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MAINS MOCK TEST, 2022

Ishan Sinha

GS I PAPER

Date: 19th August 2022

Time: 9 AM to 12 PM

Total Marks: 250 marks

Time duration: 3 hours

GS I Paper Instructions.

- Total Marks: 250 marks, Time duration: 3 hours.
- There are 20 questions printed in ENGLISH.
- All questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is printed against it.
- The medium of the answers will be English.
- Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.
- Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank, must be struck off clearly.
- You are **directed to scan/ take photos of your answer booklet and send the same to aptiplus.mains2022.openmock@gmail.com ONLY IN PDF FORMAT.**
- **Name the pdf format in the format (aspirant's full name)_(paper).pdf.** For example, if your full name is Aman Kumar and the paper is on GS I then the file's name will be amankumar_GSI.pdf.
- The **deadline** for submitting the answer sheets is **19th August 12 30 PM**

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PREDICT THE UNPREDICTABLE

1

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1. Discuss the various novel methods and schemes adopted during the swadeshi movement.
   (10 Marks, 150 words)

The Swadeshi movement in Bengal began in October 1905 to protest against the partition of Bengal done by Lord Curzon.

Methods adopted

i) Boycott of foreign goods and cloth became prominent. The imports of cotton goods and yarn fell by nearly 11%.

ii) Mass processions and meetings be also took place e.g. on the day partition came into effect, thousands of people marched to the Granges.

iii) Religious symbols were resorted to to show the unity between Hindus and Muslims e.g. tying of rakhis on each other's wrists.

iv) Volunteer corps became very important, which worked to create awareness and spread the values of Swadeshi

[Handwritten examiner notes in red:]
Good intro and to the point too

Relevant eg are well quoted

you could also mention use of cultural art eg - RNT, Amar Sonar Bangla etc.

2

e.g. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Aswini Kumar Dutta.

v) Atmasakti or self-reliance ~~was~~ was promoted. This mostly took root in the form of Swadeshi goods and services, as well as campaigns to remove social evil.

Schemes adopted

i) National education received a boost, with the Bengal National College set up under Aurobindo Ghosh.

- Funds were raised to send students to Japan for technical training.

ii) Art and culture received a boost, with folktales like 'Thakumar Jhuli' and indigenous paintings by Nandalal Bose.

The methods and schemes adopted during the Swadeshi movement were to form the blueprint of the national struggle under Gandhiji.

(Margin annotations: "highlight the eg.", "structure is finite", "your could also use map to highlight the regions of movement", "conclusion is optimistic")

(Marked: 4½)

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2. Morley – Minto reforms of 1909 laid the framework for the separation of India. Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 words)

The passage of the Morley-Minto reforms was a part of the divide-and-rule policy of the British, and sowed the seeds of separatism in the country.

Aptly written introduction

Provisions
→ increased elected members in Imperial and provincial legislative council
→ Reservations for Muslims with separate electorates
→ Representation in excess of Muslim population
→ Income qualifications of Muslims reduced. ✓

Effects

i) It gave a foothold to the Muslim League, recently established at by Nawab Salimullah

could also add → colonial self government community interesets was not suitable for India

ii) Separate electorates resulted in different communities voting for community interesets based on communal lines.

iii) The reforms of 1909 were later expanded to

recognition to *culture principle*

include other communities in later reforms like R. Government of India Acts of 1919 and 1935.

Special provisions for certain classes <u>created</u> a sense of <u>relative deprivation</u> for among other classes.

v) Some of the provisions of the <u>Act of 1909</u> were <u>incorporated</u> into <u>later demands</u> e.g.

　　a) Representation in provincial assemblies to be based on population

　　b) Separate Muslim majority provinces in North-West Frontier provinces.

　　　The Morley-Minto reforms were a chief cause for the rise of separatism in the country; however it was not the only cause. Other causes like communal <u>history-writing</u>, Hindu tinge of the national movement etc. also were causes

concluded may well!

B "benevolent despotism"

(4½)

![APTI PLUS logo] **APTI PLUS**
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3. Roots of the crisis in Kashmir can be traced to its troubled history. Examine. (10 Marks, 150 words)

[Marginal note in red: good that you began your intro with relevant events]

The crisis in Kashmir is a result of several historical problems like the Poonch crisis, Baramulla issue, the Standstill Agreement and others.

Poonch crisis
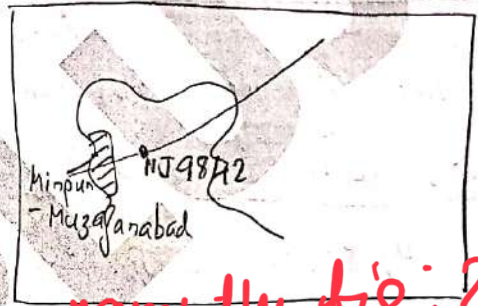
i) Taxes on the pastoralist class were imposed in Poonch in 1936

ii) Post World War II, there was subjective realization of problems

[Marginal note in red: name the fig:?]

iii) Muslims of Poonch joined the rebels against Maharaja Hari Singh

Standstill Agreement

a) Signed on 15th August by Maharaja Hari Singh and Pakistan

b) Both maintained the status quo for one year.

[Marginal notes in red: good & also mention → British failure who they divided india and quit → British failure; highlight keyword]

[Figure with label: Kirpur - Muzaffarabad, NJ9842]

c) The Agreement was broken with the invasion of Kashmir by tribals from Pakistan (22nd October, 1947)

d) Hari Singh requested India for help, however Lord Mountbatten insisted on signing the Instrument of Accession before sending any help.

e) After the issue in Baramulla and advance of tribals towards Srinagar, Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession

f) Even after a counter-attack by the Indian army, the tribals were retreated till Mirpur - Muzaffarabad.

