

Test Code: 21098

FIAS – 2019 – GS1H/5G/9E/11D/21C/29B

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	KEVIN TOMS SKARIA		
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Mobile No.		Date:	15/9/2019

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>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 9:00 am	End Time 12:00 am
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input checked="" 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, Pandya and Chola Kings. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Mural paintings were popular in Southern India also, especially, in temples, caves etc.

Pallava:

- The Pallava king Mahendravarman I was a prominent patron of arts. He himself was called Chitrakarapuli (Tiger among Painters)
- The temples at Panamalai, Madangapattu and Kancheepuram were adorned with mural paintings.
- Paintings were expressed emotions, eg dancing girl painting at Panamalai
- They were highly ornate and jewellery was shown in the pictures.

Pandya

The Pandya region had influence of Jaina and Shaiva philosophies.

- The caves at Thirumalaipuram and

Sittanavalai had several mural paintings with Jain influence and the style is very close to that of Ajanta.

- Expression filled faces, linear arrangements, floral patterns adorned the paintings

Cholas:

The Cholas had several mural paintings in the temples - halls, mandapas, etc.

- Nangaitonda Cholapuram temple.
- Brhadeshwara temple, Thanjavur,
- Airavateshwara temple etc

had several mural paintings.

- they depicted Shaivism philosophy.

Kailasa, nataraja themes were prominent

thus mural paintings in Tamil region was very prominent during the reign of Pallavas, Pandya & Cholas.

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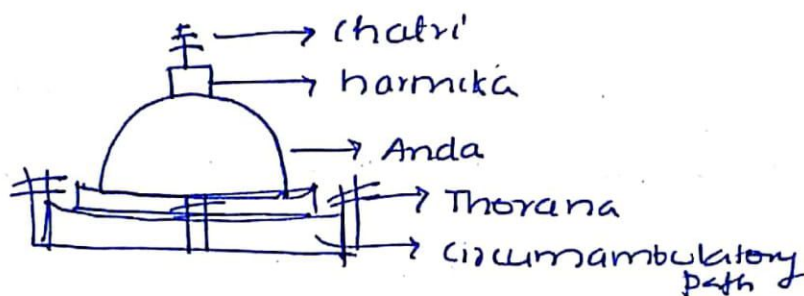
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Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

Stupas are the moundsⁱⁿ which relics of Buddha was kept. It got religious prominence over a course of time.

Stupa structure:



The sculpture & architecture was reflection of Buddhist ideals & philosophy:

• Sculptures in the circumambulatory path depicted images of yaksha & yakshi, stories from jataka tales and life events of Buddha like - enlightenment, nirvana etc.

eg. Sculpture of yaksha in Sanchi stupa in the 'thorana' structure.

• The 4 thoranas at 4 directions indicate

the 4 noble truths.

- The circumambulatory path is adorned with wheels depicting cycle of life.
- The 'Anda' hemisphere denote heaven. and Karmika & Chattr (umbrella) denote nirvana.
- The pole from ground to Karmika denote the connection from earth to heaven. and the path to nirvana.
- Circumambulatory path also denote the cycle of life.
- It is adorned with the dharmachakra which denote the eight noble ^{paths} ~~truths~~ of Buddhism.

Thus stupas became the reflection of ideals & philosophy of Buddhism.

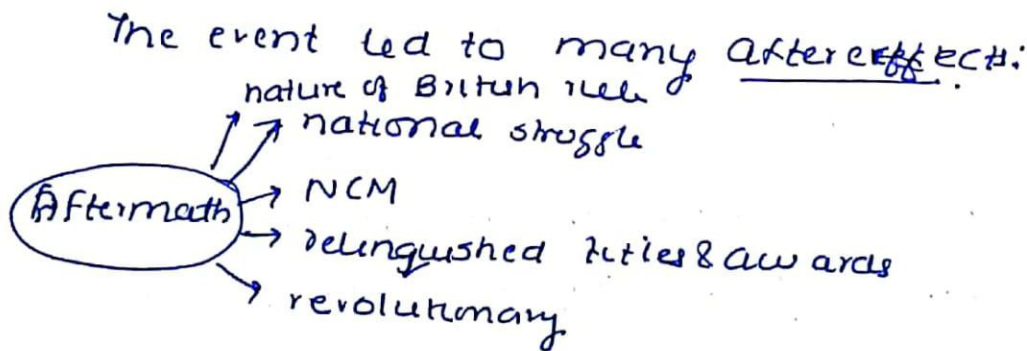
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Q.3) Do you agree with the view that the Jalianwalla Bagh massacre acted as a turning point in the India's National Freedom struggle? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Jalianwalla Bagh massacre occurred in April 1919 at Amritsar. The masses gathered together to protest Rowlatt Act and arrest of national leader ^{like} Saifuddin Kitchlew. General Dyer ~~fire~~ ordered to fire at the unarmed masses without any warning & trigger for violence.



