

MOCK TEST PAPER - 1

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within 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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1. Invigilator Signature _____

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Name Monali Ashok Phadtar

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 24/09/16Signature M Phadtar

REMARKS

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Q1. Discuss the impact of 1813 Indian Charter Act on the spread and quality of education in India? (12.5 Marks)

1813 Indian Charter Act allowed Christian Missionaries & Intra-Britishers to come & start/spread the education & spread the religion in India.

Impact on Indian Education System, Positive Points

1. Though Indian believed, it has spread western culture, spread of Western Education was important as 'Modernization' of thoughts,
- 2) Liberalization of views - (Traditional) views, changed.
- 3) Emphasis given on more Empiricism/Inductive Value - Indians those went to British schools started focussing on 'Scientific Things', things which are real & fact rather than orthodoxy, traditions, rituals, which has no scientificism.
- 4) Diff. Reform on Education, Social by Indians - Raja Rammohan Roy, Keshabchandra Sen, who wanted Indians to leave the typical traditions & focuss on 'Modern Education'.
- 5) Awareness of British Imperialism - Because of Modern education, & thinkers Britishers are ruling us & exploiting the resources was come to know to lot of Indians.

Remarks

There are some -ve points also

1. When the britishers left country was discussed that 'English' would be language for 10 years,
2. 'Continuation of the same language' - caused the deterrance of regional language & national language.

Remarks

Q2. The division of Congress after the Surat Split effectively rendered the moderate section toothless, until it was revived by the return of Gandhi. Critically analyse?

(12.5 Marks)

1907 Surat split separated moderates & extremists. Where extremists lead the struggle movement & moderates had become weak.

Influence of the extremists such as Lal, Bal, Pal was more & didn't want to focus on legislative reforms but revolutionary action & it separated them. After separation, Britishers used strong policies to suppress the INC. Bengal was also separated in 1905 & in short, movement had become passive. Through Rowlatt Act, Tilak was sent to Mandalay for 7 years & others leaders couldn't lead the congress. INC needed revival in that period i.e. 1907 to 1919. Moderates were focussing on the constitutional reforms & could not change Britishers policy. Gandhiji's arrival in INC was through 'Non-cooperation Movement' of 1920. Gandhiji focussed more on mass movement. He wanted to spread the movement. He involved every social human being i.e. be it school/college going childrens, women, people from all caste, creed and that changed the movement. Gandhi did not believe on extremism. His principles were non-violence, truth. The struggle was against the wrong through Non-violence. These principles were somewhat similar to 'Moderates principle'. So After gandhian period 'Moderate Section' again revived & participated whole-heartedly in struggle movement.

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Q3. France and UK could not have had prevented World War 2, but they could have merely start it earlier by not following appeasement policy. Critically analyse.

(12.5 Marks)

After WWI, there was so much instability though Union i.e. afterwards United Nations was there but could not control the WWII.

As Mussolini & Hitler were revolutionary & focuss was on acquire more & more land & rule the countries it would have been difficult for countries like France & UK to stop it.

i) Hitler in Germany had become very popular & was ruthless. Controlling him had become difficult for UK & France.

ii) With Hitler's influence Mussolini, came in the same group & they became more powerful.

As France & UK especially UK focus after WWI was

i) Exploitation of colonies, & recovering the economy after Great Repression of 1929

ii) More & more focus on Recovering economy caused them to imperialize in all colonies, they had acquired so be it in Africa, India or other South Asian, East Asian countries.

iii) Ignorance of Power

Ignored the power & let it continue the policy the way it was going.

But other side even though they would have controlled it, Hitler & Mussolini

Remarks

were so strong that was difficult for them
to stop them.

Remarks

Q4. What were the objectives of various tribal uprisings in India during British rule? Evaluate their compatibility with freedom struggle. (12.5 Marks)

The objectives of tribal uprisings varied from region to region. Uprisings focussed on regionalism & their moto was to throw away British power from their region. Ramosi Movement of Maharashtra led by Vasudev Phadke focussed on fight against the Britishers as they wanted to work in mainstream & through British they could not work for princely states. Tribal movements like Santhal uprising, Sanyasi movement, Kuka movement, focus was to get the power of their land.

