

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

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.:

1 1 0 0 1 9 7

NAME:

SHREYANSH SURANA

MOBILE NO

(compulsory)

EMAIL:

(compulsory)

Submission Date:

25-07-2022

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	2.5 /10	Q8	3 /10	Q15	4.5 /15
Q2	3 /10	Q9	2.5 /10	Q16	5.5 /15
Q3	3 /10	Q10	3.5 /10	Q17	5 /15
Q4	3 /10	Q11	4.5 /15	Q18	4.5 /15
Q5	2.5 /10	Q12	4 /15	Q19	4 /15
Q6	2.5 /10	Q13	4 /15	Q20	4 /15
Q7	3 /10	Q14	5 /15	Total	74 /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

02 AUG 2022

FOR EVALUATION

DPH-118.

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IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP

04 AUG 2022

REVIEWED

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 Student:

* Your overall performance w.r.t Language Competency,
number of questions attempted, Content part

[Overall good — keep it up!!]

* You have very good factual knowledge — keep it up!

Improvements:

* Majority of the Q's Introduction part is good
but try to mention the source of data/fact when
you mention.

* Avoid striking, usage of symbols like ↑, ↓
for better presentation.

* Try to address all parts of the question
with concrete points (Q: 1, 12, 13, 19, 20)

* You have to briefly discuss the points, avoid
just mentioning facts — explain them briefly

(Q: 13, 19) — please go through micro points.

* Majority of Conclusions are Cliche, but avoid
clumsiness at the End (utilise space properly)

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. 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)

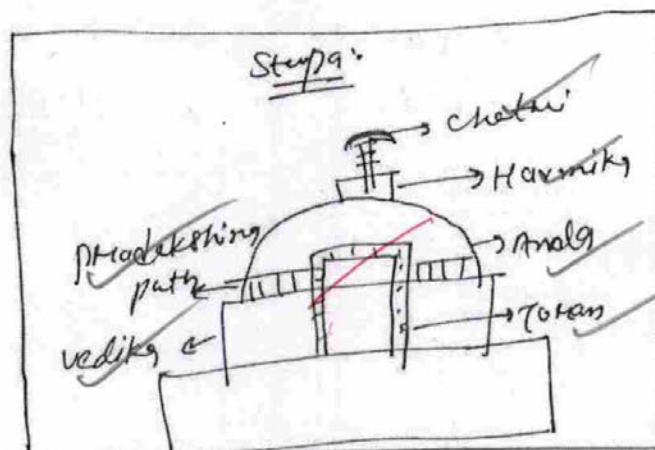
Stupas are religious structure of Buddhist faith which represents the relics of Buddha and Bodhisattvas and the abode structure.

Features of Stupa Architecture

Post Mauryan Period:

- ① Stupas attained more grandeur & increased height of Andra.

- ② Boundary walls i.e. vedika were added to old stupas.



Also add
+ Yalasha
+ Yalashina
+ Randa
from
pilgrims

- ③ Carvings of Jataka Tales were done on Toran. (eg) Sanchi Stupa
- ④ Carvings of Buddha on Stupa boundary became visible in Gupta period.
↳ (eg) Bharhut Stupa

good
substan-
tiation
of
examples

Pre-mauryan - Comparison:

- ① Old stupas were made of burnt brick (eg) Dhanak
- ② evidences of wooden structure
↳ though deteriorated now. please check
eg: Amravati Stupa. It is Satavahana time
- ③ Toran was very simple and crude.
- ④ Chhatra feature was Absent.
↳ eg: Sanchi - Stupa No. 7

good mentions
of examples

You
could
have
written
at the
beginning

The evolved features are visible in present day Resthuparts Bhavan as well

Please
check
well
font

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	1.5
Conclusion	
Presentation	0.5
Marks:	2.5

Suggestions:

Structure and differences
b/w pre and post mauryan
Stupa could have been better

You could
conclude
with
present
day
significance
of
art &
architecture

2. Discuss the significance of foreign travelers' accounts in the understanding of ancient India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Valid Quote
(But you could have benefited about travellers from e.g. Arab, Western etc.)

"India had been a point of Interest geographically and culturally since time immemorial" - Romila Thapar

Significance of foreign Traveller's account.

I. Economic Life:

① I-t'ou ts'ing ts'ang (China), Hsien Tsang

↳ Gives detailed Account of market and commodities like- precious stone and perfume trade.

mention name of the record

"Record of Buddhist Kingdom"

② ↳ Barter System is well documented

③ ↳ Name of several class of Traders / Guilds are mentioned - "Shrenis"

④ ↳ Si-yu-ki of Tsang gives various articles used for measurement like - "boat"

Record of Western Centuries

Please specify what it means.

II. Social Life:

① presence of Slavery is well documented by I Tsing.

② Women enjoyed relatively better position compared to medieval India.

③ Inequalities in Society - wide spread.

④ Praja-Raja: Relations: father & children.

II. Environment / Geography.

① Megasthenes Indica → gives description of various fauna and flora (eg) Java-kurum

② description of Trade through monsoon route and Silk route.

good linking

The ancient records help us in understanding the rich cultural heritage whose preservation is duty under Article 51A.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	2
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	3

Suggestions:

Specificity - Could have been further regarding travellers account

3. The swadeshi movement witnessed an emergence of cultural nationalism which infused swadeshi values in Indian art and literature. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Relevant
Intro
Defc to

Q
Link to
the context

Swadeshi Movement which started in 1905 was a response to Curzon's decision to partition Bengal.

