

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 5 1

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-11) – Sectional Test #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	ANUJA TRIVEDI		
Roll No.	1910078166	Date:	20/07/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

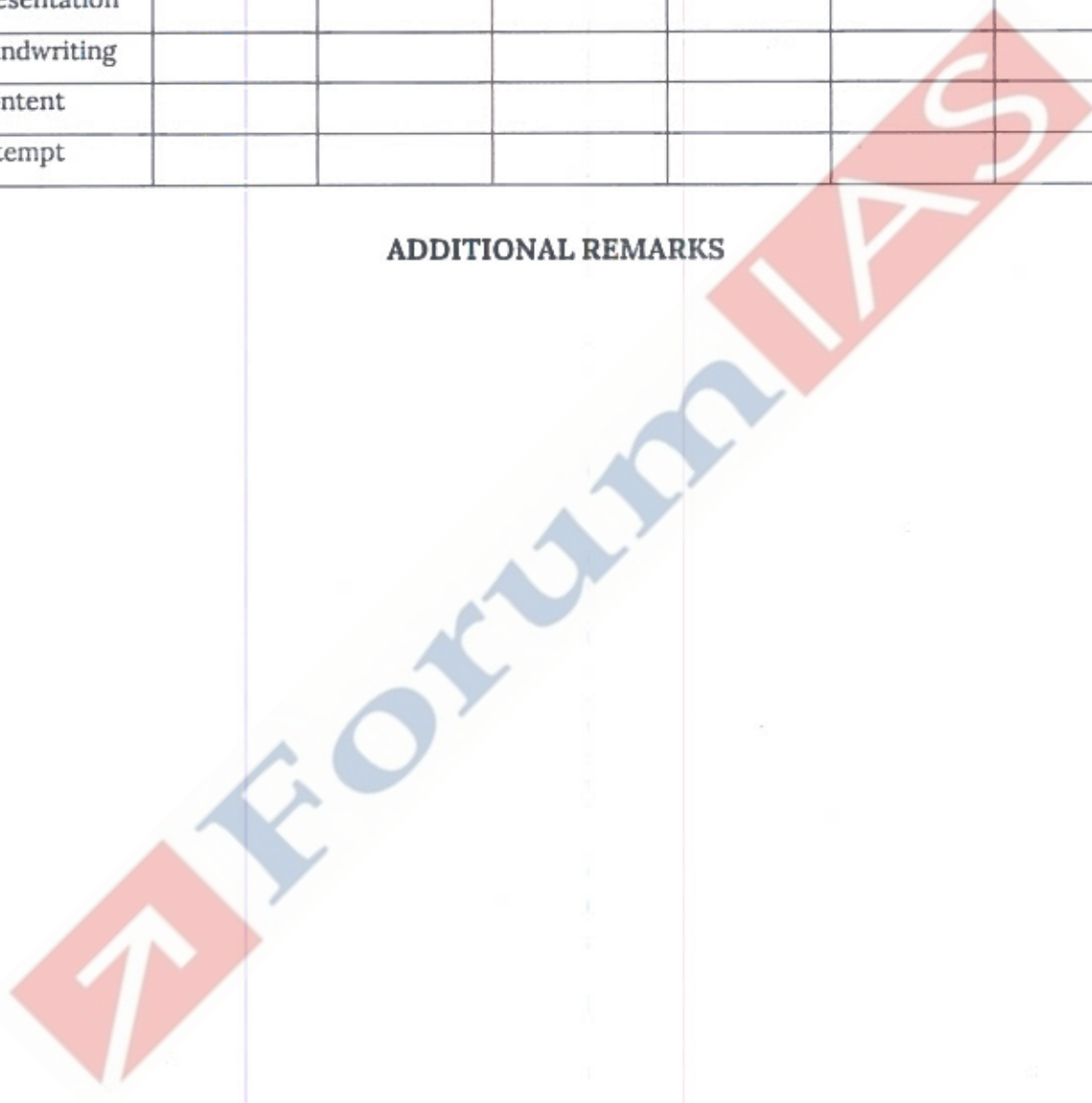
Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			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.	
4			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.	
5			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
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Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 10:45 AM	End Time 1:45 PM
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



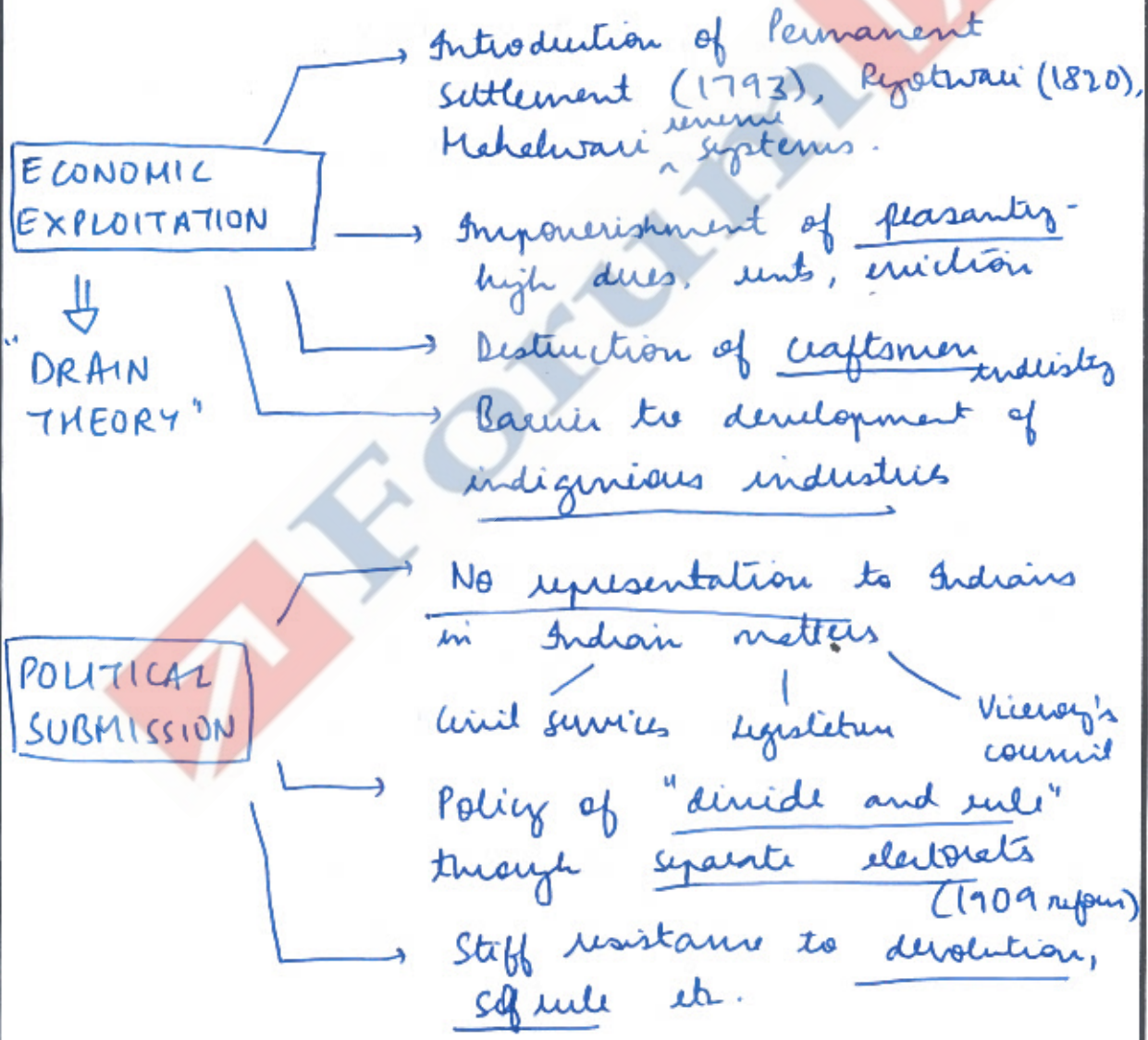


Q.1) Growth of the Indian National Movement was both a response to and a reason for changes in the British policy in the country. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन का विकास देश में ब्रिटिश नीति में बदलाव की प्रतिक्रिया और कारण दोनों था। विस्तृत विवेचना करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

With the dawn of the British rule in India around 1770s, began the birth of its anti-thesis - the Indian National Movement.

