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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	ANYA DAS	Registration Number	25997
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	17.6.18
Center	ORN		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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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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. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss.

(150 WORDS) 10

Cave architecture of India is a marvellous exemplification of Indian culture.

→ It enlightens us with information on customs —

- The wooden carving has been depicted. e.g. - Gomus Rishi cave
- Auspicious symbols like Elephants shown e.g. - Gomus Rishi cave
- Religious beliefs shown -
e.g. - Jain paintings in Sittanavasal
- Daily life of people shown
e.g. - Ajanta paintings

Structural engineering of
the caves, is shown by-

- Method of carving caves from
rocks of Ellora &
Kailashnath temple
- Moulding sandstones
of Rock cut temples
Mahabalipuram.
- Intelligent use of natural
clift - as seen
of Arjuna's Penance
in Mahabalipuram

Thus, cave architecture,
tells us that engineering skills
are a long tradition and
asset of Indian culture.

2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

Battle of Plassey and Buxar, are important events in making the British, territorial powers in India.

Battle of Plassey (1757)

- Fought between Siraj ud Daulah and the British, it ended up in Siraj's defeat.
- But it was a NO CONTEST as the war was not fought due to treachery of Mir Jafar.
- It only led to replacing SIRAJ by MIR JAFAR.

Battle of Buxar (1764)

- It was in this battle between that the British REPLACED native rulers of Bengal.
- They acquired DIWANI of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha.
- Mughal king was sent to Allahabad
- ★ The Diwani became important source of finance for company and in 1772, the company acquired even the NIZAMAT powers.

3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss.

(150 WORDS) 10

Swadeshi Movement
marked a major epoch
epoch in the national
struggle, It was
accompanied by Boycott,
civil disobedience etc.

It laid emphasis on
boycott by—

- exhorting to replace foreign goods by Indian goods
- Making bonfires of foreign goods
- Social boycott of those who are not co-operating

It is side by
side, focused on self
reliance by,

- Encouraging industries by
the natives
e.g. Bengal Chemical factory
- Using Charkha
- Using khadi and handloom
- Even educational institutions
like Bengal National College
came up

Thus, Swadeshi
symbolized the confidence
and self respect of
Indian masses.

4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss.

(150 WORDS) 10

The 'idea of linguistic states' is an expression of accommodating diversity to further the unity of India.

This 'idea' predates independence as -

- 1) Nagpur Session of the Congress (1920) decided to form Congress units based on linguistic identities.
- 2) Tilak, during Home Rule League movement (1915) demanded linguistic provinces.
- 3) Nehru Report (1931) furthered this idea.
- 4) Gandhi's focus on vernacular languages also contributed towards this.

But, after independence, the leaders feared that linguistic division of India would threaten unity, as experiences of

◦ Partition of India

◦ Integration of princely states

Also ◦ JVP Committee was against this.

However, after agitation for a separate Andhra state by Potti Sreeramulu, created pressure, this was done.

- States Reorganisation Committee also recommended this, and
- 7th Constitutional Amendment Act and States Re organisation Act, made this reality.

Thus linguistic states saw the light of day. Unifying these states is being done through schemes like C E E Bharat

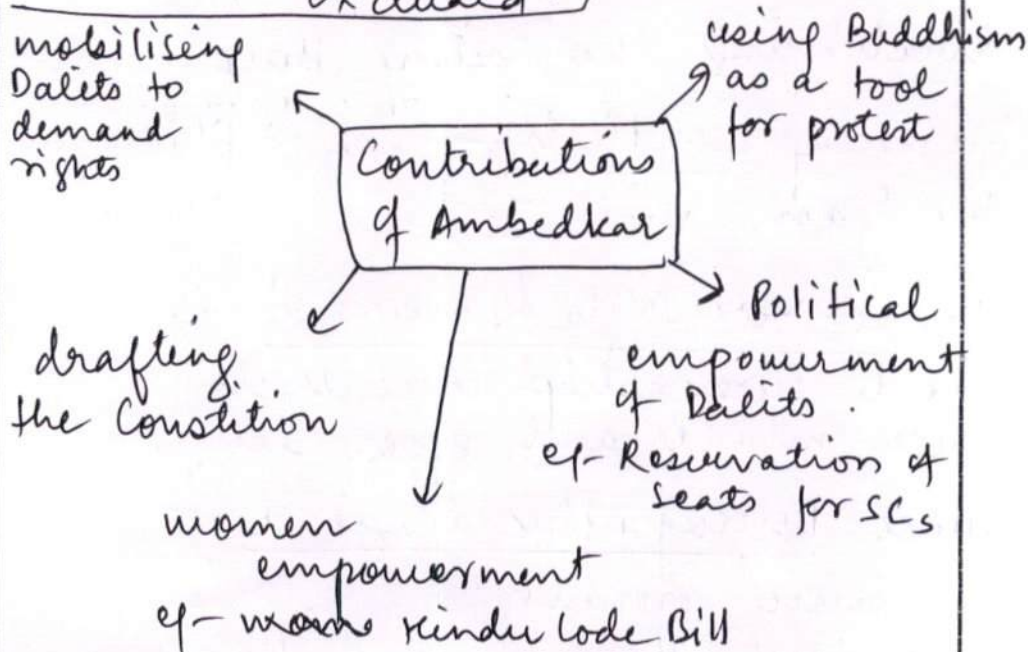
5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. (150 WORDS) 10

In his last address to Constituent Assembly on 25th November, 1949, Ambedkar cited the need for ~~so~~ checking inequality.

