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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1151)

Name of Candidate	PUNEET DWIVEDI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG.	Registration Number	318523
Center	ORN	Date	10 Aug 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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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. 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. Shrenis were very sound and stable institutions, and enjoyed considerable moral and social prestige not only among their own members, but in society at large. In light of the statement, explain the significant aspects of Shrenis or Guilds in ancient India. (150 words) 10

Shrenis represented associations of ancient India which had its members the traders. Shrenis and Guilds rose to prominence after rise of Buddhism

functions served by Shrenis and Guilds

- finance shrenis and Guilds provided finance for trade and served as banks
- protection shrenis and Guilds ensured protection of members against robbery and theft
- Training: shrenis and guilds provided training to the new class of merchants
- Place of stay: shrenis and guilds ensured a place of stay for members travelling long and arduous for trade
- social security: shrenis and guilds ensured that interests of the traders remained protected even in bad times of trade
- religious sanction: shrenis and guilds also enable construction of temples and stupas and viharas for religious activities.

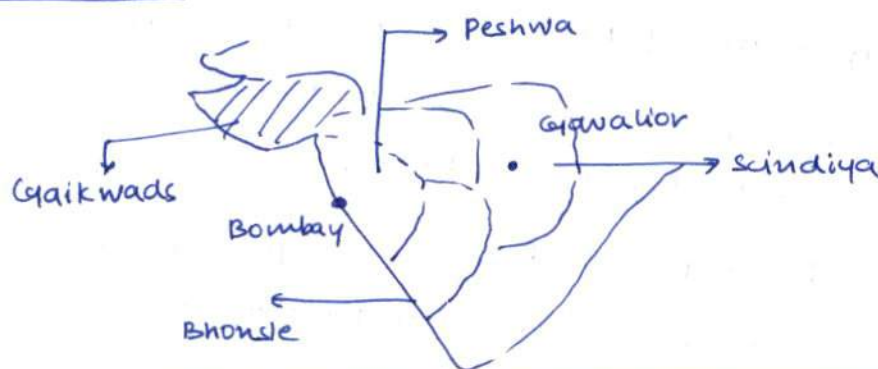
→ promotion of trade
and cultural exchange : The shrenis promoted
cultural and social exchange via trade

Thus shrenis and Guilds were very strong and
stable institutions and served variety of
important function. In a way they enabled
the rise of Vaishyas and Buddhism in
India.

2. The Marathas failed to fill the political vacuum created by the decline of the Mughal Empire because of a number of reasons. Discuss. (150 words)

Marathas were a dominant force of central India but owing to internal troubles, divisions and lack of concern for people it governed they suffered down fall

Maratha Kingdom



Reasons why Maratha failed to provide alternative

- Internal fighting: After the death of Nana Saheb the Peshwas were not able to hold governors of Gaikwad, scindia, Bhonsle together
- Poor technology and Army: Marathas had an ill-equipped and medieval army proving no match for british or ~~had~~ Ahmad Shah

- lack of support of people: Marathas made no improvements to make life of common people better just like Mughals imposed taxes
- lack of support of other kingdoms The Jats, Rohillas did not support Marathas in battle of Panipat, in fact killed Maratha soldiers
- decisive battle of Panipat: Battling with Ahmad Shah forces in Panipat and resulting defeat severely depleted strength
- decline in stature of Peshwa as the governors became strong the central authority of Peshwa became weak
- Chaulidar and Sardeshmukhi Marathas earned ire of locals due to raids and imposition of such taxes
- The death knell to Marathas were served by the 1st, 2nd and finally 2nd Anglo Maratha wars as the British made use of the internal animosity of the various sections and defeating the Marathas.

3. The East India Company as a political power had long been dead, what the Act of 1858 did was to give its corpse a decent burial. Analyze. (150 words)

10

The act of 1858 was called "act of Better Govern ment of India". The act established rule of crown on India and all Indian territory of East India company became ~~roy~~ majesty's property

How the power of East India Company was already dead?

- Regulating act of 1773 : company was required to submit details of expenditure to parliament of Britain ∴ accountability
- appointed Governor general on behalf of queen
- Court of Directors and Board of control established for supervision of political and revenue matters.
- Pitt's amendment act
 - reduced powers of Governor general of Bombay and Madras
 - Appointment of a Governor-General in council at Calcutta.

- charter act of 1813 ended the monopoly of company except over tea and trade with china
- charter act of 1833 finally ended the monopoly of company over all trade even tea and china.

