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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1862)

Name of Candidate	Archita Goyal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	622963
Center	Online	Date	25.12.21

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 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. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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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

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
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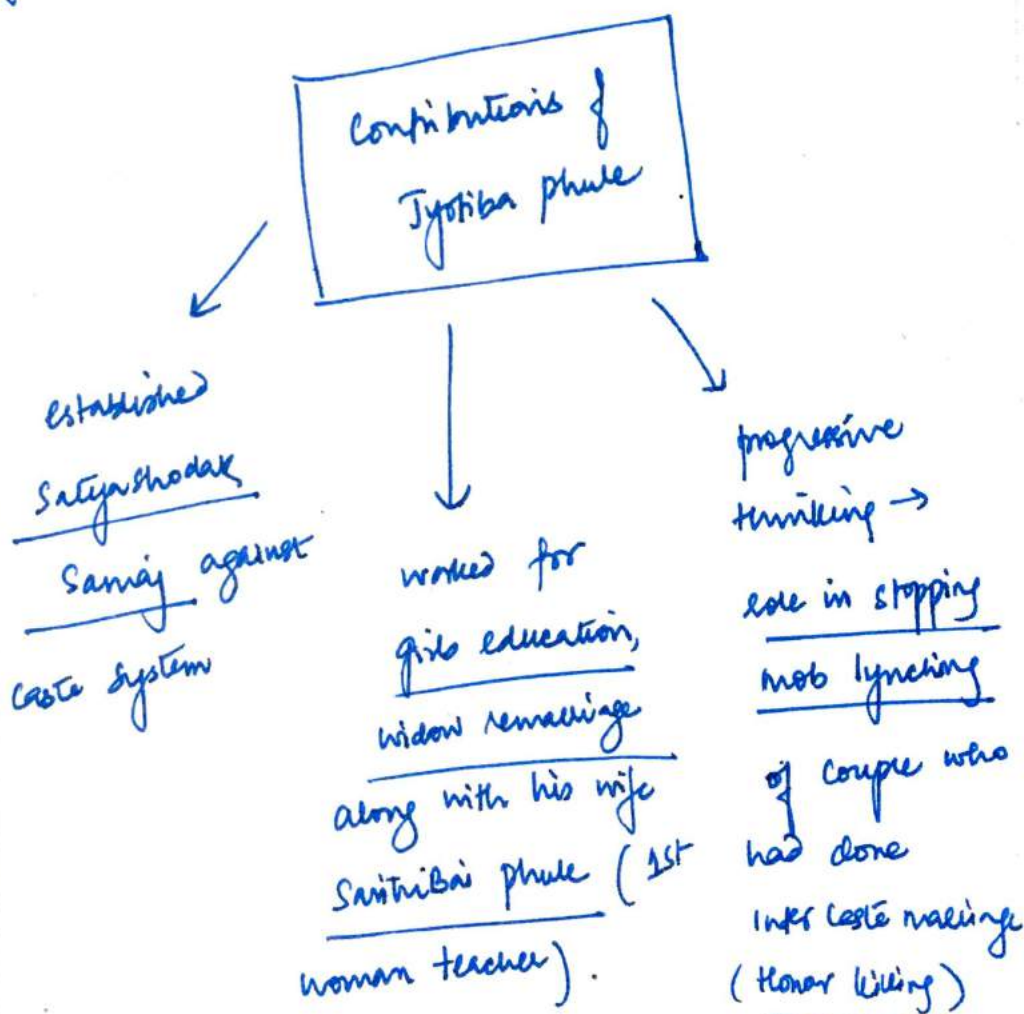
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1. Jyotiba phule was not only a key social reformer but also a patron of literary works. Discuss.

Jyotiba phule was a social reformer from Maharashtra in the 19th century. Belonging to the 'gardener or maali' caste, he worked against the caste system prevalent in India.



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↙
wrote
'Gulamgin'
to raise
awareness against
evils of caste system,
untouchability

Tyotiba Phule
as a patron of
literary works

Hence, Tyotiba Phule made immense contributions
to remove the evils of caste, untouchability
before the Constitution banned it under Art 17.

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2. Cave paintings in India have a long tradition with both religious as well as secular attributes. Elucidate.

India has a rich heritage of mural paintings - from the paleolithic age till the recent times.
The Bhimbetkar paintings discovered by VS Walankar are perhaps the earliest cave paintings in India.

Cave paintings - religious attributes :-

i) Jaina paintings - Sittanavasal paintings show Mahavira, Jaina fables, Vdaygiri caves of Kharvela king, Amarnathi caves from Vellore show Jaina Tirthankars

ii) Buddhist paintings - Ajanta caves patronised by Satvahans, Vakataka kings ex: Mara Vijaya painting, paintings in chaityas ex: Kaeli (Gatoka fables) in Maharashtra

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ii) Hindu paintings -

- Lepakshi cave paintings
- Ellora Caves -
 - Kailasa Temple
 - Ravana lifting
 - Mt. Kailasa
- Udaygiri caves in MP -
 - Vishnu, Laxmi,
 - Gandha painting
 - Chandragupta II patronised Vishnu's ~~base~~ base (Vamana) avatar

Cave paintings : Secular attributes

i) Hunting scenes ex: in neolithic, paleolithic caves in Hungsi, Bhimbetka, Bellum Caves etc.

ii) Ellora Caves had paintings from all 3 faiths - Hindu, Jain & Buddhist

iii) Tegimara Caves - paintings showing love, marriage scenes etc.

iv) Bagh Caves - Rangmahal painting

Hence, cave paintings show both religions as well as secular sides of Indian art heritage.



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3. Swadeshi movement started as an anti partition move, but became a multi faceted mass move after 1905. Elaborate.

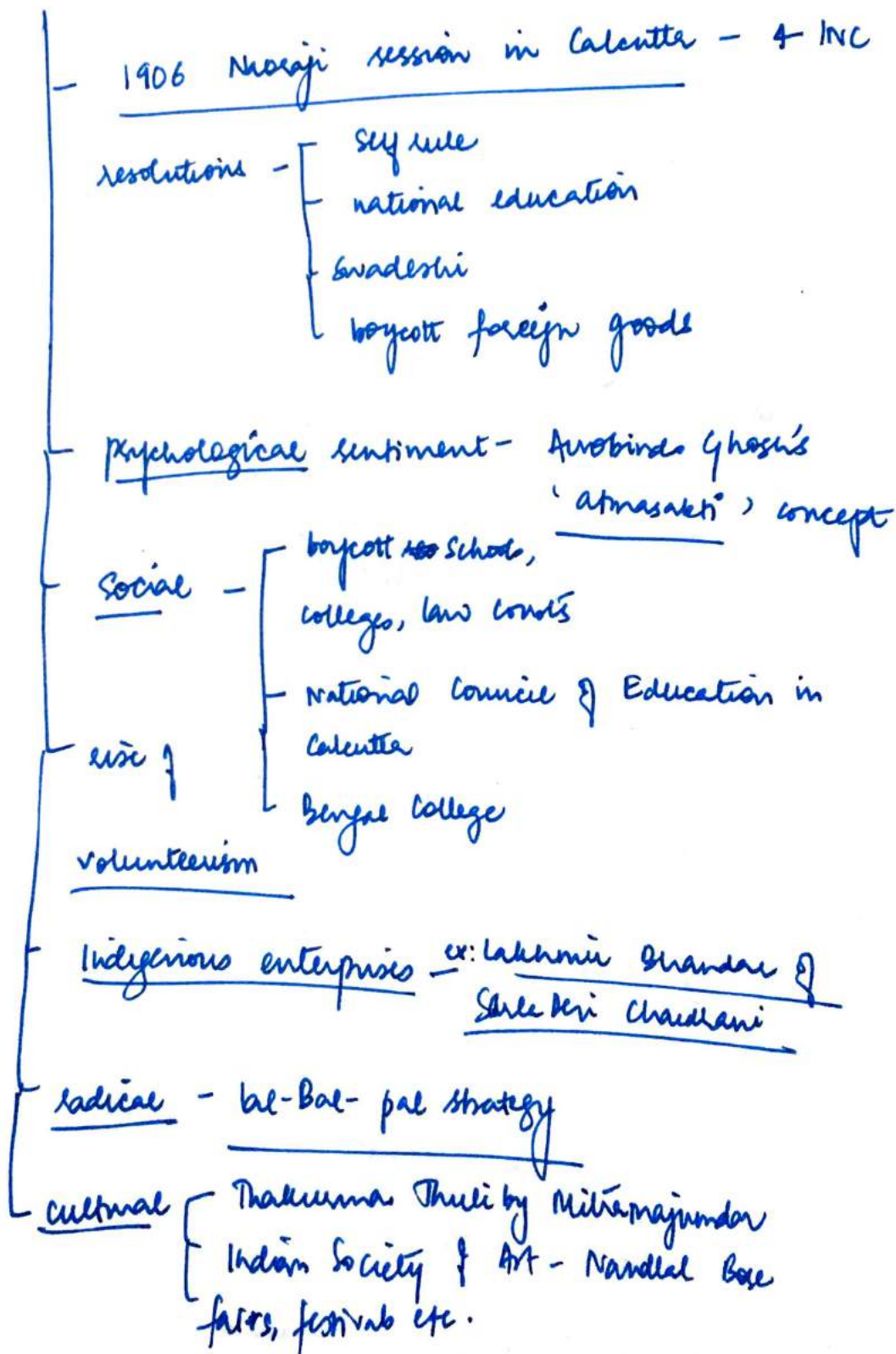
The Swadeshi movement of 1905 ~~was~~ against the partition of Bengal by Curzon saw trends ranging from moderate tactics to radical demands for self rule.



