urgent Paper.

GS SCORE

S MAINS TEST SERIES 2021

10:30 – 12:30

GENERAL STUDIES - MOCK - 1 PAPER - I

ime Allowed: 3 hrs. *Max. Marks: 250*

Q.	Marks
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Instructions to Candidate

- There are **20 questions.**
- All questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
- 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.
- Answers must be written within the space provided.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

56

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Date 17/12/2021

Signature Utsav Pandey

1. *Invigilator Signature* _____

2. *Invigilator Signature* _____

REMARKS

Section - A

Q1. Enumerate the Significance of the cave paintings in reconstruction of early History. Assess the role of climate change in speeding up the degradation of ancient rock art and cave Painting. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Cave and mural paintings in India dates back from prehistoric times. They have been essential in the identification of the culture, society economy, polity of those times and thus have played a significant role in the construction of early history.

Significance of Cave paintings in the reconstruction of early history

i) Paleolithic paintings found in the Bhimbedka Caves were mainly painting of large single animals. Further the paintings were scattered. Coarse tools were used for the reconstruction of such painting. These highlight the hunter, gatherer society of ancient times

ii) Similarly mesolithic and Calcolithic painting displayed hunting in group, social life, children playing, use of harp, art of tanning highlighting the rise of settlement and agriculture during these times.

iii) Cave paintings of Ajanta and Ellora contain

Remarks

Also with some more aspects like subsistance pattern, lifestyle etc.

Brieflly mention of pre-historic times esp. the non-development of reading & writing aspect.

need to mention some more aspects of it. eg. Representation of male as only a line mark whereas, of women in detail representing the social status of women.

descriptive buddhist art which emphasized on the rise of buddhism during these times.

iv) Similarly the bagh paintings painted during Gupta period highlight the patronage of buddhism even during those times.

v) Raavan Chaya paintings of Odisha emphasized particularly on the court and city life than emphasizing on social political setup during the Kharavel dynasty.

Role of climate change in speeding degrudation.

i) Increase rainfall, eraticity in the climate has led to the seepage of water and degradation of paintings.

ii) Further increased instances of landslides, floods have also led to the overall destruction of caves itself.

iii) In Ajanta we witness that the increase temperature in deccan region due to climate change has led to degradation

Thus there is a need to comerve these valuable artifacts and paintings to preserve culture.

club them under climatic factors and also discuss other dimensions of it. eg. Human interference, negligence of authorities etc.

* can suggest some measures in brief to preserve these.

Remarks

4.5

Q2. 'The Sangam literature is a major source of information about the socio-economic life of the people in those times'. Elucidate. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

The Sangam literature that was Complied during the pallava dynasty was not only the source of knowledge for the socio-economic life of pallava dynasty but also for the nearby kingdoms.

Sangam literature as the main source of knowledge.

i) Sangam literature highlights the political setup of the empire and presence of other empires.

ii) It highlights the society prevalent during sangam literature:

1) "Ettuthoppai" and "Pattu pattu" highlights the prevalence of four classes in form of Velalar, Amachiar, Kadasivar

ii) It also highlights that women were allowed to choose their partners and sati was prevalent only in the high society.

iii) It also indicates the presence of slavery in

also mention in brief of sangam period and it's area of influence. quote some liter above associated to it and also the effect on the common people

Remarks

South India.

(iv) "Silapathikaram" highlights the love story between king and a commoner thus highlighting the inter-class marriages were allowed.

v) Further we witness that women education was allowed and "gods" of worship varied from class to class.

need to club points under broader sub-heading and consider other dimensions too. eg. Music, Religion, influence etc.

Sangam literature and economy

i) It in detail highlights the taxation system prevalent during those time also highlighting that agriculture was the main occupation.

ii) It also highlights the vibrancy of trade during these times with South East Asia.

iii) Sangam literature further highlights the "war booties" also formed an essential part of revenue.

4

Thus Sangam literature helps us to understand the socio-economic condition prevalent during those times.

need to conclude better eg. you can highlight its importance in brief covering the overall aspects of the question asked

Remarks

Q3. Discuss the distinct features of Dholavira site and provide evidence that led to the rise and fall of the Indus valley Civilization. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Dholavira was a distinct site in Indus valley civilization with its own unique characteristics and features.

Distinct features of Dholavira.

i) Presence of water harvesting structure owing to the frequent droughts that was witnessed in the region.

ii) We also witness canal irrigation system used for ploughing of fields.

iii) Granaries with ventilation has also been a distinctive feature of Dholavira.

iv) Absence of great bath has been another distinctive feature.

Rise and fall of Indus Valley Civilization.

Indus Valley Civilization lasted from 3500 BCE - 1500 BCE. Various theories have been proposed associated with rise and fall of IVC.

