

Test Code: 31085

FIAS – 2020 – GS Paper 1

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Hkash Dwivedi		
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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:			
Remarks:			Start Time 10:00 am
			End Time 1:00 pm
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) "India's traditional wealth of mural paintings depict a variety of themes and features". Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India has a rich variety and heritage of mural paintings. These are the paintings that are drawn on walls and surfaces.

Variety of themes


→ Paleolithic/Mesolithic/Neolithic & These depict daily lives of hunters and gatherers. Community living, dancing, hunting, drawings of animals are depicted.

→ Religious paintings &

→ Buddhist paintings in Ajanta depicting Padmapani, Vajrapani Buddha, etc.

→ Hindu and Jain paintings, in Ellora, Elephanta, Sittanvassal in Tamil Nadu.

Variety of features

- While the Buddhist paintings depicted Buddha in a calm fashion with elongated eyes and meditation nose, the Hindu paintings had an element of aggression and rage depicting gods like Shiva, Vishnu, etc.
- Mural paintings like Warli, used stick and line diagrams []

These paintings are now recognised in the form of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.2) The Great Uprising of 1857 owes its failure as much to ideological issues as to logistical issues. Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

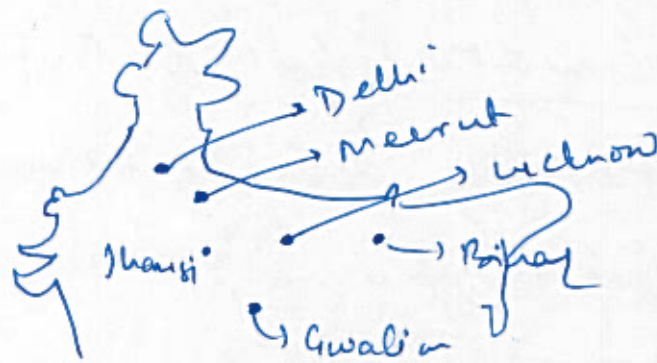
The 1857 was of independence was the first mass revolt against the British in India. However, a lot of issues led to its failure in India.

Ideological issues

- There was no coherent ideology that bound the rebel leaders.
- While the sepoys rebelled in the name of religion, unless like Rani Lakshmi Bai rebelled to save their empire.
- Others like Kunwar Singh were dissatisfied zamindars.
- Also, there was no pan-nationalist

Ideology for uniting India.

Logistical issues



→ The sites of protest were sporadically spread with little co-ordination.

→ Also lack of caravans, horse riders, etc posed logistical issues in supplying arms and ammunitions.

For all its failure, 1857 aroused the nation to the misdeeds and oppression of the British rule.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) The Swadeshi movement (1903-08) was as much about 'swavalamban' (self-reliance) as about 'swaraj' (self-rule). Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The swadeshi movement was started by the Indian National Congress against the partition of Bengal announced by Lord Curzon.

Movement was about swavalamban

- Foreign liquor and cloth shops were picketed.
- People were encouraged to use khadi, domestic made products.
- Local courts manned by Indians were started to deliver justice.
- National Education Program was launched by the Congress and

Indigenous schools and colleges were opened to impart "swadeshi education".

Movement was about self rule

→ Congress under leadership of Dadabhai Naorji passed resolution to gain self rule on the lines of white British colonies like Australia and Canada.

→ Also political swaraj could not have been possible without economic swaraj.

Today's Atmanishchal Bharat Abhiyan owes its inspiration to swadeshi movement of 20th century.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

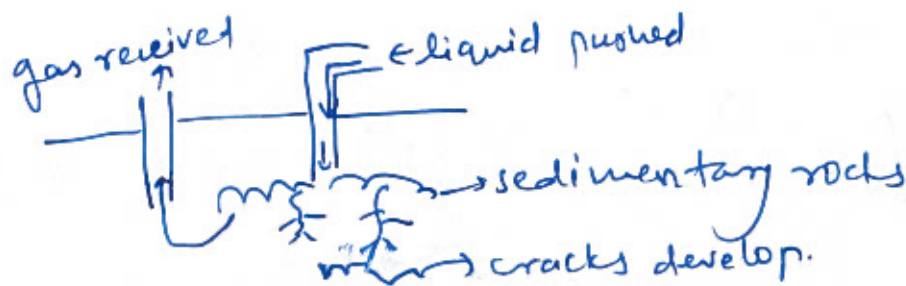


Q.4) What are gas hydrates and how are they extracted? Identify the potential reserves of gas hydrates present in the world and in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Gas hydrates are reservoirs of natural gas [methane majorly]. They generally occur with sedimentary rocks below the earth. Ex of gas hydrates - shale gas, coal bed methane.

Method of extraction

These are extracted by a method called hydraulic fracturing or fracking.



