

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Shaukath Azeem		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		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. 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। 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। 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। 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। 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 कट दें।	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ 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, प्रलोचन, 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 :	Evaluation Date मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी :	
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

300113_711303_1910107671 (2024-08-27 22:17:54) 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 given 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.

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 given 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

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 question. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjective evaluation of the examiner.

CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition. Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word 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, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective 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)

300113 711303 1910107671 (2024-08-27 22:17:54)

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 ruled over present day Karnataka between 10th to 14th century A.D. They were known to support art & architecture such that, "Vesara" style of temple architecture was put forth.

Characteristics of temple architecture of Hoysalas

① They created new type of temple architecture called 'Vesara' style

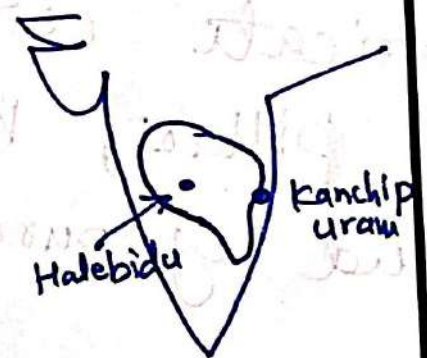


Fig:- Extent of Hoysalas

② It was mixture of architectural styles from both Nagara style & Dravida style of temple architecture

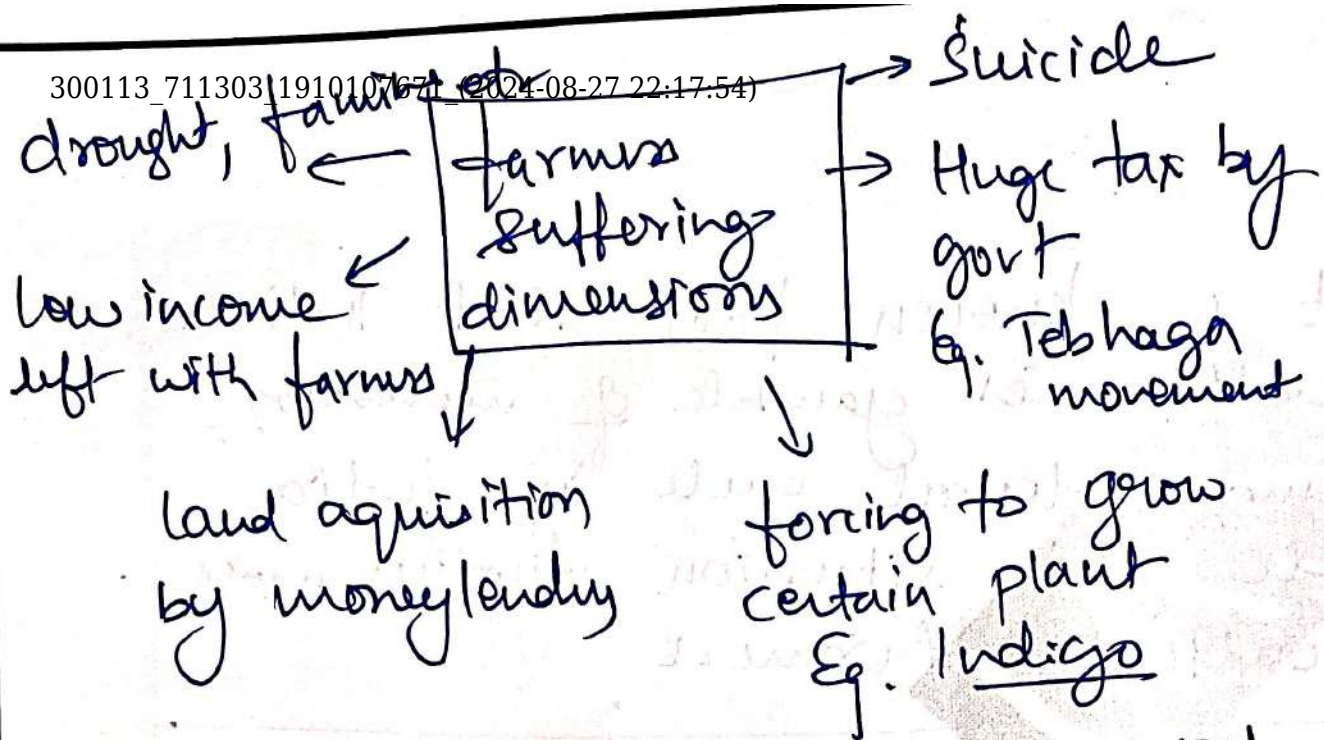
③ Hoysala's brilliance in art & architecture was shown in temples like Chennakeshvara, and Hoysaleswara temples, Belur

④ Their temple architecture was unique as it was on stellar plan, on which the temple is built

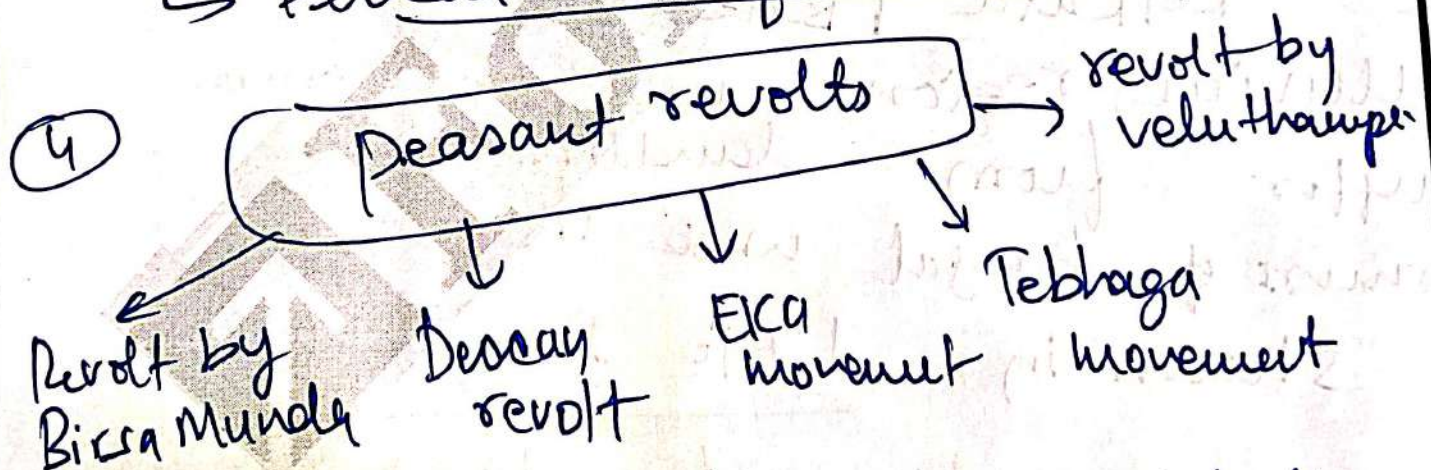


⑤ known to have intricate carvings (Niche) on pillars, mandapas and gopurams (girdagras)

Hence it is no doubt that Hoysalas showed unique talent of architectural mastery in temple building and other arts.



