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Rank - 512

GS Mains



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GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER I*Time Allowed: 3 hrs.**Max. Marks: 250*

Q.	Marks	<i>Instructions to Candidate</i>
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Name JITENDRA KUMAR DAYAMA

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Jitendra Dayama

1. Invigilator Signature _____

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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)

Consciousness of India as a nation and Indian nationalism has started in the advent of socio-religious movement of 19th Century.

With nearly a century of permanent settlement and a zamindar class with their western educated children and their encounter to revolutionary ideas of enlightenment had profound effect on Indian consciousness.

Socio-Religious movements to done away the maligned part of Indian society and to give its impetus to rise against colonial powers started in educated elites.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy who started the India renaissance with revolutionary ideas like intermingling, removing caste barriers, idol worship, rituals, education, further led to reformers like Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar who started a movement against child marriage and widow remarriage and Henry Vivian Derozio who was responsible for incitement of ideas like liberty, equality.

Remarks

and fraternity to the Indian masses.

Though the socio-religious movements of 19th century helped in growth of national consciousness and nationalism but also time and again has divided the society on religious lines.

For reforming Hindu culture there were attempts to revive the ancient historical absolutism of Hindu traditions which other communities has seen as exclusionary. Even in national movement the singing of Vande Mataram, the dip to the ganga and practice of fast and worshiping the Bharat mata were seen as exclusions by other communities specially muslims and they have become aloof from the rising consciousness and independence movement which had implication on Indian Polity in post independence too.

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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)

Indian National Movement till 1920s was in a phase of passive resistance, ideological tussle between early congressmen and British Raj. Significant upsurge at the time of Swadeshi Movement from partition of Bengal in 1905 was also put to rest by division of Congress and government suppression. It was elite in nature with minimum popularity among masses.

With the advent of Gandhi in 1915 and with Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda the mass nature of movement have started.

Russian revolution of 1917 and first world war which were keenly watched through out India had profound effects on Indian mind set.

The socialist ideas of revolution, equality, economic development and anti-colonial struggle have got mass appeal

Remarks

and advent of leaders like Pt. Nehru and Subhash Chandra who have given the left character to Indian National Congress with their socialist economic ideas.

With the emergence of mass gandhian movement, the socio-economic movements like Dravidian movement under E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker "Periyar", dalit movement in other parts under Dr. Ambedkar etc. have also gathered mass and started talking about socio-economic rights.

Both national and international factors have influenced the socio-economic movements of 20s and after. Separate electorate, Rawlett Act, proliferation of press and newspaper, great depression and its effect on capitalist societies, advent of fascist forces and Nazism etc. had profound effects on the consciousness of Indian masses along with Gandhian mass movement in satyagraha and civil disobedience.

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)

Indian National Congress was a metaideologically driven umbrella organisation under which different ideologies sometimes diagonally opposite in nature coexisted peacefully.

The debate between Pt. Nehru and Netaji Subhash on Participation and support to British during the World War II can be cited as an example.

According to Nehru allies countries including Britain have been fighting with the fascist and authoritative powers like Nazism in Germany and Fascism in Italy. India should support the cause of allies on principle of democracy, liberalism, freedom and non violence.

According to Subhash Chandra Bose the world war can be blessing in disguise for India. India should ally itself to the forces against which Britain is fighting.

Remarks

the war like Germany and Japan. Subhash visited both countries and convinced that armed struggle against colonial power was indispensable. He moved on to make an army in the name of Indian National Army in Singapore and was involved in armed conflict with britishers with the help of japanese soldiers.

Though both have different strategies in mind and executed them differently but they have convergence on the idea of Indian Independence as the firmest concern in front of them.

Ideas of Nehru were principled and idealist but Subhash Chandra was more realistic in nature. Both have merits and demerits of there own but reconciliation is the trend in post independence as well as preindependence which helped them to overcome their differences.

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) Writers and intellectuals are engineers of souls. Revolutions are nothing but implementation of ideas of some great intellectual who resonates with masses.

Long before the revolution of 1789 the constitutionalism or the French revolution, revolution in the world of ideas has taken place.

Since the protestant ethics and scholars like Immanuel Kant, Machiavelli who separates the ethics from religion, Adam Smith conceptualizing the new economic national policy in his wealth of nations, Thomas Hobbes creating a state for individual preservation in Leviathan, John Locke, Jeremy Bentham, Parato, etc defined the concepts of liberalism and the theory of natural right of life, liberty and property, constitution etc. with scientific ideas of Isaac Newton and Galileo, Copernicus etc fuelled the revolution of ideas which led to the revolution.