Emergence of Cultural Nationalism

① Focus was on Boycott of British articles and ideology.

eg.: Burning of foreign clothes;
promote charkha

② Emphasis was given to - "Atma Shakti"
↳ on self-sufficiency

eg.: funds collected to open schools.

③ Swadeshi values Steam Navigation

eg. company by V O chidambaram Pillai
↳ to compete British industry.

Yes
Could have
linked with
Ganapati
festival
- Holi, Rakhi
- Shivali festival

How
does it
link
with
Indian
art and
Culture

Infused Swadeshi values in Indian
Art & literature.

① Influence on Painting

↳ Abanindranath Tagore's famous
"Bharat Mata"

② Indian literature was promoted.
↳ Deenbandhu Mitter's Neel Darpan

③ "Amar Sonar Bangla" instantly became
Resistance Song (By Rabindranath Tagore).

④ Board of Education constituted in 1906
↳ To promote Indian literature and
oriental education

↳ Vidyapiths like - Benaras, Mathura, opened

This gave tremendous motivation and
sense of confidence to people who later
enthusiastically participated in Rowlett agitation
(1919).

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	2.0
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	3.0

Suggestions:

More dimensions regarding
Art and literature could
have been there.

Well
articulation

0+
point

But you
could
have
structured
it
under

Art Liter
-ature

you
can
also
present

Cogni
Hence
of
- Vande
matar
- Juna
ganga
manu

etc.

(Q. No.)

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(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

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)

After successfully experimenting with Satyagrah technique in South Africa (1902-1914)

Gandhiji tested the techniques in India. -

I. Champaran Learnings:

- ↳ first civil Disobedience movement
- ↳ Gandhiji learned that masses have capacity to even fight mightiest.
- ↳ The non-violent struggle, though prolonged brought lasting peace between British Revenue farmers & peasants
- ↳ Gandhiji realised its not easy to suppress non-violent masses standing for truth.

II. Ahmedabad Learnings

- ↳ dispute arose between mill workers and owners.

- ↳ He expanded the mass base of national movement to bring in workers.

① Gandhiji Tested Technique of peaceful resistance.

② Gandhiji's fasting technique proved to be of real help

↳ brought early settlement.

③ The non-violent workers succeeded in getting 35% plague bonus.

III. Kheda Learnings:

① He realised that sometimes you need to take unpopular decisions.

eg: out casting the satyagrah violators.

② He got support of many intelligentsia like Boralar Patel, Rajendra Prasad.
↳ who later became satyagrahis.

The learning finally helped in attaining peaceful Swaraj by NCM, CDM and Quit India movement (1945).

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: Non violence, mass struggle how he has used in these movements — need to be explained
Body	1.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	9.5	

Linkage between farmers and the national movement.

Avoid short forms

APT conclusion

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)

The term "Secularism" ^{is an ideology} was added in constitution by 42nd amendment and

Secular word added

upheld in S.R. Bommai case stating -

"It just recognition of already established

Indian value"

Also Link with

Article 29, 30, 25-28

Secularism in ethos & milieu of Nation:

① Ancient India: (Benevolent Secularism)

↳ Every religion welcomed and respected

↳ Ek sat vipra bahuda vadanti "one sees of truth & religion's religious texts

(Upanishad).

↳ Ashoka's Dhamma and co-existence of Jain, Buddhas, Charvak and Hinduism.

Also assimilation of religions

Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, Christianity

good mentioning

of example

② Medieval India: (Polity dominant over religion but stayed secular)

↳ Akbar's - In-i-illahi - shows the unity of Being.

↳ Sufi and Bhakti movement co-exist.
↳ Wahadat-ul-wajid

Very good factual knowledge

(3) British India (Apathy towards religion by colonisers)

↳ Nehru Report, 1928

↳ Document on fundamental Rights

Both recognises secularism.

Briefly about these
(:: secular aspect)

(4) Other Arguments:

(1) India's tolerant melting pot

↳ eg: Ganga-Jamuna Tehjib.

good mentioning of example.

(2) Hindustani way of life (mix of Hindu + muslim).

Celebration of festivals
Eg: Dussehra, Holi.

Though witnessing sporadic communal clash (eg: 2002 Gujarat), every time our nation has emerged as more stronger and tolerant than before.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: Over all good answers
Body	2.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	3.5	

Try to avoid controversial aspects at conclusion

rather quote any relevant one regarding secularism

6. Caste-based discrimination continues to exist in modern times, despite rapid changes in socio-economic conditions since independence. Analyze.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Defn of Caste
Could have
been better

Caste is an ideology where the hierarchy of society is decided based on occupation. In India caste is ascriptive.

Caste Based discrimination and change in Socio-econ. conditions :-

① Change in Occupational Structure

Shift from Agri → to Service & Industry

eg Occupation like manual scavenging 98% by SC's

Please specify source of data

② Emergence of caste based organisations

eg Kayasth Samaj → increased caste consciousness

③ Improved education levels → still caste orthodoxy.

eg TN - Student refused mid-day meal cooked by Dalit.

Caste based discrimination

More dimension
Could have been covered

good mentioning of example

- Other Issues
↓
However
things
- ④ Institutions like marriage
web portals for caste specific candidates
g. Brahmin matrimony.com
↳ endogamy continues
- good mentioning
of example

However, situation has somewhat improved:

① Urbanisation:

↳ Inter dining in cafes

↳ Class more important than caste

② Globalisation:

↳ merit based division of labour

↳ Cosmopolitan culture

Initiatives like - "Unity Day", "Dharmaye"

Todo (by Samarth NGO) will go a long

way to de-stigmatise notion of
purity and pollution

Nicely
Concluded.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction 0.5	Suggestions: part 1 - of the ④ more dimensions could have been there.
Body 1.5	
Conclusion 0.5	
Presentation	
Marks: 2.5	

7.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

IPCC 6th Assessment report has highlighted how interdependence of phenomenon of ocean-atmosphere may pose collective threat to climate change.

