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TEST CODE : 5 1 1 2 3

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-9 Alt) – Sectional Test #7



GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Kalpana pandey

Roll No.

Date:

13/08/22

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 9:00	End Time 12:30	
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Offline <input 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						
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Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

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- ① The growth of Indian national movement was both a response to and a reaction for changes in the British policy in the country.

The second half of 19th century witnessed the full flowering of national consciousness and organized national struggle movement against British, both as a response and reaction to British policies.

Response to change in British policy

- ① Role of early nationalists - who provided Economic critique through 'Drain of wealth theory' by Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt

- ② Administrative critique - of discriminative rule, claiming good governance through Bureaucracy and in reality underdeveloped social services, inferior posts to Indians in civil services etc.

- ③ Cultural critique - debunked myths of 'Civilising Mission', as weglet of education

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of manes, neglect of education of women

④ Role of Press and journals - till 1877, 169 newspapers were released, creating widespread awareness.

Reason for change in British policy

① Partition of Bengal - to create communal tensions by Lord Curzon in 1905.

② Separate electorates through 1909 Indian Councils Act.

③ Communal award of 1932

④ Reservation and separate electorates to Dalits in 1932 award, to create further fragmentation among mass base.

Thus, the British policies were both bigger for revolution among manes and changing stance of British. The role played by nationalists overcame all such stances and won freedom.

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② Account for the reason that led to parallel development of nationalism and communalism in pre-independent India.

Among the various British policies to curb nationalism among Indian masses, the policy of infamous 'Divide and Rule' used to rally Muslims against the majority population and create internal feuds and fragmentation.

Reason for development of Nationalism and communalism parallelly

1905 - Partition of Bengal - It enthused masses to fight against British policies through Swadeshi. However, British wooed Muslim elites to make Dacca, capital of Eastern Bengal in return of limited participation by Muslims.

1906 - Shimla Delegation - Led by Aga Khan demanded separate electorates and were granted in guise of councils reform through Morley Minto Reform

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reforms of 1909.

[1915] - The merger of All India Muslim League with the Indian National Congress though gave boost to all India participation but also gave political legitimacy to Muslim League.

[1920s] - The initiation of Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement included politically aware Muslim youth into mainstream fight against British but led to various communal riots in the form of 'Shuddhi' and 'Tablighi Jangam' movement,

The culmination of policies such as communal award of 1932 and acceptance of 14-points demands of Jinnah led to communalisation and increasing radicalisation.

Ultimately gave birth to Two-nation theory and Pakistan Resolution of 1940. The fateful partition is the haunted consequence still faced by the subcontinent.

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③ The history of freedom struggle is replete with the saga of sacrifice, selflessness bravery of women. Illustrate through examples.

The freedom struggle of India is symbolised by the cauldron of participation of various sections. Women particularly since first revolt of 1857 to 1942 have defied barriers of gender, religion and age to contribute to nation.

Sacrifice of women

① Women leaders such as Captain Lakshmi Sehgal, the captain of Rani Ki Jhansi Regiment led troops to Burma.

② Rani Gaidendia, a tribal Naga rebellion of 14 years, led rebellion against the British rule.

③ Kalpana Dutta and Pretilata Waddadar led the revolutionary Chittagong Armory raid in Surya Sen's army.

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Selfless

The women leaders actively participated in political activism and gave leadership orientation to the movement :-

- ① Sarojini Naidu inspired women being president of Indian National Congress.
- ② Kanturba Gandhi - women constructive programmes and travelled long ways to create awareness.
- ③ Aruna Asaf Ali - started underground All India Radio when vacuum of central leadership felt during Quit India Movement

Bravery ⇒ since the first revolt of 1857 and heroic act of Rani Lakshmi Bai to

Nani Bala Devi and Durga Bai Dehmukh women played exemplary bravery, with picketing, boycott, revolutionary activities.

Thus, women from all arenas, conservative homes, liberal homes, urban or rural hamlets despite limitations and challenges contributed to the freedom struggle.

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Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question. Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

④ Collapse of USSR was as much a consequence of internal unrest as of external factors. Analyze this statement and discuss the impact of fall of USSR.

The collapse of USSR in long drawn & cold war era marked a significant change to a new world order.

Consequence of Internal unrest

① Died its natural death - Any superpower when overstretches itself militarily is bound to collapse.

② Reforms laid down Gorbachev

Perestroika

- economic repeppen
- gave way to private player
- reduced tariffs
- resulted in inflation, decrease in production

Glannost

- 'openness'
- slight use of freedom of press
- gave way to dissent among countries of Eastern Europe
- revolts against state

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Hence, USSR in terms of Eastern states demand of freedom fell like house of cards.

External unrest

① Policies of Ronald Reagan:

→ 'Beggars thy enemy' policy was followed which lead the commanding heights of centralised economy of USSR to be filled with crony capitalism.

② Involvement in Afghanistan - drain of men, money and resources/material

③ Kept the global oil price low ⇒ hit USSR where it hurt the most

④ Initiation of STAR Wars ⇒ weaponisation

Impact of fall of USSR

- ① end of Bipolar world order
 - ② Global hegemony of USA
 - ③ Integration with world economy
 - ④ Decolonisation of communist countries
 - ⑤ Spread of democracy.
- Hence, USSR fell down gave to a New World Order of Globalisation.

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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.

Industrial Revolution refers to the change in system of production from village level cottage industries to power driven mechanised factories.