Inequality can pose challenges to economic and social well being by -

- 1) Stratifying the society, thus increasing conflicts - eg- & Bhima Koregaon violence
- 2) Skewed access to resources - eg- land ownership concentrates with middle and upper caste.
- 3) Affect Demographic dividend, thus economic growth.
eg- low labour force participation rate of women.

- 4) Increase alienation
 ex- Pathalgadi movement in
 Jharkhand
- 5) Hinder developmental works,
 creation of infrastructure.
 ex- Rich become contractors in
 MGNREGA → poor find no work
- 6) Hinder contribution of
 productive manpower.
 ex- LGBTQs discriminated and
 excluded.



6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 WORDS) 10

Household refers to a group of people living together, not necessarily joined by ties of kinship, descent.

It is seen that nuclear households in rural areas are increasing:-

- ① migration of youth toward cities. eg- from Bihar young men are migrating to Delhi
- ② Land fragmentation is increasing.
- ③ Individualistic ideas and ethos due to modernisation, affect of western education is increasing.
- ④ Media influences - eg- TV serials showing familial disorders
- ⑤ Agricultural incomes are on decrease leading to people living & leaving

homes to find alternative employment.

However, in urban areas ~~poor~~ nuclear households are decreasing as —

- 1) Poor in slums line together to pool the ^{high} cost of housing
- 2) Working couple's children are looked after by their grandparents. eg - ^{In} Bangalore
- 3) Business families have adopted to trade living in large households. eg - Singer's study in Madras.

Thus, this reflects the structural adjustment of households in India to forces of changes.

7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. (150 WORDS) 10

Marital discords are solved in many ways. Separation, divorce are two important ways. In India, separation is the dominant form -

FACTORS

- ① Taboos associated with divorce discourage women to file divorce cases.
- ② Court work to file divorce cases is seen as a hurdle.
- ③ Child's future is taken into consideration by women.
e.g. - father's surname for child is ^{considered}.
- ④ Family's support is lacking.
e.g. - after marriage woman seen as "Paraya Dhan"
- ⑤ Financial constraints to file divorce, arrange for a lawyer discourage

this .

- ⑥ Intimidation by in laws side is seen in many cases -
- ⑦ Lack of alternative support system makes women less likely to file divorce.
- ⑧ Huge delays in courts discourage filing a divorce.

It is seen that, in

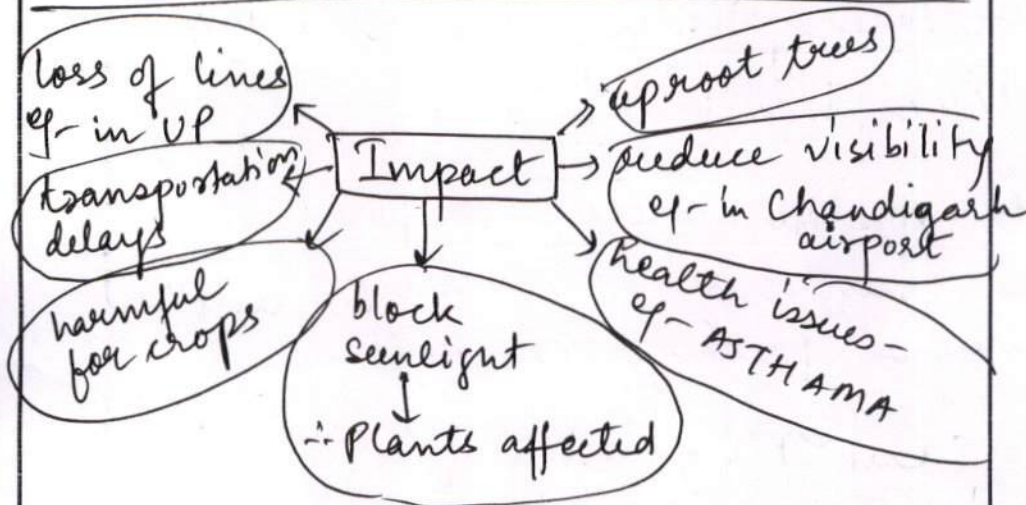
<u>urban areas</u>	<u>rural areas</u>
divorce rates are higher	- lower rates of divorce

as education, awareness, access to courts is more in urban areas.

