285772_711303_1910076995_(2024-08-01 19:20:23)

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	ABHIJIT ASOKAN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	19007 6995	**Medium/माध्यम**	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		**Date/दिनांक**	28/07/24.

*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**	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

*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 कर्त्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ़्लोचार्ट, 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।

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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 काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	**End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :**
09:00 am.	12:00 pm
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☑ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	**EG/ईजी :** ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	**Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :**

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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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.

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

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)

The Hoysala ensemble of temples was accorded the world heritage status recently. The Hoysala temples also called Vesara type of architecture is a synthesis of Dravida and Nagara styles of temple building

Features of Hoysala Temple & Architecture

- it features a stellate or a star like layout
- There is a central shrine surrounded by many sub shrines.
- The central shrine/pillar is the tallest.
- it has features of Dravida (Vimana), Nagara (mandapa) and Bhumija style of central India.
- The temples are made of local stones available especially soapstones.
- Intricate sculpture work on stones were done by local artisans.

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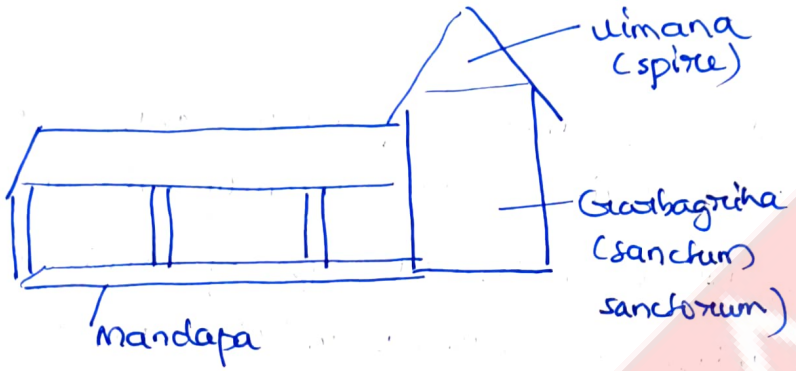

Fig: plan of a Hoysala Temple.

Hoysala temples also signify the multi religious society of the time with both vaishnava, Shaivite and Jaina temples.

The chennakeshavara temple of Halebidu, someshwarara temple of somnathpur are some examples.

Feedback

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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)

The traditional agriculture in India characterised by self sufficiency was altered by colonial policies aimed at producing for the market. Depeasantisation of Indian agriculture also caused financial distress and loss of livelihoods causing peasant resistance

Colonial impact on Indian agriculture.

- exorbitant taxes were demanded on agricultural land (eg 55% of revenue).
- extractionary policies like permanent settlement Act, Ryotwari and mahalwari acts brought by new zamindari class with no focus on increasing yield.
- absentee landlordism became prevalent.
- ~~Zar~~ moneylenders grew in prominence who caused indebtedness, bonded labour and usurpation of land.
- tradional crops were to be replaced

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with crop/raw materials needed for ~~British~~ exports to Britain eg: Indigo cultivation.

- colonialists didn't give importance on improving irrigation facilities and agriculture failure was common.

Peasant resistance started against these extraordinary policies.

- which demanded reduction of revenue eg: Champaran revolt of 1917 (Tinkathia tax)
- There was resistance against ~~to~~ forced Indigo production (Indigo revolt 1860)
- Pabna revolt of 1946 was against high taxes.
- Open peasant resistance joined with national upsurges eg: No tax campaign of central provinces in 1930 or Eka movement of Awadh in 1920.

Peasant resistance was not part of mainstream national movement until ~~1930~~ late 1930s.

Inspite of lesser support, these resistances were succesful in getting concessions in local ailments.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

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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। हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Indian freedom movement was a collective effort from all sections of India and in the Northeast even with its geographical distance from the mainland contributions came via both revolutionary and as support to Indian mainstream agitations.

