

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Vipul chaudhary		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	19100 58845	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	<del>1902</del> 1902	Date/दिनांक	5/4/9/2024

\*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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Total/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <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।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

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

Delhi sultanate period marked  
as rise of new hybrid Indo-Islamic architectural style.

## Indo-Islamic architectural style

① Arcade style - Introduction of dome, arch and pillars, minars

(Ex) stupa inspired dome structure



Ex. Indo-Islamic style

② Decorative style

→ calligraphy style

→ Arches method

→ fresco painting technique - inspired from Rajput kingdom

③ Materials → sandstone - local tradition of architecture  
 → marble, especially white marble  
 → other local materials such as stone building

④ Sculptures - Nagara and Amalaka style  
 inspired intricate carving of sculptures  
 → theme - pay to pay life events  
 (→) Siri foot, Alai Darwaza

⑤ Hybrid style in use of texture and substance of architecture  
 (→) Kutub Minar in Delhi → Chandragupta's pillar.

Hence, Indo-Islamic architectural style was manifestation of India's civilization ethos and syncretic culture in explicit ways.

### Feedback

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 Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

British Raj was emerged as pre-eminent power not just among competitive European powers but also among Indian rulers.

## Reasons for success

### (1) Nature of EIC

↓ commercial nature - enough funding and resource

↓ stakeholder - empire accountable

compared other European companies → state controlled like French



(2) British naval supremacy → gave extra edge against other powers

(3) British leadership → strong and diplomatic

skills of readers of EIC such as Robert Clive, Wellesley and Durocat writing

→ readership crisis → Return of Duplex in French Companies

④ controlled major political and trading centres such Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai

→ French only had pocheing } Not compete with British firms  
→ Portuguese → Diu, Paman, Goa

⑤ Innovative administrative capabilities such as Policy of Ring Fence and subsidiary alliance.

⑥ Modern technological advancement in society as well as military

⑦ Extra-territorial control outside India such as Indo-China, Indonesia, Africa helped EIC.

Hence, 19<sup>th</sup> century marked the rise of British hegemony in Indian subcontinent

Feedback

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

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

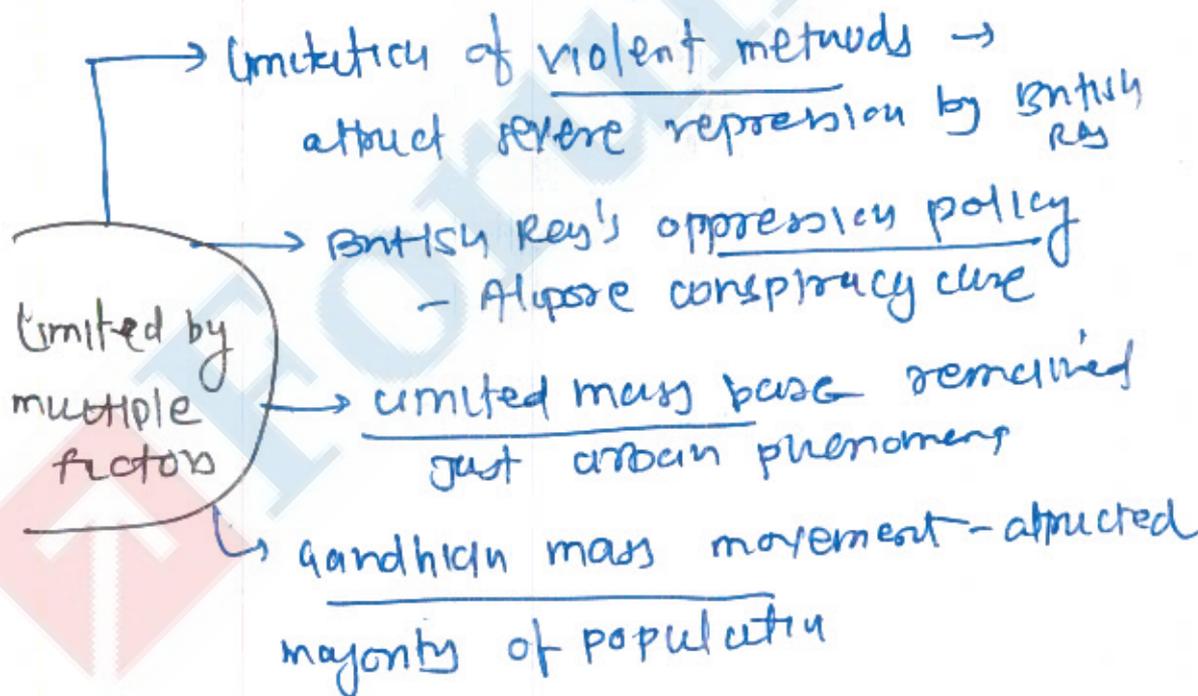
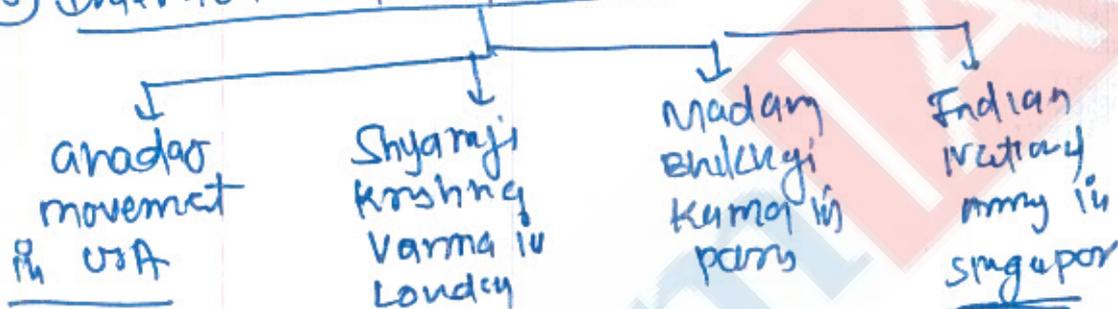
Revolutionaries were one of the most prominent branch of freedom struggle who shown heroic act and complimented India's spectacular mass movement.

