

Test Code: GS 1/2/3

Generic Booklet

FIAS – 2019 – GSOT1/2/3

ForumIAS
MGP0024221**ForumIAS**
ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

RAJ KRISHNA

Email Id.

Roll No.

Mobile No.

Date:

Maximum Marks: 250

Time Allowed: Three Hours

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 9:31
			End Time
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" 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)

Doctrines of Buddhism and Jainism are overlapping in many ways and talk ~~from~~ about following common values -

1. Non-violence
2. Right conduct
3. Truthfulness
4. Tolerance
5. Moderation in life

Issues plaguing Indian Society

1. Inequality - 10% of Indians have 70% of wealth
2. Pollution
3. Conflicts between Hindu & Muslim, upper caste and dalits - 712 cases of hatecrimes in 2019.
4. Erosion of democratic values
5. Crime against women

How doctrines are relevant

1. Non-violence can curb the rising incidents of hatecrimes, crime against women and the make the society a happy place

2. Right conduct will address rising corruption
3. Moderation in life will result in inclusive development and cut down inequality
4. Tolerance is essential for peaceful co-existence and mutual development.
5. Idea of truthfulness will take care of rising cases of fake news and misinformation

Thus, it is evident that doctrines of buddhism and jainism are relevant in addressing issues plaguing Indian society

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.2)

Peasant movements are struggle of peasants against the landlords, money lenders and British Raj.

19th century

later

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Directed mostly against landlords & moneylenders | Directed against foreign plantation owners or state administration |
| 2. Use of violence was prevalent. | Use of non-violence, non-cooperation, boycott, no-rent measures were used |
| 3. Sanjayi revolt, Peasants Indigo revolt | Kheda Satyagrah, Bardoli Satyagrah |
| 4. Participation was only by farmers. | Intelligentsia, national leaders, lawyers, all participated |

Thus, later peasant movements were more organised and more successful in comparison to peasant movements of 19th century.

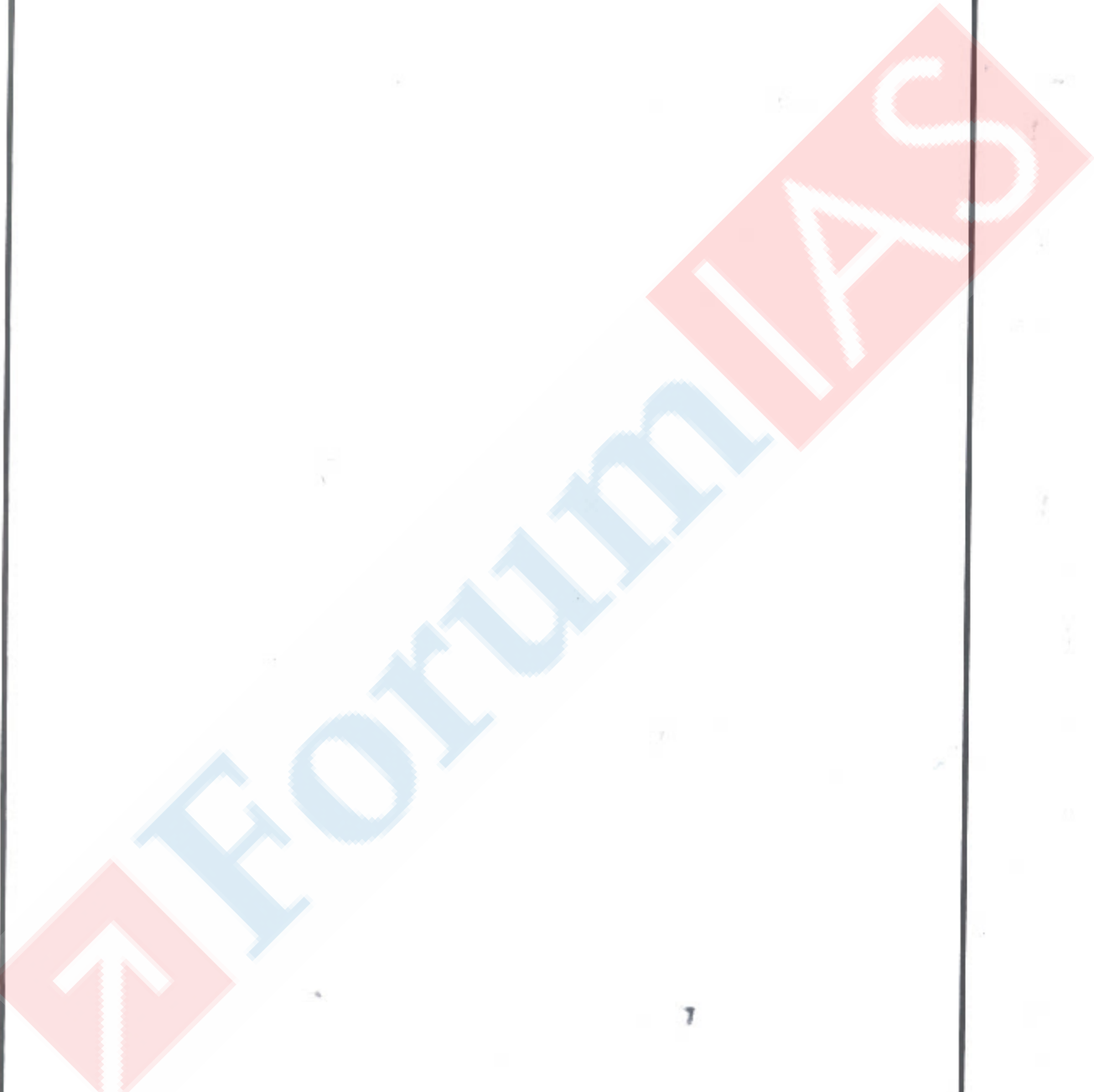
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Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) Comparative analysis is given below -

Mathura	Gandhara	Amravati
Completely indigenous	Influence of Greeks - roman art	Completely indigenous
Material used was red sandstone	Grey, green stones was used	Grey marble was used
Buddha and other hindu deities were also made	Buddha images only.	Only buddhism
Buddha's divine image with halo was created	Buddha was shown with wavy hair, moustache, drapes,	Jataka stories were depicted
Status of deities.	Status of Buddha	Narrative art



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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4)

Indians contributed heavily in both the world wars -

World war I

1. Battle of Haifa - it was solely led by Indian troops and Haifa was liberated.
2. Contribution in form of health professionals, nursing, and other non-combatant roles was huge.
3. India supplied textiles for army men of allied powers, iron and ~~the~~ steel for arms.

