Test Code: 11033

FIAS – 2018 – GS PAPER 1

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	MANUSH PAREEK		
Email Id.		Roll No.	19/0027962
Mobile No.		Date:	25/08/2018

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
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16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Total Marks:		

INSTRUCTION

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).

2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.

3. All questions are compulsory.

4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.

6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.

7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Remarks:	**Start Time|**	**End Time|**
	Mode Of Examination :	**Online** ☐ **Offline** ☐
	ECN CODE:	**Evaluation Date:**

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
re						
Presentation						
Innovation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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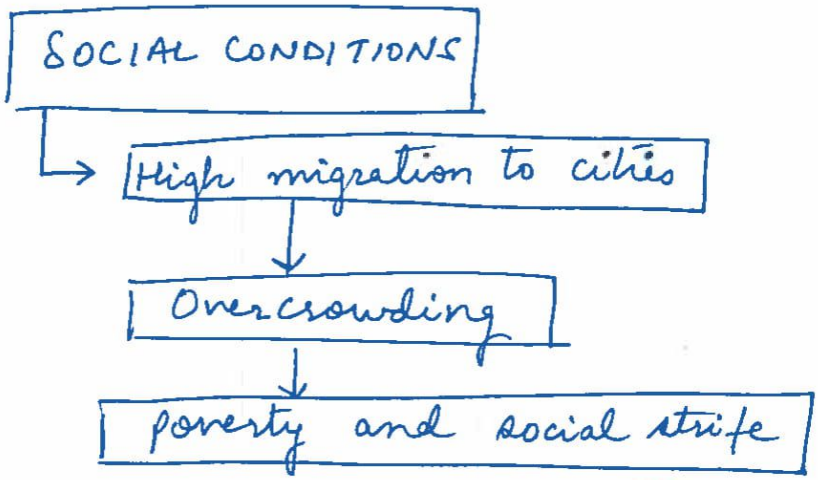
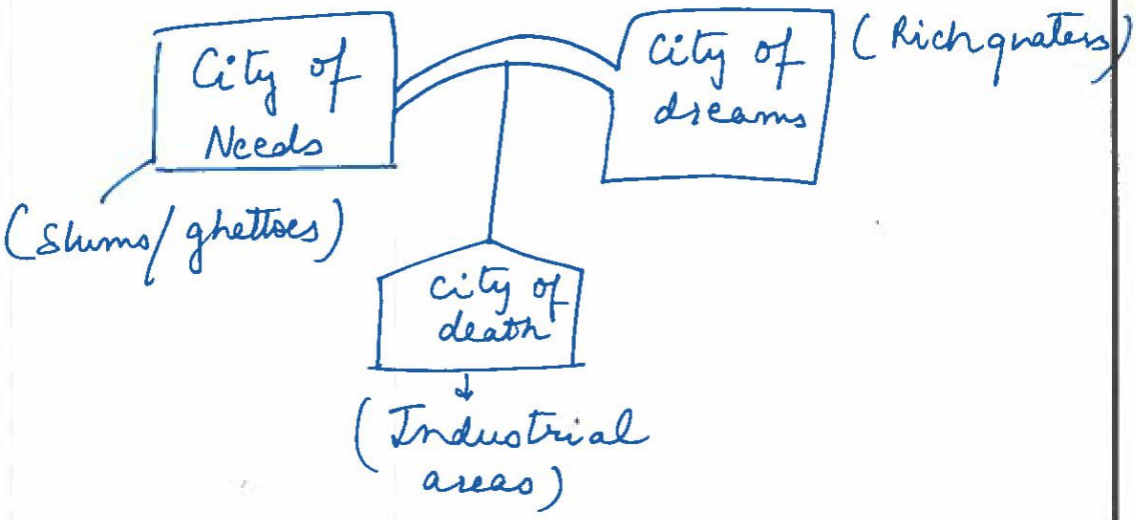
Q.1) The social conditions in European towns post-Industrial Revolution resemble those existing in Indian cities post liberalization. Critically examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans. The social conditions in the post-Industrial Europe are best described by novelists like Charles Dickens in novels such as A Tale of two Cities.



Famous sociologist William Bunge described the post industrial city as:



Indian cities post liberalisation have seen tremendous expansion. Delhi, Mumbai are Mega Cities (10 million plus population) However many post-industrial European ills plague our cities:

1. Creaking physical and social infrastructure.
2. Around 40% of the urban population lives in slums. Dharavi is among the world's largest slums.
3. Large scale informalisation and contractualisation of labour after liberalisation makes the plight of the workers no less than those in post industrial European cities.