Industrial Revolution: landmark event

- ① Modernity's rise in terms of spread of new ideas of intellectuals
 - Rousseau, Voltaire: wealth is source of happiness
- ② war for colonies
 - Spanish and French wars
- ③ lead to new discoveries
 - Discovery of sea route to India
 - steam engine
- ④ Increase in integration of market gave rise to Globalisation
- ⑤ Rise of liberal ideas and Laissez Faire economy

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Factors responsible for beginning of IR in Britain

- ① Market — increased population of urban Britain post agriculture revolution
↳ Colonies like India, Africa
- ② Raw Material — Geographic location of Britain with coal & iron mines
↳ Drain of natural resources from colonies
- ③ Transport — long coastline of Britain
↳ well developed railways & canal systems
- ④ labour — freed agricultural labour
↳ cheap labour imported from Africa as slaves
- ⑤ Capital — well developed banking system
↳ "Bank of Britain"
↳ financial stability due to centralised administration

Thus, Industrial revolution gave way to transformation of not just overall structure of Britain's economy, polity & society but of laid foundation for era of free market economy & Globalisation

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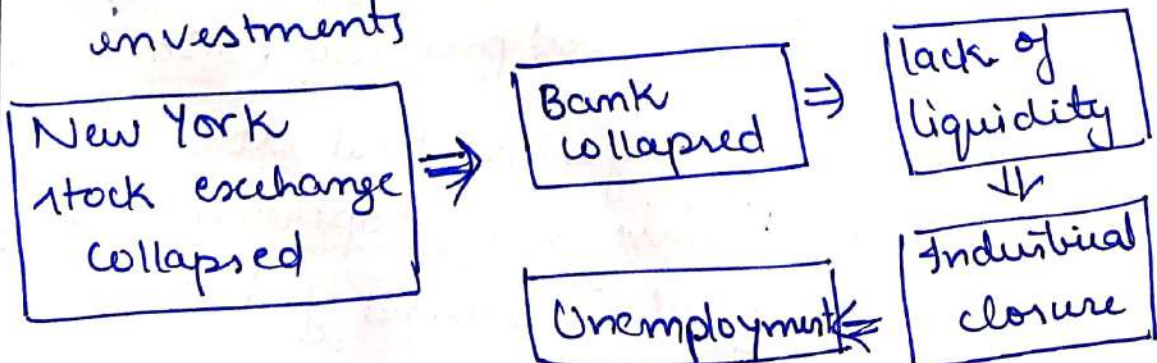
⑥ How far was the New Deal effective in addressing the challenges of great economic depression of 1929? Discuss.

The New Deal as proposed by US president Roosevelt was a response to the world war inflicted global depression through pillars of Relief, Recovery and Reforms.

Challenges of Great Depression of 1929

① There were internal challenges in form of unemployment, liquidity crisis and industrial closure.

② External challenges ⇒ crisis in European countries of Germany, Italy, ⇒ Failure of economic stability and investments



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New Deal by Roosevelt

① Deficit financing to federal and provincial governments through Federal Emergency Relief Assistance (FERA)

② Investment in public work

- increase employment
- purchasing power of people

③ Restructuring workers employment

- low working hours & increased wages
- insurance cover

④ Agriculture Adjustment Act (AAA)

- compensation to farmers
- increased prices

Impact

- ① increased liquidity in market
- ② Economic normalcy
- ③ Confidence of people and industrial players
- ④ increased production & investment

Then, the reform laid down by New Deal ^{with} focus on Cooperation rather than competition laid ground for US's economic boom.

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7

What do you understand by modernisation? Is Indian society a modern one? Justify your answer.

Modernisation refers to a process of transformation of a rudimentary traditional society into a modern rationalist society.

Features of Modernisation

- ① Economic sphere → use of financial technology
→ Stock exchange
→ Ease of doing business
- ② Political sphere → Democracy
→ Decentralisation
→ fundamental rights
- ③ Cultural sphere → diversity
→ protection of community rights
→ freedom of expression
- ④ Scientific sphere → New innovation
→ parity in scientific endeavours
→ access to latest technology.

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Is India a Modern Society



- | | |
|--|---|
| → Free and fair elections | → Menace of communalism
eg → <u>Delhi Riots</u> |
| → Panchayat Raj system | → Draconian laws like <u>sedition</u> |
| → Banking system | → Restrictions like <u>Hate speech, defamation</u> |
| → Stock exchange | → Lack of equal opportunities |
| → Fundamental rights to individual and group rights (<u>Article 12-35</u>) | → <u>Oxfam Report</u>
3/4 th wealth with 10% people |
| → Freedom of expression | → <u>Patriarchy</u> |
| → scientific exploration & innovation
eg → <u>Gaganyaan</u>
→ <u>Chandrayaan</u> | |

Thus, above analysis shows India is going through a process of Modernisation of tradition and traditionalisation of modernity. However, government efforts and judgements of supreme court are bringing a silent Revolution in India.

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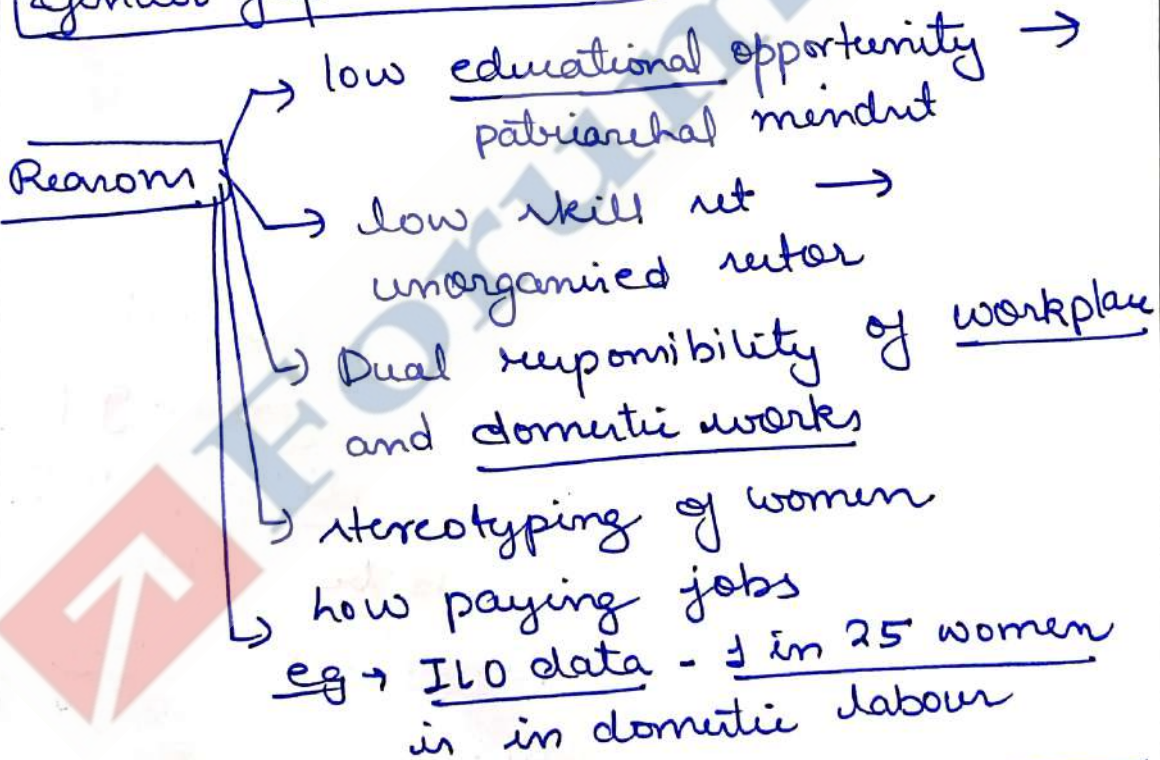
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8