Contributions from Northeast Region

- JM Sengupta had led plantation strikes in Assam in ~~the~~ 1930 and had also established a parallel Government for a brief time.
- Rani Gaidilinou of manipur was a revolutionary young activist attached to the Heraka movement. She was jailed until India's Independence.
- Students in Assam were very active during the civil disobedience movement and this caused retaliation from the British

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by issuance of the cunningham circular.

- When the Indian National Army marched up to Imphal in 1946, local support was given by the population there.

In narratives of Indian freedom movement, the contributions of the not so popular need to be highlighted to increase nationalistic cohesion and cherish the sacrifices of the freedom fighters.

Feedback
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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)

Glacial landforms are created by twin processes of erosion and deposition aided by factors like wind, water, gravity etc ..

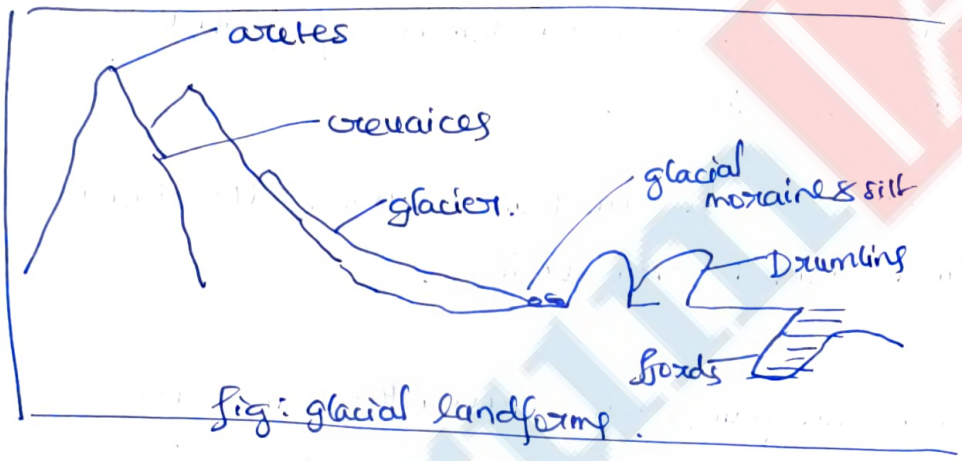

fig: glacial landforms.

Erosional glacial features

- saw toothed ridges are formed by headward erosion creating pointed edges called arretes
  eg: Mount Toblerone, or Matterhorn
- glaciers also form hanging valleys or cirques.
- crevaices are formed via movement of glaciers.
- fiords are

Depositional glacial landforms

- movement of heavy glacier mass crushes the soil and particles forming ~~glacit~~ glacial silt and moraine

- Drumlins and eskers are formed by parallel and perpendicular movement of glacial mass respectively.

In addition fiords are formed where the glacial landmass joins the waterbodies.

Glacial landforms are currently being lost at a very fast pace due to global warming caused due to climate change. Immediate global efforts are needed to save these landforms and the environment attached to it.

Feedback
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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)

Indian monsoons are caused by the seasonal reversal of winds caused by the movement of Intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ) to the north and south. Variability in Indian monsoon could be spatial or temporal as is the case with many tropical climate phenomenons.

Factors contributing to variability.

- Temporal variability
  - variations in heating of Tibetan plateau.
  - forming of mascarene high in western Indian ocean
  - Teleconnections like El-Nino southern oscillation and madden julian oscillation.
  - variations in subtropical westerly jet stream and tropical easterly jets.
- Climate change causing extreme events
- spatial variability
  - The southern and Northeast receive mostly orographic rainfall.
  - rainshadow region in leeward side of western ghats.
  - movement of ITCZ variations and

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linkages
~~connections~~ with global teleconnection eg: Indian ocean Dipole.

multidimensional impacts of monsoonal variability

- Agriculture
  - rainfed agriculture can fail if less rains
  - extreme events can cause flood
  - issues of water logging and wilting
  - untimely rains ~~can~~ affects farming calendar.
- economy
  - stock markets depend on monsoonal forecasts
  - Fishing sector eg: Trawling ban during monsoon in Kerala.
  - affects tourism if calamities occur.
- Vulnerable sectors
  - low lying areas are flooded.
  - chances of mud and landslides.
  - riverine habitations ~~are~~ need to be evacuated.
  - loss of life and property.

