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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1151)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	25997
Center	ORN	Date	30.8.18

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
2	10		
3	10		
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19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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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 or guilds were organisations of members of particular occupations, like merchants' guilds.

Aspects

- ① Economic - They decided rate of products, quality of products
- ② Social - Regulated the social life of members

Significance

- ① Post Gupta Period - saw a rise in economic activity and rise in shrenis.
- ② Acted as stable institutions - which trained members in

different crafts -
Milind Panho mentions 60
different occupations .

- ③ Trade increased due to them.
Export of textiles, ornaments to
Rome .
- ④ Stupa, temple building was
patronised by Shrenis .

Thus, Shrenis played
multi faceted role for their
members and society .

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)

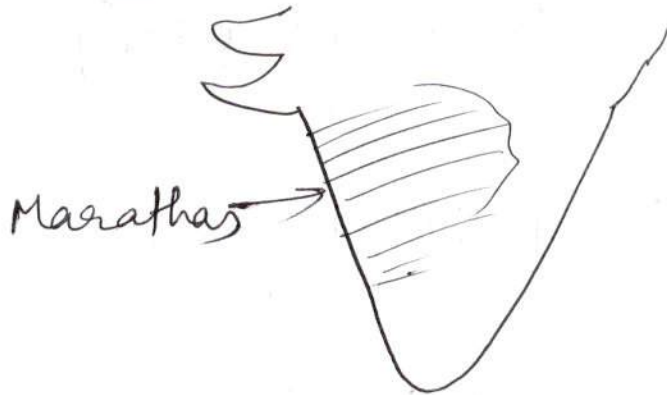
10

Marathas were contenders to become the rulers of India after Mughal rule was weakening. But,

They failed to fill political vacuum as :-

- ① 3rd Battle of Panipat (1761) - between Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali, completely routed Marathas
- ② Maratha unity weakened after this
- ③ Foreign powers - British, French became increasingly powerful using
 - seapower
 - better weapons
 - diplomacy
- ④ Failure to unite with Indian powers like Tipu

(B) Weak leaders like Balaji
Vishwanath, who 1.



(B) Obsolete technology, ~~the~~ weaponry
Thus, many factors
led to this situation.

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

East India Company established itself firmly as a political power after Battle of Plassey (1757).

How was it dead as a political power?

- ① Regulating Act of 1773 - the Court of Directors had to report to Parliament.
- ② Pitt's India Act - Indian Assets of Company called 'Crown's Assets'.
- ③ Charter Act of 1813, 1833 - Company's monopoly of trade with India abolished.
- ④ Charter Act of 1853 - last step for centralisation of power.

with British government ^{name}.

Act of 1858

- 1) 1857 Mutiny shocked the British
- 2) Crown decided to finally take all powers in its hand
- 3) Viceroy replaced Governor General
- 4) Secretary of State to administer India.
- 5) Crown to be the paramount power.

thus, Act of 1858, was the last step in British Crown replacing EIC as political power.

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

Spanish Civil War was fought between the Communists and anti communists in Spain.

Actors involved

- ① Communists and anti communists, military officers under General FRANCO
- ② Musolini and Hitler of Italy and Germany respectively supported anti communists.

Significance

- ① Indicated rising ambitions of Nazis and Fascists
- ② Policy of Appeasement followed by British, US

- (iii) gave courage to Germany
to violate terms of Versailles Treaty.
- (iv) Courage to Germany to
invade other countries like
Poland, leading to WW2.

Thus, it had far
reaching significance.

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 refers to consumption not because of need but for the sake of consumption.

Its role in globalisation

- (i) increased demand of high value goods - e.g. mobiles
- (ii) increased profits for corporates
- (iii) strengthened western countries' cultural domination
e.g. consumption of Pizza
- (iv) commodification of everything.
e.g. water

Role in shaping growth of cities :-

- (i) Inequality in cities - Over consumption of water in

posh colonies, deficit of it in slums.

- ② Environmental degradation -
overuse exploitation of groundwater
to sell it, or overuse of water.
- ③ Culture of greed - Increased
ATM frauds, for eg.
- ④ Migrants from rural areas see high
consumption as status symbol.

Thus, culture of
consumption is greasing the
wheel of globalisation today.

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 manual removal of night soil and sewage. It is an abominable practise, at the root of untouchability.

Manual Scavenging Act

- (i) outlawed it
- (ii) rehabilitation provisions for manual scavengers
- (iii) only with protective gears it is allowed.

