

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 (C-4) – Full Length Test #5

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

| | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|--|
| Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम | SHIVIKA HANS | | |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक | 1910103550 | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र | | Date/दिनांक | 16 Aug, 2023 |

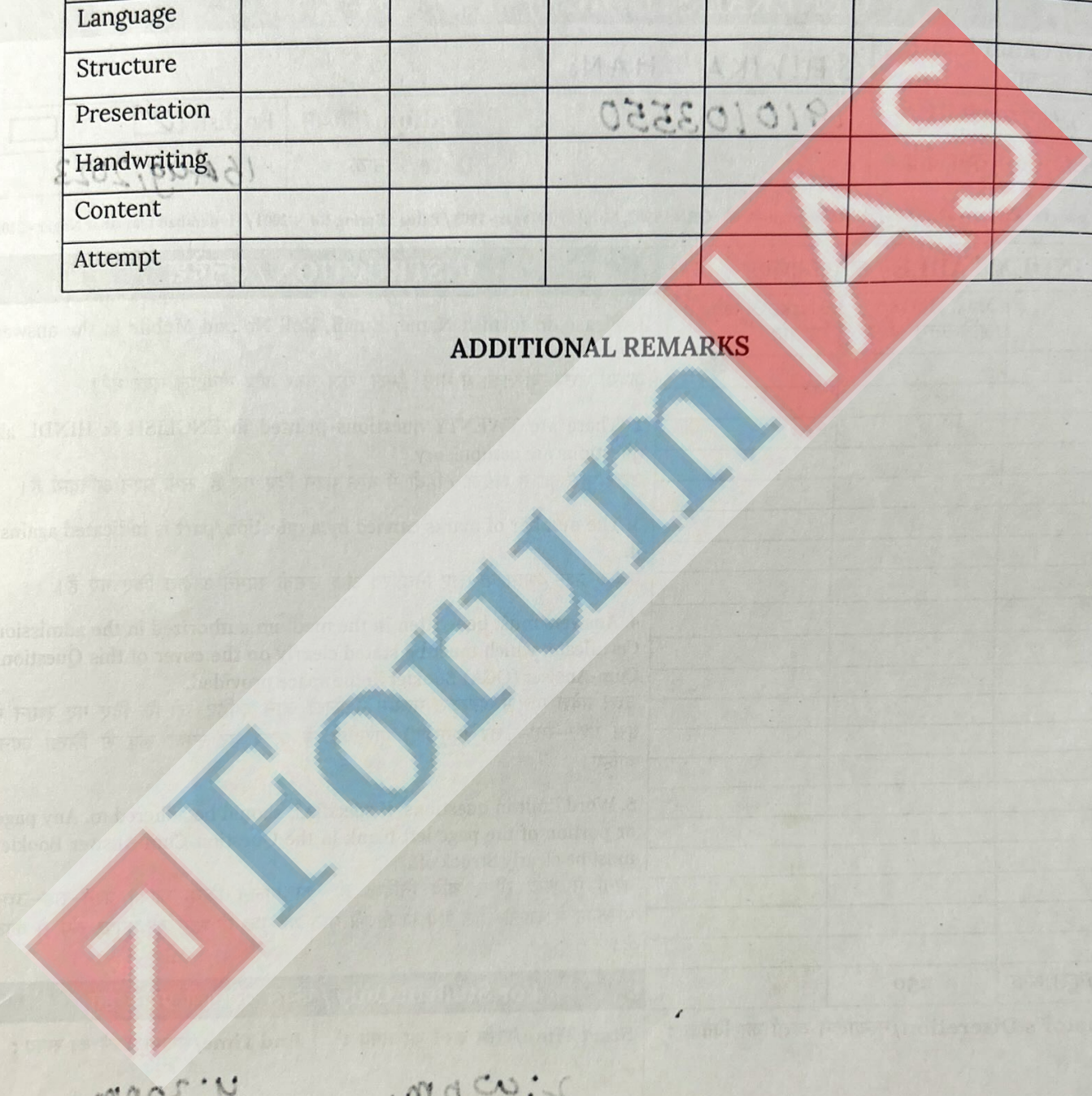
*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

| INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका | | | INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Q. No. प्र.सं. | Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक | Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक | 1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें। | | |
| 1 ✓ | | | 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। | | |
| 2 ✓ | | | 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं। | | |
| 3 ✓ | | | 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए। | | |
| 4 ✓ | | | 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें। | | |
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| 20 | | | | | |
| Total/कुल अंक | 250 | | For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु | | |
| Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक : | | | Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : | End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : | |
| | | | 2:00 pm. | 4:30 pm. | |
| Total Marks/कुल अंक : | | | Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : | Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| *Evaluator's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं। | | | For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु | | |
| | | | ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड : | EG/ईजी : | Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : |

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

| Parameters | Excellent | Very Good | Good | Average | Poor | Very Poor |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------|---------|------|-----------|
| Language | | | | | | |
| Structure | | | | | | |
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| Handwriting | | | | | | |
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| Attempt | | | | | | |

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



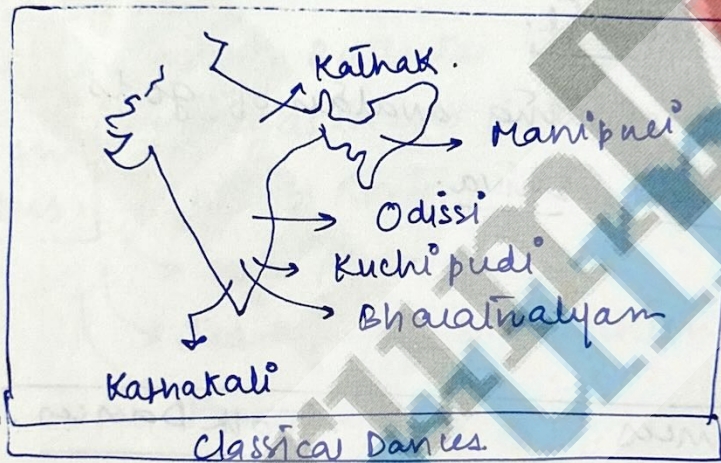
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Q.1) Indian classical dances not just represent epitome of aesthetic brilliance in performing arts but also showcase divine and spiritual aspects of Indian culture. Elaborate with suitable examples. Also, explain how are classical dances different from folk dances. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य न केवल प्रदर्शन कलाओं में सौंदर्य प्रतिभा के प्रतीक का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं बल्कि भारतीय संस्कृति के दिव्य और आध्यात्मिक पहलुओं को भी प्रदर्शित करते हैं। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ विस्तृत वर्णन करें। साथ ही यह भी बताएं कि शास्त्रीय नृत्य लोक नृत्यों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has a list of classical dances. Some of these are.



How Indian classical dances show.

1. Aesthetic Brilliance.

- Kathak showing 'jugabandi' between dancer & tabla player.
- Odissi showing various postures in 'tribhanga'.
- Mohiniyattam uses thelav in golden border saree, etc.

