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प्रश्न संख्या

# UPSC

For  
Practice  
Use Only  
सिर्फ अभ्यास  
के लिए

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Forum IAS

# UPSC

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Q1) The Indian national movement began consolidating itself after the revolt of 1857 and culminated in the formation of Indian National Congress in 1885.

It was a response to changes in British Policy in the country

•) Political and administrative unification by British govt led to linking of economic fate of Indians across and led to dissemination of ideas among various political leaders

For example - ideas of Surendra Nath Banerjee were igniting nationalism across India

•) Common language - English helped in development of common national programme

•) It also helped in awareness of modern political thought of Voltaire, Locke

& Rousseau

•) Social Reforms brought about by British such as - Sati Regulation Act.

was seen as an interference in socio cultural milieu of the country

→ Discriminatory policies of British govt such as Arms Act 1878, Reduction of Age of Civil Services to 19, Vernacular Press Act, Emigration Bill, Grand Delhi Durbar amidst famine

It became a reason for change in British policy

- led to Indian Councils Act of 1892 which offered principle of representation
- British started to disassociate itself from social reforms
- started to pit anti Congress elements such as Sir Syed Ahmed & Raja Shiv Prasad of Banaras against Indian National Congress.

However British were not able to suppress the wave of nationalism that had its roots sown deep - Bipan chandra

Q 2 As a part of British policy of Divide & Rule adopted post 1857 revolt to continue stronghold of British rule in India, communalism used as a prop.

1) The British started to use the scarcity of resources & opportunity to pit Hindus against Muslims such as on account of education, employment, political posts etc

2) The British used Muslims such as Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to oppose Indian National Congress

3) Political concessions given to Muslim League in the form of - Partition of Bengal (1905) - separate electorates (1909)

4) The nationalist leaders in the initial phases (1905-1912) failed to establish a common national identity due to use of Hindu festivals such

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as Ganesh festival, or ~~the~~ holy dip in Ganga which alienated the Muslims.

5) The disenchantment of Muslim leaders as well as Muslim Reformist movements talked about communal representation

Apart from the unity seen in Khilafat and Non cooperation movement in 1922, Pre independence period is full of examples related to how nationalism ~~and~~ & communalism took shape side by side.

Ans-3 The freedom struggle was a revolutionary movement as it saw the participation of women in different capacities for the independence of the nation.

1) During 1857 revolts, Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi laid down her life fighting the British. Even Begum Hazrat Mahal of Lucknow exemplified bravery when she was initially able to evict all British from Lucknow.

2) During extremist phase (1905-1912) women participated in huge numbers picketing shops, supporting Swadeshi & Boycott movement.

3) Revolutionary phase after the fall of Non Cooperation Movement saw examples

of . Bitilata Wadedar  
 . Kalpana Dutt

who participated in the Chittagong armoury raid along with Surya Sen

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- 4) Annie Besant was sent to jail after her home rule league movement which managed to give a new lease of life to the ~~at~~ dormant movement
- 5) Sarojini Naidu bravely carried out the Dharasana Salt Raid along with Manilal faced brutal lathicharge
- 6) Aruna Asaf Ali took charge of the Quit India Movement 1942
- Usha conducted an underground radio to provide logistic support to the freedom fighters
- 7) Even tribal and socio religious reform movements saw wide participation of women. Such as Sanyasi Revolt
- Our Freedom struggle saw emancipation and liberation of women from their traditional roles to new & dynamic ones.

Ans 4 Disintegration of USSR in 1991 was a consequence of both internal & external factors

## Internal Factors

- lack of focus on light industries led to a poor standard of living such as - Soap Riots
- food inflation & insecurity because of lack of productivity of communes
- Top Down approach in deciding agricultural & industrial output led to lack of incentive
- People were disenchanted with poor technological advancement and attracted towards the West
- final nail in this was Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of glasnost & perestroika which open gates for disintegration of USSR

## External factors

→



## Impacts of fall of USSR

- 1) formation of independent countries free to adopt their model of development.
- 2) end of cold war era politics
- 3) investment in agricultural and industrial productivity
- 4) formation of Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO)

Ans 5 Industrial Revolution in Britain (1750s to 1820s) is considered as a landmark event in the history of the world because of the impact it brought about in the

- Mode of production - Backyards to factories
- Method of production - hand made to machine made

It sparked off revolution in Print technology, Post & Telegraph, Steel sector, Textile, Agriculture & industry such as spinning wheels by Cartwright, powerlooms, steam powered ships etc

Factors responsible for beginning of Industrial Revolution in Britain

- (i) Geography Britain was isolated from most of the wars & revolutions such as Napoleonic Wars
- (ii) Capitalism led to ensuring security of property in Britain - acted as an incentive

(iii) Protestant ethics which advocates reinvestment of profit/surplus back in the industry

(iv) Financial Resources at disposal for investing in innovation and Research & development due to huge profitable trade with colonies like India

Before arrival of British India accounted for 25% of world GDP & at the time of independence we represented only 3% of world GDP

(v) In order to capture the burgeoning textile market innovations in spinning and loomings was encouraged.

