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SRUSHTI DESHMUKH

Rank - 5

GS Paper I Marks - 120

GS Mains Q&A
General Studies Paper - I



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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.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 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-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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Name SRUSHTI DESHMUKH

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

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1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

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)

Fascism refers to an ideology of extreme nationalism that gained ground in Europe in early 20th century. It found place in Germany (Nazism), Italy and even in Japan.

Key features of Fascism :-

- 1) Totalitarianism and Authoritarianism
- It believes in one party rule only
- 2) Crackdown on democratic government and constitutionalism
- 3) It abhors democratic rights and liberty for people - curbs on freedom of individuals
- 4) Promotes Aggressiveness and in domestic and foreign policy to defend the 'Nation'.
- 5) They used symbols and mass gatherings to exhibit strength Eg Nazi Swastika.

Remarks

Fascist leadership

Germany - Adolf Hitler ; Italy - Benito Mussolini

Factors that led to fascist spread

1. ECONOMIC : Both Germany and Italy faced debt burden and massive economic slowdown and depression after World War I.
2. POLITICAL : The Democratic Weimar Republic or in Italy, could not provide solutions for public distress and were weak govt
3. SOCIAL : Italy felt cheated at Versailles treaty and Germany was humiliated by War Guilt. This led social discontent.
4. OTHER : Great Economic depression 1929 aggravated financial distress.

The fascist leadership took advantage of the social disillusionment and saw war as a solution for social issues. This promoted the spread of Fascist ideas based on ideas like racial superiority and extreme nationalism

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)

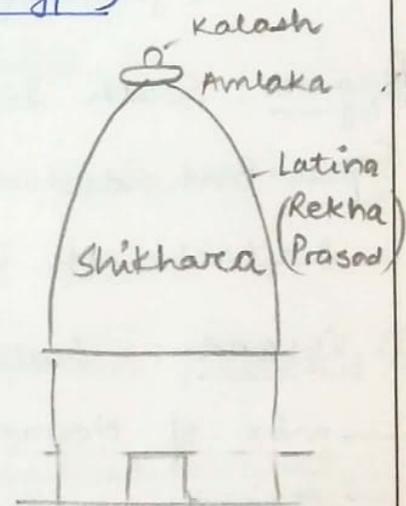
Ancient India is a harbinger of beautiful and skilled Temple architecture development. ~~is~~ The craftsmanship and detailings remain an inspiration for art even today.

Temple Architecture Types

1. NAGARA: It comprises of :-

- Latina - Rekha prasad (over Garbhgriha)
- Mandapa (in front for gatherings)
- generally no temple tank.

Panchayatana style (with subsidiary shrines)
found in North India



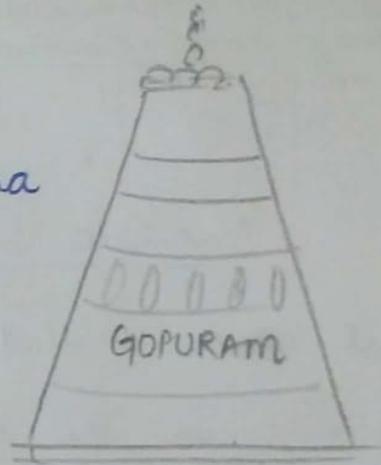
Eg. (i) Evolution:-

- (i) Dashavatara temple, Deogarh (Panchayatana)
- (ii) Odisha school - Lingaraj temple
- (iii) Khajuraho school - Kandariya Mahadev
- (iv) Gujarat school - Sun temple, Modhwa

Remarks

② DRAVIDA : features -

- Vimana over Garbhgriha
- Stepped vertical design ^{only}
- Intricate sculpture art and detailings
- Temple tank for water and boundary walls.
- Mandapa & Gopuram at Entrance of temple
- In front of principal deity - its vehicle



Region: South India

eg Nandi for Shiva

eg = Brihadeshwar temple, Shore temple, Kailashnath temple, Kanchipuram.

③ VESARA : features -

- mix of Nagara and Dravida type
- stepped up temple structure
- ambulatory passageway

eg Ladkhan temple, Dooda Basappa temple and Aihole temple

Remarks

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

After the World War I, the victorious Allied powers (except Russia) met at Versailles, France to decide on the future course.

Treaty is often criticised for being very ruthless and unfair, due to which it could not usher long term peace.

1) Germany was inflicted huge war reparation and full War Guilt. It was forced to disarm and its union with Austria prevented

~~2~~ - This brought social disillusionment, crippled its economy, all overseas colonies were taken away and even Rhine-Ruhr.

