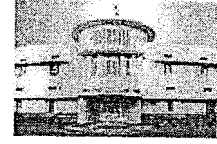


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ANSWER SHEET

Name of Candidate: **NIKHIL PAVAN KALYAN** Test Code

TEST 9

FULL LENGTH (3)

Subject: **GENERAL STUDIES (I)** Registration No.

PAPER I

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure – Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INDEX TABLE

| Q.No. | Page No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|-------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | 1 | | |
| 2. | 3 | | |
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| 4. | 8 | | |
| 5. | 14 | | |
| 6. | 18 | | |
| 7. | 21 | | |
| 8. | 23 | | |
| 9. | | | |

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks :

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code)
2. The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
3. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
4. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
5. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
6. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
7. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
8. The candidate should respect the instructions, given be the invigilator.
9. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination. However, he/she is allowed the take away the question paper.

Q1 (a) The Non-cooperation movement was withdrawn after the disastrous violence, remembered as the Chauri-Chaura incident. A handful of mob encircled the local police station and brutally burnt all the constables on duty. Upset with the heights of not violence, the leader of the movement, Gandhi ordered for its withdrawal? Prior to this, Gandhi mentioned that Swaraj would be ushered within one year if we can succeed in the non-cooperation struggle. Going by this quantitative comparison, the withdrawal of the movement looks like a failure. But, such a kind of movements should be more better evaluated in terms of not just one final result but with its overall impact and outcome. The movement was the first mass based movement with the ideologies of satyagraha and non-violence. Participation of large sections of people including peasants, students, women, industrialists is a rare achievement during that times, with the singular instance of extreme close Hindu-Muslim unity. The freedom movement has truly reached the sober areas of the country and it has also led for the strengthening of the working structure of the Indian National Congress.

- (b) The British period had seen the coming of the western intellectual thought and rational thinking to the subcontinent, a process of 'Westernization' had been ushered in. This sown the seeds of nationalism and the western liberal ideas of human rights (fundamental rights), equality and fraternity and the unity (brotherhood) of mankind. The medieval and archaic traditional rituals and backward norms of sati, female infanticide and untouchability have now started being opposed. The many revivalistic and reformistic movements in the mid-19th century ~~brought~~ wanted to bring the 'good' ancient history into the fold and reform the taboos that crept in, like caste system and untouchability, by referring to the vedas as the legitimate approval for this. Later, in parallel to the freedom movements, social issues of temple entry use and access of public wells and other common places was taken up by many national leaders and social workers like Mahatma Gandhi, Mahadev Govind Ranade, E.V. Ramaswamy Ayyengar, and etc. The rights of each community are stressed to have their part of the democratic process.

Q2.

(a) Mughal painting and Rajput painting
Various Mughal rulers like Akbar, Raja Shahjahan, Jahangir are wild lovers of painting and brought the arabic-persian styles to be mixed with the indigenous varieties. Floral patterns and natural moods are expressly portrayed in their paintings, setting a unique mughal painting style. Pictedura is their speciality.

Rajput painting came in the later centuries, mostly in the western regions of the country (Rajasthan, Gujarat etc), the paintings drew heavily from the previous schools and finally stabilizing in their unique Rajput style. Various portraits of their kings, their play and hunting and environmental beauty are carefully painted in contrasting and bright colors.

(b) Hindustani Music and Carnatic Music
With the coming of the Mughal rule and other Turko-iranian nobles in the medieval times, their culture came along too, and a unique style of music called the Hindustani style formed, with high patronage during the Akbar's regime.

Amir Khusroo and Tansen are the exponents, and they introduced this style to the country with their Thillanas, Ghazals and other patterns of music. They also invented new musical instruments like Sitar.

Carnatic music is the 'Sa Re Ga Ma Pa Da Ni' seven syllable music system of the southern part of the country. Patronaged heavily by almost all the deccan princes, this music system evolved over ages into a true unique Indian system of music.

