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	SATVIK SHARMA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	5902498	Medium/माध्यम	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	22/08/24

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	

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

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।

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :	**For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु**	
	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 कर्त्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता 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 :

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.

2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.

3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.

4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

(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)

Hoysala Dynasty emerged in 11th & 12th Century Medieval India in Karnataka (largely) (present Day).

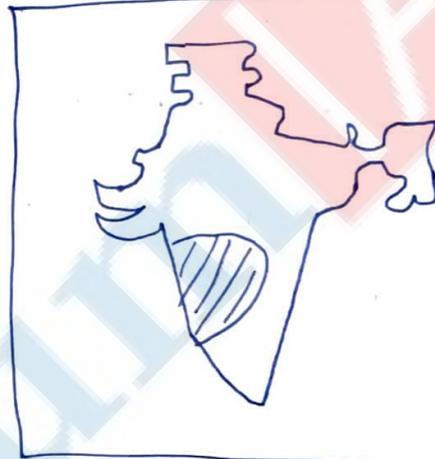During this time, temple architecture of Nagara & Drawida Styles were natured too.

Fig: Hoysala Dynasty

Distinctive Style of Hoysala

(1) Merged the features of Drawida & Nagara style to a large extent.

(2) Intricate sculpture on the outer walls

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of the temple. (Ex) <u>Channakesava</u>

③ <u>Steps were present</u> around the temple.

④ <u>Pradakshinapathe</u> around the temple for rituals.

⑤ <u>Marvelous architecture</u> (Ex) Haycalesvara.

⑥ <u>Star shaped</u> Architectural plan of the temples.

<u>fig: Star</u> shaped Architectural plan.
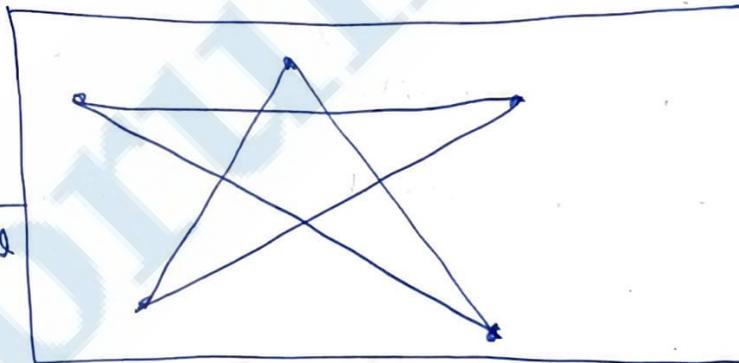
⑦ <u>Inspired later temple developments</u> during Krishnadeva Raya (Ex) <u>Vijayanagara Style</u>

⑧ Still standing temples highlights engineering marvel.

Hence, Hoysala style of temples contributed to "<u>Indian Cultural Heritage</u>".

2

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

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 had come to India with colonising tendencies & imperialistic ideology.

Post Battle of Buxar (1764), they got Diwani & rights of Bihar & Bengal. This started influenced Agriculture.

Impact on Indian Agriculture & Altering of the traditional agrarian economy.

① Changed the revenue administration.

② Introduced District Collectors responsible for district as administrative unit of tax.

③ Introduced New Zamindari, Mahalwari, Permanent Settlement & Ryotwari.

④ Permanent settlement forced zamindars to extract exorbitant tax from farmers.

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(5) Forfieture of Zamindari rights if not paid due store. (Ex) Auction of Singhbum zamindari

(6) New forms of exploitation emerged.

(7) Money lenders charging exorbitant interest rates → "debt trap" of already impoverished peasantry. (Ex) Midnapore uprising

(8) No incentive with Zamindari to invest in agricultural productivity.

(9) "Absentee landlordism" emerged after auctioning of zamindari rights.

(10) Shift to commercial crops like indigo, tea in Assam from subsistence farming.

(11) Plantation of indigo & tea & British companies forced peasants for cash crops like indigo. (Ex) Neeldarpan play

Hence, British policy impoverished peasantry & gave rise to new structures.

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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)**

Indian Independance struggle saw participation from all over India.

Significant contribution from North-East India

fig: North East India.
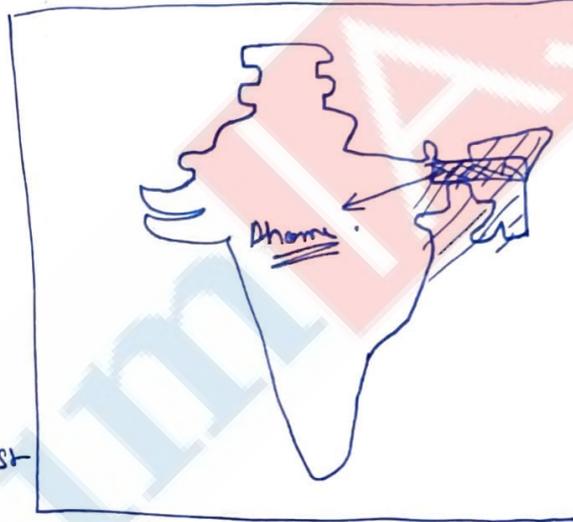
① Ahom Revolt against the company's policy of internal meddling.

② Maomariya revolted against the British East India company who supported the oppressing class.

③ Rani Gaidinulu → Manipur based social reformer took to masses, the exploitative character of British rule

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(4.) Mymensingh District → Karam Shah & Musa Shah offered resistance.

(5.) Assam Tea plantation - JM Sengupta organised strike striker in British owned plantation.

(6) Protests against Cunningham Circular in Assam. by students union.

(7) INA in 1940s unfurled the Indian flag in Manipur for the first time in mainland India.

(8.) Strong support to anti-liquour campaign by social reformers or Vaishnavites.

(9.) Resistance against missionaries trying to rupture societal fabric.

(10.) Provided strong resistance to British suppression.

Hence North-East India's Contribution in Indian freedom struggle is a story of courage & completion.

♦	©	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
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	

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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)

Earth is in constant flux of exogenic & endogenic forces changing its features.

Signatures left by Different Geomorphic Agents leading to diversity of landform

1. Plate Tectonics movement are responsible for creation of mountain ranges along the zone of subduction (Ex) Himalaya, Andes (in South America)

2. Mantle Plumes → leading to rock formation, island formation - (Ex) Hawaii Islands.

3. Erosionary features → fjords, Beaches, potholes etc.

4. Depositionary features → Sedimentary rocks.

5. Volcanic Action → Deccan trap in India.

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Glaciers are slow moving ice sheets giving rise to rivers. (Ex) Gaumukh, Bandarpunch etc.

Depositional features
→ ① Bring rocks & boulders down.
→ ② deposit sediments on bed.
→ ③ Pressure on land.
→ ④ Lakes formed → if deposit rocks to stop waterflow.
→ ⑤ Provide broken material of rocks.

