

## MOCK TEST PAPER - 1

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

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

Roll No. G.S.M.T 2016 046

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 18/09/2016

Signature [Handwritten Signature]

# REMARKS

**GS SCORE**  
MOCK TEST SERIES 2016

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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)

→ Charter act 1813, had made provisions regarding trade, ~~the~~ and control over the British East India Company's functioning in India. One of the important provision in the act was regarding education.

It had made sum of Rs-1 Lakh for the spread of education in India. It was made obligatory on East India Company to expenditure on public education in India. It has also gave permission to opening of private schools by the Indians.

The sum of Rs-1 Lakh, however not made available till, 1823. There was negligence on the part of company.

The mode of expenditure, that is whether to ~~expen~~ make the expenditure on western education or indigenous education, whether to teach in english or Indian languages left to company.

Remarks

- You should also write about various other committee that has impact on edu sys - such as Humber, Sandhu woods Dispatch

Private individuals Raja Ram Mohan Roy, D. D. Dey, Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar open the schools for masses. which made it possible the education of masses and new ideas and awareness and consciousness among the masses. It had created New middle class.

The main purpose of government not to make Indian people educate, but to produce a cleric class, which will help them in Administration. main impact was due to efforts of Indians rather than British government, however provisions led the foundation of new intelligentsia on the Indian horizon.

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 session of Indian national congress experienced the the split between extremist and moderate, on the question of what should be the congress strategy against the partition of Bengal. Moderates asserting for strictly constitutional means while extremists demanded extra-constitutional means.

But it has negative effects on Indian freedom struggle and especially made moderates as toothless.

Reason being:

1) Partition of Bengal, and after that failure of moderates to yield the results, already made the position of moderate as weak.

2) Their were emergence of revolutionary activities in Bombay, Bengal, Punjab and abroad (like Ghadar, like India house).

3) masses and youth were more

Remarks

- You have knowledge work on how to convey it effectively.

disillusion with moderates and ~~about~~ had sympathy for revolutionaries.

4) After extremist out of congress government has used divide and rule policy,

for which moderates have no answer.

5) Lack of immediate programmes by moderates and their ineffectiveness to stir up zeal among masses further made their position weak.

6) Extremist could have been effective tool for moderates in their programmes,

lost ground for moderates since only after Gandhi came in 1915, he

utilized the extremist method of involving masses in freedom struggle, and made freedom struggle truly a mass struggle.

By 1915 moderates themselves realise the need of extremists and admitted extremist under Tilak in 1916 - Lucknow pact.

Gandhi  
Method  
Struggle  
Tone  
Struggle

Remarks

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)



Remarks

Remarks



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

→ British rule, for their purpose in profit making, made various rules regarding land revenue, collection, money-lending, etc. which had disturbed the pattern of tribal people, they were impacted by revenue policies and, in some areas, witness of new class like money-lenders, middleman, and which were till that time unknown to them. British policies made tribals to revolt for their ~~other~~ rights.

- objectives were -
- 1) secure traditional ways of their right on land
  - 2) Avoid the oppression by middleman and moneylenders
  - 3) To Reductions in revenue collection rate by British authorities which were exorbitant and exploitative

4) many legislations and rules also impacted tribal way of life, their culture and social fabric. ban on the practices like human sacrifice of Khand made them to revolt against

4½

Remarks

- good attempt
- underline key words

Britishers.

British policies impacted their social, economic and cultural life, objective of tribals to retain the same.

Tribal movements were the first reply by Indians against the Britishers. And it was much before the India freedom struggle fully emerged. Tribal movement like Santhali movement, Kuka movement, Godkari's, inspired upcoming generation for revolt against Britisher.

In 19th century there were tribal movement alongside national movements, like during civil disobedience tribals in Orissa and also Manipur under Rani Giddeiru, revolted against British government.

Indian tribal movement influenced the upcoming generation, writers like Bankimchandra Chatterjee in Arundhati glorified them. In 20th century tribal movements were in link with national movements.

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, creates the feeling among the citizens of nation of oneness and uniqueness. But at the same time it also has some negative consequences.

