

TEST CODE 7 7 1 1 0 1

SPS 2024 – UPPSC MAINS

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 200
अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	AYUSHI VERMA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910085714	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	26.03.25

*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 : 2:15 p.m.	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:00 p.m.
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 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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			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

FORUM IAS

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)

Hindustani classical music developed under certain lineages and this gharanas emerged.

Hindustani classical is composed in various tones, 'swara', 'laya', 'taal'.



Fig: Gharanas of Hindustani Music

The emphasis in each gharana is different for different forms of Dhrupad, Khyal, Thumri, etc.

- Benaras Gharana → inspired by the Purvanchal and containing elements of 'naag' emphasis.
- most famous gharana.
 - gave maestros like Pt. Ravi Shankar
 - associated with the court dances and shehai player Ustad Bismillah

Agra gharana → also called 'Rangela' gharana
 → Mughal and Rajput influenced
 → court dances with Persian influence
 → played with couplets of khayal 'bandish' and thumris

Lucknow gharana → most associated with the classical dance Kathak
 → proper 'Awadhi' bhasha influence predominant
 → Gijija Devi ji was associated with Lucknow gharana
 → known for 'Nawabi' culture and Mughlai singes

Jaipur gharana → most famous 'Mele sur mera tumbaka's singer who received ~~Pati~~ Padma siri

Gharanas also had offshoots in Pakistan like Talwandi gharana. They mostly used 'pakhwaj' and 'barangi'. Hindustani classical music is preserved and relevant due to them.

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)

The Cripps mission was launched in India in 1942 with Sir Stafford Cripps and two members. They had been sent to pacify Indians post the events such as —

- ① joining Indian forces in world war II.
- ② not including Indians in decision making
- ③ no response on the demand for self rule.

The Cripps mission provided for a dominion status for Indians after the war had ended.

Strengthening the separatist forces

- ① no timeline for transfer of power
- ② no plan of action for the kind of self rule that would be transferred
- ③ This led to religious factions and political units scrambling for their vested interests.

1. Jinnah and the Muslim League's demand for a separate country for Muslims
2. Communal violence emerged due to inciteful separatist speeches

Gandhiji called the Cripps Mission's resolution a 'post-dated cheque'

Time had long gone when Indians could be pacified with empty promises indefinitely in the future.

The 'Swaraj' — 'self rule' demand was for complete independence. It eventually led to the launch of Individual Satyagrah followed by the Quit India movement.

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)

Lucknow session is the turning point that united Indians' ideologies.

The moderates and extremists who had fallen out during the '1907 Surat split' came together as one in the Lucknow session.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- ① Extremists such as Lala Lajpat Rai, Tilak, etc were admitted back into the Congress.
- ② Muslim League and Indian National Congress came together against the British.
- ③ concessions were made to accommodate demands such as:
 - Ⓢ electorates and reservations for Muslims.
- ④ ~~was~~ Sarojini Naidu hailed Jinnah as the icon for Hindu-Muslim unity.

FACTORS that led to Lucknow session

① The most important contribution in reuniting congress was of the Home Rule Movement.

Tidak and Annie Besant kept the revolution alive and nudged the congress members together.

② After the swadeshi movement was called off and the subsequent withdrawal of partition of Bengal; people still had qualms.

③ masses were facing socio-economic challenges. famines, etc due to ~~world war I~~ British involvement in world war I.

It culminated into a mass driven need for the factions and groups to come in for their common goal — against the colonial British rule.

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।

(8 Marks)

The League of Nations was the aftermath of World War I. ~~the~~ Treaty of Versailles, Potsdam conference and Marshall Plan led to the formation of League of Nations to prevent any future wars.

In retrospect, League of Nations is considered a failure, due to :

- ① inability to prevent world war II
- ② rise of fascism and military economies
eg: Hitler in Germany
- ③ Re militarisation of lands declared peaceful
eg) Hitler occupied Rhineland despite restoration
- ④ lack of actual powers with the League and enforceability issues
- ⑤ Peace and nation building averted for ~~not~~ autarky. eg) Mussolini came to power; killed the officials etc.

However, the League of Nations cannot be considered a complete failure because:

- ① It ensured demilitarisation of areas of world war I
- ② It rebuilt the areas of trenches where the first world war was fought
- ③ The league, despite its limitations did drives and missions for prisoners of war.
- ④ The league of Nations is what eventually led to the formation of United Nations. The drawbacks of the league were removed

The world had a tumultuous time in the every twentieth century with war and colonizing tendencies in the midst of industrial revolutions in Europe. The League of Nations, though largely unsuccessful played a small part in the idea of 'world peace' that we now uphold.

Feedback

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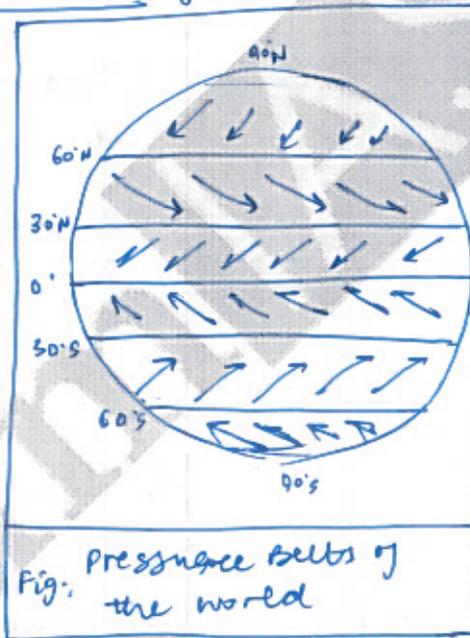
Q.5) What are pressure belts and pressure cells? Explain the formation of pressure cells on the earth and their effect?

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

When wind blows from high pressure to low pressure. This pressure gradient forms pressure belts and pressure cells.

Pressure belts are latitudes having similar wind patterns (eg) Easterly trade winds in $30^{\circ}N - 30^{\circ}S$

(eg) westerly in $30^{\circ}-60^{\circ}$ belt in both hemispheres



→ at the equator, due to higher insolation, the air warms and rises, creating a low pressure on the surface

→ air from high pressure regions fills in

Due to rotation → CORIOLIS force causes deflection of winds — anticlockwise in North clockwise in the South

Pressure cells are at differential atmospheric levels and cause the flow of air.

