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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

Name of Candidate	SHIKHAR CHOUDHARY		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	413063
Center	PUNE	Date	30-07-2019

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH 3. All questions are compulsory. 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

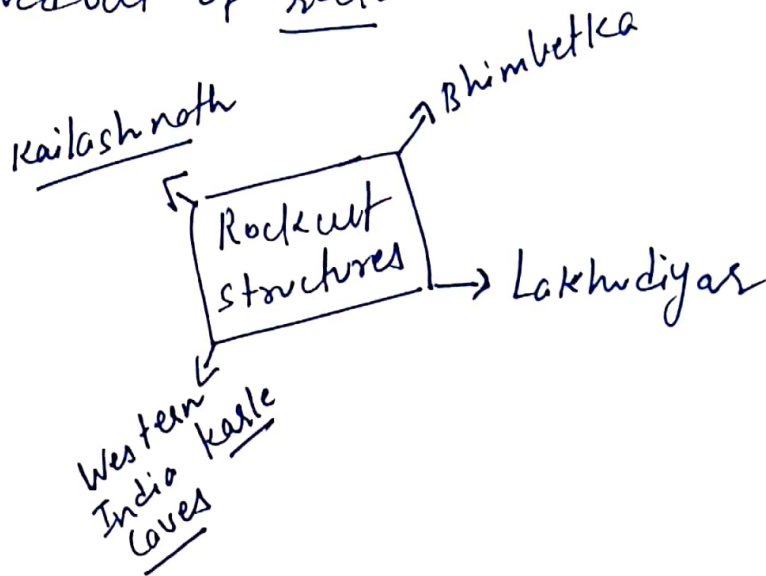
6.

All the Best

1. Rock-cut structures were closely associated with various religions and religious activities. Discuss the statement giving relevant examples.

(150 words) 10

Rockcut structures refers to architectures carved out of rock.



Religions and Rockcut ~~caves~~

① Jainism: Caves like Ratnagiri in Odisha

② Buddhism

- Karsle and Konheeri in Maharashtra
- Ajanta Caves
- Rockcut stupas like Sanchi

③ Ajivikas

- Basohar caves in Bihar

④ Hinduism

- 5 Rathas, Mahabalipuram
- Mahabalipuram rock cut architecture has penance of Arjun, descent of Ganga
- Kailashnath temple at Ellora, elephanta caves with its Trimusti

Religious Activities

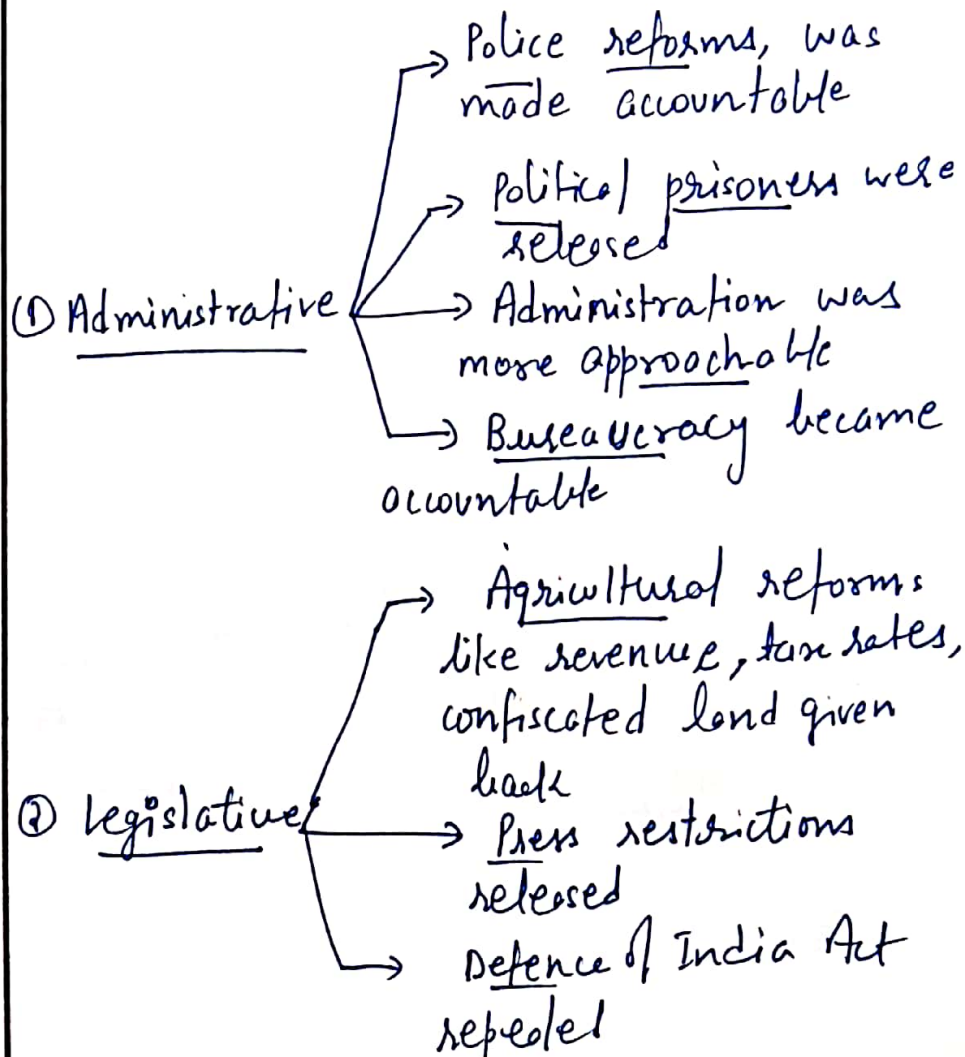
- ① Caves have depiction of gods and Goddesses, eg. Kailashnath Temples, Padmapani of Ajanta
- ② Depicts religious celebrations like dancing, music etc in Lakshidiyar caves
- ③ Stories of Buddha, eg Jataka tales like 'Dream of Queen Mahadogi' in Amravati stupa

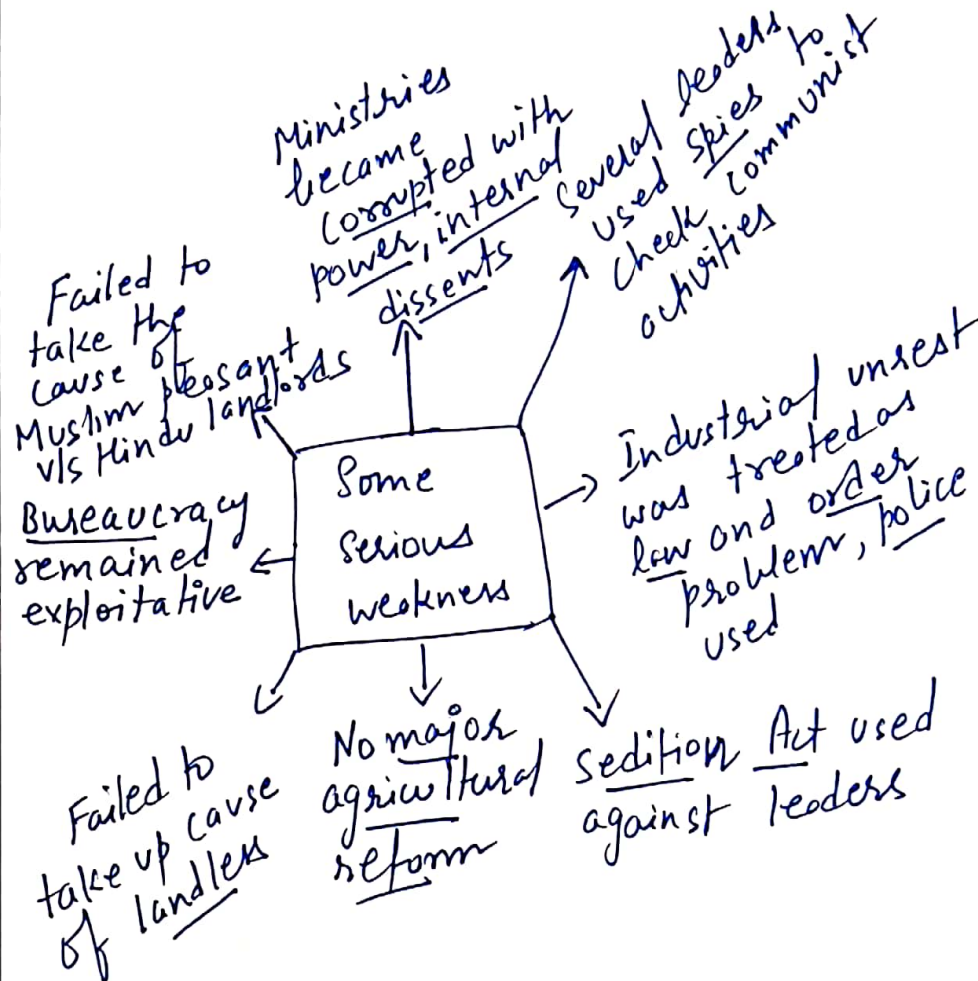
Indian Architecture presents a great element of diversity and composite culture

2. The legislative and administrative record of the Congress Ministries during their twenty-eight months rule under the Act of 1935 was positive, but the period also 'witnessed the emergence of serious weaknesses in the Congress. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Congress won majority of seats in the 1935 elections, except in Punjab and Bengal

Positive achievement





Despite the drawbacks, Congress Ministries had filled the void after Civil Disobedience Movement and instilled pride.

3. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a multifaceted personality with significant contributions both to pre and post independence India. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay is often regarded as world citizen

Contribution

Pre-independence

- ① Played major role in movements like Civil Disobedience, and Quit India movement
- ② Helped in the formation of Congress Socialist Party (CSP)
- ③ Took part in International League against Imperialism.
- ④ Was a major encouragement and supported women's participation in independence.

- ⑤ Promoted Indian culture

Post Independence

- ① Her vision led to establishment of

National School of Drama and Sangeet
Natak Academy

(2) Participated in International Women's
League

(3) Had internationalistic vision

- Condemned Japanese aggression
in China/Asia

- Supported Chinese revolution

- Criticized Dutch aggression in
Indonesia

- Wrote about the true nature
of colonialism, which according
to her was a form of exploitation
and was not ending.

Eg. French re-colonization approach
over Vietnam

Help

(4) Helped in NAM formation and
the architect of Bandung Conference

(5) Supported solidarity amongst colonial
empires.

Kamla Devi remains relevant even today as
India progresses as a superpower

4. The inherent limitations of Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade ultimately resulted in its failure. Analyze. (150 words) 10

Napoleon is considered the architect of French Revolution, but his policies like Continental Blockade resulted in failure

Continental
Blockade

→ He tried to outrun and negate Britain naval supremacy.

→ Imposed trade sanctions on Britain through Berlin Declaration

→ Forced his allies like Spain to accept his directions of blocking trade with Britain

→ Conducted regular wars to maintain his supremacy

Inherent limitations

- ① Huge costs on war which diverted funds for development of France.
• Hence, France remained underdeveloped
- ② Britain was much advanced, and France lost the opportunity to gain from Britain
- ③ Forcing his allies caused resentment, eg. Spanish Revolution
- ④ Even Russia left France on this issue, resulting in loss of a major power
- ⑤ His over ambitious attitude and fetish for war suffocated his own people.

Hence, Napoleon's policy negated his vision of liberty, equality and fraternity

5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

Marriage in India has been historically considered a sacred bond.

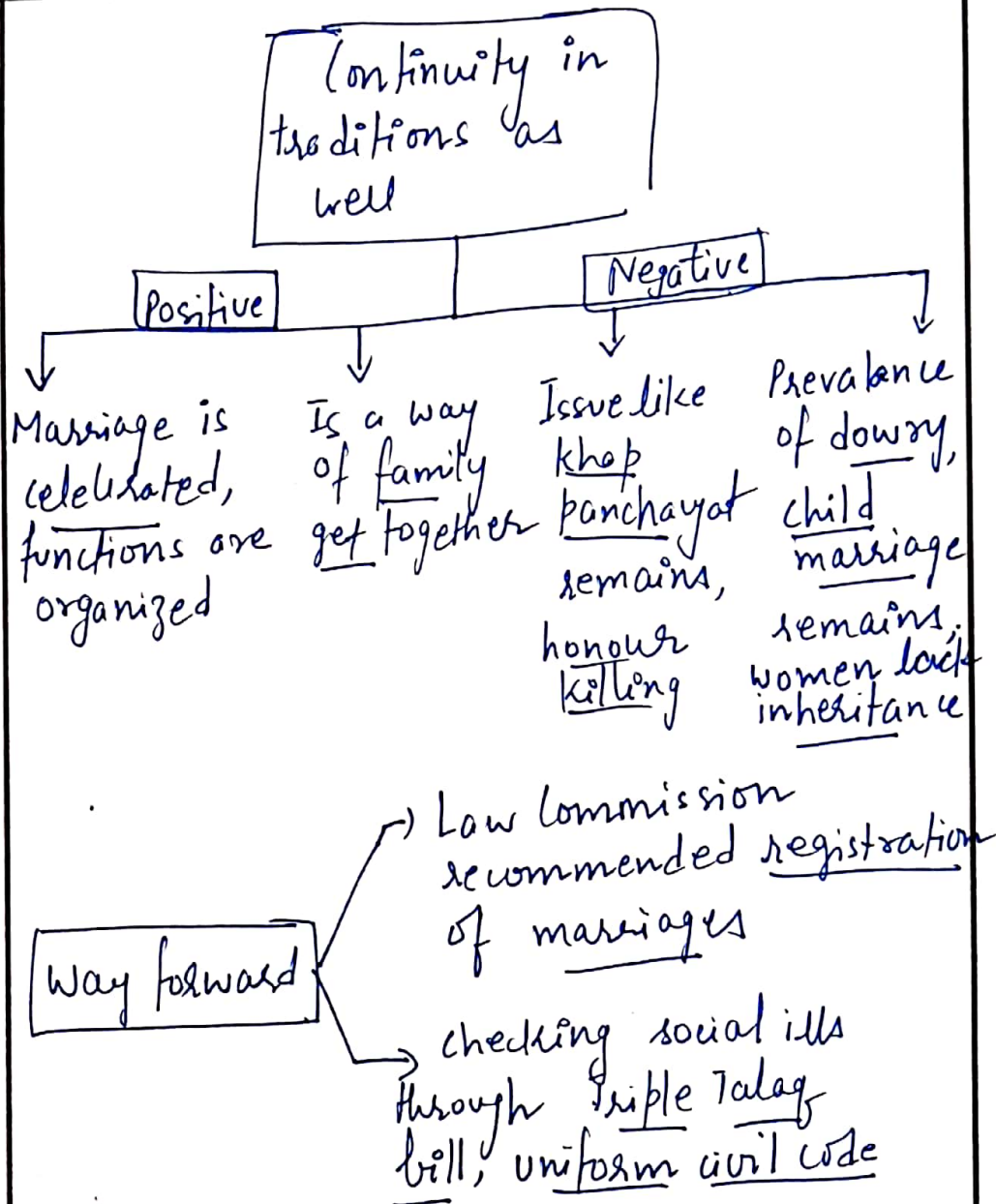
Changes in
institution of
marriage

↓
Positive

- ① Inter-caste marriages have increased
- ② Independence in choosing partners
- ③ Widow marriage becoming acceptable
- ④ Social evils like sati has ended
- ⑤ New bonds like gay marriages becoming prevalent

↓
Negative

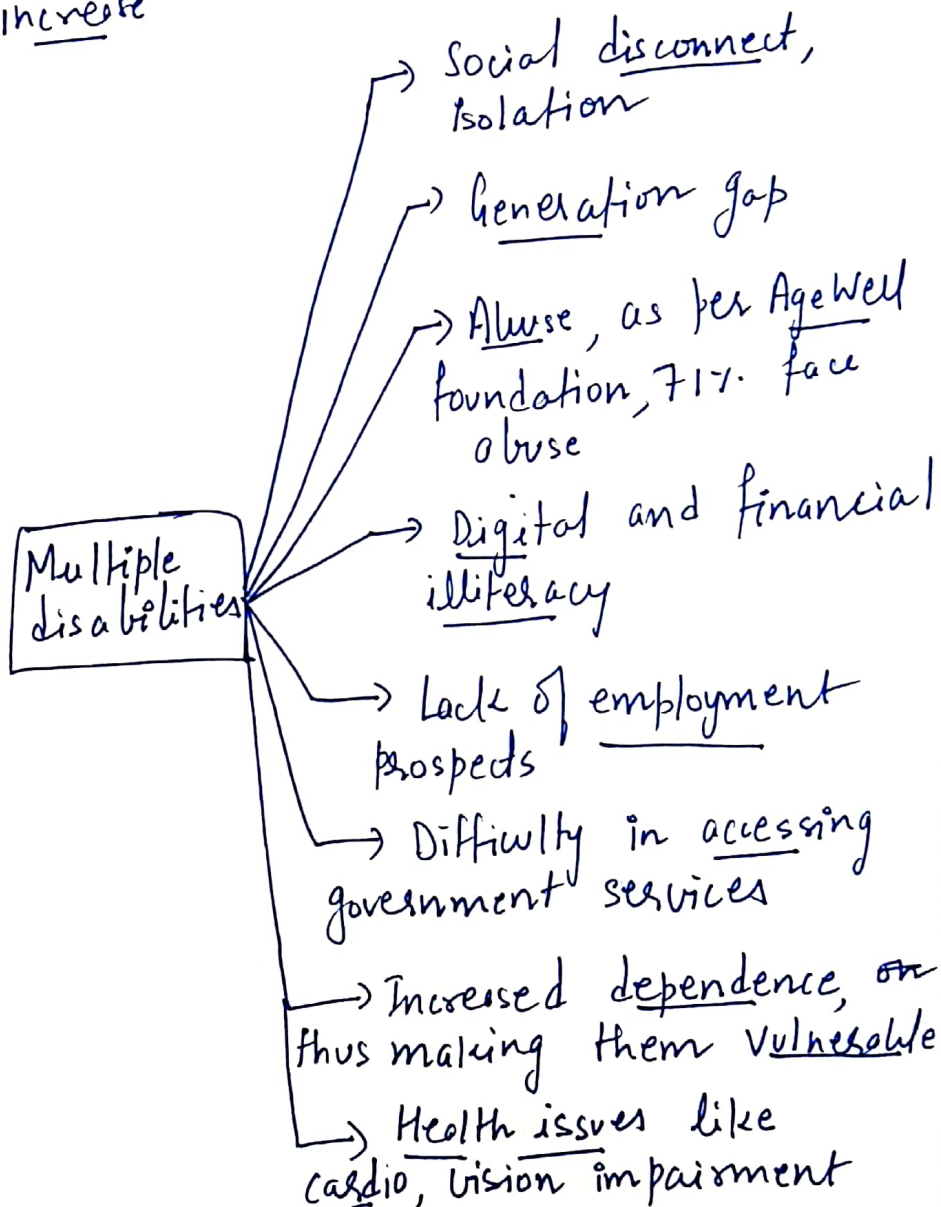
- ① Increase in divorce rates
- ② Community involvement has reduced, became more of an individual affair
- ③ New changes like live-in relationship has affected sanctity of marriage



Marriage as an institution remains important as it builds social trust and harmony

6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. (150 words) 10

As per Census 2011, There are over 104 million senior citizens in the country and they are expected to increase



Key Government Initiatives

- ① National Policy of Senior Citizens to develop age-centric policies
- ② Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana to provide assisted devices to senior citizens
- ③ Jan Dhan for financial inclusion

Way forward

- Expanding digital literacy ~~like~~ through PMGDISHA
- Age-centric legislation
- Awareness, old age homes, participation of NGOs.