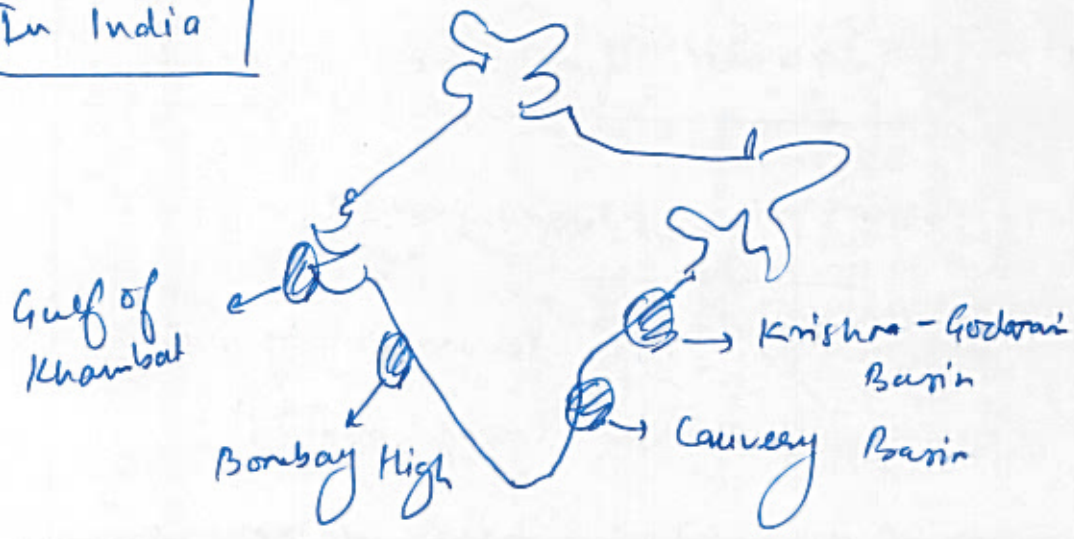
liquid is pushed at high pressure that cracks the sedimentary rocks which then release gas hydrates

trapped inside them .

potential reserves of gas hydrates in the world



In India



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.5) "The States Reorganisation Act (1956) did not lead to resolution of all regional problems for all times". Critically examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The states reorganisation Act (1956) was brought in the wake of demands for the formation of Andhra Pradesh out of Tamil Nadu.

Why it did not lead to resolution of all regional problems

- It was brought in the context of a particular state, thus ignoring demands of other states.
- The Act was brought to manage the linguistic diversity present in the country but did not address other diversities like religious, geographic and ethnic.

→ Confusion over which region to grant full statehood and which one to grant status of Union Territory.

→ Other regional movements soon followed in Bombay province (1960), in Punjab in (66), in North Eastern states like the Naga and Mizo insurgency.

→ Due to lack of development, states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Telangana have been recently carved out. Hence Article 3 has been time and again used for states reorganization.

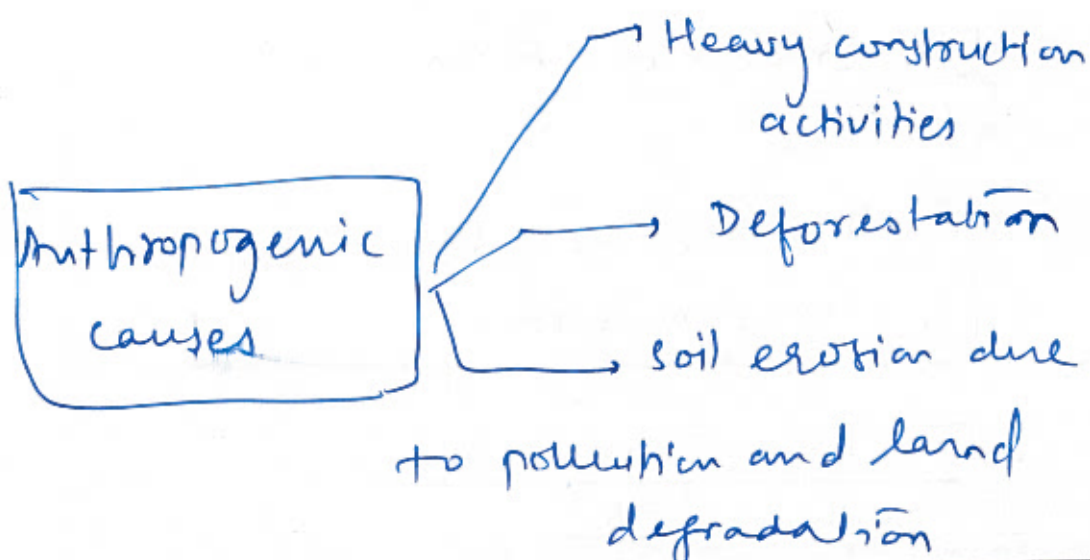
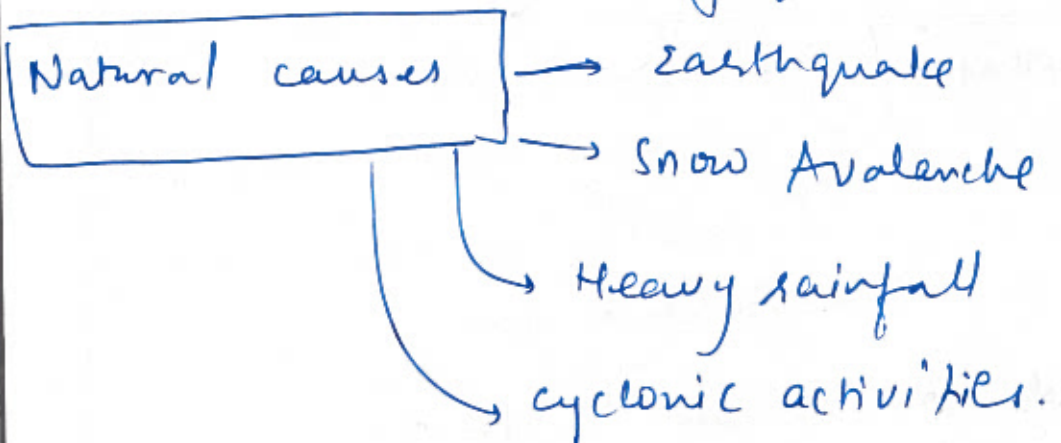
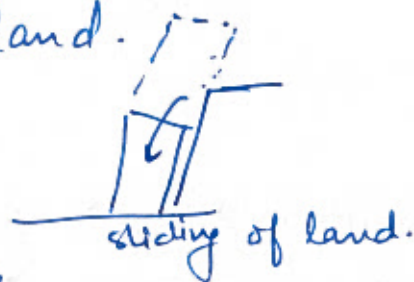
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Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.6) The occurrence of a landslide is driven by a combination of both natural and anthropogenic causes. Why is India more prone to landslides? Suggest suitable measures to prevent the phenomenon and mitigate its effects. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

landslide is referred to as mass - movement of a part of land, over another part of land.