Remarks

(b) After the French Revolution and with the end of the Bourbon dynastic with Louis XVIth Napoleon Bonaparte has become the leader of the French polity who with his shrewdness and bravery altered the balance of power in Europe towards the French and resulted into the French national consciousness's rise. The concept of nationalism itself was defined by the French and the German nationalism.

Germany before the advent of another shrewd leader of Europe Otto Von Bismarck was divided into 39 states which were part of the Holy Roman empire.

Otto Von Bismarck with his "Blood and Iron" policy has united the federal units by winning wars over Austria and France both formidable powers in Europe. It also has altered the balance of power in Europe and paved the way of nationalism and national consciousness.

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)

Mahatma Gandhi considered J.L. Nehru as his intellectual heir since Nehru was trained in Gandhian school of non violence and truth.

Both of the largest congressmen have convergence on fundamental issues and matters relating to modern India but since Nehru also had significant influence of socialism and specially fabianism there are many differences on both the leaders views regarding world, state, society and other issues.

Gandhi considers buddhist madhyam marg of avoiding extremes with non violence and truth as the way world should move but according to Pt. Nehru peaceful democratic revolution should be the way ahead.

On the matter of state and its nature, Gandhi was critical and calls state an instrument for violence but according to Nehru state should play active role in capacity building of its citizens.

Remarks

Gandhi was also critical to parliamentary form of democracy and compared political parties to prostitutes but Nehru gives high regard to parliamentary form of democracy.

According to Gandhi religion should play active ethical and moral role in politics but Nehru was in favour of strict separation between religion and politics.

Similarly Gandhi considers grass root swaraj, cottage industries, agriculture, dairy and small industries as economic strategy, in contrast Nehru was in favour of big industries with heavy machinery and capital goods with planned economy and active intervention of the state.

They have contrasting views but the shape of Indian polity and constitution have shown the reconciliation between their views like

In Directive principle of state policy, the nature of Indian Secularism of equidistance and Sarvadharma Sambhava, 73rd and 74th Amendment act of the constitution etc.

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)

Remarks

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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

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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)

After the unprecedented scale of destruction in first world war the politicians and intellectuals had started discussing an instrument for perpetual peace, a world authority/government.

The then American President Woodrow Wilson in his fifteen point speech has outlined the concept of the League of the nation.

In the wake of highly polarized world with megalomaniac victors and humiliated losers it was a half hearted attempt to stabilize the League of the Nation.

There were many reasons of the failure of the League of the Nation but one the most important reason was the undermining of the idea of collective security.

Any instrument of world government which have concerned about perpetual peace can not only be political but strategic capacity is the essential prerequisite.

League of Nations was a bloc for political

Remarks

union without framework or policy for implementation the instrument of peace.

Security remained the concern of every individual nation and in the wake of recently concluded war they had immersed in a constant security dilemma which finally resulted into the Second World War with greater destruction to human and property.

The idea of collective security or security community was missing from the League of Nations. It is because of this the United Nations, which has League of Nations as its precursor, has strong United Nations Security Council. Other collective security and security community ideas like NATO, CEANTO, COMINTRN, etc COMICOM; Warsaw Pact etc were influenced by these ideas.

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)

Even after 70 years of Independence and much economic growth nearly half of agricultural land in the country does not have irrigation facility and dependent on unpredictability of monsoons.

Other than these the consumption of water has increased in the country with no sustainable use of the resource a large number of population is without access to safe drinking water.

Consumption patterns have also changed like proliferation of industries, plantation-crops, proliferation of flushed toilets, water purifiers etc. further exacerbated the situation.

The menace of flood in various areas and rivers along with draught in other areas simultaneously is a unique phenomena in India.

Because of above reasons the inter-linkages of river as an idea has been gathering mass since last decade which have arguments both in favour or against to it which we can

Remarks

understand in the wake of linkage Ken-Betwa rivers.

Ken-Betwa river linkage has enormous capacity to give water security to a large region in Madhya Pradesh. Both agriculture and industry can benefit from the project.

Scholars have questions regarding sustainability of the project.

- Ecological viability of project since significant alteration in course of the rivers can happen.
- Inundation of a large area with Panna Tiger reserve inside it further posing the problem since tiger is key species.
- Rehabilitation of displaced population is also a matter of contention before the government.
- Environment Impact Assessment should include various factors, both short term and long term effects on both population and ecology.

Augmentation of available resource with sustainable use should be the way ahead.

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)

Climate Change and Global warming have been posing serious challenges to human security and existence itself for example ecological security, food security, adverse weather conditions etc.

Due to Climate Change food security of the planet has got serious threats. Both animals and human have been feeling the heat of adverse conditions looming large.

Agricultural patterns have been changing due to climate change. Yield of the crops has got hampered due to weather conditions changing.

