

Test Code: 21090

FIAS - 2019 - GS1E/21B/13C

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ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	DEEPAK SAINI		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910033670
Mobile No.		Date:	25/06/2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<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> <p>(Could attempt only 14 questions in 3 HRS)</p>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 7:20 PM	End Time 10:20 PM
			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						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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Q-1) Describe various forms of soil erosion. What measures can be taken to prevent it?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Forms of soil Erosion -

(i) Sheet erosion - The soil erosion is in the form of the sheets of water-soil mixture due to the overland flow of water along the slope.

It is the most common form of soil erosion

(ii) Rill erosion - erosion of soil in form of very small water channels is referred to as rill erosion

(iii) Gully erosion - Gully erosion happens when rill channels are enlarged by persistent & heavy flow of water.

Rill and gully erosion give shape to Badland topography, eg Ravines of Chambal near Blind, Morena in India & Badlands of USA.

(iv) Saltatory erosion / wind erosion - When strong winds blow they carry the loose top soil particles leading to this type of erosion.

Various factors like Deforestation, excess grazing, trampling, land degradation, floods, drought, etc contribute to the process of soil erosion.

Measures which can be taken to prevent Soil erosion -

- (i) Foremost, is the conservation of vegetal cover, promoting afforestation & reducing deforestation to prevent the loss of soil through running water.
- (ii) Preventing overgrazing especially in dryland areas
- (iii) Stabilization of sand dunes to prevent the wind blown soil erosion and using tree lines as barriers & shelters. Similarly coastal dunes need to be stabilised.
- (iv) Reclaiming the badlands by filling them with earth material & their stabilization.
- (v) Using zero till approach & maintaining mulch cover in fields to reduce loss of loose top soil.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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Q.2) Discuss the importance of literature in understanding the political and socio-cultural realities of early South India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Sangam literature, written in the classical Tamil language during the period between 100 BCE to 300 CE approximately very vividly depicts the existing social, cultural & political conditions of the then existing Chola, Pandya & Chera Kingdoms in southern India.

The literature composed during the Sangam (conclaves) in the Pandya Kingdom is composed mainly of the poems and the epics namely Silappadikaram (by Ilango) & Manimekalai.

The war poems composed in praise of the Chola, Pandya & Chera Kings depict that territorial annexation & expansion was a recurrent theme in Sangam age.

The importance of port towns of Puhar (Chola), Madurai (Pandya), Kaveripattinam in trade relations with both South-East Asia & West clearly depict the political relationships with foreign powers.

In the socio cultural sphere the epics Silappadikaram & Manimekalai clearly depict the existing stratification of society in form of Varna system.

The influence of Brahmanical religion and the rising stature of Buddhism is also depicted in the epic narratives in form of stories.

The celebration of harvest festivals, the conquests by king, the division of land into fertile, fallow & infertile land & the cropping systems and the organisation of society along the occupational lines vividly describe the various socio-cultural aspects of early South-Indian society.

Due to these aspects, the Sangam literature is highly valued & regarded by every historian of India.

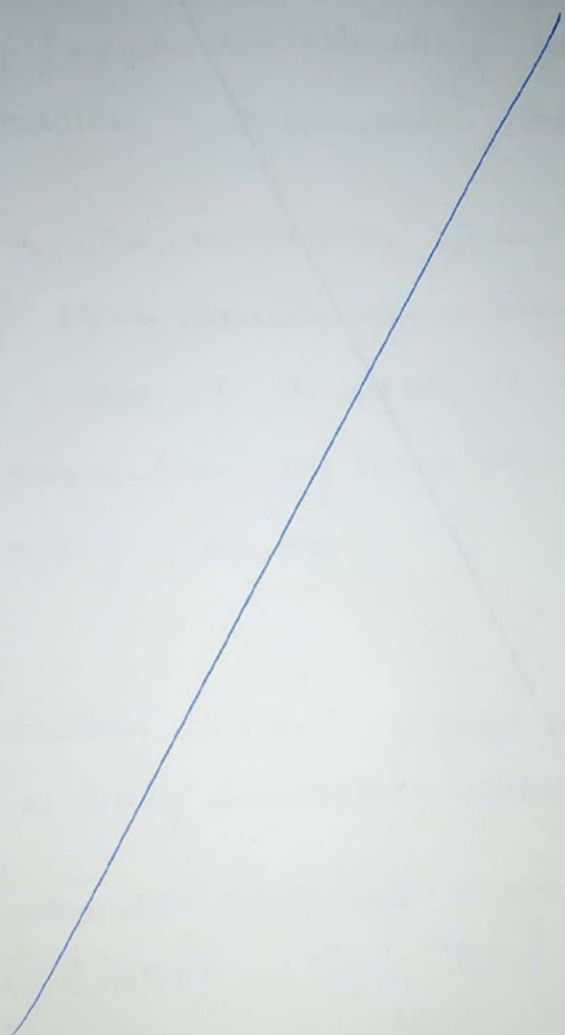
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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Q.3) Differentiate between agro-climatic zones and agro-ecological zones of India. Also enumerate need for such zoning.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)



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Q.4) The American Revolution was not really a revolution in its true sense. Critically examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The American revolution was the first such revolution of the modern history where people successfully fought the oppressing regime and were able to establish a democratic state consequentially.

However, the revolution where the thirteen colonies of North America came together to form the United states of America is not regarded as a true revolution by some analysts in view of the following reasons -

- (i) The revolution did not result in the establishment of a truly democratic state as -
 - o Slavery was not abolished until the end of Civil war (1856)
 - o Voting Rights were severely restricted to propertied class and males only.
- (ii) The coloniers themselves suppressed the native American Red Indians in order to consolidate their hold on the territory.

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(iii) The new state adopted the same economic policies as used by the metropolis (Great Britain) which were exploitative for the subjugated sections of the American Society.

However, despite their shortcomings, the American revolution heralded a new era in the contemporary history because such ideals of liberty, democracy, written constitution & fundamental rights among various other principles were hitherto unknown in the then world ruled by the colonial powers and it was a quite contrast to the imperialism dominated societies elsewhere.

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26536_21090_1910033670 (2019-06-26 20:46:22)
Q.5) Critically examine the nature and scope of environmental movements in independent India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The environmental movements in independent India have a relatively young history. The decade of 1970's saw the emergence of various environmental movements with the Chipko movement of Uttarakhand's Dehusli village leading the beginnings.

The continuation of colonial policy of forest domination by the state at the cost of exclusion of native villagers, forest dwellers & tribals led to the movement where the women of Dehusli village in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand hugged the trees to prevent their cutting by forest department contractors.

The issues did not involve just the ecological conservation but also the issues of livelihood of people, the ownership issues of forest resources like fuel, fodder, fibre, etc and also the larger issues of a distant political state refusing to listen to people's demands.

Hence the scope was not limited to

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just the environmental aspects but overlapped with other issues also.

Later on similar movements were organised in other parts of the country like Apiko in Karnataka, Silent valley movement in Kerala to protect Nilgiri Biosphere reserve, etc.

The issue of displacement of people especially tribals, rehabilitation, settlement on account of developmental projects like Dams, Hydro power, power plants, canals, Steel plants, etc were merged with the environmental issues arising out of such projects.

Narmada Bachao Andolan in Gujarat, Dongria-Kondhs of Odisha, movement against mining in Western Ghats, against Talapuz & Kundakulam Nuclear power plants among many others is an example of such co-existence & overlapping of various social & environmental movements.

However, a sustained environmental movement against pollution, for wildlife conservation & ecological preservation is yet to take its full flight in India.

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Structure		Content	
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Q. Do you think communalism in India is more political than social? Justify.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Communalism refers to the aggressive policy of political trade in religion and the use of religion as an exclusionary philosophy where all other factors are subservient to the aim of religious protection & furtherance often at the cost of other religions.

Though Communal stress in the social life has been periodically observed in the medieval history of India, Communalism is a relatively new phenomena in India's history with its origins in the late 19th century.

The political sphere of British India, their divide & rule policy in response to 1857's first war of Independence, the rise of politico-religious organisations like Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim league gave an impetus to rise of Communalism in India.

The tendency of social reformers and nationalists to revive the golden age (supposedly Ancient India in their terms) at the cost of Medieval

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India witnessed the rift between Hindus & Muslims and the political use of this rift by British by awarding separate electorates to Muslims laid the foundations of Communal pillars in India.

The political use of religion by Muslim League led by Jinnah to demand a separate nation (Pakistan for Muslims) and the failure of Congress to defend the secular credentials of Indian society gave Communalism a gigantic stimulus which manifested in form of worst communal riots at partition.

Post independence despite the secular foundation of our Constitution, the demolition of Babri Masjid in 1992 & use of the same for electoral politics, increase of communal riots & events in the election times, use of state policies and failure of state to protect the minorities from cow vigilantes & hate mongers further point towards the domination of politics in the religious sphere and Communalism being a politically led phenomenon rather than being a social one predominantly.

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Q.7) The movement for the linguistic reorganization of states in post independent India has its roots in the freedom struggle as well. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

During the freedom struggle, it was realised by Gandhiji that the linguistic reorganization of the Congress will give a significant boost to the reach of Congress to masses and hence Congress was reorganized along linguistic lines in 1921.

Gandhiji further promised people that post Independence, the provinces will be organized along linguistic lines and this gave a significant boost to the legitimate demand of people for their full political & cultural expression.

The British administrative system was organised for furthering the imperial aims & hence the provinces of Madras included the linguistically diverse ^{areas} of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu & present day Kerala.

Similarly, the Bombay presidency included the present day Maharashtra, Gujarat & areas of Karnataka also.

Similar was true for other provinces also.

Native people opposed such policies of the British and frequently raised the demand for linguistic organization of the provinces.

The nationalist leaders also realised that such reorganization would strengthen the socio-political unity of the country by recognising the legitimate demand of people & the unity in diversity and protection of cultural rights of people was given due recognition in the ML Nehru report and later Karachi resolution of Congress.

Post-independence the violent demands for linguistic formation of states starting with Andhra movement (1952), the JVP Commission report and the state Reorganization Commission's recommendations laid the foundations for linguistic reorganization of states in independent India.

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Q.8) Assess the influence of Central Asian invasions on Indian art and culture.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Central Asian Invasions starting with the Indo-Greeks, Parthians, Kushanas, Bactrians from 100 BCE onwards heralded a new era in the Indian art & cultural stage.

The profound impact of the Kushanas led by Kanishka who adopted Buddhism is unparalleled in Indian history.

The Kushana capitals - Mathura in present day Uttar Pradesh & Peshwar in Pakistan along with other important centres added a new dimension to the Buddhist art & culture.

The Gandhara school of Art was a distinct school synthesising the Greco-Roman & Indian styles in Buddhist art heritage.

The Mathura school was also influenced & beautiful sculptures of Buddhist & Brahmanical gods were produced during these times.

The rise of Mahayana Buddhism under Kanishka gave an impetus to this art heritage.

In the other cultural spheres, the widespread use of gold & silver coinage was a relatively new phenomenon.

Various other items like Tunics, coats, Headgear in form of Cap, Long shoes, etc were brought to India by the Central Asians and were a new addition to the cultural wealth of India.

However, the most profound & everlasting impact on the Indian art & cultural heritage came with the Mughal invasions! also called the Timurian invasions led by Babur who established the Mughal empire in India.

The fusion of Indian art elements with Sarcaenic elements created a new heritage of Indo-Sarcaenic culture although the various sultanates before Mughals too contributed to the same.

Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Agra fort, Humayun's Tomb, etc are few names in the long list of such cultural marvels in India.

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Q.9) Discuss how, with the advent of Gandhi, women's involvement in the nationalist movement took a giant leap.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Gandhiji with his prior experience of satyagraha in South Africa had already seen the indomitable spirit of India women to sacrifice and believed that women's participation and their emancipation was absolutely essential for nationalist movement to succeed in India.

Gandhiji started mobilising Indian women with his struggles in Kheda & Ahmedabad mill strikes in 1918 and established Sabarmati Ashram where women played an active role in inculcating social & political values among Gandhi's followers.

However, it was the Non-Cooperation movement of 1921 where the women came to the forefront of nationalist struggle for the first time and the active movements of Swadeshi & boycott were successfully led by women.

women actively picketed the foreign cloth shops, burnt the foreign cloth, spun the Khadi, popularised Gandhi's Charkha. This was also a liberative experience for hitherto

politically inactive Indian women.

With the advent of Civil Disobedience movement in early 1930's women again led the movements like Salt Satyagraha. Women actively accompanied Gandhiji during the Dandi March and broke salt laws to defy the British government throughout the country.

Many went to Jails and faced lathi-charge & violence.

Anusuya Sarabhai, Sarojini Naidu were the leading figures during these movements.

Gandhiji repeatedly focused on the meaning of Swaraj which was incomplete in his words without full accomplishment of all rights due to Indian women and mobilised the Indian women in his every nationalist & social struggle.

It was this emancipation, which caused a huge participation by women in the later struggle of Quit India & other struggles even when almost all the top political leadership was behind bars.

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Q.10) Feminization of old age is an emerging issue in India's current stage of demographic transition. Comment.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India is currently in the second half of its demographic transition where the population is still expanding but with relatively decreased rates & is tending towards stabilising in the near future.

With the biological bias towards females in terms of life expectancy as compared to the males, the growing Indian population with increasing life expectancy is moving towards feminization of the geriatric population.

The current elderly population is around 6% of total population and is slated to increase rapidly.

Feminization of old age is an emerging issue in India's demography in the light of the above factors and the issue is of importance due to the following reasons -

- (i) The elderly population is already very vulnerable and feminization of the same increases the vulnerability of the same further given the attitude of Indian society & rising