Rise of IVC

Intro. needs to be better. Can mention some facts in brief of Dholavira or mention its present content i.e why in news. (4th world heritage site)

Need to more discuss more specific features. e.g. contours settlement urbanisation features etc.

Remarks

i) Increased trade especially with Middle East has been considered one of the reason for the rise of IVC. This is verifiable in form of various seals found at IVC.

ii) We also witness that agricultural revolution and settled centers (neolithic sites) led to the rise of IVC.

iii) Similarly planned settlement during the IVC has also been attributed to growth of scientific knowledge (Town planning, Architecture) during these time.

Fall of IVC

i) Drought has been considered as one of the major reason for decline. It has been recently verified under Meghalayan age.

ii) Aryan Invasion Theory has also been proposed as reason for decline of IVC. Evidences of horse bones at IVC sites is considered evidence.

Despite its fall IVC civilization has been considered remarkable for its architecture and sculptures.

4

Remarks

Need to understand the question properly here is for this part it should be explained w.r.t the evidences of Dholavira site specifically.

Q4. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre stands as a symbol of struggle and sacrifice, and marked a turning point in India's struggle for independence. Discuss.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

~~Jalwa~~ Jaliawala Bagh massacre in 1919 led to popular mass struggle and led to the rise of new phase in the freedom struggle of India.

Jaliawala Bagh massacre.

i) People gathered to celebrate Baisakhi celebration

ii) Punjab was under martial law post Gadhar uprising and arrest of Satyapal Singh and Saifuddin Kichlew

iii) General dyer sealed all enterances and open fired on unarmed crowds.

Jaliawala Bagh Massacre and Symbol for struggle and sacrifice.

i) Over 1000 people were killed and 1500 people injured during 1650 rounds of firing.

ii) It signified the brutality of British and inhumane treatment of Indians.

iii) Reprecussion and extreme supression that followed

Need to highlight

Remarks

Jalianwala bagh massacre was huge ef

i) Humiliation and harrashment of general public

ii) Treatment like Crawling on ground, religion discration by British were followed.

Turning point in the India revolution.

i) Gandhiji denounced Kesar-i-Hind title and Rabindranath tagore gave up knighthood.

ii) Britishers lost all moral authority to stay in India and Gandhiji called the British rule as evil

iii) Hunter Commission and its ineffectiveness led to the launch of Non-Cooperation movement in the country

iv) We also witness rise in new phase of Revolutionary activity in 1920s especially in the region of Punjab.

Thus Jaliawala Bagh massacre transformed the nature and intensity of freedom struggle in India.

Remarks mention of the non-cooperation movement which was to come after it.

