

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>
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Name Shrutakirti Somavanshi

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 30 Sep. 2017

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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 development started with Delhi Sultanate and ended with Mughal empire's end. i.e. (1200 AD to 1750 AD).

Delhi Sultanate had Turkish, Samanid, Khurasan, Afghani, Persian and Arabian cultural influences.

That is why architecture of this era is strikingly outstanding -

1. Kutub Minar (Persian) (Iltutmish)
2. Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra (Arabic) (Aibak)
3. Mosque of Sher Shah (Afghani)
4. Khuswat ul Islam Mosque (Turkish)

Mughal architecture gave a geometrical and beauty laden push with elaborated Mosques and halls.

Remarks

Some characteristic are -

1. Pietra dura - using jewel stones in designing.
2. Arabesque - Naggashi in Panels.
3. Taali in walls giving light and shadow effect. (Fateh pur Sikri)
4. Charbagh - using small water rivulet in conjunction (Humayun's Mosque).
5. Large Dome - Bulbous domes and curved arches (Tajmahal, Moti Masjid)
6. Large gates - Buland Darwaja.

Double Domes

Minarets

Tomb arch.

4 1/2

Indo Islamic architecture was a golden phase in Indian history, however much of the buildings are in bad shape and need immediate attention.

Adopted Indian features

Remarks

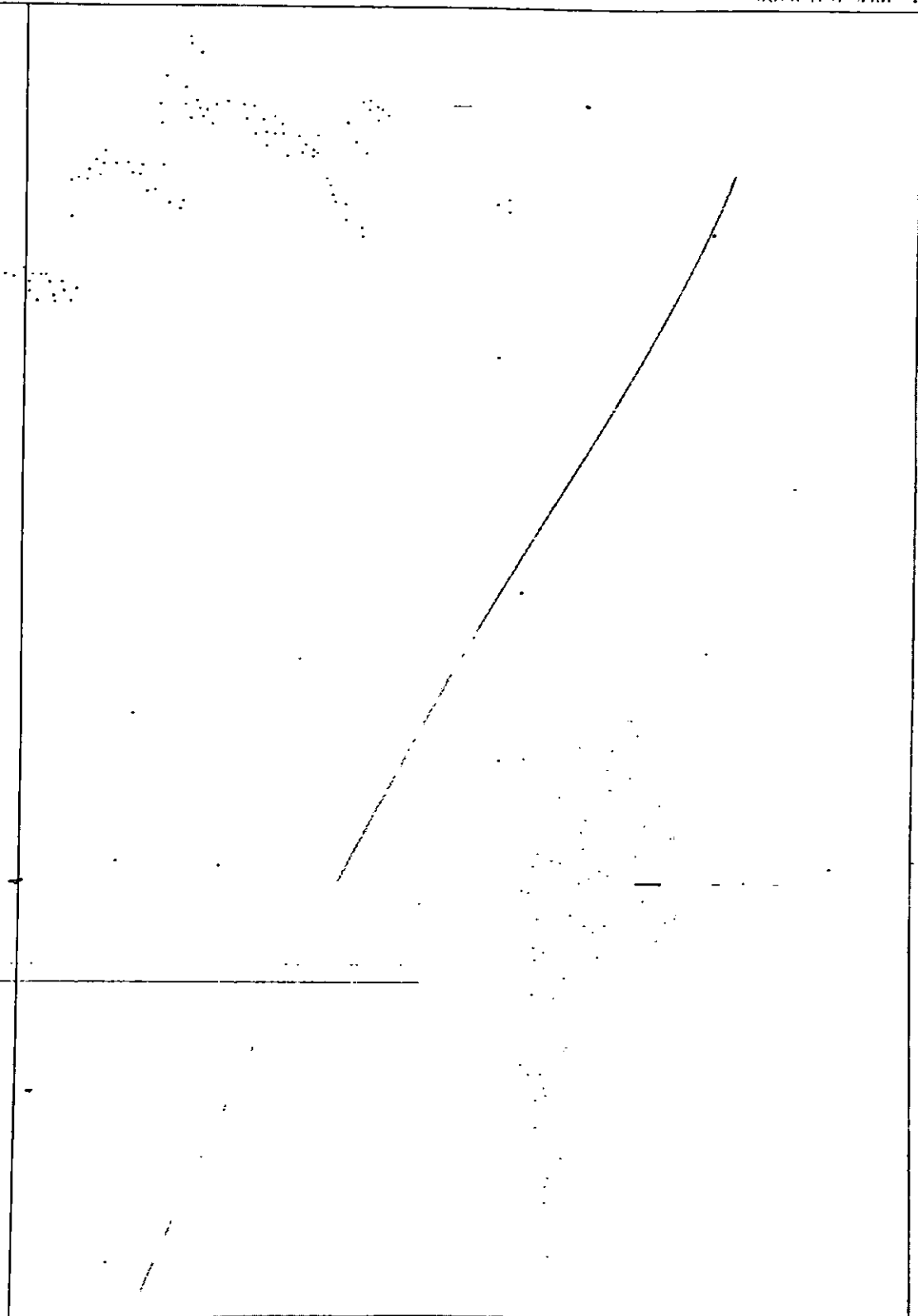
Q2. Write a short note on each of the following.