③ Events in world also impacted Indian farmers
 Eg. America civil war effect in cotton growing regions of Deccan
 ↳ Deccan Relief Act - 1871



Hence farmers of colonial India were subjugated by British economically & physically.

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)

300113 711303-1910107671 (2024-08-27 22:17:54)

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

Silent Struggle for Indian Independence movement happened in North Eastern India.

Contributions from NE region:

- ① Chirella warfare in Northeast region during Anglo-Burmese wars
- ② Hakura movement under Ram Chandra during civil disobedience & Quit India movement
- ③ Surya Sen movement in Chittagong inspired many in NE India
- ④ Ahom revolt in present day Assam

- ① tribal revolts like Chasi revolt under Tiroath Singh
- ② Singphong rebellion by Nirang Pindie

It is interesting to note that struggle for Independence in NE India was primarily led by women (Rani Gaidinliu) & tribals. The main reason for peoples revolt was British occupying forests for timber to lay railway tracks.

Hence it is shown that NE contributed hugely in India's Independence & Integrity of NE region during IInd WW.

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)

Landforms are reflective of its erosion / depositional agents.

geomorphic agents

1) Wind

2) Rivers

3) Glacier

4) Karst

landforms

Sand dunes

- deflation hollows in desert

- Zeugen, Yardung

- Tors

- dultas

- estuaries

- ox bow lakes

- waterfalls

- gorges etc

- Eskers

- kettles

- fiords

- basket egg topography

- caurs

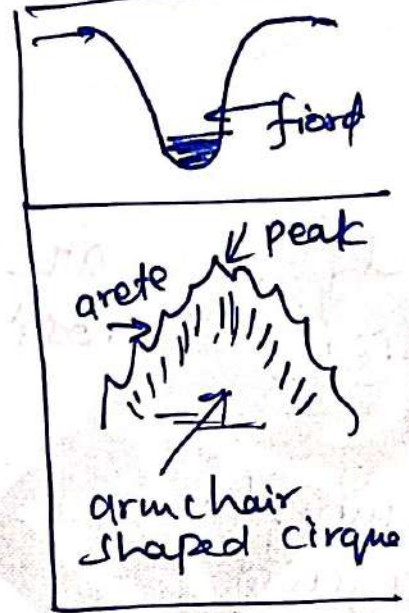
- stalactites

- stalagmites etc

300113_711303_1910107671_(2024-08-27 22:17:54)

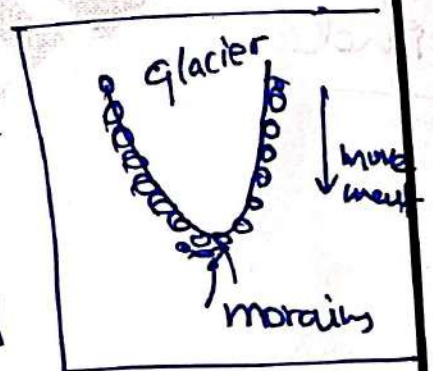
Erosion landforms by glacial actions

- fiords are glacial troughs in glacial region
- cirques, arete, pyramid peaks
- ribbon waterfalls.



Depositional features :

- Moraines are deposition at the end of glaciers. It contains glacial rocks, till
- Glacial lakes. Eg. In Himalayas
- Outwash plains at the end of glacier
- However due to rise in global temperature the glacial landforms are going changes due to increased melting of ice, sometimes creating hazards like Glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF)



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

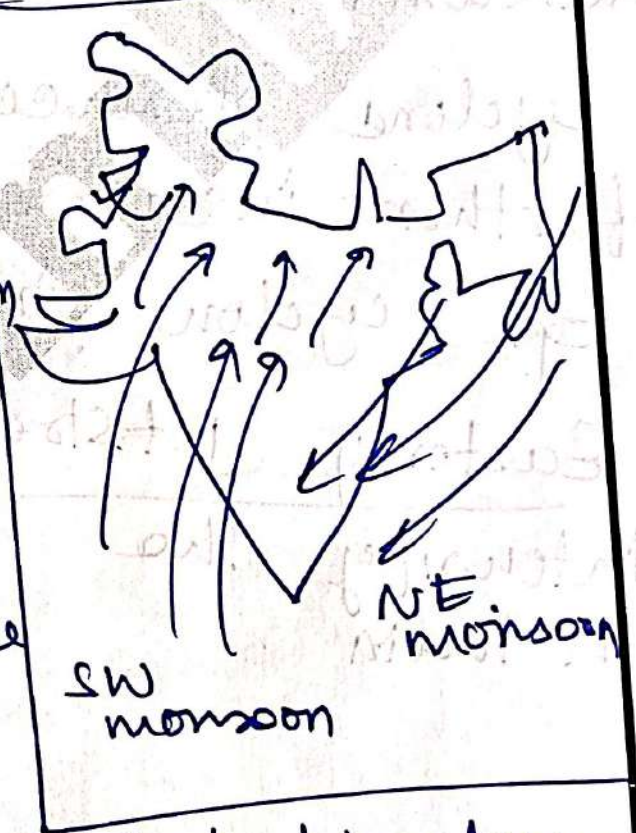
300113 711303 1910107671 (2024-08-27 22:17:54)
भारतीय मानसून की परिवर्तनशीलता में योगदान करने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इसके बहुआयामी प्रभाव पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian monsoon is atmospheric phenomena which brings rainfall over Indian subcontinent from June to September (Summer monsoon)

2 types
 ↘ Summer monsoon (June-sept)
 ↙ Winter monsoon (Oct to January)

However Indian monsoon depends on many factors such as:

- 1) presence or absence of south sub-tropical westerly jetstream south of himalayas
- 2) Heating of tibetan plateau.
More heating = more low pressure
i.e good monsoon.



③ EL-Nino & La-Nina impacts

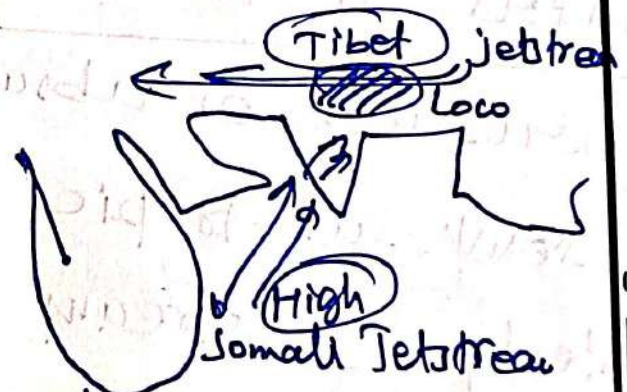
Indian monsoon

- ④ Indian ocean dipole
 + dipole $\rightarrow$ good monsoon
 -ve dipole $\rightarrow$ weak monsoon

- ⑤ Indian madden oscillation
 Increases the rainfall

- ⑥ cyclone presence in ocean
 further increases the rainfall
 Eg. cyclone Amphan.