Swadeshi movement → anti partition movement :- Pillai

- Boycott Resolution 7 August 1905 against Manchester cloth, Liverpool salt
- 3Ps - prayer, petition, protest against partition of Bengal
- Rakshabandhan organised by Tagore, Kishan Kumar Mitra.
- 1905 Benares resolution under Gokhale → condemning Bengal partition

Post 1905 — demands of self rule ; growth of
non cooperation, radical trends —



Swadeshi movement hence lay the foundation for future freedom
struggle.

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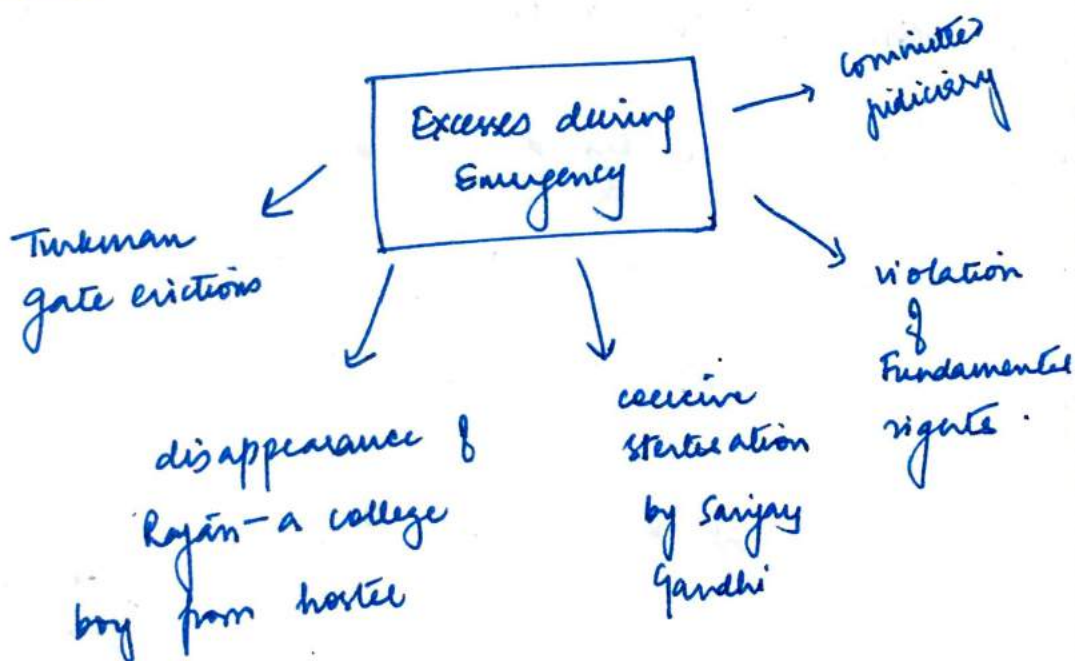
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4. Although National Emergency of 1975 was temporary blip in independent India's history, it emboldened spirit & resistance of democracy. Discuss.

The Emergency of 1975 imposed when Indira Gandhi was the PM is often referred as the 'dark age of Indian democracy'.



however, the emergency emboldened the spirit & resistance of democracy -

i) Rise of civil rights organisations such as PULL, ADR etc.

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ii) Diversification of Indian polity - 1st non Congress Rule under Morarji Desai (Janata party), eventually led to decline of one party hegemony in party system

iii) Institutionalisation of PIL under Justice Bhagwati - SC became true defender of fundamental rights. In the words of Justice Goswami - "the SC is the home to the benighted & oppressed"

iv) Rise of Social movements - JP Movement's Total

Awareness about fundamental rights. Revolution → gave foundation to social movements of today.

The Emergency hence- despite a temporary blot on our democracy, further strengthened the spirit of democracy in India.

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5. Examine relationship between Walker cell & Indian Monsoon.

The Indian Monsoon is affected by many climatic phenomena - walker cell in pacific

ocean being one of them.

Walker cell - during la Nina

During la Nina →
low pressure forms in
Australia.

This low pressure
interacts with high

pressure in Australia → forming low pressure in

Indian Subcontinent.

This causes high rainfall in India.

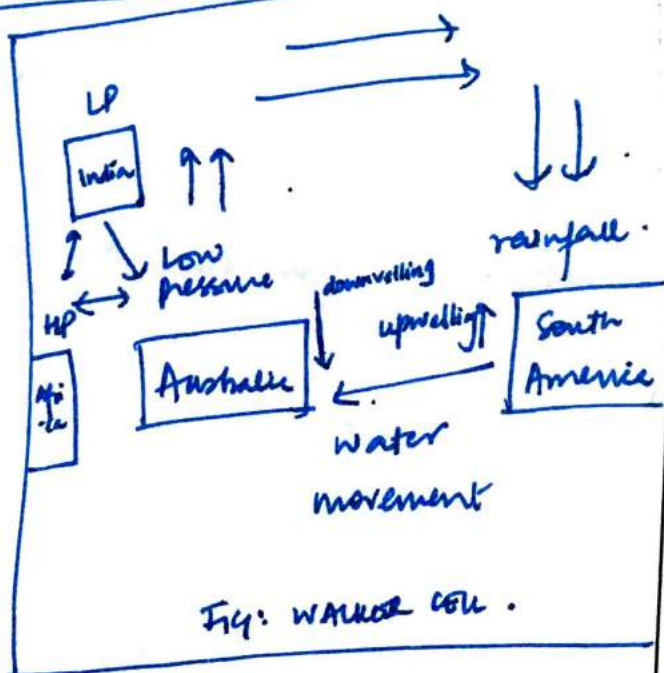
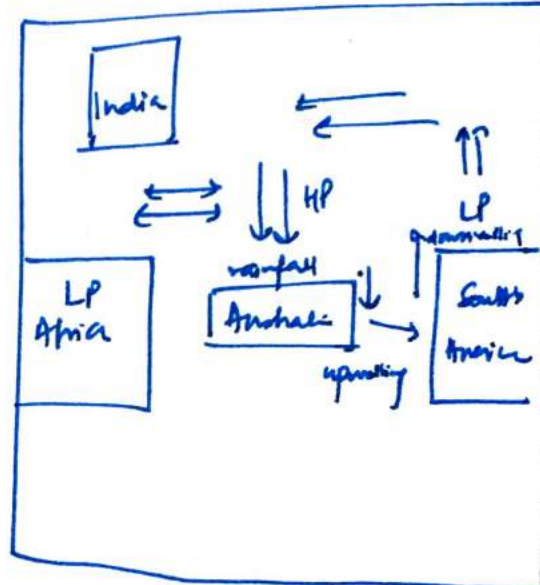


Fig: Walker cell.

ELNino - ENSO Oscillation

During ELNino, the Walker circulation reverses.

The high pressure in Australia forms another cell with African low pressure.



Since no low pressure /

instability conditions are formed in India →

less rainfall, drought like conditions in India.

Hence, the Walker cell impacts Indian monsoon.

As climate change has disrupted El Niño oscillations,

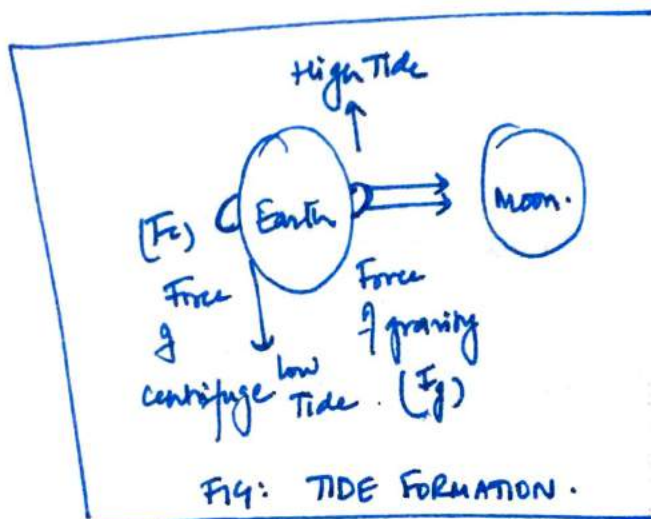
it has repercussion on Indian Monsoon as well.

6. Identifying factors responsible for formation of tides, discuss their geographic & economic significance.

Tides are a kind of vertical movement of water.