(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 of 1917 was a great event in world history as it gave a direction to many countries in their ideology of political, economical and societal culture.

Russian revolution thwarted the overly corrupt and centralised czar regime and established people's farmers and labourer's government in the name of BOLSHEVIKS.

Lenin gave the idea of state led political, economical and regional development and ruled out the capitalistic society.

Many countries of the world,

Remarks

Explain in detail

impacted by this ideology in every part of the world.

Revolutions of France, and USA, didn't impact the world in this sense.

Russian revolution changed the notion of common ~~man~~ man.

After 1945, WW II, Russian revolution's impact was seen in increasing influence of socialism in many countries

giving rise to cold war between US.

and Russia. Welfare

4. Lead to idea of welfare state

However, Russian revolution was not successful completely in changing the

lives of poor people as it promised. That is why many countries adopted the neo liberal ideology in the wake of dissolution of Soviet Union.

Supported decolonization

Remarks

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

Second world war (WWII) was the culmination event for many colonial powers and freedom of many countries from imperialist regimes.

Reasons behind this giving up are -

1. Second world war weakened these powers and managing far situated countries was difficult.
2. Rise of US and Russia called for new world order in favour of these countries.
3. Rise of Nationalism with militancy, due to WWII, in slaved countries.
4. Emergence of United Nations called for ideal governance and end

Remarks

of exploitation.

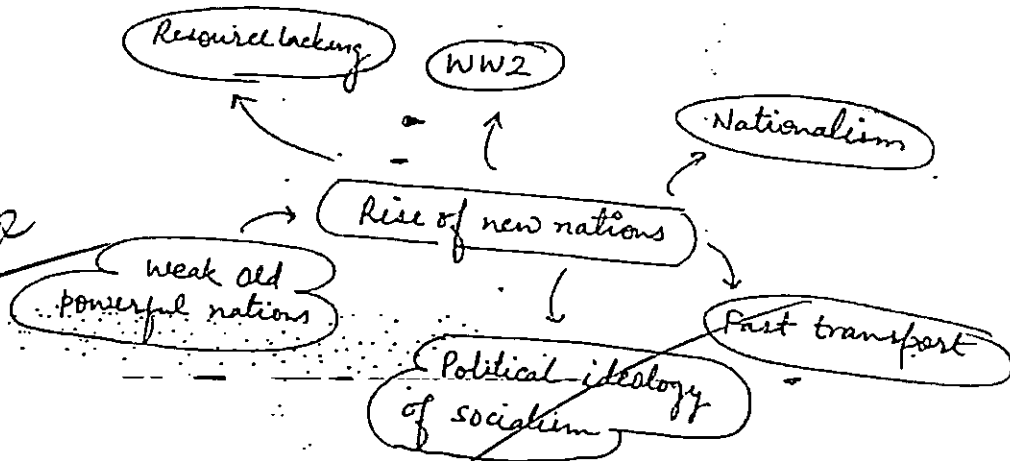
5. Rise of Non alignment movement

~~6. Issue of lack of resources.~~

~~Imperial powers did not want~~

~~to stay in chaos in these countries
bring in and wanted to leave the problem
clarity of nation building to these countries.~~