It had a ripple effect on other economies which soon underwent industrialisation

Ans 6. Great economic depression of 1929 caused due to speculative investments and ~~the~~ the resultant bubble burst had impacts all over the Capitalist economies.

Franklin D. Roosevelt came up with the New Deal in 1929.

(i) Brought about Banking Regulation Act to support viable banks & its activities

(ii) Tennessee Valley Authority for public works and thereby providing employment, demand generation for goods

(iii) Establishment of a Public Works Programme

(iv) Securities Exchange Commission to regulate speculative investment in stock market

Effectiveness of New Deal in addressing challenges of Great economic depression

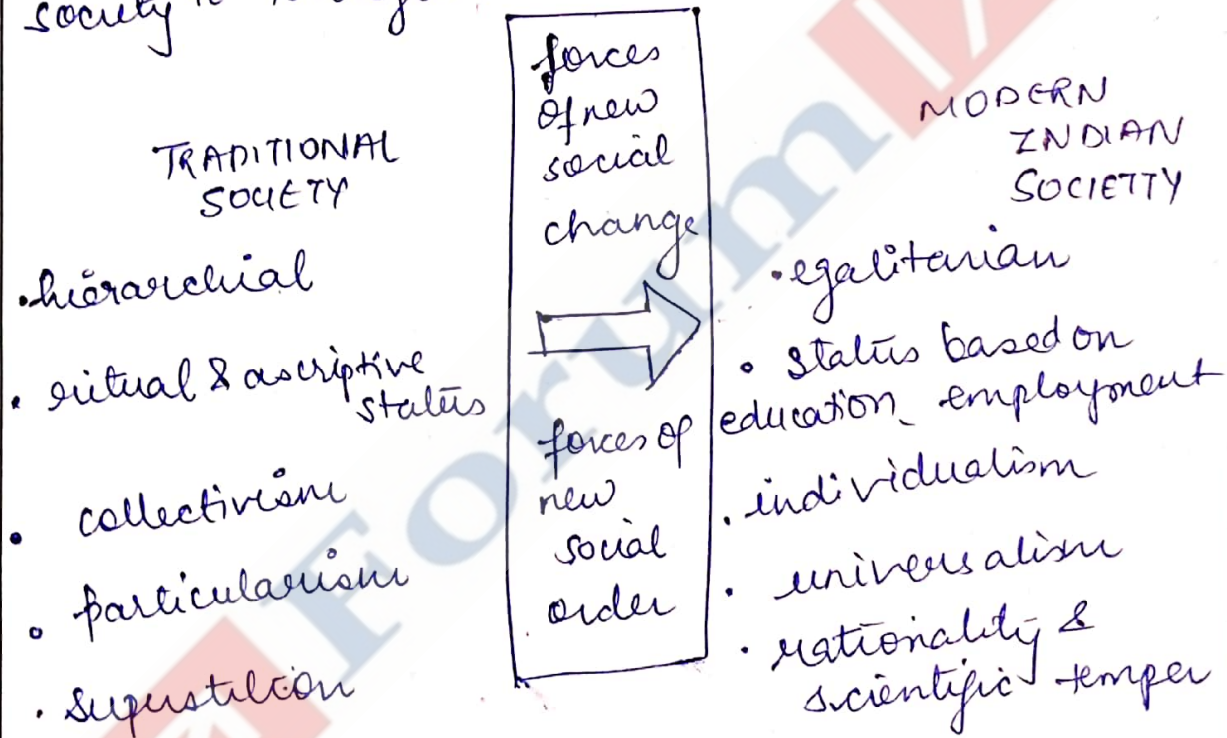
→ it was able to generate employment among people which led to demand for goods

- 1) A removal of bar on Prohibition also led to increase in State's revenue
- 2) Public trust in investment started to build up after establishment of Securities Exchange Commission

However it was not a panacea. The fallout of a market led capitalistic model was exposed and need for state intervention was accepted

Q.7 Modernization is a term used by sociologists to refer to progressive transformation of a society towards a rational, egalitarian and inclusive social order.