- ⑦ Easterly Jetstreams helps to
 intensify the monsoon trough
 in India



Hence, monsoon depends on many factors as mentioned above. climatic change, ocean sea surface temperature has put further uncertainty of monsoon.

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

300113 711303 1910107671 (2024-08-27 22:17:54)

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 produced in tropical region such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Nigeria etc. They are used in cooking, Biofuels.



fig:- palm oil producing region

Top producing nations of palm oils are Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Nigeria, Columbia, chad, Benin etc Majoritively Tropical countries.

Major Environmental Issues:-

- ① deforestation in tropical nations to grow palm oil
- ② Needs huge water → water table depletion
- ③ Not efficient in checking soil

erosion as tropical forests

- ① palm oil processing factories producing chemicals → entering rivers & polluting them.
- ② Impact on pollination in tropical forests. → palm oil do not harbour pollinators effectively
- ③ less CO₂ sequestration
- ④ diminishing lungs of earth like Amazon forests etc
- ⑤ Health issues → unsaturated fats in palm oil

Some suggestion:-

- ① decoupling of Indian palm oil consumption ← importing. Give focus on Indian based oils such as → sesam, coconut
 - ② Reducing import subsidy given to palm oil
 - ③ use soft diplomacy to encourage palm oil producing countries to divert from palm oil.
- Such steps needed for sustainable future of world.

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)

300113 711303 1910107671 (2024-08-27 22:17:54)

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 got her Independence in 1947.
As per some Experts, India's GDP contribution was 25% of world GDP when British came to India and it was less than 1% when British left India.

Challenges: on the eve of Independence

(1) Poverty → due to oppressive policies of British.

(2) Low Agriculture production
↳ 1945 famine

(3) Health issues, pandemics
↳ TB, leprosy, Dengue etc

"Tropically neglected diseases"

(4) Low Industrial base Except in cotton mills & Jute mills.

(5) Illiteracy → due to lack of attention given by British for Indians

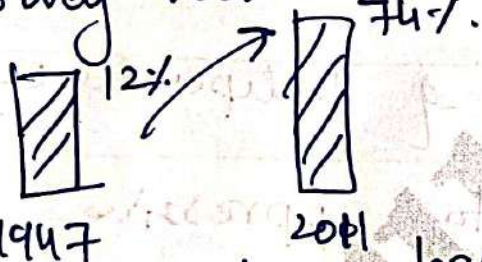
(6) low women empowerment

↳ dowry, ~~women~~ abortions, sati etc

However, India has come far to address these challenges. Such as

(1) India has grown to world's 5th largest economy surpassing its former coloniser (i.e. England)
≈ \$3.5 trillion (Nominal value)

(2) Literacy rate increased



(3) Industrial base has strengthened
Eg: Bhilai steel plant, Nuclear plants, car manufacturing etc

(4) Increased Agricultural output
↳ (Eg) Green revolution of 1970s

↳ presently → food surplus country
≈ 300 million tonnes of production of cereals

(5) World's major vaccine exporter

↳ ≈ 60% of world's generic drugs

↳ 60 million doses of vaccine exported during COVID-19.

India is on the way to become Vishva guru

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

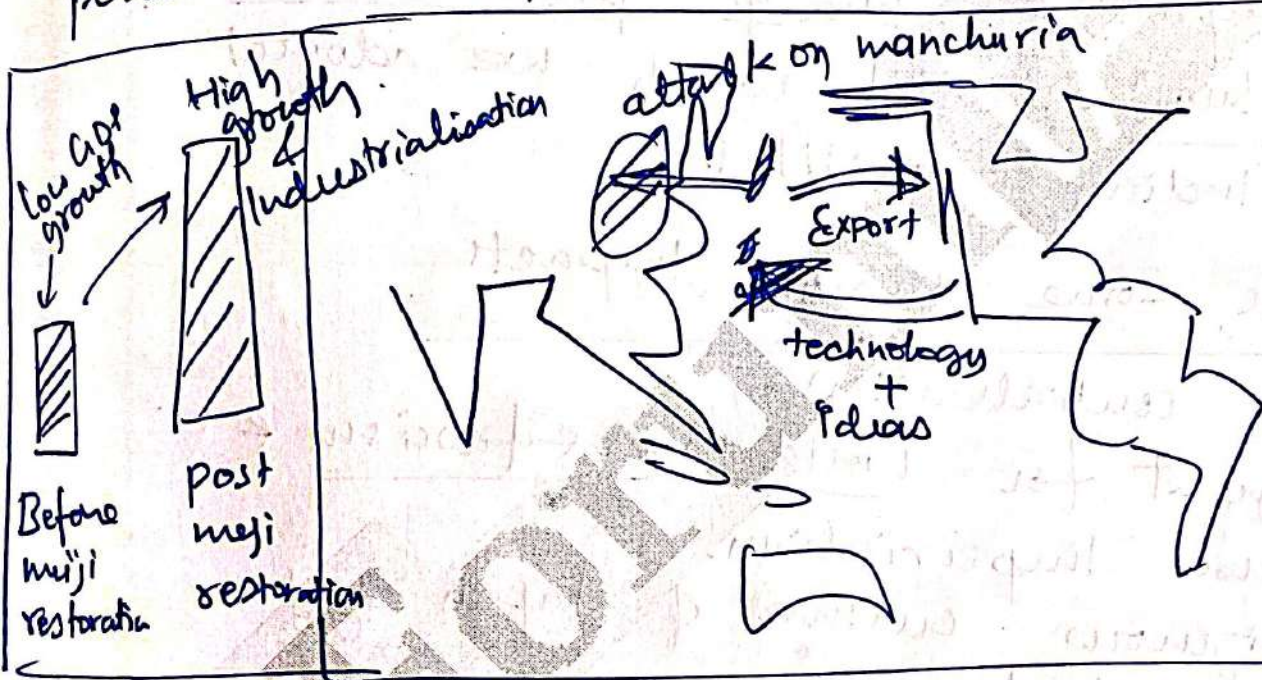
300113 711303 1910107671 (2024-08-27 22:17:54)

(10 marks, 150 words)

आप मेईजी पुनर्स्थापना से क्या समझते हैं? जापान और विश्व पर इसके प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Meiji restoration happened in Japan during second half of 19th century. It officially started in 1868 by re-installing emperor meiji back to power in Japan.



Its Impact on Japan & world

- Industrial growth of Japan even though Japan do not contain much of natural resources.
- boost for innovation and openness of Japan to the world.
- From policy of Isolation to policy of Integration.

① diffusion of Japanese culture, art, traditional knowledges, sumo, etc to outside world.

② It ended dominance of shoguns in Japan → shoguns were war lords in pre-meiji restoration Japan.

③ socio-economic-political growth of Japan → idea of "procedure established by law" spreaded which we adopted in Indian constitution.

However, some negative impacts

(1) Over centralisation

(2) stage set for world wars ← fascism & Japanese Imperialism.