## Contribution of Revolutionaries

- ① Alternative way to national movement → gave different path to establish 'Republic of India' by heroic act.
- ② Raised political consciousness and inspired people to join national movement. (e.g) Bhagat Singh & his comrades → bomb in central legislative assembly - 1929.
- ③ Complementary role to national movement - when non-cooperation movement stopped, launched revolutionary movement (e.g) Kakori Robber.

- ④ generated fear among British Empire  
 ↳ Annulment of Bengal partition plan in 1911  
 ↳ policy documents and legislation against revolutionaries shown Hero Fear

⑤ International expansion and support



As per Bipan Chaudhry, revolutionary leaders had immensely shown heroic action to advance and expand freedom struggle movement

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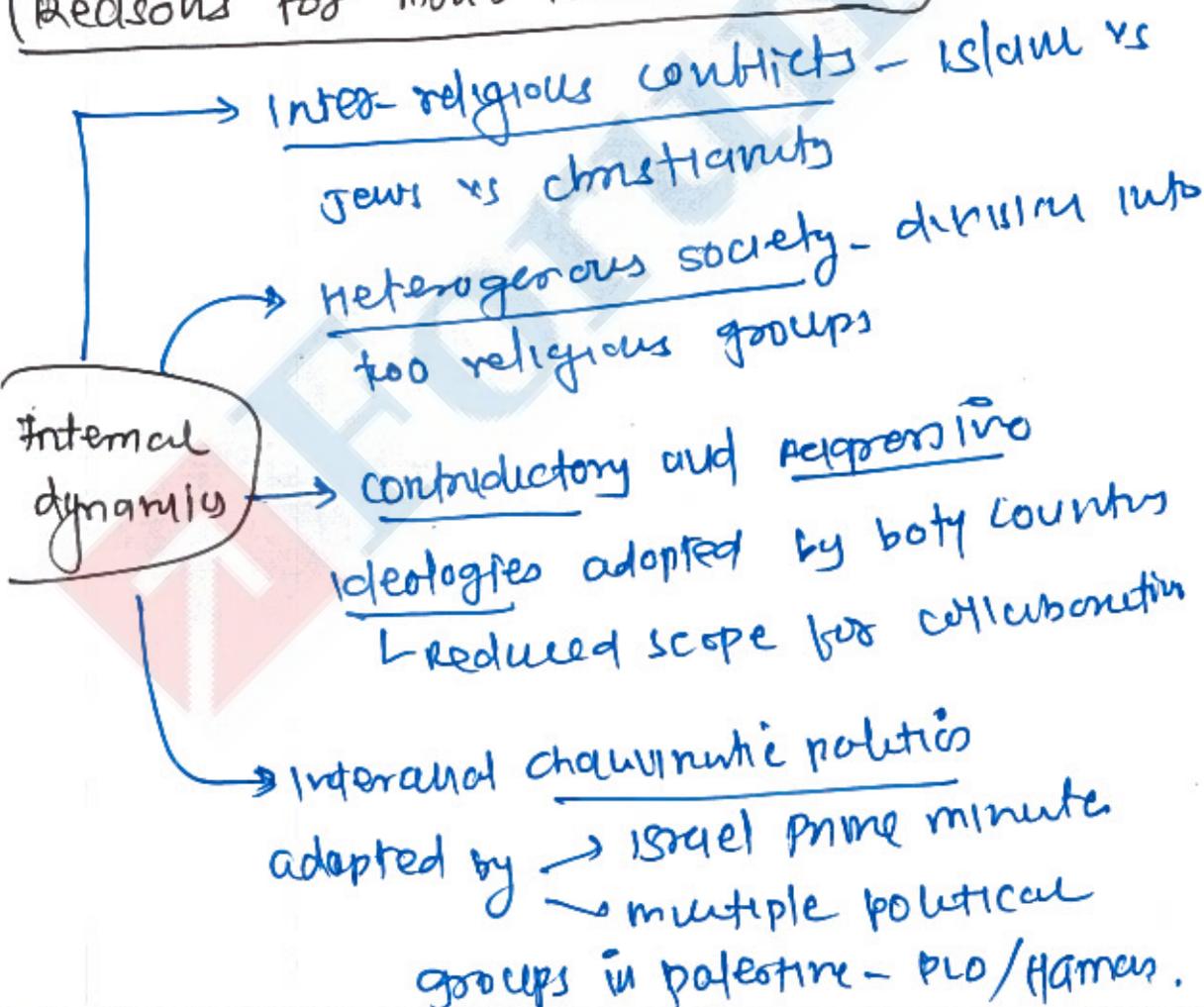
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) The Arab-Israeli conflict should be understood as a product of both internal dynamics and the outcome of manipulative strategies employed by imperial powers. Analyse. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Arab-Israeli conflict is called mother of all geopolitical foils, which have been continuing since initial years of 20th century (1910s)

Reasons for Arab Israeli conflict



2) Manipulative strategies employed by Imperial powers

This crisis created geopolitical rivalries of imperial powers such as

(a) British-French attempt

↳ League declaration → created scope of conflict by creating ambiguous stand

↳ 1948 → recognised Israel independent existence

↳ 1956 war - supported Israel against Egypt.

(b) USA → creation of Israel is US foreign policy

↳ main objective for overseas balance  
↳ possible standard policy

(c) USSR - supported Arab states and Palestine to counter US influence

Hence both domestic and external factors made it complex and unresolved crisis, which is still evident in recent crisis - 2023

Feedback

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

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

Plate tectonic theory provided key insight about geological evolution of earth and crust structure. plate tectonic refers to area of lithosphere - combined ocean and continental area.