Reasons -

- (i) Caste discrimination - caste based occupations.
- (ii) lack of alternative employment
- (iii) Coercion by upper caste members
- (iv) Government departments conti-

making it - eg: Railways

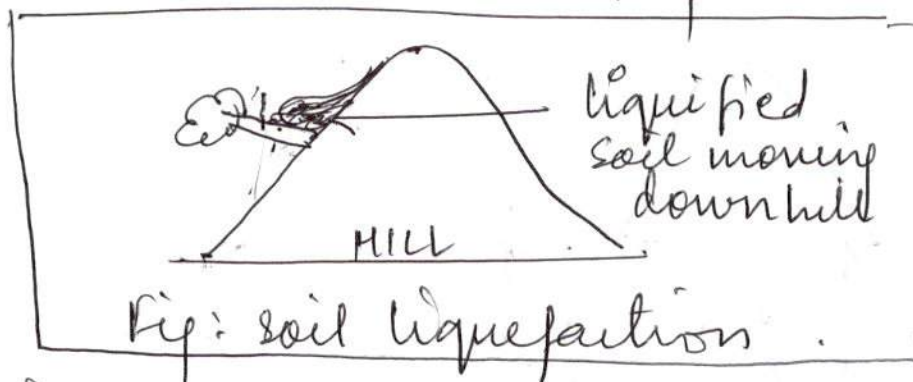
- (i) Lack of administrative and political will.
- (ii) Loopholes in MS Act - doesn't propose complete ban on human intervention in cleaning.
What can be done?
- (i) Change in MS Act - Provision for complete mechanisation of manual scavenging.
- (ii) Innovations by public, private entities to evolve such technology suitable for India.
- (iii) Worker rehabilitation, employment (alternative)
- (iv) Monitoring by organisations like Safai Karmachari Andolan.
- (v) Building toilets with sections
Ramps under SBM

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 refers to the process of movement of soil after events like earthquake

Soil liquefaction

↳ wet soil
↳ unstable
↳ movement of soil

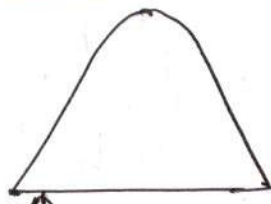


Seismic events

- (i) → make land unstable
- (ii) → sudden shaking, leads to liquefaction of soil
- (iii) → loss of life and property

Preventive steps

- ① Hazard mapping - of vulnerable areas
- ② Early warning dissemination system
- ③ afforestation, so that soil is not loose.
- ④ no constructions in hazard areas.
- ⑤ contour bunding can be done



no contour bunding -



bunding slows down soil liquefaction

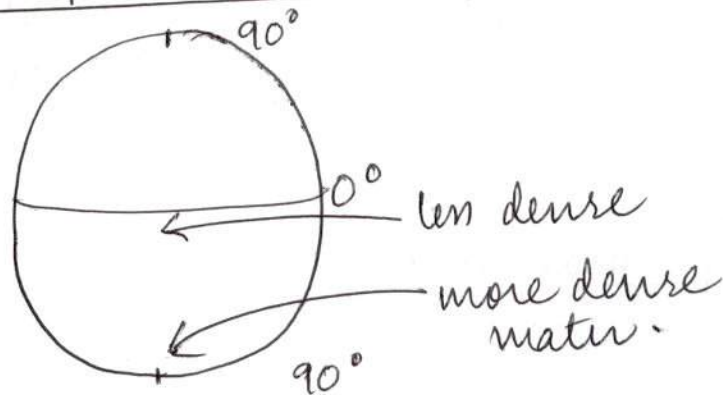
8. Identify the factors that determine density of ocean waters. Discuss the latitudinal distribution of density and explain the seasonal changes that occur, if any. Also, illustrate its relationship with ocean currents. (150 words) 10

Density of ocean water refers to mass of solid, per in a particular volume of ocean water.

Factors

- (i) Mixing of fresh water — Snow
Rainfall
- (ii) Temperature — rate of evaporation
- (iii) Constancy of winds
- (iv) Enclosure of land
- (v) Presence of currents

→ Latitudinal distribution



→ Seasonal changes

- Summer — density increases as evaporation of water increases and vice versa in winter

Rainy - density decreases, as mixing
of fresh water.

Ocean Currents

move from less dense to
more dense oceanic area.

eg. current from Atlantic
Ocean into denser
Mediterranean sea



fig: movement of ocean current

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

Seismic waves are waves generated in earth's interior in processes like earthquakes. They have improved understanding of earth's interior.

P waves

- (i) move fastest
- (ii) pass through solid, liquid
- (iii) variation in speed indicates density of material inside.
- (iv) fastest in core region - so core region densest.

S waves

- (i) less fast than P waves
- (ii) Only passes through solid.
- (iii) tells about liquid / fluid region, when doesn't pass through it - e.g. like - asthenosphere.

L waves

- most destructive wave
- is surface wave
- has characteristic of P, S waves

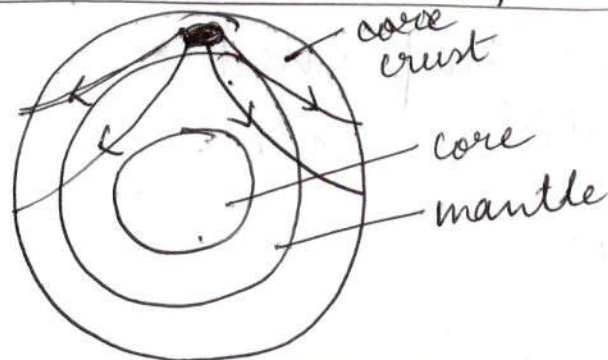


Fig: propagation of P wave

Exp

- Information on density, temperature of interior
- magnetic property known
- helps in earthquake detection.