(1) The true nature of British rule became very clear for all the people. The earlier view of British rule as 'good for Indians' became irrelevant

(2) The national struggle got massive push to aim for 'Purna Swaraj' and not just Dominion Status.

- (3) All sections of the society came together in contempt of the actions.
- (4) The national leaders & prominent Indians gave up their titles in response to this.
eg. Tagore and Gandhi.
- (5) The lacklustre response from British rulers, especially Hunter Commission report which didn't take strong action against General Dyer, strengthened anti-British feelings in India.
- (6) Non Cooperation Movement & Khilafat movement with Hindu-Muslims unity was launched soon.
- (7) Many ^{youth got involved in} revolutionary activities in the aftermath of this.
- (8) Foreign response was also favourable to Indians. Thus the Jalianwalla Bagh massacre was a turning point in Indian Nationalist Struggle.

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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 in 1757 and Battle of Buxar in 1764 were crucial battles that led to the emergence of Britishers as major power in Indian polity.

Battle of Plassey (1757)



- It was a diplomatic initiative and less of actual battle.
- Britishers defeated Siraj-ud-daula, Ruler of Bengal through diplomacy.
- They successfully installed a favourable ruler in Bengal, who reciprocated to Britishers with trade benefits, land control, etc.

They became the de-facto power in Bengal and Bengal being the most wealthy province in India, they became de-facto power in India.

Battle of Buxar (1765)

It was fought between Britishers and
 combined army of Mir Kasim, ~~Shuja-ud-daula~~
 Durrani of Bengal, Durrani
 of Awadh - Shuja-ud-daula and Mughal king
 Shah Alam II.

• British had military victory over their
 army.

Outcome:

- (1) Military dominance of Britishers in India
- (2) The dual government in Bengal with
 Britishers having no administrative duty by
 share of revenue.
- (3) Allahabad Treaty led to Awadh becoming
 a buffer state to annex rest of India.
- (4) Defeat of Mughals signaled British dominance.
- (5) Control over Bihar, Odisha.

Thus Battle of Buxar made Britishers
 the de jure power in India.

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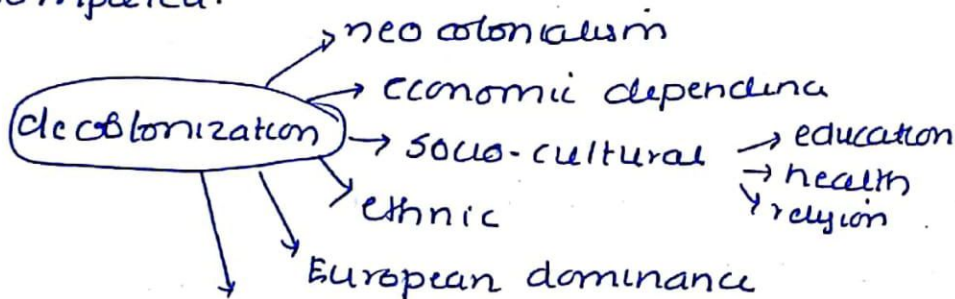
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Q.5) There is a common understanding that the decolonisation process in Africa is yet to be completed. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Decolonization of Africa was completed in political terms in 1990s with the independence of South Africa.

Yet the decolonization process is not completed.



(1) Neo-colonialism in Africa by the efforts of corporates and state run firms through control of land and resources still exist. eg. Copper mining in DRC and DR Congo.

(2) Economically most of the African countries are depended on aid from European countries

eg. Senegal is poor in HDI and depends on foreign aid

(3) Politically many countries have authoritarian rulers who are taking the line of the erstwhile colonial masters and Western powers.

eg. Botswana

(4) Socio-cultural colonial hangovers.

(a) Many tribals have lost their ^{ethnic} original cultural aspects and adopted Western culture

(b) Dominance of Christianity & evangelical faith and flow of Christian charity aid to Africa eg. Kenya

(c) Adoption of colonial languages is complete eg. Cote d'Ivoire uses French

(5) Ethnic divides still persist which is an outcome of the divide & rule policy of colonizers.

(6) European dominance is still in many countries eg. South Africa, Zimbabwe.

Thus Africa's decolonization is still an ongoing.

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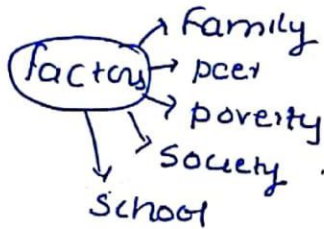
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Q.6) Give an account of the social factors responsible for juvenile delinquency in India. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to address juvenile delinquency. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Juvenile delinquency is an outcome of multiple

social factors.



(1) Families with ~~little~~ less care for children can lead to their poor development

(3) Peers can push children to do actions which can make them become criminals in future (eg. ragging)

(3) Poverty pushes children to aspire for wealth and easier means to success via crimes.

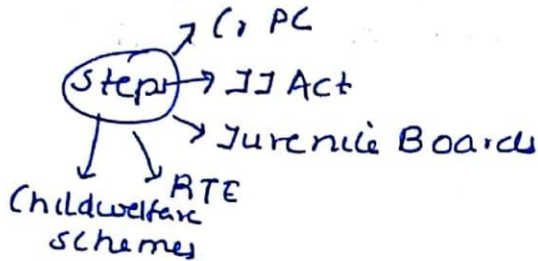
(4) Society and their antipathy can breed bad behavior among children.

eg. Patronage of criminal leaders.

(5) School pressure: Sometimes schools pressure children to ~~steal~~, indulge in crimes

g. Inequality expressed in schools.

Government has taken several steps for welfare of children.



- (1.) Cr PC has provisions that enables juvenile delinquents to be taken to reformatory schools.
- (2.) The age limit to recognize crime of a child is now at 12 years.
- (3.) Juvenile Justice Act penalizes sale of drugs and liquor to children.
- (4.) Juvenile Boards are established to look into issues causing delinquency and address them.
- (5.) RTE promotes education among children which can prevent delinquency.
- (6.) Schemes like Mid day meal address poverty to some extent.

Thus juvenile delinquency must be addressed in a multipronged manner.

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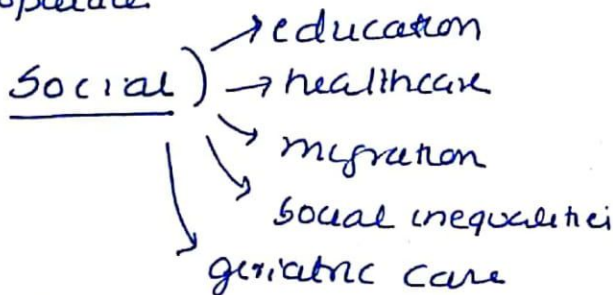


Q.7) In the light of the recent report by the United Nations on World Population what are the social and economic challenges before India to develop its populace?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The recent UN report on World Population Prospects expects India to become the most populous country in the world by 2027.

India is facing many challenges to develop its populace.



(1) Educational standards are not ~~the~~ ^{equally} present. Some regions have better facilities. Some communities are better educated.

e.g. Southern states better literacy.

(2) Healthcare faces struggles to reach universal coverage and universal affordability.

(3) Migration is leading to increased crowded slums in urban areas.

(4) Social inequalities like caste discrimination and gender discrimination are not abating.

Geriatric care is not present in many areas



(1) Employment generation is slow.
 Skill set among the masses are rather poor.

(2) Investment rates are not increasing with respect to population increase.

(3) Inequality in wealth is increasing.

(4) Housing is a issue in both urban & rural areas.

(5) Entrepreneurs in remote areas face issue of credit & support.

