

TEST CODE 7 1 1 3 0 3

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ANKIT AGRAWAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910076975	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	11/08/24

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:00 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☒ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
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, पूर्वाचार्त, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में तसद 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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : page
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

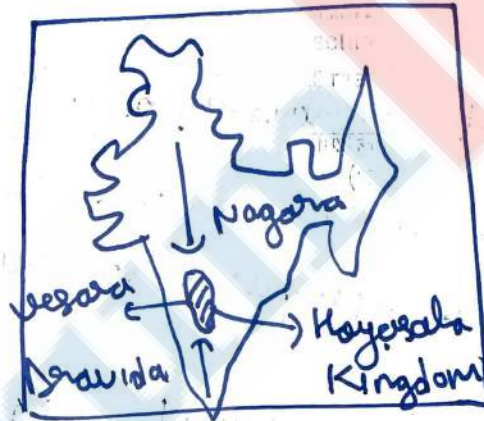
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. 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 Hoysala period saw the development of a distinctive style of temple architecture renowned for its intricacy and artistic brilliance. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

होयसल काल में मंदिर वास्तुकला की एक विशिष्ट शैली का विकास हुआ जो अपनी जटिलता और कलात्मक चमक के लिए प्रसिद्ध थी। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Hoysala kingdom spanned across the present day Karnataka which later came under the rule of Vijayanagara empire.

Development of
Distinctive style of
Temple Architecture



① Evolution of Vesara style of Temple →
Mixed Influence of Dravida and Nagara.

② Raja Rajeshwari Temple in Bengaluru

② Presence of large gopurams → royal gateways that are larger than temple Vimana itself.

- ③ Large complex → presence of circum-
allary pathways and temple can be
accessed from all the sides
- ④ Intricate carvings in form of
sculptures on vimana of temple.
- ⑤ Small Garbhagriha with large Mandapam
↳ the central area of temple is
smaller compared to outer areas.
- ⑥ Presence of multiple temples inside
the temple complex dedicated to different
gods
- ⑦ Absence of water tanks that are present
in Dravida style.

Koyzala temple architecture
shows evolution of temple architecture
in transition zone of Nagara & Dravida
region thus inform about patronage & society
of that time.

Feedback

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	G	A	P
AWIS			
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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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. (10 marks, 150 words)

ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन का भारतीय कृषि पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसने पारंपरिक कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को मौलिक रूप से बदल दिया, जिसके कारण किसानों का तीव्र प्रतिरोध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

British with their imperialistic ambitions transformed the agrarian economy of India leading to severe peasant Resistance

Peasant Resistance due to Altering of Agriculture

① Early Resistance

↳ a) Indigo Movement → compulsion to grow Indigo and hike in rent.

↳ b) Pabna Agrarian League → High rent under Permanent settlement of Cornwallis

↳ leading to land alienation

↳ c) Deccan Riots → lack of consideration of crop failure & demand reduction in fixing rent in Ryotwari areas.

② Later Resistance

↳ a) Promotion of outsiders → Landlords & Moneylenders exploited peasant
(eg) Punjab Peasant revolt, Moplah rebellion.

↳ b) Continuous hike in rent → Bardoli, Sahyagraha, Kheda, Sahyagraha

↳ c) Commercialisation of Indian Agriculture →

Famine between 1850-1900 killed more than 2 crore people

↳ led to integration of peasant movement in Independence struggle.

↳ d) Tribal resistance → British step against shifting cultivation, Joint ownership of land, etc..

The peasant movement of British times helped in generating political will for Agrarian reforms in Post Independence India in form of 9th schedule, green revolution, etc.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) The history of India's independence would remain incomplete without acknowledging the significant contributions from the Northeast region. Substantiate. (10 marks, 150 words)

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के महत्वपूर्ण योगदान को स्वीकार किए बिना भारत की स्वतंत्रता का इतिहास अधूरा रहेगा। पुष्टि कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

History of India's Independence encompasses contribution from varied section of society and several regions including North East region.

Significant contribution of North East Region.

- ① Tribal & Peasant movement → Pagal Bandhi movement, Karim Shah led Nongpoh & Garo tribe against British exploitation
- ② Resistance against British interference in Burma → against treaty of Yandaboo
- ③ Ahom revolt → first against Mughals & later against British.
- ④ Participation in Mass movement → Rani Gerduloh arrested during civil

Disobedience movement, several leaders from Assam, Sikkim, etc. joined the call of QIM.

③ Support to call of Indian National Army → many joined S.C Bose call to join INA and freed North East from British rule during World War II.

The contribution of North East region also can be seen in Political and national awakening in Eastern region of India which was most affected by British exploitative land & tribal policies.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) 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. (10 marks, 150 words)

पृथ्वी की सतह पर भू-आकृतियों की विविधता विभिन्न भू-आकृतिक कारकों द्वारा छोड़े गए अमिट छाप को दर्शाती है। इस संदर्भ में, हिमनद क्रिया द्वारा निर्मित विभिन्न अपरदनात्मक और निक्षेपणात्मक भू-आकृतियों का वर्णन कीजिए।

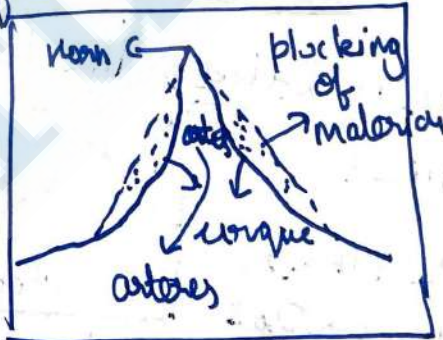
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Geomorphic agents like river, wind, glacier create unique landforms through process of weathering, erosion, deposition which are four of exogenetic forces in landform formation.

Erosional landforms by Glacial Action.

① Lirques → bowl like feature due to plucking & abrasion by large glacier block.

eg. Chandra Tal, cirque



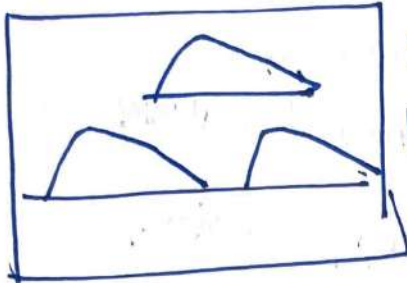
② Arteres → ridge between two cirques

③ Korun → peak point created due to cirque & Arteres. eg. Karakoram range peaks

④ U-shaped valleys → due to downward & lateral erosion as result of movement of glacial landmass. eg. Kashmir valley.

