

VAJIRAM & RAVI
MAIN EXAM TEST SERIES (2022)
GENERAL STUDIES
Free Test - 1
GS Paper 1

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.: 11100005XX

NAME: JATIN JAIN

MOBILE NO.: [REDACTED]
 (compulsory)

EMAIL: [REDACTED]
 (compulsory)

Submission Date: 26 / 7 / 2022

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	3 /10	Q8	4.5 /10	Q15	7 /15
Q2	2 /10	Q9	4.5 /10	Q16	7.5 /15
Q3	4.5 /10	Q10	4 /10	Q17	6.5 /15
Q4	3.5 /10	Q11	5 /15	Q18	7.5 /15
Q5	4 /10	Q12	5.5 /15	Q19	7 /15
Q6	4 /10	Q13	4.5 /15	Q20	7 /15
Q7	4 /10	Q14	6.5 /15	Total	102 /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.

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 IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP

01 AUG 2022

FOR EVALUATION

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05 AUG 2022

REVIEWED

ARU-115

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

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

Please go through all the micro & macro comments

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

Dear Jatin,

If you have completed this paper in time limit then it's really appreciable.

Structure and Presentation

→ Good, you have followed Intro-body-conclusion format.

→ Body is divided into different sub-heading which is good. [Avoid writing outside Margin]

Conceptual clarity and content

→ Aspect of proper demand is not addressed in Q2 Q3 etc

→ your content is good, you have covered multiple dimension

Language and Articulation

→ Avoid use of arrow for argumentation, it shows poor articulation skills

NOTE → you have good understanding of structure, demand, writing technique. keep it up

All the Best

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Q. No.)

(Don't write Anything in this part)

(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.)

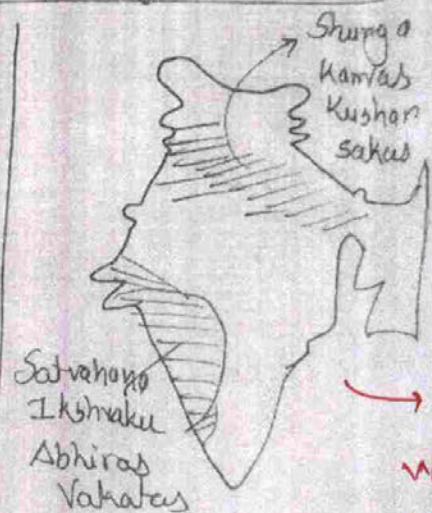
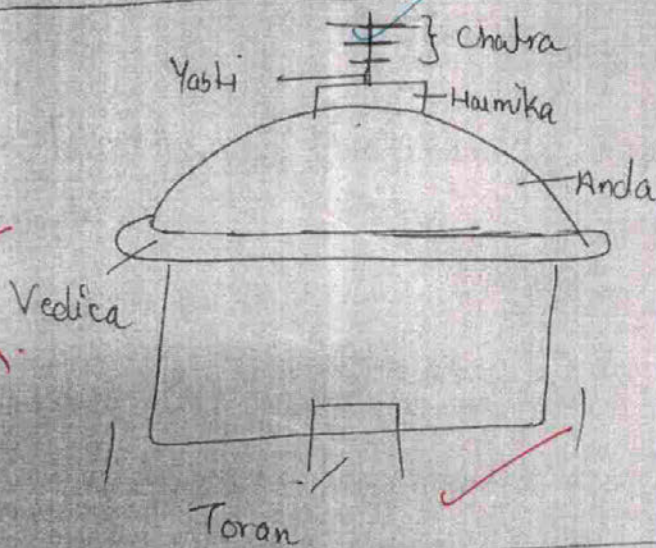
1. Highlight the significant features of Stupa Architecture developed during post-Mauryan period. How was it different from the stupas made during pre-Mauryan period?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Art and Architecture is the mirror of civilization, Mauryan Art was manifested in the form of Stupas, Sculptures etc which further expanded to post-mauryan.

Here could have briefly discussed about stupas their purpose etc.

Good use of diagram.



Try to mention what this diagram represents?

Features of Stupa Architecture which period?

1] Anda shaped upper face - representing the Yogi position of Buddha

Try to be more specific the whole stupa represents

2] Toran and gateways represent Jataka Tales

Eg: Ruru Jataka Buddha but Anda represents a specific part.

architectural features are extensively discussed.

3) Narmika and Chattr: Buddha Dhamma and Sangha - tri phase of Buddhism.

4) Pradakshina path - for circular ambulatory passage.

5) Made on a upraised platform on flat plain.

Different from pre-mauryan

Differences are relevant but articulation could be better.

1] Post Mauryan Stupa more larger in size
Eg: Sanchi Stupa

2] Torans are more decorated (Eg): Bharut Stupa (Shunga)

3] Wood replaced by stone (Eg): Amravati Stupa

4] Better strength & design (Eg): Piprahue Stupa

Stupa Architecture ^{It took 3 phases for development} ^{This was built by Asoka 6th c. BC} ^{for development of} ^{the} ^{idea}

Today also as zoo more has image of Sanchi Stupa and means of Tourism & Scapt par
students should not write anything inside the box

could have also mentioned Sanchi - Stupa world heritage site

Introduction	0.5
Body	2
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	<u>3</u>

Suggestions:

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2. No.)

(Don't write anything in this part)

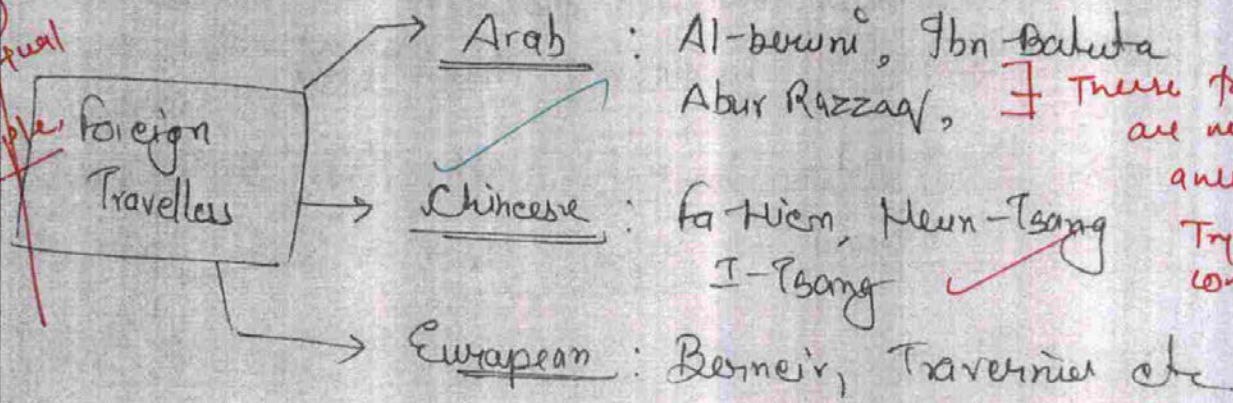
2. Discuss the significance of foreign travelers' accounts in the understanding of ancient India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

India's geographical presence and the socio-economical richness (Golden Bird) led it to be ~~preferred~~ from destination for numerous travellers & their accounts.

↳ Avoid use of symbols.

like contextual Example



These travellers are not from ancient India. Try to be contextual.

↳ They also didn't come in ancient India

Foreigners Account → understanding society

1] Understanding the Economic life

- i) Trade and guilds - coins, seals and foreign trade
- ii) Agricultural patterns - crops diversity
- iii) Tajmami relation of production

2] Political life

i) Political structure → Monarchy or democracy

Your answer miss important accounts of Fa-hien → Fu-kwo-ki, Hsueh Tsang - Si-yu-ki, Megasthenes - Indica etc

Not a relevant example.
(not from Ancient India)

Eg: Abul Fazl about great rule of Krishnadeva Raya

2) Type of punishment and practices

Eg: Fa-Hien + horrible crime punishments during Chandragupta 2.

3) Religious & Cultural life

1) Buddhism and its practices → Monasteries
visited by Fa-Hien & Hsien Tsung

2) Ibn Batuta - in 'Rihla' → Paon & Coconut

3) Al-Beruni → 'Kitab-i-Hind' → Caste structure

4) Social life

1) Condition of women → exploitative patriarchy
dardaasi system

2) Inequality in structure.