Erosional features
→ ① Potholes & sinkholes
→ ② Rupture rocks & breakdown them
→ ③ Cutting valleys steeply.
→ ④ Cleave land from below
→ ⑤ Erosional lakes
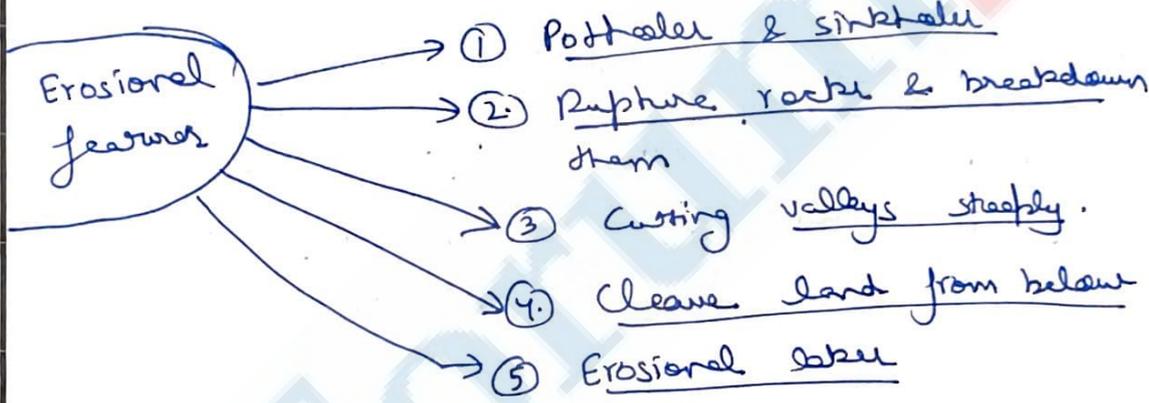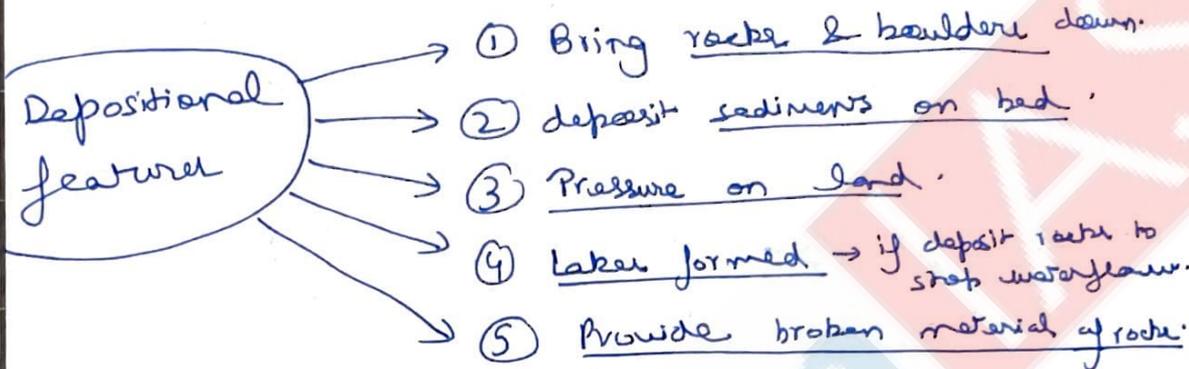
Hence, Glaciers have multidimensional impact (ex) Siachen on the landform of the area

fig: Siachen glacier Location.

— Siachen glacier
— Bandarpunch

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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)

India has monsoonal type of climate supported by its geostrategic location.

Factors contributing variability of Monsoon

1. Monsoon is attracted by location of ITCZ upwards of equator (i.e) in Indian subcontinent.

fig: Indian Monsoon.

2. ITCZ location, frequency & path determines the variability in Monsoon.

3. Leeward side of western Ghats recieve less rainfall. (Ex) Draught in Marathwada

4. when the monsoonal winds blows parallel to the western coast.

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5). Impact of Mozambique current from East.

6. La-Nine & El Nine tempering intensity

7. Bursts & Breaks due to local pressure.

Impacts of Monsoon

① Economy
→ Most of Indian Agriculture is rainfed.
→ Food Security
→ Consumer demand → growth
→ GDP. Ex Only Agriculture GVA positive during CoVID

② Society
→ Festivals. Ex Teej in North India.
→ Food Habits changed in some area.
→ decide their auspicious dates.

③ Polity
→ Farmers form biggest chunk of section.
→ Farm unrest → political unrest
→ Monsoonal policies of government showcasing its Compassion. Ex Fasal Bima Yojana to protect from Draught.

Hence, Indian Monsoon is the Lifeline of Indian subcontinent.

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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 can in India is largely imported from South - East Asian Countries.

fig: South East Asian Region

India

Indian Ocean

South China Sea

Andaman & Nicobar Island.

Australia
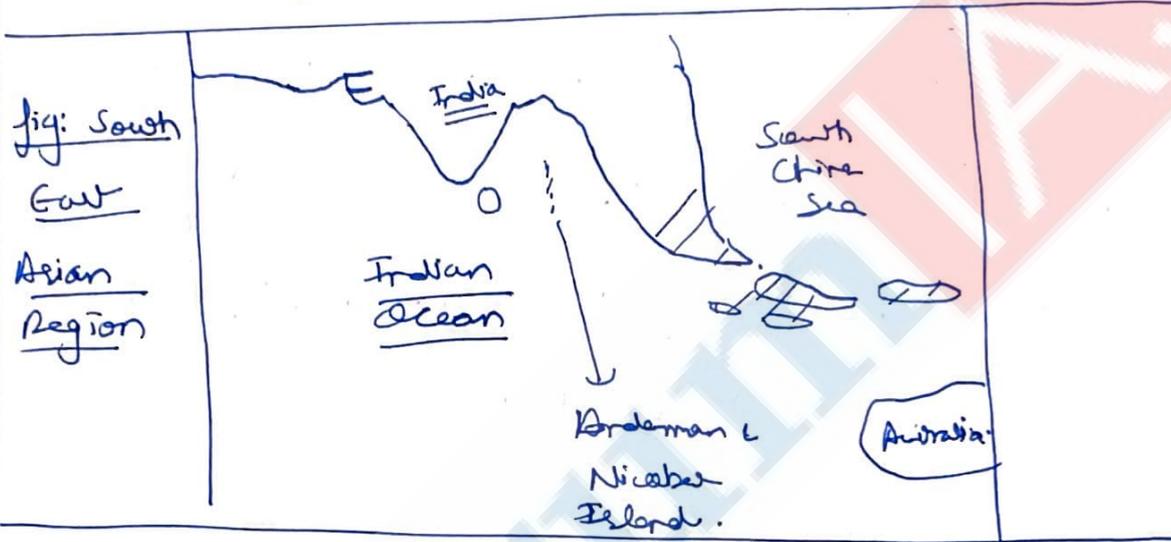
Distribution of Palm Oil producing countries

① Equatorial Wet Climatic regions countries.

② In Asia, Mostly South East Asian countries like - Ex Phillipines, Indonesia etc.

③ In Africa → Madagascar, Ghana etc.

④ In South America → Brazil, Bolivia etc

⑤ They are some palm oil producing countries.

Environmental Concerns

1. Slash & Burn Agriculture practiced.

2. Reduce tree cover by deforestation.

3. Afforestation in equatorial region ~~will~~ becomes difficult in future due to acidic soil

4. Sacrificing Carbon stock of the forests.

5. Threaten biodiversity dependant on region of ~~area~~.
   Ex. Jayan, Sumatran Rhino

6. Commercialization intensifies production.

7. Overuse of land may deplete soil's nutritional capacity, already limited

8. Threat to climatic conditions. Ex reduction in transpiration.

Hence, palm oil has multifaceted environmental negative spillover effects.