Excessive love for the ones own country may creates the hatred for another country and superiority of ones own country. We witness the conflict like Israel - Palestine, China - Tibet, even during 20th century excessive German Nationalism preached by Hitler, led to hatred for Jews, which resulted into persecution of Jews. Nationalism often strives for territorial expansion to fulfill the national interest brings wars and tension.

In globalization, many people migrate to developed country, indigenous feel insecure for ~~the~~ loosing their identity. It creates the tension. We are experiencing such tension in Europe and which are leading to ethnic

(3/2)

Remarks

- Good new point but need to add more events, facts

### Conflict.

Despite this fact Nationalism also has some positives. It creates among the people because

- 1) It creates among the people feeling of oneness
- 2) Nationalism is binding force among the peoples of various religions, races & languages.

India is prime example which multicultural society but feeling of Indians hold people together.

- 3) Love for of the people for their country comes along with their sacrifice, which inspires other and makes nationalism more stronger.

Though nationalism may bring the tensions but it is important to hold people together. It also ensures the welfare of people, which was not possible under the absence of sovereign government.

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)

→

Remarks

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*Remarks*

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?

→ Though India had a better <sup>This part need more (12.5 Marks)</sup> record on education in ancient time, but in medieval time the situation in the field of education was ~~also~~ poor. There were hardly few persons were literate.

British rule over India, also played important role in education. 1813 charter act gave permission to Missionaries to work in India. Missionaries of Calcutta, Missionaries of Serampore preach the new ideas through school established by them. British government through various means such as Wood's dispatch, Hunter Commission, has some positive impact. Britisher introduced the western education in ~~Indian~~ English language also led the foundation of Technical colleges like Patna Engineering College, Government Engineering College at Patna, Agriculture college at Patna. Along with western education, liberal ideas of Mills, Betham, Montesquieu

Remarks

→ More focus need to be given on Indians role

Britishers introduced modern education. But purpose was to make middle class to work in company, who would love western ideas and Western values, Dr. Macaulay's said that purpose of English education is to create Indian black in colour but English in values.

But it was Indian who really led the foundation of education for masses. Raja Rammohan Roy, Dr. David Hare, Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked to preach the education among the masses. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan worked hard to educate Muslims.

Person like Jyotirao Phule, Pranabji Lad and Maharshi D.K. Kerve worked to ~~reach~~ ~~to~~ reach the education to Dalits, women, and for all sections of society.

Even during freedom struggle their establishments Keshri Vidyapeeth, Ajrat Vidyapeeth, Pandit Madan Malviya established Banaras Hindu University.

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.

→ Martial dances have their (12.5 Marks)  
 origin mainly from tribal dance traditions. In earlier age people used to be hunters, the time seen the emergence of martial dance. There are many martial dance like Kerliya pobby (Kerala), Ghabika (Punjab), Mardani khel (Mandira), Ashtra. Some of these dance forms are <sup>Eastern</sup> amalgamation of martial tradition and temple traditions - especially in Eastern India.

Dances like Thang-ta of Manipur, Chau Dance of Orissa, West Bengal, and Chattisgarh are prominent martial dances of Eastern India.

Thang-ta is a unique dance of Manipur, it is martial dance but became the tradition under Manipuri classical dance. Manipuri dance the themes are stories from Ramayana, Mahabharata, Krishna and Gopikas. Thang-ta became the

not done  
 just martial  
 art

4

Remarks

part of Manipuri dance,  
Chahar dance which also distinguished  
because of use of mask by  
performer is of Orissa, Chhattisgarh,  
and West Bengal. Dance became the  
traditional under temple dances.  
Chahar dance is used to perform  
in temple festivals. At the time  
of Jagannath temple festival in Orissa  
Chahar dance is performed. It has  
got the It is one of Intangible  
heritage under UNESCO list.

Remarks:

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 civilisation was considered as one of the greatest in ancient world. Reason being:

1) No contemporary civilization like China, Mesopotamia, Sumeria had used the burnt brick in construction.

2) Unique chess-board pattern was also feature of Indus civilization.

3) There were established system of sanitation.

4) Roads used to meet in rectangular pattern.

