



TEST CODE 7 1 1 3 0 1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MOHIT GUPTA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	190125710	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	

*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		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 10:45 a.m.	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 2:30 p.m.
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

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*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, तथ्य और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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

WU FORUM IAS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

Q.1) "The art of painting in India has a rich and diverse history, with works that are not only aesthetically beautiful, but also offer insights into the social, cultural, and political contexts in which they were created." Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

"चित्रकारी की कला का भारत में एक समृद्ध और विविध इतिहास है, ऐसे कार्य जो न केवल सौंदर्य की दृष्टि से सुंदर हैं, बल्कि उन सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक संदर्भों में भी अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान करते हैं जिनमें वे बनाए गए हैं।" वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Right from Bhimbetka Cave Paintings to Modern Indian School, Indian Paintings reflect diversity & connect to society.

Aesthetically Beautiful nature

① Presence of varied & unique techniques -

Ex) Perspective of Kangra School.

② Use of gold, silver etc. - Ex) Shah

Jahan commissioned paintings.

③ Dynamic & vibrant nature - Ex) Raja

Ravi Varma's Bharat Mata (Hindu God).

Insights into various contexts

① Social (a) organization of society -

Ex) Mesolithic cave paintings showing joint family -

② Role & status of women. Ex^o - Gupta Age paintings showing women as domestic & chaste.

③ General social appreciation of art. Ex^o - Tasveer Khana established by Akbar.

② Cultural (a) Show various situations & festivities. Ex^o - Diwali paintings of Bundichol.

(b) Shodang (Six books) of paintings: Domination of one part depends on culture. Ex^o - Beauty dominant in Beni Thani (Kishangarh).

(c) Reflect dominance of religion. Ex^o - Mathura school → Krishna; Madhubani → Murugan.

③ Political (a) Reflect state patronage.

Ex^o - Jehangir: Biggest patron among Mughals.

(b) Relative emphasis. Ex^o - During Early Vedic Age: Sabha & Samiti in paintings; Mughal era → Court Art was dominant.

Thus, paintings had deep socio-cultural & political roots connected to them.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) "Without the participation and contributions of women, the Indian national movement could not have achieved the successes it did." In this perspective, analyze the role of women in the Indian national movement. (10 marks, 150 words)

"महिलाओं की भागीदारी और योगदान के बिना, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को वह सफलता नहीं मिल सकती थी जो उसने हासिल की।" इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में महिलाओं की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans 2) Grandhiji said, "without the participation of half of population (women), the freedom can never be attained."

Role of Women in National Movement

- ① Social reforms & developing national consciousness - Ex: Savitribai Phule, Annie Besant (Theosophical school) etc.
- ② Leaders in Revolt of 1857 - Ex: Jhansi Lakshmi Bai, Begum Hazrat Mahal etc.
- ③ Women ~~India~~ Associations for empowerment & connect to national movement - Ex: Tarabai Karabai (Arya Mahila Samaj), Margaret Cousins etc.
- ④ Cultural & National Symbolisms - Ex: Madan Mohan Malaviya → National Flag.

5) Masses of women participated in Swa-deshi Movement for foreign-boycott, Picketing shops, tying bakhis etc.

6) Leadership of national movements & Congress

Ex) Home Rule League of Annie Besant, Satyajit Naidu as First Indian woman INC Member

7) Satyagraha, Civil Disobedience, Fast unto death, picketing shops etc. during Gandhian era. Women came out in large numbers during Gandhi's leadership.

8) Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani, Kamab-lata Bakhsh etc. were the reasons behind Quit India Movement (1942) success.

Not only during national movement, post independence women like Indira Gandhi, M. A. J. Kaur etc. have led India from front

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Examine the essential principles of the Subsidiary Alliance system. Assess its contribution in making the British the paramount authority in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

सहायक संधि प्रणाली के मूल सिद्धांतों का परीक्षण कीजिए। अंग्रेजों को भारत में सर्वोपरि सत्ता बनाने में इसके योगदान का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans → Subsidiary Alliance system was a brainchild of French Commander Dupleix which was later adopted by British.

Essential principle of Subsidiary Alliance

- ① Acceptance of British supremacy.
- ② Maintenance of Army of British at cost of princely state's treasury - Most tempted to cede territories as they were unable to pay.
(Disbanding of King's Army)
- ③ No foreign relations without British Consent.
- ④ British Resident (officer) to be stationed at court of King.
- ⑤ Render armed forces in battles waged by British.
- ⑥ Total political control over alliances.

Contribution to making British paramount authority

- ① Complete subordination of princely state
- ② Disbanding of Army led to military weakness of states. Thus, no possibility of revolt (or) Subsidiary Alliance with Maratha factions
- ③ Economic might increased as military expenses borne by king
- ④ Total foreign affairs control ensured no powers can make alliances against British
- ⑤ British Resident forced policies in favour of colonial authorities.
- ⑥ Territorial expansion as subsidiary alliance states had accepted British as paramount
Thus, Subsidiary Alliance strengthened British & weakened kings, establishing paramount authority of former.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) "The attainment of political independence in 1947 was a watershed moment in Indian history, but it did not mean an end to the struggles for economic and cultural freedom." Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

"1947 में राजनीतिक स्वतंत्रता की प्राप्ति भारतीय इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक क्षण था, लेकिन इसका अर्थ आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक स्वतंत्रता के संघर्षों का अंत नहीं था।" चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans 4) P.M. J.L. Nehru remarked that independence marked end of colonial problems, but a new & bigger set of challenges lay ahead of nascent independent nation.