↳ The line of ceasefire was agreed to be on the NJ 9842 line.

To integrate Kashmir into India, Article 370 was introduced as a temporary provision in the Constitution. However, the areas of Mirpur - Muzaffarabad are still disputed, causing the roots of the crisis in Kashmir.

mention to identify respective state & domestic politics etc

conclude by mentioning the need for humanitarian approach to deal with cross border terrorism the need of the hour

74

4. Discuss the concept of local winds and their impact on local weather. (10 Marks, 150 words)

Local winds moderate the climate of regions depending upon their location. It affects the climate by decreasing or increasing the temperature and humidity of a place.
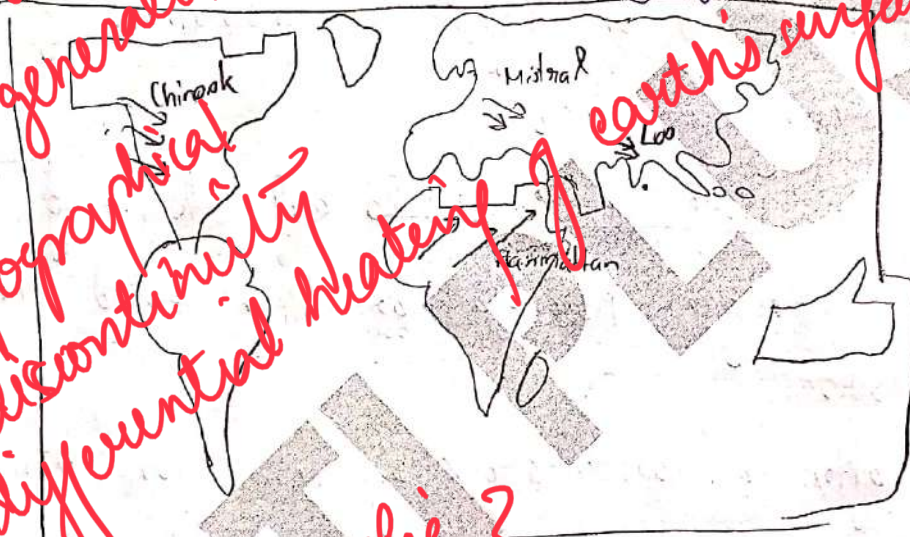
good intro - could also begin with → reason why they are generated

↳ *topographical*
↳ *discontinuity*
↳ *differential heating of earth's surface? etc.*

fig?

| Formation of local winds |

i) Temperature : Temperature difference between land and sea, deserts and continental interiors result in local winds e.g. Sirocco (from Sahara)

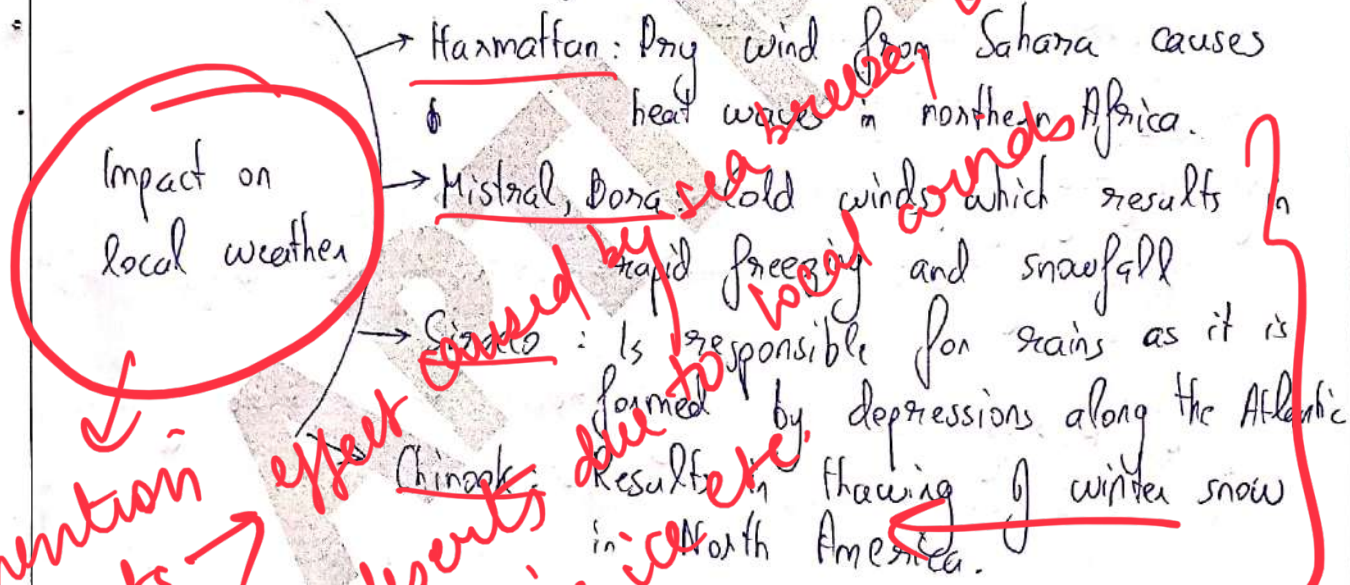ii) Humidity : ~~Land~~ Bring rain which also may affect local winds.

iii) <u>Physiography</u> : Mountain ranges orientation, ~~land~~ plains etc. also affect the passage of local winds eg. Chinook from Rockies.

iv) <u>Ocean currents</u> : They also affect the local winds by creating pressure belts and controlling temperature

v) <u>Pressure Belts</u> : Shifting pressure belts may cause local winds and storms eg. Loo in India and Western Disturbances.