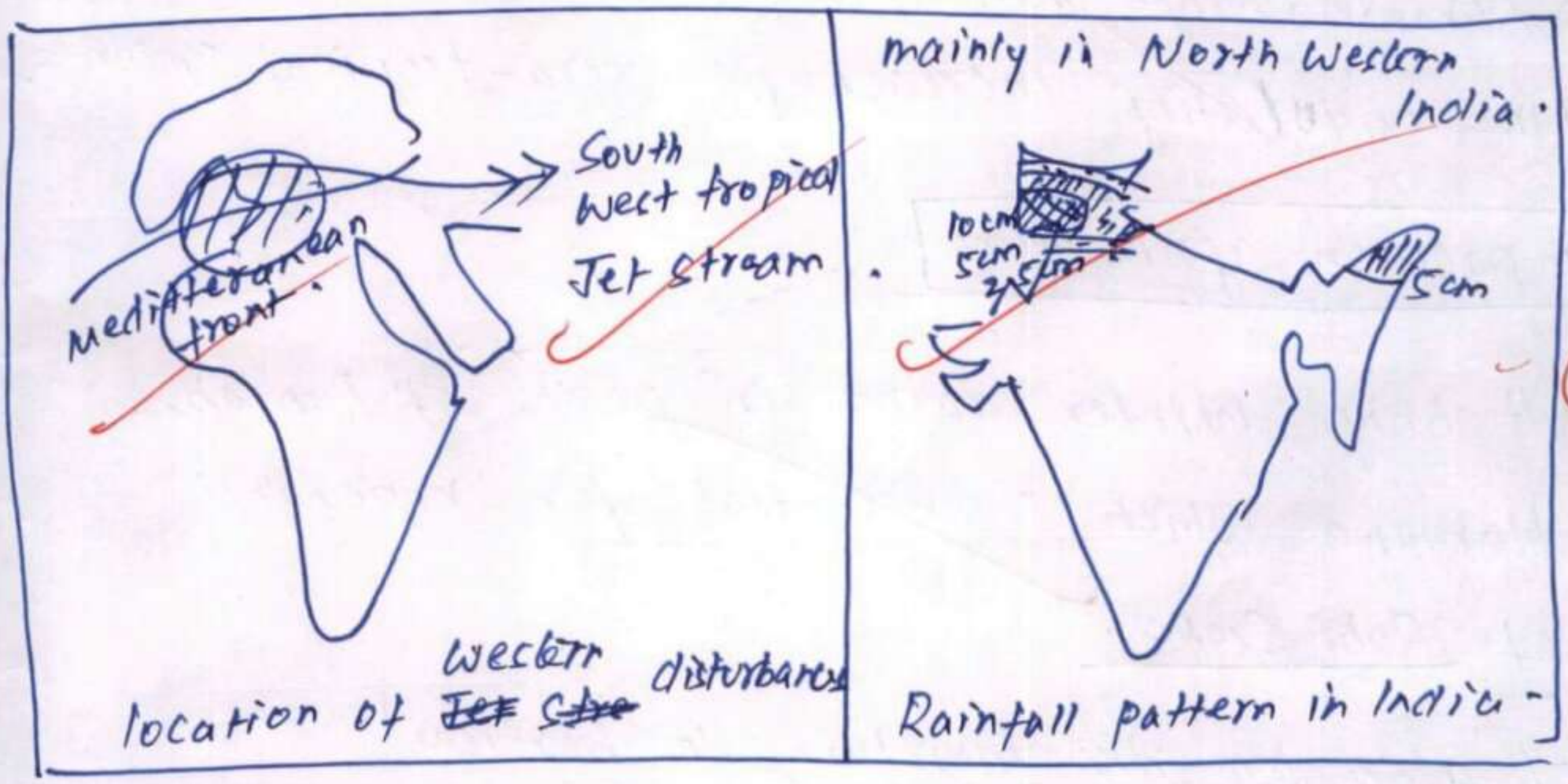
5

* good you have answered it very well.

Q5. Highlight the major reasons due to which the frequency of the western disturbances has increased in recent years. Discuss its impact on agriculture in India.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Western disturbances are defined as the extra-tropical disturbances that originate in the Mediterranean region and brings rainfall in India under the influences of westerlies.



location of ~~Jet Stre~~ western disturbances

Rainfall pattern in India.

Major reasons for increase in frequency in the western disturbances in India.

i) Increased formation of extra-tropical cyclones due to:

i) Meandering of jet streams (Rossby waves)

ii) Temperature differences between the air masses of north and south of fronts have

Remarks

increased leading to formation of high intensity extra-tropical cyclones

need to discuss more reasons. eg. Warming of Tibetan plateau. - presence of easterlies from Bay of Bengal

ii) We further witness that increase in the meandering of SWTJ is associated with bringing more disturbances into India.

write completely.

iii) Climate change has also played important role in modulating increase in extra-tropical cyclones.

Impact on agriculture

i) It brings winter rains in parts of Punjab, Haryana which is essential for ripening of Rabi Crops.

ii) It also provides moisture to horticulture crops in parts of J&K, Himachal pradesh and Arunachal.

iii) Precipitation also important for water availability and agriculture

Thus western disturbances plays important role in the agriculture of North western India.

What you need to address here is impact of increased frequency of westerlies on agriculture. But, you have just discussed importance.

4

Remarks

Q6. The Non-Cooperation Movement could not bring Swaraj in one year but it did give a new direction and energy to the national movement. Comment.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Better to give a brief description of NCM also. Intro.

Gandhiji highlighted that if Non-cooperation movement could continue for one year it would lead to the realization of Swaraj. Non-cooperation movement lasted between 1920-22 and important in the history on national movement.

Reasons for NCM

i) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre & hunter Commission
ii) Khilafat Issue.
iii) Lucknow pact
iv) Montague-Chelmsford reforms.

Reasons for withdrawl

Chauri Chaura Incident.

This also should be part of it.

Role of NCM in new direction and new energy to national movement

New direction

i) Active participation of women, students, labourers witness which was never witnessed before. It led to direction towards mass participation

Remarks

in the freedom struggle of India.

(i) It permanently turned movement towards "passive resistance" and moderate phase of revolution was discarded.

(ii) We witness all India basis of revolution which was not witnessed before, i.e active participation of peasants, labourers etc. It also led to inspiring sense of nationalism.

New energy to freedom struggle.

i) People realized the power of mass struggle and also trusted the leadership of Gandhiji

ii) Despite withdrawl post Chauri-Chaura we witness no-changers and pro-changers actively prepared masses for anothe struggle.

iii) Popular participation, Hindu-Muslim unity also undermined British authority.

Thus despite withdrawl the NCM had its own achievements that finally led to independence.

4

needs to cover more dimensions. eg. → contact to new ideology for masses eh. - participation of students eh.

