



TEST CODE 7 7 1 1 0 1

SPS 2024 – UPPSC MAINS

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 200
अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	AAKASH CHAUDHARY		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1915074286	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	MUKHERJEE NAGAR	Date/दिनांक	29/5/25

*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।	
1			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।	
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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 2:20	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:00
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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 अंकड़ों 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	
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			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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 of Hindustani classical music is reflective of the contemporary bifurcations in the heartland of music (Madhyadesh), as per instrumental and vocal expertise. [Bharat's Natyashastra].

* Relevance of Gharanas in Hindustani classical music

① Enhanced focus on the development of particular styles i.e. Dhrupad, Thumri etc.

② Proliferation of artists
↳ patronage by rulers. Eg. Mughals gave patronage to Ludhiana Gharana.

③ Leads to overall enrichment of music
↳ aesthetic pleasure

* Famous Gharanas and their features

- | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| ① ↓ | ② ↓ | ③ ↓ | ④ ↓ | ⑤ ↓ |
| <u>Lucknow Gharana</u> | <u>Varanasi Gharana</u> | <u>Agre Gharana</u> | <u>Gwalior Gharana</u> | <u>Jaiipur Gharana</u> |
| → Fusion of <u>artistic expression</u> and <u>vocalism</u> . | → Blend of <u>Khazal</u> and <u>Dhrupad</u> | → <u>Unique fusion</u> of <u>Dhol</u> & <u>Tanpura</u> | → A famous gharana for its <u>intrinsic style</u> | → Blended with rich tapestry of <u>Alap</u> , <u>Dhol</u> & <u>Shehnai</u> |
| → <u>Khazal</u> and <u>Shehnai</u> developed alongside | → Coupled with <u>Dance forms</u> like <u>Kathak</u> | → Also emphasizes on <u>Expression</u> and <u>courtly music</u> | → A perfect <u>mosaic</u> of <u>flute</u> , <u>shehnai</u> and <u>vocalism</u> | → Patronage of the <u>Amber Rajput</u> class |
| → Patronage of <u>Shahis</u> | | | | |

Thus, gharana system is a natural extension of classical art form of music creating a lasting legacy in India's rich cultural landscape.

Feedback

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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)

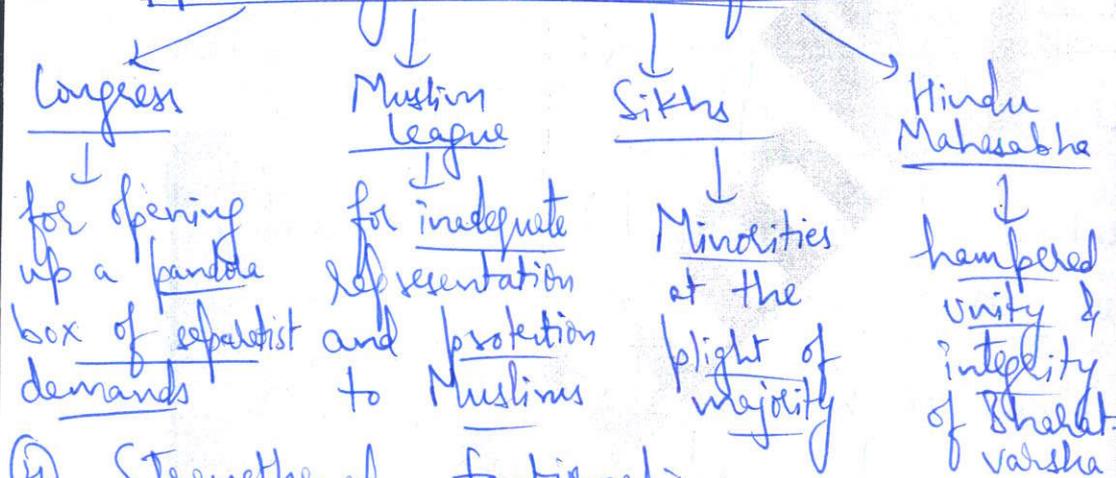
The Cripps Mission led by Stafford Cripps in 1942 was a deliberate and desperate attempt of British to win support of Indians for the war.

* Features of Cripps Mission

- ① Creation of a constituent Assembly after the war.
- ② It was to be solely composed of Indians, unlike August offer.
- ③ It was to be partly elected and partly nominated.
- ④ Any group not happy with the constitution formed could come up with its own separate constitution.
- ⑤ Veto of Vice Roy was still retained.

* Cripps Mission strengthened Separatist forces

- ① The mission laid down the blue-print for partition of India.
- ② Signified 'too little, too late' efforts.
- ③ Opposed by various factions



- ④ Strengthened factionalism

Thus, Gandhiji rightly called it a 'post-dated cheque' as the idea of dominion and veto of Viceroy were obsolete ideas, paving the way for Quit India Resolution.

Feedback

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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)

Ambika Charan Majumdar was the President of the 1916 Congress Session which culminated in landmark outcomes for the nationalist movement.

* Historical Significance : Lucknow Session

- ① It led to the signing of the Lucknow Pact; a pact of solidarity
- ② Re-introduced extremists to the nationalist struggle → assimilated them within Congress.
- ③ Ended the deep ideological divides resulting in weakening of nationalist struggle.
- ④ Gave reinforced momentum to the national struggle. Ex combined activities

of extremists and moderates during Non-Cooperation movement.

⑤ Ended the period of political inactivity since the holding of Delhi Durbar in 1911.

⑥ Created a formidable challenge for the British by strengthening anti-imperialist forces.

⑦ Paved the way for Gandhiji to take centre-stage as the mass leader of Indian Nationalism.

Therefore, Lucknow Pact or Lucknow Unity is seen as a water-shed in the anti-imperialist struggle, reinvigorating the hitherto divided forces by British Carrot and Stick policy.

Feedback

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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।

League of Nations. formed post the 1st world war was a landmark institution of international stature, vocal for peace and security of the world order. (8 Marks)

* Unfair to consider league of Nations as a complete failure

- ① It prevented the war in a highly militarised world for another 26 years.
- ② Could contain the spread of war-mongering heroes, till Hitler came to the fore.
- ③ Helped restore balance of power.
Ex → Treaty of Versailles by Allied powers could be enforced effectively.

④ Helped check unwarranted expansionism and formation of blocs.

⑤ Could keep Nazism and Fascism at bay for quite a while.

* League of Nations : A Failure

① Couldn't prevent rise of Hitler.

② Unable to prevent militarisation and II World War.

③ Couldn't establish equity between the victors and losers. (Eg) → Treaty of Versailles → a matter of national shame for Germans.

However, despite its failures, League played a pivotal role in working ^{towards} peace and security, eventually paving way for its successor the United Nations.

Feedback

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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 (सैल्स) क्या हैं? पृथ्वी के ऊपर दाब कोष्ठों के निर्माण एवं उनके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए? (8 Marks)

Pressure belts are distinct zones of high and low atmospheric pressure; which give way to rising columns and subsiding columns of air combined with horizontal movement of air forming pressure cells.

