

Test Code: 21098

FIAS – 2019 – GS1H/5G/9E/11D/21C/29B

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ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate			
Email Id.		Roll No.	
Mobile No.		Date:	

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<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>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 	End Time
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			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 evolution of mural paintings under the patronage of the Pallava, Pandava and Chola Kings. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Q South Indian kingdoms such as the Pallavas, Pandavas and Cholas were great patrons of art and architecture.

Their contribution to murals comes from those made on temple walls.

Chola contribution:

- Patronised dravida temples
- murals were drawn on these walls
- in Brinadeshwara temple in Tanjore, murals of Rajaraja Chola with his guru are present.

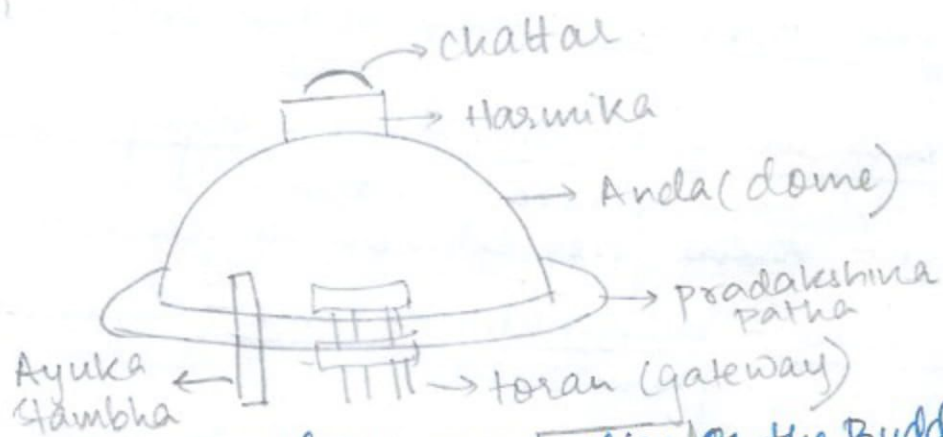
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.2) "To what extent Stupa's sculpture and architecture is a reflection of Buddhist Ideals and Philosophy?"
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Stupas, along with chaityas and viharas, are the most important religious structures in Buddhism.

Salient features of a stupa & associated Buddhist ideals and philosophy



- A stupa is believed to house relics of the Buddha.
- Anda is the main dome of the stupa.
↳ signifies a 'bubble' - the transience of life (annika)

- harmika - a square balcony shaped structure on top of the anda

- Chattas - umbrella like structure signifies spiritual sovereignty
- Pradakshina patha :- path around the stupa for devotees to move around it in the direction of the sun's motion in the sky
- Toran - gateway that is intricately carved with Jataka stories
- Ayukastambhas : pillars at the entrance

Symbols carved on the stupa & significance

- Wheel - dharmachakra parivartan. ~~was~~ first sermon at sarnath
- Elephant - mahabhinishkrama - departure from castle
- Bodhi tree - mahaparinirvana : enlightenment

Thus, stupas are not only ancient architectural marvels, they hold immense symbolic value in buddhism

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Structure		Content	
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Q.3) Do you agree with the view that the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre acted as a turning point in the India's National Freedom struggle? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

↳ Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre refers to the ^{uproved} shooting of unarmed, peaceful protesters and other civilians in a closed park in 1919 Baisakhi Day in Amritsar on the orders of General Dyer (under O'Dwyer)

Yes, the incident was a turning point in the Freedom struggle.

Impact

- Revealed the satanic nature of the British Raj, which till then had hegemonic influence in India.
- Till before this, many Indians were loyal to the Raj & believed in its sense of justice. (It had introduced rule of law etc.)
many Indians like Gandhi (Kaiser-e-Hind) had even supported recruitment for

world was I from India.

- Many soldiers from Punjab had fought on the side of Britain in WWI and had expected to be rewarded with more liberties. Instead they got Rowlatt Act 1919.
- The aftermath of the massacre was even worse -
 - Curfew in Punjab saw large scale humiliation of civilians like flogging & crawling orders.
 - The Hunter Commission absolved O'Dwyer and initially even Dyer was condoned.
- Gandhi gave up his title, & RN Tagore his nighthood.
- One of the triggers for Non-Cooperation movement.

Thus, the Jallianwallah Bagh massacre was the beginning of the end of the Raj.

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Structure		Content	
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Q.4) If the Battle of Plassey established British as a de-facto power in India, its sequel Battle of Buxar established it as a de-jure power in India. Elaborate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

△ Battle of Plassey refers to the battle between Nawab of Bengal Syahr-ud-Daula (1757) and Mir Zafar (supported by British under Clive) where British won.

How Plassey led to British becoming de-facto power?

- Mir Zafar became Nawab → puppet of British as he won due to their support
- Zamindari of 24 Paraganas given to British
- Duty free trade for both Company & its private trade in Bengal province.
- Activities of Christian missionaries allowed

Thus, the British used the revenues of Bengal for trade - for which no duty was paid. led to decline of indigenous industry even though they did not have political power, Mir Zafar was his puppet

Battle of Buxar refers to the battle between Mir ^{+ Shah Alam II + Nawab of Oudh} ~~Qasim~~ and East India Company which the latter won.

How British became de jure power?

• Allahabad Treaty: Mughal Emperor (Shah Alam II) gave them diwani rights over Bengal province.

