

TEST CODE	7	1	1	3	0	3
-----------	---	---	---	---	---	---

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Mudita Bansal				
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>	
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	3/9/2024		

*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	10	4.5	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		4.25			
3		4.25			
4		4.5			
5		4.5			
6		4			
7		4.25			
8		3.75			
9		3.75			
10		4.5			
11	15	6.75	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।		
12		6.75	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 (व्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
13		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।		
14		4			
15		6.5			
16		6.75			
17		6.75			
18		6.5			
19		4.5			
20		6.75			
Total/कुल अंक	250	101.25	For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 12pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 3pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक : 101.25			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड : 1199	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : 07/09/24

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

Dear Candidate

Strengths:-

1. subject knowledge
2. concept clarity
3. good use of examples and keywords eg in Q20
4. Q16 is a very good attempt. shows conceptual understanding and ability to express
5. good use of committee names. enhances substance & quality of answer
6. Good command on language
7. some intros and conclusion were contextual

Areas of Improvement:-

1. Demand not understood well in Q19, Q4
2. try to draw neat maps with correct and complete labelling
3. ensure to maintain balance between brevity & clarity to ensure points reflect the same meaning as you wish to convey.

you are a very candidate with a great chance of clearing mains. Give your best shot

All the best :)

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.

Q1.

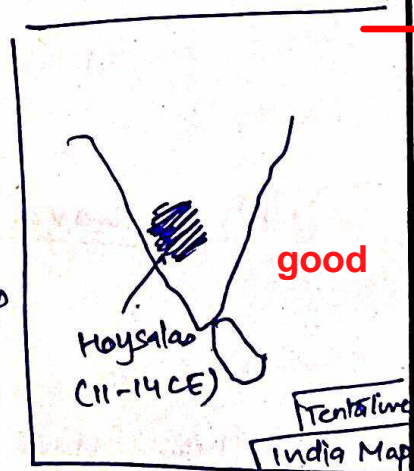
The Hoysala period saw the development of a distinctive style of temple architecture renowned for its intricacy and artistic brilliance. Elaborate.

The Hoysala period, marked during 11-14 CE, was a golden period in temple architecture with distinct style of architecture.

apt intro

Intricate and Artistic Brilliance

① Inspiration: across dynasties including Pallavas, Cholas, Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas.



It is an amalgamation of three different styles: Dravidian, Vesara and the Nagara.

② Material: used soapstone for first time to produce highly intricate figures such as yakshas, gods etc. within walls.

Relevant points with multiple dimensions addressed

③ Groundwork: was star shaped

or stellate, unlike earlier rectangles.

④ Temple architecture → best observed
in three places.

(i) Channakeshwara → Better location
→ Trikuta (singular God)
Buddhist / social life
carvings on walls.

(ii) Hoyesaleshwara → at Halebidu
→ has Natraja scripture
Mahabharat / Ramayana
carvings in walls.

(iii) Keshava temple → at Somnathpur
→ Trikuta (triple God).

⑤ The architecture was unique and
more intricate than all prior
dynasties → a unique amalgamation

Dasoja and Kedaroja were chief architects. Hoysala artisan
signed their work

The recent inclusion of Hoysaleswara temples
in UNESCO list is a testament to
the invaluable value and beauty of
such temples

relevant
examples

The
pierced
stone
windows
feature
intricate
stone
screens
(jali
work),
allowing
light and
air to
enter and
create
beautiful
patterns,
e.g.,
Hoysales
wara
Temple

fair
conclusion

Q 2. British colonial rule had a profound impact on Indian agriculture, fundamentally altering the traditional agrarian economy which led to severe peasant resistance. Discuss.

The 150 year of British Rule, starting 1775, had a deep rooted impact on Indian agriculture social structure and economy.

Profound impact from different policies

① Zamindari system: Introduced by Lord Cornwallis, added a new system of landlords (usually absentee landlords)

② Land Revenue systems: of other areas including Mahalwari and Ryotwari were highly exploitative → limited retain of produce.

③ Ruralization and commercialization of agriculture → shift to cash crops like Sugar, palm, cotton, opium etc.

④ Tea plantations → commercial

fair intro

British never re-invested the agri revenue into development of agri or welfare of peasants

cash crops over food crops.
curbed peasants will to grow certain crops

UPSC

and corporate form of farming.

⑤ Food security → significantly affected with reducing productivity given ban on jhum cultivation.

valid points

⑥ Reserved forests under colonial policies → disrupted rural economy of tribes for minor forest produce collection.

Resulted in peasant Resistance

⑦ Deccan peasant Resistance: with revolt against higher taxation.

⑧ Indigo Bengal Resistance → against forced indigo cultivation and low prices.

⑨ Pabna Revolt: used legal measures to challenge exploitative practices.

⑩ Eka Movement, Moplah, All India Kisan Sabhas, → all against land Revenue Systems, with elements of nationalism.

Hence British started digging own grave with exploitative and selfish policies.

high taxes pushed farmers towards debt trap

relevant points

Fine conclusion

Q3. The history of India's independence would remain incomplete without acknowledging the significant contributions from the North East region. Substantiate.

The majestic Indian freedom struggle had widespread participation, including contributions from North East.

Significant
Reasons for
Participation

- ① British disrupted social fabric of tribals
- ② Geographically strategic → against Myanmar aggression
- ③ Christian missionaries and forced conversions
- ④ Exploitative land Revenue systems
- ⑤ Separation from 'foreign aliens' → 'dikus'.

Contributions of North East

① Tribal revolts → against occupation of territory eg - Ahom revolt

fine intro

relevant points but can also add

intro of middlemen;

royal patronage terminated by annexation of kingdoms

Proselytization attempts by christian missionaries

relevant point

② Against exploitative land Revenue systems → everyday resistance
eg) Khasi Revolts.

③ Participation in civil Disobedience Movement (eg - Gandhiniji).

④ Participation in 1857 Revolt by Kuki tribes → even ^{though} for own interest.

⑤ Attacks on authority figures and British infrastructure

⑥ Retained own culture and traditions → prevented 'White Man's burden' theory of British.

⑦ Revolts against cultural hegemony

Hence, North East remained an active element of India's pursuit for 'Kyist with destiny'.

fine conclusion

Relevant points with multiple dimensions addressed

- Q4. The diversity of landforms across the Earth's surface reflects the unique signatures left by different geomorphic agents. In this context, describe the various erosional and depositional landforms created by glacial action.

Glacial action is one of the many geomorphic agents creating diverse landforms, driven by force of gravity.

apt intro

Diversity of landforms

① Rivers → erosional such as canyons
depositional like deltas

② winds → erosional such as mushroom Rock
depositional : sand dunes / seif

contextual
points

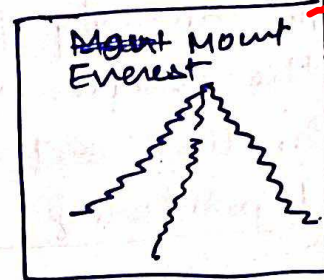
③ waves → erosional : cliffs
depositional : Bars and lagoons.

