

Mains 2019GS Test Series
Test – 13 Comprehensive Test 1
General Studies I- Structures

1. Temples were not just religious places but also played important role in socio – economic and politico- administrative in ancient India.

Role of temples: Give a small introduction on religious importance of temples as places for congregation, common devotional places and place from where values were shared and preserved.

It was nucleus for village life

Temple economy : Endowed with land, several gifts, cash and kinds-->Construction created masons, weavers, sculptors and so on

Encouraged education(Vidyamandapams --> With lodging and boarding facilities)

In context of Bhakti movement -- Temples bridged socio-cultural differences

First trade routes were also pilgrim routes

Many kings patronized temples& deities which achieved temple integration

Use of temple funds for constructive activities e.g. Irrigation works,resting places for traders and so on

Temples to show kings power : Hampi temple of KDR

Finally temples acted as locus for urbanization.

2. No doubt that caves art and architecture presents the artistic brilliance of the Indians, what is more exiting is that they also present us with information about their traditions and customs.

Elaborate with examples.

Explain in short the brilliance of caves art and architecture like structural engineering, craftsmanship and exquisite stone carvings.

Then go on explaining barbar caves, Bhimbetka, Badami, Ajanta, Ellora, Karle-Bhaje, Kanheri Caves so on focussing how the art and architecture depicted shows the way of life of that contemporary time. Numerous caves were excavated by the Buddhist monks for prayer and residence purposes. The best example of this is Chaityas (prayer halls) and viharas (monasteries). The natives used such caves for different purposes like places of worship and shelters. It also illustrates the settlement of human life in these rock shelters some hundreds of thousands years ago as also of the initiation of Stone Age in India.

3. The nature of British rule over India was influenced by events happening in the Europe.

Taking into account various such instances, discuss the statement.

Industrial revolution in Europe in 18th century changed the fundamental way in which British ruled India transforming mercantalist relation to politico-administrative-capital domination.

Events like Chartist movement and labour unrest in Europe changed the British attitude towards Indian workers.

Further explain events like Impact of Communist movement (2nd Commintern in Europe in 1850s), Fight for colonization between european countries, First world war, Russian Revolution, Demand for Self determination in Europe (Resulted in more political and administrative decentrasilation in British India).

4. Even though there were differences among Patel and Nehru, they both came together, keeping their difference aside, giving national interest highest priority. Critically examine.

Patel and Nehru Differed over : Future of civil services in India, Course of Freedom struggle, Division of responsibility in cabinet, How to handle communal violence, Socialist <-> Gandhian outlook, Foreign policy, Basic personality differences and differences over Indian constitution.

Still both leaders converged and trusted each other by putting a common front against Britishers, Pakistan and Princely States. Both worked together and united India also helped drafting constitution

5. 1991 economic crisis was caused due to long term issues faced by not only India economy but also political system. Discuss.

Issues in political system:

- Socialist outlook of leaders in fast changing capitalist and open economy propounding world.
- Unstable governments resulting discontinuity in policies.
- Push, Pulls and various demands of coalition partners.
- Populist policies leading to excess spending and creating fiscal imbalances.
- Political leaders distrust over foreign capital, investments and companies.

6. "Communalism is less concerned about religion and more about politics", in this context examine the trend of communalism in India.

Structure:

Communalism: refers to the tendency of socio-religious groups of a sectarian exploitation of social traditions as a medium of political mobilization to promote the political, social and economic interests of one group even at the expense of or in antagonistic conditions of other group. In doing so, the religious group may consider other religious communities as opponents and enemies.

