

GS SCORE

TEST - 01

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 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. <p>Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.</p> <p>Answers must be-written within the space provided.</p> <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 *Bansal*

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name PAWAR SWARNEL

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 15/09/2017

Signature *Swarnel*

Q1. The socio-religious movements of the 19th century helped in growth of nationalism, but they also gave rise to communalism. Evaluate the role of the socio-religious movements in the light of this statement. (12.5 Marks)

The socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century were a response and reaction to (i) colonial rule, (ii) prevailing socio-economic conditions in India.

Helped growth of nationalism:

- Developed a bond of social unity and harmony in India by trying to eradicate caste evils, discrimination, untouchability, religious ~~unity~~ ^{unity against women}. Eg. Raja Ram Mohan Roy against casteism.
- The ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity were promoted by western value educated reformers.

- This movement led to establishment of vernacular press like Misat-ul-Akbar of Raja Ram Mohan Roy; Kesari of Tilak. These spread ideas of nationalism and anti-colonialism. These were VIEWS PAPER.

Remarks

Work of more reformers of 19th century

Focus on socio-religious reform movement and not on revolutionary movement

→ The impact of these ideas is seen from the examples of Chapekar brothers who killed Rand-plague Commissioner for his atrocities.

→ other reforms like spread of education, condition of women & widows (esp. Ishwar-chandra vidyasagar), sati ~~abolished~~ ^{abolished} (Bentley & Rammohan Roy). Growth of new intelligentsia

led to communalism:

→ Use of religious symbols & slogans like Ganga water, taking names of Kali.

→ Religious festivals like Ganpati festival.

→ In long term - the development of Hindus in education & betterment of socio-economic conditions was in stark contrast with condition of Muslims, → was used by Britishers for Divide and Rule and promptly reactionaries → led to communalism.

Thus, communalism was an unintended consequence but it seems these

Remarks

movements were busy in creating an Indian Nation.

Q2. National movement received a new socio-economic orientation during the late 1920s and afterwards. While explaining the aims of this new orientation, explain what were the reasons for emergence of such orientation? (12.5 Marks)

The national movement received new orientation during late 1920s onwards towards - ideas of socialism; greater concern for issues of peasants, workers; common people.

Aims :

- supporting the cause of common masses mostly comprising of peasants and workers.
- widening the mass base of anti-colonial struggle by including these classes.
- supporting idea of socialism and welfareism.

The instances of such new trends were seen in:

- The Karachi Session of Indian National Congress (INC): It spelled out Fundamental Rights,

Remarks

Discuss them as outcomes after reasons → aims → outcomes

New Economic Programme, which included welfare measures for peasants and workers.

→ It also spelled out the concept of Swaraj in terms of masses for the first time.

→ The socialist restructuring of revolutionary organisations like HRA turned to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) and

Bhagat Singh's idea of socialism.

→ Emergence of left wing in INC like J. Nehru
Subhasi Bose.
→ Congress Socialist Party.

Reasons:

→ Earlier, these sections were neglected and thus low mass base of movement

reduced their effectiveness.

→ Gandhiji was of the view that without addressing their cause, we cannot win freedom.

→ Left wing within INC demanded movement to be inclusive of these sections like

J. Nehru, S. Bose.

→ International currents like success of Soviet

Russia while capitalist west was reeling

Remarks

under 1929 economic crisis.

Q3. The debate of Indian participation and support to British during the WWII gives a clear difference in the approaches of JL Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose. What were the viewpoints of both with regards to participation in 2nd World War and path for Indian independence? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q4: This question contains 2 parts and both are compulsory:

- (a) Long before the revolution of 1789 there had occurred a revolution in the world of ideas. Elucidate.
- (b) Napoleon kindled the national sentiment, but German unity was achieved by Bismarck. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

4(a) ⇒ Britain had witnessed important events & revolutions in the history.

The Glorious Revolution of 1789:

- led to establishment of Parliamentary system and ceremonial position of monarch ⇒ Democratic Monarchy.
 - people were given rights and protection through laws which become part of their constitution.
 - ~~It was bloodless and established glory of Britain.~~
- Political ideologies which impacted French Revolution
- Renaissance - Revolution in the world of ideas:

- in background of orthodoxy, change in social conditions, feudalism, obstacles like Ottomans in Constantinople and Holy wars and crusades.
- led to modernisation of social structure.
- Ideas of liberalism, modernism.
- absolute position of Church was challenged.
- started an era of discoveries and

Remarks

inventions eg. Vasco-deGama found sea route to east; Columbus to America.

