

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

SWATI SHARMA

AIR 15 (CSE 2022)

(740)

GS SCORE

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2021

GSA

GENERAL STUDIES - MOCK - 5 PAPER - I

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 20 questions. All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind. Answers must be written within the space provided. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

102.5

Name SWAPI SHARMA

Roll No. 28060

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Swati S

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

→ Important examples, data and reports
need to include in your points. So
that you can justify your argument.

Section - A

- Q1. Buddhist monasteries were not only the places of worship but also successfully expounded Buddhist philosophy through various iconographic presentations. Discuss. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Buddhist monasteries were one of the earliest architectural elements of India's rich cultural heritage. *Add context of philosophy*

Buddhist monasteries like at Kanheri (Maharashtra), Kaule etc. have Viharas for residential purpose and Chattras for worshipping purpose. *good*

Buddhist monasteries provided a place to worship the spiritual ideal of Buddha and seek blessings.

Apart from acting as a place of worship, these monasteries propagated Buddhist philosophy

Add specific about Buddhist philosophy

Dhamma

monasteries like Odantapuri

monasteries, Vikramshila monasteries

etc. provided various sculptural

and linguistic references like

Good

Pitakas to propagate the

middle path propounded by

Buddha.

These monasteries developed

Context of Buddhist philosophy need to be integrated with examples

as residential places where

basic tenets of Buddhism were

taught.

Buddhist monasteries have

enriched our cultural heritage.

Q2. While classical dance in India is linked to its 'divine origins', the origin of Indian theater lies with the people. Illustrate with examples. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

According to Bharatmuni's NATYA SHASTRA, dance originated from divine sources with forms like Nritya { without expression } and Nritya { with expression }.

classical dances in India are linked with divine origins like Parvati dance form is linked with Shiva.

Also, various metaphysical elements are also linked with dance like Mohiniattam (Kerala) is linked to symbolize air; Odissi (Odisha) symbolizes water etc.

Remarks

later, it is assumed that with people's imagination and quest for cultural creativity lead to emergence of theatre.

Theatres have been linked

to people's origin as they were used to display local lifestyles and mythological

stories.

They also developed to expose the various social evils present in the society.

Ex: — Yakshagana (Karnataka); Ankiya Nat (Assam).

classical dance and theatre are both cultural heritage of India.

Remarks

You can add specific examples related to this

good

4 1/2

Q3. To what extent is the Kakatiyas Art and architecture a masterpiece of human creative genius and bears a unique or exceptional testing to a cultural tradition? Discuss.
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Recently, UNESCO granted the World Heritage ^{site} status to RAMAPPA temple which is a gem of Kakatiyas group of architecture.
Kakatiyas Art and architecture flourished around 12th - 13th century and marks a masterpiece of human creative genius :-

① tall gopurams were constructed with various sculptural designs.

② Vimana over the garbhgriha or sanctum sanctorum is in a pyramidal shape with

You need to be very specific to Kakatiya Art as they are different South Indian architecture

Remarks

Interlaced causing.

③ ^{grounding} sand technique was used to make the temples earthquake resilience

④ mandapas were decorated with pluacy like THOUSAND PILLAR TEMPLE.

⑤ temples were built in panchayatana style.

⑥ at the entrance of the temple Dvarapalas were there.

marco polo visited the Kakatiya Kingdom of vasianga and left a detailed account of it such art and architecture.

3/2

You are not explaining specific features of Kakatiyan art

Remarks

Q4. World War 2 is remembered for giving a renewed impetus to the Indian National Movement. Critically Analyze. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

World war 2 broke out in 1939 with Germany's invasion to Poland.

improve introduction

It provided a new lease of life to national movement which was subdued after suspension of Civil Disobedience movement.

- Congress ministries resigned after the declaration of world war 2

- Congress was divided on the extent of conditional or unconditional support to British war efforts

relate with its impact on movement

- Gandhiji planned Individual

Remarks

Satyagraha which maintained the enthusiasm among masses for national movement.

• To gain Indian support in

war efforts, British govt

came out with August offer,

Cripps proposal which identified

demand for constituent Assembly.

