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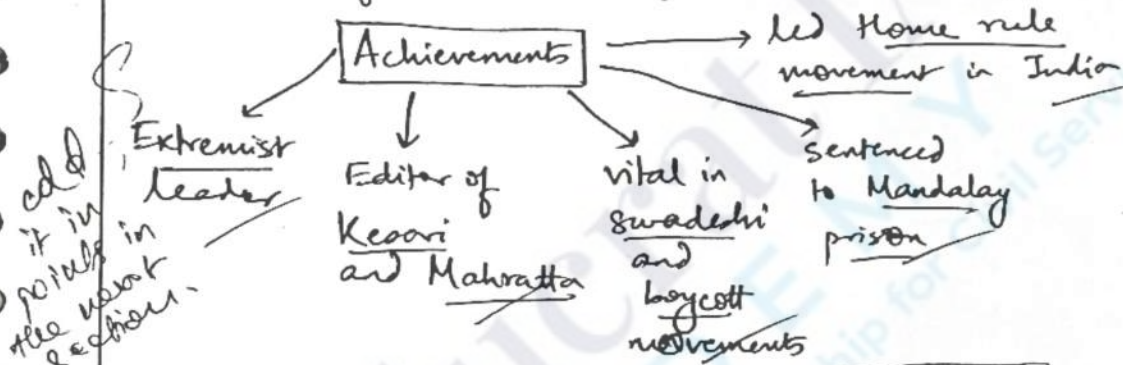
GENERAL STUDIES

Name of the Candidate	Sahas Kumar		
Email ID	[REDACTED]	Roll No.	001
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]	Date	14/8/22

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No. and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
4			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.	
5			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.	
6				
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10			<i>Any specific messages for Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write here.</i>	
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19			Start Time:	End Time:
20			Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks:			ECN CO-ordinator	Evaluation Date:
Remarks: <i>Checked.</i>				

Q.1) Bal Gangadhar Tilak was instrumental in creating a national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during the course of national movement. Discuss. (10 marks)

Bal Gangadhar Tilak, known as Lokmanya Tilak, was a major leader of India's freedom struggle



Role of Tilak in creating national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses →

- 1) His writings, Kesari and Mahratta inspired many young revolutionaries, like Khudiram Bose, Chapekar brothers, etc
- 2) Celebration of Indian culture by highlighting achievements of Shivaji and

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celebrating Ganpati festivals.

3) Able leader - He recognized the voice of the masses and the demand for swadeshi and boycott ✓

eg) 4) Organized agitations to involve the masses and influence political consciousness ✓

Tilak wanted to achieve freedom for Indians, by Indians. That is why he held that 'swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it' ✓

Q.2) The 1929 Lahore session of Congress shaped the vision for an independent India in many important ways. Explain. (10 marks)

The 1929 Lahore session of Congress was one of the most important sessions of INC. It took place under the Presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru and laid the seeds for the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Importance of 1929 Lahore session of Congress →

- 1) Purna Swaraj declaration → It declared, for the first time, the demand for complete freedom from British rule.
- 2) Future movements would not be satisfied with promises of dominion status, home-rule
- 3) Waving of the Indian flag on the banks of the river Ravi, by Nehru further consolidated the agenda for Purna Swaraj
- 4) Celebration of Independence day on

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26 ~~30~~ January, 1930 led to adopting that day as Republic Day

5) Launch of Civil Disobedience movement would depend on the British govt agreeing to INC's demands. ✓

The Lahore session established the INC as an agitator for complete freedom from foreign imperialism and the establishment of an India based on the principles of liberty. ✓ ~~INC~~

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Q.3) Upon studying the temple architecture, special patterns/types can be observed in the temples of the Gupta Age. Discuss the major types of temples constructed during the Gupta Age? (10 marks)

The Gupta Age ^(4th - 6th century) is known as the Golden Period of ancient India, due to advancements in science, art, architecture and creation of a unified empire.

The Gupta temples showcase different patterns/types, such as

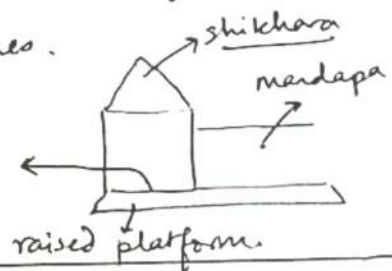
1) Brick temples. Eg - Drshavtar temple. in Deogarh is one of the oldest brick temples of India.

2) Panchayatana style - where one major shrine is surrounded by 4 minor/subsidiary shrines.

