



Educrat IAS
ACADEMY

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GENERAL STUDIES

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Mobile No.		Date	11/08/23

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please write your Name, Email, UPSC Roll No. and Mobile number in the answer sheet 2. There are 20 questions printed in English, all questions are compulsory 3. The number of marks carried by a question or part is indicated against it. 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate (English), which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. 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.	
1	10	04		
2	10	05		
3	10	03		
4	10	03		
5	10	05		
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7	10	01		
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10	10	00	Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Mentor's Remarks: Try to complete the Paper. You have good clarity of concept. Keep writing All the Best.	
11	15	06		
12	15	04		
13	15	06		
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19	15	06	Start Time: 3:45	End Time: 6:45
20	15	06	Mode of Examination: Online ☐ Offline ☒	
Total Marks		88	TEST CODE:	Medium of Examination:

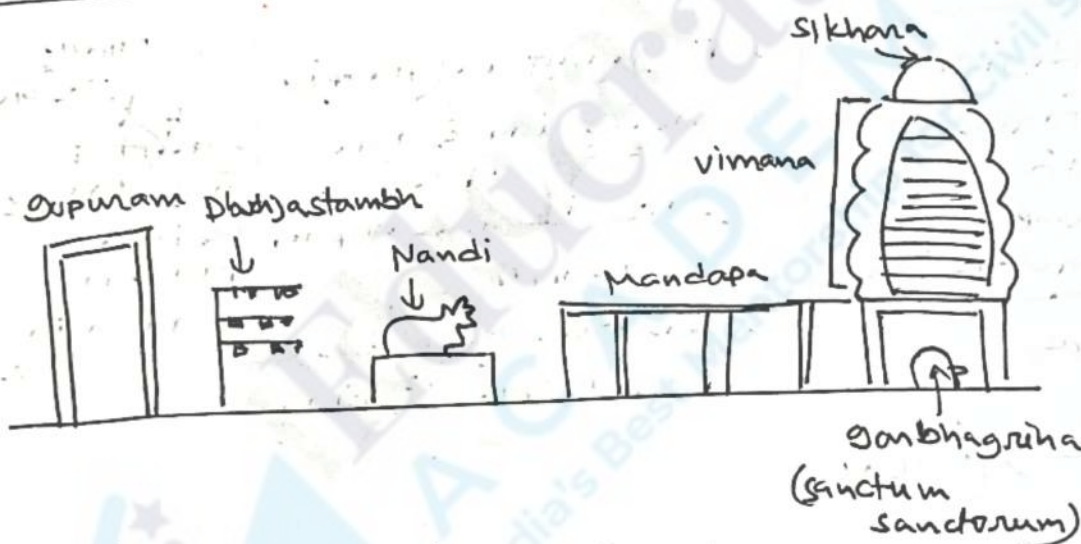
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1. Describe the evolution and development of regional temple architecture of South India with special reference to Pallavas.
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Indian temple architecture got a
philip during the Pallavas. The south
Indian or Dravida type of temple
architecture is significant in many
aspects

Good
introduction



Good
depiction

Fig. Dravidian temple Architecture

evolution & Developmental Aspect of
South Indian temple architecture:

① the climax of cave architecture
in south India was the starting point
of mandapa in south Indian ~~cave~~ temple
architecture.

You can
mention
about the
4 stages
of temple
development
under pallava.

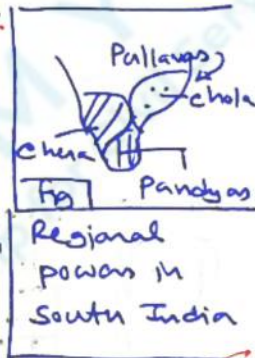
— Mahendra group
— Narasimhavarman
group
— Rajasimha
— Nandivarman



- ② large area of temples - used for administrative purposes as well
- ③ boundary wall of temples
- ④ elaborate gopurams, chavajastambh, Nandi in shiva temples, Mandapa (pillared hall) & Vimana (curved) over the garbha griha are special features.

Regional forms of temple architecture

- Vijayanagara (Hampi)
- Chola (Brihadiswara & Gangai-kondacholapuram temples)
- Rashtrakuta (Kailash cave temple of Ellora)



Pallavas

- ① knows cave temples of mamallapuram / mahabalipuram
- ② As Arjuna's penance, 5 Rathas of pandavas, 'Gangavatharana' ^{cave}
- ③ Explicitly curved [^] temples
- ④ Inside of cave temples are comparatively less elaborated.

Thus temple architectures evolved to significant excellence in south India.

overall, a good answer. you can also mention about Hoysaleswara, Vijayanagara etc.



2. "Permanent Settlement disappointed many expectations and introduced there results that were not anticipated." Comment.
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793 as a revenue settlement system mainly in eastern part of the country. It was ideated by Munro.

Good introduction

The idea behind permanent settlement was that by giving permanent rights on land to the zamindar with the following expectations:-

Good use of heading relevant to question.

① zamindars would take care of land & investment in peasant & land development since rights are now fixed.

② Increased investment

∥

Increased productivity of soil

③ timely revenue collection by East India company.

④ overall development of agricultural ecosystem

Results that were not anticipated

① lending out of lands to middlemen

② increased poverty & problems of the peasants.

Good Points

③ Absentee land lordism due to → zamindars moved to nearby cities to lead lavish life.

④ multiple layers of middlemen → thus increasing the distress of farmers → no effective investment on land.

⑤ extraction of land nutrients without investment → year on year reduced productivity → pressure on peasants → peasant distress.

