

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SHIVANSH TRIPATHI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091811	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	21/08/24

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

10:00 am

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

11:08 p.m.

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, 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।

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ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are held on the 1st of October to help with 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)

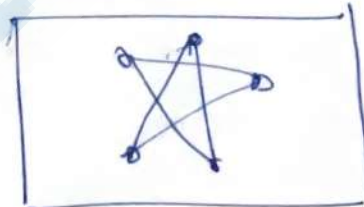
होयसल काल में मंदिर वास्तुकला की एक विशिष्ट शैली का विकास हुआ जो अपनी जटिलता और कलात्मक चमक के लिए प्रसिद्ध थी। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Hoysala ruled in
Karnataka region during
11th - 14th century AD and
developed a distinct
architectural style

- ① A Sacred Ensemble of
Hoysalas has been added
to UNESCO World Heritage List.

Uniqueness of Hoysala Temple
architecture

- ① Star shaped
floor plan



↳ distinct in all
corners

- ② Multicultural - Shiva,
Vaishnav & Jain temples

③ Elaborate stone carvings

eg. Kayasthal near Chennakesava temple

④ Mixture of Nagara and Dravidian style

⑤ Existence of Kalyanis - step wells

Thus Kayasthal temple architecture represents an important chapter in Indian architectural evolution.

Feedback

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#	C	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.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)

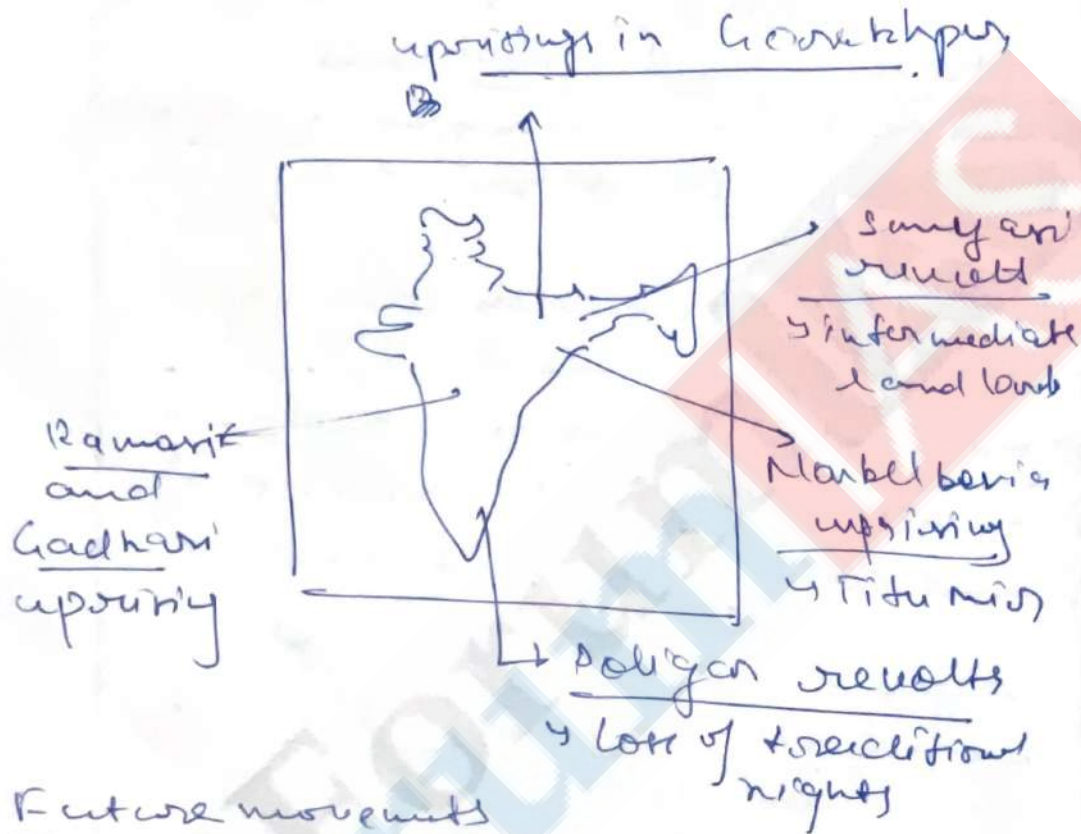
ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन का भारतीय कृषि पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसने पारंपरिक कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को मौलिक रूप से बदल दिया, जिसके कारण किसानों का तीव्र प्रतिरोध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

British rule introduced European land reforms fundamentally changing nature of Indian agriculture.