World war II

1. Battle of Longtongbi - also known as Stalingrad of the East.

Despite such huge contributions, following factors prove that India's role is unrecognized

1. Denial of self-rule after world war I and independence immediately after world war II,
2. India not given a permanent seat in United Nations.
3. India was not invited in negotiations of treaty of versailles or the Paris treaty
4. No acknowledgement of Indian contribution in world war records of U.K, USA.

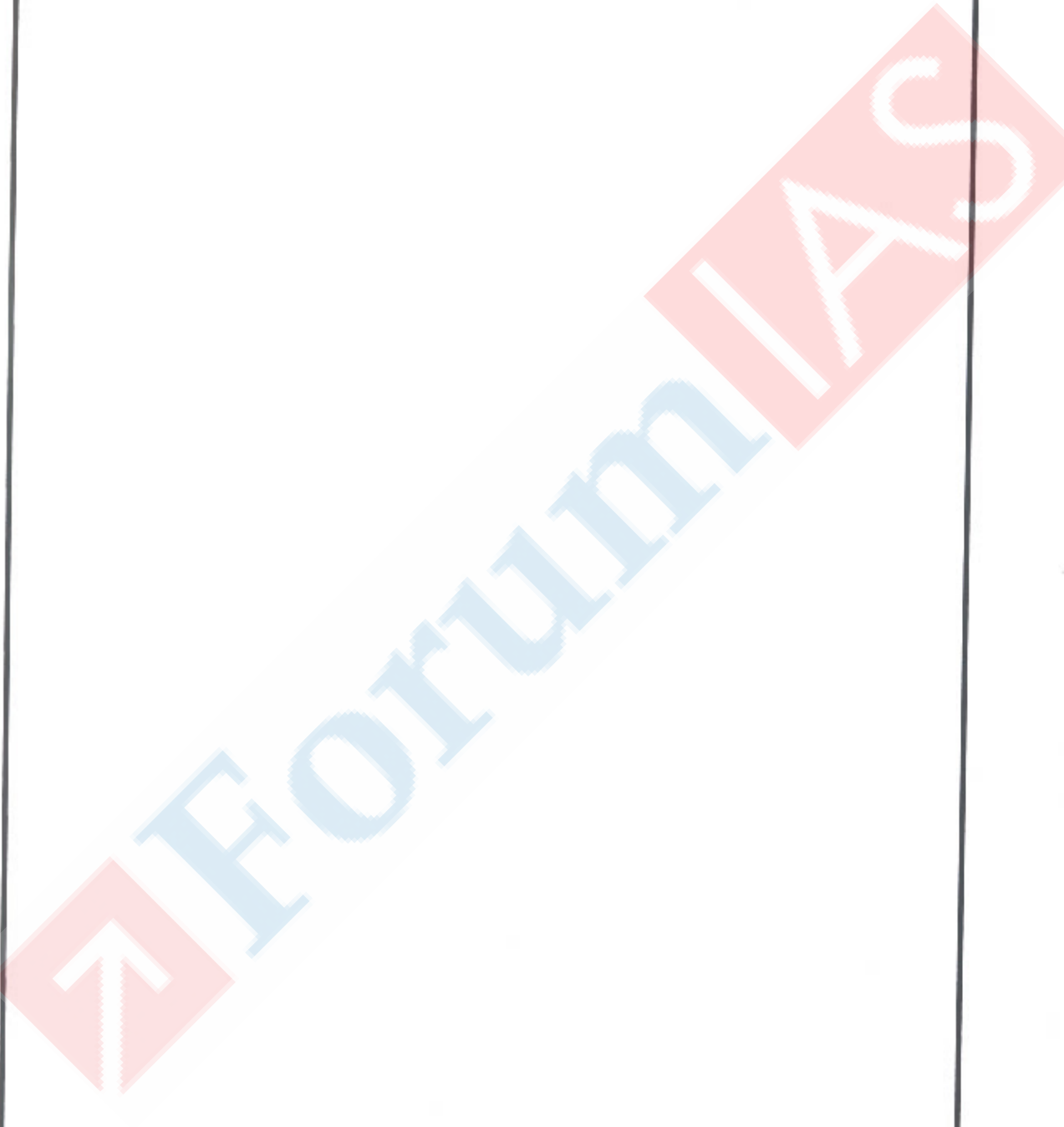
Thus, Indian contribution was disregarded in the history

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Q.5)