Erosional landforms by glaciers

① cirques : caused by hilling of glaciers . ② also form lakes with water collection

fair
points

- ② Incised Mountains with
cirques on three sides.



relevant
points

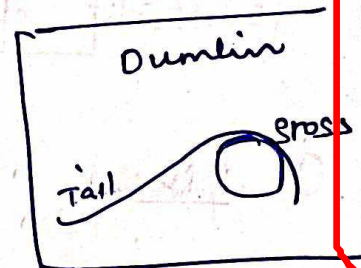
- ③ Fjords : due to water River
between cutting hills and eg - Norway

Depositional landforms by glaciers

- ① Esker : with deposition of Rocks
below and water from melting glacier

drumlins

- ② Drumlins : A Rock covered
by glacier snow



try to
draw
more
diagrams

- ③ Moraines : including middle,
terminal moraine

- ④ Outwash basin : when glacier till
deposited in far off places.

relevant
points

highlights
concept
clarity

Hence glacier landforms are unique
and add to topographical diversity
globally.

fine conclusion

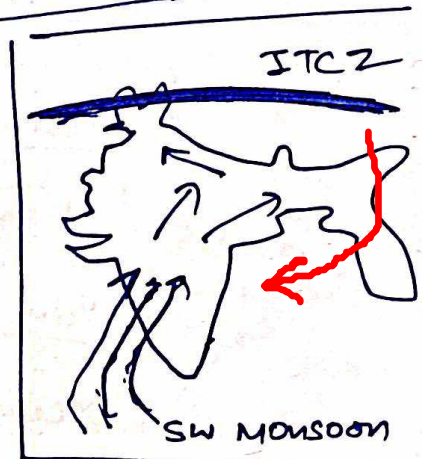
Q 5. Explain the factors contributing to the variability of the Indian monsoon. Also discuss its multidimensional impact.

Indian monsoon is caused by seasonal reversal of wind pattern, causing moisture laden winds to enter Indian subcontinent

fair intro

Factors contributing to variability

- ① Temperature and location of ITCZ
↳ strong monsoon needs ITCZ over India



good but position ITCZ along with the monsoon winds

- ② ENSO including El-Nino and La-Nina
↳ El-Nino : Lesser Rainfall.

- ③ walker circulation affects monsoon

- ④ Madan Julian circulation affects Precipitation

- ⑤ Indian Ocean Dipole → Positive → higher rainfall
IOD

relevant points with multiple dimensions addressed

- ⑥ Jet streams
 - Permanent Jet streams
 - Temporary: Somalia JS, Easterly JS

multi dimensional Impact

① Economic Impact

✓ Agriculture: 51% agri is rainfed → impacts food security

✓ Peninsular Rivers → inland transportation, tourism, water

leading to inflation affecting our mission of doubling farmer's income

② Society: water availability and health influenced (~21% waterborne diseases)

✓ Festivals such as Teej celebrated basis monsoon.

✓ Poverty directly linked to excess/deficit rainfall.

variability of monsoon affects the ecological flow in seasonal rivers aggravating the inter-state river conflicts;

③ Disasters: Floods and droughts → lead to forced displacement.

floods in one region and drought in another eg. droughts (Marathwada) and floods in brahmaputra valley

④ Human life: Impacted including loss of lives from urban floods

⑤ Biodiversity → dependent on monsoon for survival.

rest fair points

Hence, monsoon variability impacts

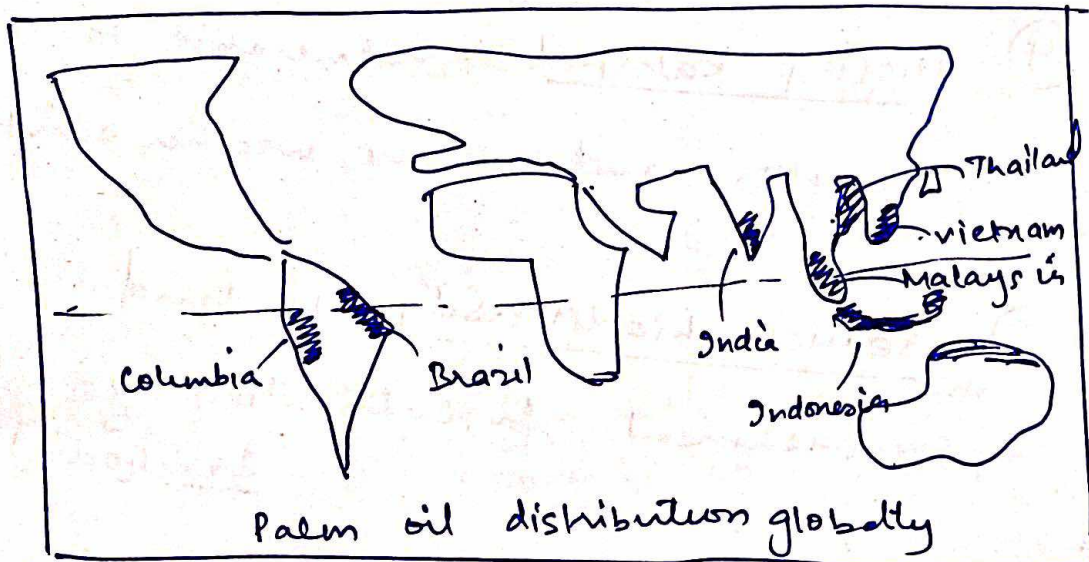
socio-economic fabric of Indian society.

fair conclusion

Q6. Describing the distribution of palm oil producing countries throw light on the major environmental issues faced by them.

Palm oil is a tropical crop and distribution is widely found in tropical countries.

fair intro



improve diagram

practice more world maps

① Factors affecting distribution

- ① Humid climate
- ② High Rainfall
- ③ Sunny (21-27°C)
- ④ Water availability

climatic conditions
1. temperatures of 21°C to 32°C
2. annual rainfall of 200 cm
3. relative humidity of 75-100%, and
4. altitudes of 450-900m above mean sea level.

Environmental Issues Faced

① Monoculture in areas of

Palm cultivation (eg - Malaysia)

② Excessive use of synthetic fertilizers → leads to salinization of soil
eg) Thailand.

burning
leftover
vegetation
releases
GHGs and
air
pollutants,
e.g., black
carbon;
increased
risk of
wildfires

③ Unsustainable water usage and
soil runoff (eg - Kerala).

Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME) discharge results in
water pollution, e.g., Malaysia's Rajang River basin

④ Highly Rainfed → vulnerable to
droughts and extreme weather events.

Relevant
points with
multiple
dimensions
addressed
and good
examples

⑤ Reduce biodiversity by land
encroachment for cultivation (eg -
Cambodia)

⑥ Increased energy consumption for
oil processing → thermal power
emissions

⑦ methane emissions from cultivation
Palm oil cultivation has multifold
environmental implications and should

use SMART Agriculture as promoted
by National Oilseeds and Oil Palm Mission

contextual
conclusion

Q7. At the time of her independence, India was beset with multiple challenges. Enumerating those challenges, analyze how far India has been able to address them

India's hyst with destiny at stroke of midnight how came with an array of challenges of a newly independent nation.