Struggles of Economic Freedom

- ① Impoverishment due to Colonial Drain of wealth. Ex: - $1750 = 25\%$ of global GDP reduced to 2.5% in 1947.
- ② Agrarian Distress, low productivity, prevalent famines & food inflation.
- ③ Lack of capital & basic goods industries; underdeveloped markets etc.
- ④ Frequent wars with Pakistan & China led to inflation, high revenue expenditure etc.

⑤ Poor Human Resource Capital ° High illiteracy (80%), High IMR & MMR etc.

Struggles for cultural freedom

① Communally coloured partition & mass displacement of people.

② Frequent Communal riots & deaths.
 Ex ° Noakhali Riots (Bengal), 1947.

③ Need for reforms in various religions.
 Ex ° Debate on Hindu Code Bill.

④ Rising secessionism on base of ethnic identities. Ex ° Dravid Nadu Movement
Greater Nagalim Movement.

⑤ Assimilationism vs Isolationism debate on tribals.

→ Five Year Plans with Mixed Economy & Constitutionally guaranteed rights tried to resolve economic & cultural problems respectively.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) Buddha's teachings can help in understanding and resolving the problems of today's society. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

बुद्ध की शिक्षाएँ आज के समाज की समस्याओं को समझने और उनका समाधान करने में मदद कर सकती हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Buddha abandoned all desires (Mara) & accepted pain & suffering to understand real nature of world.

Buddha's teachings: Relevance for resolving problem of modern society

- ① Madhyam Marg : Middle Path : Helps us observe temperance, avoiding rash & foolish decisions, promotes rationality among rising fundamentalism etc.
- ② Eight fold Path : Right Conduct, Right View etc. These can help resolve corruption, global conflicts, rising frauds & scams, crimes against women etc.
- ③ Appa Dipo Bhava (Be your own light) : This

Can help in self-reliance (Atmanishkarta) & also resolve motivation issues for modern youth.

(4) Masa-Tyaga (Abdication of Desires): (Contd.)
 Rising global expansionism, class hedonism & materialism etc. which is the source of infinite greed & lust.

(5) Complete denouncing of war & violence
 Can stop hate crimes & issues of terrorism in modern era.

(6) Buddha advocated for respect & dignity of women. This can help resolve gender discrimination, gender crimes etc.

(7) Buddha advocated for Nirvana through self-inspection & service to others.

Buddha's teaching are timeless & thus can help resolve even modern day problems

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Q.6) "Poverty has a woman's face." What do you understand by "feminization of poverty"? What role can women empowerment play in poverty reduction? (10 marks, 150 words)

"गरीबी का एक महिला का चेहरा होता है।" "गरीबी के स्त्रीकरण" से आप क्या समझते हैं? महिला सशक्तिकरण गरीबी कम करने में क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) According to Economic Survey 2017, women susceptibility & incidence of poverty has doubled in last 3 decades.

Feminization of Poverty

- ① Meaning : (a) Growing percent of women who are below poverty line.
- (b) Higher incidence of poverty among women as compared to men.
- (c) In any crisis situation, financial & social vulnerability profile of women is high.
- ② Factors : (a) Feminization of Agriculture & only 10% are actual titleholders of land.
- (b) Entry into informal secondary labour market : No fixed pay, social or job security.

- (C) Gender pay gap, pink collarisation of jobs etc. diminishing opportunities for women.
- (d) High incidence of unpaid care economy.

Women Empowerment for poverty reduction

(1) Economic Empowerment :- (a) More financial autonomy & free to take life decisions.

(b) Connect to business opportunities. Ex) Microfinancing Model for STWs.

(c) Better socio-economic indicators for women. Ex) Decline in Total Fertility Rate correlated to poverty reduction.

(2) Political Empowerment :- Women centric & poverty alleviating policies. Ex) KIRAN, GATIA & STET scheme.

(3) Improved health & social indicators unlock women's potential to earn & take life choices. Ex- IMF Chief Kristina Lagarde, "Equal women participation can boost India's GDP by 30% at least".

Feedback

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Q.7) Globalization involves a complex exchange of cultural influences, where local identities are transformed by global forces, while global culture in turn is shaped by local identities. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

वैश्वीकरण में सांस्कृतिक प्रभावों का एक जटिल आदान-प्रदान शामिल है, जहां स्थानीय पहचान वैश्विक ताकतों द्वारा बदल दी जाती है, जबकि बदले में वैश्विक संस्कृति को स्थानीय पहचान द्वारा आकार मिलता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans → Globalisation refers to rapid integration of societies due to cross-country flows of people, capital, culture, ideas etc.

Local identities transformed by global forces

- ① Changes in domestic value structure (Ex) Growth of individualism & liberalisation
- ② Changes in cuisines & eating habits - (Ex) McDonaldisation & decreasing popularity of traditional food items of Bajra, ragi etc.
- ③ Growing western culture & indoctrination of youth leading to westernisation.
- ④ Changes in attitudes, changes in nature of social relationships etc (Ex) Rise of live-in cultures i.e. Cohabitation without marriage.

