

Test Code: GS I/2/3

Generic Booklet

FIAS – 2019 – GSOT1/2/3

ForumIAS
2019-2020
MGP0023734**ForumIAS**

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

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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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Remarks:			Start Time 	End Time 	
			Mode Of Examination :		Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:	

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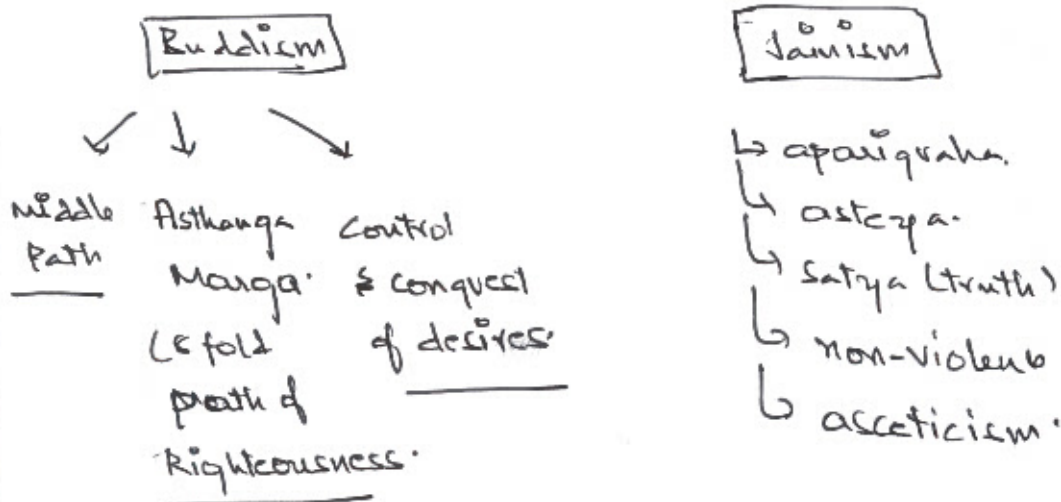
This is a Generic Answer Booklet that can be used to attempt GS Paper 1, 2 and 3. It will be accepted by ForumIAS Academy for its Mains Guidance Program (MGP) if question text is written by the candidate at the beginning of every answer. Candidates are requested to leave space for question and write answers in designated space in the designated time. They can later write the questions in the space left.



Q.1)

Buddism and Jainism emerged as reaction to existing Brahminical order in 6th century BC.

Doctrines



Relevance of Buddhism & Jainism for Problems of Modern Indian Society:

- Rising Social Inequalities: can be tackled by concept of asceticism
- Polarisation of Society: non-violence & tolerance are virtues that are useful in containing it.

(iii) Women: crimes against women are increasing. Control over desires is a solution.

(iv) Consumerism: simple lifestyle propagated by Jainism helps reducing strain on resources.

(v) Social inequalities like caste: Buddhist principles of equality and democracy through Sanghas

Buddhism and Jainism emerged as solution to problems of 6th century BC - but their doctrines are universal, which are relevant to problems of modern Indian society too.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.2)

British policies on agriculture such as excessive taxation gave rise to peasant movements.

Difference between 19th century and 20th century peasant movements

19th century

- Confined to limited local regions
- main ~~is~~ ^{fight} is against Zamindars & Money lenders
eg: Deccan riots
- Violent in nature

20th century

- extended to wider regions
- Fight ~~is~~ ^{is} against zamindars along with British
eg: Eka Movement
- predominantly non-violent
However few exceptions such as Telangana Movement

19th century

- No organisational backing
- Narrow in outlook & Confined to peasant problems
- no pan-Indian associations

Later peasant movements

- Fully Backed by Indian national Congress
- Broad outlook - combined peasant issues with freedom movement.
- Presence of pan-Indian organisations such as All India Kisan Sabha.

Peasantry constitute majority of Indian population. While initially they revolved for self-interests. Later they aligned struggle with freedom movement giving it mass character.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3)

Madhura, Gandhara and Amravati

School of art ~~are~~ emerged during 2nd century BC to 2nd century AD ~~under its~~

~~Patron~~ different forms of Buddhist Art.

Gandhara School

- Kushanas Patronised
- Taxila is major center
- Blue sandstone
- Influenced by Hellenistic art
- Confined to Buddhism

Madhura School

- Kushanas and Sakas
- Mathura
- Red sandstone
- Indigenous art
- Buddhism, Jainism & Hinduism

Amravati School

- Satavahanas
- Nagayana Konda in banks of Krishna river
- White marble
- Indigenous art
- Confined to Buddhism

Landhara School

- Buddha look like spalla, eyes closed, half smile.

Mathura School

- Buddha with youthful vigour. Presence of drapery & halo

Anuravati School

- Narrative art with themes of Jatakas engraved.

Landhara, Mathura & Anuravati

Schools present three distinct styles of Buddhist Art. It shows the accommodative nature of Buddhism via tolerance to different ideas

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4)

Indian Soldiers as a part of British Indian Empire played a major role in World War I as well as World War II.

Recently, British Prime Minister Theresa May lauded and paid homage to Indians who ~~sacrificed~~ laid down their life for cause of British. It signified a late received recognition.

Indian Soldiers didn't receive due recognition because:

- Fighting for British cause under British rule.
- Colonial mindset of British - didn't allow them to give due credit to Indians.

Improperly documented records of Indian exploits.

eg: Even Indians don't know the significance of India's war in world war II

Theatre of war is far away from Indian main land.

However, Indian contribution is gradually being recognised.

Recognitions → Indigato
 → memorials in Belgium, France etc
 → official recognition by head of nations.

It's the ~~unknown~~ sacrifice of Indians in those unknown lands that prevented spread of fascist ideology over the world.

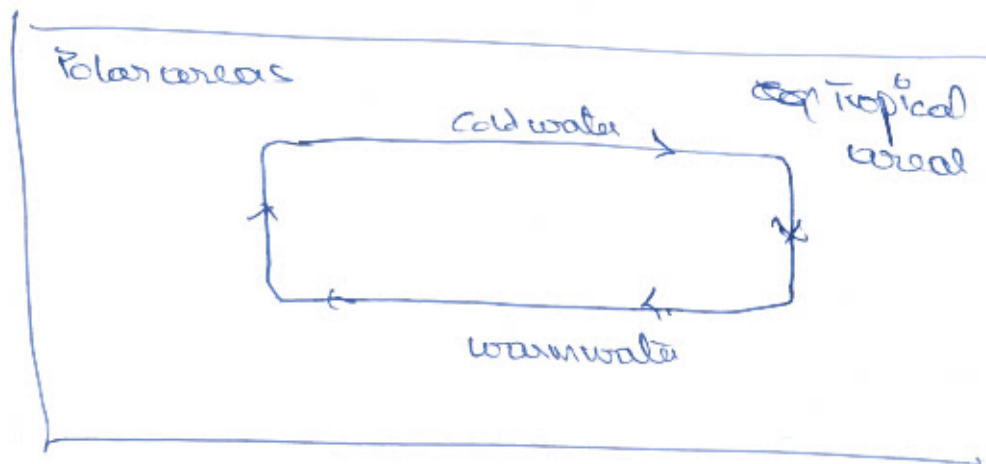
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.5)

Thermohaline circulations are ocean circulations that occur due to difference in temperature.



They are under water circulations at very low speed that takes several years to complete a cycle.

Possible implications of slow down

- * Climate change and global warming are vice resulting in decrease in temperature differences.

- poor heat distribution from ~~poles~~^{equator} to poles
- Impact nutrient circulations and fisheries.
- Impact Benthic ~~or~~ Organisms and loss of biodiversity.
- erratic climatic patterns in Coastal areas.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.6)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.7)

British educational policy started with need of reducing administrative costs by training class of native Indians ~~students~~ for clerical jobs. It can ~~be~~ be analysed chronologically.

1772-1812 :

- mostly individual initiatives
- Asiatic Society, Cornwallis and Wellesley institute to ~~train~~ ~~offer~~ Islamic and Hindu studies.

1812-1854 :

- charter act 1812 sanctioned a lakh.
- orientalist-Anglicist controversy resolved Macaulay by adopting English as medium
- limited education to few Indians

- and belief in Trickle down effect.
- no focus on technical & higher education
 - Women education by missionaries

1854-1920:

- Woods dispatch advocating mass based education.
- Vernacular in primary education and English for higher.
- emphasis on intermediate & higher education.

1920-1947 : National institutions along with British institutions.

However British never seriously invested in mass based education resulted in illiteracy at time of independence.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.8)

sprawling cities are a hindrance for sustainable development because

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- Reduction of green cover & agricultural land.
- pollution of water, air and land degradation
- encroachment of water bodies and occurrence of flood plains.
- lack of educational and health facilities for poor
- safety for women due to increasing crime rate
- Affordable housing is lacking
- increase in slums with lack of basic amenities.

Government should strive for
sustainable urbanisation.

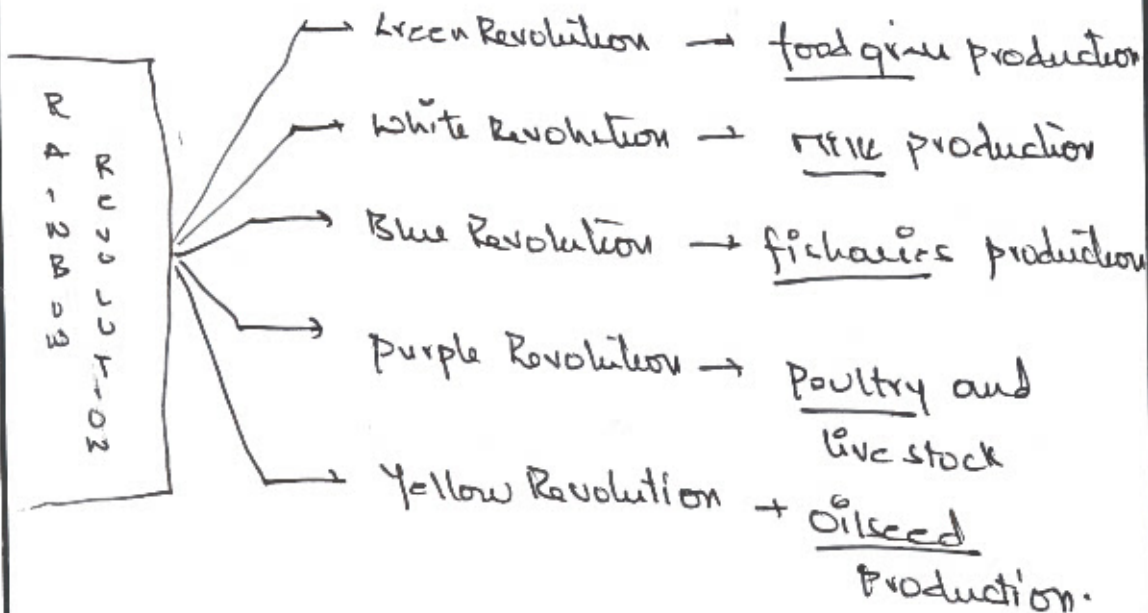
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.9)

'Rainbow revolution' represents the compendium of changes in all aspects of agriculture - to make it sustainable and profitable.



- Rainbow revolution brings technological changes in all the aspects of farming.

Difference with Green Revolution:

Holistic approach: Green Revolution targets only ~~one~~ one sector, while rainbow

revolution covers multiple sectors

- Coverage: Green revolution (GR) is confined to western UP, Punjab, Rainbow Revolution (RR) is pan Indian nature.
- Inclusive: RR includes small medium farmers which GR excluded.
- Sustainability: GR caused excessive use of fertilisation, soil salinity, RR focuses on environmental aspect too.

~~The~~ Agriculture is facing distress. Food security is major challenge in coming days in wake of global warming. Rainbow revolution ~~targets~~ ^{helps} ~~containing~~ these problems in sustainable way.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10)

Indus valley civilisation emerged as "Proto-Indian" civilisation between 2500BC-1500BC at several sites along river Indus.

The excavations and remains found, continue to provide crucial insights on our ancestors and life style.

Various facets of Indus valley civilisation are

- Town planning: division into citadel and lower town, rectangular grid pattern, fortified - town planning
- Drainage System: Earliest civilisation with elaborate underground drainage system
- Housing - Existence of social inequalities due to variation in housing.
 - Use of advanced baked brick technology

(iv) Public Amenities :

Kreat bath → focus on ritual cleaning
 granaries → dependence on agriculture

(v) Trade & Commerce :

→ dockyard in lothal & seals
 Showed trade relations with foreign nations

(vi) Religion : Pasupati seal, bearded man

Showered and mother goddess figurine
 Showed religion.

(vii) Social life : presence of ludo, chess, Combs,

Ornamentation, Pottery shows vibrant social life

Indus valley civilization provides

an insight into dynamic & vibrant lifestyle of ancestors traces of which remain today too.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.11)

Communalism and subsequent distancing between Hindus & Muslims is hallmark of British rule. During their time ~~communal~~ doctrinal difference exaggerated and finally culminated as partition.

British policy in nudging communalism

- Divide and Rule → implemented in Bengal (1905)
 - Initially, they projected Hindus against Muslim and later post emergence of Congress, they encouraged Muslim interests
- Separate electoral and Communal Award created further differences
- Pitching Hindus & Muslims against each other for limited Government Jobs
- Encouraging staunch communalists like

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and leaders of Hindu Maha Sabha.

However, the response of mainstream nationalists further increased the divide. Various key instances are:

- Accepting separate electorals in Lucknow Session (1916) gave legitimacy to British policy
- Khilafat Movement : Using religious issue to unite people in order to fight against British.
- Failure in suppressing extreme religious parties like Muslim League and Hindu Maha Sabha.

- Unable to obtain a consensus during communal award and efforts to bring common constitutional principles
- Including religious elements by leaders like Tilak such as Ganapati festival, Nandawataam in Bengal. Increased suspicion.
- Failure by Congress to bring a suitable response to Muslim League secessionist demands and acceptance to Partition.

While British divide and rule has sowed seeds of communalism, the response of mainstream nationalists who failed to bring people beyond narrow religious ideology caused partition.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12)

Bismarck and Patel are instrumental
in unification of Germany and India
respectively.

They have certain parallels in
their approach such as

(i) Attitude of no-compromise:

→ Bismarck's policy of "Blood and Iron"
unified Germany.

→ Sardar Patel through his assertive
approach is regarded as "Iron Man of
India".

(ii) Use of violence if necessary

→ Bismarck instigated Franco-Prussian
war in efforts to unify Germany.

→ Patel employed force in Tanjavur
and Hyderabad.

(iii) Use of all means → such as negotiation, persuasion, threats & with single focus of national integration is common for both.

However, there are several

differences in their outlook.

✓ Patel

- democratic outlook
- believed in equality, upliftment of common man
- Primacy to non-violence as far as possible

✓ Bismarck

- staunch supporter of Monarchy.
- preserving the status of aristocracy.
- more primacy to violence & conflict - Blood & Iron.

Thus Both Bismarck & Patel, despite difference in outlook, with uncompromising attitude and staunch nationalism succeeded in national integration of Germany & India respectively.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.13)

India faces a unique problem of parallel occurrence of floods in one part and water crisis in another part.

eg: Recent floods in Assam while Chennai facing acute water crisis.

Reasons for this divergence

Meteorological factors:

- Areas of north east, western ghats receive maximum rainfall from South west Monsoon. While as Tamil Nadu receives rainfall from North-east Monsoon (November)

Rivers: Glacial melting, narrow channel ~~are~~ cause flood to Brahmaputra.

South Indian rivers are rainfed and monsoon failure results in water crisis.

• Topography: Few areas fall under rain shadow zones - that cause aridity.

Areas in coastal regions are affected by cyclones frequently causing floods.

• Rainfall Variance: North eastern & western parts are higher recipients of monsoon causing floods.

Rajasthan doesn't receive rainfall causing drought.

• Regional Variations in human practices

- Flood regions - due to deforestation, occupation of flood plains,

- water crisis → lack of rain water harvesting, conservation measures etc

This crisis can be turned as opportunity via-

- River-interlinking project - to transfer surplus to deficit basins
- Adopting new technologies such as ~~with~~ desalination, micro-irrigation in water stressed areas
- Agro-climatic farming to improve crop diversification.
eg: millets in arid zones, sugarcane in flood zones
- Watered management as holistic solution to problem

Indian crisis of water is not meteorological but one of mismanagement. Effective policies can result in turning crisis into opportunity.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.14)

Globalisation refers to exchange of ideas, trade, money, people, cultures across the borders. Its on rise in India due to reforms of 1991.

Globalisation helped in transition of India from collectivist to individualistic Society due to :

- disintegration of joint-families.
- emergence of nuclear families.
- Migration of individuals from rural to urban areas for jobs.
- entry of women into work force.
- Dependency on family for ~~income~~ money reduced among Indian youth.
- Increased ~~no~~ economic mobility among youth due to multiplicity of opportunity.

- dilution of name of caste & religion
Under these circumstances, social identity of Indian youth undergoes significant change.

Changes in Identity

- Ascribed status to Achieved status :
through education and employment rather than caste & religion
- Migration : has resulted in diluting association and identity towards native place
- Linguistic Identity : Use of English as global language, led to wider communication group. It removed linguistic barriers and diluted association to language.

- Caste Identity : Occupations become caste free diluting caste identity in secular sphere.
- Inter-caste and Inter religious Marriages has further eroded social identity.
- National Identity : Indian youth have emerged beyond national outlook & acquired global outlook.

However, at same time due to rising inequalities, certain trends emerged such as

- caste identities - for Reservation.
- Religious identity - communal polarisation
- linguistic identity - revivalism of regional languages & regionalism.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.15)

^{intense}
cyclones over low pressure regions
surrounded by rapidly moving winds
that create havoc and cause rainfall.
~~then~~ upon land fall.

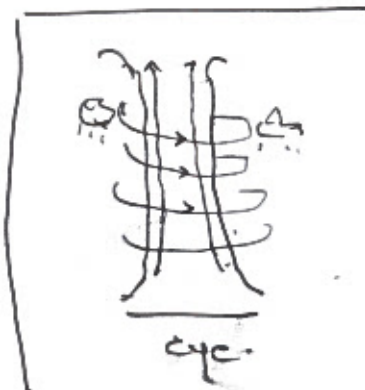
Formation of tropical cyclones

Necessary conditions:

- higher sea temperature averaging around 27°C .
- low vertical wind shear.
- distance from equator (around 15° N & 10° latitude).
- formation of low pressure:

Formation:

- with rising sea temperature low pressure region forms
- surrounding air starts.



circulating around low pressure due to Coriolis force

- 'eye' is region of stability where as eye wall has rapidly circulating wind with speed 120-200 km/hr
- moves towards coast and when it hits coast called landfall.
- After hitting landfall - the source of low pressure is cut off and cyclone fizzles away causing heavy rainfall.

~~Imp~~
Reasons for distribution of cyclone in South China, Bay of Bengal & Gulf of Mexico

- distance from equator for Coriolis force to act.
- surrounded by land from 3 sides.

→ difference in heating of land & sea cause ~~area~~ intense low pressure.

- Trade winds cause cyclones in these regions more probable to reach land.
- < ~~low~~ Availability of warm water for ~~low~~ formation of low pressure.

Tropical cyclones of these regions are most destructive and create displacement to millions of people every year. With climate change, the incidence of tropical cyclones increased due to ocean warming and rising temperatures.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.16)

Treaty of Versailles consist of
is signed between victorious France,
Britain and Germany - which lost
world war I.

Its signed to eliminate possibility
of another war by ~~weakening~~

- * - Weakening Germany through
 - disarmament of Navy, airforce
 - occupation of Rhine valley and SAAR by France.
 - war indemnity
- Establishing league of nations to
 - promote world peace.
 - resolution of disputes

however it contained seeds of
next world war because.

- Humiliation of Germany: caused desire to avenge for its losses among German nationals.
- War penalty - resulted in inflation and crumbling of Germany → gave rise of Hitler and Nazism.
- League of Nations - is ineffective.
 - Absence of USA and domination of Britain and France deprived it of legitimacy.
 - Failed to curb growing hostilities.
- Occupation of German Territories → gave rise to idea of Lebensraum (living space) that led to aggression on Austria, Poland.

- Treaty of Versailles didn't gave permanent solution and failed to satisfy aspirations of Italy who supported France & Britain.

Thus treaty of Versailles acted as Armistice to greater power struggle which resulted in even more devastating second world war.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.17)

Indian society is characterised by rigidities such as caste based occupations, hierarchy with limited scope for mobility.

Economic liberalisation has resulted in increase in occupations, opportunities due to rise in foreign investment, ~~the~~ increase in educational levels and growth of service sector.

However, there is little intergenerational mobility because:

- Rising Inequalities: Benefits didn't percolate to weaker sections of society. • "Global Inequality report" says top 1% hold 22% of wealth

- Neglect of social ~~sector~~ ^{sectors} by government:

Public investment on education & health declined -- (7% of GDP). It resulted in only few to take benefit of arising opportunities.

- Manufacturing remained stagnant:

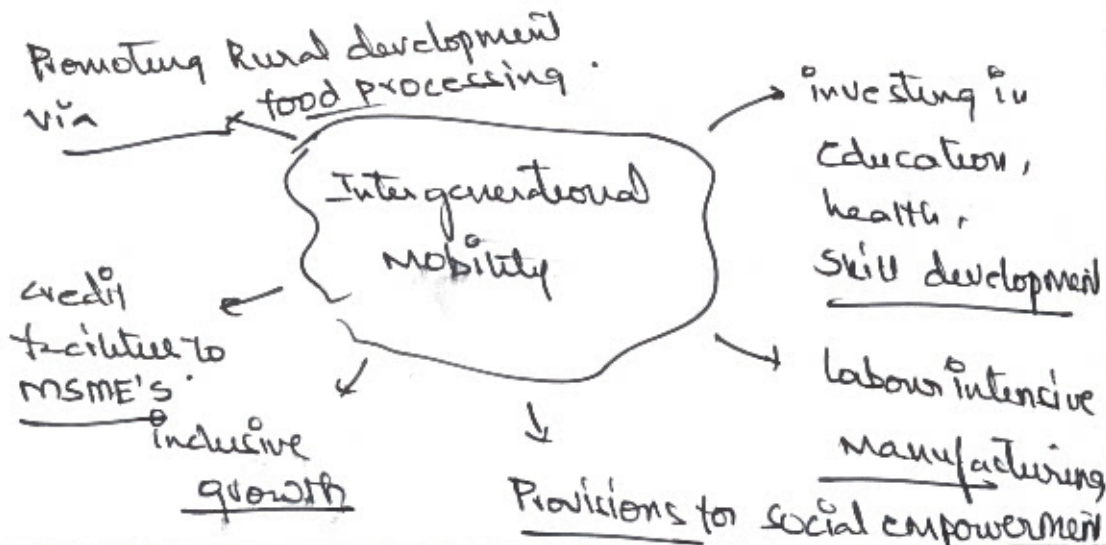
A liberalisation enabled growth via service sector whereas labour intensive manufacturing remained weak:

- Low skill levels among youth - to be employed. Majority are still dependant on agriculture which is distressed hindering mobility.

However, there are many avenues of intergenerational mobility witnessed due to economic liberalisation

- Growth of cities & migration from rural to urban areas
- GDP growth has increased.
- market for agricultural products - creating wealth for farmers.

