

TEST CODE 7 7 1 1 0 1

SPS 2024 - UPPSC MAINS

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 200
अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Ananya Trivedi		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910134472	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	13/03/2025

*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-पुरतिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुरतिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			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।		
3			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।		
4			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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Total/कुल अंक	200		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3 p.m	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:30 p.m	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*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 समग्र 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 :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

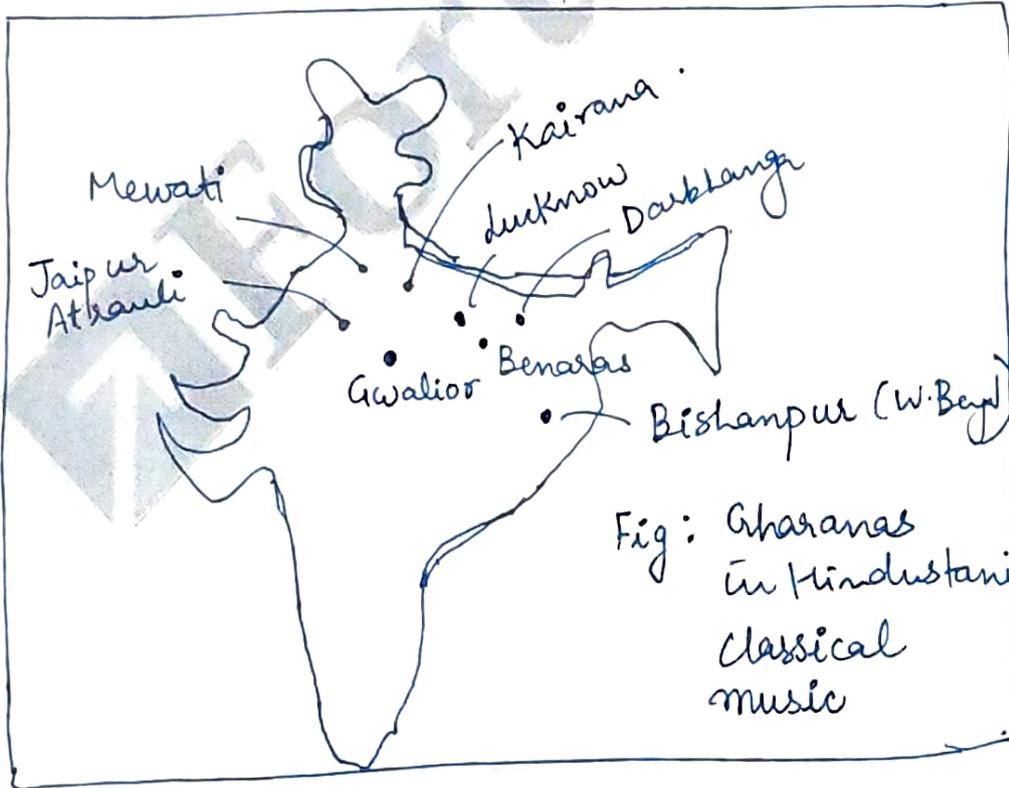
लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-A / खण्ड-अ

Q.1) What do you understand by the gharana system of Hindustani classical music? Write the features of some famous gharanas.

हिन्दुस्तानी शास्त्रीय संगीत की घराना प्रणाली से आप क्या समझते हैं? कुछ प्रसिद्ध घरानों की विशेषताएं लिखिए।
(8 Marks)

Gharana system is the adherence to special musical style passed through generations via GURU-SHISHYA PARAMPARA. Styles are distinct based on factors like → Dialect & Expression.
→ Temperament
→ improvisational techniques



Features of some famous Gharanas

- ① GWALIOR Gharana : oldest - Known for purity of Ragas & adherence to traditions
- ② BENARAS Gharana : Influenced by Thumri singers, linking style of Khayal
- ③ Kirana Gharana : Distinct style of Khayal singing (most prominent)
- ④ Darbanga Gharana : Major school of Dhrupad singing.
- ⑤ Mewati Gharana : Focus on lyrics and expression.

Role

Gharanas have been instrumental in preserving the nuances of Indian classical music, linking musicians through lineage and passing down of knowledge & skills.

Feedback

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

Q.2) The Cripps Mission strengthened the separatist forces in India. Comment?

क्रिप्स मिशन ने भारत में अलगाववादी ताकतों को बल प्रदान किया। टिप्पणी कीजिए (8 Marks)

Seeds of Partition were sown way before Cripps Mission in the form of passage of Pakistan Resolution and continuous breakdown of talks via August offer (1940) & Wavell Plan.

Proposal was sent in the background of Japanese threat to invade India and pressure from Allies to seek Indian cooperation.

HOW IT STRENGTHENED SEPARATIST FORCES

① Cripps proposal offered that:
→ Any province not willing to join the Union can form a separate Union and a separate constitution.
i.e a BLUEPRINT FOR INDIAN PARTITION

② Defence of India and powers of Governor General will remain

intact i.e. in hands of Britishers.

① The procedure of Accession was NOT WELL DEFINED.

If less than 60% legislative members supported secession, then decision was to be taken by PLEBISCITE.

It weighed against HINDUS in Punjab & Bengal if they wanted to accede to Indian Union fuelling Separatism.

IMPACT

→ Absence of any real immediate transfer of power left Indians frustrated.

→ Gandhi ji called it a "post dated cheque" and began preparing for SIM.

→ Muslim League (opposed to idea of Single Indian Union) thought that proposal denied their right to self-determination — adopting more RIGID ATTITUDE fuelling SEPARATISM.

Feedback

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

Q.3) Discuss the historical significance of the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress.

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के लखनऊ अधिवेशन के ऐतिहासिक महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (8 Marks)

Lucknow session (1916)
presided by Ambika Charan Mazumdar
READMITTED the Extremist faction
led by Tilak to the Congress fold.

FACTORS

Facilitating
Reunion

→ Split led to political inactivity

→ Death of Ghokhale & P.S Mehta
who were opposed to it

→ Extensive work by Tilak
under Home Rule league & publicly
denouncing VIOLENCE.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- ① Reunion of Extremist and Moderates made Congress a more effective & popular entity amongst Masses.
- ② Coming Together of Congress and Muslim league was significant against British policy of .

Divide and Rule.

- ③ Unity between Hindu and Muslims led to proper launchpad for coming revolutions like Non-Cooperation movement.
- ④ Britishers came under pressure to fulfill demands of Moderates and tried to lure them via passage of MONTAGUE-CHELMSFORD REFORMS of 1919.

However, it also had a downside to it

- ① Congress and League came together as separate entity while putting forward their joint demands!
- ② Acceptance of Separate Electorate was a major landmark implying an inherent differences between the two communities. Desire to allay MINORITY FEARS was short-term.

Feedback

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

Q.4) It would be unfair to consider the League of Nations as a complete failure. Comment

राष्ट्र संघ (लीग ऑफ नेशन्स) के प्रभावों को पूर्णरूपेण विफल मानना अनुचित होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

The birth of "League of Nations" on the ruins of I WORLD WAR was welcomed as a serious effort towards ensuring collective security and preventing future wars.

