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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1838)

Name of Candidate	SUKANT TAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1225613
Center	ONLINE	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

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

2:05 -

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. The Chalukyan architecture uniquely epitomises the grandeur and hybrid characteristic style of temple building. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

Chalukya introduced Vesara architecture in the Karnataka region of Badami, Pattadakal etc.

Chalukya Architecture

① Integration of elements of Nagara and Dravida

↳ Elevated base along with mandapa and vimana.

② Use of new motifs

↳ Star



In decoration and also architecture of the buildings.

③ Grandeur of Kailashnath temple + circular formation

↳ Ladkhan temple

- ④ ~~Star~~ Introduction of multiple mandapas in the temples.
- ⑤ Pattadakal temple ~~in~~ display sculptures both inside the temple ~~also~~ and on temple walls.
- ⑥ Introduction of flat roof with Shikhara 
- ⑦ Zig Zag pattern of temples
Chalukyan architecture inspired
the Hoysala architecture on
granite plan.

The paintings on roof
of temple were by ~~both~~
free or method display
free interiors.

2. The success or failure of a political movement is not always determined by the achievement of its stated goals. Discuss in light of the Ghadar movement. (150 words) 10

Political movement
involves people to work towards
a common goal with a political
ideology

Success of Movement

① Joining and mobilization of
masses for a cause.

eg) Ghadar movement mobilized
people not only from USA but
also from Punjab.

② Spread of ideology behind
the movement.

eg) Propaganda by Ghader,
through newspapers like Ghader.

③ Collective effort to a cause

involving justice in true sense.

(c) Organizing a plot for armed struggle.

Brhadh Movement

→ was a response of India to the world war I.

* Though failed in armed insurrection it had wide successes enumerated above along with

(4) Development of national identity and engaging foreign nationals to India's freedom struggle

(5) Trained the people for further movements like in revolutionary activities in ~~1920s~~ ^{1920s}.

3. Discuss the ways in which Gandhian conceptualisation of Sarvodaya influenced Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement. (150 words) 10

Gandhi's idea of Sarvodaya formed the central idea behind creation of ashrams and building of the nation.

Gandhi's conceptualization of Sarvodaya

- ① Welfare to all : Humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable
 - ↳ Equitable development
 - ↳ Access to resources.
- ② Upliftment of the weaker sections
 - ↳ By service and access to health and education
- ③ Serving others to find oneself.
 - ↳ Gandhi dedicated whole life in service to nation.
- ④ Serving everyone = self gratification and satisfaction.

Influence on Vinoba Bhave movement

- ① Service to mankind → giving land to the downtrodden and needy.
- ② Ensuring concept of justice and equality: Visualising the haryans as god's men.
- ③ Self sacrifice: to ensure service to all.
- ④ Process of giving is greater than materialistic pleasures

The Gandhian ideology influences today's man in development of nation by free clinics (mohalla clinics) Right to education and many others.

4. Bring out the evidences, which led to the Plate Tectonics Theory. Also, discuss how this theory explains the movement of plates. (150 words) 10

The current understanding of the movement of earth's crust has developed after many earlier theories.

Evolution of Plate Tectonics

① Wegener Theory of Continental drift

↳ Assumed that current continents formed due to relative motion by Tidal force and pole fleeing force.

② Hess Theory of Sea floor spreading

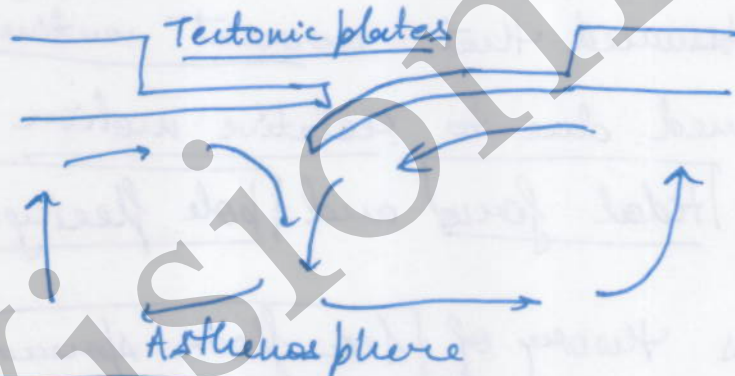
↳ Said the formation of crust due to cooling of magma; the oceanic crustal movements due to convection in asthenosphere.

③ Theory of Plate Tectonics

The earth's crust is formed of irregular rocky plates called the tectonic plates comprising both oceanic and continental crust.

