



TEST CODE 7 1 1 3 1 2

FIAS | MGP 2024 | Open Test – GS Paper #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Ankit Rajput		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910146800	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	JSVD-1901	Date/दिनांक	5-09-24

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं। 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए। 5. Word limit in questions, if 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. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☒
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) The synthesis of Islamic architectural styles with elements from local Indian traditions contributed to the development of Indo-Islamic architecture in India. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्थानीय भारतीय परंपराओं के तत्वों के साथ इस्लामी स्थापत्य शैली के संश्लेषण ने भारत में इंडो-इस्लामिक वास्तुकला के विकास में योगदान दिया। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Islamic architecture in India brought with it the Afghan-turko-persian influence but it was localized with Indian blend

Indo-Islamic architectural styles: elements from local Indian traditions

① Base of the monuments: built on ancient Indian temples (e.g.) Ashoka Pillar like Jodha temple Jain temple.

② Elements of Rajput architecture (e.g.) Hanging balconies in Jodha Palace

③ Culmination of trabeate + shikhara
→ gave rise to dome architecture (e.g.) Qutub Minar by Lodhi dynasty

④ Secular elements (e.g.) Porphylic gateways in

Shagunari architecture of Jammu.

- ⑤ Top of architectural buildings ⑥ Kalash on musical
font by Akbar → final of Nagara style.

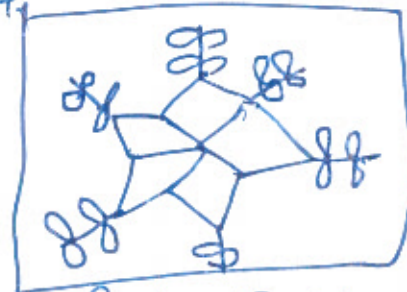
However, Indo-Islamic architecture also had its
own generic (unique) elements →

- ① Arabesque style: Representation of vegetal
motifs



Arabesque

- ② Pictorial Dura: Unique decorative style
of blend of colours & geometry



Pictorial Dura

- ③ Calligraphy and verses of
Quran on walls.

- ④ massive domes of blue-enameled tiles
⑤ Sayyid Architecture.

Further, Indo-Islamic architecture also
influenced Indian regional style like the fluted
top of Sikh buildings, thus completing the circle of
influence

Feedback

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table.

Here G is Good, A
Average and P is
Poor.

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MARKS

Q.2) Why did the British emerged as the preeminent power after succeeding against other European powers in the Indian subcontinent? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में अन्य यूरोपीय शक्तियों के खिलाफ सफलता पाने के बाद ब्रिटिश प्रमुख शक्ति के रूप में क्यों उभरे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Britishers who came as 3rd europeans, merely as traders ended up being the only european power left in the Indian subcontinent.

British emerged over other europeans

- Portuguese → Bombay gifted to Brit's
↳ Battle of Swally Hole
- French → The 3 Carnatic wars
↳ 7 years of war
- Dutch & Danes : Mutual agreement to not interfere.

British after succeeding: emerged as preeminent power in Indian subcontinent → Reasons

① Political Stability : England had already industrialized in 1700s
↳ Democracy in Britain : [Magna Carta]
provided stability in policies.

- ② Finance: Britishers were one of the 1st Europeans to utilize stock market to fund their wars.
 - ③ Leadership ⑥ Horatio Nelson in Battle of Plassey & Buxar.
 - ④ Second line leadership ⑦ Lt. Clive in Veloso Mutiny.
 - ⑤ Strategic governors ⑧ Lord Cornwallis in Battle of Mysore.
 - ⑥ Discipline in the army: Regular subordinate parades ⇒ Rule based orders
 - ⑦ Mercantilism: Capitalism for the mother country ⑨ Charter Act 1813 ⇒ opening markets
 ↳ Development of Railways by Dalhousie
- Hence, Britain stood out of other Europeans by finding the key to India in Bengal rather than South (as Duplone tried) and due to above, sevens was able to rule for 200 years.

Feedback

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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.

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Q.3) While the revolutionaries contributed significantly to the Indian freedom struggle, their impact was limited by multiple factors. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालाँकि क्रांतिकारियों ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया, लेकिन उनका प्रभाव कई कारकों द्वारा सीमित था। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Revolutionary strand of Indian struggle was one of various groups with different ideologies that emerged out of the ideas of extremists.

Contribution of Revolutionaries



① Provided Adrenaline rush to the movement

② ~~Attack~~ Attack on viceconsul by Rash Behari Sengupta in 1911

③ Accommodated youth: ④ Nav Jawan Sabha by Bhagat Singh.

⑤ Perplexed the British ⑥ Chittagong Armoury raid

⑦ Provide organisation & arms support on international lines ⑧ Indian National Army by Bose

~~However~~ However, their impact was limited

Due to multiple factors:

- ① Heroic actions : Lack of mass support
- ② British repression : (a) Black & act → Sidney Act of 1928
- ③ Failed to gain popular base in whole India level → (a) Subdued ~~to~~ revolutionaries in South India.
- ④ Prevalence of branchism on the national front → low focus on individualistic action + Non-violence approach.
- ⑤ Disintegrated approach of Revolutionaries
- ⑥ Lack of arms support + failure of movements (a) German plot failure.



Though, it did not materialise into large movements, but ~~to~~ revolutionaries provided diversity to the struggle and filled the vacuum period of Struggle-Tenue-Struggle of Gandhi

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Q.4) The Arab-Israeli conflict should be understood as a product of both internal dynamics and the outcome of manipulative strategies employed by imperial powers. Analyse. (10 marks, 150 words)

अरब-इजरायल संघर्ष को आंतरिक गतिशीलता और साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियों द्वारा नियोजित चालाकी भरी रणनीतियों के परिणाम दोनों के रूप में समझा जाना चाहिए। विश्लेषण कीजिये। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Arab-Israel conflict arose post world war 2 after the establishment of state of Israel in the erstwhile Palestine.

Arab-Israel conflict : Internal dynamics

- ① Religious Chauvinism : turned into Jews vs Islam.
- ② Location of shrines at one place of christians, Jews & Arabs ⇒ Jerusalem
- ③ Relative deprivation : Among palestinians compared to Jews of Israel.
- ④ Muslim Brotherhood policy : turned Israel - Palestine into Israel - Arab conflict

⑤ Strategic location of Israel : proximity to Mediterranean sea ⑥ Haifa port.

But also an outcome of manipulative strategies of imperial powers

① Non fulfillment of promises ② Britain in Hussein-McMahon pact

③ Non fulfillment of Balfour declaration at time.

④ Israel used as "satellite state" by USA for ~~the~~ new-imperialism.

④ Destabilized Middle-east policy of the west
↳ for balance of power.

⑤ Industry-Military complex: war is a profit making option for the west.

The solution of conflict lies in the "two-state policy". Need global collaboration for peace & progress.