Efforts like Family Court, Lok Adalats, Tele law Scheme, can help women who want to opt for divorce, instead of separation.

8. Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. (150 WORDS) 10

Dust storms are low pressure depressions associated with a rotating mass of dust in high velocity, as recently seen in North western India.



- Dust storms are caused due to various factors like -
- 1) Increase in temperature in summer - low pressure, leading to wind convergence
 - 2) Dust picked up from nearby desert areas - e.g. Thar desert.

- 3) Funnelling shape of
Northwestern plains
attracts the storm.



Dust storm
pathway

- 4) Deforestation has created
lack of breaks for its path.

- 5) Increasing aridity due to CLIMATE
CHANGE, is a factor.

- 6) Unexpected rise in temperatures due
to greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs)
lowers pressure over continents.

Thus frequency of dust
storms has increased due to
anthropogenic factors, climate
change.

The need is to have -

- 1) Early warning systems
- 2) Using plants as wind breaks

The need is to ~~have~~ include
people in building resilience towards
these storms.

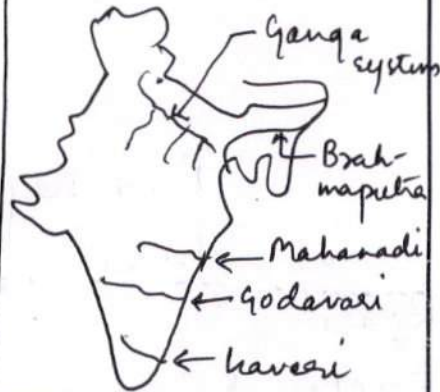
9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. (150 WORDS) 10

Drainage system of India exhibits various patterns - Radial, trellis etc. This has evolved over a long period of time.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

- 1) Rise of Himalayas - It changed the course of Indo Brachina rivers became
 - Ganga system
 - Indus system
 - Brahmaputra system
- 2) Gradient of Peninsula from West to East - leads to mouth of Kaveri, Krishna in East coast.
- 3) Rise of Western Ghats - leads to swift, short rivers flowing to Western coast.
- 4) Low level of Northern plains - Rivers show depositional features - eg- oxbow lake

Features of
Himalayan &
Peninsular systems
vary due to
many factors.



Himalayan and
Peninsular rivers

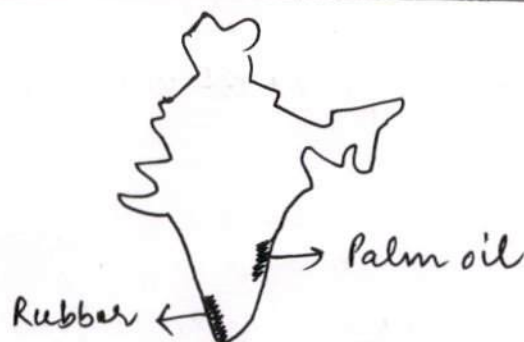
	Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
seasonality	perennial	seasonal
volume of water	high, as are snow fed	low, as depend on rainfall
terrain	flow over soft, unconsolidated terrain	flow on hard rocks of peninsula
type	antecedent river ex- Sutlej	superimposed river ex- Kaveri
load	carry huge silt	low silt carried
landform	form depositional features - braided channel of Kosi	no depositional features

Thus, Himalayan and Peninsular rivers have distinct feature.

10. Enumerate the features of Plantation Agriculture and the problems faced by them. Given the fact that area under cultivation of palm oil has been increasing, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with it.

(150 WORDS) 10

Plantation agriculture refers to cultivation of crops which have a huge demand in the market of Rubber, Palm oil etc.



Plantation agriculture in India

Features

- ① Climatic requirements - These crops need hot and humid conditions
- ② Rainfall - They need assured amount of rainfall, supplemented with irrigation.
- ③ Cropping - They are generally monoculture plants.

Palm oil is
an important
plantation crops;
with

BENEFITS



Palm oil cultivation

- 1) Highly remunerative crop with great demand of. In India it is imported in huge quantity.
- 2) Yield is high.
- 3) Huge investments have been made by companies in these crops.

CHALLENGES

- 1) Environmental degradation is seen as it replaces native forests of- SUMATRA.
- 2) Biodiversity loss - of- Orangutan's habitat
- 3) Time-taking - Once planted, gives yield after 4-5 years.
- 4) Fertiliser use - creates soil degradation.
- 5) Monoculture - decreases crop diversity.

Thus, plantation crops have their benefits and disadvantages.

11. Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. (250 WORDS) 15

Art is an instrument of expressing human emotions and culture. Our ancient art gives us top glimpses of our rich culture.

Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati art are milestones of our visual art culture.

