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KESHAV GOEL

RANK - 213

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GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER I

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
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Name KESHAV # ODEL

Roll No. _____

1. Invigilator Signature _____

Mobile No. _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Date _____

Signature Keshav

REMARKS

Roll No. _____

Q1. What does "Fascism" mean? What in your opinion are its key features? Discuss the factors that gave rise to Fascism in Europe in the early 20th Century. (12.5 Marks)

A Adolf Hitler is known to the world for his fascist tendencies. Fascism is a kind of political ideology where individual serves the state only for the benefit of the nation.

The features:-

- Rule of Individual
- everything judged from national interests
- centralised planning
- use of forceful means is legitimate, even on other states
- autocratic and strong military forces

Fascism, Nazism was the most important reason which led to the outcome -

I World War in 1939.

Various factors which led to rise of fascism
Example:-

- ▷ Rise of autocratic and ambitious leaders like Hitler and Mussolini.

Remarks

- 2) Rising economic development supported by technical technological improvements led to new weapons and currency
- 3) Rise of nationalism in the States
- 4) Feeling of retribution specially in Germany of Treaty of Versailles post World War I
- 5) A appeasement policy of Western European nations and USA towards Germany & Italy to control Russia

Fascism aimed at
Due to fascist attitude, Hitler and Mussolini
aimed to rule the world. As said
'Don't side a tiger, you may be his first
victim', when Germany attacked England,
they realised the monster they developed.

World War II plunged the world into heavy
destruction of people and ~~poverty~~ whose
impacts are still visible in Hiroshima and
Nagasaki

Remarks

- Q2. Temple architecture of high standard developed in almost all the regions during ancient India. What are the major classifications of temple architecture in India? Discuss their features with few examples. (12.5 Marks)

India has a rich cultural heritage and one can witness the same visiting temples all around India. Temple started building with rise in Buddhism, Jainism and Brahmin culture in later Mauryan age.

The standard temple architecture is developed all over India.

North India - Kaithi and Kargil

West India - Rajasthani (Dilwara temple), Gujarat (Modhera temple)

Central India - Madhya Pradesh (Khajuraho), UP (Vishwanath temple), Bihar (Bodhgaya)

East India - West Bengal and Assam (Ahom style)

South India - Odisha (Sun temple), Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka (Hampi), Tamil Nadu (Madurai, Mahabali puram)

The major classification of temple architectures in India :-

a) Nagara style - Mainly North India & Central India

features

- 1) long straight rising nagara shikharas
- 2) no boundaries

Remarks

- c) round amalaka on top of shikarā
 - d) mathak on top of amalaka
 - e) sculptures like hanuman - Laxmi - Parvati - Goddess on gates
 - f) raised flat jorm
- Kshemavā

g) → Kshemavā temples, Modhera temple, etc.

ii) Dvaravati style - mainly South India

- a) narrow raising 'nirana'
- b) bond in the temple
- c) bandas in second temple
- d) soft huge gopuram on gate
- e) shikharā on top of nirana
- f) sculptures like navagraha or dwarapala on gates.

g) → Brihadishvara temple, Shore temple, etc.

iii) Vesara style

mix of both Dvaravati and Nagara style.

Many styles and different standards used emerging out of these schools and nothing local tradition.
We find them, Hoysala temple and Sun temple Konark.

Remarks

- Q3. "The treaty of Versailles will not bring peace. It is only an armistice for twenty years".
Critically examine. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

- Q4. Discuss the social and economic impact of Second World War on the life of Indians and examine, how it led to the remarkable change in approach towards resistance to foreign rule? (12.5 Marks)

World War II was fought around the globe and India, though officially participated because of British pull but Congress was opposed to it.

Impact of WW II :-

a) Social Impact

- awareness of imperialist tendencies
- Role of women in India came to forefront.
e.g. Kanshi Ram

b) Economic Impact

- use of arms & diversion of food for soldiers
led to famine like in 1943.
- heavy economic cost due to India officially participating in it.