Explanation of movement

④ Convection current in asthenosphere



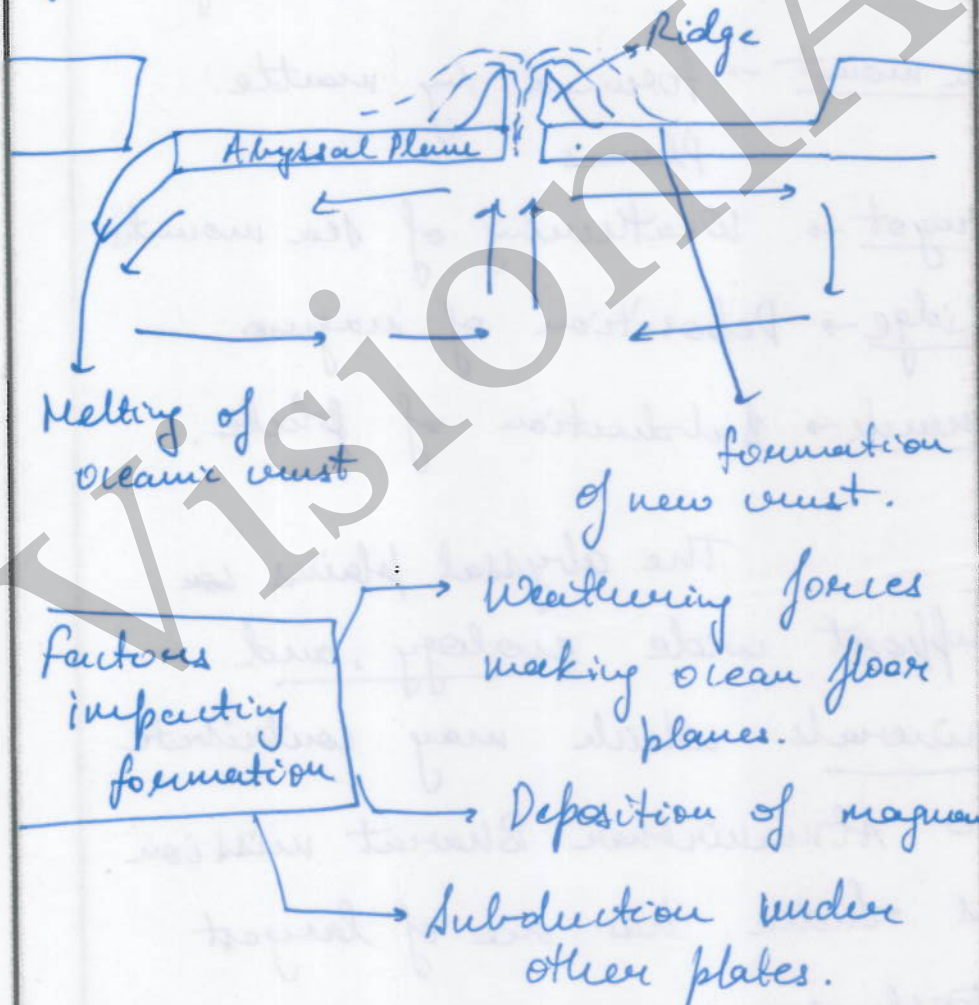
Types of Movements

- Converging
- Diverging
- Transform

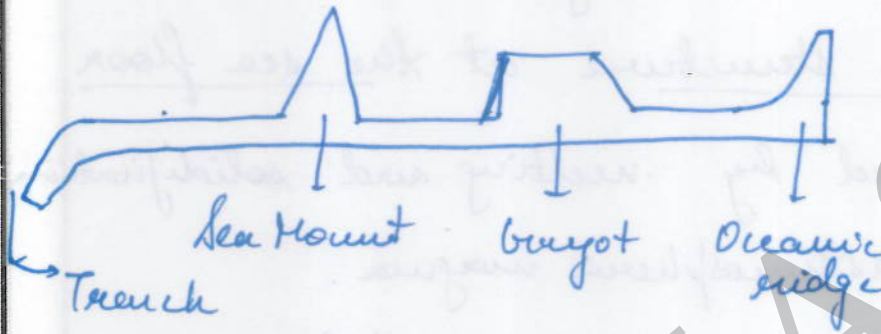
The tectonic movements are responsible for earthquakes, formation of geological features like mountains, rift valley etc.

5. Give an account of the formation of Abyssal Plains and highlight the relief features found on these plains. (150 words) 10

Abyssal Plains are the plane structure at the sea floor formed by melting and solidification of asthenospheric magma.



Relief features of Abyssal Plains



Sea mount → formed by mantle
Plumes

Guyot → Weathering of sea mounts

Ridge → Deposition of magma.

Trench → Subduction of plate.