How act of 1858 gave decent burial

- Proclaimed that henceforth all subjects of Indian occupied East India company are Queen's subjects
- Abolished Board of control and court of directors and established Secretary of state (cabinet Minister)
- Governor general of India to be a representative of crown - viceroy
- The army of East India company was acquired by the royal British army

The act of 1858 was long in line of establishment of rule of crown. It marked end of revolt of 1857 and a shift from mercantile trade to capitalism in economic policy.

4. The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) though fought locally, had far reaching and widespread significance. Explain. (150 words) 10

Spanish civil war was internal strife developed in Spain with nationalist and fascist Francisco Franco on one side and republicans and communists on other side

Significance of Spanish War

- Loyalty in Europe : fissures exposed between different sections and powers over support
- Communism vs capitalism the Soviet Russia, Mexico and International brigade supported leftists Republicans while Germany and Italy supported Franco
- Failure of League of Nations As League of Nations failed in keeping a check and a further division could have ~~be~~ escalated war

Neutrality of UK UK remained neutral to either side yet there were internal fissures between labour and conservative party.

defeat of Fascism the defeat of Francisco Franco led to the first defeat of fascism

Thus Spanish civil war in an highly connected world had outreaching and wide effects.

5. Discuss how the culture of consumption has played a crucial role in the process of globalisation especially in shaping the growth of cities in India.
(150 words) 10

Culture of consumption signifies prevalence of market economy and of mass production and consumption.

Relevance to urbanisation in India

- Globalisation is integration of economy and society and signifies transfer of people, idea, capital and culture
- Relies on mass production at cheaper cost and higher technology and mass consumption by people
- The discoveries of 18th and 19th century provided source of raw material and source of market e.g. Americas, Africa and India.
- Availability of cheaper produce plus income due to industrial jobs led to an era of mass consumption.

- Traditional Indian cities like surat and Machipatnam based on trade of Indian Goods
 - British promoted export of raw material and cheap import of finished goods and thus Mumbai, Calcutta Madras came up
 - Cities were inhabited with "babus" i.e goverment servant and traders who had propensity to buy.
 - In modern times urbanisation in India accompanied with growth of service sector and foreign investments post 1991
 - With rise of income and opening up of markets Indias urbanisation has seen prevalence of consumption culture
 - Westernization, loss of traditional ideas and new cultures has transformed the new urban scenario
- While urbanisation and globalisation helps reduce the differences, India should vary of the consumption culture as India depends heavily on imports of such items.

6. Although it was outlawed 25 years ago, manual scavenging continues to be prevalent in India. Analysing the reasons behind this problem, discuss what can be done to address it. (150 words) 10

Manual scavenging refers to the act of manual cleaning of the human waste and excreta from gutters and sewages of the cities by depressed class members.

Reasons why still a problem

- Lack of awareness among dalits of their rights and of the law which bans the manual scavenging
- absence of alternative employment : Dalits have failed to make use of the many government schemes which provide training and skill development
- prevalent societal mindset the notions of purity and impurity still occupy an important place in Indian mindset
- poverty : about 48% of the scheduled caste and 52% of the

scheduled tribes remain below poverty and are forced to do such jobs

→ lack of technological development: Has forced the people to depend on manual labour for such jobs.

Things that can be done

→ skilling and job creation via NSDC, PMKY

→ strict enforcement of the law holding

the one forcing manual scavenging accountable and dalits are made aware

→ implementation of schemes such as post matric scholarships and dalit welfare schemes

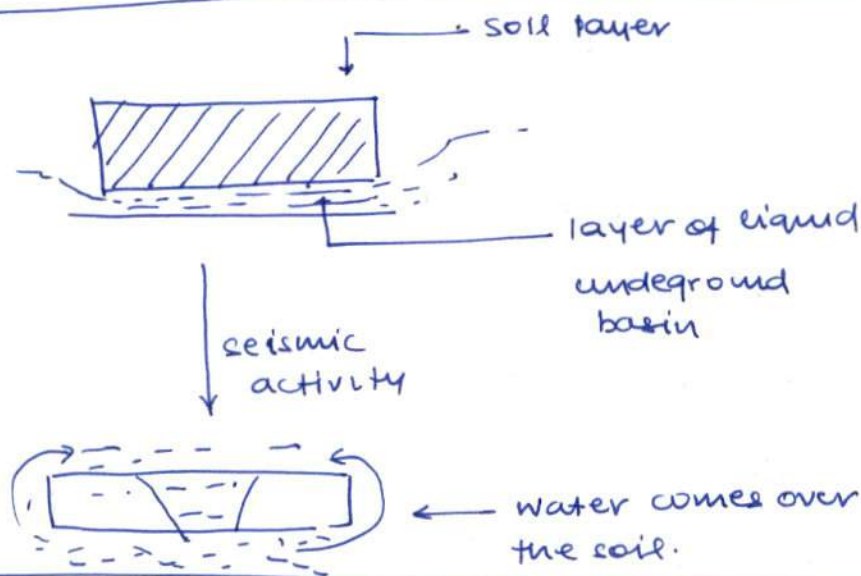
→ Swachha Bharat Abhiyan envisages development of flush toilets and proper discharge of human wastes turning manual scavenger to entrepreneur