With the advent of globalization, urbanisation and western value system we expected our society to transform



However what we witnessed in case of India is MISTAKEN MODERNITY

We have blindly imitated western values, clothes, food habits, music preferences such as McDonaldization of food, Walmartization of shopping. This is only westernization

But with respect to change in core societal beliefs, we have not transformed.

eg- prevalence of caste based discrimination  
→ 97.2% of manual scavengers are Scheduled Castes

→ patriarchy & gender inequality

• global gender gap report 135/146 rank of India

→ child marriage → 16% of adolescent brides

→ low political representation of women

1 9.1% compared to 22% of global average  
(Global gender gap report)

However we are on the path of realising true meaning of modernization

1) Progressive legislations such as - Women Reservation Bill 2021, Abortion laws - MTP 1971, Manual Scavengers Act 2013

2) Transformative Constitution and SC interpretations  
Such as Navtej Singh Johar → decriminalizes 377 IPC  
Gaurav Jain vs UOI - recognises right of sex workers

We must work towards achieving our goal envisaged in our preamble and achieve the dream of an egalitarian, plural and inclusive Indian society

Ans (8) The recent global gender gap report placed India at 135<sup>th</sup> rank. Even International Parliamentary Union says gender gap in India is impacting our socio-economic development.

Digital technologies today as a result of 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution are more easily available, accessible and affordable. Technologies such as - Online Learning, Telemedicine can prove to be a great equaliser.

1) Education → online education with the coming up of EdTech sector in India has reduced the gender disparity in education. It addresses infrastructural, transportation, cost and safety constraints.

2) Health → Telemedicine services have made it easier for women to access healthcare facilities. Even LGBTQ and transgenders have reported better access to healthcare due to overcoming issues of accessibility, stigmatisation.

3) Employment → World has become a global village & facilities such as work from



Home is a welcome step to bridge gender gap  
It provides women an opportunity to manage  
dual burden and not miss out on Labour Force

### Participation

④ Skill Development → online availability of  
courses through both public & prt platforms  
like Coursera, etc

⑤ Financial Inclusion → more than 50% of bank  
accounts under PMJDY - are now owned by  
women

⑥ Platform for Awareness and Empowerment

However it shall be the imperative of both  
Public and Private Sector to ensure -

- availability of digital gadgets
- internet connection or Common Resource Centres
- digital literacy

so that women get an opportunity to  
develop their capabilities as Amartya Sen  
in his capabilities approach to poverty  
advocates.

Q) Caste refers to stratification of society into closed endogamous groups where membership is ascriptive, contact is restricted and mobility is theoretically impossible.

### Dynamic reality of caste

#### Traditional features of caste

- ) hierarchy
- ) separation of contact
- ) occupational Division of labour

#### Forces of change

Urbanisation

Globalisation

Industrialisation

State intervention

Socio Religious Reform movements

#### present features

- ) hierarchy not based on caste but wealth, education
- ) secular status
- ) separation of contact is not seen
- ) secular division of labour, caste neutral job opportunities

1) Globalisation and the accompanying modern value system gave primary to human rights, talked about rationalism and scientific thinking

2) Urbanisation is associated with anonymity & heterogeneity and separation of contact is no more feasible. For eg- we do not care about the caste of person travelling along with us in a metro

(11) Industrialisation has created job opportunities based on skills & qualification. Caste has no role to play.

(12) State intervention in the form of constitutional provisions - art 14, 15, 16, 17, 324, 325

Statutory laws → Manual Scavengers Act - 2013  
Prevention of Atrocities Act

all have led to opportunities for upward social mobility, reduced cases of violence & discrimination against ~~the~~ lower caste