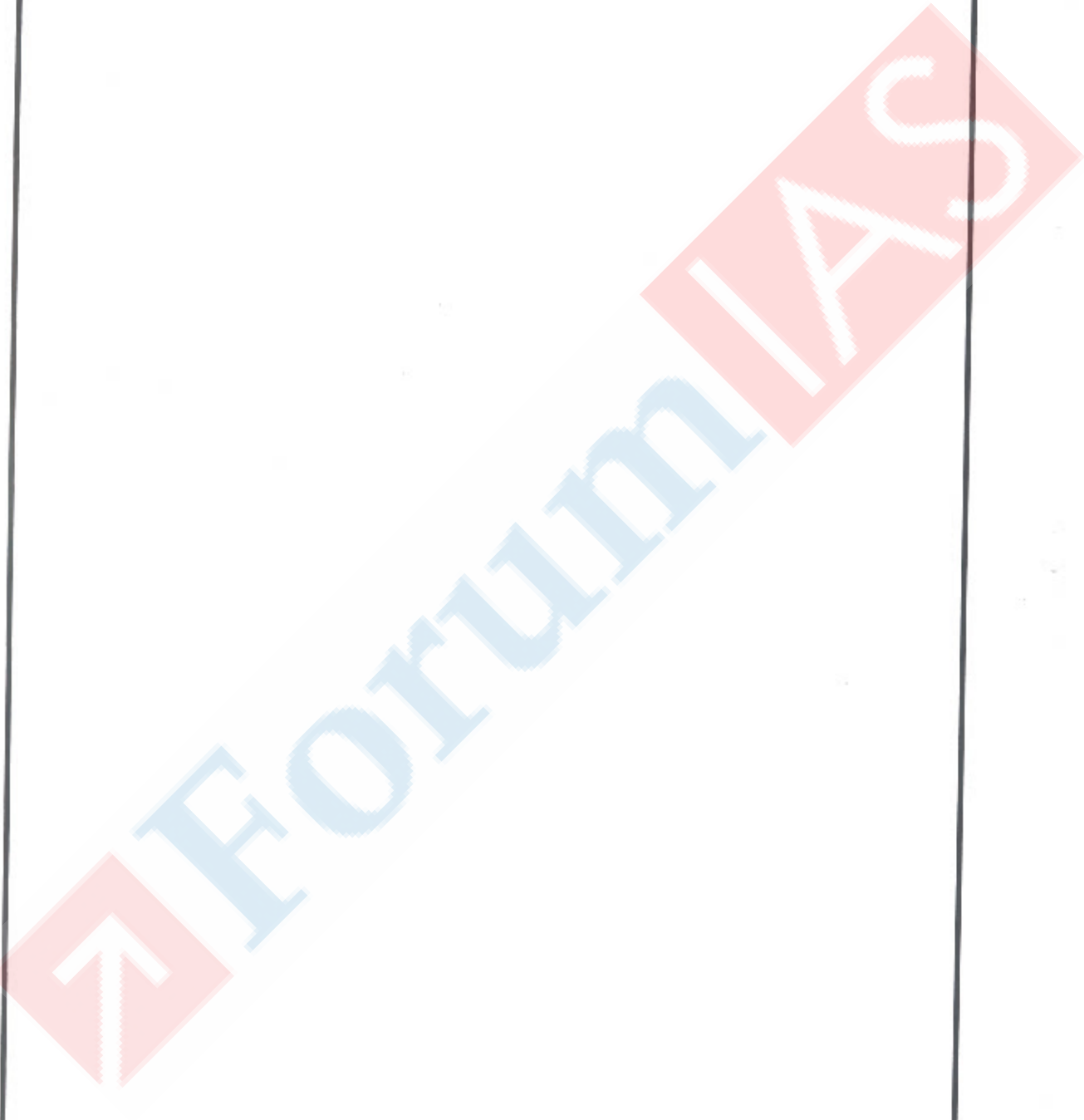


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Q.6)



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Q.7)



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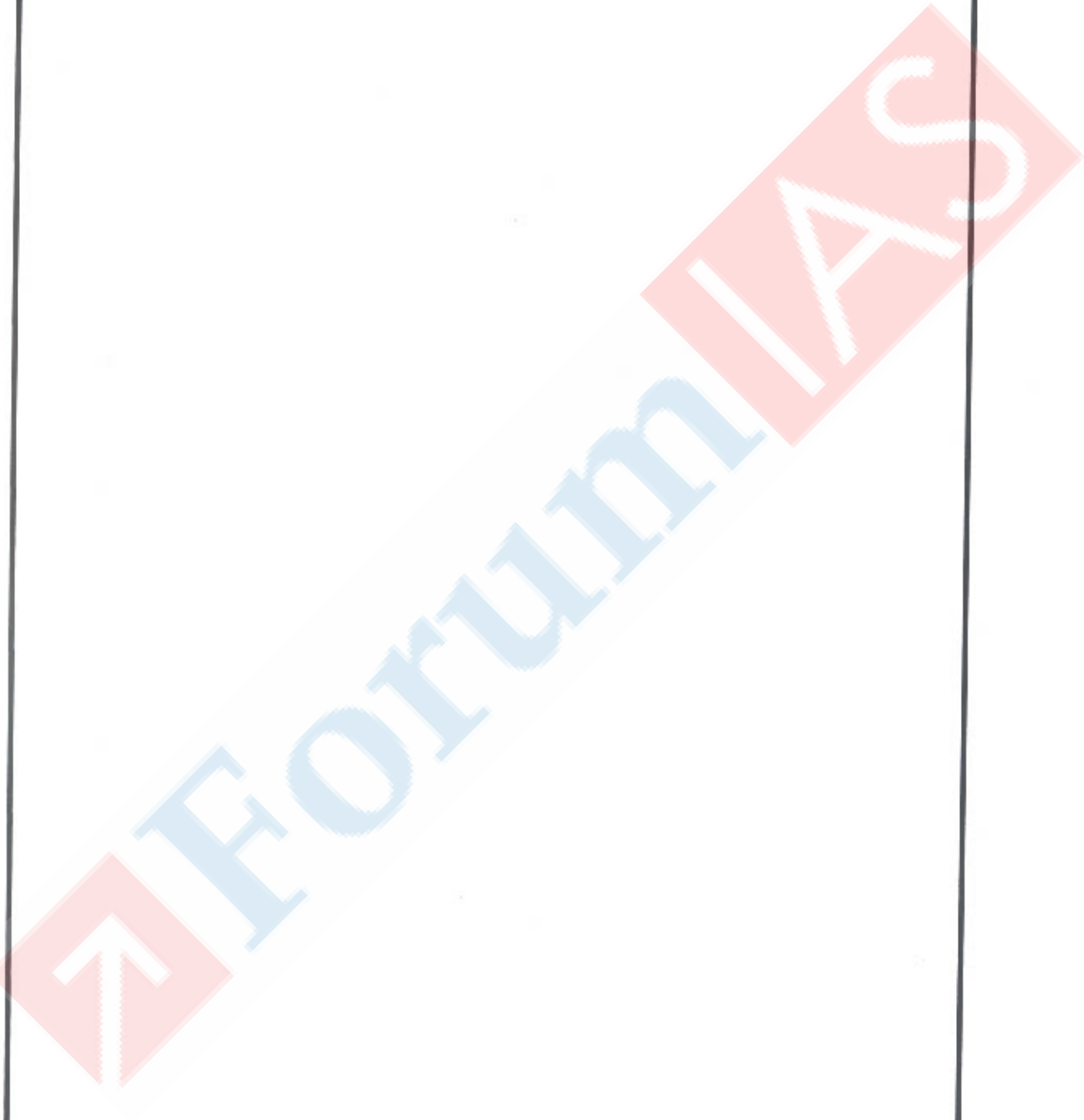
Q.8)