Factors responsible for tide formation -

i) Force of gravity of Moon, Sun



ii) Centrifuge force of Earth

iii) Alignment of Sun, Earth, Moon w.r.t. each

Other ex: Earth - Moon - Sun → Syzygy position
Spring Tide

Sun
 |
 Earth - Moon → Quadrature position
Neap Tide

Tides occur after every 12 hours 25 minutes.

Significance

Geographic Significance

i) Affects ocean hydrology

ii) Explains ebb & flow of water-

ebb: when water falls after high tide before low tide

flow: when water rises after low tide before high tide

iii) Formation of features such as

tidal current - gulf connected

_____ connected with open sea

tidal bore - steep nosed crest of water

Economic Significance

i) Tidal areas are best ~~best~~ fishing

grounds due to mixing of nutrients

ii) Tidal energy

ex: Durgaduani

in West Bengal,

Bay of Fundy etc.

Tides hence are of significance both geographically & economically.

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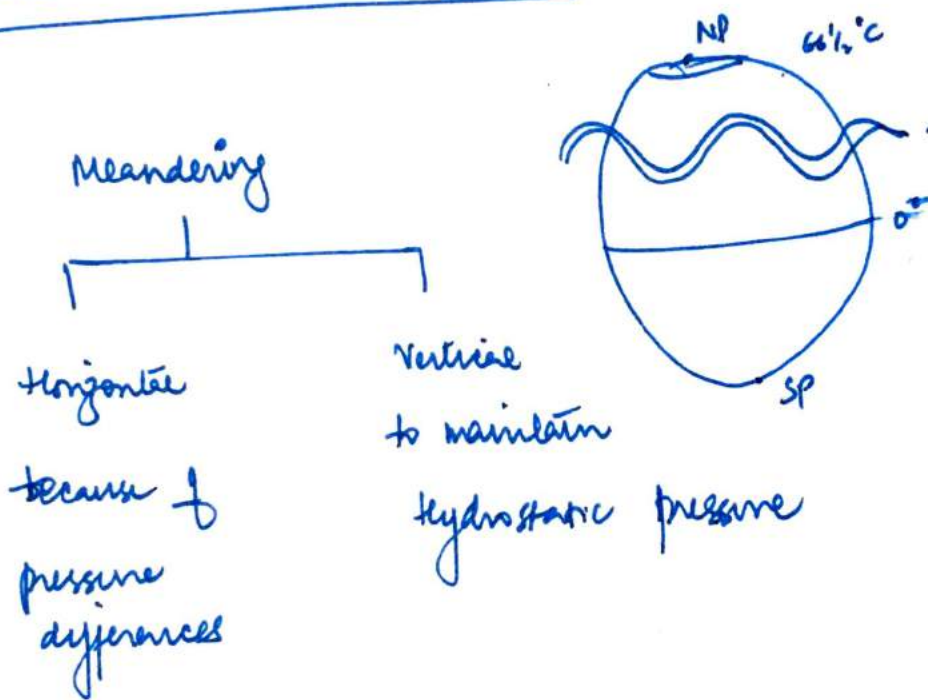
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7. What are Rossby waves? Discuss role played by them in shaping climate of Earth.

Rossby waves are meandering bands of tropospheric winds embedded in westerlies.



Role played in shaping climate -

i) Weakening of Rossby waves led to cold, subfreezing temperatures in US - as the wave shifts towards the equator

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Q. One of the reasons for increased global interest in Afghanistan is its endowment with key natural resources. Discuss.

Afghanistan has not only opened a geopolitical potpourri for various powers to engage in power politics but has also opened an economic potpourri.

Minerals in Afghanistan -

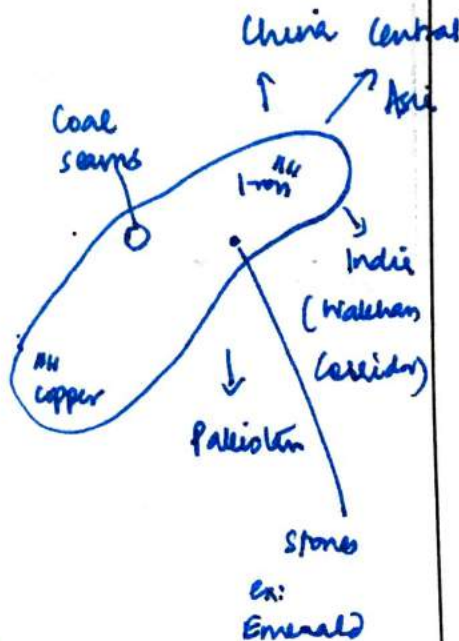
i) Iron reserves -

Balkh, Badakshan, Panjshir, Paktia provinces have huge iron reserves

ex: China's investment in Mas Tynak ore

ii) Copper reserves

iii) Precious stones such as Emerald, in Panjshir Valley Lapis lazuli



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iv) NATO reports of coal & oil reserves near
Hindukush mountains

v) Rare Earth minerals — reports of rare earth
minerals, lithium reserves

Interest in Afghanistan is hence also because
of its rich mineral deposits which can be
exploited for economic & strategic gains.

Afghanistan's resource curse problem hence falls in
line with Robert Kaplan's theory of revenge of
geography.

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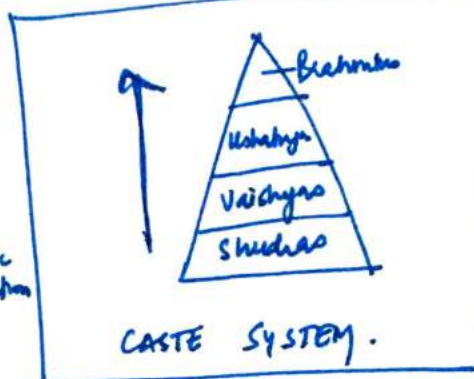
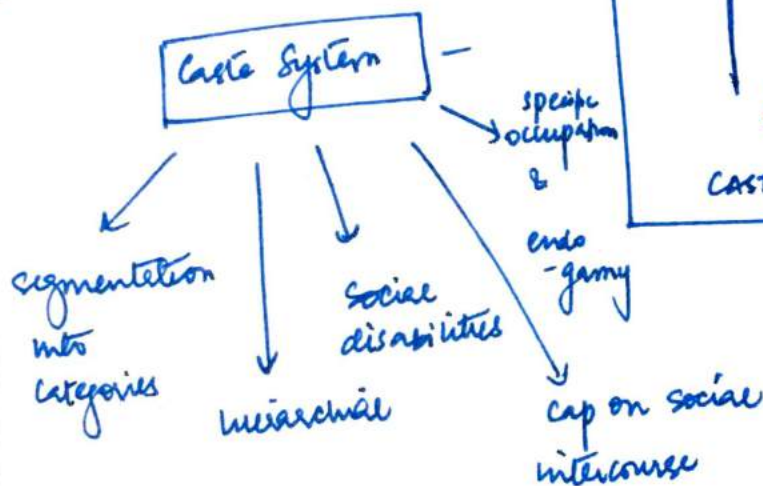
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9. Traditional structure of caste system has witnessed paradoxical changes over last few decades in India. Comment.

Caste system is an ancient system of segmentation, hierarchy in the society.



Caste system has witnessed a paradoxical change - where expressions have changed but are yet constant : continuity of caste

Forces of change	Change	Continuity
i) <u>Westernisation</u> → new modern ideas, Schools, colleges etc. & <u>globalisation</u>	no more exclusion of certain castes in school, college etc.	students refuse to eat meal prepared by Dalit cook (mid day meal) Dalits ^{prepare} their meals in ITTs & b.i.

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Forces of change	change	Continuity
ii) Urbanisation → anonymity, open buses, public places, cinema etc	public places open to all castes - ex: Brahmins & Dalits watching film in same cinema	Ghettos based on castes, acc. to new research → same castes prefer to stay nearby
iii) Socialisation	Inter caste marriages	practice of Honour killing ex: in Rajasthan, Haryana matrimonial ads still use 'baniya', 'kayastha' terms
iv) economic, political changes	Industrialisation → no caste specific occupation Constitution → bans untouchability	occupational legacy ex: Birlas → Baidhya business community manual scavenging reservation politics

Hence, caste has changed its form but continues to remain relevant - ended in communion but remains intense.

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10. Economic empowerment of women is key to ensure Social empowerment. Discuss in context of India.

According to the WEF Global Gender gap Index -
it will take 123.5 years to close the gender gap & attain gender parity.