Impact of British agrarian reform

- ① Permanent settlement reduced the dominance of traditional landlords → dissatisfied
- ② emergence of new class of bureaucrats & money-lenders as landlords
- ③ Introduction of cash crops & indigo → increase in debt
- ④ Expansion into tribal areas → harmful tribal social fabric
- ⑤ Gave ownership rights to lower castes
- ⑥ Decline of traditional landlords → priests & handicraft lost patronage → disrupt rural economy

This led to large scale dissatisfaction → peasant revolts like



Future movements

- ① Eka movement and Kisan Sabha movement in UP, Bihar
- ② Kisan leagues in South India
- ③ Support to nationalist struggles
- ④ Tebhaga & Telangana movement

Thus agrarian changes were a major cause of revolution in India

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.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)

North-east, despite remaining detached from mainstream — contributed greatly to freedom struggle.

Causes of Detachment

- ① Lack of geographical connect
- ② Tribal grievances were different by religious activities of minorities
- ③ British influence was limited in NE India

Contributions of NE India

- ① Initial sporadic tribal movements
 → Ahom, Moxmaria, Nagas, Jaintia cult, Zeliangrong, Singphos

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② Participation in Gandhian movements

eg protest against Cunningham circular

Non Cooperation in Civil Disobedience movement

③ Support to INA in Mizoram and Manipur

④ Participation in RIN revolts and Quit India movement

Therefore, NE India played active role in Indian struggle for independence

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the table.		
Here G is Good Average and P is Poor.		
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)

Diversity of landforms
exist due to the competing
forces - that build up or
denude the crust.

Glacial landforms

① Erosional land-form

① Cirques formed
by erosion of
mountain side



② Arête formed when
two cirques meet in a boundary

③ Horn → mountain top due to
3 cirque erosions

④ Cirque lakes are formed in
depression

⑤ U-shaped valleys formed by
erosion by glaciers

⑥ Hanging valleys when two U-shaped valleys meet

⑦ Gords formed when glaciers ~~formed~~ form canyons then later melt

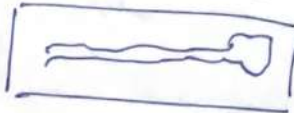
Depositional Landforms

① Moraines → deposition of rocks and boulders brought by glaciers & lateral, terminal, recessional

② Dumplings → hump shaped dunes



③ Eskers → whisker like debris deposition



④ Kettle lakes - in b/w moraines

Thus glacial landforms add to the beauty of diverse geographies of earth.

Feedback

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Please put this marks in the table.

Here Q is Good 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 परिवर्तनशीलता में योगदान करने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इसके बहुआयामी प्रभाव पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

monsoon refers to reversal of winds over Indian sub-continent during June to September

Factors affecting monsoon variability



① El-Niño Southern Oscillation

- El Niño years → monsoon weakens
- La Niña → monsoon strengthens

② Indian ocean dipole → warmer water in
strengthen monsoon → western side
rainfall
negative dipole weakens monsoon

③ movement of subtropical westerly Jet - above Himalayas etc
cause breaks in monsoon.

- ④ 2nd Equatorial trough doesn't
~~develop~~ go to Tibet
→ late start of monsoon
- ⑤ High frequency Madden Julian
oscillation → rich monsoon
- ⑥ Winter snow cover of Tibet
→ more snow → less monsoon

Aspects of variability

- ① Failure of crops and droughts
in rainfed areas
- ② Extreme floods in Himachal
and Gangetic plains
- ③ Drocks in monsoon → high humidity
heatwaves
- ④ Affects groundwater
recharge and recharge
of Dams → water security in Bangalore

Thus, monsoon variability
must be compensated with robust
rainwater harvesting

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS		

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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 among the most demanded vegetable oil - constituting 50% of India's edible oil demand.