Interaction and Climatic Variations

① formation of cyclones and Anticyclones:
 ↳ low-pressure zone over Indian
ocean interact with trade winds

② flow of ocean currents:
 eg. Somali current through trade
winds influences Indian monsoon.

③ Excessive warming of ocean →
 will result in release of carbon-di-oxide
into atmosphere (UNEP- "Act Now" Report)

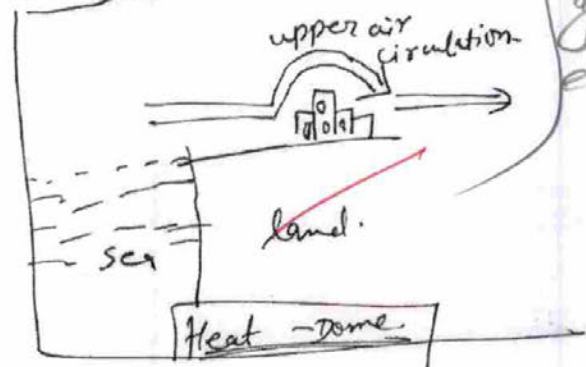
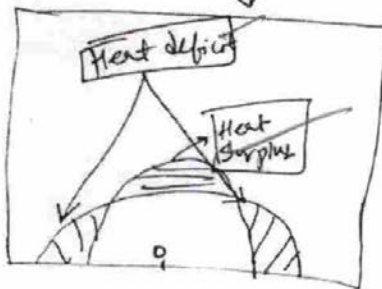
(4) Indian Monsoon:

Interaction between Warm Darwin point
(Pacific ocean) and upper air circulations.

(5) Creation of Heat Domes

↳ As seen in Canada, 2021

(6) Interaction of
Atmosphere and
ocean balances
the Heat Budget:



good
example

Apart from these, warming of land, geographical
feature like mountains act in tandem
to bring about climatic changes.

Simple
Conclusion
etc to Q

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: more dimension could have been covered.
Body	1.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation	0.5	
Marks:	3	

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)

Land degradation is a phenomenon where the quality of cultivable land degrades and becomes unproductive as a result of alteration of natural factors. It can be anthropogenic too.

Multiple Interacting causes:

I. Anthropogenic factors:

① Over Irrigation

↳ Increased soil salinity in Haryana

② Unsustainable Soil augmentation
eg: over fertilizers in Punjab

③ Deforestation:

↳ Results in soil erosion,
↳ poor moisture retention

Land use change:

Deforestation
Desertification
Land degradation

3D's

Good Linking

II. Climate change as a factor:

① Increased variability of rainfall

eg. Excessive rains in central western Africa during past decade → soil erosion

Link with Exotic monsoon

② Drying up of water bodies → excessive

Heat → making land unfit → ↑ salinity.

eg. EL NINO years

③ climate induced draughts

eg. Arabian desert expanded due to draughts

Avoid spelling draughts

Avoid such symbols

Link with
- Global warming

- Heatwaves

- Deforestation

① Attain UNCCD targets

② 261-hectare

land restoration

③ sustainable use SDG-15

→ India's INDC

Valid

Initiatives like Great Green Wall of Africa are much needed to reverse climate change impacts.

appropriate Conclusion

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: Climate change as a factor Could have elaborated
Body	1.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation	0.5	
Marks:	3	

Also Link with

Bonn challenge

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)

13

The recent eruption of Mt. Stromboli (Italy), has again brought in light the impacts of volcanic eruption, with ash travelling 11000 km.

Harm: → Loss of Vegetation and Human Habitat
→ Damage Infrastructure
→ Air pollution, Ash debris.

Benefits for People:

- ① Thermal Energy by volcanoes
↳ eg. By El Salvador for Bitcoin mining
- ② develop as place of Scientific Interest.
↳ eg. Hawaii → Geologists area of interest
↳ know about earth's interior.
- ③ develop → Tourist Spot.
↳ eg. India's Bamter Island (Andaman).

Also Yellowstone National Park (USA)

Diversify Point

Linking with recent incident is good

Please put meaningful subheading

Due to Toxic Chemicals
eg. Sulphur
Silica

Deplete Ozone layer
Acid rain

Any Indian specific example

Geothermal Energy (Puga Valley) Manipal

- ④ makes Soil fertile for Agricultural
Use
↳ Deccan Traps → Link with
Black Cotton

Benefits for Landscape:

- ① Helps Succession (Secondary)
↳ new life forms evolves

- ② Global Dimming
↳ Sulphur aerosols increases albedo

- ③ Mineral Exploration Possibilities

Volcanoes, though considered harmful,
Hawaii generates annual revenue of
\$52 million by various engagement
activities.

good
mentioning of
International Example.

What
about
Hawaiian
chain
of
Islands

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: Part 1 - Disaster part Could have been elaborated.
Body	1.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	2.5	

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)

As per, NDMA, 65.5% of India's ^{Himalayan} area is vulnerable to certain kinds of Land slides. eg. Recently witnessed Land slide in Manipur.