(Don't Write anything in this Area/ इस पर कुछ न लिखें)

- ↳ Dancing on a glass plate (Kuchipudi).
- ↳ strict following of rules eg various mudras.

2. Show case divine & spiritual aspect

- ↳ Kathakali - show casing victory of good over evil.
- ↳ Dances showing avatars of gods like Vishnu, Shiva.

Classical Dances

Folk Dances

▷ strict rule following

Not so extreme rules.

▷ show seen at a high level. eg Kathak.

▷ local in nature eg Bhatta in Punjab (women).

▷ Performed during festivals. eg Chhau.

Indian Dances are thus an example of huge diversity of art.

Feedback
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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.2) The accounts of foreign travellers are seminal in reconstructing the history of India; however, these accounts are not without their shortcomings. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

विदेशी यात्रियों के वृत्तांत भारत के इतिहास के पुनर्निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण हैं; हालाँकि, ये वर्णन अपनी कमियों के बिना नहीं हैं। चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The history of India saw many foreign travellers who showcased their diverse perspectives on India in their works.

How Foreign Travellers:

- Ibn Battuta (Rihla)
- Megasthenes (Indica)
- Nicolo Conti
- ~~Mon~~ Abdul Razzaq
- Jean Baptiste Tavernier
- Francois

How these accounts have helped reconstruct history of India.

1. Economy ⇒ Eg) Account of Ibn Battuta talks of flourishing economy.
2. Political Administration ⇒ Eg) Megasthenes talks of Political Administration under Mauryas.
3. Religious life - Eg) Fa Hei mentions decline

of Buddhism during Gupta period.
Huien Tsang mentions about King
Harsha and his Kannauj Assembly

4. Social life: Eg Fa Hei writes about caste
 discrimination
Bea Francis Bernier criticises Indian social
 life by comparison with west.

Shortcomings of these Accounts:

1. unreliable information ⇒ Megasthenes
Indica criticised for this.
2. Biased & subjective ⇒ eg Bernier
 showing superiority of west over India.
3. Don't show complete picture of society.

Thus these accounts should be taken
 with caution while constructing
 the history of India.

Feedback
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Structure/
 Presentation

Question
 Interpretation

Content

Value
 Addition

Total

Q.3) Despite high hopes associated with it, the Shimla Agreement, 1972 failed to deliver on its initial promises. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

अपने से जुड़ी उच्च उम्मीदों के बावजूद, 1972 का शिमला समझौता अपने शुरुआती वादों को पूरा करने में विफल रहा। परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Shimla Agreement was done between India and Pakistan during the Prime Ministership of Indira Gandhi.

Background of Shimla Agreement

1. After the Bangladesh liberation war of 1971.
2. India involved to ~~ensure~~ ensure due to high human development security crisis in North East.

High Hopes associated with Shimla Agreement

1. Focus on normalisation of ties b/w India & Pakistan.
 { Already severe due to 1948 war, 1965 war.
2. LOC was not to be altered unilaterally,
 & ceasefire line after 1971 war to be

respected:

3. Release of prisoners of war from both sides.
4. Agreements on restoring economic cooperation, trade, etc.

Reasons for failure in delivery of that promise.

1. Violations along the border.
 - eg) Mi Attack, Pathankot Attack
2. Lack of Economic integration.
 - eg) ~~India's~~ ~~cutting~~ lack of cooperation in SAARC.
3. Kashmir is still issue unsettled.
 - eg) Kargil war.
 - CPEC.

There is a need of ~~better~~ diplomatic ~~into~~ efforts in order to ensure normalcy in situation betw. India & Pak.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.4) The roots of tolerance and inclusiveness which ran deep in Indian society in the ancient times continue to thrive in the modern period. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

सहिष्णुता और समावेशिता की जड़ें जो प्राचीन काल में भारतीय समाज में गहरी थीं, आधुनिक काल में भी पनपती रही हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? आपने उत्तर का औचित्य साबित करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

7mks

25.

Roots of tolerance and inclusiveness are an intrinsic feature of Indian society. Over the history, many traders, invaders coming from different parts of the world have become a part of India & Indian history.

How Roots of Tolerance have existed since history

1. Inclusiveness

eg) Rules like Kushanas, Sakas, Parthians got well assimilated in Indian culture.

2. Religion as a source of tolerance.

eg) Buddhism & Jainism teach tolerance

Values from Gita & Vishnu Purana too stress on such values.

3. Diversity

eg) Upanishads being brahminical, yet encouraged growth of Jainism & Buddhism.

↳ Hindustani Classical Music combining Indigenous & Persian elements

↳ Akbar showing Tolerance - discussion in Abadatkhana

How they thrive in modern period.

1. India as showing tolerance at international level.

↳ Idea of 'vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'

2. Unity in Diversity.

- > 6000 Dialects, 22 languages, 6 Religions in harmonious existence.

3. India as a 'melting pot' of various cultures showing Tolerance.

4. Inclusivity seen in adopting western values but not leaving traditional values.

eg. joint family in touch.

Decline of Tolerance

↳ Communalism
↳ Leg violence in Muz, (Haryana)

↳ Manipur
↳ Rising intolerance b/c social media

India needs to look into its traditional values & ensure that the culture is sustained

Feedback
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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.5) Principles of sustainability are inbuilt in Indian social and cultural values. Explain with relevant examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

सततता के सिद्धांत भारतीय सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों में अंतर्निहित हैं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Sustainability is at the core of Indian Ethics. It is a part of our social & culture values as.

- 1) Recycling \Rightarrow sharing of clothes, electronics with siblings.
- 2) Focus on Donations \Rightarrow extra money to charity.
- 3) since history - Not much over consumption
[eg] Gandhiji called Indian villages as self sufficient.
- 4) Festivals, Fasts, etc - promote sustainable eating & healthy lifestyle.
- 5) Vegetarianism \Rightarrow low CO₂ emissions from ~~the~~ animals used as food.

- 6) Traditional forms of cooking, etc.
- 7) Tribals - sustainable dependence on forests.

However, today decline in sustainability is seen.

1) Consumerist culture

(eg) Growth of market economy, income rise.

2) Social Media ⇒ creating a culture of 'missing out'. 'FOMO' causing sustainability issues.

3)

~~To ensure it a~~ To ensure our needs don't overpower the capacity of environment sustainability is important.

