

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER I

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 25 questions.• All questions are compulsory.• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		
21.		
22.		
23.		
24.		
25.		

1. Invigilator Signature



2. Invigilator Signature

Name PADMA SWARNIL

Roll No. 

Mobile No. 

Date 19/09/2017

Signature Swarnil

REMARKS

GS SCORE
MOCK TEST SERIES 2017

--	--

Q1. Indo-Islamic architecture encompasses a wide range of styles from various backgrounds that helped shape the architecture of the Indian subcontinent. In this light discuss major characteristic of Indo-Islamic architecture, while citing the examples. (10 Marks)

Indo Islamic architecture represents harmonious fusion of architectural components of both the cultures. ✓

The features brought by Islamic rulers to India:

- Mosques
- True arch
- Dome
- Garden tombs

Major characteristics:

→ Use of local building materials
eg. Alai Darwaza or Qutub ul Islam mosque used local stones and material out of temples respectively.

→ Influence of rulers

- # Tughlaqs - less ornate but solid and fortlike structures eg. Tughlaqabad Fort.
- # Mughals (especially after Akbar) - ornate styles eg. Taj mahal.

Remarks

- Understanding of question is right!


4

Keywords

→ Jaliwork, Arabesque seen in Taj Mahal, Agra Fort. ✓

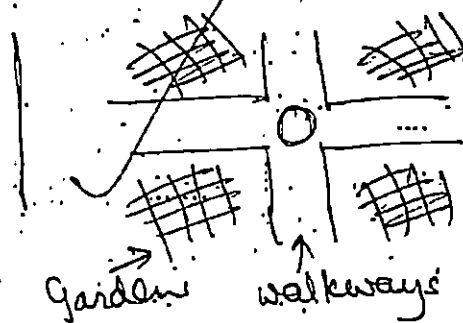
→ Chajja or Balconies eg. Qutub Minar. ✓

→ Arches - most of the mosques like Jama Masjid in Delhi, Moh. Masjid of Agra Fort,

Alai Darwaza.  ✓

→ Tombs and use of Double domes as well as

garden tombs in Charbagh style.



Examples of these are - Taj Mahal and

Humayun's Tomb. ✓

Remarks

Q2. Write a short note on each of the following.

(10 Marks)

(a) Tangalia weaving

(b) Kandaangi artform

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

Q3. In its impact on the world the Russian revolution had few parallels in history. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

Russian Revolution established Communism in Russia and had widespread impacts :

- Russia gave up ^{its} colonies. This created pressure over other colonial powers. This led to decolonisation.
- The success of Soviet Russia while west was reeling under 1929 economic crisis brought many countries under the fold of Communism.
- ⇒ The new current of socialist ideas in India's freedom struggle, especially since 1920's. Eg # Karachi Congress - Fundamental Rights and New Economic programme ; # Swaraj for common masses ; # Revolutionary organisations changing to socialist ones like Bhagat Singh's Hindustan

2 1/2

Remarks

- What impact on people, way of production, nationalization of resources, etc.
- Ideas → Equality & Justice important than Liberty!

Socialist Republican Association

National Planning Committee under Bore.

→ It gave sense of victory to worker & peasant class - where they themselves were ~~not~~ sellors / insoulet.

→ It led to important crises like Korean and Vietnamese ones / under broader scenario of Cold War.

Remarks

Q4. Why did the European powers give up their empires after 2nd World War? Examine. (10 Marks)

As very aptly described by J. Nehru,
2nd World War was result of maturing of
internal conflicts of colonialism & imperialism.

Why gave up empires?

- Strengthened nationalism in colonies which was, partly, spread from Europe to Asia and Africa.
- The revolt and movements in colonies gained strength - eg. Quit India Movement.
- The economic resources as well as military powers of European countries like Britain, France were exhausted due to war.
- Cold war - Russia had given up its colonies and to bring more countries under fold of capitalism, it was necessary to maintain

5

Remarks

good relations with colonies, giving them freedom was necessary. Eg. The fear of domino effect after Ghana and Korea.

→ Role of international ~~organisations~~ ^{groupings} like Non Aligned Movement and leaders like J.L. Nehru; Tito; Kwame Nkrumah; also played role in decolonisation by collective bargaining power.