Tribal Movements were agitated by Britishers policy of rights, women & religion interference. Most of the tribal uprisings were 'Revolutionary & Militarian Action based'. They revolted against the Britishers because of acquisition of land, forest & surrounding areas acquisition. Tribal uprising happened from 18th century onwards & from region to region.

- i) Revolt against Britishers was not just 1857 Revolt, or 1757 Plassey, but these small tribal uprising gave trouble to Britishers.
- ii) Britishers had to face these revolts continuously, so they couldn't consistently focus on the 'Indian Govt'.
- iii) Few of the Tribal uprisings were so strong that they overthrew government & ruled on their own for few days.
- iv) Britishers had to use strong military power.

Remarks

to suppress the uprisings.

vi) Different moderate policies have been adopted after such revolts.

vii) Britishers adopted 'Divide & Rule' policy in freedom struggle, where didn't allow people to unite.

viii) In mass struggle like Buxar, 1857 Revolt, 1920 Non-cooperation movement people participated enthusiastically & fought for the freedom whenever they got an opportunity.

Remarks

Q5. Nationalism has often led to wars and tensions, yet it remains a strong force, which also positively bind people together. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

Nationalism evolved from 'Renaissance'. As emancipation came, modernization & westernization where people used empirical mind, scientific behaviour & it caused 'Renaissance'. Through this only people started distinguishing betⁿ state, country, society, individual.

Narrower version of Humanity is 'Nationalism' where people work for 'own country'. There have been diff. versions of 'Humanism' like 'Marxist view', 'Naxalism', 'Capitalism', 'Socialism', 'Maoism', 'Communism'. All these are narrower view, as we think of only smaller perspective i.e. of a country or a caste, race, creed, particular society & Conflicts occur. There have been diff. wars in ancient or presently in 19th, 20th century because of 'Nationalism' or 'Narrower view of Nationalism'. This view plays important part in 'Human Society'. Every individual has to understand the broader view of 'Nationalism' where one individual is not part of a country rather the entire world/society'. Those individuals who could define & understand the 'Nationalism' properly have worked for the peace, betterment of society, vulnerable section of society like women, child, disable, under privileged. Diff. NGOs, Pressure groups, Eminent personalities have

Remarks

been working for a 'good cause' United Nations
Human Rights Commission etc.

Indian culture binds the people together &
the broader meaning of 'Nationalism' has been given
there also 'Work for Society'.

Remarks

Q6. The unification of Germany was not merely a bilateral event; rather it released the seismic waves, which demolished the Iron curtain. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

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Q7. Three main agencies were responsible for the spread of modern education in India; the foreign Christian missionaries, the British government and progressive Indians. Describe with examples the role played by progressive Indians for spreading modern education?

(12.5 Marks)

Modern Education of today's generation is creation of Britishers & few missionaries. Modern education gave Indian's the broader, empirical/scientific view & could fight against the Britishers in their way.

Indian Charter Act, 1813 allowed the Christian missionaries to spread the religion & even start the schools. That was the background of entry of 'English' in Indian Education system. Though Britishers focussed on the spread of the English through these schools & colleges, their focus was not on 'Modern Edu'n', rather it was to spread the religion & to make people aware about the culture. But Indian Reformist focussed on the 'Modern Education'

i) Raja Rammohan Roy where he focussed on 'Distinction against cast, religion through 'Arya Samaj' but he emphasised 'Modern Education' & started schools.

ii) Jyotiba Phule started schools for underprivileged vulnerable rather focussing on privileged one.

iii) Karve started 'Women school / colleges' & he wanted to empower women through education. He incorporated women in main-stream.

Remarks

Remarks

Q8. Some dance forms in India are unique amalgamation of martial traditions and temple rituals. Write a short note on any such non-classical dance from Eastern India.

(12.5 Marks)

Non-classical dances i.e. lot of tribal dances are done in North-East India.

1] Dodo

2] Bihu

Remarks

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Q9. Indus Valley Civilisation was one of the greatest civilisations in the ancient world. How far do you agree that the Aryan invasion was the reason for the decline of huge civilisation? (12.5 Marks)

Indus valley Civilization was 6000 years ago & focussed on planned city. It had good citadels, drainage system, canals, agriculture was developed.

