

**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 2 9 0

NAME:

UTKARSH AGRAWAL

MOBILE NO.:

(compulsory)

EMAIL:

(compulsory)

Submission Date:

28/7/2022

**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	3.5 /10	Q8	4.5 /10	Q15	6.5 /15
Q2	2.5 /10	Q9	4 /10	Q16	7 /15
Q3	4.0 /10	Q10	4.5 /10	Q17	7.5 /15
Q4	2 /10	Q11	4.5 /15	Q18	6 /15
Q5	3 /10	Q12	7 /15	Q19	6.5 /15
Q6	4 /10	Q13	7 /15	Q20	6 /15
Q7	4.5 /10	Q14	6 /15	Total	102.5 /250

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring -

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

03 AUG 2022

FOR EVALUATION

ARV-115

VAJIRAM & RAVI  
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

*Please go through all the micro & macro comments*

Peer Utkarsh,

You have improved a lot from your previous test. Appreciated.

#### Structure and Presentation

- ↳ followed Intro-body-conclusion format. good.
- ↳ use of chart to present information. good

#### conceptual clarity and content

- ↳ conceptual clarity of most of the question is good.
- ↳ you have covered multiple dimension. Good

#### Language and articulation

- ↳ Needs improvement
- ↳ Avoid use of symbol to articulate
- ↳ connecting one point to another shows poor argumentation skills.

All the Best

# VAJIRAM & RAVI

(10 marks)

(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.)

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

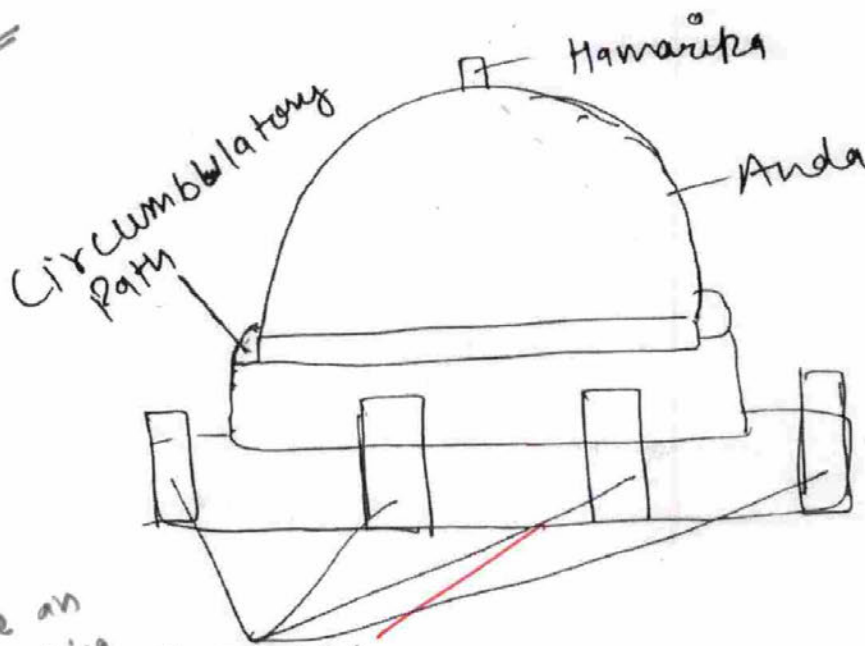
(10 marks, 150 words)

Stupa Architecture was prominent feature of Buddhist tradition and <sup>later</sup> became important part of Indian tradition.

Significant feature during Post Mauryan Period

Purpose of stupa making could be mentioned e.g. - contain relic

would have mentioned existence of Stupa before buddhist tradition.



you diagram could be more elaborate

Try to give an elaborate heading

Fig: STUPA ARCHITECTURE

Feature → of what?

- Presence of Relic of Buddhist monks in Stupa

Try to substantiate  
 this point.  
 seems like  
 you are drawing  
 a camel.

- ② Presence of Chaitya, Vihara
- ③ Torana showing Jataka stories
- ④ Presence of Pradakshina Path both at upper as well lower level

Demand is  
 pre-mauryan

Mauryan Period  
 Stupa

Post Mauryan  
 Stupa

- ① Relic of Buddha and immediate disciple
- ② Made up of wood
- ③ Not very decorative
- ④ Buddha was seen as Guru
- ⑤ Buddha represented through symbol like Elephant, Horse, Bull etc.

- ① Relic of Other Monks
- ② Made from stone
- ③ very decorative
- ④ Buddha as God
- ⑤ Represented through Buddha idol in different position like seated Buddha etc.

It is not a relevant point. could have representation of Buddha in symbol form

factual mistake

Some of Stupas like Sanchi Stupa today are world Heritage site  
 Students should not write anything inside the box

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

Suggestions:

your conclusion is good. But Avoid rushing in the last minute

o.)

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

Ancient India has been an attraction of historians owing to its cultural significance and account of foreign travelers helped a lot in understanding it. Here example of a few travellers could be given.

Significance of foreign travelers account

① Political system of Ancient India :-

Megasthenes in 'Indica' detailed the rule of Mauryan Empire, its centralized tendency, presence of civil servant etc.

