

## GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER I

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 25 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 150</b> words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.</li><li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li><li>• <u>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</u></li></ul>
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Start : 8:50 am

End : 11:20 am

Name Babitarani Swain

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 5th october, 2017

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# REMARKS

**GS SCORE**  
MOCK TEST SERIES 2017

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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 have Persian as well as Arabian influence.

Major characteristics of Indo-Islamic architecture

- ① Arbesque - patterns of geographic objects are decorated in walls of Mosques
- ② Calligraphy - This is a new feature, which is also used for decoration in interior & exterior walls, roofs. Char Bagh
- ③ Pietra-dura - a chain of tower design, which is found on Taj Mahal. Minars
- ④ Use of marble and Sandstone - is also another feature. Domes and Double Domes
- ⑤ Arccuate System in the gate/entrance. Examples

How Indo-Islamic architecture helped shape Indian Subcontinent:

- ① It influenced Hindu temple architecture e.g. during Vijayanagara dynasty, many temples are syncretical combination of both Hindu & Muslim architecture.

Remarks

Adopted Indian features

② During Akbar, the palaces created for Hindu Queens in Fatepur Sikri also reflects combination of both Hindu & Muslim Features

4/2

Remarks

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

(10 Marks)

(a) Tangalia weaving

(b) Kandaangi artform

Tangalia weaving

- It is Famous weaving technique in Gujarat
- It is only weaved by a section of society
- And women from another section use it. & as Shawls & Skirts.

→ The weaving community is specifically an Pastoral community

→ It is hand-women technique

GI

More features required

Kandaangi artform

- Kandaangi artform recently got India
- handloom textile tag from Min. of Textile
- It is given the brand name, because of its quality and endurance.

→ The sarees are world famous, again this technique is hand woven

1+1

Remarks

Remarks

Analytically elaborate

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

Russian revolution, 1917 had not only impacted Russian society, but also all over the world, it left its mark.

### Impact of Russian Revolution in Russia

- ① Politically, it moved towards democracy
- ② It showcased the strength of masses (United) against mighty Kingdom.
- ③ It was precursor to Communist economy.

### Impact on World

- ① In India, Russian revolution led to rise of left parties within INC (Congress) and CPI (1924) was established.
- ② It also inspired Revolutionary - Terrorism.
- ③ Russian Revolution inspired Freedom Struggles against colonial powers all around the world.  
- Mass struggle against mighty Europeans
- ④ These revolts also destabilised British hold over its colonies.

