

(71)

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

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.:

8 3 0 0 0 7 4

NAME:

ZUFISHAN HAQUE

MOBILE NO.:

(compulsory)

EMAIL:

(compulsory)

Submission Date:

fill this box

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	4.5 /10	Q8	4.5 /10	Q15	6 /15
Q2	5.0 /10	Q9	3.5 /10	Q16	6 /15
Q3	4.5 /10	Q10	4 /10	Q17	6.5 /15
Q4	4 /10	Q11	5 /15	Q18	6.5 /15
Q5	4.5 /10	Q12	4 /15	Q19	6 /15
Q6	3.5 /10	Q13	7 /15	Q20	7 /15
Q7	3.5 /10	Q14	5.5 /15	Total	110 /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

13 AUG 2022

FOR EVALUATION

VAJIRAM & RAVI
IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP

14 AUG 2022

REVIEWED

(AMS-301)

(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	✓					

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

Dear Zulfisham Haque

Strength

- ① You have fair understanding of topic
- ② You know demand of question
- ③ It is good to see you have attempted all questions
- ④ you have good command over subject
- ⑤ You have used Intro - Body - conclusion approach all of your answers which is appreciable

Areas of Improvement

- ① Try to make suitable extra headings which are needed in questions.
- ② Introduction, conclusions can be made informative, suggesting way ahead respectively

with enough practice, you will be able to increase your score drastically.

ALL THE BEST..!

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)

Stupa is a monument which is built over remains of Buddha or other religious monks. It marks the burial site.

Quick
introduction
or can also
mention about
the period.

Stupa Architecture : Post Mauryan period

① Anda - hemispherical mound

② Harmika - rectangular structure representing altar on top of Harmika

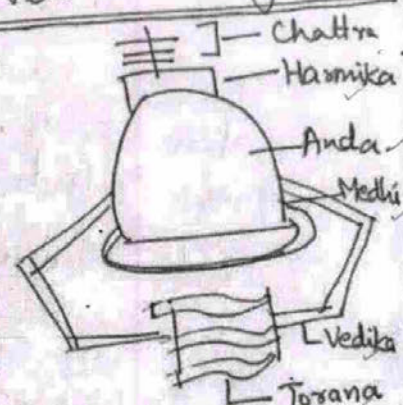
③ Chattras which represents Dhamma, Buddha and Sanga.

④ Medhi - circumambulatory path

⑤ Torana - gate

⑥ Vedika - fencing around Stupa.

The stone monument of



Good presentation

Valid and suitable points covered under features of Stupa

Stupa has carved carvings. It depicts Buddha in various mudra like Mahaparinirvana mudra.

Difference between Post-Mauryan and Pre-Mauryan Stupas.

① Post-Mauryan Stupas were larger and used stones and marbles. Pre-Mauryan Stupas also had use of wooden material.

② Post-Mauryan Stupa had large Toranas with stories depicting Jataka tales. Many pre-Mauryan Stupas did not have Toranas.

③ Post-Mauryan Stupas were built for a number of religious monks while Pre-Mauryan was mainly over remains of Buddha.

While there were differences in architecture both intended to spread the message of peace and tolerance of Buddhism.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: Could have substantiated more on difference part.
Body	2.0	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation	0.5	
Marks:	4.5	

good, attempted with quite good content.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

The early history of Indian civilization is traced through foreign travelers' accounts in the absence of a chronological history.

fine introduction

Significance

① Assessing the correct time period

The travelers' account mentions about the reigning king which helped build correct chronology.

Valid point but quote example from ancient India

Eg. Alidul Razzaq Samargand visited during Deva Raya II which helped in understanding series of rulers in Vijaynagar.

Medieval

② Provides information about society
Royal narratives did not give picture of ordinary people as we know by foreign travellers.

Valid points

Eg. Fa-Hien notes that condition of Sudras improved during Gupta Age as they became agriculturists.

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③ Gives idea on economy and trade
+ India's relation with other
countries are recorded. India
exported silk, pepper etc. has been
mentioned in accounts.