② Economic system of Ancient India :-

Ptolemy gave importance to Indian trade and use of ships, monsoon for movement

③ Religious features of Ancient India :-

Hicun Tsang in his

Points discussed are relevant here.

book 'Si-yu-ki' talks about ~~the~~ importance of Buddhism in Harsha Period and Kanauj assembly

Here you could have taken care of Chronology.

④ Cultural, educational significance of Fa Hien during [Gupta Period]

His account can be mentioned "Fo kwō-ki"

Showcase tolerance of king, Cultural Prosperity and focus on Art and literature.

⑤ Administrative features.

Travellers like Fahien, Hieun Tsang gave detail account of administration. Fahien talks about good governance during Vikramaditya.

Foreign travellers remain important to understand medieval and modern period also with travellers like Ibn Batuta, Abul Khasim etc.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	2.5
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	<u>3.5</u>

Suggestions:

These travellers are not from ancient India. Stick to the demand.

# VAJIRAM & RAVI

Don't write anything in this part

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

Swadeshi movement started in 1905 after Bengal Partition. It focused mainly on boycott of foreign goods and adopting indigenous practices.

This led to Cultural nationalism revival which is seen in Art and literature.



① Portrait of "Bharat Mata" by Abanindranath Tagore

② 'Sudesh Geetam' by Sobramaniam Siva

↳ Try to substantiate what was Swadeshi Geetam about?

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③ Amas sonar Bangla by Rabindra Nath Tagore

④ Vandematram by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

⑤ Translation of scriptures by Aurobindo Ghosh

⑥ Use of Portray of Shivaji in festivals

⑦ Bankim Chandra Chatterjee Portray of Kali Mata to arouse Indians

However this cultural nationalism also lead to emergence of Communalism and Muslim League (1906)

Nonetheless Swadeshi Movement proved to be a watshed moment in India's freedom struggle.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1
Body	2.5
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	<u>4.0</u>

Suggestions:

✓  
Avoid this last minute rush. It puts a bad impression

Points are relevant but proper articulation is missing.

This is a good point

# VAJIRAM & RAVI

o.)

(Don't write anything in this part)

1. 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 used non-violence and mass struggle

as prominent weapon in fight against

Satanic regime of Britishers. In this,

early movements helped lot in shaping

such weapon

your introduction is contextual

Check your spelling

Experience of Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda

Champaran → first movement of Gandhiji

started in 1916 against forced indigo cultivation

successful in getting Remission of 25%

This embolden Gandhiji that mass struggle based on satyagrah can

force enemy to surrender without much collateral loss

→ Try to substantiate this phrase

Ahmedabad mill strike

started in 1917 for wage hike of workers

formed Ahmedabad mill union about

mention it as first Huel strike. union

Mention it as first civil disobedience movement.

you need  
just  
to name  
the whole  
incident.  
only expect  
part needs  
to be  
discussed

Went for Hungry Strike

25% increase in wage of labours

It showed that only through non-violence Britishers can be brought down

Non-violence  
Participation

Will also cause mass

Khedai Movement

→ first non cooperation movement in 1917

For welfare of peasants, resulted into remission of increased tax

arguments are not clear.

Helped in ensuring that mass struggle will get successful when masses think struggle is in their favour

Mass struggle only possible with satyagrah and non violence

Technique of non violence and mass

struggle was further used by Gandhiji in

Non Cooperation, Civil Disobedience to shake British Empire

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1
Body	1.5
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	<u>3</u>

Suggestions:

↓ Improve your presentation.

# VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything this part)

o)

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)

Indian Constitution in its preamble defines India as secular republic. However, this secular term was added in 1976 by 42nd amendment and India is secular for 1000 of years due to its ethos and milieu.

Here you could mention that what was implicit was made explicit by 42nd Amendment Act.

Secularism because of ethos & milieu of nation

① Cosmopolitan value : "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" → Whole world is one family

Avoid use of arrow of articulation. Shows poor articulation skills.

Ex: Acceptance of Parsis when they fled from Iran after persecution

② Ethos of tolerance in Indian psyche from time of Vedic period → Try to articulate this point.

Not relevant here.

③ Value of 'Aneantvad' from Jaina philosophy → How this philosophy related to secularism?

Ex: Christian missionaries presence

④ Indian model of Assimilationist as Salad bowl model rather than

Ex- of Ashoka → Dhamma Policy Akbars → Din-i-Ilahi could be given.

Melting Pot of USA

(en) Indo Islamic Architecture

This is a good point

(5) Philosophy of 'Sarva Dharma Sambhar' shows acceptance of all religion

(6) Constitutional morality

Lack proper articulation.

(en) Article 25-28 (freedom of religion)  
Article 29+30

Good examples of present day - rising communalism

However there are certain issues in country

Cow vigilantism

Rising majoritarianism

Communalism (en: Udaipur killing)

Here in conclusion you could have provided the solution to rising communalism to restore secular order

Thus we the people of India because of our ethos and tradition have successfully managed secular India, vibrant India

Students should not write anything inside the box

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

Suggestions:

o.)

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

Post independence India saw significant change in its overall socioeconomic condition in form of modernisation, rationalisation, secularisation, urbanisation. Despite this Caste based discrimination continues to exist.



Factors behind Caste based discrimination

① Caste inequalities still present

Am: STs are ~~poor~~ Poor (40% STs under BPL overall India (2011))

Mention the source of this data.

your introduction is contextual but could have simply defined caste system and then given context

your points are relevant good presentation of information through chart.