2) Italy felt cheated as no territorial gains could occur for it

Remarks

3) Turkey's Eastern Thrace and Smyrna regions were given to Greece

- It resisted this and Treaty of Sevres got its region back.

Treaty of Versailles divided Europe into powers who wanted to uphold its terms and those who were critically against it. This made it more of an ARMISTICE and Hitler called it "PEACE DICTAT"

Nevertheless, Treaty tried to prevent the reemergence of Aggressive forces and territorial competition

- > Sanctions against Germany were made to prevent its rejuvenation
- > Democratic regime of Weimar was established
- > Self determination were promoted in East Europe and around Germany, Italy etc

Despite of its intentions, due to the course of appeasement, it could not be fully enforced and led to the Second World War.

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)

Second World War (1939-1945) brought massive changes not only in the political world order of Europe and the west, but also to the colonies of Asia and Africa.

SOCIAL IMPACT ON INDIA

1. Indians got convinced that European role was not Invincible, due to initial Japanese successes
2. The manner of British withdrawal in South East Asia - Malaya etc revealed deep seated racial discrimination
3. Spirit of nationalism and Pan-Asianism grew

ECONOMIC IMPACT

1. War time price rise and economic slowdown
2. Lack of demand for commercial crops, spill agricultural glut.

Remarks

3. Food resources were diverted to Europe, led to food shortages and famine like conditions in Bengal.
4. High military expenditure strained resources

Approach towards Resistance changed:-

1. It rejuvenated Indian National Movement
2. Pressure on Britain for granting self determination to India mounted up. for gaining support ^{movement}
3. Quit India ^{movement} was launched in 1942 to express discontent
4. fear of Japanese aggression, caused deep suspicion & distrust of British
5. Forward bloc planned armed support and invasion for national struggle.

While some sections showed old attitude

1. Communists were in favour of War as 'People's war' due to Soviet participation
2. Even Gandhiji earlier supported by toned down opposition using Individual Satyagraha

1941

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)

The Socio-religious reform movements of late 19th century tried to liberate women, prevent social evils and empower them. But only with political participation of 1920s, women gained public respect and role as well.

1. Annie Besant, led the Home Rule leagues (1916-1917) and promoted mass political education.
2. Sarojini Naidu, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay were flagbearers of Salt Satyagraha 1930 and Dandi March.
3. In Non Cooperation movement (1920-21), women picketed liquor shops and participated equally.
4. During Quit India phase (1942-42), Usha Mehta started underground radio while Aruna Asaf Ali and others were active.
5. Revolutionaries like Suniti Chanduri & Prilata Waddekar showed immense courage & valour.

Remarks

Even after Independence, women have played crucial role in several sectors by lending their voice to the marginalised sections -

1. Durgabai Deshmukh - was a pioneer social reformer and promoted women education
2. Seva Sadan established by Ramabai Ranade continued to support women, training nurses even today.
3. Mother Theresa gave her life for lepers and service for poor in Kolkata.
4. Medha Patkar has played key role in Narmada Bachao Andolan as well as for tribal rehabilitation.
5. Vandana Shiva wither her Nardanya concept works for farmers mobilisation & sustainability
6. MS. Amte received Magsaysay award for community leadership and service.

Hence women have continued to play a crucial role in the social sphere, on the same footing as men.

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)

The Independence for India in 1947 came with a brutal horror and violence of Partition into India and Pakistan.

Impacts of Partition

1. Economic - Several ^{hectares of} fertile land of both East & West plains like Bengal and Indus were lost.
 → This affected economic - agricultural production
 Eg. Jute, rice etc
 → It put a strain on country's resources for rehabilitation of refugees
2. Social - The communal riots in Punjab, Chittagong etc annihilated the peaceful atmosphere. It caused suspicion and distrust among communities.
 → led to displacement, refugee resettlement crisis, many lost their loved ones forever.

Remarks

3. Political - The partition created arch rival neighbours due to division based on religion. The political unity under British was ended and replaced with disputed lands.

In the Early post Independence period, the Indian policy was multi faceted.

- The problems of resettlement and repatriation were sought to be resolved.
- The violence of partition bred animosity amongst leaders.
- The Pakistan's aggressiveness in Kashmir, created war like situation and India sought to suppress it by force.
- The situation was very volatile and efforts at peace could not be effectively made due to border disputes.

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)

The Indian National Movement from the Inception of Congress in 1885 till Gandhiji's coming in 1918 in political scene has been seen as the Moderate phase largely.