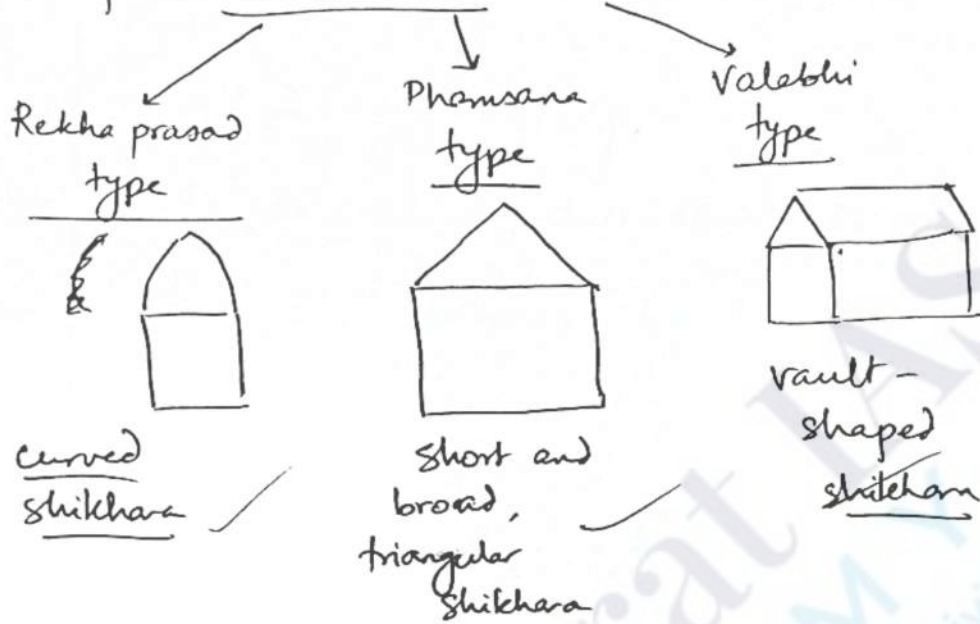
3) Nagara style of architecture found expression in the Gupta temples.

Give more examples

garba griha



On the basis of shikhara, the temples could be



The Gupta temples are examples of some of our oldest temples. The role of the ASI is instrumental in preserving these temples

- South temple - flat roof
- influenced by Gandhara & Mathura.

Q.4) The issues of official languages and minor languages were a major debate in post-independent India. How were these issues resolved? (10 marks)

India is a diverse country with many cultures and different languages.

After independence, there was a huge debate regarding the national language of India, with different sections making different demands.

Further
into
needed.

The debate

a) Constituent Assembly was divided on the concept of languages

→ Major movements on language recognition in different parts of India. Eg - Potti Sriramulu

b) Language is an important part of a person's identity. The majority support for Hindi as national language was seen as efforts to establish hegemony of north over South

c) Finally, the issue was resolved through Official Languages Act

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d) The Act did not specify any national language for India. ✓

e) Hindi was held to be the official language for state correspondence. Also, for 20 years, English could be used as well. ✓

(f) Providing an alternative to Hindi placated fears of different segments of population. ✓

To this day, English remains as an alternative to Hindi for official correspondence. Considering India's language diversity, this is unlikely to change anytime soon.

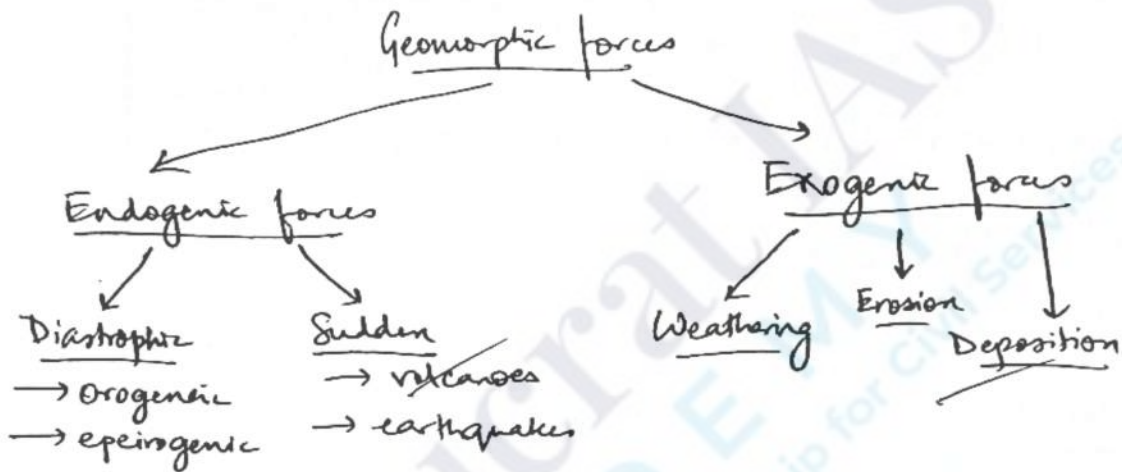
(11) write on what issues were



if the schedule expanded
linguistic region
no state law specified

Q.5) What are endogenic forces? Highlight their types and discuss the role played by them in forming various landforms on the earth. (10 marks)

Geomorphic forces are responsible for shaping the topography of earth. Endogenic forces are those geomorphic forces that act from within the crust to shape landforms.



Diastrophic forces →

- a) Slow-acting forces that act over a very long period of time

a) Orogenic forces / mountain-building forces help in formation of fold mountains, by movement of tectonic plates eg ??

b) Epeirogenic forces / continent-building forces act along mid-oceanic ridges for formation of new crust eg ??