Vulnerabilities:

- High population residing
- Risk to critical Infrastructure
eg. Bongaigaon Refinery
- Potential to disrupt connectivity
rest of India to North East India.

Factors Responsible

I. Natural Factors

① Seismic Zone under Himalayas

Zone IV. - Tectonically Active (+) steep slope

eg. North East Himalayas.

good
fair
knowing

Relevant
Intro
w/c to
(a)
across
Himalayan
States
Uttarakhand,
HP

Utilise
the space

- ② High Rainfall (eg. Mawsynram), cloud Bursts
 ↳ Solifluction and debris flow risk
- ③ Unconsolidated rocks of Himalayas
 ↳ fragile. (eg. Ganesh Region).

Recent
Chand:
disaster

+ Deforestation
 + Shivalik
 tectonically
 active.

II. Anthropogenic:

① Construction Projects

eg. Char-Dham Road Project (Ravi Chopra
Committed)

Valid
point

② Unsustainable Tourism

↳ Above carrying capacity

Illegal
Chowdhury

③ Large Hydro dams and Tunnels

↳ Blasting and vibration Activities

eg. Dhauri Gangs Dam.

Add

+
Raining
Rampant

(Bath hole
rising
in
meghalaya)

we need multi pronged strategy of
mapping → mitigation → manpower skilling
 and finally Build Back Better as per
Sendai Framework.

Nicely
Concluded

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	2.5
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	3.5

Suggestions:

overall structure of your answer
 and facts are good.
 (Please utilize the space)

good
mentioning
at

International
framework

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)

: 06

relevant
Intro
a/c to Q

you
can say

Total
ways

First world war is called - "war which ended wars" fought between 1914 to 1918 via sea, land and air. (first such war)

Chain Reactions:

- ① Bismarck's (Germany) poor treatment to France → animosity.
- ② Rising militarisation
eg. U-boats, submarines, etc. stockpiled by German and Britain.
- ③ Development of Heavy Industries like iron & steel and automobile:

old masters	New Industrialists
Britain France	Germany Italy

Skirmishes -

fight for new colonies

Also you
can mention
Allied powers
and
Central powers
and collapse
of alliance system

④ Berlin Talks → Russia forced to ~~return~~ all its gained ~~territories~~.

⑤ Tragedy of miscalculations:



✓ Killing of ~~Archduke Ferdinand~~ (Austria)

↓
Trigger point → Austria + Germany declared war on Serbia + Russia

well
articulation
of
points

② When German Attacked Belgium thinking Britain will keep quiet → miscalculated.

③ Attacked all ships in Atlantic → thinking USA will not retaliate

④ Underestimated the power of Triple Entente
~~Russia + France + Britain.~~

The war ended with Woodrow Wilson's 14 point plan (Jan '1918) and finally Treaty of Versailles in Nov '1918.

Avoid Sticking
for better
presentation

⑤ Italy first promised to help Germany



Later switched sides

⑥ The Kaiser William II (Germany's) old treaties with France were breached.

⑦ Finally all miscalculations leading to defeat of forces lead by Germany.

The war ended with signing of Treaty of Versailles (Nov' 1918) with

humiliating conditions on Germany sowing seeds of world war - II

Nicely
Concluded

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: - Part I could have been better
Body	2.5	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation		
Marks:	4.5	

(Q. No.)

42

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Elaboration
could have been
there

(Don't
Analyze
this)

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)

After the defeat of combined forces of Germany & Japan (of which INA was part), etc. the INA personnel were brought back to India for trials in 1945-46. (World War II)

Contextual
Sentences

Prisoners
of war

You could
have
mentioned
S.C. Bose
voluntarily

Landmark movement:

Program it followed:

① INA headed by Bose, were determined to fight British by war.

② They even marched till Rangoon and hoisted National flag.

③ It had great liberating effect on minds of people.

④ They waited for Congress's instruction
No action be taken without Congress and people's permission

Interp

Line
you could
have
elaborated

Geographical

extent
Bombay, UP, Madras,
Assam, Baluchistan
etc.

Participation by all sections
Students, Political
groups
etc.

- ③ If ever Included a battalion of
good women → Rani Jaxmi Battalion
mentioning of it

Various upsurges and Results:

- ① mass public support and heroics
welcome when INA soldiers
were brought in.

- ② When General Rashid Ali was
sentenced 6 yrs. prison → mass
strike and demonstrations held

- ③ Calcutta Ratings defiance of 1946

- ④ Bombay RIN mutiny of 1946

↳ scribbled "Quit India" on Taipei wall

- ⑤ The movement supported by:
↳ Muslim League → Jinnah acted as
lawyer

↳ students and youths

↳ shopkeepers: shut the market in
protest.

you could
have elaborated
these point

Haris
Talwar

good
reasoning

well
coverage
of points

What
about
↓

Upsurge
over
INA trial
at
Daulatpur

(Q. No.)

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(Don't
Anything
this)

(Q. No.)

- ⑥ The movement reached even the remotest of the villages
- ⑦ When public Trials were held at Red fort
- ↳ huge crowd gathered
 - ↳ British forced to grant conciliation
- ⑧ British declared release of all INA prisoners not guilty of brutality and violence.

Valid point

The colonial loyalty was eroded so much so that, police officials were seen receiving INA prisoners in their uniforms!! → Later gave way to Independence on 15 Aug 1947

Nicely Concluded.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: Both parts - more dimension of points could have been taken.
Body	2.5	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation		
Marks:	4	

13.

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

03

Indian freedom struggle, as per Gramscian Theory, was a war of positions and ideology, where the freedom was attained not by a single war but step by step progressions.