Thus growing population is creating several economic & social challenges to India

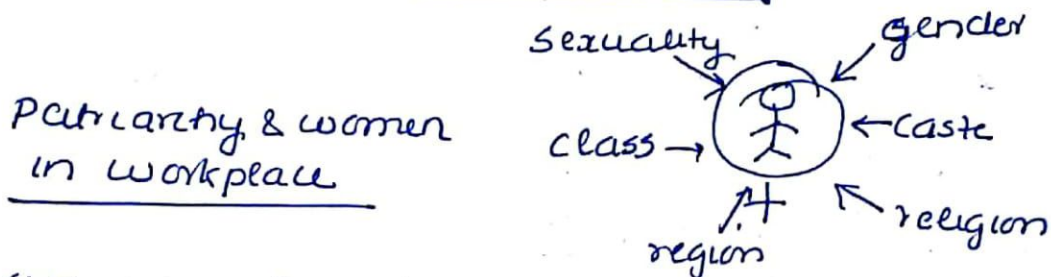
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Structure		Content	
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Q.8) "Patriarchy issue surrounds women at the workplace but their effect is highly influenced by their class background." Critically Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Women face several discriminations owing to their gender, caste, class etc. This intersection of several discriminatory social factors lead to Intersectionality



- (1.) Women face discrimination in workplace in the form of eg. deputing men for field jobs.
- (2.) Women may face sexual harassments.
- (3.) Women face pay gap as men are paid more for the same job.
- (4.) Some works are considered as women's forte and some as men's forte.
eg. care of elders, nursing etc
- (5.) Women also face troubles due to night shifts, family-career balance, maternity etc
- (6.) Discrimination in promotions.

Class & women in workplace.

- (1) Women from poorer background face more discrimination since they have little means to defend themselves.
- (2) Their safety is also affected as they travel in common means of transport.
- (3) Many poorer women have several family issues - cooking, rearing children etc which wealthier women get support ^{from} ~~for~~ family.
- (4) Class also plays an important role in selecting women for certain higher positions. For instance caste-Hindu women will be preferred over Dalit women in some cases.

Thus intersectional viewpoint for women development & empowerment is crucial especially in case of working women

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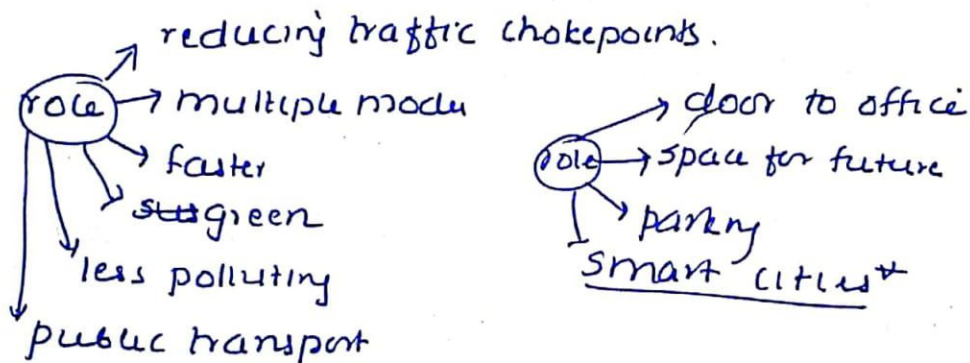
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Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

Cities ~~is~~ around the world and especially in India are facing population explosion. Sound urban transport is part of the Sustainable Cities goal of SDG-11. And also the UN Habitat II.

Importance of land use planning:



(1) Land use planning can help to reduce chokepoints of traffic.

e.g. Increasing the number of lanes in major chokepoints

(2) Multiple modes of transport like metro trains, buses, waterways can be interconnected in land use planning.

(3) Faster transportation can be assured

by enlarging major roads and providing a mesh of secondary roads.

(4-) Metro trains, e-vehicles, and seamless connectivity can help to reduce the emissions.

(5-) Faster & seamless connectivity due to land use planning can reduce air pollution created by vehicles

(6-) More parking space, vertical parking space, parking space in apartments ^{can} ~~must~~ be created through land use planning.

(7-) Promotion of public transport and public transport availability from door to office can be augmented through land use planning.

(8-) Smart cities can create efficient traffic management

(9-) Space can be reserved for future use also. Thus land use planning augments urban transport

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	