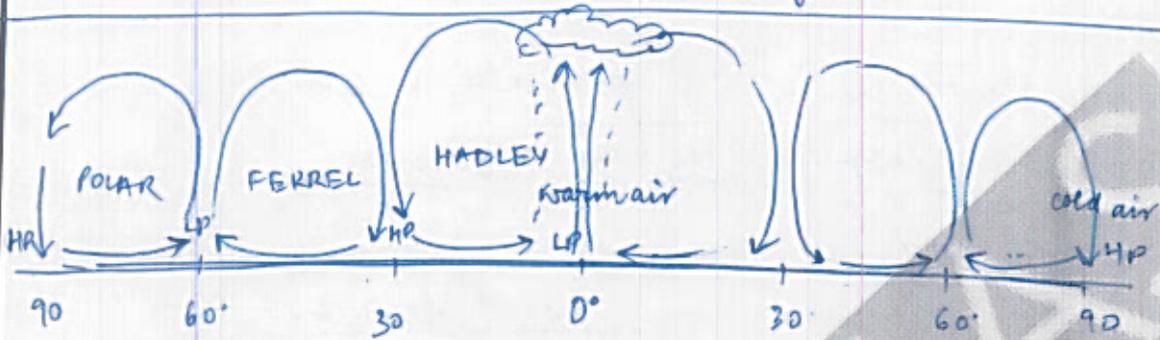


Fig: Pressure cells at different latitudes

Hadley cell } thermally induced cells

Polar cell } . at equator low pressure on surface because warm air rises

~~rise~~ . at poles, cold air sinks and causes high pressure

Ferrel cell - dynamically induced

due to the systems of Hadley and polar cells.

at 30° latitudes, air subsides and at 60° latitudes it rises again.

pressure cells and cells keep the circulation intact in the atmosphere regulating the climate accordingly.

Feedback

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

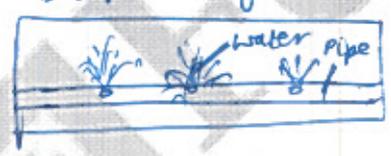
जल संसाधनों का प्रभावी प्रबंधन भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता में किस प्रकार बढ़ोत्तरी कर सकता है? व्याख्या कीजिए। (8 Marks)

India's 18 billion m³ virtual water export has led to sustainability issues and particularly in water intensive crops like paddy.

EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT of water resources

① 'Har drop more crop' and dryland farming which uses water based on geography and not MSP.

② Sustainable practices like drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation



cause lesser amount of loss to evaporation

③ Additional benefit of such is fertigation and adding nutrients based on the need of the plant.

Increase in agricultural productivity

① India has the largest area under cotton cultivation but productivity is ~~so~~ low that we are ~~not even~~ #8th.

using GIS to map irrigation levels and soil health — this will help efficient water usage.

~~is~~

Feedback

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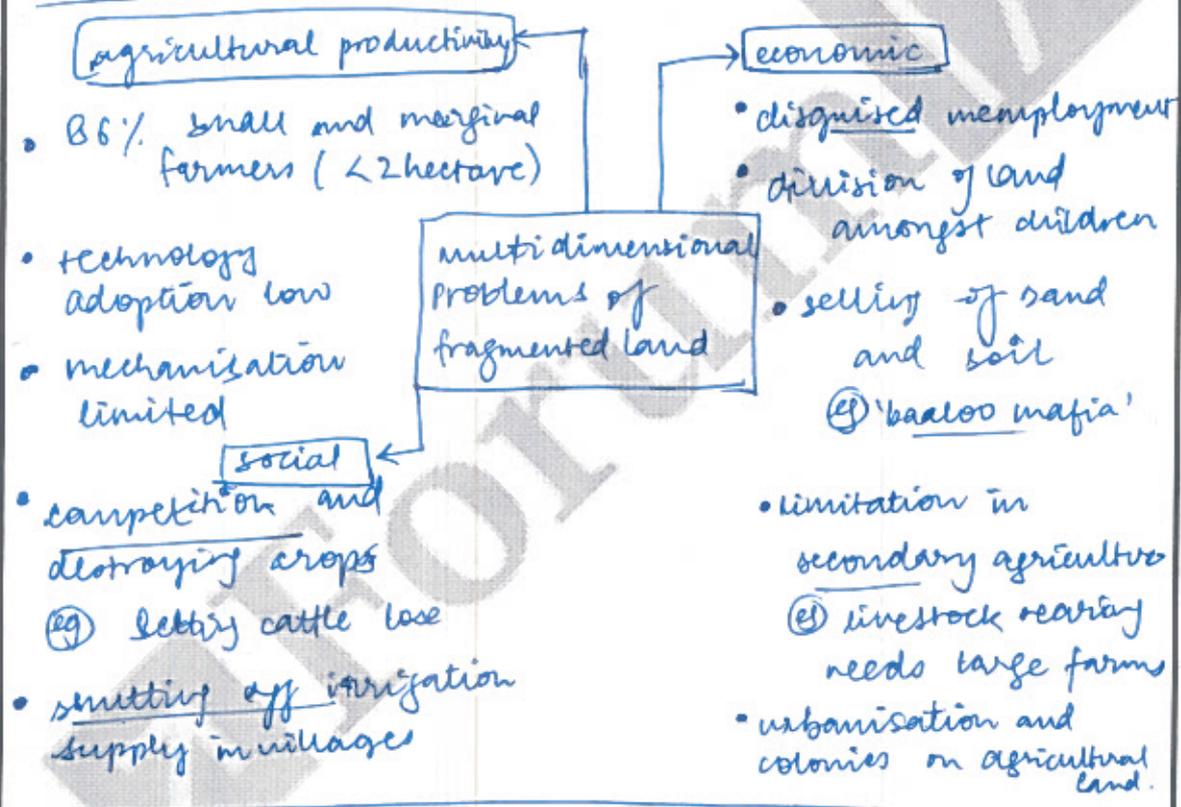
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Q.7) The increasing population and consequent change in land use pattern have created multi-dimensional problems. Discuss

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

Indian land-use pattern characterising fragmented landholdings and small areas is due to the increasing population.



Indian agriculture faces a challenge each time there is an economic downturn and reverse migration causes even more fragmentation of land and ~~so~~ more agricultural land diverted for urbanisation

Increased burden on land causes:

- ↳ lack of cohesive practice of agriculture
- ↳ deforestation increase ~~but~~ → desertification
- ↳ cobweb cycle in agriculture
- ↳ lack of facilities causing poverty
 - unemployment
 - low human capital

ways to counter this

Kolkhoz method of USSR - community farming that pooled resources and thence bargained ~~country~~ ~~social~~ productivity ↑

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)

Scattered settlements in hills were typically bound by a ~~so~~ clusters spread out over large distances. The way of life was bound by a common deity or market.