There are people who say that Aryans invaded the 'Indus' & who say it vanished because of 'Natural Calamities'. Views have been different & even contradictory. Those who justify that it was Invasion has following points

1. Daya Ram Sahani or others found the sculptures & scripts as it is.
2. With Natural Disaster, all gets collapsed, damages & no evidence remains in the past.
3. Aryans had attacked in Kalibangan so it may be possible that they would go for 'Indus' also.

Natural Calamities / Flood reason have been justified on the following grounds →

1. 'Entire city can vanish' only on that ground.
2. If one invaded it, then why no other person is mentioned in history or why other evidences could not be found against it.

Remarks

Remarks

Q10. 'Santhara' is one of the prominent systems in Jainism which was in controversy recently. Discuss the issue and analyze whether it is possible to continue such practices in a constitutional democracy, like India? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q11. In the Indian freedom movement, revolutionary terrorism also had its own significance. Discuss the transformations in the evolution of revolutionary terrorism in the first three decades of 20th century. (12.5 Marks)

Extremists & the people who believed on revolution without going through Gandhian Principles of Non-violence i.e. They wanted freedom through revolution by armed forces.

Revolutionary terrorism started from tribal movements only. Ramosi's took the arms against the britishers so it started from 18th century only. Revolutionary terrorism became strong after Bengal Partition of 1905. People started, Revolutionary movements against it.

Aurobindo Ghosh, Sawarkar Bandhu came little early but was reflection of Britishers extumacy.

i) Ghadar Movement was reflection of people anger & started in 'San Fransisco'

ii) 'Hindustan Socialist Republic Association' by Chandrashekhar Azad where different revolutionary acts like Koku Train Dacoit, Delhi Assembly case & much more events were done by them.

iii) Bhagat Singh also started org. where Jalianwala Bagh Matyarakand of the 1919, revoluted him & he fought against the britishers.

iv) Simon Commission had been formed & rally against him Lala Lajpat Rai died. caused the reason for the revolutionary leaders to take action against the Britisher.

Earlier they were working as part of INC

Remarks

branch of Bengal, Punjab or Bombay Princely state but as Britishers policy against the Indians became strong, where they Imperialized Indians & behaved brutally. The youth of congress, could not accept it & became extremist.

Remarks

Q12. "India is home to 18 million human trafficking victims, the most in the world". Elaborate on the major reason behind such high numbers and analyze whether the measures taken by government are enough? Also discuss the issue from perspective of social impact?

(12.5 Marks)

Human trafficking has become vital & it has used many vulnerable & underprivileged section of society as part of it.

There have been many reasons behind human trafficking though govt mentioned it in our FR it needs to be taken seriously.

1. Poverty → 30% of people are BPL & it impacts the entire society because those who are poor, are easy to target & gets mislead.
2. Less Awareness in villages

In remote places as people are not aware about the ground realities, can be taken & due advantage of their innocence can be taken.

3. Education & Opportunities (Less) - Hardly get opportunity to go to school, so not aware of the real situations.
4. Less Job opportunities & Financial crisis

As there are people, who work as agent, because their family face problems of money or other problems Govt. has been taking diff. measures to

make sure that childrens won't be victimized for Human Trafficking. Strict actions have been taken against those who are working for it but govt. needs consider that lot of people, especially poor & marginalized women, small underprivileged children are facing such issues.

Remarks

so there has been a big impact of it on society.

i) Indian are mostly the main victim of Trafficking & large percentage of it is from India. so is becoming more & more vulnerable to the Trafficking.

ii) Small kids, Young / Underprivileged girls are victimized & the proportion of it can't be stopped, if strong action taken against those who are working for it.

Remarks

Q13. Legal prohibition on Alcohol can only achieve a limited success in India? Critically Analyze. (12.5 Marks)

'Alcohol Drinking' has been prohibited in few of the states. In our constitution, DPSP where in Gandhian principles accordingly Alcohol should not used & prohibited.