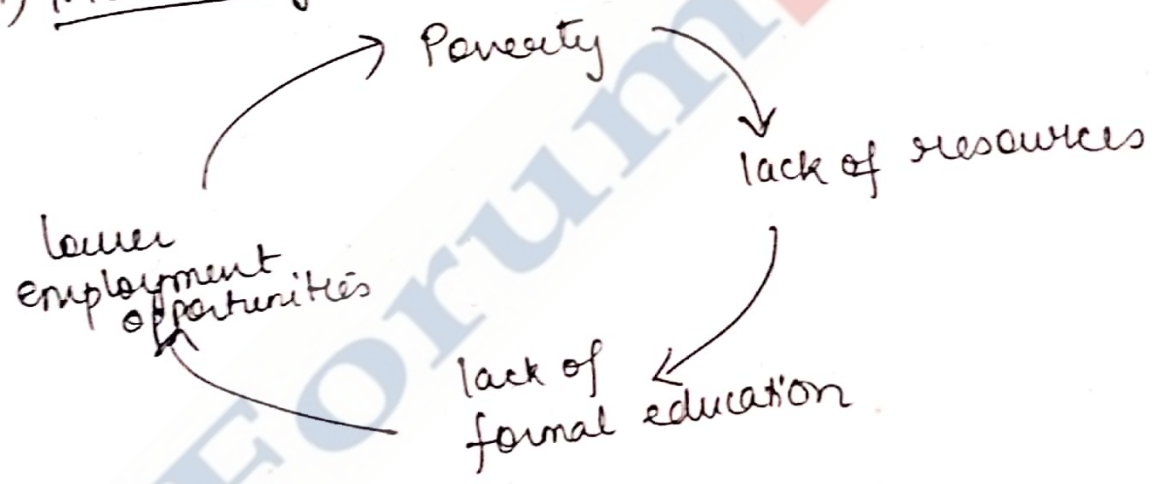
(13) ~~Mandal~~ Mandalization of Caste emerged after Mandal Commission recommendation of Reservation to lower caste → Demand of reservation even by the Dominant cast such as Marathas, Jati in Haryana → shows  
destigmatization of caste

(14) However certain primordial features still remain in the form of shums for lower caste, manual scavenging. Dr B R Ambedkar said caste is a notion that needs to be challenged for true development of a country

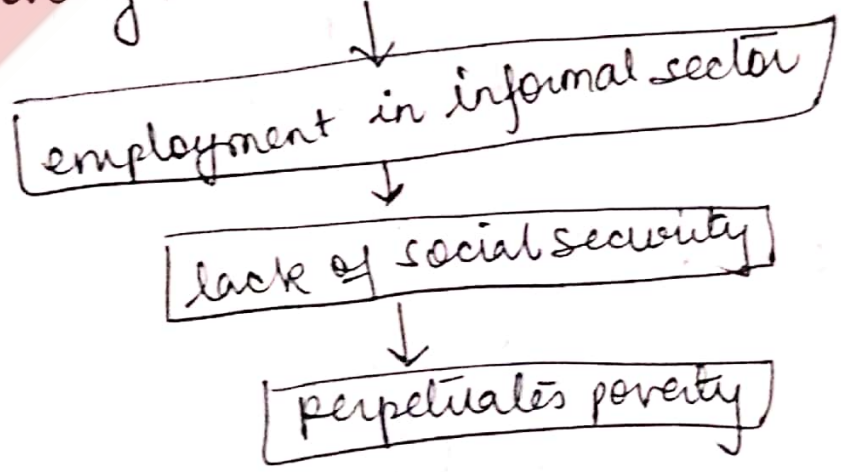
Ans 10 According to Multi Dimensional Poverty Index of UNDP 27.3% of India's population is multidimensionally poor.

Amartya Sen advocated that poverty should not be seen from a narrow prism of only lack of resources or lowness of income rather lack of opportunities to improve one's standard of living

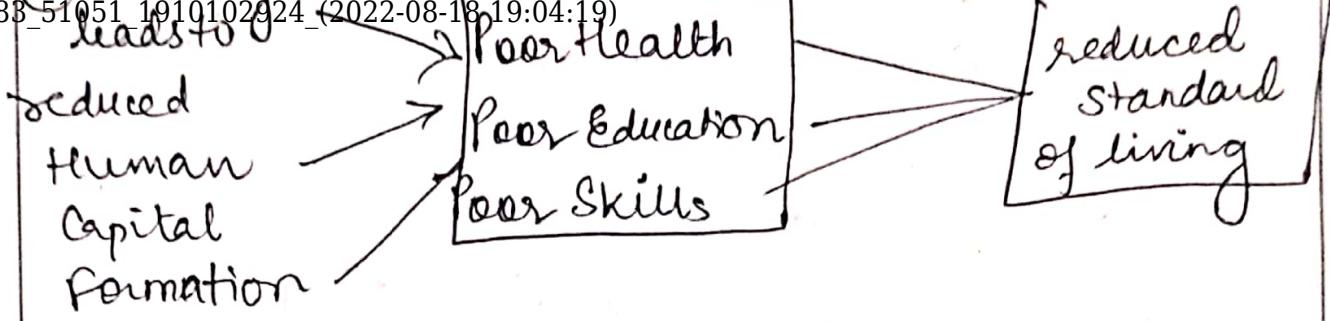
### 1) Vicious cycle of poverty



ii) Poverty leads to reduced investment in skill dev.