The abyssal plains can support wide ecology, and minerals which may contribute to Atmanirbhar Bharat mission. as India has one of largest Exclusive economic zones.

6. What are the geographical and climatic conditions required for tea cultivation? In this context, discuss the reasons for the introduction of tea cultivation in the Duars region of the Himalayas by the British.

(150 words) 10

Tea is among the most prominent cash crop in India. Introduced by the British in 17th century.

Geographical conditions

- ① Well drained soil
- ② Adequate sunshine but not direct.

③ Climatic

- ③ Rainfall (Moderate) all round the year

- ④ Cool climate ($10-25^{\circ}\text{C}$) Frost free



Tea cultivating regions

Because of these reasons major tea cultivation is on hill slopes of ① Darjeeling ② Assam ③ Dehradun

Reason for introduction in Duars

- ① well drained fertile alluvial soil
- ② cool climate due to mountain breeze and valley breeze
↳ forest free
- ③ Planters from Britain wanted cool climate to stay.
- ④ Political unrest in region and
- ⑤ forced labour by the tribals.
- ⑥ connectivity to the ports by railways
- ⑦ Stability in region unlike north east a centre for tribal movements

British introduced tea for profit motive, now it is a major export item and cultural significance in India

7. Briefly bring out the distinction between ^①flash droughts and conventional droughts. Also, examine the ^②reasons behind the increasing vulnerability of India to flash droughts. (150 words) 10

Drought is a condition of low water availability in a region which cause wide socio-economic impacts.

Flash Drought	Conventional Drought
① faster development	① Slow onset
② Mostly human induced	② Mostly due to low rainfall.
③ Majorly restricted to urban areas	③ Prominent in rural areas.
④ ~~Easy~~ Difficult to predict with accuracy	④ Easily predicted well in advance

The recent instances of flash drought in Chennai right after urban flood last year rings alarming bells.

Reason for increasing Vulnerability

① Variation in monsoon patterns
due to climate change

↳ India heavily dependant
on monsoon rains.

② Unplanned urbanization

↳ ~~Blocker~~ Encroachment on
wetlands, increasing demand.

③ Ground water table falling

↳ Insufficient recharging and
- high use.

④ River pollution + Drying up of
lakes

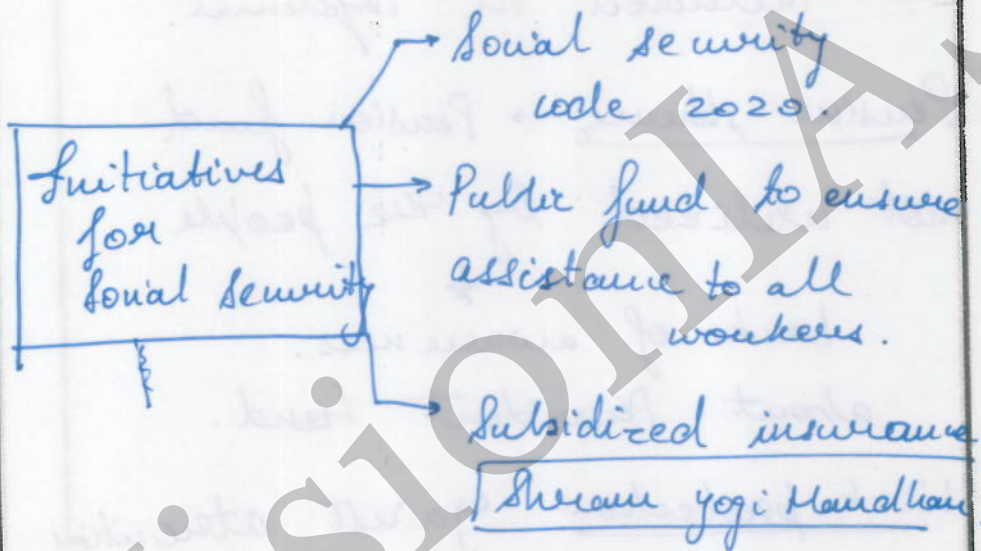
⑤ Future demand to increase

↳ Population, industries, agriculture

Immediate measures
like compulsory rainwater harvesting
social nudge to judicious use is the
way ahead

8. Though various initiatives have been taken to ensure social security for informal workers in India, there still exist gaps which need to be plugged. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Informal workers
account for 90% of workforce
in India.



Gaps still exist

- ① Limited healthcare in case of industrial disasters
(eg) Vizag Gas leak workers affected.
- ② Non adherence to notice period

- ③ Rise of big workers → Non responsibility to aggregators.
- ④ Weak skilling → on job training not included in informal.
- ⑤ Pension scheme → Pension fund not utilized by the people
↓
Lack of awareness about Provident fund.
- ⑥ Weak protection against atrocities against workers
eg) Worker badly beaten in Kerala shoe factory.
Organized effort by labour unions is key to form a strong social security base in India.

