, Peducherry etc.

↳ The European adventurers settled and penetrated into local societies renauping them with Portuguese, Victorian-Gothic, French Dutch traditions and practices in Art and Custom.

A nation which underwent such cultural transformations still stands united celebrating each facet through its fundamentals of "Vasudev"

Students should not write anything inside the box Kantumbhat.com

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: → work on your structuring of an answer.
Body	1.5	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	3.0	

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

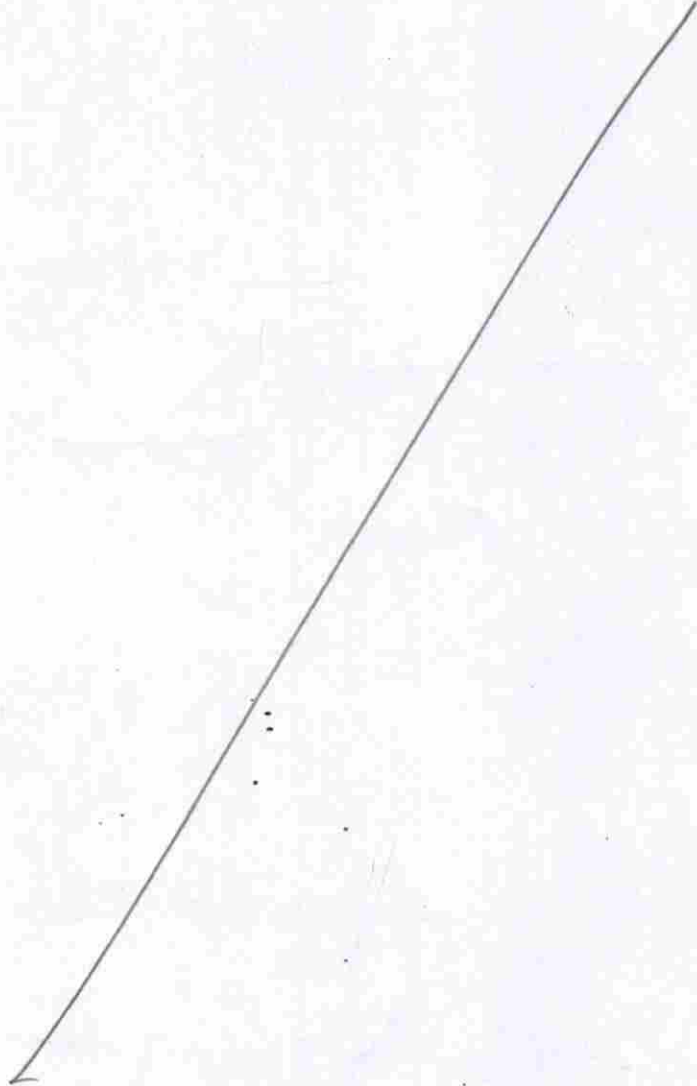
10. The digital space can bolster women movements by encouraging inclusion and improving accessibility in organizing collective action. Illustrate in the context of tribal policies in post-independent India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write
Anything in
this part)



Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

11. Briefly explain the theory of plate tectonics? How far this theory provided plausible explanation for the occurrence of earthquakes and volcanoes?

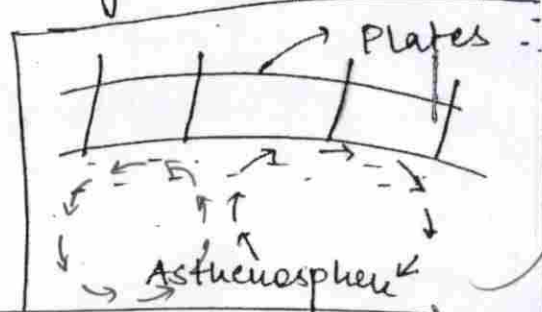
(15 marks, 250 words)

Plate Tectonics was propounded by Parker and Morgan as an improvement over the earlier theories of Seafloor Spreading by ~~Hess~~ and Continental Drift Theory by Wegener. It sought to explain the formation of fold mountains, ^{continents} islands and other geophysical phenomenon.

well explained by drawing contrast with previous theories

According to this theory, the entire lithosphere was composed of large irregular slabs of rocks called "Plates". These plates slid over the semi-molten asthenosphere and their interaction, known as "Tectonics", resulted in the various ~~geomorphological~~ processes.

The driving force is considered to be the Thermal Convection in asthenosphere.



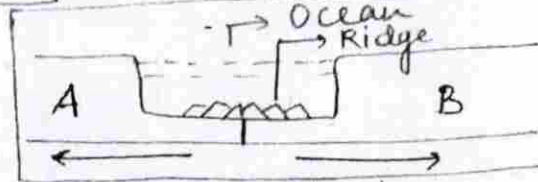
Theory well explained with diagram

There are 7 major and 7 minor plates.