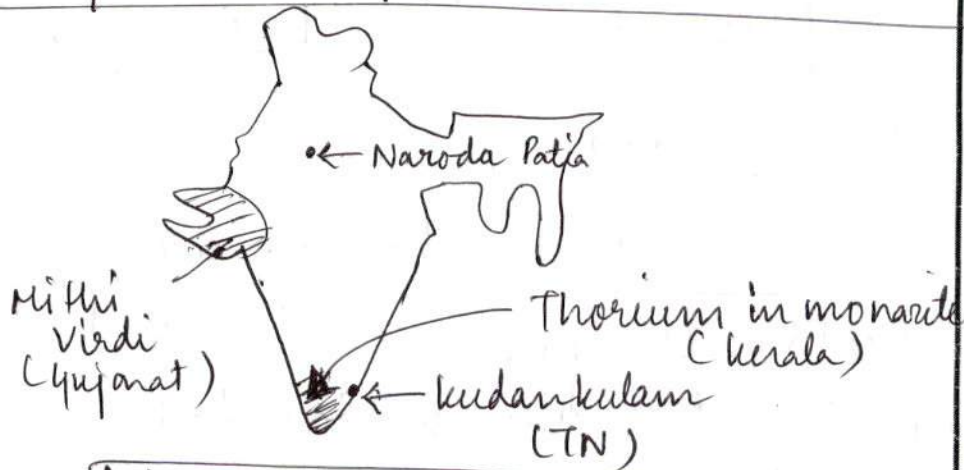
10. Highlight the key factors that need to be considered in deciding the location of nuclear power plants. Also, explain the difficulties India faces in utilizing the large reserves of thorium as part of its civil nuclear programme. (150 words) 10

Nuclear power plants are important source of energy.

Location factors

- ① Nearness to water body - as it needs cooling, so coastal location is preferred - eg. Kadarulam
- ② Safety from natural disasters - not built in unstable terrain like in near Himalayas
- ③ Raw material - is imported so not necessarily near raw material source
- ④ Demand region - near electricity demand region eg - Naroda near Delhi.
- ⑤ Skilled manpower need to operate it - they are mobile.
- ⑥ Technology must be available.

- ⑦ generally less populated area -
ex. Mithi Viridi, to save people if
any leak happens.



[Fig: nuclear plants]

Difficulty in using thorium

- ① Technology is not available in.
- ② Is possible in 3rd stage India
of nuclear cycle.

, Thus, nuclear power
plants location is decided by
multiple factors.

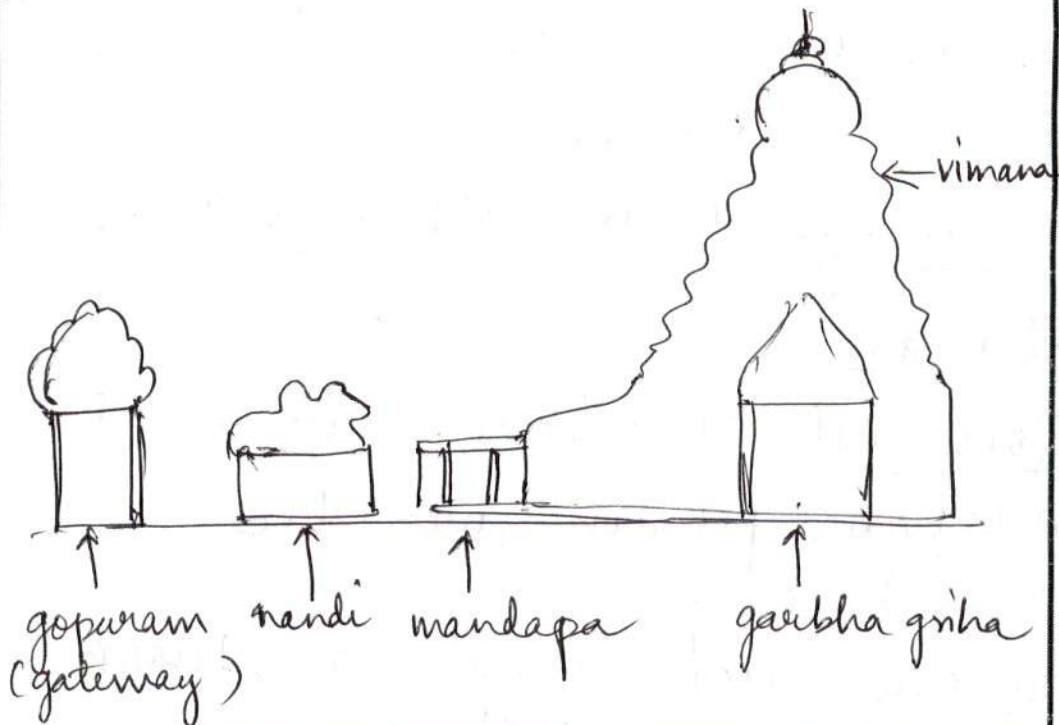
11. Both the Pallavas and the Cholas played a significant role in the development of structural temples in South India. Explain with examples. (250 words) 15

Temples in South India reflected the culture, traditions of South India as well as borrowings from other parts.