League did fail in its primary objective

① Absence of Major powers like US & USSR weakened its authority.

② Inability to prevent aggression

eg) Japan's invasion of Manchuria,
Italy's invasion of Ethiopia
& Remilitarization of Rhineland
by Germany.

③ Closely tied to Treaty of Versailles;
which many nations viewed as
harsh and unjust; undermined
League's legitimacy.

- ④ Outbreak of II World War, Rise of Nationalism in 1930s, and lack of power to enforce sanctions led to its failure to ensure peace.

However, League did get Success in various other areas like:

- ① Averted confrontation between:
- Sweden & Finland (over Aland islands)
 - Frontier dispute between Turkey & Iraq
- ② Non-political works were significant.
- Abolishing slavery
 - Supervising and issuing loans for nations.
 - Establishing health organisations
 - Peasant Reforms
 - Controlling Drug Trafficking etc.
 - ILO (global awareness about labour's rights & safety)

Thus, it had islands of glory, but failed to ensure security.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.5) What are pressure belts and pressure cells? Explain the formation of pressure cells on the earth and their effect?

दाब पेटियां और दाब कोष्ठ (सेल्स) क्या हैं? पृथ्वी के ऊपर दाब कोष्ठों के निर्माण एवं उनके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए? (8 Marks)

The horizontal distribution of air pressure across the latitude is characterised by high or low pressure belts.

They induce vertical movement of air on earth's surface leading to formation of Pressure Cells

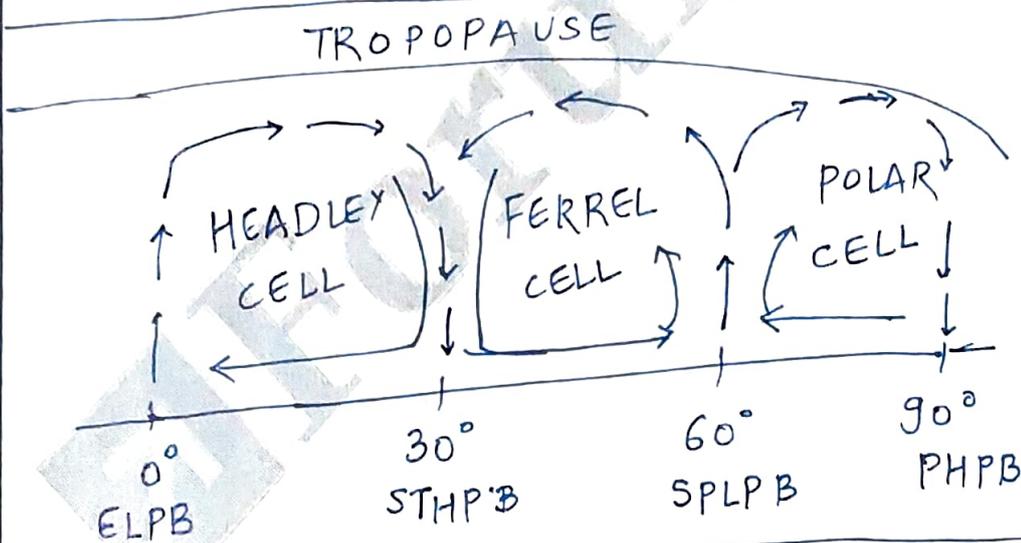


Fig. → Pressure Belts & Pressure Cells

✓ Equatorial low Pressure Belt and Polar High Pressure Belt (originate)

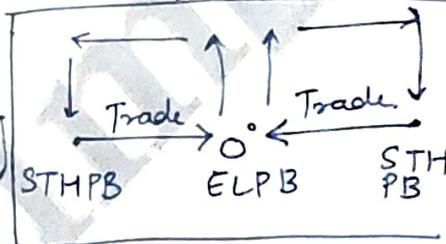
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due to thermal properties of surface. whereas Sub-Tropical High & Sub-polar low pressure belts are ADIABATIC in origin.

FORMATION OF CELLS

① Hadley cell - is formed due to air movement from High Pressure (STH) to low pressure at Equator. [Thermal Difference].



② Ferrel Cell & Polar Cell

Sinking - Compression and outflow of air at Sub-Tropical High. and convergence of westerlies and Polar easterlies at Sub-Polar low.

IMPACT

- Windless condⁿ over equator called DOLDRUMS
- Cells lead to origination of upper tropospheric circulation [JET STREAMS]
- Formation of FRONTS due to confrontation of contrasting air masses.
- DESERTS at Sub-Tropical High - HORSE LATITUDE

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) How can effective management of water resources increase agricultural productivity in India? Explain

जल संसाधनों का प्रभावी प्रबंधन भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता में किस प्रकार बढ़ोत्तरी कर सकता है? व्याख्या कीजिए। (8 Marks)

Despite having largest area under ground water irrigation in the world, India's agricultural productivity is far below countries, like US & China.

Problems due to ineffective water usage.

① salinization and Toxicity.

⚠️ BARC holds that 16/25 districts in Punjab have high Uranium.

② Power subsidy

⚠️ leads to Water hogging, fall in water table and continuous prodⁿ of water guzzling crops.

⚠️ Sugarcane in Rajasthan.

③ Can cause land degradation & serious threat to FOOD SECURITY.

Effective water management needed :

- ① Irrigation technique like drip & sprinkler maximise crop yield via optimum water intake and deep percolation in soil.
- ② Fertigation and Chemigation helps in controlled release of required fertilisers & chemicals.
- ③ Rainwater Harvesting, Watershed Management & Recharging aquifers] can boost agri. productivity
- ④ Community awareness and participⁿ through Atal Bhujal Yojana & PM KSY (Per Drop, More Crop) etc.
- ⑤ Crop alignment for water stressed areas,  BOLD OASIS (Bamboos for Deserts)

Use of AI (soil moisture, sensors and water mapping) can significantly boost agri. productivity as per AGRO CLIMATIC ZONES.