• Due to threat of Japan's invasion,

QUIT INDIA movement was launched

that was final big step in

national movement.

• Balance of power shifted towards

USA and USSR who favoured

India's independence.

Thus, due to culmination of these steps after / during WW2

led to the independence of India.

Remarks

Relate with role of important personalities

4 Focus more on impact of WW2

Q5. Examine the role played by science and technology in the post-Independence period in order to put India on the path of modernity. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Science and technology has been an agent of social change as well as economic change.

Post-Independence, India adopted its first science policy which favoured innovation and industrial linkage to boost development.

good
but
add
specific
example

Green Revolution during 1960s was a scientific advancement with high yielding variety seeds that boosted production and ensured food security for the India.

good

Remarks

India conducted two nuclear test — SMILING BUDDHA AND MISSION SHAKTI to boost India's military capabilities.

India collaborated with USA to launch its first satellite and now India is set to launch its first human space flight GAAGANYAM.

Science and technology have boosted education with programs like DISHA, SWAYAM etc.

Govt must increase its expenditure on govt research and development which is 0.67% to boost modernity.

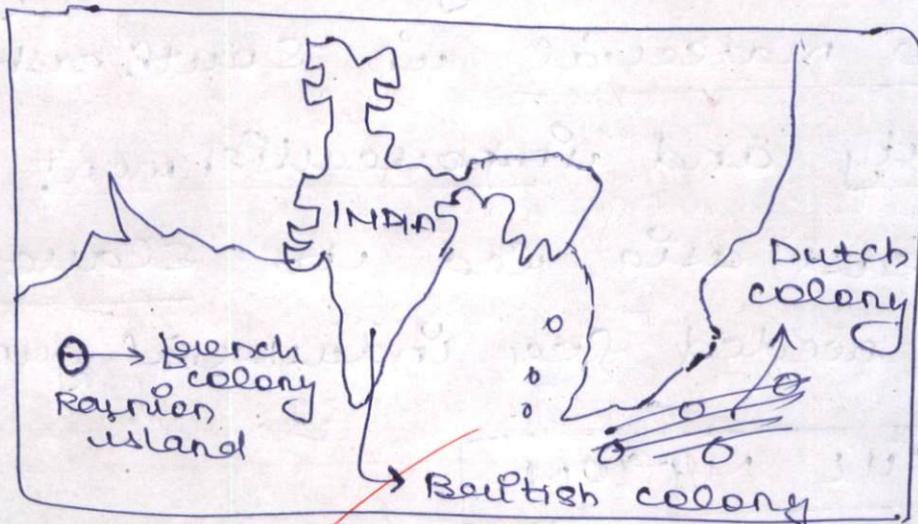
Draft Science and Technology, and Innovative policy has been launched for contemporary realities.

Remarks

Q6. The European colonisation of Southeast Asia was partly due to the Industrial Revolution and the establishment of powerful nation states in Europe. Examine.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

After the 18th century, there was a wave of colonialism that emerged from European countries towards the African and Asian countries.



European colonisation were boosted by Industrial revolution and powerful nation states development in Europe.

Stick to the context of question

Remarks

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- provided free money to colonies. *explain*
- needed new markets for industrial products leading to rapid colonialisation. *explain*
- cheap and ready availability of raw material in South east Asia. *give specific example*
- poverty and impoverishment in South east Asia led to slave trade needed for industrial growth. *good*

POWERFUL NATION

- *U $\frac{1}{2}$* *elaborate the role of South Asian context* the quest to develop hegemony around the world.
- rise in national consciousness leading to superiority of one's culture.

European colonialisation led to loss of traditional industries but rise to national consciousness among colonies.

Remarks

Q7. The 1921 Moplah rebellion was "in essence an expression of long-standing agrarian discontent which was intensified by the religious and ethnic identity". Comment.
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

1921 Moplah uprising came in the backdrop of Khilafat - Non-cooperation movement.

This movement provided a boost and increased the consciousness to fight against the exploitation and to reduce impoverishment of peasantry.

The region was suffering from agrarian discontent due to :-

- ① exploitative land revenue collection policy.
- ② exorbitant land revenue and outrageous manner of

Explain with specific example

Remarks

collecting them.