Depositional Landforms

① Drumling & basket of egg topography



rare in Indian Himalayas but found in Scotland & Finland

② Outwash plains → deposition of debris & hills by melted water (eg) UK

③ Moraine Ridges → Terminal & lateral ridges found in Gangotri glacier of Uttarakhand

④ Glacial lakes → due to formation of moraines



⑤ Kettle lake →

(eg) Pangong Tso & Gomtouri in Ladakh.

Due to climate change & global warming the glacial landform is witnessing modification like permafrost in Arctic Region thus necessary mitigation measures are required

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.					
TOTAL MARKS					

Q.5) Explain the factors contributing to the variability of the Indian monsoon. Also, discuss its multi-dimensional impact. (10 marks, 150 words)

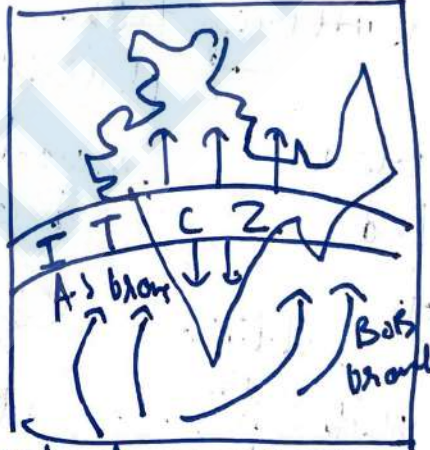
भारतीय मानसून की परिवर्तशीलता में योगदान करने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इसके बहुआयामी प्रभाव पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian monsoon is superimposition of micro, meso and macro level phenomena which contribute its variability and complexity.

Factors contributing to variability

① Shifting of ITCZ or monsoon trough

responsible for onset, withdrawal & break in monsoon.



② Subtropical westerly jet stream

→ over Himalayas
↳ withdrawal allows onset of monsoon wind

③ El-Nino & La-Nina → Pacific Walker circulation

↓
reduced rainfall increased rainfall

④ Indian Ocean Dipole → positive phase

promote higher rainfall.

⑤ Madden Julian Oscillation → east to west winds → dry & wet spells.

⑥ climate change → cyclonic formation delay onset & penetration

eg. cyclone Vayu delayed onset in Interior in 2019.

Multi-dimensional Impact



Monsoon is Interlinked

with almost every aspect of our life thus there is need for better prediction modelling by IIS to improve resilience of economy from variability.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) Describing the distribution of palm oil producing countries, throw light on the major environmental issues faced by them.
(10 marks, 150 words)

पाम ऑयल उत्पादक देशों के वितरण का वर्णन करते हुए, उनके सामने आने वाले प्रमुख पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Palm oil is one of the crucial crop mostly grown in tropical regions of the world.

Distribution of Palm oil countries

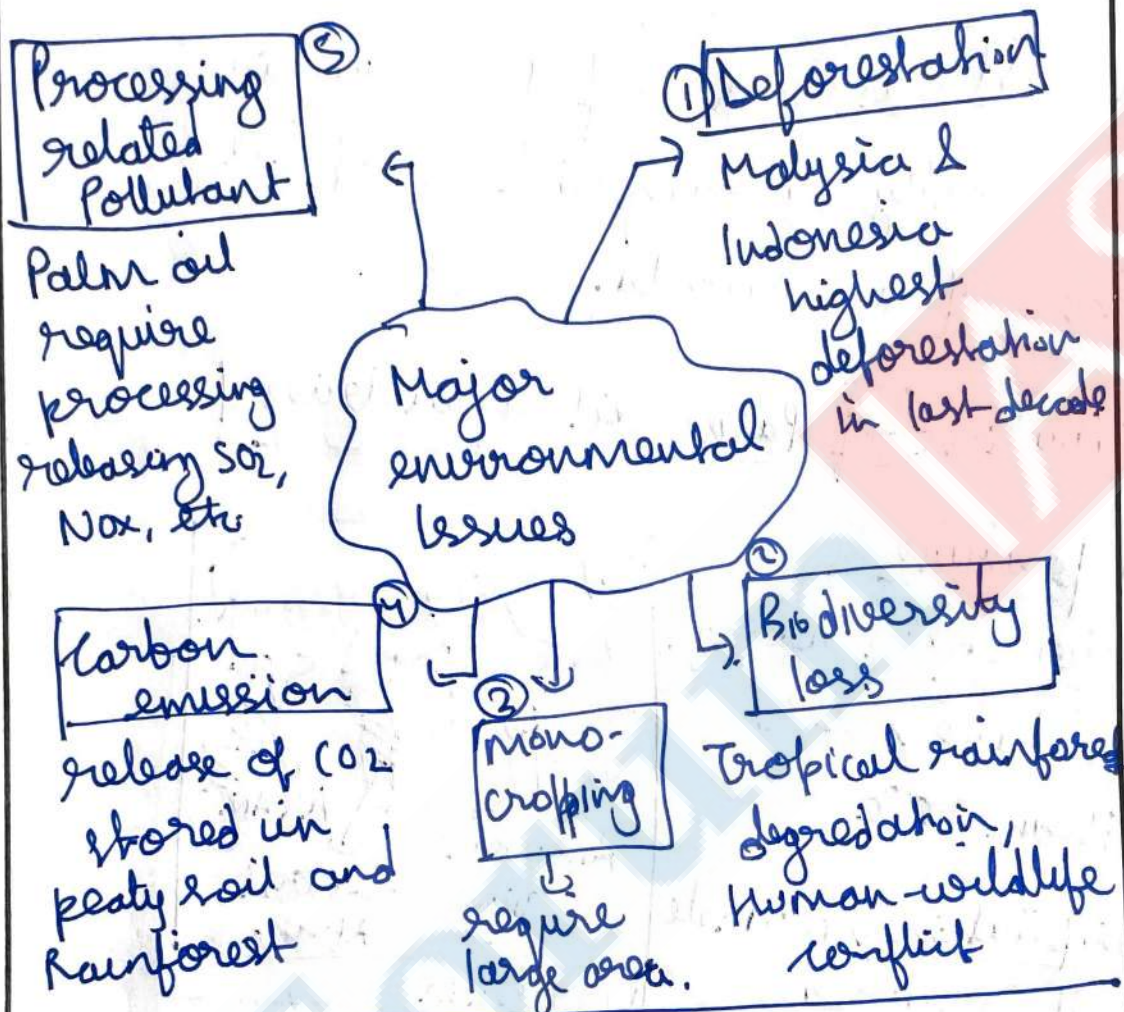
① Temperature requirement → average temperature $> 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ less than 35°C

② Precipitation → moderate rainfall required $> 100\text{ cm}$ and less than 200 cm .