4.(b) ⇒ German unification was a long process and involved many factors.

Role of Napoleon:

- The wave of nationalism and ideas of liberty, fraternity inspired German nationalists.
- Napoleon gave taste of power of unity by uniting West German areas which led to socio-economic development due to border free trade. Integrated approx 300 German states into 38

Role of Bismarck:

- Staunch German nationalist who used policy of Blood and Iron to unite Germany.
- Helped in establishment of Zollverein and Economic Union.

→ Through tactics and wars like:

Battle of Sedan and Sadova - he defeated

Prussia and Austria.

- Helped Victor Emmanuel in Italian unification - ally, gained
- Created role of Germany through Berlin Conference in International affairs.

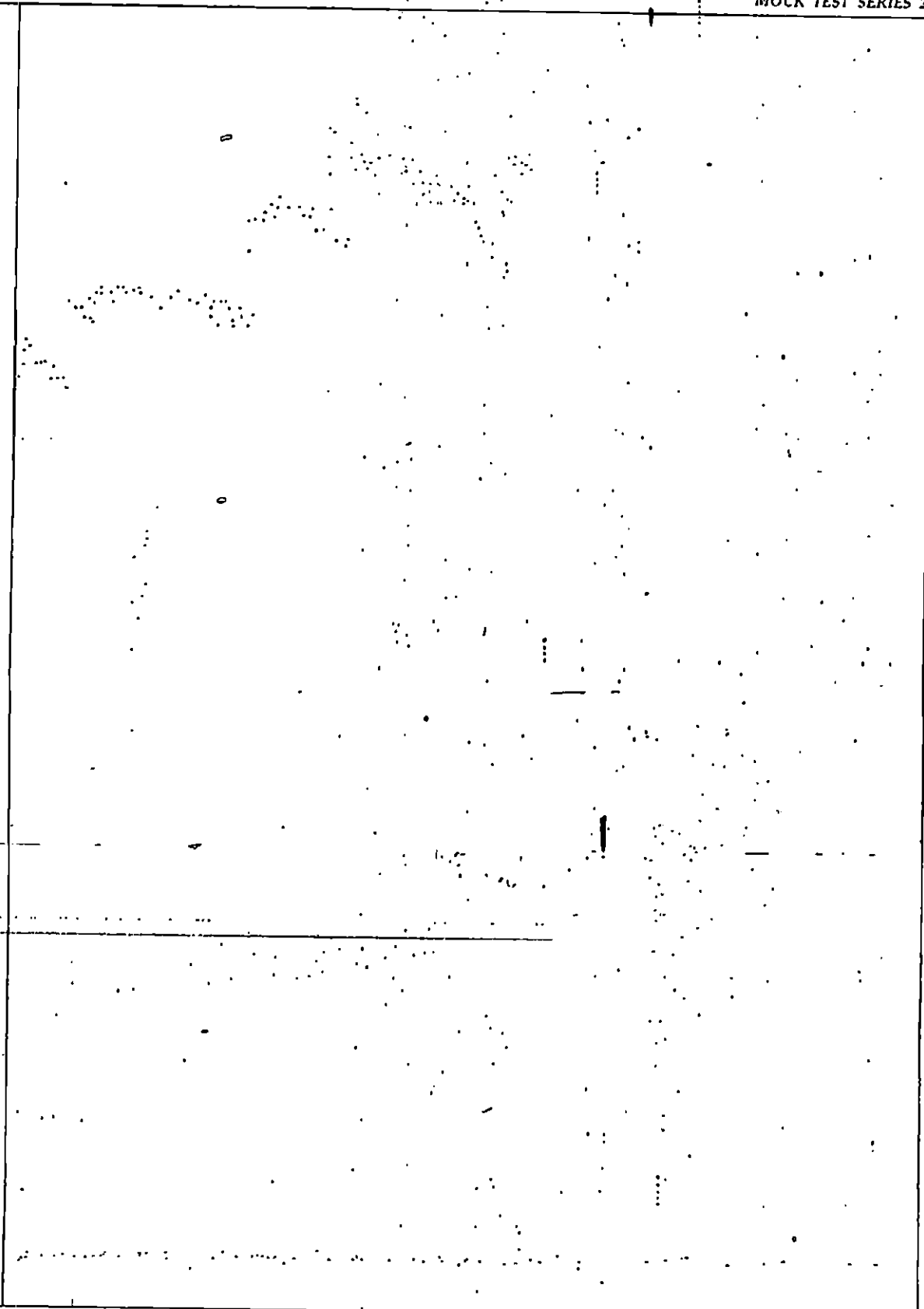
→ Started social development - education, universal health
economic development - iron & steel industry, public works, railways.