5) Cities were perfectly planned.

6) Harappa and Mohen-Jodero also had Great granaries, baths, which were absent in contemporary to Indus civilization.

→ Weights and measures, also seals, techniques of bread-making, also their flourishing trades with other civilization.

It had made civilization as greatest. But it came to decline.

write only me  
Para on it as focus of Que is on Aryan invasion

3

Remarks

No conclusive evidence = No accept or rejection of Aryan

around B.C. 1900.

There is no unanimity among the scholars regarding the reason of declines. There is mention of Battle of Muryupa (That is battle of Harappa) in Rigveda, but there are no specific events or proofs which makes it clear that Aryan invasion was the reason.

Other reasons were -

- 1) Change in climate, changes in pattern of rainfall
- 2) expansion of desert
- 3) Floods in the rivers like Indus and her tributaries. (Harappa is said to be established seven times).

Aryans invasion can be considered as one of the reason for decline of Harappan civilisation but it is not the only reason for ~~the~~ decline.

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)

→ Santhara is practice in Jainism in which person refused to take the food and this leads to death of person. The tradition has mentions in Jain literature also. Chandragupta Maurya himself, ~~practi~~ practised the Santhara, it is also known as 'sallekhana' (death due to starving).

It came under criticism, as some pointed out that it is also similar to suicide, which is not allowed in India. But Bombay High Court, ~~and Supreme~~ upheld that tradition can be continued as it ancient practice in Jainism. Article 28, ~~29~~ gives ones right to profess, propagate and practice ones own religion. So it can be said that it does have constitutional sanctity.

But there is also contention that whether article 21 which

31

Remarks

- write how it diff from suicide, either

gives right to life, ~~give~~ does give right to death with dignity? There is various views prevailing in the country.

Indian constitution has ~~is~~ given every citizen's right of religious freedom, and court has also upheld its sanctity. ~~only state so we'll~~ can not be said the ~~it~~ is against democratic values, But state can do only one thing it can check whether person is practicing ~~with~~ on his own or forced to do. It can be done with members ~~and~~ of the community without intrusion in religious matters.

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)

→ Revolutionary terrorism or revolutionary activities had its origin in ~~the~~ works of Vasudev Balwant Phadke's revolt against Britishers, ~~under~~ with help of Ramnoshi. But revolutionary activities got momentum in 20th century. ~~They~~ are various phases in 20th century and its first 3 decades.

In 1905, revolutionary activities were in India prominently in Punjab, Maharashtra, Bengal and in abroad like 'London House under Shyamji Kishji Varma'. It was in very nascent phase, there were loose organisation in ~~their~~ <sup>revolutionary</sup> groups of Bengal and rest of the India.

In 1910's, there were more organized activities in India as well as abroad. Ghadar Party were established in Canada, Madam Cama organized revolutionary activities in Paris. ~~Their~~ ~~some~~ ~~her~~ were many.

Remarks

— good attempt

(5)

heroic action like murders of unpopular officers, like Jackson, District Magistrate of Meerut. Their was connection between abroad activities and India.

1920's witnessed the zenith of revolutionary activities. It was the most organised among all phase organizations like Hindustan Republic Army, Yugantar group, Ar Anushilan Samiti. It was most violent phase witnessed 'Kalson Robbery', Throwing of bomb in legislature, activities of Surya Sen in Bengal. Leaders were more committed, like Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Lala Hardayal, Sachdev, Rajguru, maximum number of ~~the~~ murders also happen. Participation of women were maximum in revolutionary activities in this phase like Kalpana ~~Patil~~ <sup>Patil</sup>, Shanti Chosh, Sumati Chaudhary, Prekshita Waddekar.

But at the same time phase also witnessed decline, Bhagat Singh attracted towards socialism and appeal youth to go for ways of congress. They also understand the futility of revolutionary method in India.