Feedback

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| Structure/ Presentation |
| Question Interpretation |
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Q.6) What do you understand by culture, customs, and traditions? Do you agree with the view that Indian society is increasingly becoming westernized under the influence of globalization and losing its customs and traditions? Justify. (10 marks, 150 words)

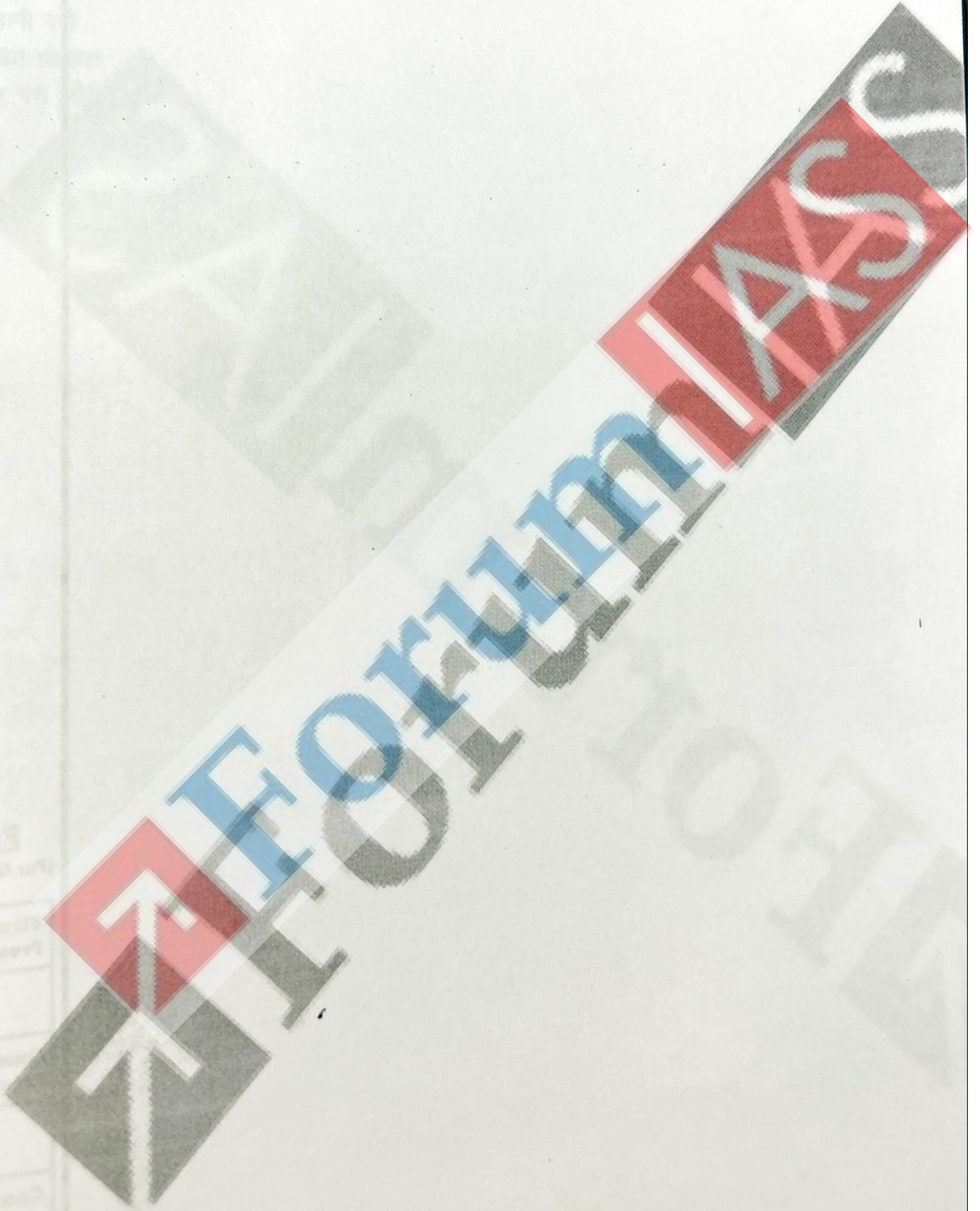
संस्कृति, रीति-रिवाजों और परंपराओं से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव में भारतीय समाज का तेजी से पश्चिमीकरण हो रहा है और अपने रीति-रिवाजों और परंपराओं को खो रहा है? औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



Q.7) Natural resource-based planning is the key to achieving sustainability and addressing regional imbalances in development. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

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प्राकृतिक संसाधन आधारित योजना विकास में सततता प्राप्त करने और क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर करने की कुंजी है। परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



Q.8) Explain the meaning of colour-coded weather warnings for:

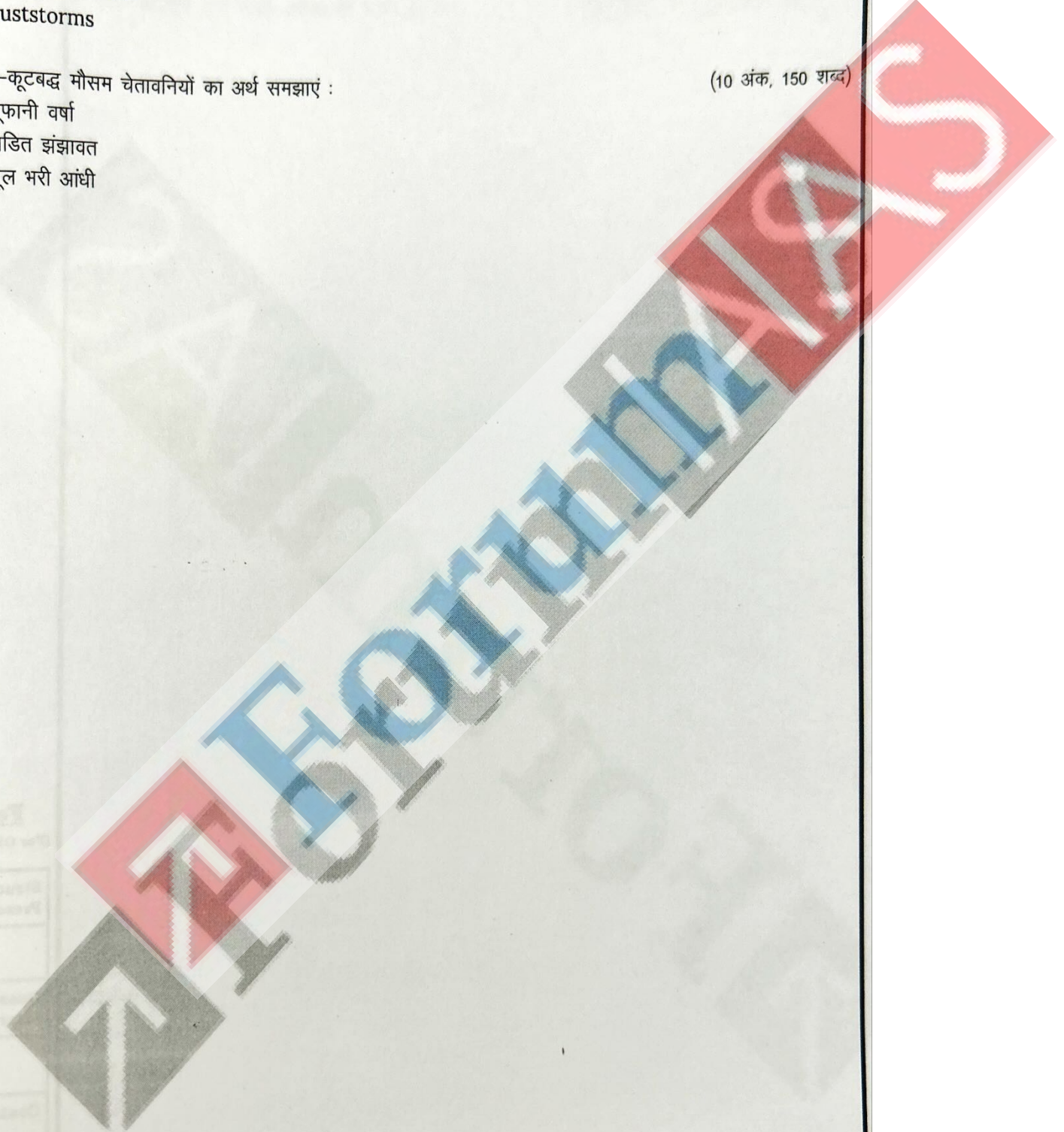
(10 marks, 150 words)

