



GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate **PALLAVI MISHRA**

Roll No. **1910102556**

Date: **19/06/22**

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTION

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>	

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
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.

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

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Evaluator's Discretion:

For Student Only

Start Time |

End Time |

Total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

Online  Offline

**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:

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Evaluation Date:



Q.1) Growth of the Indian National Movement with 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)

The Indian National Movement can be said to have begun in 1857 during the 'First War of Independence'. Post that it consisted of various revolts (regional) and large political movements in the form of political organizations. It became a structured political 'national movement' with the rise of Indian National Congress.

It was a response to the British policy as:

- 1) It started as a means to air discontent with the policy of Lytton (Press ~~rest~~ restrictions, ICS age limit).
- 2) It was an avenue of airing the economic colonization of India (Draw of wealth theory by Naoroji)



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3) It's expansion to the peasants (Kheda, Champaran etc.) was in response to the revenue policy of the British.

4) The Swadeshi Movement was in response to division of Bengal.

It also became a reason for changes in the British policy:

1) Expansion of Councils from 1861 to 1935 (GO Acts) was in response to the national movement.

2) The change in policy of ICS recruitment, local governments, provincial autonomy was in response to the national movement.

3) Even the policies of repression like the Defence of India Rules Rowlatt Act were in response of the national movement.

4) Finally, the Independence of India was only made possible in response to the untenability of prolonged British rule. Therefore, it was both a result of a symbiotic relationship.

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11426821 Account for the reasons that led to parallel development of nationalism and communalism in pre-independence period. (2022-06-20 00:53:09)

(10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व काल में राष्ट्रवाद और साम्प्रदायिकता के समानांतर विकास के कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The reasons for the parallel development of pre-independence nationalism and communalism saw an increasing communal due to it that started in the 1860's and finally led to the partition of the country.

The reasons for the parallel development of nationalism and communalism in India are:

- 1) Divide & Rule policy of the British post the 1857 revolt → The British created artificial distinctions. The Muslims who participated in the revolt were punished harshly while the Hindus who supported the Army were rewarded in services & promotions.



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- 2) Greater education of the Hindus supported by British led to a disenfranchised Muslim population,
- 3) British supported Muslim Organisations like Syed Ahmed's like Aligarh Movement in response to INC.
- 4) Promotion to Muslim League (1905) by providing separate electorates on communal lines connected nationalism with communalism.
- 5) Promotion of Muslim League & its responsive ~~and~~ rhetoric by Hindu organisations like Hindu Mahasabha entrenched communalism in politics.
- 6) Contribution of leaders like Jinnah who politicized religion for political gains.

Due to the above factors, nationalism became mixed with communal identities.

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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)

The freedom struggle of India cannot be complete without accounting for the innumerable women who have contributed to its success.

Some of the most illustrious women were:

1) Rani Laxmi Bai who fought in the first war of Independence in 1857 against the British in Jhansi, along with her mother Hussainara Begum of Lucknow.

2) Women like Ramabai Pandita, Margaret Cousins, Devi Chaudharani were important in beginning Indian Women Organizations.

3) Women like Devi Chaudharani were involved in Sanyasi Rebellion.



- 4) In the modern national movement, women like Sarojini Naidu & Annie Besant played an important role.
- 5) Even as revolutionaries, women like Pratibha Waddekar were important to the movement.
- 6) In the final phase of the national movement, women like Rani Gandhari of Meerut played an important role in raising nationalism in North East.
- 7) During the Quit India Movement, revolutionaries like Usha Mehta supported underground movements.

It is an unimpeachable fact that women played a crucial role and the movement is filled with examples of their supersness, bravery & sacrifice.

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Q.4) Collapse of the USSR (2022-06-20, 00:53:09) 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)

After the second World War, ~~the~~ two poles emerged in the program of world politics → USA & USSR. They were not merely different in their location, scope of influence & positions but they represented two completely different strands of ideology; → Communism & Capitalism.

After the prolonged Cold War that lasted from ~~1945~~ 1949 to 1991 when USSR disintegrated, the power balance changed again. This disintegration of USSR was as much a consequence of internal unrest as external factors:

1) The economic condition of USSR was extremely flimsy after WWII. This



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made it impossible for USSR to support its allies & states (esp. East Germany, Albania, Romania, Belarus) → its aid could not match the Marshall Plan aid.

2) Great discontent amongst people due to aggressive acts like the West Berlin blockade, Berlin Wall (1961) which created difference between East & West Germany.

3) While the capitalist allies flourished, communist countries were suffering.

4) Removal & breakage of Yugoslavia inspired the people in Russia.

5) Policies post Stalin of Khrushchev were more inclined to an open economy while retaining communism. This also encouraged solidarity with the capitalist bloc.

merger, in addition to external reasons, internal unrest was also a contributor to the fall of USSR.