→ Harmattan : Dry wind from Sahara causes heat waves in northern Africa.

→ Mistral, Bora : cold winds which results in rapid freezing and snowfall

→ Gibli : Is responsible for rains as it is formed by depressions along the Atlantic

→ Chinook : Results in thawing of winter snow in North America.

Thus, local winds are extremely important for controlling local weather.

(handwritten annotations in red)
Impact on local weather

mention impacts →

effect caused by sea breeze / land breeze

disserts due to local winds

melting ice etc.

under the above headings

$3\frac{1}{2}$

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[margin note: better to introduce by defining → pressure belts]

5. Explain the seasonal impact of shifting pressure belts. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The shifting of pressure belts causes seasonal changes in the climate of the world, especially between 30° - 40° latitudes in both hemispheres.

Impacts
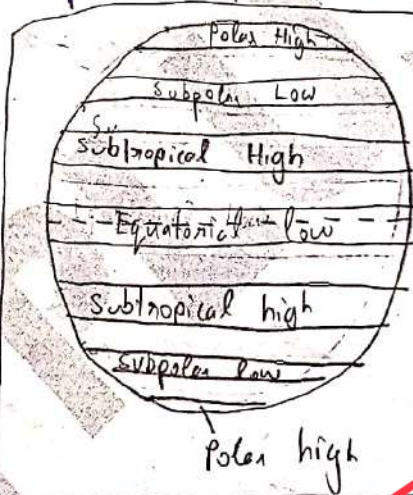
i) Between 30° - 40° in both hemispheres, the Mediterranean climate is experienced because of shifting of pressure belts.

a) During winters, Westerlies prevail and cause rain

b) During summers, dry trade winds blow offshore and are unable to give rain.

ii) Between 60° - 70° latitudes, two types of winds are experienced:

a) Northward shift of subpolar low during summer

[diagram labels: Polar High / Subpolar Low / Subtropical High / Equatorial low / Subtropical high / Subpolar Low / Polar high]

[margin notes in red: good diag. ; your points are good ; apt diagram and content competence ; good]

Scanned by CamScanner

solstice results in weakening of polar easterlies.

b) Westerlies are strengthened during this time.

iii) Between $20°-30°$ latitudes, shifting of pressure belts results in shift of ITCZ

a) During summer, ITCZ shifts towards Indian subcontinent and causes rain

b) During winters, the ITCZ moves south of the equator and caused causes dry climate.

c) The North-East trades trades are reestablished over these areas due to shifting of pressure belts.

Thus, the global climate is characterised a great deal by the shifting of the pressure belts.

comprehensive and holistic coverage of topic

5

6. Bring out the factors which affect the monsoon climate system in South Asia with special reference to India.
(10 Marks, 150 words)

[margin note: fine; beginning → define briefly]

The monsoon climate system in South Asia a unique characteristic of the Indian Ocean region. It is controlled by several factors. *[margin note: mention few of them]*

Factors affecting monsoons

[margin note: add mechanism of monsoon before factors]

i) **Physiography** : The monsoon winds are directed by the orientation of the mountain ranges e.g. syntaxial bending of Himalayas in North-East India

[figure label: SW Monsoon]

2) **Landmass** : Land Presence of landmasses affect the monsoon winds e.g. division of Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch

3) **ITCZ** : The movement of the ITCZ also affects the monsoon winds. E.g. movement of the ITCZ North south of the equator results in retreating monsoons.

4) Ocean currents : The seasonal change in ocean currents in the Indian Ocean also affects the monsoon winds in the Indian subcontinent.

5) Peaks and mountain ranges : The presence of mountain ranges like the Himalayas, Tibetan Plateau, Arakan Yoma etc. all affect the monsoon winds.

6) Moisture : The presence of moisture by the oceans and local winds affects the rains brought by the monsoon winds.

Hence, the monsoon winds and climate system are affected by several physiographical factors which together are important for a hot, humid summer season.

[Handwritten annotations in red:]

factors could be divided on the basis of the monsoon deficit → too much monsoon scenario in India

drawbacks
→ flood damage
→ crop damage
→ increased pest infestation

highlight keywords

conclusion is fine

4½

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7. Secularism in India is to be understood at the three levels of the individual, society and the State. Comment.
(10 Marks, 150 words)

Secularism refers to the principle of separation of government institution and persons mandated to represent religious interests. In India, it is to be understood at three levels.

[margin note: Intro is good & too the point]

Individual level

i) Articles 25-28 of the constitution provides every citizen of the country a right to follow his religious beliefs.

ii) Citizens can practice and promote their religion peacefully.

iii) They must also be tolerant of others' beliefs and should not practise any religious discrimination.

[margin note: individual must tolerate others' belief]

Societal level

i) Diversity of Indian society is a hallmark of secularism in the country (Unity in diversity)

ii) Religious Peaceful coexistence is only possible when

all religions are respectful of other religions. E.g. riots occur only when one community takes an antagonistic stance against another.

[State level]

i) ~~Sep~~ The Constitution of India declares India as a secular state. However, the wall of separation in India is porous

ii) ~~St~~ The state does not promote any state religion.

iii) However, the state can intervene to bring in any religious reforms for introduction of progressive voices in religion.

Hence, the idea of secularism is complementary ~~at all~~ three levels because the individuals ~~liv~~ live and act within society, and society is a part of the state.

you have covered all the important aspect of question! good!!