- a) Rainstorms
- b) Thunderstorms
- c) Duststorms

रंग -कूटबद्ध मौसम चेतावनियों का अर्थ समझाएं :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

- a) तूफानी वर्षा
- b) तड़ित झंझावत
- c) धूल भरी आंधी

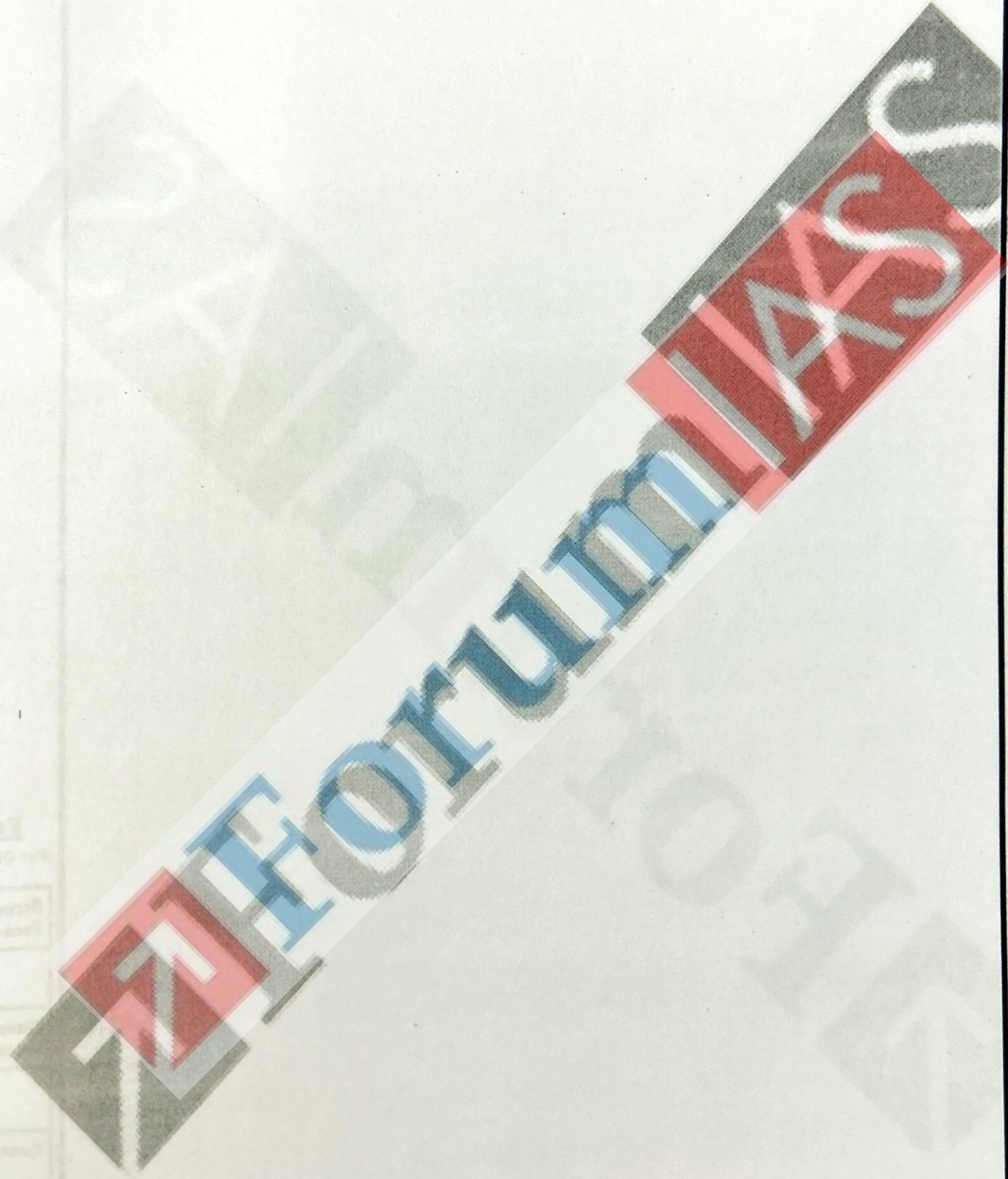


Q.9) Describe different types of mass movements and their impacts.

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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विभिन्न प्रकार के वृहत-संचलन और उनके प्रभावों का वर्णन कीजिए।