(iii) Poverty

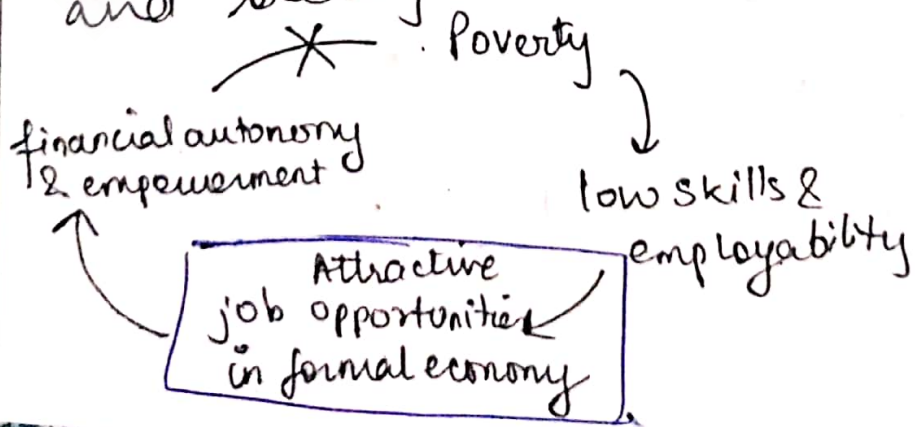


(iv) Poverty also has direct correlation with increased rate of crime, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency which further leads to criminalization and marginalization of poor and reduces opportunities of social reintegration

Therefore in order to achieve SDG 1 to end poverty in all its forms, government efforts need to be supplement by an approach of

**PRODUCTIVISM**

as advocated by economist Dani Rodrik. → providing employment for poor depending on their level of skills & thus enabling upward mobility and breaking the vicious cycle



Ans. (11) India witnessed colonial viceroys who reflected conservative and sometimes even Rationalistic bent towards India

## LEAD LYTTON

Lord Lytton's tenure was full of omissions & commissions. His policies and steps fuelled the Indian nationalist movement such as

- Vernacular Press Act 1878 which restricted vernacular newspapers
  - Arms Act of 1878 - discriminatory for Indians
  - Lytton's Afghan adventure which costed us huge revenue as well as good foreign relations
  - Reduction of civil service eligibility age to 19 yrs which met with huge criticism & civil service agitation
  - Grand Delhi Durbar in the face of Bengal famine
- All these policies of Lytton were reflective

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of Britain's colonial interests in India which was to continue Exploitation in all the forms.

→ viewed Indians as inferior & incapable of any positions of responsibility.

### LORD RIPON

Modern historians refer to Ripon as a progressive & considerate viceroy for India whose legislations impacted us positively.

i) he brought about the Ilbert Bill to bring equality in trying of cases by Indians European judges.

However due to vehement opposition he had to drop it.

ii) he introduced the Factories Act of 1881 to protect women & children from hazardous working condition.

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iii) he introduced local self governments  
in 1881 for the purpose of better policy making  
and implementation

iv) established the Hunter Commission to  
suggest reforms to ~~to~~ improve the  
primary & secondary education in the  
country

This displayed the progressive  
outcome of British colonial ~~to~~ relations with  
India which also led to socio religious  
reforms, introduction of western education  
and political ideologies of devolution  
of power and equality



Ans.

(12) The book The Good Boatman talks about why Mahatma Gandhi chose Nehru as his successor as he reflected the ideals of the pluralistic society Gandhi envisioned.

"He was a Hindu who was respected by Muslims, a man respected by women."

Despite this, the two had marked differences during the freedom struggle

1) During 1928 after British refused to implement the Nehru Report, Jawahar Lal Nehru along with Bose wanted an immediate declaration of Poona Swaraj & launch of civil disobedience, however Gandhi believed that goal of dominion status has been arrived at after much deliberation & shouldn't be given up in haste. Therefore a 2 year timeline be given to the British

2) Even with respect to India's participation in the Second World War, while Nehru didn't support British but was also not

in favour of taking advantage of the British

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However Gandhi was in favour of unconditional

support due to his complete disregard for  
Nazism & Fascism.