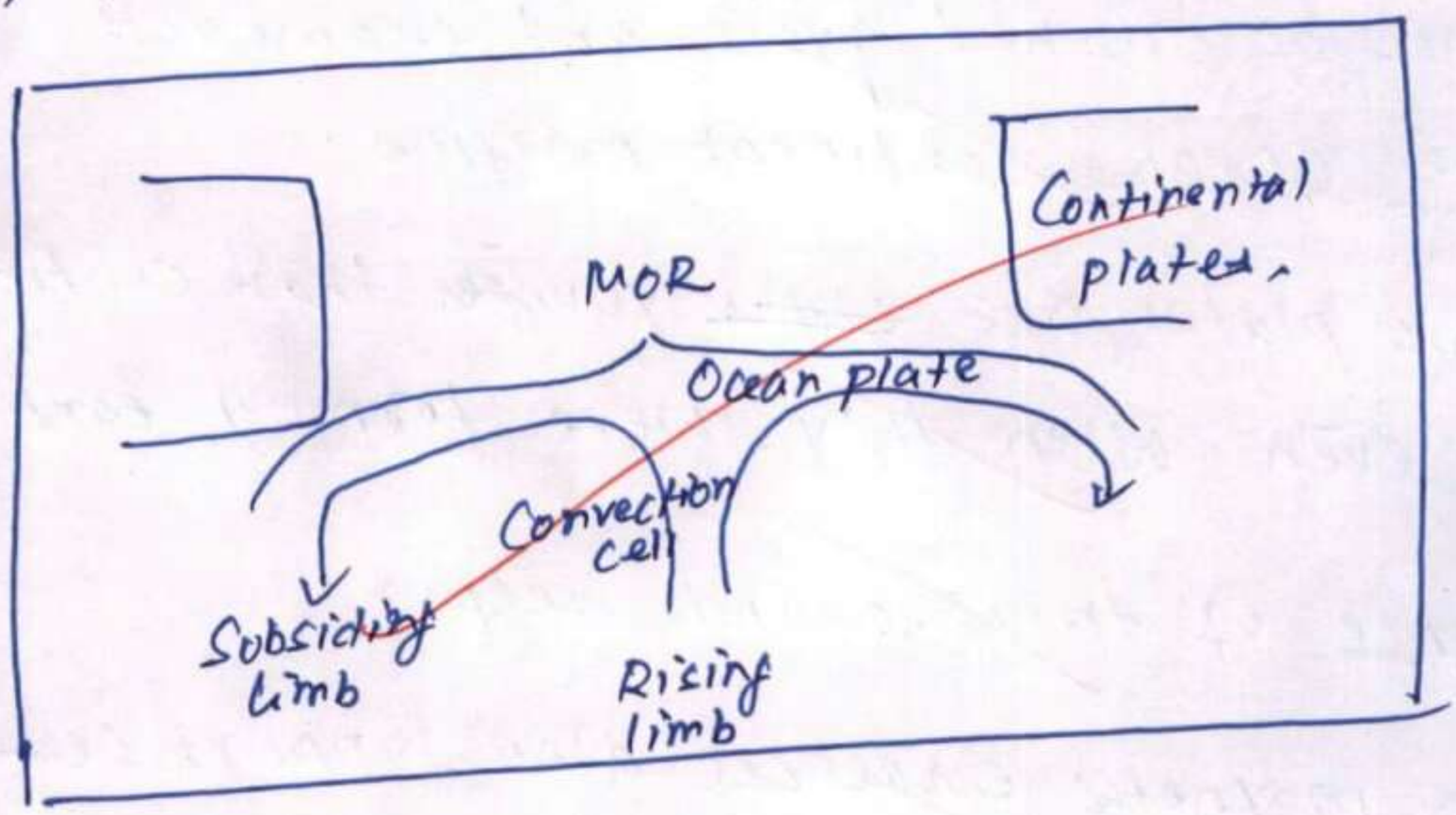
& you have tried to mention some good points But, need to keep in mind while writing answers to such question that there points to be covered under broader aspects eg. political impacts, economic, social eh.

Remarks

Q7. Seafloor Spreading is the usual process at work at divergent plate boundaries, leading to the creation of a new ocean floor. Elaborate this statement by giving evidence in support of your answer. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Sea floor spreading is defined as the process (continiom) of generation of new oceanic crust at the Mid Oceanic ridges and its movement away from the ridge.

also give a brief back-ground to the development of theory of convection structure of ocean floor



Process of Sea floor spreading.

i) Convection current and mantle dynamism are the main forces that provide energy for sea floor spreading.

ii) New oceanic crusts are formed at the MOR due to the deposition of basaltic lava from the oceanic ridge.