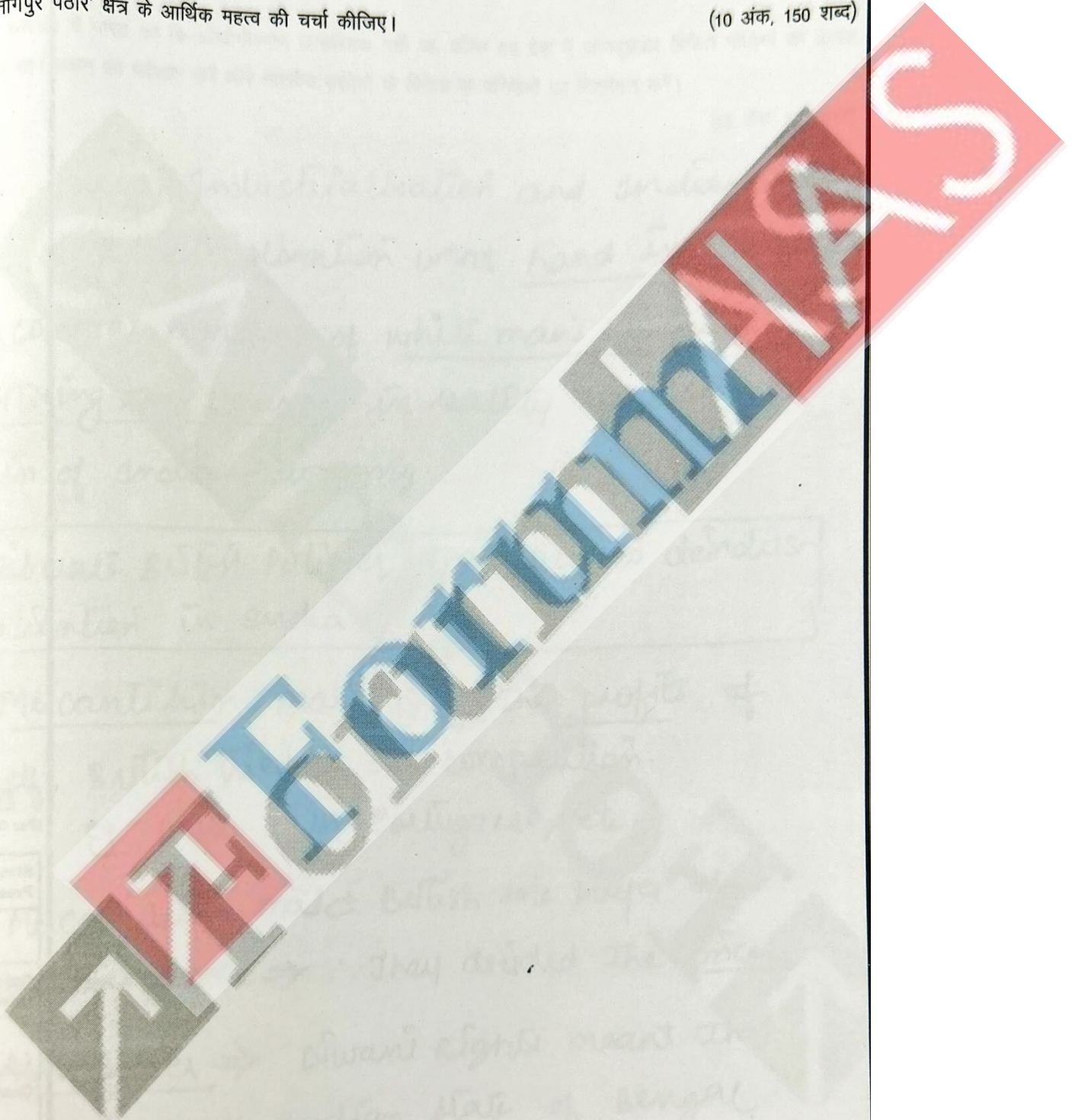


Q.10) Discuss the economic significance of the 'Chotanagpur Plateau' region.

(10 marks, 150 words)

छोटानागपुर पठार' क्षेत्र के आर्थिक महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



Q.11) De-industrialization of India in 19th century was not accidental, rather it was a direct result of deliberate British policies in the country. Examine the statement and analyze the consequences of destruction of Indian industries. (15 marks, 250 words)

19 वीं शताब्दी में भारत का वि-औद्योगीकरण आकस्मिक नहीं था, बल्कि यह देश में जानबूझकर ब्रिटिश नीतियों का प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम था। कथन का परीक्षण करें और भारतीय उद्योगों के विनाश के परिणामों का विश्लेषण करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

British Industrialisation and Indian
~~de~~ deindustrialisation went hand in hand.
The colonial mindset of white man's burden &
civilising the natives in reality led to the
ruin of Indian economy.

Deliberate British policies that led to deindus-
trialisation in India.

1. Mercantilism: maximising the profits of
self, British tried to cut competition.
eg - wars with Portuguese, etc.
2. Mercantilism made British sole buyer of
Indian goods \Rightarrow \therefore they decided the prices.
3. After Buxer \Rightarrow Diwani rights meant that
revenue from Indian state of Bengal
could finance the British colonialism.
4. Administrative policies \Rightarrow eg. New Bureau creati

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- set up, police & judiciary → decline of traditional institutions.
5. Land Revenue System → Focused on maximum extraction from land.
6. Decline of Industries post Industrial Revolution
 ⇒ New Industry could not grow as India made supplier of raw material.
 ⇒ Indigenous industry could not compete with advance British capitalist.
 [eg] Cotton mill opened as late as 1854 in Bombay.
 ⇒ only when demand rose during world wars, Indian industry grew to an extent. [eg] Cotton, textiles, etc.

Consequences of Destruction of Indian Industry

1. Decline of Traditional Handicrafts.
2. Royal Patronage ended after subjugation of Indians by British.
3. Peasant ⇒ Traditional handicraft employees shifted to agriculture.
 ↓
 burden increased ⇒ Poor investment.

⇒ Poor Agriculture return .

4. Landlords under Permanent Settlement did not invest in land as there was no industrial economy to absorb the surplus (as in case of UK Britain)
5. Deindustrialisation accompanied ruralisation of masses.
6. Dependency on Britain rose because finished / cheap goods came from Britain.
7. Agriculture distress meant famines.

Thus the colonial power in its alleged effort to civilise Indians ~~caused~~ caused to ruin the economy. The result being - an impetus to growth of Indian Nationalism.

Feedback

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| Structure/ Presentation |
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| Content |
| Value Addition |
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Q.12) The Indian national movement went beyond being a struggle for political freedom and encompassed social regeneration and constructive programmes under its ambit. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन महज राजनीतिक स्वतंत्रता के संघर्ष होने से आगे निकल गया और अपने दायरे में सामाजिक उत्थान और रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों को शामिल किया। टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Indian National Movement started after the 1857 Revolt and encompassed various phases like moderates in congress, Extremist, Gandhian.

Indian National Movement as a struggle for political freedom.

1. Demand for Autonomy

(a) Moderates demanding more say in legislature.

(b) 1906 session - 'Swaraj' demanded.

2. Demand for Indianisation of Civil Services. (S. Tagore 1st to clear exam)
of Army.
of Police.

3. Sovereign initially dominion status & later Pragati Swaraj (1928 Lahore Session)

How Indian National Movement encompassed social regeneration & constructive programme

1. Pre Congress Organisations

↳ Demand for Reforms

[eg] Brahmo Samaj against child marriage & sati.

2. Moderates ⇒ Concised of individuals of upper educated middle class.

3. Extremism ⇒ Swadeshi & Boycott movement.

↳ Social Reform

[eg] Revival of festivals, like Carpati, ganesha.

↳ Reaction to westernisation.

↳ Constructive Programme

[eg] National College on Education (Anurobindo Ghosh = President)

Swadeshi Steam Navigation Co.
(VOC Pillai).

[eg] Cultural ⇒ Amalsonai Bangla.

4) Non Cooperation Movement.

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- Focus on Khadi & Indian made goods.
- Boycott of British schools & colleges
- 'tithe'

5. Constructive work after Non Coop.
- Focus on Harijans & boycott of untouchability.
c late 1932 - Chandhji est Harijan Sewak Sangh)

6. Civil Disobedience
- women included on request of S. Naidu.
[eg] Dhasana Salt Raid.

7. Revolutionaries.
→ Social Reform through women leaders like Pritilata Waddadar, U. Dutt.

8. Widening mass base over the years - meant inclusion of women, dalits, tribals.

The Indian National Movement thus expanded its base over time.