Remarks

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Q5. Mahatma Gandhi and JL Nehru emerged as two most important leaders of Indian Freedom Movement, but both had contrasting views regarding world, state, society and on various issues of freedom struggle. How did JL Nehru and MK Gandhi differed from each other in their conception of modern India? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks



Remarks

Q6. Discuss the role of Hindi Cinema in national integration, especially during the tumultuous decades of 50's and 60's? (12.5 Marks)

Cinema being an audio visual medium creates an immense impact on social psyche.

The decades of 50's and 60's were of difficulties for India like Indo Pak and Indo-China war, famine like problems.

The role of Cinema in 1950's and 60's :

- Feeling of nationalism was strengthened through movies showing lives of national leaders. eg. Bhagat Singh.
- National solidarity and support to soldiers in 1962 '65 wars eg. Krant, Dharma.
- It kept morale of people high in times of crisis → eg. themes like Tai Tawan, Tai Kwan were depicted.
- It depicted glory of Indian culture was promoted.
- Films like Naya Daur, Mughal-e-Azam promoted sense of optimism and

Remarks

Specific movies of 50s and 60s which helped in national integration and associated personalities

Times of food crises, humiliating aids like PL480.

→ They also promoted the confidence in measures towards Green Revolution in times of Lal Bahadur Shastri.

→ ^{helped} maintain Hindu-Muslim unity after ~~General role:~~ ^{crisis of position.}

Positives:

- promoted scientific temper through movies centred around science.
- depicted social conditions and worked towards issues like casteism, women empowerment

Focus on role in national integration

Negatives:

- promoted addictions
- values of consumerism, aping of west leading to blind westernisation.
- superstitions and myths were promoted.

Thus, though it had certain limitations, Indian cinema has helped society,

Remarks moral of people; fabric of harmony high.

Q7. Traditional art forms reflect the ideals of the society, its determination to survive, its ethos, emotions, fellow-feelings, and so on. In this reference, Drama i.e. traditional theatre in itself is a complete art-form. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

Indian culture is a galaxy of traditional art forms like puppets, theatre, dance, crafts, music etc. These represent social connect, the harmony with nature, the emotions ^{of different situations} and cultural diversity of landscape.

Drama :

- Its origin can be traced back to ~~Charata~~ ancient times like Kalidasa's ~~Abhaya~~ Abhijana Shakuntalam, Bhasa's Swapna Vasana Datta, Bharata's Natyashastra.

This art form shows different emotions according to seasons and festivals and changing times. Eg. Tamasha in Maharashtra.

- It shows local culture and history. Eg. Dastakha.

Remarks

in Orissa, Yakshagana in Karnataka,
Bhand Pather in Jammu.

At several times it takes up social
 and national themes like Nautanki
 in UP during freedom movement and
 addressing social issues of caste, widow
remarriage.

It caters to religious needs of people.
 Eg. Dashavatara in Goa, Ras-lila in UP.

57. It represents eloquent arts of music,
dance, drama all together. Eg. Tamasha
 use music and dance apart from drama.
Bhand Pather in Jammu uses dramatic
scenes and narratives.

This traditional theatre as well
 as other traditional art forms reflect our
 culture, ethos, emotions, social connect and
 are a complete art forms in themselves.

Remarks

Q8. The main reason behind the failure of League of Nations, was the undermining of the idea of collective security. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

The League of Nations was established in the backdrop of World War I, to maintain world peace and ensure collective security. It was a part of Wilson's 14 points.

What was the concept of collective security?

Undermining collective security:

- It failed to check aggression of France in Saar region.
- Major powers like Britain, France, ~~Italy~~ used appeasement towards aggressors like Hitler's actions in Yugoslavia, Italian aggression in Abyssinia.
- It was a forum led by few powers and many important players like United States did not join, and later Germany, Italy pulled out - thus it was no collective forum anymore.

Remarks

- It had no forces of own and had to rely on members for it.
- Could not mediate to reduce reparations put on Germany at Versailles which was one of the reasons for rise of Hitler and despotic tendencies.