Remarks

write completely.

a little bit of refinement is required here.

ii) The ocean surfaces also are in continuum motion and the older oceanic crusts are subducted under continental crust. This is under effect of subsiding limb of convection cell.

Evidences

i) Presence of crushed gyots and seamounts at the ocean-continent margins.

ii) Oceanic plates are ~~older~~ younger than continental plate even when they were formed earlier

iii) Presence of trenches and deeps.

iv) Paleo-magnetic evidences also support sea-floor spreading.

v) Similarly the presence of Benioff-Vadati zone justify process

incorporate some more evidences like volcanism and presence of mid oceanic ridges, sediment sequence of sediments etc.

Thus sea floor spreading is an important phenomena that continuously occurs at earth's crust.

In conclusion you can discuss about the importance of sea floor spreading in futuristic perspective

Remarks

4

Q8. In contemporary Indian society traditional forms of marriage and family are increasingly getting replaced by more fluid arrangements. Do you agree with this view? Give arguments in favour of your answer. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Marriage is defined as a contract between two members. Marriage in India tradition form the basic of family, reproduction etc. Family is a group of Individuals often connected to one another by blood relations or marriage.

In intro. also highlight some emotional and traditional aspects of both the institutions.

Contemporary Society and its effects on marriage and family

Marriage

i) We witness that the institution of marriage has been replaced by fluid System like live-in relationship, partnership etc. This goes against the traditional marriage form in India.

ii) Further we also witness greater relaxation in Choice of partners, age of marriage in recent Society eg

i) Individuals allowed to choose their partners

ii) Similarly we also witness that due to

Remarks

discuss some more aspects here. eg. widow remarriage, Early divorce, Lavish

education the age of marriage has increased for both male and female.

Effects on family

i) Joint family has been replaced by Nuclear family structure;

ii) We also witness that traditional hierarchial arrangement of family has been replaced by democratic setup

here also address a few more aspects

iii) Similarly Child bearing no more essential and there is increased rise of Double Working no Child families.

Despite the above setup we still witness that traditional setup still prevalent eg

i) Role of Caste in marriage.

ii) Rural Society still based on traditional setup.

iii) Rise in Conservatism.

Thus it is witnessed that different sections of society has witnessed different views on traditional setups.

Remarks

* good! you have tried to touch all the aspects of the question

4.5

Q9. Integration of the hundreds of princely states with the Indian Union took place with a skilful combination of baits and threats under the leadership of Sardar Patel. Analyse. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Sardar Patel is remarked as the "Iron man of India" who played pivotal role in unification of India from 562 princely states. He is also considered "Bismark of India" for his role in promotion of political unity of India.

also discuss some background of the integration

Sardar patel and Integration of princely states

i) Threats used against States like Hyderabad, Goa in form of military action

ii) Skilful diplomacy and persuasion used against other princely states

Role of Sardar Patel

i) Convinced Mountbatten against the declaration of independence of princely states allowing only two options, either to join India or dominion of Pakistan.

ii) Toured extensively organizing personal meetings

Remarks

with princes of various states and convincing them to join federation.

iii) Skilful baits of privy purses, protection of rights and estates used to encourage princely States to join India.

iv) Threats of Military action, civil uprisings by masses was used as coercion to force princely states to join India.

Case;

Junagadh: Conduction of Plebiscite to ensure smooth integration of region into India.

Hyderabad: Operation Polo launched highlighting humanitarian ground and use of force for Integration

J&K: Instrument of Accession Signed.

Thus sardar patel used his experience and insights in restoring Unity of India.

need to elaborate at some points. also try to substantiate your points with examples specifically quote with your argument.

A.S

Remarks

Q10. Glaciers are sensitive indicators of modern climate change. Justify the statement in the context of retreat of glaciers in Zaskar valley in India. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Remarks

Remarks

Section - B

Q11. Give an account of various challenges faced by Indigenous groups in India. How has Covid-19 exacerbated their problems? Suggest measures to improve their conditions. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

The COVID-19 pandemic had differential impact on various groups of society. It was generally the most vulnerable sections of the society that were more severly affected by the Pandemic. Indigeneous groups i.e Scheduled tribes account for 18% of total population in India, and were severly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conditions of tribes in India.

i) Mainly located along the isolated pockets of the Country i.e forest regions, island regions.

ii) High poverty rate.

iii) Prevalence of ~~domes~~ genetic and lifestyle diseases.

iv) lack of government support.

Challenges faced by tribes in India.

Xaxa committee has highlighted following challenges that are faced by tribes in India:

Political challenges

Remarks

i) Absence of political empowerment

ii) Devolution of administrative and economic powers under the 5th schedule areas have been affected by improper functioning of Tribal Advisory Council.

iii) Similarly PESA Act SC' has not been comtituted in many states like MP, Chattisgarh which has maximom tribal population.