However, remote areas are ~~to~~ cut off via transport and communication.

causes of large scale migration from Hill states

① difficulties of high terrain life

- ↳ resources reach late
- ↳ disconnected and remote
- ↳ economically and educationally limited by geography

② increased penetration of internet

- ↳ stark differences in lifestyles
- ↳ lucrative employment opportunities
- ↳ easier life in the plains

Simple environmental causes

- ↳ landslides and rain
- ↳ rebuilding is expensive

Reasons Tourism

- ↳ ~~increased tourists~~ ~~footfall~~

IMPLICATIONS of ghost towns

- ↳ loss of culture - food language
- ↳ loss of ~~the~~ techniques for effective high terrain lifestyle
- ↳ could lead to squatters of enemy states in hills near borders.

possible remedies

- Border management plan - army aids development
- vibrant villages program on hills at borders
- connecting through road, rail, telephone lines
- increasing economic possibilities via tourism.

Feedback

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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)

Indian secularism of principled distance

not only means equal respect for all religions
but also state intervention when certain
aspects are detrimental.

DISAGREEMENTS with certain aspects of religion

- ① Triple Talac was disrespectful to women
- ② Ban on genital mutilation
- ③ Ban on Jallikattu festival as it killed animals for recreation
- ④ essential religious practices identified to maintain intrinsic nature of religions but curb excess.
- ⑤ loudspeakers not essential for aarti and azaan.

④ Basmala vedict championed the cause of no gender discrimination.

secularism however also impedes in the distinct cultural identity

④ Lord Ayappa's celibacy was not about gender discrimination

④ Also, secularism ~~not~~ at political level does not translate to secularism at local level

④ Housing survey byt PEW Research found that muslims not accorded tenancy

^{mostly} leads to ghettoisation.

In such regards, uniform civil code of Uttarakhand also aids secularism

Feedback

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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?

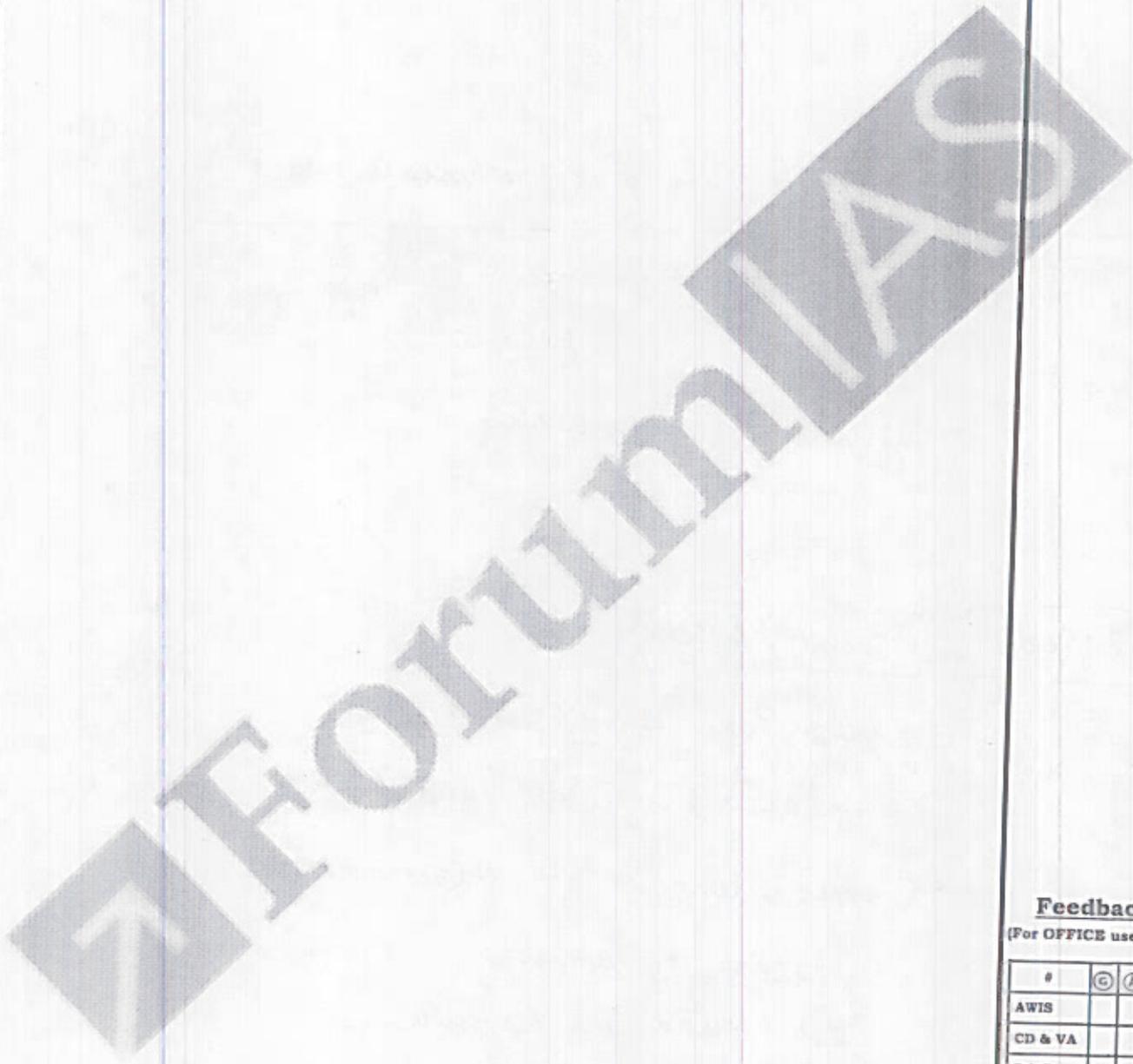
भारत में जनजातियों के बीच वर्गों का उदय होने के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह आदिवासी समाज को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है? (8 Marks)

FACTORS leading to rise of classes in tribes

- ↳ mainstream influence
- ↳ Scheduled Tribes benefits
- ↳ influence of patriarchy

Effects on Tribal Society

- ↳ egalitarian to divisive rules
- ↳ differences in habits and lifestyle
- ↳ development of few tribes over others
- ↳ creation of dominant tribes
(e) meenas in Rajasthan
- ↳ loss of culture and tribal practices
- ↳ loss of indigenous knowledge



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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.

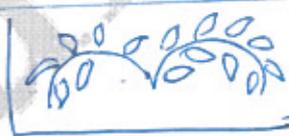
इंडो-इस्लामिक स्थापत्य कला की चार श्रेणियाँ कौन-कौन सी हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के माध्यम से स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Indo Islamic architecture emerged due to Muslim rulers invading India & most prominently since Mohamud Ghori came to India.

Characteristics of Indo Islamic architecture

① arabesque style



② petra dura

③ fountains and water sources



④ charbagh style (rectangular gardens)

⑤ domes distinct from indigenous styles

⑥ Lodi's double dome

Forum IAS

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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)

Socio-religious reform movements came about to be in the nineteenth century.