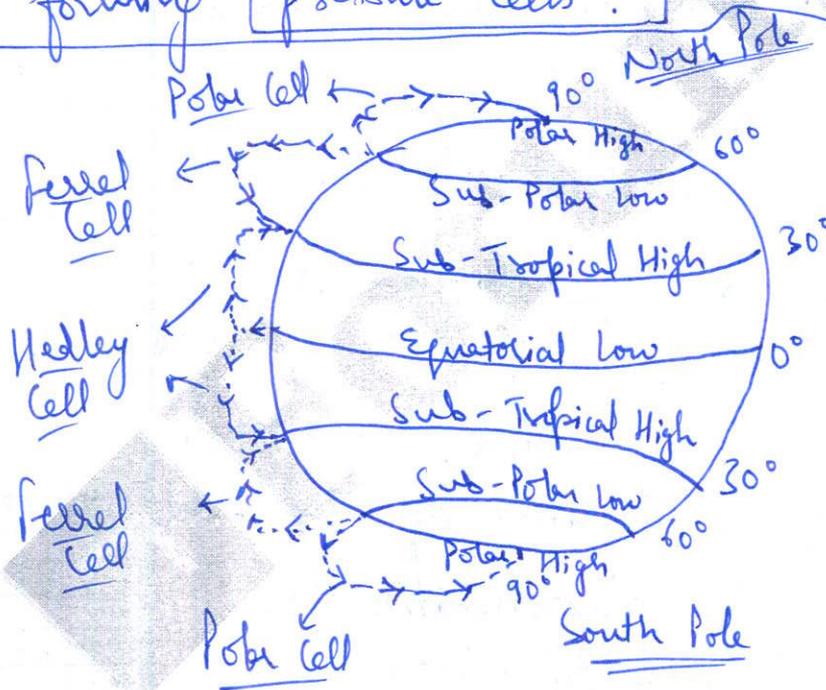


Diagram:
Different Pressure Zones/belts (7) & Pressure cells (3)

* Formation of Pressure Cells

(i) Convection: refers to vertical movement

of air due to varying temperatures.

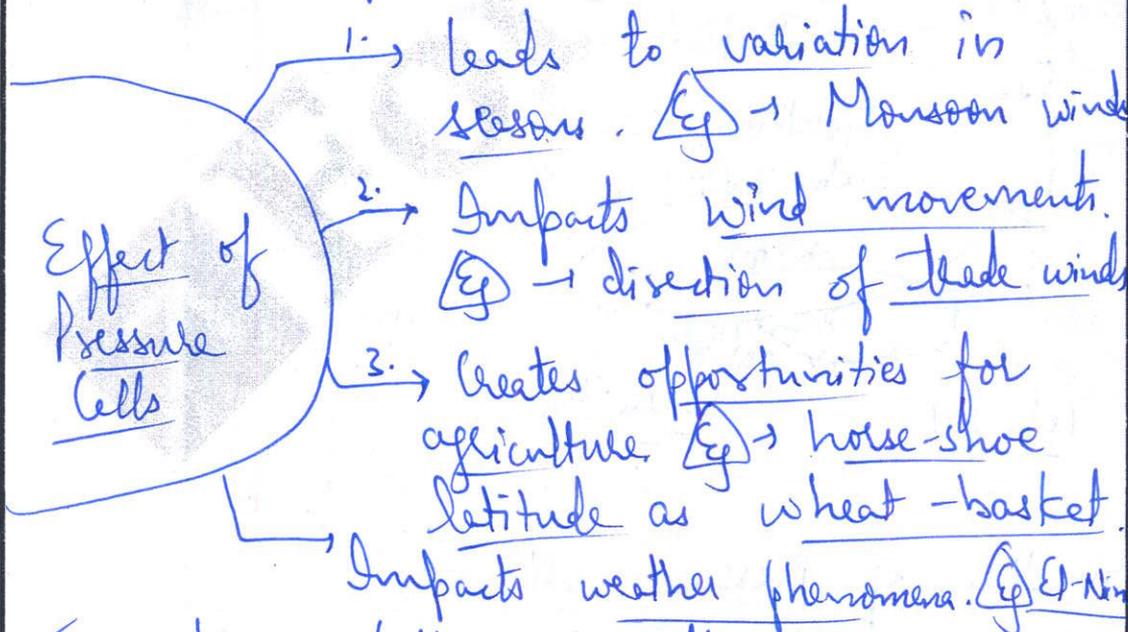
① → Rising columns at 0° and subsiding columns at 30° (North & South)

② Advection: Movement of air from high pressure to low pressure regions.

③ → Movement of air at surface from 30° to 0° (North and South).

④ Temperature Variation: due to angle of insolation

⑤ Diverse pressure gradient force.



Thus, pressure belts and cells are seminal in climate regulation of Earth.

Feedback

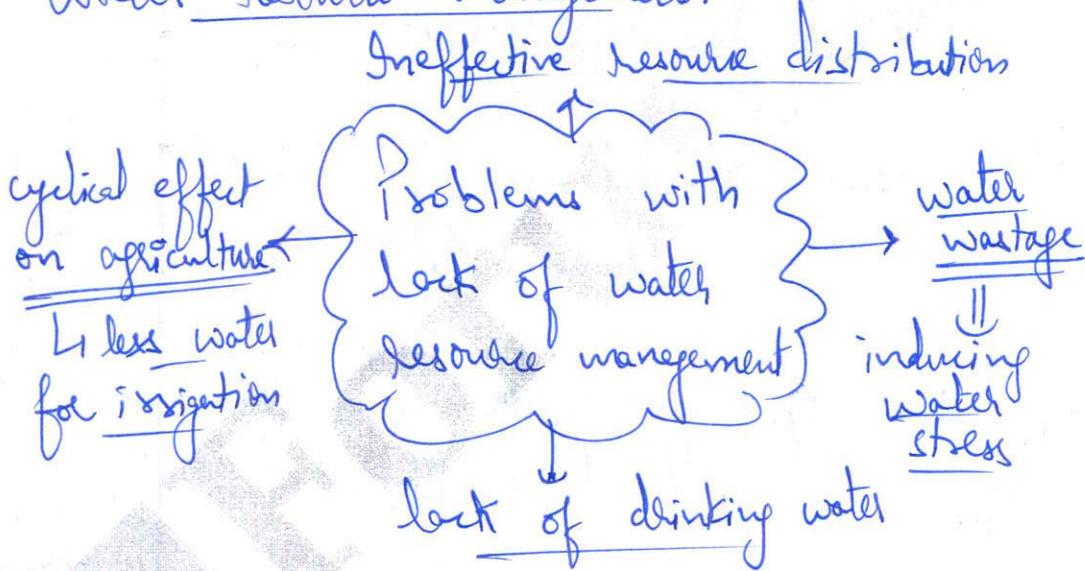
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Q.6) How can effective management of water resources increase agricultural productivity in India? Explain

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

India hosts 17.7% of world's population with only 4% of ground water, wherein 50% of agriculture is rain-fed, highlighting significance of effective water resource management.

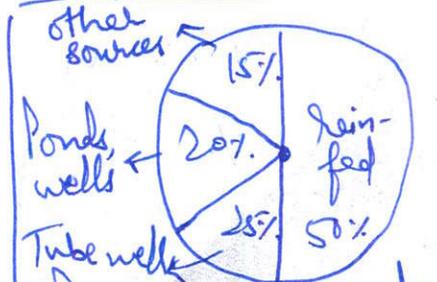


* Effective Water Resource Management to Increase Agricultural Productivity

① Use of traditional methods of water conservation. Eg → Bawris & Tankas
↳ can help farmers during drought

2) Give a renewed push to Jal Jeevan Mission. Ex → "Per Drop More Crop"

3) Reduce reliance on rainfall for a good harvest.



4) Helps increase agricultural income of farmers → reducing farmers' stress

5) Create fertile conditions for kharif crops → water-guzzling. Ex → Rice, sugarcane.

6) Utilize run-off the river and grey water for agricultural crops.