⑤

fine

conclusion but mention eg → Quami Ekta Comtt

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8. What do you mean by social innovation? What is its importance? Give examples of social innovation in India. (10 Marks, 150 words)

aptly written intro

Social innovation refers to the design and *could also mention authentic definition* implementation of solutions that imply conceptual or organisational change, ultimately aiming to improve the welfare of individuals.

Sara A Soule, Neil Malhotra

Importance

→ Provides a flexible approach to developmental issues

→ Promotes scientific temper among the people

→ Can be environment and society friendly.

→ Brings of greater inter connectivity among various stakeholders,

→ Often are economical in design and implementation

Examples of Social innovation

Also mention main framework

i) Design of stepwells to resolve the issue of falling water levels in wells.

→ open source system

→ flower factory, Nudge CSI

16

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ii) Instances of tribals living in harmony with nature e.g. Maldharis of Gir National Park.

iii) Design of living root bridges in Meghalaya

iv) Implementation of hackathons by businesses enterprises to design solutions.

Way forward

i) Integration of social innovation in policy implementation

ii) Spread of awareness among the people regarding importance of social innovation

Social innovation needs to be promoted in society for rapid growth and development in the country.

highlight keywords

good

good conclusion

4 ½

17

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9. 'A young and vibrant India today will be an aged India tomorrow.' What will be the challenges facing an ageing population in the future? (10 Marks, 150 words)

(margin note: also define demographic dividend by adding → more than half of India's popn is in working age (15-59 yrs))

The India deemed to be the most populous country in the world by 2030. As the population ages, this demographic dividend might cause several challenges.

Different challenges

i) Economic dependency on their children results in loss of social standing for the aged. *(margin note: data?)*

Health concerns of the elderly would cause issues.

(margin note: dimensions could have covered → social → financial → health)

ii) The aged may be susceptible to abuse: physical, financial and mental.

Loss of prestige of the old age population affects their mental stature.

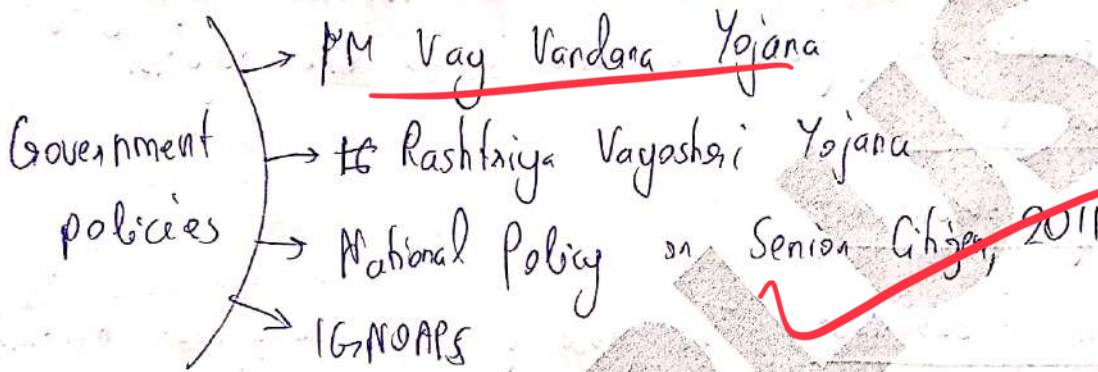Problem of infrastructure to ~~take care~~ ensure care-giving facilities for the old age population

vi) Social perception which looks upon the _elderly_ as a _liability_ rather than an _asset_.

Government policies
- → PM Vay Vandana Yojana
- → Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana
- → National Policy on Senior Citizen, 2011
- → IGNOAPS

Way Forward

i) Mainstream the concern of senior citizens, especially older women.

ii) Promote security, homecare and insurance for senior citizens

iii) Work towards age-friendly society

iv) Encourage employment among the old age people.

The demographic dividends of the country can become demographic disaster if proper facilities are not developed for the people. For this reason, solutions to each this need to be taken at the earliest.

well covered points

_4½_

Add some futuristic suggestions
revolution

10. Examine why the majority of the known Harappan settlements are located in the semi-arid areas where irrigation was probably required for agriculture. (10 Marks, 150 words)

[margin annotations: introduction; should cover features, planning; meticulous towns, presence of specialized trade etc.]

The Harappan ~~settlements~~ civilization is mostly located Western and North Western India and Pakistan. Majority of the settlements are found in arid areas like Rajasthan, Balochistan etc.

| Reasons for location |

[margin annotations: proximity to rivers → @ ghaggar - Hakra river system]

i) Location & Saraswati: The flow of the Saraswati Although these areas provided adequate water for fertility

Climate : Although these areas suffer from a dry climate nowadays, they had adequate rainfall earlier e.g. evidence of rice cultivation in these areas. *[margin: good]*

iii) Trade routes : Many of the Harappan sites lie on trade routes, hence they may have been flourishing trade cities e.g. Harappa, Saktagenda etc.

iv) Raw materials : Many Harappan towns were sources of precious raw materials, which they could trade for

[margin annotations: example should be direct e.g. Magan(oman), Dilmun, etc.]

daily necessities —

highlight it

v) Irrigation : The aridity of the area could be tackled by excellent irrigation and drainage facilities —e.g. Dholavira irrigation channels. ⊕ → Dams, embankment

VI vi) Resource potential : The diversity of resource potential also enabled the people to tackle the arid climate, with access to rice, watermelon, wheat etc. being grown.

Hence, although the Harappan settlements are located in semi-arid areas where irrigation was necessary, they flourished.