③ non-deferment of payment even in case of crop failure due to various factors.

The movement that started as an agrarian movement took communal colour as moplahs were muslims and mostly landlords were Hindus.

Also the train tragedy provided a ethnic tensions where many moplahs were suffocated to death.

By govt. repressions, declined movement was suffocated by 1921.

moplah movement was one such example of simmering discontent among peasantry during colonialism

good

Bring more clarity

which train tragedy explains

21

Remarks

Q8. Prolonged periods of marine heatwaves (MHWs) are a major threat to marine ecosystems and their functioning that have resulted in devastating and long-lasting impacts. Discuss. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

with climate change and global warming, marine heatwaves have emerged as a new threat to sensitive ocean ecosystem.

- rise in sea level temperature
- creates warmer region which increases evaporation.

Threats to marine ecosystem
due to marine heat waves

- salinity will decrease, thus reducing the ocean current circulation, leading to disturbed heat circulation across ocean.

- increase ocean acidification leading to rise of saturation level.

Remarks

be specific MHWs

good

good

→ promote ocean growth of organism leading to algal blooms and creation of oxygen dead zones

→ productivity of ocean ecosystem will reduce.

→ coral bleaching

→ reduction in GHGs emission to reduce burden on

Oceans for carbon sequestration

WAY FORWARD

- tion.

④ → global consensus for maintaining ocean ecosystem

→ designing standard threshold

to decrease marine heatwaves

marine heatwaves must be reduced to prevent ocean ecosystem turning into dispair.

Remarks

Q9. Has Westernization impacted the Indian value system adversely? Elaborate your answer with illustrations. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Westernization has led to rapid imitation of western culture in the structural and cultural system and regard them as modern and glamorous looking.

It has, however, impacted the Indian value system adversely.

① it has fostered more on individual growth, thus weakening collective solidarity.

Ex:—

corruption.

Write better example

② traditional family ties are disbanded due to demand and quest for freedom leading to Nuclear.

Remarks

families :

③ religion has weakened its control due to rising secular interests which sometimes leads to social dislocation.

④ consumption pattern has changed leading to pop culture or what may be called as Macdonaldisation.

However, westernisation has some positive effects also like increased gender consciousness like LGBTQ+ rights recognition, etc.

Thus, westernisation should be judged from the point of advantages & disadvantages for society.

good

Add other positive impacts also.

④

Remarks

Q10. "The tradition of accommodation, tolerance and interdependence of Indian society has been in existence in India for long and is still present". Elaborate.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

India has a long history of civilisation, with one of the oldest civilisations — INDUS VALLEY civilisation.

India believed in "VASUDHAIVA KUTUMBAKAM" which led to tradition of accommodation, tolerance and interdependence :-

good start with context

① Aryans came from the west and settled in India making their home.

relate with context of question

② various dynasties like Maurya dynasty prevailed after that.

③ Central Asian dynasties like

Remarks

Kushanas came to India and Kaniska (Kushana King) was famous promoter of Mahayana Buddhism.

④ Indian culture was propagated towards South East Asia during Pala and Chola period.

⑤ Delhi Sultanat ^{& Mughal rule} was established and its art and architecture like glacial designs influenced by Indian culture.

⑥ after independence, there was refugee crisis and India accommodated them.

⑦ India welcomed Bangladesh's refugees during 1971 Liberation war.

⑧ India operated ^{operation} Devi Shakti for evacuation of Nationals from Afghanistan and even provided humanitarian aid to deal with growing crisis.