Please utilize the space judiciously

Thus, the only things permanent in this settlement were the revenue rates & the peasant distress.



3. "Weaving", says R.C. Dutt, "was the national industry of the people and spinning was the pursuit of millions of women." Indian textiles went to England and other parts of Europe, to China and Japan and Burma and Arabia and Persia and parts of Africa. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

The given excerpt talks about the textile industry of India that was especially ~~Ex~~ concentrated in the Bengal & Gujarat regions. Though there were various other centres of textile and there were various varieties of Indian textile that were appreciated all over the world.

eg → Muslin of Dhaka (Bengal)
(Silk)

→ Benarasi of North India

→ Silk sarees of South India

Planned Deindustrialisation : Fate of the
flourishing textile industry

① When East India Company (EIC) came to India, they exported these

Good introduction.
Keep it short.

In this answer, you have to show about participation of women in spinning, also discuss about trade of Indian products to various parts of the world.

textile all over the world

② EIC had monopoly rights over Indian trade till 1813.

③ Britain started exorbitantly taxing Indian textile post Industrial Revolution in Britain.

Focus
should be
on the
main demand
of the
question

④ EIC imported mill made fine cloths to India which were cheaper than handwoven Indian textile. Thus, Indian textile lost both domestic & international market.

Revival: swadeshi : 1905 & khadi

However, effort was made to revive Indian textile industry during 1905 swadeshi movement & Gandhi's emphasis on khadi which signified self sufficiency, Nationalism & economic independence.

Thus textile sector in India has a significant history.



4. When corals are affected by stress it causes them to turn completely white. Explain the reasons of such an occurrence.
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

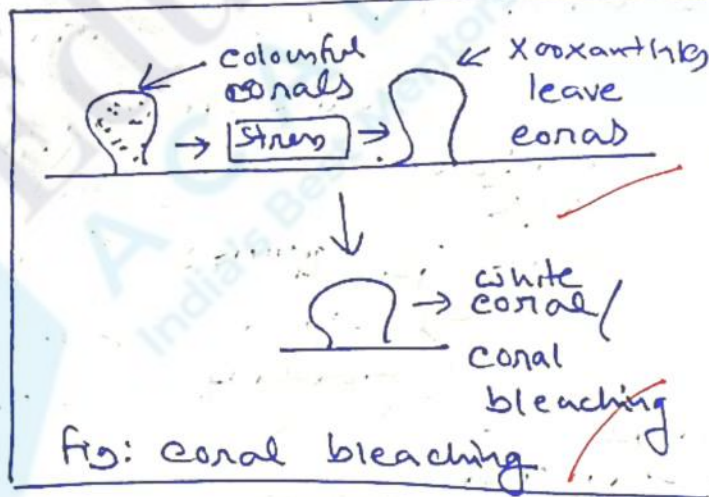
corals are the basically
formed by colourful by the
zooxanthellae xooxanthels that leave on them.

Good
introduction

When the corals experience stress,
the xooxanthels leave the corals
thus turning them white. This is
also termed as coral bleaching.

Reasons

① Stress
is warming
of water
excessively
or pollution
or lack of
nutrients below the water → creates
unhealthy conditions for xooxanthels.





Please Mention about these 3 flows

like:-

- Dilution with fresh water

- Flow of inorganic nutrients

- Marine transportation

- Anthropogenic factors etc.

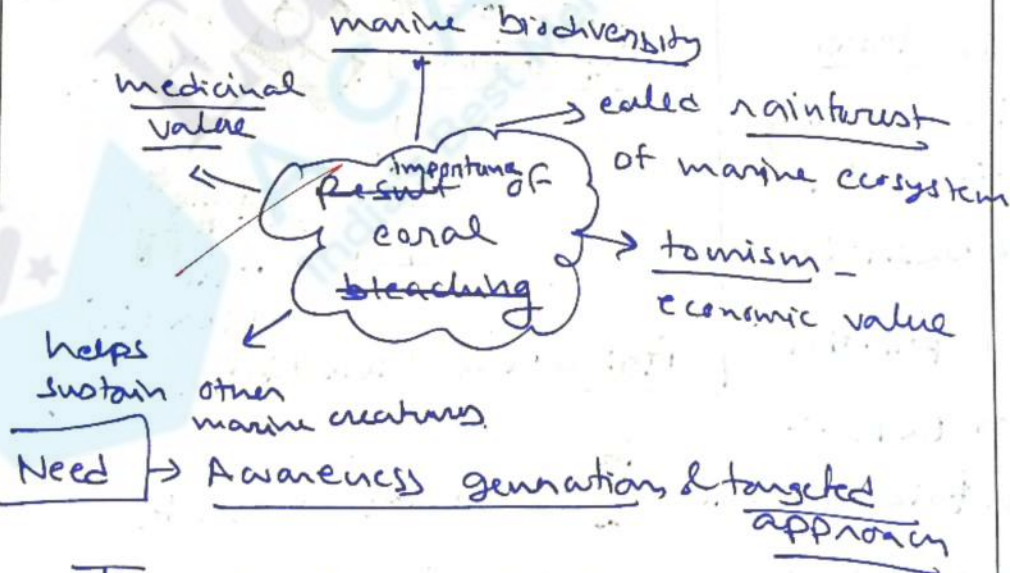
② They leave the corals.

③ The coral gain colours from them.

④ Hence in absence of them, they turn white and eventually die.

⑤ This is called coral bleaching.