	Gandhara	Mathura	Amravati
① Raw material	blue grey schist	sandstone	marble
② specimens	Buddhist	Buddhist Hindu Jain	Buddhist
③ features	• expressionless Buddha • lean figures • Greco Roman influence	• expression of Buddha is emphasised • muscular figures	• expression is focussed upon

	Gandhara	Mathura	Amaravati
④ Indian or foreign	Indian and Greco Roman influence	Indigenous, later influence of Gandhara school	Indigenous school always
⑤ Themes	only, religious themes	religious and secular themes	religious and secular themes
⑥ every day life	not depicted	depicted	depicted
⑦ Patrons	Indo Greeks, Kushans	Kushans	Satvahna and Ikshvaku
⑧ specific examples	Taxila Buddha	Seated Buddha, statue of Vinaya, Kadphises	Amaravati Stupa sculptures

Thus, these art schools with their

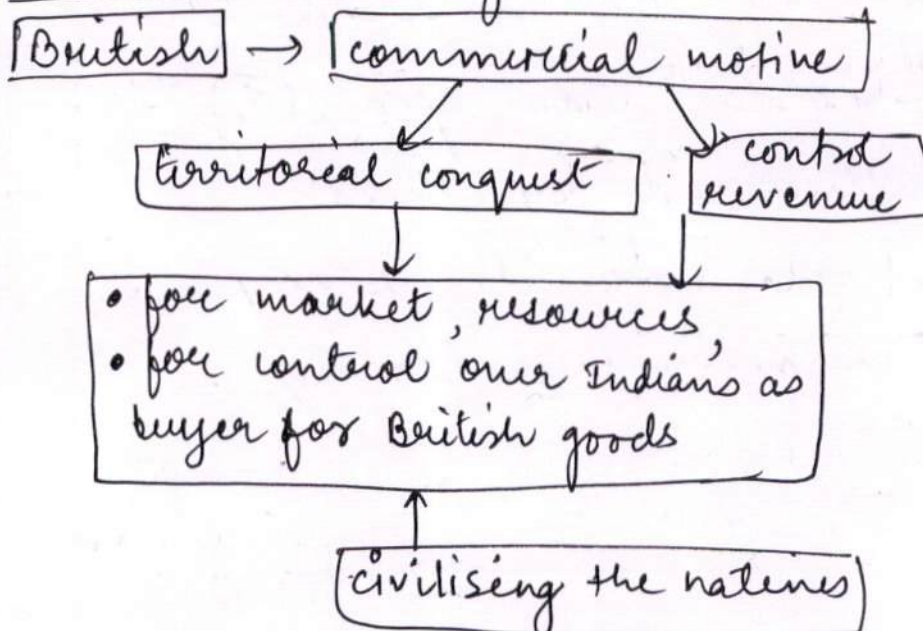
artistic geniuses reflect the skill, cultural mores and the ethos of the times.

Bengal school of Art by Abanindranath Tagore was greatly influenced by these schools. So its legacy remains everlasting.

12. The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues; they also felt that they had a cultural mission: to 'civilise the natives', change their customs and values. Critically discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

British rule in India, was chiefly for a commercial purpose, however, it morphed into a civilising mission.



British occupied Indian territory and control over revenue after winning wars—

- Battle of Buxar
- Anglo Mysore, Anglo Maratha wars

- [Subsidiary Alliance policy
- [Doctrine of lapse policy
- [Policy of Paramountcy after 1858

This was succeeded by their attempt to CIVILISE INDIA, that is make Indians more British like in values, beliefs, choices etc.

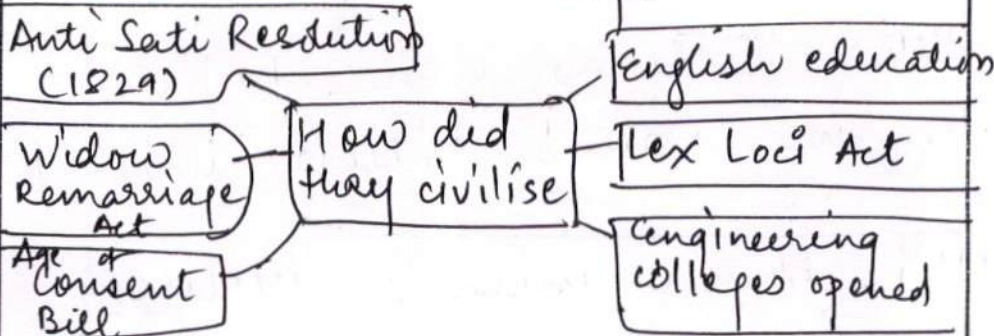
WHY they wanted to CIVILISE NATIVES ?

- ① To improve the demand for British products - eg ready made garment.
- ② Influence of missionaries
- ③ To continue colonisation
eg- History textbooks had a chapter on benefits of British rule.
- ④ To help in administration

of India.

eg- Macaulay wanted English educated Indians to be British in ideas.