(c) Bharatanatyam and Kathak

The traditional temple dance of Bharatanatyam, home of the most famous South Indian systems. Belonging to the Tamil people, the art includes Nritya Nritya and Mudras with highly complex formations and expressions. The dress style has been changing over the centuries with more vivid colors and patterns. It has got national and international attraction, especially in Russia, Ukraine etc. Ganna Smirnova of Ukraine is a famous artist.

means a reduction in growth. But with some consumption capacity of the domestic market, and increasing the supply (production) and

improving the supply chain infrastructure, the inflation can be brought down significantly without overheating the economy and growth can be sustained.

Much of the inflation recently is due to speculation in food prices which has nothing to do with growth.

Monetary measures for containing inflation will affect growth (with increased interest rates) but other fiscal and regulatory and infrastructure spending would in fact work for both inflation and growth.

6) For the most part of X FYP and the for term of XI FYP, the growth story of India is primarily driven by the service sector. Now, this sector is looked upon to cater to the ~~other~~ remaining work of industry too. With improved soft skills and technical training, the service sector, especially hotels and transport and communications can attract and accommodate employment to large sections of the people. With the knowledge economy, India can provide for electronic support for all of its

India, but there are signs of less investment flowing into these countries in the coming days. These countries need to diversify and keep the economic dynamics so that the growth in the world economy is sustained.

It also suggested the developed countries to reduce their sovereign debts and bring down the fiscal deficit (and the public expenditure). It also suggested against any protectionist policies, especially of the developed countries in trying to maintain the value of their currencies.

It called for more financial regulations of the markets and ~~proper~~ adequate capital requirements for the monetary units for sustaining any falls.

Q8 (a) The Keynesian economics mention that growth and inflation cannot go together, and there has to be a compromise on one of them to sustain the other (downfall).

More economic growth of the country creates more demand for the goods and services, thereby increasing the 'need for supply (and production)', it also creates more money circulating in the market. But since the markets are not perfect and when the need for the supply is not met, it leads to increase of prices,

due to increased demand. So, ~~we need anti-inflation~~

And it is felt that any attempts to reduce inflation

go for Capital punishment only in the rarest of the rare cases, the alternative methods of lifetime (complete lifetime) imprisonment with social isolation is a better alternative. The supporters view of capital punishment as a deterrence for crimes does not hold water in the practical and imperfect criminal and judicial systems. Though the public anger on some of the most brutal acts of terrorism, like the case of 26/11 Mumbai attacks, temporarily shows the need of capital punishment to the perpetrators, any value to the human rights to not to behave as a 'state terrorist' gives us the mandate to abolish Capital punishment in all its forms.

- (c) In the background of the current world economic crisis, the United Nations came up with its economic outlook report for both the developed and developing countries, suggesting quick policy directions to be implemented to get out of the looming double dip recession. It mentioned that by and large, the economic crises have been subdued due to the growing economies of the two Asian giants, China and

(e) The rivers of the peninsula have like the Krishna, the Godavari and the Narmada etc have well defined channels owing to the topography and the river systems. These are very old rivers and are in their last stage, staying very low in their bed and less eroding. The landscape is also full of volcanic / basaltic rocks, with rigid support. On the other hand, the Himalayan rivers are young and with full speed, cutting sharp valleys and eroding in full length. The land topography of alluvial soil also helps in this, virtually eliminating any rigid channels.

(f) The United Nations Convention on Human Rights terms capital punishment as one of the cruel and barbaric procedures of mankind, and emphatically works for its elimination. More than 60 countries around the world have let moratorium on this heinous act of hanging / active killing through execution and other methods, and around 34 countries actively have stopped the capital punishment.

Barbaric acts of crime need not be dealt with barbaric punishments.

Though, the Supreme Court of India, suggests to

Health Care is totally neglected and the social security and insurance services are far away for them. The basic provisions of housing is itself a huge challenge, without any rights for dwelling. The situation of children and women is more worrisome with no provisions for nutrition and education.