very good language

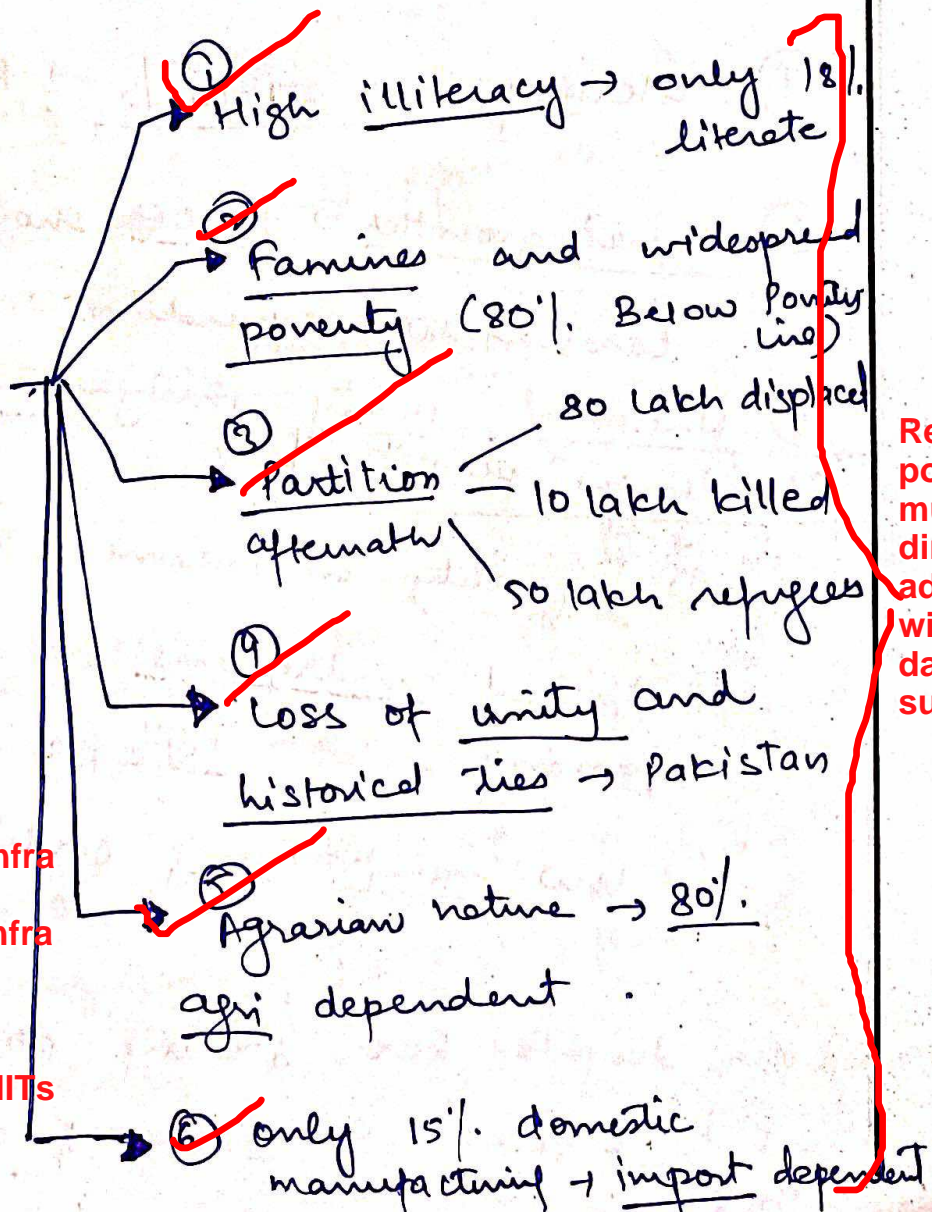
apt intro

key challenges faced by new India

lack of defence infra

lack of medical infra

lack of good edu institutes
eg. no AIIMS, no IITs

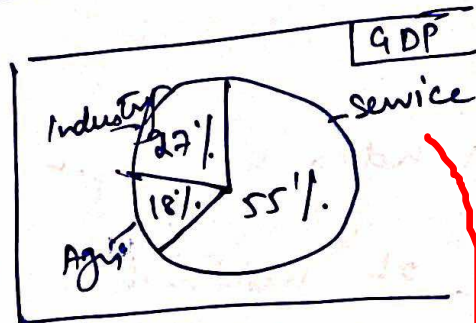


Relevant points with multiple dimensions addressed with good data support

UPSC

India's success in addressing these challenges

① From agri to service economy with UPG, capital development.



② Domestic industry growing at 9.2% pa (ES'22)

③ Poverty Rate reduced to 8.5%

④ Literacy at 77.07% → Reduced disparity.

⑤ Rural growth → MPCE shows rising consumption expenditure.

⑥ National unity through Democracy.
Challenges persist

① Inequality in income (10% holds 70% wealth - open)

② Failed land reforms and subsistence farming → 1.4% pa growth of agri

③ low manufacturing contribution → only 17%

jobless growth;
high unemployment; brain drain

India despite her starting point is all set to become \$5tr economy due to consistent efforts. **fair conclusion**

Relevant points with good data support

NAM to steer away from cold war

est of NIA, R&AW, IB etc helped India avert bomb blasts, hijacks etc..

Q 8. What do you understand by Meiji restoration?
Discuss its impact on Japan and the world.

Meiji Restoration referred to Japan's
unique 'Build Back Better' strategy
adopted during 18th and 19th centuries

apt intro

key features of strategy

① Capacity Building through a
holistic development approach.

relevant points but
also highlight
Impact on Japan

Dismantled the old
feudal regime and
the feudal class
privileges.

② Infrastructure investment such as
ports and roads.

Establishment of a
Cabinet system in
1885 and
enactment of the
first Meiji
constitution in
1889;

③ Open economy to build stronger
relations with other countries

western culture
was widely
promoted that led
to the decline of
traditional
Japanese culture.

↳ get Raw Material in an
otherwise Resource deficit
country.

fair points but
always align ans
as per ques
demand

④ Social development through health,

Social security and old age support.

- ⑤ Politically → re-organize into a constitutional monarchy
→ Promote a civil society
→ Empower citizens to start businesses → Ease of doing business
→ Invest in robust Defence.

Impact of Restoration

① Japan → a leading world power from Asia → led to WWII.

② Inspired other Asian countries to fight against colonizers (eg - India)

③ Asset creation for more resilient trade, while maintaining autonomy

④ Defence Technology → including aviation and military (impetus towards)

Meiji Restoration depicts how a country can build stronger with effective planning and visionary leadership.

impact on world
1. By defeating Russia in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), Japan demolished the myth of European invincibility
2. marked rise of Japanese expansionism and an aggressive foreign policy, particularly in Korea and China.
3. Japan's entry into the global economy as a major industrial power contributed to global trade and economic integration.

fair conclusion

fair points but can categorize as impact on Japan and impact on world

this will enhance readability of examiner

Q 9. Discuss the reasons for the rise in prevalence of substance abuse in India. Also, examine its impact on family and society.

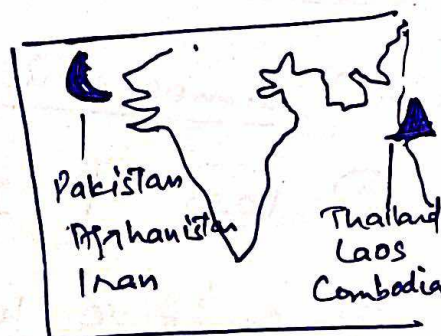
India saw a ~~\$260 bn~~ ^{\$360 bn} of drug trade (MHA) and 17% suicides in 2022 due to drug abuse.

contextual
intro - good
to use data
in intro

Reasons for rise

① Geography of India → sandwiched between

Drug Triangle and Drug Crescent → Easy availability.



golden triangle

golden crescent

② ^{alt word} "Coolness" factor → with social media glorifying weed | marijuana eg - Breaking Bad show

contextual
points with
good
example
support

③ Rising anxiety amidst Rat Race.

④ Isolation in age of digital media and migration (600 mn migrants in India - World Bank)

⑤ Lack of awareness about health impact.