- Stand of USSR, US & U.N.

- Growing reticence in military & Adm officers of colonies!

Remarks

Q5. The most visible impact of industrial revolution, was the shift in the balance of power in the world. In light of the above statement discuss the impacts of industrialization.

(10 Marks)

Industrial revolution was the emergence of mechanisation, mass production and development of finance and infrastructure for industries.

Impacts leading to shift in balance of power:

→ The economic development due to it in ~~the~~ countries boosted their economy. This led to their grip over colonies and strong position among powers.

→ Eg. Britain's empire was strengthened after industrial revolution and most French and Portuguese colonies in South and East Asia were given to Britain.

→ It led to new phase of imperialism. Eg. Japanese imperialism after its industrial revolution.

In a way
Colonialism
was
a
fall out
of...
I.P.
only!

4

Remarks — African condition

— Who was in power earlier & how it shifted?

— Role of US & USSR? → education & L4D super power

→ It led to militarism and race for global supremacy leading to World War I.
Es. Industrialisation in Germany and resultant militarisation and Welt Politik by Kaiser William II leading to World War I.

→ It impoverished the colonies due to drain of resources towards imperial powers. This led to disturbed balance of powers in hands of few powers like UK, France.

Q6. Discuss the contributions made by Cornwallis to Indian administration through various of his new initiatives? What was the main objective of his reforms? (10 Marks)

Contributions of Cornwallis's:

- Set up of Indian Civil Services.
- Indian Police and system of Thanas or Circles and Superintendent of Police.
- Judiciary :
 - Established four circuit courts of appeal
 - Sadar Diwani and Sadar Nizamat Adalat as higher courts.
- Regularised the military services.
- Separation of Executive and Judiciary.
- Cornwallis Code - Separated Revenue and Administrative functions from District Collector.
- Codification of Indian Penal Code, Criminal and Civil Procedure Code

4

Remarks

Objectives:

- To streamline the revenue administration
- To strengthen the British hold over colony of India by proper police, judicial & administrative system.
- Bettering the image of colonial govt in eyes of locals and reduce unrest so that violent threat to authority can be checked.
- To guard against other colonial powers like France, Portugal.

Remarks

Q7. According to Dr. Ambedkar, the transformation of a society from a conservative and dysfunctional one to a progressive and dynamic one can only occur through social reform. Analyze the statement by describing the views of Ambedkar on religion. (10 Marks)

--	--	--

- *Remarks*

--	--	--

Remarks

Q8. Lucknow Pact between the Congress and Muslim League was an acceptance of the separate interests of the two communities. In light of the above statement, explain the fallouts of the Pact on Indian freedom movement. (10 Marks)

In Lucknow Pact, Congress and Muslim League decided to present joint demands to British and Congress accepted ~~the~~ separate electorates for Muslims.

Acceptance of separate interests and its fallouts:

→ Political acceptance to League's legitimacy as representatives of Muslims. ✓

→ Started a new phase of communalism where interests of both communities were considered ~~as~~ antagonistic. ✓ *if not from*

→ It involved only higher & elite sections. Masses were neglected. Thus it could not bring masses into the fold of national movement.

→ Ultimately culminated in extreme communalism.

5

antagonistic
different
interest

Remarks

- Upto with Muslim League
- future developments stalled in this respect
- Jinnah's 14 points
- British not a pivot against Congress.

of League after 1937 which led to partition of India.

Positive impacts :

- Strength of Hindu-Muslim unity to freedom struggle.
- Fears of minorities over majority domination were assuaged.
- Helped - put united front, during Congress - Khilafat - Non-cooperation movement which has significant impact towards freedom struggle.

Thus, though Lucknow Pact had several positive dimensions but it was a tacit acceptance to separate interests of the communities and ultimately led to ^{international} communalism.