② Sense of Caste ~~Supremacy~~ is still there [ use example to substantiate ]

③ Reservation Policy also being Caste ~~consciousness~~ thus continued discrimination

④ lack of Police support for such Caste based discrimination embolden them

⑤ Vote bank politics + Voting on Caste lines

⑥ lack of Caste sensitization in Society

⑦ Improper socialisation by Society

Thus with Proper implementation of laws like SC/ST Atrocities, mass awareness Caste discrimination can come to end.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	2.5
Conclusion	1
Presentation	
Marks:	4

Suggestions:

Your pointer  
Lack  
propy  
substantiation

Here aspect  
of how  
socio-economic  
development  
have  
diluted caste  
could also  
be discussed.

Your conclusion  
is  
solution oriented.

o.)

Don't write anything in this part

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

Earth's climate is resultant of interactive function of ocean and atmosphere over earth's surface giving rise to varied climatic and weather condition.

Give example to substantiate your explanation would be great.

Oceanic atmosphere interaction  $\Rightarrow$  Climatic Variation

Structure followed is good

① Monsoon - ~~Reversal of wind~~ - when Tropical easterlies meets oceanic moisture they result into Monsoon in India, Northern Australia, Southeast Asia etc.

Ex - Intensification of cyclone due to ocean-atmospheric interaction

② Cyclones  $\rightarrow$  Tropical cyclones are formed when low pressure condition over ocean in high velocity atmospheric wind they become bigger

Point discussed are relevant to the demand

③ Ocean current and resultant affect ocean current largely driven by Planetary winds like North and South equatorial current

and have effects like

(i) Cold ~~wind~~ <sup>Current</sup> → desiccating effect  
    (Ex) Atacama desert

(ii) Warm Current → bring rainfall  
    in eastern coast of Australia

(iii) Meeting of warm cold current bring  
    fog like condition. (Ex) New found land

(iv) Moderating Effect due to ocean-  
    Atmospheric interaction (Ex) Equatorial climate

Therefore Oceanic-atmospheric

interaction plays an important role  
not only in climatic variation but  
also to maintain equilibrium in  
the system

Points are relevant but articulation can be improved.

Your conclusion is good.

Students should not write anything inside the box

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

Suggestions:

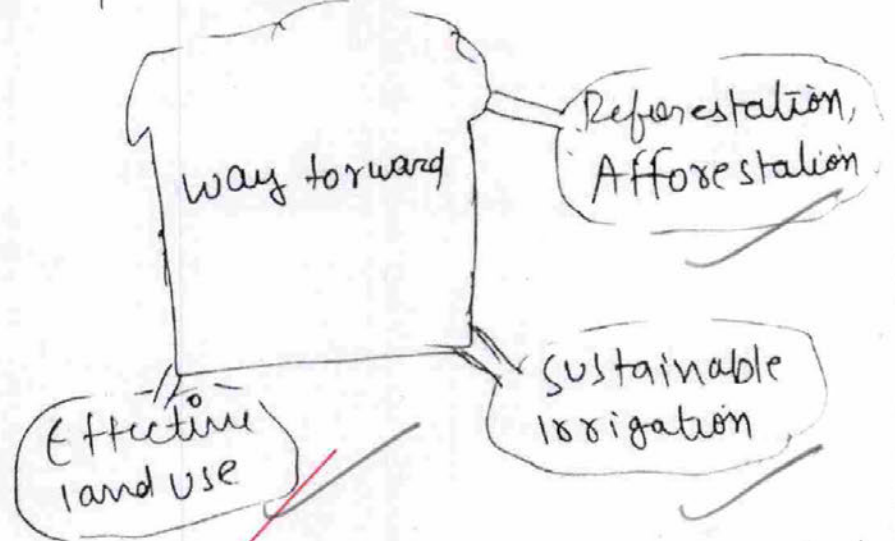


Cloud burst, heavy rainfall causing Gully erosion

② Climate change affecting Soil Microbes thus causing degradation

③ Climate change → Increase forest fire cause degradation

④ Climate change creating Drought affecting land productivity



India has Pledge to reclaim 26 MN hectare degraded land by 2030

Points discussed are referring to the content

Avoid use of symbol to articulate

Conclusion along with way-forward is good.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	3
Conclusion	1
Presentation	
Marks:	4.5

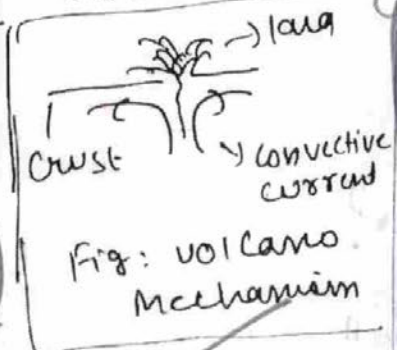
Suggestions:

10.)

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)

Volcano refers to endogenic force which result into release of lava onto earth surface

Maximum volcano (90%) takes place in Pacific Ring of fire



Mention the source of these data

## Volcano as natural disasters

- ① Cause threat to Human life
- ② threat to Property and Biodiversity
- ③ Release pollutant  $\text{SO}_2$  in atmosphere  $\rightarrow$  a rain resulting into acid rain
- ④ Disrupt existing landscape
- ⑤ Cause threat to Marine life, eutrophication etc.