⑤ Effect of writing of European scholars - eg White Man's Burden concept



Although, this led to improvements in women's condition, it -

NEGATIVES

- 1) Decreased the self confidence of Indians
(eg- Indians are uncivilised concept)
- 2) Divided Indians eg (converted Indians as Christians)
- 3) Was a top bottom approach.

Thus, this civilising mission was ~~by~~ debunked as a myth & when

civilised Europeans caused world wars.

13. Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. (250 WORDS) 15

There can be two ways to achieve one goal. And Nehru's and Gandhi ji's approach towards the goal — of welfare of Indians — exemplifies the two ways.

These ideas converged on many issues —

Convergent ideas

- ① Democracy — both ardent supporters of democracy
- ② Secularism — Gandhi's Ram Rajya was as secular as Nehru's approach
- ③ Minority rights — eg. Nehru's objective resolution was similar to Gandhi's beliefs
- ④ Self reliance — Gandhi's Swadeshi ~~via~~ vis-a-vis Nehru's plans to industrialise India.

- ⑤ Development of India - They both wanted an India which stands on its own feet.
- ⑥ Social justice - Gandhi's soft corner for Harijan, is reflected in Nehru's belief - "Wiping every tear from every eye".

However, there were differences between the two regarding the role of the State.

Gandhi

- wanted a minimal role of the state
- villages must act as self sufficient units
- village industries must be developed in place of massene

Industrialisation.

- Villagers must be the owners of resources
- The rich must hold his resources for the poor's benefit of TRUSTEESHIP
- But, for [Nehru], he
- wanted an important role of the state
- in massively industrialising India, in building huge infrastructure, e.g. Bhakra Nangal Dam etc, not in village industries.
- State ownership as well as private ownership of resources e.g. mixed economy model
- He felt economic growth would TRICKLE DOWN to the poor.

Thus both had diverse approaches to see a developed India. Make in India and

14. Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. (250 WORDS) 15

Sino Soviet Split
had major impact on
the Cold war.

- 1) Ideological influence of
Russia was seen as decreasing.
- 2) The Rift was positive for
USA.
- 3) China grew ~~and~~ more
isolated from the world
- 4) In India, Communist
Party was divided into
CPI & CPI (M)
↓ ↓
pro Russia pro. China

This, split, thus
had a role in the
cold war developments.

15. History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. (250 WORDS) 15

When India opted for democratic form of governance, many scholars believed that Indian experiment would fail as no where before democracy was successful in ~~poor~~ ^{poverty} and illiteracy dominated country.

However, Indian democracy has functioned successfully since 70 years, belying all expectations.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- 1) Conducting free and fair elections
- 2) Thriving multi party democracy.
of national and regional parties
- 3) Universal adult franchise to adults above 18 years.
- 4) High political participation of high voter turnout

- 5) Social justice related legislations
like SC/ST Act,
- 6) Representation to various sections
e.g. Dalit, OBCs, minorities'
representative in Parliament
- 7) Functioning and strong judiciary.
e.g. NJAC judgement showed
judiciary's strength
- 8) Deepening of democracy to
grassroots.
e.g. 73rd, 74th amendment Act
- 9) Expansion of democracy with time
e.g. RTI Act
RTE Act
- 10) Absence of privileges
e.g. Abolition of titles, princely
states. However, there are
challenges, too.

- CHALLENGES

- ① Criminalisation of politics, as
brought out in essay as

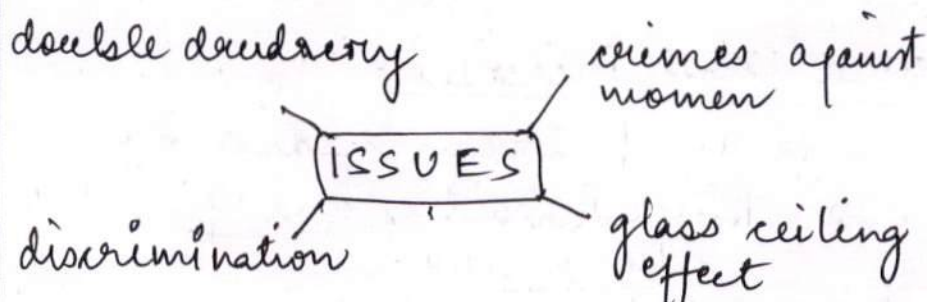
no. of criminal background
MPs in Parliament is on the
rise:

- ② Minority facing majority tyranny
ex- Daderi lynching
- ③ Artificial Democracy
- ex- Gram Sabha meetings
not held in many Panchayats
- ④ Marginalisation of sub-altern
ex- Una lynching of Dalits
- ⑤ Polarisation increasing
ex- use of social media by
political parties and spread of
fake news.
- ⑥ Questions on free and fair elections
- ex- EVMs were questioned.
- ⑦ Legitimacy of SC questioned
- ex- when SC judges wrote an
open letter to CJI.