• Thus, they instituted a Dual Govt in Bengal where they had power without responsibility.

• British collected Revenue, Bengal Nawab did administration & had no army control.

• In 1873, with abolishment of ~~Dual~~ Dual Govt by Hastings, British ^(EIC) became unquestioned & rulers of Bengal.

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Q.5) There is a common understanding that the decolonisation process in Africa is yet to be completed. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Colonisation is a process where a foreign imperial power takes control of the economic base of a country and exploits it for interests of the foreign country. In the process, they exercise political control. Thus, decolonisation should include return of -

Political
sovereignty

Economic
sovereignty

Post WW II, African countries surely got back their political sovereignty but not their economic sovereignty. This is called neo-colonialism.

What is Neocolonialism! -

- control of economic base that is more stable.
- It happens through → MNCs
→ forced liberalisation of markets to global trade

It leads to +

- Countries selling ^{exporting} raw materials in world market cheaply
- importing finished goods
- MNCs investing ~~in~~ → exploitation of land, labour, natural resources
→ returns on capital accrues ~~to~~ to foreign investors.
- influence of foreign capital on political process.

Why it happened - 1

- lack of political & economic institutions for national growth.
 - lack of human capital
 - lack of ^{indigenous} administrative experience
 - false borders → civil wars
 - global institutions like WTO, IMF controlled by developed capitalist nations → structural adjustment programs
- Thus, process of deindustrialisation is yet to be completed

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Q.6) Give an account of the social factors responsible for juvenile delinquency in India. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to address juvenile delinquency.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Juvenile delinquency refers to criminal and illegal behaviour by minors (<18).
Social factors behind juvenile delinquency.

- ① Greater exposure to violence - on television and video games.
- ② Breakdown of family: Lack of psychological support due to breakdown of joint families & working parents.
- ③ Encouragement on social media: Desire for peer acceptance leads to 'daredevilry' (Tik Tok, selfie deaths)
→ radicalisation by extremist groups.
- ④ Psychological / emotional damage due to bullying, especially on social media.
- ⑤ Relative deprivation: Exposure to extravagant lifestyles, especially in

Case of immigrants.

Steps taken to address it.

- ① National Student Cadet Program to instill civic behaviour in school students.
- ② Restriction of or child labour.
- ③ Efforts to increase enrollment in schools & skilling programs, reduce dropouts. (RTE, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan)
- ④ Rehabilitation of juveniles in conflict with law - Juvenile Justice Act.

Youth are the future of any nation, & juvenile delinquency ~~for~~ if unnoticed destroys the future.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.7) In the light of the recent report by the United Nations on World Population what are the social and economic challenges before India to develop its populace?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

According to the UN world Population report, by 2026, India will become the most populous country in the world.

Why large population.

1. Poverty - people want kids to take care of them in old age.
2. Health concerns - uncertain survival of children encourages more births
3. Lack of awareness - about family planning, contraceptives.
4. Women disempowerment - They have no choice in these decisions.

However, today, India is in the midst of a potential demographic dividend as while India's working age poplⁿ will ↑ by 36%, that of developed world with ↓ by 4%.

Thus, twin challenges. →

Curbing population growth.

- access to contraceptives
- women empowerment
- improving Primary Health facilities (maternal & child health)
- encouraging family planning.

Reaping demographic dividend

- Access to quality education.
- Skilling & re-skilling
- Economic growth that creates jobs
- Access to health care.
- Tackling disruption of 4th Industrial Revolution.

Thus, India should ensure the health & economic well being on its population through this two pronged approach

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.8) "Patriarchy issue surrounds women at the workplace but their effect is highly influenced by their class background." Critically Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

~ 22% of women participate in the labour force, & even then face many problems within.

Issues faced in the workplace:

① Patriarchal attitudes towards ability -
• women seen as less skilled, & capable.
• seen as ineffective leaders.

② gendered distribution of work -
asked to do "housekeeping" work

③ Lack of flexibility for mothers
• lack of creche facility.
• lack of work from home facility.
• stringent work timing
• maternity leaves not granted.

④ Safety issues. → within: sexual harassment
→ outside: transportation

⑤ opposition from family/husband

These issues are aggravated for poor women →

① Informal sector — >90% women in this sector.

Thus, lack of worker rights, maternal benefits, toilets, creche & other infrastructure, internal complaints committee etc..

② Transportation: usually have to take public transport

③ Lack of education: can't fight harassers and for rights

④ Lack of access to material/contraception
- greater probability to exiting ^{care} workplace

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.9) In light of population explosion in cities assess the importance of land use planning in assuring sound urban transport. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

A The constitution (74th Amendment) sanctions microplanning through metropolitan & district planning committees.

Why planning for transport

- Population explosion → unplanned migration → city expansion in periphery.

- informal workers / migrants occupy the periphery & have to travel long distances to work.

- crowded business districts as those who can afford, want to live near ~~city~~ work place.

Thus ① congestion ② air pollution.

③ economic waste of time ④ ↑ vulnerability of migrants

How planning helps

- Transit oriented housing: encourage residential use near mass transports like metro.
- Plan proper segregation of business & housing location with sufficient entry & exit transport to reduce congestion.
- Last mile transport to reduce vulnerabilities.
- Mass transport to reduce pollution.

The MPC & DPC should be employed for this purpose

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	