⑤ Growing digitization & connect transforming even rural identities.

Global culture shaped by local identities

① Internationalisation of Indian culture.

Ex: - International Yoga Day, Epic Massey promoting Indian music & dance.

② Emergence of Hybrid cultural items.

Ex: - Butter chicken Masala famous as Indian cuisine.

③ Growing interest in traditional art & culture. Ex: - Global buyers of Madhubani paintings, Shokra Art etc.

④ Indian identity representing peace, cohesion & universal brotherhood (Vasudhaiva Kutumbam)

Globalisation is a dialectic interplay between local & global cultures leading to mutual transformation.

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Q.8) Why is Mediterranean climate different from China-type climate despite being on a similar latitude? Also explain how the differences in climate affect life and economic activities in the region. (10 marks, 150 words)

समान अक्षांश पर होने के बावजूद भूमध्यसागरीय जलवायु चीन-प्रकार की जलवायु से भिन्न क्यों है? यह भी स्पष्ट करें कि जलवायु में अंतर किसी क्षेत्र में जीवन और आर्थिक गतिविधियों को कैसे प्रभावित करता है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Mediterranean Climate is experienced by countries in South Europe while China-type Climate occurs in East Chinese Coast.

Reasons for different climate

- ① Eastern margin of China experience incoming warm current leading to yearlong rainfall while Mediterranean region has short winter rainfall.
- ② Mediterranean region has high continentality as compared to East China having moderate temperature range.
- ③ Local winds originating from Alps decrease temperature in Mediterranean while such local variations are absent on Chinese Eastern Coast.

④ Differential impact of subtropical westerly Jet Stream.

Difference in climate affecting life in region

① Density of Human settlement depends on climatic conditions -

② Type of agricultural crops depend on climate of region. Ex: ^{fruits} Citrus cultivation in Greece, Italy etc. & Paddy in East China

③ Location of ports due to climatic conditions. Ex: East Coast Ports of China.

④ Climate determines clothing patterns, festivals, way of living etc. of any region.
Climate is central determinant of economic & cultural profile of the world.

Feedback

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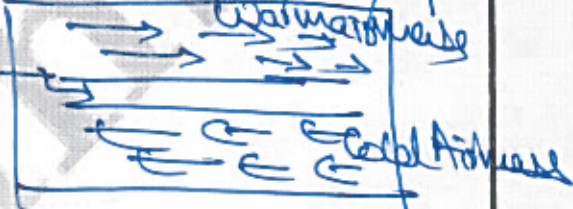
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Q.9) Describe the various types of fronts and their role in formation of extra-tropical cyclones. (10 marks, 150 words)

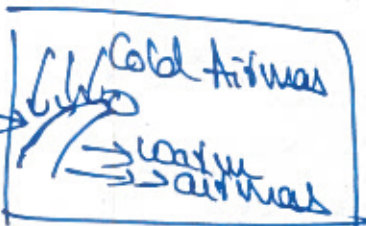
विभिन्न प्रकार के वाताग्रों का वर्णन कीजिए तथा शीतोष्ण-कटिबंधीय चक्रवातों के निर्माण में उसकी भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Extra-tropical cyclones are initiated due to a process of frontogenesis which is due to high temperature & density gradients.

Various types of fronts & their role

① Stationary Front 

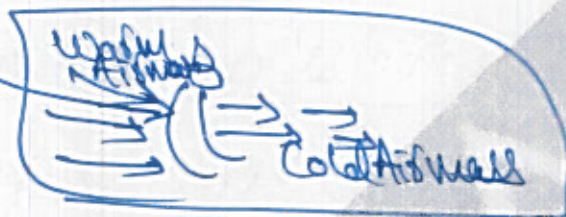
Separate warm & cold air mass & thus experience high pressure & temperature variations. Development of various low pressure centres leads to cyclonic circulation.

② Cold Front  Formed

when cold air rapidly pushes warm mass out up leading to intense rainfall with

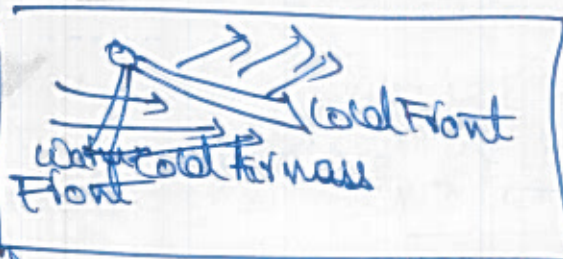
Cold wave like conditions - These are areas of intense convection & cumulonimbus clouds -

③ Warm Front



Warm air mass gradually rises over cold air mass forming warm front - These are characterized by stratus clouds & prolonged rainfall -

④ Occluded Front



Happens when cold front overtakes warm front - leads to dissipation & end of extra-tropical cyclones -

Understanding of front formation is central to understanding dynamics of temperate cyclone

Feedback

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Q.10) 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 ताड़ तेल उत्पादन के वितरण के पीछे के कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसकी खेती के लिए उपयुक्त परिस्थितियां होने के बावजूद भारत ताड़ तेल के आयात पर निर्भर क्यों है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) South-East Asia especially Indonesia, Vietnam etc. are largest producer & exporter of palm-oil globally.