With increasing population, old age population will increase. Hence, their welfare becomes a necessity.

7. Highlight the reasons behind prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals. Also, mention some initiatives taken by the government in this regard.

(150 words) 10

Tribals, despite being 8.6% of the population has a literacy rate of 53% compared to national average 73%.

Reasons for
low literacy

- Lack of school infrastructure like buildings
- Low teacher-pupil ratio, teacher absenteeism
- Lack of instruction in mother tongue
- Lack of awareness amongst tribals
- Poverty, hence unable to invest in education
- Misappropriation of development funds, government apathy
- Role of Gram Sabha is diluted, lack of funds

Government initiatives

- ① Eklaya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) :- to develop residential school facilities
- ② Right to Education Act provides for reservation (25%)
- ③ Samegra Shiksha has tribal education component

Way forward

→ TSR Subramania committee recommended bilingual education system

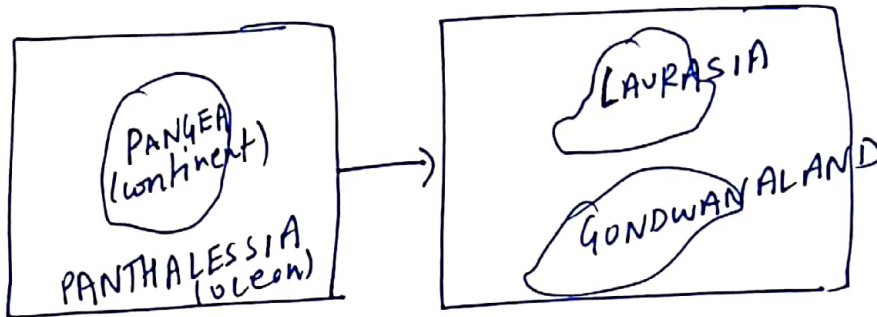
→ Better awareness on need for education

→ Community participation, developing school infra.

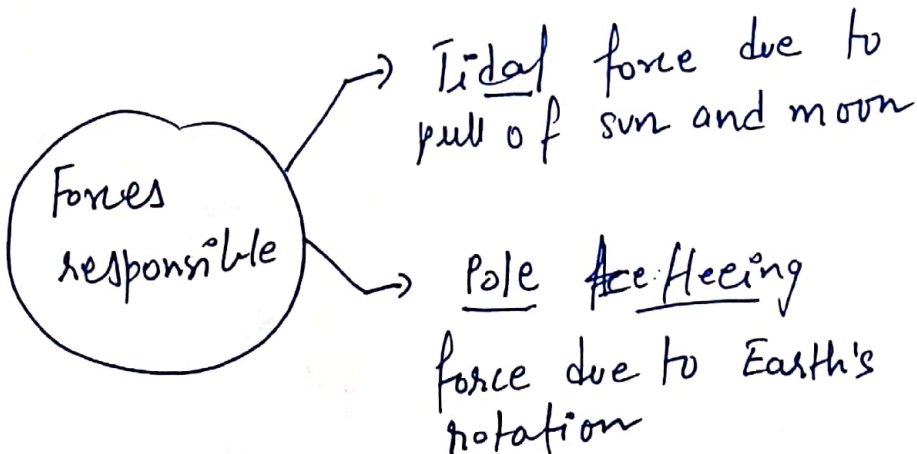
Tribal education is the need of hour to empower the tribals.

8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. (150 words) 10

Continental Drift Theory talks about continents were a part of a single landmass which drifted apart



The single continent PANGAEA split into the northern LAURASIA and the southern Gondwanaland.
India was a part of Gondwanaland.



Evidences given

- ① Jigsaw fit of continents like African and American coast
- ② Presence of similar fossils on ~~both~~ same sides of two continents
- ③ Presence of Placer deposits
- ④ Similar Tillite (glacial) deposits
- ⑤ Rocks of same age found on the continent show that they were part of the same.

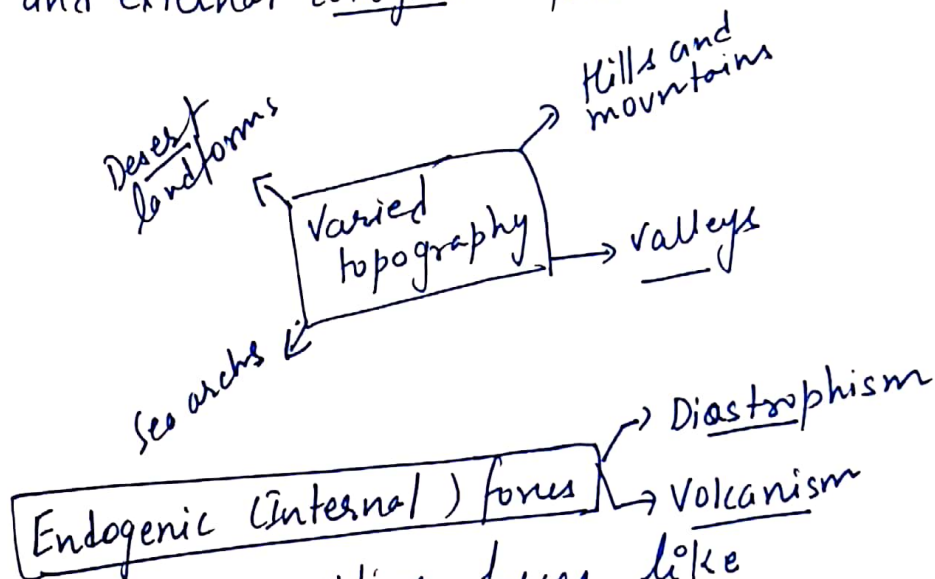
Example

The presence of gold deposits in Ghana but complete absence of gold bearing rocks, while presence of gold veins in Brazil show that they were joined

Though Continental drift Theory has been discarded by Plate Tectonic Theory due to its inability to explain forces.

9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. (150 words) 10

The varied topography of earth has been a mixture of internal (endogenic) and external (exogenic) forces



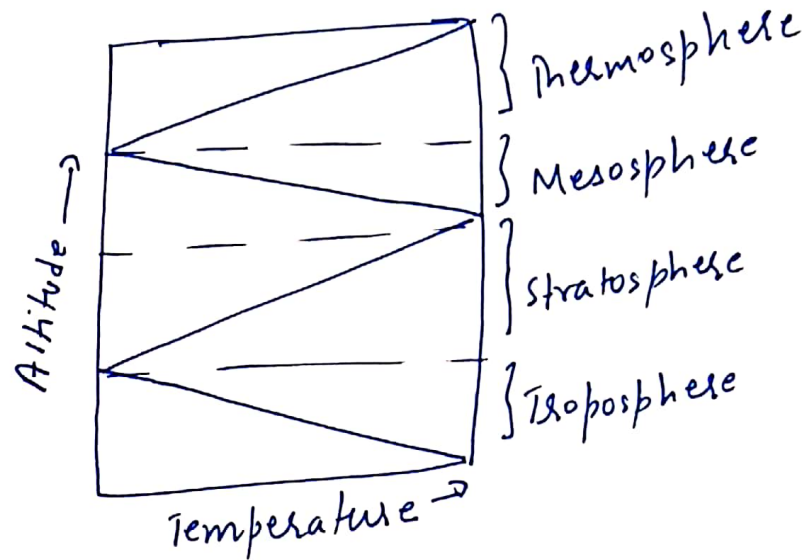
- ① Mountain Building forces like tension, compression of earth's surface
 - Results in folding and faulting
 - Example are Himalayas (fold) and Tibetan Plateau
- ② Volcanic forces and extrusion of magma resulted in mountains like Mt. Fiji

③ External forces $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Weathering} \\ \rightarrow \text{Erosion} \end{cases}$

- ① Ocean waves
 - Sea stacks, Sea Arches
- ② Wind (Erosional and Depositional)
 - Erosional like Yardang
 - Depositional like sand dunes, barchans, seifs
- ③ Glacial forces
 - Eg. moraine deposits (depositional) and cliff's (erosional)
- ④ Water based
 - Formation of river deltas (depositional), ox bow lakes
 - River banks (step wts), water falls

Both forces have resulted in varied landforms on Earth

10. Explaining the concept of Lapse Rate, examine its relationship with atmospheric stability. (150 words) 10



Lapse Rate is the phenomenon in which the temperature varies with altitude. Due to differential heating of atmosphere, and varying densities with altitude, temperature decreases with height in troposphere and increases in stratosphere.