5
Cross
coverage



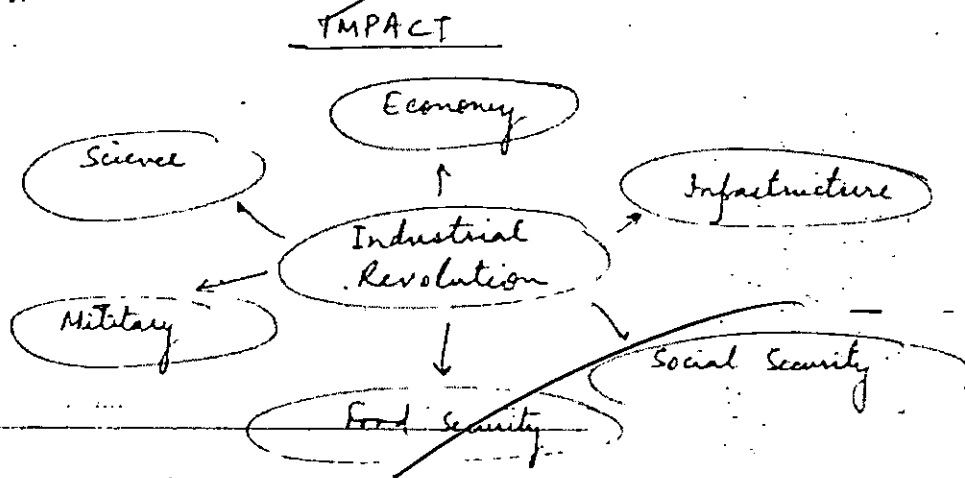
However, regime of imperialist power benefitted to these captive countries in industrial and political development.

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 started in UK and European countries gave necessary push to these countries in world economy and made them self reliant.

Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Japan, and US were the flagbearers of industrial revolution.



These countries left the rest of world far behind in development and growth, which we see today.

Remarks

Rise in per capita income, Human development, health, education standard tilted the ~~power~~ in favour of these countries.

Colonization
 Thus .. Industrial revolution gave them power to control world economy in ~~turn~~ agrarian countries like India, China, Brazil.

③ However, Colonized countries also benefitted from industrial revolution and development of railway, postal, road infrastructure happened in these countries.

Contemporary impact on Pop., social and eco structure in detail

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)

Lord Cornwallis was governor general from 1786 - 1793 and he made some significant changes in Indian administration. Some of them are -

1. Setting up of 3 tier civil and 4 tier criminal courts and separating civil and criminal cases.
2. Creation of office of district magistrate and relieving Zamindars from law and order duty. Law and order was district magistrates duty.
Court of Circuit
3. Cornwallis Code for revenue collection, sharing and administration.

Remarks

That is why he specifically inserted Article 14, 15 and 17 in our constitution to make our society a progressive and egalitarian one.

His view on religion didn't change until late 1940s, though he was disenchanted with the flaws of Hinduism. But he remained within Hinduism to change the societies' hierarchical structure. Big Bang happened when he denounced Hinduism and accepted Buddhism where a society is casteless and classless.

4

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 was signed in congress' Lucknow session in 1916 under chairmanship of A.C. Majumdar. The ^{session} ~~fact~~ saw two great events -

1. Unification of congress' two factions, moderates and extremists.
2. Congress and Muslim League signed Lucknow pact in which congress supported Muslim League's cause of SEPERATE ELETORATE.
3. Muslim League supported Congress' cause of khilafat movement and a unified attack on British Raj.

This session was seminal in impact because Lucknow pact laid the

Remarks

foundation of religion based freedom and struggle. Because electorate was about Muslim vs for Muslim candidates only.

Further, the impact was more, other communities were also represent in separate electorate giving rise to divisive tactics of British Raj.

44
Gross analysis
(Elaborate years on consequences)

However, Muslim League support Congress in freedom struggle for some years and gave rise to leader like Jinnah Iqbal etc.

Criticisms of Pact by Gandhi

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)

Rajasthani School of painting has a special place in art of India. It has some sub schools -

1. Rajputana Painting
2. Miniature painting
3. Boondi school of painting
4. Todhpur - Jaisalmer painting on clothes.

Basic tenets of Rajasthani paintings are -

1. Large eyes and slender face.
2. Hunting and court scenes.
3. Miniature paintings show large objects in small size like
- Buildings, courts etc.
4. Paintings based on Krishna's leela.
5. Bani Thani paintings.

Remarks

More schools and their specific themes and features

6. Colorful painting using large variety in a single piece of art.

Thus we see Rajasthan Paintings are colourful of various scenes, miniature, female character specific, heavy colors, on canvas and on clothes both, court. scenes, Religious paintings. These qualities give Rajasthan paintings a very diverse background.

4

Remarks

Precisely mention the trade policy during

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

(10 Marks)

Trade policy of India was based on British policy because of 3 things -

1. Based on mainly textiles.
2. Based on finished goods rather than on raw material. ~~But~~ Mostly finished goods were traded.
3. It was characterised by high protectionism giving less importance to competition.