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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 गिनते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए कि भारत उनका समाधान करने में किस हद तक सक्षम रहा है। **(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)**

India got her Independance on 15th August, 1947 marked by the famous "At the Stroke of Midnight". (Shri JL Nehru)

Multiple challenges at Independance

Social
1. Communal tensions ran high
   ∵ Partition in 1947
2. Caste hierarchies still intact
   ∵ failure of land reforms in many states.
3. Poor status of women.
4. linguistic basis for states becoming rising demand.
5. fostering of common National Identity.

Eco nomic
1. Impoverished peasantry & poor infrastructure
2. No Industrial Base
3. Due to "Economic Drain of wealth"

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Economic
→ ④ Large landholdings.
→ ⑤ Banking system catered to Bourguoite
→ ⑥ Poor ~~tax~~ GDP growth

Political
→ ① Sustaining Democracy (BR Ambedkar)
→ ② Representation to diverse interests.
→ ③ Decentralization (Art 40) & Gandhian Ethics of Gram Swaraj

Current Progress   **Challenges**

① GDP — 8.2% in 2023-24 → Hindu Growth rate

② High per capita income → poor gini coefficient

③ Farming scheme ———→ Farm Distress.
   (Eg) Fasal Bima Yojana   (Eg) SAS survey.

④ Society metropolitan ——→ still traditional, ~~caste~~ to modern.   parochial. (Eg) 51 FIRs per hour for women related crimes

Hence, India has come a long way & will achieve new heights like "Viksit Bharat @ 2047")

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

⚬	Ⓖ	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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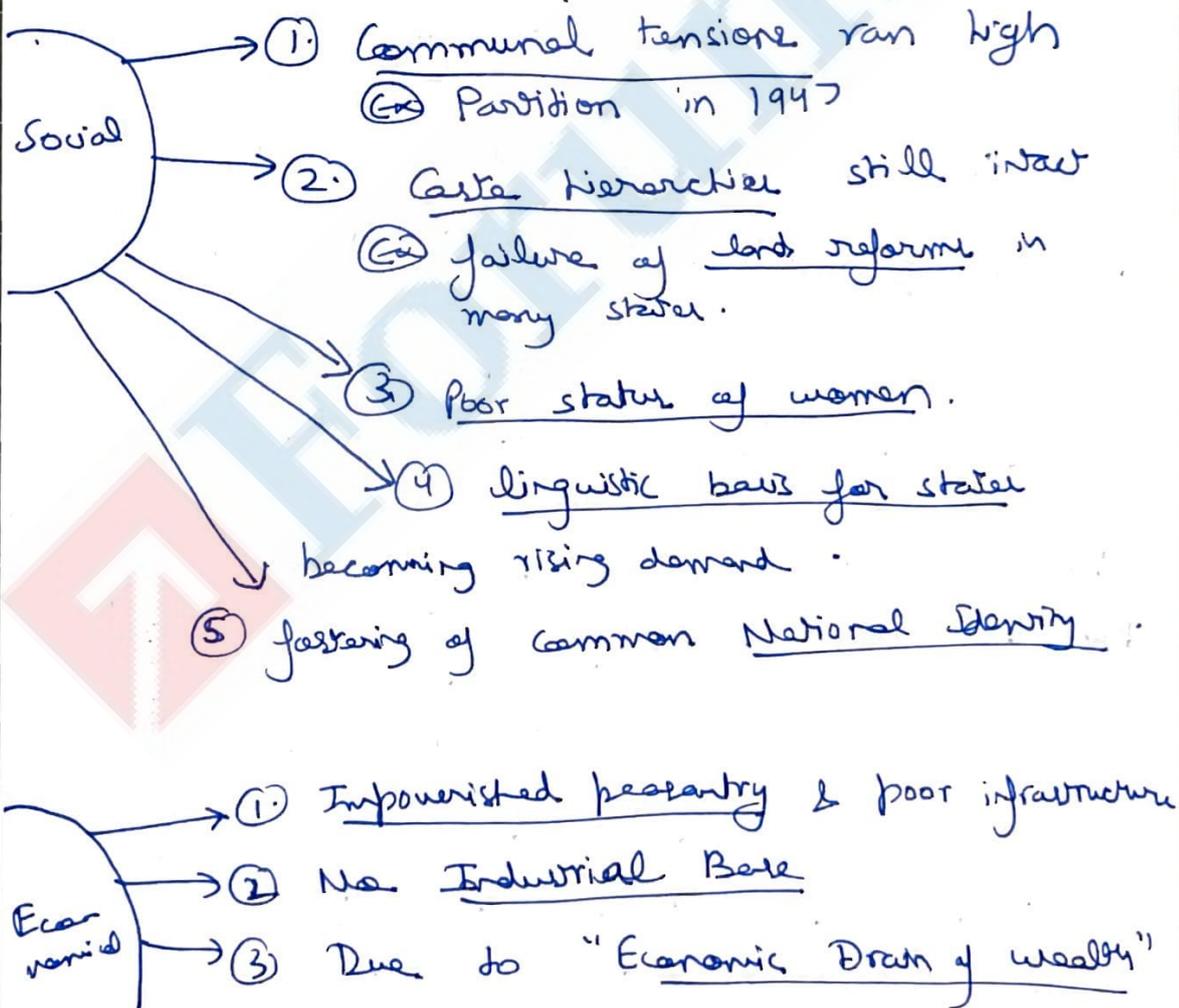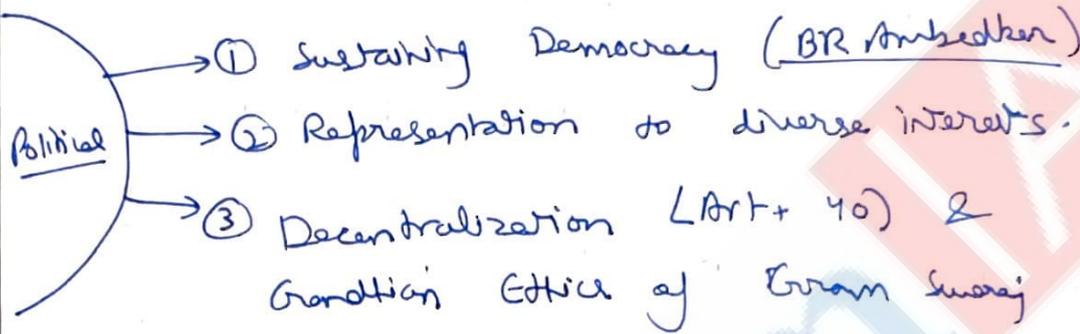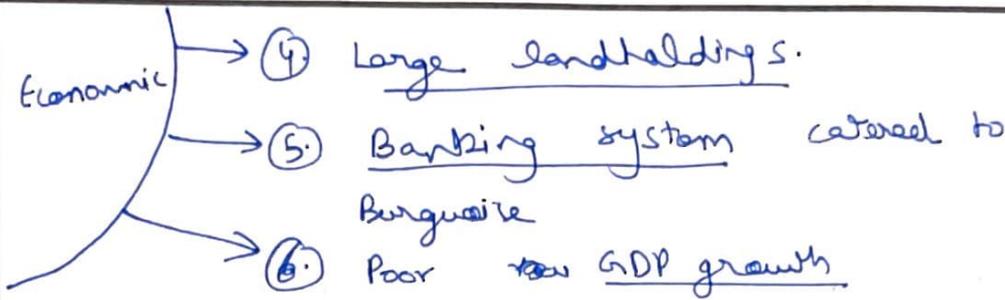Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	

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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 refers to restoring the cumulative socio - economic - environmental systems with reducing Disaster Risk.

