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SUBJECT:	GS I full	Test Code:	7	6	1
Name of Candidate	YASHNI NAGARAJAN				
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1	3	7 0 9
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INDEX TABLE				INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
				2. All questions are compulsory.
				3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
				4. 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.
				5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
				6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
Total Marks Obtained:				

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Yoga, is a form of meditation
& represents the cleansing of
soul.

It ~~is~~ ~~also~~ represents the purity
of mind & body.

It differs from Yoga Practices of
today as →

- i) Today Yoga has been commercialised
- ii) Yoga is ~~be~~ today accessible
to all unlike earlier times of
restriction only to upper classes.
- iii) Yoga earlier was solely used
for treatment of ailment
but today it is more used
as a supportive therapy.
- iv) ~~the~~ Yoga Gurus like Iyengar
has also simplified Yoga for
mass appeal.

Hence, Yoga has
changed but it continues to
retain its utility & is an
important soft power tool for
India

u)

2. Europeans started arriving since Vasco Da Gama in 1498 & have contributed immensely to Indian art especially during British colonial times.

Impact of Europeans on →

i) Indian Art

i) Introduction of oil painting.

ii) Introduction of new musical instruments.

iii) Introduction to new forms of dancing. For eg Ball dancing.

ii) Indian Architecture.

i) Inlaid Arches in projections.

ii) Gothic style of architecture.
For eg - Victoria Memorial.

iii) Planned complexes architecture.
For eg - Waters Delhi.

iv) Preference to white stones
For eg - Laurel Place Delhi.

Development of Modern School
of Indian Art from 19th century →

i) Simplification of Dances

For eg → lighter dresses of
Bharatnatyam.

ii) Promotion to oil painting in the
beginning to Swadeshi paintings
in 20th century.

For eg → Abanindranath Tagore's
Bharat Mata.

iii) Promotion to religious folks.

Hence, modern school
of art has developed a lot since
19th century & continues to evolve
even today.

3. Both Gandhi & Bose are one of the tallest leaders of Indian Independence struggle.

Both strived for India's independence as but they were different as they had

a) Difference of ideas & strategy

1) ~~Gandhi~~ ~~propounded~~ ~~peace~~

1) Gandhi advocated use of non-violence while Bose advocated use of violence through military takeover.

For eg → INA army to defeat the British.

2) Gandhi sided with British during world war & considered it immoral to fight alongside fascist powers. but ~~Gandhi~~ Bose took support of Japanese.

- iii) Gandhi was also apprehensive of Japanese imperialism but Bose believed in Japanese call for new order.
- iv) Gandhi gave promotion to idea of charkha while Bose saw no merit in it.
- v) Gandhi was slightly centrist in his ideas while Bose was leftist.

vi)

Yet both believed in the power of masses, women empowerment & self sufficiency to defeat the British.
Hence, both actively took part in Non cooperation Movement & Civil Disobedience Movement & Bose started NA March to India during the Quit India Movement.

4. Both Ambedkar & Periyar stand tall as anti-casteism leaders. Ambedkar saw Hinduism as inherently exploitative & called for "annihilation of caste" & later converted to Buddhism.

Periyar also saw merit in abolishing Hindu religion itself when he attacked idols of Hindu gods to prove the man made notion of invincibility of God & the caste system.

Contribution of Ambedkar

- i) Ambedkar led the Dalit Movement for their empowerment through education.
- ii) He formed various organisations like All India SC Federation & various labour rights unions.
- iii) His lasting contribution is the Indian Constitution granting liberty, equality & justice to all.

(v) He also made provision of reservation for the upliftment of SC/ST.
For eg → through A 15(4) of Indian Constitution.

(v) He is also responsible for political equality by guaranteeing one man, one vote irrespective of caste.

Contribution of Periyar

1) Temple entry movement with access of Dalits to temples.

4) Breaking of gods.

11) Secularisation of the society as Promotion of atheism & secularisation of society.

10) His ideas today also relevant in dravidian parties of South India.

Hence, both played an important role to address the historical wrongs & to make our society more just & inclusive.

5. There ~~SRU~~ exists linguistic conflicts in the country which is evident in the statehood demands based on language for eg Tulu, Gorkhaland, etc.

State Reorganisation Act based on the Abul Fazl Committee Report, has both positive & negative outcomes →

i) Positive outcomes

1) It stopped the large scale movs due to demand for linguistic states.