Distribution of palm oil producer

① Equatorial regions due to high water needs



and need of well-distributed rain

② Indonesia and Malaysia are largest producers

③ Government push in certain nations for Biofuel blending in Indonesia

④ History of coconut plantation in British, Dutch in Spice Islands

Palm oil production is facing environmental issues like

- ① sea level rise → submergence of land under cultivation is mainly in island nation not coastal
- ② Climate change induced water scarcity → palm oils are not sustainable
- ③ Droughts → reduction in supply
- ④ Increasing global temperature → spread of diseases
- ⑤ Deterioration of surrounding forest ecosystem for plantation
- ⑥ Environmental impact of GMO palm is not well understood

way forward →

- ① Sustainable agriculture practical
- ② R&D for alternative
- ③ water resilient varieties

Such steps shall ensure
① sustainability of palm oil production

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 inherited various challenges at its independence resulting in speculations about its viability as a state.

Challenges at independence

- ① uncommensurate and fragmented agriculture sector
- ② wide inequality and poverty
- ③ Lack of industrialisation
- ④ Communal discord
- ⑤ Regionalism & Linguistic chauvinism
- ⑥ Caste differences
- ⑦ Patronage
- ⑧ Tribal insurrection
- ⑨ Security issues [J&K, LW]

Success of India in addressing the issues

- ① Green revolution increased agricultural output

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② Socialist economy and public sector emphasis & 1991 reform & industrial & service sector growth

③ Land reforms to address agricultural inequality

④ White revolution → MSME & cooperative growth

⑤ Affirmative action for caste emancipation

⑥ women centric schemes
eg BBWP

⑦ Constitutional safeguards for minorities

⑧ Linguistic reorganisation of states

Failures of India

① Caste and communalism continue

② Insurgency resurgence in NIE India

③ Industrial sector lagging behind.

④ Regional inequality → son of soil

Thus, multi-stakeholder effort is needed to achieve the goals of Nihit Bharat by 2047

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Please put the marks in the table.	
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TOTAL MARKS	

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)

Meiji restoration was
a phase of resurgence of centralised
power in Japan in 1868

Causes of Meiji restoration:

- ① Lack of economic progress
- ② Constant infighting in the
'shogun' warlord era
- ③ Expanding population needed
greater resources
- ④ constant warfare with Chinese
mainland
- ⑤ Stagnation of trade
- ⑥ Demand for more democratic
centralised governance

Impact of Meiji restoration

① On Japan

- ① Emergence of Japan as an

industrialised nation

- ↳ public sector investment in heavy industry eg steel, chemicals
- ↳ emphasis on education and R&D (e.g. Tokyo University)

② stable polity and increase in prosperity

③ Increase in trade and global connect

II Impact on world

① Japan's expedition to China, Korea, Formosa, Far East - under a unified warmed

② Colonisation of China by Japan

③ Japan emergence as global power and participation in world wars

④ military rule with emperor monarch during WWII

thus Meiji restoration was a crucial chapter in world politics

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

Q.9) Discuss the reasons for the rise 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)

Recent cases of snake
venom abuse — shows rising
trend of drug abuse

Reasons for increase in prevalence

① Easy availability

↳ smuggling of drugs via
Pakistan and myanmar
(Chitral (Jabal) (Golden
Triangle)
↳ Organised crime nexus
aiding distribution

② Easy availability of alcohol
to youth

③ Lack of counselling on moderate
use of intoxicants

④ Influence of western culture

⑤ Adolescent's peer pressure

Impact on family

- ① Economic losses in alcohol abuse, gambling, etc.
- ② Psychological impact on children during upbringing.
- ③ Domestic violence
- ④ Suicide deaths

Impact on society

- ① Reduced productivity of labour
- ② Loss of energetic youth & loss of drug-dependent dividend.
- ③ ↑ societal violence

- ways to curb →
- ① Control of smuggling
 - ② Rehabilitation infrastructure → addicts treated as victims
 - ③ Control of organised crime

Drug abuse needs to be addressed for goals of Amrit Kaal

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)

A.U.C of DPSP mandates
the government to introduce
uniform civil code.

Essentiality of UCC

- ① Address abuse of power
and ensure dignity
eg Triple Talak,
equal inheritance rights
- ② Uniformity in law is
essential part of rule of
law
- ③ Constitutional morality over
religious freedom.
- ④ Integration of tribes in
mainstream

But, India's diversity poses various challenges to UCC

- ① Resistance by tribes due to disturbing of customs
- ② Religious rights subjugated against religious freedom
→ protests by orthodox
- ③ Issues of government is executive interference
→ Uttar Pradesh UCC → registered live-in relations

very forward

- ① multi-stakeholder consultations
- ② Public mobilisation via social leaders & civil society