Feedback

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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.

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Q.5) Plate tectonics theory was not a 'eureka moment' but a culmination of different related theories and observations. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्लेट टेक्टोनिक्स सिद्धांत कोई 'यूरेका पल' नहीं था, बल्कि विभिन्न संबंधित सिद्धांतों और अवलोकनों की परिणति था। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate tectonics which describes the movement of plates on the earth, leading to super continental cycles, was a ~~an~~ culmination of contributions of various scientists.

Plate tectonics: a culmination

① Ortelius & Alfred Wagner's continental drift theory: proposed the Jig-saw fit nature of continents

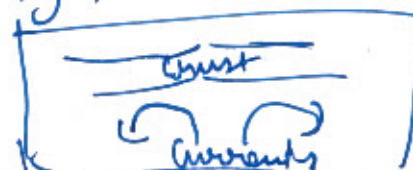


Jig-Saw Fit

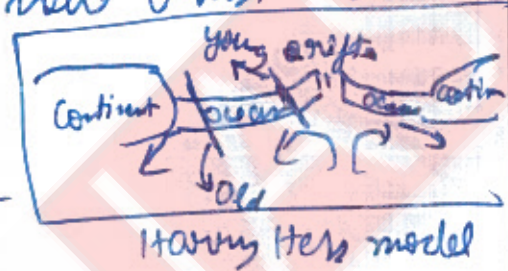
② Arthur Holmes's convection

current theory: observed

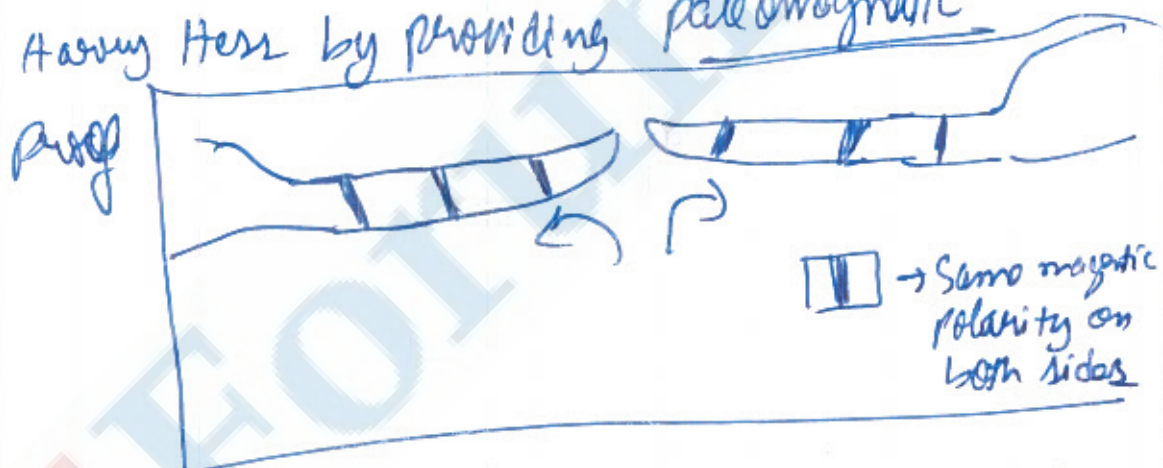
the movement of ocean currents in Atlantic Ocean → Rifting open up by the convection currents of mantle.



- ③ Sea floor Spreading by Harry Hess : He studied the ocean Bathymetry in world map & and placed the theory that the sea crust opens up in Atlantic ocean to form new crust and the older crust is engulfed at the convergence region



- ④ Vine & Matthews : Emboldened the concept of Harry Hess by providing paleomagnetic proof



- ⑤ Discontinuity of Gutenberg limit at Core-mantle boundary and Lehmann discontinuity at Inner core - outer core ⇒ proved the convection theory

Finally, Plate tectonic theory was put forward that the lithospheric plates glide over asthenosphere to form continents & oceans. Still, it is under development

Feedback

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Q.6) What is Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF)? Explaining the factors behind the rising incidents of GLOF in the Himalayan region, discuss two recent examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड (GLOF) क्या है? हिमालयी क्षेत्र में GLOF की बढ़ती घटनाओं के पीछे के कारकों को समझाते हुए, दो हालिया उदाहरणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF)

are the events of downstream flooding due to the overflowing of ponded lakes of glaciers. India has ~200 glacial lakes with vulnerability of GLOF [LMD]



GLOF =
 → Ponded glacial lakes
 → Overflow due to cloudbursts

→ weakening of levees on the dam in front.

→ Vibrations: disturbance of equilibrium

Factors for rising incidents

① Torrential rainfall: ~~It~~ causes cloud bursts due excessive condensation ~~due to~~

increased PM 2.5 & 10.

② Rise in temperature in Himalayas - decadal temperature rise is more than average of India.

③ Unplanned urbanisation - disturbance due to excessive loadings of buildings →

④ Soil liquefaction : due to excessive withdrawal of groundwater.

⑤ Mining activities in hilly regions ⑥ Limestone mining near Shimla.

Recent examples

→ Hanuwanpalle floods in Haridwar.

→ Sikkim floods 2024

Measures → Strong dams downstream
→ Reduction of glacial lakes by tar pumps out water.

GLOR presents a sudden disaster hence, preparation and mitigation become the utmost important stage in their management.

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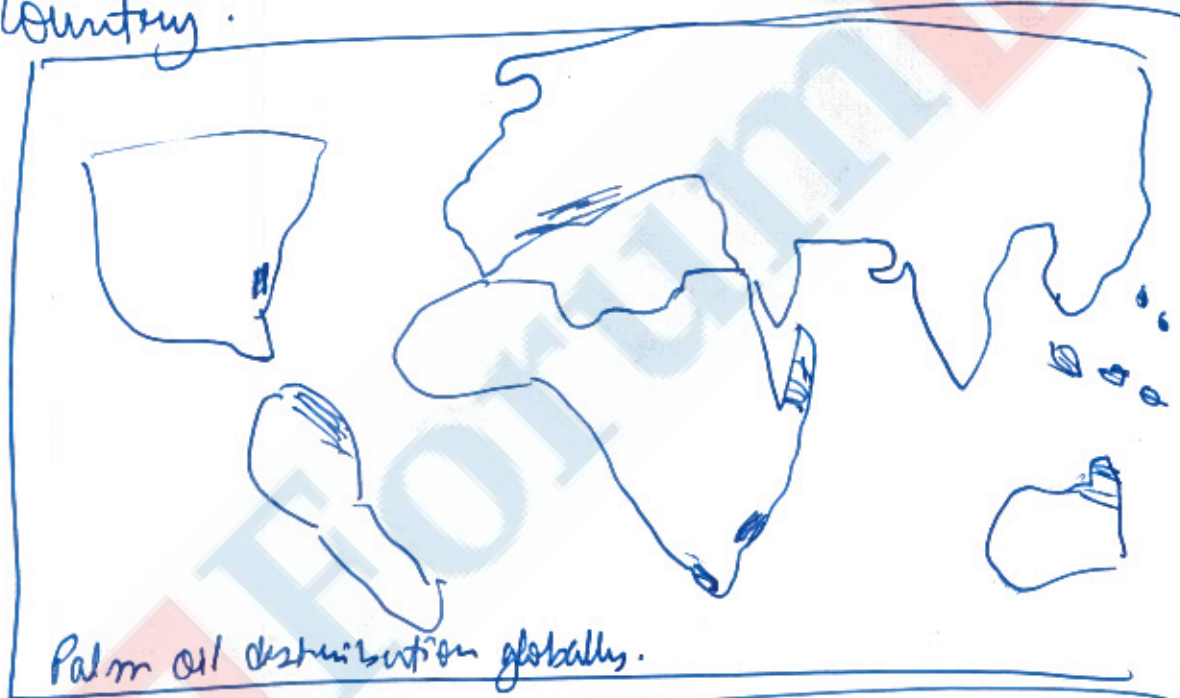
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Q.7) Discuss the factors behind distribution of global palm oil production. Why does India depend on palm oil imports despite having conditions suitable for its cultivation? (10 marks, 150 words)