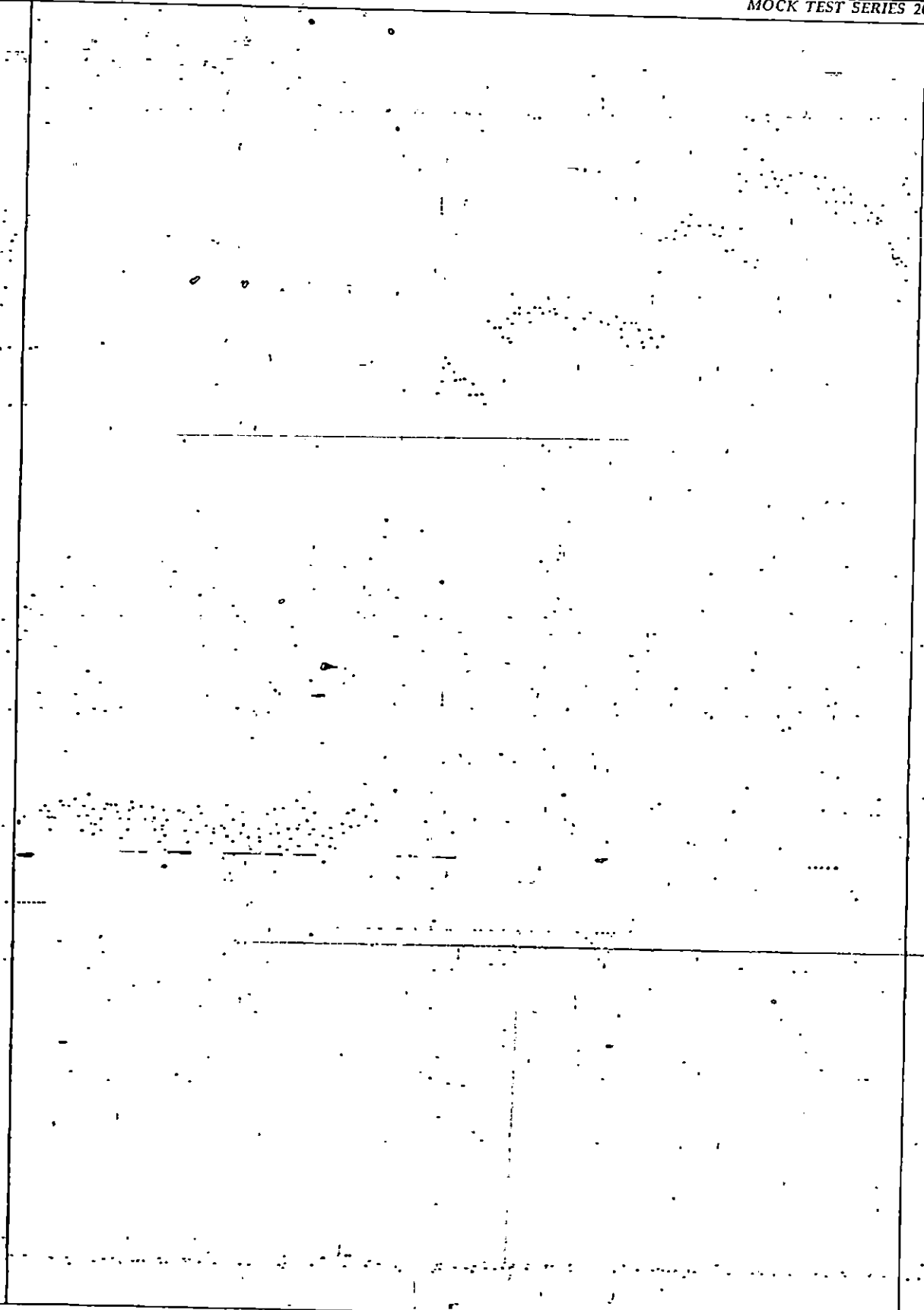
Overall impact on world in detail

2 1/2

Hence it can be said that Russian Revolution had few parallels in history.

Remarks

Welfare State



*Remarks*



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

end of 2nd World war also marked decolonisation, and freedom in Asian and African nations.

Reasons for European powers' withdrawal :

① 2nd world war impacted strength of the colonial powers

→ economically ravaged

→ morale of military, were low

② after world war, also balance of power changed in favour of USA. And USA, advocated independence & decolonisation

③ In all the colonies, <sup>National</sup> ~~Mass~~ movement had penetrated deep into every section: lower police, army, Peasants, Capitalists, administrative officials. Hence in this situation it was difficult to continue.

④ establishment of United Nations

This was majorly advocated peace & freedom & led to freedom & independence for many African & Asian nations

Remarks

NAM

⑤ European powers realised the futility of war, which impacted the economy very badly  
eg Germany, hyperinflation  
The major reason for war was competition  
for colonisation.

⑥ Multiple reasons were responsible for the withdrawal of European powers from their colonies after 2nd world war.

Support from USSR

4 1/2

Remarks

From Asia to Europe  
in detail

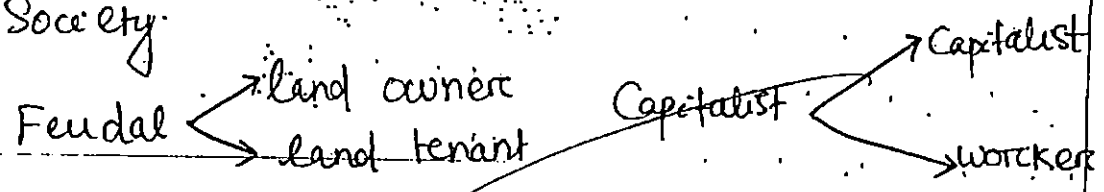
Q5. The most visible impact of industrial revolution, was the shift in the balance of power in the world. In light of the above statement discuss the impacts of industrialization.

(10 Marks)

Impacts of Industrialisation

① Social Impact

→ It transformed a Feudal Society into Capitalist Society.



(Division of Society)

→ It increased awareness among workers. It disrupted their community living. Migrated to cities (industry).

② Economic Impact

→ Subistence economy → surplus economy

→ Hence search for markets continued leading to colonisation, imperialism, of Asia & Africa

This was a major reason for shift of balance of power - European (England) became powerful earlier it was Ottoman empire

③ Political impact

① Various intellectuals preached for equality, rationality, objectivity

Remarks

→ Spoils system was replaced by Merit based bureaucracy

Political Culture changed from  
Monarchy → republic / Constitutional  
monarchy

Industrialisation led to economic dominance.  
This in turn led to colonial powers (in search  
of market), hence changing the balance of  
power in global scenarios.