For eg → In ~~Reorganisation~~ Andhra Pradesh

2) It avoided the balkanization of country.

For eg → Southern region was increasingly demanding separate country.

3) It has led to the acceptance of unity in diversity.

ii) Negative Outcomes

i) It could not solve all linguistic conflicts as many more states got created even after it.

For eg → Punjab, Himachal Pradesh & Haryana creation on linguistic lines.

ii) It had rejected 2 states 1 language in Andhra - Telangana issue but that did not solve Telangana demand.

iii) Even more demands for states & evidence of its failure.

iv) It has also resulted in growing regionalism & inter state disputes.

Although it has mixed outcomes but we need to abide by its norm that new state will only be created if there is political consensus, economic viability & administrative convenience.

u)

6. The English system of education was introduced by the Britishers mainly to →

i) Supply labour to fill its clerical posts.

ii) Create ~~market~~ appeal & market for British goods by uniformity of thinking & culture.

iii) Further impose the idea of superiority of the British & the white man's burden theory.

iv) To trample down these ideas to the uneducated masses.

But it aimed to create a class of people "brown in colour but British in taste".

But it opened the floodgates of liberal European thoughts & introduced the ideas of Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, Thomas Paine, Benjamin Franklin etc & created a new

class of intellectuals.

It gave new direction
to Indian political thinking as →

i) Virtues of liberty, equality, fraternity
~~de~~ questioned the idea of subjugation
of colonies.

ii) Ideas of Rule of Law questioned
the British policy of white racial
only by white July.

iii) It also questioned the policy
of non-appointment of Indians to
commissioned posts by Raja Ram
Mohan Roy.

iv) It led to the feeling of subjugation
in the minds of intellectuals.

v) This intellectual class provided
leadership to political struggle like
like Gandhi, Nehru, Bose etc.

vi) News of Russian defeat by Japan,
Italian defeat by Ethiopia

ii)

also demolished the notion of
superiority of British.
iii) English language also helped
in the communication within India
& all over the world. Helping
coordinate freedom struggles worldwide

iv)

vi)

10)

Hence, English system
of education played an important
role in giving direction to Indian political
thinking & helped us in attaining
our independence.

F. Communism emerged in industrialised Great Britain in the Luddite Movement which aimed at destroying machines & industries which led to massive unemployment & exploitation of labour.

But it took roots in Asia because →

- i) The capitalist class was well developed and more powerful in Europe after Industrial Revolution.
- ii) Asian countries also lacked stable political system like France, Britain & Germany having their own constitution.
- iii) The status of Asian countries as colonies also helped in the spread of Communism against capitalism - Imperialism

ii) iv) Asian countries also got to ~~know~~ ~~the~~ learn from the experiences of European nation from the ill effects of capitalism which further promoted this idea -

v) Russian Revolution & equal status to ~~the~~ its Asian states of the Soviet also increased the appeal of communism in Asia.

Hence communist countries arose in China, N. Korea, Vietnam etc.

Hence, communist ideology influenced the emergence of new ruling dispensation outside Europe. →

vi)

9. It has been 100 years to Sykes
Picot Agreement which led to
the formation state of Israel
in the erstwhile Palestine region.

Middle East continues to bear
the consequences of it as →

i) ~~the~~ Boundaries were drawn
without regard to the
local communities. which has
led to sectarian clashes in
the region.

ii) It divided countries solely
based on western interests.

iii) The formation of Israel &
Israel - arabs & Israel - Iran
animosity is a feature of
instability of the region.

10. Regionalism refers to extreme sense of attachment to parochial regional identity, taking over the national identity & feeling of nationalism.

In India regionalism manifests as →

i) Demand for creation of new states
For eg → Bodoland, Rayalseema,
Harit Pradesh, Karbi Anglong etc.

ii) Inter-state disputes leading to riots.

For eg → Recent violence in Karnataka due to Canavery water sharing issue.

iii) Discrimination meted out to people from other states.

For eg → Issue of Local Politics in Maharashtra over North Indians.

Regionalism manifest due to —

i) Diversity of languages

As ~~language~~ ~~India~~ India has over 1600 languages & there is a perceived sense of discrimination towards some languages with respect to Majority language.

For eg → Demand for Tulodand due to language diversity from Kannada.

ii) Diversity of Culture

Regionalism may arise from the "need" to protect a distinct culture.