Sudden forces →

a) These act suddenly and viciously

b) Volcanoes emit huge magma due to movements in the crust. They form volcanic mountains, hot springs, geysers.

Eg - Mauna Kea

c) Earthquakes release huge energy and shape landforms. Earthquakes can cause faults in the crust and give rise to block mountains and rift valleys.

Proper seismographic study is needed to analyze these forces and develop early warning capabilities against them.

Q.6) The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exposed globalisation as highly vulnerable and fragile but also forced a rethinking on its merits. Discuss. (10 marks)

The COVID-19 pandemic has been a major health disaster that affected the entire world. It shook all sectors of the economy and showed the cracks in globalization. Read Oxfam report summary.

COVID-19 highlighting demerits of globalization →

- 1) Supply shocks disrupted global trade, rising commodity prices, inflation drove millions to poverty ✓ eg??
- 2) Spread of virus was bolstered by global movement of people ✓
- 3) Gave rise to protectionism and closed national borders showing the fluid nature of globalization ✓
- 4) Countries adopted protectionist methods in vaccine delivery too. Eg - no waiver of TRIPS ✓

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COVID-19 rethinking merits of globalisation →

- 1) WHO solidarity trial saw participation of many countries together for vaccine discovery
- 2) COVAX initiative aims to provide vaccines to vulnerable countries, like in Africa
- 3) Countries supported each other with medicines, equipments. Eg- hydroxychloroquine exports of India
- 4) Growth of vaccine diplomacy highlighted that globalization is still alive

COVID-19 pandemic served as a shock to many of us. But, it taught us to fight together, rather than stay separate.

↳ better conclusion

(6)

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Q.7) In what ways are caste-based inequities still manifested in urban India? Discuss with examples. (10 marks)

Caste-based inequities have been a part of pre-independence India and are still seen in today's contemporary India. Even Urban India witnesses caste-based discrimination.

Ways of such inequities today in urban India →

- 1) Safai Kamacharis are still restricted to certain castes only, ^{data} inspite of Manual scavenging being ~~banned~~
- 2) Inequity in employment in private sphere mostly. Eg- companies, sometimes, check castes of candidates before hiring
- 3) Most high-paying jobs are limited to higher caste members.
- 4) Instances when people do not receive

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e-commerce deliveries from people of lower castes. ✓

Way forward →

Such inequities should be banned as per our constitutional mandate. However, people should be sensitized about it as well. The younger generation should be taught the reality of society and futility of caste divisions.

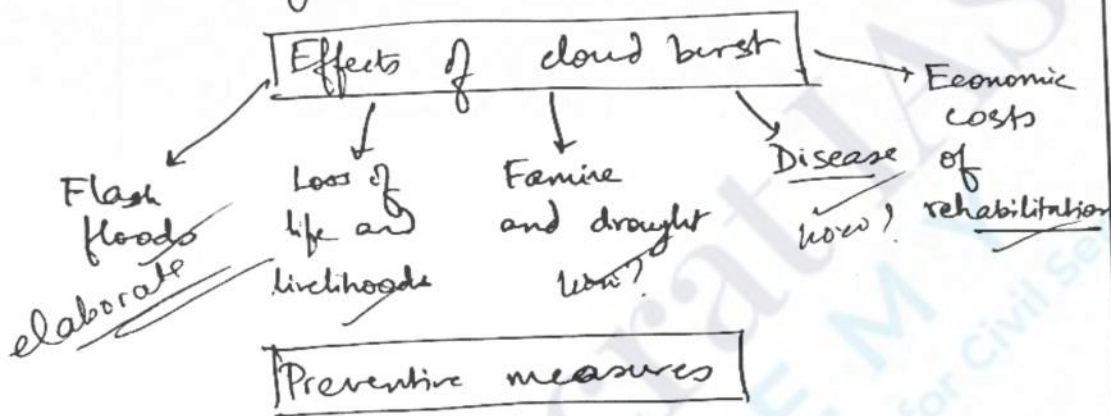
- violence, lynchings
- inter caste marriages
- low political representation.
- ghettos.

(5)

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Q.8) What do you mean by Cloudburst? What are the preventive measures? (10 Marks)

Cloudburst is an increasingly frequent climate disaster. It occurs when there is a sudden, huge, downpour of rain, mostly in mountainous regions, in a short span of time.



- Preventive measures**
- 1) Establish check dams on rivers to allow restricted water flows ✓
 - 2) Early warning capacity to evacuate regions in advance ✓
 - 3) Technology like reverse cloud seeding to reduce chances of cloudburst ✓
 - 4) Adaptation measures like → resilient infrastructure
 - Wetland Conservation ✓
 - strong shelters in flood-prone areas ✓
 - strong embankment and levees ✓

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Guidelines of CDRI and the Sendai
Framework should be followed to reduce
the impact of cloudbursts