Elaborate

Remarks

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)

Cornwallis is regarded father of Indian civil service, as he brought in various reforms in this regard.

### Initiatives taken by Cornwallis

#### <1> Separation of power

Earlier the post of Collector was having both executive and judicial power

Cornwallis separated judicial power, and entrusted this to Sadar Nizamat, and other courts

#### <2> Increase in salary

He believed that low salary is one of the reason for illegal trade / misuse of dastaks & corruption. And increased pay will reduce corruption.

CS  
and  
Judicial

More reforms  
required

#### <3> Judicial administration

It was systematised, with ~~two~~ courts at various levels: District, and appellate court at Calcutta

#### <4> Revenue administration : Revenue administration

Remarks was entrusted to Zamindars under permanent Settlement system

### Main objectives of these reforms

- 1) Reduce Corruption, and make administration efficient. As efficient administration can ensure Survival of British in India
- 2) extract maximum revenue (land) - through Zamindari - Permanent Settlement
- 3) deconcentration of judicial power was to reduce arbitrary misuse of these powers by Collectors

4 1/2

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

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*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)

Lucknow pact of 1916 is regarded both as

- ① symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity
- ② a precursor to India's Partition.

The pact in essence accepted separate interests of two communities:

① The Congress, wanted Muslim co-operation to demand constitutional reforms

② Muslim League wanted Congress co-operation for Communal electorate

Hindu-Muslim Unity was only for gaining different objectives & not common objective of freedom.

Fallouts of Lucknow Pact

1) INC's approval of Muslim-Communal electorate was opposed by Hindu Mahasabha

2) It was regarded as Congress agreement to be a purely Hindu body, by Muslim League.

Remarks

→ Lucknow Pact did not essentially change the practice of linking Religion with politics.

→ This in later years (1930's, 40's) led to Communal politics and ultimately Partition.

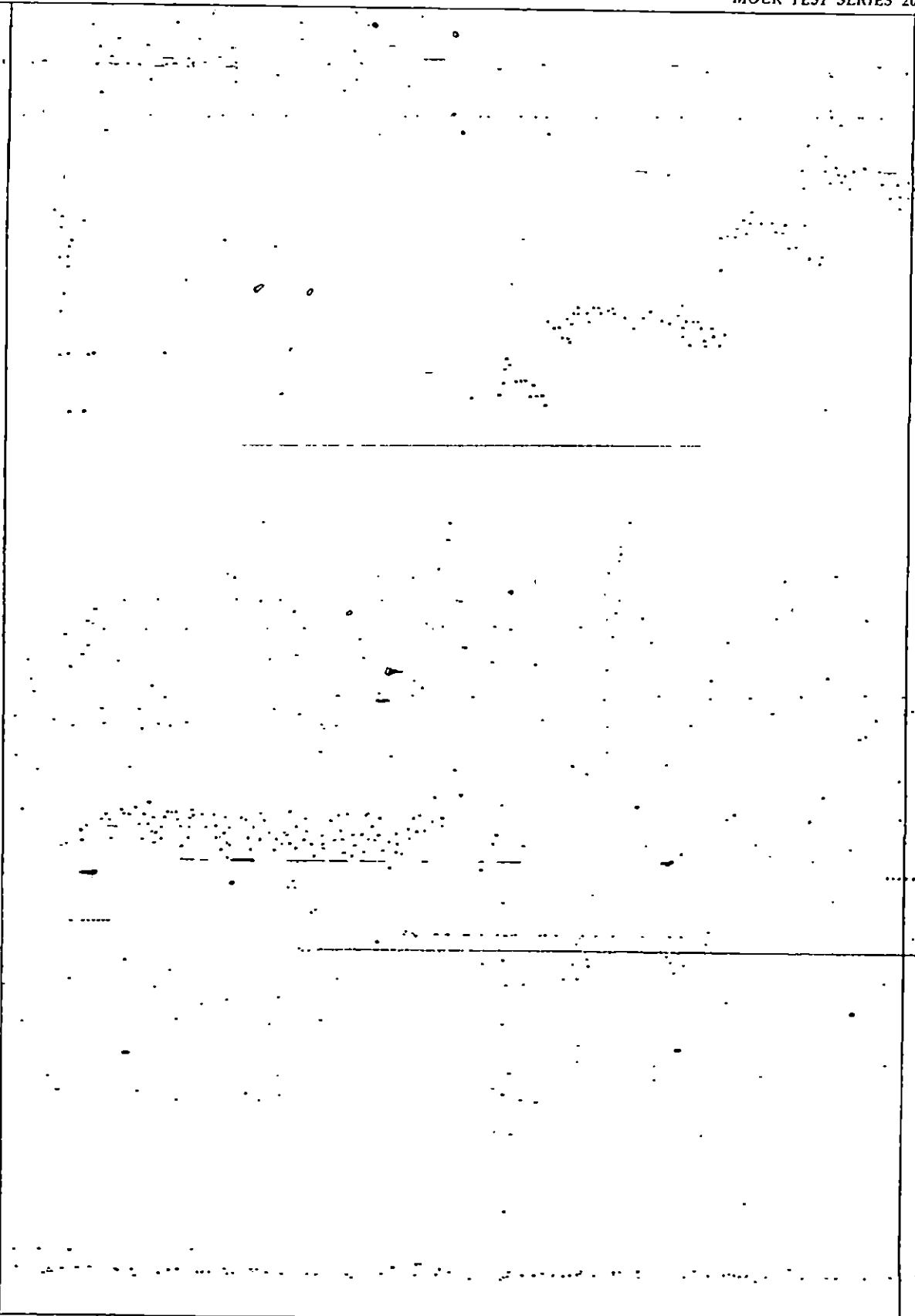
Though Lucknow Pact is regarded as precursor to India's partition, it also helped in the Non-cooperation movement, an important event in India's freedom struggle.