Thus, PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana and Integrated Watershed Management alongside renewed conservation efforts can create a "Sashakt, Samriddh & Sampann Krishi" in India.

Feedback

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

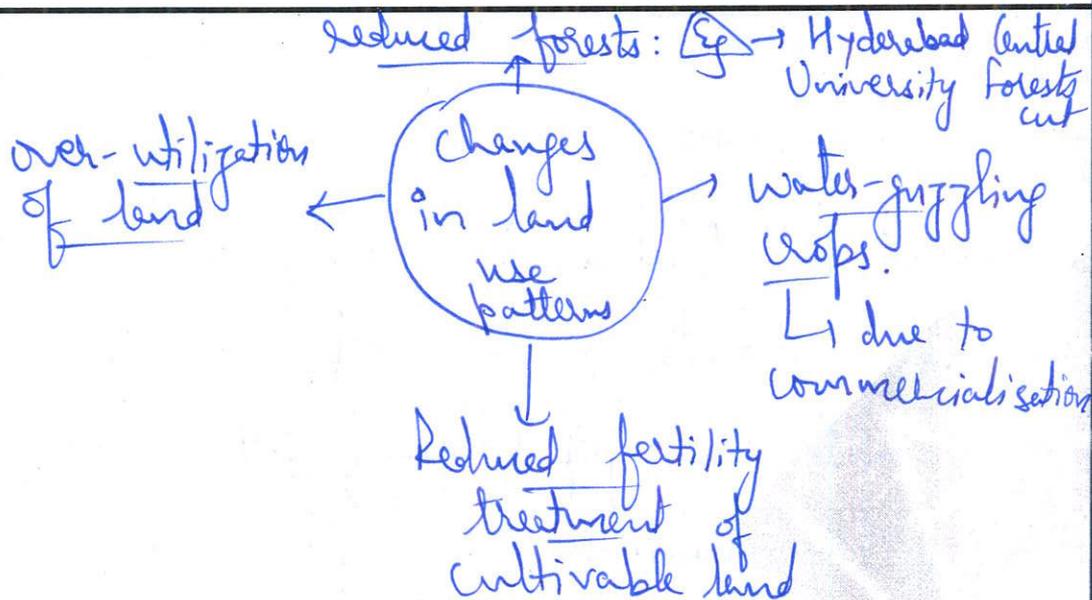
बढ़ती जनसंख्या एवं इसके परिणामस्वरूप भू-उपयोग पैटर्न में आए परिवर्तन ने बहुआयामी समस्याएँ उत्पन्न की हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

India overtook China in 2023 to become the world's most populous country, with a population of 1.45 billion (UN Population).

This demographic boom coupled with changing land-use patterns has created Multi-farious problems





* Way Forward

- ① Creation of Agri-Preneurs through schemes like ARYA and use of technology.
 - ② Practising and encouraging traditional slash and burn (shifting cultivation) to restore fertility.
 - ③ Upskilling youth for better employment opportunities → reducing pressure on land.
- The era of "Job-to-People" is the future for avoiding a demographic disaster.

Feedback

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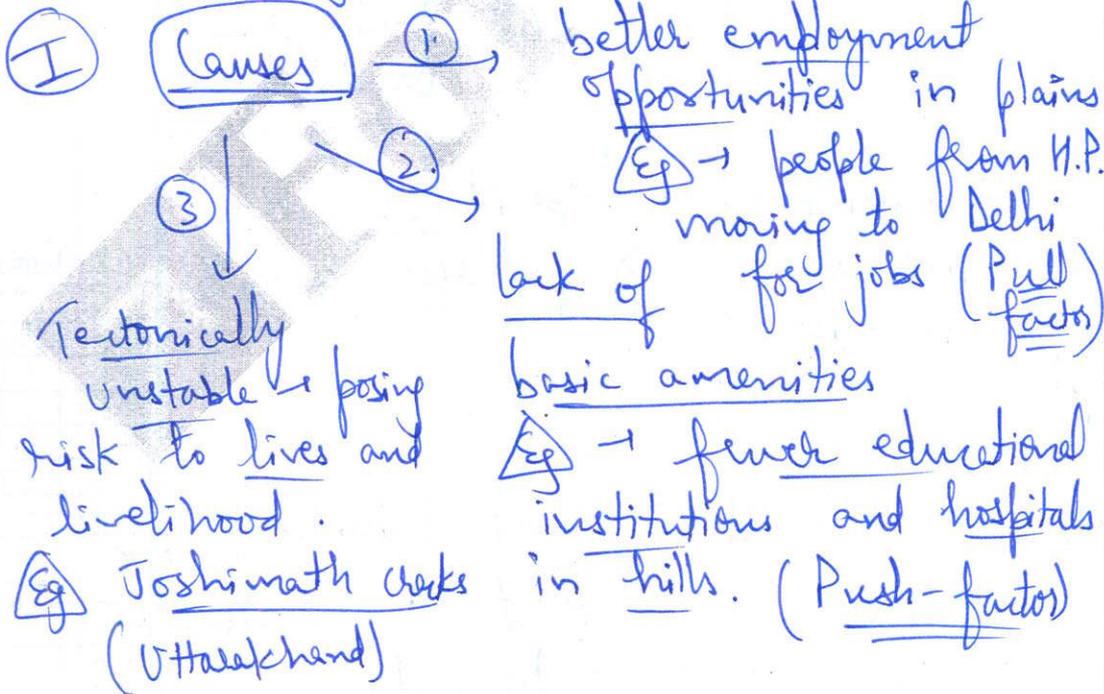