Impact on Japan

(1) Reduce vulnerability of Disaster led risk of life & property.

(2) Provide psychological boost to the population.

(3) Safeguard Societal interests.

(4) Safeguard Political institutions & polity.

(5) Prevent Economic systems from failing.

(6) Cumulative protection & development of the Country.

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in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Japan's Map (Island Nation)

Impact on World

① Best practice to emulate in world.

② World seeing rise in extreme weather events. (a) India experienced 86% of 365 days in 2023 extreme weather events (CSE)

③ Need to stabalise Economic System

④ Protect & preserve food & Energy security

⑤ Hope for Sustainable development.

Hence, SDG-2030 & Paris - 2015 goals can be achieved by Meiji Restoration.

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✦	Ⓒ	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	

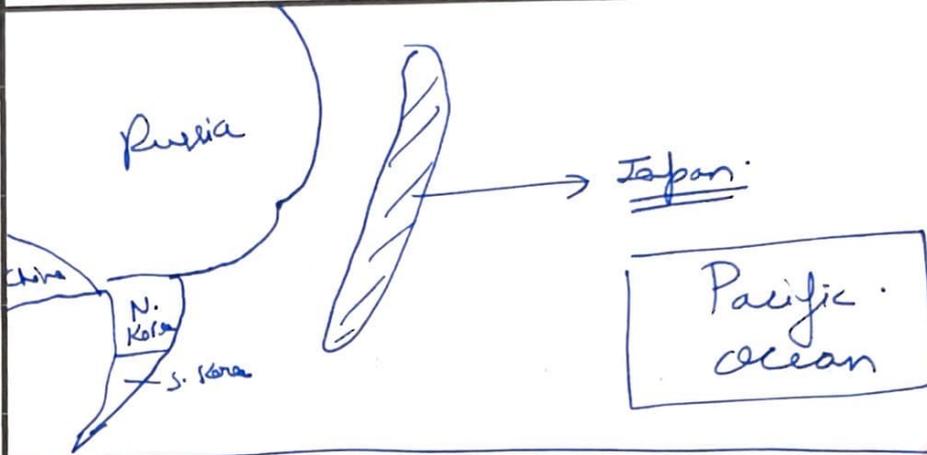(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)**

India is seeing rising substance abuse cases as per NCRB reports. Also, movies like "Udtaa Punjab" have shed light on rising issue.

Reasons for Rising Substance Abuse

① Easy Availability. (Ex) LPU student complainting to DSP on social media

② Organised crime run on drug money have nexus with local officials. (Ex) NCB busted syndicate in North India

③ Rising Insecurities in people. (Ex) Social Media led relative deprivation feeling.

④ Use as "Escapist" technique.

⑤ Vicious cycle of using activated.

⑥ Movies, Songs promoting. (Ex) Sanju Eminem

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(7.) Rising nuclearization of families.

(8.) Outsourcing of child rearing. (eg) Babysitters.

(9.) India between "Golden Crescent" & "Golden Triangle"

Impact on Family	Impact on Society
① Break kinship bonds.	① deplete Social Capital
② Depression for parents.	
③ Reduce social standing.	② Wastage of Demographic dividend. (ex) only for 2010-2055
④ Increase out of pocket health expenditure - (ex) Already 40%, High	③ Increase health expenditure of State
⑤ Break Marriages. Rise in divorce rates.	④ Law & order problems
⑥ Family disputes rise	⑤ Promotes poor culture.

Hence, in line with UN office of Drug Controllers Trafficking's guidelines & best practices in NCB, India should adapt multidimensional strategy to tackle the menace.

↗ Forum IAS

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)

Article - 44 (Part - IV) of Indian Constitution provides for state to pursue Uniform Civil Code. It is common civil code of conduct for all people in country.

Need of UCC in Multi-Cultural & Diverse Country like India

① Too much diversity breeds authoritarianism sometimes. (Ex) Aristotle

② Need common national identity supported by common social practice. (Ex) Greece

③ Prevent domination of certain sub-section within a section of society.

④ Protect women rights (Article - 38, 39).

⑤ Many Differential rights to women in some cultures. (Ex) Female genital mutilation, Triple Talaq etc.

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(6) Promote feeling of <u>brotherhood</u> & <u>Nationalism</u> culturally.

(7) <u>Demoralise</u> separatist forces & secessionist tendencies by linking the civil life of all people through one code.

$\boxed{\text{Against Arguments}}$ → May breed feeling of <u>alienation</u>

→ Can be <u>misused</u> by <u>non-state</u>, <u>vested interests</u>

Too much diversity can't be integrated objectively

Promote <u>separatist</u> forces by giving them a reason

→ Against "<u>Salad Bowl</u>" approach

Tribal culture completely different eg <u>Naga</u>, <u>Kuki</u> -

"<u>Unity in Diversity</u>" is the plank of our National identity
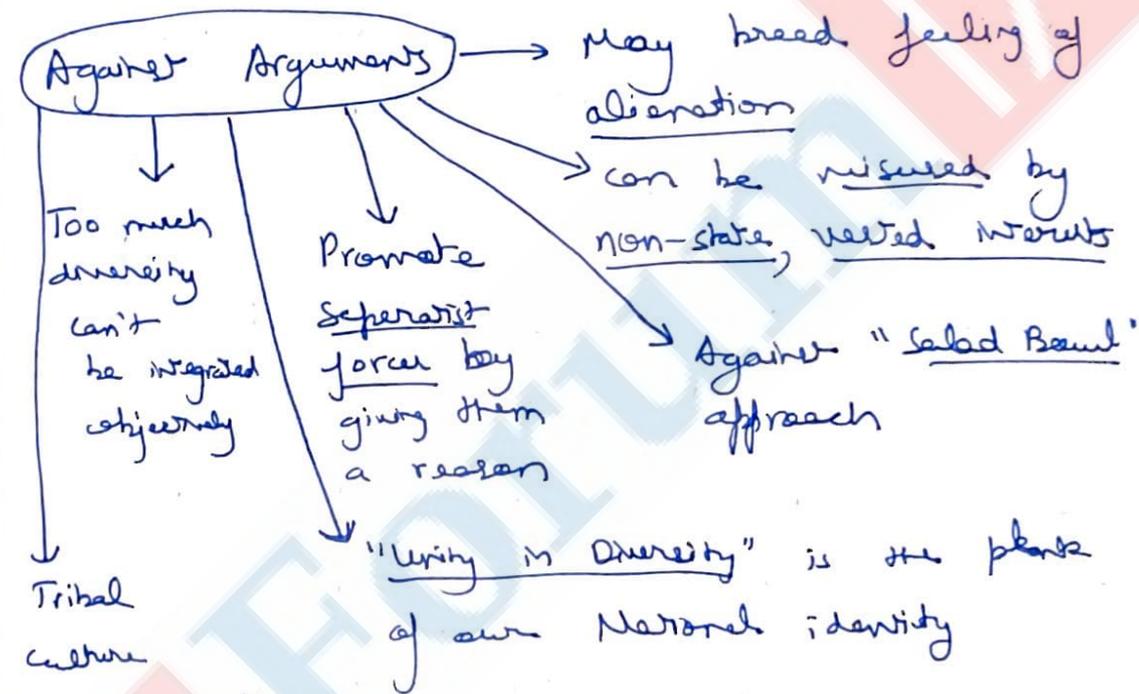
Hence, Need is to reform particular codes of religion based civil laws with wider consultation & slowly moving towards UCC in long term.