→ societal mindset change via awareness campaigns

Prevalance of manual scavenging is a blot on the dignity of human labour and needs to be abolished to ensure social justice

7. Explain the concept of soil liquefaction. Illustrate how it manifests during seismic events. What preventive steps can be taken to minimise its impact? (150 words) 10

Soil liquefaction is the process by which the soil gets mixed with water due to seismic activity and thus the foundations of soil weaken and behave like a fluid



How it manifests

- the soil rests above a groundwater basin
- seismic activities cause displacement of underground water
- water mixes with soil and makes the soil fluid like
- weak soil endangers stability of structures on it.

steps for mitigation

- construction buildings taking account of soil conditions eg. Gangaetic valley of India
- avoid urbanisation near flood plains
- ensure deep foundations of buildings so that changes in upper layer don't affect
- the soil mixing could be done for strong foundations
- soil compaction should be done while construction

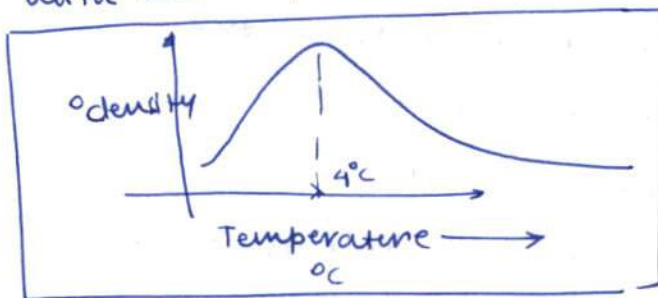
large parts of India are prone to seismic activities and a proper mapping of hazards and steps for mitigation together with standard code for buildings in such area be done.

8. Identify the factors that determine density of ocean waters. Discuss the latitudinal distribution of density and explain the seasonal changes that occur, if any. Also, illustrate its relationship with ocean currents. (150 words) 10

Density is defined as mass of the water together with other substances per unit volume of ocean water

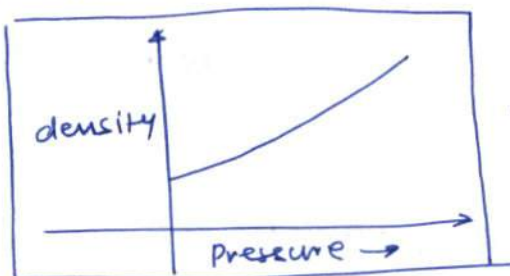
Factors of density

→ Temperature : Density is inversely proportional to the temperature. Density rises up to 4°C and then decreases with ~~the~~ temperature



Variation of density with Temp.

→ Pressure Density is directly proportional to the effect of pressure



variation of density with Pressure

→ depth of ocean: the density of ocean waters increases with depth of ocean

→ salinity: salinity increases the density of the ocean water

→ Precipitation: the ~~salinity~~^{density} decreases with

→ ocean current: salinity depends on the prevalence of ocean currents.

→ warm ocean currents carry less denser water from equator to ~~tropics~~ poles

→ cold ocean currents carry denser cooler water from poles to equator

→ North Atlantic drift reduces the density of North sea waters which see an increase in salinity

→ Mediterranean sea and Atlantic ocean also see variance of salinity

→ Regional currents

→ seasonal changes due to changes in the temperature and pressure seasonality affects density as winters see cold denser water at high pressure and summers see warm less dense water.

Thus density is manifestation of variety of factors which affect the ocean.

9. Explain how the scientific understanding of the earth's interior has improved with analysis of seismic waves. (150 words) 10

Seismic waves along with gravitation, meteors present indirect ways of developing understanding of earth's interior.

How has seismic waves helped

- confirmation of plate tectonic: seismic study of earthquakes in mid atlantic ridge and ring of fire has confirmed plate tectonic
- confirmation of seafloor spread: the earthquake due to ocean and continental plate interaction and volcanism in mid atlantic ridge confirm this
- density study: since the speed of seismic wave differ in different media and hence seismic theory helped in core, mantle and lithosphere identification.