Major food crops across the world like Rice, wheat, maize, pulses, oilseed etc. are at the front of the bad effects of climate change.

Due to changing temperature and salinity of the water bodies and oceans the fisheries sector has also hampered.

Remarks

In both quality and quantity.

Livestock patterns are also changing world over with climate change and weather conditions.

Food patterns of animals also has changed which further changing the patterns of consumption.

Food security for animals also get effected seriously. The extinction of polar bears, Snow Leopards etc. can be attributed to lost food due to climate change.

Sustainable agriculture and food security to all the people is a goal of sustainable development goal adopted by the United Nations.

Nations have to follow the goals with true spirit and full political will to mitigate the effect of climate change. Sustainable use of resources and well thought out future strategies should be the way ahead for the world.

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)

Instances of draught are a regular phenomena in India. Unpredictability of monsoons, uneven distribution of rain and rainy season, uneven distribution of water and water divide in the country are various natural reasons for draught.

With Around 50% agriculture land with no irrigation facility has dependency on the rain and draught has profound effect on the agriculture and economy too.

According to scientist, who relate the phenomena of draught in hitherto unknown regions, there are various types of draughts -

- monsoonal - when rain is not upto the average mark
- agricultural - moisture content is not enough for sustainting agriculture
- man made - unprecedented use of water resource leading to draught.

Unstainable and mindless use of resources

Remarks

has led to imbalance in the water cycle and with Climate Change the patterns of draught and rain is also rapidly changing which have adverse effects on livelihood specially food security and agriculture.

To mitigate the adverse effects of climate change following majors can be helpful-

- sustainable agricultural practices
- Climate resistant agriculture and crops patterns, water-resistant or with minimum water requirement crops
- Organic agriculture
- Scientific or advanced patterns of food and other crops
- Traditional agricultural practices like under water agriculture etc under sea level agriculture etc.

Agriculture security is crucial for food security of the planet and sustainable use of resources are indispensable for the food security of the planet.

Remarks

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

India has one of the largest coastline in the Indian Ocean Region and with large coastline it has access to large exclusive economic zones.

Large coastline and Exclusive Economic Zone provides it huge resources. Marine resources are crucial for food security as in fisheries sector. India has large population of fish persons along its coastal villages which are dependent for food and employment to the fishery sector.

Along with fishery, large under water petroleum resources like in Bombay High etc has been giving India energy security.

Many ports on the coastline have been acting like lifeline to Indian economy and its trade in goods & with other countries in both export and import.

Large coastline has ensured tourist impetus for the country too which is a major fertility activity in India economy.

Remarks

Due to changing climate pattern and global warming India is facing various challenges.

- Food security is seriously hampered both agricultural and marine including fisheries. Sustainable fisheries industry should be the concern for Indian policy makers.
- Due to climate change the rise of water level in sea and changing patterns of sea water phenomena like high tide etc are also changing hampering the traditional knowledge of people and unpredictability posing security challenges.
- Climate change pattern has changed the security scenario at ports too. The phenomena like Cyclones and Tsunami has been posing serious challenges.
- Resource and minerals too with changing pattern difficult to mine and recycle. Sustainable use of resources and aggressive strategy for mitigation of Climate Change effect should be the way ahead.

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 immigration of large population from source to destination due to various reasons like natural calamities, political instability, social persecution etc.

21st century will be known in history for the migration. Due to political and social unrest and persecution we are witnessing large numbers of migration. Due to climate change and adverse weather conditions and natural calamities, people are also migrating.

India has also seen unprecedented internal migration specially since the new economic policies of 1991 put into place.

Due to various reasons like

- Better life standards and opportunity in city centres.
- Lack of infrastructure and industries at peripheries.
- Employment opportunities.
- Educational opportunities.

Remarks

This unprecedented migration has adversely impacted both the source and the destination regions -

Source region

- lack of human capital lead to further lack of demand and infrastructure
- ruining of cottage industries and village economy
- adverse impact on agriculture
- social impacts like women with no job opportunities in villages, etc.

Destination region

- haphazard urbanisation and population
- lack of sanitation facilities with hygiene
- lack of accommodation, education facilities
- burden on transportation and roads, health facilities
- increase in crime rates, social unrest and insecurity environment

Sustainable and equitable growth of centre as well as peripheries is the solution to the vast countries like India. For eg: Smart Villages.

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

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)

India is one of the worst performers in tackling problems of gender development gap, gender disparity and income gap between genders. According to Gender Gap report and index prepared by the World Economic Forum there is 22% gap between male and female income in Indian economy.

One of the major suggested by the World Bank to curb the menace of gender development gap at government level is gender based budgeting.