③ Soil → can grow in Alluvial, Peaty soil

④ Producing countries → Malaysia, Indonesia, Brazil, Congo, India (Andaman Islands, North East & K-G basin region).





India import more than 80% of Palm oil thus government has launched National mission of Palm oil focussing specially on suitable agroclimatic region

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) 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. (10 marks, 150 words)

अपनी स्वतंत्रता के समय भारत अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरा हुआ था। उन चुनौतियों को गिनाते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए कि भारत उनका समाधान करने में किस हद तक सक्षम रहा है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India completed its 75 years of Independence in 2022-23 setting itself in the path of Amrit Kaal after ~~period~~ period of struggle.



Progress made by India

- ① Poverty reduction → MDPI report →
41.5 crore out of poverty between 2005-2020.
- ② Food security → net exporter since 1991,
Green Revolution
- ③ Industrial base → 2nd FYP, 2nd largest
steel producer, etc.
- ④ Infrastructure → 3rd largest Aviation,
2nd largest road network, etc.
- ⑤ Urbanisation → 35% of population.
- ⑥ Social sector → 74% literacy, 100%
immunisation, etc.



India need to move on path
of inclusive & sustainable Development in
Amrit Kool

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

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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.8) What do you understand by the Meiji restoration? Discuss its impact on Japan and the world.
(10 marks, 150 words)

आप मेईजी पुनर्स्थापना से क्या समझते हैं? जापान और विश्व पर इसके प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

lack
of
marks

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Discuss the reasons for the rise in impact on family and society.

भारत में मादक द्रव्यों के सेवन की व्यापकता में वृद्धि के कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, परिवार और समाज पर इसके प्रभाव की परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 marks, 150 words)

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

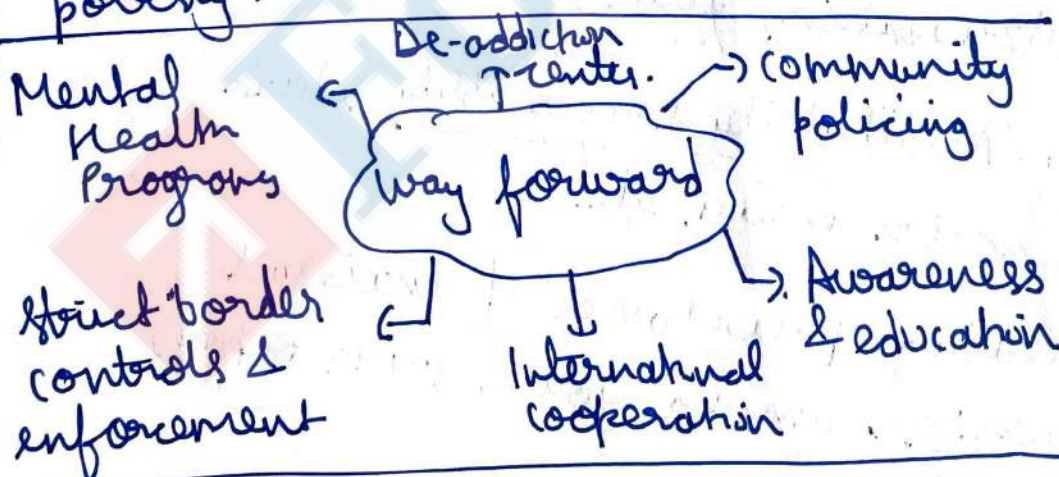
According to International Narcotics control bureau, India has emerged as both consumption and transit hotspot of drugs & Narcotics.

Reasons for the rise

- ① Geographical location → between golden triangle and golden crescent.
- ② Change in values & culture → Influence of westernisation, films, etc.
- ③ Easy Availability & accessibility → dark net, social media, etc.
- ④ Increasing prevalence of anxiety & depression → among youth (WHO Report).
- ⑤ Poor border controls → use of drones.
(eg. Punjab)

Impact on family & society

- ① Economic loss → loss of employment, health expenditure, etc.
- ② Fights & violence within family & society
- ③ Isolation & marginalisation → due to stigma and taboo attached
- ④ Demographic Disaster → 65% population in working age group.
- ⑤ Poverty → drugs push families into poverty.



Government has taken steps like Narcotics & Psychotropic Substance Act, NCS, etc to deal with the issue.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत जैसे बहु-सांस्कृतिक और विविधतापूर्ण देश में समान नागरिक संहिता (UCC) आवश्यक है?

(10 marks, 150 words)

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Constitution through Article 44 provide for UCC which aims to bring common law regulating the subject of marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.

Necessity of UCC in India

- ① Unity & Integrity of Nation
- ② Simplification of personal laws →
One Nation One Law
- ③ Secularism as mandated by Article 25-28 and Preamble.
- ④ Supreme Court judgments in Shayra Bano case, Sarla Mudgal case.
- ⑤ Gender justice and empowerment
- ⑥ Turkey & some Islamic countries also implement it.

UCC not desirable

- ① Cultural diversity & pluralistic nature of society
 - ② Resistance from tribal communities
 - ③ Lack of consensus particularly by religious minorities
 - ④ Western concept → negative secularism
 - ⑤ Difficult to choose best practices from all religions
- Law commission advocated for reforms between and within the religion and codification of personal laws instead of UCC at national level at this point of time.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.11) Discuss how the Bhakti movement, along with questioning the established social order, also made substantial contributions to the development of devotional literature. (15 marks, 250 words)

चर्चा कीजिए कि भक्ति आंदोलन ने स्थापित सामाजिक व्यवस्था पर सवाल उठाने के साथ-साथ भक्ति साहित्य के विकास में भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Bhakti movement started in Southern India which was divided into Nirguna and Saguna tradition.

Questioned established social order

- ① Alternative Idea of Brahmanical rituals and rigidities
 - ↳ no role of sacrifice
 - ↳ complete devotion to god
- ② Promoted caste equalities → anyone can practice devotion of god particularly in Nirguna tradition
- ③ Improved status of women → many Bhakti saints were women like

Mirabai, Andal, etc.

