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Test Code: 21094

FIAS -2019- GS1G/SE/17C/25B

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	SHUBHAM AGARWAL		
Email Id.		Roll No.	
Mobile No.		Date:	03/08/2019

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>
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			End Time 12:00 NOON
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
ECN CODE:			Evaluation Date:

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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

→ Indian Constitution is enshrined with various federal features and these features brought out the necessity to make/arrange states in a logical manner post independence.

→ Although, administrative & economic convenience was sought post the success of partition, various committees & events like Dhar Commission, JVP Committee, Srirammulu Incident (A.P.) & Pillai Commission eventually led to formation & transition of Linguistic States.

→ Linguistic states have majorly helped in strengthening Indian unity →

- ① The growth of regional cultures & languages had received a boost
- ② Healthy competitive federalism motivated states to do better in secular areas.

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3. Sectarian & linguistic strife over creation of homogeneous states decreased to a great extent.

4. Intra-state unity increased in cases of crises and eventualities.

However, the chauvinistic characteristics also came to front occasionally →

1. The regular inter-state disputes are (esp. water) embroiled in state politics.

2. son-of-the-soil policies are against the constitutional values of India.

Hence, although the linguistic states in hindsight bring more positives than negatives, ingenious methods like inter-state council, zonal councils (art. 263) can root out any issues.

(Feedback (For OFFICE use only))

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Question Interpretation		Total :	

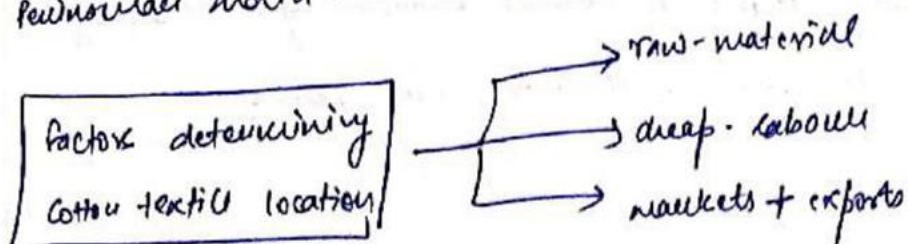
Q.2) Analyse the reasons for the decentralization of the cotton textile industry in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

→ India has been a major producer of cotton crop since pre-historic times with the discovery of spinning wheel dating back to the Indus Valley Civilisation.

→ However, after partition in 1947, a lot of cotton producing areas went to Pakistan & hence, Indian industry was stunning off for raw cotton.

→ Over-time, innovations & increased productivity has increased the produce of cotton in India.

→ However, the major source of raw-material continued to be the Black Deccan soil region of Central-west & Peninsular India.



- ⇒ Availability of cheap labour in states other than cotton producing ones has led the industry to shift northwards.
- ⇒ Market based industries have come up & hence, decentralised industries catering to big centres lead to the shift.
- ⇒ BT Cotton has allowed cotton production in new areas.
- ⇒ Indian cotton has a good export market in textiles & hence industries near ports & in SEZs have been set up to take benefits of logistics cost reduction & Tax benefits.
- ⇒ Hence, decentralisation of cotton textiles industries is more because of economic reasons of an industry than the reasons of cotton crop per-se.

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

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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 is a phenomenon which is majority induced because of the seasonal change of winds over the subcontinent region.

→ Some of the meteorological factors influencing it are →

① Shifting of Inter-tropical convergence zone (ITCZ) over the Indian northern plains in the summer months due to intensive heating.

② Traveling of Tropical Jet Stream beyond the Himalayas.

③ Easterly Jet Stream creating low pressure area near the Indian landmass.

④ High pressure cells at the Madagascar sea & at the Tibetan heights.

However, the vagaries is also caused by the phenomenon of El-Niño developed in the southern Pacific ocean.

However, many anthropogenic causes have come to influence the monsoon in the recent years →

- ① Anthropogenic climate change has increased the variability of the monsoons leading to non-predictability of rains.
- ② Large concretization of land means the depletion of water bodies leads to decreased evaporation & transpiration also to floods due to lack of percolation.
- ③ Heat islands caused due to cities impinging on natural movement of air & sometimes leading to thunderstorms.