Diverse set of voices (1885-1905)

I. Early Phase - Moderates

↳ Advocated Petition, Plea and Prayer.

↳ Included - Dadabhai Naikji, Gokhale, Pheroz Shah Mehta.

↳ Unearthed exploitative economics of British by - RC Dutta and Naikji.
("Poverty & Un-British Rule in India" Book).

II. Extremists Phase - (1905-1916)

Avoid putting

subheading at the end of the page

(Q. No.)

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(Don't
Anything
this is

(Q. No.)

- ↳ Disenchanted by policies of moderates
- ↳ Took more radical form → Tilak,
Bipin chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai.
- ↳ Pushed for "Swaraj" as goal - 1906
Congress session.
- ↳ wanted extra-constitutional struggle

good
mentioning

Like?
(please
briefly)

III. Revolutionary Terrorists:

- ↳ Organised under various groups
like Hindustan Republican Association,
Yugantar groups.
- ↳ Bhagat Singh, Surya Sen, Ramprasad,
Bismil, etc.
- ↳ wanted radical over-throw of govt
through individual terrorism.

You have
just
mentioned
about
the Individuals
but what
they have
done,
explain

IV. Gandhian Phase:

- ↳ new form of ideology and struggle
- ↳ Based on Truth, Satyagrah and

You could
have
discussed
about

farmers
2012

— Indigo rebellion
— Pabna revolt
— Deccan Riots

→ Tribals → Chuar uprising
etc

→ Business class ⇒ Civil disobedience, Nehru
etc.

That is
demand
of the @

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(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

non-violence

↳ faith in capacity of masses

↳ J. Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, etc.

V. Communists:

↳ pro labour and peasant - Left wing

↳ Shaukat Usmani, P.C. Joshi, M.N. Roy etc.

↳ CPI, 1921 and worker's and peasant's party.

VI. For cause of Backward class:

↳ B.R. Ambedkarji, K. Kalleppan, etc.

↳ worked to remove untouchability and social upliftment.

IV. Women Leaders: Sarojini Naidu, Besant, Usha Mehta.

In true sense, it was culmination of various ideologies which has shaped the New India.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: You have very good factual knowledge, you could have elaborated each of these groups role in Independence movement.
Body	3	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	4	

Role in Quit India
Sa!
Underground
Revolution

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)

Solar energy contributes 8.7 % of our total energy requirement while ~24 is contributed by combined other renewable sources.

Attention on developing Solar Energy:

- ① National Solar mission
- ② International Solar Alliance
↳ to achieve - one world, one sun, one grid.
- ③ PM-KUSUM for installation of solar devises at farm. (mmadata to trjadata)
- ④ Subsidy and tax benefits for solar industry, priority sector lending.
- ⑤ Included in Production linked Incentive Scheme

Neglect of other renewable energy sources

Yes:

- ① Stagnant production from Nuclear energy @ ~2%

Avoid

keeping like this

rather prove it through your concrete arguments

ground
Gaw

good
factual
knowledge

(Don't
Any
this)

(Q. No.)

Whenever
mention
data
please
mention
source

good
factual
knowledge
(1)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write Anything in this part)

(No.)

② stalled projects at Khamla, Sarni (MP) for Installation of wind farms.

Valid argument

③ waste-to-energy plants: limited production @ 0.8 %.

What about

- Land acquisition issues

- Environmental criticism

- Low technology know how

④ Untapped potential of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu (54 %) for wind energy.

Mention source of data

Specify any fact

(No.)

① 250% increase in wind power installed capacity from 2002 to 2017.

② Adequate Budgetary allocation for each sector.

③ Recent push for National Hydrogen mission. (Budget 2021)

④ 100% tax exemption for wind farms for first 5 years.

Valid point.

(Q. No.)

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Please check the fact

(Don't) Anythg this (Q. N)

Link
worthy
"small
hydro
power
program"

⑤ Small and large hydro power projects expected to add up to 15% of total requirement.

⑥ Hybrid projects of Wind + Solar farm proposed at 4 sites including Madhya Pradesh.

National
Wind
Solar
Hybrid
Policy

Need of the hour is to increase the production of energy from renewable sources combined to attain PANCHAMRIT goal of 500 GW by 2030

good mention

Avoid factual errors

Increase of non-fossil Energy Capacity to 500GW by 2030

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	3.5 + 0.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	4.5 + 0.5	- Over all good answers
		- You could have added some more dimensions in part 1

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(Don't write Anything in this part)

No.)

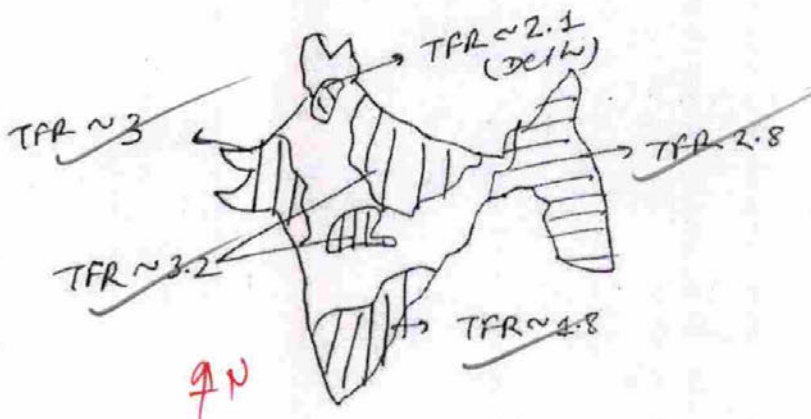
15. National Family Health Survey - 5 has revealed that India has achieved replacement level fertility, but challenges related to demography still persist. Analyze these challenges and suggest remedial policy measures to address these challenges.