Impact of family |

✓ ① Economic → with high expenditure
on drugs **strain on family finances**

✓ ② Social → perceived as 'deviant' in society

✓ ③ Legally → exposes to arrest / crimes

Emotional and psychological distress, including anxiety and depression; strain on relationships; emotional distancing from family members, social withdrawal;

Impact on society

✓ ① Demographic disaster → youth ruined

✓ ② Loss of values of society

✓ ③ Economic loss to GDP

✓ ④ Money laundering and black economy
develops → can finance terrorism

✓ ⑤ Moral society breaks down

spread of diseases like HIV due to unsafe injection practices (NACO)

rise in crime rates

✓ Drug trafficking is a menace that slowly
kills a nation. 'Nasha. Muket Bharat' and
Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
Act steps to curb the menace. **fair conclusion**

Q.10. Do you think that Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is essential in a multi cultural and diverse country like India? Justify your answer.

Ar 44 of Indian Constitution provides for uniform civil code in India. UCC has recently been launched in Uttarakhand.

fair intro

UCC essential

① women empowerment and Rights:

Recognise inheritance, adoption, marriage rights
eg) erstwhile Triple Talak can be removed.

Relevant points but can also add the following

② Reflective of current society such as live ins (Badi Prased case) and children born thereof (Kunukandi case).

Implements the right to equality (Article 14) in true sense; in consonance with the principles of secularism,

③ Promotes social harmony and brotherhood to curb communal violence (Law Commission)

boost national unity and integrity; institutionalises social reforms;

④ Can promote economic growth with smoother, transparent land rights under inheritance.

② legal smoothening of processes such as divorce proceedings and adoption

③ may recognize LGBTQ Rights → inclusivity

Get, difficult for India

① Majoritarianism promoted → may lead to a 'Hindu' state.

② can cease Communal Riots as private religion impacted

③ Unity in Diversity → may become diversity in unity with diverging interests

④ Can be a veil to oppress minorities

⑤ Homogenize tribal cultures

Potential way forward → ① Pilot with streamlining exploitative provisions
eg- inheritance

② Consensus based approach

Sarla Mudgal case and Shah Bano case

have suggested UCC, but needs to

be implemented in a 'piecemeal' approach

complex implementation

despite uniformity in criminal laws, socially disadvantaged sections account for disproportionate share of undertrials and convicts.

fair points

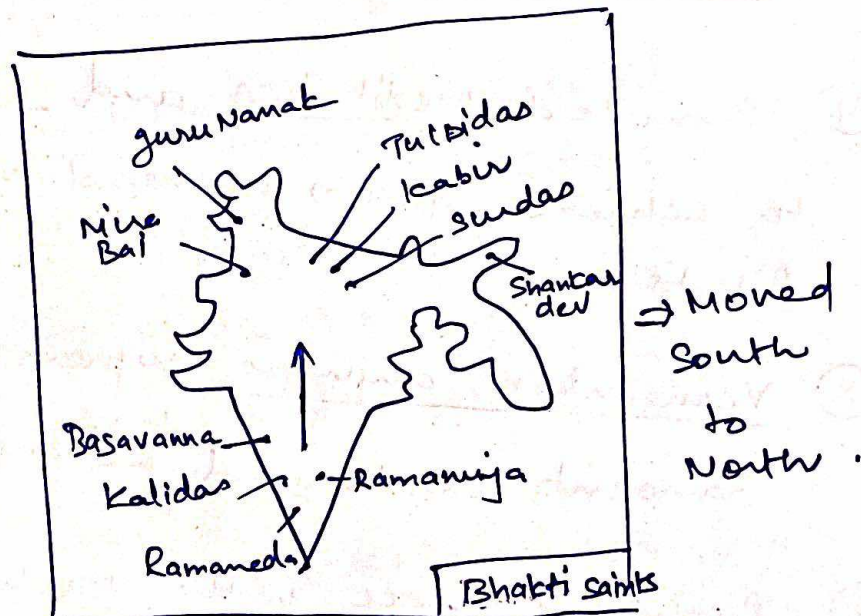
valid suggestion

good conclusion

Q11. Discuss how the Bhakti movement, along with questioning the established social order, also made substantial contributions to the development of devotional literature.

Bhakti movement initiated in 7CE,
to promote the idea of love, devotion
and spirituality amongst Indians.

fine intro



good representation

Bhakti Movement Questioned Social order

① condemned caste system → promoted equality for all.

↳ Denied Brahminical supremacy.

good use of keyword

✓ ② women empowerment and equality →
rejected Sati and promoted honour
and respect (eg- Andal, Meera Bai)

✓ ③ Spirituality as a 'personal affair' →
didn't need grand rituals and
animal sacrifices.

✓ ④ Promoted meditation and 'Bhakti'
to achieve God → no need to visit
Temples. **love and devotion became means to connect
with God**

✓ ⑤ Vernacular languages supremacy →
Sanskrit condemned ^{to be} ~~as~~ superior

✓ ⑥ Promoted peace with Muslims and
Hindus → considered antagonistic earlier

Development of devotional literature

✓ ① new languages and literature: eg
marathi and narrative on 'Ramayana'
by Ekanath.

✓ ② 'Maha nibandh' (Param nibandh) → collection

Relevant
points
and good
use of eg
to
substanti-
ate

good
examples

of poems for lord Narayan by Alvars

③ 'Bhajan' and 'kirtan' and compositions developed to use music as a medium
eg) Shankardev in Assam.

④ 'Surawali' → developed by Surdas.

⑤ 'Bhagwatawali' by Tulsidas.

⑥ 'Ramcheit Names' → developed by Tulsidas in

⑦ 'Rametic Music' → developed by Pranandhar and Tyagaraj.

⑧ 'new sects and Related literature such as Sikhism's guru granth Sahib..

relevant
examples

Hence, Bhakti movement with its

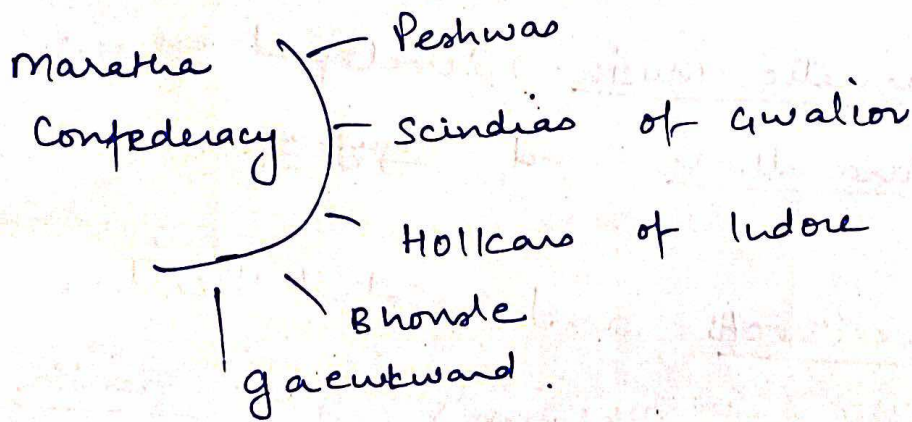
visionary teachings and mindful music laid foundations for Indian tolerance and secularism.

fine conclusion

a very good attempt

Q12. The Marathas posed a formidable challenge to British expansion but could not consolidate their power into a centralized authority capable of rivaling British dominance in India. Comment.

Marathas, under Shivaji, put up a stem fight first against Mughals and then British. But failed due to multiple reasons over 3 anglo wars.



Formidable challenge to British

① First Anglo Maratha war (1775 ~~1774~~) →

Scindias defeated British with scorched earth tactics and guerrilla warfare in first attack
↳ However, counter attack → defeat
and Treaty of Pune.