Lapse rate has a major role in atmospheric stability

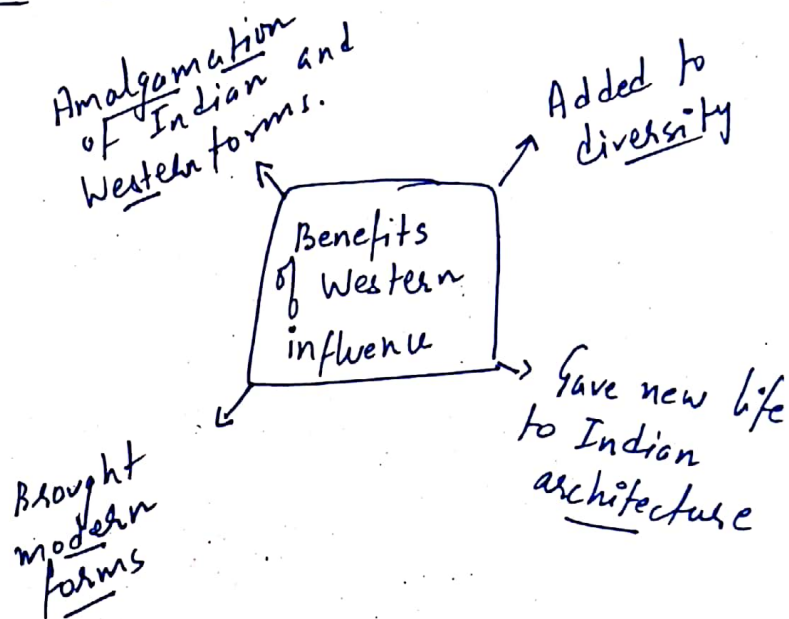
Role in atmospheric stability

- ① Maintains uniform temperature
- ② Is important for weather related events like rainfall.
- ③ Maintains Earth's Heat Budget
- ④ Protects the earth from harmful solar waves
 - eg Ozone in stratosphere is required to shield from UV
 - Thermosphere shields solar flares
- ⑤ Results in stratification of the atmosphere

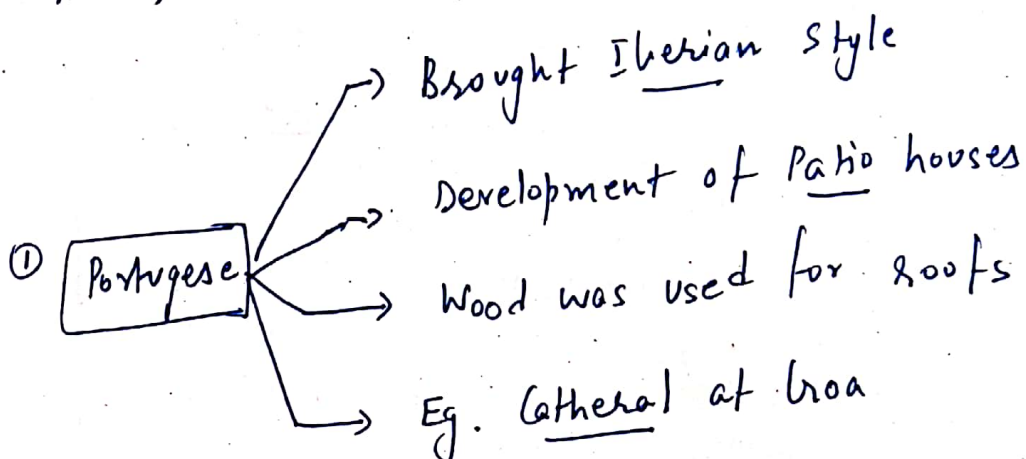
Lapse Rate is essential for survival of the earth's lifeforms.

11. The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. (250 words) 15

The colonial period brought architectural forms and resulted in a multi cultural Indian architecture



Hence, some of important contributions are:



② **French** → Brought anonymous architecture
→ Development of buildings in Pondicherry.

③ **English** → Form of Indo-Gothic architecture
→ Indian forms like domes, pointed arches, minars were used
→ New forms like large windows, thin walls, unified ground plan, spacious construction
→ Example, Victoria Memorial in Kolkata

④ **Modern forms** → Lutyens buildings of Delhi
• Circular Buildings, red sandstone
• Upturned domes
• Anonymous design
• Random construction, uniformity was lacking, leading to congestion
• Eg. Parliament building

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कुछ ना लिखें)

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Modern
forms

Lee Corbusier and his
design of Chandigarh, with
modern architectures, tall
buildings.

Laurie Baker, "architect of the
poor" known for mass housing
of Kerala, large ventilation, use
of local materials, focus on
thermal comfort

Negative of European influence

- Brought artificiality over lively Indian
architecture
- Led to decline in Indian styles like
Rock cut architecture

European Influence continues to this day,
and newer construction in cities are a
resemblance of that influences eg. Mumbai

12. The nineteenth century witnessed a struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture. Discuss in the context of socio-religious reform movements. (250 words) 15

19th century was witnessed a social revolution to root out evils like sati, widow remarriage etc.

① Women related

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought for women Rights, leading to abolishment of sati
- Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar fought for women's education, and helped in establishment of Bethune's school
- Jyotiba Phule established first women's school in Poona
- DK Karve established 1st women's university, SNDT University
- BM Malabari fought for raising the marriage age for women (against child marriage)

(2) Counter Superstition, religious orthodoxy

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy preached unity of all religions
- Akshay Kumar Dutt voiced against superstition by teaching that, "Rationality is our only preceptor"
- Syed Ahmed Khan taught Hindu-Muslim unity by ~~teaching that~~
 - He also took steps to end Muslim backwardness through education by establishing Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College

(3) Religious changes

- Vivekananda made religion broad minded
 - Instead of focussing on rites and rituals, he gave the principle of "Service to Mankind" through Ramkrishna Mission
 - Also believed in Hindu-Muslim unity

- Swami Dayananda stood for rempurifying Hinduism of it's rituals, orthodoxies and established DAV
 - leaders like Jyotiba Phule, Ronade fought against untouchability and untouchability.
- Negative effects
- led to religious revivalism, eg. Dharma Sabha countered Brahmo Samaj
 - Shuddhi Movement took anti Muslim sentiment
 - led to false pride, eg people even began glorifying sati
 - Keshub chandra married his minor child (child marriage) to a minor

19th century revivalism and attack on backwardness was a major step to end caste based, gender based violence.

13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

(250 words) 15

Bengal was partitioned in 1905
by Lord Curzon.

Reasons

→ British Reasons

- Difficult to administer such a large province
- To give better administration
- To provide better representation to Muslim dominated areas
- For better developing homogeneous territories

→ Actual Reasons

- To create wedge between Hindu-Muslims, "Divide and Rule"
- To check growing Bengal nationalism
- To better use security forces and army in smaller territories

Success of Swadeshi

- Led to nation wide awakening, spreading of national consciousness
- Made people realize the true nature of British rule
- Different parts of India got united,
 - Tilak carried Swadeshi to Maharashtra
 - Lala Lajpat to Punjab
- Hindu-Muslim unity
 - Tying of Rakhi, taking bath in Ganga
- Spread of culture, modern education
 - National Council of Education was set
 - Several universities were opened
 - Cultural poems like Bande Mataham, Neel Daspan, Ananda Math
- Spread of radical politics, extremists like Tilak come into picture
- Widespread participation of students, women

- Economic impetus through boycott of foreign clothes, swadeshi clothes, industries like PC Ray chemical factory set up.

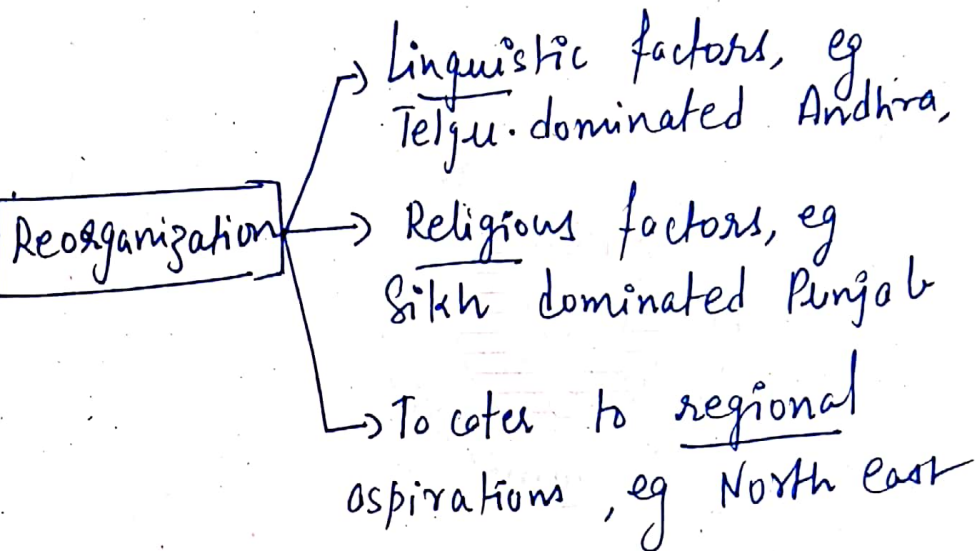
Limitations

- Failed to arouse the lower class, peasants, remained confined to middle class
- Hindu rites like doth in hanga led to communal feelings, also Shiraji festivals and Ganesh festivals
 - led to establishment of all India Muslim league
- Didn't affect regions like South India
- Became a cause for rift in Congress.