Countries like Bihar, Gujrat where they have banned alcohol that is drinking has been strictly prohibited. As per India's geographical location, Indian people doesn't have to necessarily go for drinking, because Indian climate conditions are not such that where one needs to drink. As we went for Westernization, & everything has changed. People adopting western culture is not bad. But what is required that to what is good for individual should be adopted. People imitate foreign culture & go for pubbing, drinking, smoking etc. If one drinks just as a standard or to maintain high profile then that's not correct. People from poor area, where they drink lower quality 'Alcohol' which is not of good quality & can impact/damage their health badly. So until & unless people will not understand the damage or impact & repercussions it makes on one's body legal prohibition is not going to impact. Those who support legal prohibition their view is that, it restricts the person from drinking as there

Remarks

is no source available. But as one has said that There is will, there is a way one may go for Illegal sale & It rather creates more problems when its not legalized. Govt won't be having any records of alcohol coming / going outside the state & mgmt or tracking would be difficult.

Stingent policies & changing the mindset of people is important to stop people drinking Alcohol.

Remarks

Q14. Is it true that India suffers from huge gender pay-gap? What measures are needed to narrow down the gap? (12.5 Marks)

→ India suffers Huge pay-gap as women are generally paid lesser than men.

Following measures are needed to narrow down the gap.

1. Working on the Women Empowerment programs where making aware women about their skills/potentials as most of them are not aware about the program reality or pay-gap itself.
2. Social Aspect → As society has the opinion, that women are not that intelligent, clever & strong that a men is, so naturally considered as weak & not given the responsibilities which she can take care. So the attitude or Aspect needs to be changed.
3. Awareness among people — People needs to make aware about the ground realities outside country, where women rather get more salary than men when they both are competitive & equal grade.
4. A Law on Equality Pay →
5. Removing the cultural/historical viewpoint of a society, where women were not that strong.

Remarks

& not working hard like as they do.

Western-culture needs to be followed for equal-pay & reduce gap rather than following other things.

Remarks

Q15. What are the critical minerals necessary for developing/clean-energy applications, infrastructure for its solar mission and for manufacturing high-technology products in the future? How will India overcome the shortage of such minerals to accelerate its economic development? Suggest measures to overcome the shortage of critical minerals in India. (12.5 Marks)

Clean Energy Applications & Dev. Infrastructure for solar mission also require the Electric Energy i.e. to generate infrastructure based on solar, wind, water one needs to have good technology. To generate the electricity or rather for good electricity one needs coal & supplementary minerals or there such as Aluminium, Bauxite, or to generate the energy India currently depends on coal power almost. Through Uranium & all, Wind, water & Thermal we are generating energy but as our these energies have not developed properly our ^{section} reliance is on Coal-only Petrol/Diesel also would be necessary to develop the infra to overcome solution

1. Start using Non-conventional sources of energy such as wind, water, for generation of electricity
2. Max mines & minerals exploration needs to be done.
3. Mineral exploration beyond ocean technique has not yet developed so that also needs to be developed.

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Remarks

Q16. Would India be able to overcome its flood and famine problems by interlinking of rivers? What are the major constraints in interlinking of the rivers in India? (12.5 Marks)

Interlinking of rivers program was planned by Britishers only but as they focussed more on india. develop. like rail, road they ignored it for their own purpose

In recent times there have been many floods & drought situations in Tamil Nadu - Flood, Mahara - Drought (Uttar Pradesh & Bihar - Guj) where people die because of water & without water also. Interlinking of rivers is a long project before that govt had taken few interlinking project, one that completed & there consequences on the surrounding people studied or how they benefited them can be studied & accordingly we can comment on the Interlinking. Once interlinking is done 'The perennial river flow will come to Peninsular Rivers' so, there would be water available for Peninsular Rivers in summer season also. But it needs to be studied from other point of view - where how watered mgmt, flow diversion, linking would be decided. It can solve flood & famine problem if linked properly.

Constraints

Govts. had been pushing these projects ahead since last 50 years, as it would cost huge

Remarks amount & still there is no guarantee that

money water would reach to drought-prone areas

ii) Current issues of Cauvery water or Narmada where water dispute is for inter-state rivers then in case of inter-linking as water needs to be shared with those states which are not part of the river boundary may create a very big conflict -

iii) Environment Aspect, perspective it may change the entire river flow & river may not be perennial & can impact vegetation :-

iv) climate change & impact on biodiversity & ecology possible loss of vegetation would be there -

Remarks

Q17. Why most cities in India are water stressed, with majority of cities not having 24/7 water supply? What needs to be done to cater to the rising demand of water in urban areas keeping sustainable development in mind? What are the recent measures taken by the government for water management and conservation? (12.5 Marks)

→ Due to continuous drought situations, water level of groundwater resources depleting & ground water table has come down. Most of the cities are facing water shortage problem.