Elaborate

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)

British Economic policy impoverished Indian Society. It ruined indigenous handicrafts, artises as well as agriculture. The main aim of British capitalist was exploitation & profit maximisation.

Precisely mention trade policy

This influenced our post-independence trade policy:

① In the 1st IPR, 1950, Focus was given to agriculture to improve Food security - It was in reaction to Famine situation witnessed during British rule.

② India Focused on self-sufficiency, domestic production & manufacturing, import substitution in fear of imperialism.

③ India adopted Socialism, where government owned PSU were regarded as Temples of Indian economy. As British Free trade and Capitalism in India led to subterring of all.  
 e.g. European Indigo Planters - subterring of Peasants.

Remarks

All major features of trade policy

④ During 1970s, in the I.P.R. - equal.

Focus was given to heavy & capital intensive industry as well as handicraft, cottage & khadi village industries.

However today our trade policy is not influenced by British experience alone, but also other factors: domestic economy, globalisation, etc.

e.g. - SEZ - to increase export

✓ Make in India - self-sufficiency

✓ Multi-modal transport - INSTC - to improve trade

✓ WTO agreement - free flow of trade

1991 Reforms  LPG - privatisation etc.

Crisis of 1991 as future implication

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)

India is a place of diverse culture, language, religion. The different religious sections have their own practices, which regulate Family, marriage and adoption.

In this context The Hindu Code Bill was introduced codifying the practices of Hindu religion. This created debate between PM & President.

① The argument of then president Dr. Rajendra Prasad was that, In a Secular country like India government should not interfere in religious matters of society.

② Further he emphasised that government should immediately implement UCC (Universal Civil Code).  
*Termed Bill as discriminatory as it was applied to Hindus only*

③ However the then prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru, argued that, in a Hindu majority nation, government automatically gets the right to codify its traditions, and practices.

Remarks .

② Further, UCC can't be implemented unless minority religious sections fear are present. This requires slow consensus building

3) However, unfortunately none of the future political leaders followed Prime Minister's promise of slow consensus building. Even after 70 years of independence, UCC still remains unimplemented.

What happened to Hindu Code Bill? Explain



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)

India is a stellar example of diverse culture, language, tradition, caste and religion. To preserve the ~~unity in diversity~~ following measures have been taken:

① Constitutional provisions

- ✓ equality before - Article 14 irrespective of religion, caste etc
- ✓ Article 15, 16 also prohibit discrimination
- ✓ Article 25 talks about freedom of religion

Art. 29 and 30

② reorganisation of states

To subside fears of majoritarian domination some states were created on basis of language  
 e.g: Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu

③ All India Services

AIS are regarded as a steel frame to preserve India's unity and diversity

Remarks

(4) Emergency powers given to

All major provisions towards center: our federalism is inclined towards center. This is to give an upperhand to center to maintain unity & diversity.

Success of these measures

- 1) emergency powers being misused, which further divides
- 2) politics - divisive politics divide various section of society
- 3) regionalism - at the cost of national interest

threatening unity.

Communal issues.

Despite problems, however Indian unity & diversity is reflected in its resilience to radicalism, however, progress has to be made to strengthen unity in diversity.