वैश्विक पाम ऑयल उत्पादन के वितरण के पीछे के कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसकी कृषि के लिए उपयुक्त परिस्थितियाँ होने के बावजूद भारत पाम ऑयल के आयात पर निर्भर क्यों है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indonesia has been in the news due to its expansion of palm oil fields in the Biodiversity hotspot areas of the country.



Factors behind distribution

① Physical geography

1. Tropical evergreen forest: Rainfall $> 150\text{ cm}$ throughout year.

~~increased PM 2.5 to 10~~

1.2) Temperatures : 25°C

1.3) Humidity : High relative humidity in the regions.

② Human geography reasons :

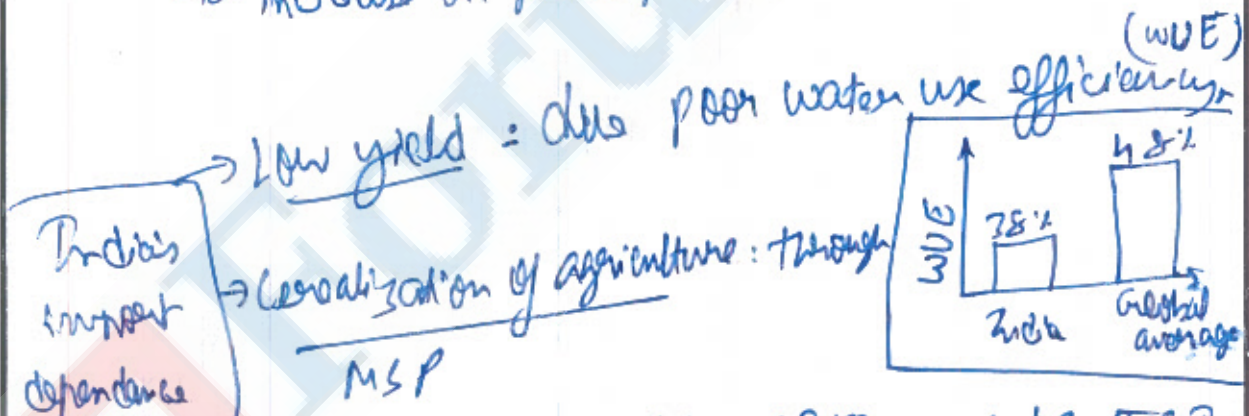
2.1) Availability of expertise among farmers

③ Oil palm growers of Indonesia.

2.2) Capital in the region.

2.3) Government policies ④ Policy of Guyana

to increase oil palm production 2x.



→ Lack of procurement by government & FCI

→ Poor expertise among farmers.

→ Handkerchief size landholding ⑤ 0.9 ha per farmer.

Asian Palm Oil Alliance (APOA) promoted by

India will help realize the increasing demand due to consumerism.

Feedback

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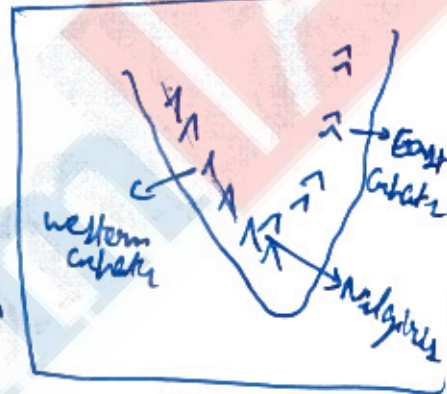
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Q.8) The Eastern and Western Himalayas belong to the same mountain range but exhibit significant differences. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

पूर्वी और पश्चिमी हिमालय एक ही पर्वत श्रृंखला से संबंधित हैं, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण अंतर प्रदर्शित करते हैं। वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Eastern and Western Ghats are the mountain ranges in India at the coastal seaboard extending from Gujarat to Kerala to Orissa.

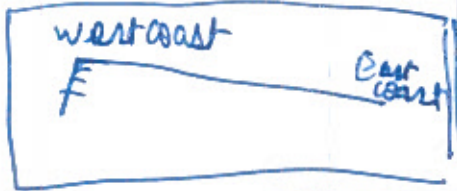


Eastern & Western Ghats:
Same mountain range

- Meeting at Nilgiris
- Extension of each other
- Part of African-Greenlandic orogenic process.

However, significant differences

Aspect	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
Age	Younger than Eastern Counter part	Older ranges in India
Origin	Tilting of Indian plate	Due to crustal thickening &

	Post Indo-Eurasian collision 	Epigenetic.
Brooks	Continuous with some passes (ex) Bhor Pass	Discontinuous : Multiple erosion cycles & passes
Altitude	Highest peak - Anaimudi [~2000 m]	Highest peak : Dhaulagiri [~1200 m] lower than Mt. Anu of Anavalli
Inclusions by rivers	By straight flowing fault margin rivers (ex) Narmada	By east flowing heavy sediment load rivers (ex) Mahanadi, Godavari

Through differences, both the Ghats provide India with unique physiography with the Peninsular India promoting diversity of opportunities

Feedback

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Q.9) Do you agree with the view that Indian society is increasingly becoming westernized under the influence of globalization and losing its customs and traditions? Justify. (10 marks, 150 words)

क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय समाज वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव में तेजी से पश्चिमीकृत हो रहा है और अपने रीति-रिवाजों और परंपराओं को खो रहा है? कथन का औचित्य परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The effect of globalization, as per Anthony Giddens, is such that local happenings are influenced by events of miles away, truly manifesting the butterfly effect.