9. Critically assess the government's move on raising the age of marriage of women in India from 18 to 21 years. (150 words) 10

Recently the cabinet approved bill to raise marriage age of women to 21 yrs.

Raising age of Marriage → +ves

- ① ~~Legal protection against child marriage~~
- ① Better physical and psychological development before marriage
- ② More time for higher education and skilling.
- ③ Stronger message against child marriages.
- ④ Future principle of Equality
Age for man = for women.

Raising Marriage age → Negatives

① Need social change against child marriages.

(eg) Akha Teej is a social gathering for child marriages.

② May push ~~too~~ many 19+ yrs marriages to illegal.

③ Push the average marriage age upwards.

↳ Affect child bearing
as most healthy time is
18 - 26 yrs.

④ Weak implementation of older age bracket

↓
Increase load on administrators

A change from
within society is needed to address child marriage

10. Reservation for locals in private sector has again brought the debate around regionalism into focus. In this context, examine whether regionalism is a threat to national integration. (150 words) 10

Recently Karnataka government enforced reservation for locals in private sector of 75% for upto 30,000/month jobs.

Reservation → Regionalism in focus

① Souls of soil policy is fueled

↳ Resource of a region must be reaped by souls of that soil

② Rise in discrimination against migrant workers by society.

Regionalism → Threat to Nation

① Regionalism when converts to

Sub-Nationalism creates

Threat to unity of the nation

- ② Eg Sub Nationalism in East Bengal lead to Bangladesh, Tamil movement in Sri Lanka.

India experience → Regionalism is Beneficial

- ① Rise in regional prosperity
↳ Development in underdeveloped regions Eg Schools and hospitals in Vidharba region
- ② Regionalism strengthens decentralised democracy → Eg Rise of regional parties.
- ③ Regionalism ensured equitable distribution of resources + Pride for the nation.

Regionalism is an organic phenomenon and if practiced in control can reap positive effects

11. Explain how agricultural surplus, growth of crafts and trade and growing population led to the second urbanisation in ancient India. (250 words) 15

First urbanization

* In India was Harappan civilization after which second happened during Mahajanapada and Mauryan age

Reasons for 2nd urbanization

Agricultural surplus

- ① Development of cities of Magadh on Banks of Ganga.
- ② Enabled people to take up technical jobs like of craftsman building works, metallurgy.
- ③ Trade and export of agriculture brought other materials by Barter (e.g) swords, pottery.

Growth of Crafts

- ① Cultivation of cotton crops
↓
Weaving, spinning industry
- ② Significance of pottery for storage in lean periods.
- ③ Trading flourished: Demand of muslin cloth in Mesopotamia.
- ④ Bead making industry near ports → cities developed.

Growth of Trade

- ① Contacts with other urban centres → Technology and ideas for city development.
- ② Cooperative work by many
↓
common place for living.

- ③ Support of Persian wheel,
medicinal knowledge and
scientific knowledge for city
planning

Growth of Population

- ① More workers for various
developmental works.
- ② Formation of armed forces
↓
Ensure law and order in city.
- ③ Collective work towards agriculture.
- ④ Population of domesticated animals
also ensured food security.

The second urbanization
was marked with political
unification of Bharat under
the rule of Ashoka.

12. India of the 18th century failed to make progress economically, culturally and socially at a pace, which would have saved the country from collapse.
Comment. (250 words) 15

During the 18th century the Mughal empire collapsed and was marked by spread of British rule in India

India failed to make progress

Economically

- ① Agriculture in ruins as Zamindars in constant political struggle and no introduction of

→ Technology

→ Irrigation works.

→ Maratha Swadeshmukhi

- ② Trade in ruins

→ constant invasion by Nadir Shah and Ahmad Abdali

→ competition with European traders

- Political unrest → Not conducive for trade
- Maratha invasions and wars
 - ↳ Swarched earth policy.

Culturally

- ① Education was neglected and limited to upper castes.
- ② Unhealthy influence of priests in everyday life
 - ↳ Rise of superstitions and myths.
- ③ Decline of silk weaving industry due to lack of patronage
- ④ Music and Dance experienced dark period → No support by European and Indians lost power.

Socially

- ① Women faced atrocities like

sati, jehans due to constant
war ridden polity.

- ② Caste system strengthened with
rising power of khap panchayats.
- ③ Practice of untouchability on
rise.

These led to collapse
of the country.