Q.13) The socio-religious reforms have been a continuous ongoing process since the nineteenth century. Discuss with examples (15 marks, 250 words)

उन्नीसवीं सदी से ही सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार एक सतत चलने वाली प्रक्रिया रही है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Socio religious reforms started with the emergence of New educated urban middle class under the British colonial rule. Since then as we move towards modernisation, agenda of Reforms continues.

Socio-religious reforms as an ongoing process

① 19th century

▷ started under Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Agressive campaign against sati, led to passing of ban on sati (1928) under William Bentinck.

▷ Ashwar chandra vidyasagar focused on banning allowing widow remarriage.

▷ women education focused on

↳ DK Karve.

↳ 'Vishnu Shastri Pandit'.

▷ Women liberation through participation
in Civil Disobedience & other movement

↳ Sarojini Naidu in Dhansara Salt Raid

▷ Effects to reforms Lower Castes

- Jyotirba Phule - wrote Chulamgiri

- ^{Santabai} ~~Santa~~ Phule - first opened girls
school at Pune and night schools for
untouchables.

- ~~movements like~~

② 20th Century

↳ Pre Independence

◦ Effects of BR Ambedkar → Nation

Independent labour Party formed.

◦ Protest & Mass Boy under

National movement → focus on

↳ Liquor Ban.

↳ Women Emancipation.

↳ SCs as Hanjans efforts by Gandhi

↳ Post Independence

◦ Constitution as harbinger of social
Reforms. - Article 13, 14, 15 (equality)

Art 17 (Abolish untouchability), Tribal Panchsheel,

▷ ~~WOMEN~~ → Chi laws like CIV RIGHTS Disabilities Act, 1955.

▷ ~~Reduction~~ ↑ in marriageable age of women. (18 yrs (Female), 21 (men))

③ 21st Century.

▷ Forest Rights Act, 2006 ⇒ to recognise the tribal rights & their social reform.

▷ Supreme court Judgements as social Reform
- Vishakha Guidelines, Right to privacy, etc, Saburimala Judgement

▷ Laws bringing social Reform
[eg. Triple Talak, etc.]

The Agenda of social Reform continues till today and the need of the hour is to penetrate it down to masses and ensure Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas

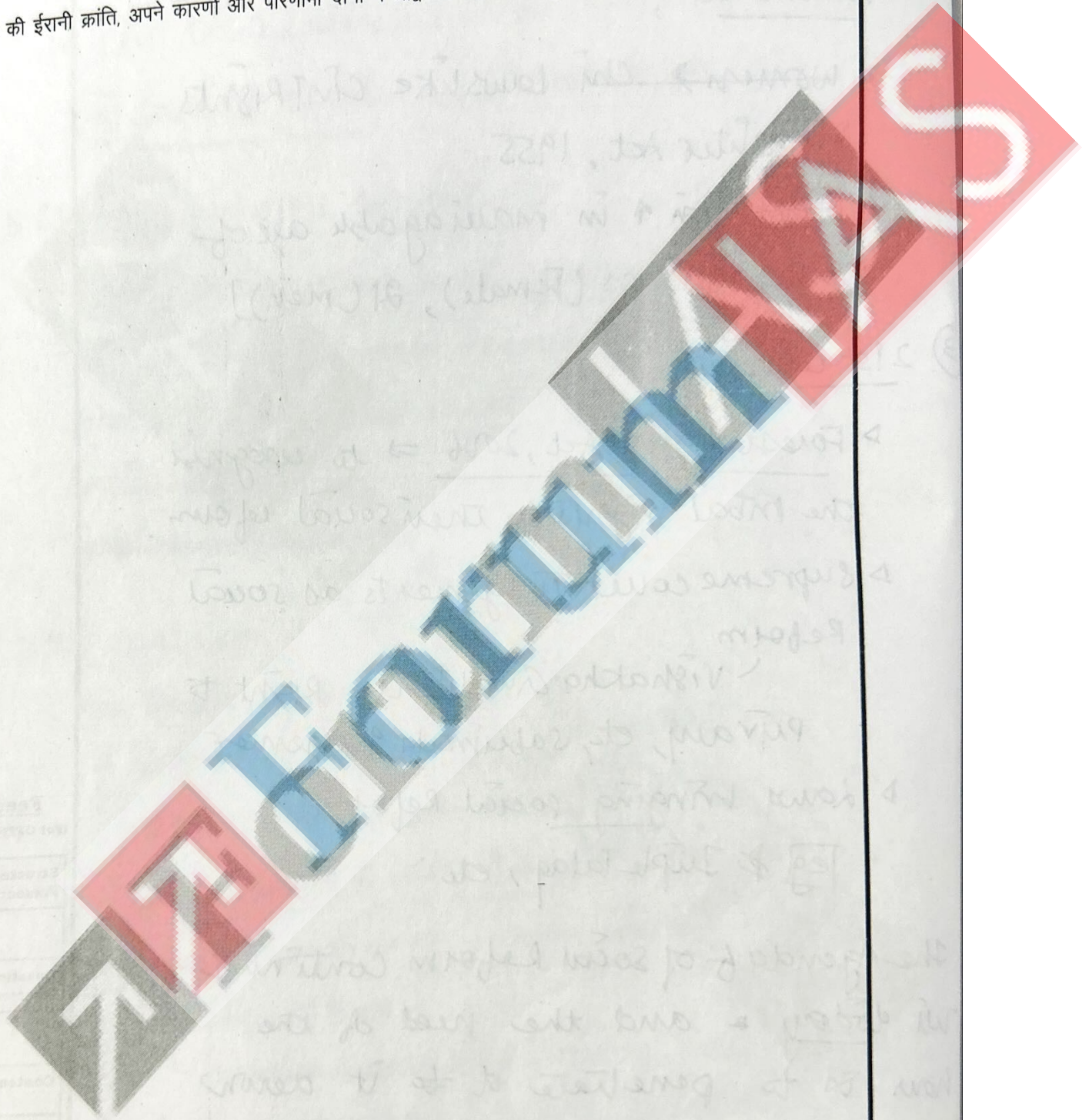
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Q.14) Iranian revolution, 1979 was unique both in terms of its causes and consequences. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

1979 की ईरानी क्रांति, अपने कारणों और परिणामों दोनों में अद्वितीय थी। विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



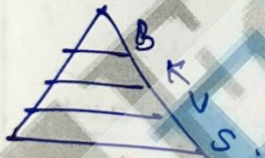
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Q.15) Bring out the differences between varna and jati. Also, analyse the impacts of British colonial rule on the caste system. (15 marks, 250 words)

वर्ण और जाति में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, जाति व्यवस्था पर ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Varna and jati are the manifestations of caste system in India. While varna is more at macro level, jati is a much local concept.

| Varna | Jati |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ Macro level. ▷ Has 4 varnas. [Brahmin, Kshatriya, Shudra, Vaishya] ▷ Fixed hierarchy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ Village concept ▷ Includes many Jatis & sub Jatis. ▷ Hierarchy not fixed. Some jati may consider self superior. eg Yadavs trace genealogy from Krishna ▷ Includes untouchables. ▷ Vary at village level. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ Untouchables not included. (Avarna). ▷ Mention in Purig veda - purusha artha. | |



▷ Hierarchy fixed.