Reports state that almost 82% corals in the world including Australia's great barrier reef is under threat of extinction.



Thus corals should be taken care of as they have significant effect on economy and biodiversity.

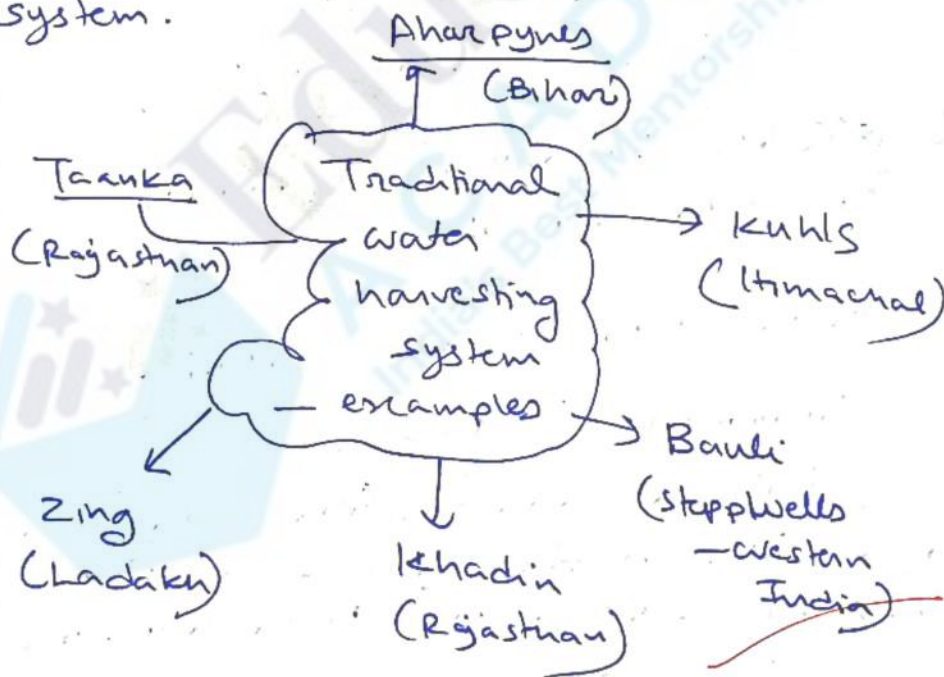


5. The ideal solution of depleting ground water resources in India is water harvesting system. How can it be made effective in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

India has 18% of world population but only 4% fresh water resources of the world. NITI Aayog's

EWMI states that 600 million people in India face water stress

Hence, it is important to counter this by implementing water harvesting system.



Good introduction.
Please do not use acronym.

- Implementation in urban areas
- Amending the building code
 - Integrated urban water management programme
 - Mandatory open area in houses
- ① Rainwater harvesting
(eg - Jal Dhara Jal Bhand by West Bengal)
 - ② Tenace water storage of rain water
 - ③ Policy intervention → to non concretised grounds → helps in groundwater recharge by seepage of rainwater into ground
 - Also prevents flood
 - idea of 'sponge city'
 - ④ Effective infrastructure planning for water harvesting
 - ⑤ flood water storage & diversion
 - ⑥ Interlinking of rivers -
 - (eg) Telegu gana - extra water from Pennar river to drought prone areas of Andhra.
- Thus, by implementing water harvesting systems in urban & rural areas, India can help in groundwater recharge.



6. How do the melting of the Arctic ice and glaciers of the Antarctic differently affect the weather patterns and human activities on the Earth? Explain. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

The IPCC Report (AR6) mentions that the arctic ice is ~~is~~ at the lowest level in last 150 yrs and the antarctic ice & glaciers are melting at an unprecedented level.

Good introduction.

Effects of Arctic ice melting

- increased water in rivers arising from this area
- may cause flood, landslides
- changed marine life conditions
- shifting of marine life to higher latitudes

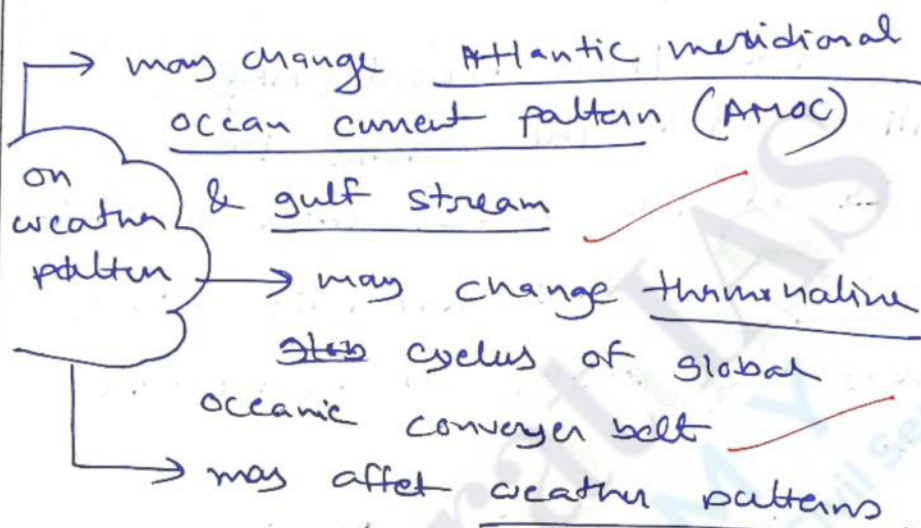
Good depiction of effects.