Government of India has adopted gender based budgeting from 2005 budget according to which special provision of expenditure according to the demands of women in individual department has been ensured.

Despite adopting gender based budgeting at government level India has been languishing on the targets of gender development gap which is also part of the sustainable develop-

Remarks

ment goals adopted by the United Nations.

Wholehearted implementation and political will is essential prerequisite for positive effects of such policies which are not put in place. For example non uses of Nirbhaya Fund has shown the insensitivity of the government part.

Apart from gender based budgeting there should be many strategies to employ like

- inclusive educational development of women with skill incentive education and technical education.
- proper workplace incentive and facilities like health, sanitation, crèche, maternity leave, reskilling etc. should be put in place.
- 'Glass Ceiling' effect which is working adversely against Indian women in industries should be done away by changing perception.

Recent Mackenzie Report that highlights the positive effects on industries where women hold managerial and policy making post should be studied and implemented in Indian context.

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.

According to the recent report of National Commission for Scheduled Castes India has a long way to go before eradicating the caste consciousness in the society. (12.5 Marks)

Reservation policy and affirmative action policy has been benefiting the exploited section but only in minuscule government sector. In private sector society has still divided on the caste lines. Only 6% of the startups are heading by the Dalit Entrepreneurs in the country.

Dalit capitalism is the way to empower the hitherto exploited section and to make the private sector equitable.

Government has deployed various strategies for dalit capitalism and empowerment in private sphere.

Stand Up India mission is most important of them. It provides credit and incubation facilities for SCs and STs.

Remarks

along with women entrepreneurs and guarantee on credit by MUDRA scheme.

Private investment with schemes like Corporate Social Responsibility can act as a game changer in the field of Dalit empowerment.

An equitable private sector gives opportunity to hitherto exploited as well as it will change the perception of caste consciousness in upper caste dominated sector and industries.

Skill India mission as well as MSME sector and investment into them will further enhance the employment opportunities.

Special procurement policies of government like compulsory procurement from Dalit startups and industries in PSUs and other government entities is step in the right direction.

Inequality, real or apparent will become a reason of unrest in the words of Aristotle, so sustainable and equitable growth demands equitable private sector too.

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)

Globalisation or the concept of global village is nothing but mainstreaming the various different thriving cultures of the world in the words of Ramesh Thakur.

Tribal culture in India is also facing existential crises in the wake of India adopting new economic policy since 1990s.

Tribals in India are inhabitating the resource rich forests and mountain region which are at the forefront of exploitation by various government and non-government entities.

Without proper rehabilitation and sustainable policies, the tribal culture is facing extinction which has been a breeding ground for social unrest and violent threats like left wing extremism and Naxalism in various parts of the country and has been posing serious internal security concerns for the country.

Government has been employing various

Remarks

strategies.

- Under Schedule Vth and VIth of the Constitution special safeguards have provided for tribal areas.
- Extension of Panchayat raj (PESA) act with greater say of tribals in developmental policies.
- Enactment of Forest Right Act is also a step in right direction which recognises the right of communities on the forest first with exclusive rights on minor forest produce.
- Stand up India mission and special skill development schemes for Left wing extremism effected districts in the country have been contributing in entrepreneurship.
- Special fund by Mineral Extraction firms for tribal welfare and rehabilitation was much needed step.

For sustainable development preservation of Indigenous knowledge and way of life is crucial which will further help in mitigating the adverse effects of Climate Change.

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)

World has fast moving towards urbanisation. In year 2017 most number of people world over have been living in urban areas.

In India according to Census 2011 31% of the population is urban and rate of urbanisation is so high that till the year 2030 more than 50% of Indian population will be living in urban centres.

There are distinct characteristics of urbanisation like concentrated population, advanced transport system, overburdened facilities, thriving industrial and service sector, interconnectivity etc.

Since India's adoption of New Economic policies from 1990's which resulted into unprecedented growth at the city centres at the cost of peripheries, India has been witnessing unprecedented numbers of internal migration towards these city centres.

Remarks

There are various impacts of haphazard urbanisation on India's society like overburdened health, education, transport, sanitation facilities, lack of demand and growth of infrastructure at the periphery.

Impact of urbanisation are there on family and caste system too. India is moving towards joint families to nuclear families. Care economy is also developing viz-a-viz traditional women centric care economy.

Caste consciousness also get urbanized. Now people can work together, eat together but according to CSOS perception of pollution and purity is still intact in urban centres too.

Intercaste marriages are new phenomena and confined to anulome or the so called Swartha character is maintained. Women got empowered but new threats of crime against women at city centres have been on the rise.

Smart Cities with Smart Village is the sustainable way of equitable development.

Remarks