A systematic effort against colonial rule

- ① Rise of the middle class intelligentsia
- ② Reading about Indian history and glory of the past invoked a feeling of pride for Indian values.
- ③ Education was imparted
- ④ Charter Act of 1813 allowed Christian missionaries to come to India.

It culminated into a feeling of preserving Indian values.

However, reformists saw faults in Indian systems too, thus, tried to reform from within.

colonial rule characterised by

- ↳ racial superiority of white
- ↳ assentee sovereignty
- ↳ disregard for Indian traditions
- ↳ Macaulay's minute called a single English book more valuable than all of Indian literature put together

Reform movements against colonial rule

- ① Tattva Bodhini Sabha - It has two roles:
within Hinduism, it advocated for reform such as child marriage abolition, education, etc
outside Hinduism, it defended Hinduism and criticised Christian interference
- ② Young Bengal movement, Henry Viniam Derozio
sang of India's glory and Indian United
Derozians were known for nationalism
- ③ Reformers took help from British to make Indians let go of malpractices
 (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy and abolition of sati

① Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and D. Karne's work for women's emancipation especially widow remarriage used colonial laws to make Indian practices better. This empowerment eventually contributed to women's participation

limitations

- did not include masses; limited to upper class and educated
- created a class of Indians that felt British were trying to 'civilise' Indians.
- alienated the populations with radical ideas
- Revivalist movements and communal factions started developing.
- only tried to break for betterment not change the system (e.g.) untouchability.

Socio religious reforming movements were successful in showing the reality of Indians and efforts such as Phule's schools changed Indians for the better slowly.

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)

Home Rule movement in 1916 was initiated in a political vacuum by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant.

Annie Besant was inspired by the Irish Home Rule movement's success and tried to emulate that in India's freedom ~~struggle~~ ^{struggle}.

A NEW TREND OF AGGRESSIVE POLITICS

- Tilak in his fiery speeches and festivals inspired young revolutionaries to band.
- Annie Besant was setting up over 200 centres throughout India. It reached masses and dissent was aptly heard.
- Tilak - an extremist was not a proponent of petition and prayers. He believed in India for Indians governed by Indians.

FACTORS that led to the Home Rule Movement

- ① Political vacuum : Indian National Congress after the 1906 Surat Split between Extremists and moderates caused a hull in the movements.
- ② World War I : British were draining India diverting food and using Indian forces without any betterment of policies.
- ③ Rising nationalist sentiment : masses were seeking
 - ↳ Indians both domestic and abroad were forming alliances and groups
 - ↳ Ghadr party in 1913 in San Francisco
 - ↳ vent needed for the rising turmoil
- ④ British losses ^{in war} and ~~loss~~ ~~loss~~ repressive laws in India
 - ↳ morely into reforms causing communal riots over separate electorates
- ⑤ Increasing divide on lines of religion, political affiliation, etc.

TILAK'S Home Rule

in parts Maharashtra

6 centres for meeting

Annie Besant's League

in Bombay and rest of India

200+ centres across India

Eventually the Home Rule movement bridged the extremists and moderates to come together in Lucknow Session of Congress

The ~~two~~ leagues were merged and Gandhiji presided in 1920 changing it to Swaraj Party.

The connect between the Extremists, moderates and revolutionaries was the Home Rule movement (1916-1919)