AS A RESPONSE TO BRITISH POLICIES



SOCIAL ISSUES

- Brand of conservative liberalism after 1857 revolt
- No efforts to substantially improve poverty, health, education etc.

AS A DRIVER OF CHANGE:

Economic policy changes

- Land reduction, remission of land etc after Kheda, Bardoli movements etc.
- Labour protection laws
- Development of some Indian based industries - steel, cotton etc.

Political changes

- Indirect elections introduced in 1909
- More powers - to vote on budget items, questions (1909)
- Responsible government in provinces (1919)

The Indian National movement ~~was~~ adapted to changing needs of the nation and British policies to remain relevant and powerful from Swadeshi (1907) to Quit India (1942)

Feedback

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Q.2) Account for the reasons that led to parallel development of nationalism and communalism in pre-independence period. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व काल में राष्ट्रवाद और साम्प्रदायिकता के समानांतर विकास के कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nationalism refers to the spirit of community of a territorial people based on common language, history, culture etc. whereas communalism is the ideology which places more importance on one's community over the whole nation.

INDIA in PRE-INDEPENDENCE: PARALLEL DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALISM AND COMMUNALISM

TIMELINE	Nationalism	Communalism
1) <u>1857 revolt</u>	1) <u>First war of independence</u> with <u>multiple powers</u> participating across <u>Northern India</u> 2) Under common leadership of <u>Bahadur Shah Zafar</u>	1) Hindu Muslim unity present but leadership, allegiance was to local rulers 2) Didn't transcend to a 'nationalist' feeling
2) <u>INDIAN national congress (1885)</u>	3) Political awakening of the masses	3) Formation of Muslim League (1905) Hindu Mahasabha etc as a reaction

3) Swadeshi and Boycott movement
1905

4) Participation of Hindus and some Muslims against partition of Bengal -
tying rakhis, procession funds etc.

4) Tilak's festival of Ganapati, Shiva along with nationalism imparted Hindu character

4) Khilafat movement
1920

5) Hindu-Muslim unity during non-cooperation movement

5) Muslim League was pro-partition

6) Muslim interests were aligned to anti-British but rooted in a communal cause

5) Lucknow Pact
1916

6) Common and united proposals for self government by Congress and League

7) Acceptance of separate electorates by Congress and of separate political entities

6) Revolutionary Activities

7) Sense of pride and fearlessness in Indians

8) Organized around religious lines

During Civil Disobedience (1930) and Quit India (1942) - Muslim-Hindu unity was dipping and eventually extreme communalism led to demand of Pakistan (Pakistan Resolution 1940)

Feedback

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Q.3) The history of freedom struggle is replete with the saga of sacrifice, selflessness, bravery of women. Illustrate through examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का इतिहास महिलाओं के बलिदान, निस्वार्थता, वीरता की गाथा से भरा हुआ है। उदाहरणों के माध्यम से स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Women emerged as powerful ~~heroes~~ heroines in the Indian national movement - stepping out of traditional patriarchal bondages.

SAGA OF SACRIFICE, BRAVERY OF WOMEN :-

Through the history of freedom struggle -

- ① Pre-1857 : 1.1 The Sanjasi Rebellion (1770s-80s)
Devi Chaudharyani was a major leader in East Bengal revolts against British tenancy.
- ② 1857 revolt - 2.1 Begum Hazrat Mahal - Protection and Fortification of Awadh
2.2 Rani of Jhansi - Fought valiantly against annexation of Jhansi
- ③ Formation of Indian National Congress - Participation of Kadambini Ganguli
- ④ Era of Militant Nationalism - Huge support from women in Swadeshi

movement by boycott of foreign cloth, picketing liquor shop, burning contributing funds, processions etc

⑤ GIANDHIAN MOVEMENTS - Unprecedented participation of women in peasant agitations (eg Bardoli), Non Cooperation Movement: Sarojini Naidu, Civil Disobedience: Rani Gaidinliu, Quit India: Sucheta Kripalani, Usha Mehra, Aruna Asaf Ali.

⑥ REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS - a) Women of the INA led by Karni Swaminathan

b) 1920s revolutionaries like Bina Das, Shanti Ghosh who laid their lives for freedom.

Women were the drivers and of the national movement who faced beatings, jailtime, bullets to stand up for India.

Feedback

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Q.4) Collapse of the USSR was as much a consequence of internal unrest as of external factors. Analyze this statement and discuss the impacts of fall of USSR. (10 marks, 150 words)

USSR का पतन उतना ही आंतरिक अशांति का परिणाम था जितना कि बाहरी कारकों का। इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा सोवियत संघ के पतन के प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The USSR collapsed in 1991 into multiple nation-states - marking the end of the Cold War and a bipolar world order.

CAUSES FOR THE FALL OF USSR

I) INTERNAL UNREST :

Economic Contradictions

- slow growth, unemployment, inflation in a regulated, centralized economy
- More focus on heavy industries and ignoring consumer industries
- Weakening ruble
- Collectivisation of agriculture did not cause boom in farming

Political Reasons

- Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of "Glasnost" and "Perestroika" - transparency and openness
- More autonomy given to satellite states

Numerous political ^{conflicts} ~~defeats~~ → Water ^{for}
~~right~~ and ~~far left~~ - both unhappy
~~ideology~~, ~~ideology~~

EXTERNAL REASONS :

- ① Heavy expenditure on Cold War - Arms race, Space race to compete with capitalist block.
- ② Barrier to trade and commerce with the world - "Iron curtain"
- ③ Political defeats in various global conflicts - Berlin wall falling, Korean war etc.

IMPACTS

- Emergence of unipolar, US-dominated world order
- Domino effect - many communist countries fell
- Emergence of democracy in Eastern European countries
- Capitalism as the dominant ideology.

Fall of USSR turned a major page for India as ~~it~~ she entered into a partnerships with US, Europe and embraced a free-market model.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.5) Why is industrial revolution considered a landmark event in the world history? Discuss the factors that were responsible for beginning of Industrial revolution in Britain. (10 marks, 150 words)

विश्व इतिहास में औद्योगिक क्रांति को एक ऐतिहासिक घटना क्यों माना जाता है? ब्रिटेन में औद्योगिक क्रांति की शुरुआत के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Industrial revolution was the period from 17th to 19th century marked by technological innovations, mass production and factory-based work.

INDUSTRIAL - A LANDMARK IN WORLD REVOLUTION HISTORY

- ① Supported CAPITALIST mode of production
↳ Machines translated into more manufacturing, profits ⇒ more reinvestment
- ② Enthused Money-based economy from a system of land-based, feudal economy.
- ③ Expansion of goods, markets, consumption
- ④ Led to technological breakthroughs like the Steam engine (James Watt), Powerloom, agricultural tools.
- ⑤ Impetus to Nationalism as it drove up nations' quest for markets, exploration

and mercantile capitalism

- ⑥ Accelerated Colonialism - in search of raw materials and markets for finished goods.

BRITAIN - Reasons for INDUSTRIALIZATION

1. POLITICAL
 - Glorious Revolution of 1688 - Parliamentary Democracy, thus, responsive to change
 - Feudalism ended earlier
2. ECONOMIC
 - Money-based economy
 - Surplus capital to invest from big trade networks
3. GEOGRAPHICAL
 - Coal and iron deposits
 - Navigable rivers
 - Isolated from European warfare and politics - stable

Thus, Britain began to industrialize in the 1700s as compared to Germany and Italy (1871), France (1889), Russia (1917) and emerged as a superpower.

Feedback

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Q.6) How far was the New Deal effective in addressing the challenges of great economic depression of 1929? Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

1929 की महान आर्थिक मंदी की चुनौतियों से निपटने में न्यू डील कहीं तक प्रभावी रही? चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'New Deal' was a series of economic reforms brought by US president Roosevelt to pull the economy out of the Great Depression of 1929 and reduce income inequality.

SUCCESSSES OF THE NEW DEAL-

- ① Focused on revitalizing US's stricken business and agricultural communities.
- ② National Recovery Administration was granted authority to shape industrial codes on
 - Trade practices
 - ways and hours
 - child labour
 - collective bargaining of workers
- ③ Government insurance for bank deposits
- ④ Securities and Exchange Commission to restore investor confidence in stock market and end misleading sales practices and stock manipulations
- ⑤ Agriculture boost by price increases, cash subsidies to farmers.

- ⑥ Unemployment relief to laid off workers, disability insurance
- ⑦ Refinancing shaky mortgages and guaranteed bank loans for modernization and mortgage payments.