(d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests mandates an Environment Impact Assessment for all the projects that involve threat or over utilization of the environment. Any recent examples show to the contrary. The posco project in Orissa is ~~not~~ in violation of law and had not done any EIA, and is under suspension now. All the mining and iron ore projects, especially in the Kudremukh region of ~~the~~ Karnataka also followed no the rule more in violation. The biggest example is the adarsh housing society construction, just simply violating all the environmental mandates. It looks like the EIA is followed only in theory but not in practise.

are a good source for ~~the~~ harnessing hydroelectricity.
The vast tract of mountainous terrain offers scope for
huge agricultural improvement, the green revolution is
yet to reach the north east! The diverse cultures of
the tribes is a rich ~~rich~~ source of traditional knowledge
that can be made use in agriculture and medicine.
With some of the (most) border states, ~~so~~ continuously
under the successivist demands, this area is yet
to see the light of prosperity. With infrastructure
developed, north east can be the Gateway for the
East Asian countries. It is time to 'be east'.

- (c) The metropolitan cities of the country are in no
place to accommodate the huge migration of people.
India is getting fast urbanized with around 30%
of its population. The cities are not yet ready
in their infrastructure. The rural poverty transforms
itself into Urban slums. Even without the
basic amenities of sanitation, drinking water and
nutrition, the slums are one of the most deprived
sections. Most of the migration people work as
unskilled laborers in the unorganized section
with 70% of the population living below Rs 20 per day.

Q.6.(a) For the first time after 1921, there are more people added to the urban India (90.6 million), than those added to the rural India (90 million). Out of the three factors that can contribute to these numbers, natural birth rates can be noted out, as they are more or less equal in both rural and urban areas and they are, significantly, falling. ~~is~~ Addition of more urban areas is another factor that can contribute, but the more worrying factor is the increasing urban migration, not because of the pull factors of these urban cities, but the push factors of deprivation. In the words of P. Sainath, ~~an~~ Columnist in The Hindu, even after the construction activities have stopped in Gujarat in the last six months, every day 5000 people board the train to Bolangir of Orissa to look for some thing better than nothing in their area. Two problems of extreme poverty and the disability of agriculture and rural works to accommodate the 'idle people' and the choking of the urban areas without even the provision for the basic amenities, are in dire need for resolution.

(b) The seven sister states of the north-east are still in their sober state, left unexplored. With their vast ecological terrain and waste resources, they

Similar case of the Gorkhaland demand, once a staunch statehood issue, now has settled for a 'political package' with administrative powers to the party that took the regional demand issue!

Similar cases of arousing regionalism, like the recent outrage on 'outsiders' working in Maharashtra, bringing the 'Marathi manus', for petty political gains shows the extent of the regional parties to go any length for political gain, even to disrupt the secular fabric of the nation. National Integrity is at stake, with the unholy nexus of regionalism - Communalism - politics, in the Indian context, to the detriment of the social fabric of the society. True, the regional aspirations are to be considered, and there is merit in all of these issues mentioned, but the way the people are made to run behind them shows the level of political atrocities prevailing in the country.

(b) The entry of regional parties in to the Indian politics is heralded as a good sign of giving space for the diverse voices. Being nearest to the people, the regional parties are supposed to bring in the aspirations of their people closer to the center enabling for better prospects to its people, thereby also contributing to the national integration. The coalition era, which includes the regional party's support is here to stay.

But soon, the situation has been compromised with the regional parties looking for their own privileges and concessions. Pressurizing the coalitions on selection of the Cabinet ministers, special concessions for their regions and more allocation of funds have become the order of the day. All this led to the regionalisation of politics. The local parties take this advantage to carve a place for themselves. The recent example of the demand for the separate statehood of Telanga shows how much the political regionalism has paralysed the region in playing with the sentiments of the people.

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(iv) The parliament acts as the forum for discussing the international accords and treaties signed or ratified by the executive, for effective control on the foreign affairs.

(v) The institution of speaker is the face of the parliaments and represents it in all international forums like Inter-parliamentary Committees and states' speakers forums. Sharing of parliamentary procedures and experiences is its primary concern.

(vi) The most unconscious role of the parliament is its function as the information provider to the public. All the reports and recommendations, once tabled in the parliament, are now accessible for the public.

(vii) The Action Taken Reports, after submission of the various reports to the parliament, defuse the role of parliament in following up of reports with actions and policies.