④ Polity in ancient India is mentioned

At Megasthenes has mentioned
about the administration during
Maurya age

⑤ Reliable accounts - ~~sources~~ ^{Records} communi-
cated by kings were: often exaggerated
to popularise king. Foreign travellers
accounts give an impartial picture

The foreign traveller's account
are a source of national treasure
Along with information on ancient
India they also help in reestablishing
links with foreign countries.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: Good structure (headings), could have mention about more travellers.
Body	3	
Conclusion	1.5	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	4.5	

fine conclusion
could have been
better if
mentioned any
such example
of links with
foreign country

about
Periplus of
Erythraean
Sea
Honour
Trade

Suitably
point, could
have mention come
to life
Herodotus
Hsien Tsang

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

The Swadeshi Movement began in 1905 with the announcement of partitioning of Bengal. The Swadeshi movement was a measure to ~~protest~~ against British government and the methods adopted led to emergence of nationalism.

Suitable introduction in context of question

Emergence of cultural nationalism

① Swadeshi movement boycotted foreign products and instead promoted Indian goods;
↳ led to emergence of nationalism

② Adoption of Khadi - Khadi became a symbol of Indian culture

③ Promoted taking pride in Indian civilization.

④ History celebrating Indian kings

Valid points mentioned with examples

could have focused on this in separate heading

Culture

Song
Clothing
Culture
Festivals

like Asoka, Samudragupta was promoted

③ Stories from Indian land was popularised. Eg. Bengali folk stories were compiled by D. Majumdar.

④ Bengali grammar was standardised

⑤ Abanindranath Tagore started a new style of painting against the Company School of painting

↳ An image of Bharat Mata was popularised

↳ Indian flag was also conceptualised

⑥ National College of Bengal was opened that promoted studies on Indian culture.

The Swadeshi movement and its promotion of national values brought an era of renaissance in India. It provided inspiration for the freedom struggle.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: Structuring could have been better in body part
Body	2.5	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	4.5	

Valid and suitable points could have divided it under 2 headings

Art

Literature

Suitable conclusion

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)

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915 and led the Champaran, ~~Ahemadabad~~ and Kheda movement which acted as testing ground before the launch of mass struggle.

Suitable
Introduction
or could
relate to
down of Gandhian Era

Champaran Struggle ^{Satyagraha}:

In 1916, Mahatma Gandhi extended support to indigo farmers who were suffering under unjust revenue practices. (TINKATHIA SYSTEM)

Gandhi's violation of arrest order in Champaran was the first demonstration of non-cooperation.

Under the commission set to inquire the unjust practice, Gandhi agreed for a compromise.

→ demonstrated that moral win was more important than simply ~~low~~ negotiation on price rise.

Valid and
suitable, but
no need to
mention it
in this
detail,
will miss
second part
of question

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Ahmedabad Struggle

Gandhiji supported the mill workers which highlighted the cause of labourers

Gandhiji opted for hunger strike which became an effective tool of protest.

Kheda movement

: first Non-cooperation

Gandhiji supported peasants against payment of revenue to the government. He asked the farmers to withhold revenue

↳ demonstrated capacity of ordinary mass to fight against government

In all such struggle Gandhiji also looked towards development of the village like setting up schools in Champaran

Thus, the Gandhian strategy of non-violence engaging masses took form through these struggles

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: → Second part of question left unaddressed → Avoid simple spelling mistakes
Body	2.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	4	

Suitable and valid point mentioned

In second part could have mentioned how they helped in churning Gandhian strategy

Fine conclusion, could have linked it to future mass movement

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 'secular' was added to the Indian Constitution by 42nd Amendment 1976. However, even before the addition the nation remained secular as the ethos of secularism are imbedded in Indian civilization.

Secularism is in the ethos of nation

① Ancient Indian civilization has various examples that show all religion were respected.
Eg. Buddhism and Jainism emerged in India.
Kings like Asoka promoted religious tolerance (DHAMMA)

② Bhakti and Sufi movement - These movements emerged from 7th century and promoted the universality of

Not introduction,
mentioning
Amendment and
setting context

Valid and
suitable
points
mentioned
under this
heading

Could have
mentioned
some
examples

God. It reduced the differences between religion. ~~by~~ ^{after} Bhakti and Sufi followers came from all caste and communities

Suitable
points, would
have substantiated
more
↳ Akbar
Sub-i-kand

③ Freedom Struggle - The freedom movement saw the participation of different religious communities and their ideas were respected. Gandhiji worked towards Hindu-Muslim unity and denounced communal rights.

mention
examples
of (unit of)
- NCM

④ The Indian national leaders opposed two-nation theory and were firm in India becoming a secular country.