Why India more prone to land slides

- Relief features like Himalayas, Western ghats
- Heavy rains from South West monsoons.

Feasible measures to prevent landslides

- By NDMA
- Hazard zoning
 - Early warning systems
 - Prohibition on construction in vulnerable zones.

Measures to mitigate its effects

- Active response from state machinery
- Relocation and rehabilitation of affected population.

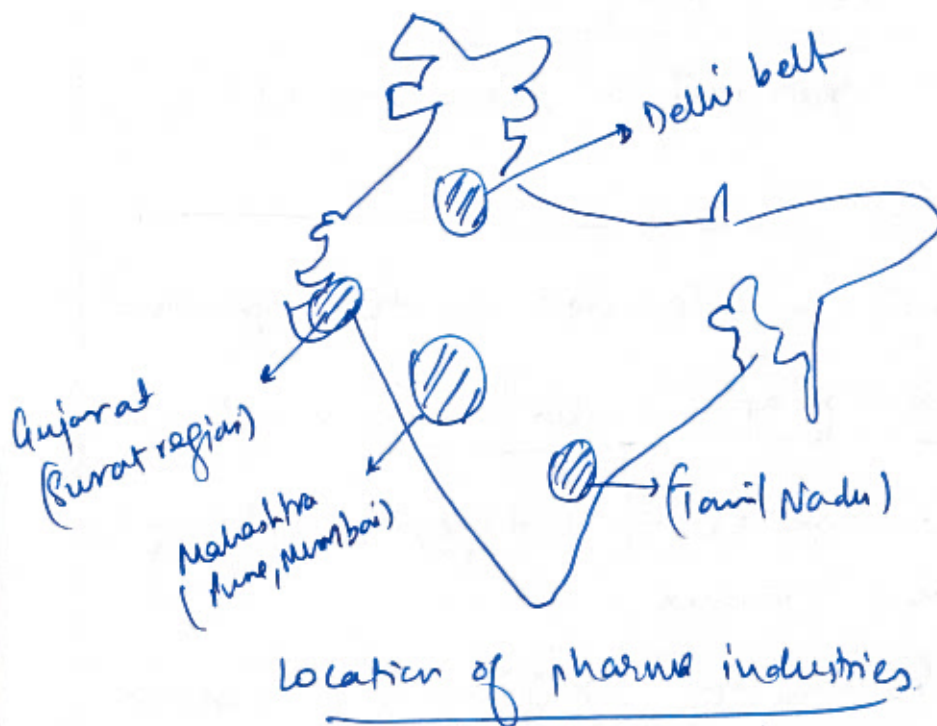
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.7) What are the factors responsible for the location of the Pharmaceutical industries in India? Also, give reasons as to why India has emerged as the pharmacy of the world.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India is called as the pharmacy of the world because of its manufacturing prowess of generic medicines and vaccines.



Factors responsible for location of pharma industries

→ Proximity to petroleum refineries.

This is because the fractional distillation of petroleum generates many chemicals to be used as inputs.

→ Skilled manpower found in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu.

→ Access to huge markets and ports for export.

Why India emerged as pharmacy of the world

→ Abundant manpower in the form of demographic dividend.

→ Huge number of colleges teaching pharma courses.

→ Prevalence of tropical diseases.

Because of above reasons, world is banking on India for supply of COVID vaccines.

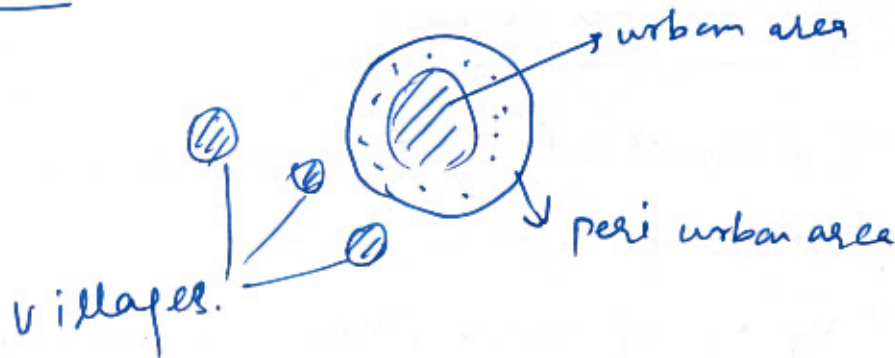
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.8) Explain the understanding of peri-urban (or peripheral urban) areas. What are the issues and problems in peri-urban areas? Also suggest suitable measures for more effective governance of peri-urban regions. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Peripheral urban or periurban areas are the areas present on the outskirts of cities. These exhibit dual characteristics of cities and rural areas.



Issues and problems in peri-urban areas

- lack of development in the form of commerce, health, education.
- these areas are deprived of access to resources like water, electricity due to their supply in urban areas.