② Second Anglo Maratha war → defeated
due to internal strife despite fatitude
↳ Treaty of Bassim (1795)

③ Third Anglo Maratha war → final
disintegration of Maratha confederacy
despite continuous effort (1807)
↳ Treaty of Poona

Reasons for failure

① loosely organized confederation after
Balaji Rao → lost prowess.

② outdated tools and techniques
against advanced British
machinery.

③ Lack of clear leadership and
despotic succession → led to
internal conflicts

esp post shivaji's death

④ Conspiracy with British by some

Relevant
points with
good data
support

Relevant
points with
multiple
dimensions
addressed

Marathas (eg - Rajwade Rao)

⑤ Short-sightedness and failure to gauge British ambitions

⑥ Widespread area → no proper communication channels.

⑦ Economic instability → British had continuous stable funding

⑧ Didn't do military training and expansion

Yet, had important successes

→ ① Inspired other dynasties to revolt (eg - Punjab)

② Maintained sovereignty longer than many other rulers.

Shivaji demonstrated the strength of naval supremacy

Marathas, despite failures, left a legacy

for India to follow principles of

Courage and fight for Right, despite

irrespective of challenge.

apt conclusion

overall a good attempt

Relevant points with multiple dimensions addressed

fair points highlights their strength

Q13. The political reorganization of states and territories has been an ongoing process in the post independence era. Discuss with examples. How successful it has been in accommodating diverse regional aspirations?

fair intro but try to write more broad intro like:-

India's face of political organization has gone significant changes since independence with Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D states to reflect regional aspirations and admin needs.

Post-independence, India with its vast diversity in geography and culture has continuously addressed regional aspirations through political reorganization. This process involves the creation of new states, boundary adjustments, and administrative restructuring.

Ongoing process

- ① State Reorganization Act 1956 on Ali Fazal recommendation from 565 states
- ✓ created 14 states, 6 union territories
 - ✓ created Andhra Pradesh.

valid points but don't centralise the entire answer on this point

- ② 1953: Reorganization of ~~the~~ North East
- ✓ with creation of Nagaland

- ③ Kashmir, Junagadh, Hydrabad over 1947, 1948 due to accession challenges.

UPSC

④ 1960 : Project Nijay to integrate
Goa ④ creation of Maharashtra
and Gujarat

⑤ 1961 : Integration of Puducherry.

⑥ 1966 : Creation of Punjab, Haryana,
Chandigarh to meet
regional aspirations

⑦ 1972 : Created North East states
of Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura
from Assam → met political
aspirations of tribes

⑧ 1986 : Assamachal Pradesh and
Mizoram created after ethnic
conflicts

⑨ 2000 : Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand separated
from Bihar amidst naxalism.

⑩ 2013 : Telangana created from
Assamachal Pradesh.

⑪ 2019 : Jammu and Kashmir →
Split into total 2 union territories
and Ladakh a UT.

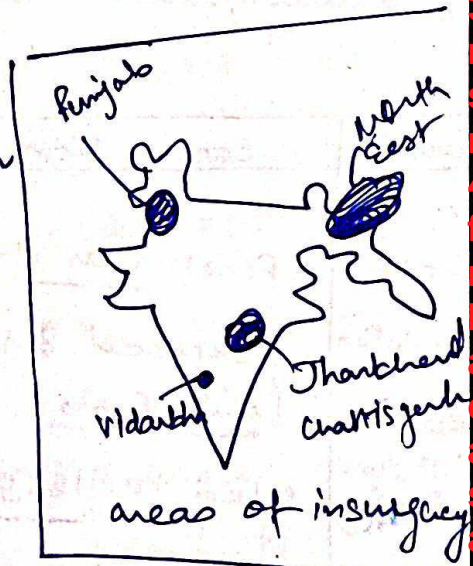
try to
shorten
via
some
flowchart as
this is
not the
main
ask of
ques..

India's success in upholding diverse aspirations

- ① Regional demands and nationalism has reduced across states.
- ② United communal violence/ethnic violence for secessionism.

③ However, important challenges persist

- ④ Punjab: Khalistan
- ⑤ Nationalism: Chhattisgarh demanding autonomy (eg - Pathalgadi)
- ⑥ Ladakh: with recent 'Delhi Chalo' for statehood.



⑦ Mizoram: - Mizo National Council demanding autonomy.

⑧ Nagaland: - Naga National Council 41 factions.

⑨ Assam: - ULFA Insurgency

Regionalism holds threat to Indian sovereignty and unity. A policy of 'winning hearts and minds' needed to promote unity

this is the 2nd part of ques... focus more on this part

other imp success

1. helped in assimilation of diversity etc.

2. give voice to people's aspirations

3. prevents major secessionist movements.

4. gives flexibility to reorg states based on admin convenience and from strategic pov also eg. Ladakh

fair conclusion

Q14. Highlighting the contributions of revolutionaries to the Indian freedom movement, discuss the factors that limited their efforts.

Indian freedom movement, initiated in 1857 (Savarkar's first war of independence) that finally ended with Partition, saw diverse Revolutionaries and ideologies

Revolutionary	Contribution	Factors limiting success
1857 Revolution (Rani Lakshmi Bai, Nana Sahab)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First <u>war of independence</u> • Exposed British <u>ambitions</u> • led to <u>1858 govt Act</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unorganized • <u>Participation</u> limited to 1/10 population and 1/4 area
Moderates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1885 - 1905 • Mobilization of <u>middle class</u> over India • Created <u>INC (1885)</u> • <u>Educated masses</u> • Economic drain theory (Radhakrishnan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disillusioned</u> by British perks • Ineffective strategies of 3P: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prayer Protest Partition

apt intro

slightly misinterpreted the ques

write about revolutionaries not diff types of freedom fighters

Extremists

- ✓ First mass mobilization
- ✓ Organized Swadeshi movement
- ✓ Initiated actual freedom struggle
- ✓ 'Swaraj' for 1st time

- ✓ Short lined
- ✓ 1907 Split
- ✓ Tilak jailed
- ✓ Aurobindo Ghosh / Bipin Chandra retired
- ✓ 1909 Montagu Refans

relevant as
talking
about
extremist
school

Gandhi

- Non violence and Satyagraha
- Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)
- Non cooperation Movement
- National scale of struggle

- Could not counter Marxist ideologies
- Wanted to support British in world wars

not relevant

Annie
Beasant

- Home Rule League Movement (1914-1917)
- Re-convergence of Extremists and Moderates
- women association

- led to limited impact due to Gandhi's new ideas
- Repression by British

you have to
write about
extremist
school how
their
ideology
evolved
over time

eg. initially
believed in
violence

but

UPSC

Socialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Nehru</u> → gave <u>purna</u> <u>Swaraj</u> • <u>Bose</u> : Indian National Army and militancy • Elections of <u>1936</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faced initial resistance from <u>Swarajists</u> / <u>gandhi</u>
Marxists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Bhagat Singh</u> → <u>Naujawan Bharat</u> & promoted sacrifice • <u>Organized worker strikes</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Not supported</u> by socialists • <u>led to violence</u> and killings • <u>Mercut conspiracy</u> • <u>Severe Repression</u>
Socialists towards 1940s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Jayaprakash</u>, <u>Usha Mehta</u>, <u>Anura Asaf Ali</u> • <u>Quit India Movement</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Severe Repression</u> by British

by 1928

HRA was transformed as HSRA and they adopted socialism as their goal

still relevant

re attempt the questions based on how revolutionaries precisely extremists evolved over time

Thus, different Revolutionaries organized India's freedom struggle in diverse ways, shaping a unique yet coherent freedom story, the best of all-times.