4

Conclusion has to cover the summary by mentioning the reason for decline/suciding of Harappa

add after intro and name the fig

Harappan sites

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11. The Tibetan Plateau, known as the water tower of Asia, plays an important role in the system of the Monsoon over the Indian subcontinent. Explain. (15 Marks, 250 words)

The Tibetan Plateau, by its location, height, and plays a major role in the system of Monsoon in the country. It acts as a watershed, a source for major rivers as well as a major controller of the pressure belts.
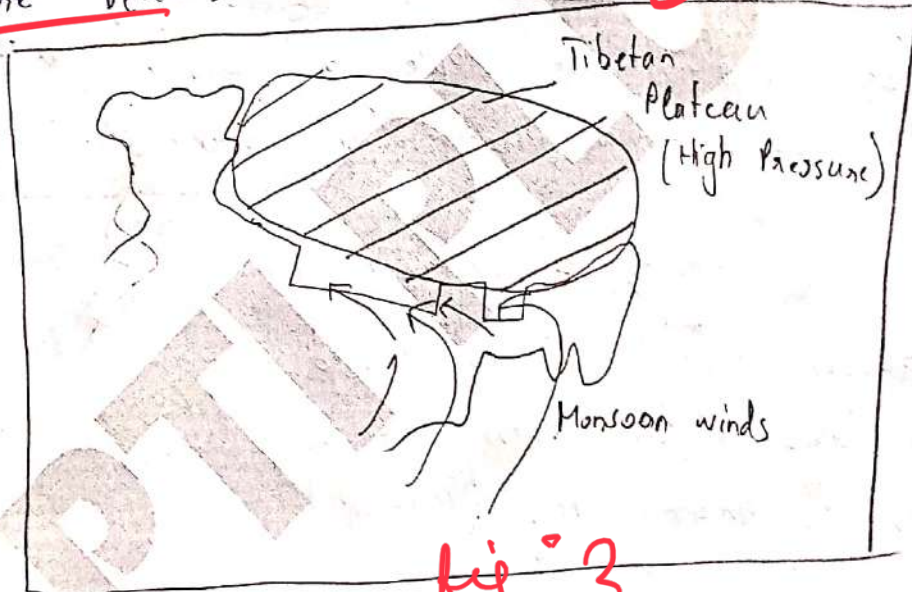

Tibetan Plateau (High Pressure)

Monsoon winds

fig : ?

Role of Tibetan Plateau

i) __Low pressure__ : Creates a low pressure in summer which in conjunction with high pressure area over __Madagascar__ initiates monsoon.

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ii) <u>Watershed area</u> : It acts as a source for major rivers, which in turn affects the humidity over the Indian subcontinent.

iii) <u>Barrier</u> : The tall plateau also acts as a barrier in two ways :

vast mountain ranges

a) Subdues the moisture laden monsoon winds and enables them to cool.

b) Prevents cold, dry air of the northern latitudes from entering the subcontinent.

iv) <u>Jetstreams</u> : The plateau bifurcates the Western and eastern tropical jetstreams.

good points

a) The Western tropical jetstream begins to flow south of the plateau and enables it to bring in the Western disturbances, which causes winter rainfall.

b) The eastern tropical jetstream also flows south of the plateau and drives the monsoon winds.

23

v) Differential Heating : The plateau is responsible for the differential heating over the Indian subcontinent

a) During winters a high pressure cells is formed, which results in the retreating monsoon.

b) During summers low pressure results in the formation of ITCZ and advance of monsoon winds.

vi) Anticyclonic circulation : During the monsoon season, on anticyclonic circulation appears over Tibet which in conjunction with El Nino - Southern Oscillation affects the monsoons.

Thus, the Tibetan plateau acts as the chief driver of the monsoon over not just India, but the subcontinent as a whole.

[margin note in red:] avoid repetition of same content in different answer

[margin note in red:] concluded well

[circled in red:] 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

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[handwritten in red: A/c to what source?]

11) It is often said that urbanization will define the trajectory of India's development. What challenges does India face in this regard? Also, suggest possible solutions. (15 Marks, 250 words)

The rapid urbanization of the country can be seen from the fact that by 2030, India would have 71 metropolitan cities. This growth will come with its own challenges.

[handwritten in red: Can → Also mention fact → India along with china & Nigeria from rural most rapidly urbanizing so they account for 3.7 world urban population]

Challenges of urbanization

i) **Housing**: Rapid migration of people from rural areas would cause problems of housing, rising rates of real estate and growth of slums.

[handwritten in red: avoid using generic mention → Overcrowding → Dwelling here. → crime here.]

ii) **Transport**: Greater demand of transport in areas — crowding, greater need of better roads, better inter connectivity.

iii) **Infrastructure**: Greater urbanization requires better physical infrastructure like power supply, water pipelines etc. Social infrastructure like schools and hospitals also becomes a necessity.

iv) Environmental degradation : Expanding cities leads to felling of trees and filling up of lakes, causing environmental degradation and pollution.

v) Socio-cultural : Elite exclusion, lack of equal access to education and economic opportunities results in rising levels of crime in cities.

vi) Over-population : Over-population in certain cities causes several issues like increasing pressure on infrastructure, growth of slums etc.

vii) Unplanned urbanisation may cause growth of sub-cities on the fringes of a major city. This in turn causes issues of envir. pollution, groundwater depletion etc.

Way forward

i) Inclusive cities : Planning should include the needs of the marginalized.