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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 movements emerged in medieval India in response to regressive & perverted misuse of religious teachings to dominate some section of society.

Questioning Social Order

① Caste hierarchies were completely rejected by Kabir, Guru Nanak, Lingayats, Siddhas etc.
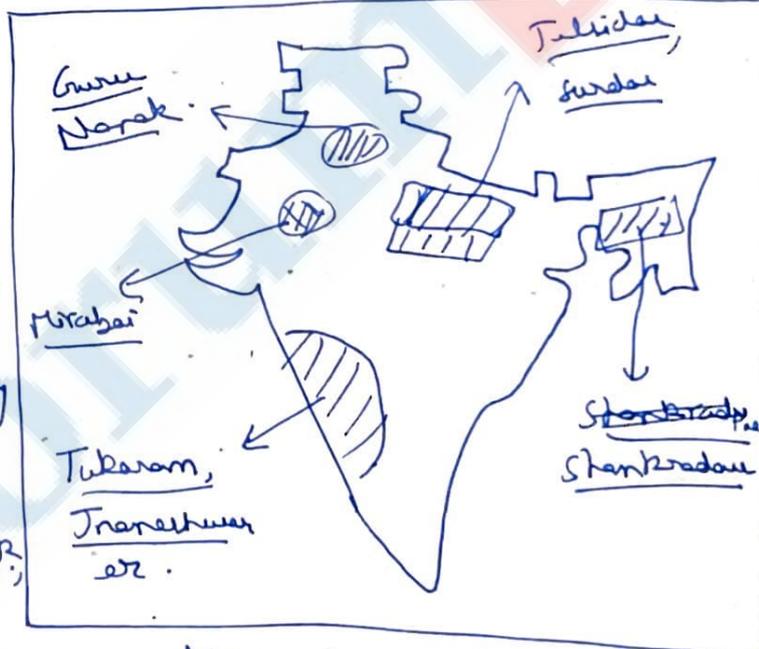
fig: Various Bhakti Movements

② Against suppression of women.

③ Promoted "Bhakti" — complete devotion to god as only means to achieve god

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(4) Rejected elaborate rituals & ceremonies.

(5) Allowed people from lower caste to recite & hear narration. (Ex) Valmiki.

(6) Provided that anyone with a pure heart, service motive can attain god.

(7) Rejected Idolatry, re-incarnation etc.

(8) Provided other classes of society an arena of religious, spiritual development.

(9) Vaishnavites & Shaivites like Nayanars & Alwars also emerged with participation of women & lower castes too

(10) Promoted service of other human beings as service of God. (Ex) "Naam, Daan, Insaan" in Sikhism.

(11) Not all supported complete renunciation of worldly life. (Ex) Varkari sect in Maharashtra.

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Gave rise to Literature too --:

(1) Shankradava → created songs in devotion to Krishna.

(2) "Mira Ke Bhajan" → still popular amongst Indian Masses.

(3) "Guru Granth Sahib" → religious & sacred book in Sikhism based on teachings of GuruNanak I.

(4) Nayanars & Alvars also created literature like Divyaprabandham.

(5) Pandarpur (MH), led by Varkari sect created songs in devotion to Lord "Witthalda"

(6) "Kabir Ke Dohey", in his Bijak.

(7) Tulsidas → "Hanuman Chalisa",

(8) Surdas → Krishna Bhajan.

Hence, Bhakti movements have multidimensional positive impact on Indian 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)

Marathas were formidable with their military foundation laid by "Shivaji" during "Aurangzeb's Deccan plan".

Formidable challenge to British from Marathas

(1.) Militarily strong. (Ex)
Defeated Hyder Ali repeatedly.

→ fixed Area for longer time period

x x → oscillating

fig: Marathas during 18th Century.

(2) Guerilla tactics mastered by Marathas. Giving them tactical Edge

(3) Psy. Psychological & Identity of "Maratha".

4) Motivation for "Swarajya" by "Chhatra-pati Shivaji Maharaj".

5) Strong Confederacy of Scindia, Holkar, Gaekwad, Bhonsle → Headed by Peshwa.

fig: Maratha Confederacy
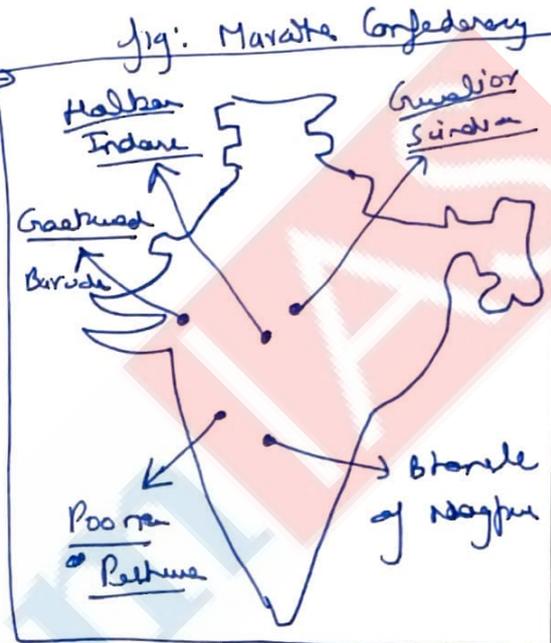
6) Forced Nizam for surrendering @ Chauth & Sardeshmukhi'. High military capability.

But couldn't Consolidate due to —:

① Internal rivalry amongst confederates.
  Eg: Scindia & Holkar

② Mercenaries in Army, with no regular salary payment system.

③ Poor & regressive administrative system.

④ @ Traditional weapons no match for British superiority in arms.

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(5) Lost Battle in Panipat from Ahmed Shah Abdali led to psychological demoralization.

(6.) No robust system of Revenue collection, utilization & redistribution.

(7) Court factions in Peshwa's court leading to rougue "want to be" Peshwa.

(x) Treaty of Surat.

(8.) Had regressive & conservative Beliefs.

(9) British had superior military commanders, strategy along with spy & espionage system

(10) "Divide & Rule" policy of British infusing internal squabbles amongst the confederacy.

After 1857 revolt, British finally abolished Peshwa & dissolved Maratha Confederacy. .

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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)

Political reorganization of states has been allowed by <u>Constitution</u> at the discretion of Union government. (Article 1, 2)

" India is an indestructible Union with destructible states"

<u>Political Reorganization Since Independence</u>

1950s
→ <u>States Reorganisation Act, 1956</u>
→ <u>Andhra Pradesh</u> carved out from Madras Presidency
→ <u>Gujarat</u> & <u>Maharashtra</u> separated from

1960s → <u>Nagaland</u> carved out to manage Naga insurgency.

Also, many states were created after this —:

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(1.) Chattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh, Bihar & UP

(2) Jharkhand from Bihar majorly.

(3.) Punjab & Haryana with common capital of Chandigarh as a union territory.

(4.) Uttarakhand from Uttar Pradesh owing to mountaneous terrain, seperate culture & strategic Location

(5.) Karnataka carved out from Mysuru State.

(6.) Kerela from Travencare state

(7) Andhra Pradesh & Telangana

So, following can be the causes of Political reorganisation

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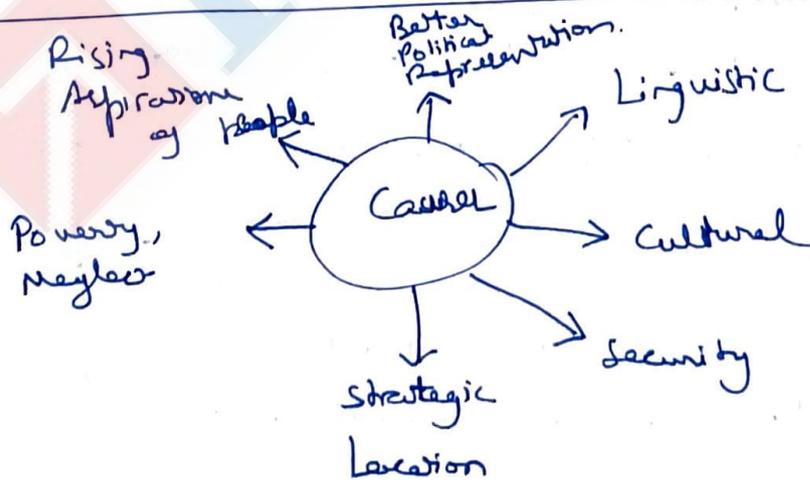
Success

① Uttarakhand's → special demands required State government of state dedicatedly.

② Gujarat & Maharashtra → have become engine of economic growth.

③ Relative stability in North - Eastern Region

④ Fulfill Linguistic identity safeguarding demand.

⑤ Provide sense of Association & Belongingness

Limitation

→ ① Still Nagaland experiencing militancy.
Ex Now want Nagalim.

→ ② Domino effect → demands of Bodoland, Bhil Pradesh etc.

→ ③ Economic Disparity → still persists
Ex Andhra Pradesh & Telangana dispute

→ ④ Uttarakhand's dependence on union funds.

→ ⑤ Promote Regionalism Ex Manipur violence

Hence, Reorganising States should be a consultative & rare process for long term stability in India

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

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

Revolutionaries during Indian National Freedom Movement wanted to achieve freedom by violent or extreme methods of struggle.

Their contribution in Indian Freedom Movement is as follow

①. During Swadeshi Movement → provided mass base to support it. (Ex) A. Ghosh Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B. Chandra Pal

②. Used Festivals to propagate anti-colonial ideology.

③. Removed fear from minds of people of British superiority by inflicting damage on British officers. (Ex) Saunder's murder by Bhagat Singh & others.

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(4.) Reflected the will of people to break the shackles of colonialism.

(5.) Demoralised the police, Administration.

(6.) Knit a Network of revolutionaries across the globe. (a) Gadar in US planning with Sachin Sanyal for Revolution in India

(7.) Literatures like Yugantar, Kal propagated anti-British ideology.

(8.) Organizations like HRA, of (RamProsad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan etc.) Yugantar Party provided platform for venting energy.

(9) Infused Insecurity in British officials.

(10.) British had to divert their attention from important projects of colonialism & provide some concessions.

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Factors limiting their impact —:

① Violent movements are generally short-lived.

② Arrival of Gandhi — with "Non-violence" & "truth" as principles to guide freedom struggle

③ Severe British Repression. (Ex) Hanging of Bhagat Singh, Torture of revolutionaries

④ Limited organisational capacity. (Ex) Needed Local capacity for funds.

⑤ Espionage system of Britishers. (Ex) failing of "The German Plot" due to leakage of plan.

⑥ Communal differences emerged. (Ex) Aurobindo's Hindu Rashtra

Hence, they reflected extreme trend of freedom struggle with their share of success & limitations.

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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 trying to achieve social justice, economic regeneration & political freedom.

Social Justice
→ ① Reform for women empowerment
→ ② "Mahila Social Conference" for women rights
→ ③ Temple Entry movements.
   (Ex). Vaikom Satyagraha
→ ④ Removal of untouchability
   (Ex) Gandhiji's Harijan Sewak Sangh
⑤ Ambedkar
   ↳ mainstreaming demands of depressed classes. (Ex) suggestions to Simon Commission.
⑥ Peasantry Ameliorating poor conditions of peasantry. (Ex). All India Kisan Conference, No Rent campaign

Economic Regeneration

→ ① British had impoverished peasantry & de-industrialised India

→ ② Subjected Indian exports to high duty & British imports with almost no import duty

→ ③ British factories & investment dominated Industries in India, led to Exploitation. They were favoured.

→ ④ ~~Supported~~ Freedom struggle took to "Swadeshi Movement" boycotting "British cloth"

→ ⑤ "Khadi" to be popularised

→ ⑥ Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company By V. O. Chidambaram Pillai

→ ⑦ Push for land reforms to protect peasants form exorbitant tax. (ex)
Kheda struggle by S. V. Patel

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in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Political Freedom →

① Democratic Representation demanded.

② Economic regeneration couldn't be achieved until representative government formed. (→ Purna Swaraj, 1929 Lahore INC session

③ British have colonial & imperialistic values to subjugate Indian people

④ D. Naoraji & moderates demanded for representative control over budget

⑤ Sovereignity should lie in people & not in "Absentee King"

Hence, Indian Freedom struggle was a comprehensive movement covering the realms of political freedom, social justice & Economic Regeneration.

Feedback
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CD & VA			
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P & R			

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

TOTAL MARKS	

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in this Area / इस स्था
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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)**

African Continent was colonised by European powers & till date European Countries like France, Germany & UK have influence over it.

Paper Partition of Africa

→ ① Did by European powers.

→ ② No representatives from African countries, delegitimising the process.

→ ③ Result of world War.

→ ④ Axis & Allied powers wanted to get control of each others colony in Africa

→ ⑤ African tribal Identities not taken into account

→ ⑥ Still civil War are continuing in Africa due to poor division.

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↳ ⑦ Divided by European power, which had limited knowledge of Africans.

Difference with colonial experiences Elsewhere

	Africa	Elsewhere
① Freedom struggle movements	→ Not mature enough → Highly diverse society	→ matured (✓) India. → diversity but united by movement.
Main cause of Freedom	→ Negative sentiment of the colonization & Imperialism. → UN, WB formation → Shifted Balance of power post war from Europe to US & USSR → Impoverished & destroyed Europe.	→ due to popular struggle. (✓) Non-cooperation, Quit India movement → South America demanded Independence from within → South-East Asia — people's

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- Could not handle the large African continent's administration with limited resources.	Revolt against oppressive practices. - (Ex) Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Indonesia got, freedom due to endogenous movement's mainly.

Hence, African Continent was partitioned in an unscientific, unrepresentative process leading to present day problems in Africa. (Ex) Sudan & South Sudan Civil war.

World leaders need to push for democratic multilateral institution led resolving & peacebuilding in Africa.

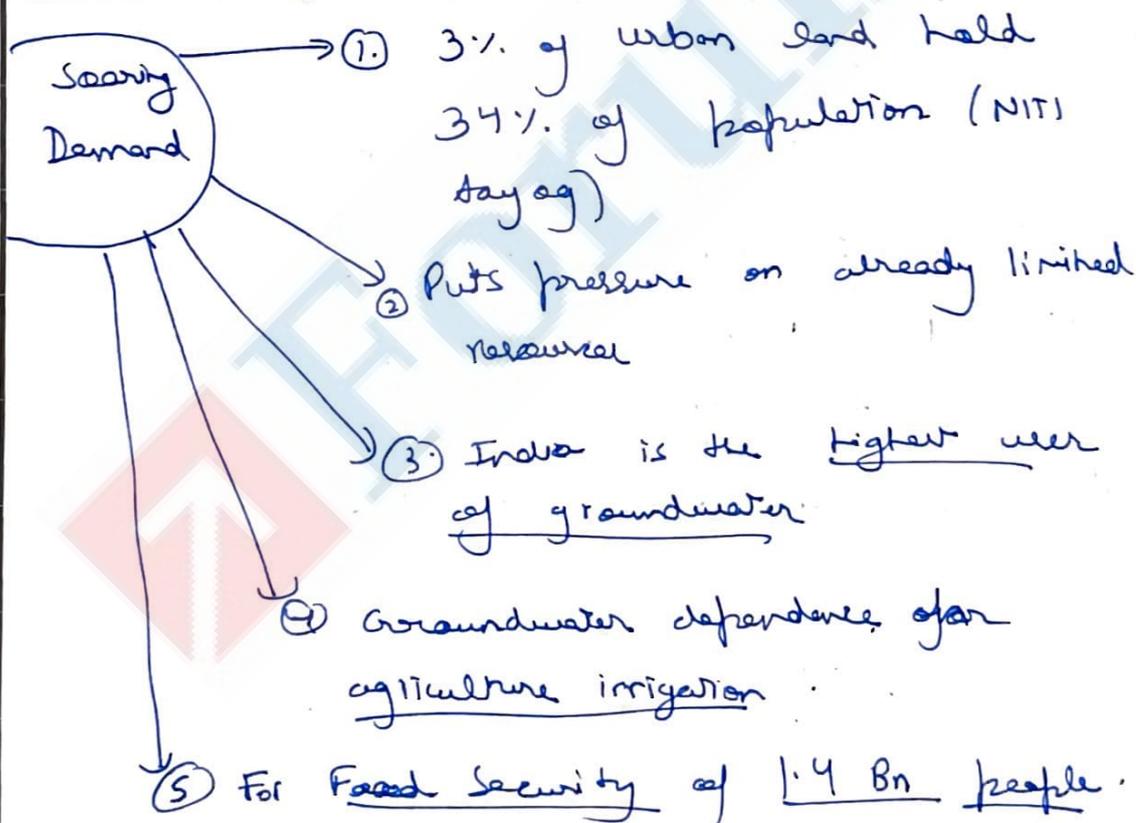(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

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 has 17% of the world population but only less than 4% of available freshwater of the world. 74% of India's districts have vulnerability to water crisis. (As per CSE)

Reasons for Crisis

Soaring Demand →

① 3% of urban land hold 34% of population (NITI Aayog)

② Puts pressure on already limited resources

③ India is the highest user of groundwater

④ Groundwater dependence for agriculture irrigation.

⑤ For Food Security of 1.4 Bn people.

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Pollution →
1. Uranium, fluoride pollution
2. untreated sewage discharged in rivers. (Ex) Ganga
3. Industrial discharge directly into the river. (Ex) Baghpat in UP - groundwater contaminated
4. Eutrophication led pollution
5. fertilisers, pesticides from farm

Climate change →
1. Increasing erratic rainfall pattern
2. Rising drought cycles
3. Increasing water demand
4. Rainwater Run off due to Cloudbursts
5. Increasing extreme weather events.

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Measures to Ensure water security for all

① Sponge cities. Ex. China.

② Tackle Encroachment. Ex Bhopal.

③ Revive traditional water harvesting structures. Ex Baoris in Rajasthan.

④ Sunita Narain in her book "Dying wisdom" calls for region specific water conservation techniques

⑤ Promoting Integrated Rainshed Management.

⑥ organic farming, reducing chemicals

⑦ Sewerage treatment plants expediated Ex National clean 'Namami Gange'

Hence, multistakeholder & multilevel approach to tackle water scarcity is needed.

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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 geological structures with a vent for releasing magma from inside the earth's crust.
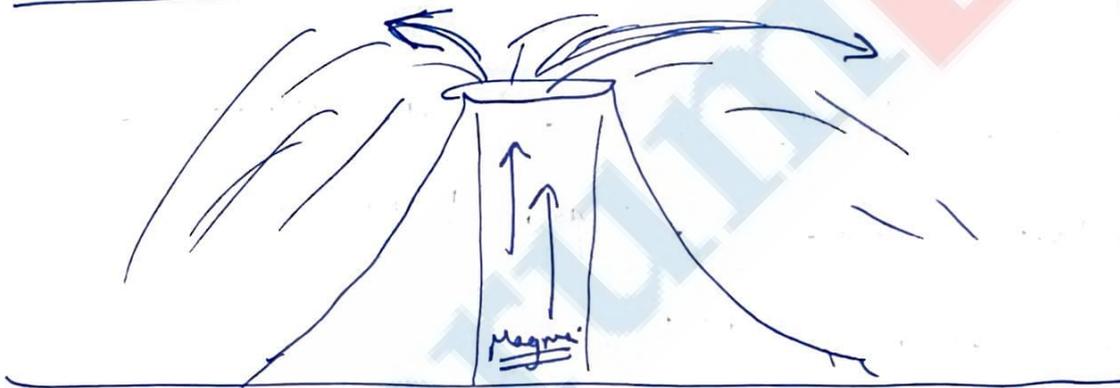
fig: Volcano

Volcanic Distribution across the world

① Along the "ring of fire".

② Along the subduction zone of tectonic plates

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③ Along the divergent oceanic crust.

④ Mantle plumes also promote. (Ex) Hawai

⊞ → mid Atlantic Ridge.
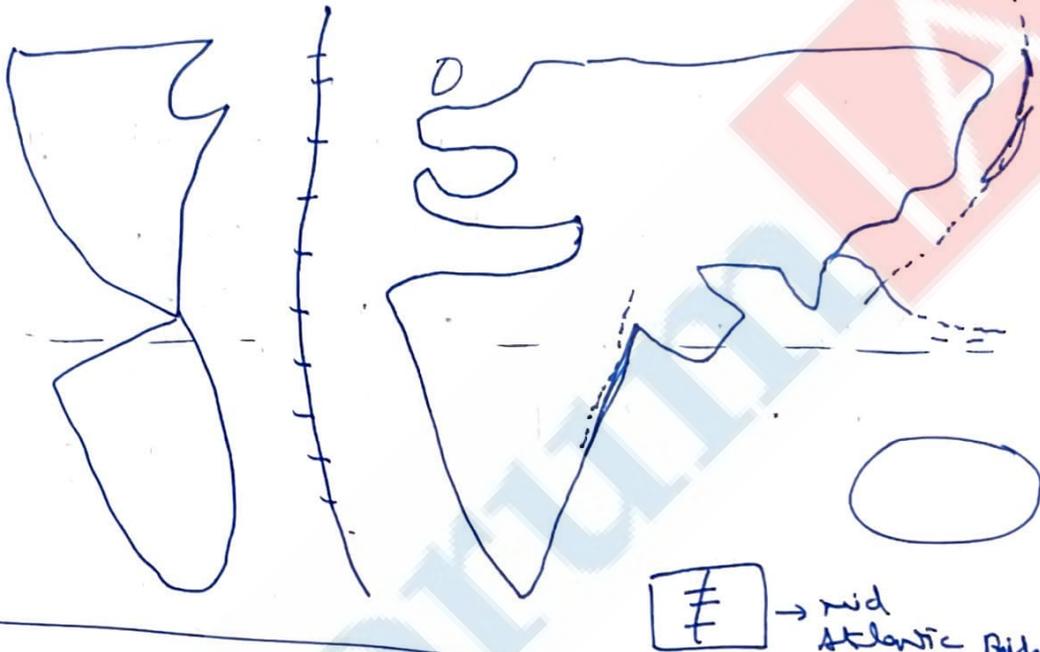
fig: distribution of Volcanoes.

[Consequences of Volcano]

① Earthquake

② Air pollution

③ land feature formation. (Ex) Deccan Trap.

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④ Release pyroclastic materials.

⑤ Rock formation. (Ex) igneous rocks.

⑥ Endanger life & property (Ex) Indonesian volcano

⑦ Destructive for flora & fauna.

⑧ Movement of plate tectonics (Ex) Sea Floor

∴ Hence, Volcanoes can be dangerous but are important in earth's geomorphic processes.

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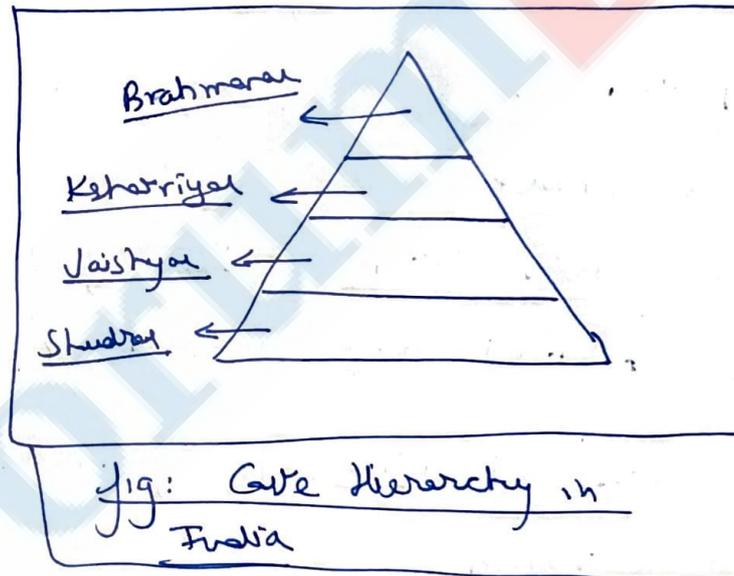**Q.19)** "A seemingly casteless upper caste and an apparently caste-defined lower caste is <u>one of</u> the central aspects of the <u>institution of caste in contemporary times</u>". Comment.   (15 marks, 250 words)

"एक जातिविहीन उच्च जाति और एक जाति-परिभाषित निम्न जाति, समकालीन समय में जाति संस्था के केंद्रीय पहलुओं में से एक है"। टिप्पणी कीजिए।   (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Caste system in India is a social hierarchy based on birth in <u>specific</u> sections having homogenous names, professions etc..

Mentioned in Ancient texts like <u>Manusmritia</u>, this has been perverted to perpetuate dominance of upper caste of over lower caste.

fig: Caste Hierarchy in India
(Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra)

Casteless upper caste → have homogenous identity of "upper caste"

Caste — defined Lower Caste

→ ① Because of Reservation certificate
→ ② Intra level discrimination.
   ⓐ Gandhiji Highlighted '

They both have influenced Caste Hierarchy / structure in present times by simultaneously strengthing & weakening it

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)

Tolerance refers to acceptance of contrary views, beliefs, ideas & norms.

Harmony refers to peaceful co-existence & respecting others views, norms, practices & culture.

Swami Vivekananda considered "India as the Lighthouse of world for Harmony".

Harmony & Tolerance in social Ethos

① Legacy of freedom struggle movement.

② Gandhiji's emphasis of "All religions are different ways to reach the same destination"

③ Constitutional Assembly debates reflect

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Item too.

4) "Sarvajana, Sukhaya, Sarvajana Sukhaya"
Inclusive development of all.

5) "Vada Vada Jayate" → learning of winning through dialogue & ideology.

6) "Unity in Diversity" → feeling of oneness beneath all the differences.

7) Cultural unity → exchanging gifts on all festivals & celebrating them.

8) "Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam"

9) "Ashokan Dhamma" Policy.

10) Indian Constitutional values of Fraternity

11) Fundamental Duties 51A.

12) Movies & Songs for National Identity over communal.
(a) Vande Mataram By
AR Rehman

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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 | |

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Threats posed by Communal Discord

① Weaken mutual trust amongst communities & rise of insecurity

② Fundamentalist forces (Eg SFI, Bharat Dharma Sabha at Haridwar.

③ Stereotypes & Prejudices

④ Ghettoization - separate living of communities.

⑤ Non-state Actors - ISI of Pakistan, ISIS & radicalising through social media.

⑥ Relative Deprivation feeling aggravates fundamentalism.

⑦ • Discriminatory Justice delivery systems & Administrative Apathy fuel Radicalist forces.

       Hence, Government should foster National Identity to tackle Communal discord.

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Mentor Feedback Questions

1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

4 ....

5 ....

Test Goal	Outcomes

Test Goal

1 ....
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2 ....
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3 ....
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Outcomes

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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.

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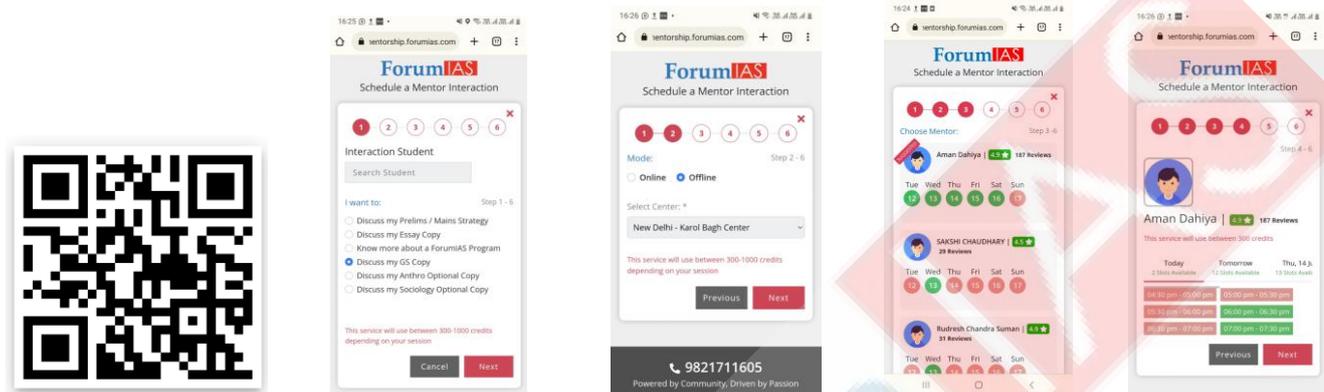
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