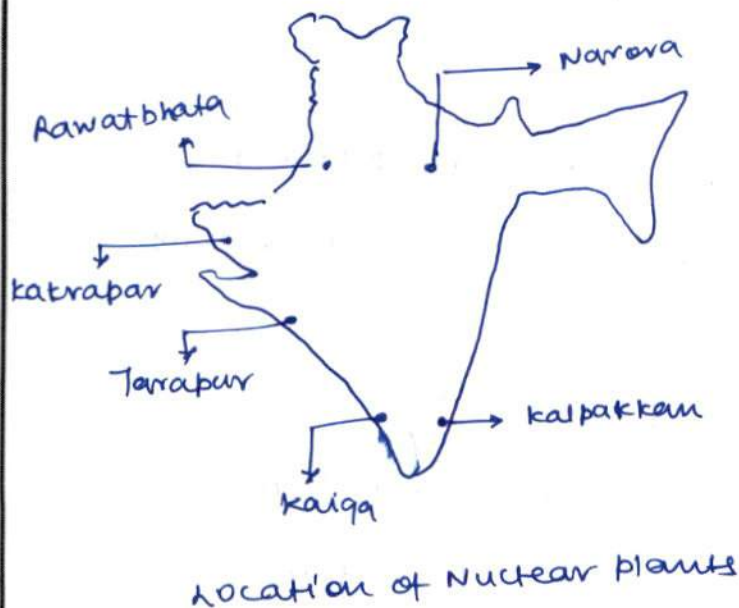
- understanding discontinuity presence of Moho discontinuity, Gutenberg discontinuity could only be confirmed by differ speed of the seismic wave
- understanding of mountain and land form formation : the seismic waves help in understanding the formation of mountain building and continent building forces
- understanding Tsunami Earlier Tsunami were considered oceanic waves but study of seismic waves has enabled proper understanding.

With greater development in tech and better monitoring the study of seismic wave shall reveal more about earth.

10. Highlight the key factors that need to be considered in deciding the location of nuclear power plants. Also, explain the difficulties India faces in utilizing the large reserves of thorium as part of its civil nuclear programme. (150 words) 10

Nuclear power plants generate electricity via fission reaction and location is determined by access to raw material, water body presence and security issue etc.

key determinants of location



→ raw material : port location preferred as India don't have Uranium hence Imported.

- waterbody Nuclear powerplant produces toxic nuclear waste and thus large water body to discharge and moderators and coolants
- security should be located far from habitations
- West coast over East as East coast more prone to cyclone and tsunami eg. Fukushima disaster
- labour doesn't effect as labour is mobile in India.
- Presence of Research and development to access the safe disposal and develop moderators.

Why India can't use Thorium

- Thorium needs to be converted into Uranium for becoming radioactive
- Requires heavy investments and Pressurised Water Reactors
- Requires research into moderators and coolants for Thorium.

11. Both the Pallavas and the Cholas played a significant role in the development of structural temples in South India. Explain with examples. (250 words) 15

Pallava and chola played a significant role in temple architecture with transitioning from rock cut to structural temple

Pallava temple architecture

- Earlier temple used to be rock cut
- later structural temples developed
- pillars and monoliths were used
- Ratha temples were made a Mamallapuram
- Kailashnath temple had pillars and transition from woods to stone
- Mahabalipuram structural temples developed this time
- The temples had shikhara, Gopurams and mandapa
- Other examples include Kailashnath at Kanchipuram.

chola temple architecture

- modest size but had large vihar and gopurams
- Reached fullest glory in Thanjavur
- several axially combined structures and portico and nandi pavilion
- eg. Thanjavur, Brinadeshwar, Sri Rangaram Dasapuram

The chola and pandava architecture thus led the transition of the vesava style of temple from rock cut to structural.

12. The views of Gandhi, Nehru and Bose broadly represented the major strands of debate on the question of India's support to British efforts in World War-II. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

World war -2 was fought among the allied powers and axis powers of Germany and Italy and Japan on one side while France and Britain on another

India's stand

→ Gandhi's view

→ Gandhiji viewed the war as being fought between democratic powers of Britain and Japan and fascist of Germany and Italy

→ He wanted that India should support British in war effort

→ Rejected the view that strong national movement be launched as considered as backstabbing.

→ was wary of the authoritarian regime of Hitler.

→ Nehru's view

- Nehru considered that war was being fought among capitalist classes and countries
- He considered fascism as one of the by products of extreme capitalism
- Nehru was against supporting the British in war efforts ~~and~~ unless a promise was made to India of complete Independence
- Nehru also aligned with Gandhian view that it was not a right time of launching final movement.