Could have
mentioned few
articles showcasing
secularism

Challenges - ① Communal riots.
② Increase in hate speech,
mob lynching.

Not conclusion

Secularism is part of basic structure of Constitution. Further, it is inherent in Indian culture practices and defines Indian nation.

SP Bonmai
case

Introduction	1	Suggestions: → Could have mentioned more such points under first heading → Good to mention challenges
Body	2.5	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	4.5	

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

National Crime Records Bureau has reported increase in caste-based violence indicating that caste-based discrimination and inequalities are still entrenched in the society.

Examples

- ① In Una, Dalits were thrashed by upper caste in 2018.
- ② Bhima - Koregaon violence in Maharashtra
- ③ Incidents such as refusal to eat mid-day meals prepared by Dalit cooks, students of lower caste were killed for defecating in open in Madhya Pradesh.

Reason for existence of caste discrimination

- ① Poor implementation of law and order — offences such as untouchability go unrecorded, even when

Suitable introduction can mention data of 2010 (9.3.17) w.r.t STs

Could have merged examples with reasons. or could have mentioned them in brief.

reported are not tried on time

② Vulnerability of lower caste - Lower caste are often economically disadvantaged hence are not able to raise voice (Lack of Awareness)

③ Political parties for their vested interests promote caste differences - leads to caste based violence

④ Social media - Fake posts and news fuel ~~the~~ the differences.
Eg. Fake news about a lower caste individual ~~stealing~~ abducting children led to mob lynching.

Way Ahead

① Society needs to be sensitized. Community spirit is to be promoted.

② Better implementation of Civil Rights Act and Prevention of Atrocities against SC and ST. Timely reports by NCSC and NST. Right to Equality (Article 14) and Right Against Exploitation need to be followed in letter and spirit.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	2
Conclusion	1
Presentation	-
Marks:	3.5

Suggestions:

Could have mentioned / second aspect also.

Swift points

(Casting of Politics)

It was asked to ANALYSE, could have mentioned how socio-economic condition has diluted it also.

Decent conclusion

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

The climate on Earth is influenced by oceanic activity, atmosphere and the interaction between them.

Generic
Introduction
could have
mention about
phenomena in
brief

Ocean - Atmospheric Interactions

① Ocean Currents - They are formed due to wind acting upon ocean water.

The ocean currents transfer the heat from one region to other - act like conveyor belt of heat
Eg. North Atlantic Drift, Gulf Stream
warm the coastal areas of Western America.

Valid and
suitable
points with
good
examples

② El-Nino Southern Oscillation -
Weakening of trade winds leads to accumulation of warm water near Peru. This leads

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Chile

to floods in China, Peru and droughts in Australia and India.

③ Indian Ocean Dipole

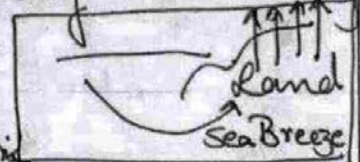
Warming of Western Arabian Ocean in comparison to Bay of Bengal affects climate in India.

Positive Dipole — increase rainfall

Negative dipole — drought condition

④ Land Breeze and Sea Breeze —

Warming of land causes low pressure. Wind from sea reaches land in the morning and lowers climatic temperature.



Thus ocean-atmosphere interactions cause climatic variations such as continentality effect. This in turn affects precipitation and vegetation pattern.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: → Could have substantiated more in body part.
Body	2.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation	—	
Marks:	3.5	

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 means reduction in overall land productivity which in extreme condition can lead to desertification.

fine introduction

Causes of land degradation

- ① Deforestation - Loss of tree cover causes soil erosion, affects precipitation reducing soil fertility.
- ② Unsustainable agricultural practices - Flood irrigation causes soil to become saline making soil unfit for cultivation. Eg. In Punjab.
- ③ Droughts - Droughts cause loss of moisture from soil. Eg. land in Marathwada region.
- ④ Loss of biodiversity - Animals such as loss of keystone species can

Valid and suitable point, well covered under this heading

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change the overall land ecosystem

Eg. Tiger as a predator if ^{extinct} endangered

Suitable points

(Overgrazing) can lead to increase herbivores which in turn will lead to loss of

forest cover

⑤ Activity such as mining

⑥ Climate Change - It acts as an amplifier to climate extreme events.

⑦ Frequent droughts especially flash droughts cause land degradation.