Read
NDMA guideline
summary -

good

6.5



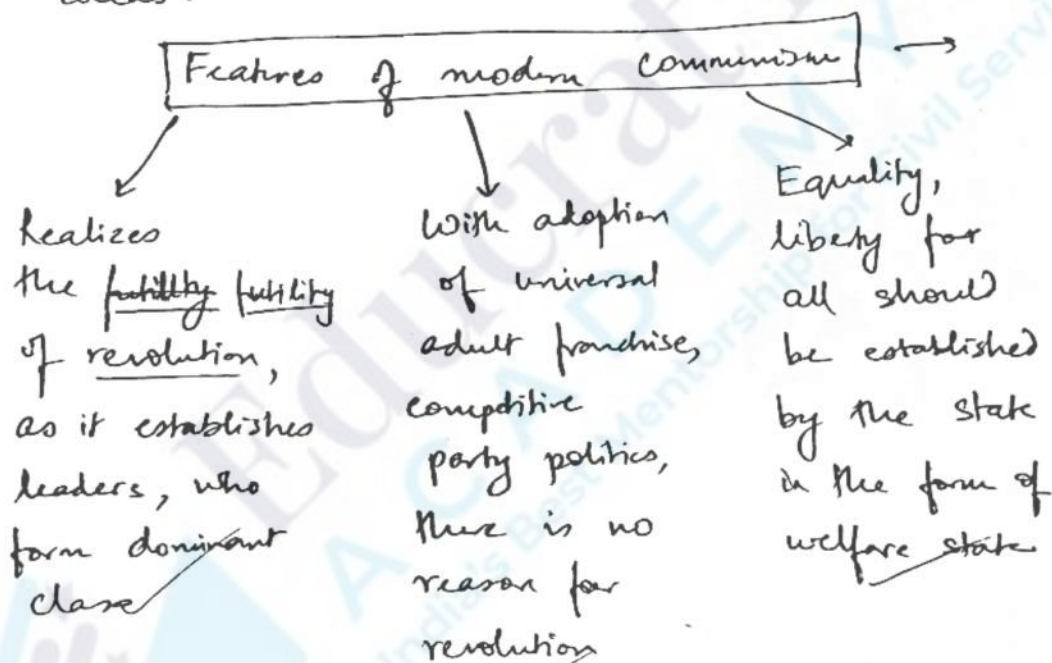
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Q.9) Modern communism is reformist rather than revolutionary. Critically evaluate. (10 Marks)

Marxist communism aimed to establish a society where everyone is equal and there is no concept of class. Marx wanted proletarian revolution for this.

Modern communism differs from Marxist ideas.



Hence, modern communism is close to social liberalism. And it aims to develop people's capacity to empower themselves

3) Talk about India

- blend of Marxism + Gandhism
- mix of public + pvt
- no forcible expropriation of prop
- creating awareness (true consciousness) through public participation.



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Q.10) What do you mean by Demographic Transition Theory? What are the criticisms of this theory?(10 Marks)

Demographic transition theory holds that the demography of any country is in a mode of transition. Eg - developed countries like Japan have an aging population. India is going through demographic dividend

①

Criticisms of this theory

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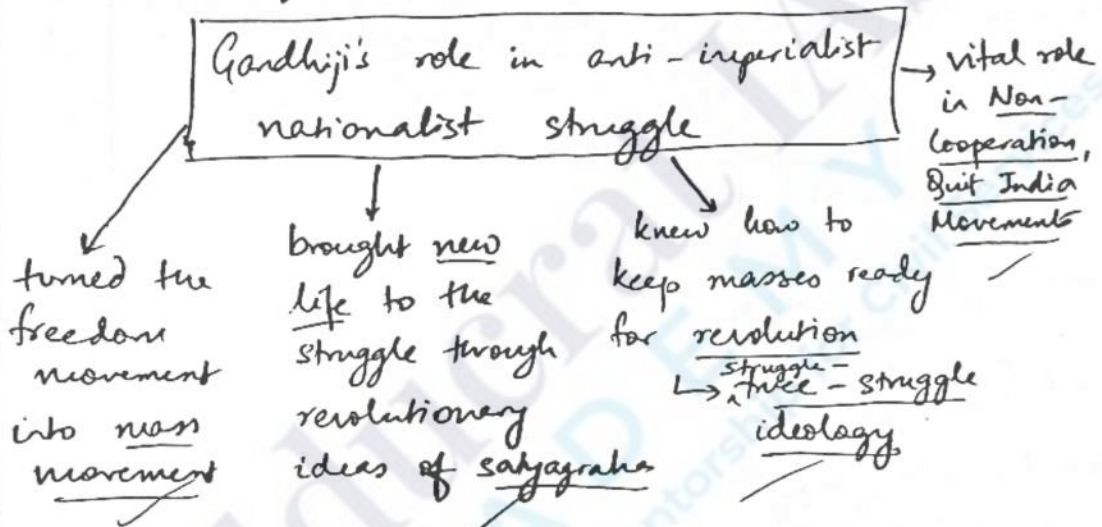


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Q.11) The essence of Gandhiji's constructive programme went well beyond the anti-imperialist nationalist struggle. Comment. (15 marks)

Gandhiji is known as the father of our nation and the father of Indian nationalism. Apart from his vital role in leading the freedom struggle, he was a proponent of certain virtues like ahimsa, satyagraha



However, Gandhiji's constructive programme went beyond the nationalist agenda -

- 1) Ahimsa - a path towards attainment of truth, knowledge and what it is to be human ✓ meaning non violence
- 2) Satyagraha - a choice of life that is harmonious for the establishment of Ram Rajya.