Successes:

- Establishment of Arbitral Tribunals at Hague → led to modern International Court and system of negotiations and arbitration.
- It did good work in fields of refugee settlement, women and labour conditions, child labour.

4½

Highlight the failure in collective security and the lack of the requirement of collective security ultimately leading to World War II and its closure to give way to United Nations.

Remarks

Briefly about Manchurian crisis

Q9. This question contains 2 parts and both are compulsory:

- (a) Musical instruments are the tangible and material representation of music which is an auditory art. In this reference discuss major categories of Musical Instruments prevalent in India taking reference from Natya Shastra, compiled by Bharat Muni.
- (b) Gharana system is the unique aspect of Hindustani music which sustained the diversity of style of singing and provided for traditional mode of musical training and education. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

9. (a) ⇒ Musical instruments in India are as varied as the landscape and exist since ancient times. Their special mention is found in Bharata Muni's Natyashastra.

(i) wind instruments - played by force of wind

- Flute or Bansuri (both Hindustani & Carnatic)
- Shehnai - Hindustani; ^{double} reeded
- Pungi - Rajasthani; traditional folk instrument

(ii) Percussion instruments - tapping on surface

- Tabla - Hindusthani (Zakir Hussain)
- Dansu, Dholak | Edotka - Carnatic
- Tamacha, Mridanga
↓
Horseshod

(iii) Stringed instruments - plucking the string.

- Veena; • Saranggi; • Ravana Vasta Veena;

Remarks • Rabab (Rajasthani); Sarod.

Idiophones -
Objects of daily utility

Thus, the varieties of musical instruments which accompany the art forms of dance, drama etc are the material and tangible representation of musical culture.

3. (b) ⇒ Gharana system has been a major force of training and improvisation of closed forms of Hindustani music like Dhrupad, Khajal etc.

Sustained diversity:

3+ The four Gharanas of (i) Agra Gharana; (ii) Taipur Ahoi; (iii) Ranipuri-Sahaswan; (iv) Khanna Gharana ⇒ show variations in singing styles.

• Even within these Gharanas, singers have their own style like Nisron Amankar and Ustad Ahadiya Khan both have their own style in Taipur Ahoi.

Mode of training & education:

Remarks

- led to tradition of spread and teaching of traditional music in disciple succession.
- Patronisation by kings & nobles like Raja Man Singh, Aburaim Adil Shah led to growth of music.

Q10. Examine the relevance of linkages of rivers in India. Also, critically examine the problems and prospects of Ken-Betwa river link project. (12.5 Marks)

River linking projects have broader aim of transferring surplus water from water surplus river basins like Himalayan rivers to water deficit basins like ephemeral peninsular rivers.

Relevance :

- India is monsoon based for agriculture and most of the peninsular rivers are dry in summers → water issue for agriculture.
- mitigation of floods in water surplus basins like Sharda; Kosi, Brahmaputra. (Floods of Bihar and Assam are frequent phenomena.)
- Help reduce draughts eg. Telangana, Marathwada, Bundelkhand.
- improve irrigation infrastructure.

Ken-Betwa project :

Overall challenges

Prospects :

- Help the drought prone but agriculture dependent

Remarks

area of Bundelkhand.

- Equitable sharing of water resources.
- Develop irrigation infrastructure.
- Maintain river flow in dry seasons.
thus sustain ~~ecology~~ ecology of region.
- Dams and canals would also help
reduce groundwater exploitation and
resulting pollution with arsenic, fluoride
provide safe drinking water.
- water for Tiger Reserve (Panna) in the region.

Problems:

- It would cut through ecologically important
region of Panna Tiger Reserve affecting
the tiger conservation, fragmenting
prayer area.

→ Disturb the ecology of the region.

→ The lean season of water flow in both
the rivers is the same. Thus it is
doubtable how it would

→ High economic costs.

→ Dismal record of India over Environmental
Impact Assessment: eg. Chattisgarh & Orissa forests.

Remarks

Way forward
Deprivation of land rights of locals.

- Resultant Displacement → rehabilitation
measures not effective in past eg. Namada
Sardar Sarovar.

Q11. Discuss the challenges of climate change posing to food security in the world. Suggest measure which can provide sustainable way out to these challenges. (12.5 Marks)

According to IPCC ~~the~~ Assessment Report, climate change would seriously affect food security by adversely affecting agriculture.