→ Jurisdictional confusion: These areas lie in the transition zones between Urban local bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions.

Measures for more effective governance of peri-urban areas

- Clear demarcation of jurisdictional boundaries.
- Setting up of Town Area Committees.
- Effective implementation of RURBAN [rural+urban] mission.

Hence peri-urban areas play key role in achieving SDG goal 11 of sustainable cities

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

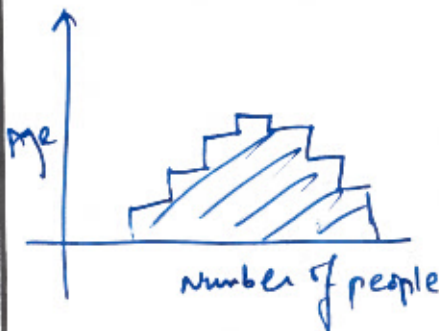
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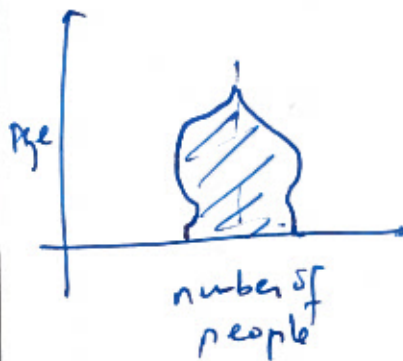
Q.9) It is important to understand the dynamics of population growth for designing an appropriate response. Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

By 2027, India would become the most populous country - UNFPA

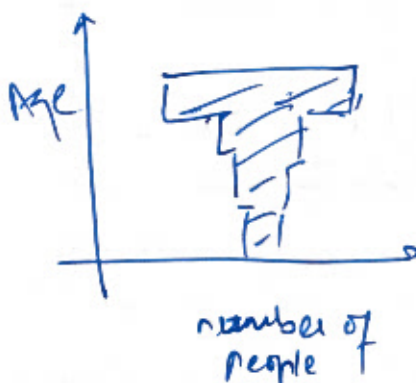
Dynamics of population Growth



⇒ Rising population as in India.

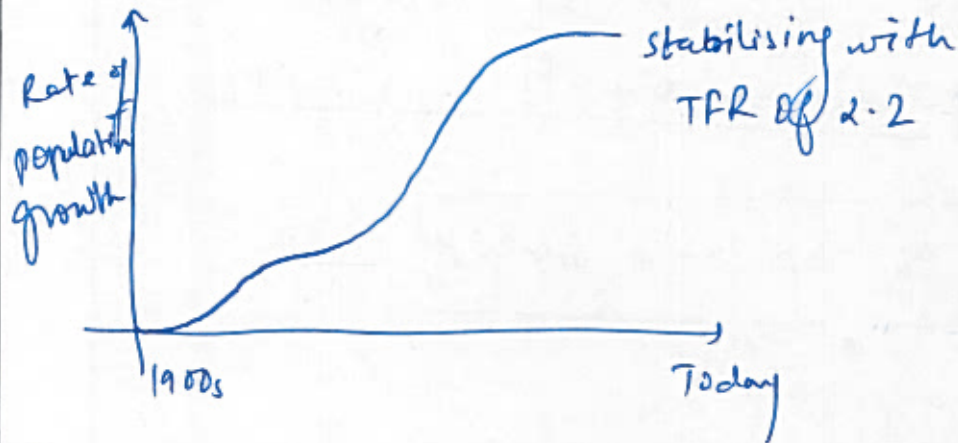


⇒ Bell shaped curve shows stable population



⇒ Declining population as in Japan.

India's population trajectory



Designing appropriate response

- Provision for jobs as India has 50% population below age of 30.
- Elderly care as by 2050 India would have world's 20% of elderly population.
- Family planning programmes to reach TFR of 2.1 from current TFR of 2.2.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10) Discuss the relevance of Mahatma Gandhi's Idea of Secularism in current times.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Secularism is defined as separation of state and religion. It is called as child of christianity and product of modernity because of its origins in the west.

Mahatma Gandhi's idea of secularism

- Mahatma Gandhi was a religious person and hence he did not believe in strict separation of religion from the state.
- For Gandhi, all religions must freely interact with one another so that a person can adopt best practices and relig ideas from all religions.

→ This was because Gandhi knew that India being an Asian country, it would be difficult to separate religion from state.

Relevance of Gandhi's Secularism

- Promotes dialogue between religions and reduces communal tensions.
- Enhances social capital of the society.
- Helps state in intervening in religious practices discriminatory to certain sections.

Supreme Court in SR Bommai case, 1994 declared secularism as a part of basic structure of the constitution.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.11) "Neither the mode of its inception, nor the provisions of the Government of India Act (1935) was agreeable to the Indian opinion". Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Government of India Act (1935) was brought in the wake of World War II in Europe (1939-45).

Events leading upto the GOI Act 1935



civil disobedience movement



Gandhi Irwin pact



Round-table Conferences



McDonald Award



Poona Pact.

Mode of Inception

→ It was based on recommendations of Simon Commission report of 1929.

This report had been rejected by Indians as the Commission was "All White in composition."

→ The recommendations of Nehru Report of 1929 were not accepted by the British government since it lacked consensus among Congress, Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha.

→ The provisions were made on the basis of Round Table conferences, which barring the second one, was boycotted by the Congress.

Provisions of GOI Act 1935

→ Constitution of an All India Federation [did not materialise]

→ Bicameralism in provinces.

→ Dyarchy brought to Centre . It divided subjects

- Reserved ⇒ Governor was Not responsible .
- Transferred ⇒ Governor was responsible .

→ Separate electorates extended to women , Marathas , Sikhs , Europeans , etc .

Provisions not acceptable

→ Due to dyarchy
 → Due to extension of separate electorates .

The resentment against the act came out in the form of Quit India movement in 1942 .

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12) Quit India Movement unfolded across the country in various trends and formats. Elaborate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Quit India movement was launched on 8th August, 1942 [hence called August Revolution] in Bombay.

Events leading upto Quit India movement →

Round Table talks
↓
GoI Act, 1935
↓
World War II
↓
Individual Satyagraha
↓
Quit India movement

Trends in Quit India movement

→ Since the leaders were arrested a night before the formal launch of the movement, it became

leaderless. The masses became
their own leaders.

→ The ~~tea~~ movement espoused
almost unanimous consent. Hence
participation across sections like
male - female, Hindu - Muslim, upper caste -
lower caste, British provinces - Princely states
was witnessed.

→ There were no communal clashes.

Formats in Quit India movement

→ In Bombay, leaders like Aruna Asif
Ali lead the movement. They unfurled
the national flag on the Gowalia
Tank area in Bombay on 8th August, 1942

→ Underground community radio

stations started to spread nationalist sentiments.

→ Provincial governments were started by Chittu Pandey in Ghazipur and Jatiya Sarkar in West Bengal.

→ At some places the movement acquired a violent format through the use of vahinis [or local militias].

Hence Quit India movement is called as "one of the last nails in the coffin of British Empire". Mahatma's message of "Do or die" resonated across the nation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.13) "The Russian Revolution of 1917 was not just political, but economic as well."

Discuss.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Russian Revolution of 1917 also called as the Bolshevik Revolution was a socialist and anti imperialist revolution against Tzar Nicholas II.

Events leading upto Russian Revolution ⇒

Industrial Revolution
↓
World War I
↓
German aggression
↓
Economic Hardship
↓
Russia Revolution (February)
↓
Civil war Mensheviks vs Bolsheviks
↓
Russia Revolution (October)

Political causes

- Ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity inspired by American and French revolutions.
- oppressive Tsarist regime.
- Humiliation by Japanese and German troops.

Economic causes

- The Industrial revolution started in Europe did not reach the Russian society.
- Rampant prevalence of feudalism.
- Wealth inequality between upper and the lower classes.

- Economic hardships due to World War I.
- Lack of basic resources like bread because of diversion to the military during times of war.

Hence the main motto of Russian Revolution was "Land, peace, bread." They wanted abolition of feudalism, land reforms, cessation of war and access to basic resources -

The Russian revolution served as an inspiration for Indian struggle and inspired young leaders like Bhagat Singh, J. Nehru, etc.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

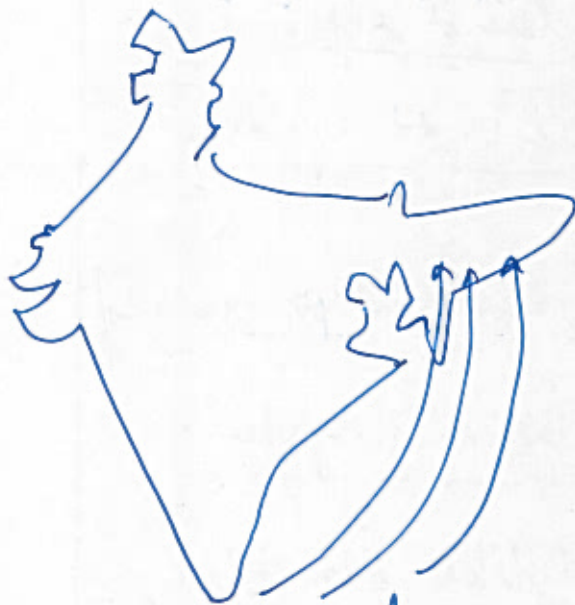


Q.14) What are the factors responsible for excessive rainfall and flooding in Assam every year? Discuss its overall impact on the state. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Assam is one of the most affected states of ^{by} excessive rainfall and flooding.

Reasons

① Geographicals



Bay of Bengal
Branch of South
West Monsoon
brings heavy rain



Brahmaputra

river has one of the highest volume of waters. Its course changing nature also causes heavy floods.

② Anthropogenic

- Lot of dams being built on the Brahmaputra river that cause submergence of the area.
- Unplanned urbanisation : caused encroachment upon wetlands. Also choking of drainage is another factor causing floods.
- Pollution on the bank of rivers further exacerbates the flooding problem.

③ Natural causes

- Since the zone lies in the Himalayan region it is prone to

Earthquakes and landslides

→ Due to global warming, the glaciers along the Himalayas are melting, thus leading to Glacial lake outbursts.

Steps to control flooding by NDMA

→ Removal of encroachments along river banks.

→ River mapping and earthquake hazard zoning.

→ Early warning systems

→ Shifting people to higher areas.