- challenges for small island developing nations (SIDS)
- change of navigation through arctic waters

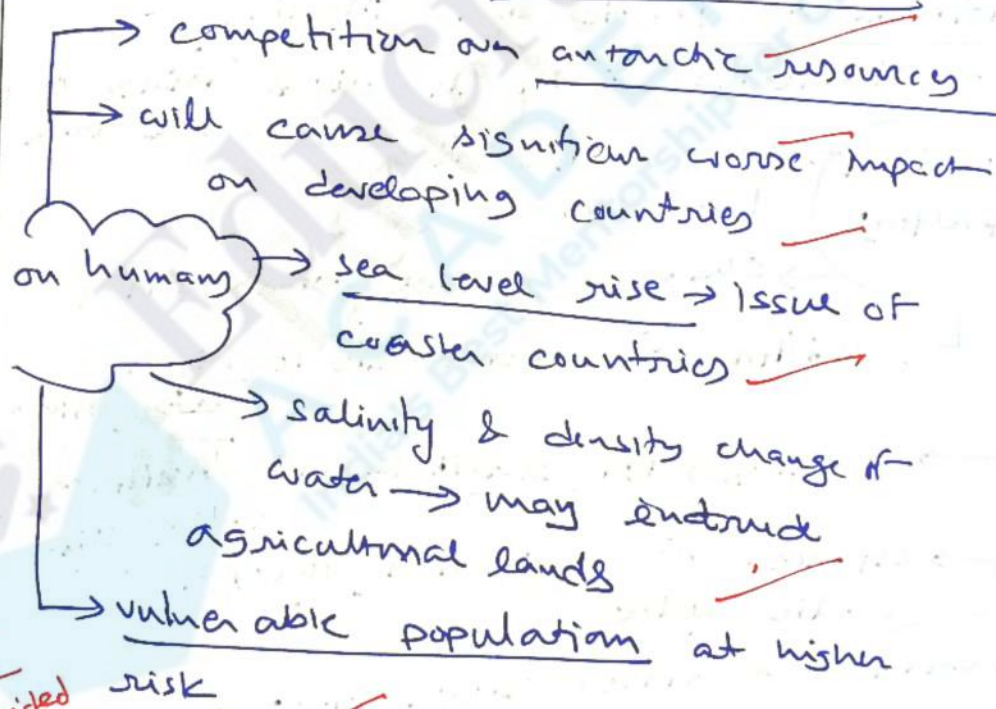
- changed power struggle over arctic → geo-political tension
- energy security through arctic minerals

Also, mention about change in albedo

Effect of Antarctic glacier melting



Good points



Good conclusion. utilise the space provided effectively

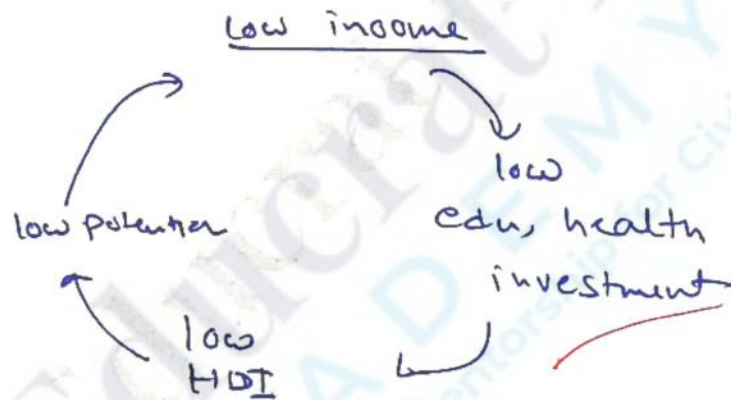
Global warming & indiscriminate ~~em~~ emissions are responsible for such events. We should remember - As Barack Obama said - We are the 1st generation to feel the



7. Discuss the challenges and potential solutions to address urban poverty in India, taking into account the socio-economic factors and policy interventions. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Challenges of urban poverty

① poverty trap





8. Globalisation has changed the role of State. Critically evaluate its impact in the context of developing countries. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

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9. Do you see a perceptible decline in family as an institution? If yes, what are the underlying factors causing it? Analyse. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

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10. Do you think lack of development creates the breeding ground for regionalism? Substantiate. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)



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11. "Please remember, in granting separate electorates, we are sowing dragon's teeth the harvest will be bitter." Comment. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

The Morley Minto Act of 1909 granted separate electorate to Muslims. It was a part of the 'Divide and rule' policy of Britain.

Good introduction.

There were also proposals of granting separate electorates to the lower caste communities ~~and~~ inside Hindus which was protested by Mahatma Gandhi through his fast in Yerabeda Jail and reached a conclusion through Poona Pact (1932).

Through communal award.

How separate electorates proved to be ^{sowing} dragon's teeth whose harvest was bitter:—

① ~~More~~ separate act gave Muslims greater representation than Muslim population to total population.

Apant
from
Muslim
League
you can
also write
about the
extension
of separate
electorate
through
GoA Act 1919
to other
minorities.

And
discuss about
factionalism
within Hindu
society as
well as
communal
Hindus.

② Muslim League demanded that all the muslim representation in provincial governments & constituent assembly (formed later) should be only from muslim League — thus depriving the muslim population outside the league.

③ This sowed the seed of 'two-nation' theory — which finally manifested in partition.