Finally, Bengal partition was annulled in 1911

14. The reorganisation of states in India post-independence has been an ongoing process with distinct contributing factors. Analyse. (250 words) 15

The recent language controversy over Draft New Education Policy has brought into focus States Reorganization which started with Andhra Pradesh



Reorganization a continuing process

- ① North East : Regions continue demanding autonomy. Eg, Khasi's demand, Bodo's demand for Bodoland
- ② South India : Intra regional demands, eg. Telangana and Andhra

- ③ Maharashtra : Demand for a separate Vidarbha
- ④ Gujarat : Demand for Saurashtra
- ⑤ Recent reorganizations based on demand for autonomy and underdevelopment issues

Eg Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh

- ⑥ Community within States too demanding reorganization.

Eg Gorkhas demanding separate State

- ⑦ Jammu and Kashmir: Ladhakis demanding separate autonomous region within

J & K.

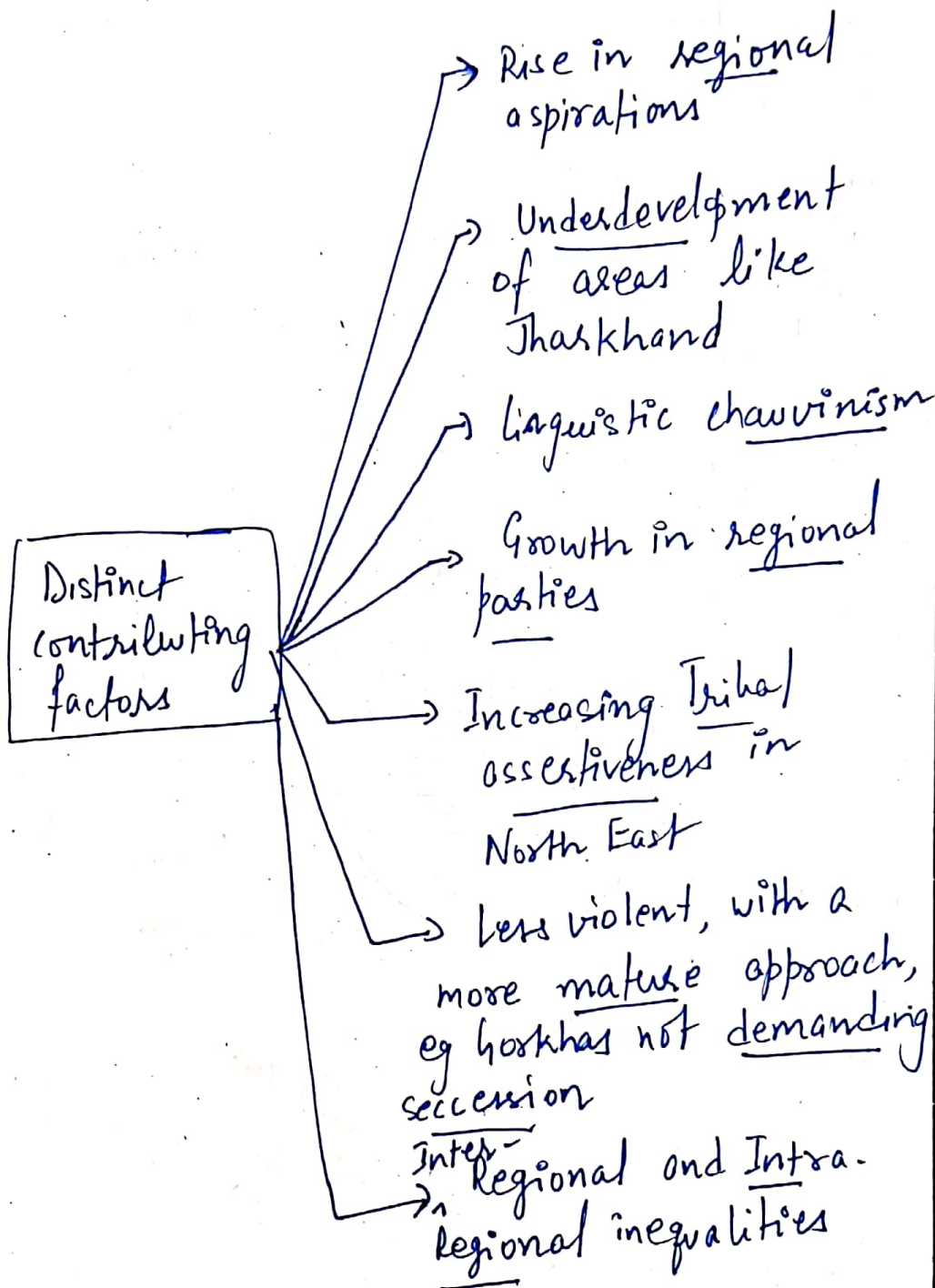
Similar
Cultural
aspirations

Similar
demand
for
regional
autonomy

Similar
Demand
for local aspirations

Similar
demand for
language based

It has
been
an ongoing
process



State reorganization is a way to maintain stability but should not compromise Indian unity as said by fact 1st committee.

15. The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. (250 words) 15

Treaty of Versailles was signed at the end of WWI after the defeat of Germany.

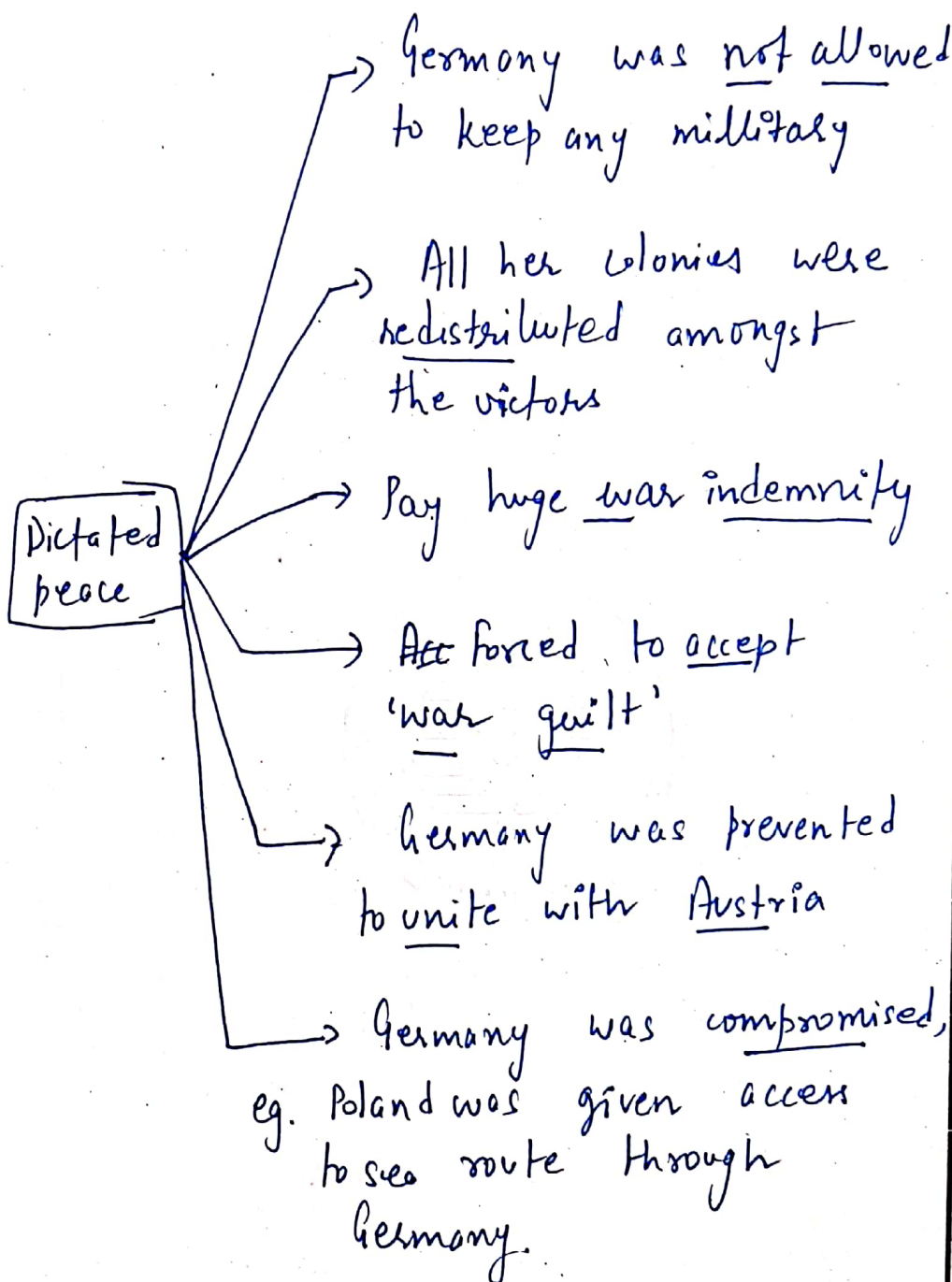
It was in a form a peace agreement based on reconciliation

- ① Germany was reduced of it's power - so hence, a threat was resolved
- ② Many independent nations came up, thus reducing colonialism
- ③ ILU was established, a major effort towards global welfare

Still, it remained a dictated peace on Germany, resulting in WWII.