An agreeable UCC is essential for next phase of Indian social reform

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Here Q is Good Average and P Poor.	
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 began in India in 7th century AD - shifting the focus of religion to individual

* It questioned the established social order by:

- ① Rejecting the importance of rituals for salvation
→ challenged the dominance of the Brahmins
- ② Spoke against isolation of women and lower castes from religious sphere
Ex: Mera Bai, Andal
- ③ Advocated for social and religious harmony
Ex: Kabir
- ④ Shifted focus of religion on individual relation with God

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Ex Cheitanya mahaprabhu

① spoke against exploitation of lower castes

Ex Basawan admitted all caste in Kishkevin

② In Maharashtra Tukaram, Eknath and Ramdas spoke against exploitation of Hindus by Islamic invaders

Bhakti also made substantial contributions to devotional literature:

① use of vernacular for devotional literature

Ex Kabir - Braj, Awadhi,
Mira - Rajasthan
Nanak - Gurumukhi

② Popular and easily understandable literature

Ex Dohas of Kabir, Surdas, Nabhai, etc.

- ③ Devotional songs
 e.g. Bhajans, Shandas of Ekanta
Abhanger of Tukaram
- ④ Compilation of devotional literature of Alvars & Nayanars
Alvars - Malayaditya prapadhi
Nayanars - Jeyarasa (Tamil verse)
- ⑤ Translation of epics into vernacular → more accessible
 e.g. Tulsidas' Ramcharitmanas

Telugu Bhakti
 movement played a crucial
 role in social reform and
evolution of vernacular
devotional literature

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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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 rose to prominence since the 17th century and posed a formidable challenge to Mughals and later the British.

Marathas posed a challenge to British expansion because

- ① Existence of capable leaders like Peshwas Bajirao, Balaji Bajirao, etc.
- ② Popular support of Marathas in the Deccan
- ③ "Maharashtra dharm" i.e. slogan of Ramdas & gene confidence & saint-soldier concept & youth development
- ④ Confidence due to earlier victories against Ahmed Shah Abdali

- ⑤ Formerly a challenger to mughal dominance
- ⑥ Accustomed to battle in the forests and hills of Deccan
- ⑦ Proven in guerilla warfare
- ⑧ Indomitable forts like Sinhagad, Shivneri, etc

④ But they were unable to
convert power into
overriding British dominance!

① Remained powerful only
in Marathas area.

② multiple lost battles
during Anglo-Maratha
Wars.

Reasons for weakness

- ① Economic stagnation
↳ no innovation & lack of trade
↳ not conducive for stable policy

- ① Feudal nature of state based in Maharashtra domains
- ② Loose political setup & family that fought among themselves
- ③ unorganized army - relied on mercenaries & Princelings
- ④ Lack of able leaders in later phase
- ⑤ superior arms & ammunition of British & superior civil administration
- ⑥ superior diplomacy and espionage of British & surrounded Marathas by defeating Mysore & Hyderabad.

But, Marathas did have some success

- ① Challenges to British's confidence
- ② source of inspiration for revolutionaries

Thus, while Marathas could present an alternative to British, they did put a dent in their power.

Feedback

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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)

स्वातंत्रता 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)

Reorganisation of states and territories has been an ongoing process - starting 1950s from demand of linguistic states

Ongoing nature of reorganisation.

- ① Inclusion of princely states into Union and reorganisation into various groups
Ex PEPSCU, Madhya Pradesh
- ② Linguistic reorganisation of states → Reorganisation of States Act, 1956
Ex Andhra
- ③ Formation of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

- ④ Division of Assam into various
UTs and later states
Eg Dimaachal, Nagaland, ~~Para~~
Aizawl, Meghalaya
- ⑤ Making of smaller states
for administrative reasons
Eg Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand
- ⑥ Linguistic state demands like
Telungana
- ⑦ UTs to states
Eg Himachal, Goa, etc

This has been successful in
accommodating diverse aspirations

- ① Linguistic states demand was
accommodated → better
administration
- ② Tribal demands for autonomy
in NE India and maintained
- ③ Greater administrative
powers to UTs

④ upholding Federalism of Constitution

⑤ Addressing security issues
Eg J&K and Ladakh

But, there have been certain failures

① Not all demands met
Eg Vidarbha, Telangana, Garo, Khasi & Jaintia

② Inequality exists in NE India

③ Still regional development
exists in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, etc

④ Governance deadlock in Delhi

⑤ Statehood demands of J&K

⑥ 6th demands of Ladakh

Now Forward → ① Special efforts to
address development deficit

→ ② Nudge & incentives
for growth

③ Transfer
devolution of power to local
government

Such steps shall uphold
federal values of India

Feedback

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Q.14) In response to the 1929 Simon Commission Report, discuss the factors that limited their efforts. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Revolutionary represented the violent & militant stream of the freedom struggle.