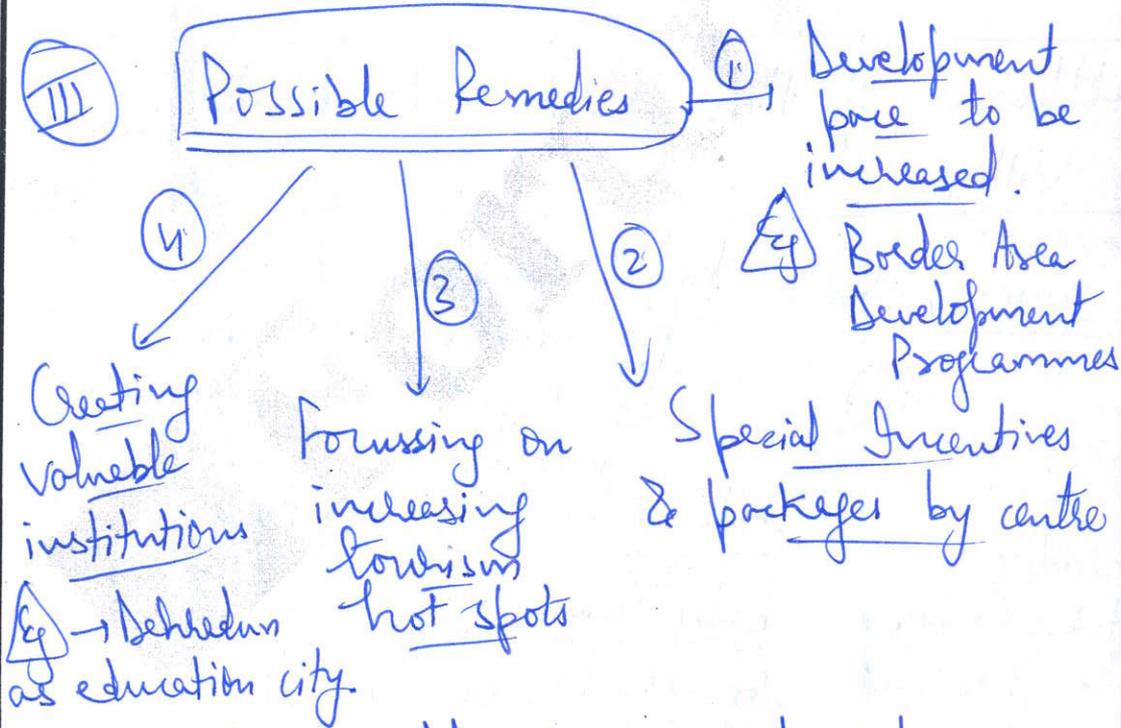
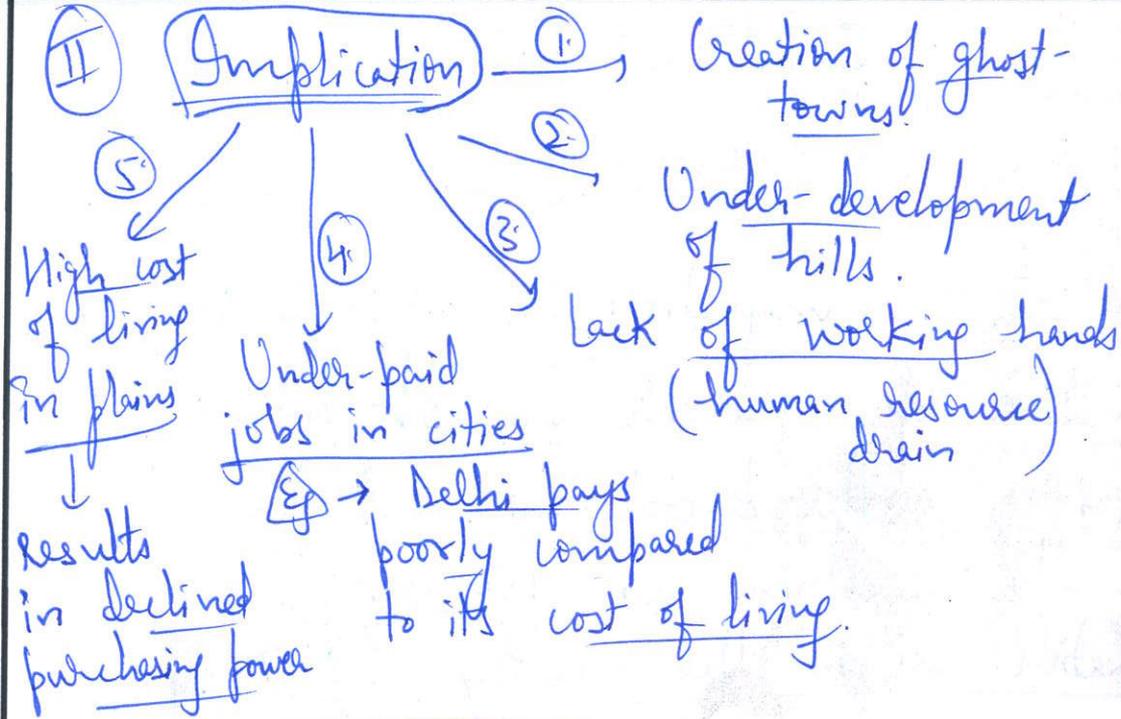
Q.8) Settlements in the hill states are turning into deserted villages as a result of large-scale migration of people living in the hilly areas to the plains. Discuss the causes, implications and possible remedies for this phenomenon.

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)

Intra-country migration of people is reflective of growth and opportunities alongside under-development. India annually sustains an 150 million + migration within the country (NITI).

* Settlements of Hills turning into deserted Villages





Thus, attracting and retaining youth requires consistent local efforts alongside government intervention

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.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 is the basic tenet of our constitution introduced by 42nd constitutional amendment and solidified by judgements of Supreme Court like Waman Rao Case.

As a basic feature, it enhances respect for all religions equally via:

- ① Constitutional Promise (Article-25 to 28) (Freedom of Religion)
- ② Equal support for minority religions. (eg) J170 PARSI Schemes
- ③ Support of government for all religious groups. (eg) → Equality in Muslims via Triple Talaq.

Thus, Secularism is understood in a positive sense in India, unlike west.

* Secularism also means disagreements and their celebration

① Secularism fabric needs to be reinvigorated with "spirit of tolerance"

(Eg) → No major hate towards Muslims post-Pulwama attack

② Allowing proliferation of a "culture of dissent".
↳ reflective of ideological freedom

③ Stricter implement of caste or religion-based crimes. (Eg) → changes in BNS regarding mob-lynching.

④ Enhances spirit of democracy.

"Samvad, Samanvay and Samadhan" are the basic tenets of a democracy imbued with the force of secularity enforcing a vision of egalitarian society

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Segmentation of tribes is reflective of deepening cleavages between various classes within the 8.6% of our Scheduled Tribes population.

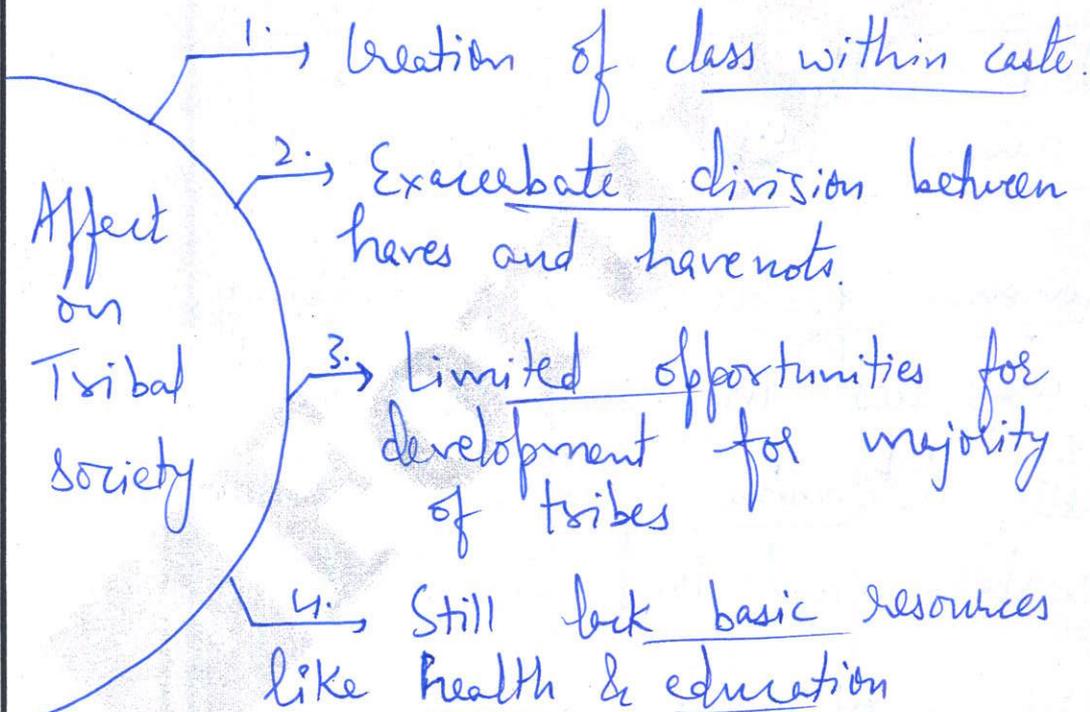
* Factors resulting in rising class among tribes in India

- ① Economic factors: The availability of resources in hinterland and forests determine difference between prosperous and impoverished classes.
- ② Social Institutions: certain classes with tribes hog up most of benefits of education and jobs. Eg → Meena tribe (Rajasthan)
- ③ Political Factors: under-representation of

Tribals of forest and hills in political institutions. Eg → Gonds are under-represented vis-a-vis Bishnois.