Indian society: becoming westernised

- ① Westernisation phenomenon
 - ⊗ Western product chosen over Indian products.
- ② Changes in marriage institution: losing sanctity
 - ⊗ Live-in relationships.
- ③ Changes in family structure: losing the culture of "one roof"
 - ⊗ Joint → to Nuclearisation → to isolated families.

- ④ Dynamics of Kinship changing : Personal blood relationship is secondary to personal bonding
- ⑤ Social Media friends.
- ⑥ Western festivals celebrated in India
 - ex) Halloween
- ⑦ Homogenisation of architecture
However, not entirely true. It's also strengthening the tradition & cultures -
- ⑧ Form of modernisation over westernisation
 - ex) Ideals of liberalism, individualism.
- ⑨ Cultural syncretism ex) Diwali celebrated in White House.
- ⑩ Indian economy at advantage : ex) Demand of Indian products abroad $\Rightarrow$ Hindustan in > 70 countries.
- ⑪ Ideological growth among youth ex) Autobiography of Parmahansa Yogananda $\Rightarrow$ highest seller among youth.
In my opinion, it's a blend as of now. Giving forward a syncretic and mosaic model is needed.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.10) The richness and diversity of Indian society is aptly seen in its rich tribal culture across the length and breadth of the country. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय समाज की समृद्धि और विविधता देश के कोने-कोने में इसकी समृद्ध जनजातीय संस्कृति में स्पष्ट रूप से देखी जाती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Tribes have inhabited Indian landmass since eternity and ~~are~~ ^{are} the sentinels of the development of earliest culture and traditions in India. Currently ~8% of population.

Richness in Indian society: through tribal culture

① Polylinguistic tribes of India (a) Santals, Bodo, Nagas $\Rightarrow$ unique languages.

② Polyethnic tribes of India: (a) Mongoloids, Australoids, Dravidians etc. $\Rightarrow$ living in harmony $\Rightarrow$ India's concept of Vasudhaiva Kutumbam

③ Religion of tribes: Animism to Paganism
 $\hookrightarrow$ Just like religious diversity in India.

④ Diversity in festivals ⑤ Janvra for harvest season, Chhau as mask dance during festivals.

⑤ Richness in art -

⑥ Warli tribes using sticks to paint daily lives



Dancing representation.

⑥ Richness in music of tribes

⑦ Dhol, Gar, Zillang etc.

⑦ Martial arts diversity ⑧ Chhau Khat, Thang Ta.

Similar diversity is reflect in the whole India. Tribes have contributed immensely through their art in this tapestry of richness of culture. Recognition by Sangeet & Natak Akademi (SNA) through facilitation is two step in right direction for its preservation.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.11) Miniature paintings are a testimony to not only artistic brilliance but also to rich cultural traditions of their time. In this context, throw light on various schools of miniature paintings in the country.

(15 marks, 250 words)

लघु चित्रकला न केवल कलात्मक प्रतिभा, बल्कि अपने समय की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक परंपराओं का भी प्रमाण है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में लघु चित्रकला की विभिन्न शैलियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Miniature paintings in India developed at the time of Pala dynasty who started to use miniatures in their buddhist texts.

Miniature painting testimony to artistic brilliance & ~~skill~~

Miniatures $\rightarrow$ $< 25 \text{ sq. in. size}$.
Main character $\approx 1/6^{\text{th}}$ of area

- ① Famous artists showcased their art (ex) Jehangir himself
- ② Ability to portray stories in miniatures (ex) Tam "Abraham" miniatures.
- ③ Ability to contrast colours and intricacy in paintings (ex) Raja Ravi Varma's work

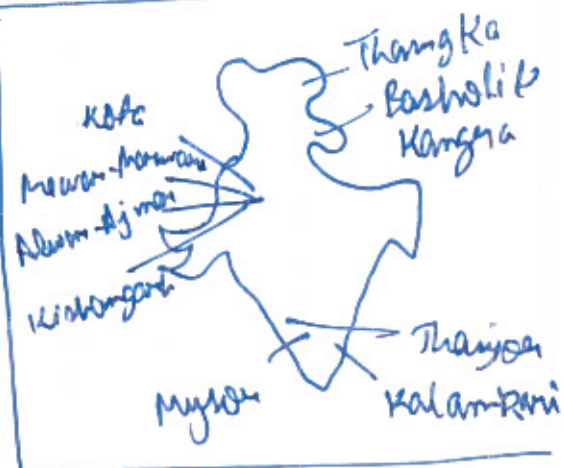
Also, testimony to rich cultural traditions

- ① Part of Sultan's administration
ex) Tasweer Khana of Akbar.
- ② Patronisation to art ex) Bishod by Humayun and Babur.
- ③ Religious tolerance ex) Mahabharat → Ramayana translation → painted in Akbar's court.
- ④ Elements of creativity crossing the boundaries of realism ex) Shah Jahan time → Use of charcoal & gold sketching.

Indian schools of miniature

① Rajput school

- 1.1) Kota: excessive focus of local vegetation
↳ Childhood of Krishna



1.2) Mewar + Marwar

↳ Beautiful paintings of "Ragamala" (music notes)

Indian schools of miniature

1.3) Wishangarh: Exaggeration of face

↳ ① "Bani Thani" by Nihal Chand.

1.4) Alwar Ajmer: also called Dhundhar School

↳ Focus on flute playing Krishna.

② Pahari School

2.1) Thang Ka: Sikkim & Ladakh region

↳ Buddhism: elements of dragons [Tibetan influence]

2.2) Basholi and Kangra: Indian Puranas epics painted

↳ Patronised by ^{Hindu} rulers

③ South Indian schools

③.1) Kalamkari: Use of bamboo stick to paint

③.2) Thanjavur: Patronised by Marathas

Miniatures represent the artistic capabilities of the people and patronisation of art by rulers in medieval India

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.12) "While Lord Lytton's tenure was marked by oppressive policies and harsh measures, Lord Ripon's administration stood out for its reformative approach and efforts to address Indian grievances." Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

"जबकि लॉर्ड लिटन का कार्यकाल दमनकारी नीतियों और कठोर मानकों से चिह्नित था, लॉर्ड रिपन का प्रशासन अपने सुधारवादी दृष्टिकोण और भारतीयों की शिकायतों को दूर करने के प्रयासों से प्रेरित था।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Lord Lytton & Lord Ripon were two consecutive governor Generals of India during 1870s-80s, with stark different and opposite approaches.

Lord Lytton : oppressive policies

- ① Indian arms Act : Disallowed Indians to possess a weapon without license.
- ② Indian civil services reforms : Reduced majority the age to 19. Making Indians ~~not~~ non-eligible for exams.
- ③ Vernacular Press Act / Gagging Act :

Mark of oppression of freedom of speech through pre-censorship

④ Delhi Durbar : ~~held~~ Delhi Durbar to commemorate Queen Victoria → spent millions.

⑤ Famine : Apathy towards Indians during 1876 famine.

⑥ Army misrule and oppression & "Policy of Personal Reserve" in Afghanistan.

Lord Ripon's Administration : reformative approach

① Repeal of gagging act : Rescinding freedom of press.

② Safety of workers : (a) Passed Indian Factory

Act that required fencing of malarious.

(1) Welfare and reduced oppression of children :

Reduced employment hours of children
Below 9 hours.

(4) Efforts towards equality (2) Bill to
judge European subjects equal to Indian
citizens.

(5) Local administration : Empowered the
municipalities $\Rightarrow$ introduced elections.

However,
not entirely
true

$\rightarrow$ Lord Ripon's efforts led to "White
washing" to oppose equality of
subjects.

$\hookrightarrow$ ~~Amrit Ban~~ S. N. Banerjee imprisoned
for sedition under Ripon.

Lord Ripon moved the people of India emotionally
and his death is anecdotally remembered
to be mourned by whole of Bengal.

Feedback

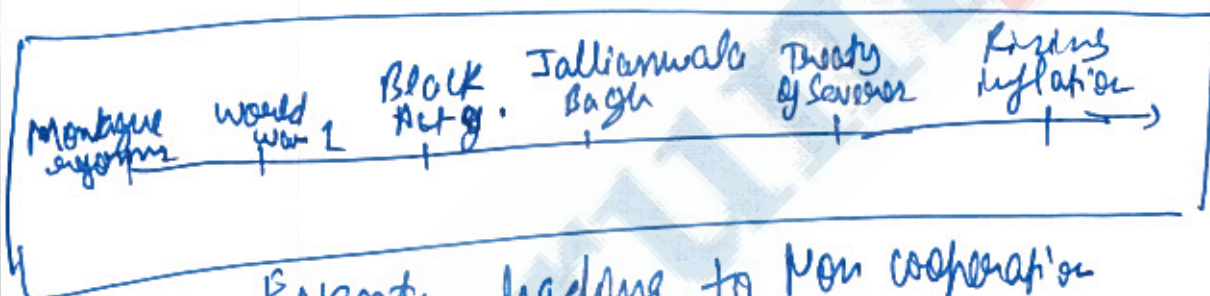
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TOTAL MARKS		

Q.13) Non-Cooperation Movement democratized India's freedom struggle but suffered from inherent limitations. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

असहयोग आंदोलन ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को लोकतांत्रिक बनाया, लेकिन यह अंतर्निहित सीमाओं से ग्रस्त था। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Non cooperation movement was launched by Gandhi on 1st August, 1919 with Khilafat movement by setting up Tilak fund at his death



Events leading to Non cooperation movement. (NCM)

NCM: democratized India's freedom struggle

① Hindu-Muslim unity: ~~of~~ 1st instance of this level of unity post 1857 revolt.

② Extent of the movement
• Lucknow → J. Nehru

- Bengal → S. C. Bose
- Tamil Nadu → C. Rajagopalachari

③ Mass participation

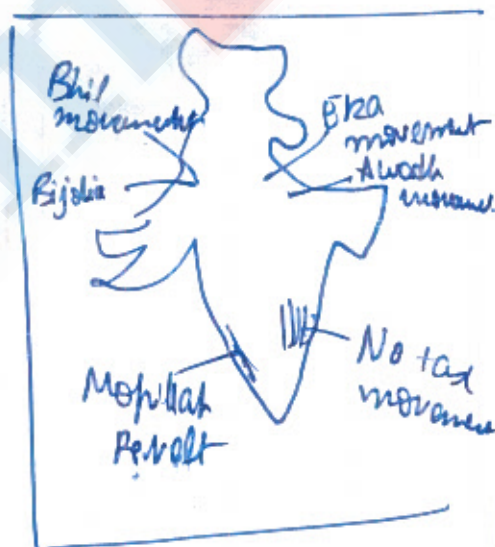
3.1) Students → Shop picketing
→ leaving schools

3.3) Women → Mass mobilization
② Basanti Devi counting arrest.

3.2) Peasants movements.

④ Augmentation by other mass movements

⑤ New leaders ② Rajendra Prasad, S. V. Patel



⑥ New tools of agitation ② Mangani songs, Vande Saras.

⑦ Inclusion of Harijans into the movement

But, it had inherent limitations

⑧ Government oppression : ② Lathi charges.

- ② Violence ③ Turned violent in Chauri-Chaura Incident
- ③ Communalism of movement : Inclusion of religion for Khilafat not liked by many leaders.
- ④ Students returned to schools due to lack of alternatives in region of Vidharbha, Nagpur etc.
- ⑤ Lack of involvement by the capitalist class : jilted out after the Indian sports didn't rise despite Swadeshi & Boycott call.
- ⑥ Opposition in south by Justice Party

Despite limitations, NCM provided

Indians with a new tool & modern operandi of agitation which ultimately culminated into India's freedom.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.14) How far do you agree that emergency was imposed to save individual vested interests and not the nation? What were the short term and long-term impacts of emergency? (15 marks, 250 words).

आप इस बात से कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि आपातकाल राष्ट्र को बचाने के लिए नहीं बल्कि व्यक्तिगत निहित स्वार्थों को बचाने के लिए लगाया गया था? आपातकाल के अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव क्या थे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The National emergency of 1976 was imposed by Indira Gandhi government citing reasons of internal rebellion and security under Article 352 of constitution - considered by many as darkest chapter.

Emergency : to save individuals vested interests

- ① Imposed after Raj Narain vs Indira Gandhi case → which debarred Indira Gandhi from ~~Prime Minister~~ Membership of Parliament.
- ② Non concurrence with Council of Ministers & Cabinet for the proposal of emergency.
- ③ President misused as rubber stamp office [C. S. S. S. S.]

- ① Imprisonment of opposition leaders on large scale during emergency.
- ② Fault between Judiciary & executive
 - ① Judges transferred during emergency.
- ③ Big Amendment [42nd] passed without opposition
- However, not entirely true
 - ① Call for "Sampradama Kranti" by J.P. Narayan → asked armed forces to join revolt.
 - ② Intelligence report on vested interests involvement in Indian politics.
 - ③ Wide scale internal agitation: disturbing the state machinery.
 - ④ Legitimacy to executive to call for emergency → provided by the constitution.
 - ⑤ Violent nature of protests

Short term impacts of emergency

- ① Curb on freedom of Press : Seizure of Printing presses.
- ② Transfer of 5 subjects from state to Concurrent list: impacted federalism.
- ③ Unaccountable powers to executive ④ Term of Lok Sabha increased to 6 years.
- ⑤ Measures by government to fulfill their agenda ⑥ Sterilization camps

→ Change of government post emergency

Long Term Impacts → Passage of 44th Amendment: Empowered President to send back recommendation

→ Reduced application of President's rule [S.R. Bommai Judgement]

→ Concept of Basic Structure developed further.

The emergency's impacts are still felt today when Judiciary is empowered to hold executive accountable.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.15) The Indian monsoon is being increasingly characterized by extreme weather events ranging from prolonged dry spells to torrential precipitation. In this context, bring out the factors contributing to the variability of the Indian monsoon and discuss its multi-dimensional impact. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय मानसून में लंबे समय तक सूखे से लेकर मूसलाधार वर्षा तक की चरम मौसमी घटनाएँ होती रहती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय मानसून की परिवर्तनशीलता में योगदान करने वाले कारकों को सामने लाएँ और इसके बहुआयामी प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

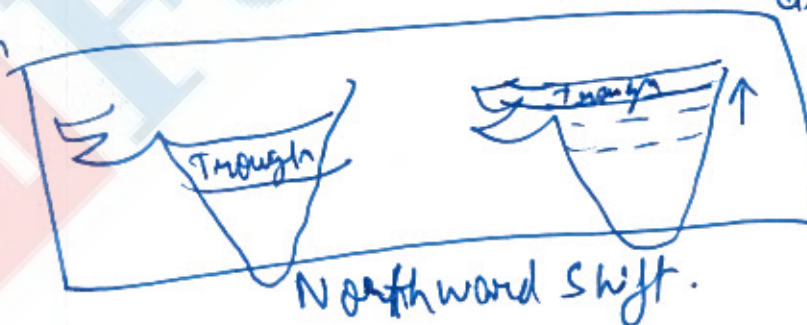
The Indian monsoon's spread is reducing to 2 months from earlier 4-5 months with increasing extreme events like torrential downpour.

Factors contributing to variability



Normal distribution

① Northward shift of Monsoon trough: Dispersed low pressure region



② Role of Tibet Plateau: Changing heating patterns $\Rightarrow$ Changing intensity of the Somalian

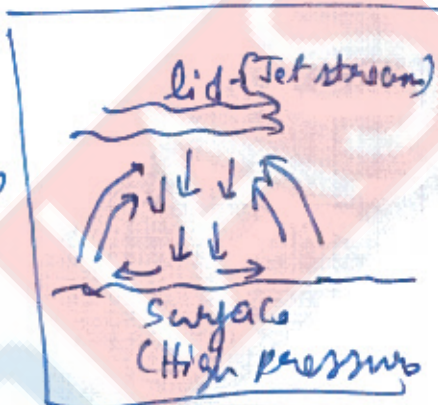
jit.

- ③ Urban Heat island effect: pockets of low pressure regions $\Rightarrow$ affecting microclimate $\Rightarrow$ downpour in less time.

- ④ Heat domes: Restricting the normal convection
 $\hookrightarrow$ leading to long dry spells

ex) Heat dome of Europe 2022

- ⑤ ~~North~~ Southward shift of Westward jet streams
 $\hookrightarrow$ Leading to monsoon break
 $\hookrightarrow$ Reestablishing high pressure over Northern plains.



- ⑥ Heating of Arabian sea: 1.2°C $\uparrow$ in temperature as compared to 0.8°C $\uparrow$ in Indian ocean in 10 years

Multi dimensional impact

⑦ Positive impact

- ① Relief from humidity and heat waves.

② Refilling of wetlands.

③ Floods rejuvenate the Biodiversity of region.

Negative Impact

Dimension	Impact
Agriculture	- Reducing yield (ex) Reduce yield of pulses in Punjab * Shifting of agriculture season
Disasters	Flooding → flash floods in Punjab's Baroda recently
Climatology	Cloudbursts: ex → excessive rainfall of 10 cm/meter in 10 x 10 areas → (ex) Recently in Jharkhand
Socio-economic	- Migration due to reduced productivity of land * Suicides by farmers

We need a collaborated effort to restore the cycle of monsoons and reap its benefits.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) Often called 'white gold,' lithium has emerged as a priority metal in achieving the global energy transition. Explain. Also, outline the distribution of lithium in India and the world, and discuss the implications of its uneven availability globally. (15 marks, 250 words)

अक्सर 'व्हाइट गोल्ड' कहे जाने वाले लिथियम वैश्विक ऊर्जा संक्रमण को प्राप्त करने में एक प्राथमिकता वाली धातु के रूप में उभरा है। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत और विश्व में लिथियम के वितरण की रूपरेखा बताइए और वैश्विक स्तर पर इसकी असमान उपलब्धता के निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

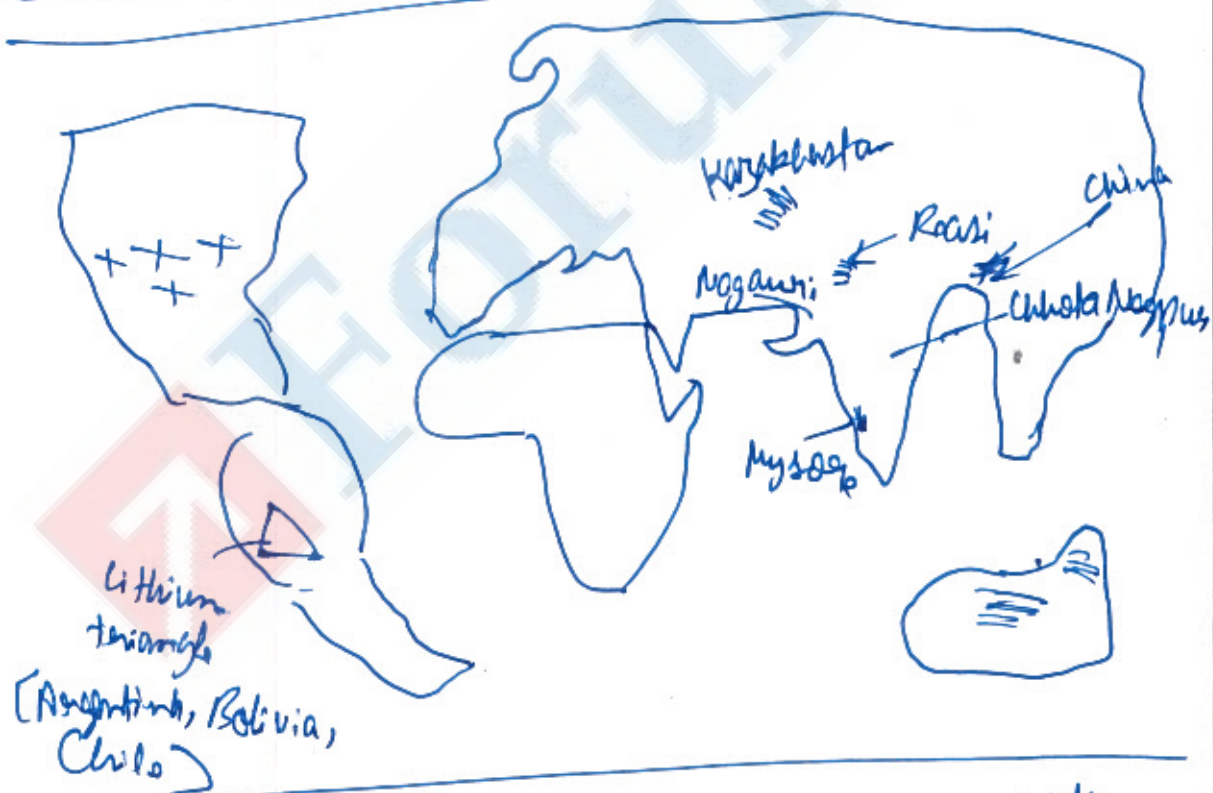
Recently, Geological survey of India declared a potential reserve of 6 MT of Lithium in the Pooni district of Jammu & Kashmir.