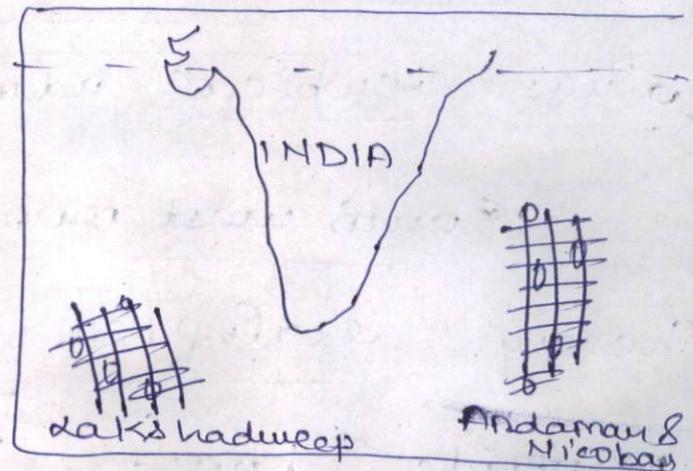
Remarks

Section - B

Q11. "Location of Indian Islands in tropical regions provides India an alternative to substitute its palm oil imports from domestic production". Critically analyze India's dependency on palm oil and possibility of cultivation in the fragile ecosystem of these Islands.
 (15 Marks) (250 Words)

India has launched National Programme for oilseeds and Palm oil production to boost palm oil production with special focus on North east India and islands - Andaman and Nicobar.

India is a net importer of Palm oil with 90% of oil coming from Malaysia and Indonesia.



Thus to be Atmanirbhar.

Remarks

in palm oil govt. is set to boost its domestic production.

Palm oil production is a plantation agriculture. Thus the island of Andaman and Nicobar is chosen as it will provide land resource because of its large extent, as well as its proximity with equator gives tropical advantage.

South west monsoon also brings

heavy rainfall which will provide boost to irrigated water-intensive palm oil production.

Remarks

However, there are certain threats for palm oil production in fragile island ecosystems:

- ① loss of biodiversity
- ② habitat destruction
- ③ promotion of monoculture will lead to soil degradation
- ④ threat to vulnerable tribal communities like Teme, Shompen, etc.
- ⑤ deforestation to clear for large plantation estates

explain

good

6.5

Also you can suggest alternatives like North carter party

Palm oil production should be boosted with effective environmental & social impact assessment.

Q12. Analyse the circumstances, between 1942 and 1947, that led to freedom and partition of India. Also, explain the role played by Muslim League in complicating the process of transfer of power. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

India's freedom struggle got a new push after 1942 which ultimately culminated into independence on 15 August 1947.

→ with growing threat of Japan invasion and uncertainty of world war II, motivated Indian leadership to work for freedom

Events between 1942 and 1947

→ Gandhi launched Quit India Movement with powerful slogan of "Do or Die" that provided new momentum to national movement

→ After arrest of leaders

Remarks

leadership, parallel govt were formed in Ballia, Sataeg and underground radio was started by Usha Patnaik which boosted mass enthusiasm.

→ Cripps proposal (March 1942) was a failure which persuaded leaders the freedom is inevitable good

→ Cabinet Mission came in 1946, and there were differences over compulsory grouping between National Congress Indian & Muslim League good

→ ultimately, it was accepted that grouping is compulsory thus accelerating the demand for separate country good

→ Balance of power shifted from British to USA and USSR which made decline of British Imperialism inevitable.

→ Muslim League boycotted Constituent Assembly and gradually, events led to partition of India.

How it is related to context of Questions

6 Muslim League demanded one-third share in revenues. Thus, transfer of power became complicated.

good
Also relate with how muslim

Also Muslim League chose Mohammad Ali Jinnah as governor general and India retained Mountbatten which created coordination issues.

League hijacked the system by various means

Partition and freedom together are success-failure dichotomy of freedom struggle.

Remarks

Q13. Language has proved a cementing agent for unity of the country rather than being a force for division. Examine. Also, analyse how the map of India was redrawn on the lines of language. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Indian constitution under 8th Schedule lists 22 languages, thus representing the rich diversity of the country. } good

India is a heterogeneous language diverse country where language has proved to be a uniting force by :-

- ① enhancing the rich culture of India. } explain
- ② providing linguistic awareness
- ③ enabling people to people contact. } explain these points
- ④ creating efficient social capital.

Remarks

However, According to UNESCO, there are 494 languages in India that are vulnerable and endangered which is highest in the world.

Thus linguistic diversity has suffered a set back due to:

- ① loss of generation of speakers.
- ② rise of globalisation has made English as lingua franca.
- ③ lack of courses in mother tongue etc.

After Independence, there was demand for ^{formation} ~~division~~ of states on linguistic lines.