ill effects of the variability of Indian monsoon can be tamed ~~off~~ or brought under control if better forecasts are available using higher resolution data and improved ~~now~~ short range forecasts

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 a tropical species native to Africa now majorly cultivated in southeast Asia. Mono-cropped plantations of palm oil cause widespread deforestation and affects biodiversity.

palm oil producing countries

- are Indonesia (islands of sumatra, Java).
- Malaysia.
- Brazil ~~in~~.

Environmental issues related to oil palm.

- monocropping requires clearing of vast tracts of pristine tropical forests.
- many flora and fauna are endangered due to habitat loss eg: orangutans in Indonesia are critically endangered.
- loss of forest land affects mobility of species and causing gene pool segregation.

- areas with lesser diversity are prone to plant diseases and have lesser buffer capacity.
- export-oriented oil seed production reduces staple crop production causing food scarcity.
- oil palms require huge amounts of water as it is a water guzzling crop causing water stress. It even leads to water export.
- processing of oil palms in industries produce effluents.

Oilpalm now contribute the lionshare of oil seed production globally, the world needs to diversify to other oil sources which are more native and which has lesser environmental repurcussions to bring in sustainability.

Feedback
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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 in 1947 had faced a 200 year despotic colonial rule and was facing challenges socially, economically, politically and technologically. India with the aid of democratic governance has addressed many challenges while some remain.

Challenge at Independence	current situation
social challenges	
- India's literacy rate was 14% due to lack of focus on education	- Literacy at 73% due to national literacy program and educational rights.
- poverty greater than 70% in absolute terms	- multidimensional poverty is at 16% (UNDP)
- caste based society with issues of untouchability	- major reduction in casteism due to education and empowerment.
- absence of women in social spheres	- 14% women representation in legislature and 37% Labour force participation.

Economic challenges	
- impoverished infrastructure and economy in tatters - unemployment and 90% dependance on agriculture	- now 5th largest economy (3rd in purchasing power parity) - unemployment at 4-6% and now tertiary and manufacturing sector dominate.
political challenges	
- a feudal society with a politically illiterate population - absence of civil and political rights	- largest democracy in the world with decentralisation (panchayati raj) - fundamental rights guaranteed.

However, there are still many challenges which need to be addressed like.

- remnants of casteism (low intercaste marriages).
- high inequality (10% hold 77% wealth).
- crimes against women and a patriarchial society.

India at 2047 must strive for overcoming these challenges via focus on inclusive growth and its democratic institutions.

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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)

Meiji restoration is a period of renaissance in Japan characterised by focus on self sufficiency, industrialisation, education etc which started in the 1860s.

Meiji restoration began with ~~the~~ the replacement of the shogunate polity ruled by samurai warriors being replaced by the imperial emperor again.

Features of meiji restoration.

- focus on scientific exploration and education, experts were brought in from other countries.
- increase in industries and factory led production.
- promotion of innovation via credit and ~~finance~~ finance. (many banks came up).
- increased reality to emperor and strengthening the imperial power. Emperors given a god like status.

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Impact on Japan

- Japan became self sufficient.
- became a colonial power later annexing China and Korea.
- higher self respect among Japanese citizens and culture of innovation.

Impact on world

- Japan with its colonial tendencies joined the axial forces during second world war and faced destruction.
- Japan came to be seen as a major Asian power broker.

Meiji restoration imparted a culture of high productivity among the Japanese.

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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)

Substance abuse is the dependance and addiction on mind or body altering drugs which could be natural or synthetic. substance abuse causes distress in society due to absence from public life and loss of productive capacity with psychological effects on family.

Reasons for substance abuse prevalence

- SC due to reduction in familial ties, nuclear families and increasing individualism.
- disenchantment with life and failure in achieving cultural goals set by society.
- peer pressure to use drugs.
- easy availability of drugs in market.
- lack of police enforcement.
- glorification of drug use in popular culture and media. (eg: punjab drug culture)

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Impact of abuse on family.