Socio-economic issues

i) Denial of forest rights.

ii) low government support in promotion of tribal-entrepreneurship

iii) Broken PDS system, absence of primary healthcare centers have led to low health condition.

iv) Absence of education, skill etc.

Tribal issues exacerabated during COVID-19 pandemic

i) Further Absence of finances and government support due to extended phase of lockdown in country.

mention some more conts like loss livelihoods discrimination Reverse migration etc.

Remarks

ii) In education, skill we witness that presence of digital divide has hampered delivery of education healthcare services.

iii) Similarly we also witness that improper infrastructure penetration and connectivity led to low vaccine delivery, availability of food supplies, medicines etc.

iv) Weakening of state government finances has further led to issues.

Way Forward

i) Strengthening local self governance by strengthening Tribal Advisory Council, 6th schedule areas and PESA Act.

ii) Targetted PDS, Aspirational District programme to promote holistic development of region.

iii) Similarly removal of Digital divide, linguistic barriers.

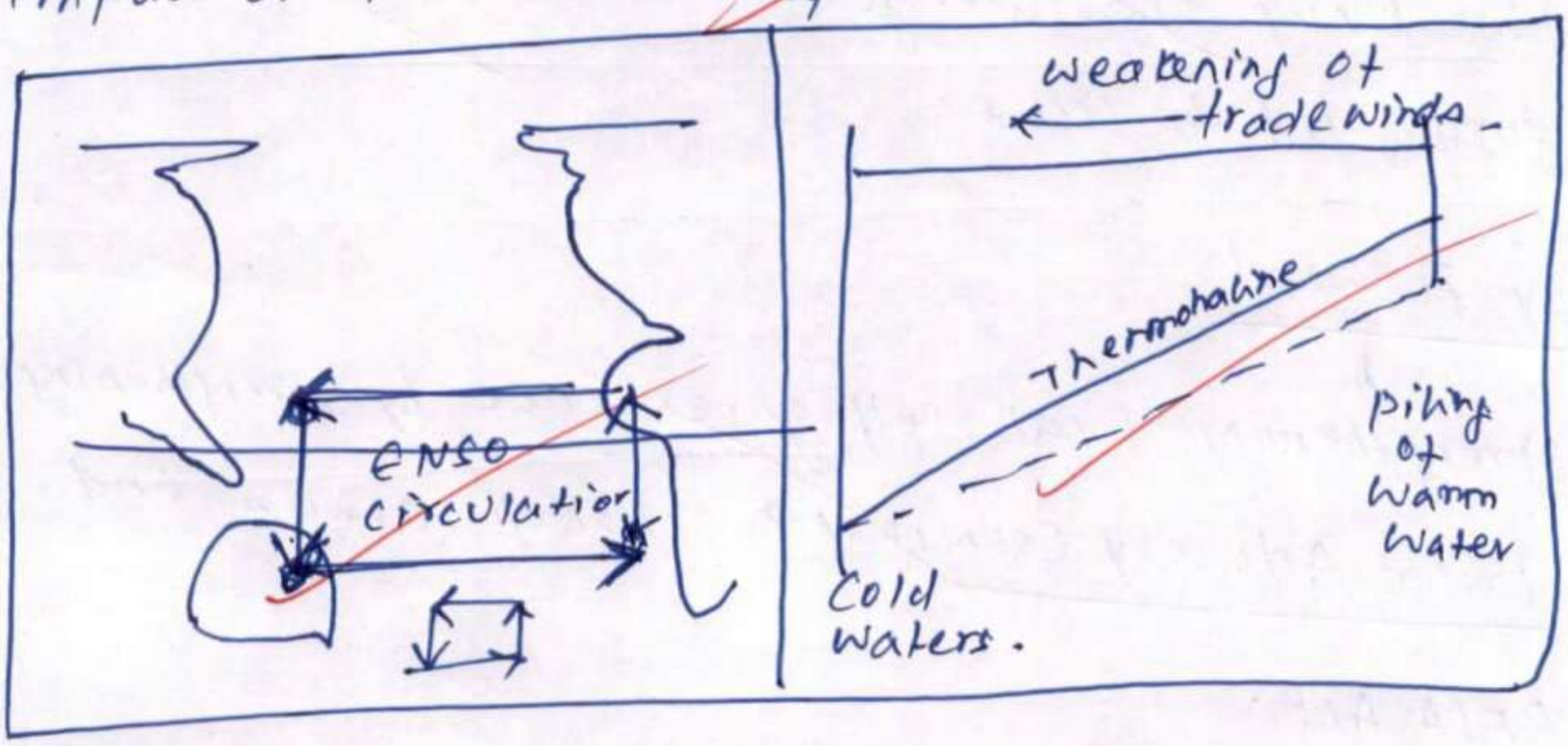
Nehru Panchsheel Vision should act as a guide to tribal development in country

5

Remarks * you have not addressed the IInd part of the question i.e how covid-19 encubated their problem and to address these problems specific.

