

Test Code: 21094

FIAS-2019-GS1G/5E/17C/25B

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ForumIAS  
MGPQ16860

# ForumIAS

## ACADEMY

### GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Divesh Shastri

Email Id.

Roll No.

1910028567

Mobile No.

Date:

27/08/2019

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		
14		
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16		
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18		
19		
20		
<b>Total Marks:</b>		

#### INSTRUCTION

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
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.

*Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.*

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Remarks:

Start Time |

End Time |

Mode Of Examination :

Online  Offline

ECN CODE:

Evaluation Date:

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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

Ans

After a strong movement of reorganisation on linguistic criteria in which Potti Sritamulu died, and Dhar commissions recommendations led to State reorganisation Act, 1956; thereby creating Andhrapradesh, Tamil Nadu; further many states such as Gujrat and Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana etc were reorganised on linguistic criteria.

Linguistic states and Indian unity

Beneficial ⇒ 1) as it safeguarded cultural identity.

2) States like Haryana - Punjab - Gujrat - Maharashtra did not face any protests on linguistic grounds

3) Development in the states was seen and greater intra state unity was visible & ∴ Indian unity safeguarded

Negatives ⇒ "linguistic grounds coupled with economic competition has led to movements like sons of soil in Maharashtra → example against Kannadigas, or those from UP, Bihar.

- ) Telugu speaking Andhra was further bifurcated into Telangana & Andhra Pradesh.
- ) Further argument for separate states on linguistic lines example Gorkhaland, Bodoland.
- ) Another layer to differentiate; lesser harmony example ⇒ southern states unwilling to learn Hindi and Northern states apathy against learning languages of south.

Therefore creation of linguistic states has had a mixed result on India's unity,

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



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

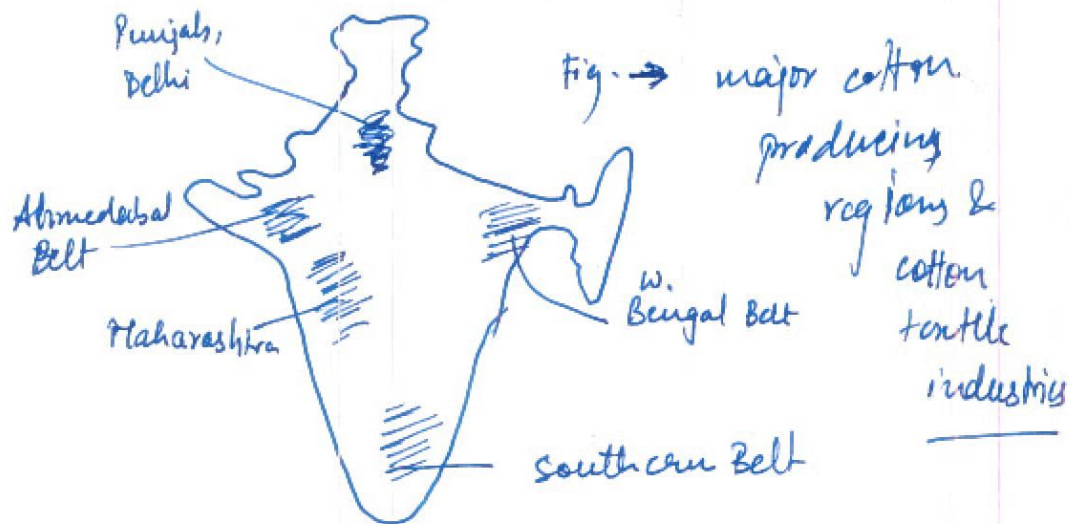
Cotton is a weight losing material, therefore cotton textile industries are mostly found near areas suitable for growing cotton crops. i.e. humid regions with enough frost free days. Example Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bengal.

But cotton textile industry shifted to southern areas & saw further decentralisation due to -

- (1) Shift to south due to longer cropping period season because of prevalent climatic conditions
- (2) Technology ⇒ as cotton industry grew late, therefore new technology was available there.
- (3) Cheap labour ⇒ skilled cheap human resource due to presence of better educated people.
- (4) Success of cooperatives in south contributed to this movement.

5) Market access → Cotton textile industries flourished in regions with easy & quick access to market ex Domestic centres in Ahmedabad, Aishra, <sup>Punjab, Delhi</sup> or near Port areas of south from where export was easy.

6) State policies which are different & providing varying interests also led to decentralisation



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)

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





**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 monsoons are characterised by seasonal reversal of wind systems; in which displaced equatorial westerlies bring moisture laden air masses to Indian subcontinent providing country's  $3/4^{\text{th}}$  of annual rain between June to September.

Vagaries in monsoons like early or late onset, increased breaks, weak monsoons, freak events etc. are caused due to →

(a) Meteorological factors :-

1. Shifting of Inter-tropical convergence zone with relative shift of sun to tropic of cancer.
2. Oceanic warming along Peruvian coast leading to El Niño and La Niña i.e. cooling leading to La Niña.
3. Indian ocean dipole effect leading to either strong monsoons (positive IODE) or weak during (negative IODE).

- 4) ~~Pressure~~ Effect of upper air circulations → i.e. strong or weak Tropical easterly jetstreams also called leading to attraction of strong disturbances along monsoon trough. or the somalian jetstream
- 5) No Madden-Julian oscillations

(b) Anthropological effects →

- 1) increasing emissions due to power generation & usage of fossil fuels.
- 2) Global warming as increased Green House gases absorb more reflected earth radiation and therefore changing the difference in temperatures.
- 3) Deforestation, Dam construction <sup>exacerbates the negative impacts.</sup>



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)**

Cities as engines of growth attract number of migrants in search for better economic & social opportunities; ~~But~~  
Recent NCRB. showed increase in urban crimes such as <sup>data</sup> theft, crime against women, children, etc <sup>et al</sup>  
Worrying trend is the increase in juvenile delinquency

one major Reason: Migration & rural-urban value conflict.

- While rural values: included increased family influence, community living & harmonious aid (example → in villages all families help during marriages or even in harvesting) religious & social control etc. (spiritualism)
- Whereas urban values: involve individualism, self interest, ends specific emphasis & anonymity, increasing consumerism & materialism.

impact on juvenile → • creation of subcultures.

- craze for material pursuits and inability to access them due to poor economic condition leads to taking up criminal activities, → theft,

drug peddling or even violent crimes—

- Lack of family control due to dual working parents in slums & other harsh living conditions also are a push factor.

# Reasons Apart from value conflict <sup>①</sup> lax law enforcement and ~~creation~~ <sup>of</sup> less deterrence

② Standard of life of migrants: with respect to access to basic minimum facilities.

③ Growing inequalities: skinning India & suffering India coexisting

④ Lack of skills, education & low job opportunities also push migrants to crimes.

Therefore a holistic response aiming at improving ease of living of migrants will help in resolving urban crime & juvenile delinquencies.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



**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)

Indus valley civilisation existed in the Indian subcontinent [in <sup>present day</sup> countries - from India, Pakistan & Afghanistan] during 2500 to 1750 B.C. ranging

It was called the cradle of Indian culture and traditions because after it developed the major traditions and many of the practices still continue till today.

(1) Religion : • Yoni worship, Animism are still practiced by tribes in various parts of India  
• worship around fire altars is also seen.

(2) Art ⇒ • sculpture making technique lost wax technique used in making bronze dancing girl is practiced.  
• Terracotta figurines and toys are famous in village fairs  
• Pottery → Northern Red & Black is beautifully created & used for storing water & even straining liquor.

• Aesthetics  $\Rightarrow$  emphasis on grid pattern of towns motivated many present day architects and focus on sanitation which was seen in their meticulous drainage pattern is still prevalent, Juelling focus still exists

• Political  $\Rightarrow$  Many historians believe in a merchant type local body which ensured uniformity in local affairs & efficiency; this is tried to be emulated in modern Panchayat raj institutions.

Thus we see many of the cultural traditions are still prevalent in modern day society.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



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)

Indian economy was transformed in ways to suit the colonial interests which led to the desindustrialisation and decline of Handicrafts and traditional industries.

Direct result of British Actions ⇒

- (1) Charter Act of 1813 : one way free trade and discriminatory tariff industry impacted Handicrafts
- (2) Lack of Patronage by Royal courts as British had annexed majority of states
- (3) Push to Railways → led to deepening of cheap machine made manchester goods into rural hinterlands
- (4) Raw Commercialisation of Agriculture led to shortage of requisite raw materials for local Handicrafts.
- (5) Lack of access to finance ⇒ increasing

influence of money lenders increased the debts of the handicrafts.

## negative consequences | ⇒

- The industrial global share decreased from around 20% in 1700's to less than 5%.
- India became a hub for raw material exports to Britain
- Deindustrialisation was coupled with deagrictura-  
-lisation due to oppressive land revenue systems
- Craftsmen, Peasants, cultivators were exploited by Government, Zamindar, local money lender.
- Poverty levels rose & economic drain as highlighted by moderate leaders like D.B Naoroji led to loss of almost 8% of GDP.
- Number of famines took place & almost 2.5 crore Indians perished between 1750's to 1900 due to them.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





**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)

Reasons for England to become epicentre of Industrial revolution ?

- (1) Stable domestic polity unlike its European neighbours, after Glorious revolution - more democratic
- (2) State's natural resource base and technological development example - spinning jenny, railway steam engines.
- (3) British colonial success in Asia & Africa which enabled it to get access to raw materials and also an outlet to new markets.
  - 1) Island nation → therefore it had good harbours, ports which led to increased trade of the commodities manufactured to new markets.
  - 2) Availability of labour to work in industries as even agricultural revolution with steel ploughs was taking place
  - 3) Availability of capital :

## Role of textile sector in Industrial revolution

- 1) increasing demand led to new technological developments like powerloom by (cartwright), spinning jenny, ~~Cotton~~ cotton gin (by Eli Whitney)
- 2) Textile: cheap machine made products saw increased production and led to greater industrialisation especially around manchester areas.

Thus textile sector was the initiator sector for Industrial revolution in Britain.

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)

As per census 2011 almost % of people live in urban areas which is bound to increase to 41% by 20.

But without basic amenities, this urbanisation becomes hindrances to the sustainable development goals.

SDG 1 - no poverty, 2 → zero hunger  
11 → Sustainable cities 6 → Clean water  
8 → Decent work 7 → clean energy.  
3 → Good Health.

How are they hindrances?

- 1) Unplanned urbanisation leads to increasing encroachment of natural bodies like wetlands
- 2) Lack of access to clean water → leads to people & children having diarrhoea, soil-Helminthiasis which impacts their health. [sick workforce]
- 3) improper public transport causes air pollution, congested roads. [India state level disease burden report called air pollution as a major risk factor reducing life expectancy by almost 2-3 years]

4) Lack of decent Affordable Housing especially among migrants and Economically weaker sections leads to rising Slum populations

[census 2011 noted about 65 million people living in slums]

5) Lack of proper waste disposal has led to social problems like child ragpickers, manual scavenging ; also it leads to untreated disposal by drains in water bodies thereby polluting rivers, lakes.  
(example Bellandur lake)

Thus major emphasis as we go ahead must be on providing basic amenities, safe Housing in SMART cities, <sup>efficient</sup> Public Transport, clean water etc so that we can achieve the sustainable development goals by 2030.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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