- increased cases of domestic violence.
- child neglect and bad parenting.
- increased cases of violence like murder and rape.
- distress in family and an environment of fear.

Impact of abuse on society.

- security and peace of society is effected.
- abuse by elders cause younger generation to emulate it.
- reduced atmosphere of trust in society.
- lack of productive capacity and economic loss.

Drug and substance abuse eats upon the ~~productiv~~ social security and affects peace of larger society. Civil society and NGOs can play a big role in spreading awareness and addressing the issue targeting both demand side and supply side factors.

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. (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)

Uniform civil code has been included as a feature to be strived for in India's DPSP in Article 44 for all its citizens. However the implementation of UCC has never materialised due to opposing stands on a single code.

Uniform civil code is needed because

- There are discriminatory features in many personal laws which are different for religions true equality is not acheived.
- there is a need for unification of laws on practices of adoption and divorce eg: Triple talaq issue.
- women in some religions are not equally considered with male counterparts in terms of inheritance, fuelling patriarchy.
- different laws in a country cause judicial confusion and slow resolution of issues.

However uniform civil code could be difficult to be framed because.

- a UCC should focus on civil laws rather than personal laws.
- conservative elements of society can create law and order situations.
- there are different ~~laws and~~ customs of marriage and inheritance eg: matrilocality in Khasi tribes while it is patrilocality in general.
- even the law commission has recommended that ~~finalis~~ a UCC is not feasible for India.

Creating a UCC requires bringing all stakeholders on the same table with a bottom up approach to avoid conflicts and apprehensions.

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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 is was a religious alternative movement which started in 9th-10th centuries stressing on personal devotion to god different to the extreme emphasis of rituals in mainstream religion.

Bhakti movement included prominently shaivite and vaishnavite traditions and it rejected religious orthodoxy and need of intermediaries of the priestly class in religion.

Bhakti challenged social order via

- dominance of caste was challenged and advocacy that even 'lower caste could personally worship god.
- religious scriptures which were often in sanskrit - were not consumed by commoners which changed with Bhakti literature.
- The society was very patriarchial and Bhakti allowed to women to ~~come~~ to profess love to

god (eg: Mirabai of Mewar).

- Communal dining and was supported eg (Lingayats of Karnataka - Eka shavana movement) and Nanghars)
- service to society was seen as a tool for devotion to god (eg: Guru Nanak' and langars in Gurudwaras)

Bhakti contribution to literature

- Bhakti literature was no more orthodoxical and could be accessed by all (local languages were used. eg: Nalayiram Divyaprabandham of Tamil vaishnavites
- literature was not required to be formally written (eg: Kabir's Dohas) or parables were writtendown from public discourses.
- literature was more secular and preached oneness of humankind rather than advocating exclusivity.
- Even literature from mainstream hinduism

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was made accesible in local language. eg: Ramcharitmanas by Tulsidas.

The Bhakti movement was a period of cultural and religious renaissance in India which along with sufism democratised religion and strived for an egalitarian society.

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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)

the marathas ruled over the southwestern part of India prominently and involved often a confederacy of rulers like scindias of Gwalior, Holkars of Indore etc after the loss of importance of the maratha emperor.

marathas posed a significant challenge to British as

- they had a well trained army and battling techinques used were diverse, eg: Guerilla warfare inspired from Malik Ambar.
- marathas employed foreign war strategists and improved their armoury.
- they were an imperialistic power. (eg.) they once even ruled upto Tanjore in Tamil Nadu.
- marathas gave importance to Naval defences.
- marathas could even subdue the once

mighty mughals and demand taxes of chauth and sardeshmukhi.

- The revenues of marathas were well organised which could finance state activities.
- The efforts of initial peshwas like BajiRao I and BajiRao II who won many wars continously.