Contributions of revolutionary wing

- ① Activities against social grievances in early stage
 by peasant revolts by Moomma
 tribal revolts by Munda
 civil movements by Pargana
 setyagrahi
- ② First coordinate uprising against British in recoil of 1957
 ↳ change in political atmosphere
 ↳ end of company rule
 ↳ beginning of constitutional reform

- ② Ideological development of extremist phase of struggle
Ex Tilak, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Chakrabarty
brothers, Bhambhani
- ③ Spreading of anti-partition movement across India.
- ④ striking terror in British rulers and enthusing the masses
↳ breeding fear psychosis of masses
Ex Agarkar, Sachin Sanyal, Begun Jatin.
- ⑤ International work among Rowlatt
Ex Chandrasekhar, Satyajit Ghosh, Krishna Verma.
- ⑥ Shifting focus on mass action
post non-cooperation movement
Ex Bhagat Singh, Azad, HPSA, etc
↳ aroused nationalist propaganda
↳ inspiration for masses
- ⑦ Revolutionary resurgence Quit India → lowered morale of British.

But there were limited by factors like:

- ① Repression by British using emergency powers by Defence of India Rules, 1915
- ② Gandhian focus on non-violence as violent movement easy to suppress
- ③ Individual action has limited impact
- ④ Treachery & poor planning [e.g. Zimmerman plot]
- ⑤ Earlier revolts were sporadic & local
- ⑥ Inferior arms
- ⑦ Lack of Congress support

Despite the limitations the revolutionary enthused the masses and served as inspiration for the movement

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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)

Indian national movement was holistic in nature addressing all demands of governance.

Advocacy for political freedom

- ① Against British control of Indian polity → subsidising alliance
- ② Expansion of Permanent settlement & against autonomy of tribals
- ③ Association of Indians in administration.
- ④ Assert political rights & franchise
 - & 19 Fundamental Rights in Nehru report
 - & Fundamental Right Resolution of 1931 Karachi session

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⑤ Constitutional self-reform

Elected majority in Council → Sanction status → Complete independence & Constituent Assembly

Focus on social justice

- ① Abolition of salt tax and abbeys
- ② Reduction in military expenditure
- ③ Greater spending on welfare
↳ health, education
- ④ Expansion of modern education
↳ Itihās chandha Vidyaśāstra,
Cooper Ganesh Agencies
- ⑤ Social Renaissance
 - ↳ women empowerment
 - ↳ Prabhu Janaj, All India Women's Conference
 - ↳ Caste emancipation
 - ↳ Ambedkar, Jyotiba Phule
 - ↳ Temple entry movement

Focus on economic regeneration

① Popularisation of Economic
drain theory ($\frac{1}{2}$ of govt revenue)
④ Demand of British salary
from British exchequer

② Swadeshi promotion

↳ Anti-partition movement
↳ Gandhi's popularisation of khadi

③ Economic program of 1931
Karachi session

↳ socialist inclination
↳ command economy
↳ public sector heavy industry
↳ control of agriculture institutions

④ Planning Committee under Bose (1930)

④ Planning Committee for work

⑤ Bombay Plan (1945)

↳ Capital rejuvenation

Thus the nationalist
movement was able to develop
a holistic picture of free India

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.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)

Africa's decolonisation
and independence was
more arbitrary and prolonged
as compared to rest of world

Colonial experiences of rest of the world

- ① Immediate & swift withdrawal of colonisers
- ② Boundary reorganisation based on ethnic ties, cultural similarities
- ③ Transfer of governance to locals with no interference of Europeans later on

Different Experience of Africa

① Paper partition

- ↳ Non-succesful boundaries
- ↳ No tribal homogeneity
- ↳ Tribal ties across borders
- ↳ No geographical continuity

② Prolonged process of decolonisation due to resistance of France

③ European rule continued in form of racist governments ↳ Apartheid in South Africa

④ Continued economic exploitation — by Neo-liberalism ↳ Congo Free State

⑤ Nations were not ready for self-governance → coups → instable politics

But, there were some similarities:

① Decolonisation became inevitable due to rise of nationalism.