Gandhiji wanted us to hate the sin and not the sinner

3) Modern civilization - Gandhiji considered fascism as manifestations of modernity and wanted people-centricity

mention about
work in
ultra
S. Africa
include Muslim
city

4) Swaraj - his swaraj was an expression of self-discipline (swaraj for all)

5) Sarvodaya - He wanted to empower people through trusteeship model, development of cottage industries and village republics

6) Education - His Nayi Talim asked people to learn from book of life, and not life from books

7) Women empowerment - He encouraged women participation in the freedom struggle.

Gandhiji's ideas found expression in our Constitution. eg - Article 47, 40. India's Atmanirbha Bharat drive should adhere to Gandhiji's talisman of service and welfare

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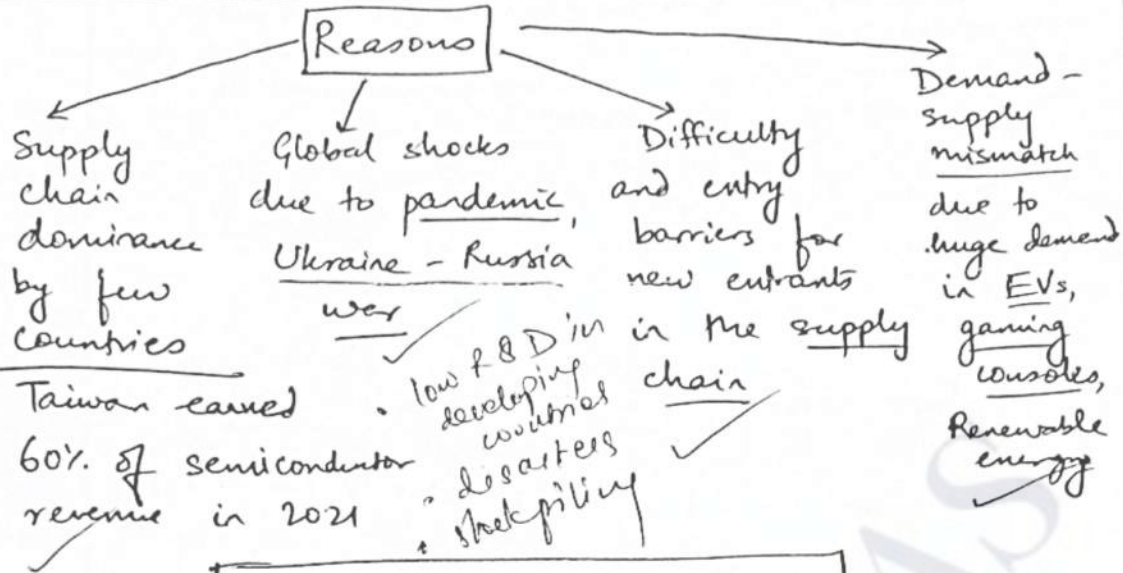
Q.12) Identifying the factors affecting the location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry, discuss the reasons behind their current global shortage. What steps has India taken in recent times to support its electronic manufacturing ecosystem? (15 marks)

What is semiconductor? With the advent of Industry 4.0, there is a huge emerging global demand for semiconductors, which are used in the manufacture of circuits, processors for devices like phones, laptops and even cars.

Factors affecting the location of semiconductor & chip making industry →

- 1) Availability of critical minerals like Cobalt, Nickel, Graphite, Silicon, etc ✓
- 2) Availability of fresh water - this is needed in huge quantity for chip making ✓
- 3) Skilled labour - required for skill-intensive work of chip-making ✓
- 4) Others →
 - land availability
 - ease of doing business
 - logistics costs ✓

There is a current global shortage of chips and semiconductors.



Steps taken by India to Support its manufacturing

- 1) Indian Semiconductor Mission with an outlay of Rs 76,000 crores over 5 years
- 2) PLI scheme for semiconductors to boost investment and manufacturing
- 3) Development of semiconductor fabs and ease of doing business through MITI Aayog
- 4) India's KABIL initiative to source critical minerals, like lithium, from South America and recent deal with Australia as well.

India should aspire to become a key player in global semiconductor ecosystem rather than established entire value chain in India

Q.13) Diversification of energy basket is no longer a choice for India, it has become a necessity. Elucidate. (15 marks)

According to IPCC reports, the world is heading to fail the Paris Agreement targets of limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C. India is also becoming a hotspot for the climate crisis.