④ Promoted Hindu-Muslim unity →
Kabir das, Guru Nanak, etc

⑤ Reduced monopoly of priests
↳ Gururamak advocated that ritual
baths and sacrifice is not necessary.

Substantial contribution to Development
of Devotional literature

① Literature in regional languages

↳ Tamil, Marathi, Bengali, etc

↳ broke Sanskrit domination that
was difficult to understand.

② Music and Bhajans to connect with
wider masses

↳ (eg) Sankaradeva in Assam.

- ③ Janandeva, and others created new wave of Devotional literature in Deccan region
- ④ Short literatures in form of Dohas eg. Kabir's Doha, Mirabai, etc.
- ⑤ Linked literature with charity and thus devotion to god
eg. Gurmuranak, Guru Granth Sahib, etc.

Bhakti movement marked a watershed in socio-religious reform movement in India which has had its influence during British and Post Independence period.

Feedback

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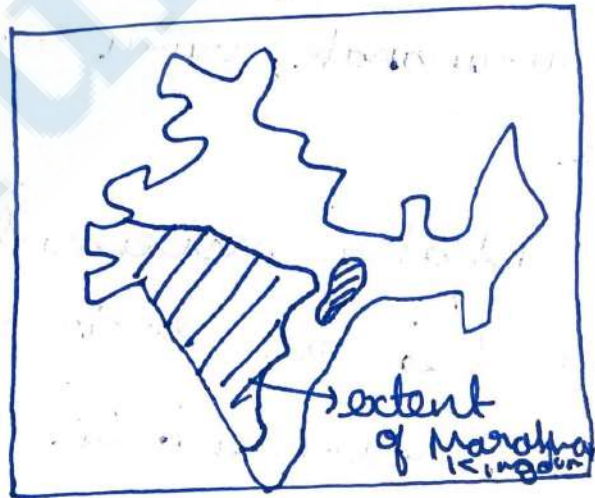
Q.12) The Marathas posed a formidable challenge to British expansion but could not consolidate their power into a centralized authority capable of rivaling British dominance in India. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

मराठों ने ब्रिटिश विस्तार के लिए एक कठिन चुनौती पेश की, लेकिन वे अपनी शक्ति को भारत में ब्रिटिश प्रभुत्व का मुकाबला करने में सक्षम एक केंद्रीकृत प्राधिकरण में समेकित नहीं कर सके। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Marathas were one of the most power kingdoms of medieval India and the only large ~~low~~ hindu kingdom after Gupta period in terms of geographical influence. However, it could not rival British dominance in India.

Formidable challenge to British Expansion

① Restricted to Bengal and some areas of Northern India in initial years



② Fought against British to stop expansion in around Bombay and Hyderabad
eg. 1st & 2nd Maratha war.

③ Resisted the subsidiary Alliance policy of Wellesly

④ Continuous effort to keep the Peshwas happy for consolidation of empire

⑤ Used tool of Hindu Nationalism to educate masses.

Could not consolidate power into centralised authority

① Lack of focus on Naval strength → almost non-existence, gave supremacy to British in Arabian Sea.

② Decentralisation of authority → post Shivaji disintegrated the kingdom
→ rise of multiple power center
(eg. Scindia of Gwalior, Peshwa, Kolhars of Pune, etc.)

③ Weak command structure & lack of

Modernisation of army → could not
fight British in 1st & 2nd Maratha war.

④ Mistake in treaties with British →
Treaty of Salbai gave psychological advantage
to British.

⑤ Drain of Resources → men and material
to expand their influence in Northern
India.

⑥ Regional Rivalries → with Mysore
kingdom, Travancore, etc exploited
by British (Divide & Rule).

British exploited the
regional divide and division within
the kingdoms supplemented by modern
military to expand their territories in
India and thus took full control of
India by 1800.

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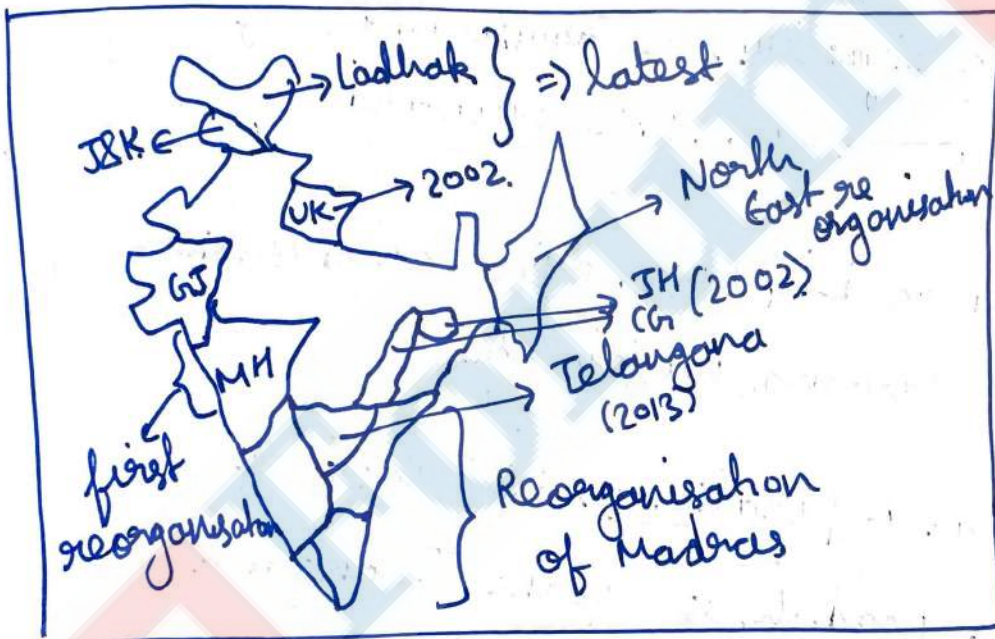
Q.13) The political reorganization of states and territories has been an ongoing process in the post-independence era. Discuss with examples. How successful has it been in accommodating diverse regional aspirations?

(15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद के युग में राज्यों और क्षेत्रों का राजनीतिक पुनर्गठन एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। विविध क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं को समायोजित करने में यह कितना सफल रहा है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Currently, there are 28 states and 9 union territories in India which has seen several wave of reorganisation since Post-Independence times.