Analyze the role of digital technologies in bridging gender gap in India.

According to the World Economic Forum's - Gender Gap Index, India ranks 140 out of 156 countries in 2021.

Gender gap in India



Role of Technology in bridging gender gap

gap |
⇒ only 42% women have had used internet

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① Skill enhancement - through various platforms.

② work from home jobs

eg → linkedIN.
→ Internships.

③ Use of platform like Youtube

→ showcase talent like cooking, music,
do it yourself etc.

→ entrepreneurship opportunities

④ Content creation on social media

eg → Instagram influencers
→ Blogging.

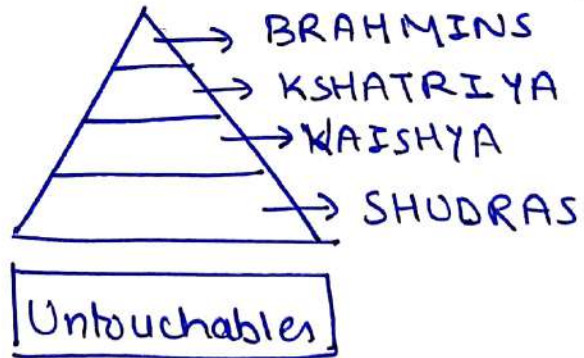
Thus, though technology can act
as a facilitator to bridge gender gap
however, the huge digital divide among
men & women needs to be tackled
through skill enhancement, training
and easy accessibility.

⑨ Caste system is a dynamic reality that is acquiring a greater degree of flexibility in the modern. Elucidate how caste system has changed since independence and reasons for the change.

Caste is a hereditary endogamous group with common name, traditional culture and rigid rules of mobility.

Features of caste system → dynamic

- ① Largely associated with Hinduism
- ② Segmented society divided in small groups
- ③ Hierarchy on the basis of status.
- ④ Endogamy
- ⑤ Menial jobs to lower caste.



Reasons for flexibility in modern times

- ① Political
 - Caste based politics
eg → Bahujan Samaj party
 - Democratic decentralisation

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- ② Economic
 - welfare schemes by government
eg → PDS, MGNREGA
 - Industrialisation & flow of labour
- ③ Socio-cultural
 - Westernisation & Modernisation
eg → social media, globalisation
 - Sanskritisation
- ④ Legal
 - Manual scavengers (Prohibition & Rehabilitation) Act 2013
 - SC/ST Act

Change in Caste system since independence

- ① challenge to orthodoxy
- ② High posts led occupation
eg → Reservation under Article 15(4)
- ③ Inter-caste marriages
- ④ Increased status due to improvement in living conditions
- ⑤ Increased crime against women
(NCRB ⇒ 1 Dalit woman abused every 6 mins)
- ⑥ Manual scavenging among Dalits.

Thus, caste has been evolving concept affecting modernity and getting modernised both. However, caste remain a dark spot in India's democracy which needs to be done away

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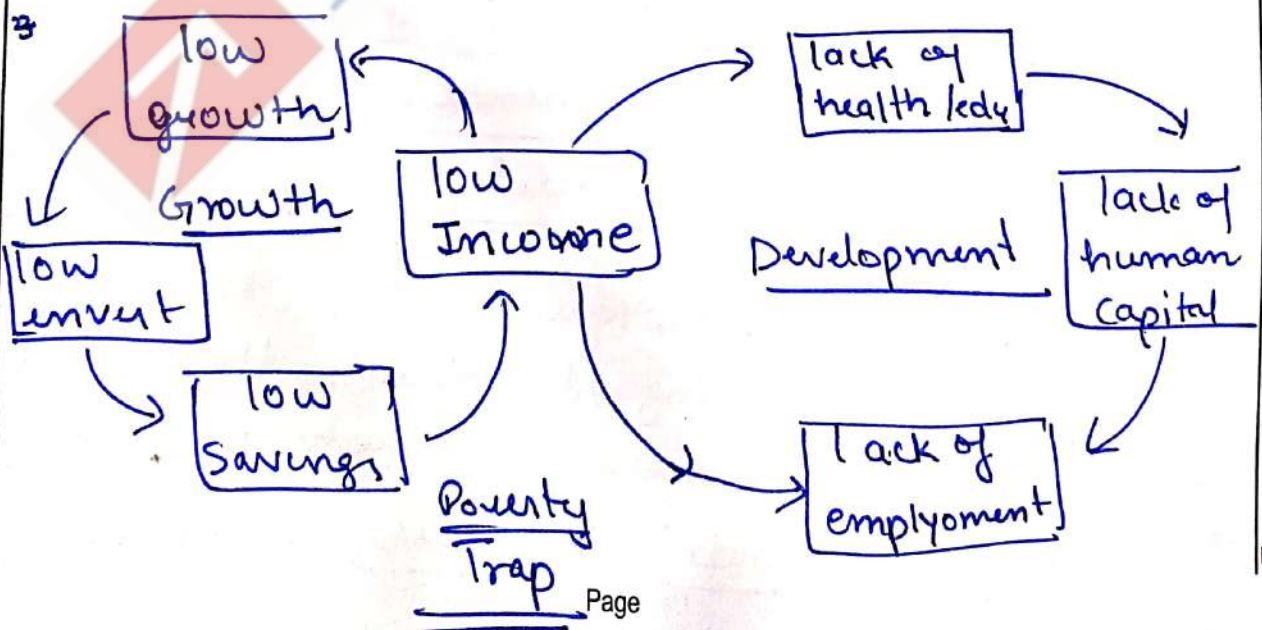
Poverty is not only lack of resources but also lack of opportunity to improve one's standard of living & acquire resources.