However marathas couldn't ~~becom~~ challenge the British dominance as

- There was severe infighting and ~~every~~ each confederacy began to fight for their own.
- The treachery of Reghunath Rao which caused British to meddle in Maratha politics (eg: Treaty of surat).
- With Treaty of poona in ~~1682~~ 1782, a 20 year peace period ensued during which British ~~Controlled~~ overlook ~~the~~ mysore from Tipu Sultan.

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- the polity of marathas were very fragmented while the British administration was top down and hierarchial with strict commands.
- Maratha armoury and naval power was weak when compared to the British.
- The defeat of ~~the~~ in the third battle of Panipat (1761) caused much loss to marathas.
- With the end of third Anglo maratha war, the maratha confederacy was dissolved by the British.

~~By~~ the marathas were one of the few mighty Indian powers who could mount a formidable challenge to British but they too fell prey to the divide and rule policy of British.

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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)

The political reorganisation of states has been demanded for various reasons including linguistic demands, underdevelopment or even religion. The demand for a new states are met if the demands are genuine and the constitution too provides for it via Article 3.

Examples of State Reorganisation

(i) Andhrapradesh : the creation of a state on the basis of Telugu speaking areas became focus of the Visala Andhra movement. With fast unto death of Potti Sriramulu (1952), Andhra pradesh was formed in 1954.

(ii) Karnataka : the Aikya Karnataka movement for unification of Kannada-speaking areas was accepted in 1956. The State Reorganisation commission gave its approval for linguistic

states after it was rejected in 1948 by the JVP committe.

(ii) Formation of Kerala, Tamil Nadu from madras presidency on the basis of malayalam and Tamil languages. (1956)

(iii) Formation of Maharashtra and Gujarat from Bombay state.

(iv) Jharkand, Chattisgarh and Uttarakhand ~~from~~ formed in 2000 to address developmental imbalance and special geography from Bihar, madhya pradesh and UP respectively.

(vi) Formation of Telangana in 2014 to address underdevelopment ~~in~~ of inner Andhrapradesh.

Effectiveness of in accomodating regional (aspirations)

Regionalism arises when there is an identity that regional needs are special and as such they are not antithetical to nationalism.

However there is a still demand for

further reorganisation as is seen in :

a) demand for a Bodoland in Assam for Bodo people

b) Greater Nagalim in Northeast for the Nagas.

c) Dividing UP into four (Bundelkhand, purvanchal etc to address the large size.

d) statehood for saurashtra and marathwada region.

e) Khalistan movement in punjab which asks for separation from India (anti-national).

Reorganisation of states for better administration, ~~&~~ linguistic cohesiveness etc is justiciable while state on religious basis ~~may~~ will hurt the secular fabric of the nation. There should be a democratic process of deciding statehood (eg for Ladakh) in a specified timeline to address the apprehensions in regionalism.

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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)

Revolutionary activities in Indian freedom movement was prominent during the pre world war I period and from post WWI to the 1930's. These revolutionary activities often focussed on individual action which later changed to mainstream freedom movement with time.

Revolutionary Contributions (1900–1919)

- The Anushilan samiti was active in Bengal and published pamphlets for awareness.
- The Muzaffarnagar conspiracy by Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaky.
- The Zimmerman plot to bring in German arms and cause a revolt among Indian Army which failed.
- The Ghadr group active in western American coast (eg: Lala Hardayal, Madanlal Dhingra)

- The activities of Rash Behari Ghosh during Ghadar and later in Japan when in exile.

Post (1919)

- Hindustan social Republican Army (1928) and their activities of Kakori robbery, bombing of central Legislative Assembly (1929) by Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev
- Udham singh killing of punjab Governor ~~at~~ ~~Ex~~ during Jallianwala bagh massacre in England.
- Surya sen and revolutionaries in Bengal, Pritilata Waddedar and Kalpana Dutt eg. Pahartali Resort attack.

Factors limiting Revolutionary Efforts

- Violent revolution was not supported by mainstream non-violent movement.
- Revolutionaries lacked effective leadership and often felt directionless (eg: ~~madan~~ Lala Hardayal in Ghadar.
- Revolutionary activities were very villanised

in British narrative.