1. Microscopic elite minority only participated
2. Wealthy educated middle class leaders and professionals alone gathered in annual Congress meetings.
3. They did not believe in capacity of masses ~~and~~ for sacrifice.
4. They used methods like Petition, Prayer and Protest to voice their concerns.
5. They focussed on Economic drain of Indian resources by British
6. Literature and press was used to voice opinions against British.

Remarks

6. Even within caste, Congress had majority from Tamil Brahmans, Bhadrakalok of Bengal and Chitpavan Brahmins of Bombay as well as only 6.5% Muslim leaders.

Due to which, it's often blamed to be only of "classes". Nevertheless, several efforts were made to bring mass character

1. Leaders like Naoroji, R.C. Dutt sought to expose 'Unbritish' rule by spreading awareness about ~~politi~~ economic exploitation
2. After Bengal Partition, lal-Bal-Pal promoted Swadeshi Movement, boycott of foreign goods and National Education
3. Press was used extensively to expose British's real selfish motives and legislative assembly became speech propaganda sites eg by Gokhale, Mehta etc

~~hence~~, ~~the~~ Gandhian era after 1918, was firmly based on spadework by early leaders and permanently turned nationalist orientation to masses.

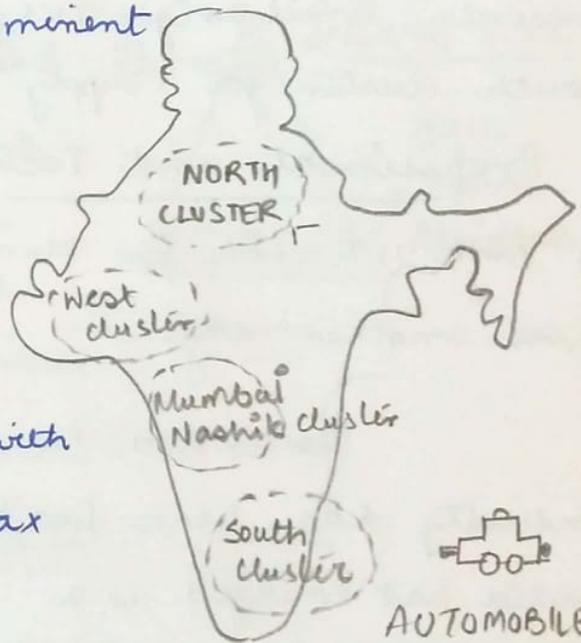
Remarks

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)

The Automobile Industry in India has developed immensely, specially after liberalisation of 1991.

factors for localisation of Automobile Industry are reflected in the prominent Industrial clusters:

1. Investment capital and favourable govt policies: FDI in automobile is promoted with Ease of doing business, tax concessions ~~and~~ etc



2. Better Infrastructure and Connectivity - Eg at Mumbai - Nashik, Chennai - Bengaluru area play important role.

3. Skilled labour availability - Eg in South and West India is favourable for greater employment in automobile factory.

Remarks

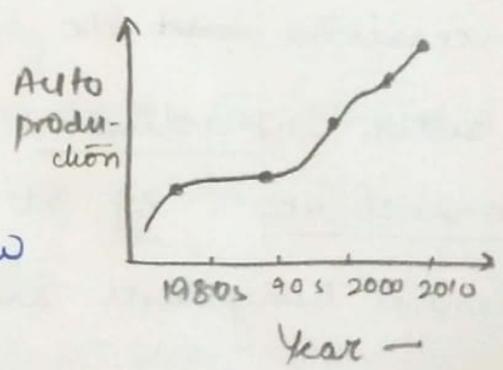
- 4.) Supply of Steel and metal - proximity to iron and steel plants gives added advantage and cuts cost
- 5) Ancillary Industries for component part supply - Delhi-Gurgaon region as well as Faridabad supply auto parts as MSMEs are present. Similarly TVS - Ashok Leyland in South cluster get supply for local industries
- 6) Professional and Tech Personnel Supply - eg from IIT, ITI for Mumbai-Nashik region gives another edge

The Growth trend of automobile Industry has been positive, since 1990s

→ India has emerged as a leading global player and exports

→ Automation has brought new technology.

But → Still requirement for Chinese Imports is 22:1 and hampers full fledged growth.



Remarks

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

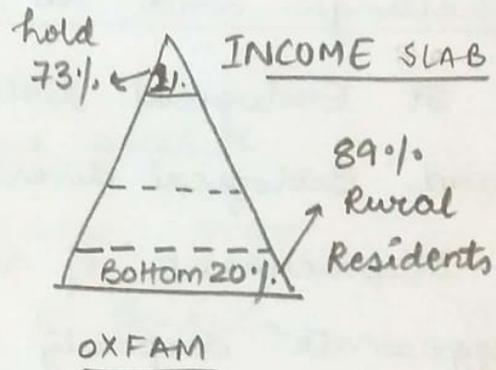
India today faces huge Income Inequality and divide based on Region, Religion, Caste, class etc.