Pallavas

- ① Rock cut structures - like in Mahabalipuram, were the earliest temples
- ② Patron - Mahendravarma, known as Chibakraputali (tiger among artists) and other kings
- ③ material - sand stone
- ④ features - (i) intricate carving
 (ii) use of Rathas
 (iii) descent of Ganges - use of natural cleft in rock
 (iv) humorous element - cat imitating a Yogi.

⑤ Structural temples, built at a later stage in Kanulipuram.



↑ Fig: South Indian temple - DRAVIDA

Cholas

① Built large structural temples -
ex. Brihadiswara temple.

② Features -

- ① Use of big stone at top
- ② Vimana very tall
- ③ concentric layers of gopurams

③ Patrons - Raja Raja Chola
- Rajendra Chola

Significance

- richness of rulers,
- centre of economic, cultural development
- dances like Bharatnatyam evolved in temples

Thus, the temples of South India showcase the rich history and culture of the area.

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

Though the three leaders wanted to achieve 1 aim — that is independence, their ways to achieve it differed.

This is reflected in their stance towards India's response to World War II.

Gandhi

- (i) viewed war against imperialism as just.
- (ii) wanted co-operation with British, if they promise independence after WW2.
- (iii) did not want to trouble British by launching any large scale movement

- (iv) moral protest - preached
'co-operation with Britishers
is wrong' during Individual
Satyagraha during WW2.

Nehru

- (i) viewed war against imperialism
as just.
- (ii) wanted 'Purna Swaraj' for
India.
- (iii) but, opted 'moral protest' by
becoming an Individual Satya
grahi.

Bose

- (i) was pragmatic
- (ii) felt India must take advantage
of weak position of British.
- (iii) preferred armed struggle
against British - his Azad
Hind Fauz aimed to free India.

(iv) felt mass scale movement
must be launched in India,
but Gandhi was not willing
for it.

Thus, the three leaders
differed in their responses.

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

Vernacular press refers to Indian language press that played important role during freedom struggle.

Role it played

- ① Nationalism was spread through newspapers like Kesari of Tilak.
- ② Political consciousness — "We the Indian people" — raised in people.
- ③ Widespread movements — helped illiterate to know about events of during Home Rule Movement.
- ④ Criticisms of British — during Delhi Durbar (1877), when famine led to weak response from State.

(5) Intelligence communicated to people through it.
e.g. Moderate leader S. Bannerjee was an editor.

(6) English language newspapers mostly took government line, it talked about genuine grievances of people.

→ Suppression Attempts

(1) Vernacular ^{Press} Act Passed by Lytton, to gag vernacular press -

- (i) Seizure of press
- (ii) Censorship
- (iii) discriminated towards vernacular press.

→ Metcalfe Act - He removed restrictions on press.

Resistance by vernacular press :-

- ① Amrit Bazar Patrika turned into English newspaper overnight to avert Vernacular Press Act's restrictions.
- ② Revolutionary press like Jugantar, continued underground.
- ③ English language press by Indians formed.
Eg Hindus by G. Subramaniam Iyer

Thus, press in vernacular languages resisted attempts of British to suppress this voice.

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 Accord of 1985, is the reason behind the present ongoing National Register of Citizens (NRC) exercise in Assam.

Assam Movement (1970s, 1980s)

- ① Original inhabitants of Assam - Assamese led it.
- ② demanded identification and deportation of illegal migrants in the state.
- ③ claimed cultural, economic, political dominance and 'identity' of Assamese people, at threat due to migrants.

④ led to Assam Accord (1985)

Assam Accord

- ① Migrants who came before

1971, to not be given voting rights for 10 years, but after it.

② Earlier coming migrants to be given citizenship.

③ NRC to be conducted to deport illegal migrants.

④ amendment to Citizenship law for the same.