Hence regular monitoring and control of floods is necessary to achieve goals of Sendai Framework 2030.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.15) The Urban water crisis in India calls for an integrated Urban Water Management strategy. Substantiate by giving suitable examples.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

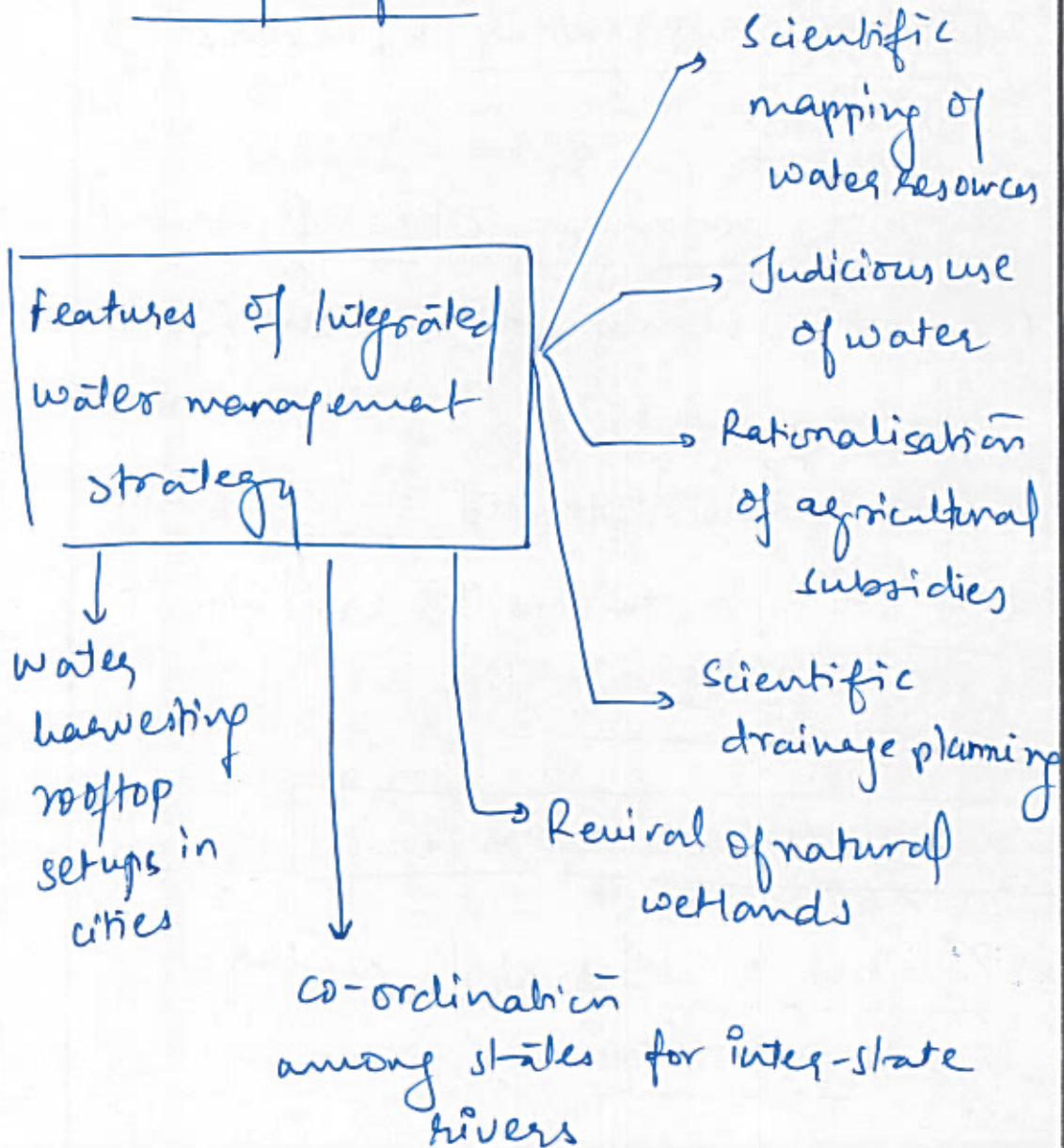
The Composite Water Management Index Report presents startling facts -

- ① By 2030, water demand would outstrip water supply by at least two times.
- ② By 2021, 20 major cities of the country would run ~~out~~ out of water.
- ③ India could lose out 2-8% of its GDP owing to this water crisis in urban areas.

Reasons for Urban water crisis

→ Political & Inter state water
disputes

- Economic & Rise of Industries.
- Agriculture uses 90% of all water resources in the country.
- Unplanned urbanisation and unscientific drainage systems.



Suitable Examples

- In Tamil Nadu, a police colony has setup decentralised sewage treatment plant to reuse the waste water.
- use of glacier stupas [concept by Sonam Wangchuk] to supply water to cities during lean season.
- Modern townships in cities are equipped with rooftop water harvesting systems.

Government has come up with programs like Jal Shakti Abhiyan, AMRUT, Smart Cities mission to make cities sustainable [SDG goal 11] with adequate water supply [SDG goal 6]

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.16) "Urbanisation can be prevented from turning ugly not by keeping people away from the cities but by taking cities to where people already live." Discuss in context of need for developing urban and rural India in a mutually symbiotic manner.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

NITI Aayog report states that by 2050, 50% population of India would reside in urban areas and these urban areas would contribute 75% to the GDP.