These tendencies proved detrimental in coming years and India's trade was continuously reduce. We practically became a closed economy.

One more characteristics was less diversity of trade articles/goods.

Remarks

Precisely mention the features of adopted trade policy

Trade policy lacked any vision for long term and gradually stricter norms like FERA and MRTP was imposed on industries.

However, impact of socialist ideology was also there which gradually increased after 1969. But British, policy of port led trade, inland trade through train and establishing industries near strategic port was initiated.

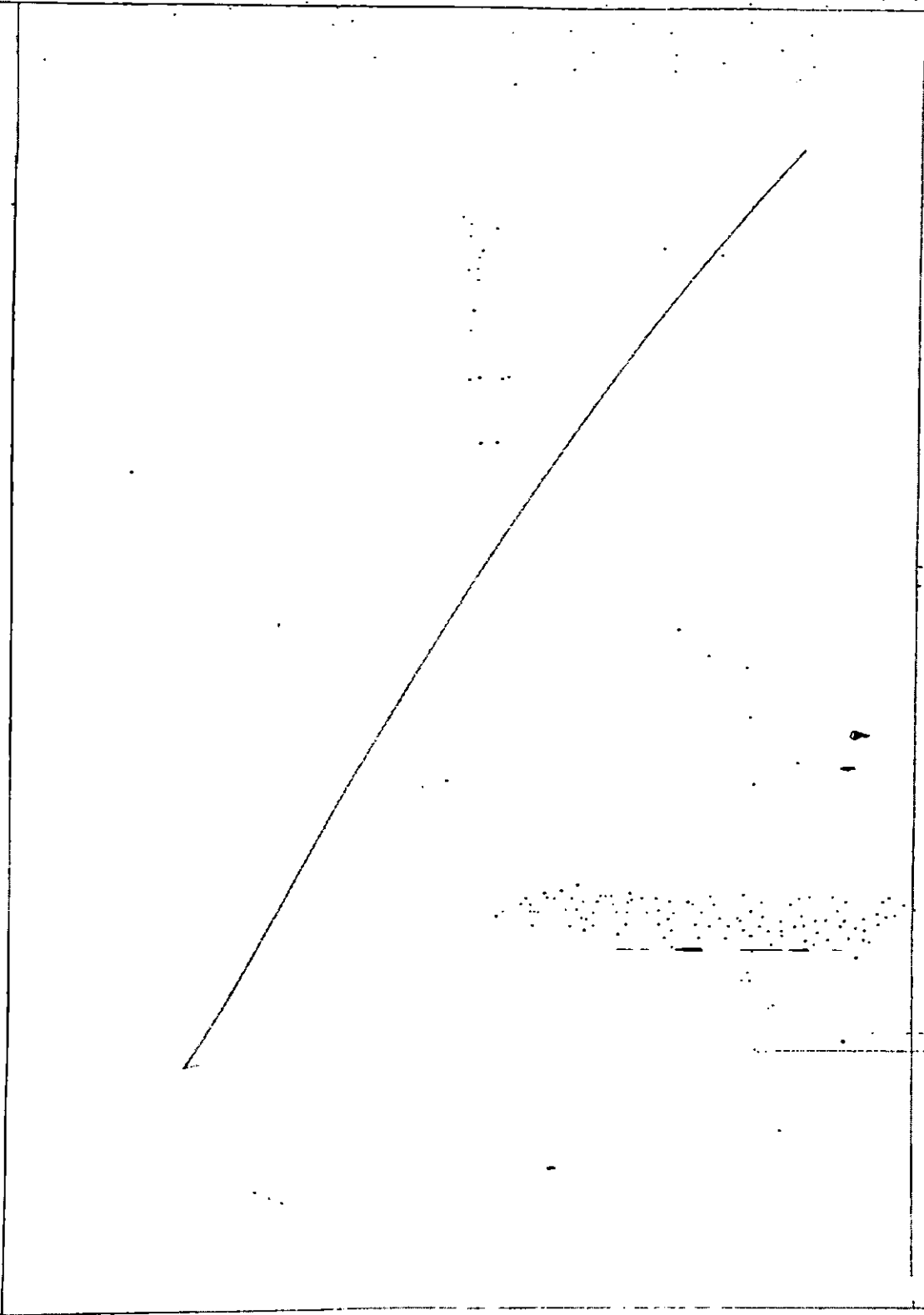
Future implications
(Crisis of 1991)