Significance

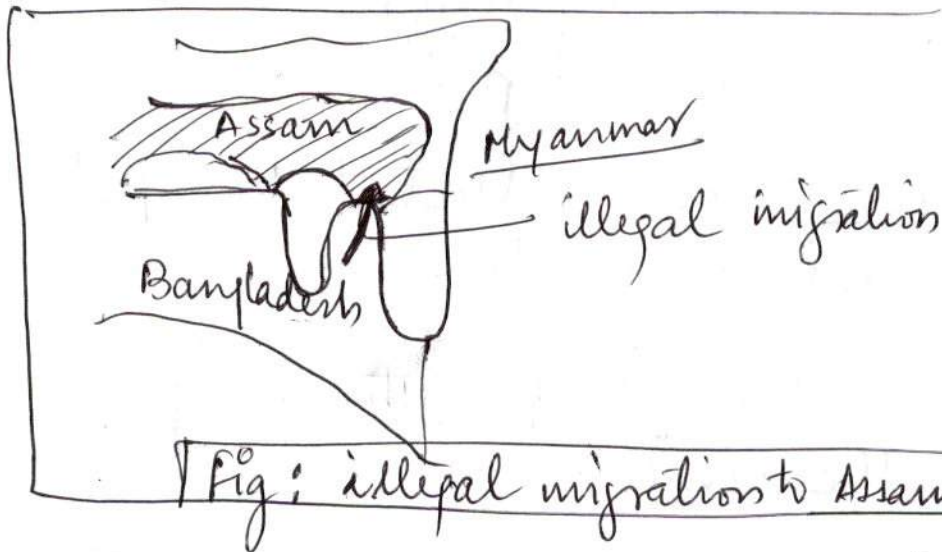
① Current unrest in Assam— due to non implementation of Accord.

② Politicisation, AGP came to power.

③ Current NRC exercise, to implement it.

In this context,
Upen Hazareika Panel has

highlighted the ~~map~~ illegal immigration from Bangladesh.



It suggested to not provide land rights to migrants.

However, the Accord needs to be seen in light of the rights of the people involved, so that the instability in the region is addressed.

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

Nation states and nationalism emerged in Europe after capitalism emerged. Also many factors were behind this.



[Fig : Nation States in Europe]

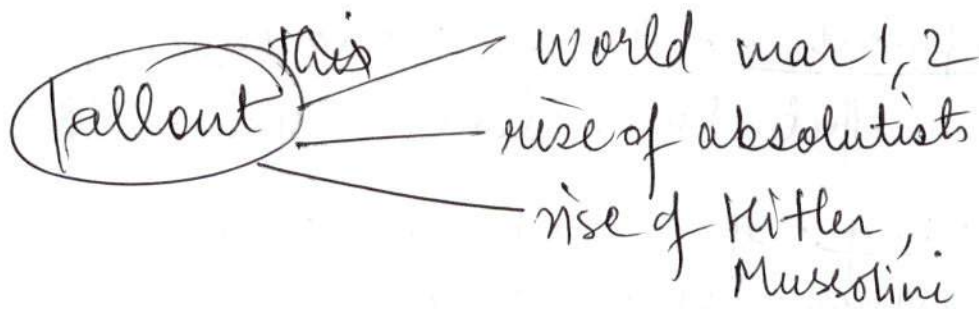
Diverse Processes

- ① Napoleonic wars - Napoleon unified hitherto separate localities into one country, creating aspirations for unity of Italy.

- ② Congress of Vienna - In which Metteuch planned to solve a "balance of power" issue, after Napoleon's death. It led to creation of buffer states like - Netherlands.
- ③ Treaty of Westphalia - played important role.
- ④ Capitalism led to increased wealth of merchants, who supported monarchs, who then strengthened their states.
- ⑤ Leaders like Bismarck in Germany used "Blood and Iron Policy" for unification.
- ⑥ Mass education in 19th ce led to common language.

and helped in unifying
people.

- ⑦ Colonialism and Imperialism
led to leaders resorted
to 'nationalism' to annex more
and more states.



Thus, nation and national-
ism emerged out of diverse
factors operating at that period.

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

More than 90% of people undergoing family planning in the country are females. This shows uneven burden on them.

Why uneven burden?

- ① Misinformation - that it would negatively affect 'masculinity' of males.
- ② Patriarchy - If one is to undergo family planning between husband and wife, generally wife has to undergo the process → male doesn't take 'risk'
- ③ Target approach → Workers on ground convince women somehow to fulfil target.
- ④ Lure of incentives → as many are poor
- ⑤ Emergency experience - when men were coerced to family planning has left a bitter experience.

What can be done ?

- ① Education and Awareness - that family planning is no risk to "masculinity".
- ② Use of male workers like ASHA (women) to convince males
- ③ Use of other methods like medicines.
- ④ Target based approach must be made more humanised
- ⑤ DEVKA BISWAS judgement of SC wherein, it directed -
 - i) no caesotomy in unsafe, unhygienic condition
 - ii) upholding of rights of patients be implemented.
- ⑥ Post operation monitoring of patient.
- ⑦ Civil society participation - by publishing the doctors and patients' name online, and monitoring by civil society of any coercion.