Reasons for need of energy diversification →

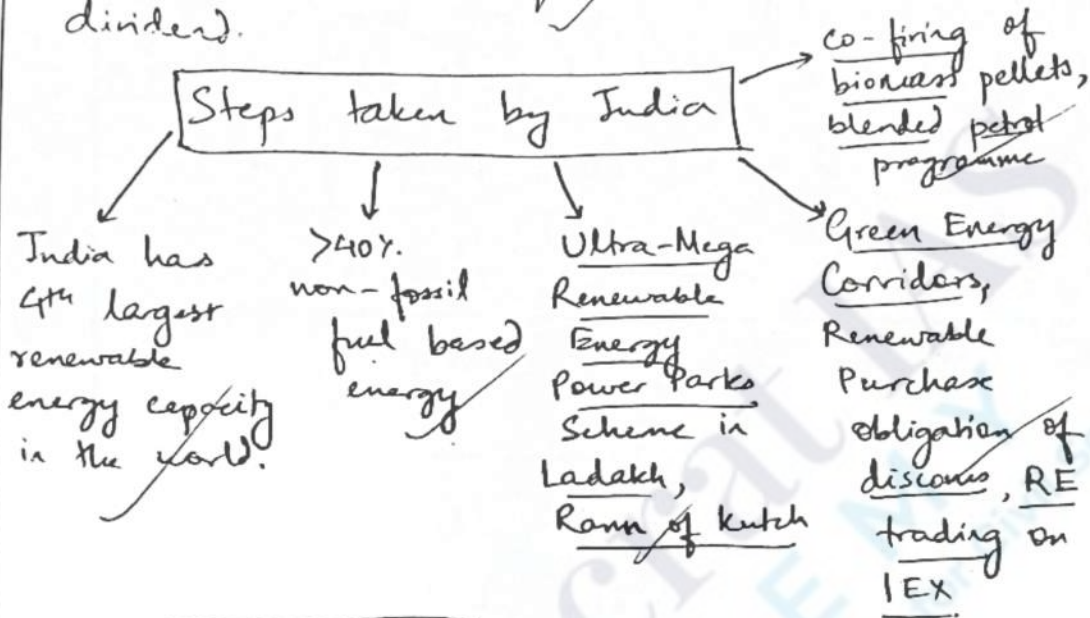
- 1) Current power mix of India is very dependent on coal, oil, etc which emit huge GHGs energy security
- 2) Import bill is high as India imports 85% of its crude oil and 52% of natural gas
- 3) India's INDCs - India has made certain climate mitigation promises (like net-zero by 2070) and must adhere to them
- 4) India should quickly diversify its energy mix and adopt relevant expertise so that it does not fall behind in international competition in this sunrise sector

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affordable potential

5) Supply shocks of thermal energy. India needs stable energy ecosystem

6) Employment for India's demographic dividend.



Way forward →

- 1) Climate finance - India should push for climate finance from developed countries
- 2) CBDR-RC - India should push for global commitment according to CBDR-RC
- 3) India should encourage companies to adopt to Carbon Disclosure Project

According to IEA, India will surpass EU to become 3rd largest energy consumer by 2030.

We should ensure that this development is sustainable.

reflexivity

Q.14) The contemporary Indian society finds itself caught at the intersection of a growing aspiration to mimic the West and a revival of the conservative traditional outlook. Comment. (15 marks)

Indian society is at a crossroads, where we are tied to our civilizational heritage and conservative traditional outlook, and moving towards modernity as well.

Indian society mimicking the West

1) India's consumerism - Growing fast fashion in India, disposable culture is an influence of Western culture ✓ eg??

2) Growing liberalism - Ideas of women empowerment, inclusion of homosexuals, transgenders in policy making

3) Growing materialism as a result of Capitalism. Eg - requirement of newest mobiles, top-end cars, etc ✓

4) Attention-span is decreasing and self-centredness is increasing. It has given birth to isolationism ✓

5) Language, dressing sense, festivals we celebrate have Western influence ✓??

Revival of the tradition in Indian society →

- 1) Religious revival - Greater focus on traditional Indian religions, ~~with the~~
- 2) Reaction to Western influence - rise in traditional expressionism, Eg - cow-protection groups
- 3) Rise in retreat-culture where people go for meditation, yoga, etc.
- 4) Growth of Indian medicine through AYUSH ministry, ~~that~~ Ayurveda medicine
- 5) Internet sering as a spotlight on India's diverse traditions. Eg - recognition of GI tags, UNESCO world heritage sites, etc.

Way forward

- 9
- Adopt best practices of both Western and Indian cultures
 - Development of tourist circuits, Dekho Apna Desh programmes to educate Indians and foreigners
 - use Indian expatriate population to highlight benefits of Indian tradition. eg - Yoga.

Q.15) What are rare earth materials? Discuss their strategic and environmental significance with respect to India. (15 marks)

Rare earth materials are certain minerals, like yttrium, scandium, etc which are very useful in Industry 4.0 technologies. They are called rare as in spite of their abundance in nature, their extraction, refining is difficult and expensive.

They are useful in chip-making, PV modules, solar wafers, etc. India has a huge reserve of thorium, but lacks refinement capacity.

Strategic significance of rare-earth materials →

1) Frontier technologies require these materials and India needs it to develop Industry 4.0

2) Supply chain issues —

(a) Global dominance limited to few countries like USA, China

(b) Supply chain shocks and

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disruption due to COVID, Russia-Ukraine wars.