→ Rural-urban divide is specially massive

→ 45.7% workforce is occupied in agriculture and majority is in rural India.

→ Only 34% urbanisation shows deficit compared to other developing countries

like Brazil with >50% urbanisation.



Industrialisation as a Panacea?

1. Industries can reduce disguised employment in farm sector
2. It can create positive domino effect on Infrastructure and Connectivity eg roads, rail, bridges.
3. Gainful Employment opportunities for rural youth can help curb distress.

Remarks

- 4. Income generation capacity can help reduce economic divide.
- 5. Better Technology and digital connectivity can become a growth booster.

But Industrialisation has its own challenges and externalities.

- 1. ~~It~~ Ecological destruction, deforestation and Biological diversity disruption
- 2. Displacement of tribals and landless can aggravate disparity as they suffer hugely.
- 3. Lack of skilled labour and skill instability due to automation will bring benefits only to a minority section.
- 4. Improper energy, electricity supply can be potential disruptor.

Schemes like Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission, DAY-NRLM, Gramin Aajeevika Express Yojana, SHGs, Cooperatives are more pertinent than full scale industrialisation for basic infrastructure and Inclusive development.

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)

The Mercantilist policies of Britain sought to extract maximum economic benefits for mother country even at the cost of exploiting 13 colonies of North America.

- 1) Monopoly of British ships existed
- 2) Certain items like Tobacco, sugar, could only be exported to Britain.
- 3) Heavy duties were imposed on goods and commercial relations with other areas of world were discouraged.
- 4) Protectionist tariffs were laid on taking any goods ~~from~~ or raw materials from other European powers.

This made life really difficult for colonists in America.

Remarks

Moreover, the settlers were landed cultivators, aristocrats were ^{not} treated at par with those in England.

Over this, due to economic glut after 7 years war, Britain imposed heavy tariffs and taxes.

1. Sugar Act 1764 was levied and Tea act extracted taxes.
2. Townshend Act brought taxes on glass, gold items of construction, also Stamp act was imposed.

These Mercantilist policies and Taxation without Representation prompted Philadelphia militia formation, mobilisation of common masses, Boston Tea party and ultimately American Revolution along 1776-1783 after Second Continental Congress.

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 an Internationalist and kept the foreign policy portfolio with himself. Even before Independence, Nehru's acts reflected his policies, socialist orientation and Pan-Asiatic attitude.

from 1954-1964, India was a nascent nation and faced threats of disintegration. Also the world stage was divided into Socialist - Capitalist block at Cold War.

In this course, strengths of Nehruvian policy were -

- 1) Attempts at Bonhomie with China initially bordered Idealism and Pan-Asian feeling.
- 2) Panchsheel Principle established Indian

Remarks

Side as peace loving and non aggressive.

3) Respect for International rules based order as given in Article 51 of Indian Constitution was exhibited by active UN participation

4) Non-Aligned Movement 1961 was a breakthrough in 3rd world leadership and safeguarded Indian interests

Certain failures or negative aspects could be -

1) High pro-china or Socialist inclination in early years irritated Capitalist American Block.

2) High handedness of China accelerated as Military modernisation was not paid attention, its fallouts came in 1962 war

3) UN Intervention in Kashmir prevented any decisive action and continues to pestle Indian side today.

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)

The Impact of European art could be felt on Indian traditions right since the Jahangir era, when stillness was brought in portraits and artwork.

But the impact in 18-19th centuries was more profound and deep.

- ⊙ Realism in depicting the events and features of drawings became prominent
- ⊙ Folk art made space for portraits of Maharajas and their rich lifestyles.
Eg Maharaja of Oudh gifted own portrait to Britishers.
- ⊙ Use of water colours gained ground and natural scenic beauty of forests-nature promoted.

Remarks

⊙ New Genre of Tamasha paintings became popular depicting Indian Bazar paintings and common life of villages. as well.

