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AKSHAY GUPTA

RANK - 639

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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.
2.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">All questions are compulsory
3.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
4.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.
5.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Answers must be written within the space provided.
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Name AKSHAY GUPTA

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature May

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

- 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)

India is a society where many religious communities decides together which was divided by British under the policy of divide and rule.

The socio-religious movement played an important role to fight against social evils which were prevalent in India. like sati, widow remarriage etc all the kind of movement change the face of society.

Even the lower class demanded to move upward in hierarchy of social order by adopting their religious practices and some even created their own sects like Phorma Samaj, Pothna Samaj etc.

The lower class people demand to change the status quo regarding bonding of the in temple and mosque for them.

The socio-religious movement also seen many resistance from orthodoxy.

Remarks

Seek to stand against them or try to by-pass them so that their bold behaviour cannot be challenged by anyone.

The Socio-religious movement also supported women's education which was boosted by Tatyasaheb Phule and his wife Savitribai despite all the difficulties.

The society is not willing to change which never get easily conducted we have to continuously struggle for that.

In 19th century when Socio-religious movement taking place may be called Indian renoncua were people were changing their centraal truster of un-necessary yallis.

Remarks

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)

Remarks

Remarks

- 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)

World War II had put Indian leaders under a scorching conflict either support British to get their help for Independence or take their position to play between both groups to gain independence.

The JL Nehru was in favour of total boycott and agitated against Britain and lesser their grip on Indian subcontinent. While Subhas C Bose was in favour to play b/w both groups to gain independence.

The Pt Nehru and his ministry demanded from government to show their commitment for India's independence while SC, BOSE fled to Germany so to gain help for Independence.

The Nehru was moderate were people in took protest in peaceful manner were SC BOSE were at extreme level and he started fighting in Danga, to fight against British.

Remarks

Both leaders used their own methods as SC Doge came to India with his army from backed with Japanese army who was under J.D. an opponent & show some more strength.

Mahanji took sonic path and Molti's non-violent movement.

The Doge-leader play a concluding attack role great role in getting independence from the darkness of the colonial rule.

The ultimate goal for both leaders to make India free from the shadow of colonial rule and protect people. You prove your power so that no one can harm a single person.

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)

a) The ~~social~~ a sort of revolution was sown when people able to show their thought with each other at large scale with the help of books and phyletia.

The liberal ideas of human thought at place of ideal society were people can talk themselves without any apprehension.

The presence of middle class which emerged or educated our working in all forms of job and their thought and number was rising day by day.

The revolution took place when subjugation or oppression move toward the highest point force people to get liberate from an sole ruler without any prepuce con for salvation.

The revolution started in the form of slogan and will continue for many testing act and way to change the mind.

Remarks

6) Napoleon who used national sentiment of people or come as a liberator for the sake of people but ultimately he put his own men on seat and became authoritarian.

Bismarck brought all the states and many states under one rule each on the basis of national census boom he used diplomacy and prussia to create small units in a single nation.

Napoleon who conquered over all people and rulers were people treated now like a master when he became emperor they felt betrayed and people fell in trap.

Bismarck was constant for an alliance and ended all the voice but never supposed the Germany to contain within the borders of all got confirmed he also said "I will not play that game which doesn't suit me". His ideology can seen from the opinion that how to tackle all major the state who are more painful or undesirable don't stay there.

Remarks

- 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)

India two different leader who were contrast about the approach of the one was they see India in future case of ~~the~~ India after Independence.

Nehru Ji was in favor of Socialist Society ~~which~~ which was influenced by the USSR model and founded won on Industrial model or trustee model. In addition focus in collective monies.

On the front of economy you like establish self-sustainable villages were as Nehru Ji wanted industrial growth & economic development.

The both leader were totally different in their approach either non-violent & leadership of development or lead economy & tackle to bear

The growth Ji thought of village each & society must be run thought interlinking web for Nehru Ji is mainly will bring body wealth rather whole era mat with the wealth and property.