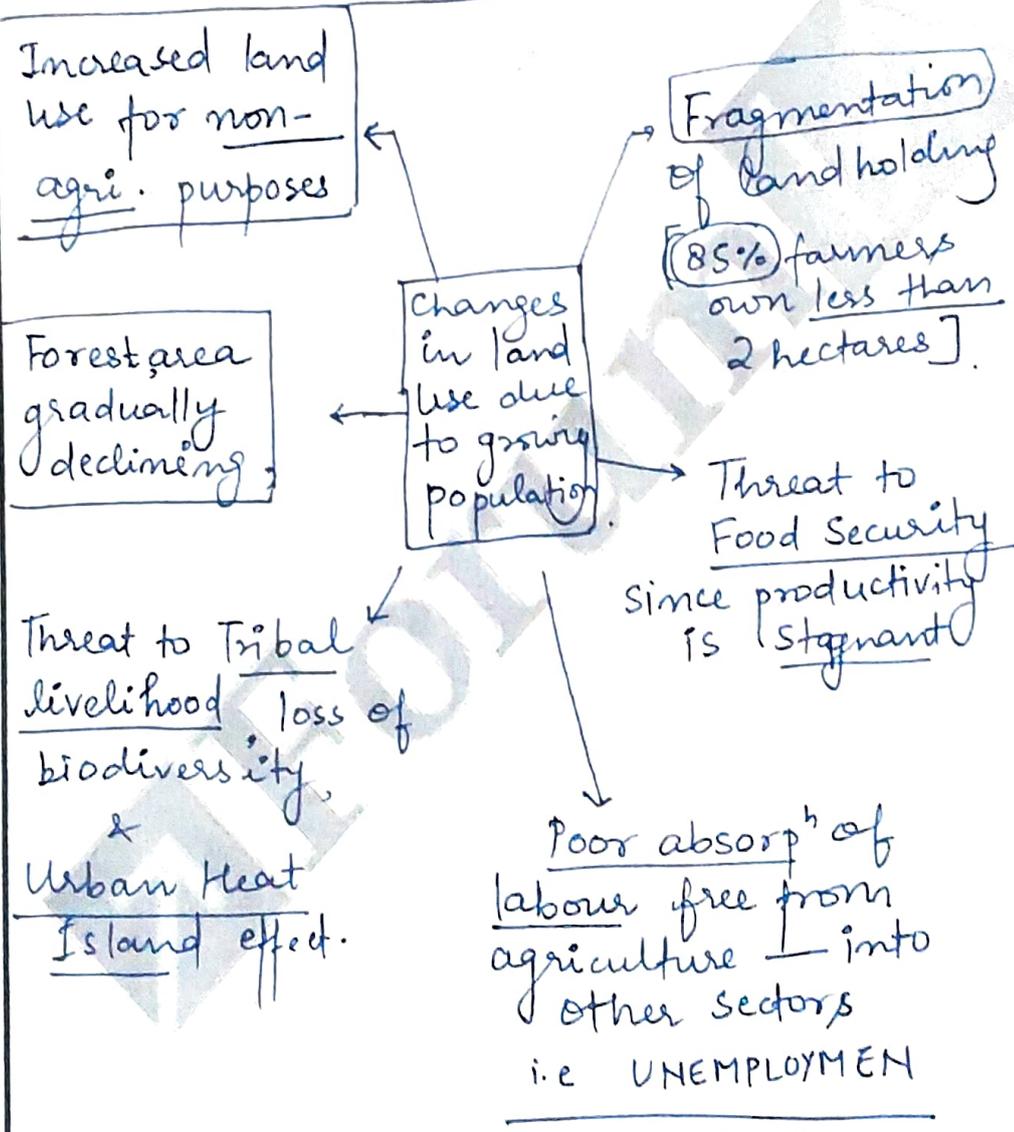
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) The increasing population and consequent change in land use pattern have created multi-dimensional problems. Discuss

बढ़ती जनसंख्या एवं इसके परिणामस्वरूप भू-उपयोग पैटर्न में आए परिवर्तन ने बहुआयामी समस्याएँ उत्पन्न की हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (8 Marks)

With just 2.4% of world's area India supports 17.5% of world's popⁿ.



Q.8) Settlements in the hill states are turning into deserted villages as a result of large-scale migration of people living in the hilly areas to the plains. Discuss the causes, implications and possible remedies for this phenomenon.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में निवास करने वाले लोगों का बड़े पैमाने पर मैदानी क्षेत्रों की ओर पलायन के परिणामस्वरूप पहाड़ी राज्यों में बस्तियाँ वीरान गांव बनती जा रही हैं। इस परिघटना के कारणों, निहितार्थों एवं संभव उपचारों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Hill states and its residents had self-sustaining relationship in the past. However, in recent times there is a trend towards out-migration to plains.

Possible Causes

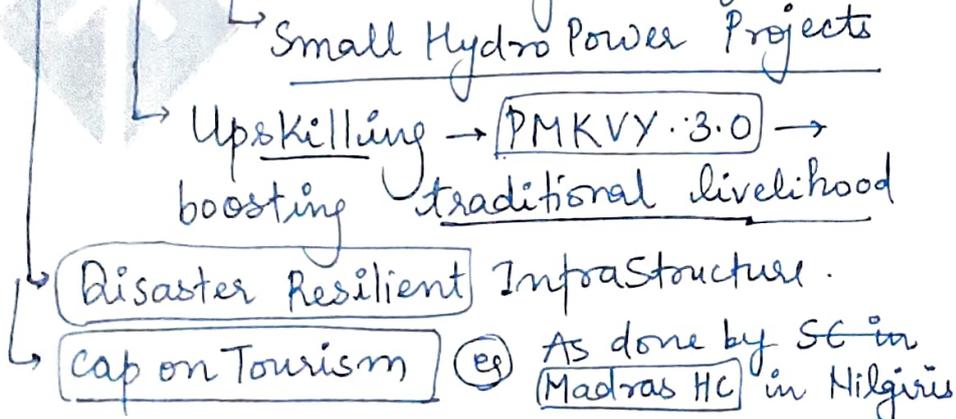
- ① In search of educational and employment opportunities!
 - ⊕ Higher education in colleges of Delhi
- ② Agricultural production despite being sustainable → unable to match growth and productivity in plains.
- ③ Breakdown of traditional networks and sources of livelihood.
- ④ Stress on Resources due to overcrowding primarily driven by Tourism.

5) Disaster vulnerability
 eg Sinking Joshi Math.

Implications

- a) Loss of traditional wisdom in
 - protecting biodiversity
 - preserving local cuisine, lifestyle and medicine
- b) Threat to ecological balance, concentration of people at few centres and deserted villages at other centres.
- c) Shift in economic structure, gender ratio and homogenization of culture (like Plains).

Remedies → National Mission on Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem



Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Secularism should not only mean equal respect for all religions, but disagreement with certain aspects should also be allowed. Comment

धर्मनिरपेक्षता से तात्पर्य केवल सभी धर्मों का एक समान सम्मान नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि कुछ पहलुओं के साथ असहमति की भी अनुमति होनी चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (8 Marks)

Secularism as an ideology is embedded in our Constitution which allows State to be equidistant and equally respect and protect all religions

RESPECT FOR ALL RELIGIONS

- ① Significant diversity of India rooted in philosophy of "SARVA DHARMA SAMBAV" — equal respect for all.
- ② Article-25 — Freedom to practice, profess and propagate ones' own religion.
- ③ Article-29 → Protection to Religious Minorities.
- ④ Principle of equality in religious practices and rituals.

However, Secularism does involve
a room for dissent.

① Religious practices and preachings
must be in sync with doctrine
of CONSTITUTIONAL MORALITY.

eg) Supreme Court's intervention
in Triple Talag & Sabrimata case (against gender
equality)

② Doctrine of Essential Religious Practices

Not all practices form the core of
religion and basic UNIFORMITY needs
to be maintained in public places

③ Daughter's Right to Inheritance
(a dissent in Hindu Personal Laws)

④ Debate and discussion on UCC (Article 44)

⑤ Against superstition & occult practices.