(3) Indigenous culture of Japan got compromised

(4) Huge, large scale conversions in Japan → (eg) Tokyo-Hokaido

(5) Westernisation of Japanese society

(6) Japanese expansion to neighbouring region for resources

(eg) attack on manchuria of china

However, Japan integrated to world post meiji restoration ← became global super power.

300113 / 11303 / 1010107671 (2024-08-27 22:17:54)

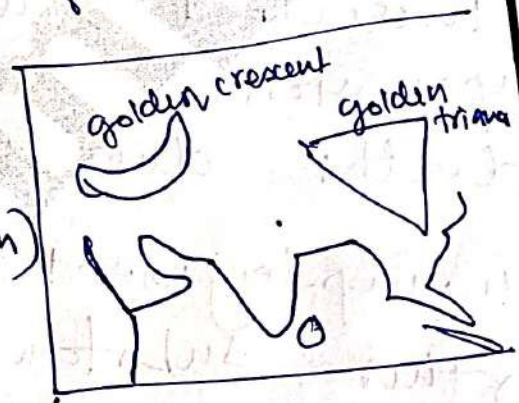
Q.9) Discuss the reasons for the use in prevalence of substance abuse in India. Also, examine its impact on family and society. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Substance abuse is excessive use of psychotropic drugs such as morphine, weed, alcohol etc. Report from Ministry of Social Justice says that around 20% of people between age of 14yrs to 60yrs are addicted to some sort of substance (drug).

Reasons

① Proximity of India to golden crescent (Afghanistan) and golden triangle



② Easy availability

③ Urbanisation → easy availability and learning from peers (Bad influence)

④ Increasing per-capita income of people → spoiling kids with extra pocket money

⑤ disease prevalence → opioids & morphine use

loneliness, mental health issues.

Impact on family & society :-

It has multifaceted impact on society

- (1) Increasing rate of crime.
Especially against vulnerable sections
- (2) Less bonding with family by youths.
- (3) Increased suicide levels due to depression
- (4) deaths due to overdosing
- (5) Unemployment of youth → causing further substance abuse.
- (6) Increased numbers of divorce rates

If India wants to promote well being of its society it needs to bring in required measures, rules, laws to control the substance abuse to reap demographic dividend & Healthy society.

300113_711303_191010/6/1 (2024-08-27 22:17:54)

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. (10 marks, 150 words)

क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत जैसे बहु-सांस्कृतिक और विविधतापूर्ण देश में समान नागरिक संहिता (UCC) आवश्यक है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is mosaic of different cultures. It is rightly said that India has change in culture in every 20km.

In this regard, UCC has both positives & negatives

positives

- (1) Women Justice → especially when it comes to marriages, maintainance, divorce etc
- (2) Social Justice → gender equality is ensured when both men & women of all religion is treated equally
- (3) In line with secular ethos of India
- (4) Reduced burden on courts
- (5) Uniformity of laws across nation
↳ equal protection of law ensured
- (6) success in Goa, Uttarakhand

Negatives:

- (1) Goes against right of religion to individual (Art 25)
- (2) Goes against privacy
 ↳ Uttarakhand VCC makes registration of live-in-relation
- (3) may be used as source of harassment of women by authorities
- (4) Diversity of India allows scope for people having their own way of culture. VCC impacts that diversity.

It should be first studied well of impacts of VCC on national level before implementing VCC India. It is no doubt that VCC must be ~~be~~ implemented for the women's empowerment.

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 was started in 6th century A.D and continued to influence major areas of Indian sub continents including NE India

Features of Bhakti movement

- (1) Devotion to god
- (2) direct connection with the supreme being
- (3) Focus on rituals, hymns, singing bhajans etc to connect with god
- (4) Minimalist in nature
- (5) Gender equality & caste equality
↳ women, ~~to~~ untouchables all are welcome to pray to God.
- (6) Rejection of idol worship
- (7) open-mindedness about religious matters

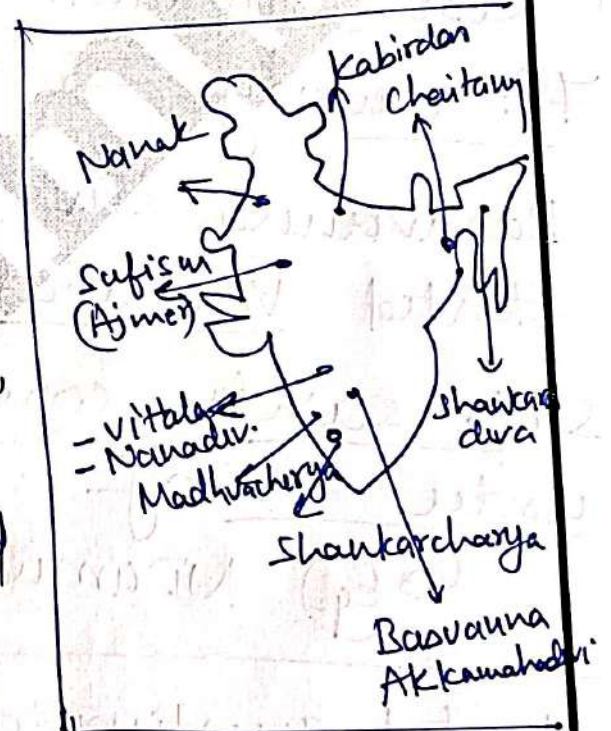


Fig: Important centres

Contribution in literature!

- ① strengthened the local language literatures
 Eg:- Alvars → Nalagya ^{Divyaprabhanda}
 Nayanars → ~~Madhura~~ Teravadam
- ② purandara dasa in Kannada
bhajans in Karnataka region
- ③ Rise of Marathi literature in
7th century → Littala songs
- ④ Basavanna in Karnataka region
started Vachanas.
- ⑤ Sufi saints composed Parsiyan,
Urdu poetry.
 ↳ (eg) Nizamuddin darga kawali

It started questioning: Social order also

- (1) Against women's plight
 ↳ (eg) women's can't go to temple if
she is impure,
- (2) emancipation of untouchables
 ↳ Now they can have freedom to worship

(3) devotional songs made aware about
social dogmatism prevalent of
the time
↳ (Eg) Sati, bribery in royal houses
etc

(4) Against gifting of small
girls to temple.
↳ (Eg) against sati-system

Hence bhakti movement
was no doubt ushered a new
era of religious, social reform
moment in India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