Nonetheless, democracy
in India, is maturing, learning
by the challenges and precedents.

16. Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. (250 WORDS) 15

Working women in India today are seen as symbols of women empowerment, as role models for many girls. However, they face a number of issues, which prevents them from truly realising their potential.



- ① Crimes - Increasing visibility of women is increasing crime against them.
 eg- #MeToo Campaign highlights sexual harassment of working women

- ② Double Devedgery - women now have to do both office work and home work.
- ③ glass ceiling effect - does not allow them to rise above middle level posts.
eg - CEOs of Top 30 companies in India are mostly male.
- ④ Discrimination - no equal pay for equal work.
- ⑤ Informalisation - women work force is concentrated in informal sector
- ⑥ feminisation of agriculture - due to male migration to cities
↓ leads to
feminisation of poverty.

In order to address these issues steps have been taken -

STEPS

- 1) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace, Act -
• ~~makes~~ provides mechanism to report crimes at workplace.

- 2) Incentivising women employment,
by ^{government} providing EPFO contributions
- 3) Schemes like - Mahila Coir
Udyami Yojana, Aajeevika, SHE
Box Portal, NARI etc.
- 4) Reserving part of benefits for
women - eg - ^{In} MGNREGA certain
percent labourers have
to be women.
- 5) Creche scheme.
- 6) Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017
 - which increases maternity leave
to 24 weeks
 - makes creche mandatory in certain
workplaces. But, there are issues like -
 - It may deter employer to employee
women.
 - No financial help will be given
to employer, to install creche
 - Informal sector working women
remain untouched.

Thus, efforts to address
issues of working women, are
key for women empowerment and
in long term, India's INCLUSIVE development

17. State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, identify sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. (250 WORDS) 15

Recent reports have thrown light on the water scarcity in India. Being highly populated, ~~agricultural~~ dependent, this is a cause of concern for India.

water stress is the deficit of water for use by people, agriculture, industry and livestock.

This condition has been created due to -

FACTORS

(I) GEOGRAPHICAL

- ① Desert areas like Rajasthan are naturally water stressed.
- ② Peninsular Indian Rivers like Kaveri are seasonal.

(II) ADMINISTRATIVE

- ① Lack of policy planning to address water deficit, especially

before seamless.

- (4) Delay in major and minor
irrigation projects.
eg- Sutlej Yamuna Canal

III SOCIAL

- (1) The traditional practices of
water harvesting in johads,
tankas is vanishing.
- (11) Seeing water as a commodity
eg- selling of water in
Delhi.

IV ENVIRONMENTAL

- (1) Global warming is causing
greater evaporation of water
- (4) Drought - eg- Latur, Maharashtra

V POLITICAL

- (1) low priority for long term
measures like ~~the~~ ground water
table increase.
- (4) Disputes on inter state rivers
eg- Karnataka Vs Tamil Nadu
on Kaveri

This crisis is enormous and needs immediate solutions.

Immediate

- Mapping of water, both on surface and underground.
- Use of tankers to supply water in stressed areas -
eg - Shimla

Middle Term

- Faster creation and maintenance of assets like water sheds.
- Community involvement and rejuvenating traditional water saving methods.

Long term

- A monitoring framework for all water related policies and schemes.

Efforts like River Interlinking, Neeranchal, Swajal Yojana are praiseworthy but its speed and scale needs to be multiplied, given the seriousness of water stress.

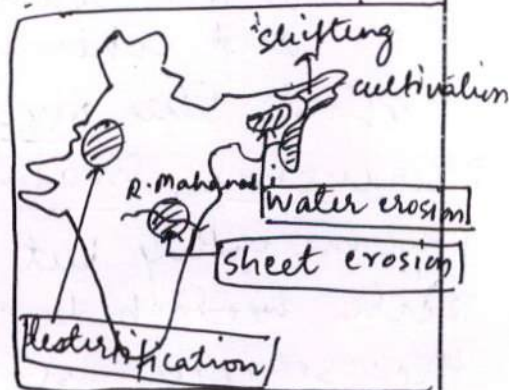
18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. (250 WORDS) 15

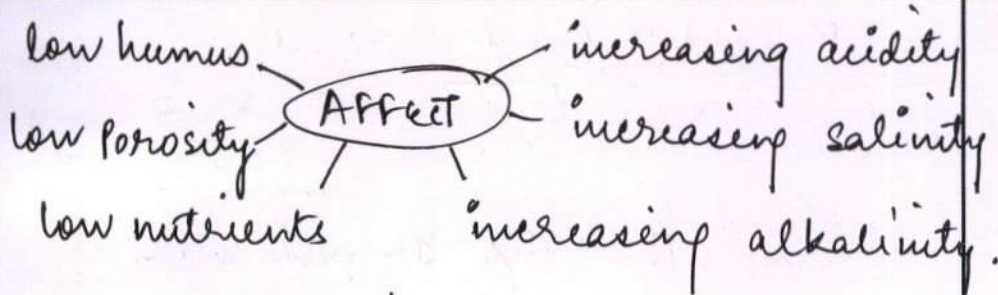
Soil health refers to the quality, fertility of soil which has a bearing upon the productivity of food crops. This makes soil health the KEY to achieve FOOD SECURITY.