By 1940s, the "socialist" measures of the New Deal helped US to recover.

DRAWBACKS

A The recovery was weak and unemployment was still high

Anti competitive practices of linking collusive practices with higher wages made market restricted

Ultimately, it was the combination of the New Deal and massive fiscal stimulus brought by World War II that pulled the US and the world out of the ^{economic} crisis.

Feedback

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Structure/
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Q.7) What do you understand by modernization? Is Indian society a modern one? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

आधुनिकीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं ? क्या भारतीय समाज आधुनिक है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Modernization refers to the process of emergence and acceptance of ideals of equality, liberty, freedom, human rights and questioning of traditions and norms.

MODERNIZATION

→ Ideological changes - eg. feminism, labour welfare

→ Political awareness and rights eg. universal adult franchise

→ Social reforms - Banning untouchability, child marriage

→ Economic - rational, rule based, meritocratic economic order

INDIAN SOCIETY

→ TRADITIONAL MODERNISM

Indian society underwent westernization but not complete modernization and hence is a mixed bag.

Avenues of modernization

① Equality of all

② Political empowerment

③ A welfare economy

Modernized India

1) Provided by law - Article 14, 15

1) Universal adult franchise

2) Reservation of seats for SC/ST, women.

3) Political parties based on identity eg. BSP

1) Freedom of profession and occupation

2) Government's role as a facilitator in a mixed economy

Traditional aspects

Undercurrents of inequalities - caste, class, gender etc still persist through low wages, ^{glass ceiling} ^{endogamy} ceilings etc.

Unawareness and illiteracy are major barriers bloops of powerful parties dominates

Politicization of caste, populist measures

Caste still plays a role - eg. manual scavengers.

Lower class people have very few mobility options

India is evolving into a modern society with traditional aspects moulding themselves into new forms - thus India's modernity is unique

Feedback

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Total



Q.8) Analyze the role of digital technologies in bridging gender gap in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में लैंगिक अंतर को पाटने में डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In today's world of information, communication and technology, digital tools present an opportunity to bridge gender gap in India - currently ranking 140th in Global Gender Gap Index 2021.

ROLE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES - TO BRIDGE GENDER GAP :-

I) Education : ① Online classes through smartphones and laptops, TVs & e-pastushale
(~20% gap in literacy rate - Census 2011)
② Repository of knowledge - e-vidya, e-Baksa
③ Proximity attendance of teachers and staff at schools

II) Health : ① DBT to all pregnant and lactating women for health expenses & PM-Matru Vandana Yojana
(MMR is 113 as compared to 100 set by National Population Policy)
② Ayushman Bharat - cashless treatment at hospitals
③ Digital Health IDs under

National Digital Health Mission -
(Trans & LGBT+ inclusive policies)

III) Economic empowerment

→ ① ~~write~~ JAM trinity for bank accounts, overdraft, credit eg. PM Jan Dhan Yojana

② SHG digitization, land records digitization for access to credit, collateral support etc.

III) Political → ① Widespread awareness campaigns on elections, PRI mechanisms etc for women, trans, LGBT+ voters and candidates through social media

Role of digital technologies can only be fulfilled once digital gender gap is closed and all ~~women~~ have ^{equal} access to internet and phones.

Feedback

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Q.9) Caste system is a dynamic reality that is acquiring a greater degree of flexibility in the modern society. In light of this statement, elucidate how the caste system has changed since independence along with the underlying reasons for these changes. (10 marks, 150 words)

जाति व्यवस्था एक गतिशील वास्तविकता है जो आधुनिक समाज में अधिक से अधिक लचीलेपन को प्राप्त कर रही है। इस कथन के प्रकाश में, इन परिवर्तनों के अंतर्निहित कारणों के साथ-साथ स्वतंत्रता के बाद से जाति व्यवस्था कैसे बदली है, स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Caste is a closed system of stratification based on the 'Varna' framework and determines hierarchical status of person by birth.

CASTE : NOT A STATIC BUT A DYNAMIC REALITY :-

How caste has changed

Reasons for these changes

(I) SOCIAL ASPECTS :

① Caste-based kinship network has weakened after independence

— Due to occupational mobility, emergence of towns and cities

② Brahminical supremacy has been questioned by other dominant castes

— Due to land ownership, political clout, numbers etc. Caste groups like Jats, Yadavs have emerged powerful.

③ Social mobility has increased

— Through reservation policies and money-based, capitalist economy

② Malnutrition - stunted development and poor health

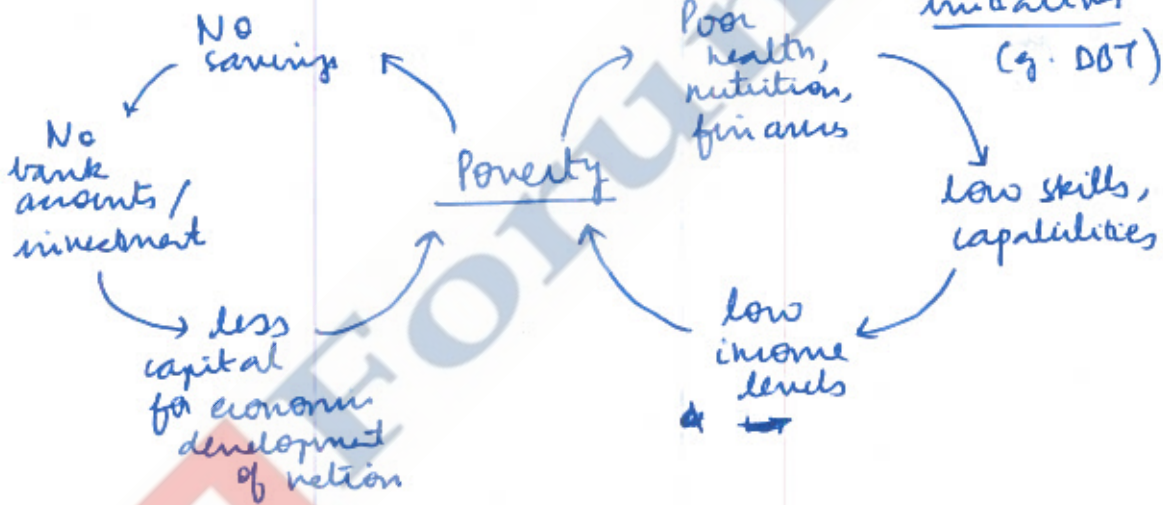
⇒ 2.1 Heavy out of pocket expenditure (66% of Indians), more susceptible to disease ⇒ lower productivity

③ Lack of access to collateral and credit from formal banking system

⇒ 3.1 Usury from money lenders, high debt: income ⇒ bonded labour, homelessness etc.

④ No internet, phones ⇒

4.1 Left out of digital initiatives (eg. DBT)
Poor health, nutrition, finances



Poverty can be tackled meaningfully in an integrated manner (SDG-1) through health improvement (eg. Ayushman Bharat, POSHAN), education (NEP 2020), financial and technological inclusion

Feedback	
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Q.11) The viceroyalty of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon was marked by the full display of colonial relation between India and Britain. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

लॉर्ड लिटन और लॉर्ड रिपन के काल में वायसराय को भारत और ब्रिटेन के बीच औपनिवेशिक संबंधों के पूर्ण प्रदर्शन द्वारा चिह्नित किया गया था। स्पष्ट करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Viceroyalty wielded immense power during colonial period as per the Act for Better Government of India (1858), Morley - Minto Reforms (1909) etc.

COLONIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND BRITAIN

I) DURING LORD LYTTON : 1876-1880

A reactionary and imperialist viceroy

HIS POLICIES →

① Political - ambitious

1.1 Afghan policy of proud reserve - leading to 2nd Afghan War

1.2 Centralization of powers - no devolution to Imperial Legislative Council, Viceroy's Council

Indian Response

The Indian nationalists were against exorbitant expenditure on Afghan misadventures

Indians demanded representation in legislature, more powers

② Civil Liberties

2.1 Vernacular Press Act of 1878 (VPA)
(Sedition charges)

Indian newspapers in vernacular languages were subject to strict scrutiny and censorship. Many changed to English.

2.2 Arms Act of 1878

Prohibition on acquiring and carrying arms - angered Indian nationalists as it was discriminatory.