- Repressive acts like the public safety Act of 1928 were used against revolutionaries.
- Revolutionary conspiracies were leaked from within their group (eg: Zinnuman plot).
- Revolutionary activity could not mobilise masses and create nationwide awareness and remained secluded to pockets in the country (eg: Punjab or Bengal).

Revolutionary activities could stoke nationalistic fervour among many during the freedom struggle and people sympathised with them. The revolutionary fervour later joined mainstream nationalism.

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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)

The Indian National movement ~~could~~ advocated for civil, social and political rights ~~in the freedom movem~~ while agitating for independence. There was a progressive realisation of these rights in the Government of India Acts even though meagre.

Aspirations for social justice

- The ~~freedom~~ Nehru report of 1928 asked for rights of equality and anti-discrimination.
- demands to treat Indian citizens on par with British subjects.
- demands for reserved seats for depressed classes starting from Morley Minto reforms of 1909.

Political freedom

- demands for universal adult franchise

- right to frame own constitution and dominion status was demanded.
- demands to increase elected rep representation in legislative councils.

Demands for Economic Regeneration

- taking up the cause of increased taxes in agriculture eg: Bardoli satyagraha.
- thesis of economic drain theory to increase awareness of the exploitation of India by R.P Dutt.
- reduction/abolition of home charges for payment of the secretary of state.
- restoriching the one way freetrade.
- ~~redu~~ abolition of salt tax (main demand during civil disobedience movement).
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The freedom fighters in India could build up a narrative of these intersectional injustices and demand for its resolution in a non-violent manner, at the same time increasing the nationalistic aspirations among the masses.

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

The African colonialisation history has been an ~~mutual~~ exercise of exploitation by European colonial countries to fuel their industrial revolution from the resource rich continent.

The African colonisation

- involved imperial countries like Britain, poland, Italy etc and they charted a partition plan to reap resources, (most boundaries are straight and doesn't account for geographical or ethnic sensitivities.
- Like all colonial countries there was one way free trade but there was additional issue of 'slave trade' in the 16-17 centuries.
- The local populations were racially abused the most and gave rise to 'apartheid'

- Human resource development during the colonial period was minimal and could not create an empowered population ~~to~~ to rule a free state.

The Route to decolonisation

- Stands in dark contrast as African nations were mostly colonised even after the second world war, and independence came in the 20th century endorse.
- The apartheid ~~was~~ by white population still determines living situations : eg high inequality in South Africa.
- There is a rise of fundamentalism and warring clans which vie for power in these countries eg: Boko Haram.
- With failure of democratic system, conflicts are common eg: the civil war in South sudan

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The richest continent in terms of resources is now experiencing another wave of neo colonialism by the developed nations in terms of climate colonialism and resource extraction for renewable energy.

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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)

India is a country which has only 4% of global freshwater resources while it supports 18% of world's population. Reducing groundwater levels and issues of water quality makes India one of the most water stressed countries in the world.

India's water crisis is contributed by

1. Increasing Demand.
   - average per capita daily consumption is 150 liters which can increase with higher living standards.
   - There is increased requirement for irrigation due to cultivation of water guzzling crops
     (eg: ~~Rice~~ 1kg rice indirectly requires 3000L of water.
   - huge demand of water in thermal power stations.
   - increasing demand of water in manufacturing sector eg: production of steel.

2. Pollution.

- effluents from industries often are emptied into water bodies. (eg: Heavy metal toxicity)
- nutrient leaching from agricultural fields causing eutrophication and higher Biological Oxygen Demand.
- increased siltation of water during floods and mudslides.
- plastic and human solid wastes clogging waterbodies (eg: microplastics in drinking water).

3. Climate change.

- will cause more extreme events with drier areas get like marathwada, saurashtra and Rayalseema facing drought like conditions.

Measures required to control water stress)

- Sewage treatment plants in municipalities and corporations.
- ensuring piped potable water to all households.
- promotion of rainwater harvesting and local

storage using indigenous methods (eg: surangas of karnataka.