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)

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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)

India has preserved its cultural, mythological, traditional, geographical diversity because this was the only possible way out to sustain our unity. We deployed various methods, like:-

1. Single constitution for all.
2. Linguistic and cultural recognition of states
3. Reservation for seats in parliament, assemblies etc. for tribals and scheduled castes.
4. use of media like Doordarshan to inform people about each other's culture ("Mile Sur Mera Tumhara")
5. Legal framework to protect culture

Remarks

All major Consti provisions for North East India required

6. Creation of institutions to protect promote languages, dances, arts (Sahitya and Natya Akadami).

7. Representation through fine arts, films, shows and cultural programmes.

35
These measures are successful in making aware about the diversity and need to protect it. However, there have been some instances of clashes but due to measures like this unity has prevailed. In today's world of individualism we need more efforts like these and that too from society itself.

Precisely mention the issues

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 of India are underutilised because rivers do not have regular flow for navigation throughout the year and siltation has emerged as a big problem.

However, India has declared many river - canal - lake stretches as National Waterways. Recently, JAL VIKAS MARG was created on NW-1 on Ganga to Haldi stretch (Allahabad - Haldia). Despite various initiatives, some challenges still remain -

- ①. Big investment, resource crunch
- ②. Holistic planning among different stakeholders
- ③. Need for mammoth coordination

Remarks

Non Perennial rivers

Siltation

Diversion of water
among agencies and states.

4. Environmental Concerns

5. Inadequate data about projects.

Bring in
clarity

Expertise is needed in such project.

However, government has taken some steps -

1. Creation RIVER INFORMATION SYSTEM.

2. JAL VIKAS MARG Project for learning and understanding basics of these projects.

31
31

3. An expert committee to study such projects from Germany and Australia.

4. Creation of corpus of 40000 crore for waterways project

5. Leasing of heavy machinery for waterways project to states.

Remarks

National WWS Act

106 New WWS.

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 leading country in generating solar power because -

1. All around year we receive good insolation (340 days).
2. Flourishing small scale industries and cheaper raw material.

Thus, we have created an industry of solar energy which is in nascent stage what we need to transform us to a giant in this sector, is -

- ①. Non-cultivable land, clear sky and lesser dusty winds.
- ②. cheap credit and expertise to expand businesses.
- ③. New technologies came out of R&D to make business viable.
- ④. use of SOLAR ALLIANCE for support.

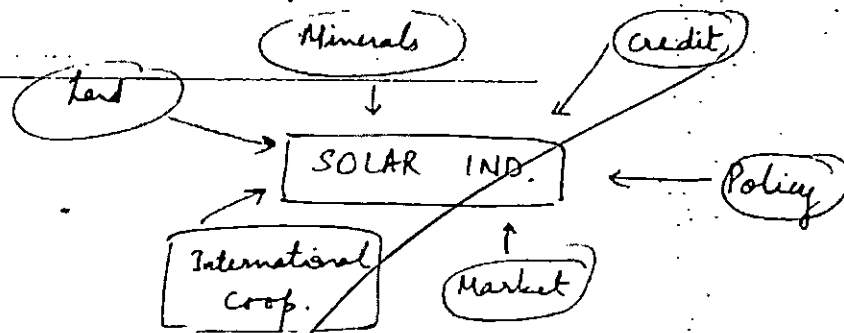
Remarks

(4) India imports small cells used in panels. We need to develop these cells here in our country. For that we need to have some rare earth minerals.

5. We need to have demand in this sector. For that, we need cheap products and policy support for longer time. Creation of sustainable-demand driven local market.

Apart from these, government support in START UPS and early support to MSME sector is needed.

Separately discuss the geo. and non-geo. factors



Remarks

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

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 islands are nothing but big cities made up of CONCRETE nature, causing great temperature rise in summers in these cities. In recent years, concretisation has led to creation of heat islands among Indian terrains.

These heat islands suffer from temperature inversion where temperature increases with height. This also leads to excessive cloud formation and urban flooding.

Heat islands are generator of big pollution, (air and water, specially), landfills, afforestation, leading to issue of excessive humidity and heat.

Remarks

summer days. Chennai and Bangalore are two examples of it.