(15 marks, 250 words)

AS per NFHS - 5 India attained ^{below} Replacement level fertility rate of 2. (Replacement Rate being 2.1)

However this doesn't capture the complete picture as Bihar has TFR of 73 and Kerala @ 1.3

Challenges related to demography:



Region wise approx. TFR

- ① Unequal level of Literacy: (women):

Kerala - 92% literacy
Bihar - 58% literacy

② Cultural Practices:

eg: Rajasthan and Haryana - Taboo to use contraceptives

③ Level of economic development:

↳ Inverse relation between eco. development and TFR → Both states → ↑ development

TFR $\downarrow$ 2

Avoid symbols

④ Poor Health Indicators:

eg: Bihar - Infant mortality Rate - 58

⑤ Local policies of Administration:

eg: Vasectomy / tubectomy camps by Delhi Govt → Improved TFR

Remedial Measures:

① Update the old National Population Policy 2009

↳ To create new targets as per new data.

good mentioning

Your points are valid (good factual knowledge)

Other key challenges

↓
- skewed sex ratio
- migration led to

loss of soil fertility

- poor literacy

development

- Gender inequality

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(Don't write
Anything in
this part)

② Incentivising low birth rates.
eg:- Bhagalpur Panchayat → candidates
with max. 3 children can contest

③ Tax Incentives:

↳ Rebate in Income Tax for 2 children.

④ Information, Education Campaign:

↳ Radio Campaign of - "Hum do, Humare do."

⑤ Awareness about women's Reproductive Rights:

Rights:

↳ Maharashtra model of Asha workers

Population control measures must be
voluntary and evidence based so as
to reap the demographic dividend in
this Amrit Kaal.

Simple and
appropriate
Conclusion

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: Challenges and steps } more dimensions could have been covered.
Body	3	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation	0.5	
Marks:	4.5	

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)

Wetland is defined as the land comprising of water upto 6 meters including peatland, Bogs, salt pans, shallow lakes, ponds etc. which may be artificial or natural.

Definition
of
Wetland
appropriate

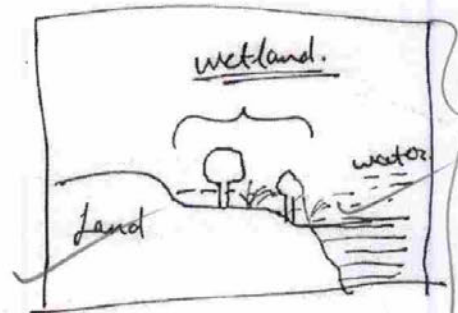
also you can
link
with

Ranchar
25/11/17

54 sites
(present)

Most productive
Ecosystems

- ① Hosts 40% species
of marine life



Transition
Zone
Actually
Estuary

- ② Most productive agricultural lands
(eg.) Kuttanad Below sea level rice

appreciable
example

- ③ Stop-point for migratory species
(eg.) Siberian crane stops at Deepor-Bel (Assam).

- ④ Nursery for fish and habitat for animals
(eg.) Rajabhoj wetland, Bhopal.

Regulators of Global Climate

- Valid points.
- ① Helps in groundwater aquifer recharge
 - ② Filters out the water impurities.
 - ③ Important role in carbon sequestration.
 - ④ Helps in preventing flood.

Also helps in
Controlling

- ⑤ Considered as:
"Kidney of Earth"

↓
forest fire
Impact of
Cyclones

Reasons for disappearance:

- ① Urban Sprawl & Encroachment

(eg.) Bangalore's Kuttam Lake

→ please check the
fact

- ② Resource extraction

(eg.) Sagar's Gandhi Talab given for coal
mining tract.

- ③ Discharge of Industrial waste.

(eg.) Powai wetland disappeared (Mumbai).

Add.

Other reason
→ Climate change & global warming

④ Unsustainable land use Practices:

Discharge of fertilizers & pesticides
eg. Beas wetland (Punjab) shrinking due to agricultural practices

⑤ Salination of wetlands and eutrophication.
eg. East Kolkata wetland

Reason could have explained

Steps taken by Govt. to protect wetland.

① Ratified Ramsar Convention, 1971

↳ 49 sites under it.

+ Montreux record

② Wetland management program

→ briefly explain

③ Namami Gange Mission → To revive river connected wetlands.

④ Wetland Conservation & Management Rules, 2017

+ National Wetland Committee

Case Study: Delhi

Wetland Mitigation Program → Jan Bhagidari

↳ Revived 27 lost wetlands in 4 years.

We need integrated approaches by collaborating with academia and professionals to protect and conserve wetlands in line with SDG-14.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Good Linking with SDGs

Introduction	1	Suggestions: overall good answer
Body	3.5	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation		
Marks:	5.5	

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)

Recent push for Linking Ken-Betwa rivers across MP and UP by Government.

It has potential to solve water crisis and frequent floods in 62% of India (NWMA).

Panacea to water crisis

please mention data

Yes.

① Balancing the surplus and deficit water area.

② Ken-Betwa has potential to irrigate 52000 hectares of additional land.