## Benefit for people and landscape

- ① Source of Tourism (Ex) New Zealand's White Island

your introduction is contextual. Try to avoid making the diagram in between the introduction.

Points discussed are relevant to the demand.

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(Q. No.)

Avoid use of symbol to connect one point from other.

- ②  $SO_2 \rightarrow$  negative reinforcing ④ low temperature
- ③ Release of Rich minerals, nutrient
- ④ Creation of new landscape like Composite volcano
- ⑤ Understanding of Earth's interior
- ⑥ landscape like Caldera are formed
- ⑦ New Viscous lava mid oceanic ridges are formed.

Points discussed are relevant. Articulation is not proper. Use a bit shorter about the points you quote.

This volcano as sudden geomorphic process has advantages.

Here try to take a balanced view

Interior  
Several

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	3
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	4

Suggestions:

40)

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)

landslide refers to sudden downward movement of rocks and property. As per NOMA, 12.6% of India's landmass is vulnerable to landslide. factual mistake it is study by geological survey of India

Your introduction is contextual.

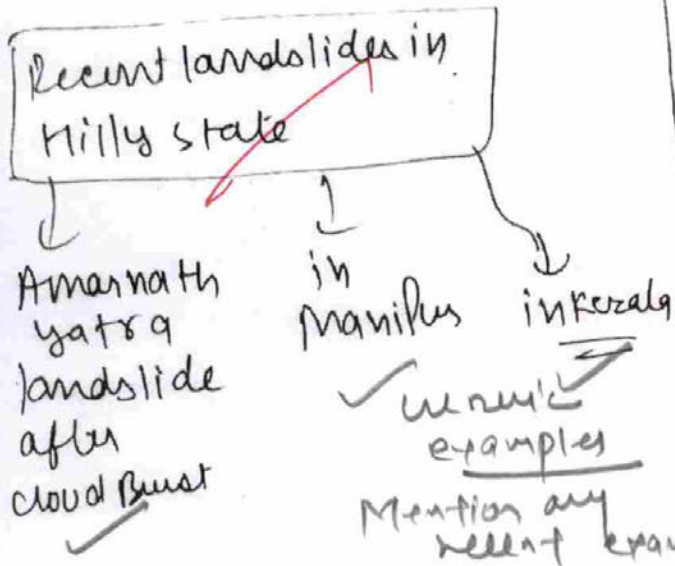


Fig: landslide prone areas

Factors responsible

Natural

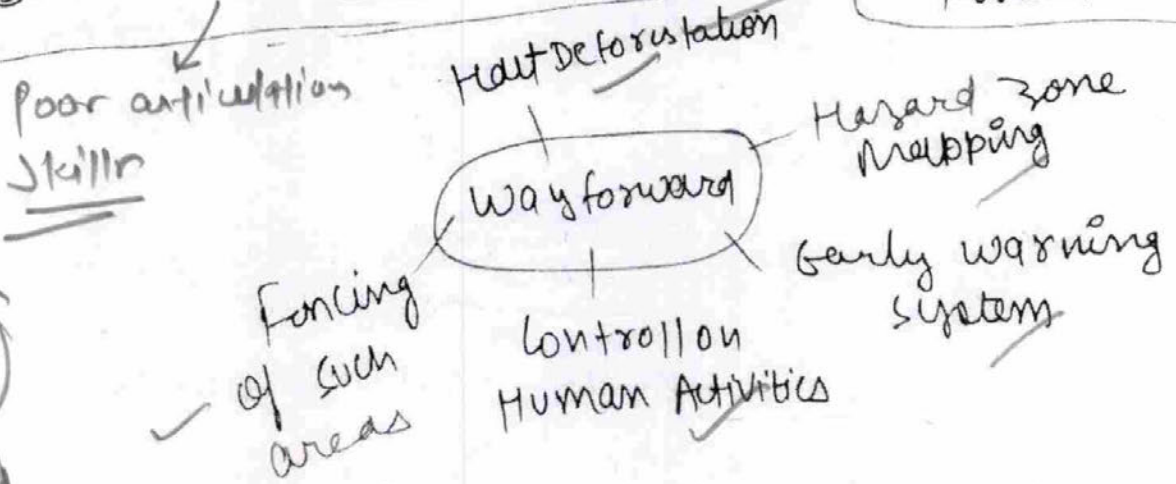
- Earthquake causing landslide (CN) Nepal earthquake
- Cloud Burst, Glacial lake outburst (AN) Jammu Kashmir's Amarnath yatra

Anthropogenic factors

Porn as good, avoid use of symbol to articulate.