▷ Movement seen
through Sanskritisation,
etc.

Impact of British Colonial Rule on Caste system.

1. Modern Education: Allowed lower castes
from to get educated in modern schools.
2. Political system: e.g. Rule of law, liberty,
equality - Avenue for lower caste to
claim equality.
3. Marketisation of land: Broke the
power, wealth and status overlap of
higher castes.
4. Money economy ⇒ weakening of Jajmani
system.
5. Modern Transport & communication ⇒
Broke purity, impurity barriers as
all castes travel together.

6. Social Reforms → Initiated by leaders during British rule influenced by west ideology of liberty, equality.

↳ Satyashodhak Samaj (Phule's) crusade in Satyagraha. Temple entry movements.

↳ BR MK Gandhi calling them 'Harijans'.

↳ BR Ambedkar ⇒ All India Scheduled Caste Federation.

While the above steps weakened the caste system, in many ways, it was sustained too.

↳ Majority government posts occupied by Brahmins.

↳ Low caste doing low end jobs.

↳ Lack of voice for Dalits.

Thus while caste system showed changes, in many aspects like occupation, marriage, etc continuity exists.

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Q.16) Unity can be achieved in diversity, but not in disparity. In light of this statement, discuss various manifestations of diversity and disparity along with their respective impacts on national unity. (15 marks, 250 words)

एकता विविधता में प्राप्त की जा सकती है, असमानता में नहीं। इस कथन के आलोक में, राष्ट्रीय एकता पर उनके संबंधित प्रभावों के साथ-साथ विविधता और असमानता की विभिन्न अभिव्यक्तियों पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The principle of 'unity in diversity' is an ~~much~~ integral feature of Indian society often called a 'melting pot' of various cultures.

Unity can be achieved in diversity as long as there are no disparities between diverse groups on the basis of their identities.

Manifestations of diversity in India

1. Religious Diversity

▷ Land where four major religions founded.

↳ Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism & Sikhism.

↳ Multiple religions. #

2. Linguistic Diversity

▷ > 8000 dialects spoken with 22 language recognised in 8th schedule.

3. Ethnic Diversity : various tribes in India.
↳ Diversity within tribes. e.g. some are Christian, some follow Animism
4. Diverse Caste & Jatis.
5. Diverse forms of marriage systems.
e.g. NE has matri dormitory system
6. Cultural diversity.
e.g. North vs south (Devid culture).

Disparity in diversity

1. Economic Disparity

e.g. Sachar Committee shows high incidence of poverty among Muslims.

e.g. Kaxa Committee shows disparity among tribals from main land.

2. Regional Imbalance

e.g. Imbalance development of Eastern Regions (Odisha, Jharkhand) even though rich in mineral resources.

3. Linguistic clashes

▷ Eg. Dravida Movement in Far S. India
against Hindi Imposition

Eg) Protests against Triple Language
Formula.

4. caste & tribal clashes ⇒ Mob lynchings,
dissemination.

eg) Manipur (Meitei Kukri Issue).

5. Separatist & secessionist Movements

on basis of diversity.

eg) Khalistan Movement (~~in Punjab~~),

Demand for greater Nagalim. (Nagaland)

Impact on National Unity

- Shows cleavages
 - Security concerns.
 - Further alienation of divs
- will fuel these movements.

To ensure 'unity in diversity' there is
a need to ensure balanced development
and recognition of diversity (eg. Art 29, 30)

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कानून और विधि केवल लैंगिक भेदभाव के लक्षणों को दूर कर सकते हैं; इस तरह के भेदभाव का समर्थन करने वाली अंतर्निहित संरचनाओं को नष्ट किए बिना लैंगिक न्याय प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। परीक्षण करें।

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Since independence, and also before government has made efforts to combat gender discrimination at various levels, yet India stands low in various indices [Global Gender Gap report - 127 rank]

How laws and regulations have addressed gender discrimination

1. Pre Independence.
 - ↳ Sati^o Regulation
 - ↳ Age of Consent Act.
2. Post Independence.
 - ↳ Constitution ⇒ Art 14, 15, 16.
 - ↳ Age of Marriage increased.
 - ↳ Dowry prohibition Act.
 - ↳ Prevention of women from Domestic violence Act

↳ prevention of sexual harassment
at workplace (Vishakha Guidelines).

Underlying structures that support
gender discrimination

1. Patrilateral society: women as subordinate
to men.

↳ supporting concepts like dowry,
etc.

2. Unequal marriage relationship: unpaid
labour (Dual Burden for working women).

3. Joint Family system - hierarchy of
individuals ('Karta' - male head at
top).

4. Religion - endorsing gender discrimination
eg) women not allowed in temples
- menstruating women considered
impure.

5. Culture supporting discrimination

eg) concepts like 'pativrata',
fasting by women.

6. Structural discrimination

(Don't Write anything in this Area/ इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

- ↳ Women until recently not allowed in combat roles.
- ↳ In many places, women not allowed night shifts.

How to dismantle these structures

1. Community efforts -
eg) SHGs like SEWA supporting women's economic participation.
2. Behavioural change.
eg) Through TV ads showing men doing house work like washing cloths.
3. Progressive steps like Period leave, paternity leave for ~~women~~ men.
eg) Virat Kohli
4. Role models in schools - eg) women ~~and~~ in science to encourage STEM.
While laws and Regulation can bring change to an extent, true change will come with an attitudinal change.