① Divergent Boundaries

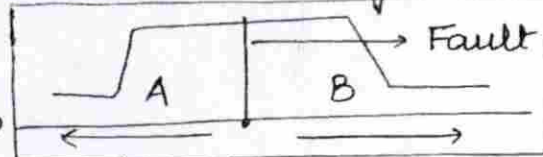


① Ocean-Ocean



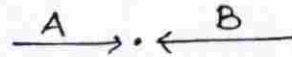
- ↳ similar to sea floor spreading
- ↳ leads to formation of ridges, silent eruption, low intensity earthquakes
- ↳ No Tsunamis, Fissure volcanism is seen
- eg. Mid Atlantic and Indian Ocean Ridge

② Continent-Continent

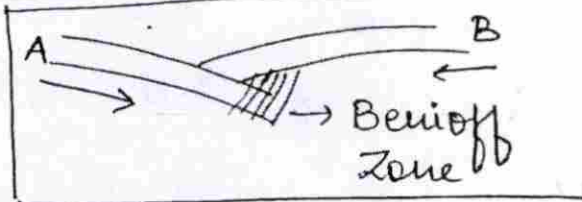


- ↳ Tensional forces lead to fault and rift sea formation
- ↳ Ultimately the landmasses separate.

② Convergent Boundaries



① Ocean-Ocean



- ↳ Subduction + Compression

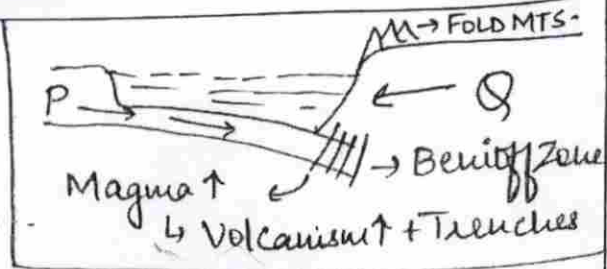
- ↳ Volcanism → Central + Explosive + High Structure
- ↳ Earthquake Intensity is high
- ↳ can lead to formation of Sea Mount Islands and Archipelagos
- ↳ High Tsunami, EQ, Volcanism potential
- eg. Tonga, Mariana, SE Asia

Provide arguments as to how these boundaries' interaction causes volcano formation and earthquakes. for example during subduction ↓ subducted plate heats up due to friction, sediments are produced, melting occurs ↓ Magma forms ↓ goes up and creates volcanoes

Lack of arguments in support of how volcanoes are being formed and earthquakes are happening

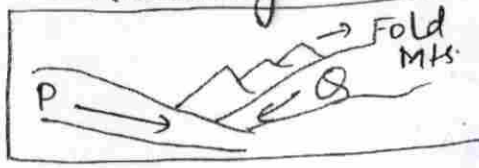
(B) Ocean - Continent

- ↳ Formation of Fold Mountains and Trenches
- ↳ Volcanism and Earthquakes (eg. Andes)
- ↳ Eventually converts into Continent - Continent (eg. Tethys disappearance in Himalaya case)



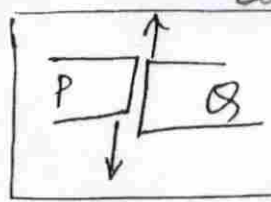
(C) Continent - Continent

- ↳ Slower Magma, gradual rising
- ↳ Earthquakes seen, volcanism absent
- eg. Himalayas - alpine belt, India - africa plates are subducted below eurAsian plate



(3) Transform Boundaries

- ↳ No landform formation
- ↳ Only release of energy



(A) Ocean - Ocean → EQ + Tsunami (Phillippines)

(B) Continent - Continent → EQ (Juan de Fuca)

You can conclude by mentioning limitations of this theory

As seen above, various plate boundaries and their characteristics give us insights about the occurrence of volcanism, earthquakes and the reasons behind it.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.5
Body	2
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	—
Marks:	4.0

Suggestions:

- Try to understand the demand of the question and write what has been asked and not what you know.

hot spot phenomena.

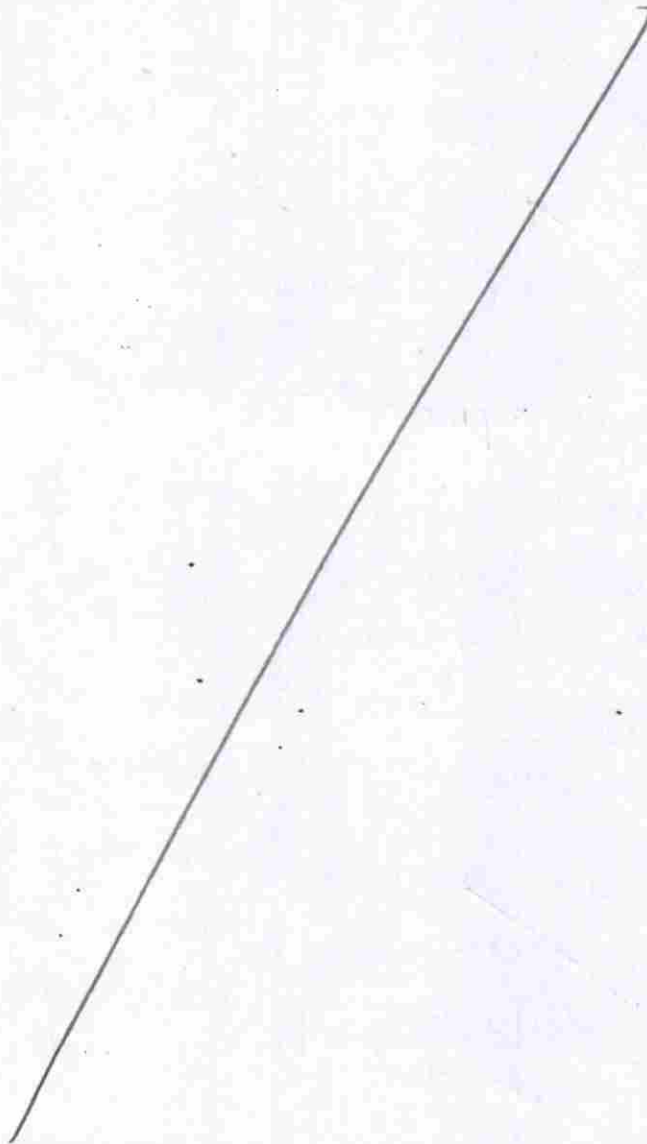
(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