Subhas Bose views

- considered war as an opportunity to gain Independence
- Relied on even use of violence like Russian revolution for Independence
- enlist support of the enemies of Britain ~~was~~ like Germany for Independence.

- wanted to launch a final movement of revolution during this time for seeking independence

India's final stand

- congress working committee met to discuss the India's stand
- Gandhi's view of absolute support was rejected and so was Subhas' view of ultimate revolution
- Congress agreed for supporting the British in war effort provided India was assured of independence.
- Viceroy Linlithgow proposed August offer for enlisting India's support.

The British government did not take the views of the Indian National Congress and enlisted India's support in war. This forced Gandhi and INC to launch quit India movement in 1942.

13. Even as the British tried to suppress it at every conceivable opportunity, the vernacular press played a crucial role in the freedom movement. Discuss. (250 words) 15

With majority of Indians being illiterate in English vernacular press played an important role in spread of ideas and continuance of freedom struggle.

British suppression of vernacular press

- In 1828 the government passed an act which restricted the Indian press
- Vernacular press act 1878: was known as Gagging act
 - the district magistrate could confiscate any vernacular press which publish any seditious material
 - Press was required to supply a copy to government for approval
- confiscation during swadeshi movement, Non cooperation and Quit India movement.

Role of vernacular press

- awareness of exploitation : The economic exploitation at the hand of British and economic critique by Gokhale and Ranade made people aware
- spread of ideas : Vernacular media spread nationalistic ideas and Indian culture among masses eg. Mahratha and Kesari by B.G. Tilak
- mass mobilisation : newspapers served as a media of mobilising masses
- social cultural reform : Newspaper like Bengalee by Raja Ram Mohun Roy and Samvat Karmudi led social-cultural reform
- movement continuity during quit India movement the vernacular press served as medium of communication between revolutionary.

Idea of Nation : the news of droughts and floods and exploitation of one part by another brought solidarity and closeness among Indians.

political Education : idea of nation was still not born and vernacular press spread the new political theories and made masses aware

western notions : the vernacular press made Indians aware of the western concepts of rights and liberty and formed foundation of national movement.

Thus vernacular newspapers were an important media of ensuring that India achieves a social, economic and political unit and people can lead the national movement against British rule.

14. Explain the issues that shaped the Assam Movement. In this context, also comment on the significance of the Assam Accord of 1985. (250 words) 15

Assam Movement was led by Assam Jan Parishad and Assam students union against illegal migration into Assam through Bangladesh borders.

Assam movement

- Bangladesh was erst while East Pakistan
- Refusal by West Pakistan to share power with East Pakistan
- When Sheikh Mujibur Rahman won the elections he was arrested and jailed
- Operation Searchlight and Pakistan's army committed human rights violation on East Pakistan citizens
- This led to massive migration into Assam, West Bengal. creating refugee crisis
- Post war the refugee settled as illegal migrants.

- created a problem of shortage of resources and thus movement started
- many gained access to voting rights and thus Assam natives had fear of becoming minority in their home land.

Assam Accord, 1985

- After the protest led by All Assam Students Union and Assam Jan parishad a compromise was worked at.
- Assam accord said that all those who migrated before 1965 would be granted citizenship
- Those between 1965 and 1971 would be granted citizenship and no voting rights for 10 years
- National Register of citizen to be formed

→ Based on National Register the migrants post 1971 would be identified and would be called illegal migrants.

Thus in light of recent supreme court judgements drafts of National Register of citizen are being prepared. The accord however remains silent on the status of illegal migrants.

15. Discuss the diverse processes through which nation-states and nationalism came into being in nineteenth-century Europe. (250 words) 15

Nation states are a geo-political units formed on the belief that a region sharing common culture and belief constitute a common unit.

Nation state and Nationalism in Europe

→ Birth of Britain : peaceful revolution

→ prevalence of feudalism in Britain

→ rise of capitalism and capitalist class

→ feudal lords controlled land and labor which capital class wanted

→ capital class supported the monarchy and end of feudalism

→ Glorious revolution and gradually the monarch made figurehead and parliament gained power.

→ French revolution : Birth of ideas of liberty
equality

- France suffered economically from wars made over time with Britain
- unemployment and public resentment and king Louis supported American war of independence
- Tennis court oath, Birth of National Assembly and monarchy was replaced by republic
- Napoleon rose to prominence and waged wars across Europe give final touch to French nationalism.

→ German unification : common German culture

- German states were divided between Austrian and Prussian empires
- Establishment of German diet and political and Economic Union.
- Ingenious Otto von Bismarck who led German unification and defeat of Austria.

Thus the rise of capitalism, the colonisation and modern discovery and economic growth of various regions meant that regions constituting common culture and common language would come together and establish nation states.

16. Discuss why women continue to bear an uneven burden of the terminal methods of family planning in India. What can be done to address this unevenness? (250 words) 15

Family planning methods are adopted for birth and family control. India has seen unevenness in terminal methods of family planning with views of female gender not being taken into account.

Why women bear uneven burden,

→ absence of identity: women have no rights and their position remain subservient to male members as mother or wife

→ son meta preference Economic survey highlighted how the meta preference of son leads to selective family planning.

→ son meta preference leads to very low sex ratio of last birth

→ Economic restrictions women remain dependent on male for economic needs and thus have no say over pregnancy.

- presence of unwanted girl child while the PCPDN act has ensured that sex deciding and killing of girl child done are done away with selective sex absorption has meant unwanted girl child
- social restrictions women independence and decision making are stigmatized and thus have no control over pregnancy
- low education results in less awareness of rights and benefits of planning family and birth control devices.

How to address unevenness

- awareness about benefits of population control and family planning eg. Jan Parivar Vikas Yojana
- female contraceptives development and providing to women to control pregnancy
- access to ~~the~~ family planning methods
- changing societal attitude towards girl child via Beti Bachao Beti Padho schemes

- using anganwadi and Asha worker as women education and women empowerment
- promoting women education and employment via Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mudra scheme
- gender equity in education and job
- educating the male and steps taken to end the patriarchal belief system.

Mahatma Gandhi had said "The development of women lies development of nation" and thus we must strive for ensuring equal rights to women in family planning.

17. Secularism in India is based on the idea of equal respect for all religions rather than strict separation of state and religion. Critically discuss. (250 words)

15

Secularism in India is based on ~~the~~ concept of "Sarva Dharma Sambhav" and equality of all religions vis a vis nation thus differing of the western concept of secularism

Indian secularism based on equal respect

- Article 25 recognises that all citizens have fundamental right of ~~the~~ religion and to profess propagate same
- Article 26 guarantees the right of self determination to any religious denomination and management
- State has no religion but gives equal acceptance to all religion.
- the separation between state and religion not water tight as state can make interventions for removal of practices that hinder social equality e.g. untouchability, and protection of civil rights

- Indian law recognizes that religion is private sphere and also the personal laws are kept outside Indian law.
- state can levy a fees for better administration of religion
- cooperation exists between the Indian state and religion to ensure proper government.
- Article 27 bars the government from imposing any taxes for promotion of any single religion
- acceptance of religious teachings of various denominations in curriculum

Indian secularism water tight

- article 15 and 16 do not allow state to make discrimination only on the grounds of religion towards education government job.

- article 46 envisages setting up of a universal civil code for all religions
- article 51(d) states that state and citizen should strive towards promotion of scientific temper
- article 30, 29 bars any religious education in state run schools.
- preamble recognises secularism, which was established as basic structure in Keshavananda Bharti case

India is a highly religious society and in the words of Dr. Radhakrishnan a strict separation is neither viable nor desirable in context of Indian secularism.

18. What are jet streams? How do they influence rainfall in India? (250 words)

15

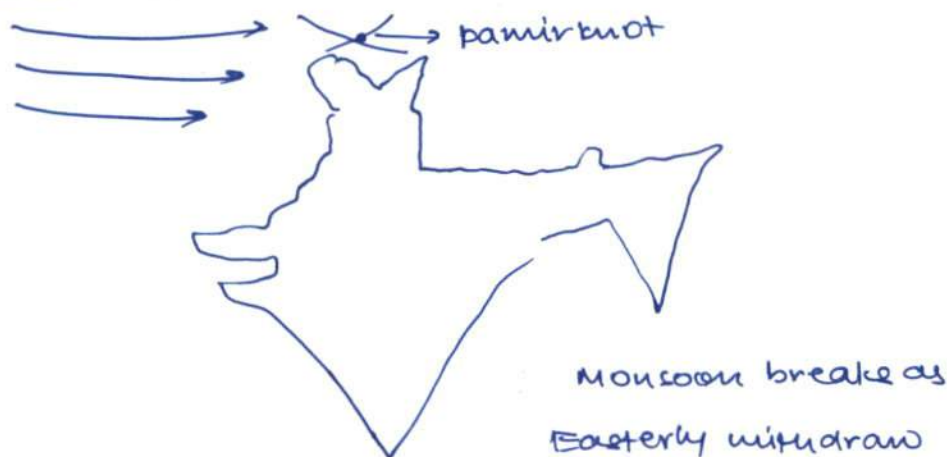
Jet streams are high speed - high altitude geostrophic winds which flow throughout year and cover entire globe

Jet streams and Monsoon

→ Break of Monsoon : Even after presence of required conditions monsoon may not come gradually.