For eg → Creation of Uttarakhand due to its distinct Pahari Culture.

iii) Diversity of Tribes

This is mostly witnessed in North Eastern Areas where diversity of tribes coupled with geographical isolation & frequent tribal clashes.

For eg → Demand for Garoland from Meghalaya.

iv) Diversity of religion →
Due to sense of collectiveness from people from same religion.
For eg → Demand for Greater Nagaland on Christian faith.

But root cause is sense of economic deprivation as →

i) Generally backward regions are embroiled with regionalism due to perceived economic deprivation.
For eg → Demand for Telangana as benefits mostly accrued to coastal Andhra.

ii) Limited economic resources & opportunities leads to regionalism.

For eg → Resentment to outsiders in North East.

iii) Inability of national politics to address regional problems.

iv)

Hence, there are many reasons for regionalism which needs to be effectively addressed democratically within the frameworks of Constitution.

India is facing through agrarian distress as agriculture is growing at less than 1% growth.

Causes of agrarian distress

i) Natural Causes

1) ~~Climate~~ Climate change & growing irregularity of monsoon.

ii) Rise in climatic disasters like floods & droughts.

For eg → Floods & droughts together account for 20% of food wastage.

ii) ~~Natural~~ Human Causes

i) ~~Economic~~ Economic Causes

1) lack of promotion to ~~navigation~~ infrastructure facilities.

For eg → only 1/3rd agricultural land is irrigated.

ii) lack of forward & backward linkages eg. Storage facilities.

iii) lack of Credit & Insurance facilities.

ii) Policy reasons.

- i) Continuation of APMC Acts despite Economic Survey recommending its abolition.
- ii) Lack of evolution of National Market.
- iii) Irrational MSP policy & subsidy policy leading to neglect of few crops like pulses & environmental problems.
- iv) Regional disparity.
- v) Lack of technological development For eg. drought resistant seeds, Impact of aquarian distress on society.

iii) Economic Impact

- i) It leads to food shortages & food inflation & affects macro economic stability.
- ii) Decreases purchasing power of people & aggravates poverty.

iv) Social impact.

- i) Farmer suicides.
- ii) Rise of social evils like intoxication For eg → Drug abuse in Punjab.
- iii) Setback to women empowerment as majority women employed in agricultural labour.

iii) Political Impact

i) Rising demands of reservation from traditionally land holding communities like Jats, Marathas etc.

ii) Growing feeling of regionalism.

Steps taken by Government →

i) Promotion of agriculture infrastructure building through PM Kushi Sanchai Yojana, organic farming through Paramparagat Kushi Vikas Yojana.

ii) Diversification of income from NREYA & agro forestry & livestock rearing.

iii) Credit & Insurance facilities through NABARD, Crop Insurance Scheme etc.

iv) Technical Assistance through Health card scheme.

v) Creation of National e-market.

Hence, agrarian distress is a matter of grave concern as over 50% of population is engaged in agriculture.

12. Drug abuse is a rising challenge especially in border states like Punjab & North East & urban areas.

Drug abuse can be termed as aberrant behavior as it goes against societal norms of morality. Also, it violates A48 of our Constitution which prohibits intoxicating behavior.

But Drug abuse is largely a social problem as →

- i) Its roots lies in agrarian distress especially in states like Punjab.
- ii) It mainly affects the youth.
For eg → over 60% of youths in 20-35 age group in Punjab's border districts is drug addicted.
- iii) It compromises our demographic dividend & wastage of human resources.
- iv) It also leads to breaking family structures.
- v) It also leads to sterilisation & disease transfer like AIDS.
- vi) It leads to increased violence in society.

Factors that limit the understanding
& planning on drug abuse are →

- i) Political concerns over scoring brownie points where they deliberately neglect the extent of this problem.
For eg → As witnessed ~~in~~ over release of Bollywood movie Uda Punjab
- ii) Porous borders & India's location between the Golden Triangle & Golden Crescent.
- iii) Growing economic distress also limits the planning.
- iv) Involvement of mafias & negotism concerns also restricts planning.
- v) Limited resources & expertise is also a limitation.

Steps required to
solve this problem →

- i) Creation of adequate number of rehabilitation centres.

