

87

Full Mock Paper - 1

Time: 120 min.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 25 questions. • All questions are compulsory • The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. • Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length. • Answers must be written in the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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Name SHILPI

Roll No. 0043212 (U.P.S.C)

Mobile No. _____

Date 20 Nov. 15

Signature Shilpi

1. Invigilator Signature Pooja

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

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Roll No. _____

Q1. How secular architecture evolved from ancient period to medieval times? What was the significance of these structures in the socio-cultural lives of people? (10 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q2. While classical dance in India is linked to its 'divine origins', the origin of Indian theater lies with the people. Illustrate with examples. (10 Marks)

Classical dance

Remarks

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Remarks

Q3. Assess the contribution of the Cholas in the expansion of Indian culture outside India.
(10 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q4. Critically analyze, why peasants' movement in India was both isolated and lacked even regional leadership. Discuss its major implications on overall freedom struggle in India. (10 Marks)

Peasant movements in 19th and 20th centuries were marked by narrow demands of agitated peasants ~~for~~ based on immediate economic grievances. Reasons for their isolation can be seen as:

they couldn't see the larger design of ~~economic~~ land revenue policies of the British, which ~~was~~ based on exploitation. This was due to lack of awareness among farmers and lack of politicisation.

British government would generally accept these demands or suppress them further by force of police, ~~and~~ zamindars and judiciary due to which their message couldn't spread to other areas.

Lack of leadership was due to lack of traditional leaders now that there was a zamindar class who could have led them had they not been hand-in-glove with government. Even nationalists took up their

Remarks

came at a later stage like 1928 Bardoli Satyagraha led by Sardar Patel. Before that leadership was taken up by local heroes like Baba Ramchandra in Awadh who couldn't sustain it for long.

Their impact on overall freedom struggle can be seen as:

- created an environment of participation in the grassroots level.

- this participation caused a better understanding of ~~anti~~ imperialism among people

which was of tremendous nature due to agrarian nature of the country.

Maintained a semblance of continuity in freedom struggle. For eg, Bardoli Satyagraha happened between Non-cooperation (NCM) and Civil Disobedience movement.

- their role in spreading individual non-cooperation was tremendous. Kishan Chhabra during

Remarks

NCM, CDM.

Q5. Evaluate the spirit of Jinnah's fourteen points, Nehru's report, and Simon Commission report. Later which one of the them impacted the Indian Constitution most and why?
(10 Marks)

Simon Commission ~~Report~~ ~~was~~ showed a spirit of contempt towards Indian people as it suggested Dominion status ^{in distant future} with limited franchise.

It was countered by Nehru Report that demanded ~~adult~~ franchise, civil liberties ~~also~~ even though it also advocated Dominion status ^{albeit immediately}. It suggested a united India with autonomy to Muslim provinces.

This last provision was countered by Jinnah who asked for a separate country and hence the spirit had communal undertones.

As eventually happened, India did get bifurcated as wanted by Jinnah's Fourteen Points, but other than that, Nehru Report contributed

Remarks

a lot to the constitution.

India became a free country in which every one had a right to vote. Civil liberties were not only recognised but given fundamental protection by the Supreme ^{Constitution.}

Rights of minorities were recognised in the Fundamental Rights itself.

Thus the spirit of Nehru Report was captured even though the words differed.

Impact of Simon Commission

Q6. By the time partition of Bengal was annulled, the damage had already been done which was neither reversible, nor adjustable. Critically analyze. (10 Marks)

The partition of Bengal ^{effected} in 1905 was annulled in 1911 ~~to~~ under Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge. The aim was to "pull the movement in different directions" and "dethrone Bengal" from its seat of centre of national movement.

Also, creation of communal tensions was a major aim embedded in the design of partition.

The British government succeeded in its aim even when partition was annulled due to following reasons:

Muslim League was formed in 1906 under leadership of Nawab of Dacca leading to institutionalisation of communalism in India.

This effectively separated Muslims and Hindus in Bengal region, East for Muslims and West for Hindus.

Remarks

- ~~Due~~ Lack of consensus of an anti-Partition movement i.e. Swadeshi and Boycott led to bifurcation of Congress Party, slowing down national movement itself.

- Its effect was seen in the fact that 1908 - 1916 was a period of dormancy except for Ghadar movement abroad.

④ After announcement was done, a wedge had already been drawn ~~between~~ on religious lines solidified by Morley - Minto Reforms of 1909 which was never quite handled ~~well~~ and led to partition of Bengal in 1947.