Their vision for an independent India  
was also marked by differences

1) Where Gandhi dreamt of Sarnodaya model  
where villages would be self sufficient &  
he was against industrialisation but

Nehru was convinced that to realise the  
socio-economic aspirations of a huge country  
like India - industrialization would be  
necessary

2) Gandhi's idea of socialism was different  
from Nehruvian socialism

3) Nehru's undeniable regard for fundamental  
rights such as universal adult  
suffrage was missing in Gandhi's

## Vision of Ramrajya

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4) Nehru saw secularism or complete separation of state and religion as a prerequisite. But according to Gandhi religion guides us in all our actions.

5) Education - while Gandhi favoured vocational education based on Nai Talim and Wardha scheme of education, Nehru wanted both focus on higher education as well as vocational education.

Despite differences, both of these great leaders had a huge contribution in our freedom struggle.

Ans. (13) Indian National Congress was formed as

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a political organisation in 1885 with

W.C. Banerjee as its 1<sup>st</sup> president.

Multiple theories exist with respect of formation of the INC

1) Safety Valve Theory → Some historians agree that formation of INC with the help of retired English civil servant A.O. Hume was a deliberate attempt by British viceroy

such as Dufferin to forestall an imminent popular uprising such as that of 1857

•) It was formed to provide Indians to an avenue to let off their political steam

•) formed considering practical reality of the time

•) increased political awareness & participation

such as formation of Indian National

Conference (1883), East India

Association 1866 by Dadabhai Naoroji

However another view represented by  
 Marxist historians like RP Dutt and even  
 leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale refutes  
 this view. According to them INC was  
 formed using help from AO Hume  
 because Indians knew that any nationalistic  
 organisation would suffer huge repression from  
 British until & unless support came from  
 within.

→ In this context they ~~was~~ convinced AO Hume  
 to stand with the cause of INC

→ Gokhale goes on to say that INC used  
 AO Hume as a Lightning Conductor

A critical analysis of the formation  
 of INC points out to the fact that →

1) formation of INC in 1885 was a  
 well planned political reality

2) efforts for a nationalist organisation was started long ago in 1840s with the Bangabasha Paribhasika Sabha of Raja Ramohan Roy's associates

3) INC went on to demand genuine interests of Indians in the form of

political representation in the legislatures

voice over budget

Socio-cultural & administrative reforms such as reduction of expenditure on army

Therefore INC was not just a British strategy rather the result and reaction of British colonial policies in India.

Ans - (14) Post World War - I, Allied Powers

including UK, US, France followed policy of Appeasement towards Germany.

i) When Hitler violated the terms of Treaty of Versailles 1919 by introducing conscription & forming an army, no action was taken by Allied Powers

ii) Hitler's attempt at Anschluss was not condemned

iii) Hitler when went on to annex the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia he was merely asked not to annex the entire Czechoslovakia.

Reasons behind policy of appeasement

i) huge financial constraints due to the global economic depression of 1929.

(i) United Kingdom perceived Treaty of Versailles to be particularly unjust towards Germany

(ii) Immense popularity and assertive policies of Hitler

This policy of appeasement was definitely a causative factor in Second World War

i) Hitler annexed Sudetenland region and then went on to annex the entire Czechoslovakia as he was emboldened by the inactivity of the allied powers.

ii) To undo the terms imposed by the humiliating Treaty of Versailles Hitler not only took back Ruhr industrial region but also built a huge army & ~~the~~ air force capabilities