4. Institutional factors: lack of awareness

↓
limited benefits of government schemes ← ghost beneficiaries



↳ Eg → High prevalence of Infant Mortality Rate.

Thus, equalising forces need to counter-balance the pillars of injustice.

Feedback

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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.

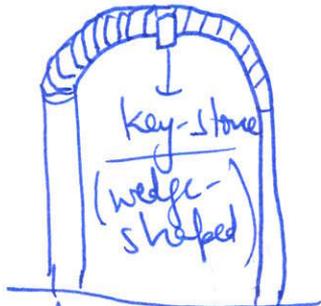
इंडो-इस्लामिक स्थापत्य कला की चार श्रेणियाँ कौन-कौन सी हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के माध्यम से स्पष्ट कीजिए। (12 Marks)

Indo-Islamic architecture is symbolic of beautiful amalgamation of varying styles of architecture — Indian (Trabeate) and Islamic (Arcuate), creating a harmonious mosaic of distinct cultures.

* Categories of Indo-Islamic Architecture

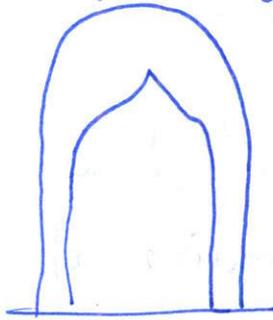


① Turkish influence on architecture is seen in following :-



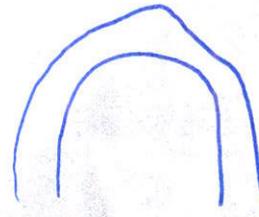
Archway style

Eg (Balban's Tomb)



Arches

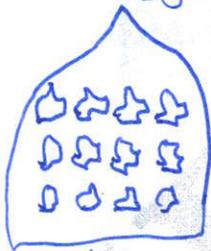
(Jami Mosque Alauddin)



Double Dome

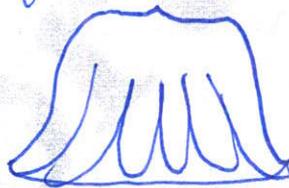
(Lodi Garden)

② Mughal Influence in following



Jali work (drawn from Rajasthani style)

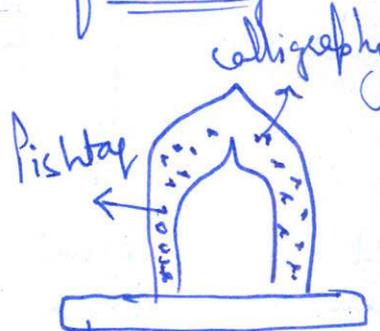
Eg - Agra Fort



~~Under~~ Onion dome

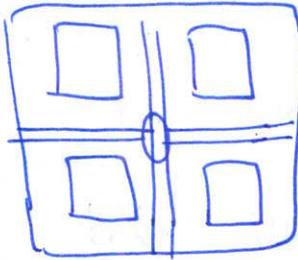
(Intersected Lotus)

Eg → Taj Mahal
also known as (Rauza-i-Munawwar)



Plinth (raised platform)

Jahangir Palace



Charbagh style
 Eg → (Humayun's Tomb)
 ↓
 reflecting imagery of heaven and earth

③ Regional Styles (Fusion)

↳ as seen in Golconda Fort and Jama Masjid (use of Mehrab)
 ↳ local stones and materials used

④ Indo-Saracenic → British influence is visible in high roofs, use of white colour and arches for better integrity and safety. Eg → La Martiniere College, Lucknow

Thus, Indo-Islamic architecture is reflective of pinneak & zenith of artistic finesse, royal patronage and skillful craftsmanship and masonry.

Feedback
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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G 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)

The Religious Reform movements that began in the 18th-19th centuries were seen as "Indian Renaissance", with Raja Ram Mohan Roy being the symbolic father of this social revolution.

* Religious Reform Movements as a systematic Effort Against the colonial rule

- ① It paved way for Indian-centered reforms. Eg → Resistance towards British imposed reforms in religion.
- ② Challenged the western myth of invincibility and white man's burden civilizational theory. Eg → Swami Dayanand Saraswati's call for "Back to

Vedas seen as an effort to revive Indian traditional ways.

③ Countered Top-Down Approach of Britishers. \triangle Resistance against Religious Disabilities Act 1856 culminated in revolt of 1857.

④ Post-1857 war, British were forced to retreat from interference in religious realm. (Policy of Precaution)

* Limitations of these Reform movements

① It created sense of communalism.
 \triangle \rightarrow Tilak's use of religious symbols and festivals.

② It perpetuated and solidified caste identities, with caste-based movements.

\triangle SNDP Movement (Sri Narayan)

- ③ Its impact was limited and slow.
 Eg → Women's marriageable age was still low (reflecting acceptance of child marriages)
- ④ Restricted the wave of reforms from liberal-minded English.
- ⑤ Created deep social cleavages between haves and have-nots.
- ⑥ Religious movements invariably talked of reviving the past (Revivalist), including the ignorant rituals. Eg → Wahabi movement

Nonetheless, these religious reforms carved an intellectual space for growth and progress of overall society by undoing orthodoxy of past alongside solidifying indigenous culture

Feedback

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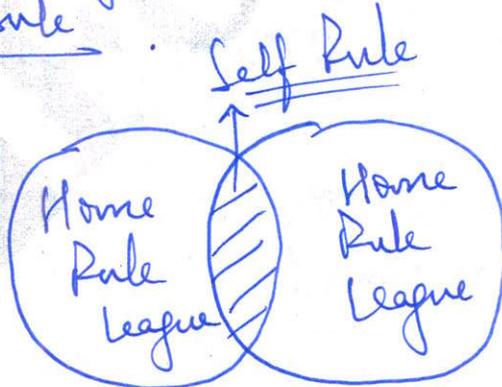


Q.13) The Home Rule Movement represented the emergence of a new trend of aggressive politics. Describe the factors responsible for the rise of this movement.

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)

The Home Rule Movement which began in 2nd decade of 20th century represented a dynamic, revitalised and re-invigorated force of nationalism which manifested in sharp colonial critique.

Home Rule Movement essentially was represented by 2 parallel trends / organisations working towards self-rule.



- Annie Besant
- Bombay + Rest of India
- Loosely Organised
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Central Provinces, Berar & Maharashtra (except Bombay)
- Tightly organised

* Home Rule Movement: New Trend of Aggressive Politics

Vocalised demand for self-rule for 1st time

Demanded greater participation of Indians in governance

Made use of constitutional + extra-constitutional means.

Believed in capacity of Masses

⇒ This led to enhanced participation of masses in the national struggle.
 + Demand for Swraj no longer seen as sedition Eg → Government of India Act 1919

* Factors responsible for rise of the movement

- ① Political vacuum post-Swat Split (1907)
- ② Greater rise of extremist faction

alongside revolutionary activities.

- ③ lack of momentum at national stage seen as an opportunity by Annie Besant and Tilak.
- ④ Use of print media. Eg local newspapers like Maharatta (Marathi) by Tilak.
- ⑤ Greater acceptance of ideas of self-rule in the Congress eventually.
- ⑥ Fixing the imagination of masses with flavours of sovereignty.