Gender Empowerment = Social + Economic + political

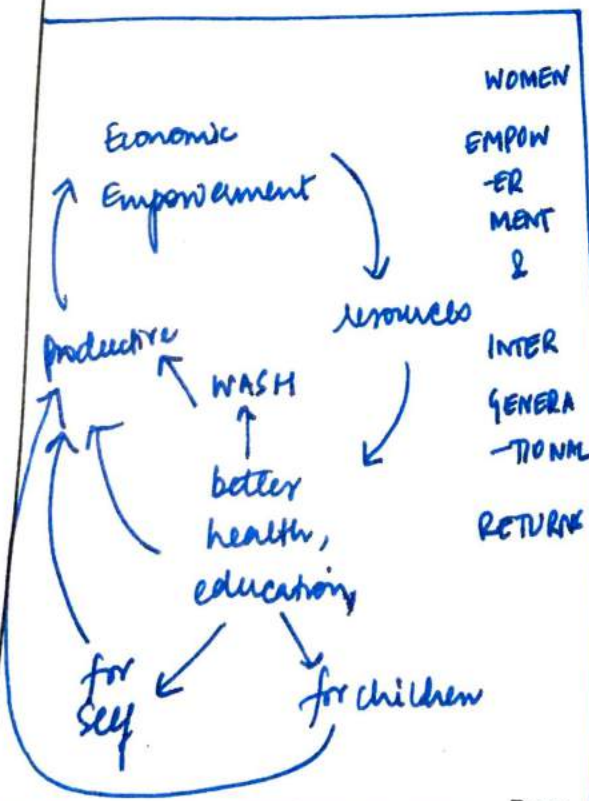
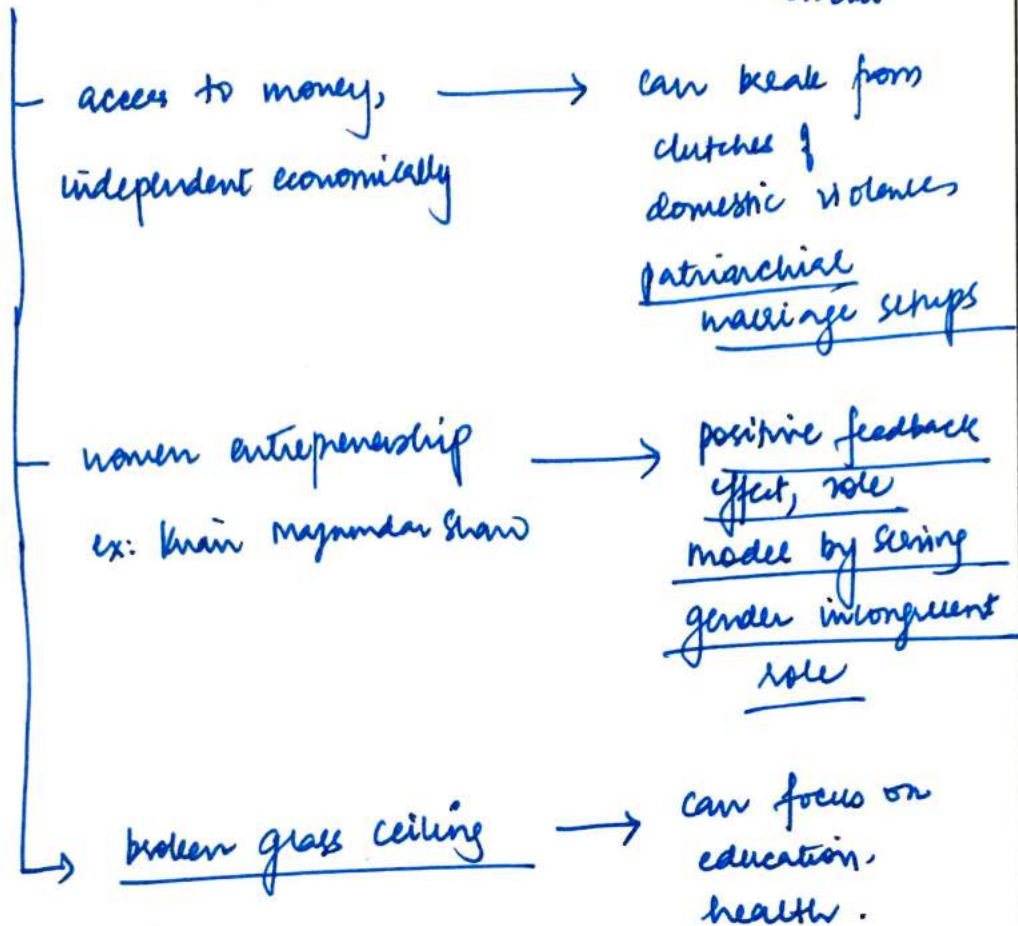
- no discrimination - better health, education credentials - dismantled patriarchy	- access to resources - equal wages - women entrepreneurship	- representation in politics sphere
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According to Pam Rajput Committee - women suffer from

5Ps -

- powerlessness in India - patriarchy - poverty - promotion advancement resource inaccess - productive resources inaccess.	economically disempowered
--	----------------------------------

Economic Empowerment $\xrightarrow[\text{to}]{\text{translates}}$ Social Empowerment



hence, economic empowerment is the single goal now for women empowerment. GoI's schemes promoting woman entrepreneurship (MUDRA, MSMEs, NITI AEGEE), women in STEM are steps in right direction

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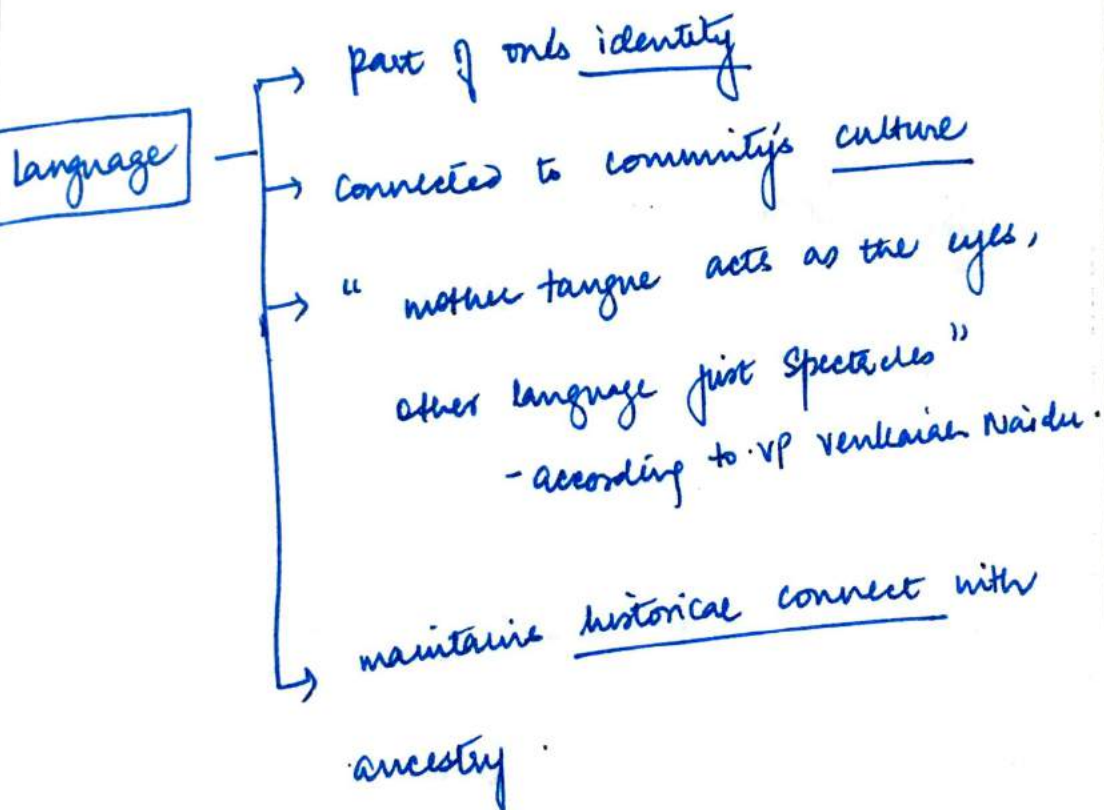
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11. India has the highest no. of endangered languages in the world as per UNESCO. In this context, discuss factors that have endangered native languages in India & highlight steps taken to conserve & protect

UNESCO's Yelle proclamation seeks to protect endangered languages of indigenous people.



Factors that have led to native languages being endangered —

i) Colonialism — thrust on English over

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vernacular languages (General Committee on public instruction)

ii) lack of documentation, dictionaries, grammatical works which have been preserved as linguistic heritage.

iii) Tribal isolationism - Many tribes continue to remain isolated, hence no records are available to government

iv) Westernisation & Modernisation - adoption of modern English culture especially among youth → reluctant to use native languages.

v) Urbanisation - as natives moved to urban areas, connection to local culture lost, assimilation in urban common culture



Steps taken to conserve languages -

i) National Education Policy 2020 - thrust on
vernacular medium, realises importance of
mother tongue.

ii) Institutionalisation of linguistic culture - ex:

Mysore based School of Indian languages.

iii) Ministry of Tribal Affairs efforts to preserve
tribal culture through festivals etc.

Native languages not only stand as a pillar
of cultural heritage but also signify rich diversity

India - India's soft power. linguistic culture hence
must be protected for future ages.

12. policy of 'subsidiary alliance' helped in establishing British control over internal affairs of Indian states without incurring any direct imperial liability. Discuss.