③ Social Darwinism
Theory of Hylton

3.1 Believed in inferiority of Indians

3.2 Famines, plagues

3.3 'Royal Darbar' still organized

Indian nationalists appalled at inhuman treatment of the public → ready for political mobilization

(Indian Independence League (1875), India Association (1876)).

II) LORD RIPON -

A liberal viceroys - whose policies were progressive and helpful.

① Removal of restrictions on Indian press and literature (VPA '78)

Indian national movement could grow through nationalist newspapers (Kesari, The Hindu, Indian Mirror)

② 'FATHER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT'
- Empowerment of local bodies with funds and functions

- Devolution of powers to Indians at the municipal level
- Improvement in health, sanitation, education

③ Repealed Acts Act (178)

④ Introduced Ilbert Bill for parity between Indians and Europeans in Judicial service

A major step towards Indianization of services, its defeat ⇒ major issue for political mobilization

The micromanship of Lytton and Lytton were in ~~word~~ contrast but the overall exploitory character of British imperialism was constant - further enacted by Lord Curzon in 1905.

Feedback

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Q.12) Although Mahatma Gandhi accepted Jawahar Lal Nehru as his successor, the two had marked differences during the freedom struggle and in their vision for independent India. Elaborate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि महात्मा गांधी ने जवाहर लाल नेहरू को अपने उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया था, दोनों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान और स्वतंत्र भारत के लिए उनके दृष्टिकोण में मतभेदों को चिह्नित किया था। विस्तृत विवेचना करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

After the Civil Disobedience Movement, Gandhi accepted Jawahar Lal Nehru as his political successor - marking a new, energized and leftist turn of the Indian national movement.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GANDHI AND NEHRU

I) Strategy for independence

Gandhi

① Believed in S-T-S, Struggle - Truce - Struggle in the movement.

② Masses had limited capability for a high spirited movement thus, true period was required for recuperation and constructive work

∴ 1934 - Civil Disobedience recalled

Nehru

Nehru believed in S-V - struggle and victory.

S-T-S - wasted opportunity to pressure the government. Constructive work diverted from the main freedom struggle.

II) BRITISH COOPERATION

③ Gandhi believed in cooperation with British during hard times - World Wars.

Nehru wanted to pressurize British for full independence before helping in World War II.

III) GOALS

④ Gandhi believed in purity of both means and goals.

Nehru was more concerned with goals.

⑤ In 1928, he supported 'dominion status' as per Motilal Nehru's 1928 draft.

He was for full independence and this resulted in 1929 Lahore 'Purna swaraj declaration'.

VISION FOR INDEPENDENT INDIA

GANDHI

- ① 'Gram Rajya' with decentralized, self-governing villages.
- ② Economy based on labour, handicrafts and agriculture.
- ③ Religion - to be

NEHRU

- A constitutional democracy based nation-state.
- Centralized economy based on socialist principles. Focus on heavy industries.
- Complete secularism.

integral part of lives of people and governance

④ Emancipation of 'Harijans' based on change of hearts.

⑤ Not a proponent of 'isms' - communism, socialism etc.

and separation of religion from politics

Believed in constitutional as well as social reforms

He was a free socialist - wanted to end class-based exploitation after independence

However, despite these differences, Nehru was a lot like Gandhi because he had no regional/communal affiliations, believed in peaceful methods of Satyagraha, in the power of the masses and could truly represent the unity and plurality of the diverse nation.

Feedback

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Q.13) Birth of Indian national Congress in 1885 was nothing more than a British strategy aimed at creating a safety valve for forestalling an imminent popular uprising among the colonial subjects. Critically examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

1885 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का उदय एक ब्रिटिश रणनीति से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं था जिसका उद्देश्य औपनिवेशिक प्रजा के बीच एक आसन्न लोकप्रिय विद्रोह को रोकने के लिए एक सुरक्षा वाल्व बनाना था। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Indian National Congress was founded in December, 1885 in Bombay as a result of efforts by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose.

THE INC - AS A BRITISH STRATEGY :-

Theory of 'safety valve' as supported by nationalists like Lala Lajpat Rai

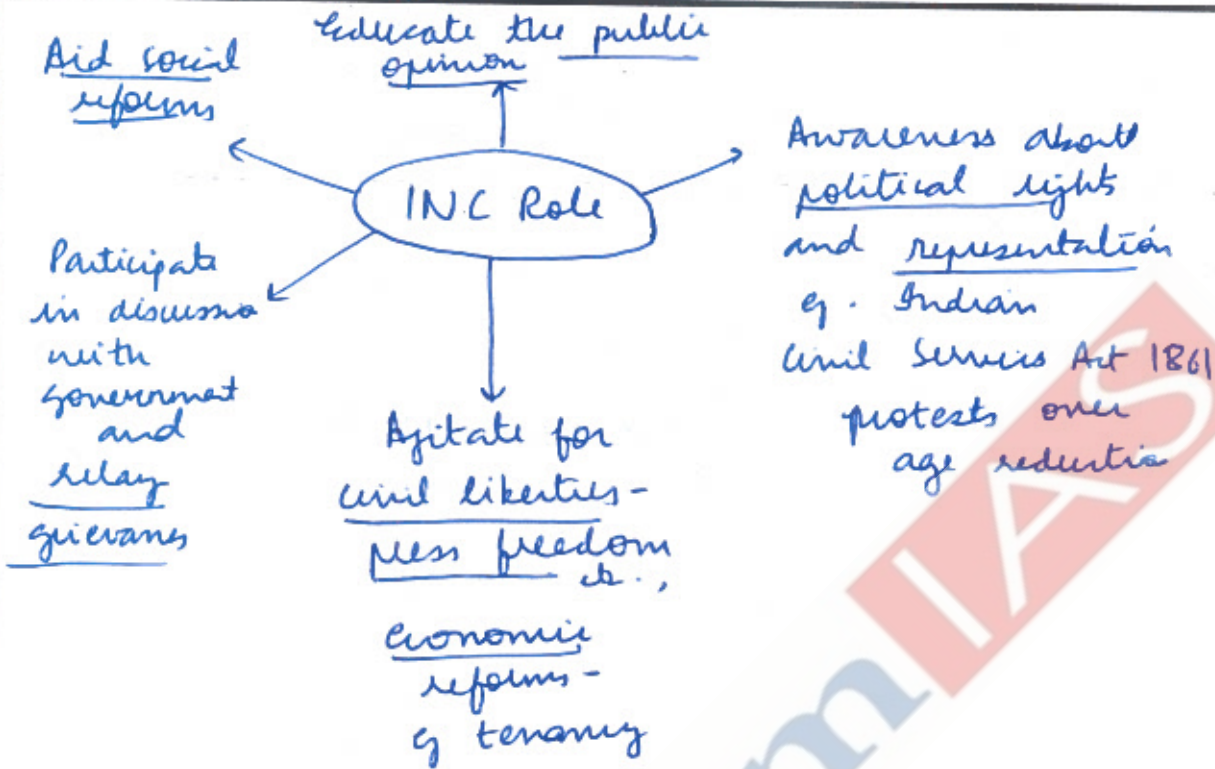
- ① AO Kume helped in formation of the INC and Lord Dufferin did not cause destructions.
- ② This was done so that Indian nationalist movement could be contained into a constitutional, passive, colonial structure.

- ③ Through the INC, nationalist leaders could 'let off gas' i.e. their protests, oppositions in a non explosive manner.
- ④ RC Dutt noted that this could prevent the masses from erupting into a 'popul~~ar~~ revolution'.
- ⑤ Thus, it was a safety valve, which would in the long run - help continue the British Raj.

However, this claim was contested by many →

THE INC - AS A LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR

- ① As per Bankim Chatterjee, the INC could act as a spark for the fledgling Indian national movement.
- ② Through the INC, nationalists could demand for the rights of Indians, popular and present them before the government.



The 'lightning conductor' theory proved to be true as the INC transformed into the representative of the masses and was the force behind popular movements like Non cooperation, Civil disobedience etc.

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Q.14) Why did the allied powers follow the policy of appeasement towards Germany? How far this policy was responsible for the second World War? (15 marks, 250 words)

मित्र देशों ने जर्मनी के प्रति तुष्टीकरण की नीति का पालन क्यों किया? द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के लिए यह नीति कहीं तक उत्तरदायी थी? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The allied powers - British, France, Russia followed a policy of appeasement towards Germany after the first World War, following the Treaty of Versailles (1919).