Indian Artists Reaction

- ⊙ Abanindranath Tagore, Raja Ravi Verma created beautiful portraits
Eg. Bharat mata, scene depicting Ravana kidnapping Sita etc.
- ⊙ Raja Ravi Verma's paintings were specially based on European stillness, colour techniques and depiction
- ⊙ ~~The~~ Bengal School was more nationalist in orientation as it continued to use indigenous motifs, design and techniques

Remarks

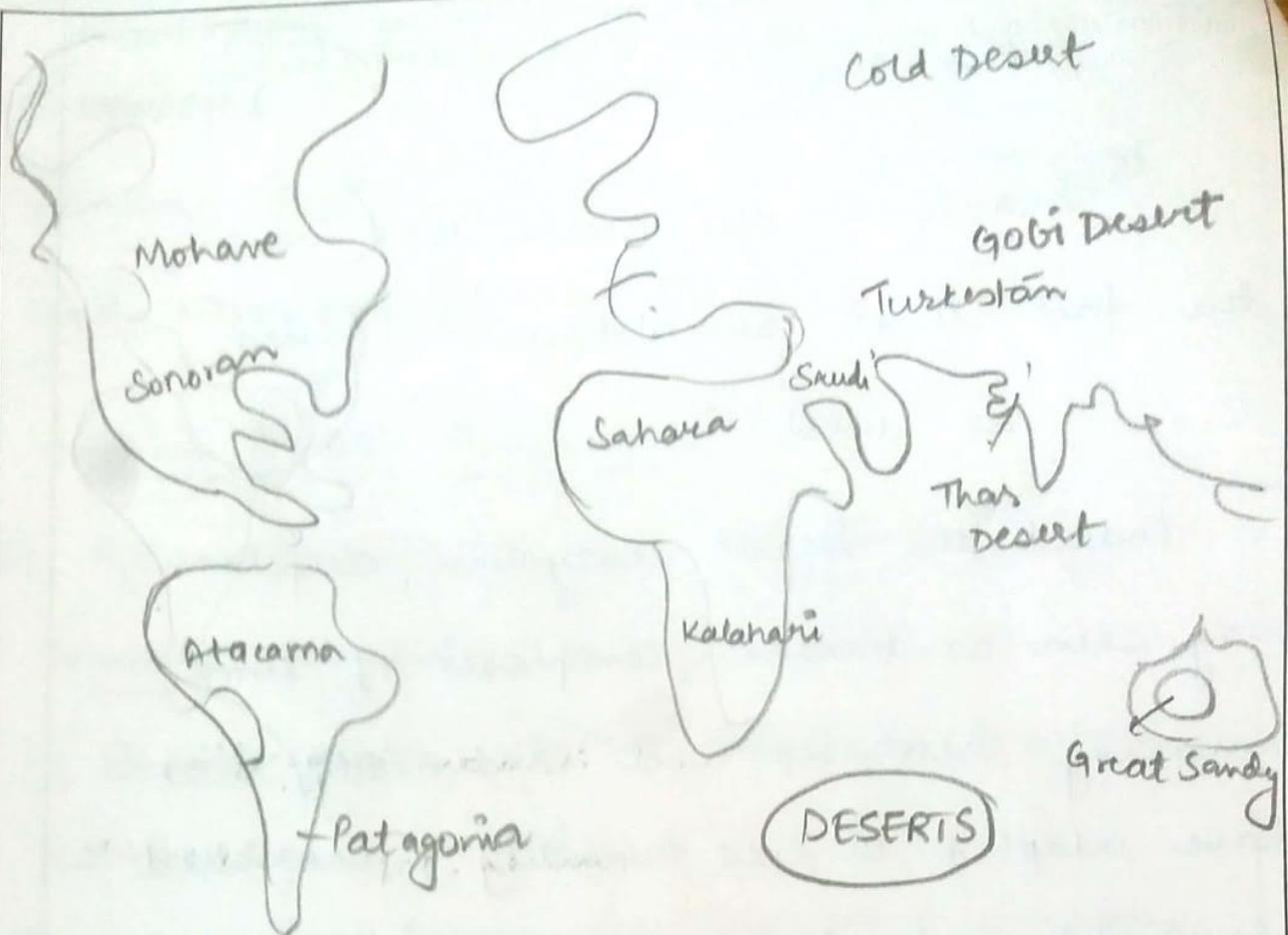
Q13. Desert ecosystem is usually believed to be barren but this fragile ecosystem supports numerous amazing living creatures known for their adaptability. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

"Beauty of the Desert lies in the fact that somewhere it hides a well"

Indeed the Desert ecosystem, despite being seen as barren, comprises of some amazing creatures and biodiversity that have adapted to low humidity, scorched sunlight and temperature variations.

1. Plants - Cacti - have leaves modified as thorns on the plump stem, which prevents ~~for~~ transpiration during day, prevents grazing also. The thick stem allows water storage and long roots can reach deep in search of water.
2. Similarly Khair, Babool trees are also occasionally seen in semi arid areas.