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)

→ Article 23, of Indian constitution prohibits the trafficking of human, but despite that, there are largest number of victims in the India, Reports of world Bank and UNESCO also supported this fact. There are various reasons

- 1) Lack of education, awareness and
- 2) A many section are not benefited from economic growth; are vulnerable to human trafficking.
- 3) Extreme poverty also forces persons to be the victim of trafficking.
- 4) Women and child are the more vulnerable to human trafficking, they are more unaware and less vigilance by the society.
- 5) Lack of strong intelligence which can keep it under control.
- 6) Nexus between police, government officials and trafficking racket.
- 7) No coherent strategies with neighbouring countries, as more trafficking is

(4)

Remarks

through this countries like Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar. Though government has made efforts to fulfill the obligation of Article - 23, but there is no significant achievement after from the perspective of human right activists and civil society activists there is negligence to question of human trafficking. Government has to take more efforts to tackle the human trafficking. There is no interdisciplinary approach by the government to avoid trafficking.

~~It~~ ~~made~~ Women and child are the most vulnerable groups subjected to trafficking. Constitution has granted its citizen equality, justice. ~~It~~ ~~is~~ violation of their rights. While we are striving for economic growth such incidents malign the image of country. It causes the social unrest, loss of human resource.

Remarks

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

→ Recently states like Kerala, Bihar as banned the liquor (alcohol) as it has many social, economic impact on the society.

But there are many criticism about the liquor ban, there are limited success - 1) People having habit to consume alcohol can not immediately leave the alcohol. 2) It promotes the black marketing, illicit alcohol market

3) People often cross the states and goes to neighbouring states to consume alcohol.

4) If neighbouring state has not banned alcohol then there is possibility of alcohol can enter from boundaries.

5) Police and excise department do not have combine effort to successfully implement ban.

Alcohol banned is one of the objective under D.P.S.P.

3 1/2

Remarks

- For balanced as well point against ban too - critical for ban against

but it need some necessary steps,  
\_\_\_\_\_ Rather than only banning  
Important is of counseling of peoples  
involving civil society women in these  
~~efforts~~

states which have banned all  
levying criticism on the ground that  
state can not control anyones choice,  
to make alcohol ban successful need  
is involves all stake holder,  
merely laws can not yield the  
success

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 has passed the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, which enforces the equal pay for equal work. But recent surveys shows that there is gender pay-gap. But it is not true for all sectors.

Organised sectors, like Banking, services, government jobs, there is equality in pay. But it is true for unorganized sector, domestic workers, and even for rural agriculture workers. States like Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan there is gap between men and women prominently in agriculture sector.

↳ main reason is huge work-population is in unorganized sector.

- 1) Govt. Government should try to bring more population in organized sector.
- 2) There should be awareness among the workers.

Problem not linked to unorg. sector

2

Remarks

- Only law based solution not enough - Social

- 3) Strict implementation of laws
- a) Involvement of various ~~strict~~ stake holders like trade unions, agricultural groups to find the solution.
- b) Sensitizing the lower hierarchy to implement the laws.
- c) Formation of committee which can take the suggestions.

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)



Remarks

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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)

→ India witness uneven distribution of rainfall in the country. North India particularly foot hills of Himalayas, western parts, experience high rainfall while peninsular India face the water shortage. So the interlinking is suggested as measure to flood control and famine problem.

Himalayas states and rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi, Brahmaputra has huge amount of water in monsoon, which often creates the flood situation in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal at the same time peninsular regions like Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan witness the famine due to inadequate rainfall. Which has resulted in farmers suicides  
Problem of animals their drinking water  
Recent Dispute between  
Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka is  
outcome of inadequate rainfall.

Can  
 Draw  
 a Map

2

Remarks

→ Focus of I subpart is also on How interlinking will solve the problem

Interlinking can transfer water from  
Northern rivers to peninsular India.  
But there are some concerns

→ ~~1) Land acquisition problem~~

Take  
for  
space  
but  
make  
clean  
design

① Land acquisition

② Environmental degradation

③ Reduction in flow to sea  
may rise sea salinity and temperature

⑤ Interference in natural ecosystem

↓ may have unintended consequence

Constraints

→ ⑥ Huge amounts of land is required

④ Sea salinity and temperature may enhance the chances of cyclones.