Remarks

the most significant impact of WWII has been on the resistance towards British rule:-

- 1) INC viewed Axis forces as coalition of fascist groups but at the same time, Allied forces, claim of supporting freedom from fascism came to be contradicted when they derived freedom to colonies
- 2) This led to the understanding that War is nothing but a right for colonies.
- 3) This fuelled the resistance to British rule-
 - a) Quit India Movement on failure of August Offer
 - b) Public non support to sending armies to Ayermaru
 - c) Masses support to INA trials.
- 4) In short, It was result of rising temperature due to WWII that led to independence in 1947 specially when war weakened British.

Remarks

- Q5. Political participation by women in the popular struggles from 1920s onwards opened up new vistas of possibilities that a century of social reforms could not. Highlight the role played by women since Independence in the issues related to peasants, tribals, farmers, trade unions and environment. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q6. What were the impacts of Partition of India? Discuss India's policy towards Pakistan in the early post-Independence period. (12.5 Marks)

Ans At the stroke of midnight of August 15, 1947 India became independent but with the Agreement of partition. The Radcliffe Line was unrolled later on Boundary Plan. August 17 contained boundaries of India with East and West Pakistan.

Impact of Partition

- 1) Partition based on communal lines, led to communal riots on both sides
- 2) The agricultural areas of ~~East & West~~ Pakistan went to East & West Bengal - Impact on food security and hunger
- 3) Large scale exodus refugees, led to problem of petty crimes and high disease
- 4) Improper partition plan led to problems in distribution of assets
- 5) Kashmir problem

Remarks

Foreign policy of India towards Pakistan

- After partition, Azad Kashmir forces attacked independent ~~Kashmir~~ Kashmir with help of Pakistan.
- Rajiv Gandhi of India signed Treaty of Instrument of Accession with Jammu & Kashmir giving powers of foreign policy, concessions to India.
- India appealed UN on Pakistan invasion and UN observer was appointed to ensure ceasefire agreement.
- India, though tried to maintain good relations with otherwise terminated Pakistan state.
- But, Kashmir issue and later went in first Pakistan administered into two wars of 1965 and 1971.

The current relations are not very encouraging. With new PM coming in Pakistan, there is opportunity for both countries to have their relations and cooperate in each other's development.

Remarks

- Q7. Nationalist Movement in India before the arrival of M.K. Gandhi has been described as a movement representing the classes as opposed to the masses. Elaborate.

(12.5 Marks)

Mahatma Gandhi is called the 'father of the nation' because he invoked the feeling of nationalism and patriotism among the masses. Before he arrived in 1915, the Indian nationalist movement was class base based movement.

a) Indian National Congress (INC)

INC was dominated by learned or nationalists who did not believe in masses.

b) Separate interests across religion

The Muslims and Hindus were seeking their own interests led by Azam Khan & Nawab of Bara and Anubindo Ghosh and Lal Bahadur Shastri respectively.

c) Interests of peasants and workers

INC differentiated between local and foreign industries, as they saw industrialisation as parame to Indian problems.

Moreover, the interests of peasants and workers were not considered as they were treated as off antagonists to industries.

Remarks

d) Women

Women still lived in deplorable state and no specific issue was raised to alleviate their problems in assemblies.

e) Poor and rural people

INC's belief of strength of masses kept them aloof of the nationalist movement.

f) Saints - still discriminated

thus, it was evident that before ~~too~~ Gandhi's time different classes to fighted British for their narrow interests - Impact -

⇒ low participation in Swadeshi movement

⇒ sense of divide and rule policy of British

⇒ separate electorates in Madras into separate

⇒ fighting of movement after arrest of popular leaders

Gandhi realised the problem, toured the nation to understand the problems of people and united them into masses for mass movement of Non Cooperation in 1920.

Remarks

- Q8. Write a short note on factors responsible for the localization of automobile industry in India and also explain its growth trend. (12.5 Marks)

India's per capita income is rising and there is growth seen in middle class leading to heavy demand for automobiles. In order to meet burgeoning rising demand, we should have thriving local automobile industry.