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Q.5) Why is Industrial Revolution (2022-06-20-00:15:09) 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 a watershed movement in the history of the world. It revolutionized not only the manner of production but also communication, society, transportation & so

Impact of industrial revolution →

- 1) production/ industry → mechanization led to the 'factory model' of production from 'putting out model'; blast furnace created.
- 2) society → urbanization began & a new labour class was created.
- 3) communication → Due to the creation of roads & canals, steam engines
- 4) industry transportation → better railways running on steam, better navies, better roads.

The industrial revolution changed



every aspect of the societies and was beyond a landmark moment.

It ~~was~~ began in Britain specifically because:

- 1) Polity of Britain → allowed for stable law & order situation, amenable to growth (after the Whigs revolution in 1702)
- 2) Capitalist Class → who got rich / surplus Capital due to foreign trade.
- 3) Geographical reasons → easily navigable rivers & rich in iron & coal.
- 4) Strategic location → island nation with natural frontiers → this meant no threat of invasion & difficult <sup>delay</sup> in transmission of technology to Europe.
- 5) Colonial Markets → easy access to raw materials & easy availability of large markets.

The above reasons made it easier for Industrial Revolution to take place in Britain.

Q.6) How of 192

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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)

The New Deal was announced by F. D. Roosevelt (American President) in 1929 to strengthen the American economy after the Great Economic Depression.

It included elements of investment in infrastructure, capital investments etc.





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Q.7) What do you understand by 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 is the phenomenon of conversion of a society from an archaic institution to a modern one. It is characterized by the

following features:

- i) Urbanization of both thought and way of living.
- ii) Shift from agriculture society to a service based economy.
- iii) Shift from rural to urban.
- iv) Propagation of principles of the modern age - equality, liberty and freedom of thought, and religion.
- v) Globalization and plurification of digital age to facilitate this transition.

While India has been able to achieve a significant amount of



modernity, it is yet to be a completely modern society:

- i) While the Indian Constitution guarantees equality under Art 14, we have yet to achieve it in real sense. There is great economic inequality (0.82 in Gini coefficient), gender discrimination (ratio of sex at birth 929), gender pay gap between men & women, hate crimes against etc.
- ii) While we have globalization of markets, we don't have globalization of thought.
- iii) There is a great digital divide between rich & poor & urban & rural.
- iv) Despite modernization, 42% of the population is still engaged in agriculture.

Therefore, we have not achieved modernity in our society completely.

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 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)

Gender gap is the representation of difference in opportunities and facilities available to women in comparison to men. This gap is witnessed in the form of

\* wage gap between men & women (women earn 50p on the ₹ in India).

\* access to facilities like education

\* access to employment to women (only 17% of women are employed in the urban areas)

\* access to facilities like police, security, health care etc.

Digital technologies play a very important role in bridging the gender gap in India:

1) Access to education → most girls drop out after Grade VIII due to financial



obligations → e-applications like MOCs, SWAYAM, tele-school classes can enable them to continue education from home.

2) Most women decline employment due to lack of maternity facilities → digital tech. can enable work from home?

3) Digital tech. has also played a great role in making available access to police & domestic violence helpline,

4) Tele-medicines like e-Sanjeevani can enable women in remote areas access to healthcare at low cost.

5) Digital media & social media enabled the launch of Me Too movement which brought forth sexual harassment at workplace & made workplaces safe.

The above illustrations highlight the important role that digital technology plays in bridging the gender gap.

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Q.9) Caste system is a 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 system is the archaic institution derived from the vedas, that divides the society into different castes on the basis of their birth. This system is characterized by 'discrimination' and 'lack of social mobility' with consequent impact on socio-economic status of the castes.

It is a dynamic reality which is able to acquire a great degree of flexibility and adapt to the changing times.

Since Independence, it has evolved as well:

1) Casteization of Politics → Due to the reservation policies, politics of caste has become important, and 'Dalits' are treated as 'vote banks'.



2) Urbanization of Caste System → With urbanization, the lower caste population is moved to the periphery of the cities due to their low economic capacity.

3) Digital Casteism → With the advent of the digital era, caste differentiation has become easier (Bramhin Shraadi.com)

4) Strengthening of the Dalit Movement → Due to the political mobility provided by the reservations in Parliament, the Dalit movements have been able to acquire power (JDU Political Parties etc.).

5) Intersection of Casteism & Sexism → Intersection of these has created greater insecurity for women of lower caste.

6) Fragmentation of Agricultural Land → Post land reforms, very few Dalits were able to acquire land, and that too has fragmented to a great degree (82% have less than 1ha)

The Caste System has insidiously adapted to the new India.