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Q.9)

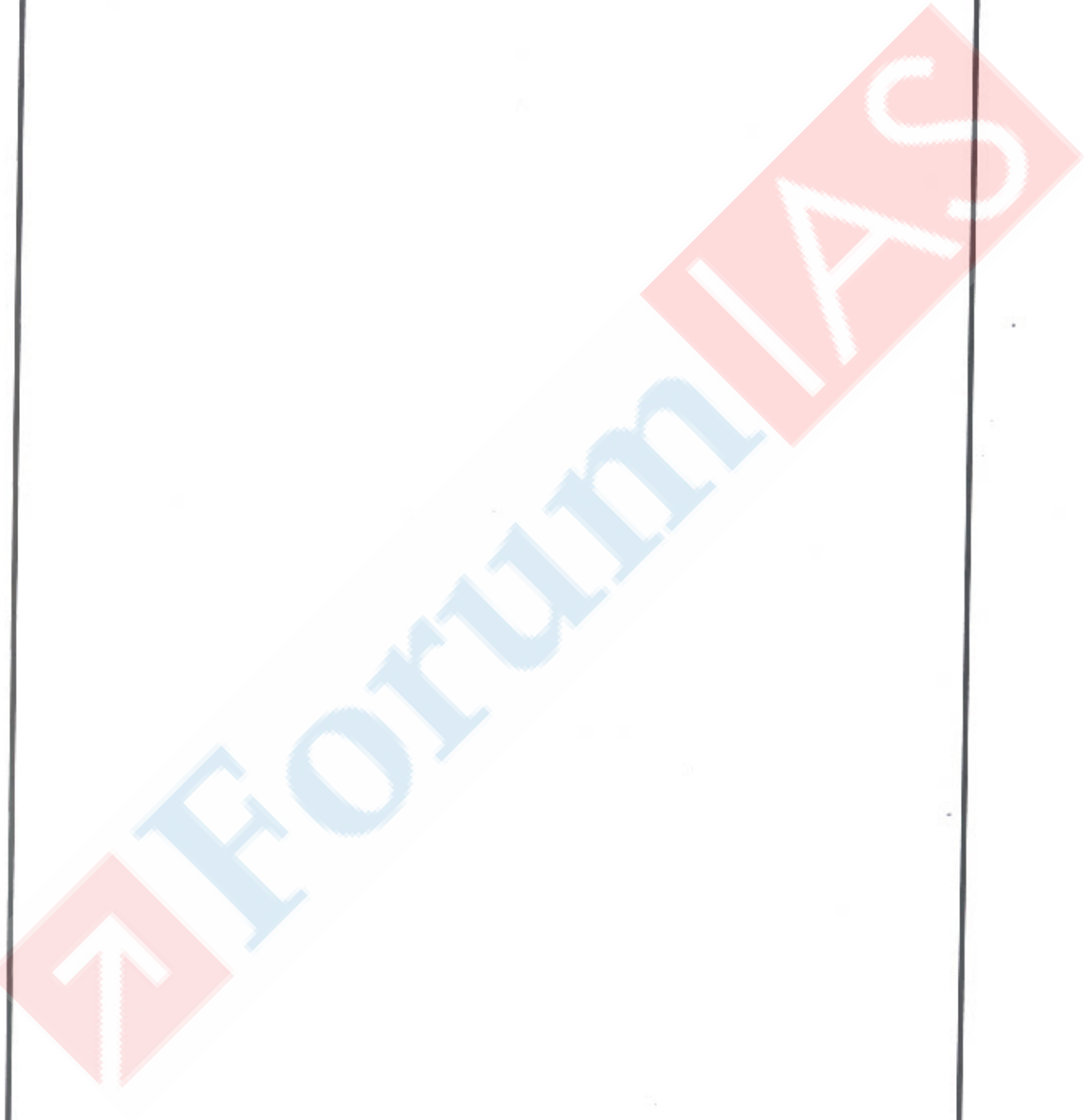


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Q.10)



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Q.11)

Hindus and Muslims had lived in India for centuries with peace & tranquility. But due to certain British policies, the devil of communalism arose between the two.

Communalism - Outcome of British Policy

1. Divide and rule: British followed this policy to weaken the unity of the masses. After 1857 revolt, British were aware that another such mass uprising would end the British Raj.
2. Policy of appeasement: Using Syed Ahmed Khan's popularity among Muslims, British made the Muslim community believe that British Raj will take care of their welfare, whereas Hindu Nationalists won't. Provision of separate electorate, reservations, setting up Aligarh Muslim University, all were meant to wedge Muslims and Hindus.

- 3) Partition of Bengal: It was another divisive move to weaken nationalist forces and create a Muslim majority province, triggering Muslims to ultimately demand a separate nation.
- 4) Breakdown of talks during Wavell plan and no real effort to mediate between Jinnah and Gandhiji was another strategic move.
- 5) Inclusion of different strata of leaders, loyalists, and only two representatives from Indian National Congress was a move to undermine Congress' representativeness of united India.

All these strategic moves resulted in demand for partition and heavy bloodshed. But apart from British, the rise of communalism also reflected inability of mainstream nationalists, in following ways:-

- 1) Lucknow pact: It was an acknowledgement of the fact that Indian National Congress and

Muslim League are two different parties having different agendas.

- 2) Partition of Bengal: When Muslim leaders of Dacca were supporting the partition, the unanimous opposition by Congress meant it undermined the aspirations of Muslims.
- 3) Fight between responsivists and non-responsivists were on communal lines.
- 4) Congress government in provinces failed to gain the confidence of Muslim section of society as evident from sudden rise of Muslim League popularity after 1940.
- 5) Use of Hindu festivals for promoting nationalism, movements such as Shuddhi and Ghar Wapasi, somehow alienated Muslims.