Its impact on climate on Indian cities -

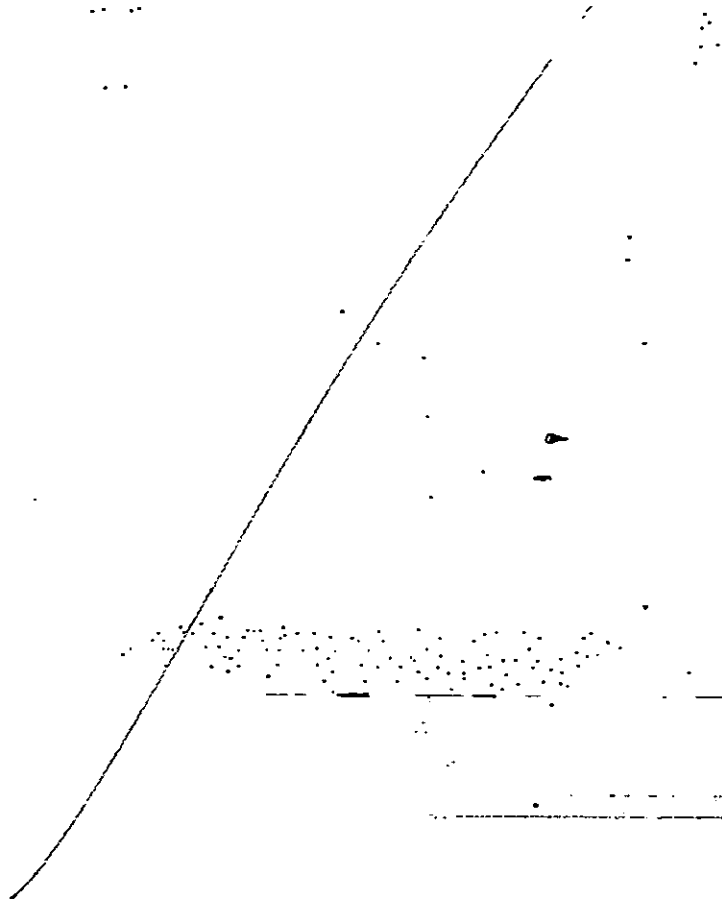
1. Urban flooding
2. Odd climatic events like rain in winter.
3. Acid rains and smog in winter (Delhi).
4. Hazy air and excess of carbon dioxide in lower strata.
5. Less rain in rainy season and shifting of weather.

What is needed is holistic planning and creation of Green patches (Central Park of New York) to stop creation these heat islands. We need to protect our wetlands too.