Remarks

Q9. Though Paintings has been part of regional culture throughout India, yet diversity of schools of painting of Rajasthan is unique in itself. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Remarks

--	--

Remarks

Q10. Trade Policy of India, post-independence was influenced by the experience of British rule. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q11. The first big threat to India's political stability emerged after the introduction of Hindu Code Bill, which started a heated debate between the first PM and President. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

Q12. India has been a stellar example of unity in diversity and has been able to preserve it post-independence. What were the methods used to strengthen Indian unity within diversity? To what extent they have been successful? (10 Marks)

Methods used

- Creation of linguistic states ✓
- Addition languages to Constitution Schedule
- Official language Act of 1963 - allowed use of English ✓
- Fundamental Rights for minorities and other special groups. Eg: Article 25 - religious freedom; Article 29, 30 - minority language, script, culture protection.
- Special provisions for tribal areas
 - Schedules V & VI ✓
 - PESA / Forest Rights Act
 - Tribal Panchsheel Policy
- Constitution
 - Commissions for Scheduled Tribes, Castes, Minorities.

4/4

Remarks

- Prime Ministers 10 point programme
- Efforts towards protection of languages & culture
 eg. North East expo security in Delhi

Success:

- Policies towards language have given assurance of not imposing Hindi and thus preventing national agitations.
- Tribal development has taken place.
- Minority rights have been protected and Human Rights Commission takes special care of these issues.
- Special funds for Umbrella Programmes for scheduled Tribes.

Challenges:

- Increased fratricidal tendencies and sub-nationalism.
- Insurgency in North-East due to alienation.
- Lack of development of Tribals & their widespread displacement.
- There could have been approach giving diff. view → language, region, religion, customs.

Remarks festivals, minorities, etc.

- secular, socialistic, liberal, etc. → which & contribution to be highlighted
- Reservations, etc.

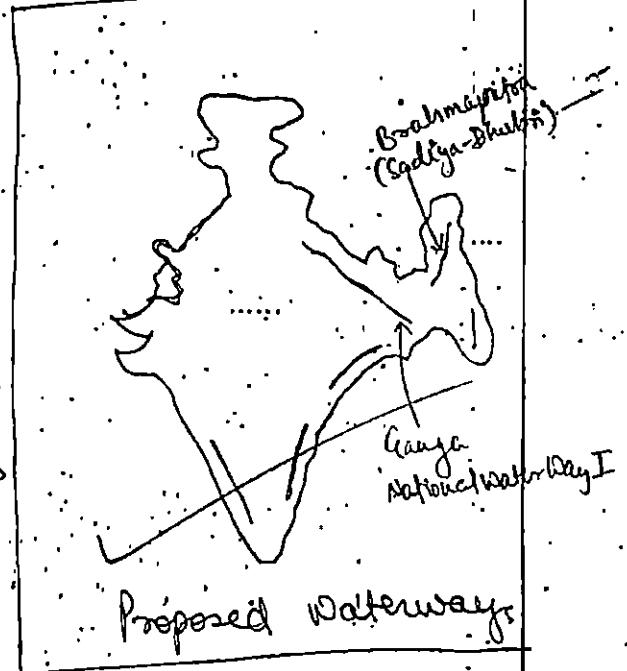
Q13. Inland waterways of India are one of the most underutilized transport segment. Examine. Identify the challenges in their development and discuss steps of government to overcome them. (10 Marks)

Inland waterways constitute a minuscule fraction of transport in India as compared to around 75% volume of goods by roads, around 10-15% by rail.

There are very few transport lines inland like lower stretches of Ganga, Backwaters of Kerala.

Challenges in development:

- Infrastructural like lack of dredging.
- Damming on rivers blocks paths.
- Environmental & ecological concerns and resultant opposition to projects.
- Funds & finances not mobilised in enough proportion.



Remarks.

Govt Steps :

- National Waterways Bill passed → proposed over 111 waterways.
- many small projects like waterboats in Bengal in Ganga started.
- River Link projects being given serious consideration → would improve network of canals for transport.
- Budget 2017-18 proposed finances for waterways.
- Work on Sadiya - Dhubri, Allahabad - Haldia stretch started.
- lead road shown for more facts.

Remarks

Q14. Explain in detail the locational, i.e., geographical and non-geographical factors needed for flourishing of solar industry in India. (10 Marks).

India is a tropical and subtropical country with abundant sunshine and large human capital necessary for solar industry.

Geographical factors:

- location in tropics and sub-tropics → boosts domestic demand for solar panels.
- Availability of large open surfaces and land tracts. (non-farming tracts)
- Availability of rare earth elements for photovoltaic cells.
- Density of solar energy; Deserts, cloudless, etc.

