

Test Code: 11033

FIAS – 2018 – GS PAPER 1

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ACADEMY

1910016125

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	DHATRI REDDY		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910016125
Mobile No.		Date:	15/9/2018

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>
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Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time 9
			End Time 12
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:
			Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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)

Industrialisation is often accompanied by expansion of urban areas as evident in post-Industrial Europe and currently in India.

Similarities in both:

- (i) Greater jobs in cities due to industrialisation
- (ii) Proliferation of slums
- (iii) Poorer living conditions due to absence of basic infrastructure and facilities.
- (iv) Gentrification: increase in cost of housing, pushes the poor towards peripheries.
- (v) Higher crime due to cultural flux and deviant behaviour.
- (vi) Encroachment of common places and illegal constructions.
- (vii) Increase in disparity reflected in ways of living.

However there are some differences too :

- (i) Exploitation of workers not as severe in India due to stringent labour laws.
- (ii) Less interse transition of workforce from agriculture (50% still in agriculture)
- (iii) Existence of primordial identities of caste, kin even in Indian cities.

Thus the pattern of urbanisation is both alike and different in many ways based on inherent attributes of both countries.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Literary accounts of foreign travellers have been useful sources for understanding the socio-cultural life of India.

Significance:

- (i) In the absence of written accounts by Indians, these become important sources. Ex: Indika by Megasthenes.
- (ii) They throw light on social practices. Ex: Alexander's geographers also made note of sati, productive agriculture and cattle.
- (iii) Details on rulers and their governance. Ex: Hsuan Tsang wrote about degradation of law and order.
- (iv) Details on social prosperity. Ex: riches of Vijaynagar empire reflected in several accounts.
- (v) They often took positions in administration hence gave authentic records too. Ex: Al-Biruni.

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However, some issues like cultural bias, misunderstanding of Indian customs and values has also led to misreporting by foreign travellers.

Expectation of patronage and gifts from rulers also influenced their records.

Thus, like other sources, foreign traveller accounts need to be understood within their context to get an idea of socio-cultural conditions.

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Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Marxism is the ideology that believes in Marx's Theory of Historical Materialism - that conceptualises class struggle as the centrality of history.

Diffusion of Marxism in India:

- (i) Formation of CPI in 1920 by MN. Roy.
- (ii) Creation of Marxist and socialist wings within the Congress during freedom movement.
- (iii) Manifestation in the form of revolution based on combination of Marxism and Mao's ideas of protracted struggle.
- (iv) Presence of intellectuals belonging to Marxist school of thought such as Ghosh, Utsa Patnaik etc.

Thus there has been a diffusion of Marxism in several forms from mass media (movies) to politics.

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But it is present in synthesis with indigenous philosophies.

For example :

- Gandhian: Influence of Gandhian ideas of socialism have modified Marxism.
- Environmentalism.
- Religiousity of Indian culture and peculiar features of caste and varna which have not place in Marxism.

Like all other ~~phen~~ ideologies, Marxism too underwent considerable Indianisation based on several indigenous ideologies.

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Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Basavanna is a social reformer from medieval India that is often associated with Veeraswara Movement.

Ideas of Basavanna

- Shunned untouchability and caste discriminations
- Fought for equality of women and against derogatory practices
- denounced meaningless rituals, superstition.
- preached against priestly exploitation and Brahminic hegemony.

Today the issues prevailing in our country include:

- (i) Identity politics, casteisation of political sphere
- (ii) Violence against women.
- (iii) vote bank politics fanning religious polarisation and communalism.

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The philosophies of Baranana are centred around → rationality, humanism and secularism. These can aid us in fighting the divisive socio religious tendencies of our society.

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Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

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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)

Pokhran nuclear tests of 1998 represent a landmark event when India conducted its successful and nuclear tests.

Significance :

- (i) They have made India a nuclear power with a deterrent capacity.
- (ii) Shook India off its geopolitical inactivity.
- (iii) It has also led to nuclearisation of South Asia - propelling Pakistan to acquire the same.
- (iv) India stood upto the hegemony of unipolar world of America that was resolute in preventing India's nuclearisation.
- (v) Represented India as a dominant regional power.
- (vi) Showcased India's growing indigenous scientific capacity.

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(vii) Many experts opine that these tests have been a crucial deterrent in preventing another war in South Asia.

In light of recent Doklam stand off and provocative stance of Pakistan, India's nuclear tests become all the more significant. Ironically, they have ensured peace ^{alongside} ~~despite~~ fear of nuclear war.