Remarks

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 have various advantages such as less carbon emission, less accident prone, less traffic, cheaper to travel.

However in India it is underutilized:

- ① China - 70% of trade travel through inland waterway
- ② In India - 4%.

Challenges in their development

- ① Rivers in India are prone to river course shifting in Himalayas
- ② eastern rivers (Gangly) are prone to siltation
- ③ Peninsular rivers - not perennial - huge fluctuation
- ④ Inter-state river disputes. In many cases not resolved
- ⑤ May increase river pollution, if proper safeguards are not in place.

Remarks

way forward:-

1) permanent River Tribunal to resolve interstate river disputes.

2) expedite interlinking of rivers - to ensure constant flow in times of dry season.

3) Issue Green bonds to raise money for investment.

4) Further govt recently declared 106 inland waterways as National inland waterways.

Govt initiatives like 106 new WWS

National WWS Act, etc

Remarks

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

In India Solar power constitutes around 9% of total installed power. However in INDC, Govt. has promised to increase Solar Power production to 100GW by 2022.

### Locational Factors

#### Geographical

- 1) places that get abundant Sun rays -  
Places in between Tropic of Cancer & Tropic of Capricorn.
- 2) places that see less cloudy weather.  
e.g. - Rajasthan and Gujarat
- 3) places not covered by snow - as it reflects Sun rays - albedo effect

#### Non-geographical :-

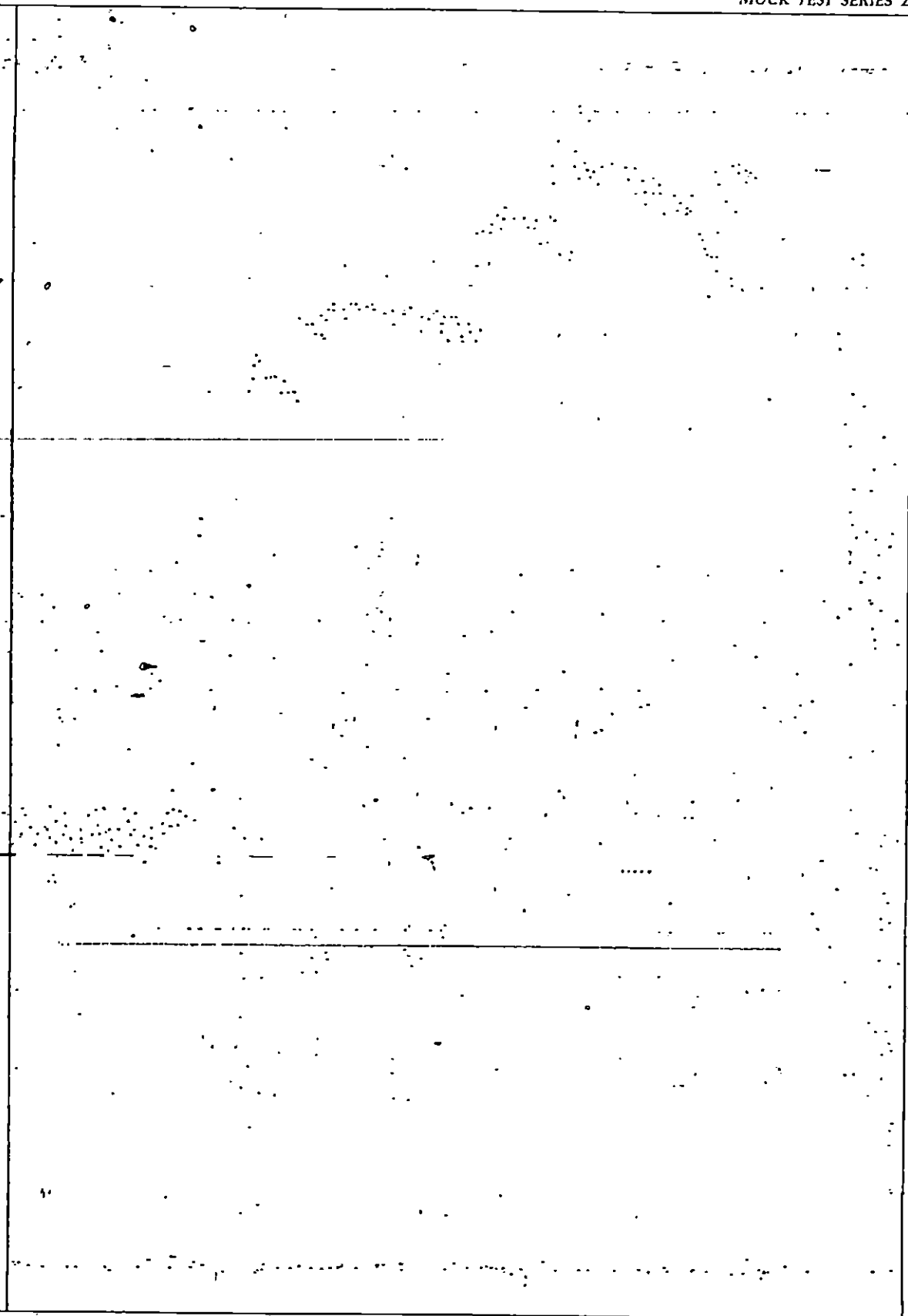
- ① Connection to Central grid - Connecting to grid is important for economic scale of production of Power.
- ② land acquisition - Solar panels need large land holdings
- ③ availability of skilled human resources for