Handwritten annotations: include new points like Vaikam that island concept (UHI) eg? incorporate government schemes along with this in eg format

.26

ii) <u>Financing</u>: Multiple sources of financing needs to be tapped e.g. property taxes, Municipal bonds etc.

iii) <u>Planning</u>: Cascaded planning structure is needed ie. to have plans for multiple phases

→ AMRUT.

→ National smart cities mission

iv) <u>Capacity-building</u>: It is necessary to focus local capacity building by forming a new cadre for city administration, urban managers etc.

v) <u>Hub and spoke</u> model can be followed for growth and development of cities.

& Swachh Bharat Mission

In this regard, it is necessary to focus on providing urban facilities to rural areas (PURA), which would result in sustainable urban growth with rural advancement as well.

use SDG- poverty alleviation eco-friendly cities to conclude the answer.

(5)

27

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13. India's emphasis on the Indian Ocean region has two dimension-one of economic growth and other of strategic significance. Explain. (15 Marks, 250 words)

The Indian Ocean Region is a critical aspect of global relations due to its strategic location. It accounts for nearly one-third of global trade and has strategic chokepoints like the Sunda Strait. For this reason, India is focussing on the Region in an economic, as well as strategic manner.

[margin note: too the point into]

Economic Growth

i) ~~first~~ Trade : 95% of trade by volume of the country come by the Indian Ocean.

[sketch labelled "Indian Ocean Region"]
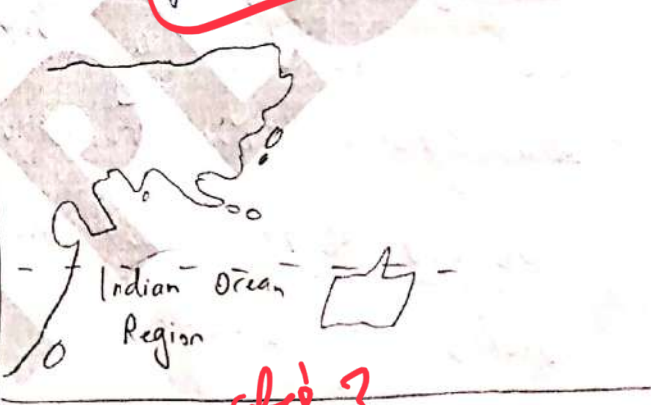
ii) Infrastructure : Presence of 13 major ports and 200 minor ports provide avenues for exports of Indian goods all over the world.

[margin note: good points and well supported with facts/data highlights the keywords]

iii) Blue economy: The Indian Ocean Region is rich in mineral resources. India is focussing on offshore oil exploration and extraction of polymetallic nodules for energy security.

[margin note: of q?]

iv) ~~Fishing~~ Pisiculture : Initiatives like Sagar Mitras, Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana etc. also of boost the economic growth

v) Tourism : Coral atolls in Lakshadweep, the islands of Andaman and Nicobar attract tourists and are an important source of revenue.

vi) **Strategic significance**

i) SAGAR doctrine : Security and Growth for all is an important aspect of India's Indian Ocean strategy.

ii) Naval dominance : India is seeking to ~~e~~ ensure greater naval ~~strength~~ strength by development of an all weather fleet, the Induction of aircraft carriers (INS Vikrant etc)

iii) Global cooperation : India is focussing on alliances like the QUAD, Indian Ocean Naval Symposium etc. to focus on greater security in the region

[Handwritten annotation in margin: points are valid and region holistically covers the demand]

29

[margin annotation: discuss about & digital economy & blue economy concepts]

iv) Strategic infrastructure like a tri-service command at Port Blair is designed to provide greater strategic strength to these areas.

v) Chokepoints like the Sunda Strait, Malacca Strait, Gulf of Aden etc. are located in the Indian Ocean Region.

vi) Freedom of navigation operations by several countries also affect the security of the country.

Challenges →
- Chinese assertiveness
- Slow infrastructure growth
- Different definitions of Indo-Pacific
- Frequent disasters like cyclones and volcanic eruptions.

[margin annotation: back it with facts]

In this regard, the way forward for India in the respect of the Indian Ocean Region would be to focus on infrastructure development and global cooperation.

[margin annotation: 5½]

[margin annotation: conclusion could be better if used multi-dimensional security approach in 21st century]

15. Nearly all the artistic remains in ancient India are religious. Critically evaluate. (15 Marks, 250 words)

you could also begin with a general appreciation of the art and architecture of these religious schools and beliefs.

The rich cultural heritage of ancient India *caves leaves*, stupas and temples. The architecture *mostly based* religious *of medieval India* in past times of *dominated* schools and *these religious* —

Religious cultural remains

i) **Caves**

a) Caves like *Ajanta*, Ellora and Bagh depict Buddhist, Hindu as well as Jain *teachings*. *condense them in one*

by giving it in a formal context

b) Depictions of the *bodhisatwas* are found and Bagh, while the Kailash nath Temple is *Ajanta better articulation with changing and times* at Ellora.

c) Caves at Ajanta and Bagh also had chaityas *&* viharas for the monks.

ii) **Stupas**

a) Stupas are generally considered to be Buddhist

34

places of worship.

b) The toranas around the stupa also depict Buddhist symbols and iconography e.g. Sanchi stupa.

iii) Temples

a) Temple architecture in both North and Southern India are based on different sects e.g. Vaishnavite, Shaivite etc.

b) Sculptures on the temples are based on mythology or folklore e.g. Shiva sculpture of Kailashnath temples.

iv) Archaeological remains

a) Remains of coins, inscriptions etc. also have a religious depiction to them. e.g. Ashokan inscriptions

Remains of

However, not all remains of ancient India are religious.

b) Indus Valley remains like the Great Bath, Great Granary, beads etc. are not religious in nature.