- ① unsustainable tourism creating pressure on rocks
- ② Deforestation loosening grip of rock <sup>(or) water ghat</sup>
- ③ Heavy Construction leading to pressure on rocks <sup>↳ Any example to substantiate.</sup>
- ④ Reservoir induced earthquake, Nuclear Activities also cause landslide
- ⑤ Pollution <sup>↳ Condensation nuclei</sup> <sup>↳ Heavy rain</sup> <sup>↳ landslide</sup>

Points are relevant.  
Improve your arguments



Your conclusion along with way forward is good

Following NDMA guideline, Sendai Framework and community effort can mitigate hazard of landslide

Students should not write anything inside the box

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

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)

First world war was fought between 1914-1919. There were Allied Powers (US, UK, Russia) defeated Central Powers (Germany, Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman Empire)

you have discussed brief about war context

There were various reasons of 1st world war

## Consequence of chain reaction

① The cotton chain reaction vs Iron and coal reaction

② Countries like USA, UK got industrialised early and main reason was Cotton chain reaction

③ These countries were exporting lot of cotton textile and were earning Foreign Exchange

④ This Reserve was spent on development of military power and on establishing domination on whole world

↳ UK's colony in India

Demand is not about how world war happened. about chain reaction is alliances between countries brought them into war.

⑤ Movement in late 19th century after unification of Germany in 1871 Iron coal chain Reaction started in Germany

⑥ Germany had coal, Iron rich region (Rhine land) so was excelling in Capital goods and farming machinery through it

⑦ Germany under (Kaiser William II) was looking for displacing hegemony of old power like Britain, France

↳ Intervention in Morocco

⑧ This created conflict among old and new power resulting into world war

World war → result of tragedy of miscalculation

① while Germany supported Serbia against Austria against Serbia after assassination of Archduke ~~Fernando~~ Ferdinand it didn't calculate Russian support toward Serbia

These points are not properly linked to the demand.

Avoid use of symbols for articulation.

This is a relevant point

# VAJIRAM & RAVI

10.1

② while attack on France, Germany, Belgium Germany ~~was~~  
 miscalculated the treaty between Britain and Belgium

③ Germany also miscalculated the support ~~USA~~ can give to Allied Power.

④ Germany was self complacent or its military power and miscalculated the colony support Allied Power had  
△ Battle of Haifa won by Indian soldiers.

These points are relevant to the demand of the question

Thus World War was consequence of various reasons resulting into treaty of versaille and organisation like League of Nation

your conclusion is contextual

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1
Body	2
Conclusion	1.5
Presentation	
Marks:	<u>4.5</u>

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)

INA agitation started after famous INA trial of soldiers where Britishers wanted to convict them after 2nd world war. Main trial was of soldiers like Gurubaksh Dhillon, Prem Sehgal and Shah Nawaz

It was a landmark movement because of various reasons.

### Program it followed

① widespread agitation :- Every hook and corner of country saw agitation against trial.

② Communal Harmony :- People from every community came together to agitate in favour of INA soldiers

③ No class difference :- Poor and rich equally contributed as much they could

Your introduction is contextual

Actually correct names.

Points discussed are relevant to the demand.

amplification could be improved

④ Well organised agitation :-

INA week (8-15 November)  
and INA day was celebrated in  
solidarity of movement:

Wood  
pumps  
are  
discussed  
as  
per  
demand

⑤ Even loyalist Bureaucracy and  
Army saw ~~erosion~~ erosion in loyalty  
during movement.

⑥ It was more or less non-violent  
but most effective movement

Various upsurges it resulted into

① In Royal Navy Mutiny ! I.N.M.S

Talwar at Mumbai Port ~~swotted~~  
against Britishers

Aspects  
of  
demand  
is  
not  
properly  
covered

② It acted as last coffin for  
Britishers

③ Further Mutiny also happened  
in Kaschi

Avoid  
use  
of  
symbol

Direct link of these movement with INA upsurge is not found.

② Wardli Movement - movement by Tribals, leadership was given by women like Godadevi

③ Telangana Movement also got inspired ~~that~~ by coverage of soldiers

④ Mutiny in Singapore by soldiers against Britisher was also a watershed moment.

Your introduction is contextual

It was result of such agitation that Britishers had to go soft on INA soldiers and free almost all soldiers which showcased fall of hegemony of British Empire

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.5
Body	4.0
Conclusion	1.5
Presentation	
Marks:	<u>7</u>

Suggestions:

o.)

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

According to Bipin chandra <sup>(15 marks, 250 words)</sup> Indian national movement is an inclusive movement which was enriched by many voices → Try to give a brief about the phrase diverse set of voices.

Diverse voices

eg- voices of women, tribals, peasants, revolutionary etc

① Diversity in approach

(i) Moderates from 1885-1905 focussed etc

on constitutional, liberal method to raise consciousness of people leaders like Sadabhai Narosi, G.K. Gokhale etc

(ii) Extremist from 1905-1919 :- focussed

on Extra constitutional method like Swadeshi, Boycott of foreign goods, National education, Swaraj

Leaders Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Aurobindo Ghosh

(iii) Gandhian Phase (1919-1947)

your discussion is relevant to the demand.

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under leadership of ~~ganapathi~~ ~~discussed~~  
on mass movements like Non-cooperation,  
Civil disobedience, Quit India.

## ② [Diversity in Ideology]

These aspects require brief discussion about ideologies

liberals  
↓  
S.N. Banerjee,  
A.M. Bose  
D. E. BANERJEE  
↓  
Constitutional  
Value, [3P]

socialist  
↓  
S. I. Nehru,  
S. C. Bose  
↓  
social justice,  
State led  
work

Communist  
↓  
M.N. Roy, S.N.  
Banerjee  
↓  
Worker Union  
Total Revolution

③ WOMEN VOICE :- women like  
Sarojini Naidu, Kamakhya Barua etc.  
led women to participate in national  
movement

④ Workers' Participation - Participated  
in large numbers in strikes,  
mass movement. AITUC played  
important role in workers' unity

↓  
⇒ quotations of workers can be quoted  
here,

these are relevant points

⑤ Peasant's voice :- Through Kisan Sabha peasant raise their voice in movements like Bardoli Satyagrah, Khedai satyagrah, Indigo Revolt etc.