Remarks

Q7. Discuss the Shuddhi Movement and its impact on society? Why it is considered as a cardinal change in the Hindu philosophy? (10 Marks)

Shuddhi movement was a socio-religious movement in Indian society aimed at purging evils that crept in Hindu religion.

It advocates abolition of evils of caste systems, untouchability, ~~high~~ ^{abolishing} position of priests and also ~~using~~ ^{abolishing} use of scriptures to further cause of any of these evils.

It is related to Arya Samaj movement ~~of~~ pioneered by Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

It also aimed to bring back some Muslims and Christian converts back in the fold of Hinduism leading to a ~~communal~~ ^{communal} color in the movement.

Remarks

It is considered cardinal to
revive the sanctity of supreme texts
of Veda, restore true practices in the

religion

32

Elaborate

Remarks

Q8. The Indian Society underwent many important changes, as a response to British rule; one of the most important among them was urbanization. Discuss the spread and growth of urbanization in British India and critically analyse the reasons for growth of such towns and people's life in them? (10 Marks)

British rule in India began effectively after Battle of Plassey this giving Bengal a higher status in administration and economic activity. Due to it, urbanisation of Bengal and especially Calcutta region happened.

Further, we see urbanisation of regions of Mumbai as well as Madras due to their coastal nature and trading activities.

In Mumbai, British government had special interest in cotton exports for British companies. They also set up institutional financing mechanism. First cotton mill was also set up there. Due to it, it became a centre of economic

Remarks

activity and services attracting people from ~~the~~ all over India.

Urbanisation was facilitated by growth of railways around these centres and the administrative machinery.

After, ~~power~~ ^{capital} was shifted to Delhi, Delhi also grew as urbanisation centre.

Life of people in these towns was no where near hunky dory and it was marked by sharp contrast between haves and have nots. People were involved in menial jobs and overtime shuns ~~to~~ began to come up especially in Mumbai. Impoverishment of agriculture in countryside became a major reason for this state of affairs.

Remarks

Decline of existing centres and impact

4

Q9. Discuss the major factors that lead to the outbreak of revolution in France. What was the impact of French Revolution on the peoples of the world during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries? (10 Marks)

Factors involved in French Revolution



Social Factors : (1) French society was divided into 3 estates; of which commoners, formed

the majority but was exploited the most they had to pay taxes like tithe and taille from which higher classes were exempt even though higher classes held wealth on a grotesque scale.

(2) Resentment among middle classes who despite being educated was short-changed.

Political :

(1) An absolute monarchy - uncaring of people's needs completely. Weak King Louis XVI

(2) Centralisation of power slowing down all activities in France.

(3) Feudal lords had no functions but controlled most finances.

Remarks

4) unpopular decisions like participation in American War of Independence

Economic factors

1) Agriculture and industry was ruined.

2) Military expenditure was high at the cost of domestic needs.

Effects of French Revolution on the world :

- Ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity came in the world and spread due to Napoleon's st campaigns afterwards.

- German and Italian unification came as a result to French Revolution.

- Even in India, Tipu Sultan showed solidarity with the movement ~~leading~~ and planted a Tree of Liberty in Mysore.

- For Europe, French Revolution was followed by a series of other revolutions for democracy and liberty.

Remarks

Q10. Though decolonization produced moments of inspiration and promise for Africa, yet failed to transform African economies and political structures to bring about true autonomy and development. Comment. (10 Marks)

~~African colonisation called "Scramble for Africa"~~ African decolonisation was distinct from decolonisation of other regions like Asia and Latin America and due to it, this phenomenon, ~~this~~ ^{for Africa} couldn't bring about similar results as in other countries.

→ People who fought together for independence couldn't stay together after foreigners left due to their ethnic differences. This makes Africa different from other colonies in other countries, there was a sense of nation-building ~~set~~ ^{during} freedom struggle, which was completely absent in Africa. During their rule, colonial masters didn't build any infrastructure in these colonies,

Remarks

they inherited practically no workable building from them.

- African boundaries were artificial - drawn in Berlin Conference of 1884 - disregard ethnic and natural frontiers. This led to incessant civil wars for more countries and military coups like in Nigeria, Angola.
- Education and awareness among people

was very dismal coupled with

regular outbreak of diseases hampering development efforts.

- Neo-colonialism policies of colonial countries prevented full internal autonomy leading to strife between those who were seen pro-West and those who demanded full autonomy. Case of Egypt is a case in point.