REASONS FOR APPEASEMENT OF GERMANY

I) HARSH TREATY OF VERSAILLES

- ① Germany was made to surrender Alsace-Lorraine, SAAR, DENZIG etc, pay heavy war reparations (6600 pounds), not unite with Austria-Hungary etc.
- ② Allies decided to help Germany lessen the burden of the treaty ~~and~~ and help it get back on its feet.

II) ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

- ③ Germany had taken loans from the allied powers to build back economy and pay was separation
- ④ Thus, allied powers financial interest were in favour of a prosperous Germany.
- ⑤ Germany was also a source of steel, coal etc and market for Allied powers' goods.
- ⑥ A weakening currency and irregular inflation would hit European economy

III) POLITICAL REASONS

- ⑦ Britain and France were worried about growing communism, especially after 1917 October Revolution and emergence of powerful communist Russia
- ⑧ Russia signed a NO- Aggression pact with Germany to protect its own interest in the Balkans
- ⑨ The USA reverted to its 'Policy of isolation' and ~~was~~ discarded Woodrow Wilson's 14 points

ROLE IN 2nd WORLD WAR →

- ① At Munich Conference, British virtually gave Germany Sudentland, Czechoslovakia
- ② Hitler introduced conscription and remilitarized Rhineland without any opposition from League of Nations
- ③ Germany annexed many territories based on ethnicity and violation of Treaty of Versailles.
- ④ Germany assumed that it could attack Poland because Britain wouldn't intervene owing to appeasement policy.

The second world war was ~~once~~ again a result of policy of appeasement along with a lack of alliances, miscalculations and notably - extreme nationalism coupled with imperial greed.

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Q.15) French revolution was a beacon of light that gave a world dominated by aristocratic privileges and monarchical tyranny a hope of freedom but failed to liberate France itself. Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

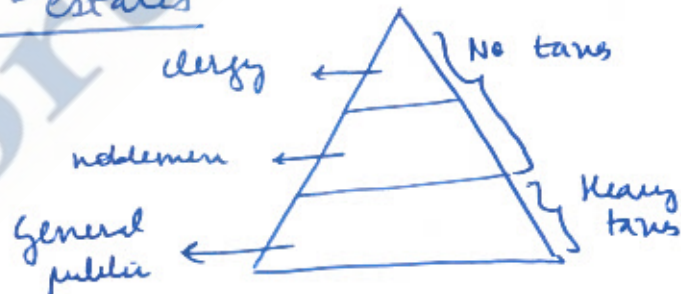
फ्रांसीसी क्रांति एक प्रकाश पुंज थी जिसने अमिजात वर्ग के विशेषाधिकारों और राजशाही अत्याचार के प्रभुत्व वाले विश्व को स्वतंत्रता की आशा प्रदान की, लेकिन खुद फ्रांस को मुक्त करने में विफल रही। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

French Revolution (1789-1799) was a period of great transformation in French society - politically, socially and economically.

BUILD UP TO FRENCH REVOLUTION - A ARISTOCRATIC AND MONARCHICAL WORLD

I) ^{Political-} Social System → 3-estates

① The clergy and noblemen had the most power, did no productive work and paid no taxes.



② The general public - lawyer, doctors, peasants, workers - had no voice, were exploited by heavy taxes and low wages.

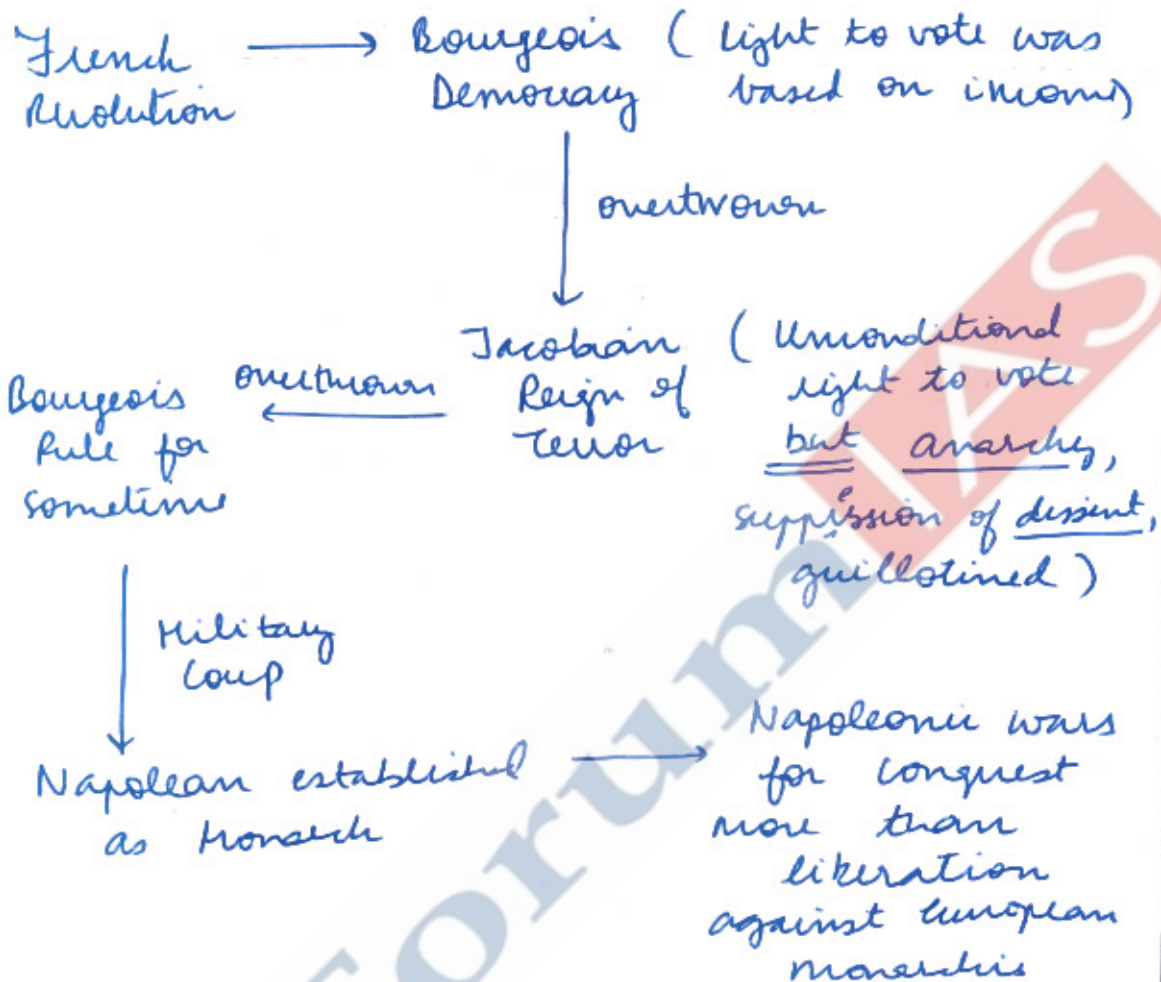
③ Monarchy - Louis XVI - luxurious lifestyle, wasteful

II) Economy → Feudal, land-based economy

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION - AS A BEACON OF LIGHT TOWARDS FREEDOM -

- ① The Monarchy was abolished (Louis XVI was killed) and democracy installed
- ② Conditional right to vote was given.
- ③ 'The Rights of Man and Citizen' were declared -
 - ↳ equality before law
 - ↳ freedom of speech
 - ↳ right to property etc.
- ④ Ideas of liberty, fraternity and equality popularized.
- ⑤ The 'Jacobin Constitution' was the first egalitarian, democratic constitution of the world.
- ⑥ Many global events were inspired
 - abolition of slavery
 - freedom movements in countries like India, Ireland were enthused
- ⑦ The Napoleonic civil code paved the way for an equal, meritocratic order in recruitment and offices.

HOWEVER, FAILED TO LIBERATE FRANCE :



It was only in 1870, that monarchy was finally removed and France became a republic. However French Revolution was a watershed event in global history as it was not just a violent overthrow of government but an intellectual movement.