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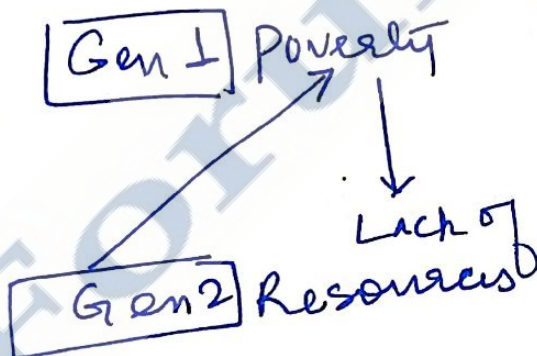


Q.10) Poverty is not only lack of resources but also lack of opportunity to improve one's standard of living (10 marks, 150 words)

गरीबी न केवल संसाधनों की कमी है बल्कि किसी के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने और संसाधनों को हासिल करने के अवसरों की भी कमी है। विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'Poverty' is a socio-economic phenomenon in which the lack of economic capability translates into social & physiological deficiency as well.

It is not merely a lack of resources but also a lack of opportunity which creates a closed intergenerational cycle of poverty.



Poverty is a lack of opportunity to improve one's standard of living and acquiring resources as:

→ disallows the person from acquiring skill and education



→ Lack of skill creates lack of opportunity to ~~see~~ get employment

Unemployment level ↓  
is 4.2% & 42% population still employed in agriculture.

→ Lack of employment means lack of income which means Lack of savings (more than 80% of Indians live on sustenance basis)

→ Lack of savings disables a person from acquiring resources like land, houses, etc. (more than 90% of land is owned by 5% of Indians)

→ This lack of resources disallows the person from being able to break the bond of poverty & hinders socio-economic mobility.

Therefore, poverty is not merely a lack of resources, but the inability to acquire resources to improve their condition.

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Q.11) The vicerealty of 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)

The British Government sought to create a mirage of a 'fair and equitable' government, serving the needs of the White Man's Burden after the renewal of ~~the~~ 1857. The GOI Act 1858 said so as much, by highlighting that the Govt. would not discriminate between Indians & Europeans in appointments.

However, the true nature of relationship between the Indian population & the colonial Government became evident during the vicerealty of Lytton & Ripon.

Ripon's Vicerealty →

1) While Lord Ripon tried to initiate many reforms in the Indian Governance,



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He failed to achieve desirable results due to the colonial nature of the Govt.

2) The Ilbert Bill controversy which allowed white Europeans to be judged by Indian judges indicated the deep seated contempt for Indians.

3) The Factory Bills that were introduced were to appease the Capitalists in Britain who sought to make Indian factories uncompetitive.

Even during Lyttton's Viceroyalty in the 1880's, this colonial nature was evident.

- 1) The Calcutta Corporation Act was amended to reduce Indian representation.
- 2) Passage of Arms Act reduced Indian liberty, made it subject to the British.



- 3) Age of Indian Civil Services was reduced to 19 years which made it practically impossible for Indians to participate in the exam.
- 4) Further, the demands for holding simultaneous exams in India were rejected ~~also~~ vehemently.
- 5) Subjugation & repression of the press through the Vernacular Press Act 1878 was another attempt to reduce the Indians to mere subjects.

The above points illustrate how the British Indian Government colonized the Indian society & this became clear as day during the vicereignty of Ripon & Lytton.

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114268\_51051\_1910102556\_2022-06-20 00:53:09 Q.12) Although Mahatma Gandhi and 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)

Mahatma Gandhi was very clear in his principles and his intention to not join the government at any stage. He repeatedly reiterated that he wished to guide India towards Independence. Through his contribution in the DNC.

However, many wings of the DNC did not align with Gandhi's principles in all the forms. Therefore, in order to maintain his impact in the future of DNC, especially after the defeat of Pitabhi Sitaramnaya in the 1939 Supuri elections, Gandhi accepted Nehru as his successor.



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Nehru was acceptable to Gandhi as:

- 1) He was a leader who could work with the left block of INC (Socialists) as well as with the right block (Moderates / Hindus).
- 2) Nehru was a bridge between the capitalist in Bombay & the peasant in rural areas.
- 3) He was a totally secular leader who disowned any communal lines & was determined to gain Purna Swaraj?

Despite his acceptance, Nehru and Gandhi had marked differences during the freedom struggle:

- 1) While Gandhi supported the British war against Germany, Nehru was completely opposed to it.
- 2) Nehru was also against the withdrawal of the non-cooperation movement in 1922.
- 3) Nehru believed in the Socialist



effort and supported the Cabinet.

Even their vision for independent India differed in certain respects -

- 1) While Gandhi believed in Rajya Gramrajya and a decentralized form of Govt., Nehru was a fabian socialist.
- 2) While Gandhi considered religion to be an integral part of politics & personal life, Nehru was a true secular and didn't believe that religion had a place in politics.
- 3) On the role of women in polity, Gandhi believed in the 'woman in the house' principle while Nehru, a true socialist, believed in 'equality for women' in all spheres of the polity.