Dictated peace

Germany was not consulted in the framing of the treaty



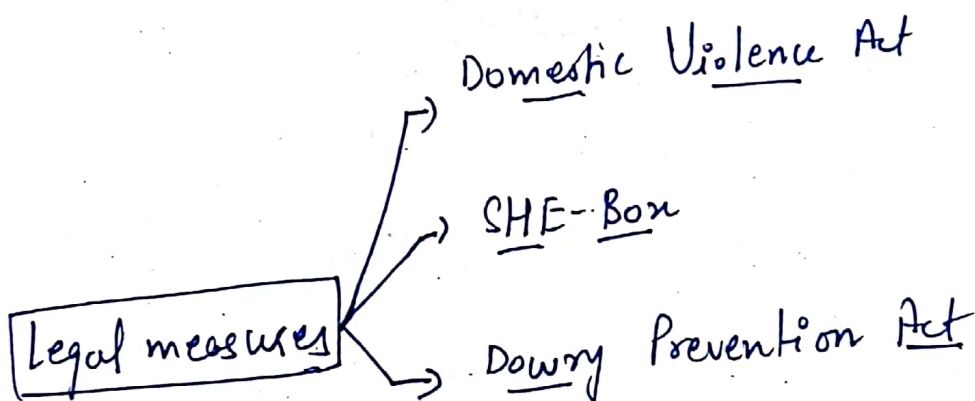
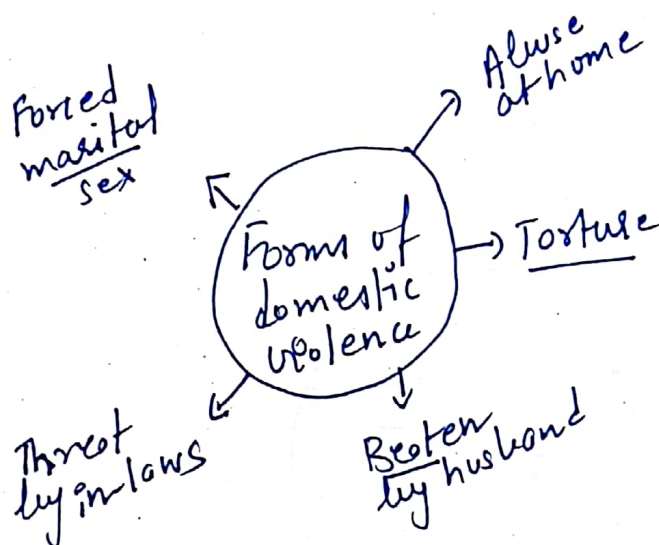
Hence, Treaty of Versailles was signed without considering German interests.

It led to WWII

- ① German pride was hurt and developed a sense of revenge
 - ② Failure to keep German interests in mind, developed aberrant alienation of Germans
 - ③ Rise of Hitler, a war soldier on the patriotic and nationalist sentiments.
 - It was due to humiliation brought by Treaty of Versailles
 - ④ Huge war indemnity led to inflation, stoking communalist nationalist sentiments.
 - ⑤ The treaty was unjustified, as Germany was stripped of all its possession
 - ⑥ Also hurt Italian sentiments by denying them share in the Treaty
- The Treaty and its flawed design led to WWII

16. Legal measures alone are not sufficient for addressing the issue of domestic violence against women, rather it requires intervention at societal level. Discuss. (250 words) 15

Domestic Violence is a grave act of torture on women at the hands of household members.



However, they have been insufficient

Legal measures issues

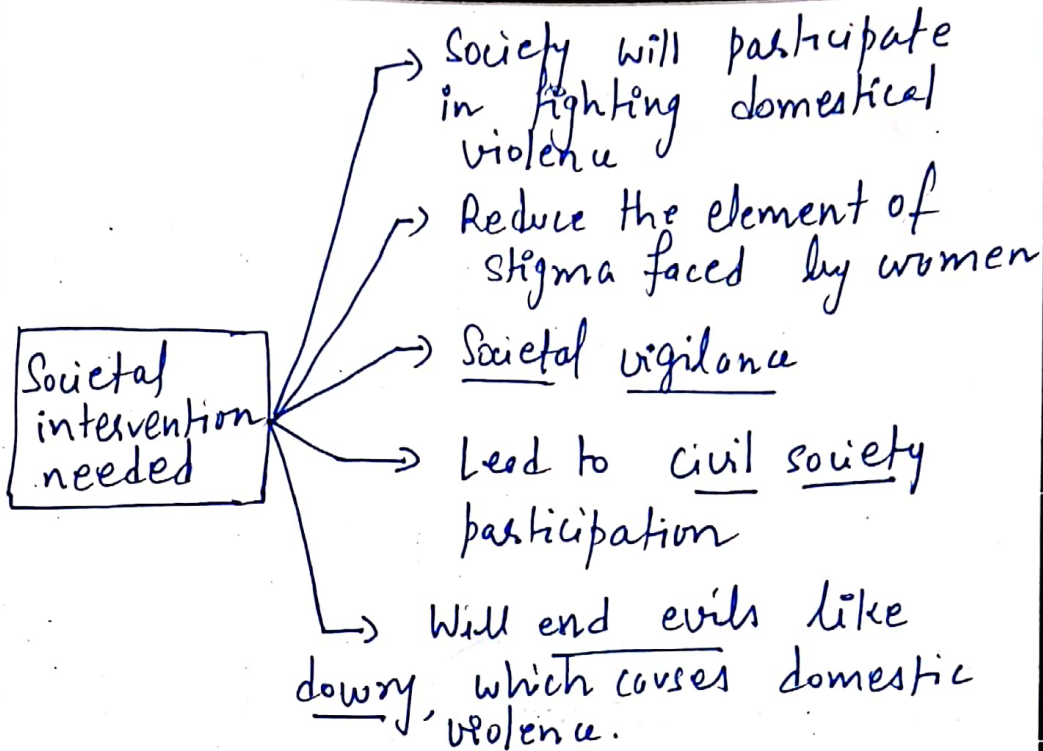
- Underreporting by women
- No accountability as to who to hold responsible for carrying out legal measures
- Lack of confidence in women
- Illiteracy, lack of awareness of laws
- Police insensitive attitude, fail to register FIR.
- Delay in court proceedings, cases piling up

- Creates agony in women

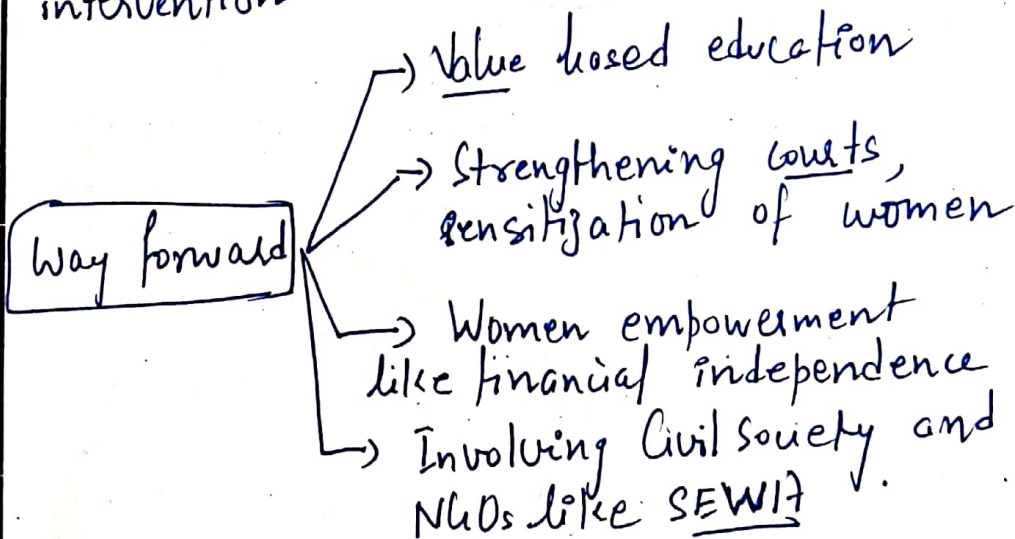
- Legal measures does not address the root cause, that is societal mentality.

Need for
intervention
at societal
level

- Will Develop values like dignity for women
- Positive environment for women, hence more will be encouraged to speak
- Will make the society receptive to women's needs



Success of schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao tells the importance of societal intervention



Ending Domestic Violence is the need of the hour for empowerment of women.

17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. (250 words) 15

As per recent UN report, India will be the most populous country by 2027, surpassing China.