12. The magnitude of floods in the Himalayas is controlled by its geology, orography and meteorology. Discuss.

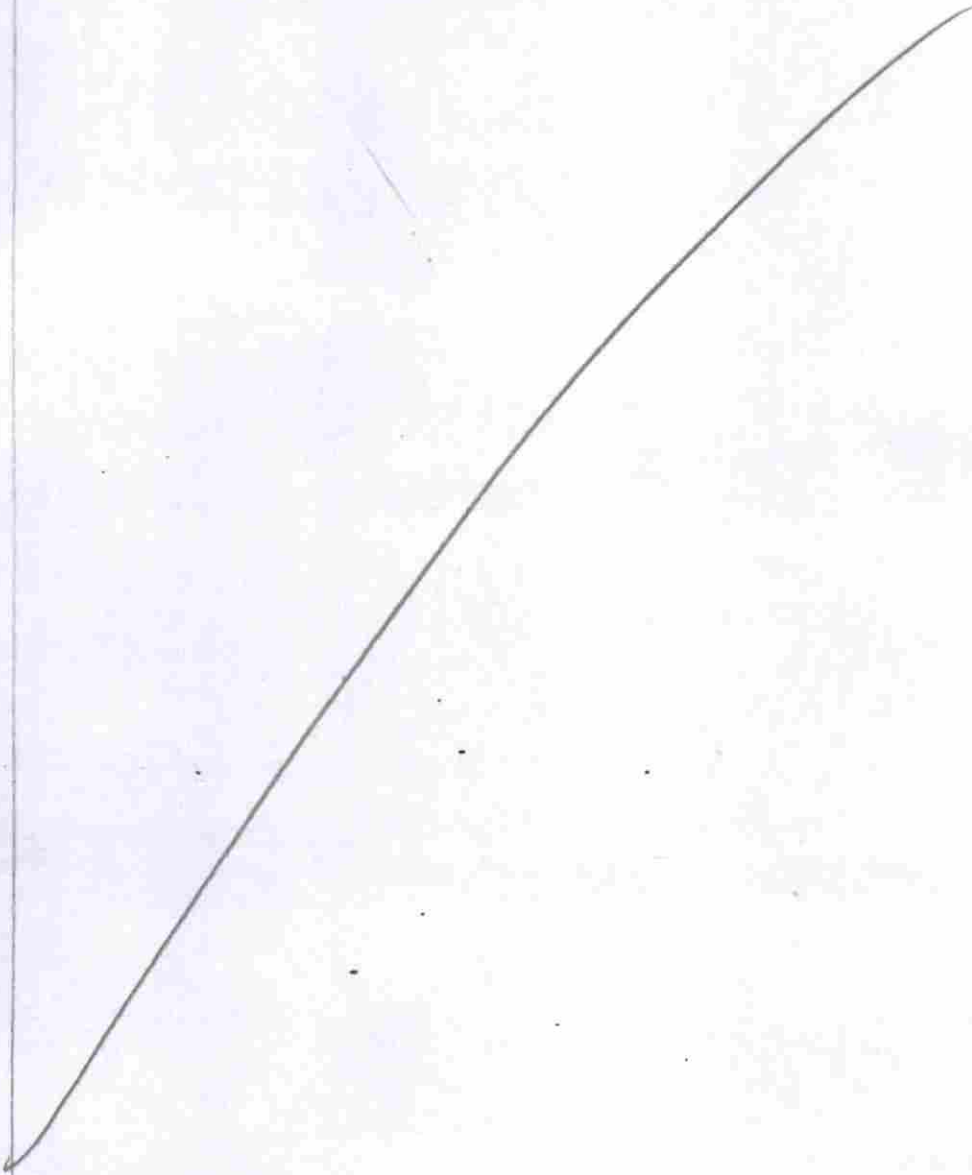
(15 marks, 250 words)