Remarks



2) Camels have humped back to store water and hooved foot which allows movement in sandy areas.

3) Small burrowing creatures like snakes, reptiles adapt their routine and are nocturnal.

4) In cold deserts, polar bear with thick fur prevents itself from freezing

5) Seals, Penguins have blubber fat under skin which maintains warmth.

These areas have fragile ecosystem with special adaptable creatures.

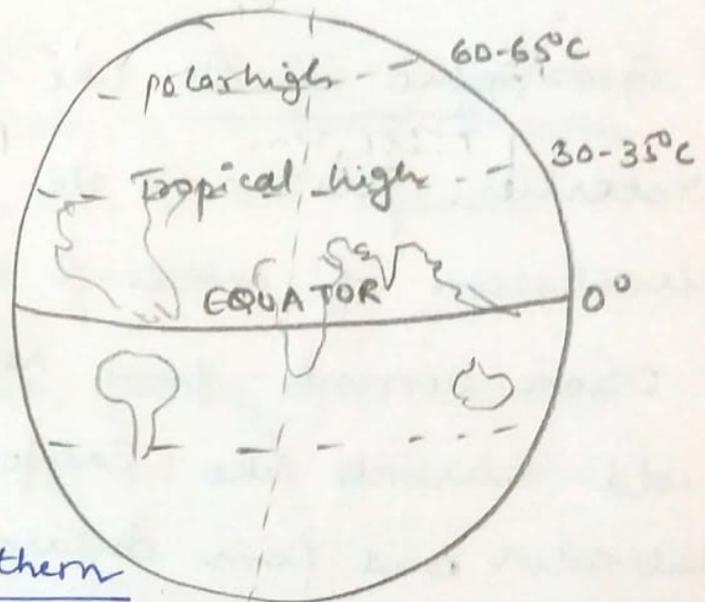
Remarks

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

Oceans exhibit latitudinal heat-temperature variations based on

- Insolation from Sun to Earth
- Tilt of Earth
- Revolution that causes seasons

① At tropical areas, max insolation is received leading to heating of ocean



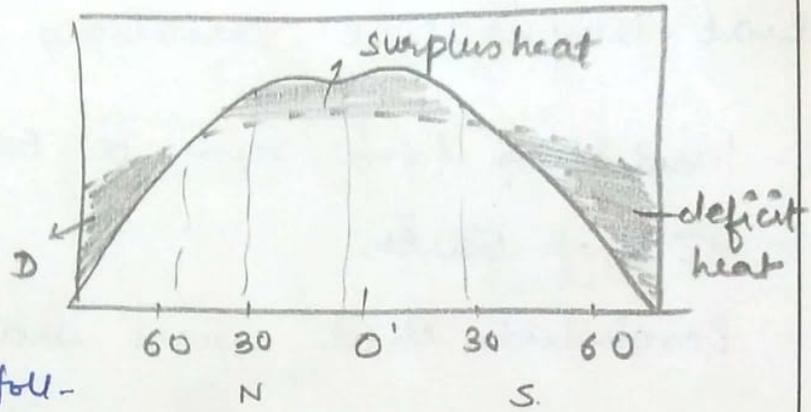
② Due to large landmasses in Northern Hemisphere, ocean surface remains much heated.

③ As we go to poles, the temperature decreases and ice caps are found at poles.

Remarks

4) Glaciers and polar bound Mountains maintain low temperatures

Due to this temperature variation, the balance is maintained by fol-



- 1) Geostrophic winds like Trade winds, westerlies, jetstreams etc maintain circulation of winds & hence energy
- 2) Ocean currents - from north, generally cold currents like California current, Labrador and from Antarctica like Benguela, falkland current come, while from Equator warm current like Gulf stream, Brazil current etc adjust the 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)

Population dynamics refers to the increase and decrease in population on account of birth, death (mortality) and migration.

Role of fertility.

- High Fertility Rate T_2 in North Indian states like UP, MP, Bihar causes high population growth
- In South India, fertility has reached replacement levels of 2.1 and even below in Kerala, TN
- This indicates demographic growth in North and dependency in south
- This would determine education, employment and migration pressures.

Remarks

Total fertility rate as targeted is 2.1.