→ He a brief about them can be discussed and then

⑥ Revolutionary Phase :- Yugantara movement, Hindustan Socialist Republic army by Bhagat Singh, Lala Hardayal in USA also undertook heroic action and gave lost manhood

Violent Method used

the movement in struggle

to Indians

→ Try to elaborate on this

⑦ Middle class :- participated in Boycott phrase in large numbers [substantiate this point]

Educated

Thus, various voices helped in making Indian national movement 'most spectacular movement (Bupin Chandra) whose warmth is still felt

→ your introduction is contextual.

Students should not write anything inside the box

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

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

Try to separate the context by elaborating on the question's phrase i.e., single-minded attention to solar.

India has shifted its focus on Renewable Energy for various reasons like Energy security, reducing import bill, fulfilling international commitment (Panchamrit) etc.

like In 175 GW of Target by 2022 is expected from solar itself

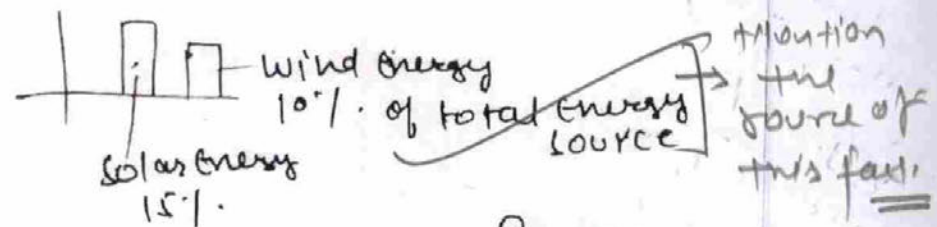
Single minded attention on developing solar Energy

All these schemes mentioned are correct, But would have briefly discussed it.

- National solar mission  
↳ 100 GW by 2022
- Kusum scheme  
for solar pumps on farm field
- Solar Mitras for skill development
- Subsidy on solar (roof top) plant
- Production linked scheme on solar equipments

Resulted into neglect of other Renewable sources

① solar energy has surpassed wind energy



② Companies fulfill ~~their~~ solar Power obligation through Exchange method

How? Try to substantiate  
Ex- Renewable purchase obligation.

③ Major FDI and investment is toward solar energy

④ Solar Plants have got no backed down privilege if your argument is unclear.

⑤ lack of funds for other Renewable sources

⑥ Though ocean energy was declared follow up Renewable but further didn't happen

Points are relevant but lack proper substantiation

Ex → Tidal energy → Round the clock availability is not there.

→ Nuclear energy → lack of technology to scale it on new level.

Not resulted into neglect

- ① Geothermal plant in Ladakh was inaugurated
- ② Government started non-solar Renewable Energy obligation to promote other sources
- ③ Renewable Energy under priority sector lending
- ④ International solar alliance also include other Renewable sources
- ⑤ Large Hydro is still largest component of Renewable source

Point out relevant but lack proper substantiation.  
 other dimensions like  
 → National Biofuel policy  
 → Hydrogen mission etc.

which? Try to mention

Your conclusion is contextual

Through more investment, research, international cooperation and Jan Bhagidari Renewable Energy can be harnessed for Sustainable future

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1
Body	4
Conclusion	1
Presentation	
Marks:	<u>6</u>

Suggestions:

Try to elaborate this phrase

# VAJIRAM & RAVI

10.)

Don't write anything in this part

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)

try not to start with such words

Recently Released NFHS-5 shows that Total Fertility rate of India has reached to 2.0 below than Replacement level of 2.1. Except 5 states like Bihar, U.P. Mizoram etc. (Every state) has reached replacement level.

How try to define what replacement level fertility is? then give data.

it would be most of the states

Try to give elaborate heading

Challenges still exist for what?

① Skilled Workforce :- As per economic survey 2020-21, only 4.6% workforce is skilled, 96% in South Korea

② Malnutrition in country

↳ 35% children stunted  
19% children wasted

Try to articulate this point.

③ Poverty :- As per NITI Aayog 25%

Population is multidimensionally poor

↳ Points discussed are relevant

## ④ Gender Equality

(a) Man who has used internet - 57%  
women - only 33%. [NFHS-5]

(b) 52% women, 42% men think it is OK for man to beat his wife

(c) burden of family planning on women (38% sterilisation in women, 03% in men)

## ⑤ literacy rate - 76% (should be higher)

① Increase in dependency ratio in future and lack of social security for them

## Remedial Measure [for what?]

① New Population Policy which focus on leveraging of demographic dividend by skill development, proper education

② Universal social security so that

Points discussed are relevant.  
Here regional variation in fertility rate would also be shown  
Ex - Bihar & Kerala

Try to give an elaborate heading.