(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

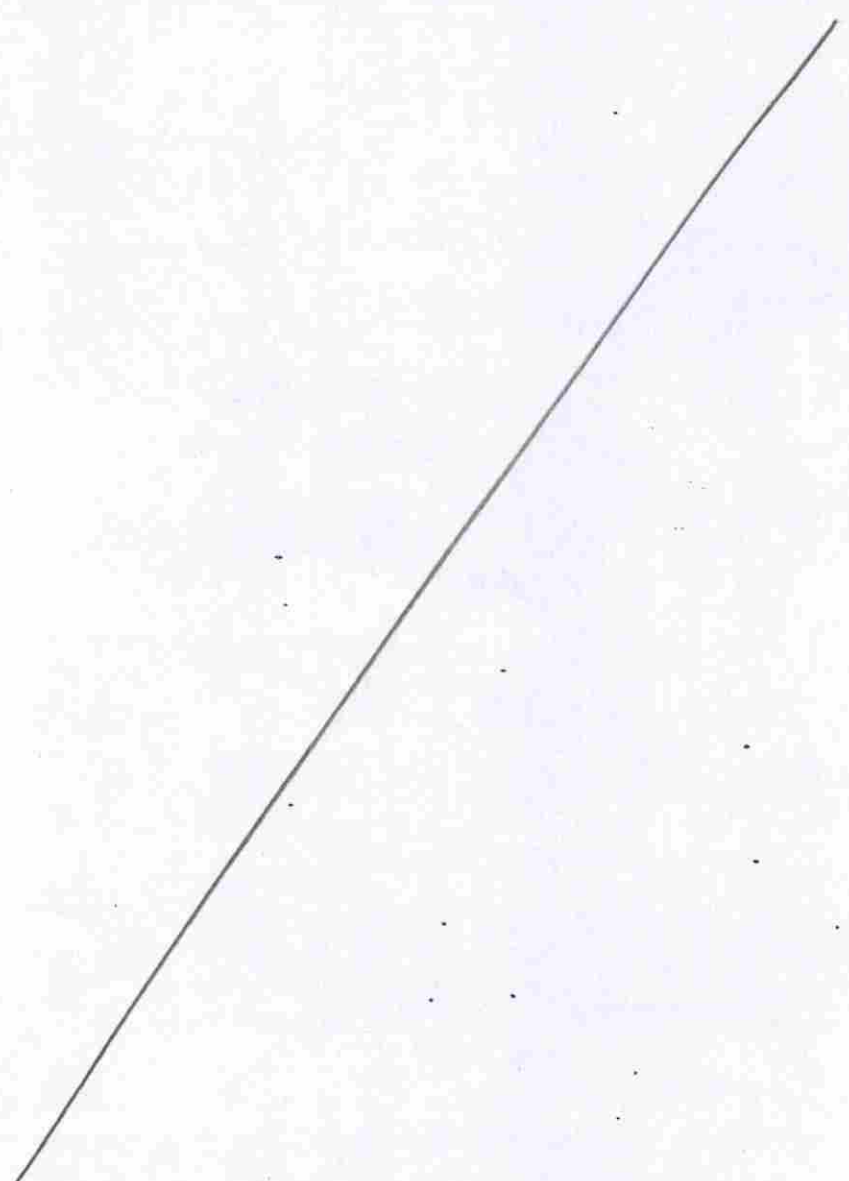
(Don't write
Anything in
this part)



(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write
Anything in
this part)



Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write Anything in this part)

13. Soil and water use efficiency is the first step in bringing long term positive transformation in Indian agriculture. Elaborate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Indian Economy is agrarian in nature. Agriculture and allied activities contribute nearly to 50% employment and 17% GDP of India. Despite having the 2nd largest arable land area, India's share in agricultural world trade is less than 2.5%. Thus, the backbone of Indian economy needs fundamental transformations to unleash its full potential.

Indian agriculture is primarily rained and intensive in nature due to population pressure on land. Thus, soil and water become the two chief constituents of any fundamental transformation in Indian agriculture.

Mention challenges to Indian agriculture and its dependency on monsoon, pre-dominance of food crops etc.

Nature of Indian agriculture and its contribution to economy has been explained well.

More challenges can be -
• fragmented land
• pre-dominance of food crops etc.

→ SOIL

Issues → ① Cropping Pattern of "profitable" water intensive crops like rice leading to nutrient depletion.

Impact on soil?

- ② Overuse of Fertilizers and Pesticides
- ③ Soil Salinisation and Erosion
- ④ Stubble Burning / Unsustainable practices like slash and burn / Jhum cultivation.

Measures →

well provided arguments with examples

- ↳ ① Soil Health Card for informative decision making
- ↳ ② Hike in MSP of non-traditional crops to discourage monoculture
- ↳ ③ Neem Coated Urea and Nano Urea Liquid for greater efficiency
- ↳ ④ Leguminous Crops + Crop Rotation
- ↳ ⑤ Leveraging technology (for eg. PUSA Biodecomposer, Happy Seeder etc.)
- ↳ ⑥ Zero Budget Natural Farming + Organic Farming

how will it help?

→ WATER

Provide examples

- ↳ Regional disparities in access to irrigation
- ↳ Less than 25% area covered by canals that too with < 40% efficiency
- ↳ 80% of freshwater is used in agriculture out of which ~ 60% is used for rice, sugarcane

include the keyword "efficiency" in subheading.

ISSUES

- ① Groundwater Depletion → what is the cause?
↳ Punjab at the rate of 110 cm/yr. when national average is 35 cm/yr.
- ② Groundwater Contamination
↳ leaching of chemicals
- ③ Canal Centralization
↳ uncertainty for farmers
- ④ Unsustainable Usage
↳ water logging rice fields etc.

Measures → water saving

- ① Drip Irrigation
- ② Crop Diversification
↳ not a measure for water use efficiency
- ③ Watershed Management
- ④ Sprinklers and efficient irrigation systems.
↳ fertiliser saving
↳ increase in productivity
- ⑤ Rainwater Harvesting.

elaborate more on how they bring efficiency in water use

Thus, these foundational changes will initiate further ancillary improvements in making Indian agriculture productive and sustainable.

→ Mention how these improvements aided with post-harvest management can help in doubling farmers' income and increasing share of agriculture in Indian economy.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.5
Body	4
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	6.0

Suggestions:

→ example for each argument is a good practice.

14. Provide a brief account of steps taken by India for harnessing solar energy. What are the ecological and human costs associated with India's quest for solar energy expansion?