Non-geographical:

- Domestic production capability in solar panels in terms of:
 - skilled manpower.
 - raw materials - PV cells, rare earth ~~materials~~ ^{elements}
- Economies of scale for production to be sustainable.

Remarks

4/2

- stimul*
- Human capital required in production, installation and maintenance.
 - Finance - huge capital requirement needed as solar projects have long gestation times. Thus finances have to be long term.
 - Availability of transport links to places like Rajasthan, Gujarat.
 - Protection of domestic industry from cheap dumping.
- Steps taken:
- Surya Mitra - human capital.
 - Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission - for domestic demand, incentives to industries.
 - Solar Alliance - technology, cooperation, finance.
- Need model answer for! use facts:
- Technology, R&D, skilled manpower etc.

Remarks

Q15. Write a short note on Malpelo plate? What circumstances led to its discovery? What is the significance of it? (10 Marks)

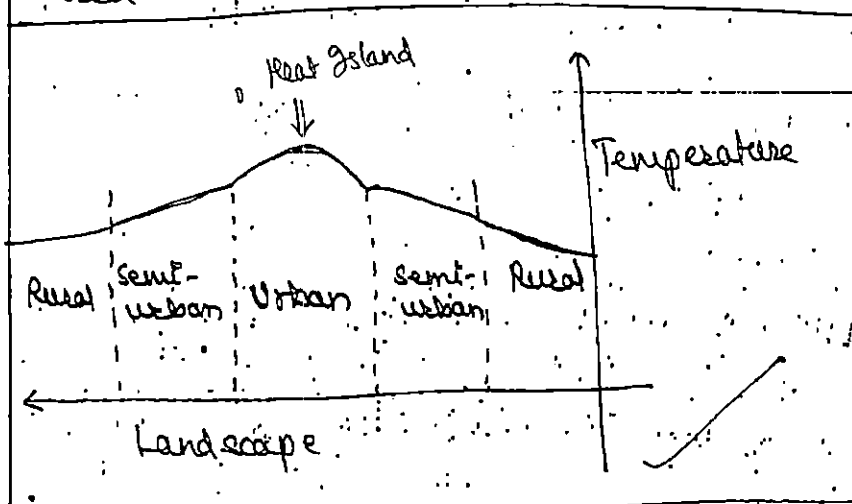
Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

Q16. Write a short note on Urban heat islands and describe its relationship with surface temperature inversion. Discuss its impact on climate in Indian cities? (10 Marks)

Urban heat island is where the temperature of city or town area is higher than the surrounding non-urban area.



Causes:

→ Pollution due to vehicles, industries → green house gases trap the heat.

- Built surfaces of concrete and tar roads also absorb heat and radiate it during night time → hotter than surroundings.
- Obstruction to night time process of temperature emission which keeps areas near ground hotter than higher atmosphere.
- Less open spaces, congested residential areas - also trap heat.

Remarks

Relation with surface temperature inversion:

At night times, land cools by radiating the absorbed heat. This leads to temperature inversion where surface is cooler than upper atmosphere. However, due to urban structures, this process is obstructed causing surface levels to retain heat during nights and remain hotter.

Impact on city climate:

- Increased night time temperatures and day temperature in general, than surroundings.
- This leads to increased use of air conditioning systems → higher electricity consumption and also release of Hydrofluoro Carbons (HFC) potent Ozone Depleting substances like CFC and adds to global warming.
- obstructs growth of vegetation and also affects surrounding rural areas.

Remarks

- Please read model answer.

Hand Model
Answer
on this
page

Q17. The molten jet stream is one of recent discovery, which holds a lot of potential in unraveling the secrets about earth's magnetic field. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

Recently molten jet streams

What is it
& why is it?

were discovered in earth's interior. These can be helpful in following ways:

→ Tracing the magnetism of earth since its origin.

→ Information about their effect on earth's magnetic field and the anomaly between geographic pole and magnetic pole.

→ Knowing about earth's core and its impact on surface magnetism.

2 1/2

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

Q18. Tropical cyclones cause a lot of devastation and despite the fact that they can be predicted well in advance, unlike tsunamis, we haven't been able to mitigate their impact. Critically analyze. (10 Marks)

Tropical cyclones are low pressure systems travelling from Indian Ocean region towards land areas.