Challenges:

- Increased droughts and floods affect agricultural production eg. 2014-15 droughts due to El-Niño.
- Increased attacks of pests and diseases destroy standing crops.
- Present varieties of seeds would not be able to withstand upcoming disasters due to climate change.
- Climate change would shift cropping and agro-climatic belts northwards. It would reduce the cropping areas which are major producers of food grains in tropical and subtropical areas like India, China, South America.

Elaborate

Remarks

- Reduced water resources for irrigation.

Impact on fisheries, mangroves

Within two-third
of the sheet

Measures needed:

- ~~Adherence to goals of Paris Agreement~~
- Adherence to goals of Paris Agreement, Amritsar climate deal, Montreal Protocol
 - Developing drought proof varieties of seeds
 - Agroclimatic cropping
 - Increasing cropping intensity and thus productivity, through use of mechanisation
 - Precision agriculture, seed coated urea, micro irrigation, watershed management to use minimum resources for maximum output.
 - Protecting seed diversity through seed banks and research in new seeds like GM crops.

6

~~Cross points~~

- Increased economic support to agriculture through schemes like Rasal Binia Yojana, Kishi Sanchayee Yojana.
- Promotion to pulses, millets
- Allied industry be supported for processing

Remarks

eg. Sampada & Mega Food Park schemes.

Q12. The instances of drought have been increasing in recent. How far these are related to climate change? What steps must be taken to mitigate the adverse consequences of climate change on agriculture? (12.5 Marks)

India and many south and south-east Asian countries witnessed severe droughts in 2014-15. These show increasing frequency too.

Relation to climate changes

→ IPCC findings show that climate change is leading to increased instances of droughts and floods.

→ Increased sea surface temperatures led to warming of ^{Western} Pacific this caused El-Niño. El-Niño has teleconnection of India due to weak monsoon.

Types of Drought and specific seasons for them

→ Increased natural disasters due to climate change affect efficient water storage mechanisms. This cause drought like conditions in dry seasons.

Remarks

Analysis of impact of drought on agriculture

Steps needed:

- Drought proof crop/seed varieties
- Agro-climatic zoning
- Efficient water management - watershed management, micro-irrigation
- Research in agricultural extension activities, GM crops, pest resistant crops
- Increasing zoning intensity and productivity enhancement through mechanisation, precision Agriculture for minimum services, maximum output
- Economic support through schemes like Pashu Bima Yojana, Kishi Snehayee Yojana
- Promotion of ideals of per hectare crop, doubling farmer income etc.

Remarks

Q13. India has a large coastline and EEZ, which provides it with huge resources, but also put forth the challenges arising from climate change. Elucidate. (12.5 Marks)

India has coastline of around 7,500 km and thus huge potential:

→ Marine resources like

- hydrocarbons, oil & gas eg. Bombay High, Alibet Island area; shell resources.
- metals and minerals

→ coastline resources like Monazite sands of Kerala containing Thorium.

→ Tourism potential - eg. Kerala has provided its coastline as a tourist destination.

→ Promotion of sea transit routes through better management of ports - major as well as minor. It also helps winterland development. It is less polluting and less costly.

Remarks

Challenges of climate change to coastlines:

→ Increased cyclones and hurricanes affect coastal areas - lead to livelihood, economic losses, disruption of communication. These disasters are increasing due to climate change.

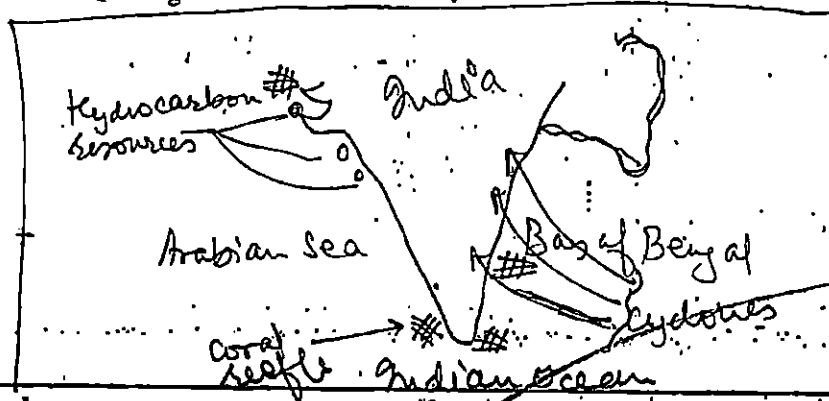
→ Increasing sea surface temperatures affect sea-land-breeze cycle and thus the climate.