• Dhar committee was setup which proposed formation based on administrative convenience and

not linguistic basis.

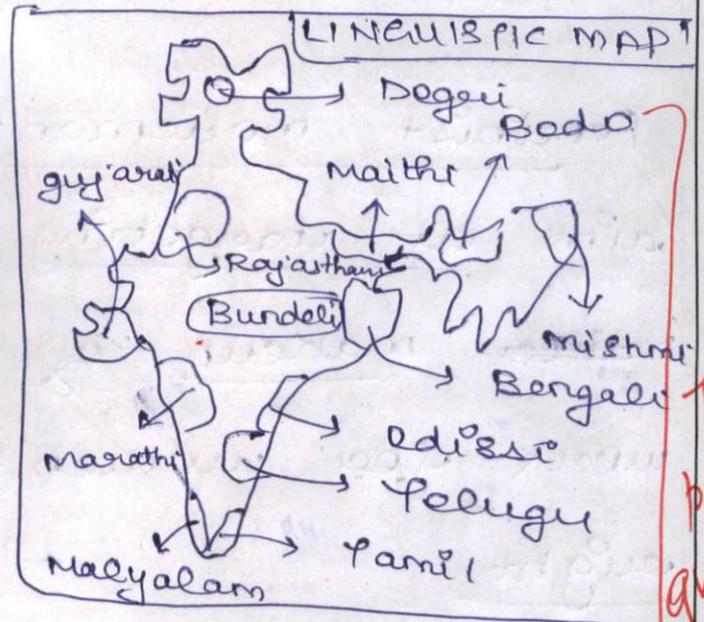
• later, JVP committee also conformed with Dhar committee

However, in 1953, Grandhian Sitaramay activist, died after fast for

creation of Andhra State by separating telugu speaking area from madras & Mysore provinces

This created Andhra State as first state on linguistic lines and later Fazal Ali committee report led to State Reorganization Act, 1956

Indian Language should be preserved as cultural heritage.



This part of question

should

be

your

main

focus

6

Q14. Do you agree that that feminist movement in India suffers from a caste and class bias? Discuss with justification. Also, list out the achievements of feminist movements in India. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Feminist movement in India

(aim at targeting the patriarchal ~~makeup~~ makeup of the society and work for women's equality and right.)

However, these movements themselves gets captured into a notion of caste and class prejudices :

- ① leadership mostly comes from upper class which prevents issues of lower class reach to the fore. (How?)
Bring more clarity
- ② lower caste is hesitant to take part in these

Remarks

movement ^{due} to prevailing prejudices and biases. } *good but add example*

③ main ideology of these movements are guided towards making sectoral change and not aimed at bringing structural changes in caste and class structure. *good*

④ movements aims towards creating women centric equality and not social and cultural equality.

Feminist movement, however, have led to various achievements :-

① Uishakha guidelines to protect women from sexual

harassment at workplace.

- ② #metoo movement provided a platform for women to share their harassment incidents.
- ③ feminist movement led to granting of Permanent Commission for women in armed forces.
- ④ women can now give NDA exam. (Explain)
- ⑤ adultery was decriminalised by Supreme Court.
- ⑥ In 2018, SC judgement gave entirely rights to women of all age groups in Sabarimala temple.
- ⑦ Feminist movement has led to bringing social, political and economic empowerment of women.

Remarks

Q15. Covid pandemic has created a new category of vulnerable children i.e., Covid orphans. Discuss various challenges faced by Covid orphans along with the steps taken by the government for their welfare. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Covid 19 pandemic has created havoc across the society and increased the present inequalities of the society.

Add Content

Covid orphans

It created a new category called Covid orphans who have lost both their parents due to Covid illness and other factors like suicide due to Covid uncertainties.

good

These children faces variety of challenges that lead to discrimination and further marginalisation.