Q12. El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is one of the most important climate phenomena on Earth due to its ability to change the global atmospheric circulation. Discuss. Also, explain its socio economic impact on Indian subcontinent. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

ENSO circulation are defined as Ocean-atmospheric phenomena that occurs in western and Eastern pacific region. ENSO Circulations in these regions have widespread impact on the climate of entire world.



Formation of ENSO circulations

1) Weakening of the trade winds results in the piling up of water in the eastern pacific in place of western pacific region.

(i) This leads to supressed upwhelling near the

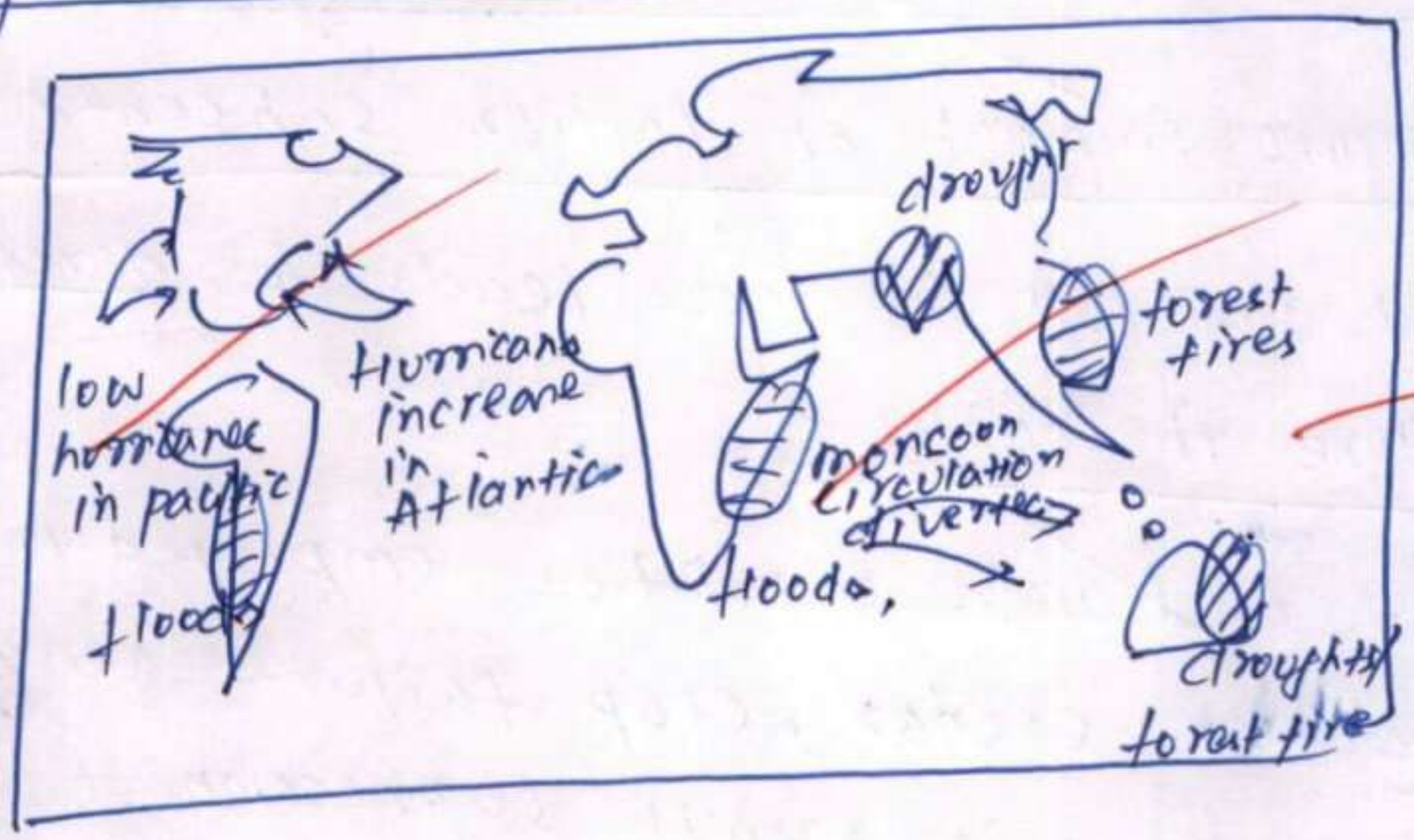
need to elaborate on it in context of ElNiño El-Nino events.