↳ crowd plan, cabinet mission did not agree to give create separate dominion of Pakistan → ^{Muslim League} Pakistan decided to get it through Direct Action Day (14 August, 1946)

④ Separate electorate gave separate seats to muslim candidates, but from



the other seats, both muslim and other communities could contest election. Thus, creating a condition of positive ^{discrimination} ~~affirmation~~ for muslim candidates from muslim League

⑤ It finally made partition inevitable ~~as~~ → which eventually caused disastrous condition of cross border migration of lakhs of people from and to both east & west Pakistan & India. → inducing stress to economy, land resources and psychology of both the countries

Thus, granting separate electorate was indeed sowing a dragon's teeth whose harvest was bitter.

Mention
some more
points.

12. A number of scholars considered Alexander as 'The Great', although long-term impacts of Alexander's invasion on India need to be re-evaluated. Comment. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Good introduction
Alexander is called the 'great' because of his capability & valour and not because of 'Great effects' of his invasion on

India.

This question should be answered in two parts!
Effects of Alexander's invasion on

India :-

① left behind selucos → who ^{left} created great descriptions of the social, economical and administrative structure of that time.

② created mix of cultures and art forms - Architectural forms were included into local art forms by local artists

In 2nd part
eg → Hellenistic art forms (Gandhara Art)

③ Inf Influence on future of Indian subcontinent - was related to Babur who defeated Ibrahim Lodhi to establish the Mughal empire

you have to mention that way it is debatable

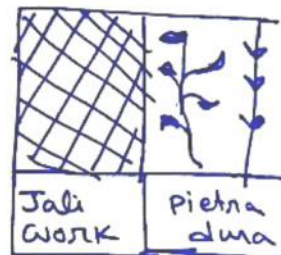
④ Story of poru - the king of valour - who fought alexander valiantly and defeated but was granted freedom.

Mention about Magad's might

⑤ Architectural & warfare inventions in India

- Architecture :- use of Jali work, pietra dura techniques

- warfare → ^{new} canon & gun powder was brought to Indian subcontinent -



also, new warfare techniques evolved due to mixture of both Indian and outside techniques.

Biases of history writing.
Defect of Alexander's General by Indian rulers etc.

This, we can see how ~~though~~
the invasion of Alexander was
~~not~~ quite significant for Indian
subcontinent, if not 'great'.



13. "The tribal and peasant rebellion laid the foundation of the revolt of 1857." Comment. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

India The revolt of 1857 was preceded by many peasant and tribal rebellions which eventually laid the foundation for the revolution in 1857. The causes and methodology of these events may be different but on a broader outlook, these signified the ill effects of the rule of East India Company that started in 1757 with the battle of Plassey and ~~merged~~ later with battle of Buxar (1764).

Good introduction.
Keep it short.

Tribal uprising

Reason — The tribals called the outsiders 'diku'. The East India company deprived the tribals of their inherent forest rights and

Good
mention
of the
reason

~~taxed~~ this caused distress for the tribal population as their Source of livelihood was lost.

Tribal rebellions ~~was~~ happened in several areas like

① Paika rebellion

② Kuki rebellion

③ Revolt in Nankelbaria by
(North 24 parganas of Bengal)
by Titumir

④ Santal rebellion

→ All the tribal rebellions were suppressed brutally

effects
Reason → the EIC was technically ~~super~~ superior in warfare whereas the tribal fought with basic instruments

→ Not a channelised leadership

→ However, was precursor to 1857 Revolt.

Peasant Rebellion

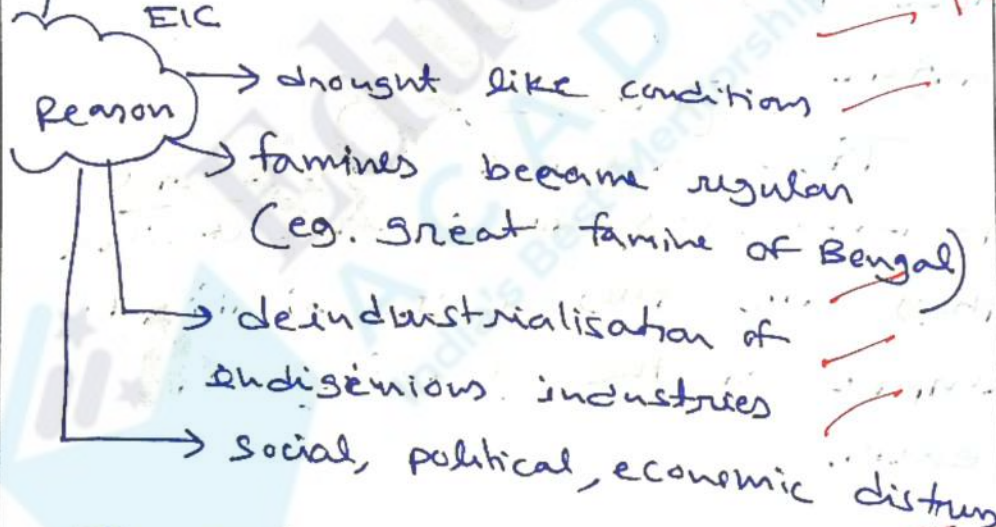
① Sanyasi Revolt

in Eastern India - Bankimchandra wrote famous 'Anandamath' on this event

② Fairaji Revolt

③ revolts by peasants in south India

disturbance of farmers by several revenue settlements of EIC



Though the rebellions were not successful, they hinted at the pent up grievances among the local population because of the rule of EIC that eventually burst during the 1857 revolt.

You have mentioned about the revolts and their causes. impact. You should also elaborate some of the revolts in brief.