(viii) It is the platform for international dignitaries to address to the nation. Recently, president of the United States of America, Barack Obama has addressed to a joint session of parliament in Delhi.

Q5.(a) The constitution envisaged for the legislative business to be the exclusive work of the Parliament. But the role and functions of the Parliament do not end there. Rather, its scope widens to as far as behaving as a quasi-judicial body. ~~Some~~ Some of the extra constitutional functions of the Parliament, other than just legislation are mentioned below.

(i) Parliament acts as the forum for deciding ~~the~~ and discussing the fiscal policy of the country. The financial prudence and stability are under the control and monitoring of the Parliament.

(ii) It acts as the watchdog of the ethics and accountability of the executive. The recent appointment of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to investigate the corruption charges in the 2G spectrum is one of the illustrations.

(iv) It acts as the ~~sen~~ 'pulse' of the nation. The recent incident where the Parliament showed its 'sense of acceptance' of the demands of 'India Against Corruption' campaign led by Anna Hazare is policy directions for the Lokpal bill.

Over the plan periods, government came with the Integrated Tribal Development Plan (after the 10th FYP) with Tribal sub-plans as a part of the plan expenditure from the annual central budget. But this sub-plan allocation comes after the ministries/departments submit their full sectoral allocations!

To protect their rights, The Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers Act (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act is passed in 2006. Yet, the community rights of the tribals are not accounted for! Out of 2.3 crore tribal families, only 40 lakh applications under the above act have reached and out of these, only 13 lakh have been approved!

The efforts do look half-hearted in implementation. The recent Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Act is one step further in providing compensation and (R&R) rehabilitation and Resettlement for the tribals, but the primary motive of this is the market's scarcity of finding lands and not the tribals' right for his land. He is always seen as a beneficiary and not the owner/sovereign!

of agriculture and irrigation going for modern and scientific methods. Drip Irrigation, System of Rice Intensification etc. are some of the methods of efficient usage of water in agriculture. Interlinking of river basins (for the Himalayan rivers and the Peninsular rivers) would help in removing both extremes of droughts and floods at the same time.

Unless the centre has sufficient legislative power in this, the efforts would not be integrated.

On the utilization side, ground water resources have to be replenished, pollution and sewage treatment for all the rivers should get high priority.

~~and~~ The planning at the central level for water utilization would define one of the challenges in the next five year plan period.

(e) From the time of independence, the efforts of the government to enable Rights and Privileges to the tribals, on their means of livelihood, has always been underwritten. Even after 60 years of democracy the tribal rights are severely crippled and they are some of the most ghastly exploited people of the world.

of the judiciary. As long as one organ does its work efficiently, overstepping by other organ would automatically be controlled. Last few years has been portrayed by 'Judicial Activism' with public interest litigations and recourse to Special leave under Article 136, by the highest court. It is necessary to respect the constitutional provisions of separation and providing efficient administration,

(d) The subject water, is in the state list, according to the distribution of powers under Article 246 of the constitution. The recently appointed Ashok Chavla Committee for the assessment of the resource allocations recommended for the amendments to put this subject into the Concurrent List. Being in the state list so far, the Centre has left with options of only providing policy directions and pushing states for action/implementation. This has led to huge variations within the states. The biggest scarcity, next to energy requirements, is going to be of water resources, and thus it needs a conceived central policy directly to be uniformly implemented across the country.

On the one hand, water utilization has to be made more optimal, with the biggest takes

(b) The constitution of India envisages separation of powers between its three parallel institutions of Executive, legislature and the judiciary. But it is left to the conventions and innovations of the ~~cat~~ people of the country, to what should be done in case one of the above institutes do not perform the duties and responsibilities assigned to it? It is in this vacuum that one institute creates, that the other organ tries to fill the gap.

The recent spat in appointing a Special Team of Investigation (SIT) for unearthing black money by the Supreme Court of India can be treated as one such occasion where the judiciary tried to fill the gap of inefficiency by the executive. It supports by mentioning the inaction over decades by the government in bringing the black money back.