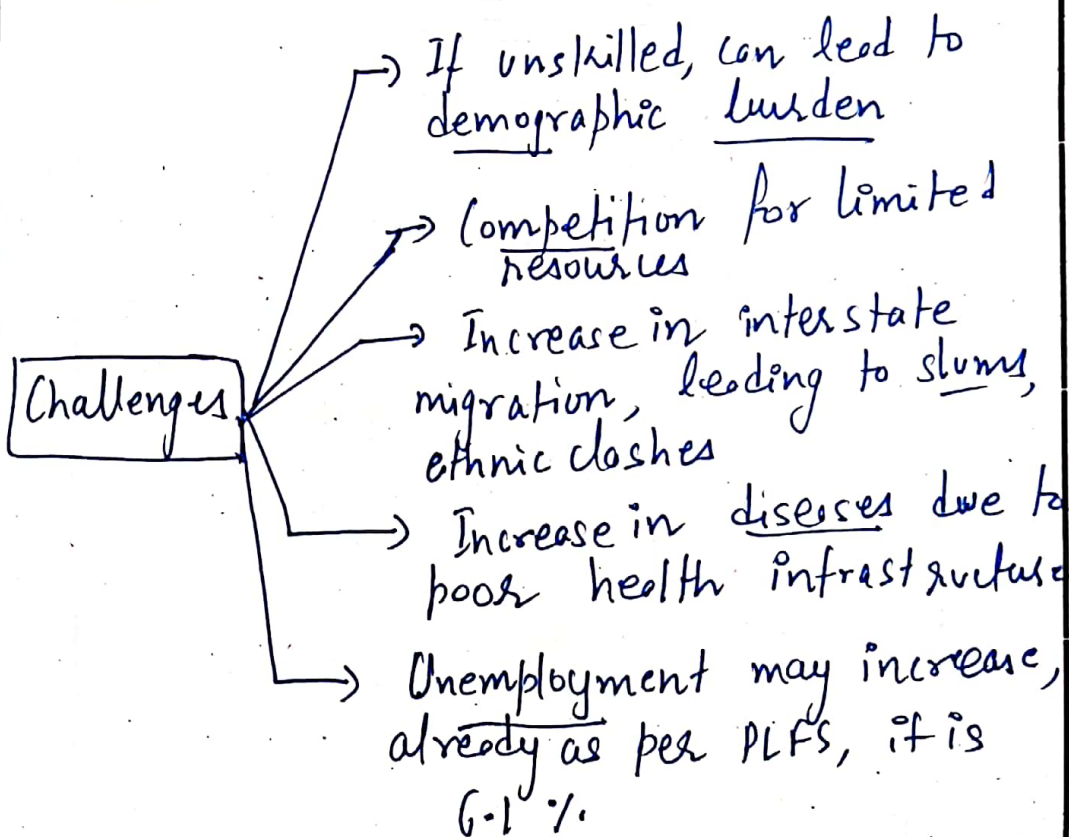
Indias demographic transition

- India's average age is 29.
- Dependency ratio is 49.8%.
- As per AgeWell foundation report, India to have around 173 million old age people
- Currently, we are experiencing youth bulge

Positive implications

- ① Growth in demographic dividend
- ② If skilled, could provide huge economic boost, GDP growth
- ③ Boost our diaspora
- ④ Support to families

- ⑤ Provide much needed labour to sustain infrastructural growth
- ⑥ Huge employment prospects through export of labour
 - Japan hiring Indian's to counter it's declining youth population
- ⑦ Old age population will provide the much need experience, thus providing social support.



Challenges

Old age population will increase, and we lack infrastructure to support their growth

Increase in conflicts, crimes

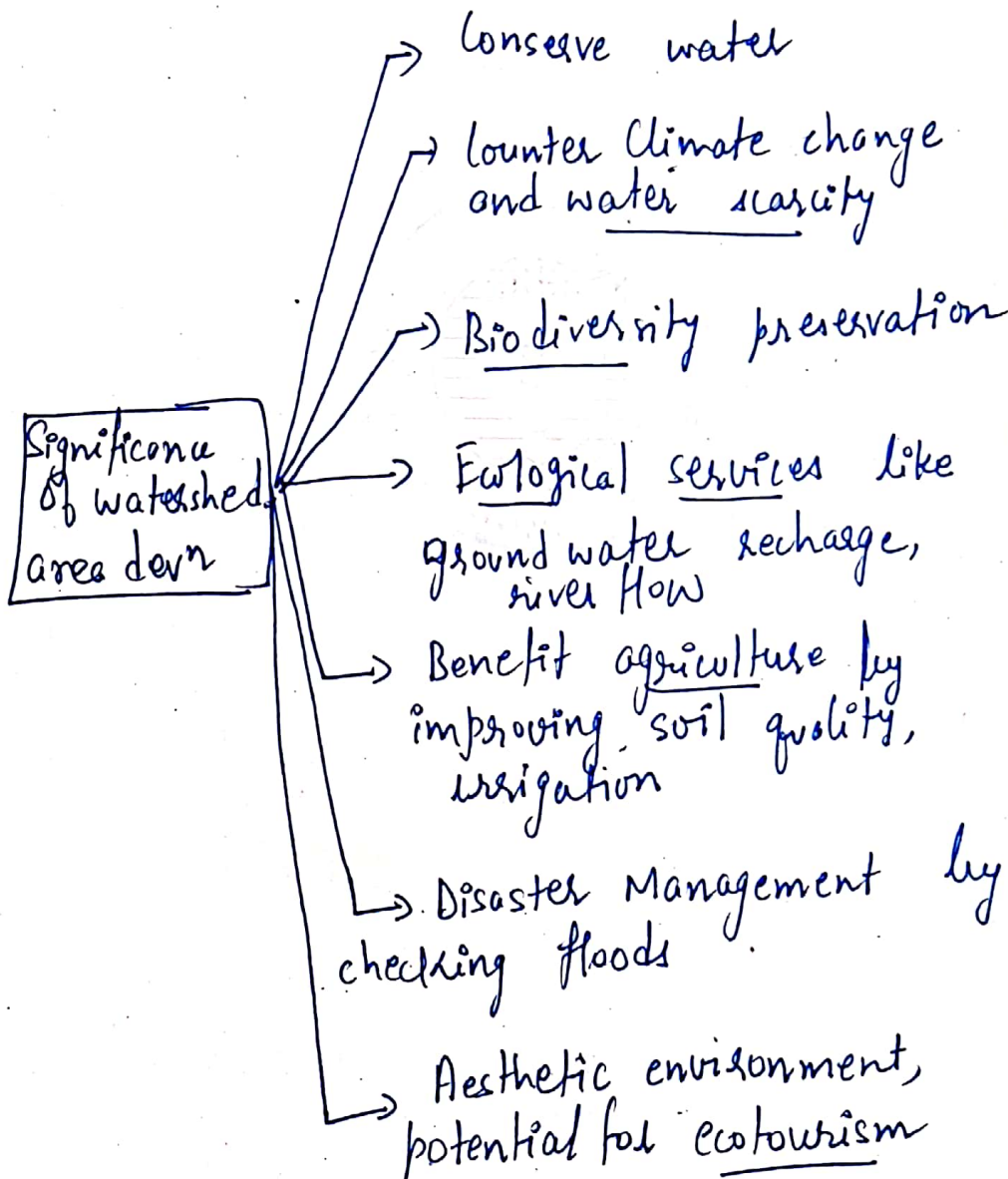
Way forward

- ① National Population Policy Recommendation of 2.1 TFR needs to be achieved
- ② Skilling the youth
- ③ Improving industrial employment scenario
- ④ Developing old age homes
- ⑤ Family Planning with focus on expanding contraceptives, sterilization

Population explosion can be a benefit and keep dividends if chanelled properly.

18. Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. (250 words) 15

Watershed refers to the catchment area of rivers, its drainage basin.



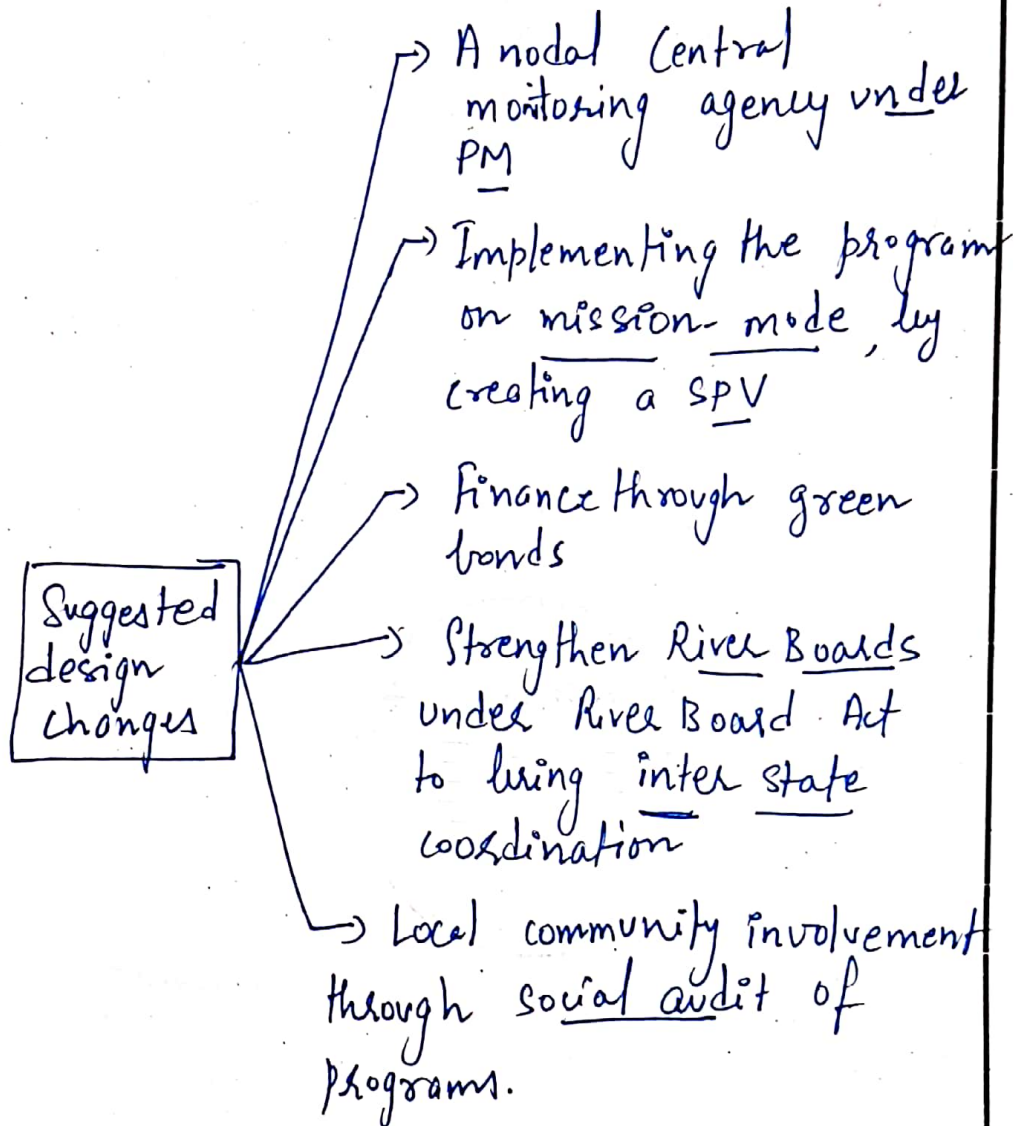
Government
Initiatives

→ Integrated Watershed
Management of NMISA

→ PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana
has watershed management
component