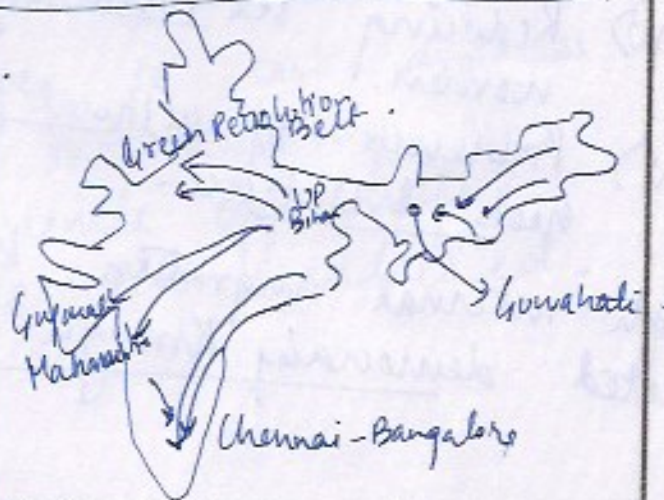
- ii) Sealing of borders and proper vigilance.
- iii) Skill building training to police & other armed forces.
- iv) Stopping the sale of addictive pharmaceutical products & syringes & needles.
- v) Awareness building on the harmful effects of drug abuse.
- vi) Promotion to economic revival & employment growth.

Hence, drug abuse is a serious issue & requires serious efforts by all stakeholders to tackle this menace.

2. There has been spatial inequalities in economic opportunities & has resulted in regional disparity where the Western & ~~Central~~ ^{Southern} states are largely having greater agricultural & industrial economic opportunities than the rest of India.

This has impacted the pace & pattern of internal migration as →

- i) There is a rising pace in migration.
- ii) UP, Bihar, are mainly source region for agricultural migrants to NW India & industrial labour to Maharashtra, Gujarat.
- iii) Also, rise in services sector & IT Industry has attracted migration to cities like Bengaluru.
- iv) Migration has also started from NE to urban centres.
- v) Largely it is rural to urban migration.



Challenges arising due to high internal migration

i) At source regions

- i) Lack of young manpower & leaving behind of aging population
- ii) ~~back~~ Collapse of markets & cottage industries in source regions.
- iii) Rising poverty in source regions.

ii) At destination regions.

- i) In cities it mainly manifests as rising crimes, slums, urban sprawls etc.
- ii) It also rising the problem of unaffordable living.
- iii) Intensification of regional disparity
- iv) Reducing sex ratio affecting women.
- v) Problems of cultural differences & riots & violence.

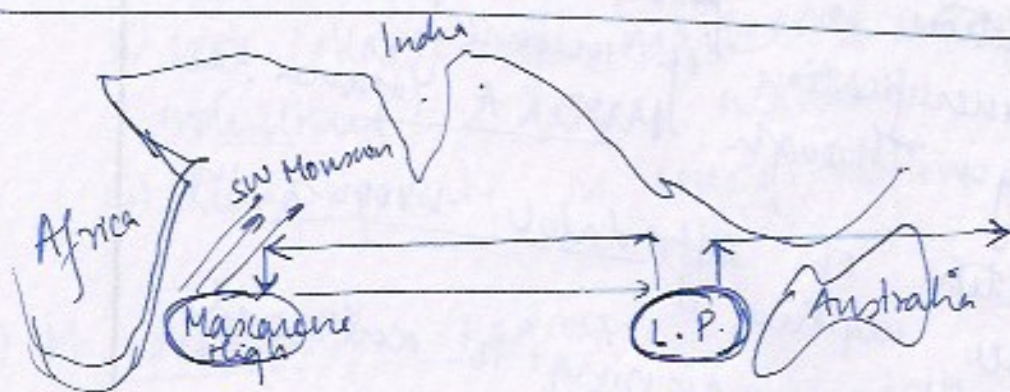
iii) High internal migration has also affected democracy through lack of voting.

Steps to tackle these challenges ⇒

- i) Promotion of sustainable & economically remunerative agriculture in source regions.
like lower Gangetic Plain.
- ii) Promotion on ~~poor~~ cottage industries & diversification of income.
for eg → through MUDRA Yojana.
- iii) Creation of affordable homes in source regions.
- iv) Proper city planning to anticipate future migrations.
- v) Promotion of infrastructural connectivity to the remotest part of the country.
- vi) Special focus on women safety.

Hence, internal migration is not bad per se but distress migration due to inequality in spread of economic opportunities must be adequately addressed.