Reasons for Reorganisation

① Linguistic Identity → B.S. Guha Identified different linguistic regions in India.

- ② Haphazard demarcation during British times due to administrative and colonial convenience
- ③ Geographical factors → Hilly, tribal forested regions, Desert, etc require special attention (eg) UK and Jharkhand
- ④ Ethnic Diversity → reorganisation of North East from 1970s onward
- ⑤ Economic Disparity → (eg) reorganisation of MP, Haryana-Punjab, etc.
- ⑥ Political Aspirations → Division of Andhra Pradesh to form Telangana in 2013.

Success in Accommodating Regional Aspirations

- ① Preserving Unique Identity → (eg) long pending demand of Ladakh for status of UT.

- ② Regional development → Gujarat particularly southern region rapid development (eg) Surat, Vadodra, Baruch
- ③ New Growth engines → Raipur for Chhattisgarh, Ranchi for Jharkhand, etc.
- ④ Preserving regional languages → Kannada in case of Karnataka, Telugu in Andhra Pradesh, etc.
- ⑤ Fulfilling Political Aspirations → North East India (eg) Nagaland, Manipur, etc.

Challenges

- Inter-state water & border dispute (Trawbery)
- Regional disparity (eg) large states → Vidharba, Maharashtra.
- Negative Regionalism → Anti-Hindi Protest in Bengaluru.

There is need to balance demand for reorganisation and maintaining unity and integrity of India to fulfill regional aspirations & maintain stability.

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Q.14) Highlighting the contributions of revolutionaries to the Indian freedom movement, discuss the factors that limited their efforts. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में क्रांतिकारियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने उनके प्रयासों को सीमित किया। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Revolutionaries provided dynamism to freedom movement especially during the phase of dependency. The Revolutionary movement peaked during two phases-

Post
Swadeshi
Movement
(1907-1918)

Post Non-
cooperation
Movement
(1921-1935)

Contribution to Indian Freedom Movement.

- ① Armed struggle against British →
eg. Central legislative bombing by
Bhagat Singh & Bhatukeshwar Dutt.
- ② Took up cause of class based movements → especially after Russian Revolution eg. Kanpur Conspiracy case.

③ Focused on Incapacitation of British Administration

↳ fear in authorities → (eg) assassination attempt on Lord Curzon, murder of Pune Commissioner by Chapekar brothers.

↳ Robbery of ammunition → (eg) Kakeri robbery case, Swaya Sen chhangang armory robbery.

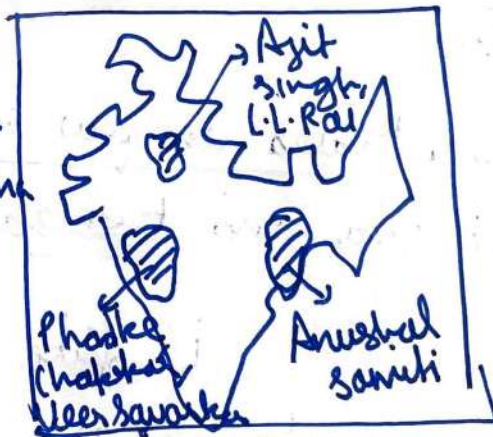
④ Inclusion of youth and women → Instill

fire and new sense of patriotism

(eg) Buni Chaudhary, Binika Gosh, etc.

⑤ Regional spread & foreign activism

↳ Bikhaji Ram in Paris,
Deendrak Chakrabarty
in Berlin, Syam Krishna
Verma in London
↳ India House.



⑥ Supplemented Gandhian movement → Active during Tense phase of mass struggle

Factors that limited their efforts

- ① could not sustain it for longer period → Reactionary in nature
- ② Required sacrifice of life & freedom
(eg) Hanging of Sukdev, Bhagat Singh, etc
- ③ Opposed by Gandhiji → against idea of Non-violence & Satyagraha
- ④ Lack of resources → weapons, funding etc.
- ⑤ Lack of futuristic Ideology → Idea of nation
- ⑥ Concentrated in few regions → Punjab, Maharashtra and Bengal

Despite limitations, Revolution
any movement ~~as~~ arose the sense of
fire in youth who became active in
later part of mass movements.

Feedback

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Q.15) The aspirations of the Indian national movement extended to securing economic regeneration in addition to political freedom. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

"भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की आकांक्षाएँ राजनीतिक स्वतंत्रता के अलावा सामाजिक न्याय और आर्थिक उत्थान को सुरक्षित करने तक फैली हुई थीं।" सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian national movement was culmination of lot of small movement based on economic factors, social injustice, political factors.

Aspirations of National Movement

I Social justice

① Socio-religious movement

women issues

a) Women education

eg. Wood's dispatch

b) Abolition of Sati

c) Curbing female Infanticide (Mara)

d) Widow Remarriage (Dalhousie)

Caste based issues

a) Pledge against caste discrimination

eg. INSC

b) Early organisations

eg. Brahmo Samaj

② Peasant justice

↳ exploitation by landlords & moneylenders
 ex (eg) ~~land~~ Deccan Riots, Pabna movement

↳ land revenue system

③ Schedule caste → demand for reservation

↳ movements & organisations

(eg) All India depressed class league,
 temple entry movement, separate electorate
 proposal in 1935, etc.

④ Labour movements → working conditions,
 fair wages, etc (eg) Ahmedabad mill strike,
 All India trade union congress, etc.