But, similar to the post-industrial cities of Europe like London and Paris, Indian cities too represent aspirations and zeal to develop fast. Gurgaon, NOIDA, Navi Mumbai, etc are symbols of this development and aspirations.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
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Q.2) Literary accounts of foreign travellers are useful in arriving at an understanding of the socio-cultural life of Indian History. Elucidate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans.2. Ancient and Medieval India attracted the imagination of many outside cultures and civilizations. This sent many travellers from the famous Chinese travellers like Huan Tsang and Fahien in the Gupta and Harshavardhana eras to Al Baruni, Ibn Batuta, etc in the medieval times.

Their literary accounts are very useful to study India's socio-cultural life of those times. For instance:

1. Huan Tsang wrote about Harshavardhana's empire. He accounts how a huge Buddhist Council was organised. This shows the active participation of the state in promoting Buddhism.

2. Fa-hien talked about the magnificent city, trade and culture of Magadha. The architecture, dressing, lifestyle accounts of common man gives a rich understanding of the 6th century Magadha under the Guptas.

3. Al-Baruni, a great student of comparative cultures wrote Kitab-ul-Hind. It is a detailed encyclopaedia on language, culture, mannerisms, etc of the early medieval India.

4. Even later, many British and other European travellers recounted their travels into the hinterlands. Like Rajmahal hills, giving an account of the socio-cultural aspects of tribal groups like the Santhals and Gonds.

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Q.3) The diffusion of Marxism in India has been significant, but often in synthesis with progressive indigenous philosophies. Comment.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans 3. The diffusion of Marxism in India took prominence after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. Many great freedom fighters took part in the International Socialist conferences like Bikaji Cama in Berlin.

Some significant events and personalities:

Lala Lajpat Rai Establishes All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) (1926)

↓

MN Roy founded the Communist Party of India, 1924.

↓

The major revolutionary group - Republican Army becomes ~~Too~~ Socialist Republican Army under Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, etc in 1928

The diffusion, hence we see has been significant in freedom struggle. Even the Congress had a socialist wing and Jawahar Lal Nehru and S.C. Bose were socialists inspired by Marxism.

However, synthesis is seen with progressive ideologies →

1. Constitution of India
   - Gandhian
     - Panchayati Raj (Article 40)
   - Marxism
     - Cooperatives
     - Equal work, equal pay.
     - Prevention of concentration of wealth. (DPSPs).

2. Entitlement Based approach in our policy - like MGNREGA, PDS. This is a synthesis with the concept of Welfare State.

Even now, the concerns of farmers (peasants), workers and the poor are central to the government as well as the civil society. However, with liberalisation, the diffusion of marxism has been significantly challenged.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.4) Today, when the country seems to be in the grip of various socio-religious forces that aim to divide the society, it is pertinent that we recall the philosophies of Basavanna and his sharana movement. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans 4. Our nation is characterised by great diversity. But this great characteristic of our plural society is time and again challenged by socio-religious divisive forces.

Basis of division

- Religion → instances of riots
  - → Lynchings.
  - → Radicalisation.
- Caste → Organised tussles, for instance the violence in Haryana for reservations.
- Gender → lack of women empowerment.
  - → Violence.

Division may give short term electoral benefits but in the long run it is detrimental to the social fabric of our nation.

Here comes the need for the

Great teachings of the 13th Century Saint Basavanna and his shivana movement.

His main teachings include:

1. All are equal: He was against orthodoxy and caste discrimination.

2. Democratic values: community councils which included women made decisions for the community. This shows that dialogue and inclusion is the best way forward to tackle divisionary forces.

Basavanna gives the message of grassroot democracy and spirituality to counter the social evils of mistrust and division of on the basis of religion, caste and gender.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.5) Explain giving suitable arguments, why the Pokhran nuclear tests of 1998 were considered to be a paradigm shift in India's post-independence history.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

two 5. Pokhran nuclear tests of 1998 present a stark contrast to our post independence pacifist ~~ps~~ and idealist policy of Panchasheel, Non-Alignment and the 'non-violent' ideals of the freedom struggle. Hence they are a paradigm shift.

Arguments

1. Pre-Pokhran - 1998

- Tag of 'soft', idealist state dominated by Nehruvian ideas on defence and foreign policy.
- 1971 war was an exception.

Post-Pokhran

- Realism in the hostile neighbourhood.
- Tried to shed the 'soft state' tag.
- Faced sanctions from Japan, USA, etc but then accepted by the same as a responsible power.

2. Despite the nuclear tests, we carved out a unique position for ourselves. With hard power, eventually respect was earned due to our responsible behaviour. We signed nuclear treaties with USA, Japan, Australia, ~~Cond~~ Canada and many other nations.