Reasons for urbanisation turning ugly

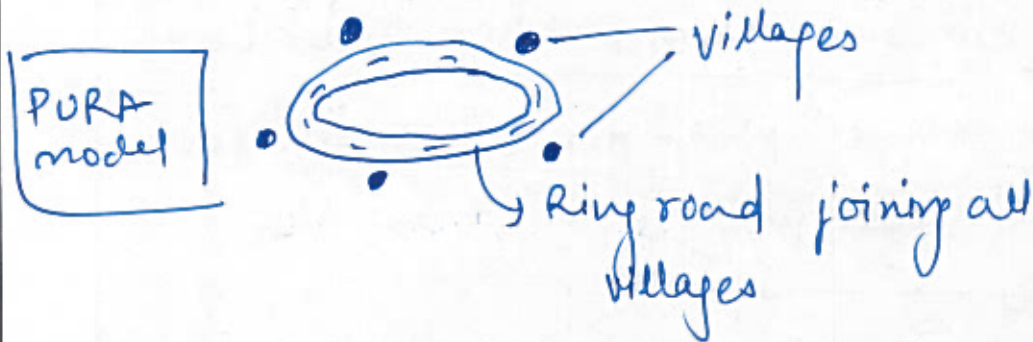
- Most cities are relics of the past and very few ~~at~~ new cities created like Daya Rajpur, Greater Noida, New Mumbai, etc.
- Proliferation of slums due to rural to urban migration.
- Lack of mass transit systems

like city buses and metros. Delhi has 17 buses per 1 lakh population while Beijing has 117/lakh.

Due to rising crisis in agriculture and lack of opportunities in rural areas, people cannot be prevented from migrating to cities.

Steps to ~~bring~~ bring cities to where people already live

- Implementation of government programs like RURBAN [rural + urban] mission for symbiotic development of urban and rural India.
- Harnessing APJ Abdul Kalam's concept of PURA [providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas]



→ Bringing basic services to rural areas &

Jal Jeevan Mission ⇒ for water supply

Saubhagya Yojana ⇒ for electricity supply

Pm Gram Sadak Yojana ⇒ for road development.

Hence the mutual development of rural and urban areas is key to achieving "sabka sath sabka vikas" [collective effort and inclusive growth]

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.17) The year 2021 has been declared by the United Nations as the International Year of Fruits and Vegetables. Comment on the need for such a declaration. Also, discuss the potential and challenges of the horticulture sector in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India's 60% of Gross Cropped Area is used for growing staple crops like rice and wheat - Ministry of Agriculture

In this regard the declaration by UN that 2021 be the international year of Fruits and Vegetables is a welcome step.

Need for such declaration

- Over-focus on food security and under-focus on nutritional security.
- India ranks 94 in Global Hunger Index, hence the need to improve fruits and vegetable output.
- Horticulture crops have three

times more market value than staple crops.

Potential for Horticulture in India

- India is one of the largest producers of fruits and vegetables.
- Huge population leading to huge market demand.
- Under-developed food processing industry and hence horticulture opens up avenues for rejuvenation.

Challenges for Horticulture crops

- Small land holdings [86% of farmers in India are small and marginal]
- High input costs.
- Easy to destroy in case of natural

calamities.

→ MSP not given on fruits and vegetables but on rice and wheat.

→ Lack of cold storage facilities and problems in supply chain management.

Way forward

→ Through its PM Kisan Sampada Yojana and National Horticulture Mission,

government is encouraging growth of fruits and vegetables and linking them to food processing industries.

→ Farmer Producer Organisations can be formed to realise economies of scale and double farmer income by 2022.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.18) India has entered the next stage of demographic transition with population growth set to slow markedly in the next two decades along with a significant increase in the share of working age population. Bring out the regional variation and possible policy implications of this and suggest the way forward. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

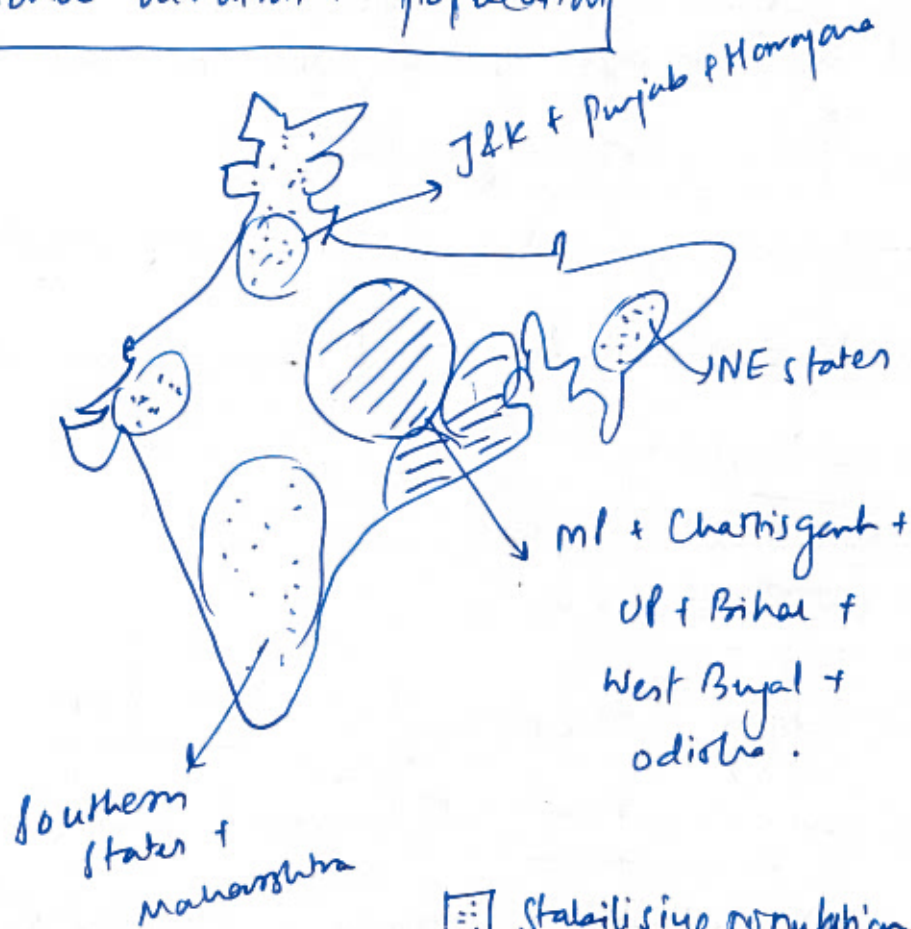
By 2027, India is set to become world's most populous country.

Recent findings of the NFHS-5 survey (2020) in 17 states suggests that population ~~has~~ growth rate has reached below replacement level (2.1)

in most of the states, indicating a stabilising population.

India is in a phase of demographic transition with 50% population below the age of 25 and 65% population below the age of 30.

Regional variation in population



☐ Stabilising population
 $TFR \leq 2.1$

▨ Growing population
 $TFR > 2.1$

Possible policy implications

- The Eastern India states would need more family planning measures.
- Since these regions have high

Population growth and low HDI, they would need more share out of the finance commission grants.

→ North India would have labour surplus while south India would have labour shortages.

Way forward

- Increasing investment to 36% of GDP from current 29% to increase jobs.
- managing rural → urban migration.
- skill development of young population.
- Special focus on high populated Aspirational districts.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



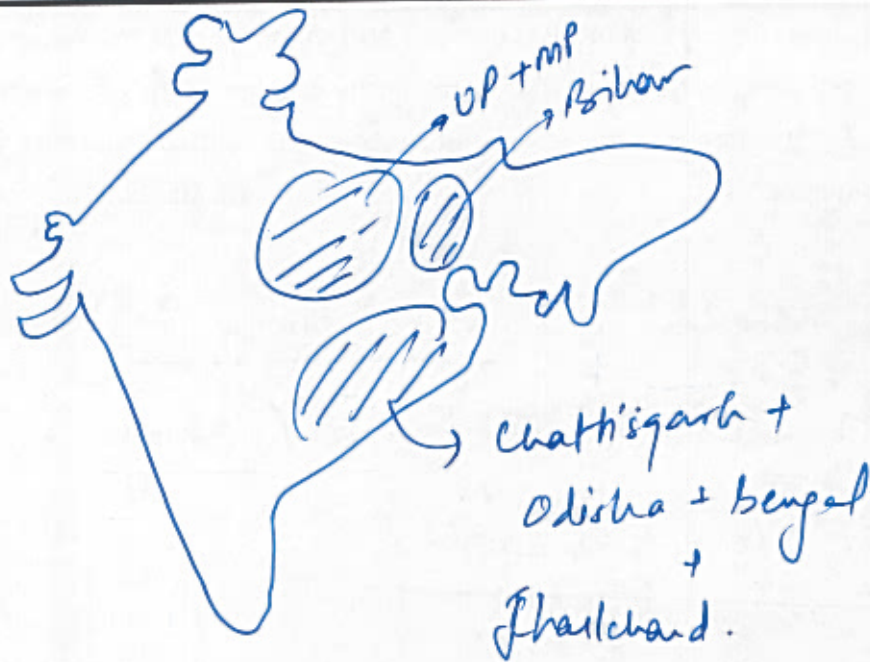
Q.19) "India is no longer largely chronically poor; it is now more unequal and vulnerable with pockets of deep poverty. Its future shared prosperity will depend to a large extent on how its social protection system evolves and catches up with its diversity and demography". Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India stands at 5th place in terms of its GDP. But India's rank is 138 in GDP per capita.

Also as per Oxfam report, top 10% own 70% of India's wealth.

Though there has been considerable decline in absolute poverty, the gap between the rich and poor, rural and urban is increasing.

The challenge of India is not just its diversity but also its demography.



☑ Deep pockets of poverty with these states having most number of districts under Aspirational Districts programme.

Social protection schemes by government

- MGNREGA
- National Social Assistance programme
- Mid Day meals + ILDS + PDS shops
- Ayushman Bharat

Challenges in Social Protection schemes

- Beneficiary targeting [Exclusion and Inclusion]
- Leakages in supply of benefits
- Corruption and bureaucratic red tapism.

Way forward for better outcome of social protection schemes

- For diversity:
 - programs for minority community development
 - Development of North East, Naxal Affected Areas.
- For Demography:
 - Fighting nutrition through PDS
 - Health + Education
 - Skill development and vocational training

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.20) The impact of globalization in the cultural sphere has most generally been viewed in a pessimistic light. In this context, critically examine how globalization is transforming the Indian society. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Globalisation is referred to as the barriers free movement of man, material and ideas - World Bank

Why globalisation is viewed in a pessimistic light in the cultural sphere

- changes in peripheral value of the society but not the core values.
- seen as moving towards westernisation and not modernisation.
- Increasing generational gap in Indian society with regard to perception on globalisation.

How globalisation is transforming Indian society

① Women :

Positive → Greater liberty to pursue their ambitions and aspirations

→ Gender equality.

Negative → Increasing domestic violence

→ Sexual Harassment at work place.

→ Dual burden of office and home.

② Youth :

Positive → Start ups and job opportunities.

→ Adoption of modern technology

Negative → Exposure to drugs, pornography
 → Isolation leading to suicides.

③ Family s

Positive → Enhanced interaction between generations

Negative → Rise of nuclear families
 → Breaking of old bonds.

④ old people s

Positive → Greater access to healthcare

Negative → Isolation
 → Rise in old age homes.

Globalisation is a two edged sword. It is upon Indian society to adopt new ideas while ~~de~~ being deep rooted in Indian culture.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Mentor Feedback Questions

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- 2
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Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
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Marking Scheme

Mark	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
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT : We've made some changes to MGP

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