Factors behind global palm oil production distribution

- ① Temperature & Climatic conditions :- High temperature & high humidity.
- ② Availability of large land tracts for plantation agriculture.
- ③ Availability of cheap labour to work on commercial plantations.
- ④ Processing facilities, marketing conditions & exports channel availability.
- ⑤ Soil Continuous water supply with

soil having high moisture content.

Why India depends on import

① High oil consumption especially edible palm-oil

② North-east & Andaman-Nicobar which have suitable conditions for palm oil production are predominantly tribal. They don't have market connectivity or export channels.

③ wheat-rice monoculture & lack of MSP based focus for oil palm production

④ Absence of plantation agriculture practices owing to fragmentation of land.

⑤ Low farmer awareness

National Palm Oil Production Mission aims to motivate farmers & corporates to invest in palm oil production.

Feedback

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Q.11) When it comes to Indian culture, few symbols are as enduring and ubiquitous as the elephant and the lotus. Elaborate this statement with examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

जब भारतीय संस्कृति की बात आती है, तो कुछ प्रतीक हाथी और कमल की तरह चिरस्थायी और सर्वव्यापी होते हैं। विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ancient Symbolisms have been the mainstay of Indian culture, with symbols conveying different meanings in different contexts.

Elephant Symbol in Indian Culture

① Religion : (a) Buddhism. Ex :- white elephant signifying Buddha's birth.

(b) Hinduism as depiction of Ganesha

(c) Christianity :- elephant resembles grandiose & royalty.

② Elephant seals of Indus Valley civilization were used for trade & administrative purpose.

③ Many royal lineages used elephants as their royal symbols & titles. Ex :- Gajapati rulers of Orissa.

- ④ Literary texts like Malabharata (Airavat elephant), Ranchatartra etc. symbolised elephant.
- ⑤ Architecture: (a) Elephant symbol on Asokan pillar's capital.
- (b) Various temples especially of Hoyasala & Vijaynagara empire had elephant sculptures.
- ⑥ Paintings: Mughal school, Mewar school & Bundi school depicted elephant in works.
- ⑦ Elephant was official seal of Constituent Assembly.

Use of lotus in Indian Culture

- ① Religion: (a) Buddhism: Golden lotus represented complete enlightenment.
- (b) Hinduism: lotus was seat of Goddess Lakshmi, depicted with Brahma etc.
- (c) Guru Nanak teachings mention of piety of lotus.

② Lotus symbols adorned various royal thrones & court symbols. (Ex) Peacock throne of Shah Jahan.

③ Paintings: Raja Ravi Varma's paintings depicted lotus as sign of nationalist ambitions.

④ Asokan Capital & Indian National Emblem shows inverted lotus. It represents knowledge & aspirations.

⑤ Lotus has been used in literary references as metaphor to represent, "Beauty among Darkness". (Ex) Couplets of Kabir.

⑥ Various temples as well as Sultanate era architecture had lotus sculptures.

Both lotus & elephant are among the central symbols & most widely used in varied cultural contexts.

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Q.12) "The changing nature of revolutionary extremism in the Indian national movement reflected a broader shift in political consciousness." Substantiate. (15 marks, 250 words)

"भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में क्रांतिकारी अतिवाद की बदलती प्रकृति ने राजनीतिक चेतना में व्यापक बदलाव को दर्शाया।" विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 12) Post 1915, the rise of revolutionary extremism reflected emergence of extremist ~~struggle~~ ideology in Indian struggle.

Changing nature of Revolutionary extremism

- ① Shift from early extremists like Tilak, Bal-gopal Rai etc. to revolutionary extremists like Khudiram Bose, Azad etc.
- ② Emphasis on violent forms of struggle.
- Ex: - Chapekar Brothers murdered British official at Pune.
- ③ Formation of underground committees to carry out secret attacks. Ex: - Delhi Conspiracy Case.
- ④ Training masses for militant struggle.

Ex) :- Azad Hind Fauj by Subash Chandra Bose

⑤ Inspiring nationalism by martyr-like sacrifice. Ex) :- Hanging of Bhagat Singh & others.

This reflected a broader shift in political consciousness

① Failure in capacity of Moderates & dissatisfaction with achievements of Congress.

② International influences like Russian Revolution, European Powers defeats (Abyssinia, Manchuria etc), inspired young leaders to take up militant struggle.

③ By 1920s, actual nature of colonial exploitation was known. This led to extreme reaction from masses.

④ There was growing consciousness that

Isolated Revolutionary attacks will weaken British empire - Ex: Kabori Case of 1924

⑤ Growing agitation & urgency for independence especially among young crop of leaders.

⑥ Mass violent struggle was seen as preferred method to gain independence.

Ex: Bose's call for "Give me blood, I shall give you freedom".

Limitations: ① Repressive & extreme action from British.

② lack of popular support

③ Gandhi's non violent methods found popular appeal of activity

Though for a brief period, yet heroic acts & sacrifices of revolutionaries inspired nationalist feeling among masses.