According to Amartya Sen - poverty must not be viewed merely as lowness of income rather deprivation of basic capabilities.

Poverty as lack of resources

- ① Rural areas → Agriculture distress
→ small land holdings (86% small & marginal)

- ② lack of human capital → shortage of education facilities
→ lack of health infra (66% out of pocket expenditure)



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Poverty as lack of opportunity



Way forward

Considering India's rank in Multidimensional Poverty Index of OPHI & UNDP as 66/109 countries.

- Rurbanisation of Infrastructure
- Investment in social services
- Promotion of social security
eg → PM-SVANIDHI
→ Ayushman Bharat scheme
- Investment in skill development
eg → SKILL India
→ PM-Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

Poverty is the biggest pollutant, there's need to eradicate the menace through human development and multistakeholder approach.

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11 The vicereignty of Lord Lytton and Lord Rippon was marked by the full display of colonial relation between India and Britain. Elucidate.

In the series of viceroys that ruled India, post the establishment of Crown rule in 1858, Lord Lytton and Lord Rippon had significant effects on India's political, social, economic aspects.

Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton

→ He was conservative with attitude of Benevolent despotism towards Indians.

→ He started policies in civil services to keep it elite and English based such as reforms of retiring age in civil services to 59 years in 1876.

→ Despite a severe famine in Bengal he conducted Delhi Durbar in 1877 with huge pomp and show.

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③ severe restriction in freedom of press and curbing civil liberties through Vernacular Press Act 1878

④ He started the Contracted civil services restricting posts for English aspirants.

Hence, subjugation of masses politically, socially and economically.
He was succeeded by Lord Ripon.

Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon

→ liberal in his outlook, known for his reforms.

→ He repealed the draconian Vernacular Press Act, 1878.

→ Further the introduction of First Factory Act 1881 during his tenure

to safeguard rights of children with respect to hazardous industries

Although criticised as furthering aim of foreign bourgeoisie to reduce competitiveness by restriction of cheap labour.

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→ The introduction of financial grants for local self government were done though, the means to create them were not provided.

→ The introduction of Ilbert Bill in 1883 created division among Europeans and Indians in terms of protection of rule of law and justice.

In the above ways, the policies and guided reforms of the Viceroys lead to marginalisation of Indians to poverty and misery. The relationship of 'Governed mentality' was fostered to led India to sleep in ignorance.

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12

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

Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru are the two most significant figures in the history of Indian national movement. As rightly called the 'Architect of freedom' and the 'architect of independent India' respectively.

The two shared remarkable similarities in terms of their cosmopolitan outlook, inclusive nature, non-violent mode of struggle. However, there were marked differences during their views in freedom struggle and vision for independent India.

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Difference in freedom struggle

① Gandhi supported a long drawn struggle - True-struggle strategy whereas Nehru supported struggle-victory-struggle strategy.

② Gandhi was uncompromising in his values of Non-violence and decided to withdraw Non-cooperation movement due to Chauri-Chaura violence. However, Nehru was Pragmatic in his approach and condemned the withdrawal.

③ Gandhi believed in gradual assertion of Swraj and accepted Nehru Report of 1928 which aimed Dominion status. However, Nehru believed in active rebellion through resistance and supported Purna Swraj.

Not just during freedom struggle, but in their vision of future India too there were differences.

Difference in vision for Independent India

② Gandhi +

① Oriental outlook
→ tradition and culture of India

② Indigenous Village cottage industries
→ decentralised

③ Partylar democracy
→ village Republics

④ Not much involvement of foreign affair

Nehru

① Western outlook
→ liberal ideas and western values of secularism, modernity.

② Growth through Heavy Capital Industries
→ state in commanding heights of economy

③ Parliamentary democracy
→ socialist features.

④ Internationalist
→ policy of NAM

Therefore, despite differences, Nehru and Gandhi shared mutual respect and nature of consensus. Hence, enriched intellectual culture of India and broadened outlook to vision of India.

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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.

The later years of 1870s and 1870s saw the rise of intelligentsia well educated in English liberal ideas and questioned British policies resulting into organisation of like minded people called Indian National Congress, in 1885

However, the formation of INC is debated among historians and the then leadership on two broad grounds:

① Safety Valve Theory

→ formed by Retired civil servant A.O Hume to give release to growing dissent among masses and avoid any mass revolt like 1857

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→ This view was supported by leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai.

→ The Marrxists Historians called it a 'conspiracy' of Britishers or elite bourgeoisie class against the poor masses.
(Conspiracy Theory)

There's another perspective to the event given by contemporary Historians such as Bipan Chandra in the form of lightening conductor theory.

lightening conductor theory

→ The INC was used a platform for creation of political education and torch bearer to politize masses.

→ organization to bring national perspective from different regions and corners of the country.

→ A.O. Hume acted as a catalyst, since liberal to prevent any obstruction by hard Dufferin.

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The lightning conductor view held that the "Early Intelligentsia was a middle class minority, but a dynamic minority. It had a purpose, vision and hope of future India"

Quite evident as the subseq-
uent movements were based on the foundation provided by the middle-
class elites.

As held by Bipan Chandra,
the seed of not
"The early nationalism in formation
of Indian National Congress was the
seed time of struggle and the early
nationalists sowed the seed well and
deep".

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14

Why did the allied powers follow the policy of appeasement of Germany?
How far this policy was responsible for world war II?

The second world war fought between 1939-45 was a long conflict virtually covering every part of globe fought primarily between the Axis powers (Germany, Japan, Italy) and Allied power (France, Britain, Russia)

Post I WW, the interwar period witnessed various emerging trends in world scene such as:-

- Rise of Fascism and Nazism
- Economic depression of 1929
- spread of communism.