Off late soil quality is witnessing a decline due to -

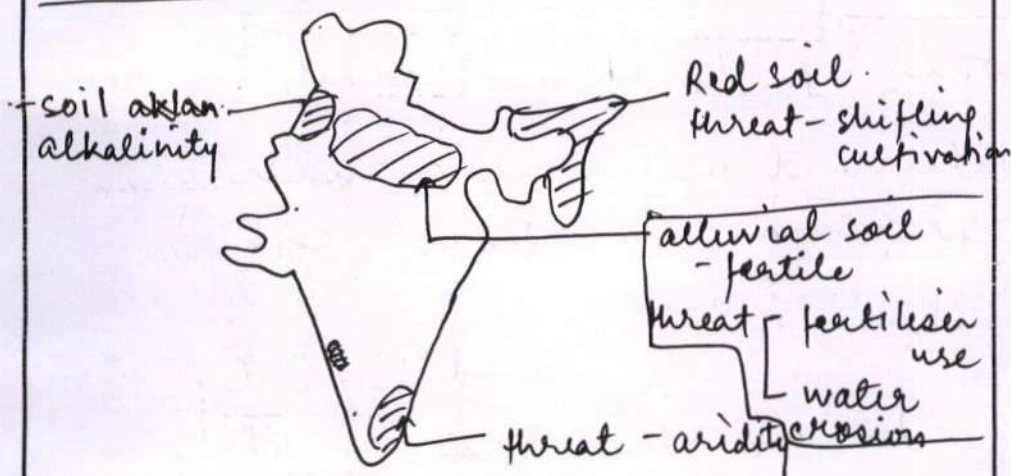
- ① overuse of fertilisers - Punjab
- ② water erosion - eg. North East
- ③ Desertification - eg. Rajasthan
- ④ Gully erosion - eg. Bundelkhand
- ⑤ Deforestation - eg. Valley of Kanchi
- ⑥ Overgrazing
- ⑦ shifting cultivation - eg NE

How these are affecting the soil health?





Regional level analysis,
shows soil quality differs according
to prevalent agricultural practices
 { climatic condition
 { slope aspect
 { rain fall
 { vegetation cover.



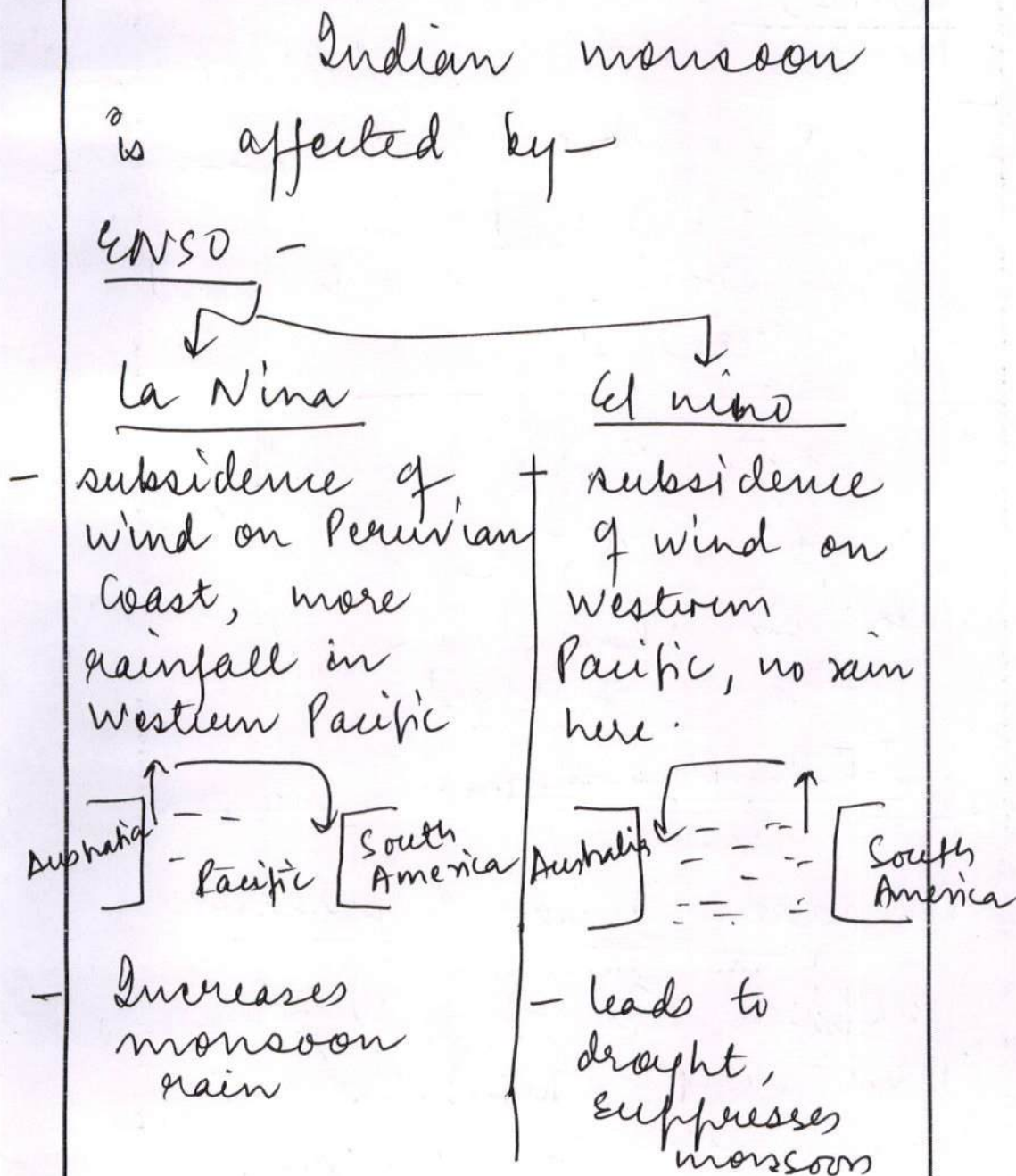
Given the deteriorating
soil quality, measures
have been taken like -