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Q.13) "The Great Depression led to the rise of radical politics and the emergence of new forms of government intervention in the economy." Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

"महामंदी ने सुधारवादी राजनीति को जन्म दिया और अर्थव्यवस्था में सरकार के हस्तक्षेप के नए रूपों का उदय हुआ।" विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans (3) Great Depression reflect the period after 1928 which was marked with prolonged recession, loss of jobs & slump in American economy.

led to the rise of radical politics

① American polity saw emergence of Democrats who promised radical economic reforms.

② Great Depression affected Europe too. Rising poverty & unemployment led to discontent among masses. This was capitalised by Hitler in Germany, Mussolini in Italy & General Franco in Spain.

③ Changes for state policy & stricted control over government expenditure gained traction. As a result, executive powers were clamped upon in America.

④ Loopholes of economy were covered with extreme nationalist narratives to distort masses. This led to growth of narrow nationalism politics.

⑤ Great Depression coincided with blooming years of USSR's Communist Socialist model. This inspired & flared Communist politics globally (especially in the West).

New forms of government interventions in the economy

① Shift from free market economics to neo-liberal models.

- ② Public works department grew in size & mandate. This served dual purpose of pumping money in economy & employment.
- ③ Government ordered stricter regulations for joint stock companies especially in infrastructure - (Ex) ^o - American Railroad Companies.
- ④ Marshall plan advocated interest free loans (Helicopter Money) to revive economy.
- ⑤ Public sector employment grew manifold post Great Depression.
- ⑥ Globalisation tendencies especially in Europe who focussed in domestic production & self-reliance.
- ⑦ Increased military spending. Great Depression marked a complete transformation in approach towards politics & economy.

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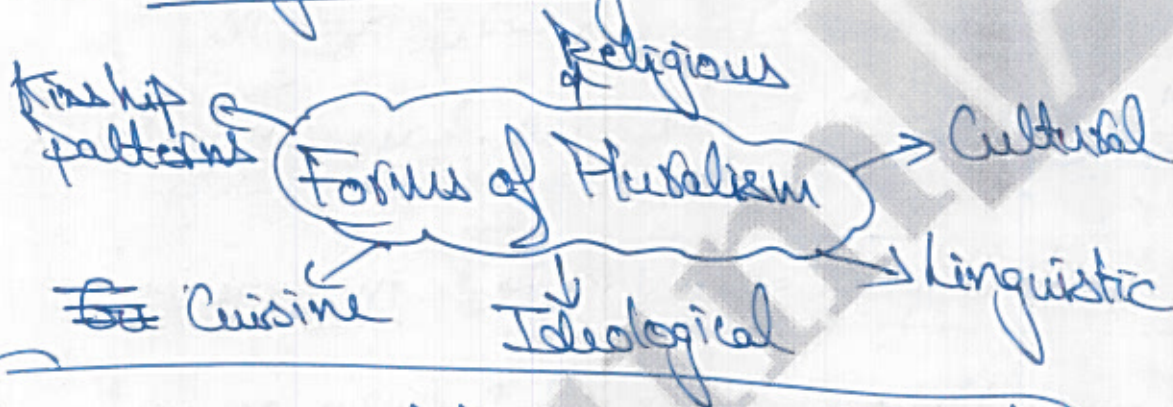
Q.14) "If there is one thing that embodies India's civilizational character, it's her pluralism." Explain the significance of pluralism in India's socio-cultural fabric? How has the Indian civilization managed to sustain its pluralistic character? Give suitable examples in support of your answer.

(15 marks, 250 words)

"अगर कोई एक चीज है जो भारत के सभ्यतागत चरित्र का प्रतीक है, तो यह उसका बहुलवाद है।" भारत के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक ताने-बाने में बहुलवाद के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए? भारतीय समाज अपने बहुलवादी चरित्र को बनाए रखने में कैसे कामयाब रहा है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में उपयुक्त उदाहरण दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 14) India has been known for pluralism

i.e. unity in diversity since ancient times.



Significance of Pluralism in India's socio-cultural fabric

- ① leads to unity among various factions.
- Ex: - Religious pluralism yet peace coexistence has been hallmark of India.
- ② Pluralism is characteristic of national identity.
- Ex: - India's union of states where every state represent linguistic & ethnic diversity.

- ③ Decreases fundamentalist violence & better acceptability of differences. Ex) 8th Schedule recognizing around 22 languages.
- ④ Cultural Syncretism. Ex) Indo-Islamic architecture having elements of both.
- ⑤ Better ^{welfare} policy making as diverse groups represent diverse interests i.e. inclusive policies.
Ex) Prime Minister's 10 point agenda for minorities.
- ⑥ Diverse cultural elements are attractions for visitors, tourists etc.

Reasons for sustenance of pluralistic character

- ① All major religions dictate acceptance of diversity & essential unity of human beings.
Ex) Upanishadic dictum of "Satyameva Jayate".