Hence, the increasing vagaries of monsoon leading to drought & floods at the same time is finding increasing causes in anthropogenic activities.

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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)

⇒ Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another either for permanent settlement or for a long duration.

⇒ Migration has recently been held at the core of increasing crimes in cities. The causes of the same are as follows:

① Lack of employment opportunities in cities leading to casual - daily wage workers.

② Housing shortage ⇒ slow developments where there is very low level of personal growth & development.

③ A mis-match between police personnel to population numbers thus diluting law & order mechanisms.

④ Sudden change in the lines of migrants with individualistic characteristics of cities & their

void of social norms & moral settings.

5. Increased consumption of alcohol & tobacco due to occupational & economic stress leading to ~~cases~~ cases of juvenile crimes.

6. The pattern of migration is such that only male working members travel to cities leaving back the families, thus negatively affecting the demographics against in the cities.

However, certain implicit reasons of cities are also to share the blame. As brought out by the Jod. Verma Committee report, the major cause of crime in cities is due to the lack of public order & failure of police administration + apathy.

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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)

→ ^{make Insan} A ~~poor~~ ~~story~~, "India is the cradle of history, mother of culture, grand-mother of civilisation & great-grand mother of traditions."

→ Rightly so, the Indian culture & tradition dates back to thousands of years & the earliest evidence of each is found in the Indus valley civilization. (IVC)

→ The various cultures & traditions of the IVC which continued to exist even after the culmination of the civilisation are as follows:

- ① The culture of praying to the neem tree found in evidences of IVC still continues.
- ② The lost-wax technique of making metallic figures continued eg. the Dancing Girl.

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- ③ The pottery's wheel found in the IVc artefacts is still in-use in India by the pottery community.
- ④ The use of animals as deity seals (eg. Pashupati seal) is still conceivable in modern-India religious practices.
- ⑤ The city-planning tradition was evident from planned houses, drainages & sewages which continued post IVc.
- ⑥ Cotton textiles were made & worn by the IVc inhabitants & continued as a culture also because of the climate of the subcontinent.

Hence, the IVc can be rightly termed as the cradle of Indian civilisation which is a continuum of continuity & change.

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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 colonial rule in India which began roughly in the mid-eighteenth century, transformed itself from mere trading & commercial interests to territorial interests.

→ Due to the various policies of East India Company and later of the British Government, the usual traditional industries of India saw systematic de-industrialisation, much to the peril of Indian economy & its people.

⇒ The commercialisation of Agriculture along with programmes like Permanent Settlement & Zamindari system, led to decline in the ~~market~~ surplus from agriculture to farmers who had to give up other modes of non-farm earnings.

⇒ The one-sided free trade policies, brought out as the Economic Drain Theory by Dadabhai Naoroji & others showed how high-tariff on exports of Indian products led to market destruction.

⇒ The abject poverty inflicted on Indians during the rule also ~~led~~ led to decreased demand for such goods inside the country.

Therefore, the handicrafts & traditional industries of India which were responsible for India's trade share being 25% of the world till 17th century were systematically harmed by the policies of British colonial rule in India.

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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)

→ Industrial Revolution refers to the time frame when major changes in the economies & factors of production came into being leading to set-up of large industrial units employing a number of workers under one roof.

→ Industrial Revolution is largely believed to have begun in England. This was so because of the following reasons →

- ① Availability of large number of cheap skilled labour, both within & from outside the country.
- ② Technological achievements & innovations like the powerloom & the steam engine.
- ③ Existing capitalist class who could afford to take advantage of such opportunity.
- ④ Existence of bank of England to fund such enterprises.

⑤ Availability of raw materials due to colonial presence in Asia and Africa.

⇒ TEXTILE SECTOR was at the epicentre of the Industrial Revolution in England and around the world due to following reasons:

① Invention of Powerloom could transform the production of cloth & was touted as the most important innovation of all time then.

② Cheap raw material from colonies (India + Americas) and skilled labour in UK.

③ New markets found in British colonies where the home/mill cloth was cheaper + better. Hence, profitable for industrialists back home.

Though IR was one of the landmark changes in production of goods, it too had its counter-effects from which the world suffers still.