Remarks

The leader was making India not to go
to a voice of callous but one the
voices of their worth or non-worth must

The Jat Society has totally different
approach when regarding stopping parts of
Nehru ~~that~~ was very for callous nature
Indepedence

The leaders are choosing different paths to
achieve an ultimate goal for modern India
were all are agreed at ~~the~~ Joint Society

The gandhi was in form of Joint
and equal Society and Nehru was for
developed and scientific Society

India was lost by many errors even
those who more clearly may be - Nehru for hundred
years with dog development

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 is a medium which can bring any Indian group together of properly unite or address on effective medium which can communicate without even leaving their home.

As during the historical growth of India where we were facing the challenge of unity in communication among many Indian groups of India.

Hindi Cinema played an important role like it was统一 whole nation by single thread of language.

During 50's art form started growing more. It mainly for State & teacher. Now the state people were very willing to learn language but the main hope the effort of art cinema was catalyzed. It helped.

The regional movies created by Jolson songs while even they chose their culture they could not go. No in one language... think...

Remarks

The nuclear centrist and integrated society was portrayed by cinema culture first then Ar. Lelekar but due to some bad step all the effort went to waste.

The nuclear centrist and integrated which started becoming popular throughout the nuclear era in the state were India was not spared.

Cinema play an important role even in today's world also it never did not start Ek Puri Katheri which spreadly the message of open judgment and this message will stand purab to change their attitude so that nuclear and its problem can solve for with the help of just change in few hours.

Remarks

- 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)

Remarks

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 Nation was a noble idea to have a collective sense of security ~~but~~ which has to maintain peace and prevent aggression ~~and~~ ~~any~~ ~~attack~~

The League of Nation was not successful due to the following number of factors which are next part were the making of agreement.

The League of Nation ^{had no} matched the factors among any collective action to protect the member countries ~~and~~ ~~any~~ ~~attack~~ ~~from~~ ~~any~~ ~~other~~ ~~country~~

The leading power of any system of League of Nation has to do so

The Edelgau concept error placed interest for both member countries at ~~in~~ ~~instability~~ ~~in~~ ~~security~~

The states which must be the part of ~~the~~ ~~to~~ part of League are the member ~~by~~ ~~too~~

The concept of nation was unclear & ~~concept~~ with the change of

Remarks

Syndicate which happened during the
course of Decades

The findings concern any incident for
which action was taken or different findings
on severity of disease made from the
staged era may hold the basis of
actions can not be taken or held by
then.

The legal of nation has right for
them which payed till now you can
new statistics called CDR which
is based on population of children severely
which has affected teeth & rest
in ordinary pain or the form of
general assembly. Severe cases

The incidence of older has
in affected than but lack of stage
base on particular regional area data
to make pain in the mouth

Remarks

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)

Remarks

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Remarks

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)

Water is a scarce resource for which we have created an effective plan to manage it effectively.

The other linking project is one of that which we are more concerned about from one side to another adjacent side which consists of canals and dams so that at the time of distress water can be used or water can be transported to dry areas of nation.

The Sardar Sarovar project was stop wasting of scarce water by the form of waste water so that it can be used for human difficulties made easy to save energy.

This project was in line with the sustainable development model wherein each and every drop of water must be used.

The Ken-Datia project was an example of this project to supply scarce water from Ken river to Betwa river to join the area of Bundelkhand area of UP and MP which stay very near of Agra.

Remarks

This project how may soon out
cease one of it soon will disrupt
the our trapezoidal concender project by Schaeffer
33% of it over and who soon
concender happens the humus project
also found with the duty of crop
in ecological education pattern.

The project will bring water to dry
area but with water can well solve
new problems like ground water
harvest crop, use of rainfall to occur
around day.

The river Muddy project for a year
can make river bed the groundwater
bed and the scummy water from river
flowing over to upland area with gravity
to places hope enough development which
can make the world more and more
and less costly.

The conservation of water is more important
than bring more crusty which can solve
any problem of our same occurs for
happ many suffer

Remarks

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)

The food security is a challenge which whole world is struggling to cope up as the nation or government to set mitigate climate change.

According to report of UN, the change in A.R.C. it can destroy the 20% of sown crop in a peasant sector which pose a great challenge.

As the temperate areas getting flooded because of the flooding, hotter and better water availability due to melting of snow.

But in tropical area water become scarce and even some of healthy will die crop which impacts the food production.