Feedback

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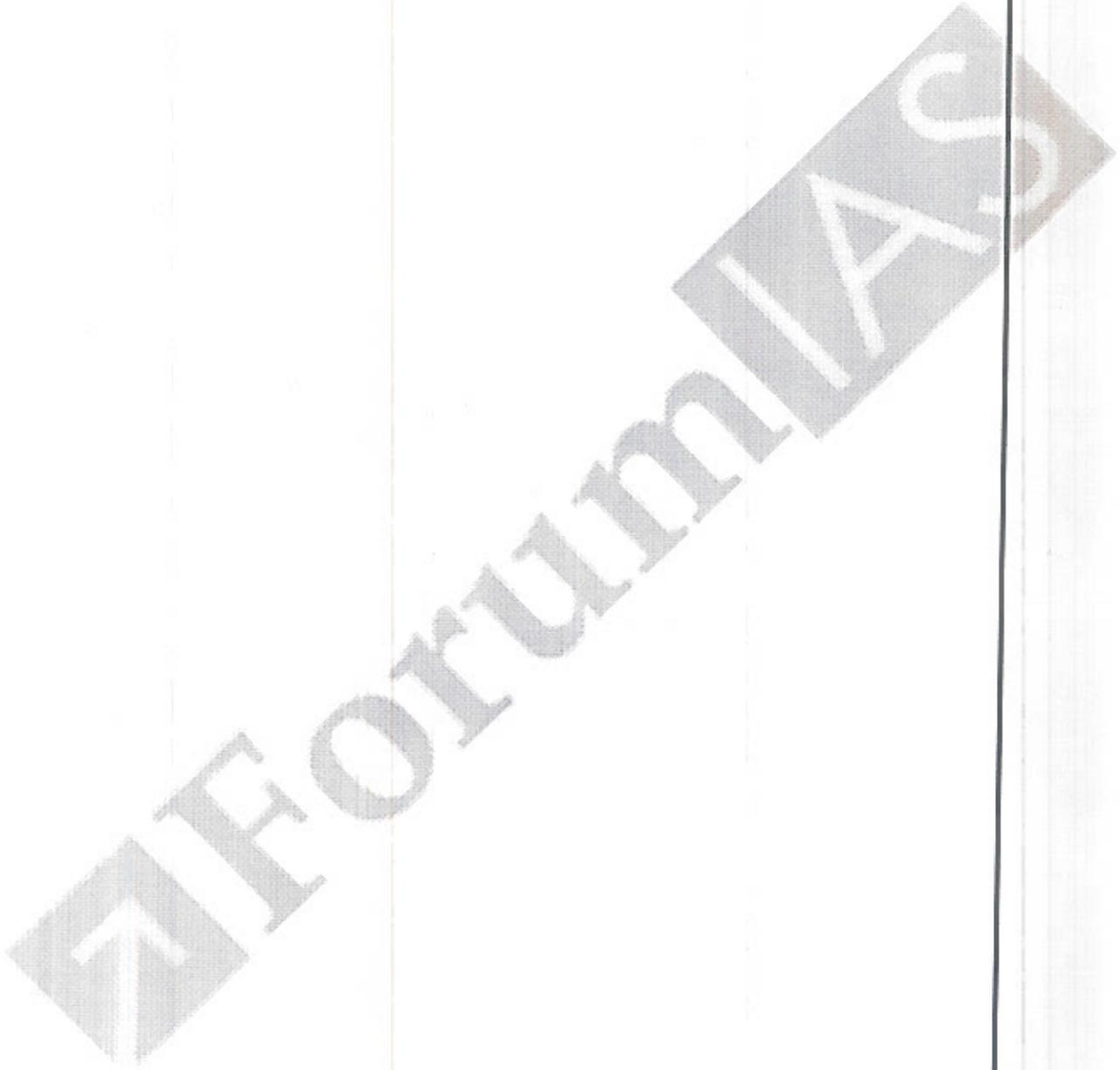
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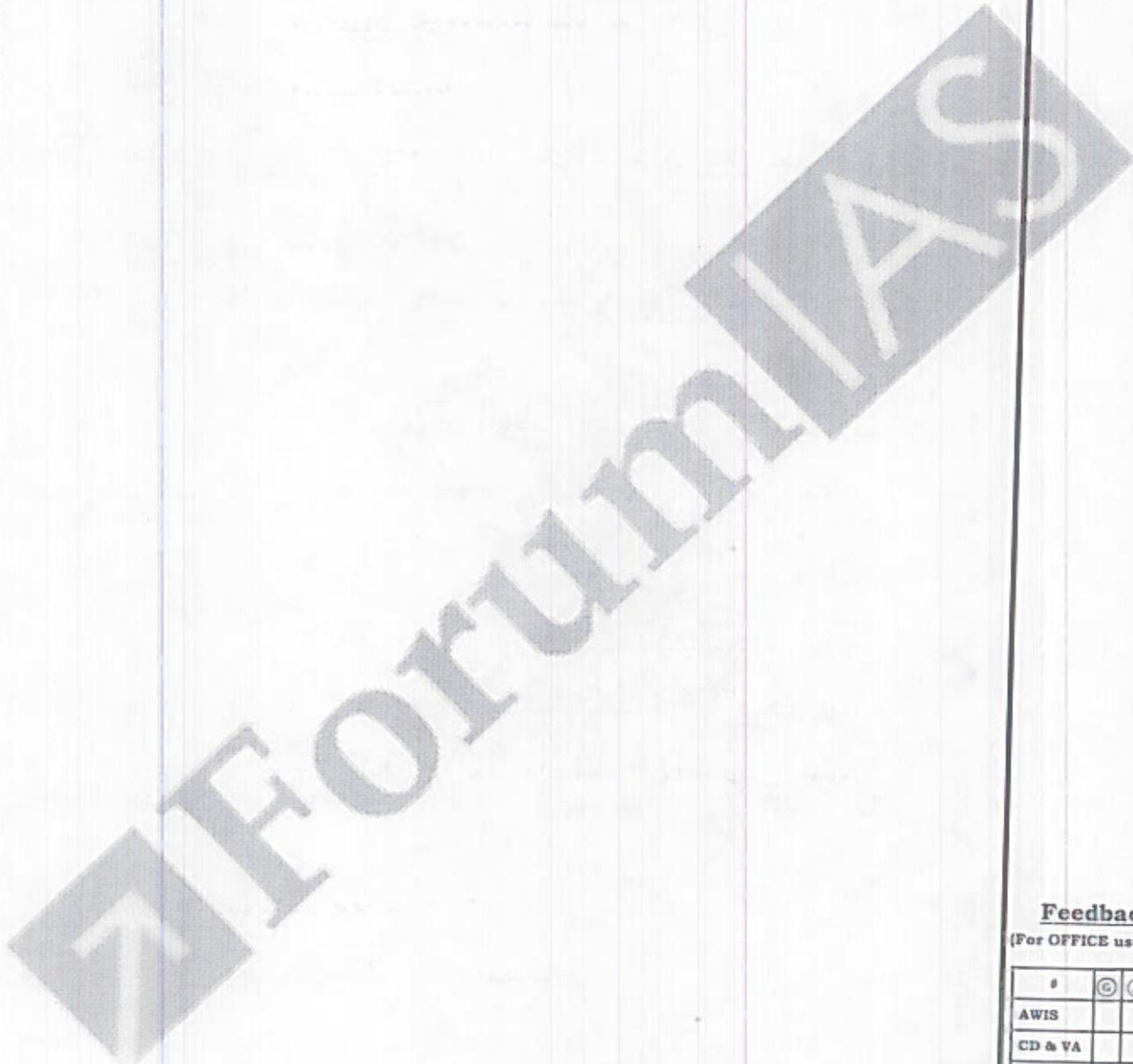


Q.14) The American War of Independence was an exemplary event in world history. Critically analyze.

अमेरिकी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम विश्व इतिहास में एक अनुकरणीय घटना थी। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।
(12 Marks)

American war of Independence is the first
ever successful revolution against colonialism.
It led to the signing of Declaration of
Independence by the thirteen colonies;
inspiring future revolutions of the world.





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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 is a form of condensed water to reach back into the lithosphere and thus continue the hydrological cycle.

It can have multiple forms such as rain, hail, snow, sleet, etc.

Diff: Differences in climate types are due to the temperature and pressure conditions prevalent in those regions.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRECIPITATION

→ At the equator, precipitation is in the form of rain CONVECTIONAL rains

The temperature is warm enough to cause air to rise and this pressure difference causes rain

→ at 30° latitudes, air subsides, ~~this is~~ This is characterised by stillness and lack of wind. There is no precipitation.

→ ITCZ is the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone
It is a low pressure belt that shifts
towards north in summers (due to more
landmass heating faster).

eg) ITCZ shift causes the onset of monsoon
in Indian subcontinent.

→ In temperate landmasses where insolation is
oblique — we see extra tropical cyclones
they are ~~extra~~ characterized by rainstorms
and windstorms.

When these ~~of~~ temperate cyclonic disturbances
move westwards; they pick moisture at
Caspian Sea, Mediterranean Sea and
cause rain at the Pamir Knot Hills

eg) western disturbances in North West India,
snowfall in Himalayas

eg) Hailstones at China beyond Himalayas.

→ Temperature and pressure influence
the local climate and cause
local winds such as Norwesters

(eg) ~~Exat~~ 'Bardoli' Cheera' has thunderstorms and causes torrential rains in Assam and West Bengal.

→ Areas ~~that~~ # that receive ~~scanty~~ scanty rain are usually inland or at western margins of continents.

This is because, cold upwelling ~~at~~ reduces surface air temperature and hence moisture holding capacity.

(eg) ~~Exat~~ Atacama Desert, Namib Desert.

→ The low temperature at poles causes extremely high pressure at the surface eventually creating the polar vortex.

→ Atmospheric waves, Madden-Julian oscillations, ENSO, La Niña etc ~~are~~ causes precipitation in different climatic types based on the temperature and pressure at those areas.