Factors impacting localization -

- 1) Raw material supply - steel particularly. India has sufficient.
- 2) Cheap workforce - India can beat any beat country on this front
- 3) Skilled and professional people to manage assembly line
- 4) Good Research & development facilities and scientists due to fast changes in technology
- 5) Market - local market for the goods
- 6) Access to other countries through land or ports
- 7) Rising economy → As economy rises → Income rises → Demand rises.

Remarks

There has been a shift seen in the automobile industry :-

- 1) with easy finance availability and rising income, the industry and demand has shoted.
 - 2) Globalisation Liber reforms around the world has led to trade of vehicles around the globe and ~~reduced~~ filled the gap of lack of industry in the country itself.
 - 3) The most recent trends has been impacted by climate change and environmental concern.
 - a) Electric vehicles - Tesla is growing day by day
 - b) Change in engines - EU / BS norms
- ~~As~~
- Automobiles are seen as symbol of rising living standard. But their contribution to pollution is not encouraging. There is urgent need to balance the economic development and living standard against environmental needs ..

Remarks

Q9. Critically analyze the need of industrialization of rural area for reducing overall disparity in rural-urban divide. (12.5 Marks)

Ans 'India lives in village' by Mahatma Gandhi reflects the Indian demography. The colonial modernisation of cities and post independence development led to huge divide between rural and urban areas.

Impact of divide

- 1) Huge migration from rural to urban - unplanned urban growth
- 2) Lower education, health and living standard in rural areas
- 3) Poverty and unemployment, rather disguised unemployment in agriculture

Industrialisation can be foster to reduce disparity by

- 1) Providing employment to the people
- 2) Establishing townships like Tata Nagar, etc. to provide them housing and modern goods
- 3) Provide education opportunities as factories need locals to work and operations
- 4) Low stress and better living of people with their families in their homes - reduced rental cost or conveyance

Remarks

The result of Industrialisation and their impact was quite visible - in Industrial Revolution on development

But but, there are many challenges -

- 1) lack of skilled workforce
- 2) high transportation cost of goods to markets and ports.
- 3) safety issues like in Navalgates and North East
- 4) environmental issues as large land is needed and local reserves are used
- 5) opposition by local people.

However, planned industrialisation benefit for both industries help government to ensure

resulting into
and local, etc can
sustainable development like

- 1) Food Processing Industries - both farmers and industries
- 2) BPS - like Indian BPS Scheme requiring less space, resources and qualified workforce
- 3) Dairy & fishing industries
- 4) local material based industries like bamboo, sugar, cotton, etc.

Remarks

Q10. England's mercantile laws certainly made life more difficult for the colonists. Do you agree? Discuss in the context of American Revolution. (12.5 Marks)

All American Revolution was landmark event which gave the people of Democracy to the world. The reason for its emergence was greatly in mercantile laws of British -

1) Americans were given very no or very little rights to establish Industries.

2) British control over the right to Impose duties and taxes on goods.

3) All American ships to foreign to the rest of the world only through English ports.

4) Heavy tariff revenue and taxes on

It was due to their policy to Impose tax on tea (ustoms duty) on tea and later sending tea chest to US to realize their aim to gain money required in wake of which was that revolt began.

US people sank the tea chest into Atlantic called Boston Tea Party.

Remarks

It was followed by Third Philadelphia convention

demanding -

- 1) seats in British House of Commons
- 2) right to control taxes.

Seeing this as war on England, British waged war, in which they were defeated and democratic US emerged.

English mercantile laws imposed, not only America but her entire colonies:-

- 1) monopoly over trading rights
- 2) Favored colonists with agriculture between and present (like India)
- 3) Many import duties into England and no import duties in colonies
- 4) High taxes on local goods like salt, textile, etc.

Political freedom is very much imported by economic freedom. This was the base of Swaraj movement and later promotion of Swadeshi and Charkha by Gandhi.

Remarks

- Q11. Nehru foreign policy after independence has strengthened the India's national Interest. Critically analyze the strengths and weakness of Nehruvian foreign policy from 1954-1964. (12.5 Marks)

Nehru was called the Internationalist and sole frame of foreign policy post independence. His earlier speeches of visit to 1927 conference against imperialism at Brussels and good rapport with many leaders helped him framed design foreign policy.