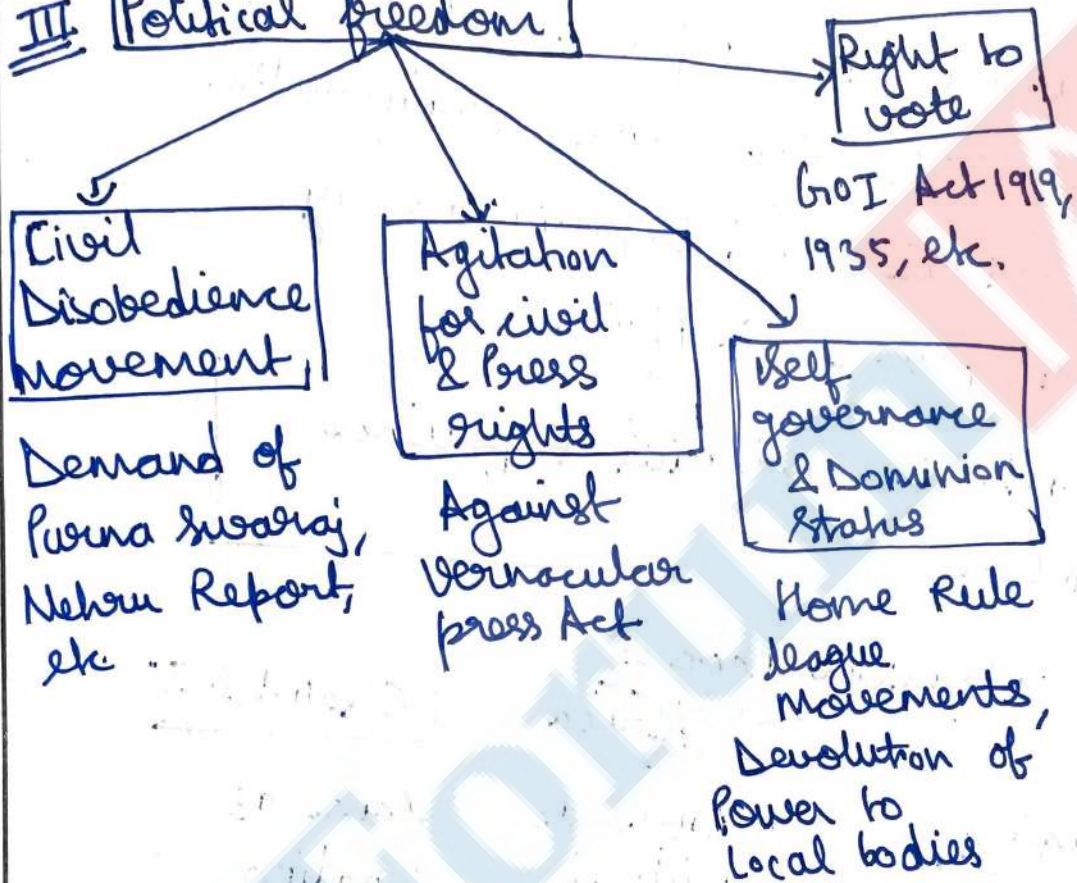
II. Economic Regeneration

① Economic critique → Dada bhai Naoroji
 (Poverty & Unbritish Rule in India), R.C Dutt
 (Economic history of India), etc.

② Business class participation → Bombay
 plan, Lobbying to British by Assocham &
 FICCI, etc.

③ Agricultural reforms → agitation, fair revenue reform, Investment in irrigation, etc. (eg. Fraser commission)

III Political freedom



Indian National movement encompassed several topics which became basis & foundation of constitution of modern India and policy actions of Government.

Feedback

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Q.16) The 'paper partition' of Africa and its prolonged journey to decolonization stand in contrast to colonial experiences elsewhere. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

अफ्रीका का 'कागजी विभाजन' और उपनिवेशवाद से मुक्ति की इसकी लंबी यात्रा अन्य जगहों के औपनिवेशिक अनुभवों के विपरीत है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Berlin conference in 19th century is known for Paper partition of Africa which ~~show~~ shows manifestation of colonialism and Imperialism by European powers in Africa.

Contrast to Colonial Experience Elsewhere

I Colonisation Process

	Africa	Elsewhere
① <u>Origin</u>	Came as Political Power	Came as trading merchants eg. India & Indonesia
② <u>Imperialistic tendencies</u>	Resource exploitation, slave trade, commercialisation of Agriculture	Investment in Railways, high custom duty, Land Revenue system

Features	Africa	Elsewhere
③ <u>Political Subjugation</u>	Total control of Administration	Carrot and Stick policy (eg) Princely States in India.
④ <u>Social Influence</u>	Promotion of colonial education, language & traditions	Mixed policy (eg) Wood's dispatch promoted vernacular education too.

II Decolonisation strand & process

① Mass movements → first started in India and Malay Peninsula than adopted in Africa
(eg) Nelson Mandela adopted Gandhian methods

② Level of violence and tools → barring India, other nations some degree of violence (eg) Rwanda, Kenya, etc.

- ③ Role of external influence → Russian Revolution influenced decolonisation process in other regions.
- ④ World war II → played great role in decolonisation of India, South East Asia but less in case of Africa.
- ⑤ Role of UN and other developing nation → presence of solidarity with Africa.

The colonialism has taken new form in 21st century in form of neo-colonialism and western hegemony thus global south need to stand in solidarity with each other to push their global agenda.

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Q.17) "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. (15 marks, 250 words)

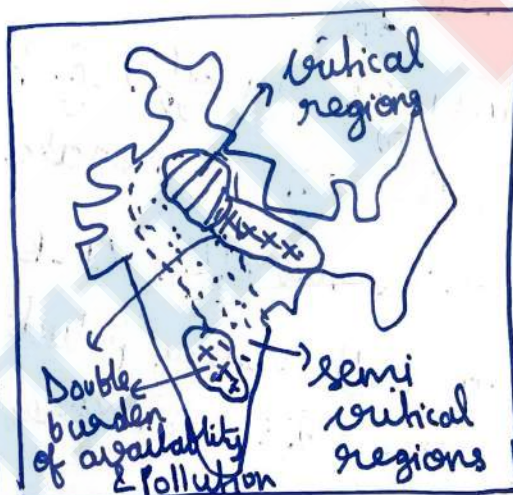
"बढ़ती मांग, प्रदूषण और जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण भारत गंभीर जल संकट का सामना कर रहा है, जिससे सभी के लिए जल सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तत्काल उपाय करना आवश्यक है।" परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Central water commission, per capita availability of water in India has declined to 1123 units which shows water crises levels in the country.

India faces Grave water crises

Reasons :-

I Soaring Demand



① Rapid Population growth → UN population fund → overtake china → 140 crore

② Increased demand from Agriculture → to ensure food security eg. water table dip by more than 100 meter in Punjab and Haryana.

- ③ Rapid urbanisation → consumer culture, Industrial demand, etc. (eg) Niti Aayog states that only 72% accessibility in urban areas.
- ④ Export of water → India export 4 unit of water for every 1 unit water imported.

II Pollution

- ① Agricultural runoff → (eg) Kasargod endosulfan Pollution in 2011 in Kerala.
- ② Industrial runoff → CPCB report → Agra-Kolkata belt heavily polluted, Maharashtra & Southern India → 381 stretch of river polluted.
- ③ Household pollution → lack of solid waste management.