(15 marks, 250 words)

Data mentioned below can be stated here to enrich your intro

it would be more apt for an essay rather than in GS paper Keep in mind the word limit

As mankind looks to diversify its avenues of energy acquisition, Solar Energy with its many benefits emerges as the most viable alternative.

India has assumed stewardship in leading the global energy transformation from polluting conventional sources to renewable energy. India set for itself ambitious targets and implemented them in Mission Mode to achieve them.

Situated within the tropics, India enjoys geographical advantage to harness the sun's potential. In lieu of the same following steps have been taken:

- ① Target of 450 GW Renewable Energy by 2030
↳ 280 GW = Solar Energy (S.E)
- ② National Solar Mission - 100 GW SE by 2022
 - 40 GW (Rooftop)
 - 60 GW (Solar Cell)

Data can be used for an apt introduction

Present Status

110 GW R.E

~ 45 GW Solar Energy

~ 25 GW (Rooftop) 40 GW (Solar Cells)

Other steps can be -
• FDI-100% through automatic route
- SRIST scheme
- National green energy programme etc.

③ Rooftop Solar Scheme to incentivize households

④ PM-KUSUM to encourage farmers to use solar pumps

⑤ Make in India and PLI Scheme to boost indigenous battery and solar components.

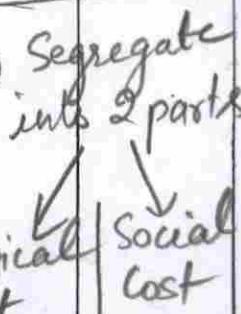
⑥ Development of Solar Parks, Floating Solar Plants

⑦ One Sun One World One Grid initiative

⑧ Hybridization of Power Feed and mandatory purchase by DISCOMS with incentives.

→ also mention International Solar alliance

However, solar energy lately has attracted lot of backlash due to its hidden ecological and social cost. Some are discussed below:



① Large solar projects interfere in ecosystems leading to loss of habitat and alterations.

② Floating solar plants pose threat to aquatic ecosystem.
ex:- savanna ecosystems
↓
sensitive to solar farms.

- ③ Need of Batteries to store energy leads to unsustainable means of production, over exploitation of resources and Chemical pollution.
- ④ Solar components contribute to e-waste and unsafe disposals.
- ⑤ Policy Inconsistency related to Feed in Tariff system causes loss to DISCOMs
- ⑥ Supply Chain issues and over reliance on imports
- ⑦ Loss of employment for unskilled workers in traditional mining industries
- ⑧ Huge cost of installation and may cause drastic changes to land use patterns.

explain
their
impacts

other costs
can be -
• threat to
biodiversity
• GHG emissions
• effect on
farm yields
etc.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: → write Conclusion and enrich your introduction by providing data.
Body	4.5	
Conclusion	—	
Presentation	—	
Marks:	5.5	

15. Why was erstwhile Bombay the main focal point of development for the cotton textile industry in its incipient stage? How has the locational pattern of the industry changed since then?

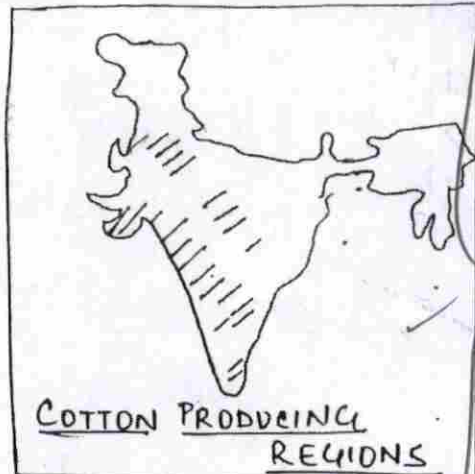
Cotton Textile Industry is the (15 marks, 250 words) 2nd largest employer after agriculture in India. It has been associated with the freedom struggle and has been a major contributor to India's GDP.

an indigenous industry
India is the largest producer of cotton about 22% of world cotton production

Some points mentioned below, try to avoid repetition

The industry's location is primarily governed by availability of raw material and market. However,

Since cotton doesn't majorly gain or lose weight, its industries' locations are governed by a number of factors.



Bombay emerged as the hub because :

- ① Black Soil and Humid Climate
 - ↳ availability of raw material and thread didn't break.
- ② Provincial Capital and Cosmopolitan character
 - ↳ Busting market and demand

geographical and economical factors well explained

Factors well explained with reasons

③ Capital

↳ Gujarati and Parsi businessmen ensured ample investment

④ Port

↳ Export Potential ↑ + Import

⑤ Labour

↳ Cheap and easy availability of unskilled labour

But after some time due to land prices shooting up, growing trade unionism in mills and advent of railways (opening new regions), Bombay became lackluster in face of alternatives like Gujarat etc.

Show locational pattern of growth change by comparing Pre-independence and Post-independence locations

Next Phase of Mills Relocation

① Gujarat

↳ enjoyed all the favourable conditions of Bombay

↳ Land and Labour here was cheaper thus better returns.

② Tamil Nadu

↳ especially Madurai

↳ High Quality yarn, representative of the region

why it shifted here? Provide reasons such as

raw cotton farming, development of hydroelectricity etc.

(Q. No.)

(Don't write anything in this part)

③ Uttar Pradesh → Pre-independence → Kanpur was centre due to excellent financial facilities.