- reducing water needs in thermal power plants by strict reuse of water.
- address point and non point sources of pollution and strict control of effluent discharge norms.
- watershed management in rural areas.
- desilting of riverbodies and clearing clogged water ways.
- efforts towards mitigating ill effects of climate change (~~act~~ adhering to paris agreement limits)
- creating a culture of conservation of water among the ~~it~~ people.

water crisis and stress affects both human lives and the environment. ~~life~~ ~~props~~

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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 extrusive landforms which eject molten lava and debris from the inner layers of the earth. Volcanoes are formed by plate tectonics or hotspot volcanoes. ~~Volcanoes a~~

Distribution of volcanoes

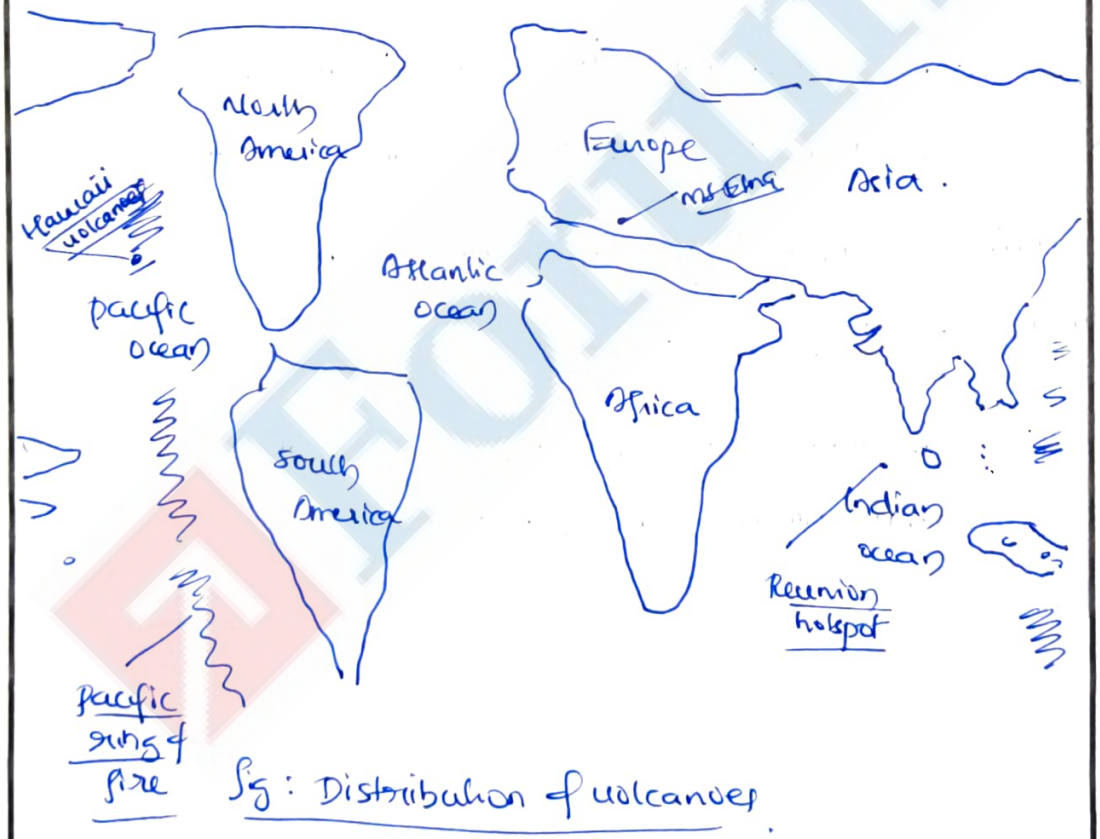

Fig: Distribution of volcanoes

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- volcanoes are found in areas of ocean ocean convergence or ocean continent convergence
- only active volcano in India is in the Barren Islands of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- pacific ring of fire is an oceanic chain of volcanoes along the margins of pacific ocean and are one of the moist active areas
- ~~stout~~ slow flow of magma is found in mid oceanic Ridges ~~&~~ running through the middle of all major oceans.