3) Rare-earth materials are used in the manufacture of defense equipments, like drones, early warning systems.

4) Possibility of huge returns if India becomes support of global supply chain.

increases security partnership & add for coalition.

Environmental significance of rare-earth materials →

1) Utility in making RE equipment, it will lower import costs, and can make India one of the leaders in solar space.

2) Reduction in oil import bill and improvement of current account deficit.

3) Thorium-based nuclear fission produces less radioactive waste.

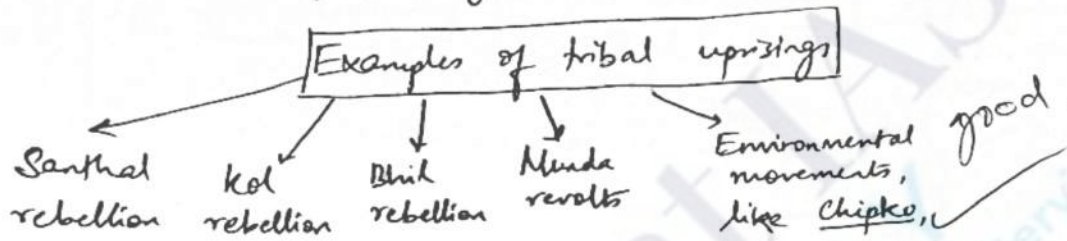
4) Establishment of circular economy by recycling these materials from e-waste.

These materials are very important for India, strategically, and for achieving its SDG-13 targets.

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Q.16) There were some common characteristics of the tribal uprisings even though they were separated from one another in time and space. Discuss. (15 marks)

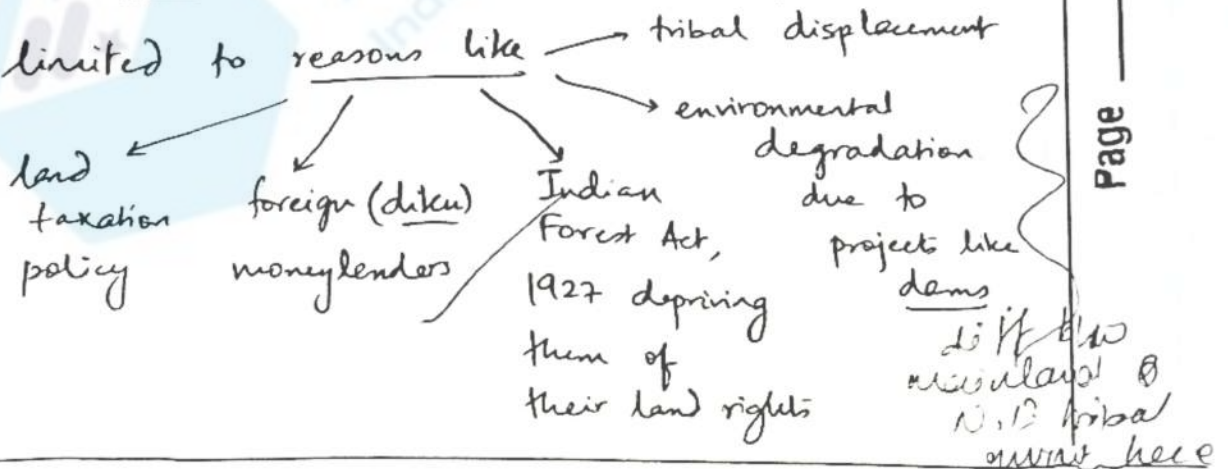
India has witnessed many tribal uprisings in pre-independence as well as ^{million} year after independence. They have been scattered across the geography, but bear certain similarities



Common characteristics of tribal uprisings →

1) Low technology - British records show that the tribals fought with rudimentary weapons of bows, spears, against British artillery.

2) Reasons - Most tribal uprisings were limited to reasons like



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3) Crusade - Tribals considered their agitation to be a holy crusade. The Mundas called Birsa as Bhagwan

4) Ruthless - The tribals were willing to die for their land, sacred groves.

Hence, the British declared certain areas as damin-i-koh ✓ - against foreign govt
- not all outsiders were enemies
- not very organised.

5) LWE - Today many tribal uprisings

have come under the garb of left-wing-extremism.

Way forward →

1) Implementation of 5th and 6th schedule in correct manner to give tribal ^{autonomous} rights

2) Nehru's tribal Panchsheel policy must be followed

3) Forest Rights Act, 2006 should be implemented in all tribal areas.

4) Recommendations of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes should be followed

(6) Tribals are a part of our civilizational tradition, and their culture must be protected

Q.17) Discuss the main objectives of Population Education and point out the measures to achieve them in India in detail. (15 marks)

Population education refers to programmes that aim to educate the population on the benefits and limitations of growing population. According to UN's World Population Prospects, India will overtake China to become most populous country by 2023 ✓ great

Objectives of Population education →

- 1) Assist in family planning by making ^{National Family} aware of issues of large-sized ^{Planning} families ^{Policy}
- 2) Generate awareness about techniques of population control, like contraceptives, sterilization, etc
- 3) Study of effect of population growth on public welfare ✓
- 4) Study of growth in different sections of population. Eg - India is going through demographic dividend, feminization of aging, etc.