The British conquest of India from trade to territory was based on both military actions as well as administrative policies such as policy of ang fence of Hastings, Wellesley's subsidiary alliance, Lord Dalhousie's doctrine of lapse.

Subsidiary Alliance policy by Wellesley -

company to offer army for Indian rulers' use

Indian ruler to pay for army maintenance & expenses

company resident at Indian ruler's court.

company determine relations with other European powers

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The expenses of maintenance of army was huge.
hence, when the ruler was unable to pay,
land had to be ceded to the company.

Control over internal affairs	No direct imperial liability
Since ruler dependent on company for <u>army</u> → company influence on military affairs	Only patron-client relationship : company provides army training at expense of ruler
Stationing of <u>company agent</u> in court meant company had access to what all was going on internally	Company was not the <u>de jure</u> ruler in the eyes of the subjects/Indians → company however was <u>de facto</u> ruler.
Company's role in relations with other European powers meant ruler couldn't coordinate with others to end company rule	

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Inability to pay dues by rulers was seen as legitimising company's takeover. Hence, it indirectly led to deepening of colonialism without popular rebellion.

Hyderabad in 1801 was the first state to

come under subsidiary alliance. later on,

Marathas, Baisda Gaskwade, Holkars of Indore

followed.

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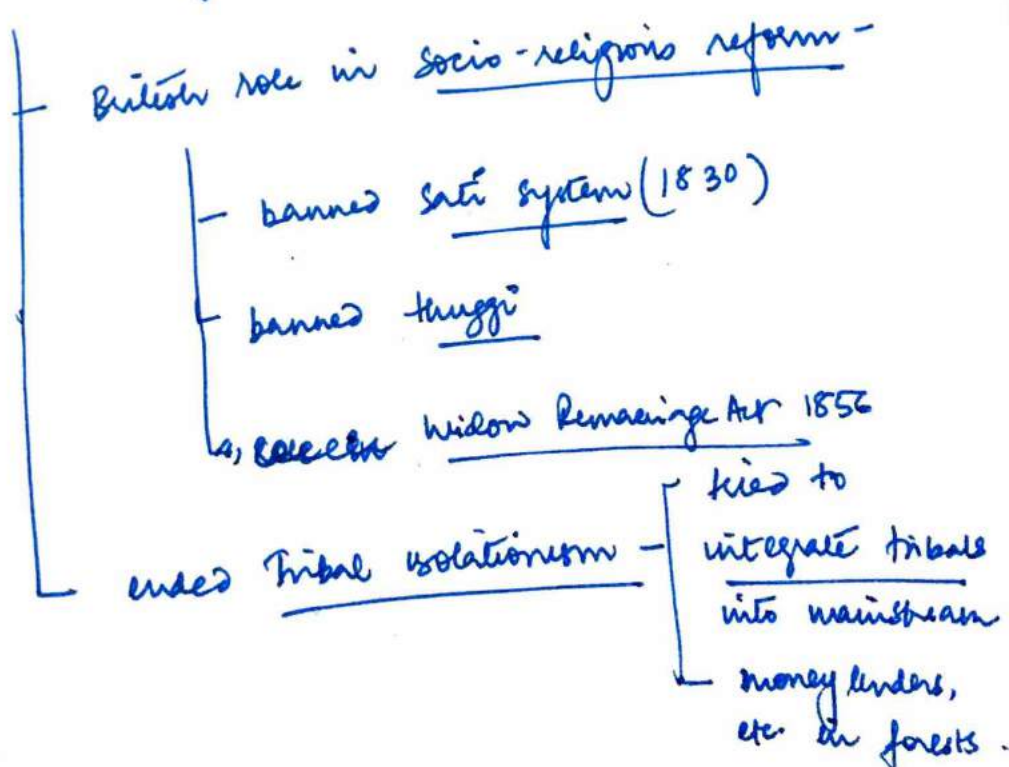
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13. "Before 1857, the British were effectively working against the traditional grain of Indian Society; afterwards they were working with it". Comment.

The revolt of 1857 has been considered as the first war of independence by Savarkar, Dikshiti etc.

Before 1857, Britishers were working against the traditional grain of society -



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L codification of customs

- Glenn laws by William Jones
- included Rasis in judiciary system

However, post 1857, Britishers adopted the policy of divide & rule, started using Indian tradition for their own vested interests & political gains -

- policy of balance & counterpoise in army -
- concept of martial races
- divide & rule wth Hindus & Muslims -

ex: Communal Minto → separate electorates
Bengal partition

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Communal Award 1932 - divide Hindus

amongst themselves by offering separate electorates to untouchables.

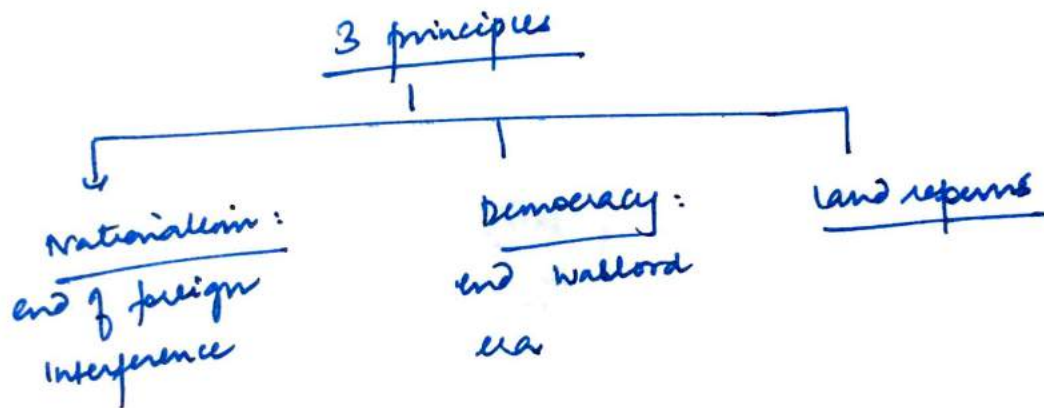
Sentiment changed from Victorian paternalism to political utilitarianism.

Hence, post 1957, British policy towards Indian society changed from reformist to status quoist - the objective being survival of imperialism.

14. Enumerating revolutionary maxims propounded by Sun Yat Sen, discuss conditions that led to revival of Chinese nationalism in early 20th c.

Dr Sun Yat Sen founded the Koumintang in 1912.

His objective was united, democratic & modern China.



Conditions leading to growth of Chinese nationalism -

i) Realisation of humiliation after Chinese ~~state~~
came as spheres of influence of foreign powers -

'cutting of Chinese Melon'

ii) Sino Japan war (1895) - China forced to

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Cede Formosa, Taiwan & Senkaku islands in
South China Sea

iii) Boxer Rebellion against foreign interference in
political, economic & religious affairs.

The rise of KMT has relevance even today.

The KMT represents the right wing pro capitalism

party based in Taiwan. Dr. Sun Yat Sen's KMT

hence ~~has~~ forms the foundation of the current dispute

between Taiwan & China.

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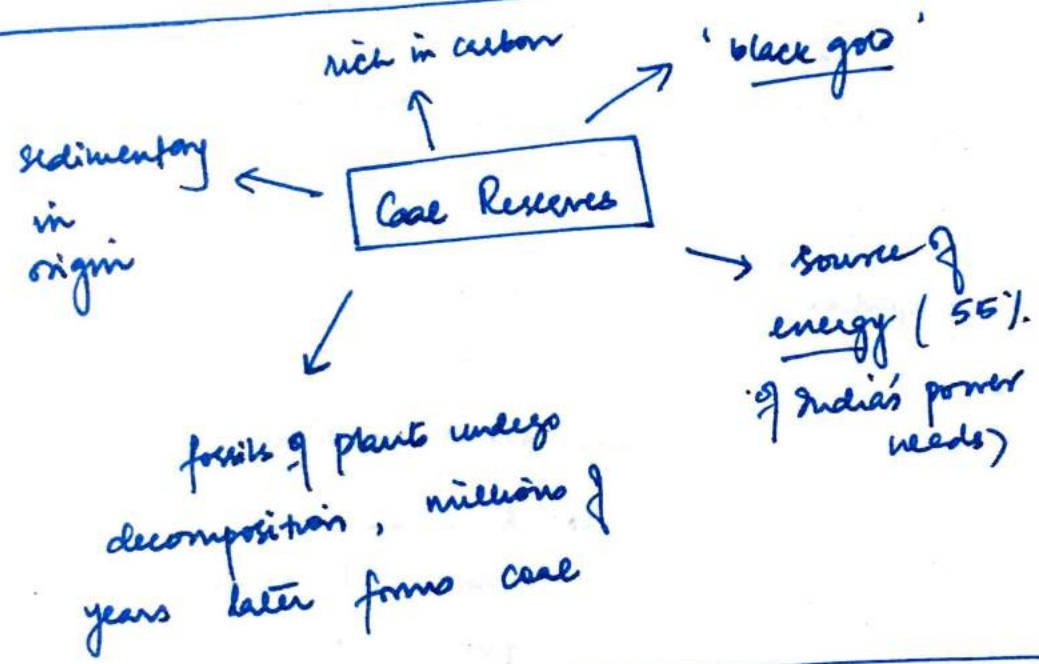
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15. Based on their geological age, present a brief account of classification & distribution of coal reserves in India. Discuss ongoing issues in coal sector in India.