Remarks

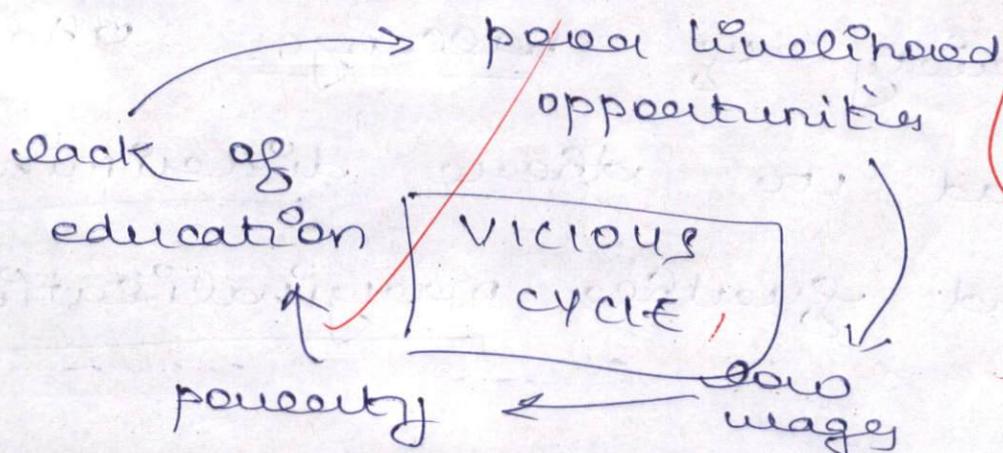
① Increased chance of being involved in child labour due to loss of bread winner of family

② learning and educational loss due to inaccessibility

③ victims of human trafficking due to increased vulnerability

④ chances of bondage would increase due to inherited indebtedness

⑤ force them into vicious cycle of poverty



Remarks

⑥ lack of emotional support and affective base would lead to ~~mental~~ mental stress.

⑦ exploitation at the hands of guardians

⑧ crime of illegal adoption will increase.

→ BALSWARAJ portal was launched

→ monetary support to children steps by govt | who have lost one or both parents due to COVID.

→ increased regulation by CARA to crack down illegal adoption.

→ Scheme to provide educational support for COVID orphans launched.

COVID orphans faces increased threat of physical, mental & social disability.

You can add substantive data and reports

good 4.5

Q16. Ageing dams threaten India's water security and affect farmers' income. Discuss. Explain the role of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) in improving overall efficiency of dams in India. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

An average age of dams in India is around 100 years

India has the third no. of largest dams in the world and ageing dams poses various threats to India's water security.

→ concrete and construction materials gets weaken

causes of ageing of dam

Problems

→ operate at lower efficiency

→ can cause disasters due to their construction of eco-sensitive areas

→ couldn't store enough water.

Remarks

Explain
relate with content of question

Ageing of dams would lead to water security challenges as demand is increasing and supply is limited.

To increase capacity of ageing dams, there are also federal issues involved like Mullaperiyar dam issue between Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

good but
need to
relate
with
context

Farmers depend on irrigation for higher productivity. Ageing dams will lead to water scarcity challenges which in turn direct water for drinking purpose.

good

Thus irrigation availability will reduce, leading to loss of farmer's income.

Dam Rehabilitation and Improve

ment project will categorically

analyse and evaluate the conditions of dams and then

prepare a systemic plan

for renovation and bringing

structural changes in dam

architecture.

Explain what kind of changes

Ageing of dam problem

should be adequately addressed

for ecological and economical benefit.

good

6

points are good but need to be related with content of question

Q17. The Great Depression (1928-34) had great consequences not just in the economic sphere but also in the political spheres. Discuss. What were the remedial measures taken by the USA to overcome the Great Depression? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Great Depression was due to the institutional failure that originated in USA and got spread across the world.
 → exposed weakness of capitalist economy

Add context of Political spheres

Economic consequences

- high inflation
 - investment in growing market decreased pushing down development
 - loss of livelihood
 - disturbed global supply chains
 - market ^{growth} was hampered leading to recession
- good*

Remarks

→ all economies crumbled except socialist USSR which enhanced its prestige.

consequence of political sphere

Explain their points → USSR became new player in global supply chain.

→ dependence on USA for market reduced

Discusses new economic policies → regulatory measures for capacity building of institutions

W^{1/2}

Remarks

The first part of the question is a comparison
 between the two reports on the
 political and economic
 aspects of the country. The
 second part of the question is a
 comparison between the two reports on the
 political and economic aspects of the
 country. The second part of the question is a
 comparison between the two reports on the
 political and economic aspects of the
 country. The second part of the question is a
 comparison between the two reports on the
 political and economic aspects of the
 country.