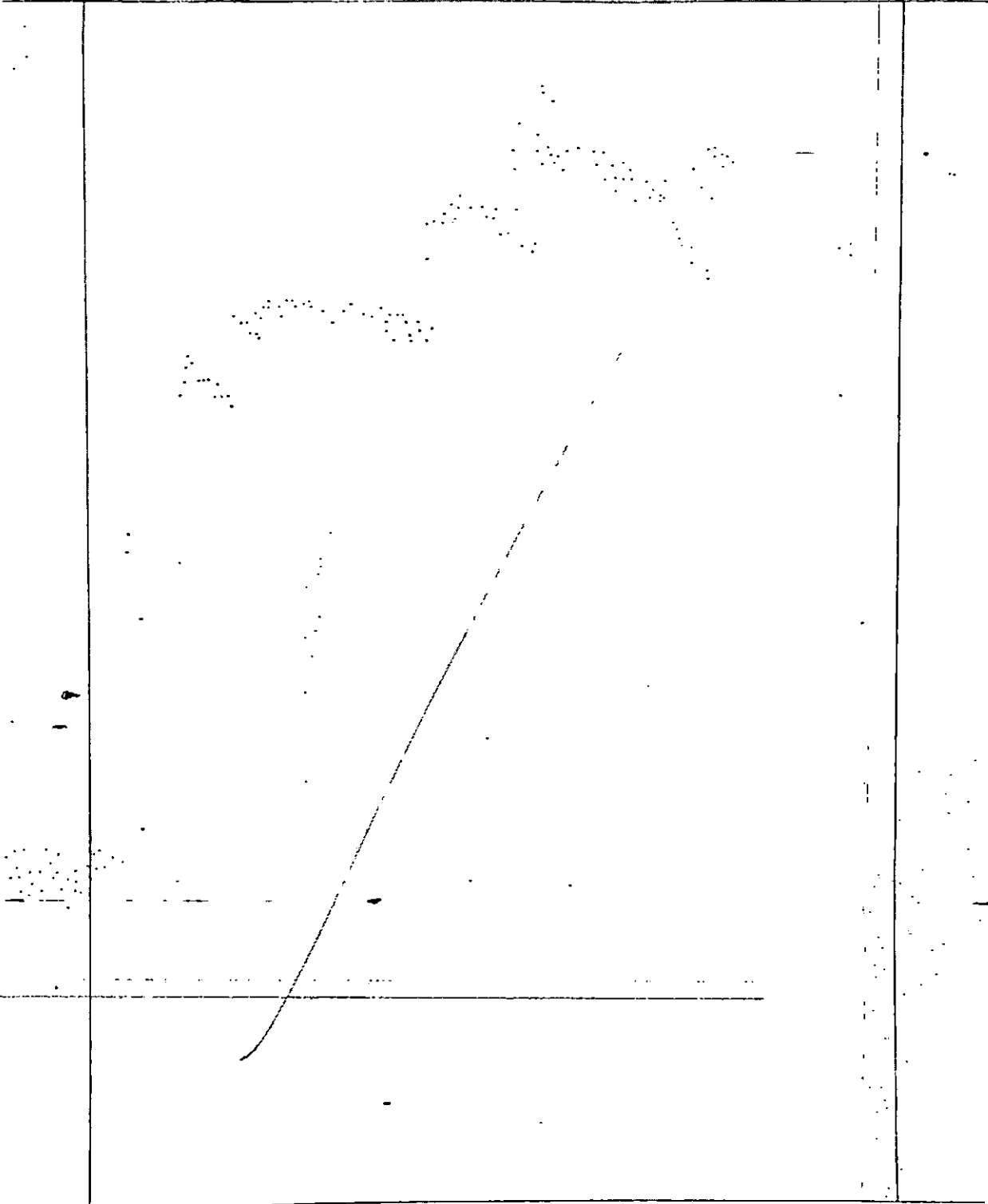
Remarks

5

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



Remarks



Remarks



Briefly about it

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 geographical phenomena generating over oceans with 28°C temperature and heavy rain.

Cyclones cause great devastation to human life and settlements (Cyclone Irma of US).

India is also not untouched by cyclones and Bay of Bengal sees regular cyclone over the time. Despite all technological and administrative advancement, we are still lacking in mitigation part. There could be 2 reasons for that -

1. NO ₂ community based approach
2. Lack of Institutional and policy support.

Remarks

However, in recent past, we have done well in some cyclone led disasters. Recently, Andhra Pradesh performed very well and minimized the losses as compared to ~~to~~ old cyclone disasters. This is because -

1. Early warning systems are deployed.
2. National Disaster Relief Force in coastal areas.
3. Use of IT and social network.
4. Good coordination in state and distt. institutions.

4

All major structural and non-structural measures

make ~~to~~ Despite such good cases, we need to effort to create an environment of community based approach and build capacity according to geography and needs.

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)

India's urban areas are living on piles of landfills which is harmful and unproductive in many ways. Mega cities like Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai have large ~~area~~ areas under landfills outside the city causing many problems-

1. Environmental degradation
2. Land used for land fill becomes unproductive
3. Causing health issues to neighbouring human dwellings
4. Groundwater pollution

Air pollution

Leachate contamination

This ~~side~~ side of landfill has exaggerated because of 3 things -

1. No clarity in use of municipal solid waste.
2. Less incineration plants.

Remarks

Less segregation

3. Inability of Municipal Corporations to effectively manage because of less autonomy and resource crunch

What is needed in this situation

1. Collaboration with other countries
2. Clear & guidelines regarding solid waste management.
3. Zoning of small areas and collection of waste centres.
4. Privatising some processes.
5. Community participation
6. Taxation on waste management

3 1/2

Source based segregation
Recycling and Reuse
Waste management rules, 2016

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 is worst form of subjugation and crime can be done to anyone. Man is a social animal and wants integration with his society. SCs and STs are bearing its brunt for centuries.

However, liberalisation has changed the scenario, specially in urban areas. It has brought some positive changes =

1. Economic empowerment through jobs, startups, credit flow etc.
2. Social empowerment through liberal ideology, globalisation, inter caste marriages, increased mobility.

Remarks

More positive impacts

Similarly government has also provided various avenues for decreasing and ultimately eradicating social exclusion through -

1. Legal framework (Prevention of atrocities act, 1989).
2. Human rights enforcement (Human Rights act, 1993).
3. Affirmative action
4. Credit, policy and institutional support
5. Debt Capitalism -

what more is needed here, is a change in mindset of people by changing the old identity. That is being done by globalisation and internet.