Thus, Self-Rule Movement was a political agenda that left a lasting socio-political impact opening the stage for future course of revolution under handhiji.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

The American War of Independence (1776-1783) was the 1st modern-era war for independence and democracy, ushering in "new age of sovereignty".

* American War of Independence as an exemplary event

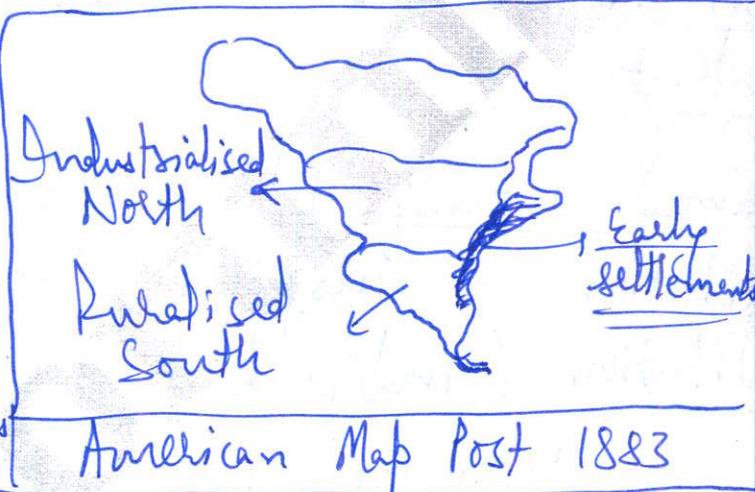
- ① The world was introduced with the new age concepts like liberty, equality, fraternity.
- ② French soldiers who participated in American war had gained a taste for independence
↳ led to revolutions back home.

- ③ Inspired many later struggles/revolutions. Eg → French Revolution (1789)
 - ↳ Slavic Nationalism
 - ↳ India's Anti-colonial struggle
- ④ Paved way for intellectual growth and fervour. Eg Bentham's utilitarianism and Rousseau's social contract.
- ⑤ Framed world's 1st modern constitution → inspired India's constitution (independence of judiciary)
- ⑥ American 'Bill of Rights' became a sole model for Fundamental Rights in Indian constitution (Part - III)
- * American War: shortcomings and Negative consequences
- ⑦ Created a new class of elites post

Independence . i.e. native Americans v/s White Americans.
 (poverty-ridden) / (resourceful)

② Perpetuation of slavery until 13th Amendment by Lincoln. Eg → Triangular Trade
 ↳ Racism events gained grounds across the world.

③ Imbalanced regional development & domination of industrial North.



④ Over-emphasis on capitalism & materialism

Eg → Cold war with USSR
 ↳ Current data mining by tech giants.

Nevertheless, American War of Independence was a watershed moment in world history, wherein America spearheaded de-colonization movement

Feedback

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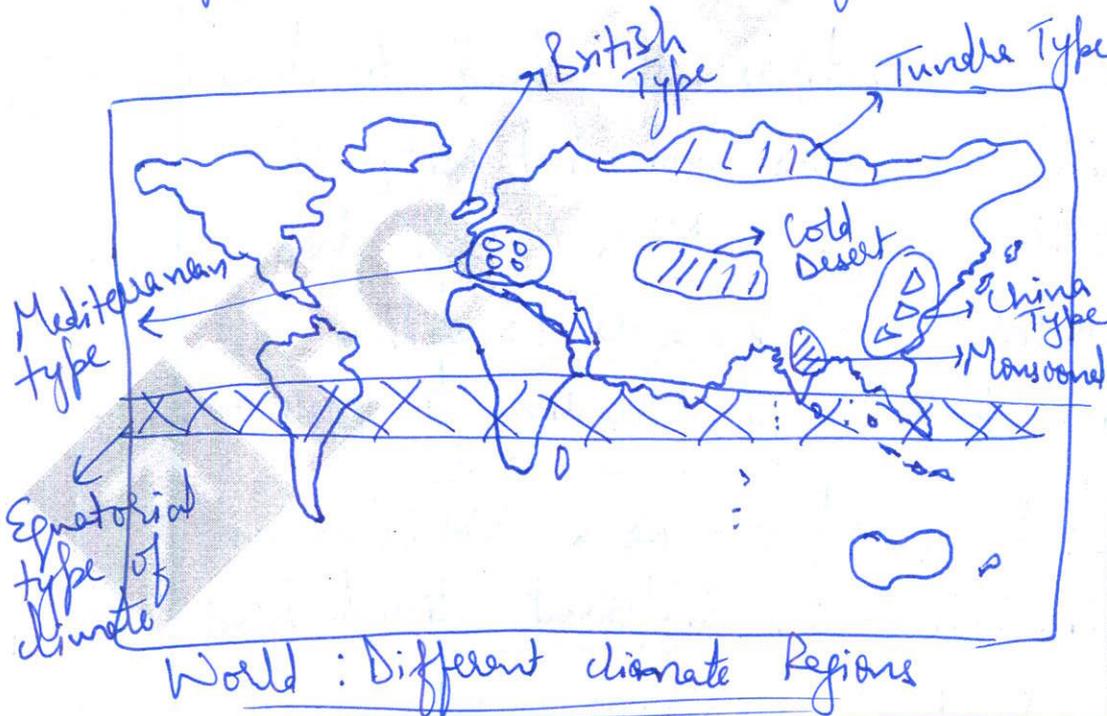


Q.15) "The distribution of precipitation is a function of variations in pressure and temperature in different climate types." Discuss

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

(12 Marks)

The amount of rainfall a place receives is a consequence of multitude of factors like geography, orography, continentality, proximity to the sea, pressure gradient and temperature variation among others.



- * Role of Pressure Variation in precipitation
- 1. Creates high pressure and low pressure

belts. Eg → Equatorial Type of climate has consistent low pressure. (No seasonal variation, rains daily)

② Wind moves from high pressure to low pressure zones. Eg Indian Monsoonal winds reversal due to shift of ITCZ.



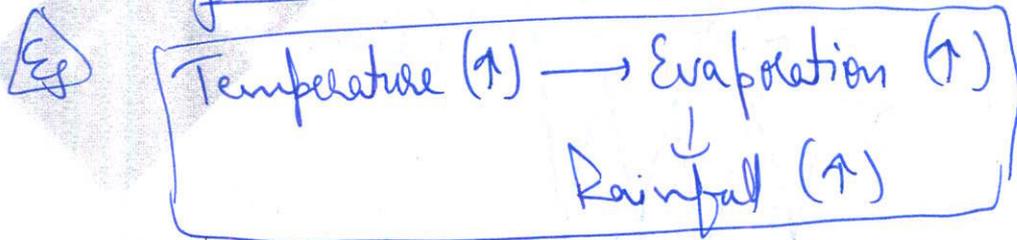
③ Pressure variations also lead to changes in rainfall types and intensity of precipitation. Eg La Nina (2025) has exacerbated low pressure conditions of Indian sub-continent, leading to more rain.

* Role of Temperature as a Variable in Precipitation in different climate types

① Temperature variability determines pressure on land and sea.

$$\text{Temperature} \propto \frac{1}{\text{Pressure}} \propto \text{Precipitation}$$

- ② China type of climate is a wetter west margin; receives frequent rainfall.
- ③ Western Type of Climate (British-type) is usually receiving rainfall throughout the day.
- ④ Continental parts of desert due to inability to maintain low pressure (high temperature) has dry climate
 ⚠️ → Sahara Desert.
- ⑤ Changes in temperature induces rainfall



Therefore, temperature and pressure variations determine climate, owing to precipitation distribution globally

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)

Heat balance / budget in meteorology refers to the total balance of residual heat component after outgoing terrestrial waves are reduced from incoming insolation, leading to habitable atmosphere on Earth.

