

Test Code: 21073

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18 JUL 2019

ForumIAS  
ACADEMY

FIAS – 2019 – GS 2D

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MGPQ004446**ForumIAS**  
ACADEMY**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate

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Mobile No.

Date:

18/07/2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

## INDEX TABLE

## INSTRUCTION

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
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1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Total Marks:

Remarks:

Start Time| 9:00

End Time| 12:00

Mode Of Examination :

Online  Offline 

ECN CODE:

Evaluation Date:

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

**ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**



**Q.1)** Discuss the importance of Sangam literature in understanding the political and socio cultural realities of early South India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Sangam literature is Tamil classic text of South India that gives insights on the grammar & literature eg Tolkappiyam

## Political

- ① Eulogists of King such as Raja Raja Chola
- ② Hereditary monarchy
- ③ Caste system & occupational structure
- ④ Economy regulated by King

## Social

- ① Silapadikaram is a love epic, showing caste hierarchy and social stigma of divorce
- ② High respect for women

- ③ Presence of inequalities
- ④ Hindu orthodoxy in rituals.
- ⑤ Influence of Sanskrit on local languages
- ⑥ Globalisation, with influence into South East Asia of present day Vietnam, Thailand, Sri Lanka
- ⑦ Mavinukdai → Buddhism in South India

Despite being works of grammar and epics of literature, they offer an insight of what life would have been like in the Sangam period

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



**Q.2)** Critically examine the nature and scope of environmental movements in independent India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Independent India saw the paradox of high growth and environmental degradation. This led to many environmental movements.

## Nature & Scope

① Environmental movements are movements of the poor for the environment conservation.

② Apathy of Urban elites

③ Class movements in Rural areas

④ Political vacuum, where no political party raised environmental issues.

⑤ Failure of inclusive & sustainable development

⑥ often women led → women empowerment  
e.g. eco-feminism of Vandana Shiva

- ⑦ Satyagraha, & peaceful movement:  
like Chipko movement
- ⑧ Water led to urban movements
- ⑨ State often sided with polluting  
agencies such as factories of Steelite movement
- ⑩ Alleged foreign funding to slow development  
as per IB report: 5% of GDP invest

There is a need to come out of growth-environment discrepancy, and focus on sustainable development.

The recent attempt to make clean Ganga a Jan Andolan is a step in the right direction.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



**Q.3)** The Indian National Congress, being a movement and not just a party, included within its fold, individuals and groups which subscribed to widely divergent political and ideological perspectives. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Bipin Chaudhary calls the Indian National movement one of the best examples of the creation of an extremely wide movement with diverse political aims, whose impact is still felt today.

① Presence of changees vs no changees

CR → ML  
 Das → Nehru  
 Participate in elections after NCA

Rajendra → NA  
 Prasad → Anand  
 focus on Gandhian constructive program

② Rise of left within the Congress

Democratic Socialism of Nehru & Bose → Communism of MD Roy  
 Congress Socialist Party of JP Narayan

③ Presence of Right <sup>ist</sup> wing leaders like Patel and Rajendra Prasad.

④ Healthy debates between Gandhi and Nehru, Nehru & Patel  
Gandhi & Bose

⑤ Presence of muslim leaders & Hindu leaders  
 ↓ ↓ Abul  
 Jinnah Khan ~~Abul~~ Khan Balrajpat Rai  
 "Responsinists"

⑥ Socially diverse background: Rich → Farmers → Capitalists  
 Poor → Workers → Trade Unions

The Congress then was a party of many voices, After Independence, "Nehruvian consensus" was present, once it broke down, the decline of congress begins with many splinter groups emerging.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



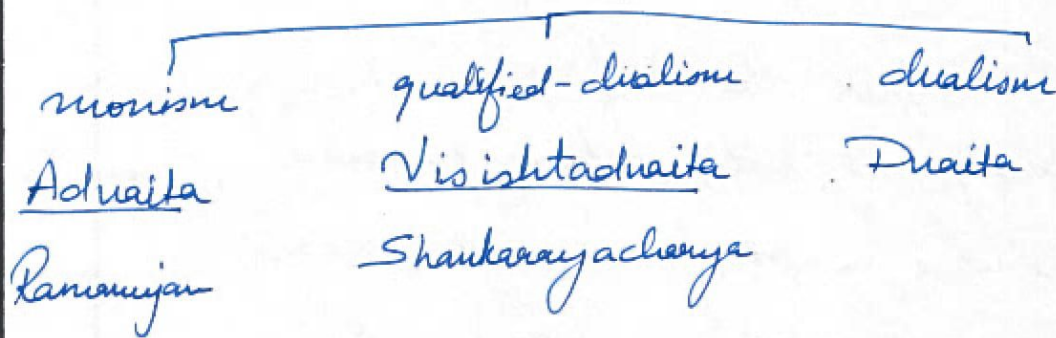


Q.4) Though Ramanuja and Shankaracharya expounded vedanta, their philosophies were not the same. Explain.

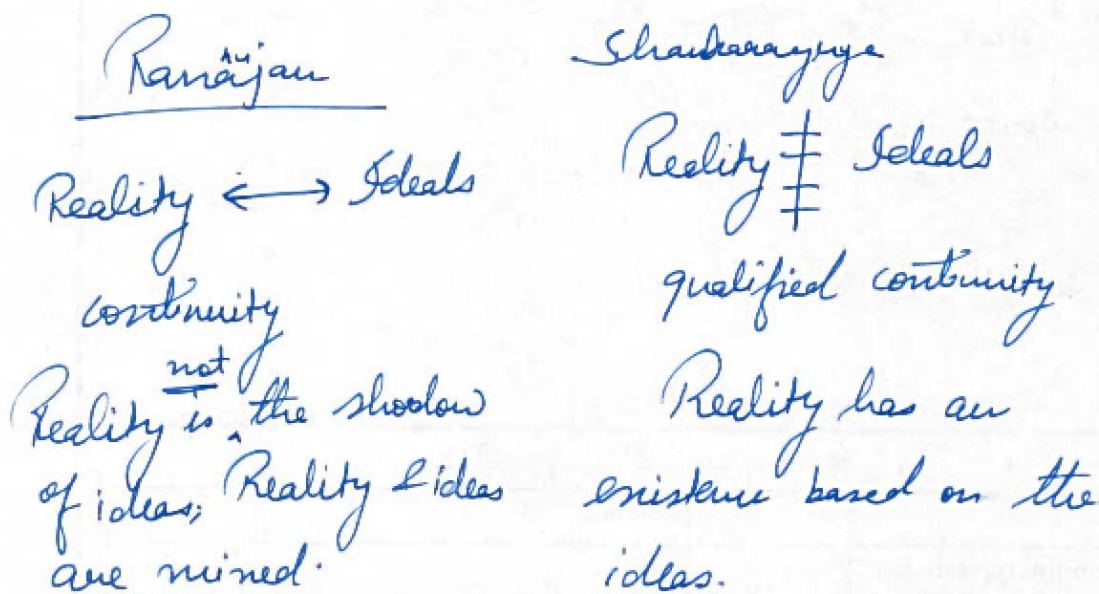
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Vedanta is known as post-Vedas, or end of Vedas. It questions the relevance of Vedas & the knowledge with it.

It is an Umbrella school of Philosophy in Hindu tradition.



Thus the question the Veda, but give an alternate understanding of the word.



focus on devotion  
& sacrifice

focus on self realization

Moksha

freedom of soul

focus on Karma

Moksha

soul merging with Brahman

focus on knowledge

Despite the differences, there is similarity, as both believe in soul, both believe in oneness of the world, presence of Brahman & only one God, attempt to Moksha.