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Don't write anything in this part

Marginal section can live life with dignity

③ Awareness Programme and Gender Sensitisation of society

④ Economic Empowerment of women  
 ↳ Labour force rate of women ~ 20%

⑤ Focus on silver economy, Adult Education for safeguarding ageing population

⑥ Work to combat Malnutrition through Food fortification, GM Food like Golden Rice and Balance diet etc.

Points discussed are relevant to the demand

In this Amrit Kal focus has to shift on Quality of Population than On Quantity so that future of India is bright and sustainable

How you can argue that its demographic dividend not utilized

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1
Body	4.5
Conclusion	1.0
Presentation	
Marks:	6.5

Suggestions:

Properly could lead to demographic disaster

16. Why are the wetlands considered a world's most productive ecosystem, an essential regulator of the global climate? Identify the reasons for its disappearance in the present time. Also, mention the steps taken by the government to protect wetlands in India

(15 marks, 250 words)

Your introduction is confused.

Wetland are the region of ecotone, transition region between terrestrial and aquatic. As per Forest Report, 2021, 5.2% of area is of wetland.

Wetland as most productive system

Give shelter to numerous Biodiversity worldwide

Ecotone areas have Edge Effect due to characteristic of both ecosystem thus productive

Consist of productive areas like mangrove, Paddy fields, Nutrient water site

Point discussed through chart are relevant but requires a brief discussion for articulation

Essential Regulator of global Climate

helps in nutrient recycling  
Influence Carbon sequestration through peatland, global climate  
Provide various ecosystem service

## Reasons for their disappearance

### ① Natural Cause,

(a) Disasters like Tsunami, cyclone, Drought etc.

Ex. Amphian cyclone in Bengal destroyed large area of wetland

(b) Overgrazing by Animals

### ② Anthropogenic Cause

(a) Deforestation, Slash and Burn Agriculture

(b) Overpopulation and increasing industrialisation

(c) Concretisation of wetlands in urban area

(d) Global warming ⇒ Melting of glaciers

Affecting wetland

⇒ Increase sea level

→ use of symbol to argument shows poor argumentation skills.

Lacks of proper articulation but idea is relevant

## Steps taken by Government

- ① Signatory to Ramsar Convention for Wise use of wetland
- ② National Conservation Plan of aquatic system
- ③ 'Wetland Mitras' for awareness about benefit of wetland and their protection
- ④ Wetland Rule, 2017 giving more power to state for protection
- ⑤ Coastal Regulation zone for coastal and wetland management

Points discussed are relevant to the demand word.

Thus wetland play an important role in maintaining ecosystem equilibrium

Your conclusion is just sum up of above discussion

Students should not write anything inside the box

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

Suggestions:

# VAJIRAM & RAVI

No. 1

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)

National River Linking Project aims to interlink around 30 Rivers project. Recently 1st project of Ken-Betwa was started for solving water crisis.

14 in Himalayan component

16 in peninsula component

Panacea to water crisis

you structure is good

Transfer surplus water from excess water area to low water area to solve water scarcity

Ex: 200 mn Indians face medium to extreme water crisis (NITZ AYON)

② Helps in managing floods in monsoon in Rivers

③ Can help irrigation by reducing dependence on groundwater

Ex: 80% groundwater used by Agriculture

check your facts

Points discussed are relevant to the demand

This is a good point.

④ Can solve drought crisis and help in Economic growth

△ As per UNEP report 2-3% GDP is lost annually due to drought

## Challenges in success

① Water is state subject, can create inter state water conflict

② India's Geography :- Deccan plateau is on upraised platform compared to northern plain so difficulty in interconnection

③ Threat to Biodiversity  
△ Ken Betwa linkage will submerge 50-60% Pench Tiger Reserve

④ Economic challenge as requires large funding → Burden on Exchequer

⑤ got little success in other countries like China

⑥ Deforestation

Points discussed are relevant to the demand of the question.

Try to substantiate this point. Avoid single word

## Measures to overcome challenge

- ① Water in concurrent subject (Mihir Shah Committee)  
 Make wqth in concurrent  $\rightarrow$  Try to acquire proper.
  - ② Focus on projects which have Green linkage i.e. without threatening environment
  - ③ Focus on Rainwater harvesting  
 India capture only 2% Rain water for harvesting  $\rightarrow$  World Bank
  - ④ Reuse of Greywater for different use
  - ⑤ Use of lift Irrigation Project like in Telangana
  - ⑥ use of Microirrigation to solve water crisis
- River linking Project is only one of possible means and not ultimate panacea to solve water crisis

Measures discussed are relevant to demand.

your stand in the conclusion is balanced.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1
Body	5
Conclusion	1.5
Presentation	
Marks:	<u>7.5</u>

Suggestions:

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.

Inter sectional discrimination (15 marks, 250 words)

Inter sectional discrimination refers to discrimination faced by vulnerable section due to multiple vulnerable identities of them.

For example: Dalit Women has two vulnerable identity of Dalit and women

Addressing inter sectional discrimination needed for social justice

① It will provide them equality of opportunity

Ex: LBTO+ will get equal treatment in society

② It will help them to lead life of dignity and make free choice

Ex: Dalit women breaking glass ceiling

③ Empower them to take full use

your introduction is contextual, leads understanding of the topic

Points are relevant but improve your articulation.