Characteristics

- The total children produced by a single fertile woman (18-49 years) is taken as survey group.
- Registered births are taken into account

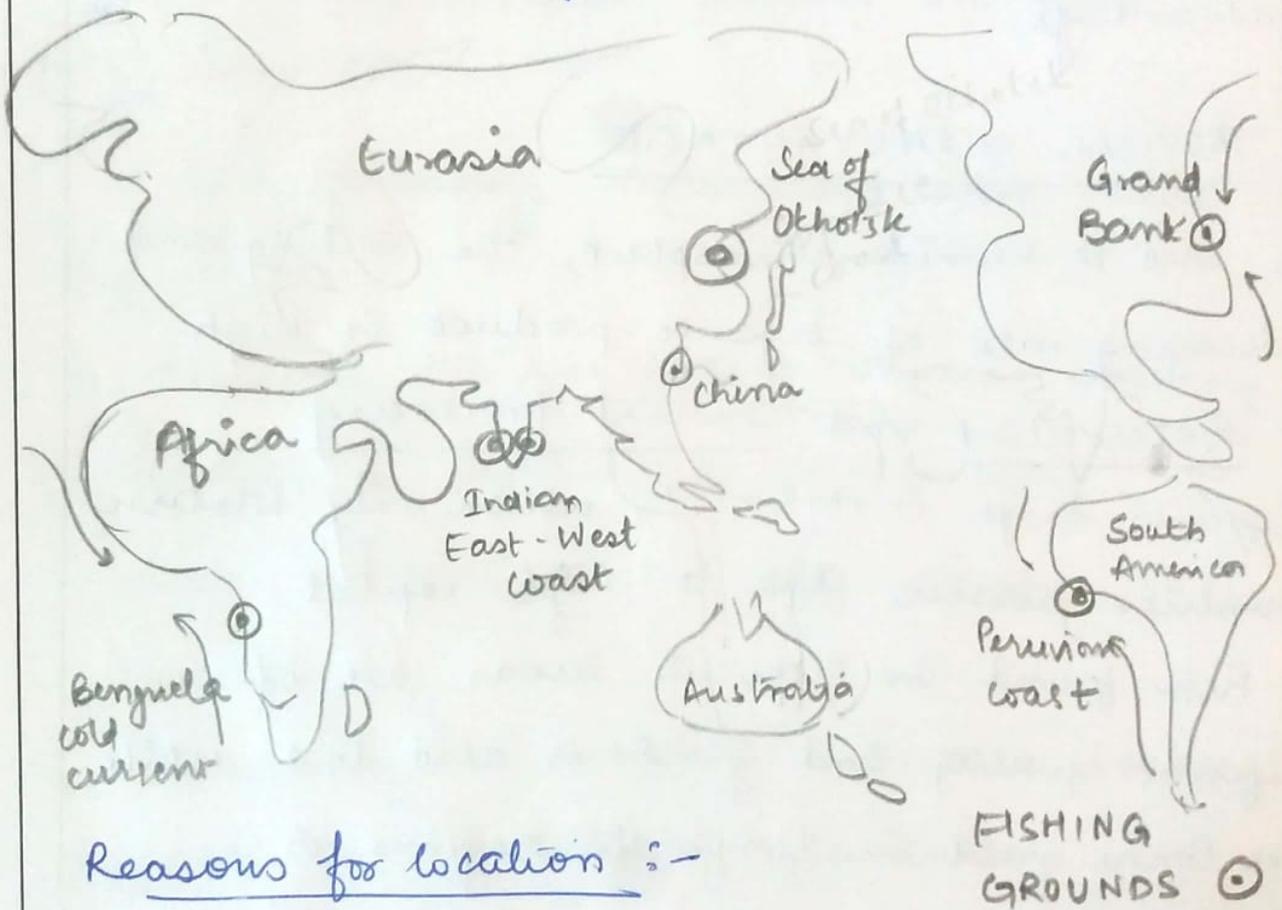
Limitations

- Many births are still not recorded officially.
- The mortality is also high eg female infant mortality in Bihar is 50 per 1000 live births while national average has come down to 34 per 1000 live birth.

Comprehensive analysis is required to reveal the true picture.

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)

Fishing grounds in world are characteristically located in some regions prominently owing to several factors



Reasons for location :-

- 1) Ocean currents meetings (Cold & Warm currents) Eg at Grand bank - Labrador current and Gulf stream meet.

Remarks

2.) Non freezing port or coastal areas are also ideal.

3.) Use of technology and high capital promotes fishing and associated activities

4.) Presence of labour power is an added advantage.

TROPICAL DISADVANTAGE

→ Due to humid atmosphere, the soiling and decaying rate of organic produce is high

→ Preservation and Instant processing requires huge investment, which only western countries possess due to high capital.

→ Fish found in tropical areas are of inferior quality and yield is also low, while per tonne yield in temperate regions is very high.

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)

No Detention policy in the Right to Education Act sought to prevent child detention upon failure and ~~was~~ to avoid examination pressure on child till class 8th.