These cause devastation due to their high speeds, torrential rains, storm surges.

Lacuna in mitigating their impact:

- Lack of proper information dissemination to local communities.
- The coastal areas are densely populated.
- Coastal people have their livelihoods connected to coasts like fishing, paddy cultivation → increased destruction.
- Reluctance of people to evacuate.
- Lack of emergency shelters.
- Meteorological factors - eg. recent unpredictable

Remarks - Circumstance of cyclonic storms took people by surprise.

Successes:

→ The livelihood loss due to tropical cyclones was reduced continuously since 1990s.

→ The 1990 cyclone in Odisha caused very minimal loss and almost no human life lost. This shows a success.

→ Our early warning and evacuation systems have been doing well.

Thus as and Administrative

Reforms Commission says, few natural disasters cannot be prevented but proper mitigation, response and recovery efforts could mitigate their impacts.

Remarks

Q19. Indian cities lack a proper waste management system, the landfills and sewage is very much part of cityscape itself and not only pollutes the environment, but also causes severe crisis from time to time. Answer in context of recent landfill collapse in Eastern Delhi? (10 Marks)

Issues:

① Only 50% of waste generated in India can be treated or recycled. Also there is no proper segregation of waste at source due to lack of awareness. This shows lack of proper waste management system.

② most of the waste is handled by unorganised sector without safety measures → health hazards.

③ open dumps and land fills are created in absence of waste treatment as also the open sewers.

④ These land fills and dumps cause following environmental damage and crises:

- leaching of toxic chemicals into groundwater
- soil degradation and pollution
- air pollution due to smell
- health hazards due to feral dogs and other

Remarks

animals like flies.

- frequent fires caught by these fires like in Deonar → suffocation and breathing problem for residents.
- collapse of land fill sites like the one in East Delhi recently and resultant loss of lives, livelihoods, ecology.

Way ahead:

- Proper segregation of waste at source. This can be done by incentives as well as penalties. Eg. Indore - the top city in Swachh Samaksham used this approach.
- Increasing capacity of sewage & waste treatment plants.
- Recycling of waste → eg. recently, use of plastic to make road tax → less heat absorption and reduces use of hydrocarbons, too.
- Incineration instead of landfills → eg. Japan incinerated most of its waste for lack of land space. It reduces waste to only 2-3% of volume.

Remarks

Q20. Social exclusion has been a harsh reality of Indian society. What changes liberalization has brought to these sections of society, especially the SCs and STs? (10 Marks)

Historically, lower castes (so called), have been discriminated against and many reformers like Mahatma Phule, Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought for their education, untouchability etc.

However, liberalisation has brought changes in this scenario:

Positives:

- Urbanisation led to living together of different castes in urban areas.
- People have become dependent on each other for services, including marginalised eg. house cleaning, milk, etc.
- The work environment in corporate sector doesn't consider caste factor.
- Eg. people travelling together in Mumbai local or Dahisar metro rail without caste consideration.

(Sh)

Remarks

→ Rise of employment opportunities for lower castes in suitable jobs as well as white collar jobs.

Education
a
healthy
spirit

→ increased entrepreneurship - eg. Dalit
capitalism, Dalit Chambers of Commerce

Negatives:

- Isolated and lonely urban living.
- most migrate to cities leaving behind families to fend for themselves.
- congested cities, slums, lack of sufficient employment affects their health, leads to diseases.
- The mining & industrialisation has led to loss of tribal forest rights, land rights and their resultant displacement. Scheduled tribes are only 8% of population but 50% of displaced lot. They are forced into marginal and manual informal labour.

Remarks

Q21. We are not born patriarchal; we are socialized into becoming so; do you agree? Critically analyze the necessity of mutual respect and gender equality to be taught in schools.

(10 Marks)

It is said that "she is not born a woman but society makes her a woman". This is the result of patriarchal attitude which is artificial which considers males dominant & more important over women.

This attitude is not there originally but the values like a girl should not be educated, dowry for her marriage is a burden, make one to believe in these artificial constructs. These are moreover reinforced by panchayats and so on.