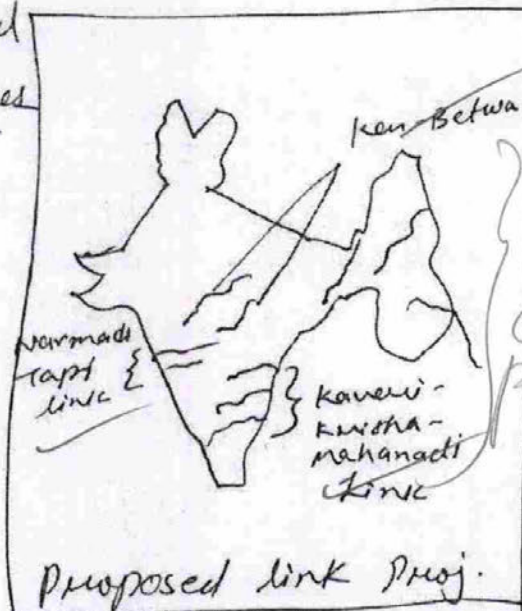
③ Help in better flood management.

↳ Kosi linking could be a game changer for Bihar.

④ Meeting Drinking water

Other key Benefits

- power generation
- Inland Navigation
etc.



Good presentation

Good Writing with example

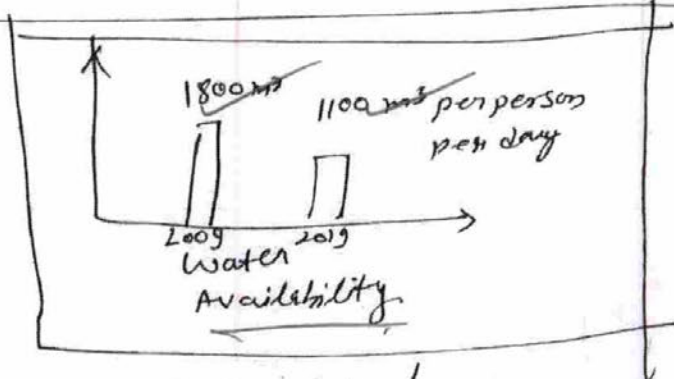
No need of it rather prove with your arguments

Good mentioning of example

25

Needs of people.

Not a panacea:



① Long term environmental sustainability questionable

(eg) ~~disturbs~~ ecological flow of river.

change of river course

② Long term solution should not be transferring water but transforming water uses.

Well covered at points

③ Long gestation period of project.

Challenges: (you could have clubbed with above part)

① High Project cost

eg. ₹32,000 crore for Kem-Betwa link

Please check (256 lakh crore) NRELP

② Impact on wild life.

(eg) proposed submergence of

parts of Panna National Park

good linking

③ Difficulty in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation:

↳ Larger portions near rivers and forest occupied by marginalised eg-Tribals.

④ Inter-state coordinations eg:- Kaveri water dispute.

⑤ Changing course of rivers.
↳ may impact the perennial flow.

Measures:

- ① Extensive Scientific Evidence Based.
- ② EIA with public participation
- ③ Regular de-siltation.

Case study: Kashmir's Puthhar villagers
clean the village river as part of Rohzho
festival since 300 years.

④ Rehabilitation and adequate compensation under LARA, 2013.

Thus, River Linking if done, has potential to improve
connectivity and transportation as well.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: - Panacea just could have diversified - work upon Conclusion.
Body	3.5	
Conclusion		
Presentation	0.5	
Marks:	5	

(Q. No.)

This part could have been better

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(Don't
Anylh
this)

9:40

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)

Social Justice is the equitable distribution of resources & opportunities in the society.

you could have linked with vulnerable groups

Intersectional Discrimination:

① Restriction on accessing public services

eg: Untouchability - manual scavengers.

Women
- Caste
- Old age
- Minorities

② Restrictions on mobility

eg: A disabled was refused by Indigo to board the plane. (2022).

③ Ostracisation and stereotyping:

eg: Transgender's - 88% of them faced violence once in life (National Commission for Transgenders).

Please mention fact source

④ Disabling environment:

eg: No braille coding available for blinds.

Both could have been clubbed

You can mention

Discrimination against
old age
NE people.
pregnant women

Valid argument: ⑤ Patriarchy → preventing Gender Justice
↳ Glass ceiling, dowry, marital Rape.

Essential to address discrimination

② To realise the full demographic dividend
WEP: If women were allowed to work as men; India's GDP will rise by 23%.

③ Holistic Societal Development.

③ Mandate under Constitution
Article - 14, 15, 16, 21 (Fundamental Rights)
Article - 39(b), 39(d) (DPSP).

④ Develop the full human capability
(capability approach by Amartya Sen)

Steps taken by Government:

① Augamya Bharat Mission: To make public spaces accessible for disabled.

② SC/ST Atrocities Act:

↳ Cognizable, non bailable offence.

+
→ National Policy for Persons with Disabilities adopted.

- ③ CARA for adoption of children orphans
- ④ Eklavya schools for Tribal children.
- ⑤ TRIFED - women want: to sell products made by tribal women
- ⑥ PAHAL scheme: for upliftment of Transgender; Art. 377 decriminalised
- ⑦ Reservation in 73rd / 76th constitutional Amendment → for women, SC, ST and OBC.
- ⑧ Affirmative Action → Reservation in Jobs.

Good coverage of points

+ rambandhu kalyan yojana

Also add

Equitable development and social Justice is sine-qua-non for "sabka saath - sabka vikas" to attain \$5 trillion economy.