② Decolonised nations supported decolonisation in Africa.

Ex India support for Zimbabwe, against apartheid.

Overall, the major process of African decolonisation is responsible for shaping the polity of Africa today.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS		

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)

As per ADB, India will have 50% water scarcity by 2050.

Causes of water crisis

① Soaring Demand

① Agricultural demand for water.

↳ 30% of agriculture is groundwater feed

↳ lowering of water table in Punjab & Haryana

② Drinking water demand for urban areas (~75%)

↳ Rapidly water crisis, Tanker economy developing

- ③ Poor sewage water harvesting infrastructure (only ~10% of rain is captured)
- ④ water intensive crops
~~to~~ paddy $\rightarrow$ 1000 L/kg
- ⑤ Industrial demand & poor recycling mechanism

(A) Pollution of water

- ① Industrial effluents in rivers
to Yamuna
- ② Untreated waste sewage
- ③ Eutrophication of ponds by
agricultural runoff
- ④ Contamination of groundwater
 - Nitrous fertilizer
 - Atomic oxidation
 - Mining of uranium

④ climate change

- ① Extreme weathering $\Rightarrow$ floods $\oplus$ strongly
- ② Reducing river flows
- ③ Sea level rise $\Rightarrow$ salt water ingress
eg Chennai

Thus there is need of urgent measures :

- ① Fast paved rainwater harvesting development → control of floods in cities & increase water table
- ② Circular economy of water in industries Ex Tata Chemicals (~99.5% recycling)
- ③ City water plans & sewage recycling
- ④ Drought resistant crops & millets
- ⑤ Virtual water analysis based taxation.
- ⑥ Spatial planning of urbanisation Ex cliques, no encroachment

Such steps are crucial for SDG goal 6 of Clean water and Sanitation

Feedback

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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. (15 marks, 250 words)
Also, discuss the various consequences of volcanoes.

विश्व में ज्वालामुखियों 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)

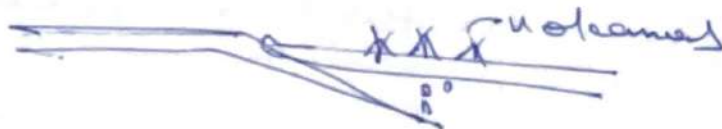
Volcanoes are formed at tectonic boundaries as a result of rising magma through the earth's crust.

World Distribution



Reason for Distribution

① At plate boundaries due to submergence of one plate under another

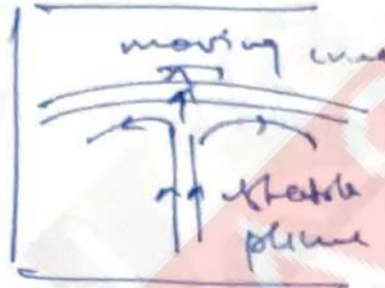


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① Pacific Ring of fire - 75% of volcanoes
mid-oceanic → narrow small plates
 eg Mt. Etna

② Hawaiian Islands

- ↳ stable against moving plates
- ↳ isolated chain of volcanoes



eg Mt. Kilauea, Hawaii Is.