The food production is not only challenged by storage which also get impact as frequent flood and dry spell impact the storage of food.

- 1) Irrigating crop according to climate conditions
- 2) Low water intensive crop must be produced

Remarks

- 3) Proper and sufficient supply chain management of food crop.
- 4) Distribution of crop according to need of availability of - conditions and demand.
- 5) Use of new technology so that food crop loss can be minimized.
- 6) Use of ~~less~~ Good for Climate modified crop so that climate resistant crop can be produced.
- 7) People must concentrate on production of enough and so that a climate change can be mitigated.

The nation are moving in just one way towards towards growing more crop but for more use available land for best use and better production on limited land.

The population control is a major factor which can minimize the whole problem & some often as less people less stress for food.

Remarks

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)

The climate change has impacted the whole ^{waterr} ~~water~~ phenomena which creates dryness and even floods.

The climate change has changed our weather cycles in which formerly rain and dryness would never have met together.

The weather system becomes unstable or it does come but they are not sufficient to bring rainfall over the place if water is not available.

The evaporation from lakes and rivers also impacts the quantity of water in rivers and the stored water becomes useless for use and there is lack of water.

The heat in which also impacts the plants and evaporation from plants also impacts the food production of plant.

The measures need to curb the impact:

- 1) Use of water judiciously
- 2) Making people aware about water conservation
- 3) Reuse of water for its best use.

Remarks

- (i) Product of less water intensive crops
- (ii) Use of drip irrigation which uses 70% of water requirement
- (iii) Use of drought tolerant crops
- (iv) Using scientific selection method in crop practice
- (v) Timely removal of crop in winter season from field so that water required can be reduced
- (vi) Collaborate University or R&D lab with agricultural farms so that new techniques can be introduced

The agriculture is a backbone of our nation as it feeds its population even a nation aims to develop if most suitable soil for food and agriculture

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)

Remarks

Remarks

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 a process when population moves from one place to another for better job or apparently better life stage or for study purpose etc. When some people leave their native place and settle at another place that whole process called migration it is not moving in a particular area if the person moves to some other place which may be known or unknown to person.

The migration impact both place from where people leave and on place where they settle.

On place where the leaves

- 1) Working population falls
- 2) Dependent population rises
- 3) Cultural homogeny causing strain

on place where they settle

- 1) Working population rises
- 2) Put more pressure on existing resources
- 3) Cultural homogeny lost
- 4) New traditions introduced in society

Remarks

In India the mostly migration happen due to marriage or the pace of pull factors like expand in India.

The labour force move from rural to urban area for better job opportunities and more comfortable life.

The movement of rural to urban area put a new challenge on existing social issues under more pressure.

The migration is a way through which sudden rise in population can be seen like may may refugee migrants to Europe and so on. It's a part of rural population. Some time it give boost to economy but give opposite effect to local population of that area.

Remarks

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

Remarks

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

Remarks

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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)

The gender inequality is higher in India according
1. Gender Inequality Index 2016 India has 70%
gender Ineq.

The gender budgeting has pug way: if
Government to decide what budget will be in
favour of women and take the scheme
for their upliftment.

These scheme has included support to other
area like urban women remains to pursue
it goals to proceed the their project

The gender budgeting has worked for girl
child empowerment by Schooling and take
in scheme

The child mostly fail the hidden goal and
the equivalent is high no. drop out but
drop out is also high so problem remains
constant

The gender budgeting is a noble idea but
the government and political will is
stare lacking in our Indian culture.

Remarks

way to consider it are:-

- 1) Proper monitoring existing schemes
- 2) Awareness about their right & of women
- 3) Change in mind set in society
- 4) Giving equal approach to women
- 5) Playing the loopholes like proxy candidate election for reserved seat
- 6) Financial independence must be their focus
- 7) Leadership role of women must be encouraged by with the help of MoR.
- 8) ~~STH~~ SHGs must be encouraged so that some basic needs can take good cutoff will boost the mind set of women

The woman is a member of society which has faced all the ultrada but still the victim of Patriarchy must be seen after the Independence of India gain the goal of welfare state can only be achieved by empowering women and ~~and~~ the main figure of this India is 2020

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)

Remarks

Remarks

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

Remarks