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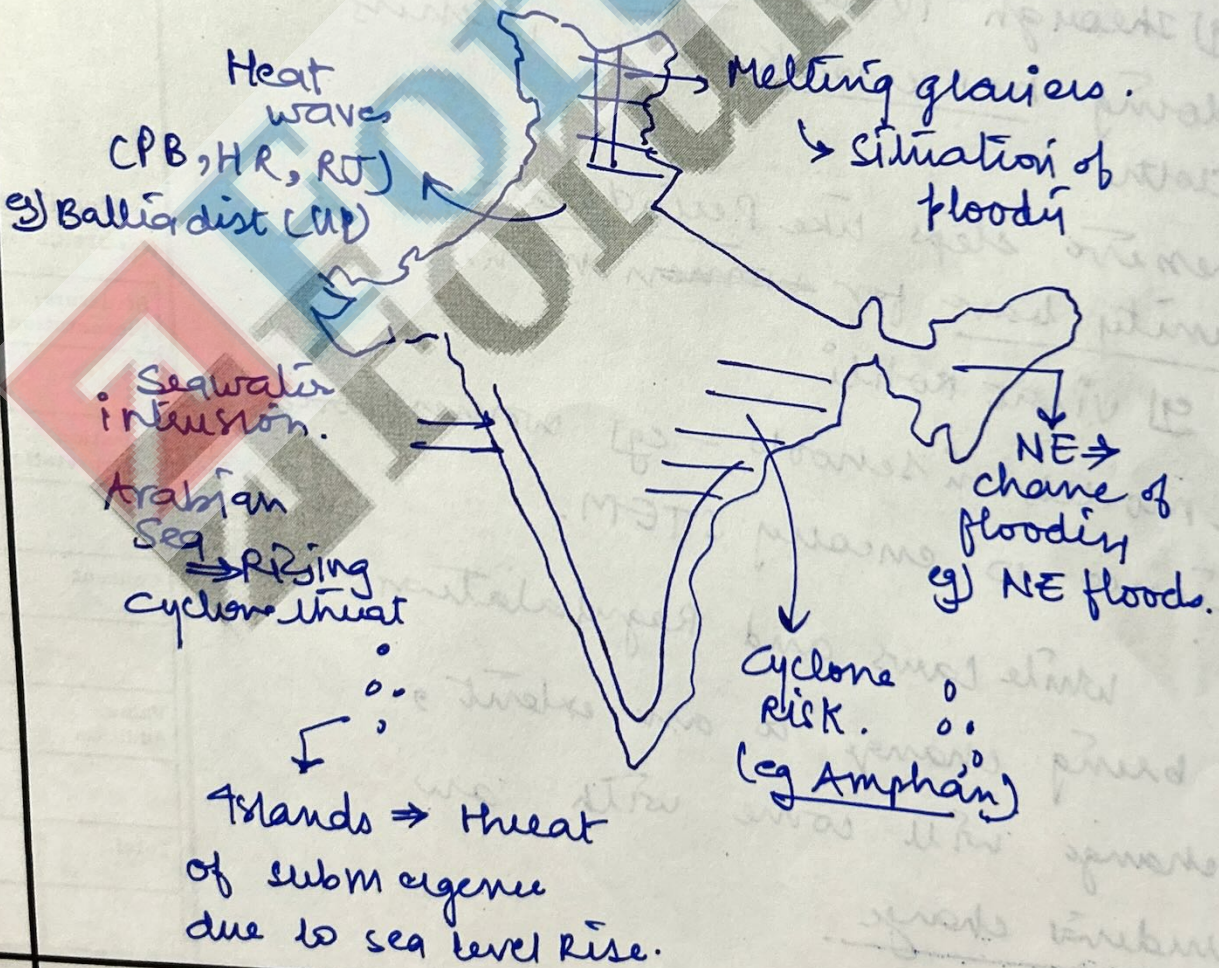
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Q.18) What makes India one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change? Discuss the role of governments, citizens, and businesses in building climate resilience. (15 marks, 250 words)

क्या-क्या चीजें भारत को जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए सबसे संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में से एक बनाती हैं? जलवायु लचीलेपन के निर्माण में सरकारों, नागरिकों और व्यवसायों की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The grim situation of climate change has been visible and proven by IPCC which has mentioned a 1.1°C rise since pre industrial times

India and its vulnerability to climate change.



Other vulnerabilities

1. Monsoon pattern changing \Rightarrow Rising intensity.
eg) NW floods due to heavy rain.
2. Changing wind circulation
3. Rising sea level \Rightarrow vulnerability to coasts.
↳ high urbanisation at coast + population density \Rightarrow more vulnerability.

Role of Govt, citizens & businesses in building climate resilience.

Govt Role

1. NAPCC
2. Renewable Adoption
leg) Panchamit Targets
(Net Zero 2070)
↳ National Solar Mission.
3. Climate Adaptation
leg) Smart Cities Mission
4. EIA Practices.

5. International efforts \Rightarrow eg) ISA (OSOWO4),
CURE.

6. DMA 2005 \Rightarrow combined with
provisions of Senda Framework.

Businesses Role.

1. Green Buildings. \Rightarrow
2. Carbon trading through PAT,
ESCB.

Citizen Effects:

1. Nature Based solutions
2. Effects of NCOs like YUVA, SPARSH.
3. Traditional practices
eg) Rainwater Harvesting.
4. Life.

While climate change is a global phenomenon, its impacts are very local & influence the economically & socially down ladder the most. There is a need of ~~the~~ concerted effort to stop the advancement towards a climate disaster.

Feedback

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Q.19) Analyze the significance of topography of a region in determining its climatic conditions. Also, discuss the other factors that influence the climate of a region with relevant examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

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किसी क्षेत्र की जलवायु परिस्थितियों के निर्धारण में उसकी स्थलाकृति के महत्व का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ किसी क्षेत्र की जलवायु को प्रभावित करने वाले अन्य कारकों पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Topography of a region plays a huge influence on climate. The Himalayas for eg play a seminal role in making india a tropical country even though half of it is in the temperate zone.

How topography determines climate conditions.

1. Coast

- Western Ghats → orographic rainfall from SW monsoon. eg Mumbai - situation of flooding while Pune in rainshadow area.
- Tamil Nadu - receives almost no rainfall due to SW. b/c rainshadow area.

2. Himalayas

stop the ^{advance} influence of cold siberian

waves from Russia
act as a barrier - orographic
rainfall in Zaskar valley.

3. Thar Desert

↳ Aravalis parallel to SW Monsoon
∴ Thar Desert < 50 cm Rainfall.

4. North East India - high rainfall

eg) in Cherrapunji, Meghalay due to
föhn effect.

Other Factors that influence climate.

1. Altitude

eg) Mahabaleshwar & Mumbai.
low temperature with rising altitude.
(Lapse Rate).

2. Latitude

eg) Higher latitude - proximity to
poles - low temperature
↳ Norway, Sweden.

3. Continentality

eg) formation of Thar Desert, Ladakh

(Don't Write anything in this Area/ इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

desert.

4. Coastal influence.

eg) Florida at coast → has to moderate temp values.

5. Ocean Currents

eg) meeting of cold & warm currents at Newfoundland (Canada) → Fog situation.

6. Trade winds > ~~low~~

eg) ~~Atmos~~ westerlies.

7. Local winds

eg) chinook melting snow

Climate is thus influenced by variety of factors. Today due to intervention of humans, climate change is being witnessed.

Feedback

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Q.20) What are the reasons behind poor air quality in Delhi-NCR, especially during the winter months? Also, evaluating the efficacy of existing measures, suggest additional steps to control air pollution. (15 marks, 250 words)

खासकर सर्दियों के महीनों में, दिल्ली-एनसीआर में हवा की खराब गुणवत्ता के पीछे क्या कारण हैं? साथ ही, मौजूदा उपायों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन करते हुए, वायु प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए अतिरिक्त कदम सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)