- pravy
- nai
- poshi
- na
- mangi

Appreciable conclusion

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: 1st part could have been diversified.
Body	3	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation		
Marks:	4.5	

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

Appropriate Intro all to the
Giddens, describes poverty as
globalisation as the process entailing
free flow of people, capital, technology
across the geographical borders.

Globalization aided Poverty Reduction:

① Urban Areas:

① More job opportunities across sectors.

② BPO Industry

② Skill development: (eg.) focus on
Human Resource not just labour.

③ opened new market for Indian
products. (eg.) vindhya herbals in Europe

Case study:

Mahu (MP): Tribal women selling kutki made
cookies across world through amazon.

good mentioning of Case Study

Examples & points are valid too could have linked with reduction of poverty

④ Increased productivity → use of Technology.

eg: Lijjat papad trippled production by imported machines.

⑤ Remittances from Abroad:

eg: India receives \$80 bn. by way of remittances every year. ↓ \$87 bn } good factor in growth.

⑥ Better Health outcomes → ↑ Human Capability.
↳ imported medical devices.

⑦ Helped in making products affordable
↳ ↑ competition → ↓ prices.

⑧ new jobs for even illiterates like Aggregators employing delivery boys (Zomato, Swiggy). Gig Economy

II. Rural India.

① Better quality farm seeds } Link with production
eg: Monsanto's HYV's.

② Access to credit improved.

eg: use of fintech through global tech partners.

How
does it
linked
with
Poverty
reduction

Please
link
with
Poverty
reduction

Actually
Top 10%
having
77% of
national wealth

appropriate
way forward
to these
lines

Focus
growth

5%
&
Development

standup, media
boards

TRIFED role
etc.

- ③ new avenues to export farm produce.
eg: Kandimal Haldi exported to Canada.
④ Improved livestock productivity.
eg: Haryana learning from Israel model.

Pitfalls:

- ① Rising Urban-Rural Divide → Regional disparities
↳ since more opportunities in urban areas
② Income Inequality. (contam → ① by 30% since 1991)
③ un-fair competition from cheap imports.
↳ India pulled out from RCEP.
④ International Standards eg. WTO objection
on subsidy.

The solution lies in making India self-reliant
by attracting investments and local capacity
building to realise localisation and
Atmanirbhar Bharat. Good Linking

Students should not write anything inside the box.

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: Overall factual knowledge is good, but diversification of points and linking with poverty reduction could have been better.
Body	3.0	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	4.0	

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)

Social Security net comprises of various measures hanging from insurance, pension, provident fund etc. which ensures the social well being of citizens.

relevant
Intro
a/c to
①

Social Security Net contribution in:

I. Reducing Disparity:

- ↳ Reduce gap between have and have nots.
eg: Universal Public Distribution system.
- ↳ pull the people out of poverty.
eg: insurance in case of death of breadwinner.

Valid
argument.

II. Enhance Human Productivity:

- ↳ Improved Health Indicator
eg: Universal Health coverage

please
elaborate
or
link with
any scheme.

How
briefly
explain

Improved Skillsets:

↳ free and compulsory education. (RTE)

III. Building Resilient Society:

↳ Retirement Benefits - like pensions.

(eg.) National Pension scheme.

Need for ^{Universal} Social Security Systems - India

① Equitable Social Justice to all

↳ 22% of population living below poverty line } good factual knowledge

② Realising Demographic Dividend

↳ 64% youth population (15-59 years)

③ prevent ~~exclusion~~ / inclusion errors.

(eg.) Girl died in Tharkhamed → ration denied due to Adhar - PDS non linkage

④ Farm distress: 33% of farm suicides → India

↳ Fasal Bima Yojana

Valid
point.

⑤ Poor maternal Health

↳ 50% prevalence of Anaemia

⑥ future need for Geriatric Care

please characterise fact ↳ 20% senior citizens by 2050 (UN population fund)

⑦ Boosting the Growth Rate

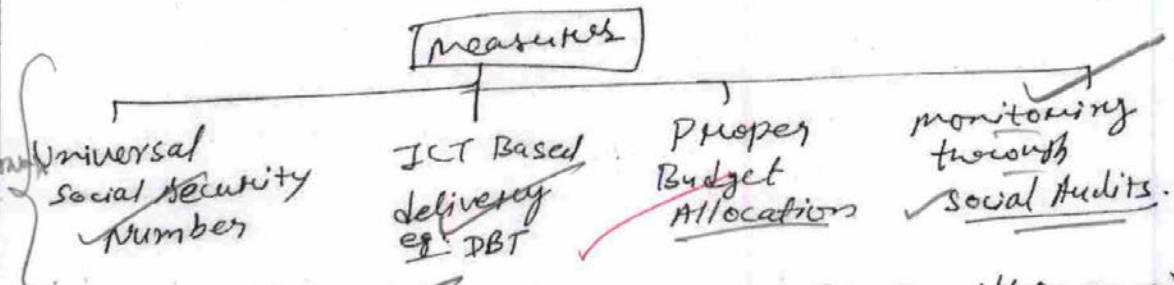
↳ improving worker's productivity
↳ better Health and Skills.

⑧ Social Justice to weaker and vulnerable sections - disabled, Transgender.

↳ often excluded from beneficiary list.

Valid

Way



Initiatives like Rajasthan's Universal Health (2013-8)

Coverage need to be implemented pan India level to realise DSSPs.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1
Body	2.5
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	4

Suggestions:

part 1 of the ② - Could have been better (more dimension could have been there)

other key issues

caption laws

eg: Code on Social Security 2020

High magnitude of unorganised labour

Conclusion is

Innovative but

try to present it properly