But following observations were made by states :-

- 1) Children are not taking studies seriously
- 2) Quality of learning is deteriorating
- 3) Even teachers do not pay much attention.
- 4) Monitoring of learning outcomes became difficult due to lack of any data.
- 5) National Assessment Survey found that only 26% class 5 students could do the arithmetic and only 46% could read class 2 text.

Remarks

Scrapping this policy has created ~~the~~ debate as following fallouts can be seen.

- 1) Re-emergence of Exam terror in students
- 2) Incidences of mental stress on children, specially in rural areas where they get least support at home.
- 3) I generation school goers would suffer like tribals, dalits.
- 4) Drop out rate can increase as failure would prompt parents to send child for work. Can increase child labour also

But it can have potential benefits:

- 1) Outcome pressure can improve teacher performance and stakeholder ship
- 2) It can enthuse child discipline and sincerity towards work

since one extra is provided and special attention from school for weaker students can promote learning outcomes.

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)

Subsidies pose a substantial revenue expenditure burden on government finances and create macroeconomic instability.

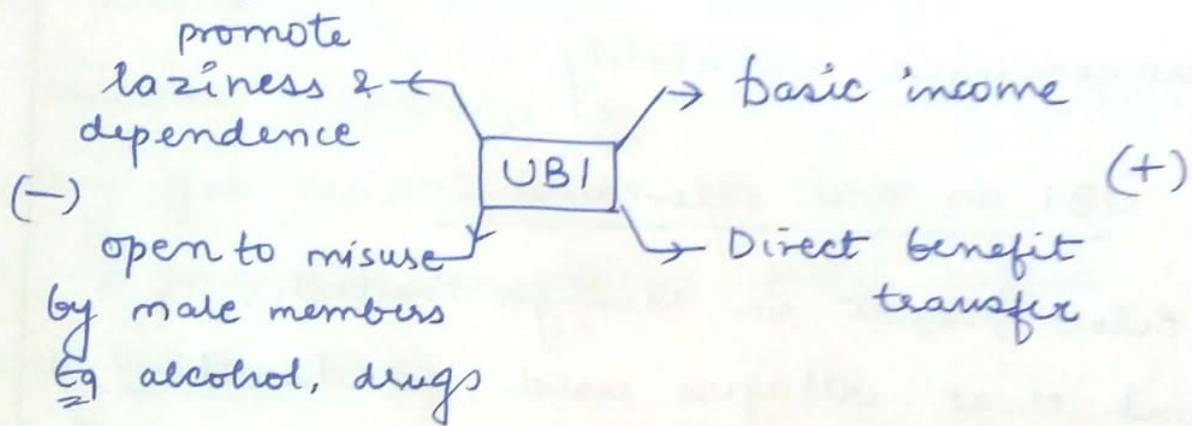
UBI as an alternative :-

- Pilot project in Madhya Pradesh, found that villagers used additional income for emergency
- It gives last support for the marginalised and destitute. It can ~~be~~ fulfil basic necessities of life.
- No leakages or targeting - inclusion/exclusion issue can promote good governance.
- Subsidy wastage and misuse eg urea diversion, over exploitation of ground water due to electricity subsidy can be avoided.

Remarks

→ Can reduce storage cost Eg for FCI for PDS.

Economic Survey 2016-17, ~~present~~
floats the idea of Universal Basic
Income as the long term goal for
Subsidy Substitution -



(-)

→ Women have least control over resources in banks. It can hamper their access to basic services

→ Perpetual state dependence can cause idleness in youth

→ huge pressure on exchequer

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 refers to the labour force who are forcefully or due to circumstantial forces are made to work eg at brick kilns, as farm labourers, as household help etc. It's seen as a part of Modern Slavery.

Reasons :

- 1) Poverty - abject poverty and generational chronic poverty persists in India that forces bonded labour for survival needs
- 2) Landlessness and Indebtness - in rural areas, covert / ~~and~~ concealed tenancy caused harassment of peasants, due to loan, high interest rates, whole families are forced to work

Remarks

3) Tribal displacement, loss of livelihood - due to developmental projects like dams causes tribal families to work as brick kiln workers, illegal mining in Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh etc

4) Trafficking - NCRB - reports about 7000 cases of humans being trafficked into forced labour

Steps :

- 1) Article 24 - bans 'begar' or bonded - forced labour
- 2) Bandhua Mukti Morcha case - Supreme court also acknowledged problem and ~~demanded~~ ^{ordered} compensation for rehabilitation.
- 3) Anti-trafficking Act - prevents such activities and strict punishment. also.

Remarks