Also discuss negative impacts

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)

Patriarchy is man-led society where means of power are controlled by men. A newly born is not patriarchal rather what he sees in family, society, school, and entertainment, art field, becomes his ideology. That is a sad truth.

However, there are cases, when a person is brought up differently and educated gender sensitively, he becomes patriarchal because of his choice, and convenience.

What we need, in this situation, is a gender neutral education, highlighting the need to respect everyone, despite being from opposite gender.

Remarks

And, apart from education, role of family and friends, also matters. That should also be according to this notion of respect.

Only then we will be able to cherish the ideals of "यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः" (where there is women is respected, Gods dwell).

Analytically discuss importance and role of School as a platform to implant gender neutral values in detail

3 1/2

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)

Reservation as affirmative action was given in constitution because -

1. Highest sanctity was given
2. Legal framework might be diluted
3. Better protection through Supreme Court.
4. No dilution by any authority.

Consti Provisions:

It is difficult to understand the basic reason behind newly emerged issue of dominant castes asking for reservation. Prima facie it appears, it is not correct because the castes

Issues like agrarian movement, reservation are not considered high untouchable or alienated, socially.

weakly section within them, etc. The rationale behind reservation was to create an enabling environment

Remarks

for marginalised caste based communities because Indian history has long pending issue of caste based discrimination and subjugation. Precisely discuses major issues with present

Current reservation system in India is - reservation policy

- 1. Marred by populist politics
- 2. Needs better targeting.
- 3. Helping in upliftment.
- 4. Need more clear criteria for inclusion and exclusion.

3 1/2

Reservation was started for empowerment of public rather than some political gain.

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)

Poverty in India is widespread and more 25% population lives below poverty line. Major causes for poverty are -

(1) Historical reasons -

- Large scale exploitation by British
- Deurbanisation of society

(2) Social reasons -

- Social structure in rural areas perpetuates poverty.
- Non remunerative nature of jobs

(3) Other reasons -

- Recurring disasters, flood, draught etc.
- Monsoon based agriculture
- Large population dependence on agriculture
- Weak healthcare, and education system.

Impact of poverty alleviation programs -

- Schemes like MGNREGA, MDM, ICDS, JNNURM, Krishi Vikas Yojana, Insurance Scheme like
- RSBY, Nation Rural/urban Health Mission

Remarks

Elaborate the limitations

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have done a ^{also} good job and have lifted millions out of poverty. Though deprivations of various kind is faced by families who are ^{not} stricken by poverty now.

measures needed

- Strong healthcare and Quality education
- Disaster resilient infrastructure
- Curb corruption and unholy nexus
- Better and transparent implementation of government scheme.
- Democratic decentralisation in real meaning
- Better utilisation of money and resources
- Holistic planning.

15
Cross coverage

Remarks

Analysis of approach and outcomes of all 3 major phases (Ref hints)

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)

India adopted population policy in 1952 but population explosion was inevitable. Many family planning programmes were launched by union and state governments with good and bad experiences.

Impact of these programmes have resulted in to -

1. Slow but steady decline in growth rate.
2. Reduction in discrimination against girl child.
3. Reduced MMR and IMR.
4. Institutionalised delivery has increased to 70%.
5. Sensitisation about small family having better prospects of growth.

Remarks

However, these ~~by~~ programmes being voluntary (other than 1975s experience) had modest participation thus impact was scattered. In today's world, health and education have forced people to rethink about family planning's ways and strategies. Thus focus should be on devising strategies revolving around health and education.

3

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)

Child Sex Ratio is the real indicator of social aspect of discrimination on the ground of gender. India's CSR is 914/1000, which is very less in Asian countries.

Precisely discuss This is because Policy failure happened and programmes were unable to arrest femal infanticide. Policies at govt. level should educate and make understand about gender discrimination and discourage it.

However, every policy, law or institution is small part of bigger society. The gender discrimination is bitter truth of Indian society because -

1. Patriarchy in roots.
2. Hindu law of MITAKSHARA and DAYADWARA are one cause.

Remarks

3. "Son is the reason for lineage".
4. Girls are not asset rather liability.
5. Belief in old scriptures which say about sanction subjugation of women (Ram charit manas).

However, after all these evils, only ~~society~~ society as a whole have power to change the scenario for good. Because laws, policies, programmes reflect society's ideal only.

4

Remarks

