

Time : Spread over multiple days

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Test Code: 31033

FIAS - 2020 - GS Paper I

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	ARTM JAIN		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910043482
Mobile No.		Date:	—

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. 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>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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Total Marks:				
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			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Sir please comment on:

- 1) Legibility of handwriting
- 2) word limit - apt?
- 3) conclusions - smooth or abrupt?

Q.1) "Bhakti and Sufi ideas influenced the moral structure more than the social structure of Indian society." Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Bhakti and Sufi traditions influenced major lifestyle and culture in the period from 3rd century CE to 12th century CE and beyond.

Influenced moral structure

- Taught the importance of ethical conduct in life.
- Emphasized on simplicity and devotion.
- Bhakti taught feelings of tolerance by respecting all religions.
- Gurui Shishya parampara taught value of respect and reverence.
- Common ethical code of conduct, such as against exploitation.
- Songs sang praises of heroes, and this highlighted their virtues.

Examples

- Abhangas of Maratha saints.

- Mira's devotion to Lord Krishna.
- Narsi Mehta's Gujarati literature.
- Borgeets in Assam, taught about community living.

However the movements also impacted the social structure:

- challenged caste rigidity and ortho doxy.
- lower castes and classes empowered.
- women's position in society improved.
- Change in family values. Concept of "familyhood" was enhanced.
- Respect towards elders manifested in the social sphere also.

In this way Bhakti and Sufi sought to change culture, society and the moral foundation of the people.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.2) "The art of temple architecture in South India began with the Pallavas and reached its zenith during the rule of the Cholas". Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Art of temple building in India goes long back. In North India, it consisted of Nagara style. In South, it consisted of Dravida style.

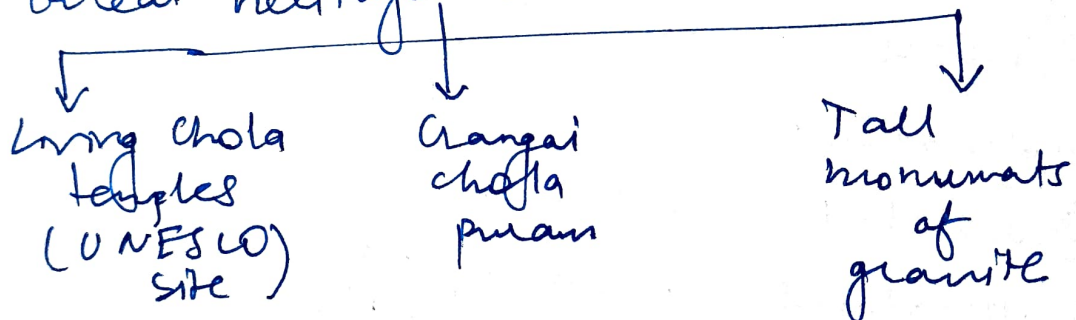
Temple Architecture in South

- Began as simple rectangular structures during Pallavas.
- often these were rock cut, eg: Badami Caves (built by Chalukyas).
- Famous pallava rulers such as Mahendravarma and Narasimhan promoted structures.
- Built structures such as:
 - Kartass Nath temple
 - Structures in Konchipuram.
- Structural temples gradually began to be built.
- Important components included:
 - Vimana
 - Shikhara
 - Mandapa

Zenith during Cholas

- Bronze sculptures, such as of Shiva and Parvati, were placed in temples.
- Cairns and paintings, of Ramayana and Mahabharata.
- large sized gopurams. Eg: Anaman Temple, Madurai.

- Great heritage as visible in



- Temples also had water tanks called eri.
- Famous rulers such as Raja Raja I promoted construction.

Thus temple building reached new heights.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

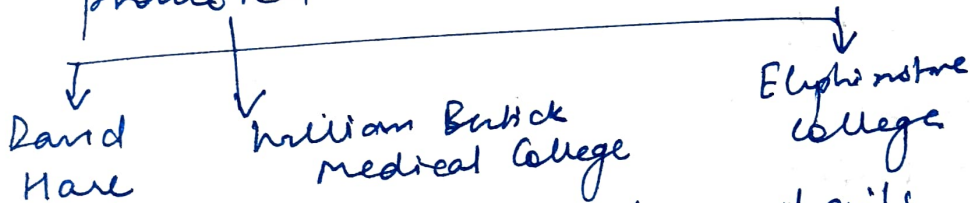
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.3) "British education policies did not meet the needs and aspirations of 19th century India." Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

British education began with the Charter Act of 1813 which sanctioned Rs. 11 lakhs for education of Indians.

It had some positives

- Education as British's responsibility was seen.
- Formal education began in India.
- Schools and universities began to be setup.
- Individual efforts were also promoted



- Sought to get rid of social evils such as sati and caste rigidity.
- Western sciences were also taught.
- Under Wood's Dispatch, primary education was promoted.
- Further devolution by Munier Committee and Rayleigh Committee.

However it also failed to meet needs and aspirations:

- Primary interest of British was need for filling up administrative positions and not education of Indians.
- Orientalist vs Anglicist controversy next in favour of anglicists.
- Teach the down largely failed.
- Indian heritage was not taught. It was seen in a derogatory light.
- Active initiative towards ending sati or other social evils was missing.
- Women's education was not given priority.
- Free thinking was still stifled.

Broadly education, while with some positives, was another business goal of British in India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.4) "Tidal energy can be exploited to meet the energy resource crisis facing the world". Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India's energy demands are set to quadruple by 2050. Further India relies on oil imports to meet its needs (~80%). This indicates the need to explore renewables such as tidal energy.

Tidal energy

- Renewable and available throughout the year.
- In areas of high tide, it can provide large amount of energy in a sustainable manner.
- Non polluting in nature.
- Will facilitate energy industry, by making energy reach the last mile.
- low running costs after initial setup is done.
- long coastlines - such as India's, China's or Japan's offer high potential.

- Predictable in nature, hence will also assume security.

Challenges

- High setup costs.
- Industry is still in nascent stages.
- National policies and international collaboration are missing in this regard.
- Focus right now is more on solar energy due to ease of making solar panels.
- Energy efficiency conversion ratio is low.

Way Forward

- Green financing mechanisms to promote tidal energy.
- Leverage multilateral fora such as BASIC/UNEP.

This would help achieve an energy secure world.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.5) What is the mechanism of tricellular meridional circulation of atmosphere?
discuss its significance. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Meridional circulation refers to the cellular upper atmospheric movement of air. It is divided into 3 cells:

- Hadley Cell
- Ferrel Cell
- Polar Cell

Mechanism

- Winds blow as the combined result of pressure gradient and thermal gradient.

- Earth's Coriolis force acts as a deflector.

↓
Left in S Hemisphere
Right in N Hemisphere

- Forces of friction tend to slow down the winds by reducing kinetic energy.

- It takes the form of 3 winds namely:

- ① Trade winds
- ② Westerlies
- ③ Easterlies

- This leads to continuous movement of air in the atmosphere.

Significance

- Thermal redistribution, since winds carry heat.
- moisture bearing winds can cause rain.
eg: in india, western disturbances are extremely crucial for rabi harvest.
- Dry winds can absorb excess humidity and make weather pleasant.
- Also responsible for burst of monsoon by gurgling winds/clouds.
- spread of species, spores and other small organisms.

Meridional circulation thus acts to achieve an equilibrium and distribute heat, energy and precipitation across the globe.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.6) "The foundation of British rule was laid on the ruins of the Mughal Empire during the 18th century." Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

British initially emerged as traders via the East India Company. Slowly post Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar they captured power.

Foundation: Ruins of Mughal Empire

- Ruining of mughal empire had left a political vacuum.
- Continuous fighting among native rulers, which was exploited by British.
eg: Nizam of Hyderabad supported British against French.
- Led to proxy wars between european powers:
 - Carnatic Wars
 - Battle of Wandiwash
 - Battle of Chingleput
- Through Battle of Buxar, in which Shah Alam II was defeated they acquired direct control.
- Increased revenues led to fastel expansion.

- Absence of strong mughal rulers allowed unchecked expansion.

At the same time, it was not solely due to ruin of Mughals:

- Power had been waning day by day.
 - Captured naval trade and ports which would have made them strong.
 - Strong rulers also fell for their bribery and metical diplomacy.
 - Internal conflicts among rulers may have accelerated if Mughal empire was stronger.
 - Successor states such as Hyderabad or Bengal would not have arose in the first place.
- It was thus an outcome of both wrecked Mughals and prevailing circumstances.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.7) "National Bamboo Mission is a useful instrument to accelerate the economic development of North-east India". Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

National Bamboo mission aims to promote the growth and usage of bamboo in agriculture and small industries.

Useful instrument to accelerate growth

- When leveraged by small farmers it would lead to income generation.

- Bamboo is often called "green gold" due to:

- Long flowering period
- Quick growth
- High returns

- Can be used in Khadi clusters.

- Social inclusivity and women empowerment since this sector employs many women

- Alternative to cereal centric agriculture that has distorted cropping patterns.

- Can boost exports via ports of Haldia and Kolkata.
- locally available semi skilled labour in Assam and Tripura will find employment.
- will facilitate infrastructure creation such as:
 - Cold storage
 - Transportation
- Bamboo huts will provide a solution to housing crisis.

Challenges

low awareness

low budgetary support

MAUTAM is excessive flowering

Thus bamboo mission can be the guiding light to reduce regional inequalities in North East.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.8) "Caste for the underprivi

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Q.8) "Caste, in contemporary India, shows varying degrees of visibility. It is 'invisible' for the privileged sections whereas it has become 'greatly visible' for the underprivileged ones." Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Caste system is an ancient system that continues till day. However its forms have changed.

Visible and invisible at the same time

- Higher castes have seen social mobility and economic prosperity
 - gained access to political power and important positions.
 - this has led to an emergence of CLASS IDENTITY over caste identity for them.
 - On the other hand the lower castes continue to face discrimination.
 - incidents such as :
 - ① Honour killings
 - ② Manual scavenging
 - ③ Violence against Dalit women.
- These point towards systemic abuse and the "visibility" of caste.
- Children of lower castes are

(Don't
anything)

- often made to sit separately.
- New demands for reservation have brought the caste identity to the forefront.
- Emergence of political parties such as Bhum Army or Rahyari Sangh Party have reinforced the notion of caste.
- Marriages continue to be endogamous.
- This makes the caste even more visible than before.

Way Forward

- Education and prosperity are the best ways to tackle social ills.
- Social campaigns and involvement of local NGOs, such as Jagori and Coop.
- Better enforcement of ST Atrocities Act, 1989.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.9) 'Va
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Discuss.

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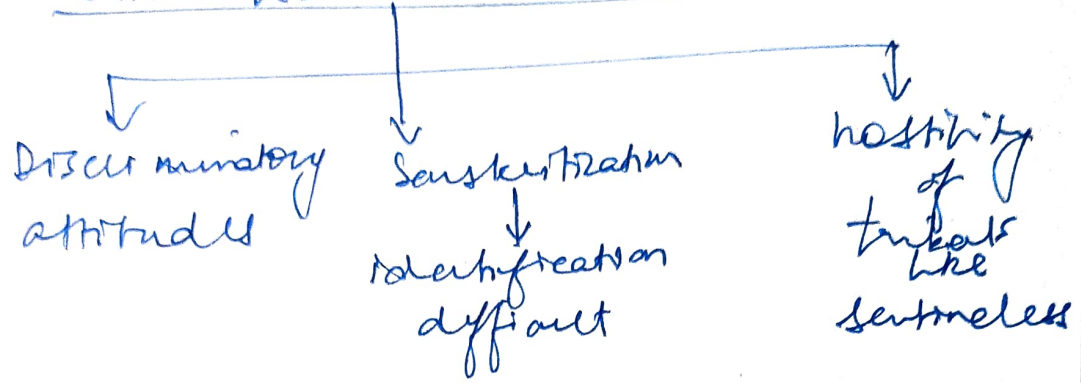
Q.9) Various programmes and policies by the government for socio-economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have tasted limited success. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Post independence government enacted various policies such as 5th/6th Schedule, Provisions Act, or PESA. This was done to empower SCs/STs.

Limited Success: Reasons

- One size approach does not work.
eg: Tribals of Tripura are different from Tribals of Mizoram.
- Stakeholders i.e. SCs/STs are usually not involved in policy formulation.
- Insensitive attitude of bureaucracy.
- Low budgetary support.
- Issues of corruptions and leakages in food security schemes or health care.
- Conflict among various bodies.
eg: Ministry of Social Justice vs Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- Reservation has failed due to presence of proxy candidates.

- Other Issues such as



Some Successes

- Gradual mainstreaming.
- Increase in social parameters:
 - ① Literacy rate ~ 65%.
 - ② Access to healthcare.
 - ③ Eklanya Model Schools.

Way Forward

- Policies must be in line with Tribal Panchsheel.
- Hands off approach in case of tribals.
- Promoting SNCs and MSMEs.
- Inclusive growth via promotion of cottage industries.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

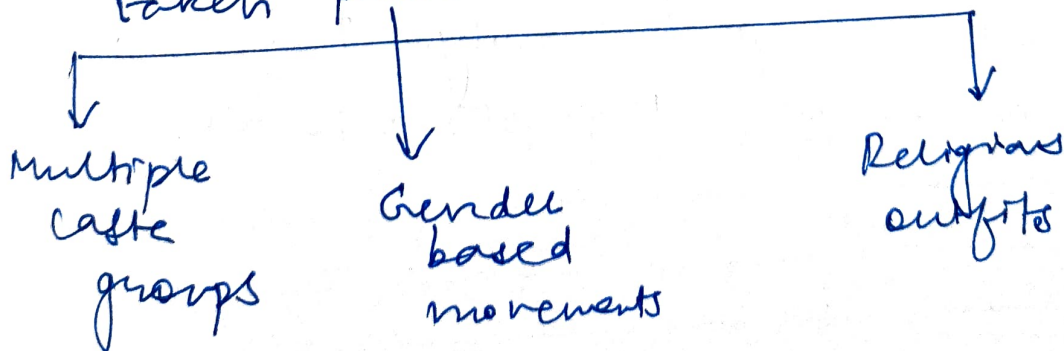
Q.10) "Diversity begets differences. Differences beget disunity. Hence, 'Unity in Diversity' in India is a myth." Do you agree? Argue by giving examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Diversity refers to differences among people. These could be on the basis of skin color, religion or gender among other things.

Is diversity against unity?

- often leads to hostility among diverse groups.
eg. Hindu Muslim riots.
- Emergence of cultural nationalism.
- Exploited by vested interests to create a social divide.
- When coupled with economic frustration it leads to a destabilized society.
- "Politicization of diversity" has taken place.



At the same time unity can coexist with diversity as:

- Underlying causes of differences are political and economic.
- They are not inherently cultural.
- history has shown India to be a diverse and accommodative culture.

eg: Assimilation of various central Asian tribes.

- Presence of multiple religions in harmony.

eg: Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism.

- Society founded on Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam ~ Father is one family.

Indian diversity thus provides and strengthens unity. The need is to crease out friction points.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.11) "World wars were fought not just by armies, but also by societies, economies and technologies." Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

World has seen two world wars that caused immense destruction and loss of lives.