Trend of communalism in India

- At the time of independence resources were limited and expectations were very high. In this situation planning was introduced to maintain a balanced development. But the planning could not achieve the desired goals as a whole. Soon, there emerged a competition for limited resources. In this competition the vested interests found an easy way to mobilize people on caste, communal and regional basis to demand better share.
- The propertied and ruling class found religion and religiosity most useful for reinforcing their hegemony, their ideological dominance over the people. It may be mentioned here that no religious community is a homogeneous community. In every community there are poor and rich, unemployed and underemployed. In fact, the poor, underemployed, unemployed and suppressed in every community, have common grievances against the rich and the powerful. The rich and powerful, therefore, have a vested interest to keep people divided on religious basis rather allow them to unite on class or economic class.
- Similarly, the political parties and governments having failed to fulfill the expectations of people, used religion and tradition as diverting tactics. Almost all political parties having failed to keep their promises for removing inequalities or poverty and afraid of peoples wrath in elections turn to create and raise communal issues. Some parties tell the minorities that they are being discriminated against by majority dominated governments and others tell people from majority community that governments are engaged in minority appeasement and are neglecting their interests.
- The frustrated, educated unemployed or underemployed youth, full of energies to act is particularly targeted to keep them busy in divisive politics. It is in this context that youth of India today has fallen prey to communal leadership and show greater religious fervor, and nearness to communal identities that ever before. It is not a coincidence that the period of **economic crisis** that is the decades of 1980s and 1990 has also been worst in terms of communal violence.
- While the constitutional framework provides a strong basis for the separation of democracy and religion, the actual practice of democracy has revealed that the political

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parties and governmental functionaries have not been able to internalize the constitutional framework; Religious rituals are being used at State functions.

Introduction of universal adult franchise was a bold and revolutionary step on the part of founders of Indian Constitution. But unfortunately, soon after independence, political parties and politicians rather than strengthening democratic traditions of competing on the basis of programmes and ideologies, started looking for easy ways of mobilizing voters. They found in religion and caste easy factors to strengthen their “vote banks”.

7. Development and displacement are often seen as antithetical to each other. Discuss. How can both be made complimentary to each other? (10 marks; 150 words)

Development is a procedure of arranged institutional change to achieve better alteration between human needs and goals at one side and social plans and projects on other side. It is translating economic progress into better living conditions for people in society.

Development and its paradoxes stimulate the concept of displacement

- Post independence, Efforts were made by government authorities for the promotion of major, medium and small scale developmental projects in sectors like irrigation, industries, power, transportation etc. Development, especially large scale development, whether at the national or state level, has always been seen to incur national cost.
- The various development projects have displaced about two crores of people primarily as a direct consequence of land acquisition. In addition to it, numbers of people are not included in list of project affected people. India has one of the highest rates of development induced displacement in the world.
- Large dams, huge industrial and mining projects, communication & transportation network as well as power projects have uprooted millions of people in many cases; instantly depriving them of their cultural identities and livelihood.

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- Displacement is a multidimensional phenomenon of which physical movement is one of the most critical consequences. Nonetheless, it not only limits itself to physical relocation, but also lessens the life quality of the communities to sub human conditions as well as affects multiple aspects of life, covering economic, social and cultural spheres. E.g. Tribals of india are most affected.
- Displacement refers to not only those who are forced to physically relocate in order to make way for the project and its related aspects but also includes those who are displaced from their resource base and livelihoods. E.g. In Jharkhand due to mining in area, the water table has reduced to large extent.

Development Induced Displacement & Resettlement is a moral dilemma, wherein the interest of public at large and distributive concerns clashes with claim of individual rights safeguarding against losses and harm and self-determination of the affected.

To make both complementary

1. VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT MODEL: in which through various stages voluntary resettlement is done.
2. IMPOVERISHMENT RISKS AND RECONSTRUCTION (IRR) MODEL: where risk of joblessness, homelessness, landlessness and marginalization must be assessed. And accordingly there should be reconstruction efforts.
3. Displaced community should be resettled in such a manner that they are able live along the lives of their own patterns.
4. Efforts must be done to protect and restore their livelihood sources. • Displaced people of one community must be resettled in same area so that they don't feel isolated all together.
5. The people displaced should get an appropriate share in the fruits of the development.
6. Preference of recruitment in the development project should be given to the project affected people.
7. Resettlement should be done in the nearest locality to the maximum possible extent.

If the resettlement is not possible in the neighboring area, efforts must be done to develop all the facilities which were available to them such as drinking water, electricity, schools, hospital and other basic amenities.

8. "Heterogeneity is essence of Indian-ness". In this context assess the impact of globalization on diversity of India.

'Being Indian' also means belonging to any one of the twenty eight Indian states whose topography, history, language and culture drastically differ from each-other producing an ever-increasing sense of 'heterogeneity' within India itself.

Impact of Globalization on cultural heterogeneity of India

- On one hand process of homogenization can be witnessed. Where global cultures like Mcdonaldization, culture of jeans are leading to uniformization of culture.
- Emergence of English as dominant language of communication shows the declining diversity of usage of language.
- Industrialization and urbanization are emerging as major homogenizing forces. E.g. lifestyle in major metro cities of India.
- While on other hand, it is also strengthening some cultural specificities. The modern technology and its globalization is helping for more well knit religious sects and cults. E.g. Babas of India.
- Also, rise of protectionism, nativism is revolting against such homogenization of pluralities of india.
- Globalization has still long way from impacting religious life of common man of india. Especially in rural india, caste, regional and ethnic identities are strong.

9. Earthquakes and volcanoes are found at convergence plate boundaries. Explain. Even though Himalayan Range is seismically active, explain why it is not volcanically active.

An earthquake in simple words is shaking of the earth. It is a natural event. It is caused due to release of energy, which generates waves that travel in all directions.

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A volcano is a place where gases, ashes and/or molten rock material – lava – escape to the ground.

Draw the diagram of convergence plate boundary (Giving example of Pacific ring of fire) explain how at convergence of an oceanic and continental plate creates faults, ruptures and contact with molten magma in the interior of earth causing both Earthquakes and volcanos.

Why Himalaya has no volcanos::

Convergence between two continental plates resulting in no subduction but upward mountain building structure. In contrast oceanic plates(Coverging with continental one) are of high density, heavier and submerged creating subduction zone and providing vent for magma.

10. Discuss the impact of various jet streams on Indian monsoons.

Jet Stream and Upper Air Circulation : All of Western and Central Asia remains under the influence of westerly winds along the altitude of 9-13 km from west to east. These winds blow across the Asian continent at latitudes north of the Himalayas roughly parallel to the Tibetan highlands These are known as jet streams. Tibetan highlands act as a barrier in the path of these jet streams. As a result, jet streams get bifurcated. One of its branches blows to the north of the Tibetan highlands, while the southern branch blows in an eastward direction, south of the Himalayas.

Western Disturbances : The western cyclonic disturbances which enter the Indian subcontinent from the west and the northwest during the winter months, originate over the Mediterranean Sea and are brought into India by the westerly jet stream. An increase in the

prevailing night temperature generally indicates an advance in the arrival of these cyclones disturbances.

Easterly Jet Stream : The easterly jet stream steers the tropical depressions into India. These depressions play a significant role in the distribution of monsoon rainfall over the Indian subcontinent. The tracks of these depressions are the areas of highest rainfall in India. The frequency at which these depressions visit India, their direction and intensity, all go a long way in determining the rainfall pattern during the southwest monsoon period.

11. Discuss how diverse art and culture have provided a bridging gap in diverse India and helped in unifying regions together.

The diversity of Indian art and culture exists in various layers, from architecture to sculptors to religion, music and literature and many more.

But since there have been evolution of these distinct forms from one common point and then taking regional forms, there is a common theme joining them. It is this common theme which unifying the regions together.

1. Architecture:

- a) Development of Vesera style – amalgamation of Nagara and Dravida.
- b) Development of Indo – Islamic style of architecture. Later deccan style of architecture was also unification of southern style and Persian style.
- c) Stupas throughout have same theme and common plan with different regional variations.

2. Literature:

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- a) Origin of language from Indo-Aryan dialect and Dravida dialect. Use of words from language of other regions due to closeness in meaning.
- b) Translation of literature in other language. Ramayana and Mahabharata were translated in many languages.

3. Role of festivals – Diwali, Id - Ramzan, Christmas is celebrated throughout India and unify people of all religion together.

Due to such unifying nature of various regional art and culture, feeling of oneness brings people of various regions together. Taj Mahal is appreciated by one and all. Similarly, Brihadeshwara and Khajuraho is appreciated. Tourists from one region visiting other region and appreciating the culture is sign of such unifier.

12. It was the British rule and ideals of freedom struggle provided direction to foreign policy of India in post-independence period. Explain taking into account the tenets of this independent foreign policy.

The exploitative nature of British rule and the non-violent and participative freedom struggle had great impact of the post-independent foreign policy of India

Tenets of Indian foreign policy:

Policy of Non-alignment
Panchsheel
Policy of Resisting Colonialism, Imperialism, Racism
Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes
Support to UN, International Law and a Just and Equal World Order
Fairness of Means in resolution of international disputes

Explain how these tenets were based on experiences of pre-independence

13. Examine the reasons for rise of Nazism in Post War Germany? How far do you think Great

Depression of 1929 provided impetus for rise of Nazism in Germany?

Rise of Nazism and Hitler in Germany was outcome of the circumstances created by WW

I.Reasons for rise of Nazism in Germany:

- a) Instability of the Weimer government
- b) Treaty of Versailles
- c) Rise of communism
- d) Hitlers personality – organisaing ability, oratory skills, manipulator, opportunist, demagogue.
- e) Nazi propaganda – slogans, employment
- f) Prevailing economic difficulties

Role of Great Depression 1929:

- i) WW I – Germany in severe economic crisis.
- ii) Extreme high war indemnity – collapse of german economic system. Hyperinflation.
- iii) Weimer republic tried to solve the problem with loans from US. But soon US economy went into doldrums – stopped loans supply to Germany, which failed to rejuvenate its economy and there was huge unemployment, hyperinflation and high food inflation.
- iv) Weimer lost support of people and NAZI propaganda to solve economic problems was attractive to them.

Rise of Nazi in Germany was due to multiple factors and there is no doubt that economic hardships due to Depression played very important role.

14. **Discuss various women's movements after independence which arose to alleviate plight of 'Indian woman'. Also evaluate their performance in solving the questions of 'Indian woman'.**

In the euphoria of post-independence, it was believed that women's status would dramatically improve along with other marginalized groups because they were now the masters of their destiny. However, when this was not achieved there was an upsurge of various movements which raised a number of issues around diverse subjects such as land rights, wages, security of employment, equality, etc. Some of the issues on which women got together were work, population policies, atrocities on women, including rape and liquor.

Various women's movement after independence.

- In the two decades that followed, 1950s and 1960s, there was a lull in the activities of feminists and in the women's movements in India. Women, however, started realizing that the constitutional promise of equality did not by itself resolve the equality questions, especially in a country as diverse as India, which comprises different religions and cultures.
- A few streams of feminist movements also developed, such as the Shahada movement, which was a Bhil tribal landless laborer's movement against the exploitation of the tribal landless laborers by non-tribal landowners. It began as a folk protest, and became militant with the involvement of the New Left party.
- The formation of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) was probably the first attempt made to form a Trade Union attached to the Textile Labor Union in Ahmedabad. It was formed in 1972 at the initiative of Ela Bhatt, and was an organization of women who were involved in different trades, but shared a number of common features and work experiences—low earnings, extremely poor working conditions (some worked at home,

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and others toiled on streets as vendors or hawkers), harassment from those in authority (contractors, police, and so on), and lack of recognition of their efforts as socially useful work.

- The anti-price rise agitations in Maharashtra were the direct result of the drought and famine conditions that affected rural Maharashtra in the early 1970s. These led to a sharp price rise in urban Maharashtra. In 1973, the United Women's Anti-Price Rise Front was formed to mobilize women against inflation.
- This movement spread to Gujarat, where it was called the Nav Nirman movement. In Gujarat, the movement started as a student's movement against spiraling costs, corruption and black marketeering. Soon, it became a massive middle-class movement and thousands of women joined it. The methods included mock courts where judgments were passed on corrupt state officials and politicians, mock funeral processions, and processions to greet the dawn of a new era.
- Women started participating in increasing numbers in the Naxalbari movement in West Bengal and the Naxalite movement in Andhra Pradesh, the Navnirman youth movement in Gujarat, and the Chipko Movement. The Shramik Mahila Sangathan (Working Women's Organization), the Progressive Organization of Women, and the Mahila Samata Sainik Dal (League of Women Soldiers for Equality) were some of the organizations that emerged during this period.

The assessment of their performance

1. In case of Shahada movement groups of women would go from village to village, enter liquor dens and destroy liquor pots and containers. If any woman reported physical abuse by her husband, all other women would surround him, beat him up and force him to apologize to his wife in public.

2. SEWA aimed at improving the working conditions of women through a process of training, technical aid, legal literacy, collective bargaining, and to teach values of honesty, dignity and simplicity, the Gandhian goals to which SEWA subscribes.

However, issues of equity, gender justice and civil rights still remain unaddressed. These women's movement after independence can be seen as regional, sporadic events. With advent of globalization, new employment opportunities have led to lull in organized efforts solve women's question e.g. personal law reforms, temple entry etc.

15. 'Migration has been major reason behind ballooning of Indian cities'. In this context discuss various reasons behind over urbanization in India. What are government steps to tackle this problem? Suggest some innovative measures.

In India problems related to massive poverty- induced migration from rural to the major metros are due to lopsided, unplanned and over-congested urbanisation which has caused overall deterioration of urban environment in India. Most of the metropolitan cities are growing at an alarmingly fast rate and, according to UN estimates, most of them will double their population in the next 12 to 15 years.

over-urbanization "where in urban misery and and rural poverty exist side by side with the result that city can hardly be called dynamic" and where inefficient, unproductive informal sector becomes increasingly apparent.

Various reasons for overurbanization

- overurbanisation is a product of demographic explosion and poverty induced rural-urban migration.
- overurbanisation is occurring not due to urban pull but due to rural push.
- Globalisation, liberalization, privatization are addressing negative process for urbanization in India.

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- Redirection of investment is recommended to develop strong economic base for small and medium city neglected so far so that migration flows are redirected to small and medium cities.
- Rapid urbanization leads to massive growth of slum followed by misery, poverty, unemployment, exploitation, inequalities, degradation in the quality of urban life.

Government steps

1. SMART cities scheme
2. AMRUT yojana
3. Slum rehabilitation and redevelopment programs
4. Shyamaprasad mukherjee Rurban mission.
5. Sampada yojana to create value addition infrastructure for agriculture.
6. Mudra yojna for loans to MSME sector in rural india.

Other measure

- Holistic approach towards development policies. Adequate industrialization is needed to tackle this menace.
- Hub-Spoke model- where we should create large hub along with supportive 2nd and 3rd tier cities.
- Another model can be of developing rural clusters with all urban amenities.

16. "Countering deprivation will be the key to tackle poverty". In the light of this statement examine the nature and extent of poverty in India. Also suggest some measure for removal of poverty.

Ans. Deprivation a situation in which you do not have things or conditions that are usually considered necessary for a pleasant life. While Poverty refers to socially perceived deprivation in terms of basic human needs. It has both material and nonmaterial dimensions. The material dimension relates to deprivation in consumption including items such as food, clothing,

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durables, shelter, health, education and connectivity. Nonmaterial dimension relates to deprivation associated with such phenomena as discrimination based on gender, religion, race or caste.

The nature and extent of poverty in India

- Severe deprivation of basic human need like food , safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education, information, access to services
- Poverty in India is multidimensional in nature. Many factors like disaster, resource depletion, failure of government schemes play important role.
- Absence of well developed social safety net is another reason for falling in poverty.
- Absence of well developed insurance structure. Underdeveloped public health facilities etc.
- According to tendulkar committee 21.9 % of total population is poor in india. While about 54 % are multidimensionally poor.

Measure for removal of poverty

Govt. efforts-:

1. MGNREGA, NFSA, PMAY, SKILL INDIA, MAKE IN INDIA, NRLM, NULM(SHG model)
2. Various NGOs and civil societies working for nutrition food , education etc.

17. In the recent years, ozone layer has shown remarkable recovery. Taking into account the reasons for depletion of ozone layer and formation of holes at the poles, discuss the steps that had been taken for conservation of ozone layer.

Explain the role of manufactured chemicals as Ozone depleting Substances(ODS):

CFCs

Halo Carbons

HCFCs

Foam Blowing agents

Refrigerents.

Antartic Ozone Depletion :

- Occurs during september to december
- Westerly wind circulation around antartic with very high speed creating a Polar Vortex.
- Polar stratospheric clouds formation during winter.
- With first sun rays breakage of Cl and Br molecules and resulting in ozone depletion.

Solution :

- Individual and Internatinal efforts
- Vienna Protocol
- Montreal Protocol
- Kigali Agreement

18. According to the recent NITI Aayog report India is suffering from the 'worst water crisis' in its history. Discuss the factors responsible for such water crisis in India. Taking into account steps already taken, suggest some measures that needs to be taken to overcome this crisis.