Q15. "The aspirations of Indian National Movement extended to securing social justice and economic regeneration, in addition to political freedom." Elaborate.

Indian freedom struggle was not only marked by 'sovereignty' but also to provide 'Justice', 'Liberty' and 'Equality' as enshrined in Constitution.

Secure Social Justice

① Extremely exploitative state of women

↳ Rising sexual assault

↳ social evils like dowry.

↳ no women representation in

↳ voting → limited suffrage.

↳ violence against women at

workplace (eg- factories)

② Prevalent inequality

↳ concentration of wealth with

British capitalists (Economic Drain Theory)

↳ no food security → famines

fair intro

include other aspects as well besides state of women.

removing caste based atrocities

eradicating untouchability

Relevant points with good data support

- ✓ Exploitation and discrimination of peasants by upper caste.
- ✓ Rural urban divide (80% in rural areas)
- ✓ Illiteracy (at 18% literacy rate.)

Relevant
points with
good data
support

③ Religious atrocities

- ✓ ① Divide and Rule policy → had to be reversed.
- ✓ ② Affirmative actions → discriminatory

relevant
points

Economic Regeneration

- ✓ ① Highly agrarian economy → commercialization of agriculture with very low productivity
- ✓ ② Import dependence for most industrial goods (~ 70% imports)
- ✓ ③ no heavy goods industry
 - ↳ very low GDP potential
- ✓ ④ Need for upskilling beyond agriculture exports and production.
- ✓ ⑤ low land availability with tenets under exploitative land Revenue Systems (Kamrupa Commission)

demand to slash
trade barriers
for Indian goods

relevant
points

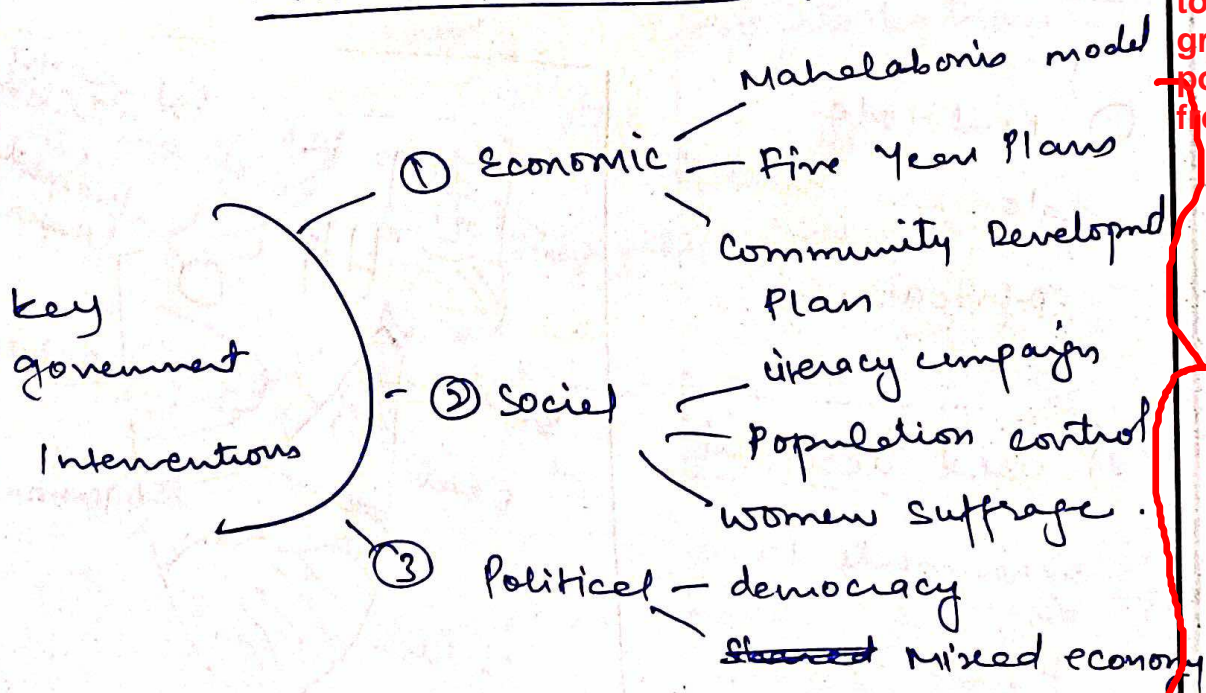
Political freedom

- ✓ ① 'Purna Swaraj' to establish a welfare state.
- ✓ ② Achieve autonomy from alien British rule.
- ✓ ③ Increase political suffrage → 14% in 1935 vs universal ambition
- ✓ ④ Provide affirmative action for Dalits
- ✓ ⑤ Represent Tribes and protect their political - economic - social interests (Tribal Panchayat)

Relevant points with comprehensive coverage

Indianization of civil services; representation in legislatures

empowering local self-governance to attain gradual political freedom



contextual points

Hence, Indian freedom struggle and political planning post independence paved way for the 'Vishwaguru' Bharat of today!

apt conclusion

Q 16. The 'paper partition' of Africa and its prolonged journey to decolonization stand in contrast to colonial experiences elsewhere. Analyse.

The unique African continent with 55 states and 'straight boundaries' is

✓ a result of Berlin Convention (1884), with colonizers deciding fate of countries on a paper.

good intro

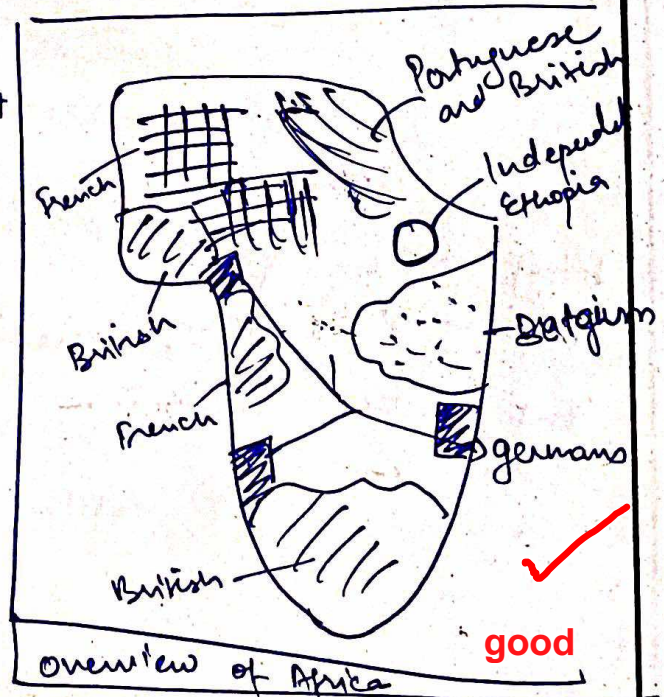
sets the premise of the question theme

Paper Partition of Africa - background

① Multiple Colonizers throughout Africa

fair points

② used deceitful agreements to trick tribe chiefs to give land



③ Rising conflicts for territories amongst colonizers.

④ Decided to mutually distribute countries based on consensus.

✓ no African country involved.

✓ Berlin Convention.

contextual
points

Prolonged journey of decolonization

① 1948 : Ghana - 1st to decolonize from British.

② 1949 : Guinea → plebiscite by French.

③ 1960 : year of independence → 13 countries decolonized.

④ 1966 : Botswana Namibia from South Africa.

⑤ 1964 : Kenya → bloody Mau-Mau rebellion.