⑧ Change in rainfall pattern affects soil cover.

⑨ Climate change cause migration of climate refugees to safer areas. L overburdens the available land.

The UNCCD has suggested measures to combat land degradation. Afforestation and better agriculture practices can mitigate degradation.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: Overall Good structure
Body	3	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	4.5	

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)

Volcanoes erupt when magma from interior of earth finds a way to reach surface of earth.

Volcanoes — a natural disaster

Volcanoes are accompanied with large scale explosion and flow of heated lava.

Release of poisonous gases and lava floods can cause loss of lives, ~~and~~ assets and biodiversity.
Eg. Volcanic eruption in Indonesia in 2021 caused several deaths.

Benefits from volcanoes.

① Negative climate forcing - Volcanoes release ash into atmosphere. These act as condensation nuclei.

Generic introduction could have mention about plate tectonics or endogenetic forces.

Suitable points, mention more points under this heading.
→ earthquakes
→ Tsunamis
→ forest fires etc.

(Good point)

which leads to formation of clouds lowering the temperature. As per IPCC reported the temperature of Earth would have been higher if volcanic eruption did not take place.

② Formation of landforms - Volcanic explosions cause basalt flows which forms new landscape - eg. Deccan Traps.

③ Increase soil fertility Black soil from igneous rocks and volcanic source is suited for cotton cultivation.

④ Information on interior of Earth - Volcanoes being material from interior of Earth which upon analysis lead to new discoveries in science.

⑤ Small volcanic eruptions maintain heat levels and prevent larger explosions. Thus, volcanoes serve useful purpose and better tracking and mapping can reduce their potential dangers.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: → Points missing for first part of question, could have use diagram in such question of geo
Body	2.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	3.5	

Valid points, well covered under this heading

Suitable conclusion

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)

avoid starting with such words

Recently, landslides occurred in Kullu region affecting the natives and tourists ✓

Suitable introduction mentioning context.

Factors for increased occurrence of landslides:-

- ① Higher population density - Puts pressure on land as more buildings and cars are introduced. Eg. Expansion of Char Dham Highways may make land prone to landslides.
- ② Deforestation - Loss of tree cover, leads to soil erosion. The soil binding capacity reduces.
- ③ Climate extreme events - Climate change can cause high rainfall and severe droughts. Such

Valid and suitable points mentioned under this heading

alternate warming and moisture in season can lead to rocks developing cracks.

④ Anthropogenic activity - Activities like mining, drilling and blasting, building of large scale hydro dams generate seismic waves leading to earthquake and landslides.

⑤ Melting of glaciers due to warming of climate causes snow avalanches and landslides in lower altitudes.

Way Forward - Hazard Zonation
Mapping of landslides
Tracking the movement of soil
Structural measures such as fencing, Afforestation and sustainable land use
Mitigation of landslides is necessary to avoid large scale disaster and preserve sanctity of Himalayas

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: Factors could have divided into Natural / Anthropogenic for better Structuring same w/ → Structural → N-Structural
Body	3	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	4	

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 began in 1914 and continued till 1918. It encompassed major European countries and United States within its fold causing great loss of lives and assets.

Switzerland
Introduction or
could have
mentioned
about
Central and
Allied Powers

Consequence of chain reactions.

① Imperialism expansion - Major European countries expanded their conquest in Asian and African countries in late 19th century.

Further, acquisition of territory was possible only by waging war against each other to grab their colonies ✓

② Emergence of nationalism - Pan

Valid points
mentioned.

supported by France

Serbia vs

Austria Hungary

supported by Germany

France vs Germany

attacked Belgium

then England entered

Suitable points, could have motion their future events linked to them.
(Chain reaction)

Slavic movement caused unrest in Bosni - Herzegovania which wanted to break free from Austria-Hungary

③ Arms race - Each European countries invested significantly in military technologies.

④ Alliances - Triple Entente - France, Britain, Russia
Triple Alliance - Germany, Austria Hungary, Russia

Any war between any two countries would mean, all major powers in alliance would be involved.

Tragedy of Miscalculations

① Rise of Germany - Germany under its emperor Wilhelm increased its militarization. Other powers

viewed it as a threat.

② The rise of nationalism was miscalculated by European powers as a threat to their power and existence. Eg. Pan Slavic movement

③ Final Spark - In 1914, Archduke Ferdinand the next successor to Austrian-Hungary throne was assassinated. Serbia was blamed for the event.