- ① Soil Health Card which measures micro and macro-nutrient deficiency in soil.
- ② Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana which encourages organic farming
- ③ Green Mission under NAPCC to improve forest cover, helping to arrest soil quality deprivation
- ④ Zero Budget Natural Farming adopted by Andhra Pradesh.
- ⑤ Creation of watersheds under MGNREGA, also protects soil from being eroded.

Since food security depends on soil quality, comprehensive land management policy, including community is needed. Sikkim becoming full organic farming state is an emulating example.

19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: 15

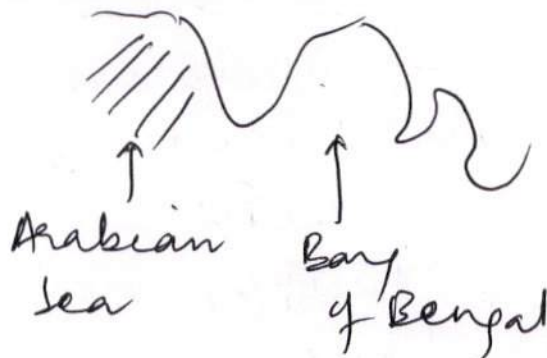
- (a) ENSO
(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation
(c) Indian Ocean Dipole



c) Indian Ocean Dipole

Positive & Negative - heating up of
Bay of Bengal or
and Arabian sea

↓
monsoon is either increased
or decreased



IOD Phenomena

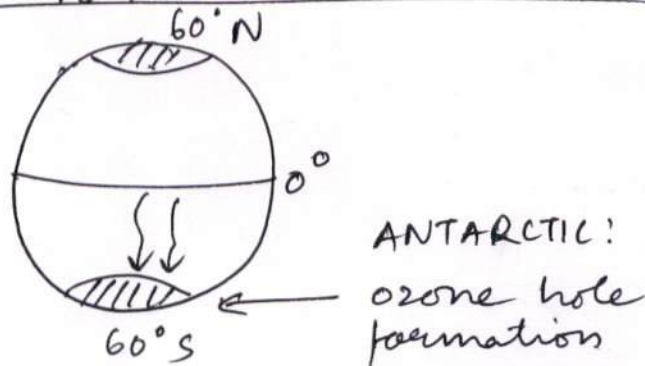
b) Madden Julian Oscillation

happens in the wind
belt in tropical region
leading to drierles etc.

Thus, these factors
affect monsoon.

20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. (250 WORDS) 15

Ozone hole formation depends on factors like temperature, cloud thickness seasons etc.



Not formed in Tropical areas as -

- ① High temperature, led convection currents
- ② Pollutants carried to far away places.

why ozone hole over
Antarctic? ~~ocean~~

- ① Presence of Polar Stratospheric cloud - used as substrate
- ② Long period of low temperature - facilitates low temperature.
- ③ Wind movements towards Antarctic.

These are the
reasons for this pheno-
mena.