Remarks

Q18. Explain the important events that culminated into the French Revolution. Also, discuss the impact and significance of the French revolution on the rest of the world.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Important introduction
French Revolution is a cornerstone for its impact on global political setup.

good
French Revolution was caused due to the increased exploitation by the monarchy as well as rising feudalistic tendency.

Discuss all relevant events that culminated into French revolution
Feudal landlords exploited the serfs. There were three class divisions — Novelty, clergy and serfs.

Novelty and clergy used serfs for their own material

Remarks

advantage and employed outrageous and exploitative way towards them.

All this led to the French Revolution.

French Revolution holds a great significance and impact for rest of the world :-

① it provided the concept of Republic. *explain*

② Equality, liberty and fraternity were recognized as ideals for establishing a welfare state.

5/2

Discuss impact and significance elaborately

③ feudalistic system received a set back. *explain*

French Revolution marked a new phase in history.

Remarks

Q19. Economic critique offered by moderate leaders influenced the economic policies of independent India. Comment. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Moderate leaders exposed the exploitative economic policies of Britishers and its impact on Indians.

Dadabhai Naoroji in his "Poverty" and "Unbritish rule in India" gave concept of Drain ^{good} of wealth in form of investments, buying of stores in London, salaries of officials etc.

R.C. Dutt in his "THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA" ^{good} also criticized the British rule for unceasing Imperialism - ent of peasantry and exploitative policies.

Remarks

All this economic critique, influenced ~~ingered~~ the economic policies of ~~British~~, Independent India as

① Protectionism and import

substitution was chosen to prevent drain of wealth and to maintain sovereignty.

② land reforms were being carried out to reduce the impoverishment of peasantry.

③ Abolition of intermediaries

led to reduced exploitation

among the ~~was~~ labourers.

④ Independent India under

its Industrial Policy, 1956

Explain clearly the context questions

provided for reserved and
open list to prevent private
 sector participation in critical
 areas. Like Atomic energy *good*

moderate academic critique

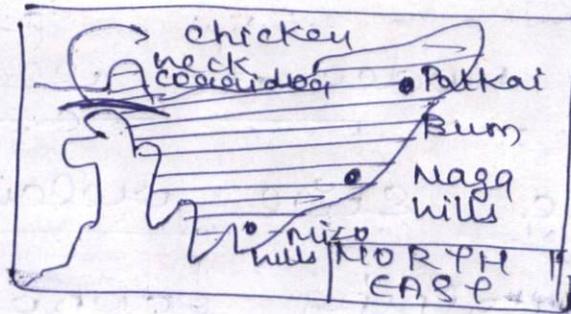
6.5 are still relevant for
 maintaining economic sovereignty
 of India and sustain
 national growth, so that
 India can become \$5 trillion
 economy by 2024-25.

Remarks

Q20. North East India needs a mix of transportation networks that incorporates and builds upon its geographical disadvantage. Comment. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

North East India occupies 25% of the country's geographical area.

North east India is connected with mainland India



by a narrow passage called as Siliguri corridor or chicken neck.

There are lots of geographical factors that inhibits the development of transportation in North east India.

good but relate with context

Remarks

- ① dense tropical rainforest which makes mobility very difficult.
- ② various large waterways like Brahmaputra, Teesta which often changes course and have meandering tendency.
related with its impact on transportation
- ③ presence of Himalayas and hills like Patkai Bum, Naga hills which acts as natural barriers.
- ④ lack of land resource for construction of airports due to land rights issues of tribals.
good
- ⑤ zone V ~~is~~ according to earthquake zone map making it very severe earthquake prone.

Remarks

zone and, as road construction requires blast across mountains, thus can increase fragility of this eco-sensitive area.

Thus, multi-modal transport ecosystem is the need for the north east India, which would ensure connectivity keeping in mind the geographical sensitivities of the area.

Transport ecosystem must be developed in the Northeast India to improve logistic infrastructure and link it with global and domestic supply chain.

Remarks