→ As a result, Austria-Hungary invaded Serbia. Russia in turn declared war on Austria-Hungary. Other countries of alliance too entered into the war.

Thus, World War I was a result of increase in imperialist tendencies, emergence of nationalism as well as growing threat perception and suspicion.

Suitable point,
Substantiate
more

→ Armes might
it will be
short war
→ Russia won't
support Serbia
etc

Suitable
Conclusion

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: Second part could have been addressed in more better way.
Body	3.0	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	5	

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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)

The Indian National Army (INA) led by Subhash Chandra Bose declared war on the British Indian government to achieve India's independence.

INA agitation

① First organised army - The INA was the first well organised force which was to fight militarily against Indian government - British Military

② Modernised war strategies - The INA was to fight with modern arm, ammunitions. Soldiers were well trained. This was a shift from earlier guerrilla warfare.

③ Induction of women - INA had an all women regiment.

Give introduction
link it further
to INA trials too

INA Agitation
took place after
INA trials
beginning
ques was not
asked about
INA's
struggle

is
relevant
here

④ INA received support from the Japanese forces.

These developments made INA agitation a landmark movement.

Upsurges due to INA agitation

As Japan suffered major reverses, the INA lost support. The INA soldiers were imprisoned and were to be tried by the British government.

This resulted in -

① The Naval Ratings revolted in 1945 in support of INA prisoners.

This led to further strikes by Railway, Corps, Air Forces, Signal.

② Trials at Red Fort of INA soldiers led to violent protests.

This was
main demand
↓
various
upsurges
→ fighting
→ sabotage
etc.
↓
Programme
it followed
→ majority of
Indian got
to know about
their valour
→ massive
markets
→ students
protesting

Suitable
points
could have
been
mentioned
under
proper
headings

Leaders of Indian National Congress argued in court favouring INA soldiers.

Common citizens carried demonstrations and strikes.

③ Protests also took place in the police forces.

Such violent upsurges spanning different sections of society indicated weakening of British influence and power.

The INA soldiers were tried but no punishment was given considering the immense support of Indians. Such a move is witness to the landmark achievement of INA which paved way for independence of India.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: Could have addressed better in body part
Body	2.5	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	4.0	

Swiftable points, substantiate more

→ Could have mentioned about impact on Britons in brief.

Aht conclusion

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

The Indian freedom struggle involved the masses. The leaders of freedom struggle ensured that voice of all become a part of the freedom movement.

fine introduction

Freedom struggle acknowledged diverse voices.

① Moderates and Extremists - The Indian National Congress (INC) despite the differences adopted views of both moderates and extremists.

Constitutional methods of petitions, prayers was combined with methods of boycott and strikes during freedom struggle.

Valid and suitably points mentioned

② Inclusion of Socialist ideas - By 1930s, socialism had considerable influence within

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INC.

The 1931 Karachi session passed the Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme.

Planning Commission was constituted which had provisions of social justice

③ Fight against untouchability

— Gandhiji raised the problems faced by Harijans.

— INC also supported the 'Temple Entry Movement' and the ideas of Narayana Guru and 'Periyar' against caste discrimination.

④ Issues of tenant farmers — In

the 1937 Ramgarh session the INC favoured ideas of Abolition of Zamindari system. At the

Valid and
Suitable point,
could have
add Revolution

Youth 2/3 tribals
too.

INC in its election manifesto promised land-ceiling measures

⑤ Voices of different religious communities - Leaders of freedom struggle extended support to 'Akali Dal' against corruption in Punjab. Khilafat movement

also had support of INC. This laid foundation to secularism as causes of different communities was considered.

⑥ Women's involvement - Women were part of Civil Disobedience Movement and various demonstrations raised and women education was supported.

Thus, various voices that shaped freedom struggle had influence in shaping the Indian nation as we see today which values political, social and economic democracy.

Strike point
well covered
under this
heading

Decent
conclusion

Introduction	1	Suggestions: well structured, well covered points.
Body	4.0	
Conclusion	1.5	
Presentation	1.5	
Marks:	7.0	

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)

India ranks fifth in the world in terms of the solar energy produced.

Development of Solar Energy

① The National Solar Mission aims to achieve 100 GW of energy from solar source.

② The Producer Linked Incentive scheme favours domestic manufacture of solar panels.