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)

- There are various reasons behind water shortage of Indian cities.
- 1) Over and unintended migration
  - 2) Civic administration, ~~but~~ has no planning for ~~unintended~~ unintended rise in population.
  - 3) Rate of growth of population is more than expected, so it is not possible to supply the water.
  - 4) Growth of slums make it difficult to supply drinking water.
  - 5) Many big cities are situated not along major rivers ~~to~~ so to carry the water is challenged.
  - 6) Increasingly rising industry also consumes more water creates the shortage.

To cater this need they should have planning by taking into account the future population growth. First preference should be drinking water. Use of water meters.

3

Remarks

- Recent Gov. measure need more elaboration
- content is lacking in Ans. (II & III) part speech

So that water use can be reduced.  
 Water should be charged at various rates, for rich cost should be more.  
 Need of awareness through media, civil society, schools.

Government is working on programmes like watershed development which may improve the ground water level. Some states has made it

compulsory to have roof-top water conservation programme state like Tamil Nadu has made it compulsory. New programmes like Swachh Bharat also working on to promote clean water.

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)

→ In the view of Mahatma Gandhi, small and cottage industries <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ necessary for India, due to its huge population. He emphasized on production by masses rather than mass production. We are witnessing huge regional disparity. Some states having double per capita income than others (Maharashtra vs Bihar). Village and cottage industry can tackle with the problem. Specially women can get benefit from small and cottage industry as they can keep work for home and can earn benefits. ~~In~~ small and cottage industry can improve the income and reduce the regional inequality.

Many states like West Bengal which produces jute, state like Jharkhand, Chattisgarh there are many forest produces, small and cottage industry can give them employment and can ~~be~~ solve the livelihood.

Context  
not clear

Remarks

- Revised que - I paid to us on - benefits of cottage & small <sup>in</sup> regional disparity

problem, can improve living standards. Products like jute artefacts, and cotton product has high demand, also food product has demand in India and world wide. We can exploit the benefit of that.

Government has take measures

like promoting self help group, make it mandatory for bank to give loans to small sectors under prior

sector lending, programmes like

STAAD a skill upgradation programmes, MUDRA Bank to help small

entrepreneurs.

need more content

Effectiveness of measures

Remarks

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)

→ Objectives of Amrut mission are - to developed the system of public transport to reduce the burden and use of private vehicles, to reduce the congestion in cities; provide facilities of water & Capacity Building.

AMRUT is modified form of J.N.U.R.M (Jawaharlah Nehru Urban renewable mission). Government will select 500 cities of population max than one lakh. Government will also planned to enable free walking, cycling, greenery and open spaces.

For this scheme central government will also take the help of state government. For each cities → will make its plan, and will send to state government. State government will further make the recommendation to central government to select city as

This gives  
improvement  
that it is  
limited to  
transport  
road

1 1/2

Refer  
Hint

Remarks

Under AMRUT mission  
~~the~~ cities will have to oblige  
to conditions of central government.

Remarks



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)

→ Indian Urbanization is witnessing at the same time contrasting development. Some part of cities which are ~~are~~ under planning, having a new amenities like roads, drinking water, footpath, skywalks but ~~so~~ there is growth in slums also. Indian Urbanization witnessing combine growth of urbanization and Urban slums.

main reason behind haphazard urbanization

1) large scale migration from rural to urban areas in search of education, health, basic facilities, living standards, employment

2) Civic administration in India is not compatible and not skilled upto the required level to face the problems of rising population

3) Spaces available in cities in ~~are~~ inadequate spaces leads to

31

Remarks - Add more points & substantiate them with facts & figures

development of slums

- A) No longterm planning has been made.  
 B) Unrestricted flow of people further make the situation more vulnerable.

Consequence of unplanned Urbanization

- 1) Growth of slums 2) Health problems and spread of disease like malaria, dengue, diphtheria, 3) Huge population demanding jobs and limited availability of jobs leads to social tension, criminal activities activities.

- 4) Due to the above reason there is problem of emerging anti-social element in the cities.

Smart cities and Urbanization seek to promote planned urban development, sustainable growth, employment, and housing, e-governance which has the ability to meet the demand promote peaceful and sustainable growth.

Remarks