Of all the opportunities provided by society

④ Rawl's invariability and Difference principle will be applied only after addressing discrimination

How to address discrimination

- laws by state to end discrimination
- sensitisation and awareness in general public
- Affirmative action

words pointed as mentioned.

Steps taken by India for social justice

① Constitutional Methods

(i) Article 14, Article 15 - Right to equality, Right against discrimination

(ii) Affirmative action Article 16(4) → Under Try to substantiate by discussing about it in brief

② Parliamentary laws

(i) Act like Forest Right of 2006

to undo historical injustice

Link is not properly established to the demand.

(ii) SC/ST Atrocities Act for deterrence

③ Government schemes

- (i) PM Jan Dhan Yojna
- (ii) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- (iii) Tribal Residential Schools

Try to direct in brief and link it to the demand that how it address intersectional discrimination

④ International agreements

- (i) Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- (ii) UN Convention on Rights of Disability

Proper link to the demand is missing, idea is relevant

To make Inclusive Bharat and moving toward Vishva guruv addressing intersectional discrimination and social justice are must.

Your conclusion could be better

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.5	Suggestions:	Link of this word is not properly established.
Body	3.5		
Conclusion	1		
Presentation			
Marks:	<u>6</u>		

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

Globalisation refers to process of interconnection among different countries with respect to culture, economy, society etc.

Here a brief about LDC reform could be given  
Ex- when the process of globalisation started in India

Globalisation aided Poverty Reduction in India

① Jagdish Bhagwati in book 'Defence of globalisation' argued that India has brought out 25mn people from poverty in just 1 decade of globalisation

② Increased Economic growth leading to more expenditure on Poverty alleviation programme  
Ex: \$290bn GDP in 1991  
\$2.9tn GDP in 2021

Point discussed are relevant to the demand

③ Creating new opportunities for Job Creation  
Ex: e-commerce, internet new platform

④ Cooperation with International arena

other dimensions  
→ higher FDI  
→ increased remittance etc could be discussed

in poverty reduction

Ex) Japan's official development assistance

5) Better technology ⇒ Better investment

Avoid use of symbol for articulation

~~More job creation~~

⇒ Multiples effect

6) Better education to get better opportunities  
Ex) IT service

Your point lacks proper substantiation and argumentation but idea is relevant

7) Tele medicine → Reduced out of pocket expenditure  
⇒ Reduction in poverty

Globalisation worsen poverty

1) Casualisation of workforce ⇒ Lack of social, job security

2) Cheap products from foreign market  
⇒ Deindustrialisation of economy

3) Growth in service sectors ⇒ Jobless growth

Improper articulation but ideas are relevant

More inequality

Ex) 10% Indians having 74% of wealth (Oxfam report)

4) Feminisation of Poverty due to Mechanisation and loss of traditional job

5) Digital divide have increased difference in haves and have nots

6) Emerging technology like Blockchain, IOT, AI have high potential of large job loss

Use full form of it.

7) Globalisation Transfer of Pandemics like COVID AI Mass Poverty

14th) Pew Research Middle class from 99 mn to 66 mn in India due to COVID

Globalisation is double edge sword, welfare measures need to be taken to Combat negative consequences.

Points are relevant arguments would be better.

Avoid use of symbols

Your conclusion is good.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions:  <u>Multiple dimensions are covered. Good.</u>
Body	4	
Conclusion	15	
Presentation		
Marks:	<u>6.5</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.

It's not a phenomenon, (15 marks, 250 words)

It's a measure of protection provided for disability, unemployment, old age etc

Social security refers to phenomenon of providing basic minimum facilities like basic income, paid leaves, insurance, retirement benefits etc. for leading a life of dignity.

Need for universal social security system

(i) Reducing Disparity

(i) Reducing Economic inequality

(En) (Top 10% having 74% wealth) - conform Report

(ii) Increase social mobility in country

(Social Mobility Index - India rank 76 out of 82 countries)

Points are relevant with proper substantiation

(iii) Reduce distance between have and have nots by fulfilling basic needs like of education, health etc.

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## ② Enhance human Productivity

- (i) Social security will lead to skill development & rising human capital
- (ii) Counters malnutrition thus increasing productivity  $\Rightarrow$  102 rank in Global Hunger Index
- (iii) Better education opportunities will lead to more reduced poverty

Point for ans relevant to the demand

## ③ Building a Resilient society

- (i) Reducing relative deprivation  $\rightarrow$  Maintain public order
- (ii) Everybody getting equal opportunity  $\rightarrow$  no insecurity
- (iii) Social security  $\rightarrow$  rise of live and better standard  $\rightarrow$  Contribution in nation Building

Avoid use of symbol for argumentation

## ④ Working distress Migration

$\Rightarrow$  Migrant movement during covid lockdown

⑤ Ensuring demographic dividend becomes asset for country

Challenges in Providing Universal Social Security

Issue of Funds  
Fiscal deficit 6.4% in 2021-22

lack of segregated data

Presence of informal organisation

90% workforce in informal sector

Implementation issue

↳ Capacity of administration

Points are relevant requires a brief discussion

Despite all challenges, for "EK Bharat Shrestha Bharat" and to ensure effectiveness of Amritkal, universal social security is need of hour.

Most of your conclusion have reference of Amritkal. Avoid writing way of conclusion

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1
Body	4
Conclusion	1
Presentation	
Marks:	6

Suggestions: