

Test Code: 21094

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22 JUL 2019

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	RISHI ANAND		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910040556
Mobile No.		Date:	22/07/19

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. 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>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 clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time   1:53 PM   End Time   5:30 PM
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:   Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



**Q.1)** Has the creation of linguistic states has worked in favour of strengthening Indian unity?  
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Article 1 of the Indian constitution states that India, that is Bharat, is a union of states. Thus the territory of India has been created by incorporating the various princely states and the British India at the time of India.

Language is a part of culture which connects the people of a particular society. Post - independence, there were demands from various states for forming new languages states on the basis of language. Accordingly several such states were created like Andhra Pradesh (the first one), Gujarat, Punjab, etc. The formation of states on the basis of

language might have promoted the concept of regionalism among the states. Regionalism on the basis of culture also presents itself in the present days, like, the non-Marathi people are discriminated at times in Maharashtra, etc.

But this regionalism tendency is largely controlled by the Indian Constitution and its unitary and federal features with a strong central government.

The government has also initiated programmes like Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat to promote unity among Indians.

Thus, the creation of linguistic states has largely worked in favour of unity of India.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



**Q.2)** Analyse the reasons for the decentralization of the cotton textile industry in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Cotton textile industry was initially largely concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat. It is because the soil in these states was suitable for the growth of cotton, and also because of the availability of markets.

But later the decentralisation of cotton textile industry took place particularly in south India because of the following reasons:-

- 1) Soil and climatic condition were favourable for cotton cultivation.
- 2) Availability of cheap labour.
- 3) Availability of power looms for weaving cotton because of availability of electricity.

- 4) Markets for cotton-made garments were present.
- 5) Ports for the export of cotton garments.
- 6) The state assistance in the form of institutional loans, subsidised electricity, etc.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.3) What is the difference between Earth waves and Skywaves? Also, briefly explain their usefulness. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Earth waves are waves generated by the vibration of the earth.

Sky-waves are those which are propagating in the sky. (after being transmitted either from the earth or the satellite or any other celestial body).

Earth waves are of two types:

(1) Body waves - it is also of 2 types:

(i) Primary wave (or P-wave)

(ii) ~~Sur~~ Secondary wave (or S-wave)

(2) Surface waves

Whereas sky-waves can be generally classified depending upon their frequency or wavelength like radio

waves, UV-waves, visible light waves, etc.

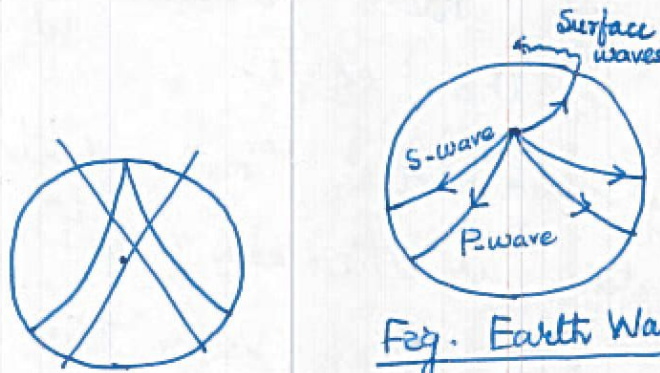


Fig. Earth Waves



Fig. Sky waves

Applications:  
 Earth waves help in determining the focus of earthquake along with its magnitude.  
 Sky waves help in the propagation of signals from one part of the earth to other. Example - T.V. signals, radio signals, etc.

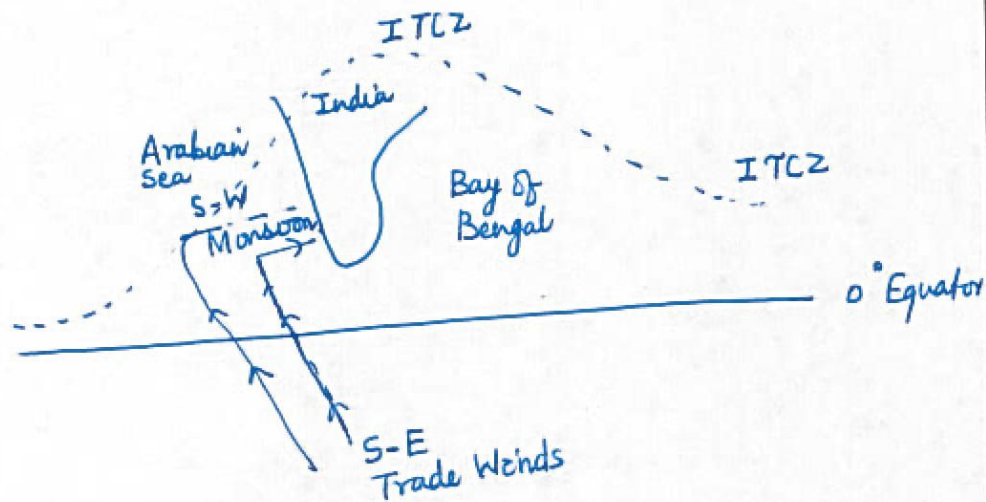
Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.4) The vagaries of Indian Monsoon are not only a product of meteorological factors but also anthropogenic causes. Illustrate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)



Indian Monsoon are the result of South-West Monsoon winds. These winds flows in their usual direction due to the shifting of ITCZ in the northwards of India, creation of a Tibet low pressure area and the Mascarene high pressure area in the Indian Ocean.