Thus, the rise of communalism was a result of both British policies and failure of mainstream nationalists.

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Q.12)

Bismarck and Patel are known for their efforts in unification of their respective countries.

Parallels in their operational approach:-

1. Both were nationalists having great love and devotion for their nation.
2. Both dreamt about the unity of their nation.

But apart from love for their nation they can't be considered alike.

They had the following differences in their outlook :-

1. Bismarck followed "blood and Iron" policy, invoking wars against its own countrymen for unification. Patel never went against his own countrymen.

2. Patel's method was more of diplomatic. He called for a dinner of all Princes and persuaded them to sign the Instrument of Accession.

3. In Junagadh, he conducted a plebiscite to bring Junagadh under India. No such democratic means were opted by Bismarck.

4. Bismarck was a conqueror whereas Patel was a leader.

These were the main differences in outlook of Bismarck and Patel.

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Q.13)

In June 2019, residents of Chennai had to live for days without water. The coastal city ran out of water. This was an acute water crisis example.

On the other hand, states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Bihar were dealing with heavy floods.

Reasons for such parallel crisis

1. Geography : India's vast landmass has different geographical features. Chennai remains dry when the rest of nation receives heavy rainfall from south west monsoon.
2. Inadequate management : It is the major reason behind all water crisis. Kerala floods of 2018 was a result of mismanagement of dams.

3. Poor land use pattern : Land use without regarding the climatic and regional variations results in recurring problem. Example - building houses in floodplains, too many households depending on one aquifer, cutting down hills and valleys for infrastructure, all results in disasters.

4. Lack of rainwater harvesting or water recycling practices has led to many cities crumbling in water crisis.

5. Concretization does not allow recharge of groundwater. Growing urban sprawls has limited the potential of groundwater.

This parallel crisis is unique and provides opportunity for resolving both the crisis simultaneously in following ways :-

1) River linking : It will allow transfer of surplus water from flooding river to deficient river. Thus, alleviating both floods and drought.

2. Lift irrigation : It allows transfer of surplus water to against the natural pathway / slope. Thus, lift irrigation can be used to reduce surplus water.

3. Aquifer mapping - It is important for formulating proper policies for their recharge by rainwater or artificially.

4. National Dam Management Authority needs to be setup to manage the dams in a region in integrated and data driven manner. Dams must be managed landscape wise and not state wise.

Above steps can help in curing the two ills at the same time

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Q.14)

Globalisation is the process of increased interconnection / interchange of people, goods, ideas and finance across the globe.

Globalisation : the transition of Indian society

1. Urbanisation - Rising urban clusters and increasing population residing in urban areas
2. Rise of nuclear families - With globalisation, the jobs have increased in urban centres and joint families are turning into nuclear families.
3. Migration : Intra state, inter state and international migration has increased

The society is now thus formed of individuals who are not familiar with each other and who like to keep to themselves.

Impact of globalisation on Social identity of youth -

1. Westernization - Rising acceptance of western culture has created a wedge between youth and the elder generations.
2. Conflicting ideas between youth and elders has created an image of youth as irresponsible and reckless.
3. Greater number of youngsters aspiring to study and work in foreign countries has created their identity as "not being their motherland".
4. Youth is not regarded as responsible but he is only supposed to take care of himself.

5. Participation of youth in social events has decreased, due to rising individualism.

6. Cultural estrangement of youth is also creating their social identity as immoral.

Thus, with globalisation youth have together on basis of similar behaviour, taste and desires. But they have separated from their elder generations.

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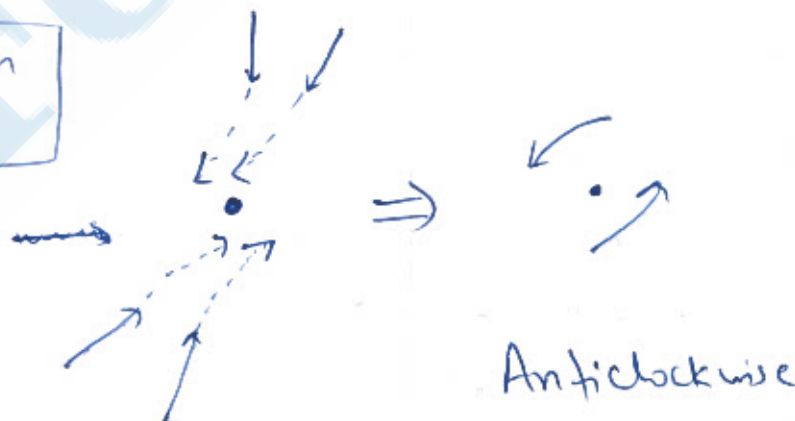
Q.15)

Cyclones are low pressure regions around which heavy winds are blowing at a fast pace.

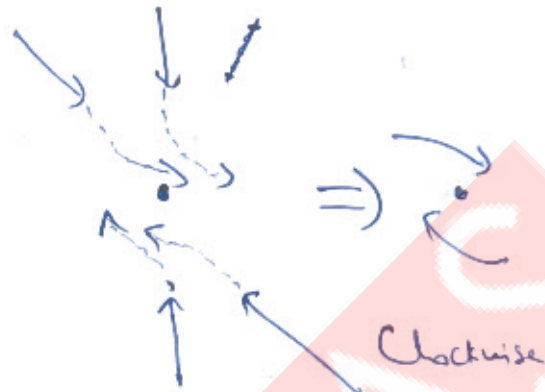
Factors essential for formation of cyclone

1. Low pressure - It must be a sustained low pressure
2. Availability of water - Cyclones are only formed at sea/oceans.
3. Away from equator - The low pressure must not be formed at equator.

In Northern hemisphere



In Southern hemisphere



Formation

1. As the low pressure is created, winds from above and below start blowing towards the low pressure zone.
2. In northern hemisphere, Coriolis force bends the winds coming from equator towards the right. This results in anti-clockwise circulation of winds.
3. In Southern hemisphere, Coriolis force bends the winds coming from equator towards left and thus, clockwise circulation of winds takes place.
4. The circulating winds gain energy via water present around.

Why tropical cyclones are confined to South China Sea, Gulf of Mexico and bay of bengal?