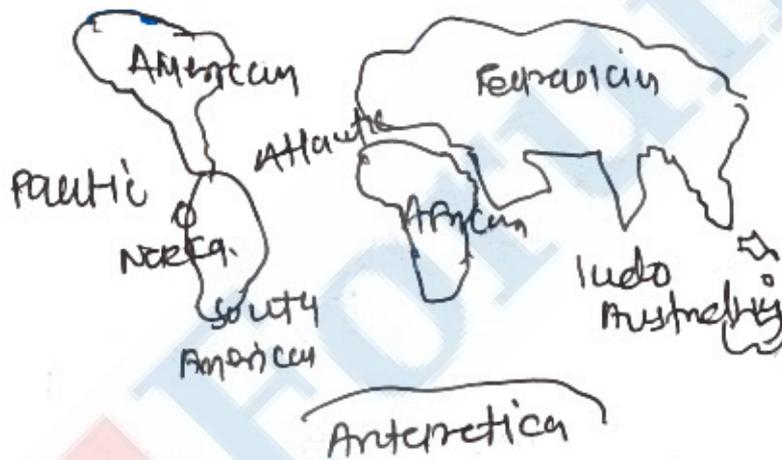


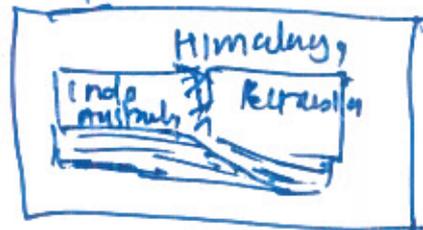
Fig. 1  
plates and  
minor  
plate  
tectonic  
idea

It was not a eureka moment that this was just imaginative concept came accidentally but it was outcome of multiple theories and concepts

1) Continental drift theory → provided insight about movement of lithospheric plate continuously from Pangaea and Pangea to present structure

2) Sea floor spreading observation → also provide continuous emergence and restructuring of oceanic landforms and movement of relief structure

3) Continuous movement of plates → such as rising height of Himalayas → proved plate tectonic theory



4) Geological events → earthquake, volcanism, diastrophism and tsunami also provide evidence of plate tectonic theory

Hence, plate tectonic theory is instrumental tool to understand past and present geological structure of mother earth.

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

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

Glacial lake outburst flood is flooding situation caused by explosion of water from glacial reservoirs. Indian Himalayan region is vulnerable to GLOF.

Factors behind rising incidents of GLOF

- 1) Global warming → increased temperature in Himalayan region → fast melting of glaciers in Himalaya → thick and intensified
- (eg) Recent GLOF in Himachal Pradesh
- 2) Climate changed caused extreme weather events such as cloudburst, extreme rainfall brought GLOF in Himalayan region
- (eg) cloudburst in Uttarakhand (2013)

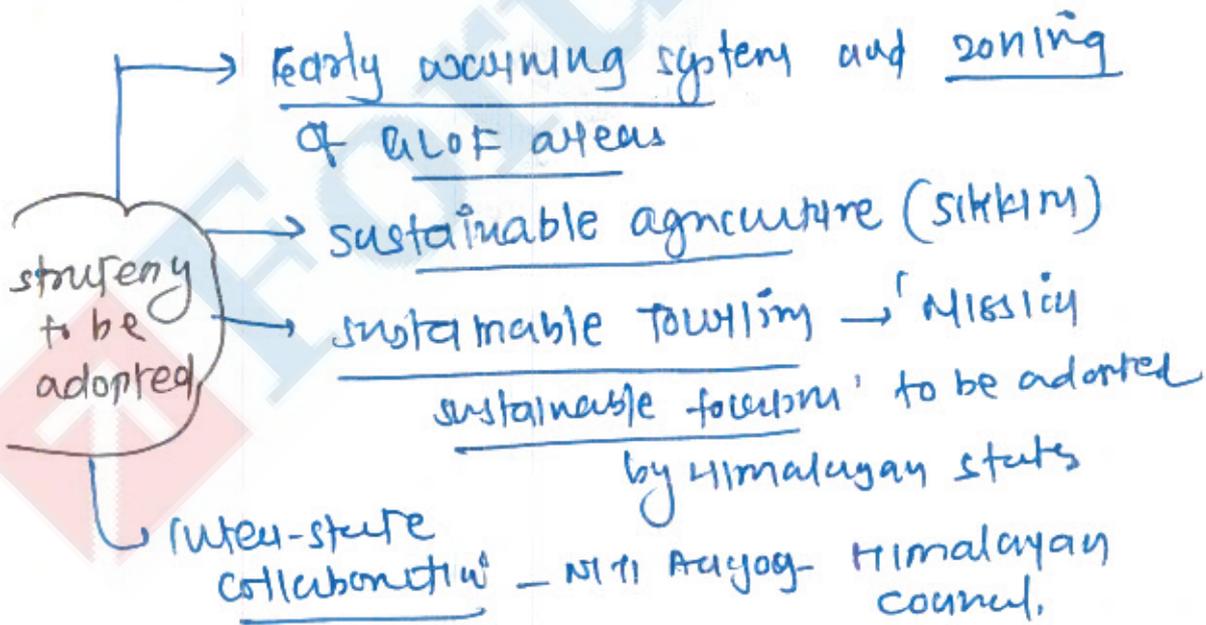
③ Anthropogenic Factors

↳ India and China - epicentre of Brown and Black carbon in Hindustan region → increased temperature → glacial melting

↳ faulty dam management and exacerbated by extreme rainfall

(eg) recent ALOF in Sikkim region → faulty dam structure.

↳ unsustainable tourism and waste management practice → changed course of river → ALOF



ALOF has become serious challenge to Himalayan region, which must be tackled with support of NBM & guidelines

Feedback

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

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

palm oil is considered as one of the most consumable edible oil in the world. India is the largest consumer and importer of palm oil



Fig.1. Major producers of palm oil

Factors for distribution of global palm oil production

- ① suitable climate → moderate temperature (20-25°)
- ② Rainfall availability → about 200cm
- ③ most fertile soil → Indonesia and Malaysia - converted rain forest for palm oil production
- ④ market availability, huge international demand encourage cultivation of palm oil in developing countries like Brazil.