Foreign accounts help us to understand the actual reality & way of living of

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	1
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	<u>2</u>

Suggestions:

and strengthen Cultural & historical values

Anything written outside the margin won't be considered by evaluator.

These are not relevant as per demand
Try to avoid use of symbols to articulate, it shows poor articulation skills.

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No.)

(Don't write anything in this part)

3. The swadeshi movement witnessed an emergence of cultural nationalism which infused swadeshi values in Indian art and literature. Comment.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Swadeshi Movement (1905) was started by Moderates like Dadabhai Naoroji, P. Bose etc as response to the partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon policy.

Involvement of both Moderates and Extremist was there to Swadeshi Movement.

Swadeshi \Rightarrow Emergence of Nationalism

- 1) Ideas of Atma Shakti, Atma nirbharata
Eg: Boycott of foreign goods \rightarrow promotion of Charkha
- 2) Unification on cultural lines and pride in traditional practices.
Eg: Ganesh idols - Ganesh Chaturthi

Good points are discussed

Swadeshi Values in Indian Art

- 1) Paintings - 'Bharat Mata' by Abanindranath Tagore
- 2) Promotion of Amravati, Mathura School of Art rather than gotic art Roman art

Try to articulate instead of using symbols

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(Q. No.)

10.)

4.

Points discussed

are relevant to the demand.

Articulation could be improved.

Merely putting facts won't fetch better marks.

Good link to present day context

3) Establishment of Kala Mandir for local street plays and theaters.

4) Dance, Drama, Music → Bharatmuni promoted classical dance & Music. Eg: Vande Matram song

It was written by Bankim Chandra.

Swadeshi values in literature

1) Rabindranath Tagore's songs and poems
Eg: Amar Sonar Bangla

2) Newspaper and Magazine → Kesari (Marathi)
Swadesh Gutam (Subramaniam Bharati)

3) Novels and other piece of literature
Eg - [Ex of missing]

Swadeshi Movement infusing cultural consciousness led to the foundation of Independence struggle and spirit is reflected in India becoming Atmanirbhar in Amrit Kaal

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	3	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation		
Marks:	<u>4.5</u>	

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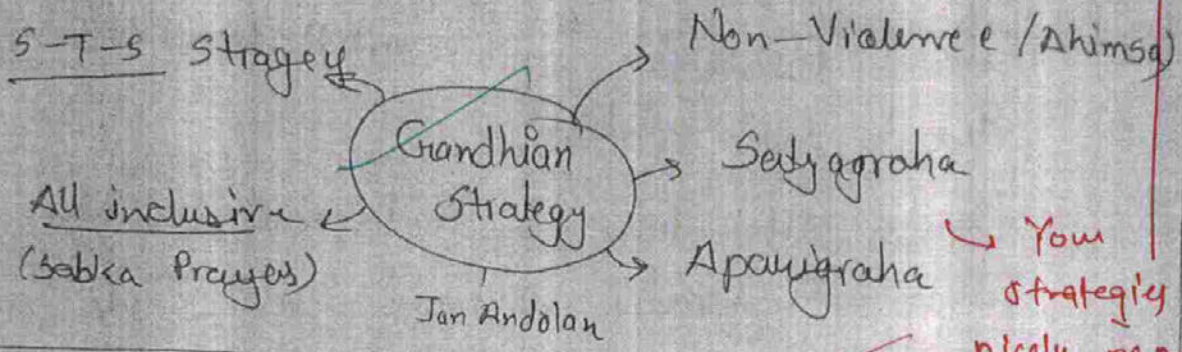
Q. No.)

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4. Comment on the experience of Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda movements in chiseling the Gandhian strategy of non-violence and mass-based struggle
(10 marks, 150 words)

Gandhiji returned to India in 1915 and in order to understand ground reality and connect to masses, travelled to different parts of country.

You introduction is contextual



You strategies are nicely represented by chart,

Experience of Champaran

arrived
 1) Gandhiji visited Champaran request of Rajendra Shukla to understand peasants struggle

2) Tenkatia's system was prevalent → Gandhiji launched his first Civil Disobedience and asked not to pay the rent

Point discussed are relevant

Experience of Ahmedabad

helped
 Ahmedabad Mill strike, Gandhiji visited an

in further strategies write on this

(Q. No.)

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request of Anushia Sarabai to act mediator between Company and workers.

1) First time Gandhiji used hunger strike and satyagraha as a ~~weapon~~ in struggle

Experience of Kheda

1) ~~Forced plantation~~ and exploitation to labourers due to high taxation

2) Sardar Patel was the leader visited Kheda and along with Gandhiji launched first Non-Cooperation movement.

These small movements led Gandhiji apply his unique methods of struggle, gain public trust, understand societal & cultural reality which he further used in Rowlatt

Satyagraha (1st All India mass struggle)

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1
Body	2
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	<u>3.5</u>

Suggestions:

This was not the reason.

Region was hit by famine Demand was relaxation in paying the revenue.

Rotax Rowlatt satyagraha did not affect much.

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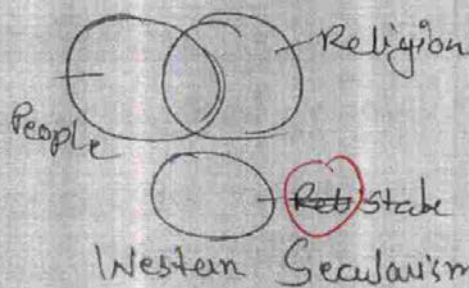
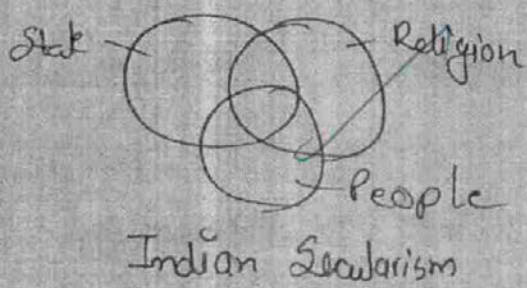
8.2

l. No.)

(Don't write anything in this part)

5. India is secular, not because the term secular is there in the Constitution but because of the ethos and milieu of our nation. Comment.
(10 marks, 150 words)

India follows a positive and active model of secularism where there is principled distance between the state and religion.



could have been better. Define secularism properly, i.e., all religions irrespective of their strength has same status and opportunity provided by the state.

India Secular - due to Constitution

Try to write properly

Art 44 → Uniform Civil Code to provide equality

Article 44

Secular word in preamble and Supreme Court in Keshwananda Bharti considered it as part of basic structure.

Keshwananda Bharti case - 1973
Secularism added in preamble - 1976

India Secular - ethos & milieu of nation

44th Amendment Act.

1] Ashok's Dhamma policy → religious tolerance
Akbar's Sulh-i-Kul ; Indus Valley Civilization
↳ Manifestation of deep historical roots of secularism

↳ Good examples are quoted.

2) Philosophy of Sarva Dharma Samblava as propagated by Vivekananda

Example of revolt of 1857 can be quoted.

(a) Hindu-Muslim unity in freedom struggle

(b) State protecting all religions equally.

↳ Delhi → Muliyamantri Teeth Yojana

3) fallacies of Ganga-Jamuni tahrzeb and religious tolerance

(Shirdivli)

(a) Muslims showering petals on Kaushdiyals

(a) Kalikamats temple (Gujarat)

4) Proactive engagement of state and judiciary in reforming religions

(a) Triple Talaq, inheritance rights to women

Thus Secularism is a way of life in India since ages and what is root cause of vibrant democracy & pluralism

Students should not write anything inside the box

Avoid use of symbols

Introduction	0.5
Body	2.5
Conclusion	1
Presentation	
Marks:	<u>4</u>

Suggestions:

Points discussed are relevant to the demand of the discussion.

Your conclusion is wonderful and good.

1. No.)

6. Caste-based discrimination continues to exist in modern times, despite rapid changes in socio-economic conditions since independence. Analyze
(10 marks, 150 words)

Caste is the DNA of Indian society and it is said "Caste is not written on ~~stone~~ ^{sand} stone which shows the dynamic nature of Caste in India.

could have simply defined caste as a concept and ex. of

Caste based discrimination can be quoted.

Caste Revival → presence of Caste

you structure is also good

1] Caste is in the consciousness and the mobility in secular hierarchy can't translate into ritual hier
Eg: Chomparat district → students refused mid day meal by Debit

2] Caste driven by principle of purity and pollution
Eg: Rajasthan → Ghubsawari rasam generating conflicts.