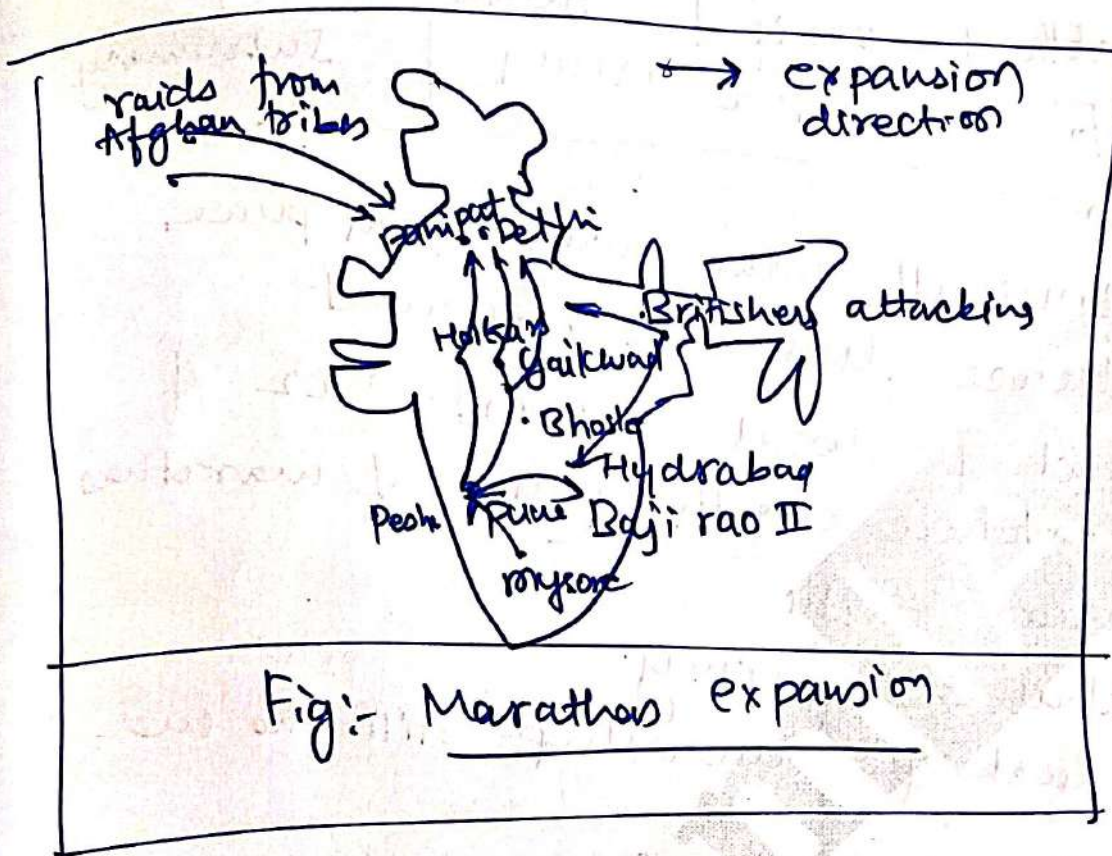
Q.12) The Marathas posed a formidable challenge to British expansion but could not consolidate their power into a centralized authority capable of rivaling British dominance in India. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Many historians would agree that the Marathas had the potential qualities to be the sulus of whole Indian sub-continent from Delhi like Britishus did, like Mughals did. However it did not materialise

Due to:

- ① Internal faction among the factions
↳ (Eq) Holkars dint support peshwas in some of the war efforts of peshwa against british
- ② family feud among royals
↳ (Eq) b/w Raghunath rao & Nanasahar
- ③ Lack of war resources unlike modern arms of british (due to Industrial revolution in Britain, british had advanced weapons of that time)
- ④ Animosity with neighbouring kingdoms
↳ (Eq) Hyderabad Nizam v/s Bajirao II



① policies of Sardeshmukhi & chauth made other kingdoms to hate Maratha kings & peshwas due to its double incidence of tax burden on farmers

② British policy of subsidiary alliance made them strong with army
 ↳ (eg) strong army of Awadh king

③ British occupied fertile territory and hence got huge revenue with which they modernised army

③ 3rd battle of panipat threw a major blow to maratha dream of supremacy due to

↳ panipath was away from pune.
hence less reinforcement

↳ lack of local support bcz of scorched earth policy of marathas near delhi

↳ exhausted army

↳ lack of leadership till the end

Hence the dawn of maratha kingdom Pan-India, was shattered before it could materialise:

Q. The political reorganization of states and territories has been an ongoing process in the post-independent 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)

India is very diverse country with around 750 languages & dialects & Home for major religions of the world such as buddhism, jainism and hinduism.

However India is confronted with regional inequalities. There are islands of prosperity among the area of underdevelopment. Eg. Bhilai plants, New delhi etc.

History of reorganisation of states :

- 2014 → Telangana
- 2000 → UK, Jharkhand, created
- 1970s → Nagaland out of Assam
- 1960 → Bombay & Gujarat carved out
- State of Andhra Pradesh created
- 1953: Reorganisation act
- Dhar commission, JVP committee
- 1947: independence

Yet, political reorganisation is ongoing process, it is shown in.