⑥ 1993 : South Africa → true democracy.

excellent
to cover
timeline

will give
you edge
over your
peers

UPSC

Contrast to colonial experiences elsewhere

? **lacks clarity and context**
① Abrupt decolonization in most other countries (eg - India → 15th August 1947 preponement) **it was not abrupt in India rather was a prolonged struggle**

✓ ② Civil wars before decolonization in other countries (Portuguese and Indonesia)

✓ ③ Plebiscite used as a tool by French **comprehensive comparison with other countries**

✓ ④ Exploitative → reorganized political structures for own benefit (Paper Partitions)

→ ① left colonies extremely poor
↳ effects felt even today

Yet, similarities exist → ② No regard for human life
↳ WW participation

→ ③ White Man burden and supremacy theory

→ ④ Exploited Resources locally for European 'Scientific Industrial Revolution'

✓ Africa's inclusion in G20 is a reminder to the power of developing countries against colonial wrongs.

good conclusion

Q17. "India faces a grave water crisis due to soaring demand, pollution and climate change, which necessitates urgent measures to ensure water security for all. Examine

India belongs to 15 out of top 17 countries facing 'acute' water stress according to World Resource Institute.

good intro

India's water crisis

- ① Chennai and Bangalore 'zero day'
- ② 53% fall in groundwater level (NITI Aayog)
- ③ Groundwater depletion 87% in Punjab.

good data support

highlights the intensity of crisis

Reasons for water crisis

① Soaring demand

↳ (i) For industries like energy, semiconductor.

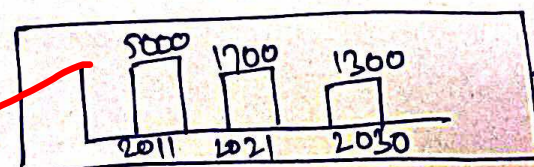
↳ (ii) Increasing population → more water

↳ 1.4 bn estimated → 20% decadal growth

↳ (iii) Agriculture demand unsustainable

↳ 85% irrigation from groundwater.

good data support



⇒ water m³/person

②

Pollution

✓ (i) Salinarisation of water sources
from fertilizers
✓ cause eutrophication

✓ (ii) Sand mining → pollutes water
and reduces availability.

✓ (iii) Ocean acidification and associated
impact on River deltas → Reduce
water.

✓ (iv) Acid Rain → makes unuseable water

relevant
points
with good
categoriz
ation

③

Climate change

✓ (i) Reducing Rainfall with higher
low pressure → less cloud formation

g) 27% less rain in Karnataka (2023)

✓ (ii) El-Nino / La-Nina impacting Precipitation

✓ (iii) Droughts due to heatwaves and
extreme water stress.

✓ (iv) Increased demand for water due
to heat

Relevant
points
and
good
use of
eg to
substan
tiate

urgent measures needed

- ① Water shed management techniques such as 'catch a drop' and Rainwater harvesting.
- ② Urban heat Island effect to be reduced through green covers.
- ③ Drought Resilient crops and irrigation needed to promote sustainable agriculture under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture.
- ④ Explore alternate water conservation sources (eg - Japan's underground reservoirs).
- ⑤ Artificial Rains may be explored.
- ⑥ Climate geo-engineering to reduce climate change eg) Stratospheric aerosol injection.
- ⑦ Stricter Pollution and emission/effluent discharge control mechanisms under Water Pollution Act / Namami Gange.

Relevant points can also add the following

Micro-irrigation

creating sponge cities

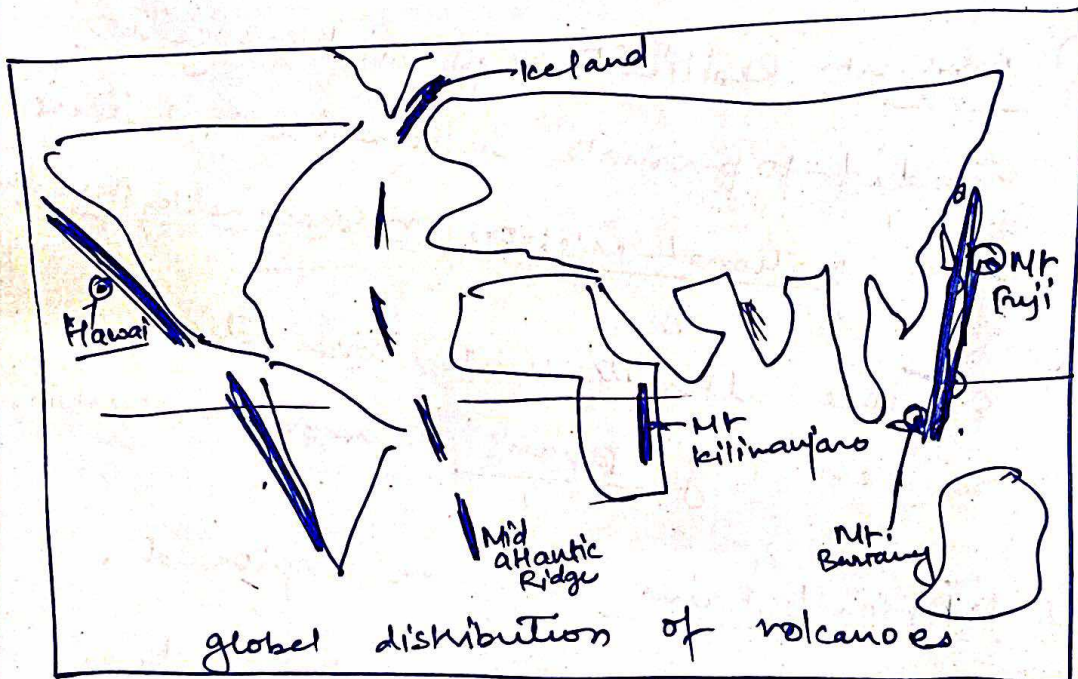
LIFE Mission

Water stress is pushing 52% India into health crisis and needs urgent intervention to prevent national day 0 by 2030 (NITI).

good conclusion

- Q 18. Provide a reasoned account of the global distribution of volcanoes with the help of a world map. Also, discuss the various consequences of volcanoes.

Volcanoes refer to vent openings in Earth's crust that erupt lava, gases and pyroclastic material. apt intro



try to a draw a neat diagram and currently imp zones are missing like - Pacific Rim of Fire etc..

Distribution globally

- ① Ring of Fire (Circumpacific belt) of 40,000 km \oplus \Rightarrow has 75% volcanoes. mark it in map

explain other places show in map

- ② Mid Atlantic Ridge \rightarrow due to divergence of oceanic plates. valid

Factors causing volcanic formation

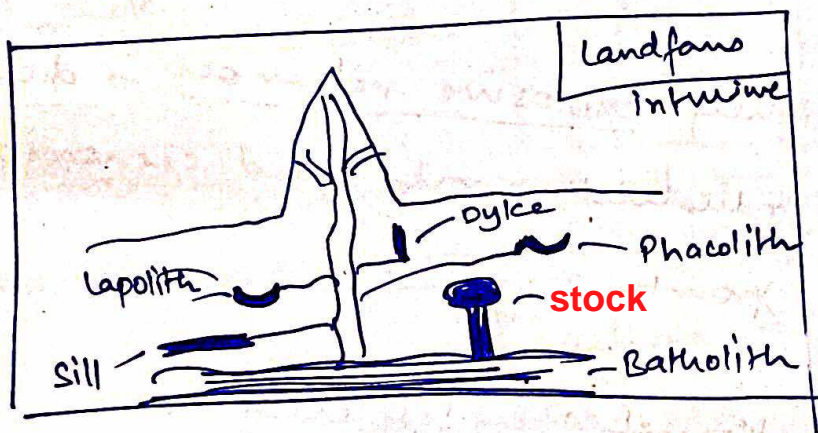
- ① Convergence of ocean - continental plate
(eg → Ring of fire)
- ② Divergence of ocean-ocean plate
(eg - Mid Atlantic)
- ③ Convergence of ocean-ocean plate

good
shows
conceptual
clarity

Consequences of volcanoes

POSITIVE

- ① landform formation → including extrusive and intrusive landforms.



good

- ② Igneous Rocks → with solidification of magma (lava on ground)

- ③ Soil eg) Black soil → Deccan → very fertile.

fair points
can also
add

- ④ Tourism → promoted through eruption / dormant volcanoes
(eg - Mt Fuji, Japan)

forms
flood
basalt
plains, e.g.
Deccan
Traps,
MORs..