(viii)

Complete help, if post operation complication emerges-

Thus, attitudinal change and humanistic approach by government, holds key to achieve the TFR aimed in National Population Policy (of 2.1 TFR)

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

Indian Secularism is based on 'Sarna Dharma Sambhaav' (equal respect for all religions rather than on 'Dharma Nirpekshita' (complete separation between state and religion) in pure sense.

Indian Secularism

- ① equal respect for all faiths
- ② freedom to profess, propagate all faiths (Art 25)
- ③ Religious groups have right to hold property and collective right to religion
- ④ Cultural rights to religious minorities (A30)
Eg → subsidy to Haj yatris and Amarnath Yatris (pilgrims)

Western Secularism

- ① Complete separation of state and religion.
- ② In some countries, public display

of religious symbols is banned
of France.

Why Indian Secularism is different?

- ① India is a deeply religious country according to Jogendra Singh, so strict separation is not possible.
- ② Church-State tussle, as in West, not witnessed in India.
- ③ Indian secularism, more as a bulwark against Communalism and Partition experience.

Merits

- ① Individual freedoms expanded.
- ② Religious groups and identities participating in and deepening democracy by participating in elections, as Rajni Kothari says.
- ③ Unity of India maintained.

Demerits

- of Sahasampada
- ① Communal riots, violence -
 - ② Allegations of forced conversions.
 - ③ Politicisation of religion.
of Ghaz wapsi debate
Ayodhya issue

Although, there have been some challenges, Indian secularism has secured the democratic credentials of the country, leading to peace and fraternity.

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

15

Jet streams are masses of wind flowing in upper atmosphere in a constant direction, in high speed. They are -

- (i) geostrophic winds, at 90° to PGF
- (ii) subject to less friction,
- (iii) blow at very high speeds
- (iv) originate when air masses of different characteristics meet.
- (v) influence weather phenomena

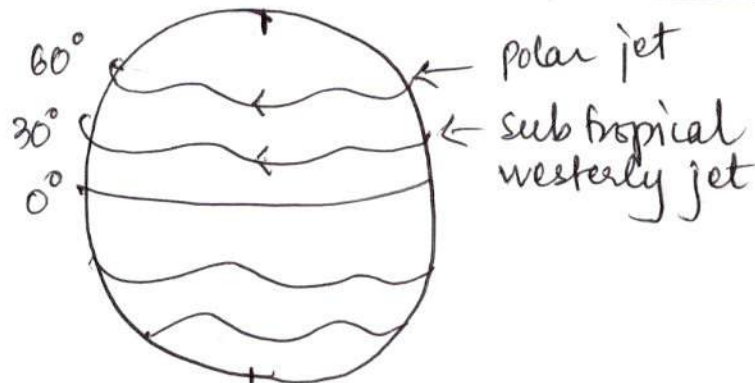
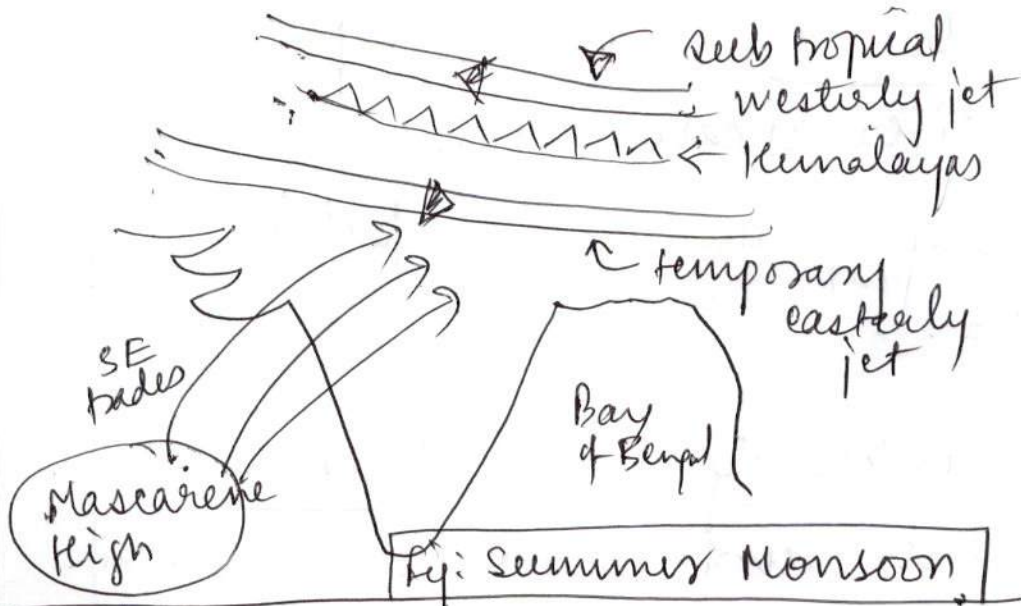


Fig: Jet streams

In India, Jet streams play important role as -



- ① shifting of sub tropical westerly jet, northwards of Himalayas -
- brings monsoon rain, as
- (i) ITCZ attracts winds - SE trades
(ii) when STW jet shifts northwards,
monsoon begins.
- ④ Temporary easterly jet
appears, increasing, influencing
monsoon
- ⑤ STW Jet plays important
part in attracting western

Disturbances in winter, from
Mediterranean region -
- leading to winter rainfall in
India.