- ↳ Market based relocation
- ↳ West UP produced cotton
- ↳ Huge population = Labour + Market

④ Punjab

- ↳ Market based, Malwa region could grow cotton.

⑤ Bengaluru and Gurgaon → New emerging locations

- ↳ Ready-made Market, Fibre to Fashion

dynamic and futuristic conclusion

Thus, the cotton textile industry's dynamic character has adapted to the changing needs of society. With the advent of technical textiles, government's push towards decentralization and handlooms, it remains to be seen how the cotton textile industry will reimagine itself to face the contemporary challenges.

Also explain due to which factors new pattern and location are emerging

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: → work on your content.
Body	4	
Conclusion	1.5	
Presentation	0.5	
Marks:	7.0	

16. 'Regionalism in India has arisen either due to power struggle or relative deprivation.' Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

definition and its meaning well explained

Regionalism is a feeling of attachment and loyalty towards a particular geographic area within a larger unit by the local population. Regionalism arises out of commonalities in culture, language, history, territory etc. Regionalism can be constructive and positive, however negative regionalism may even culminate into secessionist tendencies.

The following two factors have largely contributed to Regionalism in India:

- ① Power Struggle → To secure share in power in national and regional sphere.
- ② Certain vested interests and political parties exist on the very foundation of regionalism. eg. Shiv Sena, TDP etc.
- ③ At independence, some princely states were merged but old loyalties remained.
→ Provide examples.

you can also mention demand for devolution of powers by North-eastern states. and demand for new states → as dominant sections in these regions wanted to have greater share in power ex:- uttarakhand, Jharkhand etc.

(C) Disputed territories and respective attachment augmented to regional tendencies. eg. Karnataka and Maharashtra.

(D) Competition over limited resources lead to doctrines like "Sens of Soil" and a feeling of otherization.

can be clubbed with (A) as river natural resource

eg. Maharashtra, Haryana etc.

(ex:- Kaveri dispute between Tamilnadu & Karnataka)

(E) Inter state river disputes have also contributed. eg. Peninsular states

Not due to power struggle

(F) Resistance to imposition of alien/majority culture/language.

eg. North-South divide, North East India

mention under other reasons.

This can be clubbed with (A)

(G) Certain socio-political movements evolved into facets of regionalism. eg. Justice Party & DMK

Due to external factors

(H) Certain vested interests promote secessionist tendencies. eg. Khalistan, Nagalim etc.

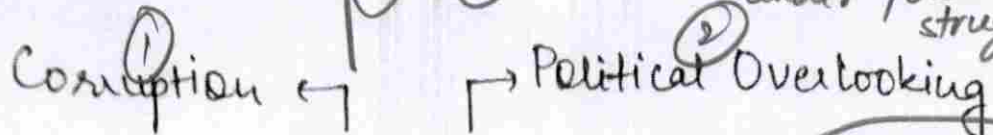
(2) Relative Deprivation

" Islands of Prosperity in an Ocean of Poverty"

↳ The above statement aptly captures the feeling of neglect and indifference leading

to regionalism.

- ① & ④ → elaborate them by examples
- ② & ③ → can be mentioned under power struggle



cultural deprivation
ex: - Tulsi and issue

③ Poor implementations and fiscal constraints

④ Bureaucratic Apathy

Mention it under power struggle

The regional imbalances in development lead to formation of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Bodoland etc. to better focus on priorities.

You can also mention other reasons for regionalism such as geographical isolation, experiences of National movement

→ Cooperative federalism

The Indian Federalism and Constitutional Safeguards continue to tie these aspirations in a common thread. However, the rise of extremist groups ought to be dealt with effectively to safeguard India's unity.

→ democratic decentralization

→ bottom-up approach for development

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.5
Body	3
Conclusion	1
Presentation	
Marks:	5.5

Suggestions:
→ work on your content and bring more dimensions.

17. Contemporary communalism in Indian society is a remnant of colonial policies and a product of present-day politics. Analyze.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Communalism is a feeling of antagonism between two groups based primarily on religious identities. It may extend to a state of two groups considering each other's interests incompatible and hostile. It is often a breeding ground for violent clashes.

well provided definition

However, present day communalism traces its roots to the pre-independence era:

Colonial Phase

- ① Revivalist Movements and Organizations like Shuddhi and Wahabi increased the divide.
- ② Over-linkage of freedom struggle with religious symbols further divided people.
- ③ British support to Syed Ahmed Khan who talked of diverging interests of Hindus and Muslims, and too Hindu communalists.

Sequencing of arguments can be improved
↓
Points should be prioritise

of policies can be - policy of non-action against rising communal tensions

(4) British policy of "Divide and Rule" manifested in its support to formation of All India Muslim League.

(5) British policies like partition of Bengal, Separate Electorates in Morley Minto ~~Act~~ Act, 1909 and Communal Award, 1932 were aimed at fanning Communal tensions.

(6) British's hasty withdrawal amidst partition riots worsened the situation.

Mis-representation of history

(7) British and Communal historians who projected Ancient India as Hindu, medieval as Muslim further alienated the groups.

POST INDEPENDENCE

give less importance to such arguments

(1) Disputed issues like Ram Janmbhoomi, Mathura etc. saw legal as well as extra legal confrontations.

Be specific such as vote bank politics and appeasement

(2) Certain vested interests fuelled the fire of divide to sustain their political ambitions.