Coal is known as 'black sunshine'. India is bestowed with the 4th largest coal reserves in the world, and is the second largest producer.



India has 2 categories of coal - [Gondwana deposits, Tertiary deposits]

According to carbon content - [Anthracite, Bituminous, Lignite, Peat] mostly Indian coal

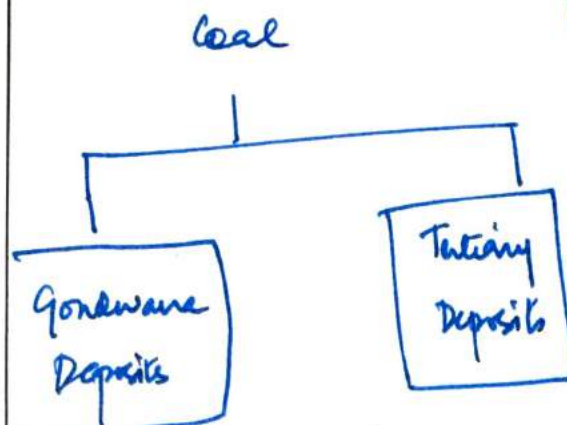
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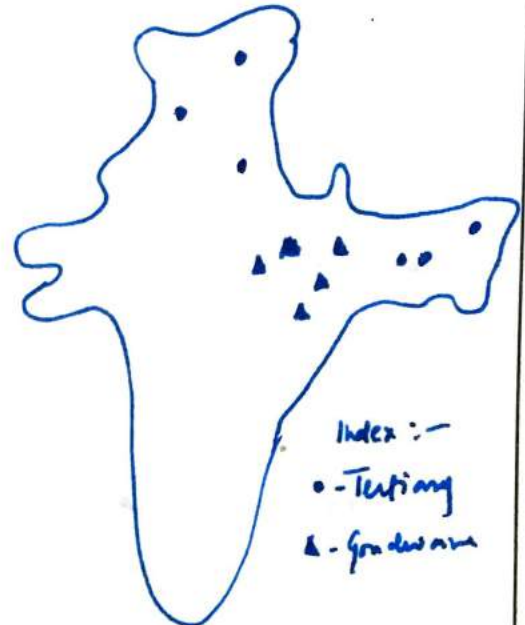
older coal
rich in ash
content (30-40%)
and sulphur
coke proportion
is less

ex: West Bengal →
Raniganj deposits
Jharkhand → Bokaro

relatively
newly
formed
coal

lesser coke
content since
inadequate fossilisation

ex: Arunachal Pradesh,
Jammu & Kashmir,
Garo-Khami-Tamir deposits



Index :-
• - Tertiary
▲ - Gondwana

MAP: COAL RESERVES

Coal stress

- Despite 4th largest reserves, 2nd largest importer

Reasons of coal stress seen in October 2021-

i) higher power requirements after economic recovery from COVID

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ii) Dependence on coal for power - 55%.

iii) Coal imports became more expensive owing
to increase in prices [imports mainly from Poland,
US, China, Central Asia according to Indian Mines
Yearbook]

A) Low extraction & mining despite ~~ENV~~ HELP
policy → legacy issue (coal gate induced
scepticism)
→ unscientific & illegal mining (ex: Rathore
mining in
Meghalaya)

The government has taken steps to attract
domestic as well as FDI -

{ Commercial coal mining allowed
100% FDI allowed
PRAKASH portal for transparency in bidding
streamlining of licensing from MoEF (environmental
clearances)

As a developing nation, India's dependency on coal needs
to be supplemented with adequate, clean coal technology.

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16. In view of the importance of Blue Economy to New India Vision 2030, delineate distribution of key ocean minerals that can help India realise its potential.

The idea of Blue Economy gained traction after renowned economist Gunter Pauli wrote a book - 'Blue Economy' in 2010. UN has declared 2020-30 as year for blue economy.

In the same light, India recently declared its Vision 2030 : Blue Economy with Samudrayaan

Project

Energy -
OTEC powered
desalinisation

Deep Sea
mining

Ocean climate
change
advisories

Bioprospecting

Marine
Biodiversity

Surveys for
polymetallic
nodules,
Sulphides
etc.

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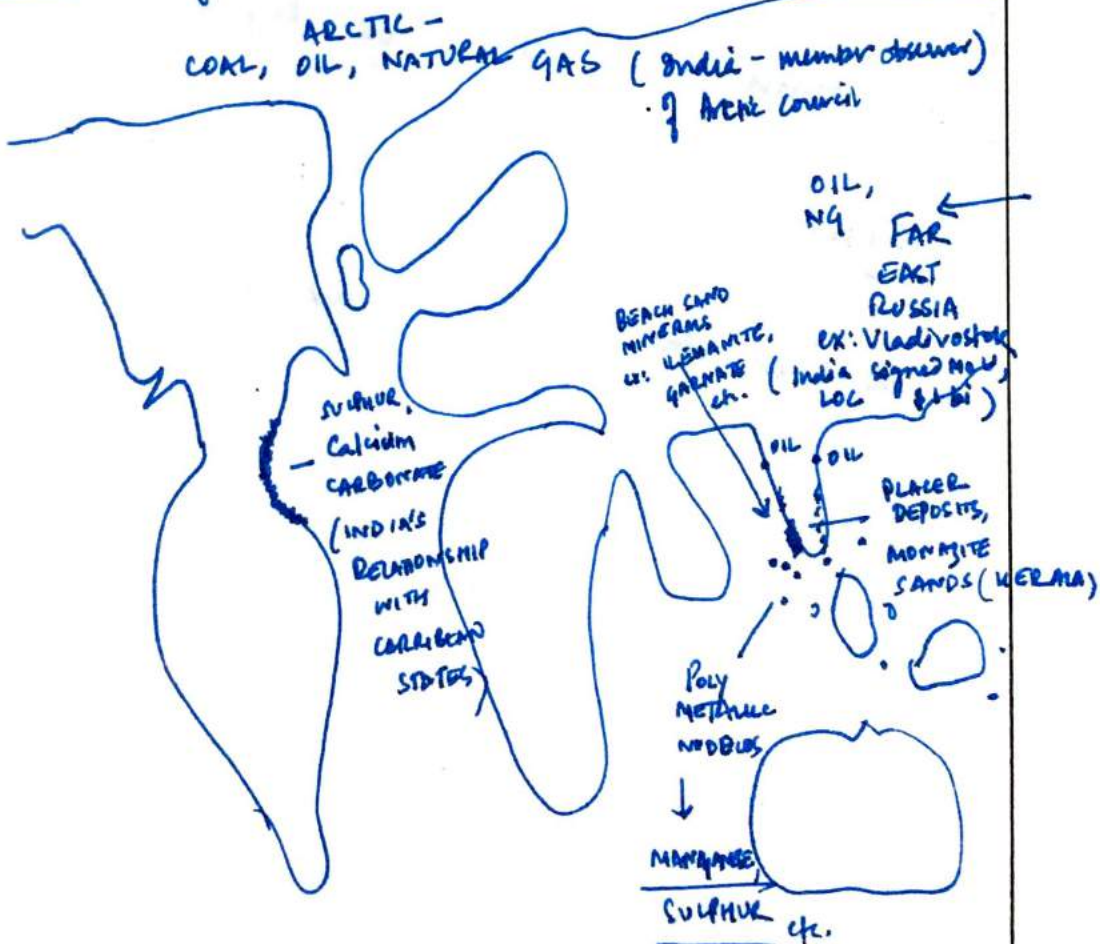
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Importance for India

- vast coastline of 7516 km → fishing grounds
- vast EEZ in Indian ocean → access to ocean minerals
- ISA granted mining rights for PMN

can help release govt for \$5 trillion economy

Distribution of ocean minerals-



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India can also ~~access~~ access minerals in other
geo hotspots -

- Indonesia - Cassiterite (Tin) deposits
- placer deposits - Ghana, West Africa.
- Beach sand minerals from islands, Australia etc.

The oceans hence hold the key to many
untapped minerals & resources, which can
be mined for economic, energy & scientific
uses.