India - largest importer of palm oil

Despite having suitable conditions - abundant availability, moderate climate, fertile soil, India is heavily dependent on palm oil import (60%)

- ① Demand-supply mismatch → rising population and middle class → huge demand
- ② Easy import policy → For industries, it is easy to import → less custom duty
- ③ combed model → huge price fluctuations
- ④ Reduced cultivable area (25mha) and stagnant palm oil production since last decade.
- ⑤ Lack of govt support → not implementation of MSP properly

India's National Mission on palm oil production will help to make India as 'self sufficient in palm oil sector'

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	

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

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

Indian Himalayan mountain is the youngest and bold mountain in the world, characterised into 'Eastern and western Himalayan region'

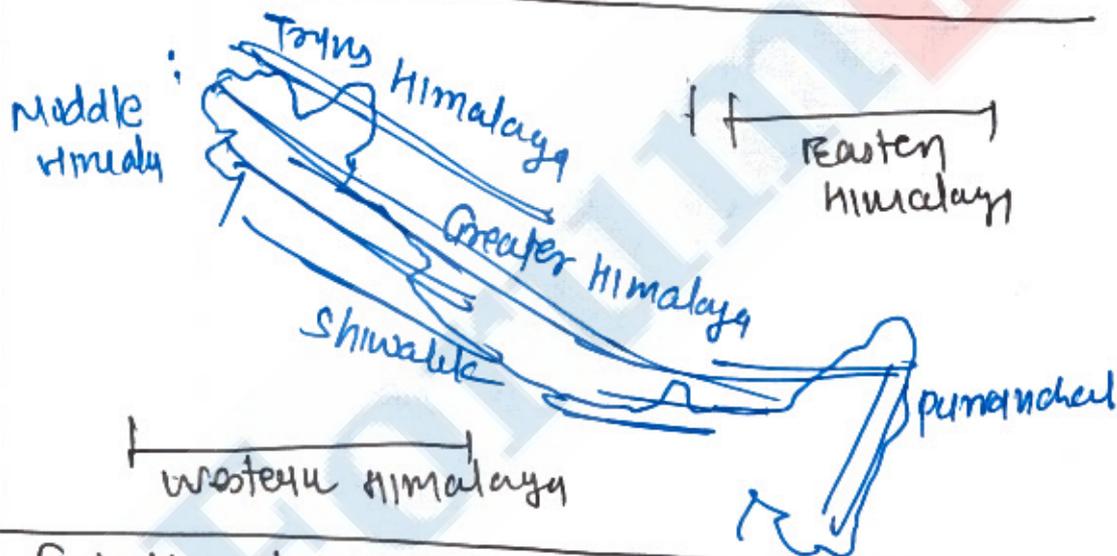


Fig 1 Himalayan region

Western Himalaya	Eastern Himalaya
* North west to south east movement of Himalaya.	* South west to North east movement of Eastern Himalaya

<p>* Height - smaller in size (eg) K2 Mountain</p>	<p>* Highest mountain ranges o Mount Everest</p>
<p>o Breadth and width - higher → 840-800km</p>	<p>* smaller breadth and width (eg) 200-300km</p>
<p>* Rainfall in form of snowfall</p>	<p>* Huge rainfall - highest in world in Cherrapunji</p>
<p>* <u>vegetation</u> Alpine/tundra/ Tropical/temperate type</p>	<p>* mostly tropical evergreen forest</p>
<p>* <u>minerals</u> - coal/ Lithium/ Sedimentary rock</p>	<p>* coal, natural gas/ petroleum</p>

Hence, despite being part of same mountain range, both have various different features, which make it part of " Biodiversity hotspot" in India

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

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

Globalisation is about interaction and integration of culture, politics and economics. It's believed that globalisation is leading towards "westernisation of Indian society"

Rising trends of westernisation

① Walmartization → Rising consumerism and materialism in Indian society  
 ↳ RBI noted high credit culture in last 10 years

② change in food habits (McDonaldisation), dressing (jeans culture), language (English), Cinema (Hollywoodisation & Disneyfication) → raised concern for homogenisation of Indian society.

- ③ Loss of traditional customs and traditions
- ↳ shift from joint family to nuclear family
  - ↳ change in concept of marriage as sacred thing to companionship
  - ↳ live-in relationships, co-habitation, single parenting

Not at all, positive impacts of globalisation

Hybridisation

- ① dubbing of Bollywood movie in regional language
- ② Panier tika burger in MacDonald
- ③ Pop-punjabi music
- ④ English language

Cultural Revival

- 1) popularity of yoga culture
- 2) Indian spirituality is OSM — temples
- 3) traditional practices → medical tourism
- 4) regional cinema has become global (eg) BRR success

Hence, globalisation acted as 'double edged sword', creating hybridisation, glocalisation and homogenisation impact in Indian society

Feedback

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

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

Tribal culture is testimony to India's civilizational ethos and cultural pluralism, continuing this tradition since ancient times.

Rich tribal culture → richness and diversity of Indian society

① Multi-linguistic feature → tribal people have adopted different script and language (e.g.) santal tribal - owl language

② Multi-religious nature → tribal culture showcase nature as primary religion and different religious belief system - Hinduism / Buddhism etc  
→ Mix of secularism with traditionality

③ Diverse art and culture

↳ carving → local and classical mixture  
in traditional tribal dance (eg) Bhul  
Bhang

↳ painting → warli painting → roots in  
Bhimbetka cave

↳ music → folk music and classical  
music inspired from tribal art.