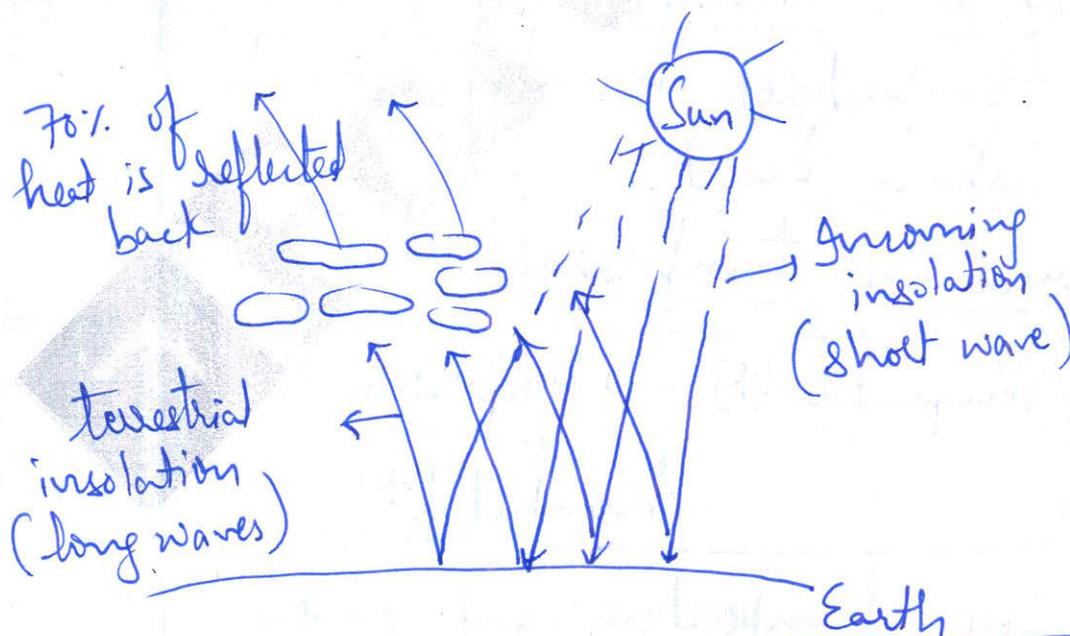
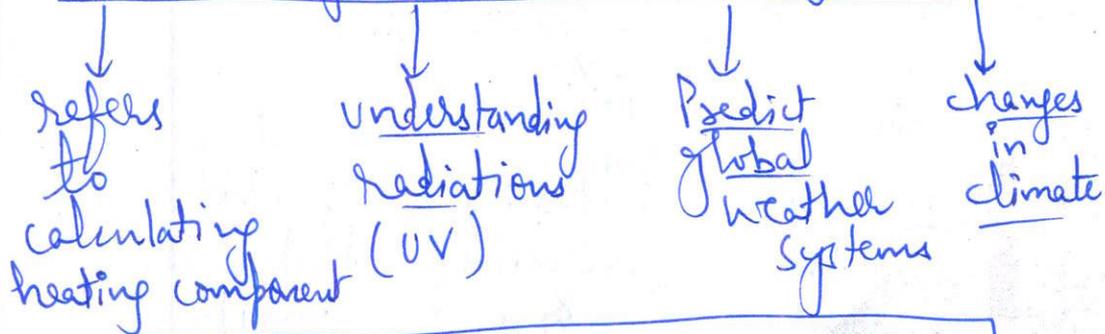


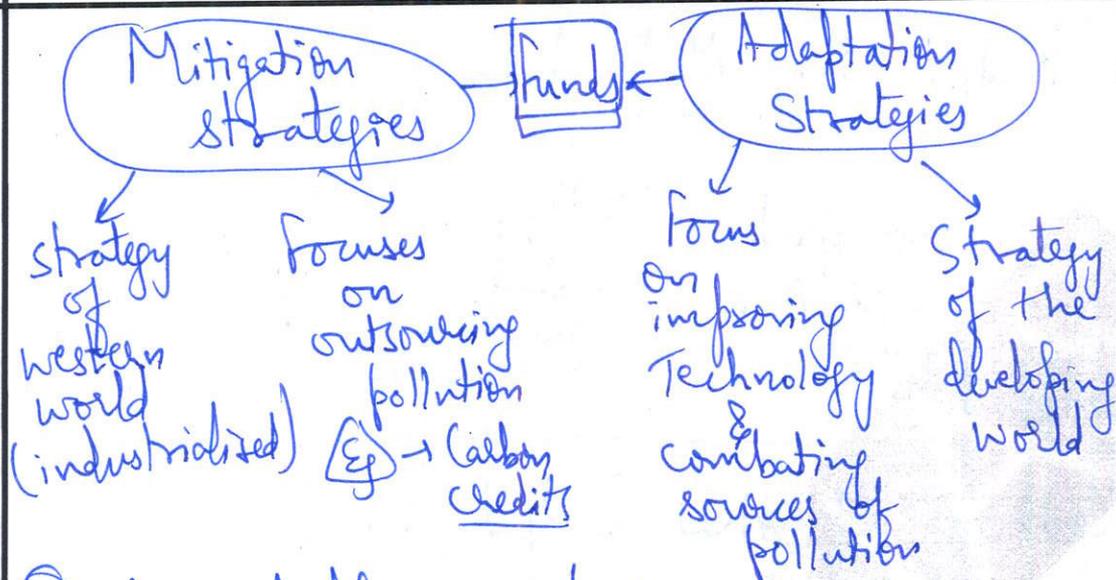
Figure: Representation of Heat Budget

* Heat Budget in Meteorology



* Importance of Heat Budget in Climate Change

- ① It can help us counter the effects of anthropocene era climate changes.
- ② Help us develop better weather predictability systems. Eg - Advance notice of rainfall scarcity to farmers
- ③ Help us better equip ourselves with mitigation and adaptation strategies.



- ④ Can help us pick and choose strategies more suited to local conditions. Eg → cloud seeding (artificial rains)
- ⑤ Encourage traditional heat stress measures. Eg → Dietary changes (South Asia)
- ⑥ Leverage global cooperation through UNFCCC. Eg → renewed focus on Common But Differentiated Responsibility alongside Heat Budgeting as a economic measure

The world needs to collectively counter the menace of climate change with 3P Approach → People, Planet, Plants.