③ Solar projects come under Priority lending scheme.

④ Schemes such as Rooftop solar energy production has decentralized solar energy production.

Neglect of other renewable sources

① Less utilisation of wind energy.

Subsidy introduction could have motivated about other making too

Could have mention about significance of solar energy

Valid point mention national subsidization money

Schemes like
KUSUM
SRISTI
ISA
OSOWOS

India has not been able to reach its target in wind energy production.

Power generated from wind energy is price higher as solar power enjoys incentives and subsidies.

② Untapped potential of tidal energy - India with about 7500 km of coastline does not have enough tidal projects. Project in Bengal is suffering delays.

③ Less investment options - Newer sources such as geothermal energy, waste to energy are not receiving investments.

However, the government has tried to diversify energy generation from various renewable resources.

Valid and
suitable
points,
Substantiate
more

① ~~Methanol~~ Promoting small hydro dams through incentives and funding.

② 450GW of renewable energy target by 2030 includes energy from wind, biomass too.

③ Better tariffs from for electricity through wind energy by Solar Energy Corporation of India.

To achieve the Nationally Determined Contributions as promised in COP21 various sources of renewable energy needs to be promoted. This requires measures such as public private partnership and international collaboration to boost all sources of renewable energy.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions: - Could have substantiated about why solar tariff is high which led to ignorance.
Body	4.0	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	5.5	

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)

Recently, the National Family Health Survey - 5 publishes its data in which 19 states have already achieved replacement level fertility of 2.2.

Suitable Introduction

NFHS - 5
(TFR 2.0)Only 5 states above
Replacement levelResults

- ① South Indian states have fertility rate below replacement rate.
- ② Bihar, Jharkhand have high replacement fertility rate reaching more than 3.

Valid points of finding

→ could have mention benefit of about achieving TFR in brief.

Challenges to Demography

- ① The fertility rate shows great variation among states.
- ② Demographic dividend will

Suitable Point

he attained at different periods in India → lead to further regional divide.

③ Average age at South India is higher while Northern states have younger population.
 ↳ lead to further migration of youth towards South India.

④ Population pressure and unemployment increases incidence of poverty.

Quality life cannot be guaranteed. Provision of public services to all remains a challenge.

(Eg) Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Aashaya Yojana free grains was distributed to 80 crore people.

⑤ Healthcare challenges - Preparation for the upcoming ageing population has not been considered. The Primary

Valid and suitable point nicely linked to demo graphics changes. Substantiate more → employment → skilling → crime ↑

Healthcare centres lack geriatric services

Remedial Policy

① Aspirational Districts Programme
and Empowered Action Group

— Identify districts with higher fertility rate and suggest interventions.

Eg. ASHA workers spread awareness regarding smaller family in villages and areas of Bihar, Jharkhand.

② Skilling of youth - Skill India mission to train the young population in order to rep. demographic dividend.

③ Provision of public services - PM Awas Yojana for housing, rural electrification programme to ensure quality life.

Despite lower fertility rate, India will surpass China in population by 2023. Hence, well planned demographic policy is necessary.

Valid and suitable points. Mention more under this heading.

Final conclusion could have mentioned demographic dividend.

Introduction	1
Body	4
Conclusion	1
Presentation	-
Marks:	6

Suggestions:

Well structured, well covered points

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)

Generic Introduction,
could have
provided
more solid
definition

Wetlands are ecosystems where water is the primary source of productivity and habitat. Eg. Progs, Reeds, Swamps

Wetland as productive ecosystem.

① Wetlands are Ecotone - They are ^{Water} the intermediate between oceanic and land ecosystems _{Aquatic}

↳ higher biodiversity - Edge effect

Eg. Keoldeha Ghana Wetland system hosts large number of migratory birds.

② Bio products - Wetlands provide products such as → reeds are

each source of carbon.

wetlands can be used to grow paddy. Eg. Paddy cultivation at Kuttanad.

- ③ Wetlands are marked as eco-sensitive zones, national parks as they have endangered animals and plants.

Regulators of global climate.

- ① Carbon sinks - They absorb carbon emission through mangrove trees, bushes and regulate warming of temperature.