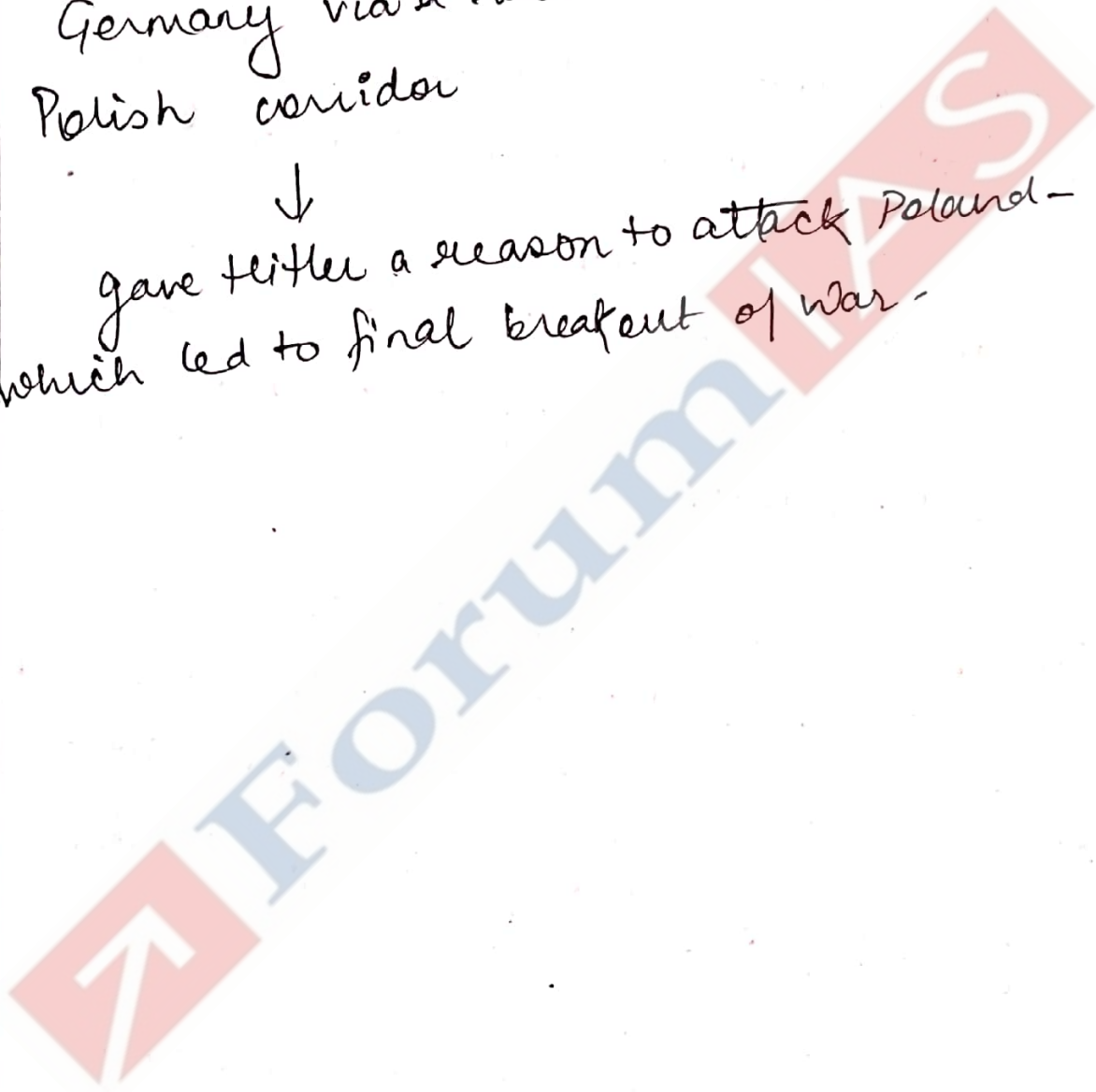
iii) However other reasons were also responsible for breakout of Second World War



i) Alliance system of Europe which made Germany feel encircled

ii) Inability to meet Hitler's reasonable demand of connecting West Germany to East Germany via a rail link or a port through Polish corridor

↓  
gave Hitler a reason to attack Poland - which led to final breakout of war -



Ans.

13) French Revolution of (1789) was an overthrow of aristocratic privileges and monarchy to establish a Republic Based on ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

These ideals not only had a ripple effect in the entire France but also in other European nations such as Austria, Italy, Prussia which formed coalitions to suppress such nationalistic ideologies.

inspired Indian freedom struggle and is a source of inspiration for our Constitution.

However it failed to liberate France itself.

→ The National Assembly soon came to be dominated by Robespierre who inducted a Reign of Terror ~~1792~~ (1792-1794) wherein everyone "perceived" to be a threat to French Revolution was guillotined

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This violated the very liberty which French Revolution talked about

- ii) The Republic established in 1789 was replaced by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802 when he declared himself as the only Counsel General and later the King.
- iii) Napoleon's rule came with discriminatory policies against women and increased role of church, both of which were against ideals of equality & fraternity
- iv) even after French Revolution, ideals of equality, liberty was not realised by the large French population.
- v) Napoleon started nepotism by providing education & employment opportunities to his family & relatives
- vi) He reinstated the Bourbon dynasty in Naples & Sicily.

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However, French Revolution definitely gave the idea of Republic which France enjoyed after 1870s. This could not have been possible without the initial efforts of the revolution

- French Revolution ended exploitation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> estate by abolition of taxes like tithes & tithe and brought about equality
- It ended the royal privileges that existed for the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> estates [ clergy nobility
- It also brought about reduction in role of church and secular administration

Therefore French Revolution of 1789 was revolutionary not only due to its impact on France but all over the world.