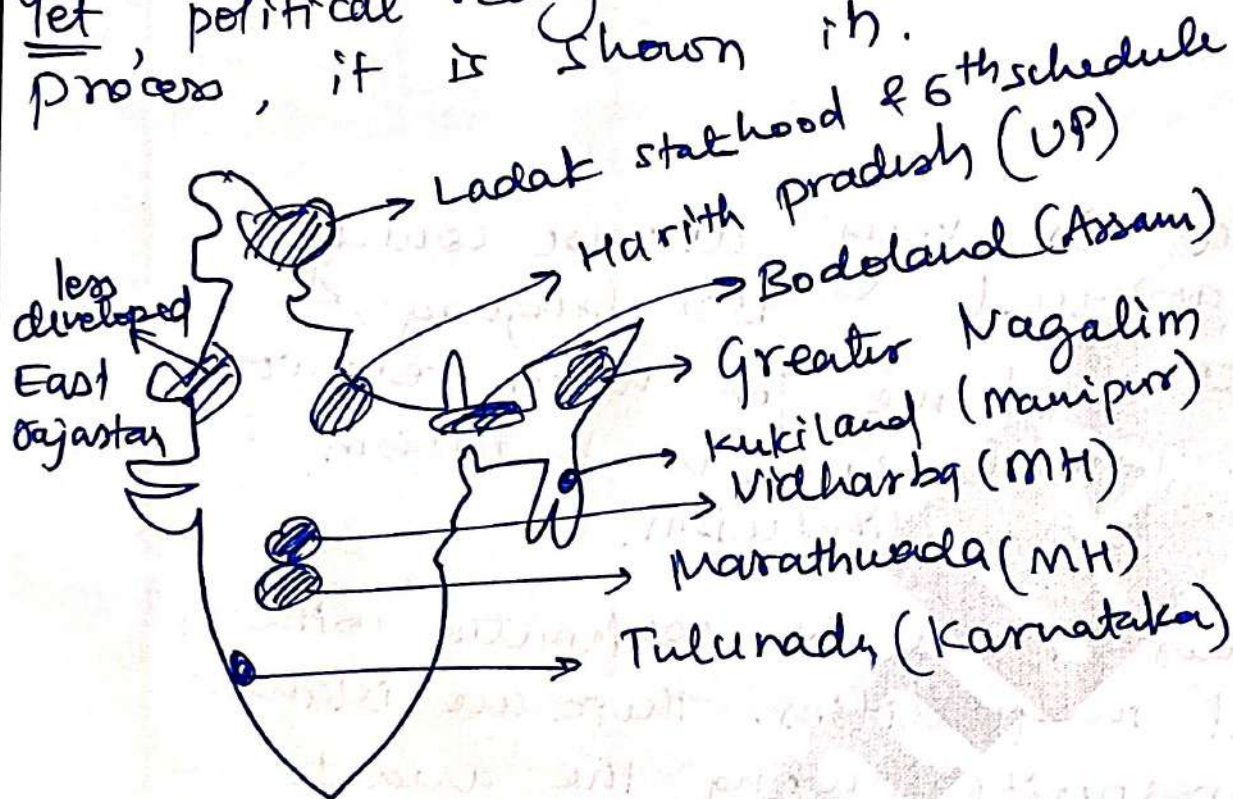


Fig:- Regional aspirations

Yet it is successful in accommodating these aspirations in methods like

- (1) planning from bottom up approach
↳ (Eg) Panchayati raj
- (2) Tribal area development models
↳ (Eg) MADA & Bhilai steel plant in Bokaro
- (3) River linking projects
↳ Marathwada & Vidharba

3001103_701503_1910107671_20240008227:54)

(4) Finance Commission dissolution
 ↳ (Eq.) State of Bihar gets more fund to bridge regional inequality

(5) creation of states by simple majority in parliament.

↳ (Eq.) creation of Telangana

However, these are some suggestions!

(1) To conduct the census of 2021 so that real picture of demography & development is shown/ascertained

(2) building manufacturing industries

(3) Border roads & area development

(4) Arid farming methods like Kibbutz from Israel to be implemented in West. Rajasthan

These steps can go long way in ameliorating regional disparity & have unity in diversity

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



3001

3.7.11.303.1910107671 (2024-08-27 22:17:54)
 Q.14) Highlighting the contributions of revolutionaries to the Indian freedom movement, discuss the factors that limited their efforts: (15 marks, 250 words)

factors that limited their efforts:

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 were crucial in rising the pressing issues to British and people, with extreme methods. They played a crucial role in waking the consciousness of people to reality.

Contributions by revolutionaries:

can be divided into 2 parts

(1890-1916)

• Bengal & Yugantar and Anushilan Samiti started

revolutionary, underground activities

→ 1908 → Prafulla Chatterjee

(post 1920)

- Mitra mela by Savarkar brothers

- Abhinav Bharath

- Kakori train robbery in 1925

by Bismil, Ashfaqullah

300113_711303_1910107671_(2024-08-27 22:17:54)

Kudiram base bombed
carriage

↓
resulted in Alipore
conspiracy case

↳ Rash bihari Bose &
Sachin Sanyal
attempt to neutralise
viceroy in 1912
(Harding)

↓
resulted in Delhi
conspiracy trials

→ Baga Jatin

Bombay

- revolt by Vasudev
Balwant Phadke in Pune

- Tilak's contribution
↳ Shivaji & Ganesh
festivals → to unite

- Chapekar brothers

Punjab

- Lala Lajpat Rai
- Gadhkar revolution

• Baghat Singh,
Ajith Singh

• "Hindustan revolutionary
republic association"

- assembly bombing
in 1926

- Murder of
Saunders in 1928
to avenge death
of Lala Lajpat Rai

- Chittagong
armory raid by
Surya Sen in
1930

- These activities
of revolutionaries
helped in waking
consciousness of
people.

- Revolutionary support from abroad was also noteworthy such as,
- ① India house → In London → Shyamaji Krishnavarma
- ② Zimmermann plan during WWI.
- ③ Gadhokar in USA & Canada
- ④ Bhikaji Kama in Paris

Limiting factors

- (1) less / No support from Moderates like Gandhiji, Gokhale etc who believed in peaceful attainment of swaraj
 - (2) Lack of coordination among themselves
↳ (Eq) failure of Lala Hardayal during Ghadhar rebellion
 - (3) Indian defense act by British brutally suppressed revolutionaries
 - (4) deportation of revolutionaries to Rangoon or Aden, Yemen (Vasudev Phadke)
 - (5) curtail on News papers by British
- All these factors helped Tilak to say "Today's Revolutionary, tomorrow's moderate"

Q.15) "The aspirations of the Indian national movement extended to securing social justice and 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।" सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

It was in Purna Swaraj declaration of Lahore that what Swaraj really meant was expressed. As per Gandhiji, Swaraj is "alleviation of economic, social and political hardships of millions".

Indian national movements aspirations in securing social justice, as

- ① protecting farmers from harsh treatment by officials and money lenders
- ② emancipation of women
↳ (Ex) Sati, female infanticide
- ③ fighting poverty & famine
↳ (Ex) Bengal famine of 1770
↳ Great famine of 1945.
- ④ upliftment of Harijan (dalit)

300113711303 1910107671 (2024-08-27 22:17:54)

harmony

- ① promoting communal harmony among societies
- ② protecting rural societies, farmers land holding etc
 - ↳ (Ex) ~~the~~ Kheda Satyagraha
- ③ upliftment of labourers & workers
 - ↳ (Ex) Ahmedabad mills strike
- ④ Against liquor

As securing Economic Interests:

- ① promotion of cottage Industries in villages
 - ↳ (Ex) cotton textile
- ② promotion of Indian Khadi products
- ③ Against chain of wealth
 - ↳ as shown by dada bai Naoroji's "Unto last" book
- ④ Economic critics of british colonialism like Ambedkar, R.C. Dutt, Gokhale, Justice Ranade etc
- ⑤ For Indigenisation of offices, production
 - ↳ (Ex) Shown during Non-cooperation movement

- 300113_711303_1910107671 (2024-08-27 22:17:54)
- ① focus on village economy
 - ↳ Animal husbandry, farming etc
 - ② Rationalisation of tax structure
 - ↳ Ex. Salt tax

Also securing political freedom:-

- ③ Right to vote for women
- ④ reservation for dalits
 - ↳ Ex. Poona pact
- ⑤ At first dominion status request, later complete independence
- ⑥ law making by Indians for Indians
- ⑦ fighting for equality, liberty, freedom of speech & thought
 - ↳ Ex. flag satyagraha, Delhi chalo movement
- ⑧ Right to land & property for tribals in their homeland.

Hence Indian freedom movement was combination of social & economic along with political freedom.

Q. 16) The '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)

Africa occupies around $\frac{1}{5}$ th of global area and it is rich in natural resources. Hence it obviously attracted colonial interests.

Colonialisation of Africa was more of paper partition bco it was in 1884 Berlin conference, all the major colonial powers divided to 'share' Africa to avoid mutual war.