- ② Wetlands act as natural sponges - intake floodwater and recharge aquifers.
↳ maintain precipitation

- ③ Protect against climate extreme events. - Tsunami and Cyclones may be mitigated by mangrove plantation, speed of flood water

Well covered
hoist,
good
friction
separately
under
heads

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

Don't
Annotate
the
text

is hindered through wetland

Reasons for their disappearance

- ① Encroachment — Urbanization has led to cities coming up on wetland areas.
- ② Natural flow of flood water, river water is hindered which affects wetlands.
- ③ Mining activity at peats.

Steps Taken

- ① National Coastal Regulation Norms — to regulate settlements at coastal areas.
 - ② Ramsar Convention — India is party to Ramsar Convention. 56 Ramsar sites have been identified.
 - ③ National Wetland Rules — for conservation and joint management.
- Wetlands conservation is a pathway to sustainable development.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	5
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	—
Marks:	6

Suggestions:

Could have mentioned more points to fetch more marks

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)

The National River Linking Project aims to link 14 Northern rivers and 12 Peninsular Rivers for better management of river water.

Suitable
introduction
mentioning date

Solving water crisis by River linking

① Interlinking will transfer surplus water from one river to rivers with deficit water -

Eg. Ken-Betwa Interlinking Project water will be transferred from Ken to Betwa river. (Bundelkhand Region)

Similar nature of points

② Water to drought areas - River water will reach drought-prone areas. Eg. Ken Betwa will provide water in Bundelkhand region

Suitable point, substantiate well under this heading

③ Water will be available for irrigation control flood in flood prone areas.

Valid
connecting
handwritten

Thus, National River Linking Project may help in solving water crisis in certain areas but is not sufficient enough to solve water crisis as accessibility to river water and affordability of project remains a challenge.

Challenges

① Project Delays - The idea was mooted in 1980s but till now only Ken - Betwa project has been started.

② Inter state coordination - River linking requires consensus of states

③ Rivers keep changing their course making interlinking difficult. Eg. Linking of Kosi river.

④ Technical expertise and infrastructure makes such project costs high

⑤ Environmental impact - Change

Valid points
well covered

in landscape. Eg. Ken Betwa interlinking will cause submergence of Panna tiger reserve.

Measures to overcome challenges

① Public-Private Partnership - for quicker project deployment, funding

② Special Purpose Vehicle - for implementation of River Linking

③ Environmental Impact Assessment before project implementation

④ Consensus between states over river water sharing (using Inter-State Council)

The Interlinking River water project has to be supplemented with sustainable water management practices such as watershed development to mitigate water crisis.

Suitable and
Valid points
mentioned.

Decent
Conclusion

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: Well structured body, can add more points or alternative format.
Body	4.5	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	6.5	

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)

Inter-sectional discrimination means the discrimination faced by multiple factors rather than due to a single identity.
Eg. A lower caste woman may face discrimination because of her gender identity as well as caste identity.

Decent introduction

~~Need to~~ Addressing inter sectional discrimination for social justice.

① Education for all — Education for vulnerable section is hindered due to affordability and discrimination. As per ASER report more number of females are enrolled in government school than private schools — gender disparity.

(Mention how inter-sectional discrimination faced by vulnerable section)

Valid point

Similarly, children of lower caste were asked to sit on floor in government schools.

Addressing discrimination will reduce school dropouts and improve learning outcome.

- ② Healthcare - Out of Pocket expenditure in healthcare is high which places women and economically poor at disadvantage.

Addressing healthcare issue will promote healthy citizens

- ③ Financial services - Women especially of lower caste are devoid of assets, they cannot take loans.

Financial autonomy helps in empowerment - a step towards social justice.

- ④ Dignity for all - Practices of abuse, untouchability, performed illegally demoralise vulnerable sections. Women face sexual abuse, greater number of rape victims from lower caste.

Thus, addressing all the above

Valid points
well covered
heading

issue will ensure overall development of citizens, provide equality of opportunity necessary for social justice

Steps taken by India

① National Rural Livelihood Mission - Women are organised into Self Help Groups which have access to easy loans.

② Right to Education Act, 2009 - Free and quality education to all within age of 6-14.

③ Decriminalising Untouchability - Protection of Civil Rights Act, RPA Act disallows election candidature to those involved in untouchability offence.

④ Reservation for SC, ST and OBC in employment and educational institution

Addressing inter-sectional discriminations also a mandate to achieve Directive Principles of State Policy.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.5
Body	3.5
Conclusion	1
Presentation	0.5
Marks:	6.5

Suggestions:

Could have mention example of Inter-section discrimination and mention more such sectors

Valid points
Could have
mention about
old age, tribals
disabled, LGBTQ and
steps taken by
India.