14. Indian Ocean dipole (IOD) is a phenomenon in Southern Indian Ocean. where the low pressure off the E. coast of Australia couples with Mascarene High.

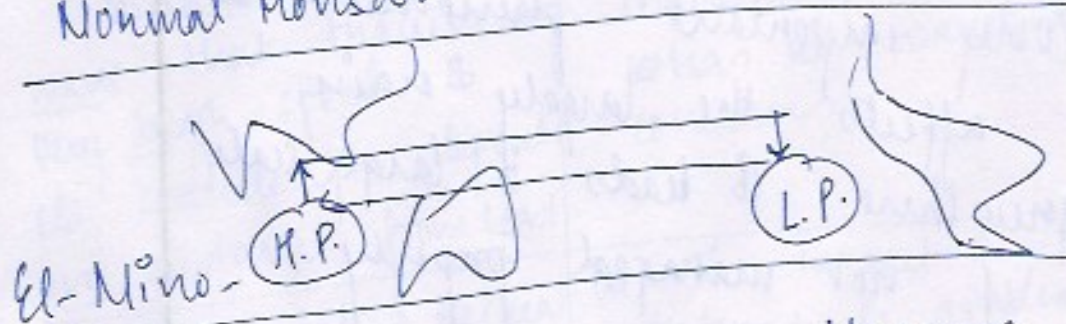
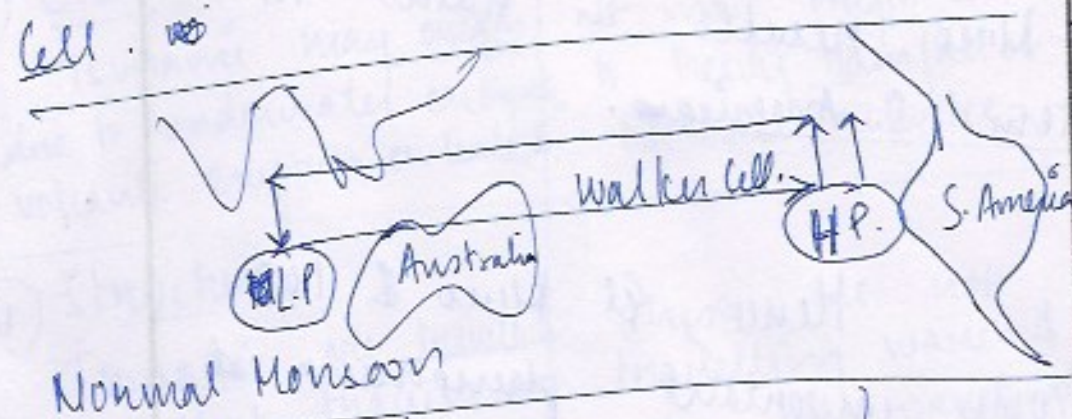


Relation to Monsoon Rains

- i) It leads to intensification of Mascarene High which accelerates the SW Monsoon towards India.
 - ii) It leads to stronger Monsoon rains.
 - iii) It sometimes also offsets the Impact of El-Nino.
- For eg → 2014 intensity of drought in India was reduced due to IOD,

El-Nino

El-Nino is a weather phenomenon where the ~~surface~~ S.S.T rises in Pacific Ocean which weakens the Walker Cell.



Role of El-Nino on Monsoon Rains in India →

- 1) El-Nino leads to reduced monsoon rains in India due to the presence of high pressure like condition.

For eeg → 2014

ii) It may also lead to droughts & forest fires.

For eg → 2014 & 2015 droughts were largely related to El-Nino.

iii) El-Nino results in rains in Eastern S. America.

Hence, El Nino & IOD are very important phenomena as it affects the largely rain fed agriculture & leads to large scale distress if not managed properly.

Tsunami & Storm Surges are two different phenomena. Although they both inundate coastal regions.

Tsunami

Storm Surge.

i) Origin

Tsunami may origin due to underwater earthquake volcanic eruption on land etc.

It may origin due to heavy rainfall or cyclonic activities

ii) Structure

Tsunami are travelling wave that travels at very high speed & its wavelength depends on distance from coast.