Feedback

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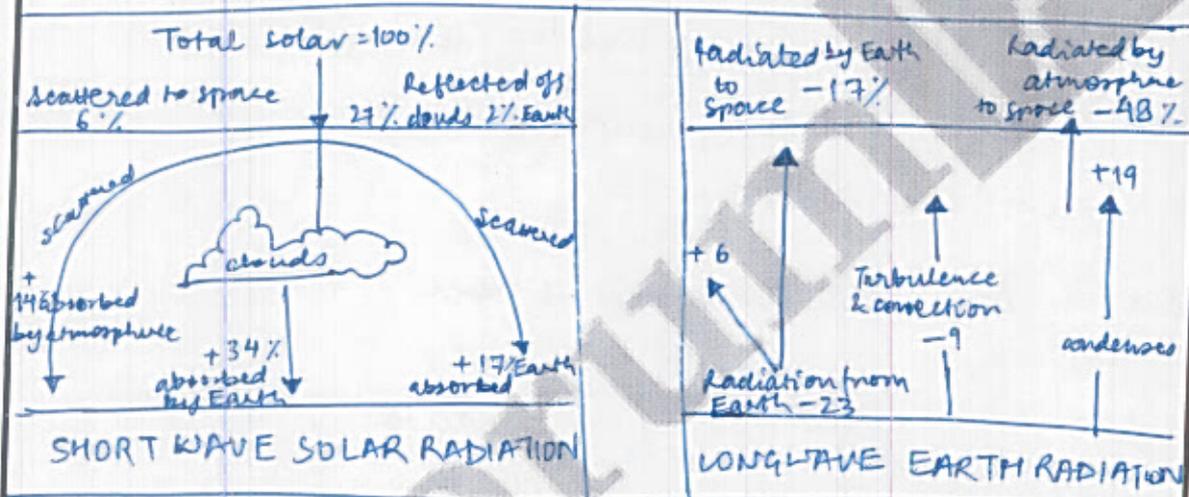
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

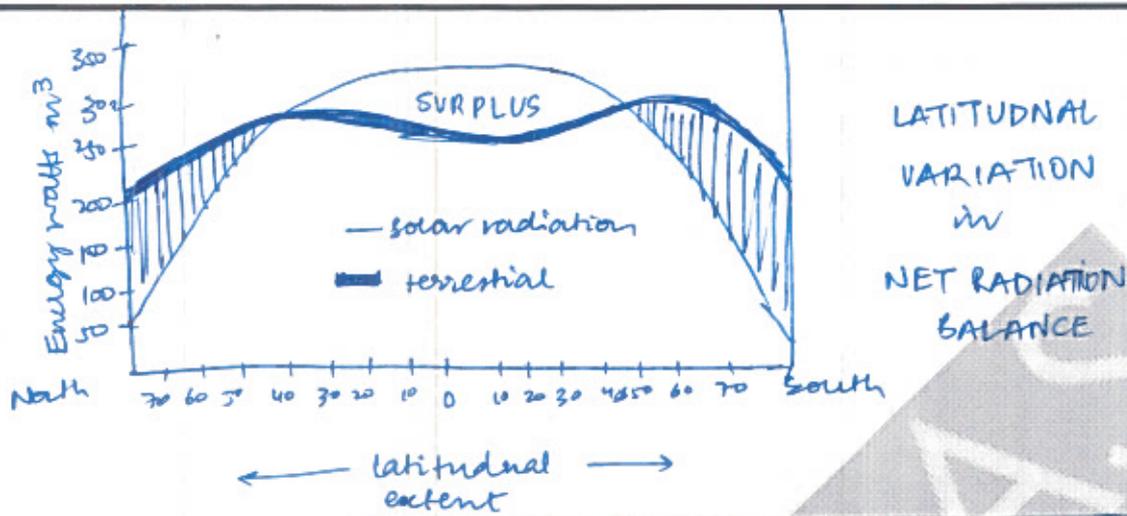
Heat Balance in meteorology is the Earth's regulation of heat from shortwave insolation and longwaves terrestrial radiations.



The Heat budget explains why the earth neither warms up nor cools down despite the huge transfer of heat that takes place.

Variation in Net heat budget at the Earth's surface

Due to earth's tilted axis and revolution, the insolation received is different at different latitudes.



The surplus of net radiation at the tropical latitudes is balanced by the deficit near the poles.

The redistribution of heat from polewards is what caused tropics to not burn and poles to not permanently freeze.

Importance of heat budget in Climate Change

→ global warming and ~~at~~ anthropogenic factors are increasing the temperatures on average.

(eg) In February 2025, the Arctic area reported an increase of 20°C above average.

- Earth's atmosphere has more greenhouse gases than ever and thus it absorbs more longwave terrestrial radiation
- The melting of ice at glaciers and polar ice caps is revealing dark bedrock. This reduces albedo - thus even more shortwaves are absorbed by Earth.
- Heat budget imbalance is creating a positive feedback loop and accelerating climate change.

Global efforts to maintain heat budget

UNFCCC's legally binding protocols, the global Stocktake in 2023, and nations working towards limiting temperature rise at 2°C maximum are ~~the~~ all attempts to preserve the heat balance of earth.

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 is the part of 'care economy' that has historically been unrecognised and considered their duty.



- ① doesn't add to economics of the house directly
- ② Time poverty and dual burden on ~~is~~ employed women.
- ③ gendered roles entrenched
- ④ limits women's ambitions and education
- ⑤ perpetuates a feeling of women as burdens
- ⑥ mental health issues in older women
- ⑦ direct impact in corporate life
 - ⓐ manifests as glass ceiling
- ⑧ backbone of efficient 'Indian family'

NECESSITY of recognising unpaid work

- ① more women joining the labour force.
↳ ∴ more equitable division of domestic work
- ② Double burden → expectation of managing work life and household both
- ③ rising aging population needs more nurses and care workers
- ④ double career families need creches for kids
- ⑤ economic potential in care work untapped

Challenges

- ↳ lack of exemplary successful models
- ↳ issue of monetising subjective, intangible, compassion driven work of women
- ↳ mindset is patriarchal
(eg) man works, woman in house
- ↳ legal challenge of recognition
- ↳ ~~the~~ creation of pink collared jobs again limits the woman.

possible ways to recognise unpaid work

- ① Mindset shift to 'all work is worship' and not ~~not~~ only money generating work.
- ② women empowerment → agency : power to, power with and power within
- ③ skill development and recognition of nursing work for employment in care work.
- ④ Aiding startups with social entrepreneurship
 (eg) Goodfellows under Shantanu Naidu helps old people with loneliness.
- ⑤ microfinancing for women led small businesses to bring them into economic labour force (eg) SEWA by Eka Bhatt
 (eg) TechSaksham teaches technology basics to women
- ⑥ discouraging SUPW at schools.

~~the~~ unpaid work of women, though in the background — is what builds the nation day by day; by managing everything in the household.