Features of his foreign policy:-

- 1) self determination of sovereignty reflected in purposes of National Aligned Movement (NAM)
 - 2) world peace and better relations with neighbours (Panchsheel)
 - 3) opposed imperialism and colonialism in all senses and support freedom struggle in Africa and Asia (Bandung Conference)
 - 4) not supporting military aggression and not joining any of two cold war alliances (NAM)
- Strengths
- a) ~~not~~ advocating peace. led to rise of stature of India across the globe, particularly

Remarks

newly independent nations.

- b) Non aligning to any of cold war satellite gone India edge to take help of both in development (e.g. Bhakra Dam & Steel steel plants)
- c) Presented India's interest being influenced by any of major power
- d) took India on path of modernity and self sufficiency

Weaknesses

- a) obscuring national from International interest for a week, newly independent nation perceived costly
- b) kept India in isolation - China attack of 1962
- c) though India were not on either side of cold war enemies, but still India favored Russia due to Nehru's tilt towards socialism.
- d) led to ~~Pak~~ Kashmir issue, which is still haunting India.

Foreign policy should be guided by ethical means, not really realpolitik. But at times, to maintain strategic autonomy and sovereignty, realpolitik and pragmatism is preferable.

Remarks

Q12. Examine the impact of realism on the traditions and techniques that European artists brought to India during 18th and 19th Centuries and also highlight, how Indian artists reacted to imperial art. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q13. Desert ecosystem is usually believed to be barren but this fragile ecosystem supports numerous amazing living creatures known for their adaptability. Discuss.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans Despite the difference in location (hemispheres & longitude), landmass and geographic conditions, desert among continent has the desert biodiversity. There in India, Sahara in Africa, Atacama in South America or California in North are few of them.

Desert ecosystem are defined by its harsh and hot weather, minimal rainfall, denied of vegetation and civilization.

Desert ecosystem still there are many living creature.

- 1) Camel like creatures who can store food + water in their hump.
eg. Yaks in Gobi
- 2) Sandfish like small reptiles which can sustain under the soil to prevent heat
- 3) Humans are considered to be most adaptable and they can shield heat using clothes and developing different means

Remarks

- g) Birds like eagle and vulture which can fly and even migrate.
- 5) Mosses & Lichens ~~live~~ among the rocks.
- 6) Trees like Babosa which can store water in their trunks.
- 7) Civilisations near the oases.

There is no place on this earth where life cannot sustain. From coldest in Antartica to hottest in Sahara, life exists every where. But the ecosystem is fragile in such extreme cold place as the Antarctica is specialist specially adapted to the cold place. Any anthropogenic intervention can endanger such ecosystem.

Remarks

Q14. Discuss latitudinal distribution of heat (temperature) in oceans. How Ocean maintains its heat budget? (12.5 Marks)

The oceans around the world does not have uniform temperature and it varies across the latitudes as well as longitudes.

Latitudinal distribution of heat

a) 0° / equator

Due to preminent influence of heat of sun, the water are hot is hot

b) Between 0° & $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N & S
 The tropics receive the maximum heat alternatively and remains in heat zone \rightarrow hot water.

c) Between $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ & $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N & S

This is the most diverse region around the globe. We encounter all these kinds of temperature which varies across latitudes and longitudes! -

1) Hot waters \rightarrow near latitudes towards $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N & S and easterly coasts of continents

2) Cold waters \rightarrow latitudes towards $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N & S and westerly coasts of continents

3) mix waters \rightarrow latitudes towards $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N & S for eastern coasts
latitudes towards $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N & S for westerly coasts

Remarks

→ Above 66° N/S → cold water

The despite difference in temperature of oceans seems
 maintain heat budget due to the
current movements. The ~~is~~ movement of
hot and cold currents are triggered by
 many factors:-

- 1) temperature itself → light hot water has
 tendency to move
- 2) winds → easterlies, westerlies and predominantly
 monsoons bring the water into motion
- 3) salinity
- 4) landmass → The closer the water is to land,
 the more ~~hotter~~ it hotter it would be.
 That's why we see more moderate temperature
 in southern hemisphere.
- 5) heating by sun

Despite difference in heating of the surface on
 the teeth, it maintains its heat budget.