- ② Constitutional ethos of Secularism, Equality, Fraternity & minority rights.
- ③ Accommodative Hospitality & not assimilatory character of Indian civilization.
- ④ Dominant Indian population today have ancestral linkage who migrated & settled here. This ~~lead~~ ^{led} to ~~of~~ concept of "Equal right for all".
- ⑤ Rejection of fundamentalist violence by all sections - (Ex) ^o - All religions condemn Godhra riots, Kandamahal violence etc.
- ⑥ Pluralism is seen as strength & not weakness in Indian civilization. "Pluralism" is a distinct characteristic of Indian identity; tolerance & coexistence strengthen pluralistic identities.

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Q.15 Castelessness is a privilege that only a few can afford whose caste privilege has already translated into social, political, and economic capital. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

जातिविहीनता एक ऐसा विशेषाधिकार है जिसे केवल कुछ लोग ही वहन कर सकते हैं जिनका जातिगत विशेषाधिकार पहले ही सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक पूंजी में परिवर्तित हो चुका है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 15 B.R. Ambedkar asserted that Castelessness is a forward class phenomenon, while the majority backward population still faces caste discrimination.

Castelessness is a privilege of few

① Brahmins & other high caste were early benefactors of economic development.

② They also received modern education & access to well paying modern occupation.

Dominance of high caste in education & jobs represent social & economic capital.

High urbanisation & modernisation among them led to utopian Casteless ideology.

③ Forward castes among OBCs & SCs as well as upper caste gained political capital.

This resulted in socio-economic development of few. Ex) ^(87%) - OBC reservation is cornered by only 25% castes while rest 3% is sparsely distributed among 75%.

(4) The modern cosmopolitan ideology of castelessness is restricted to urban educated elite who predominantly belong to upper castes.

Caste is still a lived reality in India

(1) Caste discrimination at occupation.

Ex) ^{87%} - 87% manual scavengers are Dalits.

(2) Caste violence in educational institutes

Ex) ² - Rohit Verma & Indrajit Meghwal cases.

(3) Caste structures are still rigid & have social acceptability. Ex) ² - Festivals organized by caste associations like Agaswal

- Samaj, Bahman Samaj etc -
- ④ Religious disabilities & discrimination.
Ex) - Bihar temple was purified after CM Jitan Ram Manjhi (Dalit) visited.
 - ⑤ Presence of caste consciousness in private sphere. Ex) - Prevalence of caste endogamy; Honour killing cases.
 - ⑥ Acts of violence against lower castes.
 - ⑦ Poor socio-economic indicators.
Ex) - Dropout rates in 15% higher among SC than general students.
 - ⑧ Presence of caste stigma.
 - ⑨ Marginalization on caste-basis.
 - ⑩ Rise of identity politics & caste based mobilization. Ex) - BSP, ST (Madava) etc
Castelessness & privilege of few in a society where caste exploitation is still a social norm.

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Q.16) To what extent do traditional Indian family values align with the principles of constitutional morality? How can the Indian society resolve the tension between preserving traditional values and embracing social change? (15 marks, 250 words)

पारंपरिक भारतीय पारिवारिक मूल्य किस हद तक संवैधानिक नैतिकता के सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप हैं? भारतीय समाज पारंपरिक मूल्यों को बनाए रखने और सामाजिक परिवर्तन को अपनाने के बीच के तनाव को कैसे दूर कर सकता है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans) Constitutional morality represent essence & ethos of Constitution, which is both derived from & diverges from familial values.

Alignment between traditional family values & constitutional morality

① Both advocate personal success for social growth i.e. being an active contributing member of society.

② Respect for cultural heritage & civilizational ethos; both emphasize on Collectivism.

③ Both emphasize on peace, tranquility & responsible public conduct.

④ Promote rational & efficient use of resources for maximum development.

Divergence & difference among both

- ① Caste, status & religious affiliations & practices (discriminatory) acquired from family while Constitution advocate equality, liberty & fraternity. Ex: Ban on ~~the~~ untouchability.
- ② Patriarchal values & attitudes of former against gender equality & gender justice of latter.
- ③ Emphasis on continuity of tradition against emphasis on reform of obscurantism & dogmatism.
- ④ Families may motivate to prioritize personal profits over national welfare.
Ex: Corruption cases in lower bureaucracy.
- ⑤ Caste & Village Patriotism against Universal Brotherhood.

Resolving tension between preserving traditional values & embracing social change

① Social consensus by civil society mobilisation must precede socially

reformative legislations for better acceptability
 Ex: Triple Talak Verdict for Muslim women.

② Promoting value based education so that reason & rationality can challenge traditional practices.

③ Reformation & not revocation of traditions - Emphasize on removing inhuman & evil elements while preserving essential elements.

Ex: Hindu Code Bill banning polygamy.

④ Emphasize on values like peace, unity, progress & innovation - Social change must lead to visible improvement for better acceptability.

Traditional values & social change are not poles opposites - values can guide change while change can improve & reform values structurally.