Feedback

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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 control measures in India focus on expanding contraceptive choices, aiding family planning, compensating for sterilisation acceptors and policies such as 'Vasectomy Fortnight' annually.

The measures have reduced the Total Fertility Rate to 2.0 in 2019-21 (NFHS-5) as compared to 2.2 in 2015-16 (NFHS-4).

modern contraceptive usage has increased to 56.5% and crude birth rate declined to 19.5% in 2020.

GENDERED IMPACT

women continue to bear the burden of family planning in India with female sterilisation constituting 75% of modern contraceptive methods used.

India was the first country to launch a National Programme for Family Planning in 1952.

At present, India adds 150 lakh people to its population base each year.

NEED to rethink our population control methods

- ↳ Male sterilisations are only at 12% as compared to women's 75%.
- ↳ Thus, somewhere our policies are gender blind
- ↳ women sterilisations are unsafe and irreversible
- ↳ it also adversely impacts reproductive choices
- ↳ missing women ~~and~~ and unwanted girls abandoned due to son-meta preference

The two-children norm and PCPNDT Act aid only ~~when~~ till women/female child is not abandoned due to patriarchal notions.

② Uttar Pradesh Bill on Population ~~guarantees~~ more than two kids families cannot apply for government jobs

The state has 0.1% male sterilisation rates.

~~POSSIBLE~~

~~POSSIBLE~~

POSSIBLE control measures

- ① Empowering women. This leads to bodily autonomy and thus reproductive rights
- ② Vasectomy fortnight more frequently
- ③ changing the myths and conception about males only carrying the familyline
- ④ protection and contra ceptives more openly and easily availability at local stores.
- ⑤ Sex education in schools especially in rural schools
- ⑥ Sex education awareness drives for adults and toll free helpline for queries could aid the family planning.

India's population is set to peak around 2048 however, the demographic dividend also comes with an eventual tickly aging thus to be a better placed nation. population control is the need of the hour.

Feedback

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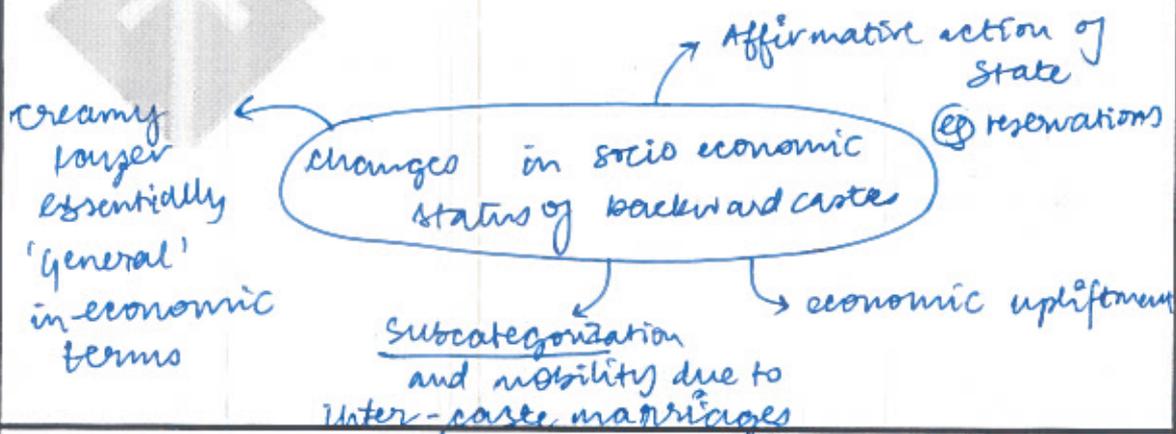


Q.19) Given the socio-economic status of backward castes in India, caste-based census is the need of the hour. Do you agree?

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)

Backward castes in India are identified at the central and state levels depending on the socio-economic historical disparities.
Backward castes are ~55% of the population and more if the backward indicates everyone that was not conventionally upper caste

The 2011 socio economic caste census data was not made public and thus, caste counting depends upon 1931 caste census and surveys under commissions like Mandal commission (1979) and Kohli Commission (2017)



CASTE BASED CENSUS : need of the hour

- ① Policy making ~~can~~ and its effect can be quantified only based on caste census
- ② surveys at local and state level do not reflect the nation's reality
- ③ Affirmative action's impact and result assessment to understand discrepancies.
- ④ To identify more marginalized amongst the marginalized in caste.
- ⑤ For adhering to the original constitution makers' plans of 15 years and eventual removal of reservation.
- ⑥ Reflect ground reality and population
↳ comprehensive picture of Indian society.
- ⑦ Issue of the dominant castes might find a resolution once data is known about effect of affirmative action.

However, a caste census could have negative impacts on society.

- ↳ caste based divisions
 - ↳ social harmony disruption
 - ↳ endogamy could rise as a protectionist measure
 - ↳ ~~cast~~ identity politics for vote banks
 - ↳ disparities amongst the castes causing relative deprivation related divide
- ⑤ As was evident in SC category which led to supreme court allowing subcategorisation of Scheduled castes.

Indian society's caste system has evolved and ~~now~~ even more so, now, with globalisation, modern family and marriage settings and equality at all levels of employment. Thus, a caste-census with a sensitised questionnaire would be extremely beneficial for shaping future policies.