Thus, Secularism requires States'
intervention to protect BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) Explain the factors leading to the rise of classes among tribes in India. How is it affecting the tribal society?

भारत में जनजातियों के बीच वर्गों का उदय होने के कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह आदिवासी समाज को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है? (8 Marks)

All sections of Indian society are touched by forces of modernisation, changing economy, digital revolution and inroads made by state at the very ground level.

Tribes ~~are~~ (constituting ≈ 8.6% of Indian population ~~are~~ no exception).

FACTORS LEADING TO RISE OF CLASSES

① Decline in "egalitarian" values

eg) Chota Nagpur tribes working as labourers in tea gardens of Assam & Bengal

② Tribes in proximity to urban areas have adopted MODERN LIFESTYLE → creating social chasm.

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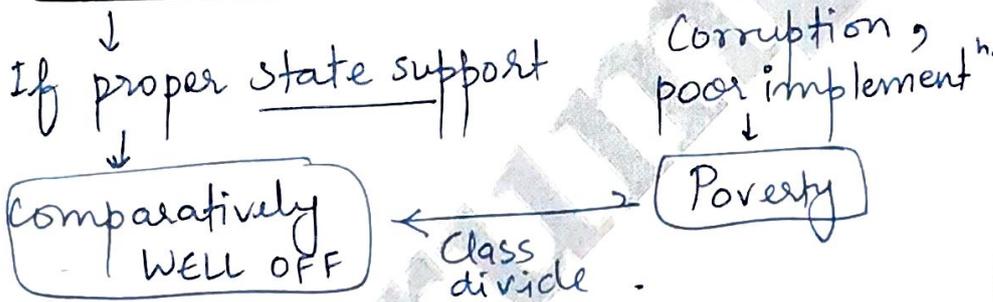
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with those who live in interiors.

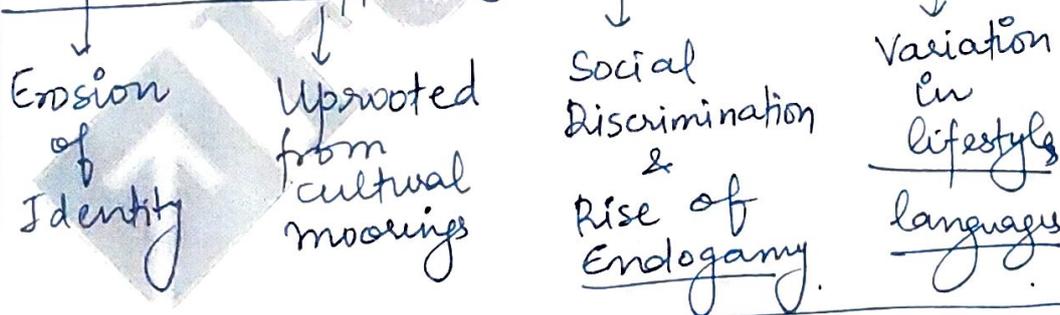
③ loss of control over natural Resources, and land Rights.

⇒ left at mercy of world outside, leading to divisions (eg) Influence of **CASTE**

⇒ Displacement and Rehabilitation



How its Affecting Tribal Society



Nehru's Tribal Panchsheel i.e imposing alien values must be avoided, developing tribes on lines of their own genius.

Feedback

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	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

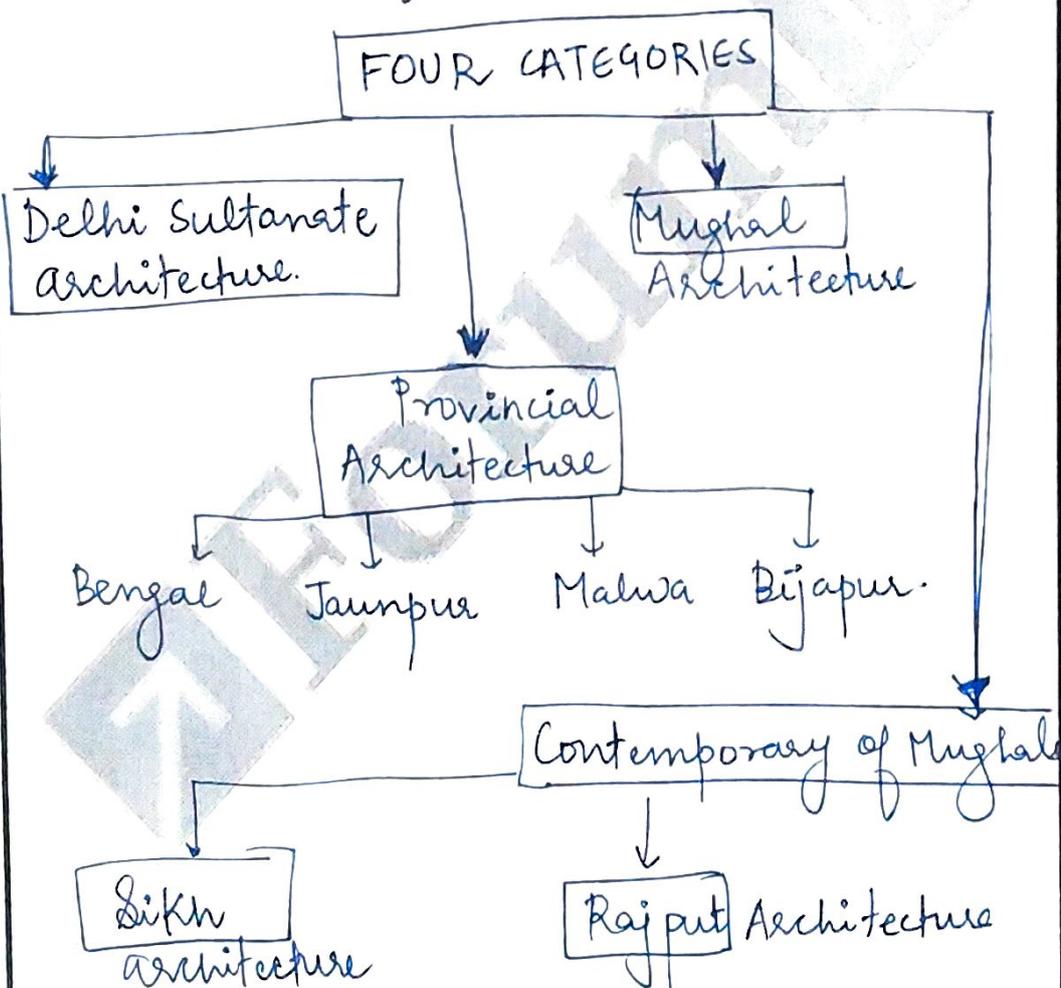
दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-B / खण्ड-ब

Q.11) What are the four categories of Indo-Islamic architecture? Explain with suitable examples.

इंडो-इस्लामिक स्थापत्य कला की चार श्रेणियों कौन-कौन सी हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के माध्यम से स्पष्ट कीजिए। (12 Marks)

Indo-Islamic architecture is the perfect amalgamation of Indian and Persian features to design.