Remarks

Chilean coast.

(ii) Similarly in the atmospheric circulation pattern we witness that during ENSO circulation a Condition of stability present at the Australian coast while unstable conditions are present over the chilean coast.

Effect of ENSO circulation on Climate on Earth. and global atmospheric circulation



good!

i) Monsoon circulation in the globe is hampered leading to droughts in South Asia, South East Asia.

ii) We also witness that due to low rainfall and drought conditions forest fires become common in the South East Asian region.

iii) Similarly in the circulation pattern of pacific

Remarks

good points

We observe that hurricanes are supressed, while in the Atlantic region there is more prevalence of hurricanes. This leads to damage in Europe and America.

iv) Floods in the Chile region is also observed due to heavy predpitation.

Thus overall circulation pattern of the global atmosphere is affected due to ENSO

Socio-economic impact on Indian subcontinent

especially mention of the impact on the South-west monsoon.

i) Depressed rainfall in India leads to drought & crop failure in country

ii) With 50% of India's population employed in the agriculture sector, crop failure generally leads to economic growth supression.

iii) Poverty, suicides are also witnessed due to crop failure.

Thus the ENSO circulation affect the socio-economic landscape of the world.

6

Q13. To what extent Sri Narayan Guru and other contemporary social reformers led to the emancipation of non-Brahmins of South India? Discuss. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Social reform movements in the South India were based on the similar principle that started in rest of India. Social reformers like Shri Narayan Guru, Er Ramaswamy Naicker played important role in promoting socio-religious reform movement in south India.

Ideological basis for reform	Base for reforms
i) Religious Universalism.	i) Upliftment of women
ii) Rationalism.	ii) Upliftment of depressed classes.
iii) Humanism.	
iv) Social, economic, political empowerment (Rights based)	

Role of various social reformers in promoting betterment of depressed class in India.

i) Sri Narayan Guru of Ezhivas community participated in the Aravipuram movement which was against discriminatory practices of worship of lower castes in temple. He installed idol in Aravipuram

Remarks

tempa thus challenging Bramhanical domination.

(ii) E V Ramaswamy Naicker formed Justice movement where he challenged the Bramhanical Orthodoxy and promoted marriages without the involvement of priests. He also advocated for the political rights of backward castes.

(iii) Similarly Vokkaliga Sanghas were formed to promote political rights of backward caste.

(iv) Temple entry movements were launched in the princely State of Travancore where the issue of Caste discrimination was very severe:

a) Vaikom Satyagraha was launched by AK Gopalan, K. Kelappan during the Non-Cooperation movement (1920-22). The aim of the movement was to promote entry of all castes into public temples of Travancore. This movement was also supported by the Akalis of Punjab.

good points

Remarks

b) We also witness Guruvayur Satyagraha led by Subhramaniam Tirambhabhu (singing sword) for access of the Guruvayur temple to the backward castes (especially SCs). Even Gandhiji extensively toured in Travancore to promote temple entry movement of the scheduled castes.

* Need to cut short on some points ie to brief.

v) C. Rajagopalachari was significant in opening all temples of Tamil Nadu (public temples) to all. This was done during the Congress role in province (1936)

vi) Apart from the above leaders we witness other leaders like C. Vijayraghavachari, Annadurai who also played important role in religious reform movement in South India

* Thus it was the immense sacrifice of these leaders that led to realization of rights and equal status to backward communities in India.

a better conclusion required covering both the aspects.

6

Remarks

* Need to discuss the limitations of the social reformers also!

Q14. "Despite having commonalities with European predecessors, India's nationalism is different in its origin, evolution and philosophy". Analyze the strands of Indian nationalism that drew either from Europe and their impact on furthering India's cause for freedom. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Indian nationalism though inspired from European philosophy, causes, methods (revolutionary strands) is very different from the European nationalistic phases.

Origin of Indian nationalism.

Commonalities

1) Nationalistic view in Europe originated

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q15. With rising income and urbanization, over nutrition has become a serious problem. Discuss the causes and implications of over nutrition in India.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q16. Discuss the factors that led to the American Revolution. How did the American Revolution transform both Europe and America? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q17. Trace the distinct phases of the Sino Japanese war. Assess its political, economic and cultural impacts on China. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q18. Contemporary Dalit assertion has moved beyond traditional political boundaries to new frontiers. Discuss the causes for the new modes of Dalit assertion and show how it has changed the contemporary dalit discourse. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q19. India's intervention in liberation of Bangladesh was not just altruistic in nature, but was primarily based on realpolitik. Discuss. Also, analyse the factors that led to the liberation of Bangladesh. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q20. Highlight the mandate of the League of Nations. Do you agree that the League of Nations was a complete failure as it failed to preserve world peace? Discuss.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks