

Test Code 21056

FIAS - MGP2019 - 17B

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Email Id.

Roll No.

19100

Mobile No.

Date:

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		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Total Marks:		

INSTRUCTION

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 the Question-Card-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-Card-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Remarks:

Start Time:

End Time:

Mode Of Examination:

Offline

Online

VENUE:

Examination Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) The strategies, ideologies, approaches of Dalit movement varied from leader to leader, place to place and time to time. Discuss

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Dalit movements in India have followed multiple strategies, ideologies and approaches over the years.

This is seen by:

1) Pre-Independence → Dr. Ambedkar used Gandhian method of Satyagraha for access to public wells, tanks. Eg: Mahad Satyagraha (MH)
Periyar united all non-Brahmin castes under the Dravidian identity which inspired the Justice Party, the first non-upper caste political outfit to win elections (Madras)
Narayana Guru through SNDP movement focussed on upliftment of social status by forswearing 'unclean' professions, meat, alcohol. (Kerala)

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2) Post Independence :

Dr. Ambedkar founded the Republican Party to become a part of power politics. He gave the message of educate, agitate and organize to Dalits and his conversion of Buddhism was his opposition to Hinduism.

Dalit Panthers under Namdeo Dholake represented radical thought which was aligned to Marxism.

BAMCEF and later BSP by Kanshiram consolidated Dalit votes to rise to power.

Rise of gignesh Mevani, Chandrashekhhar Ravan is seen as the next generation of Dalit leaders who will now give their own method

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Q.2) Despite paying attention to urbanization and its challenges, Indian cities continue to suffer from unchecked urban expansion and population growth. Analyse.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Almost 30% of India's population resides in urban areas and this is expected to rise to 50% by 2050.

India has paid attention to urbanization and its challenges as seen in:

- 1) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - Urban
- 2) PMAY - Urban. (Reduce slums)
- 3) Smart City concept (Ease of living)
- 4) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RUR BAN scheme. (Reduce migration)
- 5) Urban waste management rules

However, the Indian cities continue to suffer unchecked expansion and population growth due to:

(A) Economic : a) agriculture is unremunerative

- b) Lack of employment opportunities in villages and smaller towns
 c) Better wages, career growth.

(B) Social :

- 1) Caste, gender, sexuality based discriminations are reduced by migrating to urban anonymity
 2) Male-specific distress migration

(C) Cultural :

- 1) Kinship-based migration.
 2) Better living conditions.

Thus, it has led to rise in issues like slum proliferation, pollution, congestion, urban sprawl, crime and delinquency. Focus on smart villages and suburbanization can reduce the pressure.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Q.3) "Terracotta figurines and seals throw light on the religious practices followed

by the Harappan people". Discuss.

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(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Terracotta figurines and seals are one of the most important artefacts unearthed from the Harappan sites.

They consist of:

- (A) Terracotta figurines of:
- Mother (woman goddess).
 - animals like bison, tiger, bulls.
 - toys like carts
 - phallus.
- (B) Terracotta and other seals:
- have a 'pasupathinath figure'.
 - Mother goddess.
 - Plants, trees.
 - animals.
 - Script which is not yet deciphered.

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These help throw light on the religious practices followed by Harappa people as:

- 1) Mother figure shows worship of women form of goddess.
- 2) Pasupathinath is assumed to be proto-Shiva.
- 3) Some form of phallus worship.
- 4) Worship of elements of nature like animals, trees.

A form of nature worship as well as worship of the power of reproduction can hence be inferred.

This shows a primitive form of religion in Harappa.

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Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Q.4) Discuss the various mechanisms causing changes in sea level and its impacts on coastal areas.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Sea level can change due to various factors and it has a varying impact on the coastal areas.

The various mechanisms that change sea level are:

- 1) Global Warming → increase in evaporation leading to increase in volume of surface water.
- 2) Melting of glaciers
- 3) Reclamation of land → leading to artificially reducing the sea
- 4) Over-mining of sand.
- 5) Natural phenomenon like cyclones increase the sea level for short time
- 6) Tidal movements due to the moon → temporary rise and fall of sea level.

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The impact of these sea level changes on coastal areas are:

- 1) Restrictions on construction and other activities. Example: CRZ (coastal regulatory zones) have to be realigned based on such changes.
- 2) Threat to life and property in case of events like high rainfall.
- 3) Denuclation of beaches due to excessive saline water inflow
- 4) Disturbs the mating activity of marine and amphibious creatures
- 5) Threat of submergence

Hence, attention needs to be paid to the impact of sea level change on the coastal areas

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Q.5) Give a reasoned account on the recent trends of labour force participation rate of women in India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The female labour force participation rate has come down to 24%, in 2019.

The trend also shows:

- 1) Greater participation of rural women as compared to urban
- 2) Low participation in under 25 age group \rightarrow shows education \uparrow
- 3) Drastic drop in 30+ age group

These trends are due to:

(A) Social causes:

- 1) Patriarchal attitude which restricts female empowerment.
- 2) Child care, care of elderly is seen as women's responsibility
- 3) Low mobility for job, hence restricts opportunities.