These events, lead the allied powers follow policy of appeasement towards Germany.

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Reasons for policy of appeasement

- ① From 1920-1939, there was policy of appeasement.
- ② To contain the spread of communism arising from Russia
- ③ Failure of League of Nations and aggressive nationalism
- ④ Policy can be witnessed through following trends:-
 - 1933 ⇒ Germany left Disarmament conference
 - 1934 ⇒ Germany left League of Nations
 - 1934 ⇒ Germany tore up Treaty of Versailles.
- ⑤ Weak economic position of allied powers due to economic slowdown.

Reasons for second world war

- ① Policy of appeasement ignored expansionist and dictatorial trends

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Munich Agreement 1938

⇒ France and Britain allowed Germany to invade parts of Czechoslovakia of German speaking people.

⇒ 1939 ⇒ Germany disregarded the limitation promise and invaded entire Czechoslovakia

⇒ However, in 1939 - invasion of Poland & unpreparedness of France & Britain gave rise to second world war.

Then, the ignorance of allied powers towards Germany's aim of hegemony and subsequent rise in militarism, imperialism and fight for colonies lead to second world war.

The second world war like every war gave rise to a New World Order of Bipolarity ⇒ US & USSR and decline of European domination.
Resulting in formation of United Nations and awareness regarding Human rights.

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15

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

French Revolution is the most remarkable historic event in world history as it changed the course of rule from divine rights of king to rule based order.

French Revolution: Beacon of light for world

① Rise of ideals of liberty, Equality, Fraternity - through declaration of 'Charter of Rights of Men' in 1791.

② Rise of nationalism - It gave way to influencing revolutions against monarchy or privileged based system.

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in Ireland and Poland

③ Rise of system of Nation-states

⇒ from a city-state and empire based dominant system to states with well defined territory, sovereignty and government

④ Rights of citizens - initiated era of citizens rights demanded from the state or authority.

⇒ enthused Responsibility & Accountability

Failed to liberate France itself

① Rise of Radical Jacobin - Post the declaration of constitutional monarchy in 1791, there was staunch rise of dictatorial trends in leaders like

Max de Robespierre → censorship

→ guillotine system

② curb in civil liberties ⇒ censorship in press and freedom of expression by Napoleon.

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③ Underestimated nationalism - Napoleon called spirit of nationalism as 'Spanish ulcer'.

④ Rise in war and competition fear
scourge in Europe - Napoleon though regarded as 'architect of Modern Europe' initiated era of war & imperialism.

⑤ Increased misery of common population

- excessive military expenditure
- neglect of basic services lead to widespread poverty and debt.

Hence, French Revolution though tried to lighten the world through intellectual liberal ideas of liberty, Equality, Fraternity, yet remained in darkness of dictatorship and militarism and long drawn struggle for true freedom by man.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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(16) The Vietnam War was a prolonged military conflict that started as an anticolonial resistance and ended with the humiliation of the capitalist bloc.
Discun.

The Vietnamese war which started in 1950s to 1970s was one of the most long lasting and polarised conflict in US history costing US much more than men, money and material.

started as Anti Colonial Resistance

① R Eisenhower's policy of containment backfired.
→ threat of domino effect leading Vietnam in communist block.

② Geneva Accords of 1954 ⇒ proposed plan to divide Vietnam as North Vietnam ruled by Ho Chi Minh and South Vietnam by Bao Dai to counter

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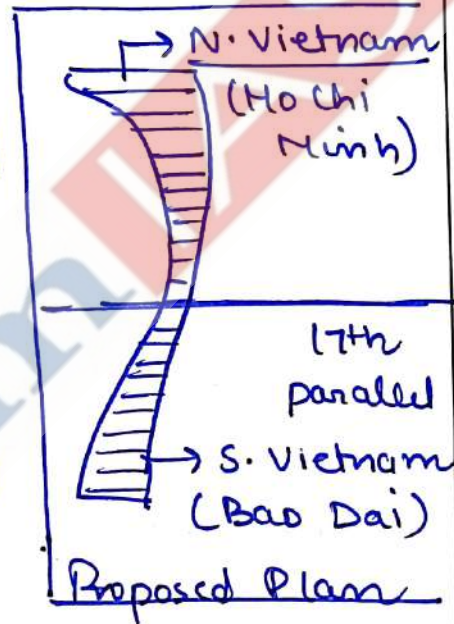
Chinese and Soviet influence on entire country.

③ Rise of Ho Chi Minh

- encouraged feeling of Nationalism
- rejected Geneva accord.

④ Formation of Viet Minh

- Communist party led by Ho Chi Minh
- seizure of Saigon, the capital city in 1975 by Vietnamese Guerrilla forces against France - Japanese attack.



- Renaming capital as Ho Chi Minh city:

Ended with humiliation of capitalist bloc

① Loss of Men - US forces lost more than 50,000 soldiers in the long drawn war.

② Loss of prestige - in cold war era period.

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③ Assertion of Asian Identity - posed
challenge to US's hegemonic superpower
ambition.

④ Loss in ideological sense - US a propagator
of ideas of liberalism was defeated
by Vietnam (Indochina colony) fighting
for its own liberty.

Then, the Vietnam war, though
Geostrategic loss for US was also
seen as an ideological humiliation
and victory of strength of unity and
inclusivity which it tried to shatter.

४

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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17

Truly unlocking the value of India's
diversity will depend on the ability
to manage contradictions and conflicts
arising out of cultural differences. Discuss

"Unity in diversity will be
the beauty and test of our
civilization." → M.K Gandhi

India's diversity and its value

Diversity

Value

1. Geographical

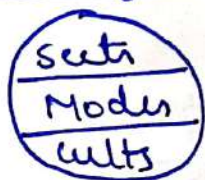
- (1.1) Himalayas in North
- (1.2) Ocean on 3 sides
- (1.3) Different forests
- (1.4) Hot & cold desert

- different agricultural crops
- food & fodder
- Mines & minerals
- wildlife

2. Cultural

(2.1)

Religion



- Hinduism
- Muslim
- Christians
- Sikhs

- Varied literature
- Dances [Kathakali
Mohiniattam
- Music [Hindustani
Carnatic

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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④ Riots in places

- Muzaffarpur riots
- Delhi Riots

Way forward to manage contradiction & conflicts

- ① Balanced development through government welfare approach
- ② Democratic Decentralisation
- ③ Multicultural perspective
- ④ Stringent law to curb mob violence
- ⑤ Sanitisation of people through education
- ⑥ Inter state conflict resolution through
 - Inter-state council (Article-263)
 - Zonal councils
- ⑦ Increased connectivity to North East

The constitutional values of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity ensuring dignity of individual & unity & integrity of nation should guide us in our quest for unity in diversity without uniformity.

(B) Identify the reasons for regional variations in the fertility rate across the country and its social consequences. Examine the need of a population control law in the country

The National Family Health Survey - 5 Report held that India's Total fertility rate (TFR) has gone below 2.2 to 2.0.

Though there are regional variations as the 6 states \Rightarrow UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya continue to have TFR above 2.0.

Reasons for regional variation

(1) Level of education and illiteracy

\rightarrow maximum TFR rate in Bihar - 3.2 also has maximum illiteracy among women
Kerala has 99% women literate & least TFR in the country.

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② Lack of social mobility in rural areas
→ Rural areas have more TFR as compared to urban areas

③ Financial independence
→ more opportunity for jobs leads to den total fertility rate
→ male migration from UP, Bihar

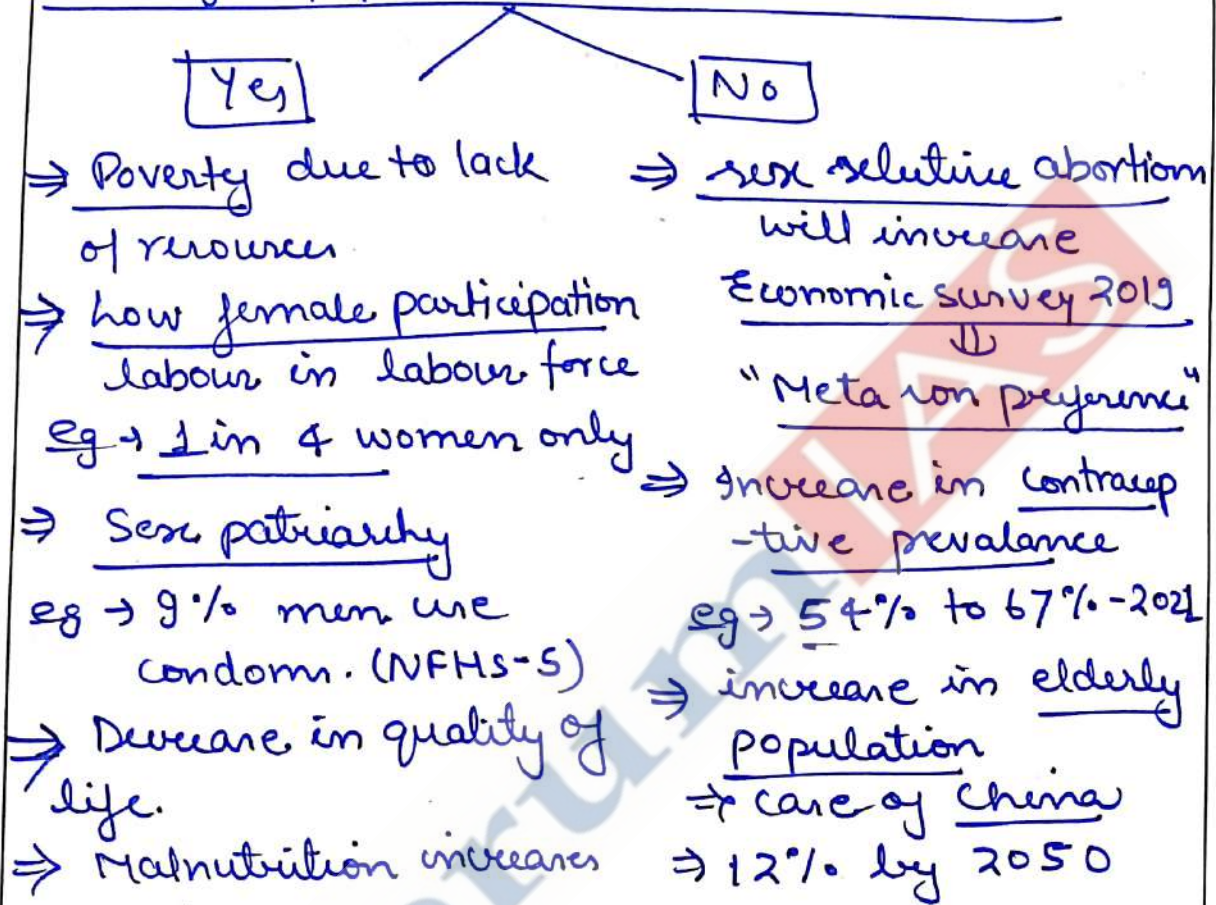
④ Child marriage
→ states with high rate of child marriage have high TFR.
→ 23% child marriages

Social consequences

- (1) → Imbalance in labour requirement & supply
- (2) → Increased geriatric care in some vs demographic dividend
- (3) → Increased social evils due to lack of resources.
eg → crime rate UP > Kerala
- (4) → Unbalanced development due to demand and supply differences

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Need for population control law



The population control policy is not just about fertility control rather there's need to focus on mortality and migration issues. Hence, focus should be on nutritional security, skill development and employment to youth.

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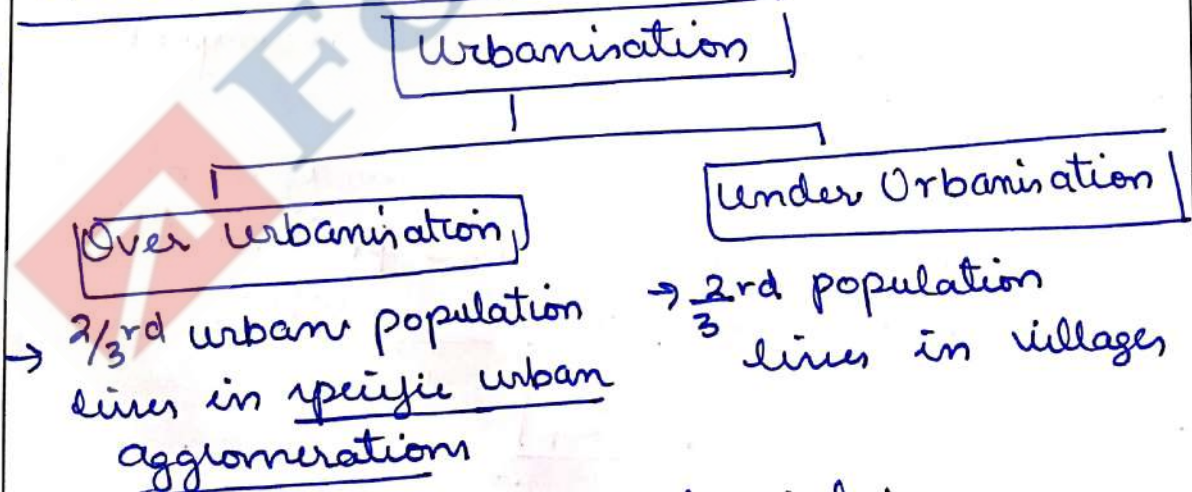
(19)

The nature of urbanisation in the country has given rise to a new social and ecological challenges, instead of solving the old ones. Examine with suitable illustrations.

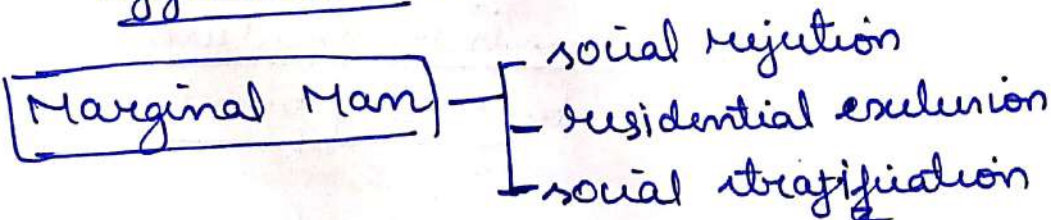
The Global Liveability Index 2021 ranks Indian cities poorly with major cities ranking be Bengaluru-146, Delhi-140 out of 172 cities. The reason for facing poorly is nature of urbanisation.

Social challenges

(1)



(2)



Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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③ Highest rate of suicides among urban labour

④ Culture of poverty due to

→ poor housing and inflated prices

⑤ ⇒ slums Overcrowding
(70% pondians live in substandard houses)
Poor water & sanitation
(Census 2011 : 30% urban population doesn't have access to safe drinking water)
Poor drainage & street management

⑥ Increased crime rate in urban area

Ecological challenges

① Pollution → improper traffic & transport management

→ faulty street management

eg → Delhi's average AQI for PM 2.5 is 107 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 21 times WHO.

② Increased concretisation

→ lack of blue green infrastructure

→ water stress due to low ground water table

→ NITI Aayog → India a water stressed country

इस हाशिए में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।
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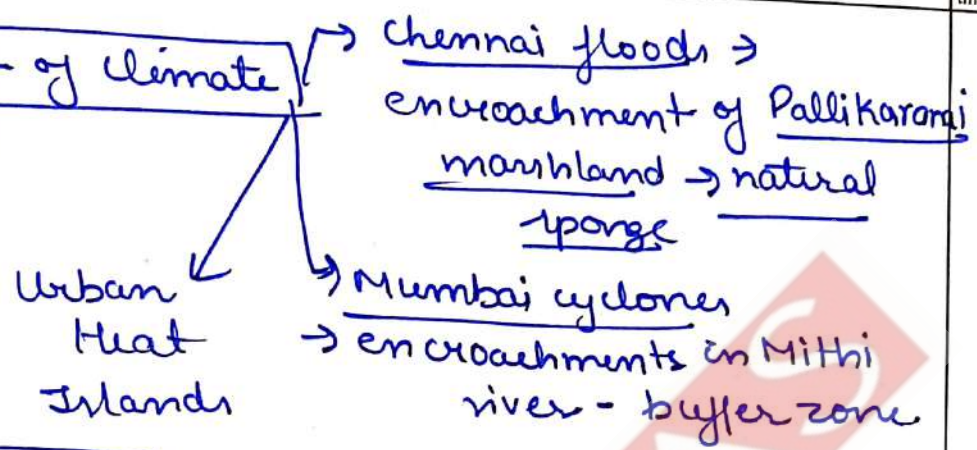
For Practice Purpose Only

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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19

Q3
Impact of climate change



Way forward

① 6th Report of 2nd ARC

- strengthen urban governance through
- responsibility to provide water & sanitation
- distribution of power
- PPP projects for garbage & waste management
- funds, functions & functionaries

② Govt approach

Slum clearance

Slum improvement



New approach

Rural upliftment

Better planning

③ Measures like → Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
→ AMRUT Mission

To conclude as [NITI Aayog] envisions there's not need of glorify, urban enclaves, weather climate resilient, pollution free, cities, with blue-green infrastructure.

UPSC

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20

Increase in sexual violence against children is a reflection of declining moral standards of the society. Highlight the reasons for rise in cases of sexual offences against children, suggest measures to tackle this problem.