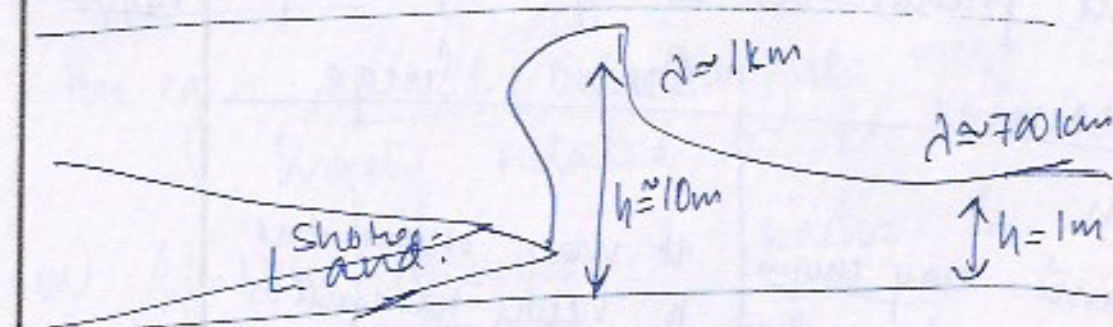
These are not travelling waves & has no wavelength concerns

iii) The impact & retreat of water is sudden

iv) The impact & retreat is gradual

v) Usually the tsunami carries larger force than storm surges

vi) These carry lesser force of impact.



On approaching the shore →

- i) The height of the wave increases due to friction & resistance from the land.
- ii) Wavelength decreases ~~from~~ over 400km in open ocean to less than 1km.
- iii) Speed may also reduce due to friction from the land surface.

Hence, on nearing the shore, the destruction ^{capacity} of Tsunami becomes aggravated & proper planning needs to be done to mitigate the effects of both tsunamis & storm surges.

16. Jute has been a traditional crop in India & was called the "Golden Fibre".

Factors responsible for Jute
Indus It has been traditionally located in lower Ganga Plains in the Hooghly Basin.

Factors for location of Jute Industry →

1) Natural Factors

i) High rainfall over 200 cm &

ii) large miners

to aid in netting process.

ii) Fertile deltaic soil as it is nutrient ~~extracting~~ retaining soaking crop.

ii) Human factors

i) Availability of Market in industrial areas of Kolkata, Dhaka etc.

ii) Availability of capital & entrepreneurs.

iii) Availability of Cheap labour.

iv) Port facilities as it was largely export item.



v) Other infrastructural facilities like electricity availability etc.

Reasons behind its dispersal to new areas →

- i) Loss of fast growing regions to Bangladesh after partition. & recent restrictions in export of raw jute from Bangladesh, Nepal.
- ii) Natural factors like availability of big rivers like Godavari, Ganga & their distributaries & deltic soil.
- iii) Presence of port facilities for export
Ex eg → Vizag Port.
- iv) Promotion to ~~inland~~ inland waterways like NW1 - Allahabad - Haldia.
- v) Availability of cheap labour here.
- vi) Availability of market in nearby urban areas.
- vii) Government policies like Jute Packaging Act.

Hence, Jute Industry is
a very important industry & ~~has~~ is
gaining growing prominence as
a biodegradable fabric & environment
friendly packaging material.