3. Paradigm shift ~~from~~ in Indo-USA ties.

4. Earlier, we did not have effective deterrent against our hostile neighbours, the Pokhran tests gave us the much needed deterrance, specially against China.

Overall, Pokhran was a timely demonstration of the tremendous potential of our scientific and defence capabilities at the cusp of the 21st century.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.6) Discuss the role and contribution of the North-East region in India's struggle for Independence. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

5- 20 mts.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.7) Giving an account of PVTGs in India, explain how are they different from other tribals of India? Indicate the major efforts taken for their upliftment.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are even more socially and culturally isolated and in the preliminary stages of development as compared to other tribes such as Santhals, Gonds, Saharia, etc.

Some differentiating aspects:

1. Hunting and gathering still dominant economic activities. Like Andaman and Nicobar tribes like Onge, Jarawas, Great Nicobarese, etc.
2. Jhum cultivation still prevelant while other tribal groups have more sedentary and agricultural lifestyle

3. PVTGs have higher backwardness in education and health parameters due to their isolation from the mainstream.

Several steps have been taken for their upliftment:

1. Special health and education programmes for PVTGs.
2. Special recognition under Forest Rights Act, 2006.
3. Housing, skills, etc for them to promote sedentary lifestyle.

Much more needs to be done. Some of these tribes were officially criminalised by the British Raj. They faced years of social exclusion. This has been tried to be addressed.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.8) How does the NASA's Parker Solar Probe help to understand aspects of the Sun-Earth system that directly affect life and society?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.9) Present an account of major metallic mineral deposits in India. Why the vast tracts of alluvial plains of India are devoid of minerals of economic use? Give reasons.

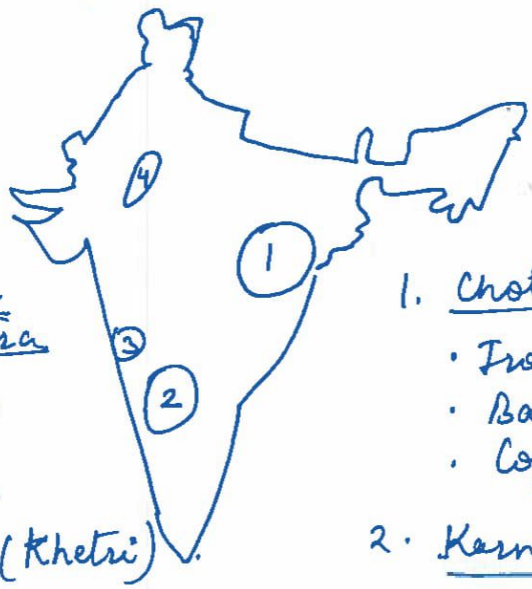
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans 9. Indian physiography and rich geology make us one of the most diverse and rich sources of metallic minerals like:

Ferrous
- Iron Ore
- Magnetite
- Haematite

Non-Ferrous
- Copper
- Mica
- Bauxite
- Zinc

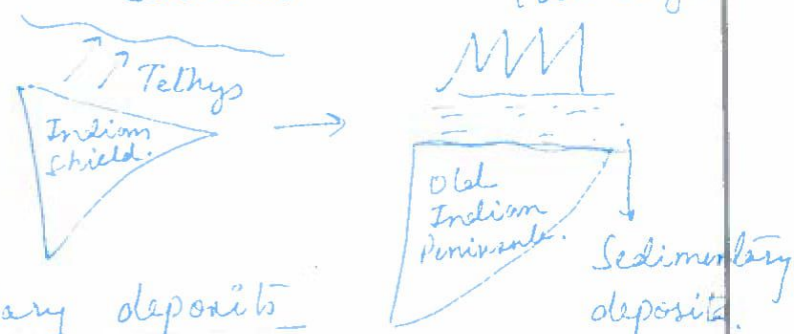
Account of major metallic mineral deposits:



1. Chotanagpur
   - Iron ore
   - Bauxite
   - Copper. → Ruhr of India
2. Karnataka Plateau
   - Iron Ore (Baba Budan hills)
3. Goa and Maharashtra
   - Iron ore
4. Aravallis
   - Copper (Khetri)
   - Zinc

The alluvial plains specially the Indo-Gangetic plains are devoid of ~~metallic~~ minerals of ~~no~~ economic use. Reasons :

1. Genesis.



2. The sedimentary deposits from the himalayan rivers are very deep. Around 4 km deep alluvial.
3. Minerals are generally found in igneous (Gold, copper, etc) and metamorphic rocks (eg: Iron ore).
4. The alluvial plains have unconsolidated rocks of recent (tertiary) origin. Hence no minerals of economic use. But these soils are very fertile and well drained.

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