5 →

It also reduces fish catch affecting livelihood of fishermen.

→ Submergence of coastal areas due to rising water levels due to thermal expansion.

→ Coral bleaching - affecting ecology and tourism.



Remarks

↳ Taken initiatives as conclusion

Q14. What do you understand by migration? What are the impacts of migration on source and destination regions? What have been the recent trends of migration in India? (12.5 Marks)

Migration is movement of people from one region to other, due to push and pull factors mostly related to employment opportunities, better living, urbanisation.

Impact on source region :

| Positive | Negative |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remittances • increased income leading to better living and development of source regions eg. China → areas around Schengen SZ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brain drain • reduced labour force ↓ • can have adverse impacts in long term Eg. Recent food crisis in Kerala is considered to be ^{due to} out migration to Gulf countries. |

Impact on destination region :

| Positive | Negative |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled labour availability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban congestion |

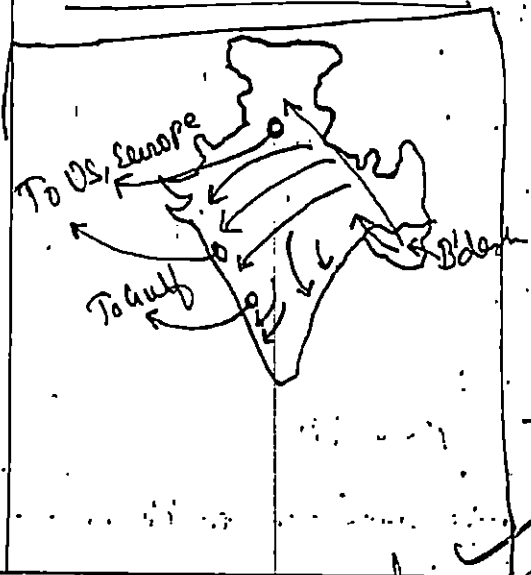
Remarks

- Cheap labour from rural areas.
- Infrastructure and economic opportunity development.
- Economies of scale due to agglomeration economies.
- Urbanisation and development.
eg. Urban areas have only 30% population but contribute 60% to GDP.

- Degraded living conditions like slums, lack of civic amenities and pressure on urban governance structures.
- crimes (eg. migrants from Bangladesh in Delhi or Assam area.) Congestion of cities.

5/2

Trends of migration: →



- within India!
- from less developed regions to more developed and industrialised states.
- eg. UP, Bihar → Maharashtra Gujarat
- within states - from rural to urban areas.
- International!

• From B'desh, Myanmar to Assam, West Bengal.
• From India to Europe, US informal engineers & doctors.

Remarks

More needed demographic trend of migration
Inter-State and within State migration comparison

Q15. Elaborate the concept of seismic micro-zonation. Discuss the need and relevance of seismic micro-zonation studies for urban areas. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q16. What is polar front and how does cyclone develop along this front? Describe the weather conditions associated with it. (12.5 Marks)