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

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

⇒ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) conceived in 2015 set a target of 2030 to achieve the various quantifiable targets. One such target is SDG-11 which talks about resilient infrastructure & cities.

⇒ Moreover, SDGs 1 (Poverty), 2 (Hunger), 3 (Education), 4 (Health), 10 (Inequalities), 7 (Clean Energy) etc. have all found underpinning in the way we plan & run our cities.

→ However, the experience in Indian cities has been mixed with the following:

① Unsustainable migration without plans to integrate them into the regular city life - Delhi receives ~10,000 migrants on a daily basis.

② Lack of master plans with definite deadlines leading to urban sprawling & shri-aggglomeration.

- ③ Weak local governments & municipalities with low financial resources setting "low equilibrium of governance & accountability" - Economic Survey 2018.
 ↳ SDG 16 ⇒ Governance & institutions
- ④ Wanting physical, social & administrative infrastructure leading to lack of universalisation of provision of basic amenities to the city dwellers.
 ↳ SDG 11 =

However, recent steps seek to modify the current situation
 →

- ① ANRUT scheme has identified 500 urban settings to improve the physical, social & governance infrastructure
- ② Small-city schemes will provide best-examples with integrated urban & transport systems (eg. Bhopal).
- ③ Allowance of public issue of municipal bonds.
- ⇒ These measures need to be taken at once-footing to achieve the SDGs to which India has committed.

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Q.10) Discuss the role played by freedom fighters from India's northeast in the fight for India's independence.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

- The fight for Indian independence was long-drawn and was initially limited to some sort of respite from the harsh policies of the British Administration.
- It was only in the late 19th century that the fight took a nationalistic turn the uniting the whole country (at instances) against the British rule.
- Some instances of this freedom struggle in the north-east are as follows →
- ① The peasants & tribal agitation against the British policies began in North Bengal & Northeast in the 18th century itself.
 - ② The Indigo revolution found its footprints in the north-east India.

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③ During the Civil disobedience movement, the salt march was also undertaken in Assam to show dissatisfaction with the salt law.

Hence, northeast also had its instances against the British rule & in the fight for Indian independence.

However, post independence, insurgency & secessionist movements started in various tribal areas which demanded attention of the Indian Government & led to various agreements & granting of statehoods.

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Q.11) India has become land of religions as a reaction to rigidities and orthodox values of the time. Discuss.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Mauli Twain noted, "when it comes to religion, all other nations are paupers. India is the only millionaire".

→ This observation is true, given the fact that over the course of history, many religions have seen their birth ⁱⁿ Indian soil & transformed over the years as per the contextual requirements.

→ Some believe that the religious diversity of India owes to the reactions to rigidities & orthodox values of the time. This has evidence as follows:

① During the sixth-century B.C., the Hindu religion was mired in orthodoxy & rigidities due to economic struggle & hence, the varna system & caste & gender discrimination began.

② This led to the rise of origins of Buddhism

and Jainism on the Indian soil which propounded a more easier path & also were inclusive in nature.

(3) These religions allowed the inclusion of lower castes & women into their respective systems.

(4) Later, in the 10th century A.D., again orthodoxy & rigidity was high in the Hindu ~~religion~~ religion which also led to the Bhakti movements.

(5) The evolution of Islam of Indian soil was also refined over the years with the self-movements which propounded a moderate form of the religion & was more inclusive.

However, counter-arguments also prevail which opine that the multiplicity of religions in India is due to the welcoming & seeking nature of the Indians over the history.

→ when Buddhism & Jainism were founded & expanded, many kingdoms provided political patronage & encouraged hearty debates on religions.

→ when Islamic culture & literature was founding ground in India, the locals welcomed the same (largely) & the two cultures progressed in union which is shown by Indo-Islamic architecture & the use of Hindu motifs in Mughal artefacts & monuments

Hence, even though India is a land of religions as well as in opinion, the cause of such neutrality is founded largely in the contextual situations of the time, but also in the inherent nature of the successive inhabitants of the land - INDIA.

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Structure		Content	
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Q.12) "The growth of territorial empire in India was neither planned nor directed from Britain." Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

- ⇒ The origination of European colonialism on the Indian subcontinent was done by Vasco da Gama of Portuguese in the early sixteenth century.
- ⇒ Over the years, many European nations, ^{& traders} tried to establish their 'empire' on the subcontinent leading to the arrival of the Dutch, Danish, English & French.
- ⇒ Eventually, via various wars & treaties, it was the British who had gained control. However, such control was to be only consular & trade related in nature & not territorial. In fact, the East India Company was not responsible to the British Parliament in the initial years.
- ⇒ The growth of territorial empire of EIC was more out of opportunity than planning & due to their leaders like Warren Hastings, Wellesley & Dalhousie

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who sought to increase territorial extent so as to ensure safety of their trading interests to ensure profits to the shareholders of the EIC.

→ It was only after the first war of independence in 1857 when the EIC received a big shock that the British Parliament made it impossible to itself and eventually took over in 1858.

⇒ The major reasons for the "automatic" territorial expansion of the empire was the following:

- ① Disintegration of the consolidating power of the Mughals
- ② Local kingdoms & rulers siding with different European powers
- ③ Lack of unity among Indian kingdoms against the Britishness & other Europeans.
- ④ Some bad decisions leading to economic stability of the EIC like granting of Dastaks.

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However, post the 1858 decimation a 'giving-up' of the annexing of Indian states by British, the consolidation of territorial expanse was directly under the British control.

⇒ The Afghanistan & Burma wars were under the British watch & direction - which sought to increase the territory of colony of India.

⇒ Hence, even though the initiation of the expansion of British territory in India was opportunistic & contextual, the eventual consolidation was directly under the planning & direction of the British.

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Q.13) Analyse the movement of cultural politics that arose in the 19th and early 20th centuries in Bengal, as a response to British colonialism.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

⇒ British colonialism had reached its pinnacle by the mid nineteenth century but found its roots in the Bengal areas during the battles of Plassey & Buxar.

⇒ Bengal has historically been the region of literary & culture enlightenment for India with various social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy & Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar beginning their struggle for the region.

⇒ This culminated in Rabindranath Tagore exclaiming - "What Bengal does today, India does tomorrow". Hence, it was only apt that Bengal developed cultural politics as a response to British colonialism →

① Bal Gangadhar Tilak used the Hindu religious festivals like Gandhi Chaturthi, Durga Puja, etc.

to unite people against the Britishers in late 18th century

(a) During the anti-partition struggle & the swadeshi movement, cultural enlightenment was sought by the people by boycotting foreign cloth, wearing swadeshi clothes, picketing liquor, etc.

(b) Rakhi were tied as a response to the partition of Bengal in 1905 & Rabindranath Tagore composed songs for the people to unite against Britishers.

Positive effects of cultural Politics →

- This form of political unity led to the coming together of people for a common cause.
- mass-mobilisation was possible due to the religious sentiments involved.

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- The partition of Bengal itself had to be annulled in 1911.
- The cultural & traditional history received a major boost in Bengal & other areas of India.

Negative effects of cultural politics

- Invoking Hindu religious festivals invoked sectarianism among Muslims.
- This came out as communalism later in the struggle for independence.

Hence, Cultural politics served as a good tool in Bengal against colonialism but had some negative after-effects in the society.

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Q.14) What were the factors that led to decolonisation post World War II? Compare and contrast the European withdrawal from Africa and Asia.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

⇒ World War II was a quintessential watershed ~~moment~~ moment in world history where the entire world was the theatre of war unlike the WWI.

⇒ Importantly, the process of decolonisation was expedited post the WWII due to the following factors.

- ① The loss of the tag of Major Power by the UK which had the largest colonies post WW2 due to dearth of resources.
- ② Increasing disdain of the United States of America for fellow allied powers having large colonies.
- ③ Rise of nationalist movements & demands in colonies who saw post WW2 as the ripe

moment to demand independence.

(1) Inherent dictatorship was revealed to the world that even though the Allied powers fought against fascism, & for democracy, their actions failed to reveal the same.

(2) Bi-polar world with USSR & USA as the two hegemones - who did not have a colonial past - promising the others to decolonise.

(3) beginning of cold war & the fight to uphold democracy or communism as the world order.

⇒ European withdrawal from Africa & Asia →

→ The withdrawal from Asia was much more peaceful & quick whereas, the Africa withdrawal led to bloody succession wars & long drawn.

→ Asian countries were able to provide some form of self-government to their people but

the African nations were still under the indirect control of colonial masters.

→ Neo-Colonialism was much more evident in Africa due to its large mineral & natural resources.

→ The African map was divided into countries arbitrarily as per the whims of colonialists which have led to civil wars even today.

→ Even though WW2 tried to end colonialism, various forms of it has popped-up ever since.

Some examples of neo-colonialism are energy, trade, resources, developmental assistance, etc.

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Q.15) The Emergency was just an aberration in the democratic journey of independent India which eventually led to deepening of democratic roots of Indian polity. Comment.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

⇒ India received independence from the British Raj in 1947 after roughly 200 years of lost & mis-administration & framed its own independent constitution in 1950.

⇒ As per Rajiv Kumar (VC of Niti Aagya), India is the only country which brought social, economic & political revolutions in a single shot via its constitution.

⇒ upto 1975, the Indian political, social & economic democracy was deepening its roots & finding its independent place in an increasingly bi-polar world, when due to certain turn of events, the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi asked the President Fakhruddin Ahmed to promulgate article 352 of the Indian Constitution on account of "Internal Disturbance".

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- ⇒ During the "National Emergency", which lasted until 1977, the Indian democracy, in hindsight, was under threat due to the various methods taken like curtailing the freedom of the press, imprisonment of political opposition and increasing the term of the Lok Sabha.
- ⇒ Although, implemented under constitutional provisions, the emergency came to be known as the DARK YEARS in the course of 70-year Indian democracy.
- ⇒ Such aberration, only led to increasing the strength of the Political democracy in India →
- The clause of emergency on the basis of internal disturbance was changed with armed rebellion.
 - The parliamentary scrutiny on such action was made more robust.

- The political class understood the reaction of the people of India over their structures.
- The opposition was made stronger and institutions strengthened from arbitrary executive action.
- Even though the emergency years of 1975 to 1977 are correctly considered as blot on the Indian democracy, in hindsight, it can be viewed as an evil which taught a lot to the Indian people & politicians which eventually strengthened the root of our democracy which is not only the largest, but also the most vibrant in the world.

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Q.16) Globalization has led to transition of Indian society from a collectivist society to an individualist society. Discuss the impact of globalization on the 'social identity' of young Indians. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

→ Globalisation refers to the phenomenon of increasing unrestricted movement of innovation, ideas, goods, services, people, capital, culture & administrative practices across borders of nations.

⇒ Globalisation, along with liberalisation & privatisation was set in-course in the early 1980s in India but accelerated in the New-Economic Policy (NEP) of 1991.

→ The effects of globalisation have been largely felt by all the sections of the society and all have their positive & negative experiences.

Collectivist society \implies Individualistic society

→ Globalisation has had a role to play in such transition due to the following reasons →

- ① Individualistic nature of work in modern-day industries
- ② Materialistic overhang of the population
- ③ Family becoming unit of consumption rather than of production in agriculture → hence, nuclear
- ④ Westernisation ideals & culture promoting independent decision making.

Impact on social identity of Young Indians

→ India has a large young population with median age being 26 & hence, this segment is widely affected by globalisation.

- the identity has turned from what a person really is to what he/she is on social media platforms.
- Increased consumerism has led to the Indian youth just become a culmination of his/her browsing history, etc.
- Materialism has pushed young Indians into fictitious worlds of utopia where they fail to acknowledge the ground level realities.
- Exposure to outside world has also made them more competitive & ~~pecuniary~~ pecuniary in nature, thus eroding traditional culture & values.
- ⇒ In the long run, the social identity of young Indians has by & large negatively impacted due to globalisation.

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Q.17) "Women are the largest untapped reservoir of talent in the world." Evaluate significance of the statement in realm of contemporary women empowerment movements.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

⇒ Women account for roughly 50% of the human population of the face of the earth but still remain the largest homogenous group which are discriminated against & hence, have untapped talent.

⇒ From purely economic sense, World Bank estimates that if the women labour force participation increases by 50% worldwide, the global economy would jump by 1420 billion. This shows the untapped reservoir of talent.