III Climate change

- ① Heat waves → (eg) Delhi water crises 2024.
- ② Flooding → contaminate groundwater & river water
- ③ Cyclones & storm surges → salt water intrusion

① Rhythm of Monsoon change $\rightarrow$ 80% rain in 4 months in India.

Urgent Measures to ensure Water security for all

Supply Side management

Demand Side management

① Rain water harvesting
eg. Lakshmi rain campaign

① Conscious use of water $\rightarrow$ minimal use of showers, Ro.

② Creating new sources
eg. Jal Sevan Mission

② Agricultural side
Drip Irrigation, micro sprinklers

③ Rain gardens, sponge cities, etc

③ Recycle & reuse of grey water
decentralised management

④ Agriculture water management - eg. Warabandi system

④ Environmental education
water day on lines of earth day.

⑤ Policy measures $\rightarrow$ water meters, reforms in Jal Board

There is need for implementation of new water policy as recommended by Mihir Shah committee.

Feedback

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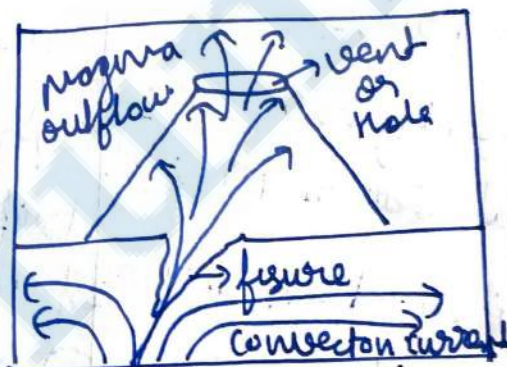
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TOTAL MARKS			

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. (15 marks, 250 words)

विश्व मानचित्र की सहायता से ज्वालामुखियों के वैश्विक वितरण का एक तर्कसंगत विवरण प्रदान कीजिए। साथ ही, ज्वालामुखियों के विभिन्न परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Volcanism is the result of rising magma from the upper mantle and lower crust on earth surface through faulting & fissures to form mountain like landforms.

Reasoned Account of Global Distribution of volcanoes



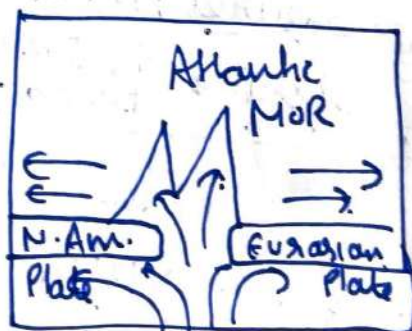
I Mid Oceanic Ridges

↳ a) Atlantic Ocean → > 3230 km due to divergent plate boundaries

eg. Icelandic volcano

↳ b) East Pacific Ridge

↳ c) Central Indian Ocean



eg. Chagos, Diego Garcia, etc.

II Pacific Ring of fire → Convergent Plate Boundaries



III Alps and Himalayan Belt → Continental plate and oceanic plate convergence Initially, later continent-continent interaction eg. Mt. Etna, Stromboli, etc.

IV Intra plate volcanism → Volcanic Hotspot eg. Reunion Island, Kerguelan, Hawaii (Kaula Mauna Volcano).

V Rift valley of Africa → due to orientation of convection current eg. Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Various consequences of volcanoes

- ① Landform formation → Intrusive & extrusive (eg. shield, composite volcanic mountains, Batholiths, Dykes, etc → Deccan Platform).
- ② Mineral availability → (eg) Deccan Plateau rich in Bauxite, Iron, magnesium, etc.
- ③ Understanding of earth's interior, rock composition, density, pressure, temperature, etc.
- ④ Biodiversity Impact → Secondary Succession due to forest fires & landscape change (eg) Hawaii Island.
- ⑤ Climatic Impact → global cooling due to aerosol release (eg) Indonesia volcano in 1931
- ⑥ Disasters & Harbours → Japan Tsunami, Storm surges, etc.

Volcanism has further validated the theory of Plate tectonics & help in predicting earthquakes & Tsunamis.

Feedback

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Q.19) "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. (15 marks, 250 words)

एक जातिविहीन उच्च जाति और एक जाति-परिभाषित निम्न जाति, समकालीन समय में जाति संस्था के केंद्रीय पहलुओं में से एक है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Caste system is defined as social hierarchy which is based on idea of purity and pollution decided by occupation which in turn is determined by birth.

Institution of caste in contemporary times.

I Seemingly casteless upper caste

↳ a) transformation from caste to class based segregation → based on economic standing in society

↳ b) Urbanisation → taking new form of housing & occupational segregation in upper caste Psychology.

@ gated society v/s slums, business class v/s labour class.

b/c) Influence of western mannerism → western education, films, etc decide standing in society.