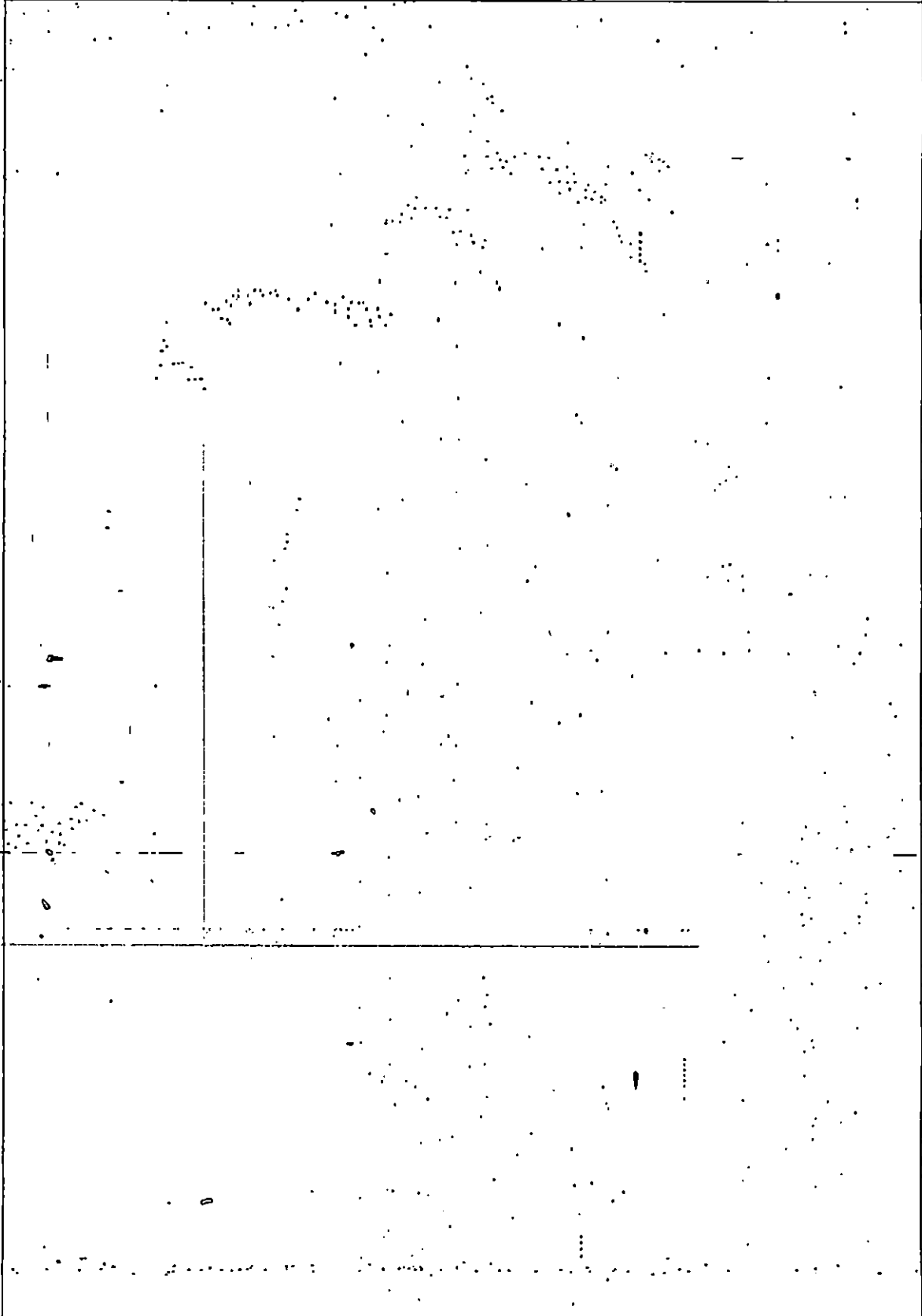
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Remarks

Q17. Gender Budgeting is a powerful tool for achieving gender mainstreaming so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men. In this reference, critically analyze India's success in adopting gender budgeting since 2005. Also suggest ways to eradicate gender inequality in Indian society. (12.5 Marks)