Fought not just by armies
Societal Aspect

- Led to changes in society. For instance in USA it led to women empowerment as they joined labour force.
- Atmosphere of gloom due to deaths and disabilities.
- Impacted mental health of people in particularly children.
- Primary victims high casualties. Bereaved winners of families were lost.
- Politicians used cultural nationalism as a tool.
eg: Hitler's Aryan theory against Jews.

Economic Aspect

- Raised unemployment rates massively.
- Massive infrastructural losses
eg: Factories bombed in Ruhr
region of Germany.
- Infrastructure collapses also led
to reduced trade.
- Prevailing atmosphere of isolation
and protection followed.
- Great Depression of 1929.
- Reduced cultural contact had
economic dimensions since
Europe was largely dependent
on people to people trade.
- High military budgets reduced
spending on other aspects.
- High debt, which led to inflation
and in some cases hyperinflation
- Currency instability has seen
globally.

Technological Aspect

- New military technologies such as:
 - ① fighter aircrafts in USA
 - ② Nuclear bomb
eg: Hiroshima/Nagasaki.
 - ③ WMD bioweapons.
eg: "Agent Orange"
- New upgrades to simple guns.
shift towards automatic rifles.
eg: AK47 was made in 1940s.
- New production methods to compensate for labour loss and reduce time.
- Medical technologies such as Surgery or blood clots also received attention.

Thus it is said that the world wars were a multi dimensional and "multi theatre" warfare.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12) "Guiding principles of French revolution and Indian freedom struggle were the same: Liberty, Equality and Republicanism." Examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

French revolution refers to the overthrowing of monarchy in 1790s.

Guiding Principles

① Background

- Occurred in 1790 post Tennis Court oath.
- "Dynasty of Bourbon" was overthrown.
- Jacobins took power. This led to "reign of terror".
- Finally Directory was established.
- Post this Napoleon consolidated power.

② Principle

- Soldiers from America brought back ideal of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- Role played by political thinkers such as:

① Montesquieu

② Rousseau

③ John Locke

- Ideas emphasised on basic humanism.

- Hence these appealed to many;

- Prevailing Estates System and role of clergy had led to inequalities in society.

- Such ideas were a way out for economic desperation and social frustration.

③ Commonality with Indian Struggle

- Writers such as Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra brought about "Indian Renaissance".

- It was based on critical thinking, rationality and logic.

- It somewhat had similar elements like human liberty and equality.

- Social reforms supported these principles:

- ① End of dowry/sati
- ② Child marriage ended
- ③ Widow remarriage
- ④ Polytheism discarded

④ Differences between Indian and French struggle:

- In case of India, economic aspect played a major role.
eg: Dadabhai Naoroji's Poverty and Un-British rule.
- Frustration with British was based on discrimination and power deprivation.
- Ideas were not just limited to liberty. Humanism was propounded by Tagore.

While they had their commonalities, the Indian struggle was much more diverse in its foundation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q13) For transforming our India into 'New India', it is essential to achieve 'No Poverty' and 'Zero Hunger' in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Explain approaches made by the government in this direction. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

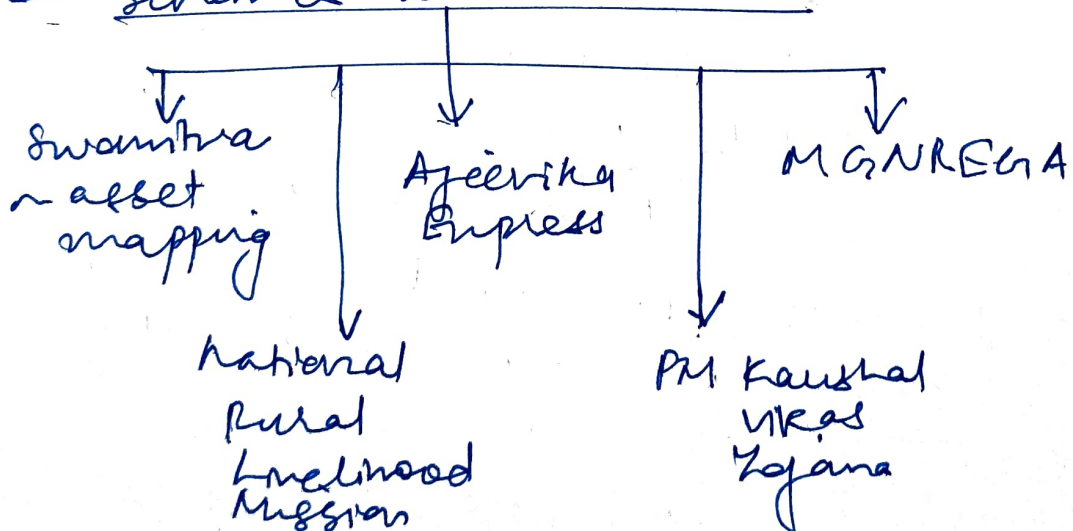
Universal declaration of human rights, 1948 emphasises on a poverty and hunger free world.

Approaches by government

Poverty Eradication

- Policy changes and legal acts aimed at protecting the poor.
eg: Social Security Act or Unorganised Labour Act.
- Constitution provisions:
 - Protection under Article 23/24.
 - Directive principles under Article 29 mandate poverty removal / decreasing inequality.
- women empowerment (since they can help bring families out of poverty):
 - Health: SABLA / SURYODHA
 - Education: KIRAN / Beti Bachao
 - SHG linkage Programme

- Promoting education to increase employment through:
 - Right to Education (Article 21)
 - Jawahar Bal Vidyalas
- Housing for all under PM Awas Yojana
- Healthcare under Ayushman Bharat to reduce out of pocket expenditure.
- Promoting MSMEs to absorb semi skilled labour. Particularly in khadi and cottage clusters.
- Schemes such as



Steps to eradicate hunger

- Increased reach of PDS through:

- ① Tracking of trucks
- ② Bio metric usage
- ③ Aadhar linkage

- Bioratification of food to deal with "hidden hunger"
- ICDS ~ Integrated Child Development Services by anganwadi workers.
- Mid Day Meal Scheme ~ providing food at schools.
- PosHAN Abhiyan and promoting outlets among other crops
- Iron and Folic acid tablets to adolescent girls.

Challenges Remaining

↓
high poverty
~ 21 crore

↓
Accessibility
to food

↓
high inflation
through MSP

Vision of India 2050 calls for achieving SDG 1 and 2 in entirety.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.14) "Changing objectives of peasants' struggle through the middle of the nineteenth century to the 1940s mirrored their evolving understanding of British colonialism".
Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Various peasant struggles in the 1900s, particularly tracing back to 1800s, were an outcome of colonialism.

Changing Objectives

Objectives during initial phases

- Against outsiders and exploitative moneylenders.
- wanted to stick to traditional farming methods.
eg: slash and Burn.
- Fought against forced cultivation also. eg: Indigo riots in 1863.
- Received low support from mainstream leaders.
- Focused around density of local leaders ~ Buar Borsakunda.

Objectives during Later Phases

- Reconciled to national movement to a large extent.

- mainly against Britishers and not just Zamindars.

- Against land tenure systems.

eg: Eka Struggle or Bakesht Movement

- wanted more independence and agricultural reforms in tribals.

- frequent famines aggravated peasants. Commissions such as Strachey Commission failed to implement reforms.

- Active role of leaders:

① Grandhi ~ Champaran

② Behru ~ Rangpur / Barpur / Sesra

③ Indra Privedi ~ Kisan Sabha

It mirrored the evolving understanding of British colonialism as:

- Peasants understood British rule to be the main cause of their misery.

- British appointed corrupt collectors and judges thus taking justice away.
- Zamindari and Ryotwari systems proved to be a failure.
- Growing national consciousness among peasants due to:
 - ① Role of newspapers such as Kesari and Maharatta.
 - ② Role of All India Kisan Sabha.
 - ③ Role of nationalist leaders in Awadh and central India.

Due to this reason struggles of later time such as Telangana struggle or Rananshe uprising showed distinct characteristics.

The evolution was a gradual process, guided by British rule.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.15) "Women have waged an incessant struggle: during colonial times as well as in independent India until present times". Explain by giving examples.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Women empowerment has been a key issue in today's times. This is because of the constant struggle spread across history.

During Colonial times

- Had to fight for basic human rights such as:

- ① Age of Marriage
- ② Against Sati
- ③ women education and literacy promotion
- ④ Access to temples

- This was made possible due to role of religious and social reformers:

- ① Raja Ram ~ Sati
- ② Lehwal Chandra ~ Remarriage
- ③ Govind's education due to Jyotiba Phule

- British did not provide basic education since they did not

want to challenge orthodoxy.

- Purdah system and caste identities further kept women subjugated.
- Even right to vote was given in 1919 through Morley reforms.

In independent India

- Right to be a part of labour force:

① Equal wages. As a result Equal wages act was enacted.

② Safety at workplace

↓
Vishakhia
Guidelines

↓
SHE
Box

↓
Prevention of
Sexual
Harassment
Act, 2013

- Reservation was given to increase participation in politics.
eg: 33% in urban local bodies.

- Struggle for basic maternity care:

- ① Quality "labour" services
- ② Iron supplements
- ③ Prenatal care

struggle for right to choice:

① To marry as per one's own choice.

② Decisions regarding maturity and family planning.

struggle for women safety:

① Nrbhaya protests led to changes in policing.

② Increasing instances of domestic violence were dealt through social campaigns.

- Other struggles

↓
Religious
angle
eg: Muslim
women

↓
Caste
eg: Dalit
women
abused

↓
Ethnicity
eg: North
Eastern
women
called
"Chinese"

Thus the struggle has continued,
while the underlying issues
have changed.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.16) "Blue economy has the potential of accelerating India's economic growth."
Discuss. What challenges the Government of India is facing in harnessing this potential?
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

FAO and UN have emphasised on the high economic potential of Blue Economy. It could enable India to achieve a \$5 trillion economy.

Potential of Blue Economy

- Provides various resources:

- ① Edible weeds
- ② Sand for construction
- ③ Benthic resources such as fish and octopus.

- Natural energy needs due to:

- ① Oil and gas resources
eg: in Gulf of Oman or Persian Gulf
- ② Polymetallic nodules of cobalt and manganese.

- Employment generation

- ① Fishermen
- ② Blue tourism

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③ Associated activities

eg: Cold storage of fish

- Can boost exports and thus lead to huge forex.

- Can help meet environmental challenges:

① Sustainable use is linked to water purification.

② "Micro climate" regulation.

- involving SMGs (MSMEs) will lead to inclusive growth.

- Other services:

① Scenic beauty → Tourism

② Pearls

③ Barriers to floods (act as shock absorbers)

Challenges Faced

- Issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia and Indian Ocean region (IOR).

- Growing role of China in high seas and oceans.
- International rule based order is lacking. This leads to conflicts in UNCLOS.
- Technology for resource extraction is still in developmental stages.
- Increasing frequency of marine disasters: Floods, tsunamis and cyclones.
- Invasive species. eg: African Catfish leading to harm for other fish.
- Dedicated policies are missing.

Way Forward

Integrated policies such as Sagarmala or Matsya Mitra can help realise true gains from Blue Economy.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

(Don't Write anything in this)

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
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Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

*Subject to change without prior notice.