④ Traditional knowledge

↳ Relationship with mother earth →  
Forest roots → (India's environmental ethos)  
↓  
Panchi Rakhat Rakhat

↳ Traditional medicine system → ayurveda →  
cancer treatment

Hence, from each and every corner,  
tribal culture has been repository of  
ancient Indian - diverse and vibrant culture.  
Hence, Pran Mirda called tribal people are  
first people who have shaped India's identity

Feedback

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

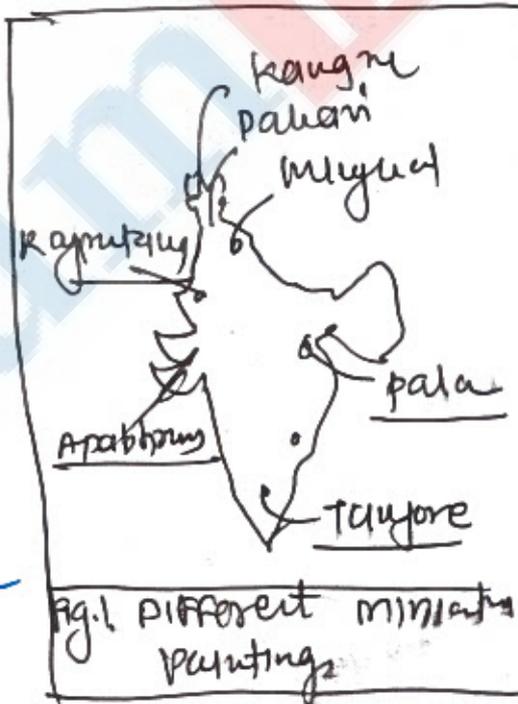
(15 marks, 250 words)

लघु चित्रकला न केवल कलात्मक प्रतिभा, बल्कि अपने समय की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक परंपराओं का भी प्रमाण है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में लघु चित्रकला की विभिन्न शैलियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Miniature paintings are ~~not~~ new and vibrant artistic expression of painting skills on small forms on the clothes or other material. Its evolution traced to pala dynasty.

## Pala paintings

- ① First innovative method of painting on palm tree and later cloth
- ② prominent figure in central area, surrounded by decoration
- ③ Artist - Dharmapala



## Mughal painting

- ① They only created miniature painting,

it reached its climax period

② 3D structure, foreshortening method and different colours

(ex) Shahjahan → artificial and light colours

③ Hybrid paintings - influence of Indian styles on Islamic painting.

## Ayutana painting

① Mewar painting

↳ Theme - religious, mythological figures and court events

↳ sahubdin painting (ex) Tarnashya  
painters show extreme intelligent skills

② Narwar painting

↳ Hybrid themes - Mughal and Ayutana culture

↳ Kishangarh school → known for remarkable painting skills

## Parhosi and Kangri paintings

↳ Both developed in Himachal and Kashmir region

↳ use of natural vegetation and official colour

## Apabhramsa school

↳ continue trend of Bhimbetka painting reflected in Ajanta and Rajasthan region

## Murshidabad painting

↳ use of brilliant colours and bold colouring - totally unique

↳ religious and mythological themes come on painting.

Hence, miniature paintings have been testimony of great artistic skills and repository of cultural pluralism

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon were prominent figures in governance of IC who had different styles and methods to govern India

Lord Lytton | 1870s

① oppressor of press → enacted "vernacular press act in 1874" → deprived freedom of speech and expression  
↳ known as "groggling act"

② Authoritarian relationship → when there was revolt brought in India (1875-76), he arranged "delhi durbar" - 1876

③ extreme and harsh political actions →

deprived basic rights, funds for war, not human development

## ④ Expansionist Foreign Policy

↳ policy of proud reserved - for Afghanistan resulted into "second Anglo-Afghan war"

↳ violation of territorial rights of other foreign entities.

⑤ oppressive policies → in land revenue system.

Lord Ripon's administration 1880-86

## ⑥ Restored oppressive policy of Lord

Lytton

↳ repeated Vernacular Press Act and ensured freedom of speech and expression.

(Also known Liberty of Press)

↳ Authoritarian policy of proud reserved from

Afghanistan and attempted to ensure peaceful neighbourhood policy

- ② Father of local governance  
 ↳ sowed seed of local and democratic governance → local representation at local bodies  
 ↳ financial decentralisation

③ Indianisation of judiciary → Robert B.M. Conway

④ Education reform → Hartog committee was formed (1882)

⑤ First Factory Act 1801 was enacted → protection of child rights

Here, one side Britain was utarmay for oppressive policies, other side, Lord Ripon emerged as benovolent viceroy in India.

Feedback

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

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

Non cooperation movement (1920) was first pan India Gandhian movement which is also known as spectacular mass movement

Democratization of freedom struggle

① Reformed INC

- ↳ made it mass party
- ↳ grassroot reach → political awakening of population from each corner of society
- ↳ Act as bridge between Hindu-Muslim division

② Khulafat issue

- ↳ Helped to attract massive participation of muslim population - highest among

## an movements

- ③ Multiple leadership → attracted different section of society to participate in movement
  - ↳ Hindu maharabha → for Hindu population
  - ↳ Justice party → dalit population
  - ↳ AIKO → peasants
- ④ satyagraha technique → attracted majority of section to participate in movement
  - ↳ Huge participation of Business class and zamindars also
- ⑤ women's participation → unique and inclusive feature of rcm
  - ↳ 11 lakh fund - more than 7 crore fund
  - ↳ peaceful protest against liquor shops
- ⑥ massive peasant and labour class participation
  - ↳ Champanan, Kherda and Ahmedabad mill cases → created base and confidence among people

## Inherent Limitations of NCM

- ① Lack of unity among all political leadership  
 ↳ Tilak was opposing Hindu-Muslim unity cause
- ② failed to secularise Indian freedom movement  
 → deep rooted communal division was major hurdle
- ③ oppressive and discriminatory British policy  
 ↳ divide and rule,  carrot and stick policy
- ④ Majority section → still stayed away  
 ↳ princely states, zamindars and businessmen → loyal to British raj

However, despite having some limitations, NCM emerged as a "watershed moment" which democratised spirit of freedom struggle across the India & outside India.