35

Handwritten margin annotations: (i) and (ii) under → antagonistic religious beliefs; try to cover them chronologically

ii) ~~Caves~~ <u>Buddhist and Jain caves</u> had viharas for monks to stay, but merchants of different faiths could rest here as well.

iii) <u>Inscriptions often eulogized kings</u> and did not have any to religious tinge to it e.g. Prayag Prashasti of Harisena.

iv) Certain temples like those in the <u>Bengal - Bihar</u> area are built on the basis of the ~~fu~~ shape of huts of those areas e.g. sloping Bangla roof.

v) <u>Musical ~~corro~~ notes were</u> also found as sculpture on temples and inscriptions, hence they were not entirely religious.

Hence, artistic remains were both religious and non-religious in nature in ancient India, although the former were greater in number.

[Margin annotations in red: "should not have highlighted", "well covered point", "Good conclusion", score marks "2" and "6"]

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16. Discuss the contribution of C. Rajagopalachari in the freedom struggle and post-independence India. (15 Marks, 250 words)

Apt introduction

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, popularly known as Rajaji, was one of the stalwarts of the freedom struggle, and was a prominent founder member of the Indian National Congress.

multidimensional format can be articulated by with context

┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│ Contribution in Freedom struggle │
└─────────────────────────────────┘

i) Non-Cooperation Movement

a) He participated in the movement and was jailed for two years in Vellore in 1920

b) Later he opened his own ashram to promote Gandhian principles of Hindu-Muslim harmony and to promote khadi

ii) Vaikom satyagraha : He was involved in the Vaikom Satyagraha to protest against untouchability.

political career & post independence & post independence

iii) Civil disobedience movement.

a) Rajaji carried out a march from Vedaranyam

to break the salt law

b) He also edited Gandhiji's newspaper Young India during this time.

holistically covering the contribution of Rajaji

In 1937, he was elected as premier of Madras Presidency

a) He took steps to abolish untouchability and caste prejudice.

v) He served as the last Governor-General of India and first Indian Governor-General after Lord Mountbatten's term expired.

Post independence

i) Rajaji set up the Swatantra Party after resignation from the Indian National Congress

ii) He also served as chief Minister of Madras in April 1952

a) He worked to reformed the education system in Madras

b) Contrary to Jawaharlal Nehru's belief in socialism, he advocated a free market economy.

iii) He also served as the Home Minister after the death of Sardar Patel.

Thus, the role of Rajaji was far-reaching requiring the political, administrative as well as literary and social circles.

conclude by giving relevance of literary work

Tamil translation of Ramayana!

→ Sahitya Academy award winner

⑥

17. French Revolution laid the foundation of social democracy in Europe. The Indian National Movement also drew a lot from its social content. Describe. (15 Marks, 250 words)

The French Revolution began with the fall of the Bastille Fort in 1789, and continued in four phases till 1799 when Napoleon Bonaparte rose to power had a profound effect on Europe as well as India.

Impact on Europe

i) On France: It signalled the end of monarchy and established republicanism and constitutional government.

   a) Equality in public with abolition of privileges.

ii) Church: The power of the Church was reduced, and church property was confiscated.

iii) Feudalism: Feudalism and Serfdom was abolished, the middle class was strengthened and peasant conditions improved.

[Handwritten margin annotations in red:]
Though intro is good but can buy as keywords. Though intro is good but can be very highlighting keywords.

divide the parts

how FR laid foundation was established social democracy in france?

FR impact with India/ freedom struggle?

40

iv) <u>Rights</u> : The concepts of liberty, equality and fraternity were established. Nationalism also become prominent after the revolution.

v) <u>Revolutionary movements</u> were inspired in multiple countries like Ireland, Latin America etc. Movements for unification began in Italy and Germany.

vi) Sovereignty of the people was established, and this laid the groundwork for the fall of monarchy.

[margin note in red: well covering both the parts of the question]

Impact on Indian freedom struggle

i) <u>Liberty, equality and fraternity</u> inspired the Indian intelligentsia who sought to challenge British rule and establish a democratic society in India.

ii) <u>Nationalism</u> : The rise of nationalist feelings among the Indians paved the way for the early leaders to forge a collective Indian identity

41

APTI PLUS

* constitution of free India

iii) Revival of local culture : The French Revolution emphasized preservation of national heritage and this culture struck a chord in India.

iv) Reformers : Several reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy were inspired by the liberal ideas emerging from the French Revolution.

v) Revolutionaries : Groups like Hindustan Republican Association, Bengal Volunteers and others were inspired by the ideology of the French Revolution.

The ideals, ideas and spirit of the French Revolution played a critical role in shaping the Indian national movement.

5½

better conclusion could be given by adding → both Indian movt and FR → tried to have the modern nation & trinity of liberty equality & fraternity

IAS GYAN

42

MAINS MOCK TEST, 2022

18. The language problem was the most divisive issue in the first twenty years after Independence as it tended to create conflict between Hindi -speaking and non-Hindi-speaking regions of the country. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 words)

[margin note: good intro]

The linguistic diversity of India and the need to establish a national language led to intense debates and conflicts. In the nascent stage of Indian democracy, it threatened the unity of the country.

Issue of national language

[margin note: try highlighting the relevant keywords]

i) Parliamentary Debates : Intense parliamentary debates took place on the question of the national language, laying the groundwork of what was to follow.

ii) Linguistic diversity : The vast array of languages present in India posed challenges in determining a common language for administration and communication

iii) Question of Hindi : The decision to choose Hindi as the official language of India, with English as associate language. met with opposition from the Southern states

43

iv) <u>Anti-Hindi agitations</u>: An Protests against imposition of Hindi as official language led to widespread protests and agitations, notably in Tamil Nadu.