Feedback

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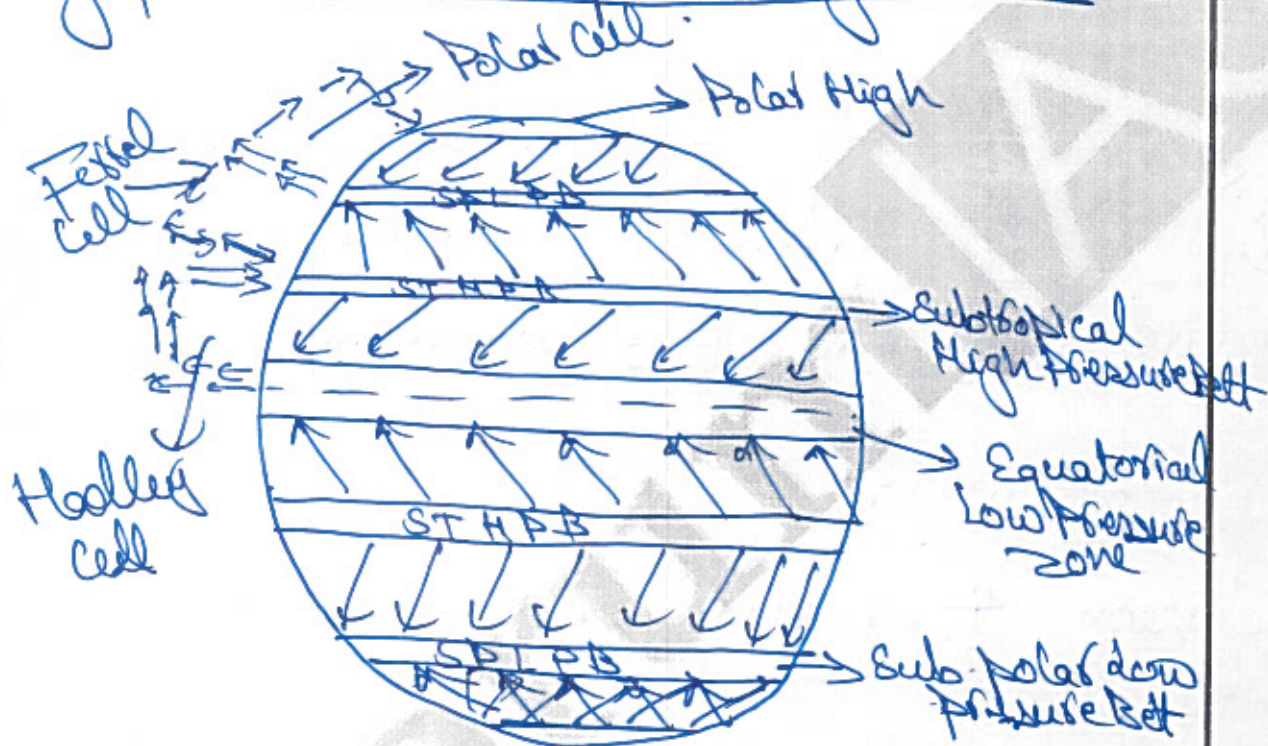
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Q.17) With help of a neat diagram, describe the general atmospheric circulation. Highlight the factors that affect the movement of winds on earth? (15 marks, 250 words)

एक स्पष्ट आरेख की सहायता से सामान्य वायुमंडलीय परिसंचरण का वर्णन कीजिए। पृथ्वी पर पवनों की गति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 17) Atmospheric circulation is affected by pressure & temperature gradients.



General Atmospheric Circulation of Earth

① Primary wind systems : Affected due to temperature zones & dynamic factors like rotation of earth.

② Secondary wind systems : Modifications of primary trade winds like Leo etc.

③ Local winds like land & sea breeze, Harmattan, Chinook etc dependent on local factors -

Factors affecting movements of winds

- ① Pressure Gradient : Move from high pressure area to a low pressure area -
- ② Solar Insolation : (Ex) : Highest insolation at equator creates low pressure trough.
- ③ Temperature Variations -
- ④ Altitude : (Ex) - Valley breeze blows during day as higher altitudes have lower pressure.
- ⑤ Coriolis force due to rotation of earth's Determines direction of wind flow -

- ⑥ Land & Sea Breeze i.e. Continentality property of the landmasses.
- ⑦ Apparent movement of sun & shifting of pressure belts. (Ex) : ITCZ shift coincides with Monsoon arrival in India.
- ⑧ Ocean-Atmospheric Coupling. (Ex) : La Niña & El Niño strengthens & weakens primary wind system respectively.
- ⑨ Local factors like topography, green cover, building density etc.
- ⑩ : Low wind penetration among streets ^{canals}.
- ⑪ Rising global warming & climate change leading to unpredictability in wind patterns. Wind systems are thus influenced by both natural & anthropogenic factors.

Feedback
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Q.18) What do you understand by footloose industries? Discuss their significance and provide a suitable strategy for the growth of footloose industries in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

फुटलूज उद्योगों से आप क्या समझते हैं ? उनके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और भारत में फुटलूज उद्योगों के विकास के लिए एक उपयुक्त रणनीति प्रदान कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.18) Footloose industries are those which do not have a locational preference & can be located anywhere such as leather industry, service hubs etc.

Significance of footloose industry

- ① Easy to establish as they can be setup anywhere (limited constraints).
- ② Promote regional development especially in remote areas by connecting them to supply chains.
- ③ Prevent distress labour migration & generate local employment.

- ④ - Reduce Competitive demand for land as urban industrial spaces are already overcrowded.
- ⑤ Lower cost of production as locational costs are low. Can be used for export competitiveness of products.
- ⑥ Development of decentralised industrial ecosystem.