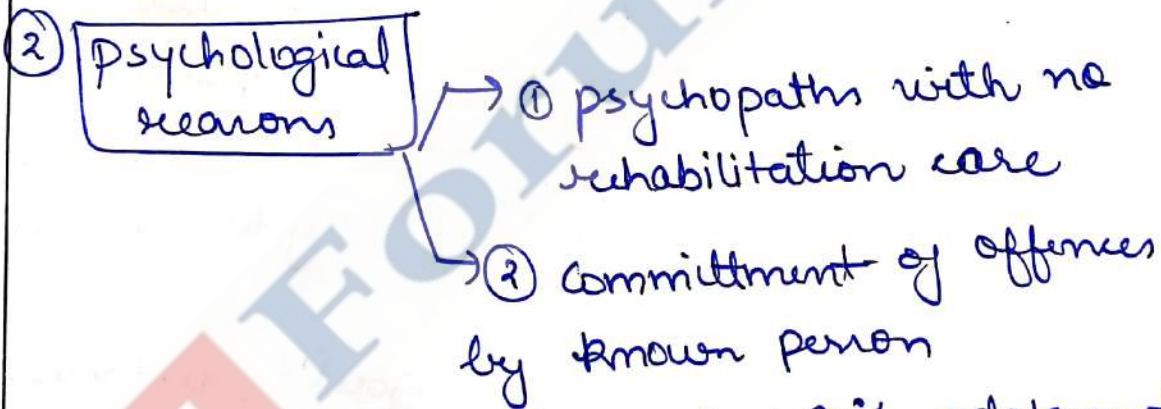
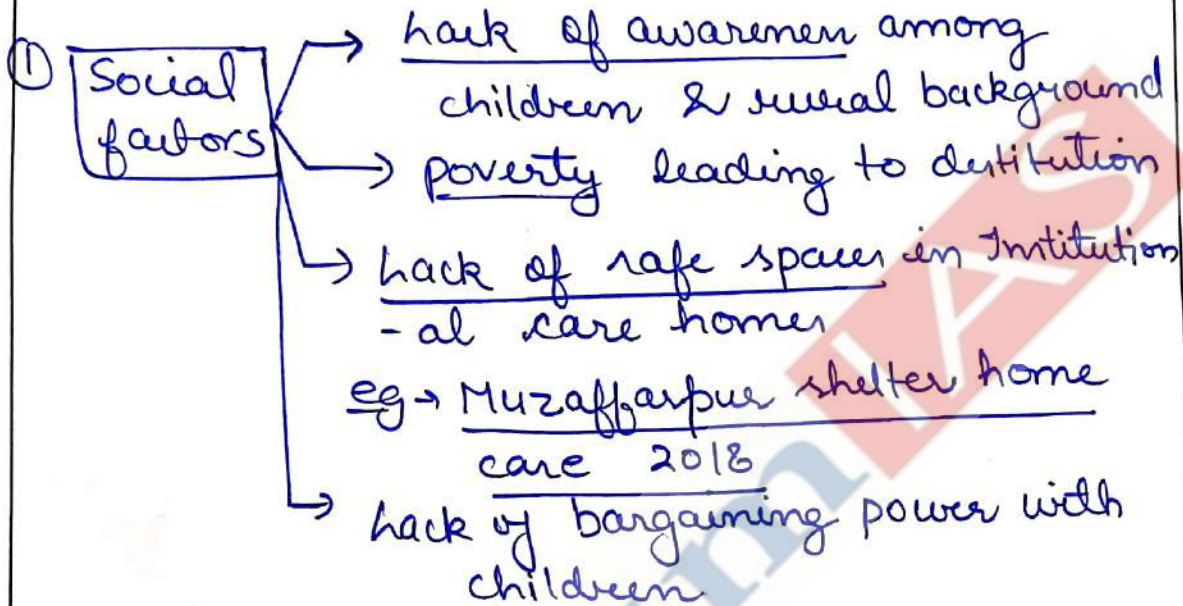
According to NCRB data, cases of child sexual abuse were around 4,000 in 1994 which in 2016 stands at 16800, a rise of 4.2 times, depicting decline in ethos of society.

Reflection of decline in moral standards of society |

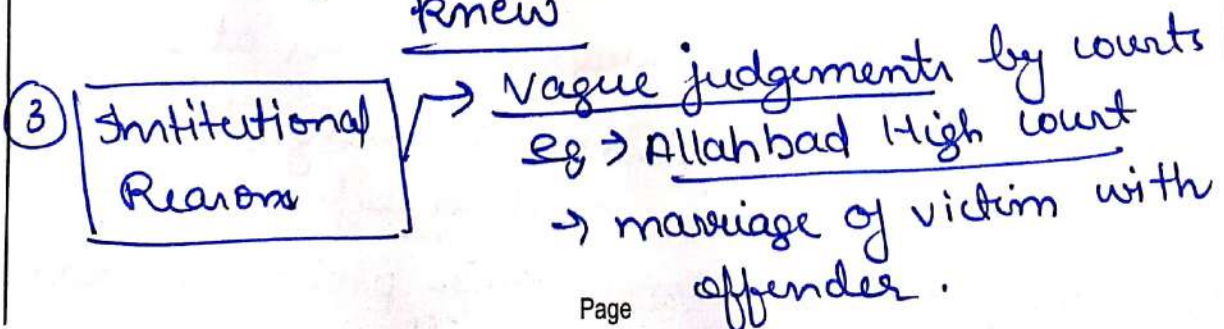
- ① lack of sensitivity towards vulnerable
- ② Patriarchal mindset of domination
- ③ sense of getting not free due to innocence of children
- ④ lack of compassion and humility.
- ⑤ Attitude of harassing weak and powerless.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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Reasons for Rise in Sexual offences against children



eg → UNICEF report → 90% adolescent girls reported sexual abuse for first time by someone they knew



Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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(2)

- ↳ lack of police training in child friendly manner.
- ↳ lack of education and training at school level.

Measures to tackle the problem

Government steps

- ↳ Child Protection Scheme for children in need of care & protection
- ↳ Investigation Tracking system for time bound investigation
- ↳ Pocso Act 2012
 - ↳ gender neutral
 - ↳ 1 year disposal
- ↳ sexual offenders Database to facilitate investigation & monitoring by law agencies

Other steps

- ① Education & training about 'good' & bad touch
 - ② Multistakeholder approach → family and NGOs and police personnels in tandem.
 - ③ Portal to report obscene content
 - ④ Counselling and therapy sessions at school.
- Children are the foundling blocks of a vibrant nation and cheerful smiles of happy country. Hence, their protection needs utmost priority.