### Feedback

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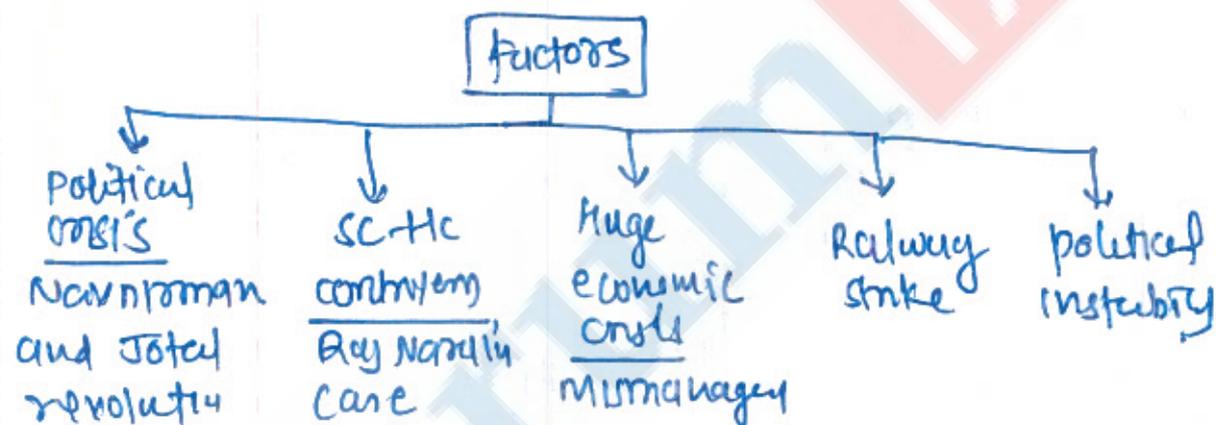
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.14) How far do you agree that emergency was imposed to save individual vested interests and not the nation? What were the short term and long-term impacts of emergency? (15 marks,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

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

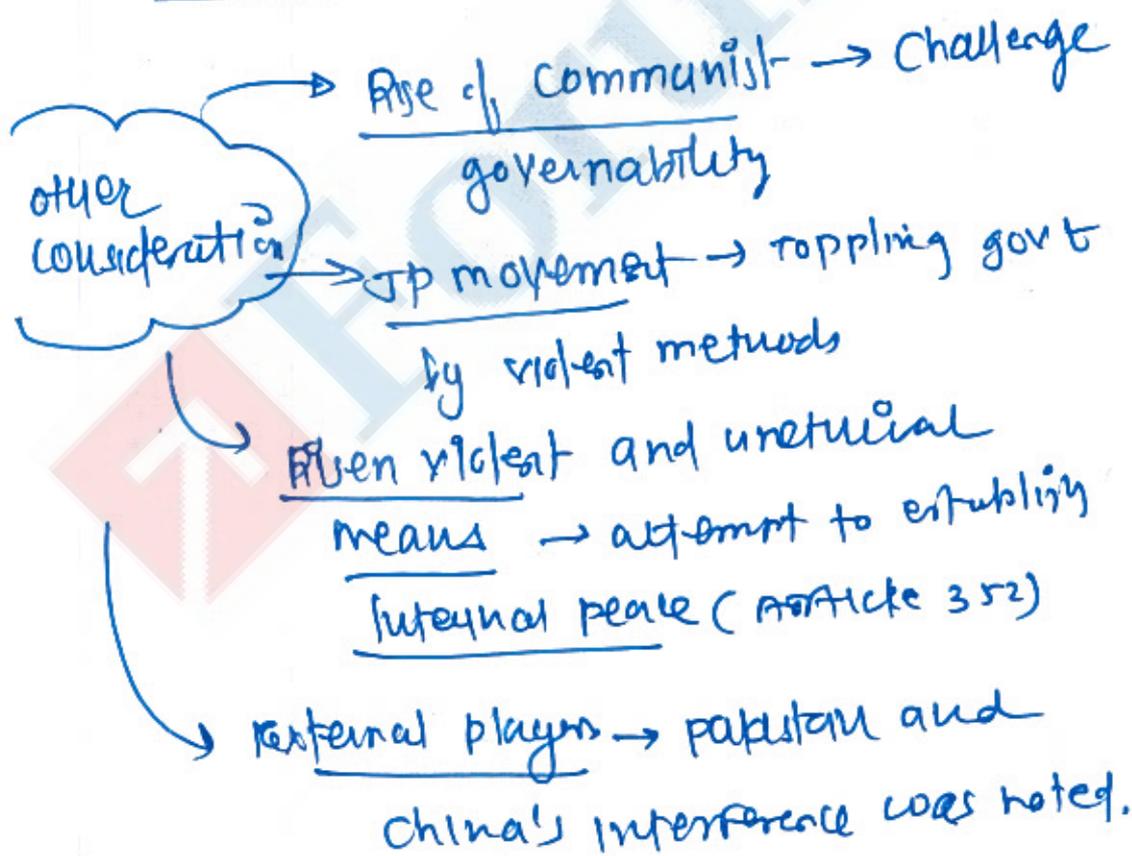
Emergency period (1975) is considered  
as "darkest chapter of vibrant Indian  
democracy".



Imposed for saving individual vested interests

(1) attempted to subvert political crisis  
and challenge to authority of parliament  
→ Total Revolution created condition of  
toppling government at centre

- ② Imposition of emergency without parliament's consultation → shown narrow interests to be served
- ③ Attempted to divert focus of people from political-economic crisis
- ④ Some critique → imprisonment of all opposition parties → shown to establish political hegemony & authoritarian rule
- ⑤ challenged SC judgement in Kay Narayan case



**Short Term Impacts**

- Death of democracy → Imprisonment of opposition leaders
- 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment → attempted to establish para authoritarianism
- Executive anarchy → subordinated parliament
- Forced sterilization → internationally criticized
- Deprived basic human rights
- challenged judicial authority

**Long term Impacts**

- 44<sup>th</sup> CAA → restored democracy
- Inspired people to be more vigilant against govt
- set example of constitutional supremacy - (Minerva Mills case)
- saved Indian democracy from further emergency or executive anarchy

Emergency period was the dark period of Indian democracy but it helped to restore democracy and re-establish constitutional supremacy

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.

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

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

Recently, IPCC report on climate 2023 shows rising vulnerability, uncertainty, intensity and complexity in Indian monsoon in recent time.