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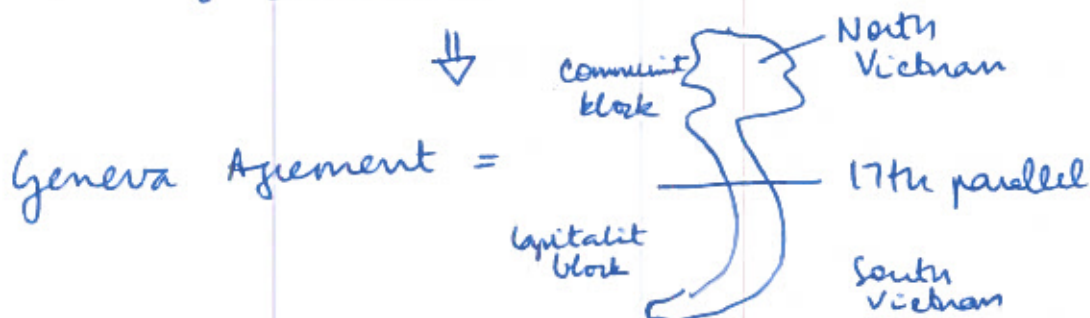
Q.16) The Vietnam War was a prolonged military conflict that started as an anticolonial resistance and ended with the humiliation of the capitalist bloc. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

वियतनाम युद्ध एक लंबे समय तक चलने वाला सैन्य संघर्ष था जो उपनिवेशवाद विरोधी प्रतिरोध के रूप में शुरू हुआ और पूंजीवादी गुट के तिरस्कार के साथ समाप्त हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Vietnamese independence ~~and~~ struggle under Ho Chi Minh was against France (and her ally US) and imperialism.

AS AN ANTI-COLONIAL RESISTANCE

- ① Indochina had come under Japanese occupation during World War II and Vietnamese Communist organisations fought Japanese forces.
- ② After Japan's defeat in 1945, the French refused to decolonise Vietnam.
- ③ China (a communist nation) supported Vietnam with arms and equipment.
- ④ Thus, US started to help French as they viewed China's intervention as part of Cold War.



⑤ Failed elections led to civil war in South Vietnam to unite the country.

⑥ Communist organization in South Vietnam began Guerrilla warfare - actively supported by China and USSR + Ho Chi Min's North Vietnam.

HUMILIATION OF CAPITALIST BLOCK

① US's brutal war efforts - Heavy bombing, Napalm jelly, chemical gas were used which was heavily criticized by world and US citizens.

② Successful tactics of guerrilla warfare and camouflaging

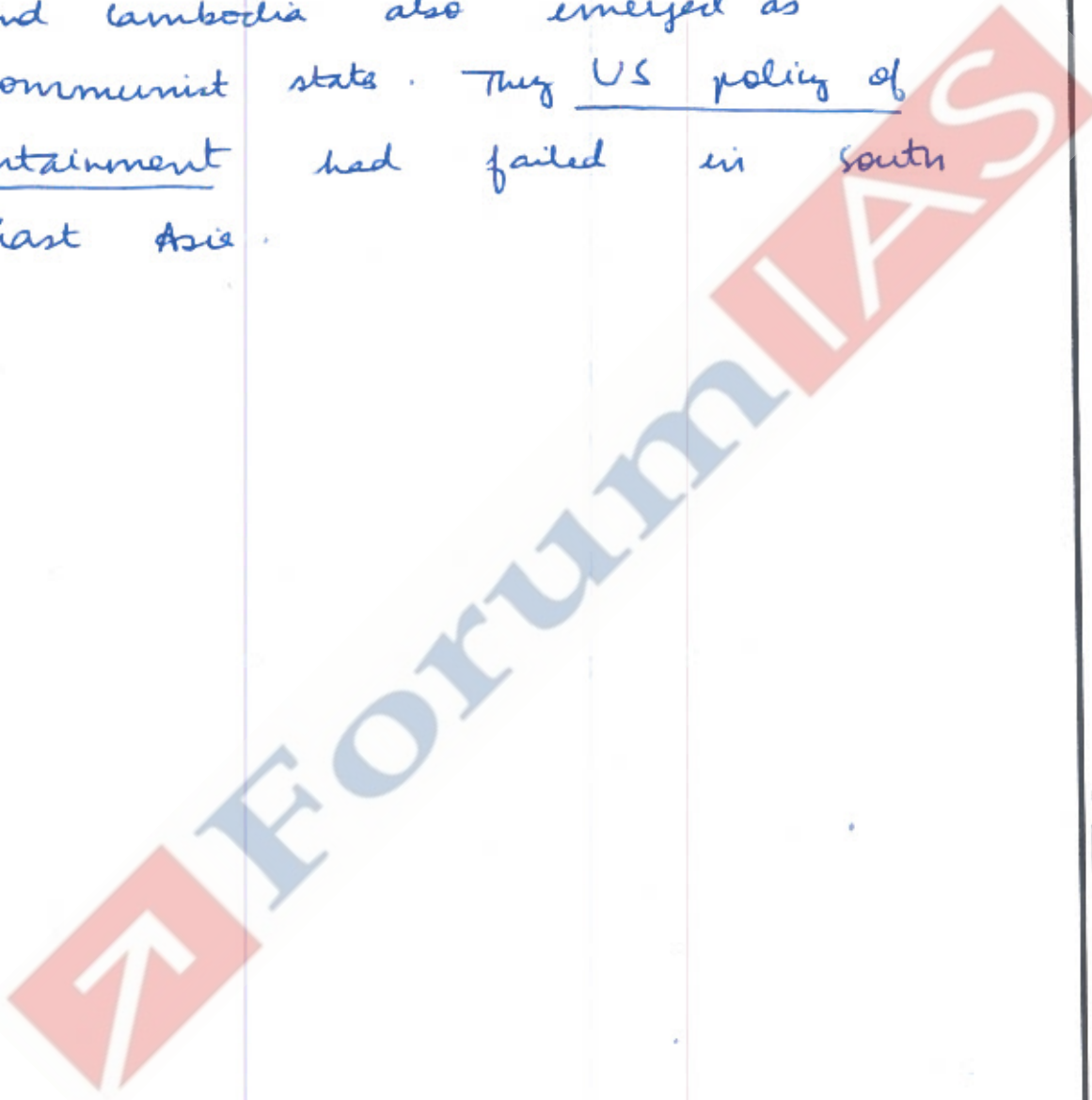
③ US failed to stop supply route of Ho Chi Min's trail which supplied food, arms to South Vietnam

④ Continued support of USSR and China

⑤ Resilience of North Vietnamese against a major superpower

⑥ Anti-war protests and Keppie movement in US against Vietnam war.

In 1973, US troops were withdrawn and in 1975 Vietnam was united under a communist regime. Laos and Cambodia also emerged as communist states. The US policy of containment had failed in South East Asia.



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Q.17) Fully unlocking the value of India's diversity will depend on the ability to manage contradictions and conflicts arising out of cultural differences. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत की विविधता के मूल्यों का पूरी तरह से उपयोग सांस्कृतिक मतभेदों से उत्पन्न होने वाले अंतर्विरोधों और संघर्षों को प्रबंधित करने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is often quoted to have 'diversity dividend' - with over 6 religions, 700 tribes, 500+ languages - all united under one national spirit.

UNLOCKING THE VALUE OF INDIA'S DIVERSITY :-

Socially - A vibrant, multi-ethnic society - peace and harmony

Environment - Diverse set of traditional knowledge with sound implementation can help environment conserve

THE NEED FOR IT :-

Politically - Representation of all groups in a healthy, functional democracy

Economically - A diverse young population can transform India into an innovative, tech-driven, growing economy

cial consequences. Examine the need of a population control law in the country.

(15 marks, 250 words)

देश भर में प्रजनन दर में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं के कारणों और इसके सामाजिक परिणामों की पहचान करें। देश में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's total fertility rate has declined from 2.2 (2015-16) to 2.0 (2019-20), indicating significant progress of population control measures. (NFHS-II) But there are wide inter regional variation.

EXAMPLE OF REGIONAL VARIATION:

- 1) 5 states are still above replacement level of fertility - Bihar, UP, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Manipur.
- 2) Goa, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir reported a TFR < 1.5
- 3) Rural TFRs remain higher than urban TFRs.

REASONS FOR REGIONAL VARIATION :-

- Social factors
1. Education of the woman level
 2. Participation in workforce by women

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- ↳ 3. Age of marriage (inversely proportional)
- ↳ 4. Religious values, family values
- ↳ 5. Healthcare provisions
- ↳ 6. childcare help, crèche etc
- ↳ 7. Degree of urbanisation

Economic factors

- ↳ 8. Income of household
- ↳ 9. Income of woman
- ↳ 10. ~~Income~~ Nature of work - unorganized / informal or farm work etc

institutional / legal factors

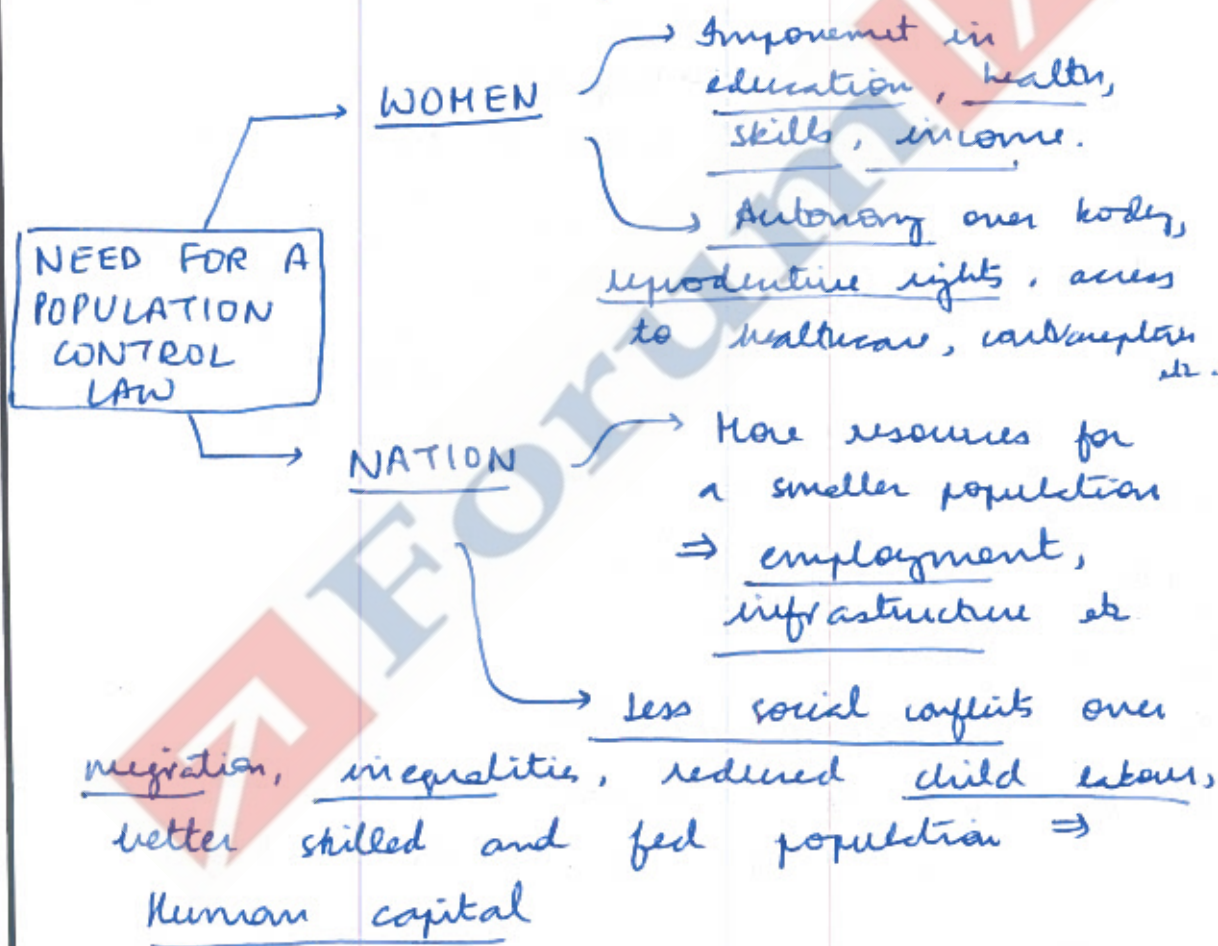
- ↳ 11. Reproductive laws and regulations
- ↳ 12. Population control policy
- ↳ 13. Access to hospitals, doctors, contraceptive measures etc.

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES :-
of regional variations

- ① Unseen improvement of women's health and socio-economic condition
 ex. Kerala's MMR = 30, UP's MMR = 197
- ② Skewed female labour participation rate across states ex. TamilNadu 40%
 UP 12%.
- ③ Demographic effect - Population will

continue to increase lop-sidedly in the Northern and central states.

- ④ Increased migration from populous poorer states to industrialized states
- ⑤ Increased risk of social conflicts due to regional disparity in resource availability, per capita income etc. ⇒ regionalism, ethnicism etc. (For e.g. North East conflicts)



The National Population Policy 2000 is a comprehensive, consultative and non coercive effort - which can serve as a foundation for future efforts.

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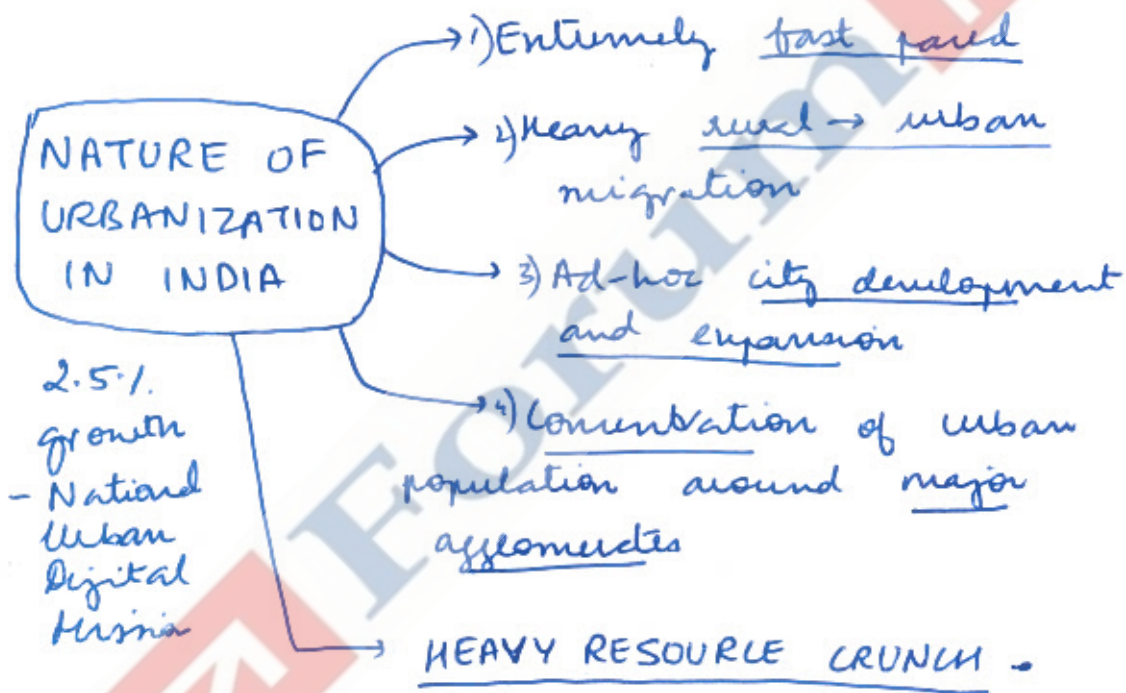
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Q.19) The nature of urbanization in the country has given rise to new social and ecological challenges, instead of solving the old ones. Examine with suitable illustrations. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में शहरीकरण की प्रकृति ने पुराने को हल करने के बजाय नई सामाजिक और पारिस्थितिक चुनौतियों को जन्म दिया है। उपयुक्त दृष्टांतों के साथ परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has undergone a curious case of both over-urbanization - (~60% urban population by 2030) and under-urbanization (inadequate urban infrastructure).



SOCIAL CHALLENGES PRESENTED BY URBANIZATION:

① Access to basic facilities for a decent standard of living :-

a) Housing eg Every 6th ^{urban} Indian lives in a slum and slums are found in 65% of Indian towns

u) Sanitation

c) Drinking water - As per WWF - 30 Indian cities will face grave water crisis by 2020

d) Health facilities

e) Quality, affordable education - School closures have affected 320 million students in India (UNESCO 2020)

② SKEWED DEMOGRAPHICS -

a) Sex ratio < 900 for major cities due to heavy in-migration of males

u) Population growth despite fertility rate dropping

③ SOCIAL CONFLICTS -

a) Anti-migration sentiments in big cities \Rightarrow violence of 2008 MNS Anti-North India riots

u) Increase in crimes - murders, robberies, kidnappings, rapes due to income inequality, low social cohesion, poor law and order

c) Discrimination, ghettoisation of poorer class

↳ gated colonies, separate lifts etc.

ECOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

- ① ~~Poor~~ Indiscriminate development - deforestation (eg. Aarey forest in Maharashtra), encroachment on bio-sensitive areas
- ② Urban water bodies are disappearing eg. Hyderabad lakes (RK lake) - urban floods
- ③ Heat island effect due to concretisation, tall-mass buildings
- ④ Deteriorating air quality - Delhi has ranked as world's worst air city
- ⑤ Disaster ~~more~~ vulnerability has increased because of unauthorised development

Government has brought in several measures to improve urban India - infrastructure development (PM-Grati Shakti, National Infra Pipeline), AMRUT for basic amenities, PM-Awas Yojana for housing, Jal Shakti, Swachh Bharat etc. More focus is required on inclusivity, people participation and environment for a truly successful model.

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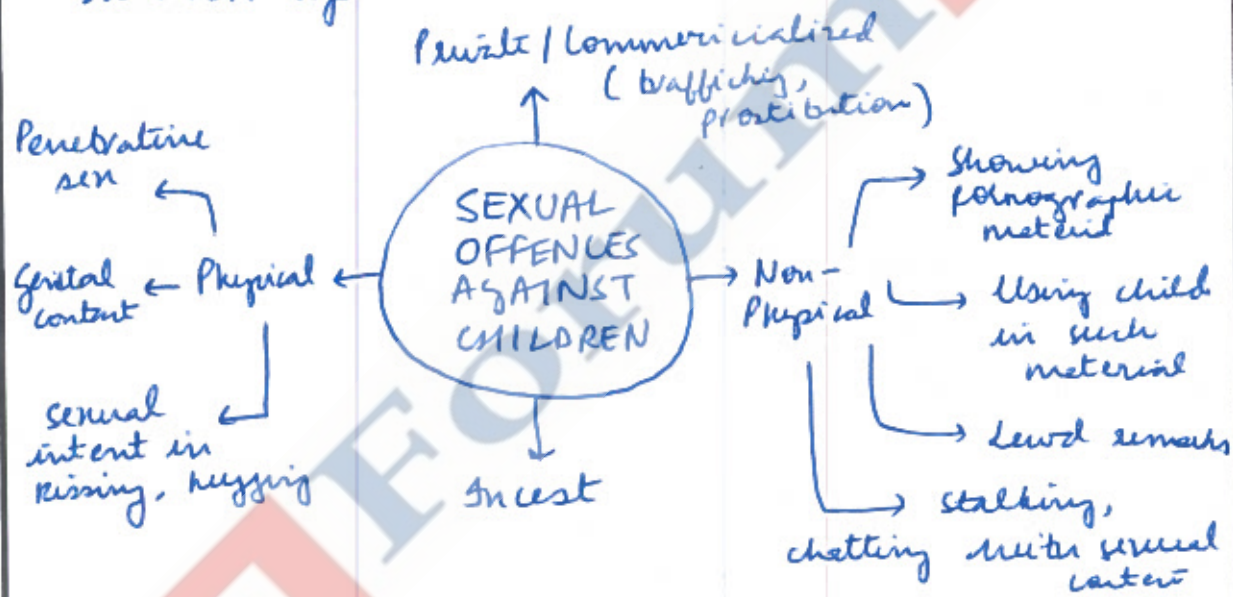
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Q.20) Increase in sexual violence against children is a reflection of declining moral standards of the society. Highlighting the reasons for rise in cases of sexual offences against children, suggest measures to tackle this problem. (15 marks, 250 words)

बच्चों के खिलाफ यौन हिंसा में वृद्धि समाज के गिरते नैतिक मानकों का प्रतिबिंब है। बच्चों के खिलाफ यौन अपराधों के मामलों में वृद्धि के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस समस्या से निपटने हेतु उपाय सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per NCRB, 109 children sexually abused in India everyday (2018) - a 22% jump. This worrisome trend is a reflection of society's as well as government's shortcomings.



REASONS FOR RISING CASES OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

SOCIAL FACTORS

- ① Nuclear family of big size - Most perpetrators are family members.
- ② Unattended children

due to working parents

↳ ③ Semi-urban areas and slums have increased ⇒ high crimes and lawlessness

↳ ④ Absence of open communication with parents and taboo around sex and sexuality

↳ ⑤ Migration - leads to commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking etc.

↳ ⑥ Alcoholic / drug addicted caretakers

↳ ⑦ A culture that values adults over children.

ECONOMIC

- ↳ ① rising income inequalities
- ↳ ② rising child labour
- ↳ ③ extreme poverty and no education / skills

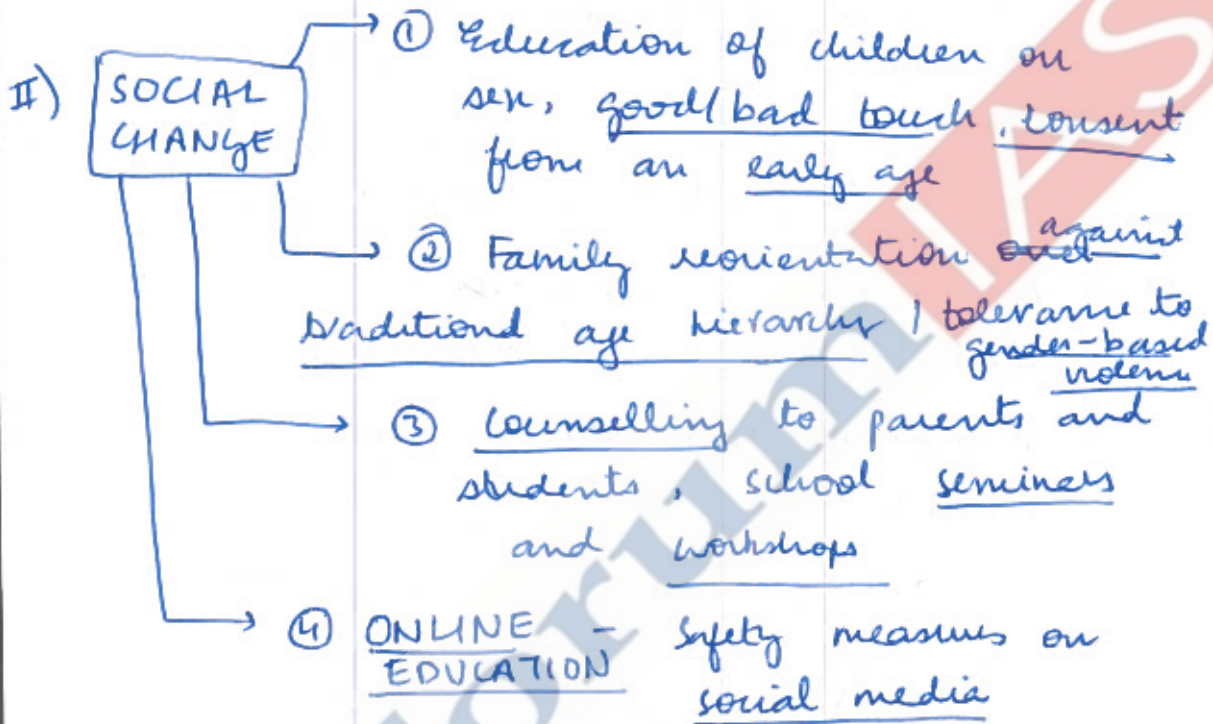
HOW TO TACKLE THIS PROBLEM?

I) LEGAL-INSTITUTIONAL

- ↳ 1) Strengthening of POCSO, Juvenile Justice laws - condition for bail, jail term, cognizance
- ↳ 2) Inspection and Regulation of orphanages, child care centres, niches etc - background check of staff, toilet facilities, security etc.

③ Child adoption - tight scrutiny by CARA, home visits, psychological counselling etc.

④ Strict crackdown on trafficking rings, beggary rings, organized crime syndicates



III) **Economic upliftment** - wage increase, social security, eradication of poverty etc.

COVID-19 pandemic has further increased vulnerability of children to abuse, especially poor, SC/ST, trans. It is the imperative to protect child rights and prevent sexual abuse

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