① Delhi Sultanate Architecture

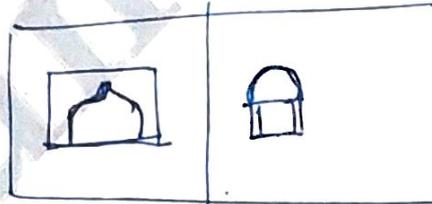
① Minarets were introduced.

eg Qutub Minar.

② Existing Hindu & Jain structures converted to Islamic buildings

eg Quwat-ul-Islam Mosque
by Aibak

③ True Arc and Dome were introduced.



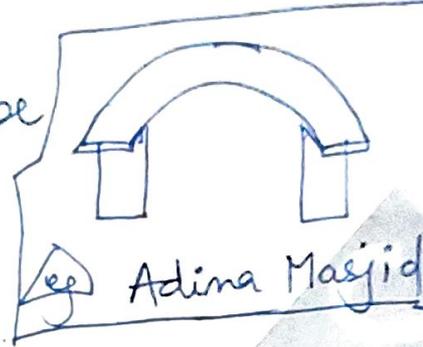
④ Foundation of cities → Siri by Allauddin Khilji
→ Ferozabad, Agra, Tughlaqabad etc.

⑤ Octagonal Domes, Double domes by hodis
incorporation of Verandah, gardens (hodhi garden)

⑥ Use of Red and Grey Sandstone,
enamel led tile → (giving BLUE LUSTER)

2) Provincial

a) Bengal Special Type Roof



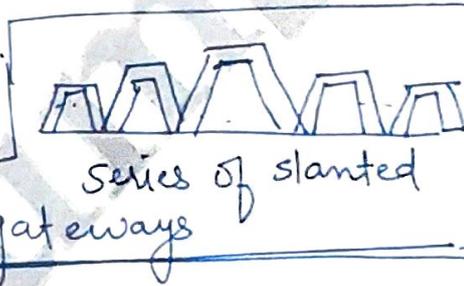
eg) Ahom-Bangla style construction

eg) Kamkhya Devi (Guwhati)

b) Jaunpur (Under Sharqi dynasty)

→ Absence of Minars,

→ Propylon gateway



eg) Attala Masjid

c) Malwa [Raj, Guj, M.P] regions.

eg) ✓ Rani Roopmati Pavilion etc.
✓ Mandu Fort

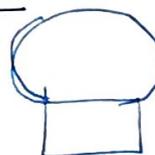
d) Bijapur → created cornices (Chajja)

↳ introduced 3 facade Arc



↳ almost spherical domes

eg) Gol Gumbad



Feedback

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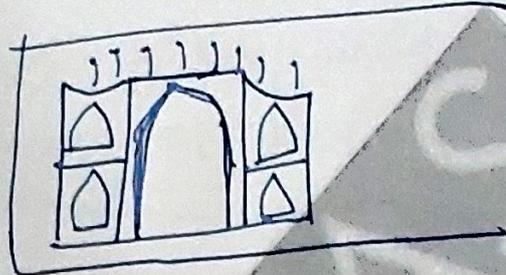
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

③ Mughal

eg) Babri Masjid — Mir Bakri

→ Tudor Arc

eg) Buland Darwaja

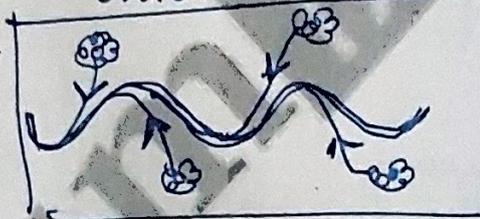


→ Jali work

eg) Salim Chisti Tomb

→ Peitra Dura

eg) Taj Mahal



④ Sikh Architecture

Rajput

Incorporated dome concept in Anandwara



eg) Golden Temple

→ Finest art of FORT making

eg) 'Meherangarh', Aamer fort, Gwalior fort

→ Astronomical Observatory

eg) Jantar Mantar

Indo Islamic architecture reached its zenith during Shah Jahani's period.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here Q is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.12) The religious reform movement was actually a systematic effort against the colonial rule in India. Describe the limitations/negative aspects of these reform movements.

धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलन वस्तुतः भारत में औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरुद्ध व्यवस्थित प्रयास था। इन सुधार आंदोलनों की सीमाओं/नकारात्मक पहलुओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Religious Reforms in India during colonial period were brought by western educated middle class elites, who intended to remove the ills in Indian Society.

In visionary sense, it was a systematic effort against colonial rule.

① Strengthening Indian society to make it able to fight against Britishers by:

→ Removing evils like Sati, Purdah, widow remarriage, monotheism, but permitting Dalits to read religious scriptures etc.

→ Realizing that God is one and

present in many forms & streams.

→ Restoring dignity by interpreting religious scriptures (by Vivekanand, Dayanand Saraswati etc.) → presenting great Indian civilizational ethos.

→ Foreigners effort in establishing Theosophical Society, William Jones

→ Asiatic Society in Bengal etc.
concluded with depth of India

→ Promotion of gender equality,
education to all sections,
inter-religious harmony (to
not get exploited by British
policy of "Divide & Rule" was
its main agenda.

only an enlightened and
united India could fight against
British Rule.

Limitations

① Fused Communalism

eg) Conversions by Islamic entity led to Suddhi movement by Arya Samaj & Tablegh & Tanzeem movement by Muslims.

② Limited spectrum of improvement in women's status.

They did not yet become part of popular protest.

③ Opposition by conservationists → Saw as interference in Indian society

eg) Tilak's opposition to Age of Consent Bill (1911)

④ Narrow social Base — leaders themselves did not follow their preachings.

eg) Keshab Chandra Sen marrying his MINOR son.

Feedback

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

Q.13) The Home Rule Movement represented the emergence of a new trend of aggressive politics. Describe the factors responsible for the rise of this movement.

होमरूल आंदोलन ने आक्रामक राजनीति की एक नई प्रवृत्ति के उद्भव का प्रतिनिधित्व किया। इस आंदोलन के उदय के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (12 Marks)

A crucial milestone in INM it emerged in the backdrop of First World War. Its primary objective was to demand self-government within the framework of British commonwealth.

Factors Responsible for the Rise

- ① GOI Act 1909, failed to meet India's aspirations
- ② Burden of wartime hardships :
→ Rising prices & high taxes.