Factors contributing variability of Indian monsoon

① Climate change → rising temperature → IC in last century → Increased intensity and frequency of extreme weather events  
 (eg) Cyclone Biparjoy → extreme rainfall in North west India

② Triple La-Niño → 3 consecutive years of La-Niño → increased rainfall surplus in India  
 → while El-Niño caused rainfall deficit

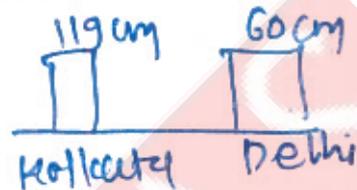
## 3) Topographical Features

↳ Mountain areas - attract more rainfall

(e.g.) windward side of western coast.

↳ Land to sea distance

↳ east to west → decreased



① Indian ocean dipole →

Rising temperature in Arabia

sea → positive Indian ocean

dipole → bring huge rainfall



② Impact of jet stream

↳ westerly tropical jet stream → western disturbance

↳ easterly jet stream → south west monsoon

↳ Somali jet stream → localized rainfall

③ Indian monsoon oscillation → helped to

bring more rainfall when MJO is Indian ocean

④ Marine heatwave → changed HP near

massacre high → negative impact on Indian monsu.

## Multi-dimensional Impact

① Agriculture production → Extreme weather events and variability in monsoon → reduce agricultural production  
 ↓  
 Food insecurity      nutritional insecurity (54% anemia among women)

② Cultural Impact → celebration of festivals depend on arrival of monsoon →  
 ponam (Kerala), Bihu (Assam)

③ water deficit → already struggling severe water crisis

④ Extreme weather events  
 ↳ cloud burst in Chandigarh  
 ↳ urban flooding in Mumbai.

Hence, there must be state of the art technology to predict and understand Indian monsoon in systematic manner.

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

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

In journey of net zero transition,  
Lithium metal has become 'critical and strategic mineral' for entire world.

Importance of lithium in achieving  
global energy transition

① Lithium act as raw material for electronic and semiconductor industry → crucial for Electrical vehicle

② Green Hydrogen and green technology can be developed with help of Lithium Battery

③ Energy grid and storage → crucial to store renewable energy → can be achieved with help of Lithium

- ④ Lithium also helps in "decarbonizing technology" → electricity and transport system
- ⑤ Battery storage → alternative to existing costly and carbon intensive batteries.

## Distribution of Lithium

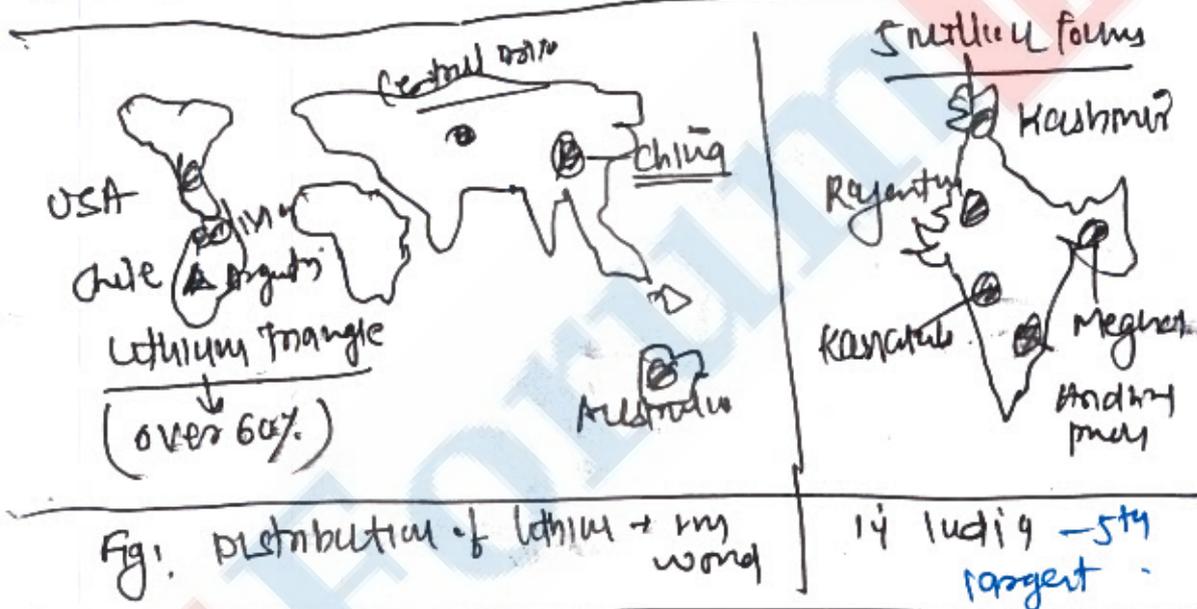


Fig. Distribution of lithium → my word

14 India - 5th largest

## Implication of uneven distribution

- ① concentrated reserve of lithium → monopoly of country to dictate norms → import dependence for other country  
(eg) India is still importing 100%.

- 2) Geopolitical rivalries → disrupt "global supply chain of lithium minerals"  
↳ China's regressive and discriminatory policy
- 3) Division of Have and Have Not  
↳ developing countries → depend on lithium reserve country
- 4) geo-strategic competition where lithium reserve is found  
↳ Latin America → become new priority of foreign policy  
(eg) KABIL- Argentina cooperation  
↳ China's debt trap diplomacy in Chile and Argentina
- 5) Negatively impact on green transition

Judicial must sustainably explore and extract lithium reserve found in Kashmir region to become 'Hub of lithium manufacture' and champion of green transition

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

caste has been "hegemonic force" in India since ancient time. It's social stratification system based on purity and pollution principle.