Feedback

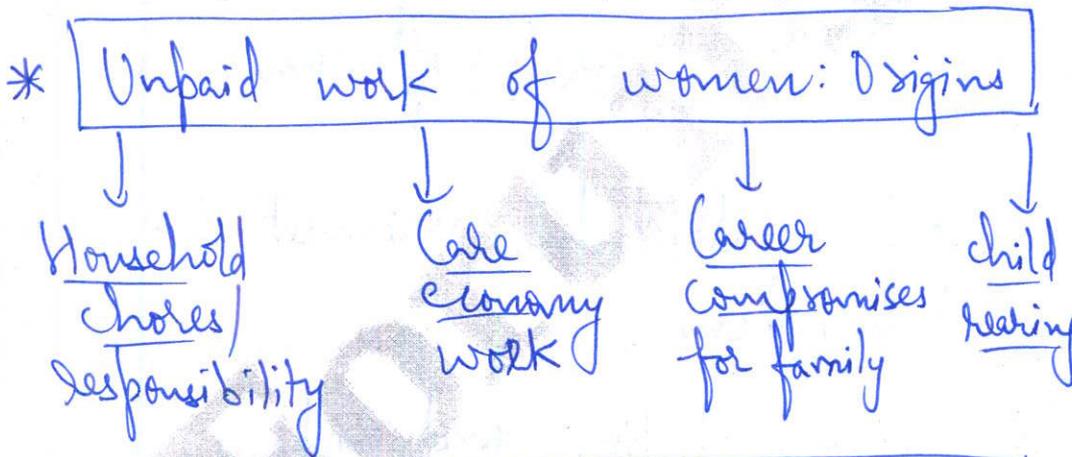
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Unpaid work of women constitutes approximately 7% of total GDP for India, as per IMF Report. This reflects the 'lost opportunity' and 'mistaken sense of economics' prevalent.



* Necessity of recognizing unpaid work of women

① To foster participation of women as potential economic contributors.

△ Eg → IMF says bringing gender parity can enhance India's GDP by 30%.

② To celebrate womanhood and respect of underrecognized, neglected labour. Eg → everyday work is usually ascribed to female gender as a societal stereotype.

③ Unlock full potential of talent
Eg → Missing contribution of talent wasted in the form of woman's labour.

④ Dismantle patriarchal mindset & male chauvinism.

⑤ Greater emancipation and empowerment of women. Eg → Agency of choice regarding career-decisions

* Recognizing unpaid labour of women:
Challenging Task

① No internationally accepted/agreed upon

standard for calculating household chores contribution.

- ② Lack of gender budgeting in many nations
- ③ Gender stereotypes and acceptance of patriarchy by women.
- ④ Child rearing requires greater sacrifices by women.
- ⑤ Lack of formal data calculation mechanisms / bodies.

Measures Needed

- 1. → Separate department for gender-budgeting in every ministry
- 2. → Creating International standards for data & calculations
- 3. → Societal change : Eg. Haryana's "Apki Beti Hamari Beti" Yojana.

Thus, unpaid labour unlocks the hidden potential for a "vibrant & Viksit Bharat by 2047".

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)

Population is both an asset as well as a disaster for any country, depending upon development of demographic measures such as population control measures.

With India overtaking China to become world's most populous country at 1.45 billion people, such measures are a developmental, demographic necessity for our nation.

* Population Control Measures : life cycle

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| • <u>1950s</u>
- Growth of <u>population</u> encouraged | • <u>1970s-80s</u>
- Mass <u>sterilization</u> programmes | • <u>1990s</u>
- Renewed <u>Focus</u> on <u>Family Planning</u> | • <u>2010-20s</u>
- Total <u>fertility Rate</u> of <u>2.0</u> (NFHS-5)
- <u>Education</u> |
|--|--|--|---|

* Gendered Impact of Population Control

- ① Women traditionally expected to undergo sterilization.
- ② Lack of sex education in schools exacerbate the inability to couples to properly plan family.
- ③ Women seen as "baby producers" to "baby raisers". Eg → 2017 Economic Survey → unwanted girls / son-meta preference.
- ④ Lack of agency of women over own body.
- ⑤ Against the principles of equality (Article-14).
- ⑥ Leave a deep socio-psychological scarring on women (eg) → From women as Devi to "women as objects".

* Need to Rethink current Approach

- ① Better education of sexual choices and value-based systems from school.
- ② Encouraging Tubectomy and Vasectomy for men, as it is harmless.
↳ Enforces gender equality.
- ③ Better organisation of contraceptives at public places. (Eg) → Condom-vending machines in malls.
- ④ De-stigmatising and de-tabooising gender roles.
- ⑤ Promoting equality of opportunity at work and in child rearing at homes.

Therefore, the target of 2.1 for replacement rate has to be inclusive and egalitarian with women leading planning initiatives from the front.

Feedback

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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)

Caste-based census has been the much-awaited census exercising, reflective of changed socio-economic realities of Indian demography.

* Current socio-economic status of backward castes

- ① They constitute roughly 52% of the entire population.
- ② Benefits of reservation extended with Mandal Agitation and Indira Sawhney Judgement (27% of OBCs)
- ③ Problems of "class within caste" paved way for concept of creamy layer.

④ A small segment found economic mobility, amidst a large pool of backward castes. (Eg) → Jats in Western UP and Punjab

⑤ Prevalence of illiteracy and unemployment is higher amongst backward classes vis-a-vis general.

⑥ Certain castes became dominant within backward castes (MN Srinivas)

⑦ Unfair distribution of economic benefits

↳ lack of accurate data for government scheme beneficiaries

* Caste-census: Need of the Hour

① It will provide a truer picture of changed demography vis-a-vis caste

② Help in creating socially just policies

for the actually needy lot.

③ Create focussed interventions at the hitherto neglected and under-developed sections.

↳ Evidence-based policy making.

④ Better opportunities for backward castes in public educational institutions and employment.

⑤ Can lead to better representation in politics for different areas.

⑥ Selective / Need - based policy making in place of one-size fits all approach.

However, caution needs to be exercised against the divisive forces to maintain communal & social harmony whilst ensuring social justice for all through caste-census.

Feedback

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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)

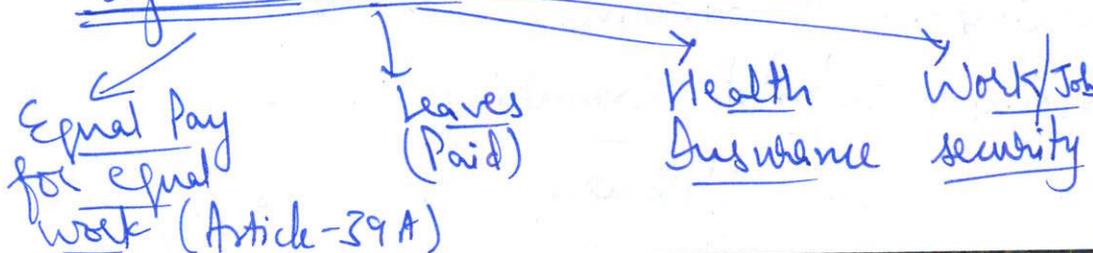
The domestic workers in India form the largest segment of informal labour market in the cities, creating strides in the 'Ease of Living' component for urban people.

* Issues faced by domestic workers

① Lack formalisation benefits.

(Eg) → More than 90% of domestic workers are without any social benefits

② Do not have access to demanding rights such as:



③ Disproportionately paid as most of domestic workers are women.

↳ paid 30-40% less than male counterparts.

④ Often face abuses → both physical & sexual. Eg → use of Nepali domestic help being abused by UAE embassies in India.

⑤ Threatened to be replaced at work → No job security.

Measures required by government

① → Appropriate legislations at introducing social security elements for domestic help

② → Stricter implementation of existing laws pertaining.

* Measures at people's level

① ↓
 Inculcate a habit of getting domestic workers registered under any health scheme

→ AYUSHMAN BHARAT

② ↓
 Enhance the stewardship mindset via workshops and creative engagements (Gandhiji's ideas as ideals)

③ ↓
 Active role of non-state actors like NGOs to work towards betterment of lives for workers

A nation is only as empowered as its weakest section. Thus, empowering domestic workers by formalisation of economy and better grievance redressal can fulfil ideas of "Sabke Saath, Sabka Vikaas".

Feedback

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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.

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