(3) The nexus between politics and religion was exploited for greed and power by several political parties.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Other reasons can be -
 • Socio-economic factors like unemployment, stagnant agriculture, absence of industrial development

- ① Lack of inclusive growth and vendetta politics of "Vote Bank" or Rathyatra
- ② Riots spreading like wildfire across several states claiming lives.
- ③ Hate Speech, Mob Lynching, Blasphemy, Radicalization going unchecked.
- ④ International religious conflicts seeping into domestic affairs. (mention example.)
- ⑤ Inexpensive Media and Social Media fear mongering. (fake news)

- 2nd copy of a community example -
 Tablighi Jamaat & Sikhs as corona spreaders.

Steps which can be taken to solve communalism can be mentioned in conclusion

"Communal harmony is essential for a diverse country like India, yet we live in an age where communalism is the biggest threat."
 - Swami Vivekananda

at individual level, society level, at policy level etc.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.5
Body	5
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	-
Marks:	7.0

Suggestions:
 Conclusion can be written in problem-solving manner.

18. What do you understand by women empowerment? How far do you think progressive legislations are panacea to the issues faced by women?

(15 marks, 250 words)

To enrich your
intro, provide
data or
example such
as Gender
gap report
(or) Recent
judgement on
woman marriage
age increased
to 21.

Women Empowerment entails acknowledging the prejudices and discriminations existing against women, and taking corrective and affirmative action to strengthen them socially, economically, politically and culturally.

evils
prevailing
and why
there is a
need to
empower
women has
been
explained
well

A country which prides itself on the nomenclature of Bharat Mata, its society is ironically infested with social evils like drugs, rape, female infanticide and economic subjugation and discrimination.

Pre Colonial Women Movements and Government initiatives through legislative and policy measures have attempted to emancipate women from the patriarchal shackles.

Some of these measures are listed below →

You can also segregate legislations into various dimensions such as Economic, Psychological, Social, Political and educational → then mention respective legislation.

India ratified CEDAW. → mention full form

Legislative Measures

DPSR
↓
Uniform Civil Code,
equal wage for equal work

① Various progressive legislations (like Maternity Benefit Act) made in lieu of constitutional mandate U/A 14, 15, 16, 39 and 42. → ?? avoid using such abbreviation.

Also mention what these legislations achieved

laws and their achievements have explained well

② Political Representation through reservation in legislatures, PRIs, services etc.

③ Stringent punishment for CAW in IPC and acts like Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 aim at ridding society of social evils

④ Recent changes to Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act uphold greater bodily autonomy and active consent.

⑤ Changes to Hindu Succession Act to usher equity in inheritance rights and the Equal Remuneration Act to ensure economic parity. → economic empowerment, educational and

Focus on laws

⑥ Domestic Violence Act and other measures like Beti Padhao - Beti Bachao, Sukanya Samridhi, Mahila e-HAAT, Stand Up India, National Commission for Women, One Stop Centre etc. → women entrepreneurs

Limitations of laws can be elaborated more
 ↓
 limited impact of laws in changing societal attitudes
 • Patriarchal in nature
 • Law enforcers themselves may not be gender-sensitive etc.

However, despite the aforementioned tools of empowerment, women continue to be subjugated and shackled. Hate Crimes, Honour Killings, Harassment at Workplace, Dowry Deaths, Female Infanticide and other horrors continue to rise and plague our society.

To Way forward - ensure a fundamental change:

- ① We must strive for reforming the patriarchal mindset which is the root of all prejudices.
- ② Education and Economic Independence can be tools of liberation.
- ③ Better implementation of policies and benefits to curb practices like "Pradhampati" culture and reach true beneficiaries.
- ④ Capacity building of women through Education, financial inclusion, skill development etc.
- ⑤ Awareness campaigns, role of NGOs etc.

Students should not write anything inside the box

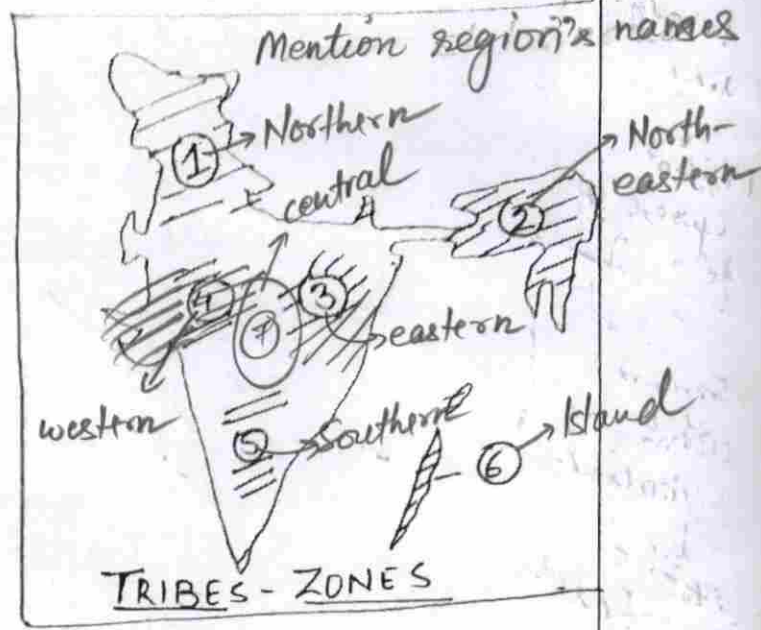
Introduction	1	Suggestions: • address each part of the question.
Body	3	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	5.0	

19. How do the problems of tribal societies in India differ from region to region? Do you think that the policy of tribal panchsheel has been instrumental in alleviating the problems of Indian tribes?

(15 marks, 250 words)

also, mention socio-economic conditions of Tribes

Tribes in India have played a crucial role in its history (freedom struggle), economy and most importantly imparting the jewel on the crown of India - its cultural diversity.



Tribes like all other groups have geo spatial differences listed below :

- ① → Tribes like Lepcha, Buxa, Bhotia etc. in Northern India and Sikkim ^{High poverty, landless households etc.}
- Primarily Mongloid racial groups
- Issues like terrain, accessibility, lack of development/communication, illiteracy

high infant mortality rate, urbanization etc.

- ② → Tribes like Kuki, Naga, Chakma etc. in the North Eastern States ^{ethnic clashes}
- Issues like racial discrimination, feeling of alienation from mainland, fear of loss of culture and imposition of outsiders
- Egalitarian societies with good literacy
- ↳ not a problem.

Mention Region's names instead of numbers as it will provide ease of reading!

- ③ → Saonthal, Munda, Ho etc. in the Chota Nagpur area and Odisha
- Advent of moneylenders, debt trap, land alienation and loss of traditional industries, poor infrastructure, poverty
- Home to PVTGs - less relevant

Gujarat → migration, scarcity of water

- ④ → Bhil, Katbelia, Gond etc.
- loss of patronage for traditional arts ^{handicrafts}
- Migration of population _{Threat of disappearance}

low literacy rates, displacement, in name of conservation

- ⑤ → Toda, Iruul etc.
- Plantations captured land and converted into low wage workers.

Poor infrastructure, inadequate water supply

- ⑥ → Andamanese, Sentinelese, Jarawa etc.
- very isolated, prehistoric, economically and scientifically backward.
- Zero tolerance for transgressions by outsiders. Very closely protected societies. "Untouched".

Central Region → Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh is not mentioned

(less relevant here)

In order to safeguard their distinctiveness, the policy of Tribal Panchshet was formulated to forge trust and cooperation between tribes and administration.

Its main facets are:

No imposition of culture ; gradual development

explain how Panchsheel was instrumental in alleviating tribals problems

Focal administration and Decentralized Governance

Tribal Panchsheel Policy

Forest Rights and Land Protection

Balance between Isolationism and Integration

Access to market via TRIFED

Implementation of Panchsheel

Responsibility of Government to safeguard culture by modifying laws.

Despite these measures, issues persist :

Health and employment issues can also be mentioned

⑤ Development restricted to small sections

⑥ Administrative bias and insensitivity towards local customs.

⑦ Over exploitation of resources

⑧ Lack of Education and Opportunities.

ISSUES

① Weak Implementation

② Corruption and Funds Misappropriation

③ Unfamiliarity with laws and procedures

④ Ineffective Tribal Advisory Council

Conclusion → Naxa report recommendations.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.0	Suggestions: → address all parts of question. → write conclusion.
Body	4.5	
Conclusion	—	
Presentation	0.5	
Marks:	6.0	

20. What are the major challenges faced by inter-state migrant workers in India? Highlight the existing policies and legal frameworks to safeguard migrants in India.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Inter State Migrant Workers are people who move out of their native places to other states in search of employment, opportunities, better livelihood or security.

The Covid pandemic brought to light the pitiful and worrisome state of affairs of this particular section with stories of people walking back to their villages hundreds of kms away. They account for nearly 40% of the population.

CHALLENGES FACED

① They are often overlooked by the political gentry since they don't form a part of the electoral body of destination state. Their needs get neglected.

② Often at the receiving ends of violence due to radical doctrines like Sens of Soil and feeling of ostracization.

③ Abysmal working conditions with no social security, living on daily wages and ill equipped to deal with emergencies.

Definition and impact of covid well explained

You can mention their importance in short

Prioritise major points first

Other challenges can be fragmented labour market
 • forced labour conditions etc

- ④ Poor living conditions and sanitation leave them vulnerable to diseases without medical cover. → occupational safety and health risks
- ⑤ Unable to take advantage of beneficial schemes like NFSA, 2013, AAY due to issues of inter-operability
- ⑥ Adaptation to different culture and geography leads to difficulties.

Measures Taken To Safeguard Rights

Art 23, 24, 16

- ① Art 19(1)(e) guarantees the right to work anywhere in the country.

- ② Inter State Migrant Workers Act, 1979.
 Albeit critics point to its poor implementation.

well explained with examples

- ③ e-SHRAM cards and portal to create a database of such workers and better policy targeting. → on industrial relations, on wages.
- ④ New Labour Codes, especially on Social Security, to incorporate them within the protective net of social security.
- ⑤ One Nation - One Ration Card to ensure inter-operability and portability of benefits.

- ⑥ Financial inclusion through Jan Dhan Yojna and accident/life insurances
- ⑦ Housing Complexes under PMAY write full form
- ⑧ Direct cash transfers by various state governments and PMKRY?

Direct Benefit Transfers

Go beyond laws, include what else can be done for them at local, National and International level, you can mention some suggestions of International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The Hon'ble Supreme Court also issued directions to the Government for effective safeguarding of Migrant Worker's rights. These progressive policy and legislative initiative will need to be complemented with effecting implementation leveraging technology and co-operation.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.5	Suggestions: - Avoid writing abbreviations.
Body	5	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	7.5	