- ✓ ⑤ Reduce global warming through sulphuric clouds. not always certain; it may happen
- ✓ ⑥ Increase knowledge of interior of Earth.

Negative consequences

- ✓ ① Loss of life, land and infrastructure
- ✓ ② Loss of biodiversity → extreme temperatures
- ✓ ③ Greenhouse gas emissions → cause increased warming.
- ✓ ④ Highly explosive volcanoes → disrupt industrial works and economic growth.
- ✓ ⑤ Earthquakes → triggered as a response (eg → Japan).

Relevant
points

Hence volcanoes are a unique
landform which have multi-fold
consequences.

fine conclusion

Q19. "A seemingly casteless upper caste and an apparently caste-defined lower caste is one of the central aspects of the institution of caste in contemporary times."

Comment

India's population consists of 16.6%.

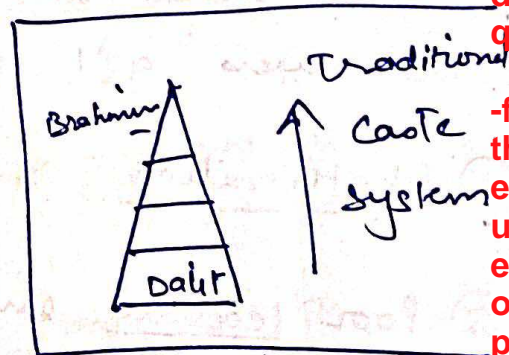
contextual intro

Scheduled castes and more than

40% other backward castes.

you have not understood the demand of the question

Seemingly casteless upper caste



-first write abt the privileges enjoyed by upper caste eg Often occupy positions of privilege and power, better access to education, employment, etc

① Demographic: Beneficiaries of birth or of various government initiatives eg) land reforms, Reservations (A 15(4), 16(4)) born into upper caste.

-They may not give up their caste identity but

② Dalit elites → almost at par with 'general elites' → no caste distinctions

refrain from overt caste references in public space

③ caste associations → promotes organic growth both within caste and beyond caste (eg - Mauris)

-May believe that socio-economic development had little to do with caste identities

lacks clarity elaborate

UPSC

④ Economic strength → the key defining aspect, not caste in upper caste.

lacks clarity

⑤ Political power → held by most castes due to Reservations.

Caste defined lower caste

① Caste based division of work → Manual Scavengers 93%, Dalits.

relevant points

② Ghettoization of lower castes.

-Affirmative actions like reservations

③ Poor learning outcomes, health outcomes

aim to address historical injustices, but also

④ Caste based violence

make caste identities visible.

eg) Rape of Dalit girls by upper caste

-barrier to social mobility

⑤ 'politicization' of caste → vote for caste

However, even caste in upper caste

① Domination of Hindu upper caste in politics → lesser chances for others.

Relevant points with comprehensive coverage

② Discrimination against same class due to caste

eg) in schools in Uttar Pradesh

UPSC

- ③ Caste based census → demanded by upper caste (eg - Bihar)
- ④ Caste political parties → caste in upper caste practices (eg - BSP)

Also casteless lower caste

- ① migration to urban areas → leads to 'private' caste
eg) low end jobs → all low | high castes

- ② Shift from caste identity to caste aspirations

- ③ Caste based Movement → all castes combine (eg - Dalit Panthers) at similar levels.

- ④ Inter-caste marriages → Reducing caste

Hence caste is a complex structure and rapidly evolving in India.

Relevant points and good use of eg to substantiate

instead of this write

caste implications for Indian society - duality may reinforce social hierarchies. The visible caste identities of lower castes can foster a sense of solidarity, which can be mobilized for social and political action. However, it can also lead to social fragmentation and inter-caste tensions.

3. The dual nature of caste identities influences policymaking, with the need to balance affirmative action and merit-based systems.

4. Caste has evolved rather than disappeared, taking on more subtle forms in urban and modern contexts (caste ghettos); rise of intersectionality ('Dalit' Christians, 'Dalit' Muslims)

Q20. Tolerance and harmony are engrained in societal ethos of India, but communal discord remains a significant threat to the nation's pluralistic fabric. Elaborate.

India, a nation of Buddha and Gandhi, has tolerance, harmony in societal ethos, which is further enshrined in Indian Constitution (Ar 25-28, Preamble!).

fine
intro

Tolerance and harmony engrained

① Festivals and fairs → collective celebration (eg- Phoolon ki Sair in Delhi)
Diwali celebrated by all

② Teachings of ancestors → such as Gandhiji

③ Mutual harmony and co-existence promoted even in Panchsheel. good

④ Equality and principled distance (Secularism)
basic features of Constitution (Kesavananda Bharati case)

apt keyword
usage

⑤ 'mini India' villages such as universities, metropolises → mutual co-habitation

Relevant
points
and good
use of eg
to
substanti
ate

⑥ Architecture confluence → Tolerance even during Alkbar's reign good

eg) Indo-Islamic → Hindu-Muslim

⑦ Music and dance → pluralist assimilation
eg) sufi songs, kethak.

fair points

Communal Discord a Threat

① Communal politics for minority appeasement and vote bank politics (Sitkrishna Com)
eg) Hate Speech (Sec 153A).

② Communal violence → over perceived threat to culture / identity
eg) Babri Masjid, 2002 gujrat Riots

③ Communal pressure groups → may lead to communal enmity
eg) RSS, muslim league.

④ Colonial legacy → with partition and

Jihad.

not a
communal
legacy

⑤ non-state players such as ISIS → promotes Radicalization.

Points 1, 2, 3
can be
combined in
single point

Relevant
points and
good use
of eg to
substantiate

good to
quote
committees

UPSC

③ Heightened cultural consciousness and
Successionism eg) Ichelishan after
Brindemella.

④ Communal Restrictions on marriages,
friendships etc
eg) kidnappings on inter-religion marriage

⑤ Relative deprivation of certain religions
eg) Sachar Committee → Muslim deprivation
(69% literacy Rate)

⑥ Distinct demand for Reservation →
such as by Dalit Christians
↳ triggers communalism.

Potential solutions

- ① Re-enforce values through collaborations
- ② Strict enforcement of anti hate speech laws
- ③ Engage local leadership for de-radicalization
- ④ Affirmative action for deprived religions
(eg - Ranganathan Committee)

Mohatma Gandhi said, "The only way to
peace is love and tolerance" and "we
need pluralistic tolerance to maintain
India's unity in diversity"

Relevant
points with
multiple
dimensions
addressed

fair
suggestions

good

good conclusion