Majority of cities not having 24/7 water supply since last 3-4 years, India has ~~reduced~~ received less monsoon due to El-Nino & that has caused water shortage.

Solutions to cater the needs of water

1. Reusability of water -
2. Construction of dams, check dams wherever possible
3. Diff. type of farming rather than flood farming go for sprinkler
4. Water shed Mgmt.
5. Less utilization of water for crops & more focus on diff. types of crops.

As villages get, free electricity & ground water tube wells are more, go for more & more water so focus needs to be given on farming sector to reduce the usage of water.

In industries

1] Water-processing can be done i.e. Reuse the

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water.

- 27 Hydration & Water conservation through Wells (Small Artificial) where monsoon water can be saved
- 3) Awareness of the usage of water &
- 4) Emphasizing people about the world ecological problems & telling the importance of efficient use of water as people got a wastage of water in Industry
- 1) Selling the water per usage of person because once people start paying the money water prices would come down.

Govt. Measures -

- 1) Organic farming
- ii) Stop giving potable water for metro cities like Delhi
- iii) Fix hours of water, water-cut
- iv) Integrated watershed Mgmt Programme
- v) Accelerated Integrated Water Mgmt Program -
 - where govt. focussed on diff. agriculture practices
 - Less water used: crops rather than cash crops like sugar cane, Jute
 - Focus on pulses, where less water required.

Remarks

Q18. Can small and cottage industries go a long way in mitigating regional inequality? Give reasons. Also discuss the measures taken and effectiveness of support provided by the government to this sector. (12.5 Marks)

Small & cottage industries have been focussing on diff. states to spread the cottage business. Every state has diff. cottage crafts speciality & that is not available in another state.

There are many reasons why there are inequities

- i] Speciality of that state
 - ii] Naturally available resource
 - iii] Skills acquired traditionally
 - iv] Climate & Temp. causes people to focus on diff. industry than agriculture when it doesn't support it.
 - e.g. Rajasthan - Textile Industry
- v] Economic aspect also changes the industries one has to focus on all such points for integration of diff. cottage industries in diff. states.

Measures Taken by Govt →

- i] USTAAD - Focusing on skills & training on Traditional Arts & Culture & accordingly develop industry
- ii] National Skill Development Programme - Individual state person skill will be analyzed & accordingly it can be taken by an

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Q19. What are the main features and objectives of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)? What are the conditions for central assistance under AMRUT for different categories of cities and special areas? (12.5 Marks)

AMRUT works under the Urban Development this dept. focus is entirely on 'Urban Development', even smart cities by this Development.

- i) Financial Assistance to diff. types of cities
- ii) Cities with population more than 1 crore i.e. metro cities also get financial aid for infra. development.

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Q20. Discuss various facets of the changing trends in urbanization in India? Why the experience of urbanization in India has been haphazard and unplanned? What is the consequence of unplanned urbanization in the country? How will the concept of Smart Cities lead to Smart Urbanisation? (12.5 Marks)

Urbanization is developing of area with full of infrastructure planned & modernization in the planned way.

India started urbanization after LPG as once globalization started & people connected with another world their focus changed from small industry to big industry & development started. Every individual, as ^{per} his capabilities started developing his own environment & accordingly development happened in India. So for India Urbanization was not planned unlike other countries. Urbanization for them was diff. than what we understand now. & because of that it was very haphazard.

As, India is emerging ^{as} developed country, and more opportunities have been given for people's development & infrastructure develop. where govt. coming with 'proper planning of cities'

↳ cities are planned with 'Modern Technology' & help of Developed countries.

Under the 'Smart city' mission govt. has focussed to develop 100 cities.

Remarks

↳ with full Tech. advancement & modern amenities this is going to change india's economy, infrastructure as such

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