

Test Code: 31016

FIAS – 2020 – GS16A/B

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ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

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Mobile No.		Date:	08/07/2020

Time Allowed: One and Half Hours

Maximum Marks: 125

INDEX TABLE**INSTRUCTION**

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
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- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
- There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- 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.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Total Marks:**Remarks:**

Start Time | 02:00 PM

End Time | 03:30 PM

Mode Of Examination :

Online Offline

ECN CODE:

Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

1) "Formation of linguistic states and their movement have changed the nature of democratic politics & leadership in basic ways in India". Discuss.

The demand for formation of linguistic states started from Congress (INC) resolution of 1920 for formation of provincial congress committees based on language rather than administrative divisions.

After Independence, following hunger strike of Potti Srikamulu of Andhra Pradesh, State Reorganization Commission of 1953 recommended creation of 14 states & 6 Union territories on the basis of linguistic criteria. Following Andhra (1953) many states like Bombay, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh etc. formed following language criteria.

Change in nature of Democratic politics

⇒ From one party dominant system, creation of language based states led to rise of regional parties evident from 1967 elections.

⇒ Mobilization based on language led to assertive nature of regional parties, evident from opposition to three language formula in south-India.

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⇒ Rise of coalition politics - regional leaders

⇒ split from Congress caused coalition politics (from 1989-2014)

⇒ led to the creation of Official Language Act 1963 which extended use of English along with Hindi as official language.

⇒ powerful regional leaders eg.) N.T. Rama Rao (Andhra), C.M. Annadurai (Tamil Nadu) started mobilizing on the basis of caste also leading to rise of "other Backward class" politics / Mandal politics.

Formation of linguistic states, overall, led to deepening of democracy and helped maintain unity & integrity of India.

2.) Green revolution delivered only a moderate agricultural growth with polarisation between class and regions. Discuss

Green revolution launched in 1960's to ensure food security of India followed "Trickle-down" approach.

Aim of Green revolution

- ensure food security by focussing on wheat production
- ⇒ reduce food import
- ⇒ use the prosperity earned in one region to improve the others.

Drawbacks of Green revolution

- It focussed only on wheat production in the relatively richer regions of Punjab & Haryana and ignored the south & eastern India
- led to rise of richer peasants who began influencing politics heavily. "Bullock capitalists" as they were called became assertive (eg.) Akali Dal.
- Use of hybrid seeds, fertilizers & irrigation facilities led to environmental pollution in the longer run.

→ Contrasting regional developments along with corruption and price rise led to popular movements in 1970s - eg.) Gujarat & Bihar movements.

→ In Punjab, itself there was divisions / rift between classes leading to mobilization of Dalits against affluent Sikhs culminating into insurgency.

→ It also led to rise of farmer's unions like Bharatiya Kisan Sangathan, Shetkari Sangathan etc...

Though Green revolution had many fall-outs, it helped in the short term from food-crisis when the nation was amidst war-situations.

3.) How far did the invention of the steam engine directly or indirectly led to rise of Colonialism & Imperialism in the 19th century?

The Industrial revolution that began in 1750's led to invention of machines including steam engines.

Industrial revolution & Colonialism - Imperialism

- The steam engine led to improved production of iron & steel; transports as well as machines using steam engine (eg.) Waltham System.
- efficient production methods increased the need for raw materials leading to colonisation.
- Colonies served as both export markets as well as source of raw materials.
- Initially only few countries like Britain, France and Spain possessed colonies. With the growth of nations like Germany & Italy & growth of industrialization after 1860's the need for colonies rose.
- With many industrial countries at the end of 1880's - USA, Germany, UK, France, Japan etc... cut-throat competition for fewer colonies

led to imperialism — economic as well as political dominance of industrial nations on others.