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5) Govt can make plans for growing sections. Eg - silver economy, care economy.

Measures to achieve population education in India →

- 1) Grassroots education through network of Anganwadi workers, ~~AND~~ ASHA workers, etc
- 2) Discouraging population growth - eg - disallowing people from > 2 children from running in elections give example - OP, Aseem. NGOs school curriculum.
- 3) Rewarding sterilization
- 4) Increasing accessibility of contraceptives eg - vending machines
- 5) Public campaigns
 - Print media
 - Digital media
 - Ads in cinema halls
- (6) Engage religious leaders for the same

India's growing population should be utilized so that it does not turn into a demographic disaster. At the same time, a future outlook is needed to tackle the issues of aging population

Q.18) Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many". Explain the role of natural resources in this statement, with suitable examples from outside India. (15 marks)

Asia is the most populated continent in the world. However, its natural resources are unequally scattered, leading to unequal distribution of population.

Role of natural resources in ^{unequal} population distribution →

- 1) Urbanization - Urban settlements have developed depending on availability of food, water, land, etc. Eg - Shanghai.
Elaborate more
• Now presence of resources of popuⁿ & decrease settlements.
- 2) Industrialization depends on availability of mineral resources. Eg - Wuhan.
Lack of it decreases settlements.
- 3) Difficult terrain, climate of places like Saukhand have led to out-migration.
write clearly
- 4) huge oil reserves have led to huge expat community in UAE.
soil water climate terrain minerals

Hence, we see a relation between natural resources and population growth

Page

Exceptions →

reduce
this
concept

However, only availability of natural resources are insufficient —

1) Stability of govt — Afghanistan has huge natural resources, yet population is low due to instability, terrorism, etc

2) Govt policies — UAE has more liberal policies than Saudi and has more population/area

3) Countries like Nepal, Bhutan have huge resources, like water, but population is scarce due to difficult living conditions

Asia has many places where few people live due to characteristics unique to these regions. Equal distribution of population is neither possible nor desirable. Countries should adopt welfare policies for all their citizens.

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Q.19) Enumerate the common factors responsible for

(15 marks)

- (1) Juvenile delinquency
- (2) Drug abuse in India.

Juvenile delinquency is the participation of minors in unlawful activities / crimes.

Drug abuse is the consumption of drugs without prescription for recreational purposes.

India is facing emerging issues of both unlawful minors and drug abuse

Common factors of juvenile delinquency and drug abuse →

1) Drug smuggling - ^{Add diagram if possible} India is located between the golden triangle and crescent and is a major hotspot for drug smuggling

2) Adoption of the drug culture - through easy information penetration, via internet, social media, drug consumption in minors is increasing

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peers pressure
- ne
- mental health
- drugs
- delinquency
- vice
- velsa

3) Trafficking of minors has led to drug abuse and their engagement in unlawful activities.

4) Nuclearisation of families ^{Broken families} has led to loss of familial culture in children

5) Concept of pocket money is responsible to juvenile delinquency to some extent how??

Way forward →

6.5
1) Strict implementation of drug smuggling laws to curb drug abuse

2) Establishment of rehabilitation centres

3) Awareness among parents and children and school authorities of the issues with drug abuse

4) Juvenile Justice Act should allow minors to get rehabilitated for minor crimes, but punished for major crimes.

The children are India's future. The govt should ensure that they do not fall victim to such elements which darken our country's future.

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Q.20) Trace the development of architecture under the Mughals and point out the mingling of Hindu elements in them. (15 marks)

The Mughal period from 1526 to 1707 saw major transformation in Indian art and architecture with mixing of elements of Indian and Islamic forms

Architectural development under Mughals →

- 1) Mostly under the reign of Akbar and Shah Jahan. Humayun tomb for Humayun
 - use of marble
 - red sandstone
 - charbagh style
- 2) The city of Fatehpur Sikri and its Buland Darwaza, one of the tallest doors of India under Akbar
 - excellent domes
 - calligraphy, arabesque
- 3) Shah Jahan's magnum opus, The Taj Mahal is one of the wonders of the world.
- 4) The Moti Masjid, Jama Masjid, Red Fort built under the Mughals.
- 5) Aurangzeb built many mosques as well. eg -
- 6) Mughal architecture saw the development of pietra dura - embedding precious stones in

Page — 10 —

architecture ✓

7) Floral carvings with Islamic inscriptions are found. ✓

Mingling of Hindu elements →

use of
diabli,
chajja,
images.

1) Indian concept of garbagriha was adopted in Mughal mosques ✓ eg.!? ✓

2) Indian patterns of carving in stone were interspersed with writings from the Quran.

3) Concept of courtyard was ~~an~~ an influence of temple courtyards ✓

4) Subsidiary shrines, eg. found in Panchayatana style of temples found expression in Mughal architecture too. Eg - Taj Mahal

The mingling gave rise to Indo-Islamic architecture. It is part of our civilizational heritage and must be conserved and protected

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