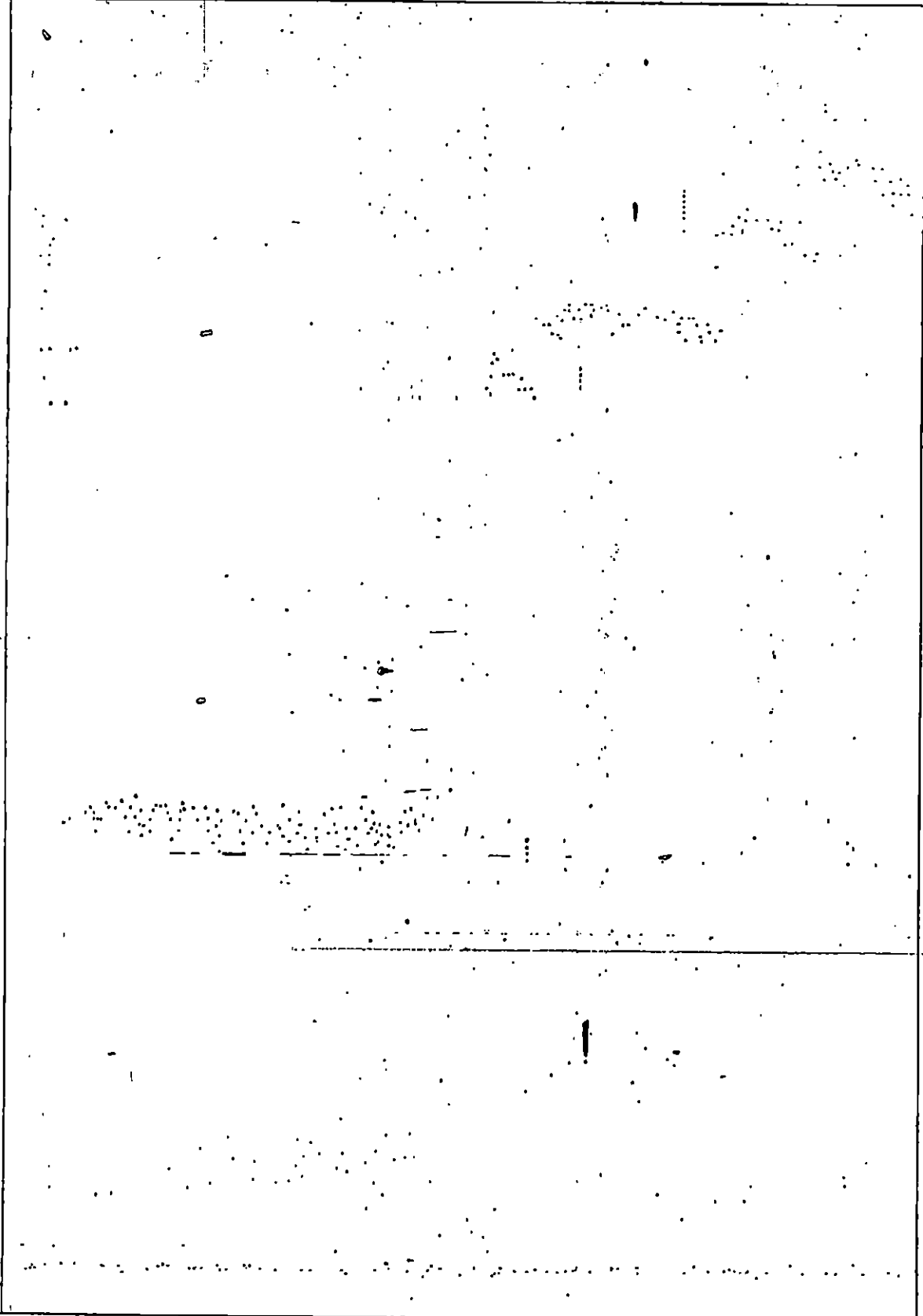
Remarks



Remarks

Q18. Critically analyze whether Dalit capitalism is the way to empowerment of exploited section of Indian society when castes consciousness in upper castes still dominates. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks



Remarks

Q19. Tribal culture in India is facing a serious threat of extinction, which is creating tribal unrest and discontent. Discuss various factors contributing to this unrest. Also highlight government's efforts to protect tribal culture. (12.5 Marks)

The loss of Tribal culture and other issues have been highlighted by ~~Xaxa~~ Xaxa committee and ~~Saxena~~ Saxena committees in the past.

Factors:

⇒ Environmental and economic:

- violation of forest rights, non-recognition of land rights; displacements.

- destruction of local ecology due to mining etc in tribal areas - loss of tribal livelihood. Improper rehabilitation.

- Though tribals are only 8% of population, their proportion in displaced people is 55%.

- Forged consents of gram sabha - Xaxa Committee

⇒ Educational:

- low literacy, especially among women.

- insensitive attitude of outsider teachers towards special needs and culture of

- Particularly vulnerable Tribes (PVTGs)

⇒ Political issues:

- conflict between modern ideas of constitution

Remarks

Impact on culture and language

versus tribal traditional culture eg special protection by Article 31A of Constitution against Article 273 T of Local Government → issue of genuine reservation in Nagaland.

Failure of policies

independent actions of state govt. like creation of new districts in Manipur by ^{state} govt which affect land rights of tribes.

→ International:

- Drug, human trafficking from porous Myanmar borders.
- Influx of illegal migrants like Bangladeshis and Rohingyas affecting local culture and land rights.

52
Good and

Govt. Efforts:

- National Tribal Policy, 2008
- SC/ST Atrocities Act and recent Amendments.
- Special schemes in Naxal Affected Areas like PM Gram Sadak Yojana's special component.
- Economic opportunities like Stand Up India and various Jagan Yojana Yojana.

Various rights under Constitution

Remarks

Promotion to tribal culture through crafts and arts melas. Also programmes like Connect North East held recently in Delhi.

PESA

Q20. In current times, urbanism is a way of life. Highlight major characteristics of urbanism. India is also transforming itself from rural to Urban, thus urbanisation is significantly impacting Indian society and its structure. Discuss impact of urbanization on family and caste system in India. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks