



**GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 296)**

Overall Macro comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1. \* Over all your contents & Analysis part are good.
- 2.
3. \* Try to attempt all the questions within defined time.
4. \* your presentation & structural competence are v. good.
- 5.

Wish you all the best

All The Best



1. (a) "The commercialization of agriculture, instead of benefitting the peasants, proved to be another instrument of British colonial exploitation in India". Examine the agricultural and revenue policies of British and its effects on Indian Peasants. 16

The agriculture & revenue policies of the British were all guided primarily by the desire to extract maximum revenue for the British. And this led to total exploitation <sup>of</sup> peasants & destruction of agriculture.

### BRITISH POLICIES

1. Commercialisation of agriculture: This was a forced commercialisation. The revenue was fixed at a very high rate and had to be paid in cash. For this reason & out of coercion, the peasants had to raise cash crops. But it led to widespread famines & the volatility

in prices drove many peasants into bonded labor.

2. Plantation system: Either these plantations were British owned like the tea plantations in Assam or the Britishers did contract farming. eg. the "ten kathia" indigo system.

3. Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari system & Mahalwari system:

- In PS, the zamindar was made land owner, so the peasants lost their rights.
- In RS, peasants retained land but the revenue was fixed so high that they lost it to money lenders and govt. officers. Same in mahalwari.
- The result was absentee landlordism, reckless renting, mass poverty and decline in agriculture production.



1. (b) Both persuasion and pressure were used to integrate a number of princely states with the Indian Union. Elaborate. 16

The integration of 543 princely states into India was no mean task. To this end, multiple methods were used.

- When British announced transfer of power, these states began to harbor dreams of independence.
- But the nationalist sentiments of the people in these states were too strong to ignore.
- So Sardar Patel appealed to the common sense of these rulers highlighting the impracticality of their independence.
- He also assured them that:
  - No cases for past atrocities would be brought against them.
  - A privy purse was created to

Structure/  
contextual  
are good

- pay for their pensions & revenue loss.
- they would be made raajpramukhs etc.
  - At the same time, he highlighted that he won't be able to stop their people from reverting against them.
  - Accession to India would be only in defence, communication & foreign affairs. Rest they can control.
  - So by independence, all except Kashmir, Junagarh & Hyderabad acceded.
    - Kashmir acceded when Pakistan attacked. Its accession ~~factor~~ was ratified by the legislature.
    - Junagarh's nawab fled to Pakistan when the people turned against him. A plebiscite was held & it merged with India.
    - Hyderabad proved tricky. The ruler fanned communal violence & tried to build an army. So Indian army was sent in to liberate it.



1. (c) Analyze the circumstances leading to the formation of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis and comment on its impact on International politics? 16

The Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis formed in November, 1936 was the 'true axis of evil'. The circumstances which led to it were:

1. Rise of fascism, militarism and extreme nationalism: In Germany, Italy and Japan, fascists and militarists came to power. These govts. were dissatisfied with the existing world order where US & UK were supreme. They had no colonies. All of them wanted to change this by aggressive means. Thus they saw benefit in joining hands.
2. Fear of communism, anti-war sentiments and policy of appeasement: The capitalist govts. in UK, US & France hoped they can use the axis powers to destroy communist Soviet Union. They

also were ill prepared for the war. So they let these powers rise. They tolerated even the most brazen violations of international law & peace by these nations, eg. Italy's conquest of Abyssinia, Japan's conquest & invasion of China, Germany's re-armament.

3. Failure of League of Nations & Spanish civil war: Here these nations collaborated and openly sent arms to help Gen. Franco. No one did anything, League of Nations collapsed & they were further emboldened.

#### EFFECT OF THE AXES

- It emboldened Axis powers & made them more aggressive. Thus it led to Anschluss, Sudetenland & finally World War 2.
- It further intensified the policy of appeasement.
- It also intensified the Spanish civil war & made it clear that in any future war, Soviet Union would have to ally with UK & USA against the Axis powers.



2. (a) Proximity to mineral resources is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for the location of an industry. Elaborate the statement by taking examples from iron & steel and cotton textile industry in any part of the world. 16

Proximity to mineral resources lower the transportation cost of the raw material. This, specially in weight losing industries such as iron & steel & cotton textiles, the cost advantage theories predict industry should be close to the raw material.

- However, this is not a sufficient condition. Other factors are also very important. For example, technology. If the technology is not present, no matter what the resources are, the industry cannot flourish. eg. the industrial revolution began in Britain. So the first cotton textile mills were located in Lancashire. Similarly, ~~in~~ 2-3 decades back, Japan was the leading producer in steel and not India or China.
- Apart from technology, the availability

\* Analysis  
contents  
are good

8

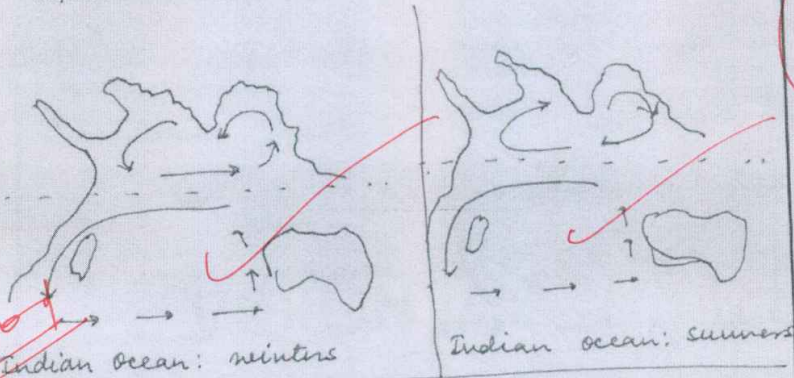
of infrastructure and market demand are other major determinants. That is why India exports iron ore to China where steel is manufactured more competitively. Australia too exports ore to China because steel demand is not so high in Australia.

- Availability of cheap labor is another major determinant. That is why, even though India produces much more cotton than Bangladesh, it is Bangladesh which dominates world textiles market, not India.

- Govt. policies, land acquisition, ease of doing business, clearances, corruption labor laws etc are other big factors determining the location of these industries. That is why, despite having abundant raw material, India is lagging behind in these two industries.



2. (b) "Ocean currents are the result of interaction between the atmospheric and the oceanic interaction". In light of the above statement, explain the mechanism of ocean current formation with help of a suitable example of any one ocean current. 16



Ocean currents are influenced by many factors such as earth's rotation, presence & shape of land masses.

But the most important determinants are:

- winds as they draw the water with them; and
- ocean factors such as temperature, pressure, salinity differences.

Nowhere, are these factors more visible in their interplay than Indian ocean where the whole current direction reverses across seasons with the seasonal reversal of winds i.e. monsoons.

Winters (N. Hemisphere) in Indian Ocean

- The Northern Indian Ocean is under the sway of North East trades. So the current flow in N. Indian Ocean is anti-clockwise.
- The flow in South Indian Ocean is stable & like other oceans in anti-clockwise direction. Ocean temperature differences take water from hot tropics to cold, high latitudes & vice versa.

Summers (N. Hemisphere) in Indian Ocean

- The North Indian Ocean comes under the full influence of monsoons. There is a reversal in wind direction and the South West monsoons prevail. As a result, the current direction also changes completely and it becomes clockwise in Arabian Sea & Bay of Bengal.
- S. Indian Ocean remains unchanged like winds here.



2. (c) Violence against women is a manifestation of the duality of India being modern and traditional simultaneously. Comment. 16

As many influential people have highlighted in varying contexts, India today suffers from the duality between India & Bharat.

- Make no mistake, women have always worked in the Bharat. In fact over 80% of the women employed actually work in agriculture.
- But Bharat has always pushed these women in secondary role. They have to always suffer discrimination, harassment, ill treatment at home and workplace, and are yet expected to submit to it. They are never supposed to take a stand or assert their rights.
- Now even though the globalisation and urbanisation have created an

- 'India' sector in the economy, a little bit of Bharat remains - particularly in the thought process of the men folk. It is the clash of this Bharat <sup>with</sup> ~~with~~ the liberated, assertive women of free India, which manifests itself in the form of ~~the~~ gender violence.
- That is why the men folk are not able to reconcile with successful women at workplace & harass them.
  - That is why men resort to domestic violence to assert their supremacy over 'their' women.
  - That is why, men folk are not at ease with the increased presence of women in public places and we see all the gender crimes.
  - Thus this duality leads to clashes <sup>violence</sup>.



3. (a) Discuss the findings of the Parliamentary Standing Committee's report on alleged irregularities in the conduct of studies using Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) Vaccine. In this context, also list out the salient provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill 2013. 16

The suspicions were always there. The Parliamentary committee's indictment of CDSCO in its report brings out the sorry state of affairs in open.

#### KEY FINDINGS OF THE REPORT

- CDSCO has failed miserably in its mandate to protect consumer interests. Instead it is hand in glove with the drug & vaccine manufacturers.
- In many cases, it has approved drugs & vaccines, like HPV, without trials in India. Such an action could only be justified on grounds of "urgency" & "public interest". However no such situation existed.
- CDSCO is heavily understaffed & lacks resources for everything. It has to

depend on outside medical practitioners for "expert" opinion.

- The invisible hands of <sup>& vaccine</sup> drug manufacturers were seen in these "expert" opinions as well. Many of these opinions from different doctors were same word to word!

### THE DRUG AND COSMETICS BILL, 2013

- It creates a Central Drugs Authority to replace CDSCO. It would have representation from various ministries & medical agencies.
- All clinical trials have to be registered with CDA & approved by its ethics committee.
- It expands the definition of drugs considerably to bring in new ones.
- It provides for adequate compensation to victims in clinical trials.
- CDA would have power to review/revoke licenses awarded by <sup>other</sup> state licensing agencies.



3. (b) "India being one of the world's largest armed forces needs to overhaul its domestic arms production". Critically evaluate this statement giving reference to the new 'Defence Procurement Procedure-2013'. 16

For the past 65 years since independence our defence policies have been to encourage domestic production. Yet, except the irony is that for missiles, today almost all our crucial equipment & weapons are imported!

The new Defence Procurement Procedure 2013 attempts to change this by:

1) Realigning Priorities: Buy domestic > Buy domestic & make > make > Buy foreign & make > Buy foreign.

- Buy domestic means buy from domestic private sector companies.

- make means make in public sector.

- This order of priority in procurement is expected to boost private sector.

2) Sharing of long term military weapons requirement plans with private sector.

- This is expected to give them a better idea of future demand.
- 3) Rationalising many definitions of items in military & dual use. This is expected to reduce red tapism & boost priv. sector.
- Indian defense PSUs have failed the nation miserably to match the growing military needs.
  - While the DPP, 2013 looks good on paper, a real challenge lie elsewhere:
    - Private players need an ecosystem to function. They need infrastructure as well.
    - It is important to change the mindset and corruption in the defence bureaucracy.
    - FDI in defence is the need of the hour. Presently only 26% is allowed but seriously who will part with good technology for only 26% stake? The DPP fails on this front.



3. (c) Write about the International Labour Organisation (ILO)'s Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 which has come into force recently. What is India's position in this context? 16

The recent ~~to~~ South Delhi domestic help case highlights the plight of domestic workers in India. This is not an isolated case. And it is linked to the ILO convention.

- Although India is a signatory to the convention, it refuses to sign the supplementary chapter to it.

- The supplementary chapter recognises that the homes where they work are workplaces and thus open to public scrutiny as any other workplace would be.

- The chapter also recognises that

Contents are missing

the ~~workers~~ <sup>helps</sup> would ~~have~~ rights like any other ~~workers~~ and should be registered.

### REASONS FOR INDIAN RESERVATIONS

- India believes ~~throwing~~ homes open to ~~public~~ scrutiny would be impractical & violation of privacy.
- It would also create a serious security issue for ~~women~~ as they are alone.
- Many of the ~~helps~~ are illegal Bangladeshi migrants. It is difficult to register them. For narrow political considerations, we
- There are other logistical issues.

### BENEFITS OF SIGNING THE CHAPTER

- Humanitarian reasons are the biggest argument. Many of these ~~helps~~ live in almost slave like conditions & are constantly discriminated against. We must do something.



4. (a) Elaborate how Bronze casting has evolved in India over a period of time. Give examples from various parts of the country. 12

• Bronze ~~making~~ ~~casting~~ craft is as old as the civilization itself in India. The earliest specimens come from Harappa civilization in the form of the Dancing girl.

• Later it continued and many implements, ~~coins~~, sculptures have been found.

• They used the "lost wax technique". In this a wax model was prepared and then put in a clay cast. After the clay solidified, a hole was made in the bottom. It was heated and the ~~molten~~ wax <sup>flowed</sup> poured out. Then ~~molten~~ metal was

\* Improve content's coverage

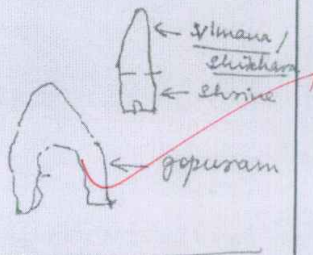
poored in. After it cooled, the clay cast was removed.

- The Nataraja sculptures during Chola period are a fine example of this. Many more idols were created and put into temples later on.

4. (b) From an architectural standpoint, elaborate the similarities and differences between the temples of North and South India. 12


6 The northern style is called the "nagara" style while the southern is called the "dravidian" style. (The hybrid of the two is the "visara" style of Chalukyas.)

- The dravidian style is known for its very tall gopurams and vimanas / shikharas. The gopurams were the tall temple entry gates whereas the vimanas





were the tall pyramidical structures  
over the shrines. They also had a  
thousand pillared halls called mandapa.

- The Early nagar style, had no shikharas  
& gopurams. It had a flat shrine.  ← shrine
- In the later nagar style, the shikharas  
emerged like the dravidian style. Mandapas  
also emerged. Yet differences remained.
  - N. Indian shikhara was symmetrical.  
It was richly carved & each level  
in shikhara was a mini projection  
of the temple itself. S. Indian shikhara  
was pyramidical.
  - N India circumambulatory path was  
closed & richly carved walls. S. Indian  
paths were open.
  - No gopurams in N. India.

4. (c) Trace the evolution of miniature painting during the Mughal Period. 12

5!

The miniature paintings under Mughals truly began and flourished under Akbar.

- As a child, he was very fond of comic books of Persian heroes. At this time mostly Persian artists painted these. The colors & themes were mostly Persian though some Indian flowers & animals make appearance.

- Then gradually Indian style began to grow in these. The use of colors became Indian but sky was still in Persian style.

- Later, as Akbar embraced all religions & followed his policy of Sulh-i-ikbar, the reflection can be seen in paintings.

- Artists from all over India came & were employed in his 'karkhanas'.

- The style became distinctly fusion style with intermixing of Rajputana, Gwalior, Gujrat, Malwa & Persian styles.



- Akbar got many religious books of all religions translated. The miniature paintings now showed religious themes from all these religions.
- The paintings flourished further under Jahangir. Many painters now painted a painting & Jahangir could tell who did what part.
- But focus from Jahangir onwards shifted to portraits & paintings were freed from the underlying text.

5. (a) Temperature inversion and the process responsible for it.

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- Under normal circumstances, air gets heated from below. So temperature falls as we go up the height.
- But in temperature inversion, the air closest to earth is cooler than the air above.
- This happens due to following:
  - 1) in <sup>clear</sup> cool sky & dry conditions, the <sup>land</sup> deserts radiate heat very quickly & become cool. So the air in contact with the land cools rapidly &

settles becoming cooler than air above.

2) In hills, the hill slopes & adjoining air cools rapidly. The cool dense air then descends to the valley & pushes the warm air above causing inversion.

3) In cold front situations, the cold air mass pushes under the warm mass. So the air closer to the surface is cooler than above & inversion arises.

Briefly  
discuss  
Types of  
inversions

5. (b) Factors responsible for Industrial Inertia.

8

Industrial inertia is the phenomenon that the industries in an area prefer to remain behind (i.e. don't move away) even after the original stimulant to or the reason of being there is no more.

eg. an aluminium smelter may remain behind even when the bauxite mine finishes.

Factors Responsible

1. Heavy fixed costs already incurred.

Improve  
Analysis  
Competence



2. High costs of shifting
3. Good transport connectivity & linkages to new sources of raw material.
4. Availability of labour.
5. Govt. policies.

## 5. (c) National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project

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The project aims at reducing cyclone risk and destruction by:

- creating robust early warning systems.
- establishing proper communication channels and protocols.
- identifying high risk areas
- creating cyclone proof infrastructure
- creating cyclone shelters
- community participation and traditional knowledge
- capacity building.

3

mention the name of the authorities

- establishing protocols & SOPs during cyclones
- focusing on rehabilitation improvement.

The success of this project was seen recently during the cyclone Phailin. Its a great service to the nation.

6. (a) Contribution of the Civil Disobedience Movement in India's struggle for independence. 8

Although the movement failed in its immediate declared objective of attaining "complete independence", its contribution was immense.

- It united people at a time when there was a crisis. The swrajists had faded away & the Meerut conspiracy case was going on.
- It mobilised the people at a time when political inactivity had been going on since the withdrawal of NCM.
- It was the widest mass movement India



had seen so far.

- Peasants had been mobilised on a large scale by various kisan sabhas.
  - It opened the floodgates for women participation truly for the first time.
  - Tribals, labor, traders, capitalists - all were united behind the movement.
  - It also created communal harmony.
  - It demonstrated the power of satyagrah & Gandhian social programmes.
  - By Gandhi-Irwin pact, the govt. was forced to recognise Congress as its equal.
6. (b) Truman Doctrine and the policy of 'brinkmanship'.

United States had so far been reluctant to interfere & stay in the world affairs.

- But after world war 2, it was the sole capitalist superpower & faced a strong enemy in the form of communist USSR. So the cold war began.
- None of the capitalist European powers were in a position to counter USSR.
- So President Truman of USA, gave the doctrine that USA is here to stay in world affairs and it would protect freedom and democracies all over the world against the

- tyranny of communists. This is called 'Truman doctrine':
- 'Brinkmanship' was the policy of using extreme aggressive diplomacy to the point of pushing the enemy (USSR) to the point of war; and yet not actually start the war; and extract concessions. A fine example of this was the 1962 Cuban crises.
  - Both of these worsened the cold war situation.

6. (c) Various forms of Marshal Dances practiced in India.

8



7. (a) Vayoshreshtha Samman

4

- This award is given among the senior citizens to recognise their contributions to the country.
- Recently president Pranab Mukherjee gave it and asked the people to look upon senior citizens as valuable partners and not burdens.

1 1/2

7. (b) Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

4

- 1
- To give a boost to the higher education.
  - To increase the gross enrolment ratio from 18% in present to 30% by 2020 taking india to club of 'universal' high education nations from mass high education today.
  - To ~~give~~ improve quality of high education.
  - To give more autonomy to universities.
  - To encourage private sector & quality foreign universities.
  - To increase central resource transfer to states for high education.

7. (c) Voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) system

4

- 2
- In the Electronic voting machine system, there is no way for the voter to verify if the vote casted is correct & to the person she desired.
  - The VVPAT system will generate a paper receipt of the vote which would be shown to the voter after she presses the button. Thus she can verify her vote.
  - The Supreme Court on the plea of Dr. Swamy ordered the Election Commission to start this system. It would be applied for the first time in upcoming Mizoram assembly elections.



8. (a) '777 days of the Incredible Himalayas'

2

launched recently by the govt. this program ~~aim~~ seeks to increase Himalayan tourism. It will have program such as trekking & info. dissemination. will also help in preservation & awareness.

8. (b) Pelagic deposits

2

These are the fine sediments which are deposited on the ocean floor in open oceans far from land. They may consist of planktons, sand & clay sediments.

8. (c) Hypsometric curve

2

8. (d) Frugal innovation

2

- This is the innovation ~~issuing~~ economising on the use of resources, i.e. cheaper innovation.
- It uses grass root resources, grass root talent & serves people at the bottom.
- Very much suited for Indian conditions compared to western R&D model with heavy expenses.

8. (e) E-atlas of Marine birds

2

Project to map the homes, migratory routes, breeding grounds of the various marine birds.

*Basic contents not discussed*