Exhibition of caste based discrimination in modern time

① caste based mobilization

↳ political parties : BSP / TDP

↳ pressure groups → patidar group, anglo, Jat Association

② use of technology

↳ ICDS study shown → rising caste

based whatsapp group

↳ discriminatory practice in social media

↳ Bullying lower caste

- ③ Reservation policy → continued caste based discrimination since 75 years  
↳ marathas/jat/patidar call for reservation
- ④ Marriage practices — still inter-caste marriage is rare phenomenon
- ⑤ caste-based vigilante groups → phap panchayat restrict inter-caste exchange.
- ⑥ Identity politics → utilized caste as vote bank  
↳ Christopher Jaffrelot called — caste as mosaic of Indian politics

## Attempted to eradicate caste

### Constitutional

Article 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 etc

### Legislative

- SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act)
- Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955

### Socio-economic development

- NCSE/NCSJ/NCSE
- Scholarship scheme
- PM Kisan Kalyan scheme

## Factor for continuation of casteism in modern India

- ① As per M N Srinivasan - Indians are casteist even at subconscious level → 'embedded caste' identity
- ② Reservation policy → perpetuated casteism in India
- ③ Identity politics → since breakdown of Congress system (1967) → continued use of caste for political purpose
- ④ Austin said, political revolution was not backed up by social revolution
  - ↓
  - Lack of fully implementation of laws and policies
  - eg) hardly 50% govt jobs to tribals/SC.
- ⑤ Faulty social stratification and mobilization

however, modernisation, urbanisation, sanitisation and secularisation are changing picture of casteism in India, still it's long way to go to eradicate caste in true sense

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per WMO prediction, India has reached to tipping point in vulnerability of water scarcity and has become a severe water crisis nation.

### critical situation

1) NITI Aayog → composite water management index → 22 cities in India - out of groundwater

2) 600 million in India are facing water availability issue.



### Reasons for severe water crisis

#### ① Faulty agricultural practice

↳ 90% of groundwater extraction for agricultural purpose



## Socio-economic Impact

- (1) poor implementation of SDG-6 → (WASH strategy)  
negatively impact on other SDG-1/2/3.
- (2) water is personal for women → daily walk  
about 4-5 km in rural India
- (3) water will be flashpoint of future war (Burma  
chennai)  
↳ inter-state dispute due to  
water
- (4) Adverse impact on Agriculture → reduce  
crop production and productivity → Food  
Insecurity in India
- (5) Industrial development will be hampered  
(eg) semiconductor industry - required  
uninterrupted supply of water

Hence, India must adopt "multi-pronged"  
strategy and time to launch pan India  
Jal Jeevan Mission 2.0 to ensure "Jal  
Suakshit Bharat" (SDG6)

### Feedback

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

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

Extreme heat conditions have become 'new normal phenomena' WHO marked 2023 as hottest year in last 2000 years.

But eco feminist like Vandana Shiva pointed out 'discriminated impacts of heatwaves on men and women differently'

women's vulnerability to extreme heat conditions → exacerbated by gender roles + social expectations

① Division of labour and roles between

Men and women  
→ Domestic responsibilities on shoulder of women.

→ water for household consumption → heatwave causing water crisis → increased distance and time period

for women to collect water

- ① patriarchy → women remained hourly day within four walls of house
  - ↳ urban heat island → increased women's vulnerability to heatwave.
- ② Male centric migration → men feminization of agriculture
  - ↳ but rising temperature → vulnerability increase in agriculture sector → crop yield/crop product
  - (\*) 90% women in rural India - engaged in agriculture
- ③ negative impact of heatwave on livestock → alternative source for women in rural India
- ④ increased heatwave exposure to women who remain within house or working in heat sensitive industries
- ⑤ women in informal sector → about 90% of women → greater exposure to heatwave → reduce labour productivity
  - ① ↑ health crisis

## Measures to mitigate two vulnerabilities

- ① Heat resilient urban planning
  - Implement cooling action plan
  - cooling roof
  - sustainable-green building to be promoted

Best case study  
Ahmedabad  
Heat Action Plan
- ② sustainable Agricultural practices - such as organic farming and Nature based farming
- ③ collaboration between CSOs + Govt → shift in occupation
  - (eg) Kudumshree helped to formalise jobs for women
- ④ providing heat resilient tools and kits to women
  - (eg) telangana Heatwave action strategy

Hence, ~~there~~ extreme heat conditions has increased vulnerability of women, there must be holistic action plan to address upcoming heatwave pandemic.

### Feedback

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

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

Despite having some progress towards recognising and acknowledging LGBTQ rights they still are struggling for survival and identity crisis.

Progress in sphere of LGBTQ rights

- ① NALSA judgement : SC recognised rights of transgender and gave independent identity
- ② Transgender (Protection of Rights) Act 2019
  - ↳ Transgender Governing Council
  - ↳ Right to self declaration for identity
  - ↳ prohibited any kind of discrimination
- ③ Govt policy → SMILE → rehabilitate transgender people

- ④ State govt → Kerala's transgender policy and Tamilnadu's transgender protection ministry
- ⑤ District level - IAS Raj Singhal recruited 100 transgender in his department  
↳ Project Sweekanti by IAS Chanchal Kans

## Challenges faced by Transgender

- ① Ambivalent stand of govt and judiciary → acts regard to same sex marriage, reservation quota and legal recog.
- ② still facing severe discrimination
  - ↳ From Family
    - No Family support
    - Homophobia
  - ↳ From Society
    - stereotype and stigma
- ③ Discriminated practice in industrial sector
  - ↳ transphobia in recruitment practice
  - ↳ No separate policy / toilet etc.
- ④ Economic opportunities → hardly 35% of transgender get education (1092 Foundatio)

- 5) poor implementation of govt policies  
 ↳ No progress in transgender act  
 ↳ No progress in reservation quota.

## Multi pronged strategy

- 1) Pan-India level awareness campaign - by govt → use of social media and cinema  
 (eg) Laxmi Movie
- 2) Collaboration between Govt - Corporate sector and NGOs → CSR funding for socio-economic development
- 3) Human capital → gender justice fund should be utilized for transgender (NRP 2020)
- 4) Employment Generation scheme → For transgender  
 ↳ Rehabilitation scheme as launched by Karnataka govt

Above steps must be taken to address deeply entrenched cultural attitude and modernised Indian society should adopt inclusive approach" towards everyone

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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TOTAL MARKS

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

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**Test Goal**

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**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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