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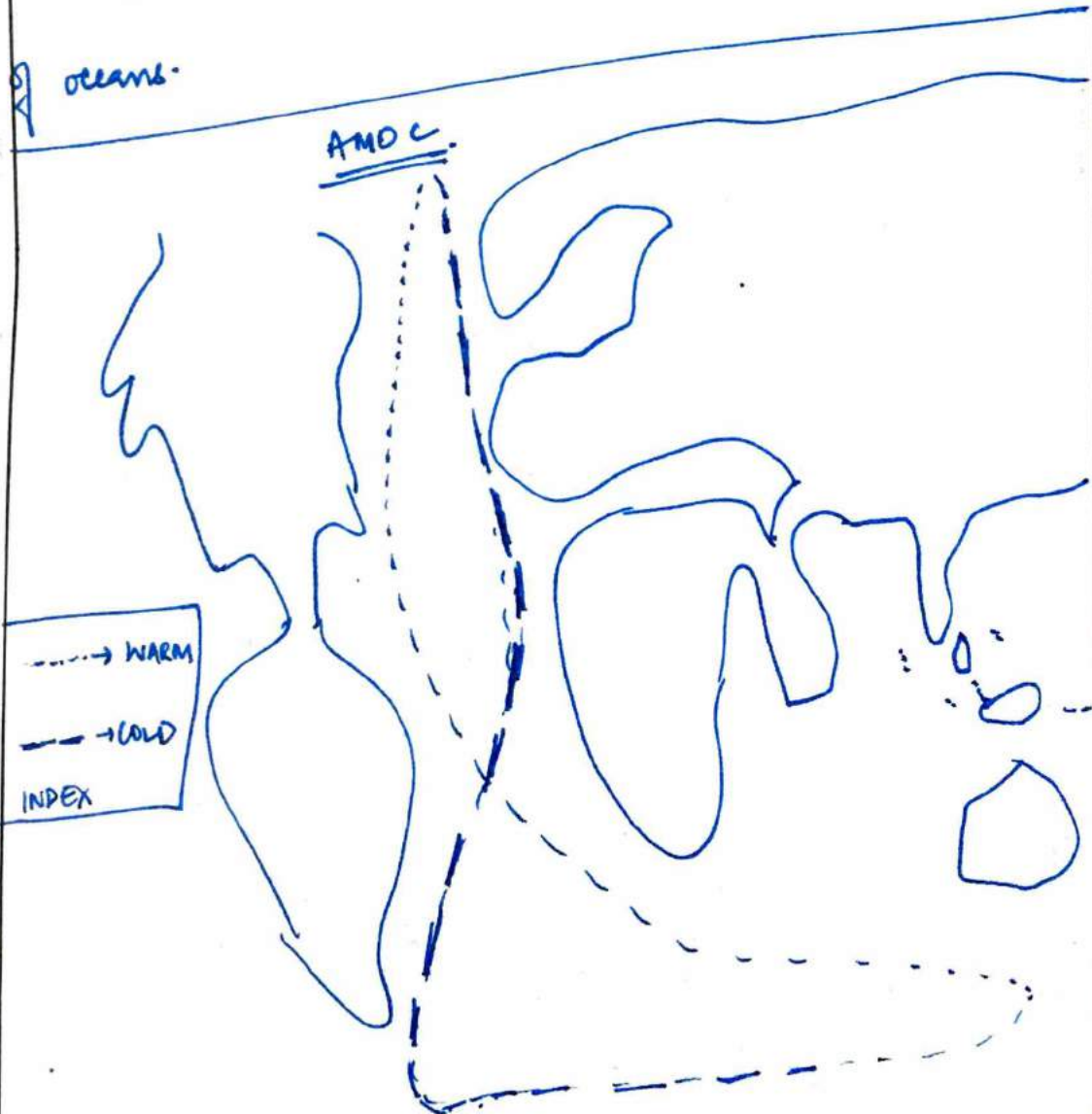
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17. what is Atlantic meridional overturning Circulation?
Discuss reasons for decline & impact.

Atlantic meridional overturning circulation -
AMOC or the great oceanic conveyor belt
is crucial to maintain heat budget & hydrology



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AMOC is a system of warm & cold currents - starts from Atlantic Ocean - includes warm currents like Gulf Stream. Completes the loop by bringing cold currents ex: Norwegian current back, hence acting as giant conveyor belt.

Reasons for Decline

i) climate change and associated global warming has created disbalance in ocean temperatures.

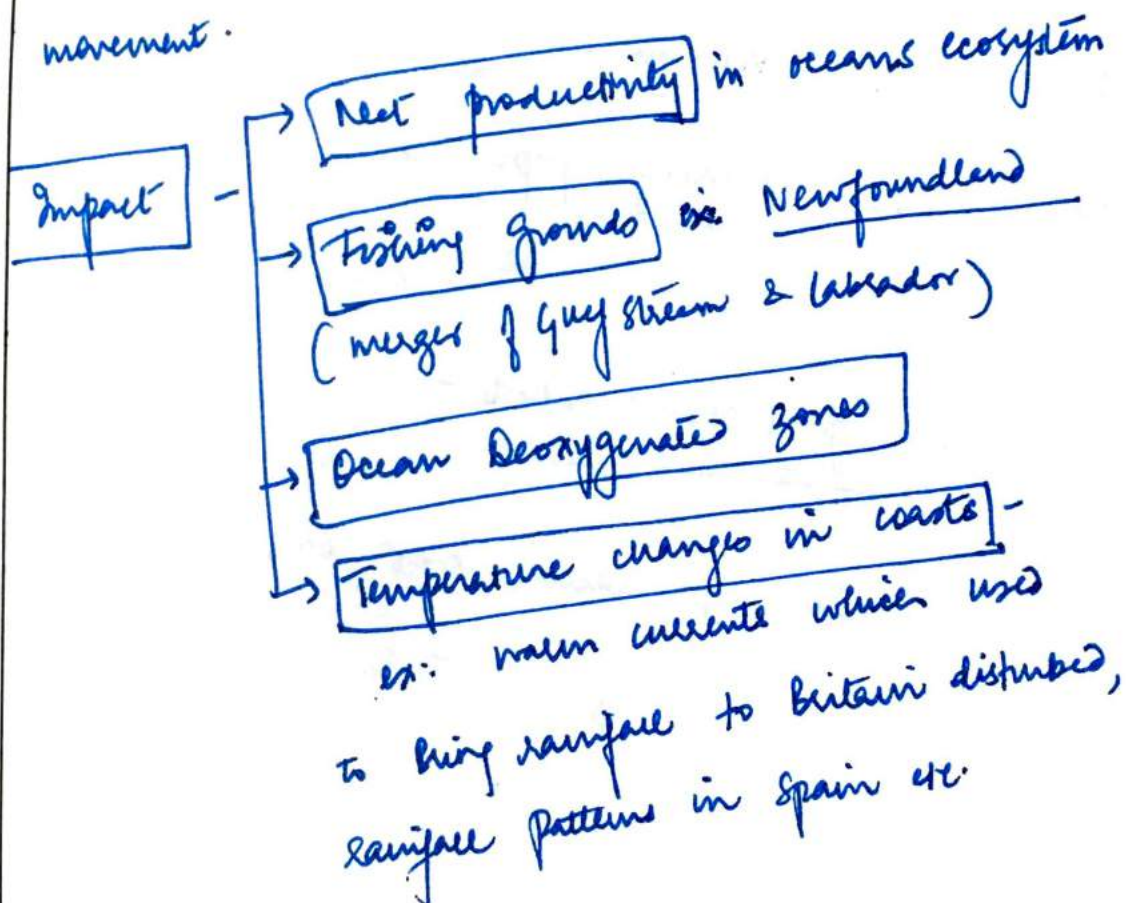
ii) Increase in subsurface temperatures ~ around

0.1°C since 1900 according to IPCC report

iii) melting of glaciers in Arctic - Arctic Amplification has led to addition of cold waters

v) Change in Salinity levels due to addition of glacier water, water from ice sheets.

v) Ambient temperature changes in coastal regions bordering the Atlantic Ocean → disturbs water movement.



AMOC is one of the nine tipping points of climate change. Changes in AMOC can act as force Multiplier & cause greater climate change hence necessitating global action.

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18. Recent xPRS & NFHS have signalled monumental shift in Indian demographics. Highlighting this shift, discuss challenges & measures.

Indian demographics can be visualised in 2

trends → By 2027 - India set to surpass China

as most populous nation; by 2040 - India

will witness maximum demographic dividend

with ~59% working population.