Strategy for growth of Footloose industry

- ① National Policy for Footloose industry incentivizing businessmen & entrepreneurs to diversify in & set up ⁱⁿ this sector respectively.
- ② labour upskilling so that local employment potential can be enhanced.

③ Promoting cluster based development with multiple clusters located in remote areas - (Ex) :- Wool textile industry in Ladakh.

④ Providing seed capital & operational loans to incentivize setting up of footloose industry.

⑤ Logistics & Transportation networks - Additional, digital network for direct export connectivity should be promoted.

⑥ Studying market dynamics to produce regionally viable & marketable product.

Footloose industries can be key to decentralised regional development & local populace empowerment.

Feedback

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Q.19) Describe the role of geography in shaping patterns of international trade and globalization. To what extent can geopolitical shifts overpower the logic of geography?

(15 marks, 250 words)

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार और वैश्वीकरण के पैटर्न को आकार देने में भूगोल की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। भू-राजनीतिक बदलाव भूगोल के तर्क पर किस हद तक हावी हो सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 19) Geography influences location of Value chains & thus impacts patterns of international trade & globalisation.

Geography shaping patterns of international trade & globalization

- ① Source of raw materials are export centres in international trade. (Ex) % - China has highest reserve & production capacity of base earth minerals.
- ② Climatic variability aiding production & processing. (Ex) % - South East Asia known for plantation agri based exports.
- ③ Global navigation trade routes. (Ex) % - Suez Canal & Malacca Straits - as high Volume & value trade points.

(4) Globalization ~~is~~ was based on low per unit cost of production. Geographical factors influenced this. (Ex) ^o Sugar from India is largest export due to well drained soil.

(5) Ocean currents impact navigation & global trade. Major trade centres are usually located in direction of Ocean currents.

(6) Geography determine population density. China & India have emerged as viable production centres due to cheap labour availability.

(7) Distribution of native biological resources.

(Ex) ^o Use of traditional knowledge through bioprospecting by global companies.

Geopolitical shifts overpowering logic of geography

(1) International Sanctions due to geopolitical

- Conflicts (Ex) ° US banning Iranian oil.
- ② Shifting global value chains despite rising cost of production. (Ex) ° American companies ~~banning~~ exiting Chinese markets.
- ③ Geopolitical conflicts & wars. (Ex) ° wheat & sunflower oil inflation post Russia-Ukraine war.

However, geopolitics cannot completely overpower geographic logics °

- ① Countries tries to look for cheapest & most easily available source. (Ex) ° Russian oil being traded despite ban.
- ② Newer alliances emerge. (Ex) ° Minerals Security Partnership for critical minerals.
- ③ Economic & political pressure force change in geopolitical stance.

Geography determine, because distribution & production viability, thus shaping geopolitics & international trade.

Feedback

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Q.20) Cities are the engines of economic growth, but they can also be the black holes of the environment. What are some of the key environmental challenges facing urban areas in the 21st century? How should modern cities address these challenges? (15 marks, 250 words)

शहर आर्थिक विकास के इंजन हैं, लेकिन वे पर्यावरण के ब्लैक होल भी हो सकते हैं। 21वीं सदी में शहरी क्षेत्रों के सामने आने वाली कुछ प्रमुख पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? आधुनिक शहरों को इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे करना चाहिए?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NITI Aayog Urbanisation Report cited that cities contribute more than 60% to GDP but suffer from various issues.

Cities are engines of economic growth

- ① Location of industry & service hubs.
- ② Presence of educated & trained workforce.
- ③ Diverse ~~at~~ economic portfolio & high contribution to GDP.

Key Environmental Challenges facing urban areas

- ① Urban Heat Island & rising temperatures in city due to low albedo, poor construction etc.

- ② Impact of extreme weather events like flash floods, urban floods etc.
- ③ Poor air quality & high disease prevalence due to pollution, contamination etc.
- ④ Loss of green cover & extreme land degradation (due to land use change)
- ⑤ Water scarcity & highly depleted Ground water Table.
- ⑥ Rising extreme climatic conditions like heat waves during summer.
- ⑦ Loss of ecosystem services due to continuous encroachment (expansion of urban areas)

Addressing challenges of modern city

- ① Heat Action Plans, emphasizing on

- Proper colouring, construction material use.
- ② Infrastructure upgradation like storm water drains to deal with urban floods.
- ③ Urban forestry & Green City Project to increase green cover.
- ④ Shift to Electric Vehicles, closing of polluting industries & government actions like Graded Action Plan to reduce air pollution.
- ⑤ Wetland Restoration, Aquifer Mapping & Recharging.
- ⑥ Decongesting urban spaces % Rapid Regional Transit System, TOD Development etc.
- ⑦ Individual Resident's Initiative to minimise pollution & plant trees.

Above steps will help us achieve SDG Goal 11 of Sustainable cities.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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- 3

Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

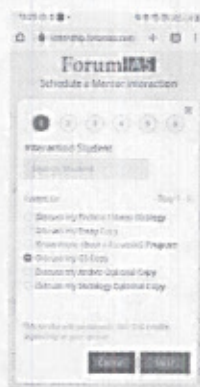
* Subject to change without prior notice.

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