White gold : emerged as priority metal

- ① Important component of battery ~~and~~ storage systems
- ② Component of ~~EV~~ Electric Vehicles along with Cobalt.
- ③ Raw material in component of renewable energy
- ④ in solar panel (PV)

- ① Importance in green fertilizers
 - ② Lithium fertilizer.
- ③ Capacitors : used along with Lanthanum.
- ④ Superalloys in superconductivity : Reducing energy consumption ② Alloys of Nb & Li

Distribution of Lithium in India & world



• Lithium triangle countries have 55% of world's resources.

India has 7th highest reserves

Implication of uneven distribution

Positive → Dominance for particular countries
→ Increase their geopolitical clout.

Negative implications

① Global crisis ② By 2025, world will face deficit of 25 billion tonnes of Lithium [UN]

② Monopolization ③ China has dominated the processing of Lithium supply chain.

③ Overexploitation : environment hazard
④ Decline, & subsidence of Atacama salt pan due to overextraction.

④ Global economic crisis ⑤ Shortage of semiconductors

World need global cooperation to harness the Lithium and move towards democratic transition. MSP is right step.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.17) How does caste-based discrimination exhibit itself in modern times? Why has casteism survived in India despite focused approach for its eradication? (15 marks, 250 words)

आधुनिक समय में जाति-आधारित भेदभाव किस तरह से सामने आता है? उन्मूलन के लिए केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के बावजूद भारत में जातिवाद क्यों जीवित है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Caste is in India's Air", M. N.

Survival through this statement highlighted that casteism has survived since eternity and is engulfed deeply in Indian society

Exhibition of Caste based violence in modern times

Caste based violence data: 168 cases everyday [71.1% over 2021] (NCRB)

① Manual scavenging : birth

based ascribed occupation [95% from SC community]

② Benign treatment : at workplaces of reserved category officers.

③ Bullying ex) 33 students of SC community committed suicide in IIT in last 5

year.

④ Local government: treatment at rural level
⑤ Cuddalore SC Panchayat [female] made to sit on two floor.

⑤ Poverty among SCs: $>30\%$ [National average: 22%]

⑥ Literacy: 66% [National $\Rightarrow 74\%$]

India's focussed approach

- Manual scavenging act
- Scholarship @ R.M. Lohia scholarship
- Reservation @ ~~8~~ 16% reservation in public occupation.

Still, it has survived

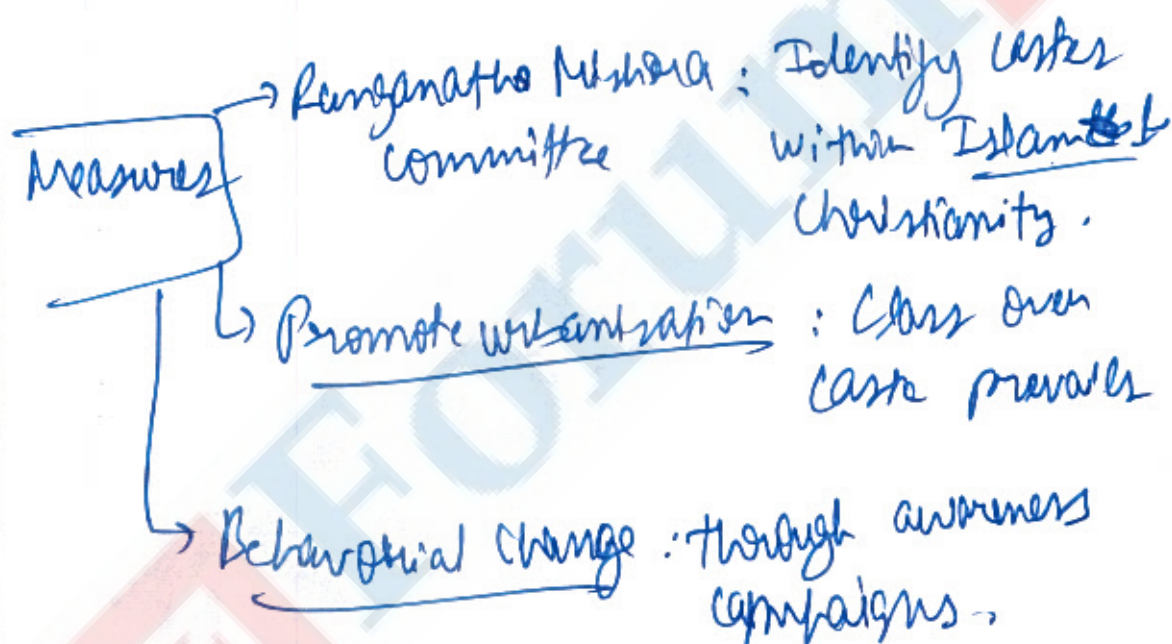
① Psychological chauvinism of upper caste towards lower castes.

② Temple entry restrictions at local level

③ "Gated Communities": Instance of all "savarna" societies.

④ Politicization of caste identity ⑤ Parties on Caste lines.

⑥ Relative deprivation ⑦ SCs earn 5000 less than national average [Oxfam]



Renaming of "manhole" to "mechanohole" reflects the nuanced approach to Caste eradication, should be promoted.

Feedback

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Q.18) The escalating water crisis across Indian states has brought the country to a tipping point, with severe implications. Highlighting the reasons for this crisis, discuss its socio-economic impact.

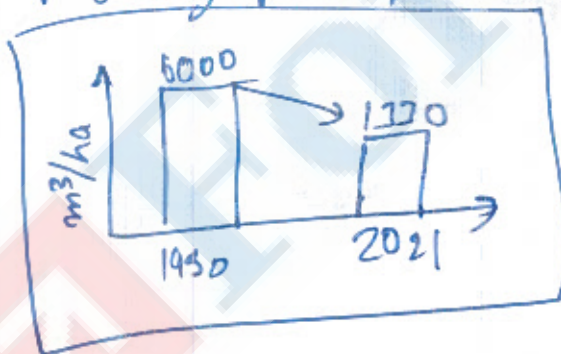
(15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय राज्यों में बढ़ते जल संकट ने देश को गंभीर निहितार्थों के साथ एक महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ पर ला खड़ा किया है। इस संकट के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India will become a water
scarce country by 2050, according to NITI,
while already having 18% of world population
and 4% of global resources

Water crisis escalating

① Reducing per capita availability



Water scarcity
map of India

② Water availability: 91 million ~~don~~
not have access to clean drinking water.

③ Water pollution: 295 rivers ~~are~~ polluted

Reasons for water crisis

- ① Overexploitation of groundwater : 60% wells overexploited [NITI]
 - ② Encroachment ex) Bengaluru from 1000 lakes to 50 lakes.
 - ③ Concretization due to Urbanization → water lost to oceans through runoff.
 - ④ Industrial discharge ex) Ganga - Varanasi belt.
 - ⑤ Lack of treatment facility ex) Assam has no sewage water treatment plant
- Socio-economic impact
- ① Social impact
 - 1.1) Burden on women : to collect water.
 - 1.2) Poorer health outcomes ex) 60% pregnant women are anaemic.
 - 1.3) Slums & ghettoization : due to concentrated sources of water.

② Economic Impact

- 2.1) Agriculture: burden over land productivity
- 2.2) Reduce the water use efficiency: India uses 3-4 times water to grow same crop as that of Brazil & China.
- 2.3) Increasing burden of basic necessities
↳ Already ~~22%~~ 17% multi-dimensional poor.

Way Forward → M.S. Swaminathan : compulsory Aquifer recharge Committee

→ Madhav Chitale : Desilting of rivers Committee

↳ Mihir Shah : Empower CWC & CWCC Committee

Case Study

Bhungroo model of Gujarat for Aquifer recharge is a case in point

Further, interlinking of rivers under National Perspective plan will provide 35Mha of extra water in stressed regions

Feedback

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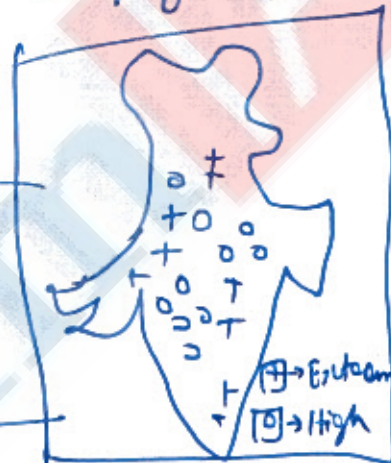
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Q.19) Women's vulnerability to extreme heat conditions in the country is exacerbated by gendered roles and societal expectations. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to mitigate these vulnerabilities. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में अत्यधिक गर्मी की स्थिति में महिलाओं की सुभेद्यता लैंगिक भूमिकाओं और सामाजिक अपेक्षाओं के कारण और भी बढ़ जाती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन कमजोरियों को कम करने के उपाय भी सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is witnessing a rising heat extreme conditions with 600 heatwave warning per year [up from 200 per year] (IMD)

Women's vulnerability: due to gendered roles & societal expectations



Heatwave map of India 2024 (IMD)

① Dual burden: 90% women are involved in dual work of office & home, while males → only ~27%.

② "Care" roles assigned to women: Neglect of self health.

③ Disregard to menstrual health: considered taboo
↳ exacerbates the impact of extreme heat

④ Burden of child care on women.

⑤ Responsibility of collecting water

⑤ ⑤ 4.52 women in slums of India collect water from outside → have to travel.

⑥ Physical vulnerabilities of women : Sexual & reproductive health of women is more vulnerable than men.

⑦ Disregard at workplace : ⑦ Non-fulfilment of crèche facility requirements under the law [factories act]

⑧ Non-compliance with the maternity benefits act : Informal economy (govt.)

⑨ Feminisation of poverty : burden on women.

Measures

- ① ~~Form~~ Include Women & Child Development Ministry under Cabinet [Pam Rajput Committee]
- ② Improve facilities of cooling conditions at workplace ② Green roofs in Ahmedabad
- ③ Heat wave leaves : Paid leaves to women.
- ④ Incorporate leaves for climate under maternity leaves.
- ⑤ Behavioral Change ⑤ Mascot "PRAKRITI"

Nari Shakti Vandan Act, providing reservation, will help address these issues and provide 35 to women - Swaksha, Suvidha and Samman.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.20) The progress in the sphere of LGBTQ rights in the country is undeniable, but the path to full societal integration is fraught with challenges, requiring a concerted effort to change deeply entrenched cultural attitudes. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में LGBTQ अधिकारों के क्षेत्र में प्रगति निर्विवाद है, लेकिन पूर्ण सामाजिक एकीकरण का मार्ग चुनौतियों से भरा है, जिसमें गहराई से जड़े जमाई हुई सांस्कृतिक मनोवृत्ति को बदलने के लिए ठोस प्रयास की आवश्यकता है। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

K. S. Puttaswamy judgement

noted the expression of gender as a right under fundamental rights and it is a private affair.

Progress in sphere of LGBTQ rights in India

- ① Recognition of 3rd gender [Naz Foundation (v. UOI)]
- ② Repealing of section 377 under IPC [Navtej Singh Johar judgement]
- ③ Societal progress (a) Pride marches in Surat & Delhi

However, the path has challenges

- ① "Parental home" : LGBTQ community

has to face the expulsion from their parental homes.

② "Corrective rape" : Considered as a remedy to LGBTQ.

③ LGBTQ considered as psychological disorder.

④ Laws : recognise only 3 genders

⑤ Same sex marriage not yet a right.

⑥ Employment : harassment at workplace faced by LGBTQ community.

⑦ Ambiguity in the gender spectrum

⑧ More than 70 gender identities.

Require concerted efforts

⑨ Behavioral change of society : through

Gender sensitisation of the masses

② Local level solutions

① First transgender toa stall in Assam railway station.

Case Study

- Project PARTIART-ANA → Delhi for gender empowerment of LGTB

③ Resolving legal challenges in complexities of Special Marriage Act

④ Promoting self identification among the youth.

⑤ Use of social media to promote the inclusivity and normalization.

⑥ Use of history to change attitudes ①

~~Judith~~ Shikhandini in Mahabharata.

Judith Butler's work that "Gender is

performative" can be used as an ideal and overcome the dualities of gender - Care must be taken to not let normalisation become absurdism

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	②
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

Please put tick marks in the table.
Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

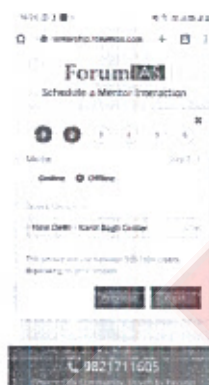
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