- Decolonisation of Africa was different from other regions, like

Decolonisation of Africa

Decolonisation of elsewhere

① No such mass leader

② decolonisation happened with the help of other countries pressure

① well arranged leadership led anticolonial protests

eg:- India & Civil disobedience movements, Quit India under Gandhiji, Nehru, Sardar Patel

② people themselves rose in revolt

eg. USA on UK post WWII

① Revolt & war by numerous small countries against the colonisers

② Ethiopia Vs Italy

③ colonisers themselves became settlers in some parts of Africa
 Eg:- In South Africa - Boers

④ many tropical diseases like Malaria

⑤ In Congo basin

⑥ decolonisation extended till 1970's

against colonialism

① well established, coordinated war moments

② Opium wars in China

③ No such settlements, colonisers had pure intention of trade & commerce.

④ Due to threats from Imperial Japan

⑤ decolonisation of majority of nations by 1950
 Eg. India-1947

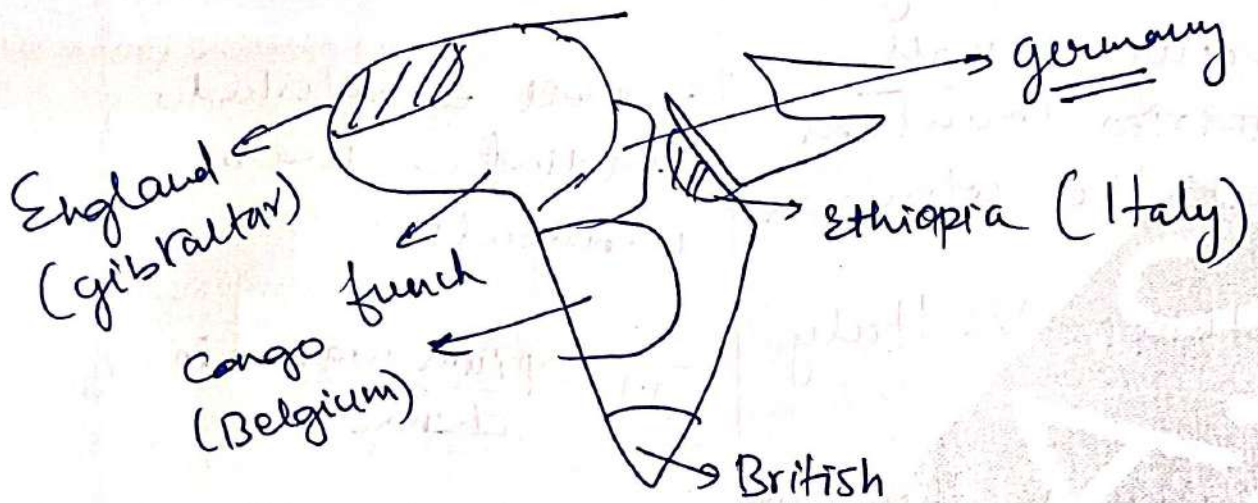


Fig:- Colonise in Africa

House decolonisation of Africa is very gradual and in some places colonial powers still holding onto some enclaves (Eg) Gibraltar under

UK, French Guiana: etc.

decolonisation is still unfinished business for Africa. Modern day colonisers are Chinese firms in resource rich Africa. (Eg) Cobalt. mines of Congo

300113 711303 1910107691 1202408270231754
"India faces a grave water crisis due to soaring demand, pollution, and climate change, which necessitates urgent measures 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)

Clean, affordable, drinking water is one of the goals under Sustainable development goals (Goal 3) and it is one of the 9 planetary boundaries for human survival and maintaining resilience and recovery of environment.

Reason for water crises in India:

- (1) ever increasing population
↳ Eg. UN report says, India's popⁿ will reach to 1.8 bill. by 2050.
- (2) Increasing demand for growth & development
↳ India is 3rd largest growing economy (GPPA)
- (3) underground water pollution
↳ Eg. Arsenic pollution in West Bengal
- (4) Subsidies given to farmers in Punjab

area → leading to heavy groundwater extraction

- (5) Gender inequality in water usage
 ↳ women are vulnerable to lack of clean drinking water

(Ex) during famines

- (6) climate change induced irregularities like

↳ Monsoon rainfall deficient

↳ storm / cyclones polluting underground waters in coastal areas with salinity

↳ Soil erosion → leading to less percolation of water → low recharge of groundwater

- (7) deforestation → leads to heavy soil erosion

- (8) unplanned urban growth.

↳ concrete jungles not allowing water percolation.

- (9) pollution of rivers

↳ (Ex) pollution of Ganga, Yamuna

↳ found bacteria, viruses in it
 E. coli bacteria

(300411303_1910107671_2024) 08-27 22:17:54)

- (1) Afforestation of wastelands, It will help in ground water recharging
- (2) recycling of grey water, grey water and re-using
 ↳ (Eq.) water from kitchen can be used to water plants
- (3) sponge cities → where water is absorbed & percolated into under ground
 ↳ Eq. Miraflores forests of Hyderabad
- (4) Gender equality in access to clean drinking water
 ↳ policy level action needed
- (5) water harvesting
 ↳ Eq. :- sink holes,
- (6) rationalisation of power subsidy given to solar pumps.
- (7) desalination plants → eg. As in Israel
 These steps can go long way in ensuring equality in water access & water security to all as per SDG goal 6.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.		
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)

Volcanoes are manifestations of earth's mantle and release of pressure and molten lava on earth's surface

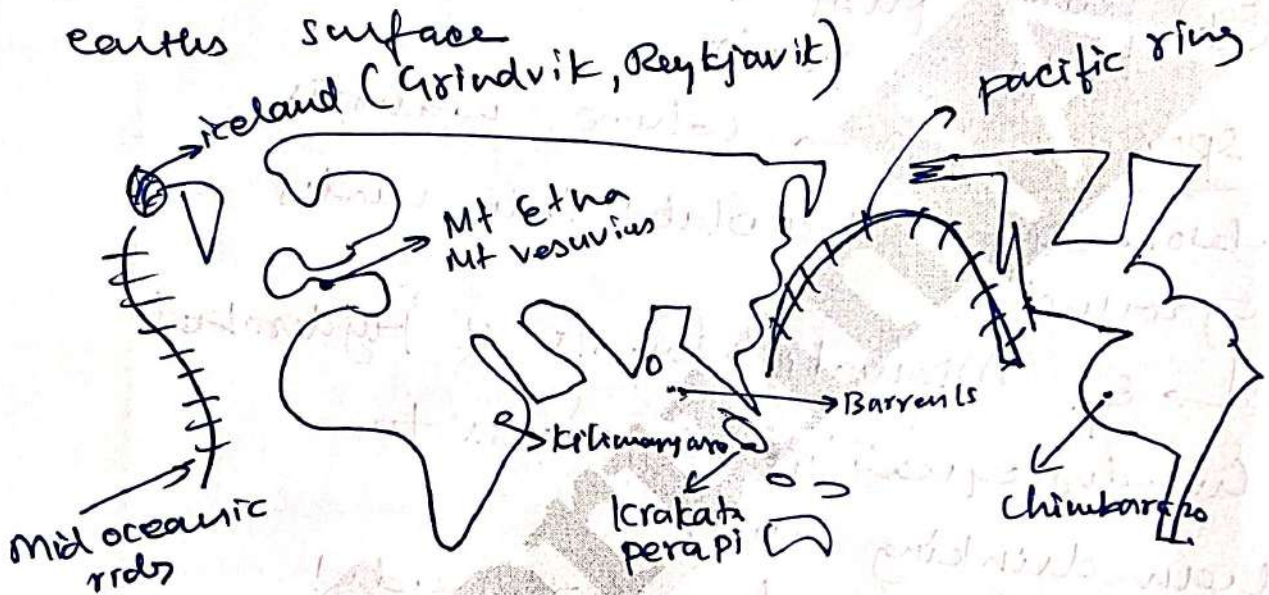


Fig:- Global volcano distribution

- 80% Volcano is located in Pacific ring of fire which is convergent plate boundary