Feedback

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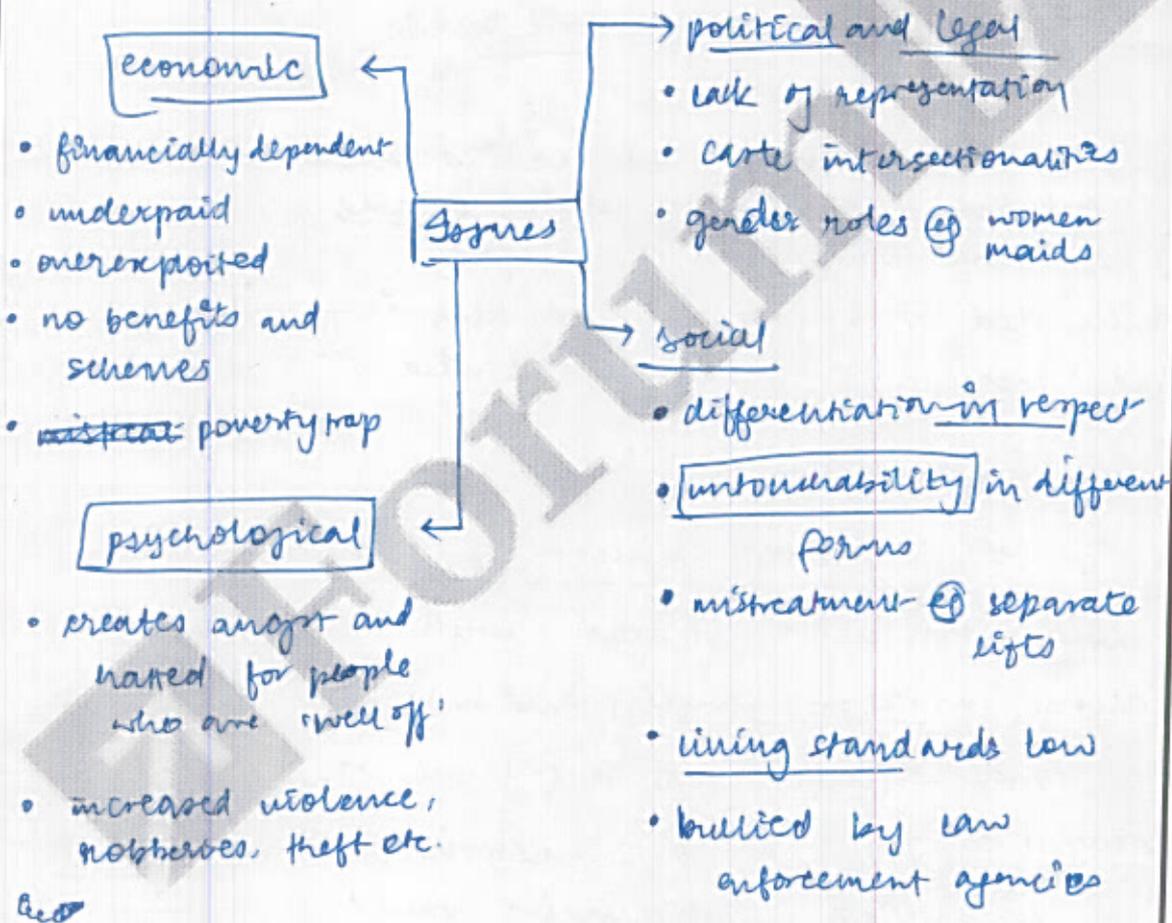


Q.20) Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them.

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)

Domestic workers in India are largely underpaid, ~~are~~ 'lower caste' menial workers that are unskilled

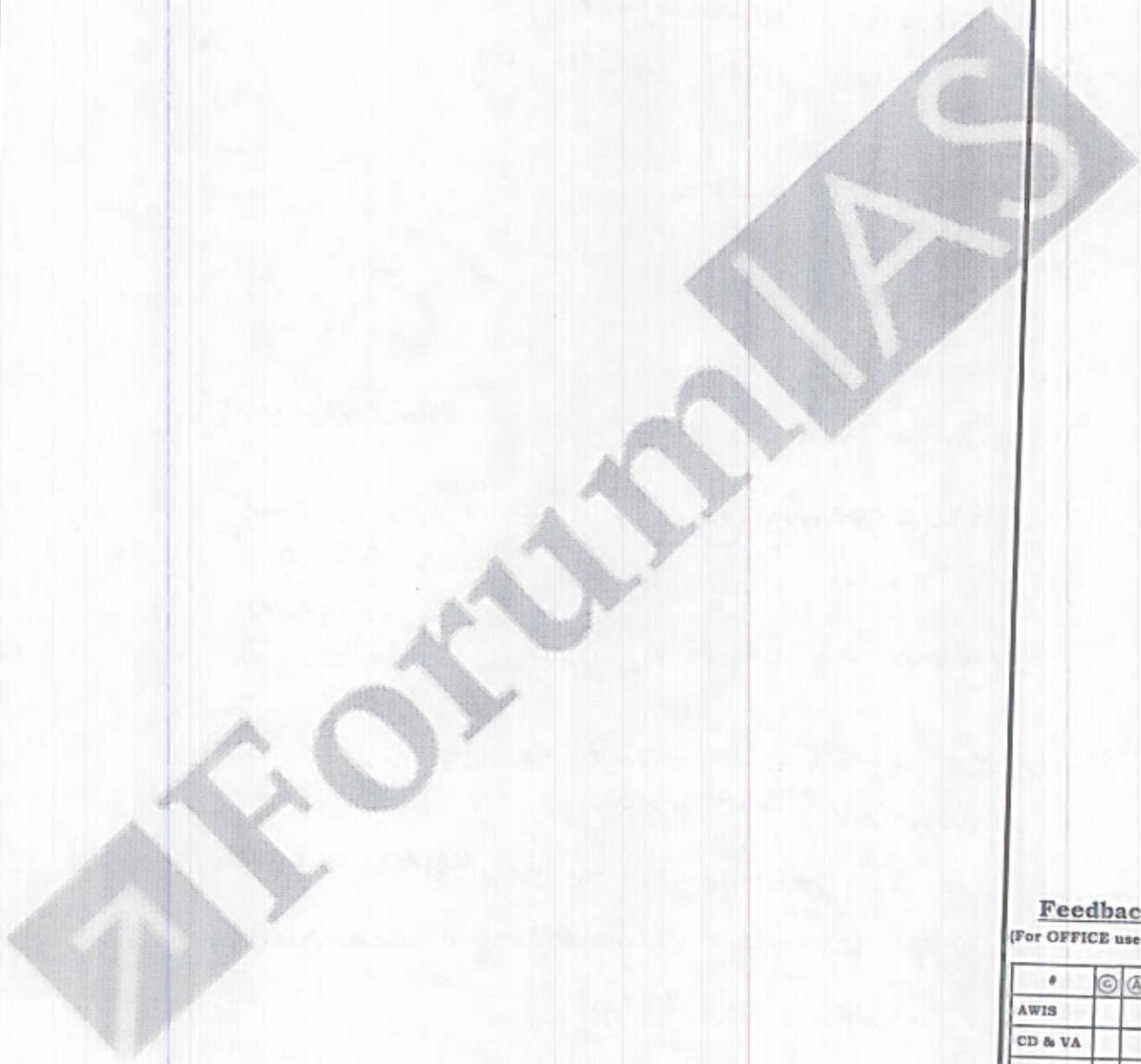


NFHS-5 data found that 58% households
felt untouchability was alright

- (eg) different utensils ~~for~~
- (eg) back alley and service lifts

ways to improve

- ① ~~Empowering a man~~
minimum wage coverage and enforcement
- ② PM - AY (Urban) (eg) Satellite cities around
Gurgaon full of
domestic workers
temporary housing ~~that keep the~~
- ③ Planned urbanisation and Sanitation
to create low cost options
- ④ Empowering startups such as (eg) Bai on Demand
group of female cleaners for guaranteed
house work and help
- ⑤ Formalisation of the domestic work sector
(eg) e-Shram enrollment to aid domestic
workers



Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

3

Outcomes

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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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