Remarks

Q15. Discuss the role of fertility as a component of population dynamics and highlight the characteristics and limitations of various measures to calculate fertility in India.

(12.5 Marks)

India is soon going to be most populated country in this world, exceeding China. The root cause of rising population is high birth rate, apart from declining death rate and migration.

Fertility affects the replacement of children for their parents. e.g. → fertility rate of 3 represents 3 children per couple, & more children to replace their parents.

So, it is a major determinant of population of any country.

Characteristics of measures to calculate fertility in India:-

Remarks

Remarks

Q16. Identify the major fishing grounds of the world and provide reasons for the location of these grounds. Also, explain why fishing industry in tropical region is less developed compared to temperate region? (12.5 Marks)

There has been many major fishing grounds across the world. Few are:-

- 1) Newfoundland - off the coasts of Canada and USA
- 2) North Sea - off the coasts of Netherlands and UK
- 3) North Pacific ocean off the coasts of Japan

The many reasons for the location:-

- 1) Moderate winter temperature due to mixing of too warm and cold currents of Newfoundland →
- 2) large continental shelf → provides enough sunlight for fishes to thrive
- 3) moderate weather conditions

The fishing regions exist all around the world, but these mentioned above are for major of them and holds larger potential.

Remarks

Reason

The fishing industry has their need to develop more in temperate zones \Rightarrow because:-

- 1) technological developments in terms of fish catching techniques, boats and boats
- 2) Most of temperate regions or countries are developed and not fighting with basic necessities
- 3) Appropriate Appropriate land for in tropical regions for aquaculture. So, will focus on aquaculture.
- 4) Better infrastructure in terms of connectivity and transportation, refrigerated facilities.

Fishing and aquaculture holds potential to - raise and supplement income of people. But unauthorised and illegal fishing must be checked.

Remarks

Q17. Do you agree that dropping the no-detention policy at the elementary level is retrograde and will have impact on the children turn out to school? Analyze critically.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans Lok Sabha has recently passed an amendment Act to do away do 'no-detention policy' specified in RTE Act, 2009. It has given rights to state (State List - subject) to determine the applicability.

The reason for ~~the~~ the amendment:-

- 1) existing quality of education due to different attitude of the students
- 2) Accommodation of almost all education complaints if the TSR Subermination.
- 3) giving chance to reappear after special classes will be fair.
- 4) Important to ensure application learning rather than rote learning.

The Bill has been criticised ~~not~~ second due to:-

- # Beats the purpose of the Act, ensuring minimum elementary education.

Remarks

- # more burden of poor segment, who do not have access to quality education research.
- # gives schools an area to depict and disregard swallow of poor and backward section.
- # granted education alongwith scheme like NDA was helping lower segment children to school, which will again plunge back into child labour.

The result of no-demotion was visible as India was about to achieve 100% enrollment ratio.

Solution to the issue!

- # continuous assessment rather than exam based assessment
 - # improving test infrastructure, particularly sent schools alike to separate holistic for great girl and boy
 - # increasing spending on education
 - # ensuring Pupil to Teacher Ratio specified in the Act.
- Education is uplift to this world. It is important to realize the goals enshrined in SDG 4,

Remarks

Q18. "Universal Basic Income (UBI) is an alternative to subsidies for poverty alleviation, a powerful idea whose time has come." Examine. (12.5 Marks)

A/Ans

Universal Basic Income (UBI) as a promise for poverty alleviation and tool for social security very idealized in economic theory.

UBI refers to minimum assured income to every citizen irrespective of their work.