b/d) New Identities → based on connections, wealth, materialistic ambitions, etc

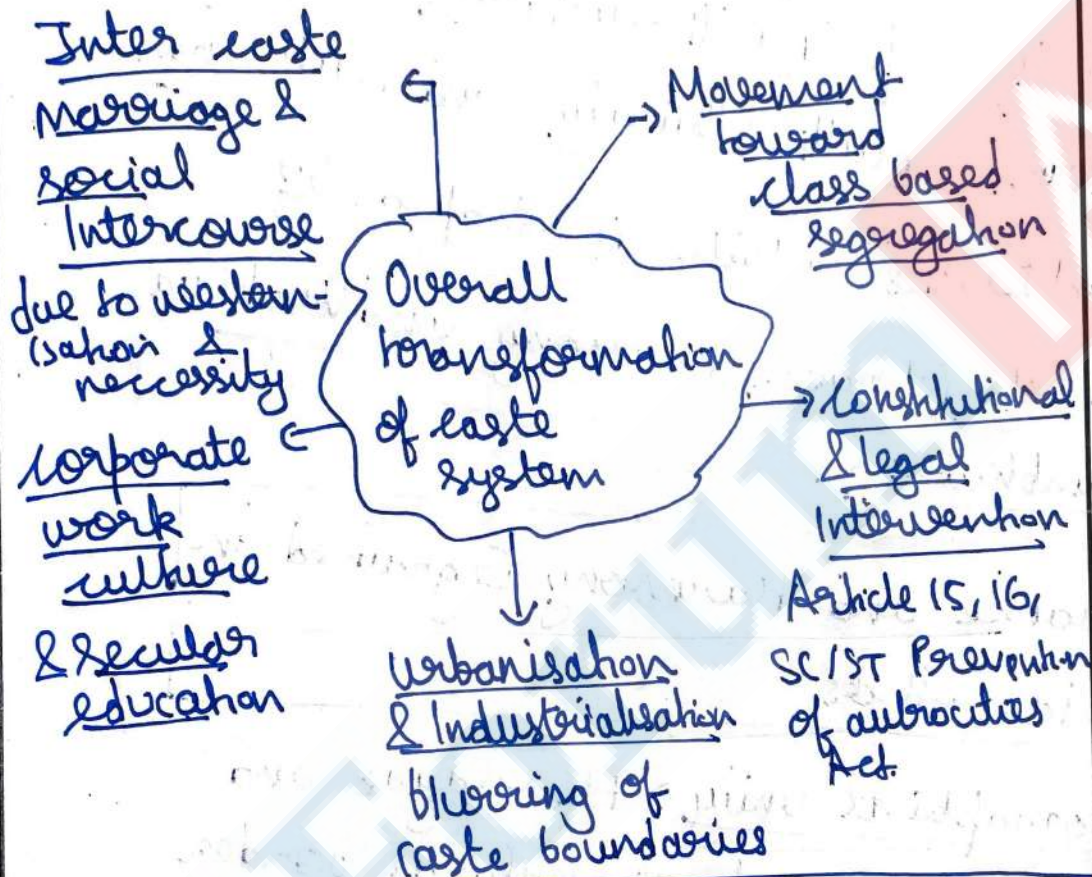
II. Caste defined lower caste

b/a) Mandalisation of caste → revolve around rights & entitlement based on historical injustice

b/b) Relative deprivation → subcastes within caste @ Idea of creamy layer as suggested by Supreme court recently.

b/c) Social media → strengthening of caste identities due to polarisation @ Yadavas written on back of car.

↳ Regional Parties and vote bank Politics → based on caste (eg. RJD in Bihar, SP and BSP in UP, etc.



Grandhiya believed that caste system is not bad but we need to remove the evil of caste system like occupational segregation, untouchability, Hindrance of social mobility, etc.

Feedback

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Q.20) Tolerance and harmony are engrained in societal ethos of India, but communal discord remains a significant threat to the nation's pluralistic fabric. Elaborate (15 marks, 250 words)

सहिष्णुता और सद्भाव भारत के सामाजिक लोकाचार में निहित हैं, लेकिन सांप्रदायिक कलह देश के बहुलवादी ताने-बाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण खतरा बना हुआ है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian Society is a grand synthesis of multi-cultural, multi-religious, multi-ethnicity and multi-lingual characteristics which is shaped by ethos of Tolerance, Harmony and Vasudhaiva Kutumbhakam.

Tolerance and Harmony Engrained in Societal ethos

- ① Geographical unity → Himalayas and Indian Ocean act as natural border shaping unique Indian Identity
- ② Collective celebration of festivals → exchange of sweets during Eid, Diwali, Christmas, etc.

- ③ Common Pilgrimage centers → Aymer, Varanasi, etc.
 - ④ Constitutional morality → dehumanisation features like Article 14, 16, 17, etc, promotion of fraternity & dignity by Preamble, etc
 - ⑤ Economic Integration → free movement under Article 19(1)(d), 19(1)(g), etc, one Nation, one market.
 - ⑥ Similarity in cultural practices → Joint family, sanctity of marriage, Annyodaya, etc
- Communal Discord remain threat to pluralistic fabric
- ① Casteism → eg. Rape of Dalit women by 2 Policemen in Rajasthan.
 - ② Vote bank Politics → on caste and religious lines
 - ③ Struggle for Identity → Resistance to

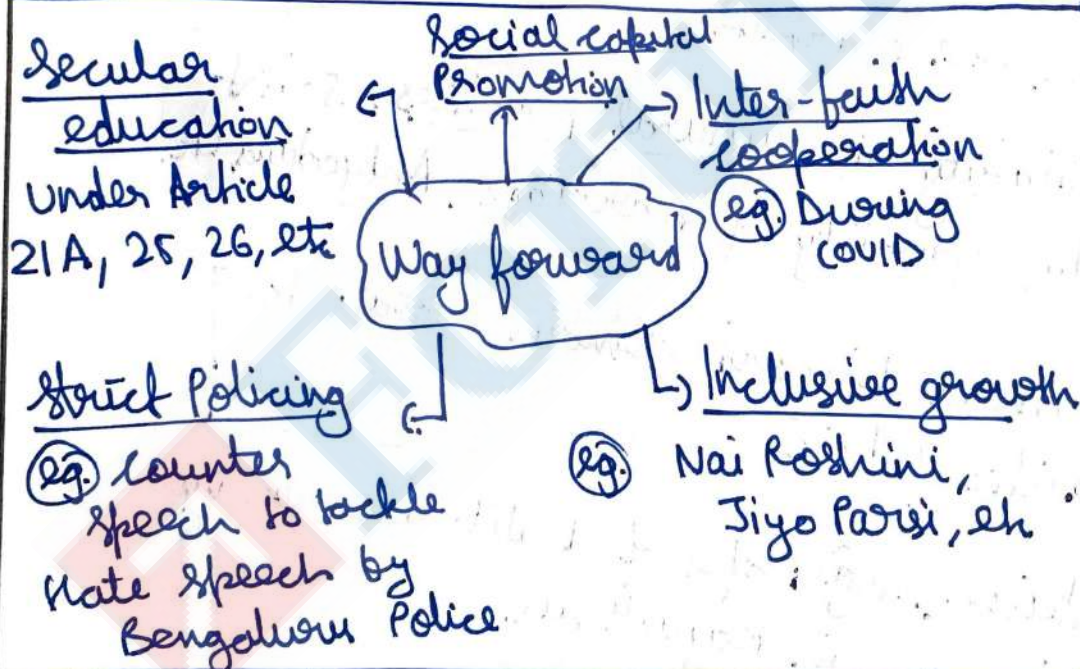
implementation of uniform civil code

① Struggle for resources → socio-economic disparity among castes & religions.

eg. 5 out of 6 multi-dimensional poor from SC, ST and minorities.

⑤ Social media led Polarisation → eg.

Muzaffarnagar riots, Delhi Riots 2020, etc.



PM Modi commented that we need to end the curse of communalism and casteism through sweetness of Development to make India Vikshit Bharat by 2047.

Feedback

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