14. What are the different types of plate tectonic boundaries? Also, mention various types of landforms associated with each type of plate boundary. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Good
introduction

According to plate tectonic theory, the world is divided into several major plates and minor plates. The plates are in a floating condition on the molten magma of the interior of earth. Hence they move on the molten magma.

Process →

These movements take several thousand years to occur: but when they move they cause significant impacts on the land forms on earth.

Types of
plate
tectonic
boundaries

→ convergent boundaries

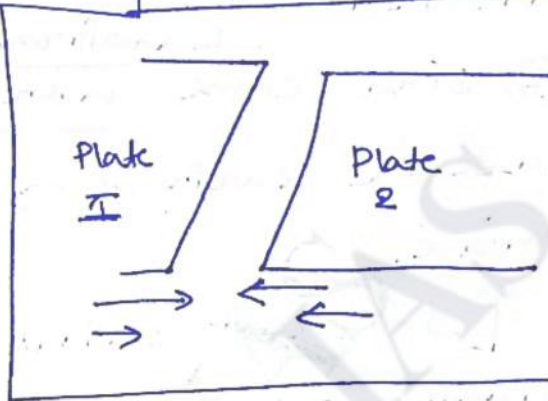
→ divergent boundaries

→ transform passing boundaries

A) convergent boundaries fig:-①

① boundaries that are moving towards each other
Landforms:

② These cause huge stress on the land form



Good depiction and use of example

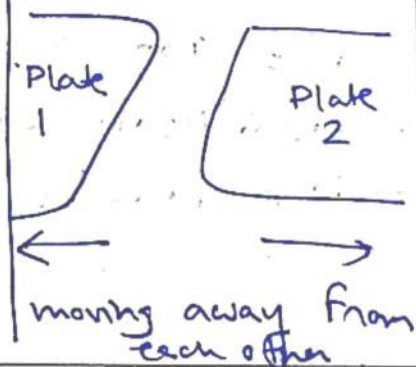
above the plates and cause them to shrink and rise up → often responsible for creation of fold mountains

eg → Himalays are said to have created because the converging plates of Eurasia and South Indian plate.

B) Divergent Boundaries

① Boundaries that move away from each other.

② cause stress on the



moving away from each other

landform above.

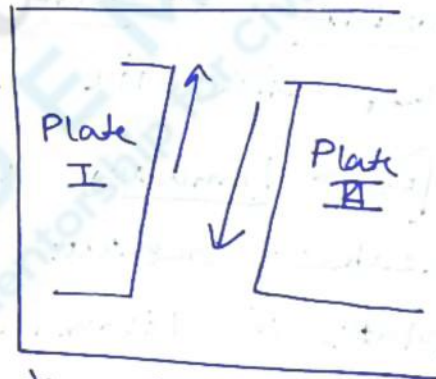
Landforms

③ often come molten magma from inside the earth come out to the surface.

eg → great Atlantic ridge in Atlantic ocean

c) Transform boundaries (parallel)

This happens when two plates pass by each other.



Landform

causes stress on the landforms on these plates. can cause earthquakes, Tsunamis etc.

Thus, Plate tectonics play a significant role in explaining various landforms on earth.

Overall, a good answer with the correct use of diagrams

15. Which factors impact ocean currents formation and how do they influence climate in different regions of the world? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Ocean currents are ~~st~~ waves on the upper surface of the oceans that move in a particular direction has a particular temperature (cold or hot) and significantly impacts the weather patterns and climatic conditions. However, there are only 10-15% of the total ocean waters.

Good introduction

Factors impacting ocean current formation:

- ① Temperature gradient (due to difference in insolation)
- ② Difference in salinity
- ③ water density
- ④ local winds (eg. trade winds)
- ⑤ Coriolis force
- ⑥ landforms (coasts divert the ocean currents)

Correct mentioning of causes.

⑦ global climatic events like el-nino, la-nina, AMOC etc.

⑧ Atlantic circumpolar current & Arctic circumpolar current.

Good use of Map.

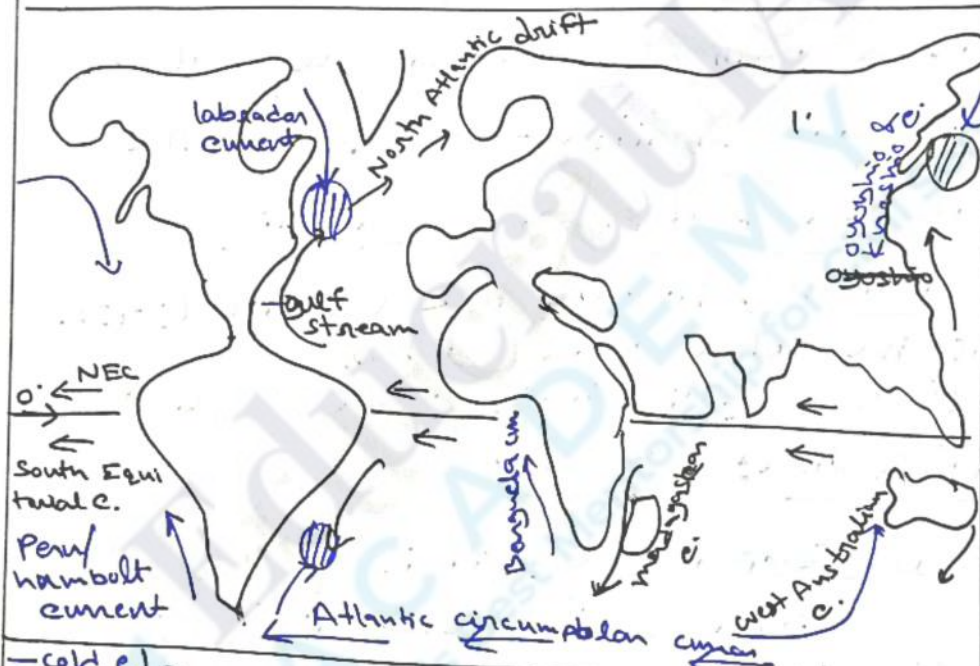


fig- ocean currents → fishing ground

Ocean current's influence on different climatic regions

① moderation of weather - Western European coasts remain fract free even

being at high latitudes.