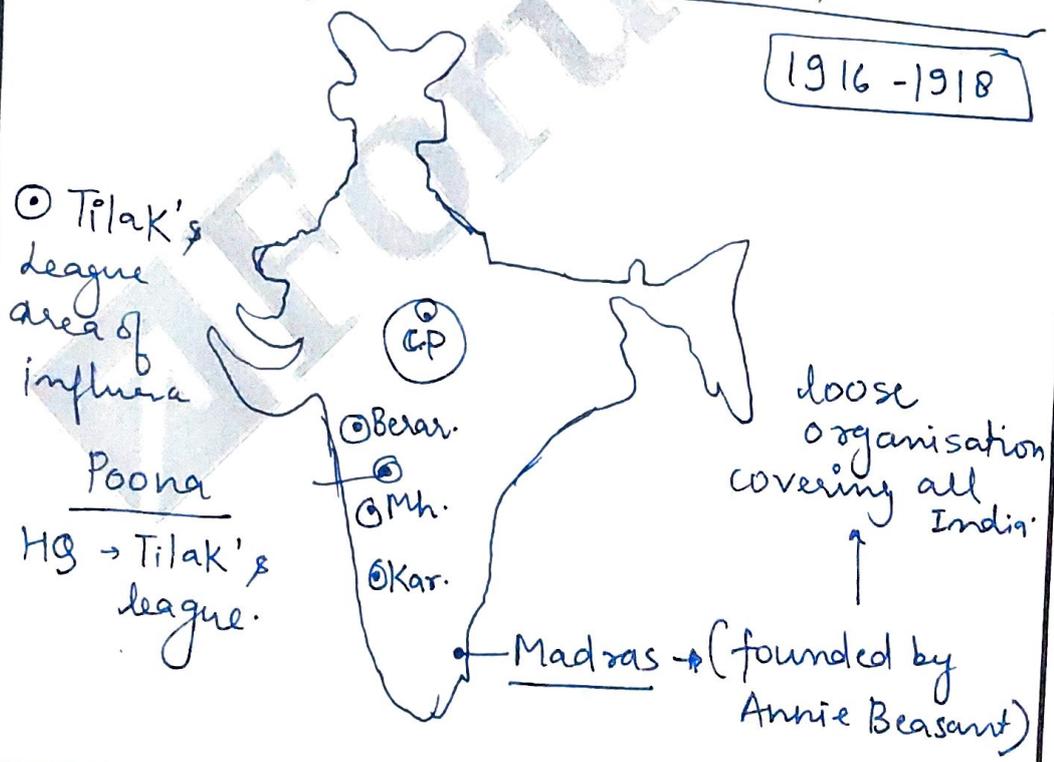
Annie Beasant famously declared
"England's Need is India's opportunity".

③ Popular pressure was felt necessary to achieve concessions.

④ Release of B. Tilak from Prison and arrival of Annie Beasant sparked a revival of Indian movement.

It also has hidden intention of rejoining Congress after Surat Split in 1907.

Fig. - Home Rule League.



Emergence of New Trend of Aggressive Politics

- ① Engagement in educative propoganda and establishment of "local level committees".
- ② Use of Newspapers to disseminate message. (Tilak's Kesari and Maharatta & Beasant's "New India and Commonwealth").
- ③ Broader appeal → attracted politically backward regions of Gujarat & Sindh.
- ④ New methods → public meetings, library, social work etc.
 ↓
Conferences ↓ fund raising ↓ Home Rule league provided India with prominent leaders like Nehru, C.R. Das, Jinnah, George Arundale, BP Wadia, G.S Aiyar → laying foundation for future INM.

Feedback

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Q.14) The American War of Independence was an exemplary event in world history. Critically analyze.

अमेरिकी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम विश्व इतिहास में एक अनुकरणीय घटना थी। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

American War of Independence (1775-1783) was an ideological & pol. revolution by 13 colonies against British crown establishing USA as the first constitutional liberal democracy.

It was an exemplary event, whose impacts were felt worldwide

① Constitutionalism, democratic upsurge and Declaration or "Bell of Rights".

② US emerged as an external power balancer to European regional Rivalries.

③ Age of liberalism → an era of liberal democracies based on liberty and equality

Impacted Indian Nation Struggle

- "No taxation without Representation" slogan was used by Moderates.
- Inspiration for Gandhi ji (who frequently used to give reference)
- Constitutionalism and Democracy
 - accommodated when Indians gained Independence.

French Revolution also IMPACTED

- ① Revolt against Monarchy (Louis XVI)
- ② Unequal Rights (biased to elites and aristocrats)
- ③ Enlightenment philosophy was central to American struggle.
- ④ Similar eco. struggles (in form of TAXATION)

However, the Revolution did have a downside to it.

- ① Failure to Address Slavery led to American Civil War (1861) and Continued Struggle for Racial Equality.
- ② Displacement of Native Americans
Revolution opened vast territories for westward expansion coming into conflict with Natives
- ③ Internal Divisions → between North & South → with a weak national government.
- ④ Economic instability and leaving France a key ally into massive debt
- ⑤ loyalist to British crowns forced to leave US caused disruption.

Thus, American Revolⁿ despite its shortfalls, laid foundation for modern liberal democracy.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.15) "The distribution of precipitation is a function of variations in pressure and temperature in different climate types." Discuss

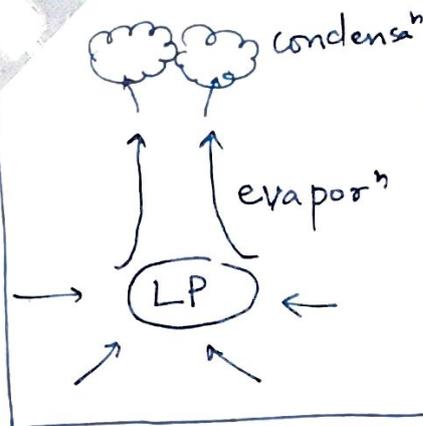
"वर्षण का वितरण विभिन्न जलवायु प्रकारों में दाब और तापमान की विभिन्नताओं का फलन है।" चर्चा कीजिए। (12 Marks)

Precipitation or the amount and type of water that falls from atmosphere is strongly influenced by pressure & temperature.

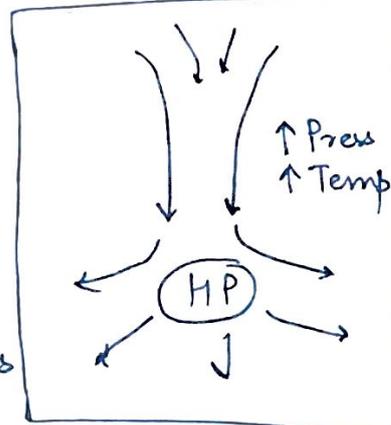
Their relationship vary across different types of climate.

Pressure and Precipitation

① low pressure Associated with rising air which condenses leading to cloud formation



② High Pressure is related to inflow sinking air giving rise to ANTI-CYCLONIC conditions

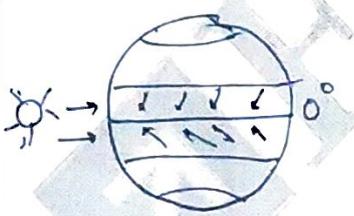


Temperature and Precipitation

- ① Warm air has more water holding capacity & higher potential for rainfall.
- ② It increases rate of evaporation leading to increase in Relative Humidity & higher chances of precipitation.

How both Pressure and Temperature determine different climate Types

- ① Tropical climate (High precipitation)



Direct sunlight, more temp, ↑ rate of evaporation
 large water vapour in atmosphere.

- ② Polar climate → (low precipitation)
Cold temp, Water Holding capacity is low.