Reasons for Water crisis in India :

- Erratic nature of monsoon (Distribution is not equal)
- Rising population and urbanization resulting in high demand of water
- Improper water use planning and managemnt
- Deforestation : Soil erosion, Less groundwater recharge
- Excessive extraction of groundwater resulting in depletion
- Climate change
- Water intensive crops and unscientific irrigation techniques

Solution :

- River Interlinking
- Afforestation
- Rain Water Harvesting
- Small check dams
- Groundwater recharge
- Water Metering
- Public sensitisation and awareness

19. Explain the phenomenon of formation of tropical cyclone. Even though many steps have been taken to decrease its impact, why recent Titli cyclone caused huge devastation. Suggest some further steps to mitigate the impact of cyclones.

Tropical Cyclones Tropical cyclones are violent storms that originate over oceans in tropical areas and move over to the coastal areas bringing about large scale destruction caused by violent winds, very heavy rainfall and storm surges. This is one of the most devastating natural calamities.

Tropical cyclones originate and intensify over warm tropical oceans. The conditions favourable for the formation and intensification of tropical storms are: (i) Large sea surface with temperature higher than 27° C; (ii) Presence of the Coriolis force; (iii) Small variations in the vertical wind speed; (iv) A pre-existing weak low-pressure area or low-level-cyclonic circulation; (v) Upper divergence above the sea level system. With continuous supply of moisture from the sea, the storm is further strengthened.

Draw diagram of tropical cyclone.

Steps to mitigate impact of cyclones :

- Better warning and coordination among all meteorological institutions like INCOIS<>ISRO.
- Climate Proofing
- Strict adherence to coastal zone regulation norms
- Odisha Cyclone mitigation model
- Community capacity building through training and mock drills
- Protection of mangrooves

20. What do you mean by drainage system? Differentiate between Himalayan and Peninsular drainage system. Throw light on the factors that led to evolution of Indian drainage system into today's form.

The flow of water through well-defined channels is known as 'drainage' and the network of such channels is called a 'drainage system'. The drainage pattern of an area is the outcome of the geological time period, nature and structure of rocks, topography, slope, amount of water flowing and the periodicity of the flow.

EVOLUTION OF THE HIMALAYAN DRAINAGE::

It is opined that in due course of time Indo– Brahma river was dismembered into three main drainage systems: (i) the Indus and its five tributaries in the western part; (ii) the Ganga and its Himalayan tributaries in the central part; and (iii) the stretch of the Brahmaputra in Assam and its Himalayan tributaries in the eastern part. The dismemberment was probably due to the Pleistocene upheaval in the western Himalayas, including the uplift of the Potwar Plateau (Delhi Ridge), which acted as the water divide between the Indus and Ganga drainage systems.

The Evolution of Peninsular Drainage System::

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Three major geological events in the distant past have shaped the present drainage systems of Peninsular India:

- (i) Subsidence of the western flank of the Peninsula leading to its submergence below the sea during the early tertiary period. Generally, it has disturbed the symmetrical plan of the river on either side of the original watershed.
- (ii) Upheaval of the Himalayas when the northern flank of the Peninsular block was subjected to subsidence and the consequent trough faulting. The Narmada and The Tapi flow in trough fault
- (iii) Slight tilting of the Peninsular block from northwest to the southeastern direction gave orientation to the entire drainage system towards the Bay of Bengal during the same period.

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	HIMALAYAN RIVERS	PENINSULAR RIVERS
Meaning	Himalayan Rivers are the rivers that originate from Himalayan ranges and flows throughout the year.	Peninsular Rivers include those rivers that arises from Western Ghats and receive water only during a particular period.
Nature	Perennial	Non-perennial
Form	Delta	Some rivers form delta while others form Estuary
Shape	Meandering	Straight
Rocks	Bed rocks are soft, sedimentary and easily erodible	Bed rocks are hard, resistant and not easily erodible
Fed by	Snow and rain	Rain
Drainage basin	Large	Small
Irrigate	Northern Plains	Deccan Plateau
Valley	V-shaped valley is formed	U-shaped valley is formed