② difference in temperature at same latitude → American coasts are cooler due to Labrador current.

③ Fishing zones (where ^{cold} ~~cold~~ & hot waves mix) → near Japan, New foundland & Argentina

④ Fog conditions at mixture of both currents

⑤ Fishing zones at upwelling zones (es- peru coast due to Peru c.)

⑥ cold deserts at western part of continents

(es. Atacama, Namib, Sahara)

⑦ significant impact on economy & lifestyle of people & marine biodiversity — Also effects the thermohaline nutrient circle across the globe.

This ocean current has effect on different climatic regions.

You can also mention about the impact of ocean currents on phenomena like ENSO, AMOC, DOD etc.

16. Examine the factors on which location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry depend along with the major issues associated with the establishment of chip industry. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Very good introduction

With the advent of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 and India's pledge to become a ~~developing~~ developed country by 2047, also the global scenarios of new emerging geopolitical trends of broken supply chains and friendshoring from like minded economies — a lot is happening in the global semiconductor & electronic chip industry.

Factors responsible for location of semiconductor & electronic chip industry

- ① Availability of raw material (eg minerals — rare earth minerals, uranium, lithium etc)
- ② Availability of technology to produce sophisticated electronic

chips

↳ The less the width of the chip, the advanced it is (Chinese & Japanese semiconductor chips lead the global market)

③ Domestic policies to support chip manufacturing (eg. Atmanirbhar Bharat)
↳ India's push for local IT hardware manufacturing by PLI 2.0

④ Demand → global demand due to technological revolution.

⑤ existing supply chain

→ China & South Korea - biggest manufacture

Major issues with electronic chip industry

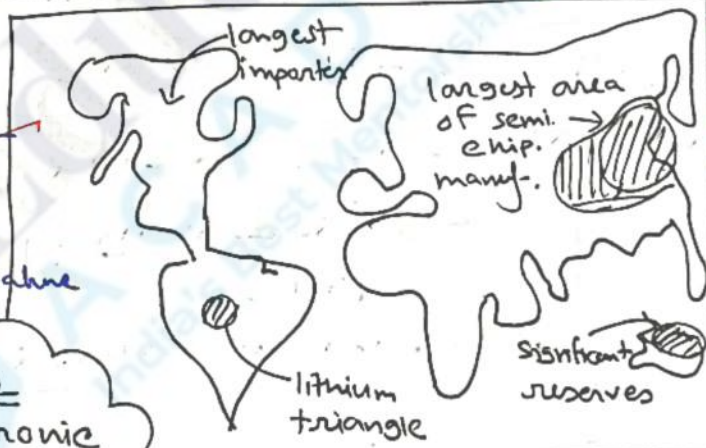


fig. semiconductor & elec. chip industries

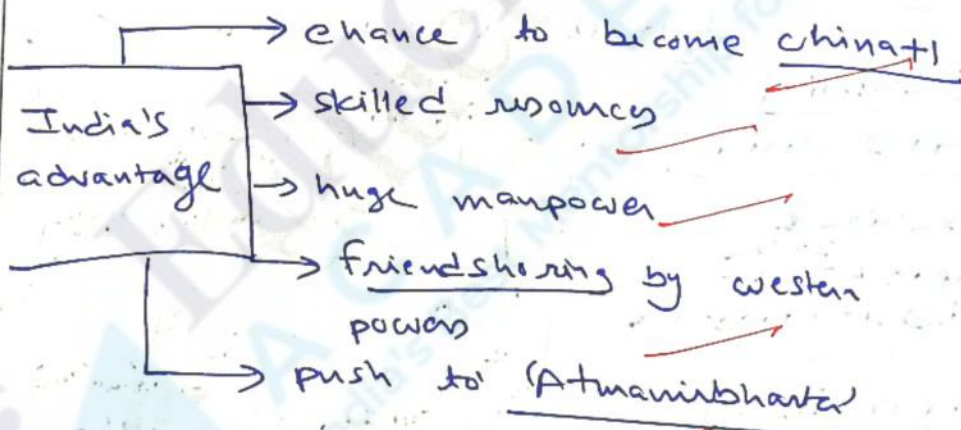
There is no need to depict on map. You can use this time in other questions.

① global supply chain disruption

↳ due to China's no covid policy or Russia-Ukraine war

You have to discuss about the global issues with semiconductor industry, not India specific.

- ② non availability of technology
↳ issue with technology transfer
- ③ china's aggression → invasive chinese handovers - surveillance
- ④ non availability of enough resources at domestic market
(eg → India does not have sufficient RER minerals)
- ⑤ lack of skilled resources



Thus, semiconductor & Electronic chip industries are the future of the emerging technologies and India is on the right path to leverage this.