17. Gas reserves are available in India ~~but~~ ~~for~~ above the air spaces in Petroleum rich areas.

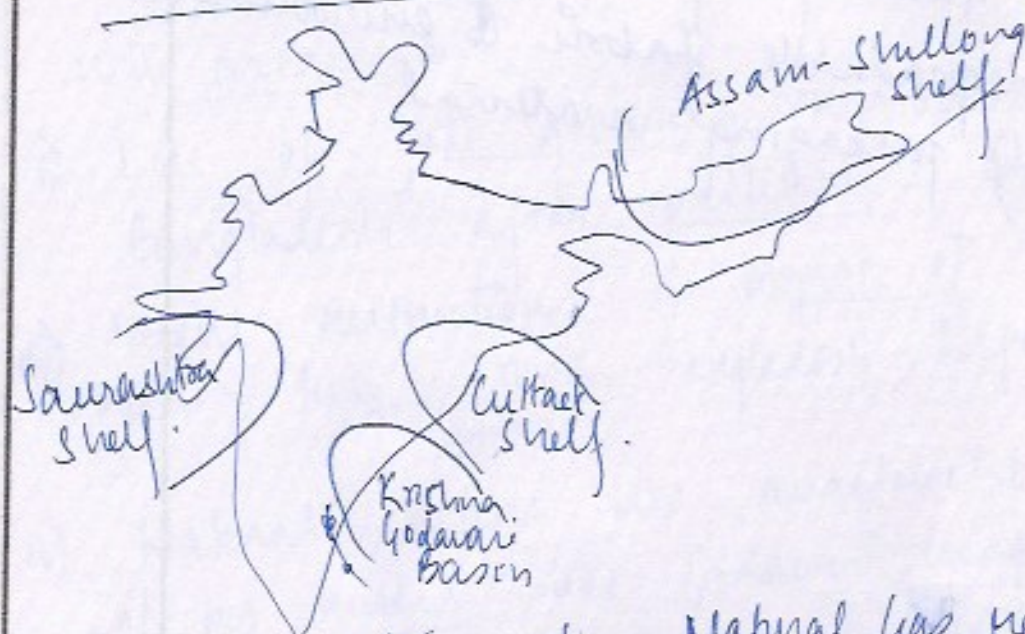


FIG → Distribution of Natural Gas regions.

Natural Gas in India has the ultimate reserve of 47 trillion cubic feet. It is available in various regions as shown. ~~It is~~ which are mainly areas of marine transgression. All the regions have started exploitation except Cuddalore Shelf region & many gas reserves are lying idle & extraction is not upto potential.

Policy of Government with respect to

1) Extraction

Gas reserves in India is under potential & government has taken steps like →

- i) Promotion of PPP in projects.
- ii) Revenue sharing model preference over earlier preference to production sharing model which was leading to delays.
- iii) New HELP Policy which favours extraction on accrual basis.
- iv) Auction of 69 new gas fields for extraction purpose.

ii) Import

India is import dependent and imports 70% of its gas needs. ONGC is the national canalising agent.

iii) Utilization.

Government is promoting utilization

for eg →

i) By setting up of ~~for~~ integrated
fertilizer plants.

ii) Promotion of CNG in Delhi
for ~~the~~ public transportation &
cooking.

~~and~~

Hence, Natural Gas is
more efficient conventional source
of energy than fossil fuels &
needs to be promoted to overcome
economic & environmental concerns.

18. Recent reports have shown that ice cover in Antarctica is steadily rising. But, this may not be an all out positive note as Eastern Antarctica is growing disproportionately while Western Antarctica is shrinking.

Possible reasons for growing ice cover in Antarctica →

- i) Due to repair of Ozone hole following Montreal Protocol.
- ii) Disproportionate spread of impact of global warming.
For eg → 70% of temperature rise in oceans is in Indian Ocean
- iii) West Wind Drift role in accumulation of sea ice.
- iv) Sea ice appropriation due to melting of glaciers & Arctics.
- v) Changing hydrological cycle can also be a reason.
- vi) Presence of aerosols can also be a reason.

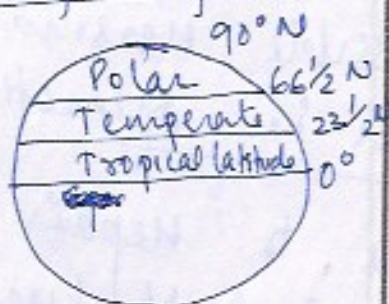
Latitudinal distribution of impact of glob

Global warming refers to rise in global temperatures which has already touched 0.6°C rise.

Latitudinal distribution of impact →

i) Tropical latitudes

- i) It has led to irregularity in monsoon & increasing frequency & intensity of floods & droughts & cyclones
- ii) It has severely affected hydrological cycle.
- iii) Affected biodiversity especially in equatorial area



- ii) Temperate latitudes
It has reduced the temperature contrast between cold & warm fronts leading to weakening of temperate cyclones

iv) Polar latitude

- It has led to melting of glaciers & ice sheets.

For eg → Arctic sea is fast melting up.