↳ These movements demanded the use of English as the link language.

v) <u>Linguistic reorganization</u>: The linguistic reorganization of the states done in 1956 led to a dilution in the intense Anti-Hindi feeling and ensured greater stability.

vi) <u>Regional identity</u>: The language issue was closely intertwined with regional identity and sentiments. This served as a catalyst to the anti-Hindi agitations in Tamil Nadu.

Gradual Resolution

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i) <u>Official Languages Act, 1963</u>: Recognized both

good points and you have addressed the theme of the question

Hindi and English as official languages for central government purposes.

> It served to strike a balance between promoting Hindi and preserving importance of English.

ii) Language policy evolution: Over time, the Government of India adopted a more flexible policy. The number of scheduled languages were gradually increased to create more inclusiveness.

iii) Language as unifying force: Despite the initial divisiveness, language has played a unifying role, as many Indians are bilingual or multilingual.

highly divisive issue in early years of independence, although language emerged as a it has served as a unifying force through a combination of compromises and evolving language policies.

6½ 45

MAINS MOCK TEST 2022

19. What was the Cuban missile crisis and what were the reasons behind it? What were its major consequences?
(15 Marks, 250 words)

[handwritten margin notes: give a brief context → USSR; Cuba! Castro announced → he was a marxist and cuba was a socialist country]

The Cuban Missile Crisis was a tense confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union which brought the world to the brink of nuclear war in October 1962.

Reasons

i) **Cold War tensions** : Ideological differences and power struggles between the US and USSR created a climate of hostility, which contributed to the crisis.

ii) **Rise of Fidel Castro** : The Cuban Revolution (1959) brought a socialist government to power in Cuba. The alignment of Cuba with USSR concerned the United States.

[handwritten margin note: good points]

iii) **Deployment of missiles** : The US had deployed Intermediate range missiles in Turkey, within striking distance of the USSR. This was perceived as a threat to the soviets.

46

iv) Miscommunication : The lack of a direct channel of contact between the US and USSR escalated the crisis.

v) Soviet interests : After the failed Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961, the USSR wished to deploy missile there as a gesture of solidarity with their ally Cuba.

vi) Bargaining chip : The Soviet premier, Khrushchev, wished to used use the location of missiles in Cuba to force a withdrawal of missiles from Turkey.

Consequence

i) Greater communication was established between the US and USSR with the establishment of a hotline between Washington DC and Moscow

ii) Nuclear arms control

a) The Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in 1963

[red handwritten margin notes: "Logical fluency in the answer is maintained through the arguments given"]

b) The Non Proliferation Treaty was signed in 1968, to prevent proliferation of Nuclear weapons

c) It paved the way for SALT-I in the 1970s.

iii) <u>Dentente</u> : Fostered greater communication between the US and USSR, leading to reduced tensions.

iv) <u>Domestic effects</u> : While it boosted President Kennedy's standing, it led to a loss for Khrushchev, the Soviet Premier.

Hence, the Cuban Missile Crisis ultimately led to the beginning of detente, with the gradual cooling down of relations and hostility between the US and USSR.

6

Conclude by mention that it proved to be a kick-start for movements to make the world safe from horrors of a nuclear war

MAINS MOCK TEST, 2022

20. Critically examine the impact of urbanization on tribal populations. (15 Marks, 250 words)

The rapid urbanization of India has led to far-reaching impacts on multiple areas and people. The tribal people have been the most affected, with their traditional lifestyles undergoing a change.

[margin note: Need to quote data/factual reality to improve on tribals]

Positive impacts

i) Better infrastructure of urban areas provides the tribals with better roads, schools, hospitals etc; thus improving their quality of life.

ii) Economic opportunities are available in urban areas, which provides them formal sector employment, skilled trade and services.

iii) Cultural integration would also take place, with the tribal culture interacting with the urban cosmopolitan culture. This would promote diversity and inclusiveness.

[margin note: points are valid but need eg→ and case study to justify them]

iv) Social empowerment of the tribals take place with individuals having the opportunity to participate in community development.

v) Educational opportunities would be available for the tribals, including better schools and colleges.

vi) Healthcare would be better in urban areas, thus leading to increased life expectancy.

(margin annotations: better linkage b/n the points, other points has been established)

Negative impacts

i) Loss of traditional livelihoods : Urbanization disrupts traditional livelihoods like farming, forestry and handicrafts.

ii) Marginalisation : Tribal people migrating to urban areas may suffer from social exclusion, discrimination and prejudice

iii) Disruption of social cohesion : The tribal society is generally based on kinship based ~~society~~ social

50

structure. This structure would be hampered by urbanization

iv) <u>Environmental degradation</u> : Deforestation leads to loss of livelihoods and cultural practices of the tribals.

v) <u>Health issues</u> : Urbanization may expose the tribals to diseases and pathogens they had not been exposed to before, which may cause epidemics.

Way forward
→ Panchsheel policy of tribal integration
→ Inclusion of tribals in development plans
→ ~~Greater~~ Better implementation of PESA Act. and FRA, 2006
→ Greater autonomy to Gram Panchayats.

The urbanization of the country will have both positive and ~~mn~~ negative impacts on tribal population. Steps need to be taken to ensure these do not threaten the tribal culture and lifestyle.

[Margin notes in red: "well covering points", "mention about XAXA Committee recommendations"]

51