Remarks

maintenance of such Solar panels.

Include more factors

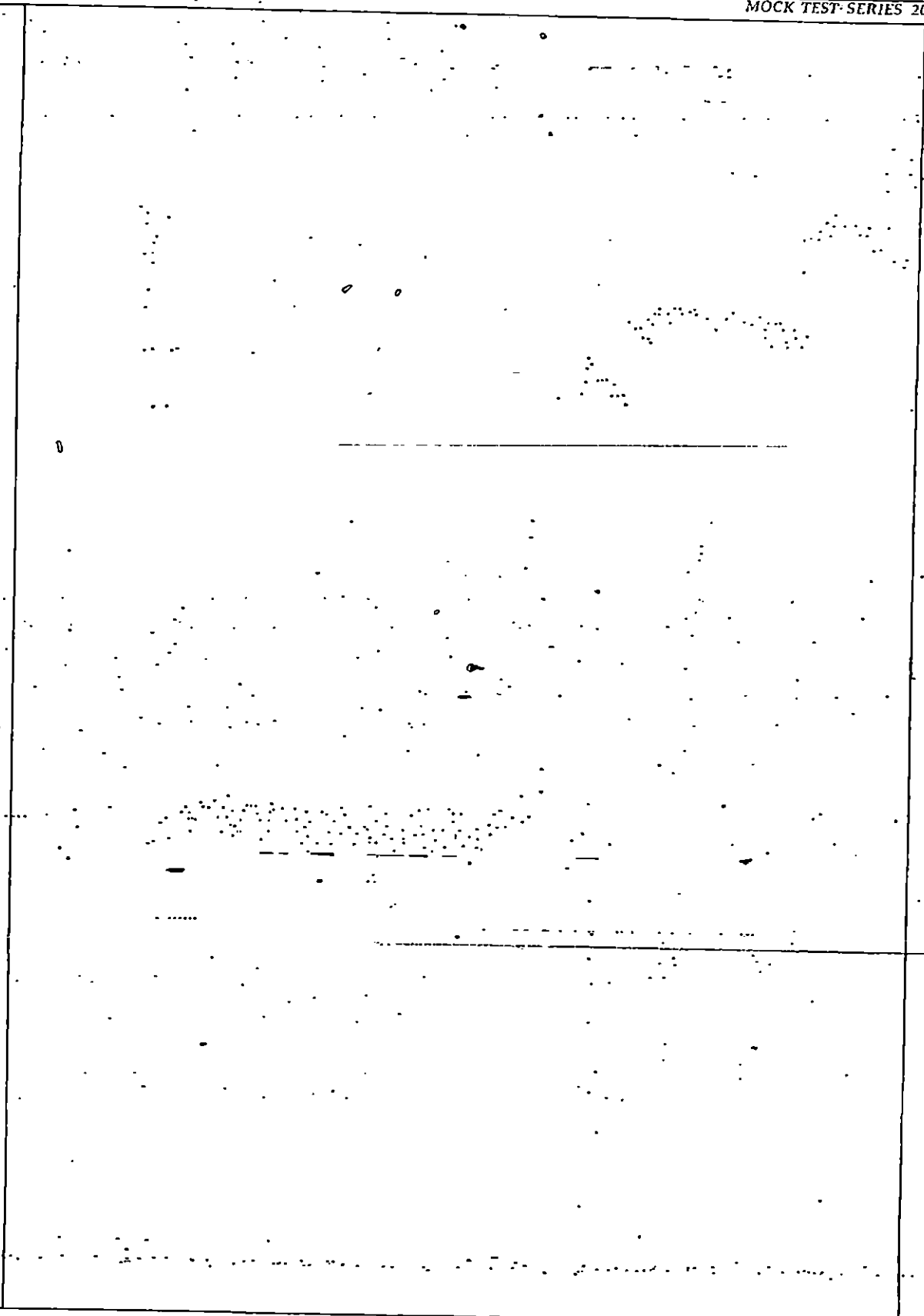
31



*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

→ UHI are result of urbanisation, where building on all sides prevent radiation to escape to space.