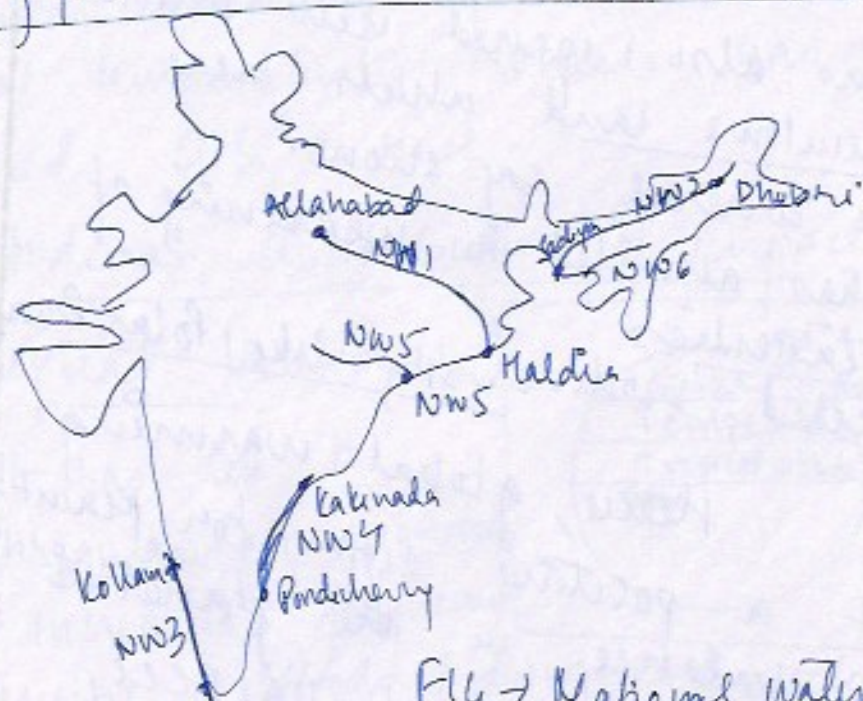
Warming has also opened new avenues of agriculture land which were earlier covered by snow.

- It has also led to weakening of Polar easterlies

- Affected biodiversity like Polar Bear

Hence, global warming is not a positive sign for maintaining balance in the planet & Paris ~~Summit~~ Summit of UNFCCC aims at limiting global warming to well below 2°C by 2100.

19. India has 6 inland waterways & they are important for urban & industrial centre location as shown in figure.



FW → National Waterway

Reasons for urban & industrial location

- i) Easy & cheap movement of goods & raw materials
- ii) Easy accessibility to ports for export.
- iii) Facilitates migration of people to these centres.
- iv) Provides new employment & economic opportunities

International waterway system differs from India as →

i) They are much more developed than India.

For eg → Waterways account for less than 1% freight in India.

ii) They are much more capital intensive.

iii) They cut across countries.

For eg → Danube inland waterway.

iv) Inland waterway abroad also forms part of city.

For eg - Venice, Amsterdam.

v) They are mainly used by large mechanised vessels compared to small boats in India.

ce →

Importance of waterways in improving physical environment →

i) It may lead to steady flow thus prevention of excess diversion of water.

- ii) It may also promote ecotourism
- iii) Schemes like River Linking Scheme may help build waterways & bring water to dryland areas.
- iv) It may also encourage growth of forests.
- v) It will also avoid encroachment of floodplains.

Hence, inland waterways development is crucial for economic development of a country & India provides huge underutilized potential.

20.

~~Explain~~
1) ~~Soil~~ Difference in pH determines
it. Alkalinity is pH of above 8
Salinity is pH above 10 &
acidity is pH less than 6.

ii) A little ~~saline~~ alkaline soil
is suitable for crop growth. but
not soil salinity & acidity.

Reasons for these →
i) ~~Soil~~ ^{high} rainfall & soil erosion results
in soil acidity.
ii) Dry climate & capillary action
results in salinity & alkalinity.

Distribution of Areas

- i) Soil Salinity & Alkalinity →
- i) Indira Gandhi Canal Area
 - ii) NW India - Green Revolution belt
 - iii) Terai Region → Due to water logging
 - iv) Areas of excess groundwater use.
Eg → Southern Agricultural area.
 - v) Coastal areas - with saline
intrusions.
 - vi) Lagoon areas → for eg Karri soils
of Kerala

ii) Arid Areas

- All high mountainous areas
like → i) Western Ghats
ii) Chotanagpur Plateau Region
iii) Vindhyas & Satpuras
eg → Chambal basins.
iv) NE areas & Himalayan
states.

Remedial Measures →

- i) Rational agriculture according to
agro-climatic zonation.
- ii) Checking seepage & leakages of canals.
- iii) Soil conservation measures like
terrace farming, afforestation, agro-
forestry.
- iv) Avoiding gum cultivation

Hence, soil is a natural
resource which needs to be
conserved by tackling these
soil problems.