Intergenerational mobility can be facilitated by government via



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.18)

Sectarian conflicts in India are predominantly between Hindus-~~and~~ Muslims and Hindus and Sikhs:

Indian Concept of Secularism is based on:

- Absence of state religion.
- Equal distance from all religions.
- Equal encouragement of all religions.
- Fundamental Rights such as
 - (i) Right to practice, profess & propagate religion
 - (ii) establish religious organisations
 - (iii) Absence of religious tax.
 - (iv) Protecting cultural & education rights of all religions.

It resulted in sectarianism due to-

- Absence of uniform civil code:
 - citizens under different civil laws causing differences on issues like Triple Talac
- Concept of Conversions: not banned in India. Legally causing religious differences due to evangelisation, 'kharwapsi' movements etc.
- Minority Appeasement: state sponsorship of religious activities are often misinterpreted as minority appeasement eg: Haj subsidy.
- Judicial Intervention in religious activities like Triple Talac, Sabarimala is causing sectarianism

However Indian Secularism so far is successful in maintaining harmony in multi-religious society like India. Sectarian conflicts are less compared to other nations like Bangladesh, Pakistan. At same time, radicalisation is growing in West.

But, few minor enhancements can strengthen secular ethos such as

- Uniform civil code.
- Restrictions on conversions.
- ~~over-enthusiasm~~ Judicial activism should be restrained.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.19)

India is world's second largest
Producer of fish. Aquaculture and
Mariculture are two major branches
of fisheries.

Differences

aquaculture

- fisheries in inland water bodies such as lakes, ponds
- fresh water fisheries
- ~~Low~~ low capital investment
- Conflict with fresh water resources

Mariculture

- fisheries in marine water bodies like seas
- salt water fisheries
- high capital investment for boats
- no such conflict exist

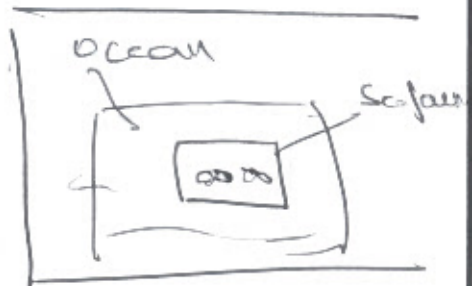


~~Mariculture - etc etc~~

India has coastline of 7500km and vast exclusive economic zone offering high potential to mariculture

Mariculture & food security

- Exploiting fisheries with deep sea trawling, &
- cultivation of fisheries in marine water bodies via sea fish farms
- Global warming results in rising sea levels.



Impact agriculture and fisheries act as source of food security.

Sustainable Agriculture

- divert resources from aquaculture to mariculture - conservation of water.
- prevent eutrophication of freshwater bodies due to excess use of fertilisers, pesticides etc.
- Additional source of income to coastal farmers by engaging in fisheries

Thus mariculture can solve twin issues of food security and Sustainable Agriculture. Government need to expedite "Blue Revolution" and "mission Neelbrauti" to achieve same.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.20)

~~Q.20)~~
Rapid urbanisation has given rise to phenomenon of migration. Economic Survey 2015 has showed 9 million people migrated between 2011 and 2015.

Migration helped in economic well being and escaping poverty via.

- shifting labour from low productive agriculture to other occupations.
- Women entering employment = increase of income.
- Rise in wage levels due to faster economic mobility in ~~some~~ cities.
- Remittances increase rural consumption

However it resulted in overvalue conflicts which are manifested by-

- Increasing attacks on women.
- Rise in regionalism and love of soil conflicts e.g. Biharis exodus from Gujarat.
- Diluting caste and religious ideologies.
- Absence of joint family and growing individualism - psychological conflicts.
- Increase in depression and suicide rates among youths.
- * Growing crime rate is a result of value conflict due to economic inequalities.

However, Migration has also helped in evolution of composite culture and giving cosmopolitan outlook to cities - via

- exchange of ideas
- diversity of ideas for common development.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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The Journey of a thousand miles begins with the first step

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