1.

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Q.16)

The treaty of Versailles was signed after the first world war between Allied powers and Germany

Treaty of Versailles - to eliminate the possibility of another war

1. It provided for de-weaponization and de-militarisation of Germany so that Germany could never again attack on any country.
2. Germany was weakened as many ~~of~~ its territory was divided in a way that Germans were distributed in Austria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia.
3. Germany lost all its colonies to allied powers in the treaty.
4. Huge war indemnity was imposed on Germany to keep its economy in debt.

Despite such measures, Germany started 2nd world war within two decades.

Treaty of Versailles - seeds of next world war

1. Treaty of Versailles humiliated Germany at a huge extent. Germany was kept out of negotiations and the treaty thus became an imposed piece of paper.

2. De-militarization and de-weaponization ~~saved~~ made Germany feel impotent and it started its race for showing the world its "masculinity".

3. Divided territory was the greatest motivation for Hitler to take back what is German.

4. Monetary loss to Germany was unfair. It provoked Germany to take revenge.

Thus, treaty of versailles was not suited for a lasting peace. The policy of appeasement followed thereafter, only ~~increased~~ reduced the timegap between the two world wars.

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Q.17)

Intergenerational mobility refers to ~~some~~ ability to move up the economic class ladder for new generations. If the socio-economic conditions of a family remains same for generations, it is said that intergenerational mobility is absent.

On the other hand, if newer generations are able to move up the socio-economic ladder then there is intergenerational mobility.

Intergeneration mobility - Yes, it exists

1. With affirmative action such as reservations, the intergenerational mobility has definitely increased
2. Schemes such as Priority sector lending, Stand up India, Aajeeika Gramin Employment Yojana, PM-Kisan, Saubhagya the intergenerational mobility has increased.

3. Example - A younger generation can get educated in IITs/IIMs due to reservation and rise up the ladder of socio-economic condition.
4. Jobs are no longer restricted for upper casts. Any skilled / deserving candidate from any background can get a job.
5. National Nutrition Mission, Ayushman Bharat, Public distribution System, National Food Security Act etc ensure that poor families have proper health. Thus, they can get adequate opportunities for development.

Intergenerational mobility - No, it is absent.

1. India is inclined now greater towards Capitalism, in which, one who has capital can generate more capital.
2. With rising cost of education due to urgency of coaching for qualifying exams, the intergenerational mobility has reduced.

3. In rising era of digitization, computers are essential for skill development.

~~Thus~~ Thus, need for electronic gadgets reduces mobility.

4. Cost of living is increasing and thus, a poor family is supposed to further get engrained in poverty.

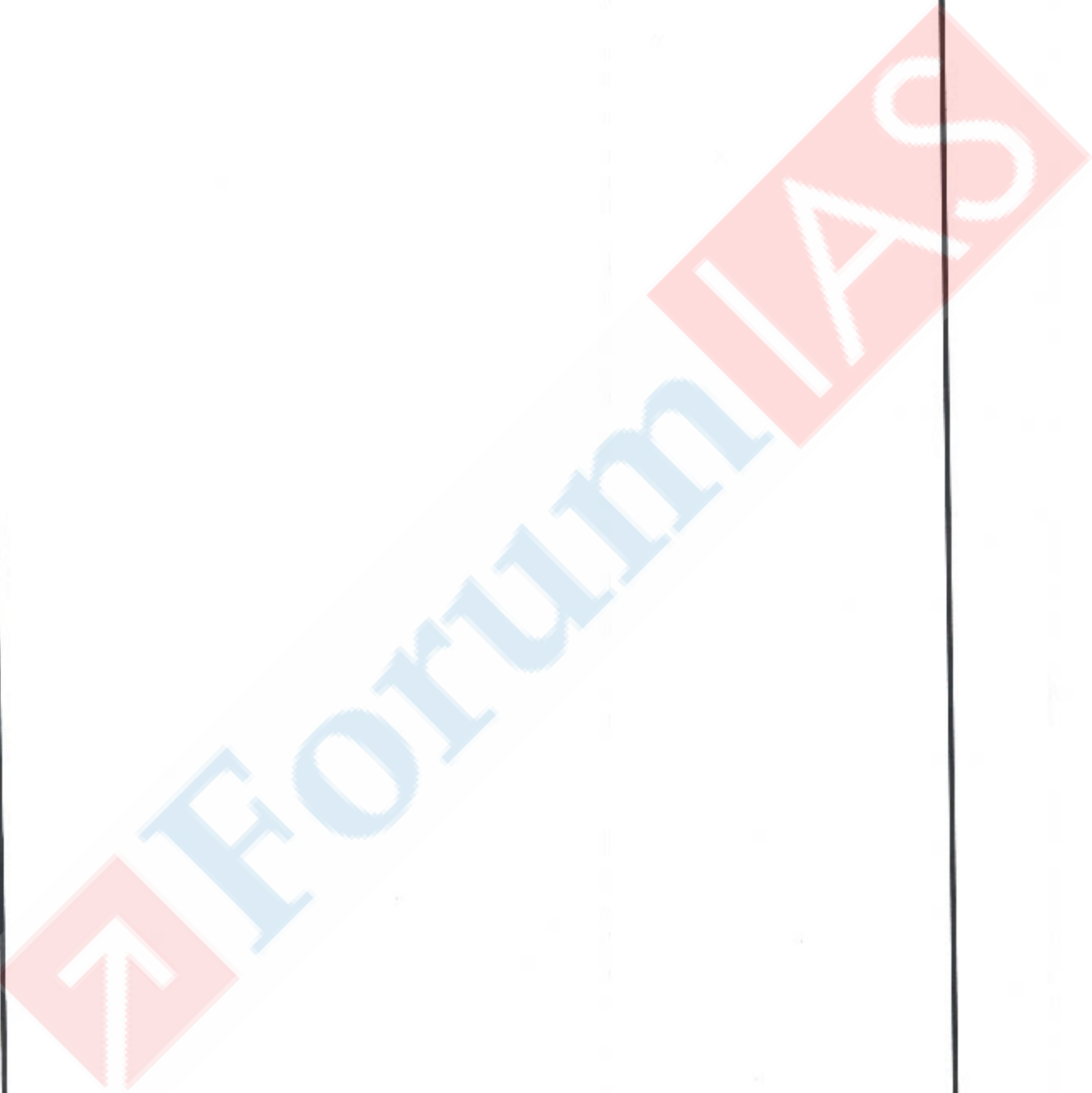
The contrast presented shows that with many steps taken the intergenerational mobility has increased. Access to education has increased.