Due to anthropogenic activities, there is global warming. As a result of this, the temperature difference Tibet low and Mascarene high gets lowered. This affects the strength of monsoon, and also the duration of monsoon.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.5) Migration leading to rural-urban value conflict is at the core of crimes in cities especially juvenile crimes. Critically Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Rural people migrate to urban areas in search of jobs. The values of people in rural and urban areas do not match exactly. Moreover people coming from different rural areas might have different values. These value differences create conflict among them. This in turn leads to crimes.

Parents are generally working as a labourer or a daily-wage earner. They are not able to inculcate appropriate values in their children either due to lack of time or knowledge. As a result, the children are devoid of morality or ethics.

Moreover the shine associated with the urban life attract the juveniles. Juveniles neither have the money nor

proper skill to earn money. So they prefer easy way of making money and making their lives worthwhile.

There is also a lack of regulations on their activities by their parents or society.

These factors compel juveniles to commit crimes.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



**Q.6)** Indus valley civilization could be called as the cradle of Indian culture and traditions. In light of the above statement enumerate various cultural traditions of Indus Valley Civilization which exist even after the civilization ceases to exist.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Indus Valley civilisation has paved way to various cultural traditions of today like :-

(1) Sculpture : The art of sculpture making can also be seen in India even today. Moreover, sculpting in various metals and alloys like bronze, brass, etc. are done.

(2) Seal :

(i) In IVC, seal was used in trade. Presently, coins or rupee are used in trade.

(ii) Seals also represent the tattoo culture of today.

(3) Beads making

Ornaments with beads are made in India with different styles.

(4) Fire-altars at Kalibangan

These fire-altars are still used

during festivals or ceremonies.

(5) Worshipping of Mother Goddess and the existence of Pashupati Seal :

(i) Goddesses in the form of Kali or Durga are worshipped.

(ii) Lord Shiva ( representing the figure in Pashupati seal) is worshipped.

(6) Great Bath and Great Granary at Mohenjodaro

(i) In India, temples with tanks and staircases are constructed.  
ex. Sun Temple, Modhera

(ii) Granary can be found in Patna.

(7) Design of roads, lanes, drains & houses  
The design of today incorporates the design of IVC.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.7) "The decline of Handicraft/traditional industries was the direct result of the British rule in India and had mostly negative consequences on India." Elaborate.  
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The British wanted to make India a market for its finished products, and a supplier of raw materials.

For this to happen, the British needed to dismantle the handicraft/traditional industries of India. This prevented the production of local goods. People in absence of local goods went for foreign goods which were machine-made (better in quality) and at a cheaper rate. Moreover the decline of traditional industries leave their raw materials unused, which were then transported to Britain for making the finished products, eg. cotton.

This has mainly negative consequences:

- (1) Artisans, mill-workers, craftsmen, etc. lost their jobs.
- (2) Drain of wealth due to British imports.
- (3) Prevalence of poverty
- (4) Exploitation finally resulted in anti-British sentiments in the form of the 1857 Revolt, the Swadeshi and Boycott Movements, etc.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.8) What caused England to become the epicentre of the Industrial Revolution in the second half of 18th century? Discuss the role of the textile sector in the Industrial Revolution.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The factors which made England the epicentre of the Industrial Revolution are :

- 1) Availability of raw materials
- 2) Discovery of steam-engine which provided the transportation
- 3) Technology to use power in an efficient-way.
- 4) Availability of labour
- 5) Availability of markets

The textile sector played an important role in the Industrial Revolution :-

- 1) The textile sector produced cloth in a cheaper way which could be exported.

- (2) Techniques to use textiles were developed eg. power looms to weave cloth.
- (3) Textiles could be produced at a faster rate, thereby bringing profits at a faster rate.
- (4) England had plenty of cotton growing areas.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.9) Sprawling cities without basic amenities is a big hindrance in realising the sustainable development goals in India. Elaborate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India is striving hard to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs) ~~in~~ India by 2030.

Basic amenities include food, clothing, shelter, health, education and a decent standard of living. The same things are also targeted by SDGs.

Lack of basic amenities is due to :

1) Massive migration from rural areas to urban areas

2) This migration puts an enormous burden on the city infrastructure

For ex.

(i) The number of schools required is less than the requirement.

(ii) The health personnels and the health services also suffer from deficit.

3) The migrants do not have essential documents to avail the benefit of social security schemes in the migrated areas.

As a result of these :

- 1) there is lack of public resources
- 2) social indicators like maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate are high.
- 3) both communicable and non-communicable diseases are rising
- 4) exploitation of migrants in the form of low wages, sexual abuse, etc.

So proper planning with human resource management is required for urban cities.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	