UBI can help poverty alleviation in many ways:

- 1) as an alternative to subsidies, which might not be as effective as seen in the recent times
- 2) better targeting as pending subsidies may have problems of bogus entries
- 3) Direct transfer using IT and bank accounts would reduce corruption
- 4) prevent market distortion as seen with subsidies in case of agri culture
- 5) reducing cost of procurement, storing, distribution of food items & even overcoming quality issues
- 6) offers freedom of choice to beneficiaries

Remarks

It has following challenges:-

- 1) lack of funds and seized resources to ensure UBI to such high Indian population.
- 2) encourage lethargic attitude and secluded population.
- 3) difficult to determine UBI to ensure proper survival as it can vary across ages, regions, etc.
- 4) fiscal constraints on exchequer.
- 5) poor spending of cash.

It can be managed through:

- 1) ensuring UBI only for lower segment, not above poverty line
- 2) maintaining implement responsible like food, health to ensure ~~the~~ effectiveness
- 3) replacing other social security measures to fund the initiative
- 4) use of IT for better targeting

UBI is working quite well in western nations, thus we are doing well on HDI Index. India, though, should deliberate and discuss before implementing the same to realise SDG - Goal 1.

Remarks

Q19. What do you mean by bonded-labour? Explaining the reasons behind persistence of bonded labour in India, highlight the problems faced by them. Also give an account of the steps taken for abolition of bonded labour in the country. (12.5 Marks)

Bonded labour or casually called slavery exists since historical times. Fundamentally, it is practised in agriculture.

Bonded labour refers to the condition where a person works for another at no or low remuneration.

Reasons for persistence:-

- # high poverty
- # unemployment → so, they find it better to ensure their survival
- # family need → like casteism and family preference make them indulge into it.
- # low education → not able to break the culture and perception
- # poor land ownership — agri. labour are forced to work as because they don't have their own land.
- # poor financial availability — poor people are trapped in informal sources and become indebted to ~~as~~ their masters.

Remarks

Steps taken

- 1) land reforms after Independence and Bhootan movement by Vinoba Bhave
- 2) MUDRA scheme - to ensure first time availability w/o security
- 3) Skill India Mission
- 4) social security schemes like Atal Pension Yojana, Jan Dhan Yojana
- 5) Seva Shiksha Abhiyan and RTE Act.
- 6) ~~MHR~~ MGNREGS

Despite continuous efforts, India still performs poorly on this front, reflected in Walk Free Foundation Report.

Steps to be taken

- 1) strict enforcement of laws like child labour Act, factories Act, etc.
- 2) ensuring better education facilities using IT & improved infrastructure
- 3) better coverage of social security like PDS and employment guarantee.

The Constitution provides for abolition of bonded labour in all forms under Article 23. Moreover, it is important to realize SDG 8.7.

Remarks

Q20. Discuss the features of Transgender Bill, 2016. Do you think, it follows the rights-based approach for empowering the third gender? Analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Ans Transgenders are one of the most exploited segment of society. Their mention has been found in Maharashtra also 'Shikshand'.

To → Forms of exploitation:-

- 1) lack of employment opportunities
- 2) social stigma and discrimination
- 3) Poor health coverage due to recognition issues and accept one problem

Only source of their income is 'sangti' and 'bachiyar'.

The govt has introduced Transgenders Bill, 2016 to alleviate their problems. Features are:-

- 1) The recognition and identity to Transgenders based on committee having 11 transgenders.
- 2) Heavy penalties for those causing discrimination or such people
- 3) Making it compulsory for all govt institutions to include a column for their sex.
- 4) recognising and providing right to live with their family till 18 years, right to health and education.

Remarks -

The Bill is foresawed looking in various
times!

- 1) It adopts right based approach ensuring their basic rights like right to live with family, right to education.
- 2) Right to self choice identity and recognition to the transgender to ensure their liberty and dignity in the society.
- 3) Right to employment on same terms as women and men.

However, Bill missed out on various points, specially highlighted by SC in its judgment.

- 1) Right to self determination to transgender
- 2) ~~Right~~ Reservation in education and employment
- 3) Definition of 'neither man nor woman' is narrow and humiliating.

Our constitution enunciates values of equality (Article 14), right to life and liberty (Article 21), protection against discrimination on grounds of sex (Article 15). The bill must be passed on lines with SC judgment timely to keep up above constitutional values.

Remarks