→ Naturally earth acts as green building. It receives sun rays and gets heated.

→ Slowly, during nights, it radiates the absorbed sun rays heat leading to balance of energy.

→ In case of UHI, these radiations are not escaped & instead increase the temperature.

### Urban Heat Island and Surface Temperature inversion

Normally heavy air (cold air) subsides below light air (warm air)

→ In case of UHI, the warm air is trapped & not able to escape due to tall height buildings warm air

→ This leads to situation where cold air is above.

Remarks

warm air, called Temperature Inversion  
cold air layer

## TI and climate in Indian cities.

1) warm air rises above through convection.

Ref. hints  
However in case of TI, it is not possible as cold air is above warm air.

2) This leads to conditions of Fog, and SMOG (Smoke + Fog), this reduces visibility.

3) This also affects Cloud Formation and results in dry condition.

3  
Ref. hints

Remarks

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)

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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 can be predicted well in advance, because of Satellites and early warning systems. Satellites can capture the formation of tropical cyclones.

This has helped States like Odisha and Andhra Pradesh to reduce the adverse effects. However still it is not completely successful.

① Lack of public awareness

Many times it's difficult to communicate to remote areas, not having electricity and other infrastructures.

② Various physical structures can be created to mitigate the impact of cyclones  
e.g. walls.

③ Many fishermen, communities live near seas and are at greatest risk.

Need more direct communication with them.

Highlight India's better preparedness and taken measures

Remarks

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*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)

Waste management system is very much important as it can impact public health & environmental quality.

Indian cities lack proper waste management

① The Municipal bodies in cities facing financial crunch, and human resource crunch.

This affects their capacity for urban development

e.g. 12th FYP : 127 lakh needed for urban infra-structure including waste management

Under SMART city : only 20 lakh crore given

over 5 years

② Lack of civic sense among residents

Even after campaign, residents do not separate wet, dry, hazardous waste → difficult for processing

Negative impacts

③ Way Forward

① Telangana model - where wastes generated are managed scientifically. - The whole waste management technique is computerised. It can be followed throughout the country

Remarks

- ② Municipality should be financially empowered
- ③ Attract private sector technology for integrated waste management
- ④ Waste-to-energy option can be revived with integrated planning
- ⑤ Industry, hospitals, real estates should be mandated to establish waste management systems in their premises.

Waste Management Rules

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)

Social exclusion in India has been due to various factors: Caste, religion, language, gender, disability, mental illness.

The exclusion is in spheres of economic participation, political representation, social interactions etc.

In this regard, liberalisation has both positive and negative impacts on these sections of society.

Positive

Negative

1) liberalisation gave more opportunities especially economic: entrepreneurship etc.

1) intense competition, however these sections are victims of historical injustice, hence adversely affected

2) Urbanisation have increased their mobility and ~~street~~ provided anonymity.

2) Lack of skills, led to lack of employment in higher formal sector, hence most SC/ST are in unorganised sector.

3) equal opportunities in educational & health sphere.  
Social media

Impact on tribal areas  
cottage industry  
etc.

liberalisation also gave impetus to these sections to come together for fulfilling their needs e.g. Dalit identity and dalit capitalism

4 However though liberalisation provides for equal opportunities, it is the government, which can create a level playing field by affirmatively developing these sections (due to historical injustice)

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)

Socialisation (Family, School, Community) plays an very important role in formative years of every child. They are likely to carry forward ~~to~~ into later years, whatever they learn in their childhood.

e.g. a child, who sees domestic violence, discrimination against his sister etc; also is much likely to behave in similar manner.

Hence, School education can certainly play an important role in this regard.

- ① Teachers, should promote gender equality and respect for each other.
- ② Curriculum should include great women in history, their achievements in freedom, science, literature etc.
- ③ Teachers themselves should be given Sensitivity training.

Why school is best platform?  
 Explain. considered

Remarks

However, school education alone can't bring the change, it has to come <sup>from</sup> within the society, and should be holistic.