- ③ Sub-Tropics - [HORSE LATITUDES]
 → characterised by High Pressure (anti-cyclonic condⁿs)
 → sinking air → low precipitation due to dry air.
- ④ Monsoon Type
 → low pressure ITCZ attracts trade winds. → soot rainfall.
- ⑤ Deserts on Western Margins
 → cold ocean current → ↓ evaporation
 → no water vapour.
- ⑥ Coastal Regions → onshore winds bring rainfall frequently.
- ⑦ British Type → under influence of westerlies throughout the year.
- ⑧ Mountains → Windward side causes air to rise & condense, leeward side air & sinks & becomes dry leading to no precipitation

Feedback

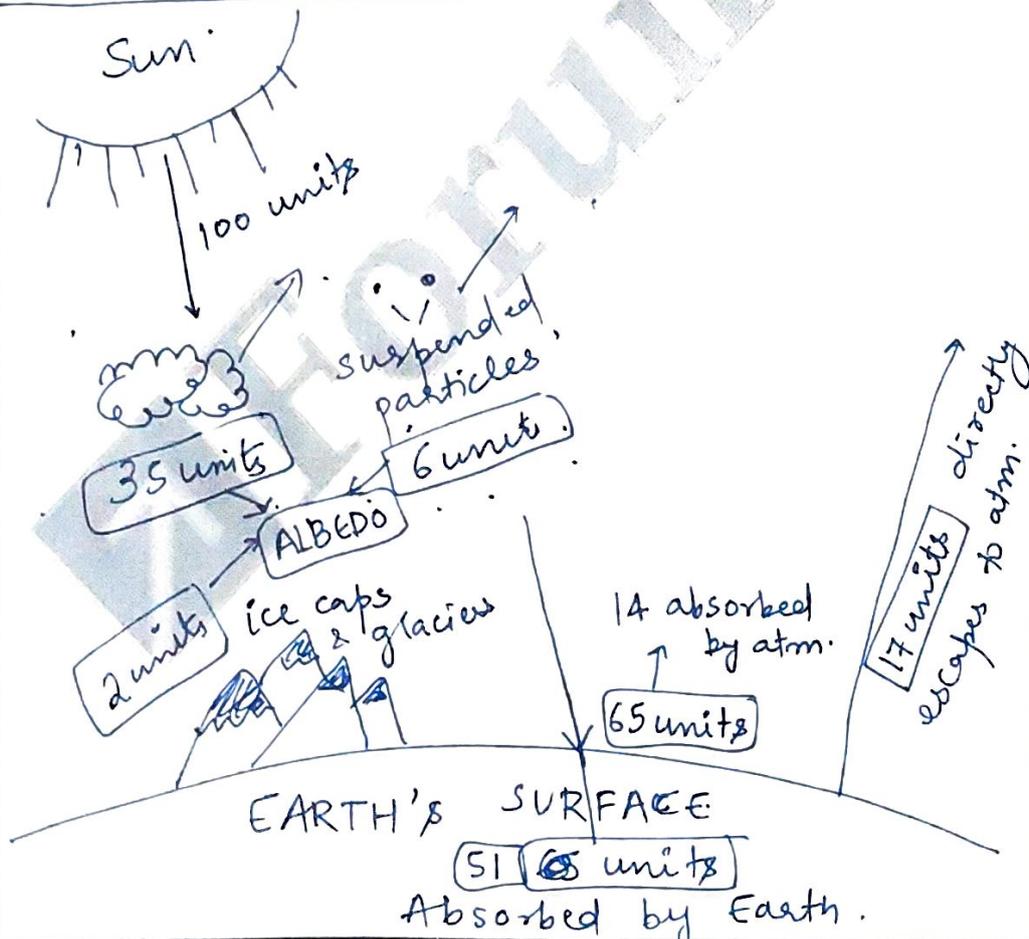
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) What do you understand by heat balance or heat budget in meteorology? Also explain its importance in discussing the phenomenon of climate change.

मौसम विज्ञान में ऊष्मा संतुलन या ऊष्मा बजट से आप क्या समझते हैं? जलवायु परिवर्तन की परिघटना की विवेचना करने में इसके महत्व की व्याख्या भी कीजिए। (12 Marks)

State of Balance OR EQUILIBRIUM between incoming Short wave solar insolation and outgoing long wave thermal radiation in a year is known as Heat Balance or Heat Budget.

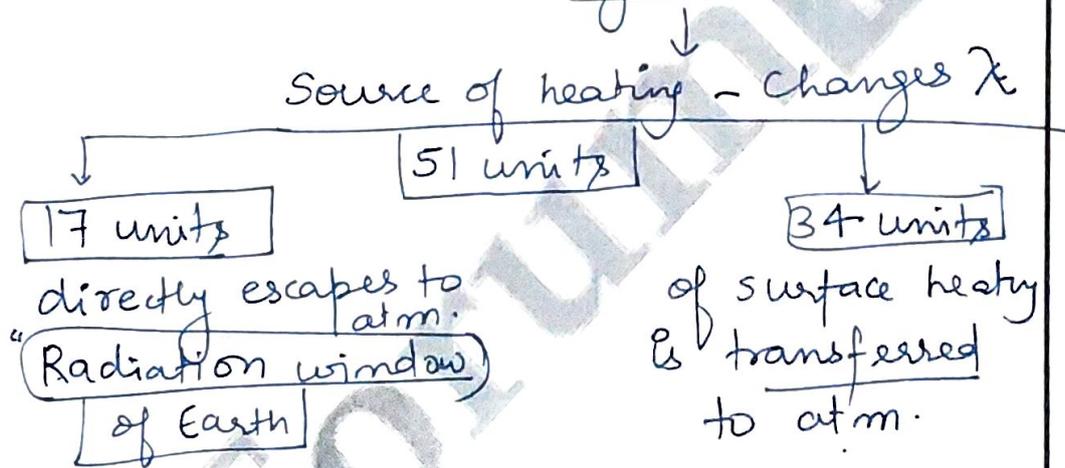


ForumIAS

Considering 100 units striking on at atmosphere:

✓ 35 units is reflected in outer surface $[27 + 6 + 2]$.

✓ 65 units remaining is absorbed by earth i.e. 14 by atmosphere 51 by earth's surface.



Thus, atmosphere plays a role in moderating earth's temperature, via Green House Effect.

Any change in balance of this Heat Budget leads to.

Climate change:

Imp. of this phenomena in Climate change

① An increase in emission of Green House Gases, increases the absorption of short wave radiation.

This leads to rise in temperature popularly known as Global Warming

② Disbalance in Heat Budget leads to → Heat Waves
→ Irregular precipitation patterns
→ Intensified cyclones.
→ Melting of glaciers → resulting in reduced ALBEDO → reinforcing amplification.

→ Rise in Sea Surface Temperature, weakening Ocean Conveyor Belts.

Thus, heat budget needs to be maintained to avert disastrous impact of Climate.