However, had this been real, women would not have been world leaders like Angela Merkel, Christine Lagarde, our ex-PM Indira Gandhi. Thus we are not born patriarchal, we are socialised into becoming so.

Remarks

13

Mutual respect & gender equality in schools :

- It inculcates attitude of respect towards genders and reduced biases.
- Studies of gender equality instill a sense of confidence in women and their progress.
- The shackles of patriarchy are broken from children's minds. They become the future of India, leading without gender biases.
- The recent TSR Subramanian committee report highlighted that there should be zero tolerance towards caste and gender discrimination.
- It is said - if a woman is educated, whole of her family gets education. Thus educated girl child is important pillar of woman empowerment and health of nation's human capital.
- Recently, Andhra Pradesh University made subject compulsory on gender studies.

- Remarks

- Even if 4th part of question not answered.
- Always answer what is asked.

Q22. Highlight the constitution basis of reservation in India. Do you think, present agitation by dominant castes for reservation is justified? Critically analyze the current reservation system in India. (10 Marks)

Reservation is an affirmative action where socially and educationally backward classes are given special preference in educational and employment matters.

Constitutional basis:

→ Article 15 of the Constitution of India says that state can ^{make} ~~provide~~ special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes as also women and children.

→ Constitution permits rational discrimination in pursuance of educational and employment benefit of these sections.

• Thus these reservations are available to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes.

Of recent, dominant castes like Patels in Gujarat, Jats in Haryana, Marathas in Mahara-

Historical
Injustice
Unsound
policy
Lack of
opportunity
Solid
backward

3

Remarks

She have been demanding reservation.

Justification:

They need reservation because:

→ Rise of many OBCs in social hierarchy has affected their social position.

→ Most of these were dependent on agriculture whose condition has worsened, this jobs are considered relatively secure.

→ Govt. jobs are more attractive due to better pay at entry level, social security measures.

However, these are not justified as:

→ The issue is the gap between their available skills and demand of jobs.

→ OBC reservation assessment shows that before Mandal case, central govt bureaucracy had 12% OBCs and in 2011 it was 12.9%. This there is marginal impact.

Current reservation system: It is based on criteria of being socially & educationally backward. NOT economically.

lacuna: lack of assessment and data; better

Remarks

- off among these castes using benefits rather than the needy ones.

- If faulty - how? corrections?

Fixed Model Answer for better analysis

Q23. Though India is pursuing poverty elimination programmes for more than 40 years, yet it is the home to largest number of poor in the world. Identify the major causes of poverty in India and review the impact of major poverty eliminations programmes. What next need to be done to eradicate the poverty from India? (10 Marks)

Remarks

--	--	--	--

Remarks

Q24. India was the first country to adopt population policy formally in 1950s, however, it took more than 50 years to proceed on the declining path of population growth. In this reference, critically examine the impact of family planning and family welfare programmes on Indian society. (10 Marks)

Remarks

--	--	--

Remarks

Q25. Though overall sex ratio in India is increasing for last two decades, the Child Sex ratio (CSR) is lowest since 1961. This highlights the not only the policy failure of government but failure of Indian society as a whole. Critically Analyze. (10 Marks)

Census 2011 shows that, though sex ratio increased but CR lowered to 918 per 1000 only.

Policy failure:

→ Lack of proper implementation of legislations like Pre Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic

Techniques Act (PCPNDT Act)

• corruption by enforcement machinery,
• irregularities in registration of ultrasonic machines.

→ Late realisation of crises and the policies like

Beti Bachao have been launched recently.

→ Gender Budgeting has been neglected.

Failure of society:

→ The patriarchal mindset - even educated people preferring ^{male} gender over female.

(3/4)

Remarks

- Social evils like dowry lead to a girl being considered a burden.
- Lack of women education and their economic empowerment leads to their dependence on male members and results in lack of voice over reproductive choices like unwanted abortions.

Way ahead:

- Proper implementation of programmes like Beta Bachao & PCNDT legislation.
- Innovative solutions like incentives for girl child education in West Bengal led to reduced child marriages and improved CRR.
- Education & economic empowerment.
- Gender budgeting and focus of women health & nutrition.
 - Heavy hand over dowry etc.
 - Court awareness & education.

Remarks

— Need facts & figures for supporting arguments.