(IV) Weakening of jet streams,
affects rainfall, weather condition.

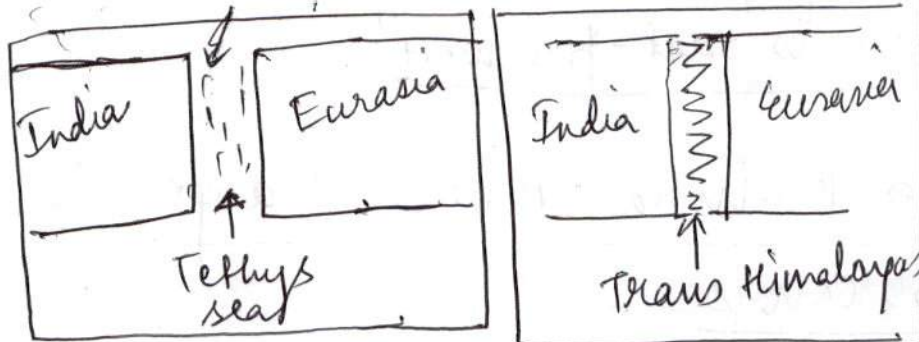
Today, when frequency
of events like El Niño is increasing,
jet streams can get weakened,
which affects rainfall patterns.

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 formed in the most recent phase of mountain building process.

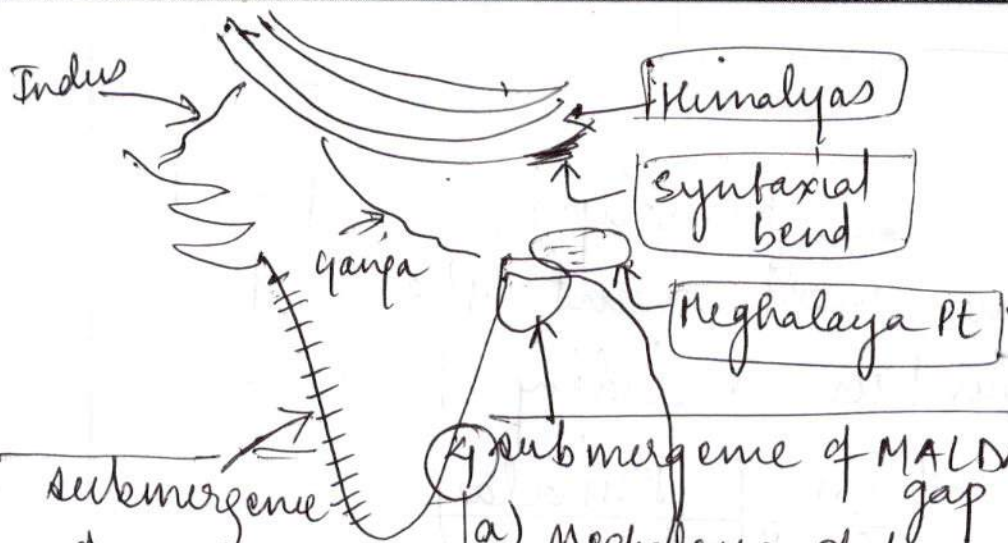
Formation of Himalayas

- ① Ocean-Continent Convergence - when Indian landmass collided with Tethys sea, Trans Himalayas formed.



Before collision After collision

- ② Continent-continent collision when Indian and Eurasian land mass collided, Himalayas were formed.



⑤ submergence of western flank due to collision

④ submergence of MALDA gap
a) Meghalaya plateau separated from peninsula

a) western ghats formed
b) tilt of peninsula changes towards east from west.