Reasons for limited success

- ① Lack of data on the extent, and area
of river catchment
- ② No comprehensive monitoring of
projects
- ③ Lack of involvement of local community
- ④ Non implementation of laws.
- ⑤ Lack of funds
- ⑥ Disputes between states over control
of watershed areas.
- ⑦ Poor planning and design, which
compromises the ecosystem and threatens
it diversity
- ⑧ Encroachment of watershed areas.



Integrated Watershed Management will help us fight the water crisis as predicted by Niti Aayog's CWM report

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19. Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? (250 words) 15

Location of industries depend on raw material as it provides the necessary inputs for manufacture of goods.

Relationship

- ① Iron and Steel industry found in Chhonnagpur plateau like Jamshedp
-
• Reason: Iron ore nearly in areas like odisha, Tharkhand Singhbhum
- ② Cotton industries in Mumbai- Ahmedabad belt
• Reason: Cotton growth in the Deccan Plateau
- ③ Jute industry in Bengal
• Reason: proximity to Jute growing lands.

Nearness to Raw material has following benefits :

- ① Reduces cost
- ② Easy transportation
- ③ Easy availability
- ④ Favourable local conditions .

Weight loosing materials like sugarcane require proximity to ~~to~~ industries, else it loses it's quality

However, certain industries ~~like~~ don't require proximity :

- ① Cotton is not a weight loosing material, hence cotton textile industries have come up in South like Tamil Nadu
- ② Light weight industries like electronics don't ~~require~~ proximity to raw materials hence have come up in Delhi and Gurugram

Impact of globalization

- ① Raw material can be transported to long distances and in short time, hence proximity to ~~raw~~ industries has become redundant
- ② Easy availability of market
- ③ Cheaper labour

Impact of technology

- ① Technology has improved shelf life of weight losing materials, better recovery. Hence, raw materials can be processed at far flung areas.
Eg. Growth of sugarcane industry in South
- ② Made local advantages seem less important
- ③ Better processing

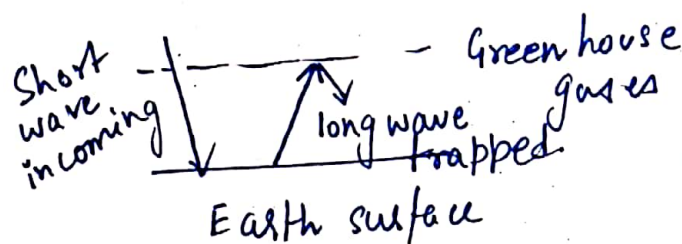
Hence, relationship between raw material and location of industry has changed.

20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

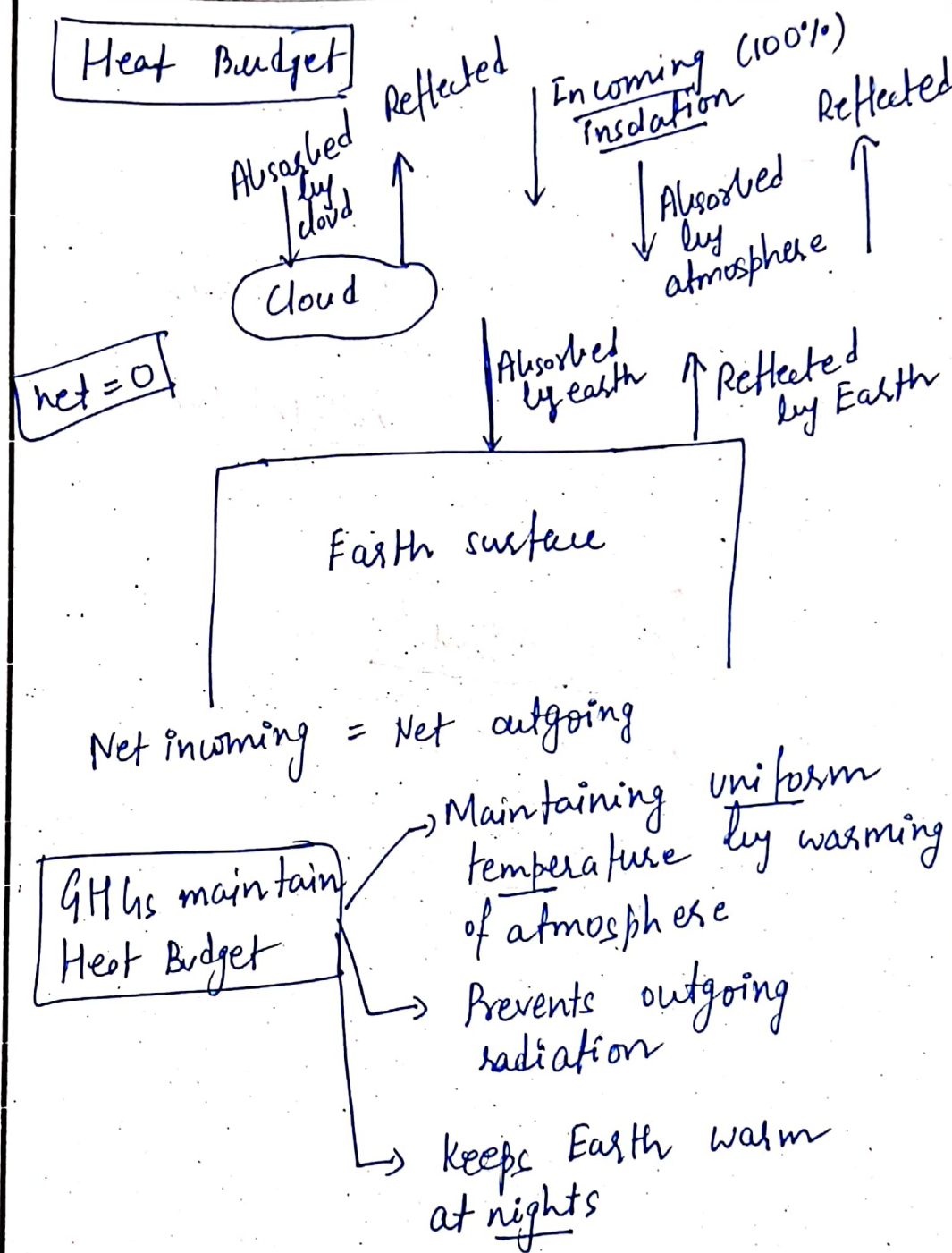
(250 words) 15

Greenhouse gases refer to gases like CO_2 , H_2O , Methane etc. which produce an effect similar to Greenhouses.

They allow the short incoming radiation to pass through the atmosphere but prevent the outgoing long wave radiations. This in turn prevents ~~escape~~ escape of all the received insolation back into the atmosphere, thus warming the Earth.

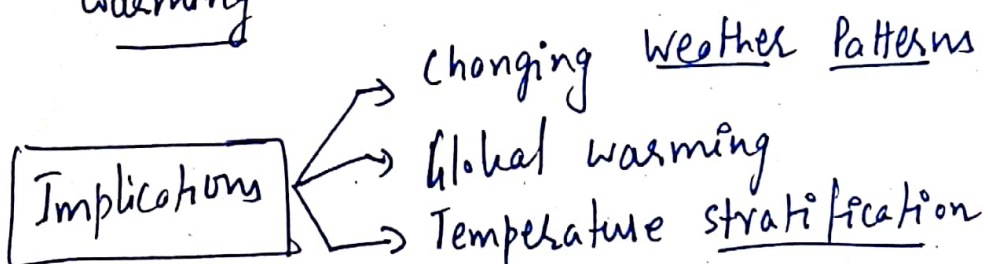


GHGs hence play an important role in maintaining heat budget



Rising GHGs

- ① While the incoming radiation is constant, the outgoing radiation is changing
- ② The rising GHGs trap more amount of ~~the~~ outgoing long wave radiations
- ③ This has resulted in excessive warming
• As per WMO, atmospheric temperature has increased by over 1°C since pre-industrial levels.
- ④ Thus, the Heat Budget has been disturbed, with excessive Global warming



GHGs concentration has become a catastrophe and effective Paris imple Goal implementation is the need.