Consequences of a volcano.

- volcanoes create extrusive and intrusive landforms.
- Extrusive landforms include ~~&~~ composite compound or sheild volcanoes.
- Intrusive landforms are batholiths, phacoliths, lopolithe etc..
- volcanoes during activity can emit explosive ~~or~~ ejection or slow flows. Explosions are

accompanied with vapours and black carbon.

- Volcanic emissions can cause regional cooling of an area due to reduction in influx of sunlight.
- Volcanic ~~mass~~ emissions have poisonous gases which can affect humans and animals both.
- magma outflow can destroy human settlement and destroy forest cover.

Volcanoes are major geographical features over the earth which play a huge role in topography building.

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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 is an ascriptive characteristic in Indian society which causes disabilities in social mobility. While caste based customs are reducing among upper castes, the lower castes are adhering to caste principles.

Caste is reducing among upper classes because

- They are an aspirational class and are westernised who try to move away from traditional caste norms.
- With better communication and transport, they are more exposed to global developments and a cosmopolitan culture.
- Historically, upper castes secured high positions in the British administration and they tried to mimic the living standards and norms

of the western ness.

- notion that caste norms are regressive among a neo liberal upper class population.

Lower ~~classes~~ castes are caste defined.

- MN Srinivas speaks about the process of Sanskritisation where 'lower castes' emulate secular characters of higher castes to achieve 'ritual mobility' eg: dowry among lower castes.

- lower castes tend to be more religious if they are poor and follow the religious texts vehemently (according to dharmasastras).

- lower castes follow hierarchy to look down on castes beneath them eg, Vaishyas discriminating Shudras.

- education and western education is low among historically depressed lower castes

and modernisation is difficult for them.

- They mostly live in rural areas where caste based laws operate (eg. Illegal khap panchayats)

However, this is not a strict dichotomy as caste very much define upper caste relations as - there is caste endogamy in marriage.

- higher positions of institution exhibit homologous reproduction of same caste people

also among lower castes,

- with the coming of a constitutional rights and policies, there is lesser discrimination in public life.
- affirmative actions to increase representation among different fields in Government.

Caste in India is very dynamic feature and drawing conclusions are ~~diffic~~ difficult. Nonetheless, caste based discrimination and disabilities is a reality in India in 2024.

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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)

Communalism teaches that membership of a person to a religion would make his life and needs antithetical to another a person of different religion. India's secular and pluralistic ethos are challenged by communal ideologies for selfish needs.

Communal discord in India is fuelled by

- religious political campaigning for vote bank politics.
- narratives of communal disharmony spread through social media (eg: Love Jihad)
- misinformation and fake news increasing communal feeling (eg: Delhi riots of 2020).
- historical reasons of communal history writings, rule and divide policy of Britishers.
- Economic disparity among different religions. causing the poor to band up against the community perceived of reaping benefits.

- radical elements of a religion spreading fundamentalism working against India.

- There is an overall wave of increasing fundamentalism in the world along with the election of right-wing governments.

Tolerance and Harmony in India is has been able to control these disord to some extent:

- Eg: philosophy of sarva dharma sama bhava.
- India is home to religions like Buddhism which advocate peace.
- The Indian National movement itself is an example of a non-violent movement with participation from all religions.
- Societal ethos of peace and harmony is replicated in the Directive principles of State policy and Fundamental Duties.
- India has declared itself to be a secular nation with including the positive aspect

of secularisation i.e, ~~too~~ treating all religions equally.

This continuing threat on the peaceful ethos of the nation needs to controlled by:

- actions of civil society for peace
- an empowered citizenry to identify efforts of creating communal discord.
- media acting as a harbinger for peace and truths and be averse from communal reporting.

the philosophy of vasudaiva kutumbakam ~~and~~ needs to be ingrained in the ethos of the nation to reduce discords and ensure a peaceful society.

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	

Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

Test Goal	Outcomes
1 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....
2 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....
3 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....

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.