⇒ However, there are some challenges women have to face →

① low levels of education & literacy expenditure w.r.t men counterparts

- (2) lower employment opportunities across various of occupations
- (3) gender-wage gap as high as 40% in some countries
- (4) Health inequalities as compared to men
- (5) workplace discrimination & sexual harassment & exploitation.

⇒ These factors inhibit the growth of women in our societies leading to lower levels of productivity.

⇒ Some contemporary movements of women empowerment has sought to change this:

- (1) #MeToo Movement strengthened the cause of corporate & working-class exploitation of women

② The reservation for women in political decision making has increased accountability.

③ Opening of new professions to women has increased the possibilities of using untapped talent eg. fighter jet pilots.

⇒ The message has to be two-fold:

① Extending of laws of nations to enforce more gender equality to achieve SDG-5

② Motivating young women by role models to encourage them to take up challenging jobs as careers.

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Q.18) How far do you think the sectarian conflict in India is rooted in 'Indian concept of secularism' rather than secularism being the solution to crisis? Do you agree that there is a need of re-examination of secularism and time for a new philosophy in India? Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

⇒ The Indian concept of secularism is starkly different from the western concept.

The Indian secularism is based on the equidistant principle of the state from all religions whereas, the western thought believes in mutual exclusivity of the two.

⇒ Moreover, the Indian state, as sanctioned by the constitution, takes upon itself to reform the orthodoxy & discriminatory provisions of any religion. This is not found in the western concept of secularism which believes in non-interference.

⇒ The sectarian conflict in India is a harsh reality due to various causes, one of which is

also the perceived intrusion of the state in personal ~~and~~ religious affairs with vested interests. This argument is possible only in case of Indian definition of secularism.

⇒ This argument has some weight attached to it since we have instances of political parties in government taking sides in sectarian conflicts to further their political motives.

⇒ If it would have been for complete mutual exclusivity, the state would have had no role & thus, secularism would have been an answer to such evils.

⇒ However, the call for re-examination of Indian secularism is not right as the state still has a fiduciary role resolving the orthodoxies & ill-practices in various religions like the criminalisation of untouchability in 2019.

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→ However, the colour of sectarian conflict as subsequent crises cannot be shunned away either.

Hence, other measures like strengthening the independence of investigating agencies, non-politisation of religion & non-communalising of politics are the way forward.

Q.19) How
measure

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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Q.19) How does sand mining affect the Hydraulic structure in the country? What measures can be taken to mitigate these effects?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

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Q.20] The starting point for energy security today, as it has always been is diversification of sources. Discuss in context of energy security in India.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

=> Energy is the underlying of all economic activity of any nation so energy security is of utmost importance to a fastly growing - big economy like India.

=> Energy security has always been of key concern to India, especially after some past experiences like the Gulf crisis of 1972-73, the Kuwait - Iraq war of 1990 and the East-Asian financial crisis of the 1999.

=> Hence, when it comes to crude oil, of which India imports ~ 80% of its total needs, diversification of sources is key. Hence, India imports its crudes from almost all major oil producing

and exporting countries in the world which number to 20+ sources.

→ In the recent years, India has also begun importing of the 'black gold' from far-away regions of USA & Venezuela to increase strategic diversification.

→ Other than diversification, the following measures are also taken.

- ① Strategic Petroleum Reserves which was initiated in the late 1990s and has been set-up in ~~India~~ Mangalore, Padur, etc.
- ② Identification & exploration of new reserves in India - eg. in the Krishna-Godavari Basin.
- ③ Diversifying energy needs away from fossil fuels to renewable energy & especially, the non-conventional sources like solar & wind

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eliminated in international solar alliance set-up in India in 2015.

- 4. Increased impetus to production of bio-fuels within the country to reduce import dependence of crude oil.
- 5. Buying stakes in Gulf oil-fields to secure management decisions
- 6. Securing sea-lines of communication to avoid any disruption in continuous ~~the~~ imports.

Hence, India's energy security has been at top of the cards for successive governments which is evident from the lack of any major crisis to the nation in the past quarter century.

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

- 1
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- 3

Outcomes

-
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Marking Scheme

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

*Subject to change without prior notice.

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