17. In the context of the recent floods in Delhi discuss the reasons behind urban floods and rainfall in India. How can we resolve the issue of urban flooding in India. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Urban Flooding is flooding of urban areas due to high intensity rainfall over a short period of time in a small area causing flooding. This is different from regular flooding in a way that the regular floods occur only in monsoon season due to overflow of riverbanks. But urban floods are basically caused by insufficient sewage plan and waterlogging.

Good
Introduction

Reasons Behind urban flood & rainfall in India:-

- ① High concretization of floor
→ lacking seepage to ground
- ② Anthropogenic activities - unplanned urbanisation → abrupt industrialisation

- Erratic rainfall pattern*
- Mismanagement of Dams
- ③ unplanned sewages
 - ④ encroachment of local water bodies (e.g. Hussain Sagar in Hyderabad)
 - ⑤ encroachment of land & unplanned constructions
 - ⑥ unsustainable practices
 - ⑦ poor solid waste management blocks drainage during floods
 - ⑧ Lack of planned mechanism for flood water diversion or rain water harvesting

Resolving the issue of urban flood

- ① improve sewage structures
- ② employ traditional water conservation & sewage mechanisms



- ③ develop sponge cities — permeable items used in construction
— comprehensive water management plan
- ④ Develop flood water diversion methodologies
— Development of early warning system
- ⑤ Strict compliance to urban planning
- ⑥ Role of public & ULBs in solid waste management & sewage system
- ⑦ sustainable practices through schemes like Life
- ⑧ control on GHG emission to control global warming — to reduce sudden flash floods on high intensity rains.

Thus, urban flooding can be mitigated through proper planning, awareness and concerted efforts.

Good conclusion.

18. In recent years the caste system in India is assuming new identities. In this light discuss the importance and challenges posed by caste system. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Very
Good
introduction

The caste system is associated with the idea of 'varna' (four fold system) mentioned in vedas and 'Jati' (social structure) which is a homogenous endogamous group of people who traditionally practiced same occupation and had relatively restricted mobility across castes.

Good
mentioning
of identities





Importance of caste system:-

- ① part of identity of people.
- ② often encourages homogenous behaviour of groups.
- ③ Gandhiji was not opposed to the idea of caste system but he wanted untouchability & discrimination based on caste to be removed.
- ④ marriages in India still are based on caste (only 5% intercaste marriages).
- ⑤ Important component understanding societal behaviour & anthropological history of people.

Challenges posed by caste system

- ① politicisation of caste identities
— people don't caste their

vote, they vote their caste.

Better
to support
these
facts
with
data.

② caste based discriminations
still exist.

eg → student suicides in IIT-B
death of Dalit boy due to
beating by upper class teacher.

③ manual scavenging - inhuman
practised ~~mostly~~ by lower castes
involved → immobility of vocation

④ Non representation even after
reservation

Underline
the important
points.

Justice A. Rohini committee
found only 10 communities garner
25% of jobs and 28% communities
garner 98% jobs → Hence need
of sub categorisation

Good
conclusion.

Thus, caste system is an unavoidable
reality of Indian society which needs to
be studied carefully for forming effective
policies.

19. Paternity leave is an idea whose time has come, for both Indian men and women. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Indian The All India service Rules have allowed for paternity leaves for ^{single} male members to take care of their children.

Paternity leave is the leave (paid) holiday for taking care of the child - either immediately after child birth or during growing up years.

Need for paternity leave:-

- ① The emerging social structure is moving away from the idea of only women as caregivers and men as breadwinners.
- ② Hence in traditional families also, male members can help in care giving if they get paternity leave.

Good introduction
You can also give a contextual introduction using the example of Virat Kohli

- You can also mention about the issue of maternity leave and the challenges for women.
- ③ releases / decreases women's burden as care giver to child
- ④ In changing societal structure newer co-habitational structures (living in) or changing family where of homosexual couples - paternity leave
- Then we comes important emphasize less as care stereotyped on the gender roles are changing
- Need of paternal ⑤ transparently single parents → leave work need paternal leave it's advantages and disadvantages
- ⑥ paternal leave for women in changed family structure

The idea of paternal leave is quite progressive and with the progressive societal strides of



Indian society it is the right
time to allow paternity leave

Please try to
fill the entire
space.

20. Share of the elderly in India's population is growing fast and may reach 18% by 2036. What can be done to provide the elderly with a decent quality of life in the near future? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Introduction
is
missing

Increased share of elderly
in India

pattern

① South India is aging earlier
but North India is relatively
younger

② feminisation of old-age (more
elder female than elder man)

③ Digital divide of older people

④ Ruralisation of old age (more than

Please
do not
use symbols

60% elder people in rural area

— due to ↑ cost of living in
cities → nuclearisation of

families leaving elder people in
rural areas



→ lonely elderly → exclusion of
old people.

Measures to provide decent life

① improved geriatric care

② accessible construction plan

③ old age friendly investment
& pension plans

(eg - PM - Vaya Vandana Yojana)

④ harness their role in economy
& investments

⑤ planned geriatric care

↳ preventive healthcare

↳ investment

↳ accessible infrastructure

⑥ more caregivers

↳ seat in medical colleges for
geriatrics

↳ ↑ seat in nursing colleges

⑦ harness their experiences & learning - Asset not

Anyways
to such
question
should take
into account
the socio-
economic
indicators



Steps taken

- ① SAGE portal
- ② NACS working for geriatric care
- ③ Suganya Bharat for elderly.

It is for person with disability. can be used interchangeably. → more accessible

Thus old age can be helped to lead a better life.