Suitable
conclusion,
Or could have
related to SDGs
or inclusive
development

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

Globalization is the integration of economies and countries world wide. It has repercussions in the national economy as well as livelihood of citizens.

Suitable introduction or else would have used standard definition of Globalization

Globalization has aided poverty reduction

① Diversity of jobs - Globalization has created more number of jobs in various sectors. Eg. Opening of IT services and outsourcing created economic boom in 1990s in India.

② Migration of workers - Global market is available for labour services. Eg. Migration of Indian labourers to Gulf countries - helped India earn one of the largest remittances

Valid points mentioned with good examples

Valid
points
mentioned
can
substantiate
more

③ Global market - Better price for agricultural goods and manufactured goods.

Eg. Exports of sugar, rice globally provides better income to Indian farmers

④ Better technology and investments

- Multinational companies invest in Indian sectors. Eg. Contract farming between Pepsico and Indian farmers.

- Technology makes productivity increase $\rightarrow$ business becomes profitable

Eg. Israel's Technology in drip irrigation has helped farmers.

Globalization has deepened poverty levels

① Increased inequality - The small farmers and labourers have not benefited. About 80% of farmers in India are still marginal farmers

② Jobless growth - The jobs created

Mention this point in brief with example

can mention Oxfam report 1% hold, 75% of wealth

after 1990 has remained below 1% which means no improvement in income.

- ③ Exposure to international market has made Indian market prone to fluctuations.
eg. 2008 financial crisis - affected a number of MSMEs.

④ Predatory policies of MNCs means smaller business cannot compete.

⑤ Unsustainable environmental policies affect the vulnerable - Reclamation of land of tribals has made their condition precarious.

The benefits of globalization needs to reach all sections of society. This requires government intervention through social protection schemes and incentives to local traders.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1	Suggestions: Good points mentioned, could have fetched more marks by mentioning Way Ahead / Points
Body	3.5	
Conclusion	1.5	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	6	

Valid points well covered under this heading

could have mentioned way ahead, to reduce such impacts of globalization

Decent conclusion.

(Q. No.)

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(Don't
Analyze
this)

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)

Generic introduction
could have
mentioned
healthcare,
old age protection,
maternity
protection

Social Security net means that the government provides basic support through subsidy, public utilities and facilities such that basic minimum needs to lead a quality life is available to all citizens.

~~Need for a Social Security system~~ can

Valid points
but write
them separately
with
distinction
(number them)

(1) Reduce disparity - acts as a shock absorber, equality of opportunity has all citizens have access to food, education and healthcare

(2) Enhance human productivity - better education and health will build human capital that is skilled individuals

(3) Resilient Society - Social security will act as insurance and prevent low

income individuals from falling into poverty. Eg. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana provides insurance against risky agricultural practice.

Need for universal social security system

- ① Incidence of Poverty - $\frac{2}{3}$ of population is eligible under National Food Security Act. Many are left behind due to failure to hold ration cards. Universalization will cover all needy individuals.
- ② As per Ajay Bhatnagar Committee 90% workers are in unorganised sector - universal social security will provide shield as unorganised sector does not provide social security.
- ③ To reap demographic dividend - Universal social security will build human capital which in turn will contribute to GDP. ✓

Valid points
well covered
with data
Committee
reports

→ can add
more about
significance
of social
security
↳ material and
emotional
security
↳ help in
boosting
demand
(eg. Atmanir-
bhara
Package)

valid
point

④ Promote entrepreneurship - Social security will keep savings secure which then can be used in investment and new business establishment

Concerns

① Universal social security will add to fiscal deficit. Eg. Legalisation of MSP can cause Rs 5 trillion to Indian economy

② Poor targeting - Benefits may still not reach beneficiaries due to corruption and diversion.

③ Disincentivise hard work.

④ Wastage maybe higher as services are available for free. Eg. Free electricity for pumping groundwater has depleted groundwater in Punjab

Social security net is required for disadvantaged but universal social security net may need further deliberation before implementation

valid points,
good to mention
concern
of universal
social security

Apt.
Conclusion

Introduction	1	Suggestions: Well addressed in body part
Body	5	
Conclusion	1	
Presentation	-	
Marks:	7	