3] Caste Endogamy is perpetuator of caste
Eg: Inter-caste marriage only 5-8%.

4] Caste Segregations exists in modern society
Eg: Manual scavengers are separated by the upper caste.

Points discussed are relevant to the demand

Avoid use of symbols.

Caste Erosion - diluting Caste discrimination

Points discussed are relevant here.

- 1] Intermingling and Caste culture is breaking the notions of purity & pollution (Ambedkar)
- 2] Social mobility due to collective efforts of state and society
 @: Draupadi Murmu - 1st Tribal women President
- 3] Occupational Division of labour don't exists
 @: Startup culture, skill-based jobs etc
- 4] Political mobilisation and upliftment - diluting caste identities Example can be quoted here.

In Contemporary India we see interest based caste rather than cultural notion like Jat/Palidar agitation for reservation and due end caste discrimination we need attitudinal & behavioural change following Gandhiji's dream. in Amrit Kaal

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	3
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	<u>4</u>

Suggestions:

What was Gandhi's dream? Try to elaborate

you are making reference of it, Try to elaborate.

No.)

7. How does the ocean-atmospheric interactions result in climatic variations over earth? Explain.

(10 marks, 150 words)

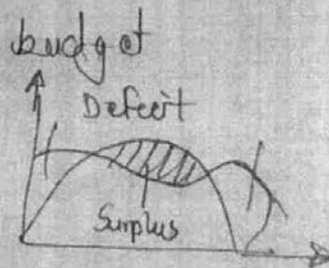
Oceans are the live heat engines on earth and comprising 70% of water of the Blue planet and known as "THERMAL ROBERS OF THE EARTH".

Theme is ocean-atmospheric interaction. Try to discuss about it.

Introduction requires theme to be discussed not any other keyword

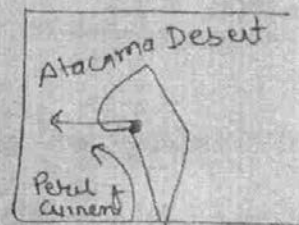
Ocean - Atmospheric interactions impacting climate

1) Maintaining the heat and Salinity budget (Meridional heat transfer)



2) Warm Ocean Current brings Rainfall in the eastern coast

3) Cold Ocean Current sustain the dry conditions (Desert ecosystem)



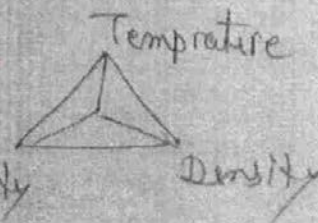
Points are relevant but articulation can be improved

want note atmosphere plays link
Try to link

4) Thermohaline Circulations like AMOC alter the climate of all the regions

5) It alters the characteristic of the Ocean.

(IPCC - 6th assessment Report)



Try to substantiate this point

These are relevant points as per demand.

6) These interactions help in the establishment of cyclonic & anti cyclonic condition

(a) Bay of Bengal region

(b) impact the local wind system due to interaction

(c) Kaal Boreas, Mangoe showers etc

How upper stratospheric wind get interacts with ocean?

7) Impact the upper stratospheric circulation

(a) Somali jet stream → altering the monsoon weather cycle

Example of carbon-sink is ocean.

8) Impact the hydrological cycle

(a) El-Nino, La-Nina

discussion is limited to ocean, but should be about ocean-atmosphere interaction

Oceans are an important ecosystem helps in maintaining equilibrium and need to study their pattern through satellite imaging model of NASA, IMD.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	3	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	4	

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Q. No.)

(Don't write anything in this part)

8. Land degradation is almost always the result of multiple interacting causes. Analyze the given statement with special emphasis on climate change as a causal factor. (10 marks, 150 words)

Scope of quality of land in UNCCD report

Land Degradation is the phenomenon

of loss of quality of land and its productivity which then transforms into desertification.

Loss of biological productivity

Causes of Land Degradation

A) Natural

- 1) Soil and water erosion
- 2) Ecological succession
- 3) Drought & Dry climate

Articulate these points in brief

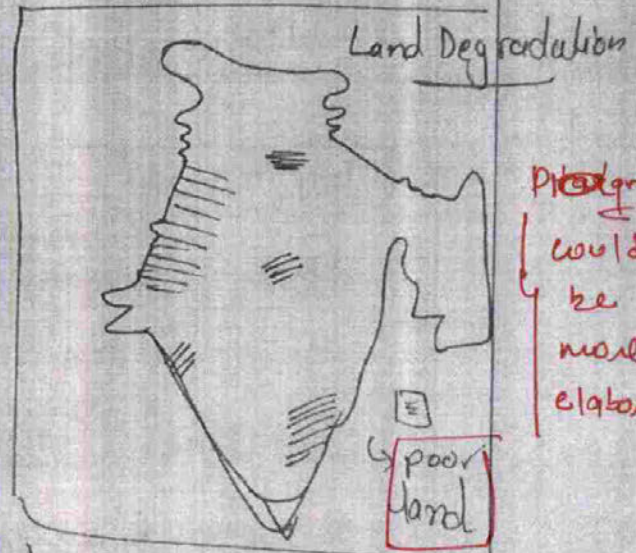


Diagram could be more elaborate

B) Anthropogenic (Climate Change)

- 1) Climate Change enhances long & dry summer due to global warming
- 2) Erratic nature of monsoon impacts the land use pattern
 - (Eg): Ag. leads to intensive cropping
- 3) Overgrazing and Jhum cultivation also leads to land degradation. (Eg) = Dhule (Maharashtra)

your points are relevant, but your articulation is not proper. Avoid use of arrow and argument properly.

Points are good. Improve articulation

Conclusion is contextual.

- 4) Salinisation of the land makes the land infertile & degraded
 (Ex): Punjab - Harayana land
- 5) Climate induced drought - like change in El-Nino and La-Nina cycle.
- 6) Unsustainable Agriculture - fertilizer, pesticide

Way forward (Land Degradation Atlas - ISRO)

- 1) Bonn ^{Challenge} Convention & Delhi Declaration
 (30 ^{lakh} ha restoration)
- 2) Building Green Wall from Gujarat to Himachal
- 3) Sustainable agriculture - SMART Agri

Land Degradation Neutrality

must be the approach with need based & demand driven targets for sustainable development.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	3	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation	→	
Marks:	4.5	

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No.)

(Don't write anything in this part)

9. Although the usual perception about volcanoes revolves around it being a natural disaster, however, it also has benefits for people and landscape. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

crust Volcanoes are the fissure or vent in the earth's atmosphere which erupts lava, → lava ash particles, gases from the earth's crust and comes from atmosphere molten lava of the base

How this diagram relevant here?

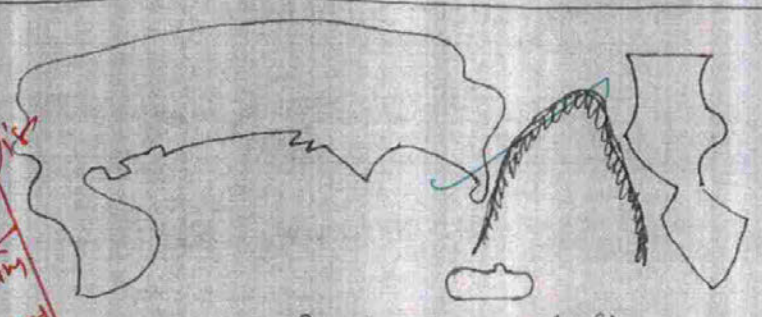
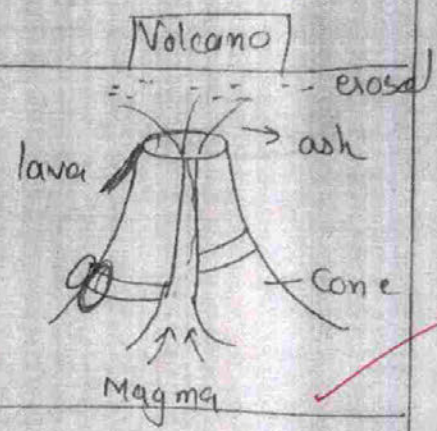


Fig: Pacific Ring of Fire



Volcano as Natural Disaster

- 1) Loss of life & livelihood. (Eg: Mt. Etna in Indonesia)
- 2) Destroying the engulfed infrastructure
- 3) Degassing and escape of gas and their diffusion leading to Air pollution. (Eg: Krakatau → Indonesia)
- 4) Loss of biodiversity - flora & fauna. (Eg: Stromboli volcano)

points discussed and examples mentioned are relevant.

Benefits of Volcanos

A) Landscape

- 1) Formation of new fertile landscape - Eg Deccan trap
- 2) Subduction of the converging and diverging plates creates landforms
 - ①: Great Rift Valley
 - ③ Secondary Succession

B) People

- 1) May lead to Global dimming - cooling effect (SO₂)
- 2) Make the soil fertile as Magma contains micro nutrients (Na, P, K etc)
- 3) Geo-thermal energy ①: Puga Valley Jodakh Springs & Geysers
- 4) Tourism - Yellow Stone National Park ; Caldera lake

Volcanoes are the phenomenon which maintains magma circulation and is responsible for creation of 50% of earth's surface

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	3	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation		
Marks:	4.5	

point is good, articulation is poor.

Good points are discussed as per demand.

your conclusion is contextual good.

10. The Recent landslides in the hilly states of India have resurfaced the vulnerabilities of the Himalayan region. In this context, discuss the factors responsible for increased occurrence of landslides in the region.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Landslides are mass weathering of rocks and debris in the hilly region. India's

your definition is not proper.

17% land is vulnerable to landslides

Try to mention the cause of this data.

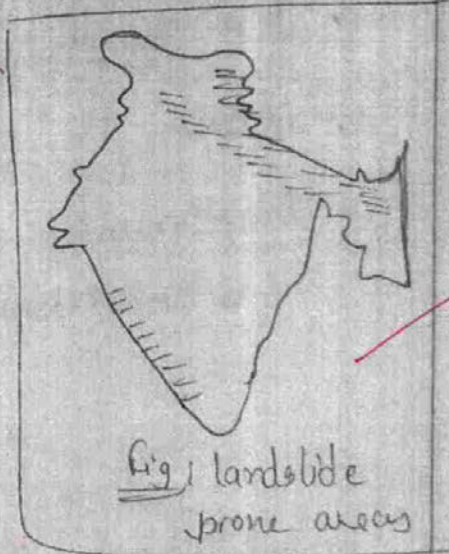
Eg: Kunool, Kodikonal, Kedarnath (2015)
Assam (2022)

Weathering does not require mass movement.

Vulnerability to landslide (Himalayan Region)

- 1) Tectonically Active subduction plate of Himalayas - Seismic zone V
- 2) Heavy rainfall due to trapping of monsoon by Himalayas (Eg: Kedarnath (Cloudburst))
- 3) Steep slope of the hilly terrain
- 4) Water and soil erosion leading to lossing of the surface
- 5) Himalaya source of perennial river system

Points discussed are relevant to the demand



which also makes the region vulnerable

6) Unsustainable Tourism - beyond Carrying Capacity
puts pressure on the hills

Avoid use of symbols

7) Construction & Mining activities in region

(Eg): Chau Dhara project / Ravi Chopra Committee

Impacts of Landslide	Solutions & Way forward
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of life & livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict following NEMA guidelines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> impacts the agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early Warning System
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity loss (as biodiversity hotspot) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Tourism (Blue) Green Blue Infra

India needs to build Disaster Resilient

Infrastructure and follow Sendai Framework for Build Back Better

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	3
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	4

Suggestions:

Good use of table to convey point.
Multiple dimensions are covered
Not properly link to demand.
How can you protect from landslides.
You can protect it from earthquake, Tsunami etc

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(Don't write anything in this part)

No.)

11. The first world war was not only a consequence of chain reactions, but also the result of "tragedy of miscalculations". Comment

(15 marks, 250 words)

The first world war (1914-1918) happened between the Central power (Austria, Germany, Turkey) and the allies (Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan) which led to the redrawing of map of Europe

you
introduction
is
contextual

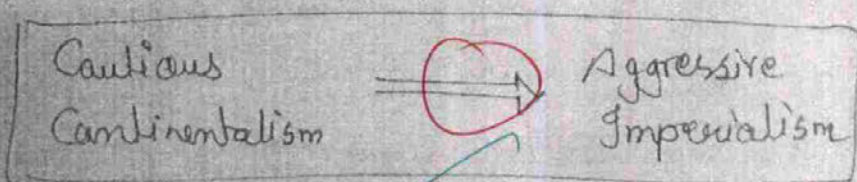
First World War → Consequence of chain reactions

1) Economic Cause

↳ Industrial Revolution led to the technological development with new leaders (Britain, France) leading to rivalry

you are discussing causes but demand is how it lead to chain reaction
Ex. Alliances formed during that time, drew nations into war

2) Political Causes



↳ leading the loss of sovereignty and the balkanisation

↳ Bismarck's Pan-Slavism → Kaiser William's welt politik

Articulation is not proper. Avoid use of arrow for arguments

3) Expansion of Militarisation leading to the trust deficit and rivalry resulting into war

⊙: Kiel Canal area militarised

This is a relevant point which requires proper elaboration

4) Formation of Blocks

⊙ Triple Alliance (Germany, Italy, Austria)

⊙ Triple Entente (Russia, France, Britain)

Alliances draw other countries into war.

First World War → Tragedy of Miscalculation

Eastern Question → conflict for the dominance of Turkey and Russia, lead to the

Balkan war, resulting into Treaty of San Stefano which sowed seeds of WWI

Series of Balkan wars, lead to the London Agreement (1913)

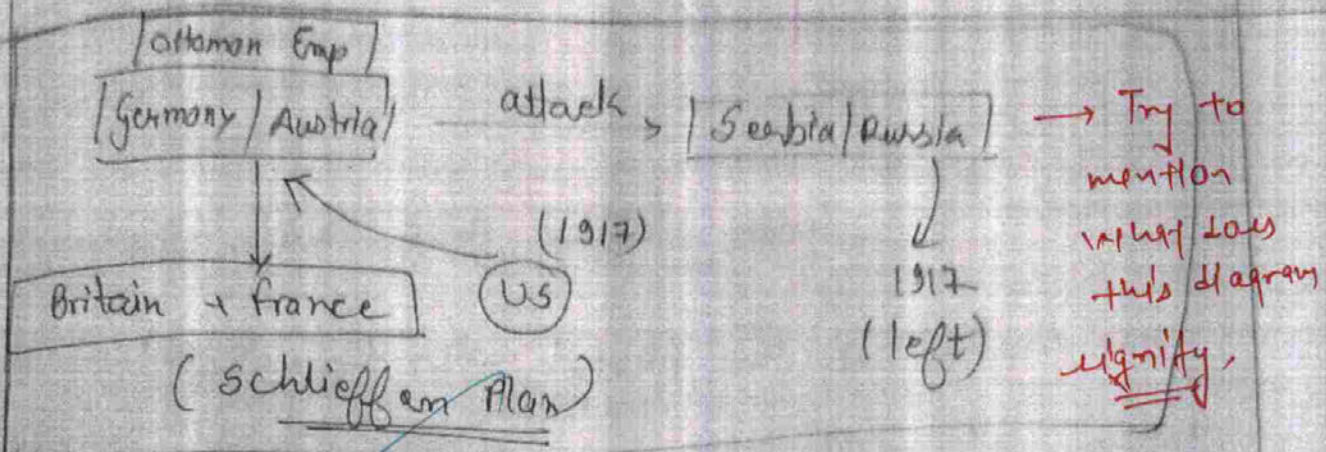
Young Turk Movement, led to formation of Balkan League with fear of Turkification

Not relevant to the demand
Please point like Austrians miscalculated by thinking that Serbia would not support Serbia.

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Q. No.1

(Don't write anything in this part)



4) Immediate cause was when Archduke Ferdinand got killed and Austria mobilised troops.

In June 1919, with the signing of Treaty of Versailles, WWI ended but in meantime influenced the Indian freedom struggle with rise of revolutionary activities and Home Rule League movement.

Good link to the Indian conf.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.5
Body	2
Conclusion	1.5
Presentation	5

Suggestions:

12. Do you think that the INA agitation was a landmark movement not only because of the program it followed but also because of the various upsurges it resulted into?

(15 marks, 250 words)

Here better if you briefly discuss about INA
→ concept by Mohan Singh
→ formed with POWs

Indian National Army (INA) agitation

was marked by the protest after the arrest of the army officers by British in 1944 which proved to be a last nail in the coffin

INA Agitation landmark movement

- 1) It was a unique movement seeing the widespread social base cut across all the caste, race, religion faultlines in the communally tense period
- 2) It got support from all the sections of political party including Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha
 - ↳ Jawahar Lal Nehru called them as misguided patriots
- 3) It made the army the protector and conscience of the British rule instead of eroding the trust among them.

He did not call INA soldiers. Actual mistake

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(Q.No.)

(Don't write anything in this part)

4) Agitation coincided with the Quit India Movement and Gandhiji also sympathised and supported the movement.

other points like
→ Legal support to defend them
→ fond contribution etc.

5) Women also participated in the marches to show solidarity against the military.

→ could have named a few to substantiate.

Uprisings led by INA agitation

Phase 1 : Strike by the Naval organisation by HMIS Talwar, thus stopping & halting the military activities.

your points are relevant to the demand.

Phase 2 : spreading of the movement from urban centres to the other regions with wide support.

Phase 3 : Governance paralysed as the officials of government also joined the agitations by the public and trust deficit engulfed.

(Q. No.)

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Limitations of INA

1) Despite supporting the cause, the meeting was not supported by most parties as it was non-democratic.

2) It was also a leaderless movement with no clear objective.

↳ leaders like S. Bose was related to INA.

Lack of conceptual understanding. It was RIN revolt which was not supported arguments are not relevant that

Indian National Army agitation (Red for trial) marked watershed importance in Indian freedom struggle and we remember and

remembering hereas in Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav

In most of the conclusion same reference is being made,

unclear. Try to write properly.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1
Body	3.5
Conclusion	1
Presentation	
Marks:	5.5

Suggestions:

2 No.)

(Don't write anything in this part)

13. The discourse fostered during the Indian freedom struggle was enriched by diverse set of voices. Elaborate

(15 marks, 250 words)

Indian freedom struggle was the true manifestation of India's socio-cultural reality of Tolerance, Pluralism, Inclusivity and driven by Ahimsa Shakti which involves diverse voices.

you introduce is controversy.

Example of diverse voices could be given. Ex - voices of women, Muslims, revolutionaries, etc.

Indian freedom struggle enriched by different set of voices

A) Tribals and Peasants

→ Try to discuss their grievances and ideology.

↳ They played important role in revivals and uprisings and realising the British about the power of unity in Indian Society.

Ex: Munda Rebellion, Santal Rebellion → their historical rights to forest, their unique custom was disturbed by colonial rule.

B) Moderates (1885-1905)

↳ They played crucial role in formation of political platform - Indian National Congress and with Constitutional means and using Prayer, Petition & Propaganda persuaded into the struggle.

3A) → Prayer, Petition & Propaganda persuaded

Avol 2 ure 28. of short form.

the British side about interest of India

Ex: Dadabhai Naoraji → Drain of Wealth
exposed true nature of British.

↳ Spread of Swadeshi Movement of mass struggle infusing cultural & emotional consciousness

Ex: Extremists and Militants

↳ used diverse approach of Satyagrah, Dandi, Bheda (Ardra - Kautilya) to pursue

the collective interest of India over British

Ex: Bhagat Singh, HSRA → Chandraraj Shekhar Azad

Lal-Bal-Pal

Gandhian view → it changed the character from elite based to mass based and included all sections → students, layers, women etc

Ex: Ahmedabad, Kheda, Champaran movements

Ex: Women's participation: They raised their voice and fought against the British policies in

Points are relevant as contribution of moderates are mentioned.

There is difference between ideology of extremists and revolutionaries. You have mixed up here.
Ex - Tilak was Extremist
Bhagat Singh was Revolutionary

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(Q. No.)

(Don't write anything in this part)

Salt Satyagrah, Non-Cooperation, Quit India Movement and all other activities

Ex: Sarojini Naidu, Rani Gaidanoo, Rani Vaidichandor, Kadambari Ganguly, Preeti Lal (Chitagong Raid) etc

F) Socialist view

↳ Nehru, Bose, J.P. Narayan considered that approach should be socialist in nature influenced through international events like Russian Revolution

Just naming socialist leadership won't fetch marks. Discuss their ideologies such → They were against of not only colonial exploitation but exploitation and inequality within Indian society itself.

Indian freedom struggle was culmination of all different voices of society to impart true pan-India character and make realise British to leave India and respecting our cultural diversity

your conclusion is sum-up of above discussion

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1
Body	2.5
Conclusion	1
Presentation	
Marks:	4.5

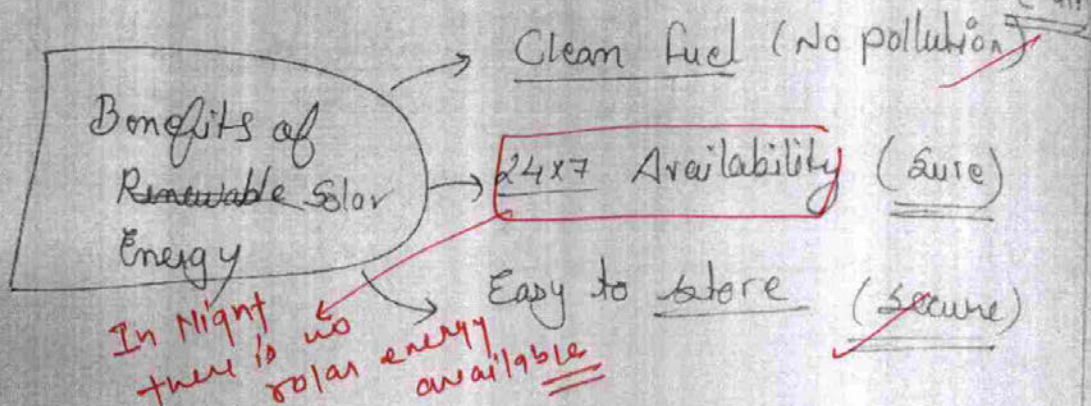
Suggestions:

14. How far do you agree that a single-minded attention on developing solar energy has resulted in the neglect of other renewable energy sources? Critically examine

(15 marks, 250 words)

question is directly about solar energy. Try to define that. your first paragraph of introduction, No link of solar energy is found.

Recently India announced the Panchamrit targets in COP 26 which includes 500 MW renewable energy by 2030 and 50% energy needs through renewable means, which judges our emphasis commitment on renewable energy.



Promotion of Solar Energy

Schemes which focuses on solar energy are relevant.

- 1) SRISTI → Roof top solar promotion for the individual households
- 2) PM-KUSUM → to transform farmer from Annadata to Urjadata using solar power pumps
- 3) inclusion of solar panels in PLI scheme

- 4) Establishing International Solar Alliance (ISA) and its headquarters into Gurgaon.
- 5) Solar Parks → Ahmedabad, Rajasthan etc
- 6) State sponsored subsidies in different sectors.

Solar energy leading to neglect of other energy

1) Share of solar energy in renewable pool is 54% (Jan 2022) and Nuclear = 2%, Geothermal, Biomass ≈ 6%. (skewed ratio)

2) Less emphasis on the wind and other hydro renewable sources of energy.

3) Only solar panels included in Procurement led Incentive Scheme.

4) High plant load factor and less efficiency and promotion of other sectors.

5) Skewed funding and low R&D (< 0.7%)
(Solar receives 54% of MNRE funds)

Dimensions like
Tidal energy
 ↓
Lack of round the clock availability
Nuclear energy
 ↓
Lack of technology to scale it on mass scale
 etc

Avoid short form → is this data for renewable sector or overall R&D. Try to mention.

Solar energy not led to neglect of other

Points discussed are relevant to the demand of the discussion
Amplification can be improved.

- 1] National Hydrogen Mission (Budget 2021-22) for exploitation of hydrogen energy
- 2] Wind energy equally promoted, till Dec 2021 share of wind energy > Solar energy
- 3] Green Energy Corridors and Hybrid energy promotions.
- 4] Gradual expansion of PLI to other sectors.
- 5] Solar energy got fast first mover's advantage and more popular & easy to access
- 6] Promotion of Geo thermal energy → Pygo valley (Ladakh)
- 7] National Grid Project for hybrid energy

Renewable Energy is the sunshine sector and is the future to save earth from carbonisation and build Sustainable Development

your intro conclusion is unhelpful

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions:
Body	4	
Conclusion	1.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	<u>6.5</u>	

(Q. No.)

15. National Family Health Survey - 5 has revealed that India has achieved replacement level fertility, but challenges related to demography still persist. Analyze these challenges and suggest remedial policy measures to address these challenges.

(15 marks, 250 words)

NFHS-5 survey concluded that the TFR has reached 2.0 below Replacement level of 2.1 (WHO) and Sex Ratio reached 1033 showing results of India's population measures.

Here you could have discussed about Replacement fertility level is 2.

India's Successful efforts

- 1) Non-Coercive population control measures
- 2) Awareness and Behavioural Change (Prerna Strategy) (Hum Do - Humare Do)
- 3) Targetted Approach → Women Empowerment & Education
Ex: Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, SAMBAL etc
- 4) National Population Policy 2020

These points are relevant to the demand

Challenges related to Demography

- 1) Regional variations of TFR leading to newer challenges

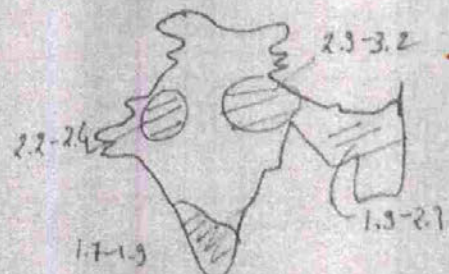


Fig: TFR

Look one of diagram to present.

Here examples of Bihar vs Kerala would be given.

2) Reduction in populations would lead to high dependency ratio

ex: expected to reach 21% by 2035
(China, Japan - high dependency)

Elderly population percentage would increase

3) Low skill and employability

↳ India Skill Report 2021 → only 42% people are employable in India

4) Parenty and illiteracy → less life chances, less productivity and creates vicious cycle

5) Health burden - especially women (65% of out-of-pocket expenditure)
• 52% women anaemic
• IMR = 28 MMR = 112

6) Jobless growth and burden of poor global factors like Covid, Climate Change ⇒ unemployment

Remedial policy measures

1) Regional Disparity ⇒ 15th Finance Commission included incentives based on population control

Points discussed are relevant for articulation, It shows poor agumentation skills

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(Don't write anything in this part)

(Q. No.)

- 2) Education → National Education Policy 2020
 G) Vocational training, technical university
- 3) Skilling, Reskilling and Upskilling (WEF)
 Eg: PMKVY skill mapping
 ↳ Avoid short form
- 4) Enhancing health infrastructure and expenditure
 Eg: Delhi's Mahalla clinics, PM-JAY etc
- 5) Employment opportunities → time bound employment to 2 lakh jobs
 Eg: Agnipath Scheme, Startup India etc
- 6) Promotion of profitable agriculture and industrial development
 Eg: Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat

Points discussed are relevant to the demand.

India needs to make broad steps to overcome the challenges and avoid Demographic Dividend turning into Demographic Disaster.

↳ word mentioning of this phrase

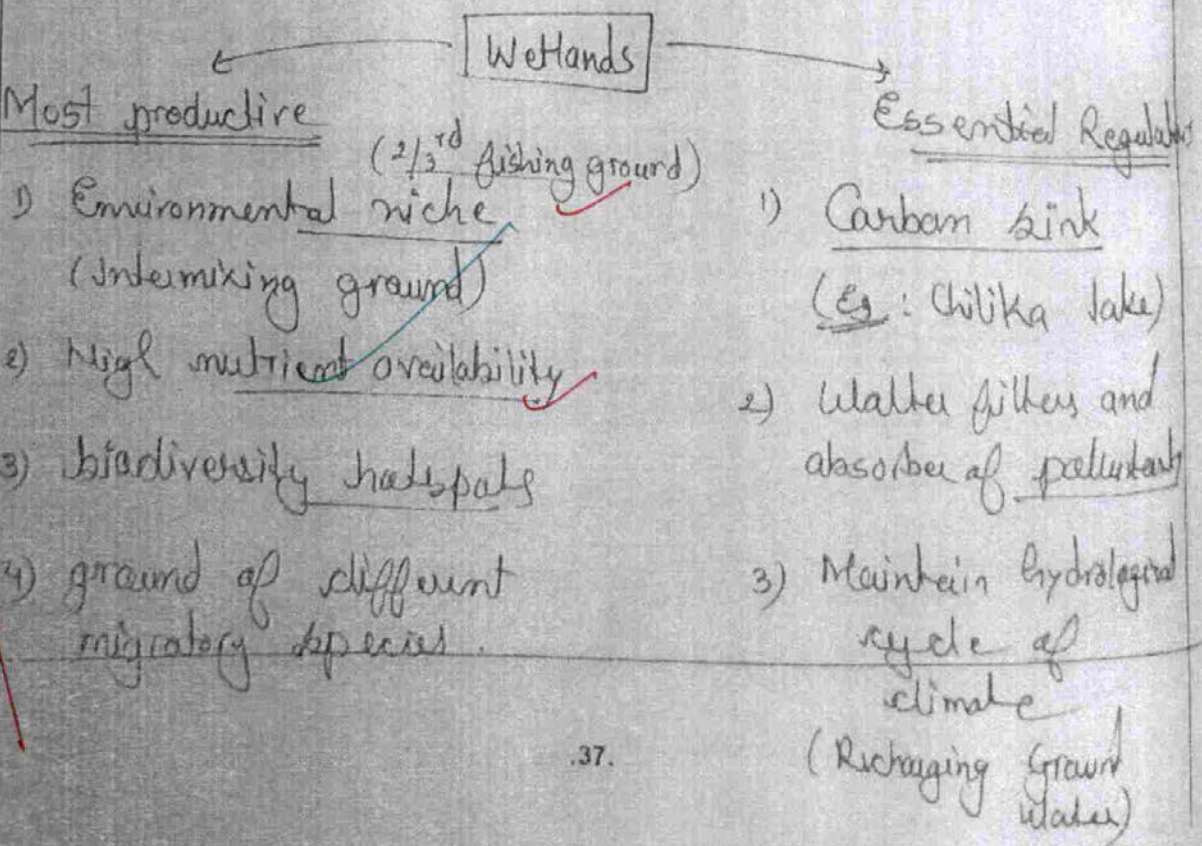
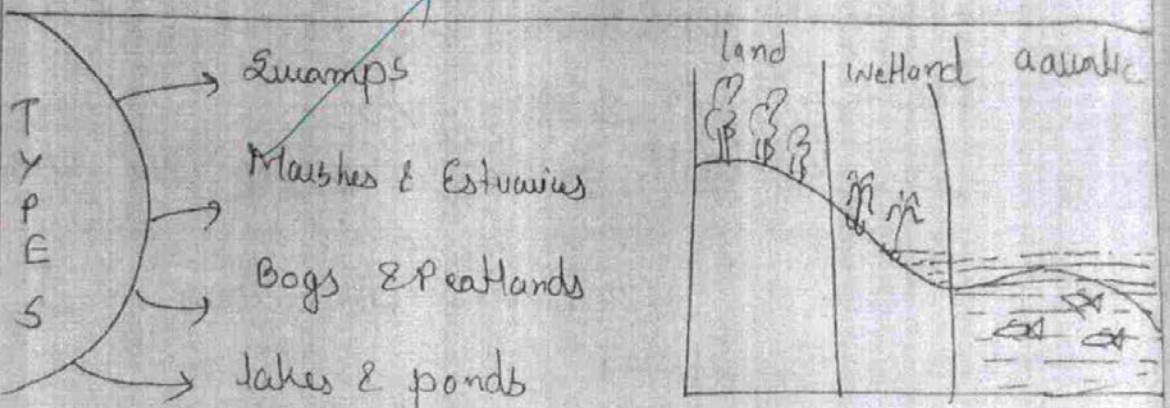
Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions:
Body	4.5	
Conclusion	1.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	7 7	

16. Why are the wetlands considered as world's most productive ecosystems and essential regulators of the global climate? Identify the reasons for their disappearance in the present times. Also, mention the steps taken by the government to protect wetlands in India.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Wetlands are the transitional ecosystem between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem comprising 4.6% of land area and are regarded as the kidney of the earth.



your introduction is contextual.

Good use of diagram to explain.

Points are relevant but articulation is missing.

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(Q No.)

(Don't write anything in this part)

5) Cultural Eutrophication process ✓

4) Acts as blood booster in urban areas

Flow chart can't compensate for proper articulation

Reasons for their disappearance

Natural

- 1) Change is the natural process of succession
- 2) Less stable and changing pattern.

Anthropological

1) Rapid Urbanisation → Concreteisation of jungles
Ex: Pallekarni wetland Chennai ✓

2) Unsustainable Agricultural practices leading to dead zones and killing wetland
Ex: Ananthpur district (Andhra)

3) Water and River pollutions impacting the wetland

4) Promotion of invasive alien species
Ex: Water Hyacinth

5) Climate Change → Global warming → melting of permafrost, boys & others ✓

Point are relevant. Avoid use of arrow to connect one point to another shows poor articulation kills

6) Unsustainable Agriculture leading to fertiles soil
 (Ex): Renuka Wetland at threat

Steps taken by government

- 1) Expansion of list of wetlands in Ramsar Convention
 (Ex): 27 to 49 in two years
- 2) National wetland conservation Rules, 2017
- 3) Revival and Rejuvenation - (Ex): Delhi - Wetland mitig
- 4) Environment Protection Act, 1986
 ↳ penalties for damaging wetland.
- 5) National Program for conservation of wetland

Point discussed are relevant to the demand.

Way Forward

Integrated approach

Planned Urbanisation
 (Ex) Revival of bodies

Collaboration among academics & professionals

Conclusion is just sum-up but a good approach is good and needs to be protected for ecological and economic uses.

Wetland are important ecosystem and needs to be protected for ecological and economic uses.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.5	Suggestions:
Body	4	
Conclusion	1.5	
Presentation	0.5	
Marks:	<u>7.5</u>	

(Q. No.)

(Don't write anything in this part)

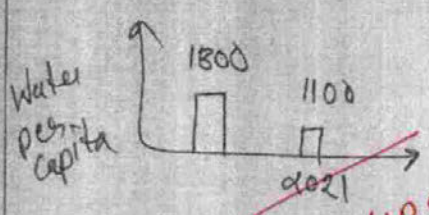
17. Do you think the National River linking project is a panacea to the water crisis in India? Bring out the challenges in making it a success and suggest measures to overcome these challenges.

(15 marks, 250 words)

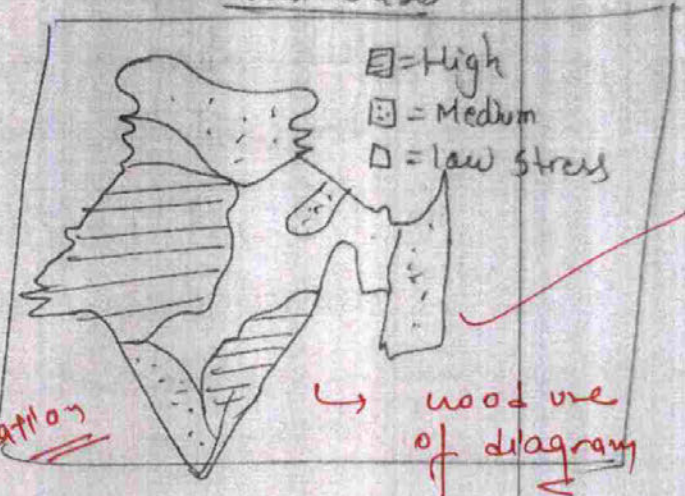
Recently Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh government signed MoU for India's 1st river linkage program - Ken Betwa interlinkage project

First try to define and then give the recent example.

India faces a acute water crisis in varied forms and they have wast consequences.



used use of graph to show information



used use of diagram

National River linkage panacea of water crisis

→ YES → First articulate and then take the stand.

- 1) Availability of water to dry regions Eg: Bundelkhand
- 2) Enhance the irrigation facility → ↑ agriculture production
- 3) Water accessibility will also recharge the dry water bodies and replenish groundwater.

Avoid use of arrow for argumentation

4) Drinking water will be provided to the scarc region.

→ Not a panacea

- 1) Not provide immediate resolution - long gestating
- 2) Irrigation infrastructure not present and only availability will not have much impact.
- 3) Salinisation of region makes interlinkage non beneficial eg: Punjab-Haryana
- 4) Will not provide Pan India solutions as not addressing root cause

Challenges in making Interlinkage Success

- 1) Changing the natural flow of rivers leading to floods & other events.
- 2) Displacement of the tribals and their livelihood impacted. (527 displaced are tribals)
- 3) Inter-state disputes will hault the projects.
eg: Delhi-Haryana on Yamuna waters.
- 4) Fund and resource availability also a constraint.

Points discussed are relevant to the demand.

Points discussed are relevant to the demand.

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Q. No.)

(Don't write anything in this part)

5] Biodiversity challenges and large env cost

Ex: Panna Tiger Reserve — land submerged in K-B Project

Solutions for what? → write elaborate heading.

1] Establishment of NIRA → National interlinking River Authority → for streamlining process and fund availability. → Its work is not limited to fund availability

2] Proper decentralisation of information and participative methods → Rehabilitation of tribals under LARR Act → Avoid short form

3] Resolving inter-state disputes and fostering Cooperative & Collaborative federalism

Ex: Delhi-Punjab → knowledge sharing agreement

4] Netherlands Model → live with nature needs to be adapted

Water in 21st century is as important as oil in 20th century and needs political will & Jon Anderton like Jal Kranti

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1
Body	4
Conclusion	1
Presentation	0.5
Marks:	<u>6.5</u>

Suggestions:

for fulfilling SDG

Anything outside Margin won't be considered.

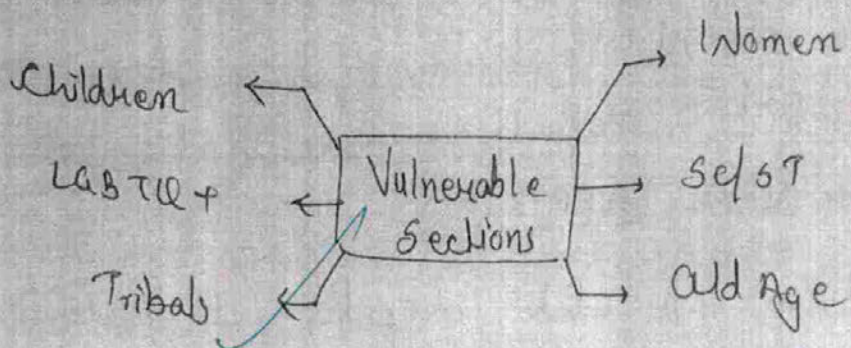
18. Addressing inter-sectional discriminations faced by vulnerable sections of society is essential for securing social justice. Analyze. Also, enumerate the steps taken by India to ensure social justice (15 marks, 250 words)

Introduction is contextual

Social justice is the moral responsibility of the democratic state to provide equality of opportunity, non-discrimination for the welfare

Try to avoid quest form

(DPSPs) →



correct mention of vulnerable sections.

Intersectional discriminations need to be addressed

Good understanding of concept

1] Women face the discrimination as Triple burden → Caste, Gender, Class
 (a): Poor Dalit women - Haryana Rape Case

2] Displacement and exploitation of tribals denied them of justice

(a): Buxuaha protest, Mollem protest
Narmada Bachao Andolan for Burden Sanvao
Term

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(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

3) Old age people face alienation and economic dependency on others and also facing domestic violence & abuse

4) LGBTQ+ face structural and social exclusion and are most marginalised and devoid of social & moral justice

5) Children are the future assets of nation and are vulnerable and face sexual abuses, mental agony and emotional crisis

Ex: Covid → 1.2 lakh children become orphan

Other means to get social justice

1) Economic empowerment of the vulnerable

2) Habitat development and continuum of care is needed

3) discriminations at the latent form also needs to be addressed. Ex: Caste consciousness.

4) social security benefits

Ex: PM-KAY, NPS, NPSA, Atal Bim Yojana

↳ Try to draw any one of the scheme in brief.

Examples discussed are relevant to the demand

Your structure

is good

Steps taken for social justice

- 1] Social Security schemes - NSAP, National Pension Scheme, Atal Bima Yojana
- 2] Food Security → NFSA, PM Garib Kalyan Yojana
- 3] Affirmative action against SC/STs
Ex: SC/ST atrocities Act, reservation
- 4] Women Education and Empowerment
Ex: SABLA scheme, KIRAN (in STEM field)
Dyhanata yojana, Jandhan accounts
- 5] Children - Scholarships under PM-CARES
↳ Right to Education Act

Points are relevant but articulation can be improved.

your contribution is good.

To fulfill the dream of Gandhiji's Swarnajayanti at New India @ 75 we need to establish just & egalitarian social order with Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Prayas

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.5	Suggestions:
Body	4.5	
Conclusion	1.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	<u>7.5</u>	

(Q. No.)

19. How far has the process of globalization aided poverty reduction in India? Critically analyze

(15 marks, 250 words)

Globalisation is the process of exchange of people, ideas, goods and services in the interconnected world with no border and as global village (Giddens)

Here a brief reference of LPG reform could be given then cover the process of globalization started.

Globalisation aiding poverty reduction

your structure is good

1) fostered the liberalisation of economy enhancing economic development and reducing poverty

Ex: World Bank report → India uplifted 271 mn people out of poverty last decade

2) More employment opportunities and new avenues of social skills

eg: Entrepreneurial Culture - YouTube channels

3) Marketisation & Commercialisation of traditional knowledge

Ex: Vindhyani herbals; Kodo Kutti biscuits; Kardinal hatdi; Kamliwarom Saari → sold in Amazon, Flipkart to globalised world

Point for discussion are relevant to the demand

4) Globalisation created demand due to consumption which enhances growth and reducing poverty

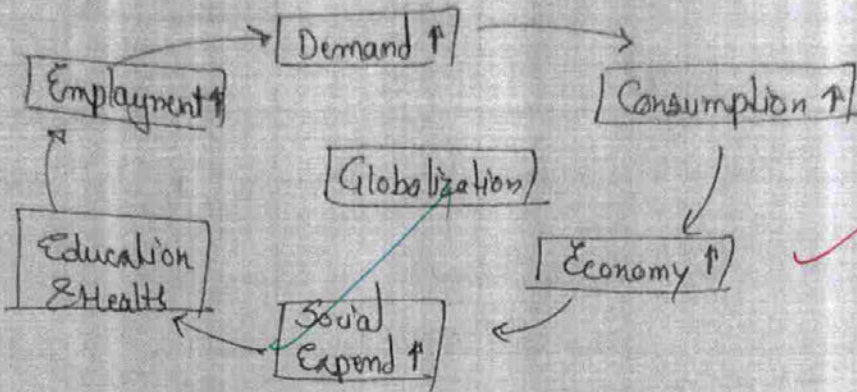


Fig: Virtuous Cycle of poverty reduction

Good presentation
 other dimension
 like
 → Remittance
 → FDI, technology transfer
 etc
 could
 be limited.

5) Globalisation led to proliferation of service sector like Tourism enhancing informal sector reducing poverty

Globalisation not aiding poverty Reduction

1) limited availability and reach due to structural deficiencies (a) : Digital Divide

2) Matryoshka of Economic (Big fish eating small) leading to monopolisation of MNEs and killing small local businesses (b) Poverty not reduced

This is a good point.

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Q No. 1

(Don't write anything in this part)

3) Homogenisation of Culture leading to cultural poverty in the countries

⊕: Extinction of Non-macular languages

→ This is a cultural aspect

4) Global impact in Nature chain impacts the whole spectrum and thus can't guarantee poverty upliftment

⊕: Covid impact, Russia-Ukraine impact

→ Try to elaborate on this point

Way forward

1) Globalisation + Vocal for locals → for promotion of local culture & economy → Atmanirbhar Bharat

2) Hybridisation should be new norm instead of homogenisation

Way forward and conclusion

Amarthya Sen argued that

Globalisation and modernisation impacted economic development but are double edged sword and need cautious use for poverty upliftment

is contextual and good.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions:
Body	4.5	
Conclusion	1.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	<u>7</u>	

20. Well-designed and implemented social security net can reduce disparity, enhance human productivity and contribute to building a resilient society. In this context, bring out the need for a universal social security system in India.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Recent Pandemic caused large scale social distress including migrant crisis, health crisis, learning crisis, deepening poverty etc which led to debate around universal social security.

Eg: Economic Survey (2016-17) talked about Universal Basic Income (UBI).

Social Security reducing disparity

1) Health → Universal Health Coverage (UHC) [SDG 3.8]

Can help in reducing health burden and disparity

⊙: Brazil Model

2) Income inequality → help in reducing income disparity

⊙: Punjab govt scheme ⊙ 1000Rs to every women in household

3) Can provide equal opportunity (playing level field)

Try to define first and then give any recent example.

Eg- social security
↓
Measure of protection afforded to
disabled, unemployed, widows, old age etc

Relevant points are discussed

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(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

12/10/21
Social Security Enhancing human productivity

1] Food Security can provide nutritional diet and enhance productivity

Ex: NFSA, 2013; PM Gaush Krishi Yojana

2] Education: state sponsored education can have revolutionary impacts including productivity

Ex: Sweden & Finland model

3] help in enhancing the skill and employability

Social Security \Rightarrow resilient society

1) provides a safety net during the crisis

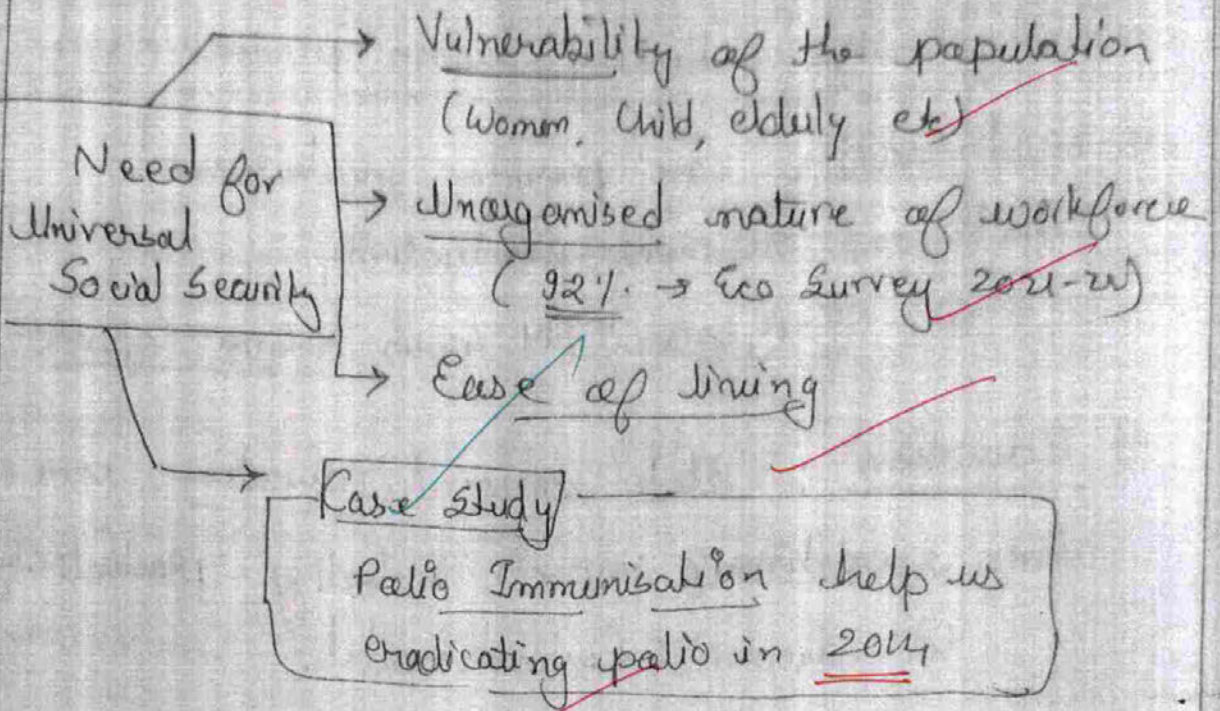
Ex: PM FBY \rightarrow security to farmers crop insurance

Ex: MNREGA \rightarrow 100 days employment security
(lifeline during Covid)

2) Support to the aging population can enhance active aging

Ex: National Pension Scheme, PM Vaya Vandana Yojana

PM for
discussed
are
relevant
to
the
demand
Examples
are
good



Relevant to demand articulation could be improved.

Challenges

- 1) Resource and fiscal crunch
- 2) Social changes like Caste, Religion etc
- 3) Leakages & Corruption (PDS) (Pension scam)

Way Forward

- 1) Urban MNREGA
- 2) Digitalisation to reduce leakages
- 3) Targeted Social Security (PM Kisan)

Challenges of way forward any contribution to relevant any good.

Social Security can help state realise its welfarist agenda fulfilling DPSP.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions:
Body	4.5	
Conclusion	1.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	<u>7</u>	