Trends seen from recent reports -

i) Around 20% population over 60 years by

2050 → concern from unshaped population

pyramid; high dependency ratio

ii) Declining TFR - 28/36 states & UTs have

Total fertility rate (TFR) less than 2.1 (the replacement rate)

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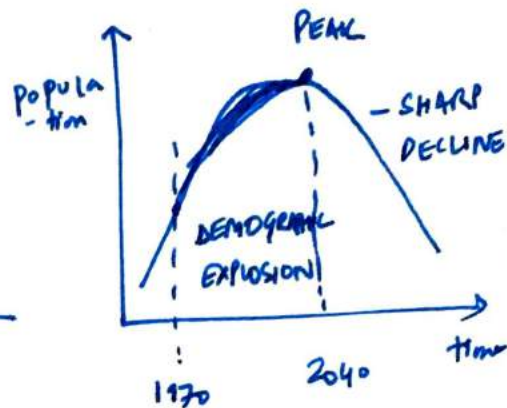
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ii) Improved sex ratio - 1042 girls from 1000 boys
according to NFHS-5 → welcome step

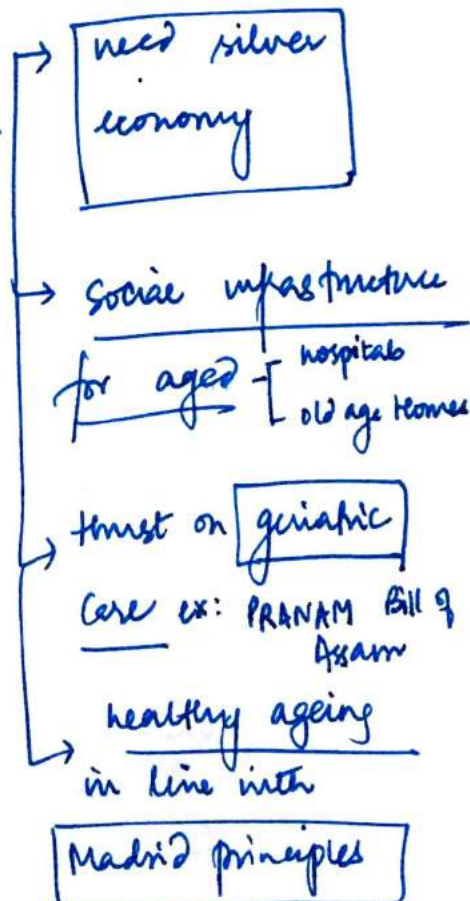
i) After peak at 2040,
population set to decline



Challenges & Measures

i) High dependency ratio -

↓
working population
needs to contribute
more to economy for
sustained growth.



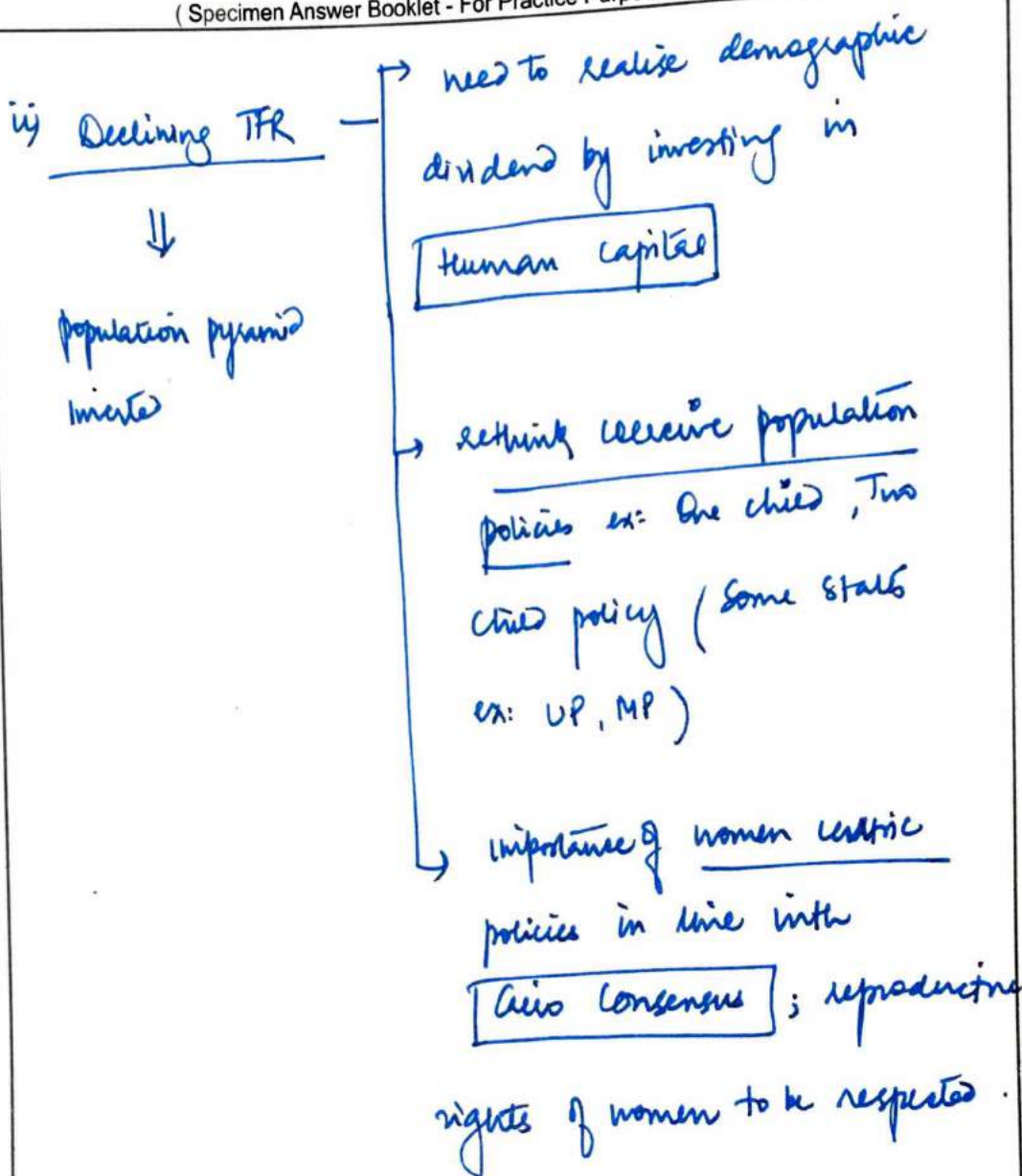
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In order to realise both demographic & gender dividends, India must continue success of improved sex ratio through policies such as Beti Bachao Beti padhao as well as invest in human capital.

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19. Looking at all poverty from rural perspective & applying rural solutions to urban conditions will not yield results. Discuss statements in context of differences b/w rural & urban poverty.

Poverty is a state of deprivation. According to Amartya Sen, poverty is the absence of capacity to realise one's true potential. poverty is hence antithetical to freedom.

India is home to over $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of world's poor according to reports.

Urban poverty	Rural poverty
i) <u>Inadequate/absence of livelihood</u> - ex: informal workers, migrant labour	Due to legacy issue - <u>colonialism's</u> effect in villages, <u>declining productivity of agriculture</u>

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Urban poverty	Rural poverty
i) <u>High cost of living in urban areas</u> $\Rightarrow$ difficult to meet basic needs $\Rightarrow$ <u>Multidimensional poverty</u>	<u>Lower cost of living in rural areas</u> $\Rightarrow$ lesser resources needed for basic needs
ii) <u>Psycho-Social impact</u> due to slum dwelling, pressure to send remittance to village home.	<u>poverty of family</u> $\rightarrow$ whole family is poor, less psycho social impact as stay together
iii) No cushioning schemes/employment guarantee programmes	MNREGA provides livelihood to so close poor.

Due to the above differences, different approaches are needed to handle issue of poverty.

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For urban poverty -

- employment generation guarantee schemes ex:
Yuwa Swasthmanan of MP are needed
- sustenance issues can be handled through
 - affordable housing ex: PMAY - U;
Affordable Rental Housing Complexes
(ARHC under Atmanirbhar Abhiyan)
 - food security
ex: Garib Kalyan Yojana, NFSA 2013, portable ration cards (One Nation One Ration Card)
 - impetus to self employment generation
(ex: MUDRA scheme)
 - special needs of workers in street vendors
(Swasth scheme)

A universal basic income model as suggested by Nobel laureate Abhijit Banerjee can be employed to cater to poverty.

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20. Regional movements are often conservative in orientation, supported by traditional social classes & religious groups & oppose social change imposed by modernity. Critically discuss.

Regional movements are collective enterprise

of people - often with shared identities ex:

same language, religion, ethnicity seeking to

assert their regional identity. Regionalism

is a sentiment where loyalty to region

becomes more than towards national identity.

Mechanical solidarity > Organic solidarity

Regional movements → conservative, traditional

social classes because :-

1) allegiance to religious identities - ex: Shikhar

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movement in Punjab. Religious identity seems greater than melting pot culture of various diversities.

ii) anti-tingerist sentiment - ex: Song of soil movement, ~~Marathia~~ Maharashtra for Marathi movement. Such sentiments argue against globalisation.

iii) Dravidian movement based on Dravidian identity which is based on historical caste actions → against modernity & modern thought.

iv) Tribal movements in north East are against social change through modernity, they wish to remain isolated & seek autonomy to govern according to traditional customs.

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Such movements though rooted in tradition & custom sentiment, do not bode well for

India's -

Social fabric - India is represented by
'unity in diversity' - unity must prevail
over regional identity

economy - nativism ex: Muzumdar's 75%
jobs for locals rule → disturbs investment
in state, affects state domestic product

political system - regionalism may take
shape of secessionism ex: Khalistan, Nagalim

Security - growth of violence, rooting in
regional movements.

Hence, while regionalism is recognised even by States Reorganisation Commission (1956) for India's unity; it must not grow over
national identity & patriotism.