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Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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

British policies of isolation in order to enable maximum resources of North East as well as isolate tribals have rendered North East relatively disconnected.

Despite this, the leaders from North East have played several important roles in India's national movement.

Leaders like Gopinath Bardoli have followed footsteps of Gandhi and emerged powerful leadership even in post Independent India.

Militant leaders like Rani Gaidilieu (called affectionately as, by Nehru) made brave contributions to revolutionary armed struggle against the British.

In spite of British efforts, the spirit of Nationalism spread to North

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East and youth and women had joined mass movements in freedom struggle.

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Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

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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)

Tribals are relatively homogenous, culturally distinct, geographically isolated groups - often backward and exhibit shyness of contact. (LOKUR COMMITTEE).

PVTGs are particularly vulnerable tribes within the group of tribals. They are different from other tribals based on features such as:

- (i) Primitive modes of production.
- (ii) severe backwardness
- (iii) lack of healthcare and nutrition
- (iv) Distinct language / dialect

PVTGs are hence riddled with multiple problems and the government has been taking steps to uplift them. & categorisation into PVTGs based on frequent surveys to ensure identification of vulnerable sections.

Greater autonomy to district officials in usage of funds and

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customisation of welfare schemes to suit the needs of tribal people.

Policy direction is from P Tribal Panchsheel- which is the brainchild of Pandit Nehru.

PVTGs remain one of the most deprived sections of society. Need to bring them into inclusive development without disturbing their indigenous culture.

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Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

NASA's Parker Solar Probe is a pioneering mission in the study of Sun. It intends to study the intensity, variation and causes of solar flares and sun spots.

Significance :

- (i) It would help in understanding and predicting the solar flares and storms.
- (ii) Avoid disturbance and disruption of telecommunication signals due to charged solar flares.
- (iii) Greater understanding of Earth's magnetic field and night lights - Aurora.
- (iv) Predict and prepare for any futuristic changes → such as Sun induced climate changes, changes in intensity of light etc.
- (v) Understanding of Sun's composition and mechanism could also throw insights into

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origin of Earth and life.

Permeability of communication networks demands its safeguard as disruptions are becoming increasingly complex. NASA Solar mission has scope to answer this and beyond.

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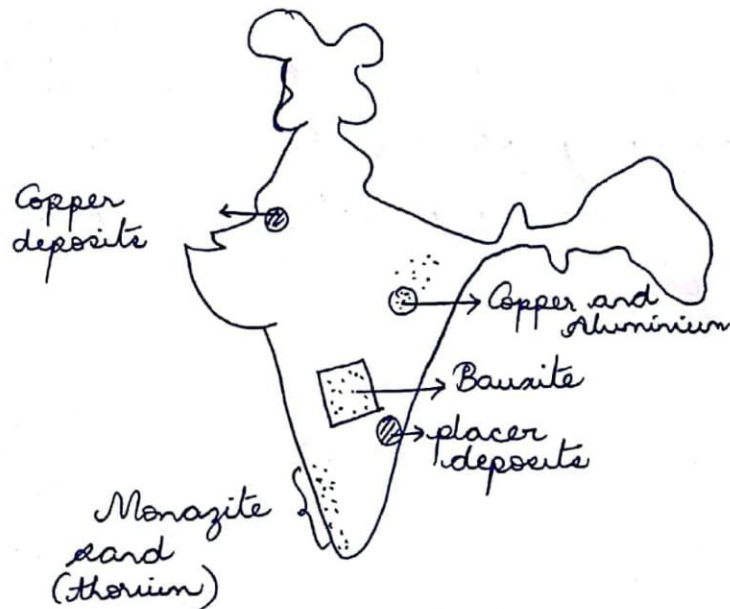


Q.9) Present an account of major metallic mineral deposits in India. Why the vast tracts of alluvial plains of India are devoid of minerals of economic use? Give reasons.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India has diverse mineral and metal deposits in dispersed pockets across the country.

Metallic Mineral deposits in India:



Major metal deposits in India include Manganese (1st in the world), Copper - Rajasthan, Aluminium - Niyangiri, Chhatarapur, Telangana bauxite fields etc, Kerala's Monazite sands etc.

India's alluvial plains often lack metals of economic use because:

- (i) Low concentration of deposits.
- (ii) Uneconomical cost of extraction.
- (iii) Alluvial plains used for cultivation.
- (iv) High population pressure and encroachment hence not used for mining.

Hence a combination of geological and social-demographic factors are a reason behind non-economical metal deposits in alluvial plains.

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