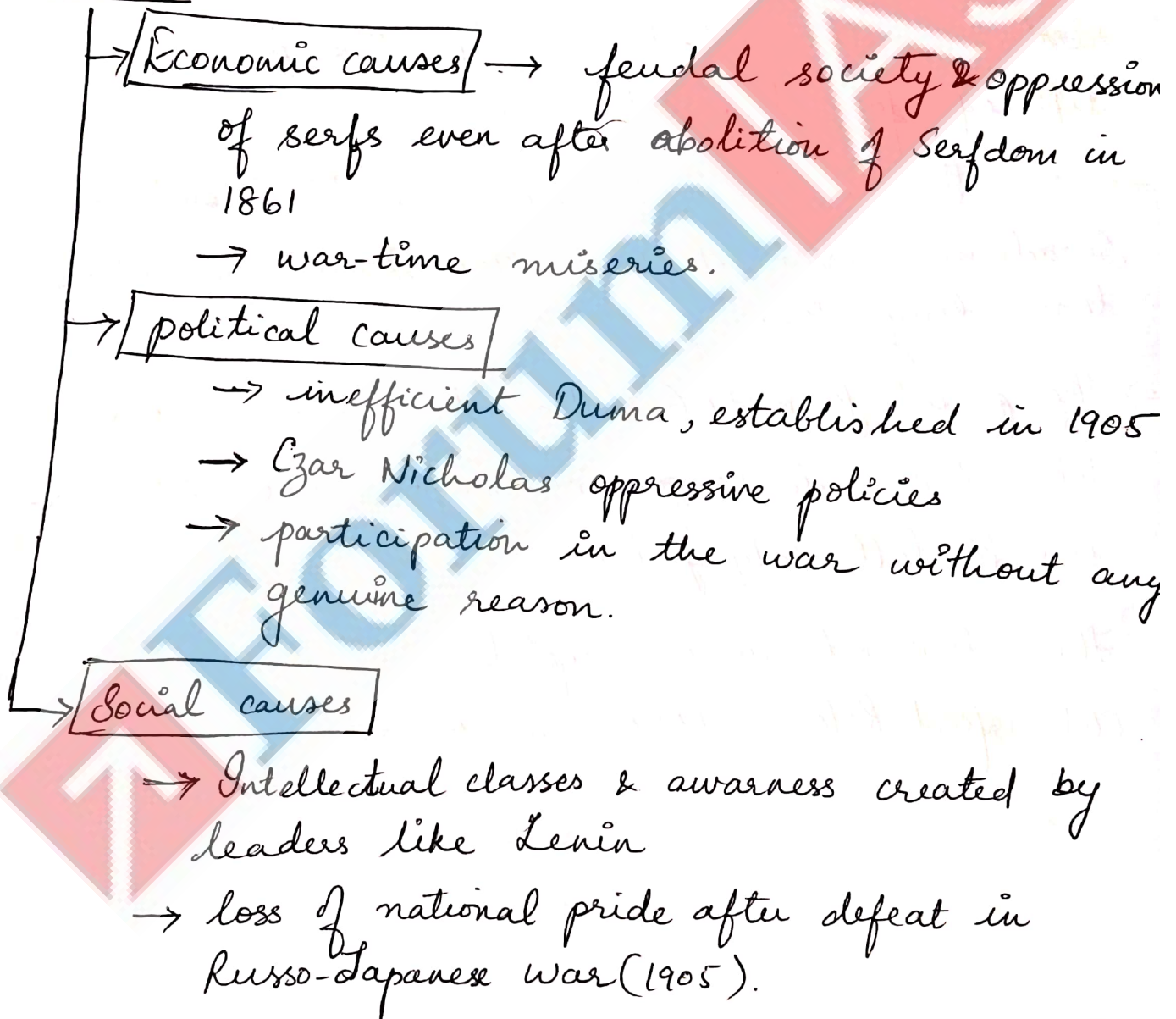
Thus industrialization along with other factors like extreme nationalism & competition for hegemony led to colonization the end being imperialism.

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4.) Discuss the Causes of Russian Revolution. What impact did it have in India's freedom struggle?

Russian Revolution which happened in two phases - February (1917) & October (1917) led to the establishment of first communist state in the world.

Causes



In 1905, Czar accepted creation of legislature - Duma. but it was inefficient. But after that superficial reforms - land reforms pacified the people. After

February revolution, a provincial government was formed but that too was inefficient as Gov reserved appointments & voting rights was limited. Thus after arrival of Lenin the Bolshevik Party instigated the revolution and came to power.

Impact on Indian freedom struggle.

- ⇒ The extremist leaders, following Russian revolution demanded "Swaraj" though its meaning differed for different leaders.
- ⇒ The Indian National Congress in 1905 endorsed Swadeshi movement & in 1906 moved resolution demanding Swaraj
- ⇒ The period from 1916 witnessed many incidents like Home rule league movement, extremist movements and Rowlatt satyagraha etc..
- Their demands were accepted and Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919 was passed.

5.) Although, JP movement began to reform the Indian politics & democracy, its programme & progress went against its own philosophies. Elucidate.

The JP movement was initiated by students of Bihar and led by Jayaprakash Narayan was a peaceful-protest initially against price rise, corrupt bureaucracy etc... called for "total revolution."

Reasons

⇒ Economic

- * During Bangladesh liberation war (1971) there was inflation & misery
- * Arab-Israeli war (1973) caused oil price rise which hurt industries

⇒ political

- * Corruption
- * law & order issues
- * Committed bureaucracy towards government (red tapism also)
- * Tussle with Judiciary

The "total revolution" although peaceful initially, after Allahabad High Court's Verdict disqualifying Indira Gandhi, turned against her demanding

her resignation and demanded disobedience of
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army and other government employees. It turned
from peaceful to violent and threatened national
security, leading to imposition of Emergency in
1975.

Thus instead of protesting democratically
within constitutional limits, it turned into
civil-disobedience that is against its own
principles.

6.) Write short notes on

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a) Postdam Conference

This conference was held in 1945 at the end of world war II and attended by major powers - UK, USA & USSR to decide the policies after WW-II

Decisions

⇒ United Nations Established ^{ment} ~~as~~ ~~decided~~

⇒ German disarmament

- * destruction of factories producing arms
- * destruction of industrial zones.