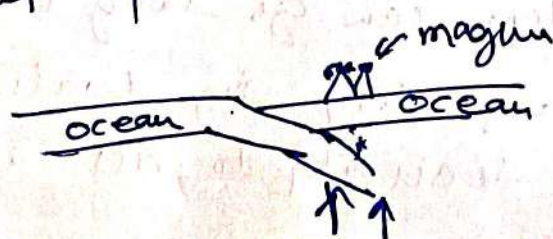


Fig:- convergent boundary

volcanoes of Europe → Mt, Etna,
Vesuvius
Pompey

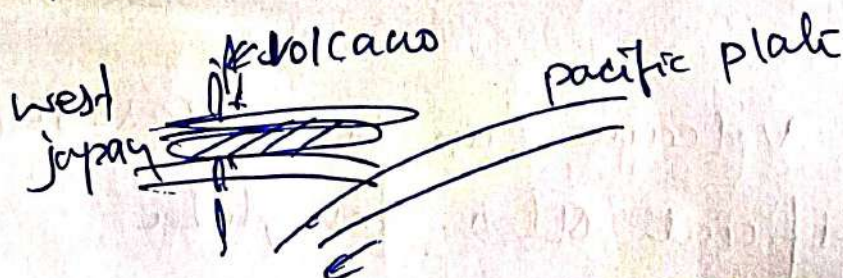
Africa → Kilimanjaro
around rift valley

Iceland → very active
recently
(of shield volcano type)

India → Narcondam
Barren
Deccan trap

Hawaii → Hotspot volcano
Mauna Kea

Japan → western part
due to collision of Eurasian &
Pacific plate



Consequences;

- (1) change in albedo of earth
↳ more dark clouds blocks sunrays
- (2) Aerosol increase → may cause excess rainfall
- (3) enriches soil → e.g. Java Island
- (4) threat to human settlement, Animals
↳ Pompey volcano
- (5) global climate impact
↳ (e.g.) Krakatau volcano reduced 40% of sunrays reaching earth
- (6) climate refugees migrating due to volcano fear
- (7) It is said that French revolution happened due to crop failure which coincided with Icelandic volcano eruption which reduced rainfall in Northern hemisphere.

Hence volcano can be disasters and beneficial also for globe

Q.19) "A seemingly casteless upper caste and an apparently caste-defined lower caste is one of the central aspects of Indian society 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)

Indian society has depole
character

URBAN

- ↳ Individualist
- ↳ nuclear family
- ↳ High social mobility
- ↳ No hierarchy
- ↳ Economic deterministic of caste
- ↳ High income society
- ↳ Westernisation & modernisation

Rural

- ↳ traditional
- ↳ joint family
- ↳ Bondings
- ↳ Hierarchy of caste
- ↳ low women empowerment
- ↳ low social mobility
- ↳ Birth determined caste
- ↳ Sanskritisation

Reasons for such dichotomy in Indian society :-

- ① Higher level of education at upper class society especially in urban society
- ② In contemporary times, the rural-urban divide, rich-poor inequality is sharpening. Hence this societal difference b/w upperclass & lower class ~~is~~ has also sharpened
 - ↳ (Ex). Oxfam report on wealth inequality
 - low ~~low~~ Gini co-efficiency
- ③ Feminisation of rural agriculture
 - ↳ puts double ~~burden~~ burden on women → reduced status of lower-class society women
- ④ Westernisation of urban & upper class society making mobile social maneuverability

300113_711303_1910107671_(2024-08-27 22:17:54)

which is not seen in rural lower class society.

① Lack of Infrastructure of Health, education making rural lower class society fall prey to superstitions, godman's influences making society further rigid

Some solutions:-

- (1) Building village community infrastructure → educate them, give health facility
↳ Eg. Gram Sadak Yojna.
- (2) Awareness campaign about "against discrimination" in rural areas
↳ (Eg.) Jile Swachh Bharath Abhiyan
- (3) Increasing physical mobility of rural society
↳ Build roads, railways etc to urban areas
connection

These steps could go a long way in making India a "Unity in diversity" with prosperity.

30091237113031910107671 (2024-08-27 22:17:54)
Q13) Tolerance and Harmony (2024-08-27 22:17:54)
social ethos of India, but communal discord remains
(15 marks, 250 words)
a significant threat to the nation's pluralistic fabric. Elaborate.

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)

India is pluralistic society.
We have around 750 languages,
& dialects, many topographies
diversities, genetic diversities including
bio diversities & societal diversity

How tolerance & harmony engendered
in societal ethos:

- (1) Culturally united with
long history of Indian culture
↳ e.g. Indus valley civilization.
- (2) tolerance & harmony as propagated
by kings such as Harsha,
Ashoka, Akbar etc
- (3) philosophers like Bhakti literature,
Gita, Ramayana, ethos of
Anekantavada etc propagates
tolerance & harmony

300113_711303_1910107671 (2024-08-27 22:17:54)
(a) Freedom fighters like Gandhiji, Ambedkarji, Tilak etc propagate nationalism & social acceptance

(s) Tribal ethos of living in harmony with nature has been ingrained with Indian society
↳ (Eg.) Hugging tree (chipko)
Marrying tree (metri in Sikkim)

(c) Finally, values, ethos enshrined in Indian constitution like equality, secularism.

However, some of communal violence pose significant threat to social fabric as;

(1) It divides the society on communal line

(2) Stigmatisation against particular community

(3) loss of lives, damage to property
↳ Eg: 2013 Muzaffarnagar riot

- (4) India's image abroad dampens.
- (5) revenge attacks on Indian citizens, Indian embassy abroad
- (6) low social mobility b/c different religious faction causes low information Exchange & Innovation causes troubles to overall India's economic growth.

- (7) Goes against laws, & constitution
- ↳ e.g. Article 21 → right to life & dignity
- Article 25 → right to religious harmony

However, these remote incidents cannot categorically question India's secular & peaceful credentials. We have seen many instances of communal harmony, brotherhood.

Feedb
(For OFFICE)

#	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put marks in the table.	
Here G is Grade Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1 ☐

2 ☐

3 ☐

Outcomes

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.