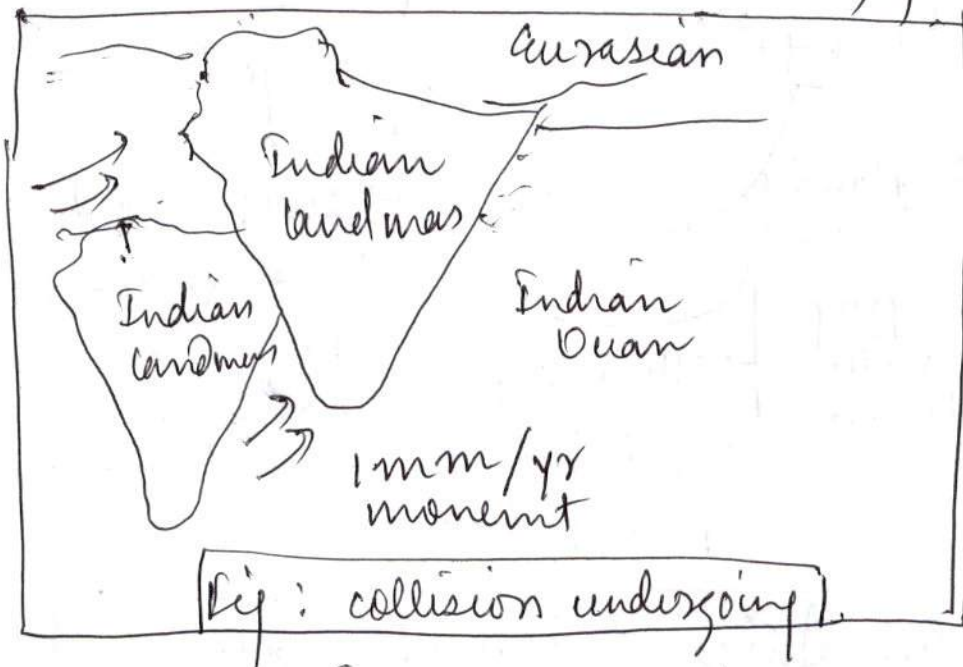
⑤ Indo Brahma River Changes its course -

formation of 3 river systems

- ① Indus
- ② Ganga
- ③ Brahmaputra

Why "Young and Restless" ?

- (i) Himalayas are still rising in height, as mountain building continues.
- (ii) Earthquakes, instability in the zone. eg- Nepal earthquake recently.
- (iii) Indian landmass moving, towards Eurasian landmass at 1mm/yr



As Himalayas continue to rise, this is causing phenomena of earthquakes and instability in the region.

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 refers to holistic approach to water conservation and use.

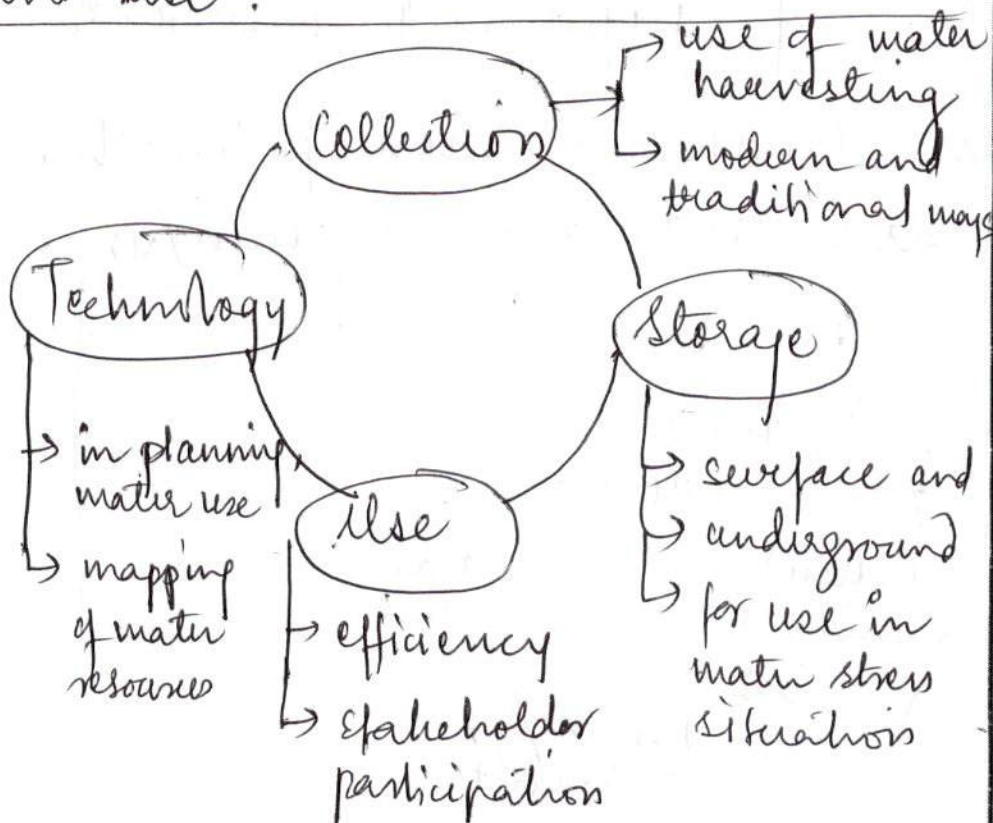


FIG: Integrated water resource management.

Nation Water Policy, 2012

① shifts from earlier approach of ^{water} resource augmentation to management

② holistically deals with proper collection, use of water

③ water harvesting using traditional methods and modern methods like —

Artificial ground water recharge

④ monitoring of water use, efficiency, stressed upon.

M. K. Mishra Shah Committee
in his report talks about amalgamation of Central
Ground Water Board (CGWB)
and CWC, to create a

single body which holistically
looks after water management.

~~to~~ NITI Aayog's
recent report, raises the
importance of IWRM as
acute water stress is on
the anvil.