Feedback

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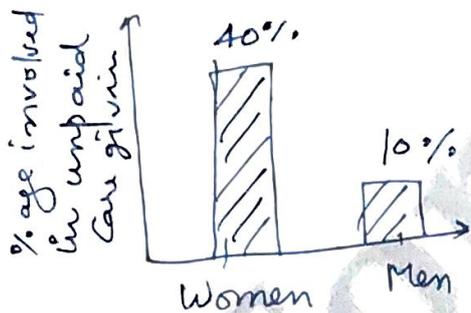
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) Recognising unpaid work of women is a necessary but challenging task. Discuss

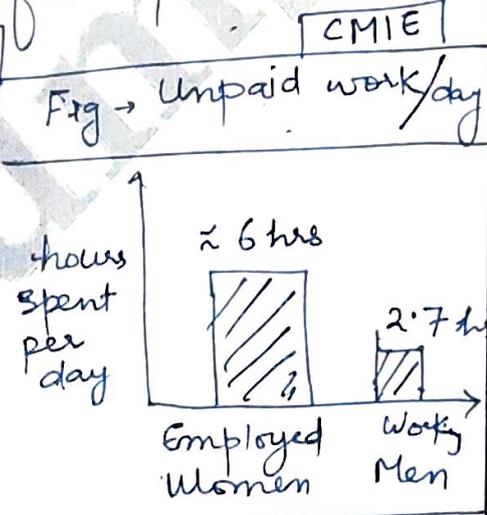
महिलाओं के अवैतनिक कार्य को मान्यता प्रदान करना एक अनिवार्य लेकिन चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। विवेचना कीजिए। (12 Marks)

Women's unpaid labour encompassing care work, parenting, domestic responsibilities remains largely invisible and unrecognised in economic discussions.

Concerning statistics of Unpaid Work



Age Group 15-29



Need for recognition is Necessary

① Reinforcement of cycle of INEQUALITY and economic dependence

Women disproportionately bear
the burden due to societal norms

Limiting their access to :

- education (literacy Rate less than males)
- skill development
- paid employment (FLFPR \approx 24%)

② Recognising unpaid work will
address :

→ gender inequality

→ Promote fair

distribution of

labour responsibilities

WEF's

Gender Gap
Index ranks

India at

129th rank out
of 146 countries.

③ Women stay out of labour force
leading to loss of GDP.

IMF chief's remark that equal
participation by women in LF
will increase GDP by 27%

Issues in Recognizing Unpaid Work.

① Implementation Issue

Eco. Survey in past highlighted that about its affordability and calculation methods might create problems.

② Formally endorses NORM of women's role in domestic & care work.

Way Forward

① shifting some unpaid work to mainstream economy (@ child care),

② Outsourcing house work to less literate and poor women.

③ Flexible work policies, early childhood care and education - enabling more women to enter workforce (as envisaged in SDG 5.4)

Feedback

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

Q.18) Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India.

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (12 Marks)

Gendered-impact of population control measures is reflective of socio-economic realities and deep rooted patriarchy in Indian society.

Manifestation of such measures :

① Family planning programmes target more on women to use preventive measures.

eg 75% of all control measures taken by women.

② sheer ignorance of women's health and Reproductive Rights

eg Surgery for popⁿ control affects

more adversely on women than man.

Still, in India:

Tubectomy > Vasectomy

despite Vasectomy being a more
safer option for popⁿ control.

- ③ Gender inequality results in obligation for women to take family planning measures.

⚠ Preventive pills rather than protective measures before coitus.

- ④ Female Feticide as indicated by AMARTYA SEN in his paper "Missing Women".

- ⑤ Many state govt's have passed bill regarding TWO CHILD POLICY.

where women are deprived of their posts in govt. jobs and local bodies as "Sarpanch", thus losing avenue for economic empowerment.

NEED FOR AN OVERHAUL

- ① **Awareness** Since only 18% of women have final say in reproductive decisions.
- ② **Supreme Court** ruled that freedom to make such decisions encapsulated under **Article 21**.
- ③ Investment in Education and Health (↓ MMR & IMR) reduces sex-selective practices (Sonalde Desai)
- ④ Incentivising popⁿ control measures
↳ local bodies must involve men in the meetings.

India's TFR has reached the replacement Rate. Such steps will flatten the popⁿ growth curve.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.19) Given the socio-economic status of backward castes in India, caste-based census is the need of the hour. Do you agree?

भारत में पिछड़ी जातियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए जाति आधारित जनगणना समय की मांग है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (12 Marks)

Recently released caste census by Bihar govt. once again brought the issue at forefront.

Article 340 of Indian constitution ask for establishment of a commission to enquire into socio-economic conditions of backward classes.

NEED OF THE HOUR

① To address social and Economic inequality.

eg) More than 30% SC & STs are Multidimensionally poor (NITI Aayog)

② Manual Scavenging as a job has concentration of SC caste

③

② For equitable distribution of reservation benefits.

eg) G. Rohini commission for the Sub-categorisation of OBCs

③ To provide a comprehensive picture of Indian society

eg) Caste influence all dynamics of Indian society.

④ Inclusive Development by monitoring effectiveness of affirmative actions.

1 However, caste census itself as an exercise can not improve the socio-economic backwardness of neglected sections.

It is when the data is put to right use for implementation of policies & programmes then only

results can be witnessed.

In similar vein, the positives of
Caste census are: negatives

① Reinforcing caste identities

Focussing on individual growth rather
than prioritizing categories.

② Clear definition of caste → is not
an easy task. as it leads to
confusion and disputes.

③ Data is exploited for vote bank
politics. It leads to further
"Social Divisions".

Hence, for an equitable
and just society, accurate data
(Use of AI & ML in analyzing data) and
independent studies at LOCAL LEVEL
is needed. Caste census must not
become a weapon of deepening faultlines.

Feedback

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



Q.20) Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them.

भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (12 Marks)

Domestic workers form 3rd
largest category after agri. & construction
sector workers constituting ≈ 5 mn workers
(3 mn females)

Issues faced by
Domestic workers

Types

- Part time workers
- Full time workers
- live in workers

① Overdominance
of women and
marginalized groups

like SC & STs etc →

vulnerable to
exploitation.

② Exclusion from labour laws
(like Minimum Wages Act etc.)

③ Lack of social security

Since, the nature of job is to

Operate in private sphere they
have no access to

- Maternity leave
- paid leave or off-weekends
- No health insurance etc.

④ Absence of data

Acts as a barrier in formulⁿ of
appropriate plans & resource allocation

⑤ Poor Unionisation

- Reduces their bargaining power
- Informal nature of work leads
to exploitation and abuse —
due to no support mechanism

⑥ Neglect of Domestic Labour Rights

Factories Act, Industrial Disputes Act,
Employee Provident Fund Act etc.

do not recognize domestic labour

Measures Needed

- ① Protection against harassment & providing social security.
- Domestic workers recognized under "The Unorganized Se-Worker's Social Security Act 2008..
- ② Data collection via e-shram portal.
- ③ Need for standardised wages based on type & amount of work done
- ④ Need for a National Policy on Domestic workers.
- ⑤ Integrated Anti-Trafficking Units to counter forced and child labour

ILO's Convention 189

mandates "decent working conditions" for domestic workers. legal and institutional + civil society's support is needed

Feedback

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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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.