(B) Economic causes:

- 1) Higher income of men has

made women labour redundant
 2) low skilling opportunities
 3) increased compliance burden due to Maternity (Amendment) Act which discourages hiring women.

© Institutional causes:-

- 1) Sexual harassment at workplace
- 2) Lack of creches, old age homes for day-care
- 3) Lack of flexible work hours.

⑤ Employment related causes:-

- 1) Pink collarization
- 2) Glass ceiling
- 3) Feminization of agriculture and informal sector.

IMF has said that even raising the FLFP rate to level of Bangladesh can increase GDP by ~2% and this is way forward

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.6) Contemporary communalism is more than a conflict between two or more religious communities. Explain the statement in Indian context.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Communalism is the usage of religion to achieve secular, mainly political ends.

Communalism has often been viewed as a conflict between two or more religious communities - However, contemporary Indian view shows it is more than just this as:

- 1) Relative Deprivation is seen as the underlying motivator.
- 2) Politicization of religion → 'vote bank' politics seeks to polarize religious tensions
- 3) Ethnicity sometimes is more important than religious ties
→ example: Assam agitation against Bengalis of all religion
- 4) Interference of external actors to instigate communal tensions

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→ example: ISIS handlers have been found active in Kerala.

5) can spur secessionist demand.

example: reports of Pakistan's attempts to revive Khalistani movement.

6) social media seen as a tool to propagate communal content

7) judicial actions that may seem supportive of morality as perceived by public, rather than constitutional morality

Example: initial decision in the Hadiya case by the HC.

Contemporary communalism in India, thus is multidimensional and covers many other facets than just religious conflicts.

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Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.7) Was Lenin's New Economic Policy (1921) against the principles of Marxism? Explain the consequences of adopting it.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Vladimir Lenin brought in the New Economic Policy in 1921, to help Russia overcome from the impact of the Civil War.

This was in contrast to the War Communism in the preceding years.

The policy included:

- 1) Allowed private sector industries
- 2) Private land holding
- 3) Profit was allowed to be kept by those earning it.
- 4) Import, export were allowed.

The policy was viewed as against Marxism. This is because Karl Marx had advocated:

- 1) No private property
- 2) Collective ownership
- 3) Profit to be shared by the workers, not just capitalists.

- 4) Public sector ownership of industries
- 5) More focus on ushering in communism after abolishment of private property.

However Marx had also predicted that capitalism needs to reach its most exploitative form, to then lead to class polarization, true class consciousness and the ultimate overthrow of capitalistic order. Only then can socialism and communism come.

Consequences of NEP thus were:

- 1) Brought in capitalism, the first stage in ultimate goal of communist utopia dreamed by Marx.
- 2) Agriculture production rose.
- 3) Defence industries grew.

NEP thus had mixed impact and ultimately paved the way for five year plans

Feedback [For OFFICE use only]

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Q.8) What is Hyperspectral Imaging Satellite (HysIS)? How will it help in advancing earth observation?

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(10 Marks, 150 Words)

HysIS is Hyperspectral Imaging Satellite launched by ISRO.

The features of HysIS are:

- 1) Hyperspectral imaging for earth observation
- 2) It will help in advanced observation of earth.
- 3) It will take images in infrared and other spectrums.
- 4) Can take images and detect even most minute objects.
- 5) Greater accuracy than all previous imaging satellites.

It will help in advancing earth observation by:

- 1) It will give good quality images of various geographies and topographies.
- 2) Will help in national security.

by sharing images from deep forests, mountain terrain and other possible hideouts of anti-national elements.

3) Will help in mining by giving locations of possible mineral deposits.

4) Can provide pictures of terrain which can help in designing infrastructure projects

5) Mapping of forest resources to prevent illegal deforestation

HYSIS thus will be a boon to various earth observation initiatives and is another feather in the cap of ISRO.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Q.9) If ageing is to be a positive experience, longer life must be accompanied by continuing opportunities for health, participation and security. Discuss in the light of recent government initiatives.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Census 2011 showed that ~8% of India's population is over the age of 60. Ageing is the process of increasing age and the changes associated with the same.

Average life expectancy in India is ~74 years. This longer life to become a positive experience should be accompanied by:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) health | } Opportunities for all. |
| 2) participation | |
| 3) security | |

Recent government initiatives are attempting to do the same. This is seen by:

- 1) Atal Pension yojana: to provide old age pension to those in unorganized sector. Will act as social security in old age.

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(Don't do anything)

- 2) Ayushman Bharat → covers people eligible, irrespective of age and prior conditions.
- 3) Price control on stents, hearing aids, wheelchairs, lower GST
- 4) Accessible India campaign to ensure that public spaces are easily accessed by dreyangs and old people.
- 5) Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 → has been widened to include son-in-law, grandchildren, adopted relatives in its ambit.
- 6) Diktat to police to visit senior citizens living alone, on their patrolling duty. Example: in Kerala.

various initiatives thus aim to improve health, participation and security in ageing

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Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

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