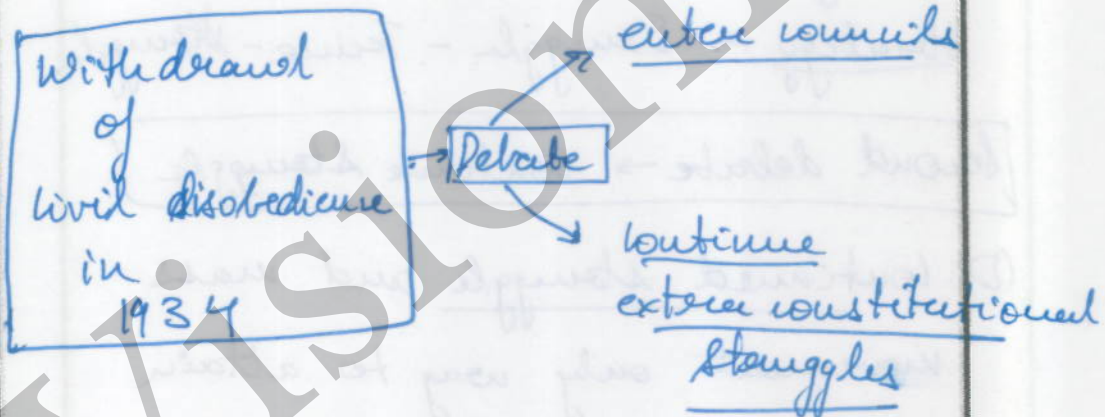
- ① Loss in faith in traditions and
pride in culture.
- ② Low technological advancements
↓
Lost to Europeans.
- ③ India as a nation distributed
to small entities

These factors led
to colonial rule by British.

13. The withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement triggered a two-stage debate on the strategic course of India's freedom struggle. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

Civil Disobedience movement was initiated by brought to sudden stop after Gandhi's participation in 1930, and subsequent arrest of Gandhi after 1932 Round table conference.



Reasons to enter violence

- ① Channelize anti British sentiment to political struggle
- ② Prevent British from filling

councils with loyalists.

③ Continue struggle in the
legislative councils and pressure
government

④ Mass movements are short lived
and cannot continue for
long time.

Strategy → Struggle - Tame - Struggle

Second debate → Continue Struggle

① Continued struggle and mass
movement only way to attain
Prima Swaraj

② Council entry would mean
cooperating with British

③ People already angry with
colonial rule and can sustain

a prolonged movement.

Strategy → Struggle - Victory.

Compromise

① Swrajists were allowed council entry after the Government of India act 1935

↳ Ensured good governance in provinces ⇒ Teachers to people of how freedom would look like.

② Constructive work → Humanitarian relief, volunteers trained, Gandhi ashrams, propagating concept of Swaraj and Satyagraha.

This enabled us to launch a successful Quit India movement.

14. Throw light on the causes, course and outcomes of the Civil War, which followed the Russian Revolution. Also, bring out the reasons behind the Bolshevik victory. (250 words) 15

The civil war in Russia was an awakening of people against the Russian monarch leading to Russian Revolution.

Cause of civil war

① Loss in trust with the king

↳ Turned as mad king and influenced by magician.

② Economic misery due to world war 1.

↳ Rising prices

↳ Soldiers not paid in time

↳ Industries falling apart.

↳ Workers exploitation

③ Spread of ideas of Marx
and socialism, communism.

④ Rise in political group called the Bolsheviks.

⑤ Immediate cause → severe winter causing shortage of firewood

Course of civil war

① The angry workers and citizens started attacking public banks.

② Mob surrounded the king's palace in Moscow.

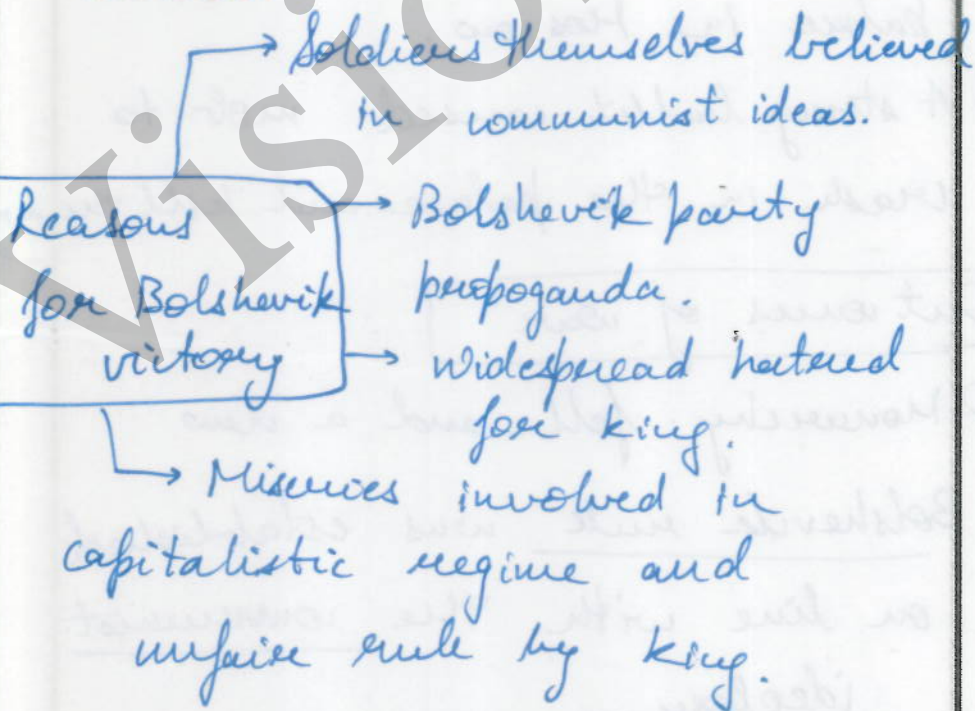
③ A stray bullet caused mob to crash in the palace and kill the king.

Outcomes of war

① Monarchy fell and a new Bolshevik rule was established on line with the communist ideology

- ② The industries were nationalised.
- ③ Prices of commodities were regulated by the state.
- ④ Strict regime on communal agriculture was started.

This caused a wave of communism around the world.

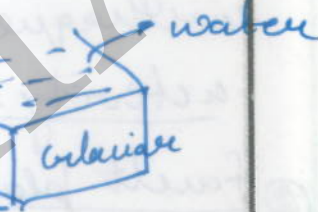


15. What are Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)? Highlighting the susceptibility of the Himalayan region to GLOFs, state the measures required to address them. (250 words) 15

The Glacial lake Outburst floods in Uttarakhand caused widespread destruction in region.

Glacial lake outburst

↳ Many times ~~into~~ a lake of water is collected in between a glacier, due to uneven melting.



* The glacier holds this water body, which may be released due to fracture in glacier

Causes of fracture of glacier

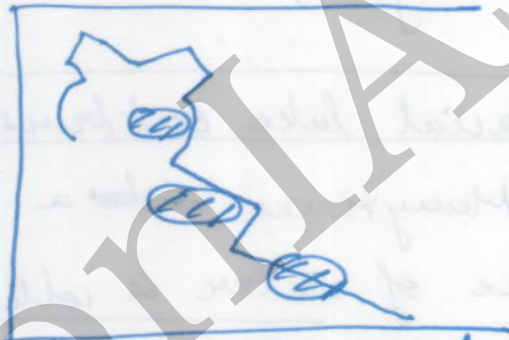
↳ Earthquake
↳ Increased stress on glacier
↳ Melting of glacier.

Susceptibility of Himalayan region

① IMD survey reveals more than 1800 glacial lakes in Himalayan region (Indian).

② Increasing earthquake activity.

③ Fault plates



③ Global warming Hotspots of Glacial lakes

↳ Himalayas ~~fast~~ warming at 2x speed than other regions.

④ Melting of glaciers → More water in GL → More prone to sudden breaking.

Measures to Address them → NDMA

- ① Mapping of GL and early warning system.
- ② Effort to limit the climate change → collaborative effort toward Paris deal.
- ③ Dredging of riverbeds → capacity to manage GLoF.
- ④ Zoning → To manage unrestricted development activity.
- ⑤ Afforestation → Breakwater the water flow

The GLoF can be effectively managed by mitigation and adaptation measures by centre and state.

16. Highlighting the significance of critical minerals, provide an account of their distribution in India and the world. (250 words) 15

Critical minerals of 21st century include rare earth metals, steel and nuclear materials.