Thus, the means are different, but the ends are same.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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Q.5) Though Tilak's strategy towards freedom movement was orthodoxical, it was way ahead of his contemporaries. Elucidate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Bal Gangadhar Tilak is popularly known as Lokmanya Tilak, and is an entiretivist leader or neo-nationalist of the freedom movement.

orthodoxical

- ① No radical departure
- ② conventional political strategy
- ③ Restricted to elite class → Inspired from gita
- ④ No social reform

way ahead of contemporary times

- ① Moderate were appeasing British via prayer propoganda and petitions
- ② Tilak was critical of moderates
- ③ Cannot win freedom by creaking like a frog once a year
- ④ Tried to incorporate masses in the freedom struggle via celebration

of Ganpati festival and anniversary of Shiraji.

- ⑤ mixing of religion with politics.
- ⑥ Kesari [Marathi] and Marathe [Hindi] became voices of the common man.
- ⑦ Swadeshi to incorporate each and everything associated with the British.

Thus Tilak began mobilising masses on an unprecedented scale, which finally led to Home Rule movement for Pravara Swaraj.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.6) Assess the influence of Central Asian invasions on Indian art and culture.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The central Asian Invasions from Khyber Pass had a huge impact on Indian art & culture

- 1) Religion: Introduction of Islam at a large scale
- 2) Temple art: saw rise of Mosques
- 3) Architecture
  - Dome
  - Minarettes
  - 4 Angles
- 4) New material in building
  - focus on red-sand stone
  - white marble
- 5) Language
  - Persian
  - Urdu
  - Calligraphy developed as an art
- 6) Hindustani Music saw convergence with central asian art form

7) Rise of Sufi movement & Bhakti movement

8) elaborate gardens and Tombs constructed by Taj Mahal.  
gardens of Seri Nagar.

9) Rise of Science & Reason in Islam led to creation of astronomics and observatories.

The Islamic invaders made India their home, and added to her cultural and economic wealth.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

The British left a fragmented and divided India, that was re-organized on linguistic basis.

## Roots in freedom struggle

① 1920 Gandhi re-organized the Congress party on linguistic grounds. This seeding the grounds for regional movements.

② Democratic State had to recognise people's demands for development

③ Freedom movement empowered the masses. The masses realised their popular demands had to be met by the State

④ Socio-economic rights became important including linguistic rights

⑤ Princely States and British areas were accorded to administrative convenience

and not demands of the people.

⑥ Local newspapers, and radio in regional languages supported organisation on regional basis.

⑦ Politically powerful leaders wanted re-organisation, like Pattabi Sitaranigya

Thus, the linguistic reorganisation has its roots in the freedom movement. Further, now development and good governance have become the basis of reorganisation, away from language.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.8) Discuss how with the advent of Gandhi, women's involvement in the nationalist movement took a giant leap.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Gandhi's advent in Indian politics transformed the freedom struggle from the hands of elite to a mass satyagraha rightly called the Indian National movement.

## Involvement of Women

- ① Satyagraha was an important tool in women's involvement by empowering them.
- ② Peace and non-violence are qualities of Indian women.
- ③ Gandhian constructive notion of the movement via Struggle - tense - Struggle focussed on women.
- ④ Gandhi's emphasis on social ~~and~~ empowerment along with political participation.

⑤ Non-cooperation movement saw large scale participation of women.

⑥ women respected Gandhi ji

⑦ Gandhi's emphasis on Village Republic and  cottage industry empowered women economically. eg Charkha & Spinning

Spinning

⑧ Gandhi Ashram were places of equality for women.

Apart from women, Gandhi also incorporated Advasi, Dalits, farmers, capitalists and others in the freedom struggle, and is rightly called the father of the nation.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.9) Explain with relevant arguments how introduction of railways in India benefited British economy more than Indian economy.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The colonial government of Britain in India introduced Railways for economic exploitation and administrative ease.

• Old logistical towns like Bareilly and others on Ganga where were de-populated

• Railways were designed to export raw material and import finished products

• Indian concerns were not taken into account.

• Freight charges were low, human tariff was high.

• Facilitated movement of troops to quash any rebellion.

• Indian investment were not allowed, despite being cheaper.

• Viceroy guaranteed 5% rate of return, thus leading to higher taxes on Indian agriculture.

• Levin has analysed this as "financial capitalism" as the highest stage of imperialism.

Thus, the Indian railways brought misery and de-industrialisation to India and profit to Britain.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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