Ans → (19) Urbanization refers to the movement of people from rural to urban areas along with change in employment, attitude & belief. Presently 43% of population is living in urban areas which is expected to increase by 2030.

The nature of urbanization in the country has given rise to new Social & ecological challenges.

1) Proliferation of slums → 17% of the urban population presently resides in slums which are marked by absence of WASH facilities, poor living standards.

2) Increased pressure on urban areas → leading to decline in quality of life which is increased pollution & climate change. For example Delhi is the most polluted city not just in India but also in the world.

(iii) Increased pressure on groundwater leading to depletion of water table according to NITI Aayog Composite Water Management Index 75% of Indian households do not have access to clean drinking water  
Problem is more acute in Chennai, Bangalore

(iv) Unplanned urbanization led to reclamation of natural wetlands into concrete housing → leading to decline in biodiversity, impacts provisioning & regulatory services of ecosystem

(v) Urban floods eg Chennai are a consequence of over urbanisation

(vi) fuelled Sons of the Soil debates eg Recent Haryana govt legislation

Way forward

i) Counter Urbanisation = " smart cities cannot be developed without developing smart villages

ii) Transport Oriented Development model such as Delhi Metro led to development of Noida & Gurgaon & reduced pressure on Delhi

iii) Use of technology such as drainage sensors as used in Buenos Aires

iv) Providing ~~the~~ social security benefits to the migrants

v) One nation one ration card to achieve food security

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 Ans 20 WHO defines child sexual abuse as an

offence involving physical, emotional and mental damage to the child.

Acc to NCRB → 73% of children have faced some form of sexual abuse once in their lifetime, 90% of which was caused by relatives & knowns.

Reasons for rise in cases of sexual offences against children

Individual Factors

- i) Broken window Theory - lack of punishment for a petty offence at young age leads to serious offences at later stage
- ii) Drug, substance abuse or psychopathy
- iii) lack of deterrence because most of the cases are unreported due to fear of social ostracization
- iv) corruption of value system.

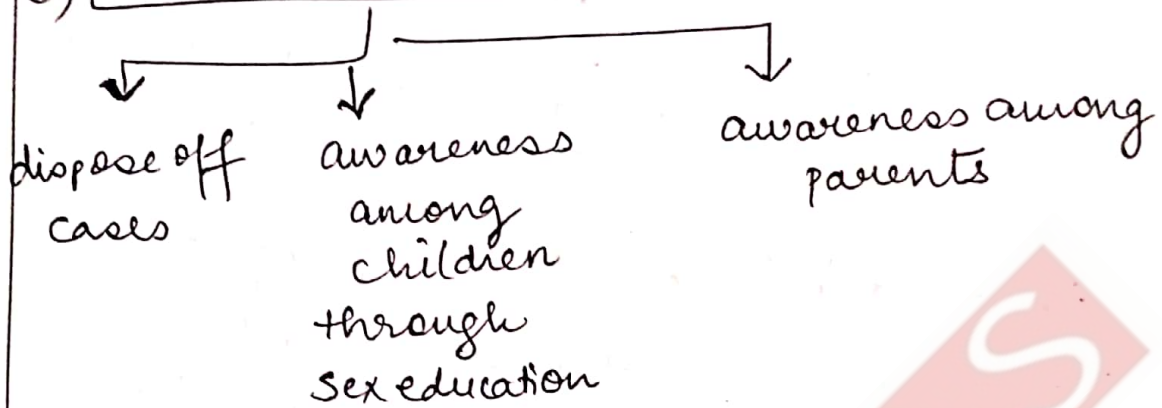


## Socio economic factors

- i) globalisation → corruption of moral standards → objectification of children
- ii) Increased incidences of child pornography
- iii) Lack of awareness about sexual conduct among children & lack of awareness about legal recourse among parents
- iv) lack of safe spaces — school, transport, homes
- v) Poverty, and increased child labour
- vi) disintegration of joint family
- vii) lax implementation of laws such as POCSO Act 2012
- viii) judicial pendency and insensitivity of police officials

## Measures to tackle this problem

- i) Legal measures → strengthening of POCSO Act
  - ↳ special prosecutors for POCSO
  - ↳ fast track courts
  - ↳ sensitization of all stakeholders.

(2) Short term measures

(3) → Increased reporting of cases of child pornography

(4) In the long term, social and attitudinal change needs to be brought about

To realise the vision of National Policy for Children 2013 and to fulfil our commitment as a signatory to UN Convention on Rights of the child, proper enforcement of rights of survival, protection, participation & development of children needs to be ensured.