⇒ German Economy

* average prosperity of German citizen was decided to be below the average prosperity of citizen in Europe

* only 50% of industries of 1937 level producing iron & steel.

⇒ Occupation zones

- As decided in Yalta Conference, Austria, Berlin & Germany were divided into zones for occupation by USA, UK and USSR. Thus East Germany & East Berlin was under USSR & W. Germany & W. Berlin under USA & UK.

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⇒ War reparations of Germany to be given to Russia as it suffered the most. The food grains and other industries to be given to USSR & non-food industries of Western Germany also to USSR.

⇒ The Nazi Party was banned & its officials were convicted - Nuremberg Trials.

⇒ It was decided to drop nuclear bomb on Japan but USSR wasn't informed. USSR agreed for war with Japan on the condition that Sakhalin islands to be given to USSR.

b) New Deal

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c) October revolution

This is the second phase of Russian revolution that happened in 1917.

After establishment of provisional government at the end of february revolution, Lenin came to Russia from exile in Germany and started the October revolution.

The Bolshenik party headed by Lenin captured power & followed by

- End of Russian participation in world war-I & treaty of Brest Litovsk with Germany
- introduced voting rights for all including workers & peasants.
- distributed lands in Siberia for peasants to practise agriculture.

Thus October revolution, ended the Czarist regime and led to the establishment of Communist state in USSR.

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7.) Discuss the various factors which were conducive for the unification of Germany. Also briefly outline the role of Otto Von Bismarck in Germany's unification.

German unification in 1870 is a water-divide in history of Europe and started rise of nation states.

Factors conducive for unification

- ⇒ Napoleon's war with Holy Roman Empire defeated it and formed a single state of Westphalia. Thus people enjoyed temporary unification.
- ⇒ Vienna Congress of 1815, gave Austria the responsibility of 38 German states. Thus Aust formed German Confederation
- ⇒ Prussia organized Zollverein as economic union of German states & the prosperity of united economy made demand for a single German Nation.

phases

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After Revolutions of 1830 & 1848, the German people demanded democracy from Austria, as it was a non-German head for them. Prussia was tasked to head the united state under a single Constitution. But was rejected by Bismarck.

Germany fought with Denmark for Schleswig and Holstein areas, along with Austria. In this it understood the strengths & weakness of Austria. Later it isolated Austria & fought the Battle of Sadowa in 1866 and consolidated 22 German states in the east forming Northern German Federation. Later fought with France in Battle of Sedan 1870-71 & unified the entire Germany.

Role of Bismarck

- ⇒ followed policy of Blood & Iron (ie) war with Austria & strategic diplomacy.
- ⇒ provoked Austria after isolating it from rest of Europe by violating Gaustein Agreement
- ⇒ Consolidation of Germany not as a democratic country but as an Empire under the King William.

8.) Communism survived and prospered in the Peoples Republic of China, but contributed to the demise of the USSR. Comment.

At the end of October revolution (1917) USSR established Communist state but ended in 1991.

Why communism prospered in China?

⇒ China followed Russian model of communism till 1955. But Mao, following Revisionism of Nikita Khrushchev followed its own model largely based on ideas of Lenin-Stalin.

⇒ Unlike Russia which focussed too much centralization, China had decentralized approach eg.) formation of communes which led to constant interaction with masses.

⇒ The 100-flowers campaign by Mao gave a early warning & opinion of people on the government.

⇒ Economic prosperity by focussing on agriculture and light industries did not cause much resentment among people unlike Russia where poverty caused huge resentment.

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⇒ leaders after Stalin, followed "peaceful co-existence with the west" & allowed multi-party system which led to rise of pro-west leaders like Boris Yelstin. Whereas Mao as well as followers insisted on one-party rule.

⇒ In Russia, political reforms were followed by economic reforms. But in china, economic reforms preceded political which could be suppressed easily.

⇒ Hegemony over satellite states was also not liked by many. (eg.) Tito of Yugoslavia.

All these factors led to resignation of Mikael Gorbachev as President of USSR in 1991 thus leading to disintegration of it.

10.7 The present crisis in Kashmir has its roots in nature of accession post-independence & events from 1987. Comment.

The crisis in Kashmir is unique owing to its political, geographical & economic factors. Kashmir was included as a part of Indian Union by signing Instrument of Accession in October 1947.

Nature of Accession

- The Pakistan forces disguised as tribals attacked Kashmir, leading to Maharaja Hari-singh signing Instrument of Accession. However following an armed conflict, UN intervened and a cease-fire agreement was accepted. Thus Pakistan occupied a part of Kashmir & failed to withdraw troops.

There was also agreement to conduct referendum once situation normalized which became a point of contention in the later years.

Events from 1987

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The National Conference leader Sheikh Abdulla was supported by Congress and formed government but later removed & held under detention.

This was resented by people as greater influence of Centre and special treatment under Art. 370 ignored many times, leading to rise of insurgent groups supported by Pakistan forces.

Though many insurgent groups surrendered and follow peaceful policies and abrogation of Art. 370 led to complete integration into Indian Union, still some section of population has issues with the Centre.