The Prime Minister filed an affidavit showing his concerns of the judiciary's overstepping in this regard, when there is already a team appointed under the chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes. He supported his view that the executive policy does not come under the jurisdiction

Primitive Accumulation of Capital has increased with more corporates grabbing the scarce resources. Any auditing or supervision ~~are~~ or regulation is seen as a hindrance and inefficiency tool for the market operations.

It is in this context that the comptroller and Auditor General of India has pitched in for the amendments in the Indian Audit Act, 1971, to give more responsible financial position to the government.

(i) CAG recommended for the statutory provisions to set a deadline for the ministries and departments to respond to CAG, for any explanations or notices.

(ii) CAG asked for the mandatory and time bound submission of its reports to the Parliament and the subsequent ATR (Action Taken Reports)

(iii) CAG requested for the ~~constit~~ inclusion of CAG's functions to audit the new financial processes of PPP (Public - private - partnerships), Joint Ventures etc which are hitherto, out of the purview of the CAG.

It is high time that more regulation is built into the economy, to eradicate the corruption prevalence and the huge sums of black money.

services effectively. Land reforms (registrations) bill payments, e-post, passport and income tax are some of the best examples when e-Gov can deliver the services best to all corners of the country. The people of the villages should be properly trained before any of the advantages of e-Gov can cater to them, and this should be one of the priority tasks. Connectivity of all villages to the central databases and creating the missing network infrastructure would go a long way in providing services. The National Optical Fibre Network program is a step in the right direction.

Q4. The decade started with huge gamut of scams like CWS scam, Adarsh Housing Society scam, 2G spectrum, Anix - Devas deal, and Cash-for-Vote to name a few. The morale of the government and its ethics are in their lowest ebb. The efficiency of the services of the government is at its lowest. The transition from the license-permit-raj to liberal market, has indeed given to more corruption!

The concept of Bachelor of Rural Health Practitioners, should be quickly implemented to bridge the gap of human resources. The Primary Health Centers are not maintained with enough human and medical resources. Nutritional status in some of the central Indian states is worse than the sub-saharan region! More than 3000 children (below 5 yrs age) die every day due to malnutrition. Though there is a drop in Infant Mortality Rate (from 53 to 50) and Maternal Mortality Rate, a lot more needs to be done to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

(d) E-Governance gives the unique opportunity of transmuting the governance. The process of making the governance electronic (or digital) should be seen as the ~~the~~ only chance of re-engineering.

The aim/objective should be ~~not~~ not to just digitalize, but e-governance's aim is to provide good governance, which is Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent.

It has huge significance especially for the remote rural areas of the country to provide government

based, any solution would be illegitimate and would not meet all the aspirations of the people. All the discussions should be open and under the constitutional imperatives. Instead of looking for statehood solution, the people should be provided with direct power (of local governance), encouraging people-to-people contacts across the boundary, making the borders irrelevant. Economic prosperity and employment to the frustrating youth should be the primary criteria.

- (c) Currently the health care system in India is highly crippled. Mainly driven by the flagship program of the central government, the National Rural Health Mission, it totally ~~disregards~~ disregards the health concerns of the urban areas. An universal health care program, including both rural and urban areas is the need of the hour. Being a state subject, health care has seen huge inter-state variability. The physician-to-people ratio is far from any international standards.

service delivery, like e-post, insurances and pensions and other financial institutions, wage payments and social security. With every 10% increase in broadband connectivity in a nation, the per capita GDP increases by 1%, a UN study has shown.

- (c) If the country cannot consume all the goods that it produces, or in other words, if the production and demand of goods and services increases beyond the capacity to supply them, we call it as overheating of the economy. It is generally applied when there is more growth than what can be consumed, inflating the prices of the market goods and services, there were apprehensions with the high inflationary values, that the Indian economy is overheating and cannot sustain more growth. But, when we observe the reasons for this high inflation, we find supply side bottlenecks, infrastructure deficiency, and high speculation in food and other articles and the international price of oil as the primary factors. Once these factors are corrected, the inflation can come down, and can contribute to the supply and consumption, boosting the growth story.