Remarks

Eco. constraints
in detail

Q11. Critically analyze Nehru's role in development and integration of free India? Why his tenure is remembered as foundation of bedrock of democracy in India? (10 Marks)

Post-~~indep~~ independent India was reeling under several secessionist tendencies. Role of the first Prime Minister has been instrumental in addressing these.

His policy on tribal integration has been significant in ensuring their autonomy as well. However, its implementation has been marked by several hurdles - some of which we face even now.

The idea of in the Objective Resolution which became preamble in the Constitution became soul of the Constitution to ensure justice, equality and liberty to all. It led to an emotional integration of people of all communities and backgrounds.

Remarks

that they are a part and parcel of one nation. His idea of unity in diversity furthered the cause.

However, we still face violence based on narrow social identities.

His socialist ideas led to the ~~the~~

4

base of industrialisation in India and also abolition of zamindari bringing

precisely mentioned his contributions and achievements in agriculture and his contributions in agriculture and his contributions in agriculture and his contributions in agriculture.

This role is remembered as:

NAM ~~and~~ conduct of successful ~~and~~ franchise based election in a country with 90% illiteracy.

- Self-sufficiency motto even while engaging with foreign powers. This prevented neo-colonialism and ~~and~~ strengthened internal democracy
- Strong institutions like CAG, EC, Judiciary were formed, not subjected to Parliament
- No forcible syncretism of tribal population

Remarks autonomy provided so that democracy in true sense prevails.

Q12. Equity is one of the basic premises of Indian Constitution, but a swift adjustment in legal provisions can't reverse the centuries old deep-rooted schisms and fissures. Critically analyze. (10 Marks)

Equity is a principle that demands equitable distribution of power and resources among all sectors of society. It doesn't necessarily imply 100% equality, but a state in which everyone has a claim to resources to fulfill basic needs.

It was handed over to us by the Constitution in a top-down manner.

However, it can truly be achieved in a bottom-up manner only.

Intouchability was abolished, but even though illegal politics in some areas have been successful in outcasting some

communities due to rigid mindset.

Equal political rights were given to women but it didn't lead to any

Remarks

Significant representation of women in legislatures - stagnant at 11% in Parliament due to the patriarchal norms that fosserd women in decision-making process.

- Religious and linguistic minorities still fight for their right to equality in matters of religion and face persecution at intervals.

- Class-discrimination is more glaring: Top...

1% of population controls 49% of resources in India. Ideas of

equitable distribution of resources as per Article 39 (b), (c) have remained on paper due to stronghold of prosperous sections over matters of policy making.

- Scheduled Tribes have been given special protection by V and VI Schedules but they're still seen with contempt by

Remarks

authorities delaying true decentralisation and autonomy to their bodies.

Q13. Globalization is often considered responsible for the increasing consumerism in India. What are its major features and how do they affect the salaried class and lower income groups in particular? (10 Marks)

Consumerism is a practice whereby people tend to acquire more ~~material and more~~ ^{actual} ~~irrespective~~ ^{irrespective} of their ^{needs} and even ^{As choices available} ~~spending~~ ^{spending} abilities. ~~Major features~~ of ~~with~~ people have increased and so ~~is~~ ^{is} their ~~spending~~ ^{spending} incomes due to globalization, this tendency is gaining ~~currency~~ ^{currency} among salaried class.

Major features can be seen as
- Shift towards ~~more~~ international brands as opposed to domestic ones.

- Aggressive advertising campaigns by producers of consumer goods.

- Shift in attitude with value being placed on those who prefer to indulge in consumerism and people with simple-

Remarks

Living - high - thinking are seen with contempt.

Sets off demonstration effect leading to a chain of consumerism

Effects of such tendencies are most visible among colored class:

(1) Tend to spend more and save less.

(2) Living on credit rather than saving as opposed to Indian culture.

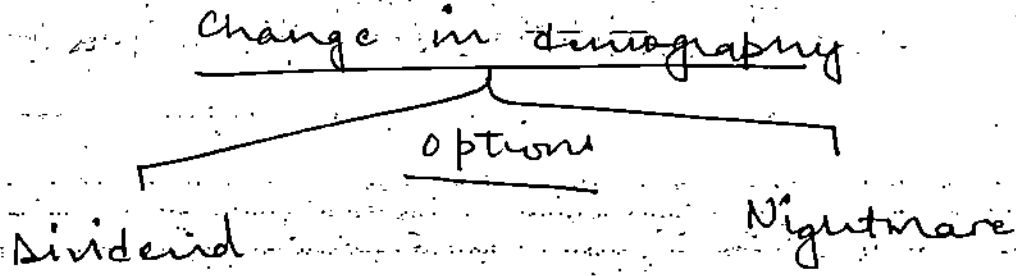
(3) Commodification of erstwhile valuable things in life - fun comes from mobiles, video games rather than spending time with family.