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Q.18)

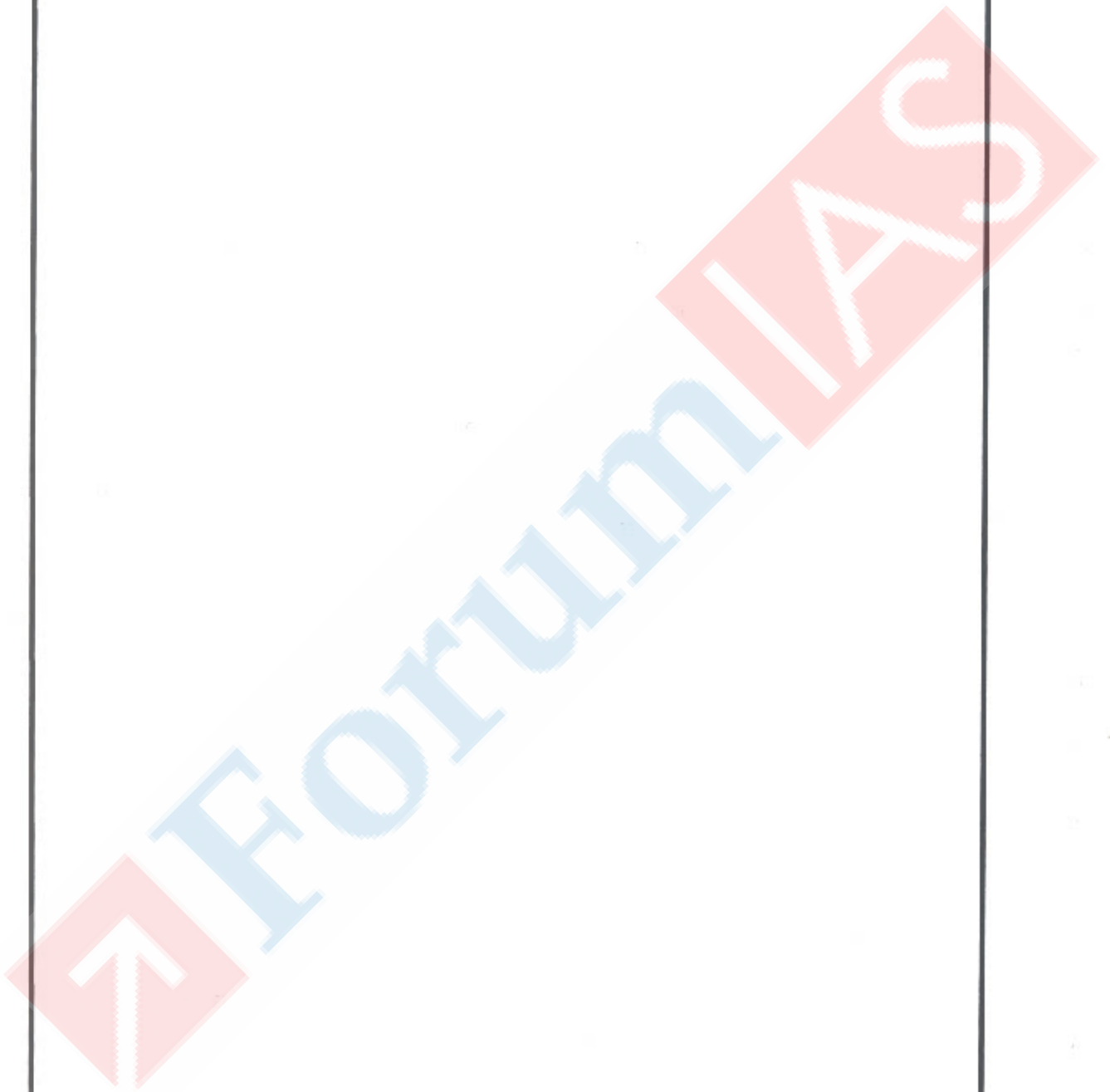


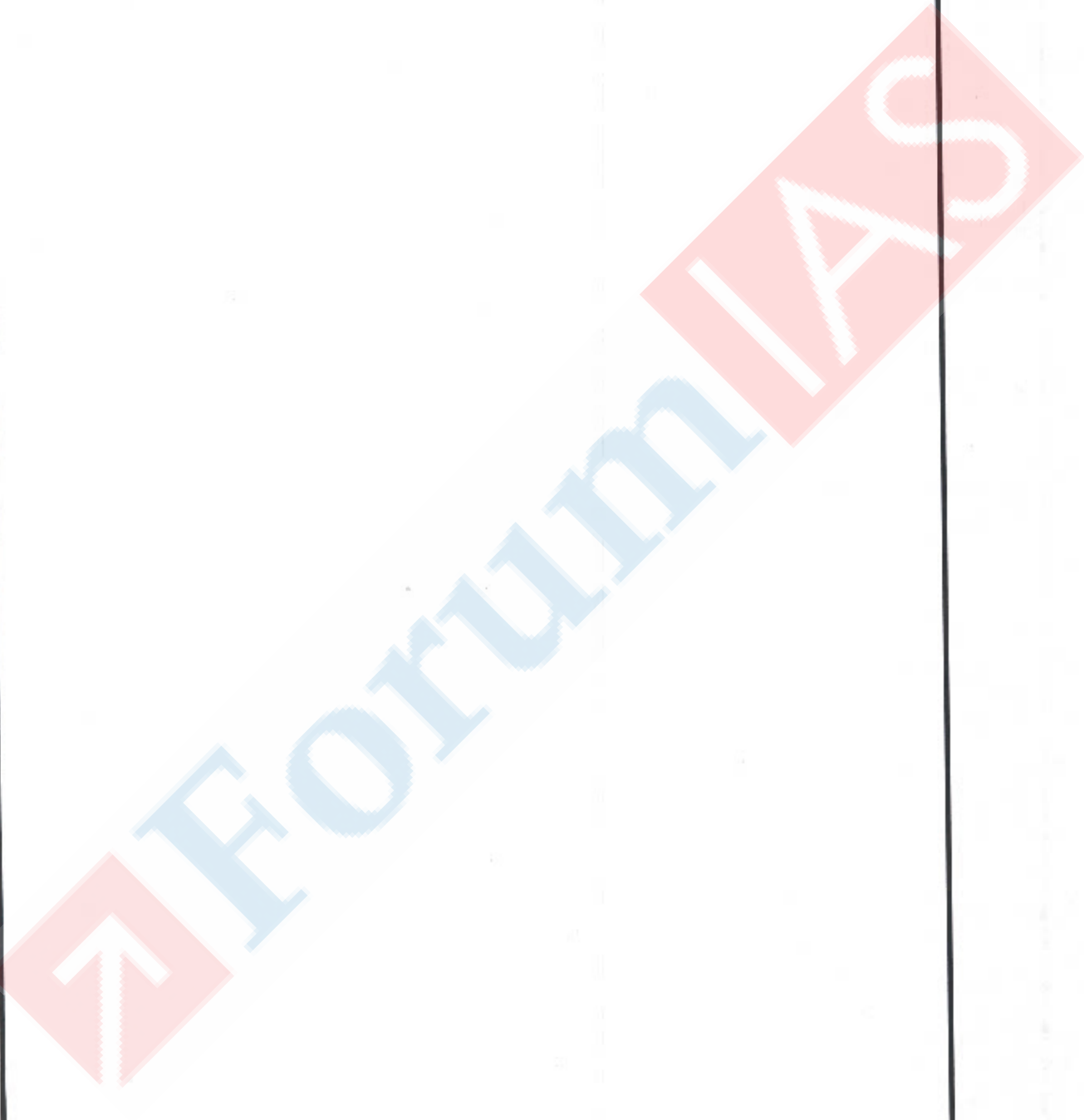
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Q.19)



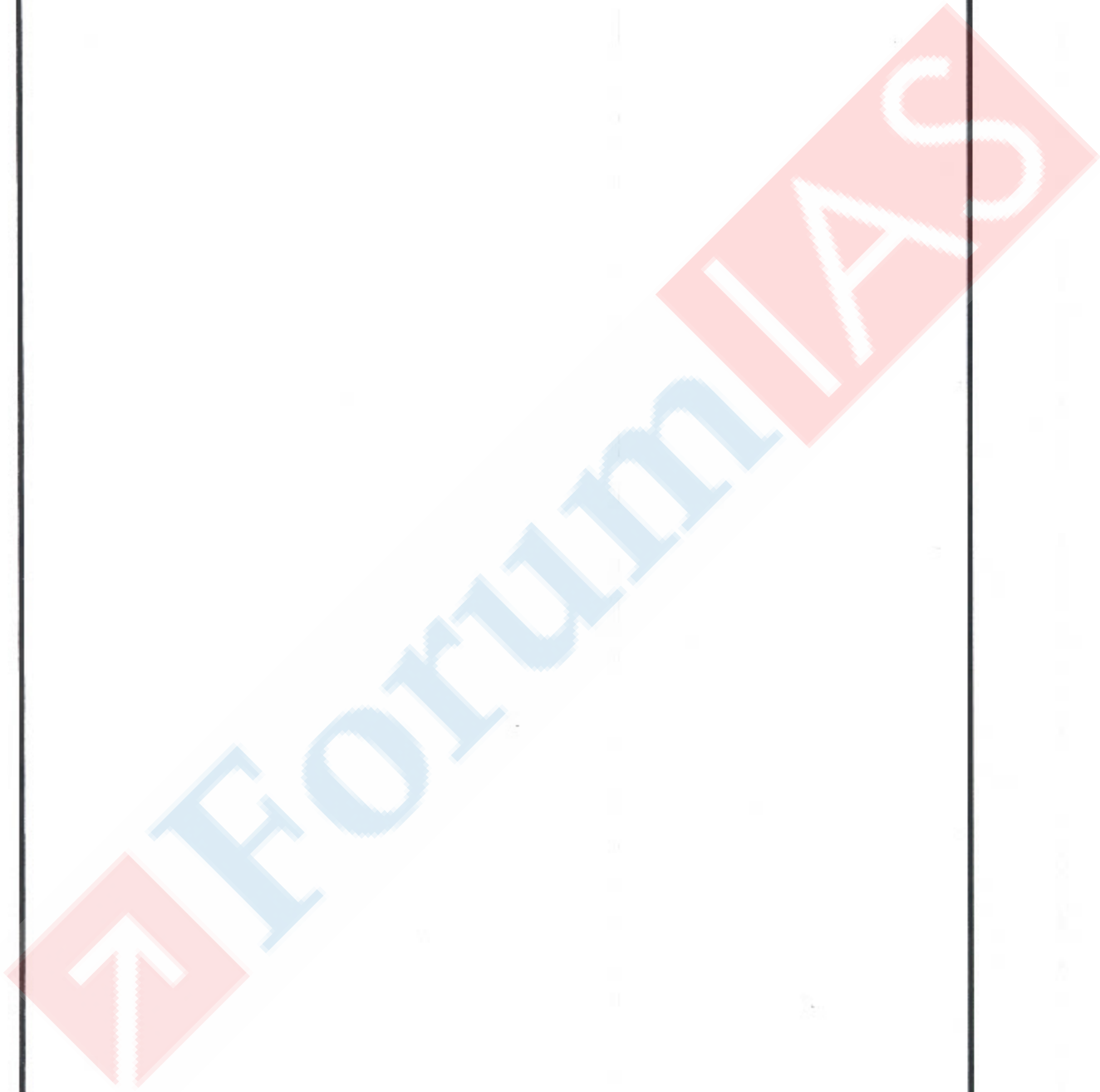


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Q.20)



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The Journey of a thousand miles begins with the first step

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