Significance of critical Minerals

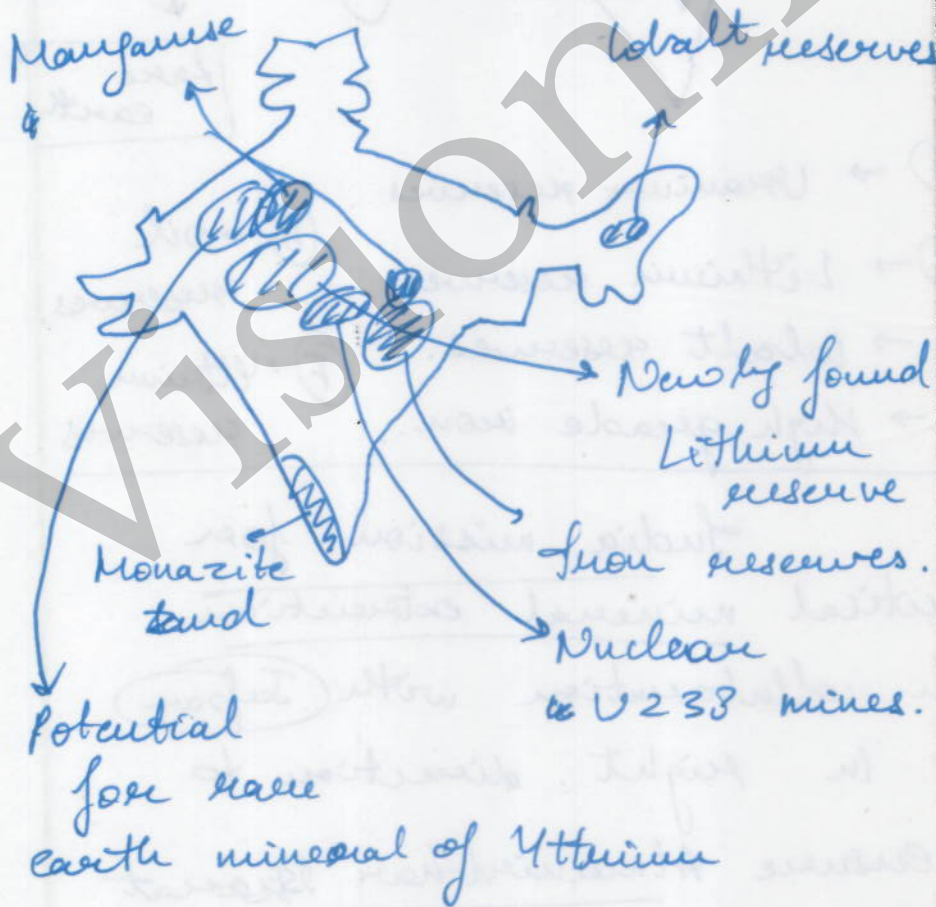
① Economic → Base for sunrise industries like semi conductors
 → Superstructure development
 → Clean power at affordable rates.
 → New age materials → Defense applications.

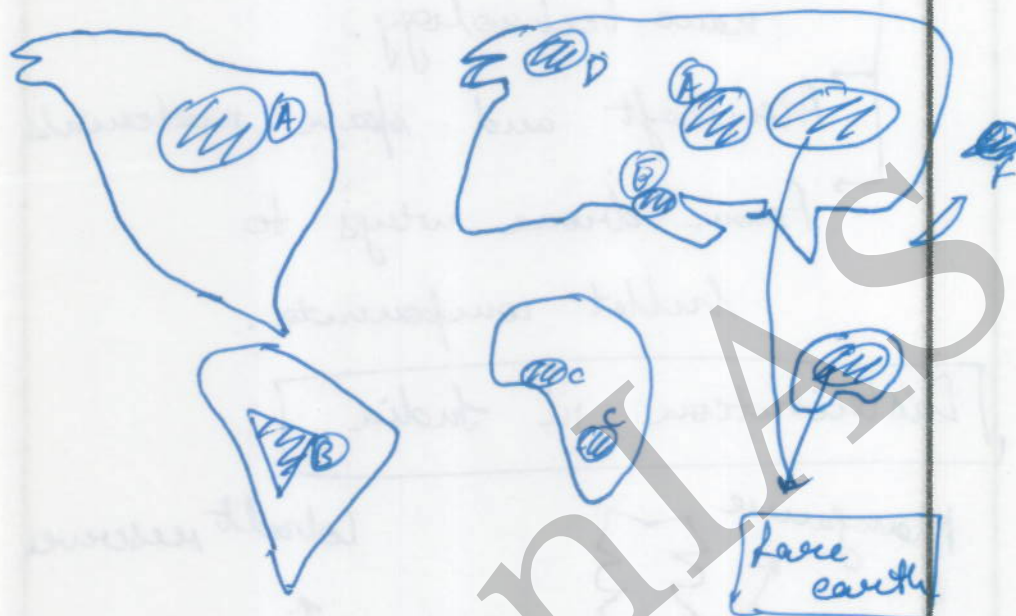
② Geopolitical → China has ^{90%} ~~90%~~ of world's supply of rare earth
 → India needs NSG membership for access to nuclear fuel.

③ Technological → Development of
nano technology.

Aircraft and space materials
from drone wings to
bullet components.

Distribution in India



Distribution in world

- (A) → Uranium reserves
 (B) → Lithium reserves.
 (C) → Cobalt reserves.
 (D) → High grade iron.
 (E) → oil reserves.
 (F) → Yttrium reserves

India mission for
 critical mineral extraction
 in collaboration with Japan
 is in right direction to
 ensure Atmanirbhar Bharat

17. Highlighting the importance of ice sheets, discuss the likely impact of their melting on the planet with special focus on India. (250 words) 15

Ice sheets are the polar ice caps along with the thick glaciers in high altitude mountains..

Importance of ice sheets

- ① ^{Largest} Store of fresh water
- ② Supports unique ecology
↳ Polar bears in north and penguins in south.
- ③ Carbon capture: Between the molecules of water in ice.
lattice
- ④ Heat balance → Cold currents from the poles.

- ⑤ Reflection of sunlight → lower the insolation.
- ⑥ ~~tissues~~ Thermohaline circulation is regulated.
- ⑦ Information of past → stored in pristine environment.

Impact of their Melting

- ① Sea level rise → impact on coastal cities and small island nations.
(eg) Some part of Mumbai, Bengal to go underwater by 2100.
- ② Affect local ecology → Extinction of penguins a real threat.
- ③ Release of hydrocarbons stored

in ice crystals.

- ④ Impact the ~~sea~~ ocean circulation
 - ↳ Impact the monsoon pattern in India.
- ⑤ Open up shipping lanes → Alternate trade route with Northern Europe.
- ⑥ Release of invasive species and pathogens → (eg) cause pandemics

India's role

- ↳ Coordination with Arctic council
- ↳ Limit climate change by collaborative effort.
- ↳ Ensure respect of global common and check on artificial melting

Melting ice sheets is happening today which will impact the whole world

18. What are twin cyclones? Discuss the role of Rossby waves and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) in their formation. (250 words) 15

Cyclone is rapid movement of air in circular motion around a low pressure.

Twin cyclone → when two cyclones complement each other causing extreme velocity of winds.

Role of Rossby waves

- ① when they meander cause formation of eye of cyclone.
- ② carry jetstreams within it
- ③ steer the cyclones.
- ④ cyclone's upper air divergence is intensified by Rossby waves

Role of Madden Julian Oscillation

MJO → Alternate bringing of rainfall
near the equator.

* Movement of high
moisture clouds
along the ITCZ
causing variable rainfall in
regions.



- ① Provide moisture to the cyclones
- ② Better access to low pressure zones
- ③ Twin cyclones revolve around each other along the madden julian effect.

④ Phenomenon of Teleconnection

↳ Twin cyclones complemented with HJo.

Twin cyclones

- ↳ More destructive
- ↳ India needs more resilience specially along Bay of Bengal.
- ↳ Twin cyclone observed in Indonesian region this May 2022 caused destruction of buildings, manmade structures and ecology.

Strengthening NDMA and community resilience is the key.

19. Since independence, planning strategies for women's upliftment has evolved from welfare to development to empowerment. Elucidate. Also, discuss the role played by voluntary organizations in this context.

(250 words) 15

Women role in independence
struggle brought them to public
space and their upliftment has
since evolved by leaps and bounds.

Evolution of Upliftment

- ① welfare approach (1950-80's).
↳

1838

VISION IASTM

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस भाग में
कुछ न लिखें)

20. How far do you agree with the view that globalisation has aggravated the challenges faced by the poor in India? (250 words) 15

Globalization is transnational movement of ideas, people & goods which has brought changes to humanity.

Globalization → ↑ Challenges to Poor

- ① Increased division in access to resources → Digital divide
(eg) Unable to access vaccines allotted by COVAX app.
- ② Agriculture → WTO's AoA restricts subsidies by the government.
- ③ Increased prices → Export of essentials cause increase in prices in domestic market.
- ④ Access to healthcare → Privatized

and unaffordable.

- ⑤ Proneness to Global economic shocks → Oil price shocks, 2008 crisis hit the poor hardest.

Globalization → ↓ challenges of poor

- ① Access to cheaper imported products → from China.
- ② Equitable access to education
↳ Online learning.
- ③ New working opportunities
↳ Blue collar jobs in Middle East.
- ④ Foreign contributions to civil society
↳ Poverty alleviation programmes.
- ⑤ Social media → sensitize people towards poor.
- ⑥ Innovative solutions: 1 dollar

sleeping box, pouch to
clean water.

⑦ India export ~~hub~~ hubs creation
of jobs by Atmanirbhar Bharat

⑧ Loans by world Bank → for
achieving SDG targets, implementing
developmental works.

Way Ahead

① Control the impact of external
shocks to India: RBI forex
reserves.

② Government subsidies to farmers
inspite of WTO pressure.

③ Steer global sentiment in
compassion to poor.

↳ Trade, commerce for upliftment of poor.