### Way Forward

1) progressive <sup>religious</sup> leaders should interpret religious texts, to emphasise gender equality.

e.g. temple entry

2) empowering girls & women to take decision in all spheres, education, health, reproduction

3) increasing parliamentary seat (33%) - women

4) leaders to look into issues of women.

Media, CBO, NGO activism to spread awareness about gender equality.

Remarks

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)

Constitution basis of reservation

- 1) Article 15<sup>16</sup> provides for special provision to uplift socially & educationally backward sections of society
- 2) DPSP further, under Article 47<sup>46</sup> calls for state obligation to uplift these sections
- 3) Article 365 to consider claims of SC/ST in employment, subject to administrative efficiency. Avoid such mistakes

Hence reservation, is an affirmative action rooted in our constitution.

However present agitation by dominant castes is not justified:

Reasons for demand

- (1) As the reservation is not only for sections, which faces historical discrimination
- (2) it is aimed at providing them an level playing field in respect of others who have historically affluent & had access to education & health.

Remarks

### Current Reservation System

- ① SC, have emphasised that, ~~only~~ only historical discrimination as basis for reservation is unsustainable. As there are other emerging vulnerable sections such as transgenderes.
- ② The present system helped in increasing representation of SC/ST in politics, administration, but it did not significantly help poorer sections of SC/ST.

### Way Forward

The present system should be overhauled to include present dynamics and help the most disadvantaged section of SC/ST.

Issues with present system

Suggestion to overcome the issues

Remarks

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)

Currently India is home to around 326 million poor people (23%) of total population

Major causes of poverty

① Unemployment

Oxfam: ① around 77% of household have monthly income less than 10,000

② around 80% are employed in unorganised sector - no regular income.

② lack of education, illiteracy, Skill - vicious cycle of poverty

③ out of pocket health expenditure

④ Poor Farmers - 2% of landowners own 98% of total land - Small landholding, low yield impoverished our farmers

⑤ Lack of Food security, housing & sanitation  
400 million live in slums - only 47%

⑥ out of them have access to sanitation

↓  
old age - lack of security, Pension, and lack of old age support from family

Remarks

# Analysis of outcomes

## Impact of major poverty alleviation

① MGNREGA - employe for manual labour however doesn't improve skills

② Food For Work ③ PDS ④ Subsidy bore Kerosene

↓  
 plagued by leakage, corruption, only 16% of it reach to beneficiary (Economic Survey)

## Way Forward

1) diversify agriculture   
 → work   
 → Food/Fruit - alternative   
 → Cash crop income

2) UBS - in pilot format, to assess positives

3) DBT to reduce leakage, use SECE to eliminate exclusion/inclusion errors

4) Focus on skill development, health insurance, enrolment of dropouts, into higher education, vocational training etc

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)

Impact of Family Planning

Approach and outcomes of all 3 major phases (Ref hints)

① Many States have achieved the target of 2% total fertility rate

② increased institutional deliveries because of Janani Suraksha Yojna

③ Reduced Maternal Mortality and Infant Mortality rate

↓  
176/1,00,000

① However, achievements are not uniform

→ UP, Bihar. Far away from the target of 2% TFR:

② Family Planning, indiscriminately focuses on female sterilisation, & disregards other alternatives

③ Lack of hygiene practice, modern equipments & tribal women targeted for sterilisation to complete target.

eg Chattisgarh case - 36 women

Remarks

died because of unhygienic surgery

Way Forward

- 1) Proper focus on all alternatives of family planning
- 2) Promote male sterilisation, which is relatively simple & not life threatening
- 3) Proper follow-up after surgery to prevent infection & death
- 4) Focus on states like Bihar, UP, Chattisgarh

32

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)

Mention the ratio  
 The declining child sex ratio is due to both Failure of govt. policy & Societal failure

### Failure of government policy

- ① PCPN'DT Act is in place to prevent diagnosis of sex of foetus. However it is still practices illegally enforcement laxity
- ② Govt. have failed to incentivise birth of girls
- ③ No holistic policy for reducing child marriage, promoting education, & empowerment

### Societal Failure

- ① Patriarchal mindset - Despite progress in science & technology, Society is unable to shed its old, obsolete traditions
- ② In affluent states like Haryana & Punjab, too, there is declining Child Sex Ratio. Hence economic prosperity did not result in progressive mindset

Remarks

Discuss more issues

Way Forward

- 1) holistic government policy to promote girls education
- 2) incentive goods birth - Pension to Parents having only girl child
- 3) change mindset of society through awareness Campaign
- 4) School education on gender equality
- 5) Sensitivity training to doctors, teachers, Police

Remarks