For lower classes, consumerism is like an a goal they seek to achieve. To be a part of the race, they tend to shift from thriftiness attitude towards over spending culture as well

Remarks

leading to increase of financial vulnerability.

Q14. Demographic advantage is merely a euphemism and optimistic way of looking at population explosion and it offers more threats than opportunities. Critically analyze. (10 Marks)



As clear from above, there is a chance to achieve either dividend or nightmare from shift in demography depending upon some conditions.

Calling it dividend isn't simply an optimistic way but rather has solid backing.

Experience of developed world that saw such demography during industrial revolution years.

Low dependency ratios increases savings and investments.

More focus can be put on higher education and skill training than primary education which is significant for Make in India.

Remarks

initiative and manufacturing.
 - outburst of innovation capabilities with
youth population.

- low spending on pediatric and geriatric
healthcare.

However, this change does come with
 its attendant alarms and issues:

- higher education is still low with

gross enrolment ratio ~~less~~ about 109.

- ~~Just~~ ^{Just} 10% of working population is
 skilled.

- Growth of employment rate is less than
 1% due to capital-augmenting growth
 strategies of corporations.

- Strict labour laws have worked to
 keep our economy informal.

These issues might increase conflict
 in our society leading to social unrest
 if proper institutions and policies aren't
 set in place.

Remarks

This there is a need to understand
 and address our demographical
 changes suitably to reap its benefits.

42

More points required

Q15. Caste is becoming weaker and stronger at the same time in present day India. Discuss the factors responsible for continuity and change. (10 Marks)

The evolution of concept of caste is an interesting paradox. It is due to several reasons:

→ Urbanisation process has brought people of diverse identities together. This has led to a cosmopolitan identity leading to dismantling of traditional identities including caste.

- However, 70% population resides in rural areas due to which caste identities remain strong.

- Class-caste overlap: ~~with~~ New economic realities has led to a situation where upper castes make most of the opportunities ~~where~~ and lower caste is engaged in traditional jobs. This leads to continuity.

Remarks

- However, MNC jobs are available to all and some lower caste have made inroads here, leading to weakening of caste.

- Reservation policy in jobs and education have seemed to increase representation of lower caste in higher positions thus blurring the caste lines, but caste-based representation has heightened the sense of one's caste in life leading to caste-based agitation.

4
- As empowerment of lower castes happened, their politicisation led to growth of caste-based political parties. They keep people in fold of caste-identities as evident in UP and Bihar.

Remarks

Q17. Critically analyse the government's policy of tribal integration which was based on the preservation of the tribal people's rich social and cultural heritage. (10 Marks)

India's policy on tribal areas was enunciated by Pt. Nehru which was based on voluntary, slow tribal integration with autonomy and capacity-building in those areas.

For this, Schedules V and VI were inserted in constitution and further autonomy granted by means of special provisions in Articles 371 A, B, C, D, etc. While these provisions led to semblance of autonomy over their life with Tribal Advisory Council, Autonomous Districts, these provisions isolated them further from the rest of India to some extent.

Also, lack of awareness due to education issues prevented them from using these provisions fully.

Remarks

To further the cause of tribal integration with autonomy, PESA was enacted in 1995. This brought in 73rd Amendment to these regions but remained a paper tiger as noted by Xasa Committee Report as well. Gram Sabhas couldn't prevent alienation of tribal lands. This created resentment among tribal for overall governing structure in the country.

Forest Rights Act (FRA) was enacted to address alienation of ~~ancient~~ traditional land but it too lacked mostly due to insensitive approach of forest officials.

Other schemes like construction of roads, extension of education and healthcare have made some positive impact but still a trust deficit

Remarks remain between tribal and government ~~leads~~ making their integration difficult.

Q18. "Asia Pacific Region is the most disaster prone region of the world". In the light of the given statement discuss the causes and consequences of some of the catastrophic events of past years. (10 Marks)

Asia - Pacific Region is both prone and vulnerable to natural and man-made disasters in the world. The causes of which are :

- Earthquakes : (1) Himalayan region due to collision of Indian and Eurasian plates.
- (2) Pacific Ring of Fire due to plate tectonics involving continental and oceanic plates.
- Risk of Tsunami increases too due to these Cyclones : Some of the most severe cyclones occur in this region. Indian coast is particularly vulnerable due to it.
- Droughts : EL Nino ~~years~~ ^{events} bring droughts to Asian countries. There is a speculation that frequency of EL Nino is increasing due to climate change.
- Vulnerability of people is highest in the region due to lack of technology, awareness and most importantly, resources. Most of the countries are

Remarks

underdeveloped with the exception of Japan and Singapore.

→ As this region is the most populous region ~~consequences of disaster~~ in the world, risk of stampede like disasters is huge.

→ Volcanoes in Indonesia and Japan due to plate tectonics.

→ Shifting cultivation practices in Malaysia and Indonesia leading to forest fires.

Consequences: Manmade causes.

→ Efforts of development reversed - sets the clock back few years.

→ Rehabilitation of affected communities is an issue due to lack of resources.

→ Trade affected in events of tsunami and cyclone. ~~the~~ 2004 Tsunami is a case in point.

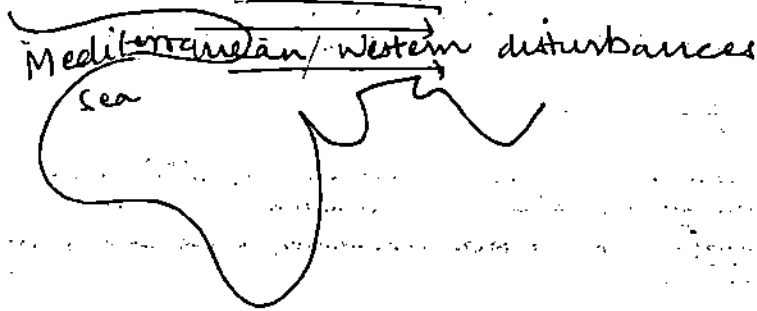
→ Haze due to forest fires have led to loss of lives and polluted environment.

Remarks

→ Japan tsunami caused reversal of development of nuclear power.

4 1/2

Q19. Highlight the major reasons due to which the frequency of the western disturbances has increased in recent years and discuss its impact on agriculture in India? (10 Marks)



Western disturbances are essentially temperate cyclones that originate over Mediterranean region in winters and carried towards India by westerlies. As they pick up moisture from Black and Caspian sea, they cause precipitation over NW India.

Their frequency has increased due to more severe winter temperatures recorded in the source region. This intensifies formation of temperate cyclones and their arrival in India. This has been linked to climate change causing extreme weather events.

More reasons required

Remarks

Impact on agriculture in India:

→ These disturbances cause severe loss to standing crops in India due to which there is sub-optimal harvesting.

- It is said that these rainfall can be positively used by farmers by suitably timing the sowing of

4 crops. However, lack of agricultural extension services create a problem in dissemination of such information

- Also, rainfed farmers suffer the most due to these disturbances

impinging food security.

- lack of insurance causes farmer distress and even suicides.

Remarks

Q20. The world is set to face a 40% per cent shortfall in water supplies by 2030 due to urbanisation, pressure of food production, population growth and the increasing demand from the manufacturing, domestic and energy sector. Elucidate the major strategies to effectively counter this shortfall in water supplies. (10 Marks)

Water supply shortage in future has ^{First discuss reasons for} brought to be countered by following ^{crisis} practical and reactive strategies:

→ In India, agriculture is the major consumer of water - both surface and groundwater.

Irrigation plans like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, drip and irrigation methods are in place.

For this, diplomatic efforts with Israel have been pursued as Israel has expertise in it.

→ To satisfy domestic demands from urbanisation, 2 river link projects are being undertaken: Damanganga-Pipla in Maharashtra, Ken-Betwa in MP and UP.

→ For demand side, water efficiency is being promoted. A Water Efficiency

Remarks

Bureau or line of Bureau of Energy Efficiency is being promoted.

→ Water conservation strategies are being followed all over the world.

rejuvenation of traditional water bodies,
clearing of major rivers like Ganga.

In India, such duties have been sought to be vested with PRTI.

→ De-salination technology is being researched upon to use ocean water for human consumption.

→ limits are placed on industry to use water and duties for recharge of groundwater.

→ Groundwater aquifers are being mapped to plan for their sustainable use in future.

More research, inter-national collaboration is required in this field to take

Remarks

the world from water crisis

Q21. Local winds are air movements, generally of limited geographical range, characteristic of a particular region and/or area of particular land and atmospheric configuration. Elaborate. Also illustrate the effect of local winds on human settlement in the various regions of the world. (10 Marks)

Local winds are localised systems originating due to change in pressure, temperature and presence of orographic barriers, etc.

→ In India, local winds like "Mango Showers" on western coast originate due to local rise in temperature leading to convectional current ~~due~~ before south-west monsoon arrival. These help in mango harvest in the region.

→ Chinook wind in California arise due to orographic barrier in the region causing high temperature in leeward side of mountain. It causes oppressive temperature in region.

→ Hamattan wind in desert regions of Sub-Saharan Africa bring respite from oppressive conditions.

Remarks

→ Blizzards in Canada occur due to high pressure system ~~causing~~ ^{bringing} public life to a halt.

→ Land and sea breezes affect urban environment to a good extent by cooling down urban spaces, shielding it from effects of urban heat island. They occur due to local sea-saw of temperature and pressure between land and sea.

4

Remarks

Q22. Make in India is government's aggressive push to revive an ailing manufacturing sector. Do you think that the Solar and Nuclear energy will be a great drive for the Make in India initiative? Assess. (10 Marks)

An ailing manufacturing sector requires a push on several counts: demand being one of them. Here both solar and nuclear energy sectors provide the impetus:

→ National solar mission has an ambitious target of 100 GW of solar energy by 2022.

→ Government is aggressively pushing nuclear energy - signing contracts with countries like US, Canada, Kazakhstan.

However, it is not sufficient. A suitable policy addressing issues with these sectors is required so that domestic manufacturing can be taken up. These are:

competitiveness with foreign players:

China, Japan and US have developed

Remarks

solar capabilities and India being a member of WTO is limited in imposing restrictions of duties.

For nuclear energy, transfer of technology is distant as foreign companies want to ~~make~~ keep their technology secret and profitable.

These ² factors hamper domestic development and hence Make in India can be promoted only by foreign direct investment. However, it is limited by issues of labour and laws a ease of doing business in India.

However, all is not lost. India has certain other strengths:

- Potential of new technology like thorium nuclear plants with a 300 MWe prototype in Kalpakkam.
- Skilled individuals and scientists

Avoid Remarks Pool who can bring it forward
writing in more environmental awareness among people. More tax incentives should be provided
margin
Thus, ~~the~~ energy sector can provide
subsidies to Make in India.

More points required

Q23. Our nation's inland waterways and rivers are the hidden backbone of our transport network. In the context of given statement analyze the problems and prospects for inland waterways in India. (10 Marks)

Prospects of inland waterways transport

- Cargo movement by inland waterways (IWT) is less than 2% in India as compared to 40% in China. There is a significant potential.
 - Shifting in traditional industrial clusters away from source regions require efficient transport in which (IWT) has a role to play.
 - Roads and railways are time-consuming to build and expand. IWT is cheaper to build, expand and maintain.
 - Significant for footloose, hi-technology industry.
 - Significant employment generation in areas of barge maintenance, ship maintenance, dredging, etc.
- Problems of IWT

Remarks

→ Fragmented authority of Centre and States makes it difficult to plan and develop projects due to lack of Centre-State coordination.

→ Rivers aren't properly dredged making navigable length shorter.

→ No proper policy in place that delineates role of all actors involved.

It leads to piecemeal approach

which is ineffective.

→ Conflict with other plans: Clean

Ganga Mission plans to create 16 barrages and dams on it thus

fragmenting the river into ponds making transport difficult.

→ Perinular rivers aren't perennial

Remarks

Q24. How Plate tectonic theory is still not satisfying the majority of geologists; discuss in the light of criticism associated with the theory. (10 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q25. Urbanization is one of the important reasons for soil hardening. What are the environmental consequence and problems associated with it? Suggest mitigating measures. (10 Marks)

Effect

Urbanisation has led to a spurt in construction sector due to which concretisation of landscape has happened. This has led to soil hardening in these areas.

This kind of soil degradation leads to less groundwater replenishment.

Due to it, floods have a more devastating effect as water takes more time to recede.

To mitigate this problem, these measures can be taken

- suitable land use planning
- zones marked for natural soil on surface preventing unnecessary concretisation
- Awareness among people using community-based programmes

Remarks

→ Proper rules should be made to the effect and defaulter builders should be suitably penalised

2

Remarks