③ Mid-Atlantic Ridge eg Iceland

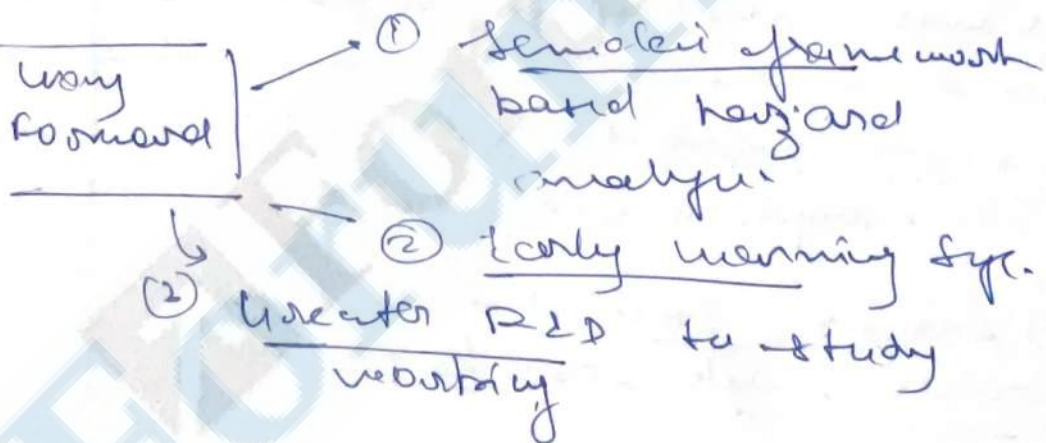
various consequences of volcanoes

① Lower population density
 ↳ corruption, earthquakes

② Fertile soil due to mineral rich black soil eg Deccan

③ Cooling of atmosphere and energy balance due to aerosols eg Mt. Pinatubo eruption

- ④ Loss of life and property due to disasters eg mt. Volcanic eruption
- ⑤ Bringing metallic ores and minerals to rust eg iron, uranium
- ⑥ Tourism eg Island, Japan-Fuji
- ⑦ Formation of islands eg Polynesia, Iceland, Banar Is
- ⑧ Help understand internal structure of earth



Thus volcanoes have crucial role in shaping earth's climate and its geography

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TOTAL MARKS		

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)

The institution of caste
is unique to India - based
on societal hierarchy defined
by birth.

changing
nature of
caste

- ① Upper caste abandoning
caste identity
- ② Greater caste
based mobilisation
of lower castes

Reasons for Castelessness of
upper caste

① Already gained economic
benefits of caste dominance
↳ land ownership
↳ greater education and
job participation

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- ① Changing caste to class identity
- ② Political dominance despite singular caste identity
- ③ Avoidance of antagonism of lower castes
- ④ Liberal ideology of educated youth to disassociate with caste

But, lower caste remain caste-defined because:

- ① still need caste-based affirmative action
- ② need to stick together to avoid exploitation and poor resources → esp in rural areas
- ③ Lower caste domination in jobs like manual scavenging
- ④ Political mobilisation based on caste by Ambedkar - Phule tradition, BJP, RJD, SP, etc.

But, there are not always the case.

- ① Upper caste organisation like Brahmin Mahasabha
- ② Lower caste adopting caste neutral surnames like Kumar
- ③ Upper caste mobilisation against excessive reservation
- ④ Revisionist movements like Indic movement.

Way Forward

- ① Prevention of casteism wherever organic
- ② Studies to understand effectiveness of affirmative action + Creamy layer exclusion
- ③ Robust implementation of scheme for SC, ST, OBC, etc

Such changes are indicators of shifting caste based hierarchy in India.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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 लोकचर में निहित हैं, लेकिन सांप्रदायिक कलह देश के बहुलवादी ताने-बाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण खतरा बना हुआ है। स्विस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Unity in Diversity" - mandala
upanishad - is a defining feature
of Indian cultural ethos

Tolerance and harmony are engrained in India society:

① Composite culture of religious tolerance

Ex Ashoka's dharma,
Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi
Bhakti movement society

② Constitutional morality
is religious freedom (A.25 - 28)
is equality (A.14)
is life & personal liberty (A.21)
is freedom of speech (A.19)

③ Ideals of freedom struggle
a fraternity & brotherhood

- ④ Multi-ethnic society
↳ tribal groups of NE India
- ⑤ Difference in culture across
India - Bhakti, Temple
worship, nature adoration
- ⑥ Intermixing of different castes
in urban areas eg Delhi, Mumbai
- ⑦ Acceptance of refugees
eg Tamils, Bengalis, Afghans, Tibetans

But, there are various threats to
nation's pluralism:

- ① Regionalism and linguistic
chauvinism
↳ sons of soil doctrine,
Kannada blood violence in
Karnataka
- ② Communalism and Radicalisation
of youth eg Jem in J&K,
eg Nupur Sharma case

⑤ Caste-based mobilisation
dividing society
Ex Jungle Raj of Bihar (1990-2005)

⑥ Rising ideological intolerance
= domination of right wing

⑦ Riot Ex NE Delhi riots

⑧ Anti-refugee movement in
Assam → against Bengali refugees

Way Forward

① value-education @ highlight
tolerant history

② Political consensus on
controlling political discourse

③ Reinforced regional development

④ social Campaign

Ex Ek Bharat Shiksha Bharat

Such efforts shall ensure
that all Indian contribute
to Kartavya Kaal

Feedback

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