→ India under influence of Easterly jet stream during winters

→ Monsoon happens suddenly as the Easterly monsoon withdraws



Intensity of Monsoon

- the branch of the easterly jet stream may sometimes cause depressions
- such depressions affect the Indian monsoon causing dry spell.

Withdrawal of Monsoon

- the withdrawal of monsoon results in prevalence of easterlies and gradual withdrawal of westerly jet stream

Winter rains

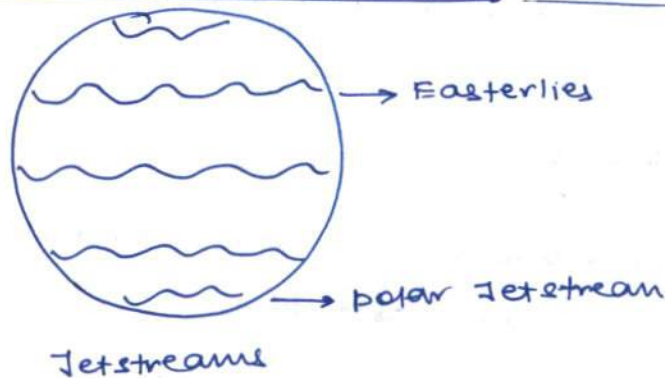
- Easterly jet stream are responsible to carry the ~~west~~ western disturbances to bring rain over western-North India in winters.

Strength of monsoon

- the jet stream influence the difference between Indian ocean high and low pressure over tibetian

highlands and true strength of monsoon.

Jetstreams are formed at high altitude due to pressure gradient force and balancing the coriolis force and are

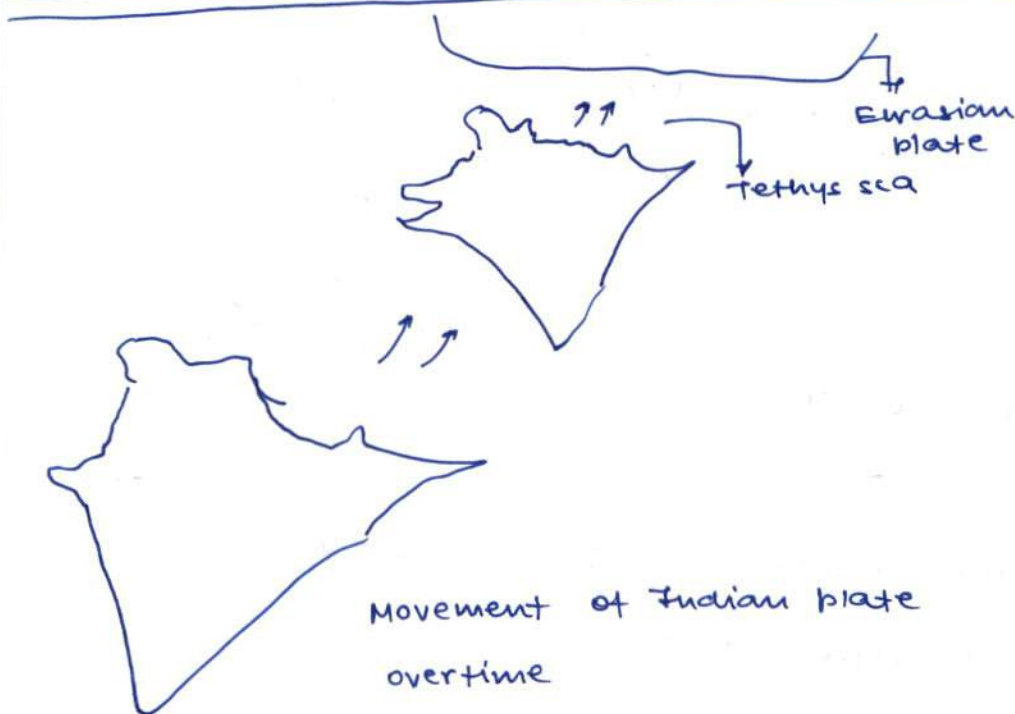


responsible for causing and impacting variety of phenomena from ozone layer to weather over several continents.

19. Illustrating the mountain building process that led to the formation of Himalayas, elaborate why they are often referred to as young and restless mountains. (250 words) 15

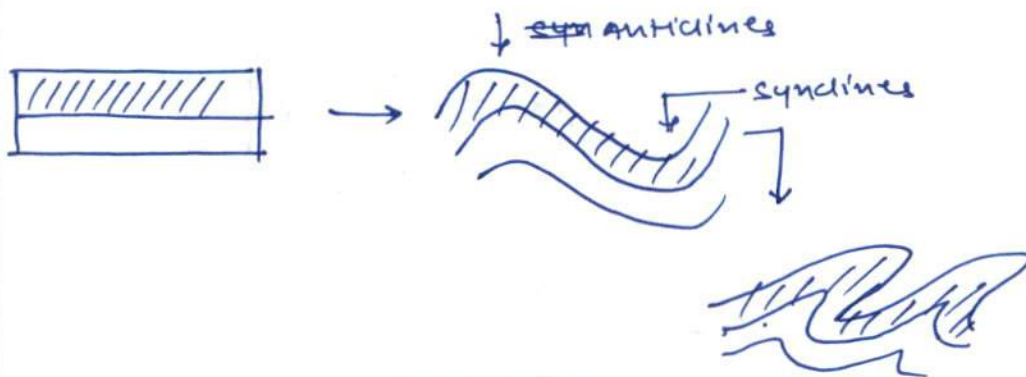
Himalayas are young fold mountain ranges which have formed due to continental-continental submergence of India plate under Eurasia plate.

Formation of Himalayas



- India plate was part of African continent
- After separation started drifting towards Eurasian plate.

- A tethy sea existed between Indian plate and Eurasian plate
- collision with Eurasian plate led to folding and formation of anticlines and synclines
- These in time led to formation of thrust fault.



Formation of thrust faults

- In due course of time this led to the formation of Himalayas

Reasons why young and restless

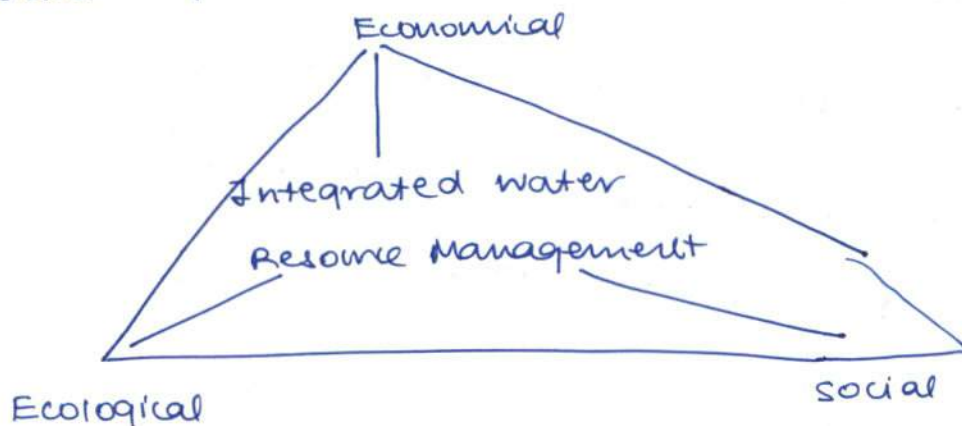
- Formed relatively younger on a time scale along with Andes while some like Ural are much older

- Eurasian plate : continues to be pushed upward by Indian plate thus bringing changes
- landform dominated by fast flowing glacial rivers and thus process of erosion and weathering continuously
- Younger landform than deccan plateau
- frequent landslides due to continuous activity in the Himalayas.

Himalayas form a climatic, cultural, social, geographic barrier with Indian subcontinent and rest of Asia and are a site of continuous change and modifications.

20. What do you understand by Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)? How does National Water Policy, 2012 try to promote IWRM? (250 words) 15

Integrated water resource management is water management strategy that incorporates economic, ecological and social aspects of water management



Features

→ Ecological

- water conservation take account of ecological requirements
- ground water recharge and forest conservation
- watershed development

- Social → ensure social equity and access to everyone
- Economical → ensure that water conservation takes into account the economical needs of agriculture and industrial development and drinking water

National water policy and IWRM

Salient features include

- Water Regulatory authority : to ensure judicious economic and ecological sustainable use
- Water data : for proper planning and management
- equity of access to small and marginal farmers
- Integrated development : water resources and underground water taken as a single resources.

→ ecological development development
and conservation led by ecological
considerations.

→ watershed development ensuring that
water conservation effort are carried
out at household level.

National water policy was thus an
instrumental water conservation effort
based on the ideals of Integrated
water Resource management. Along with
Mintr commission report it envisages
an equitable and sustainable develop
ment of water resources.