4) Industrialization was supported by Nehru while Gandhi opposed it.

The above ~~was~~ proves that Nehru was a compromise for Gandhi.

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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 (INC) was formed in 1885 after the formation of the Indian Association by SN Banerjee proved less than effective.

Formed during the Governorship of Lord Dufferin, it was justified in the British Parliament as a means to let the 'Indian Intellectuals' air their dissent without it reaching the level of a popular uprising. Thereby, it was called a 'safety valve' by many.

This theory had some truth to it as:

- 1) It was created by Britishers like H.O. Hume who were ready to



moderate the demands of the Indian members.

- 2) The members were largely upper class intellectuals like Dadabhai Naoroji, Badaruddin Jayakji etc.
- 3) They propounded the 'moderate' means of 'constitutional struggle' by 'Prayer & Petition'.
- 4) They failed to engage with the lower classes, aim their grievances or even spread awareness.
- 5) They largely alienated the masses till the Swadeshi movement in 1905 (20 years after formation).

However, it is not accurate to say that the INC was completely ineffective, as they were able to bring about the following reforms:



1) Economic Theory of Indian Colonization was popularized by Moderates like naoroji, R C Dutt which had a lasting impact.

2) They were able to bring about reforms in the Council through the Council of India Act 1891 which led to greater Indians participation & expansion of the Councils.

3) Raised awareness abroad, especially in Britain, Russia etc. which enabled international support.

4) Laid down the groundwork for dissent by their opposition to PCs age limit reduction in 1887, Amo Act vernacular Pers Act, etc.

Therefore, the assertion that we are merely a safety valve is not completely true.

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

many scholars hold the Allied Powers 'policy of appeasement' towards Germany as one of the main reasons for the large scale expansion that Germany was able to accomplish.

The prime motive behind allied new policy was:

- 1) During the conferences preceding the annexation of Poland, the allied powers & G. Hitler came to the joint decision that all the German speaking regions of Czechoslovakia would be given to Germany. This was almost as if the region of Sudetenland was handed to Hitler.
- 2) Even when Hitler reneged on the



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deal and began the annexation of Poland, the suic did not declare war against Hitler.

It was only after the annexation of France began that Britain declared war against Germany. They 'appeased Germany' for this long because →

1) After the 1929 Great Depression, the Allies were not in a strong financial position to fight another large scale war.

2) The rise of Hitler was largely understood to be a result of the unfairness of the Treaty of Versailles so the Allies did not protest initially.

3) The rise of Hitler was seen as a sufficient challenge to the growing influence of Communist Russia (USSR) in Europe so Britain & US did not stop it.



This played an important role & was greatly responsible for the Second World War :

- 1) Annexion of Poland & Czechoslovakia unchecked gave Hitle the strategic edge when it came to annexion of France.
- 2) The Allied were caught completely unprepared for the German Luftwaffe & Blitzkrieg strategy.
- 3) It gave moral support & encouragement to Hitle to act with impunity & also encourage Mousillini to support Hitle.
- 4) USA's policy of appeasement of Japan & invasion of Manchukuo in 1931 for economic purposes added to Axis power support.

The policy of appeasement merely, allowed for the magnitude of the war to rise exponentially.

Q.15) Frer and mr

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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 अभिजात 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)

The French Revolution is largely considered as the first modern revolution of democracy as it laid down the framework of result against the monarchy in the 1790s.

It acted as a beacon of light for hope of freedom against the domination of monarchy and aristocracy as:

P. Intellectual Renaissance →

It allowed for the propagation of modern ideas of freedom for the first time in the modern, enlightened world. Works of Voltaire garner a special mention.



II. Complete separation of church & state →

While even in the reign of Henry the 8<sup>th</sup>, this was started, it was the true separation that was allowed in his resolution.

III. No taxation without representation →  
The revolt of the Third Estate became a precedent for all the world. Even the UNC, followed this principle in India's struggle.

IV. Rights of Man & Citizens →

Inspired the world's ideas of fundamental & human rights in a polity. The Linar movement adopted the fundamental rights in its 1928 Nehru Constitution inspired by this.

Despite several watershed movements brought forth during this revolution, it failed to liberate France



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itself in the end. This is evident as :

- 1) The French Revolution was able to create the Government headed by the people for a very short amount of time. The first constitution had very limited franchise and wasn't truly democratic.
  - 2) The Jacobin Rule, especially during the period of Robespierre was a dictatorship in disguise.
  - 3) France was only consolidated into a proper government during the reign of Napoleon who was a dictator.
  - 4) Post Napoleon (1815), it was only after the Second World War in 1945 that the fourth constitution was drafted under Charles de Gaulle that France truly became a republic.
- Therefore, while the Revolution brought the light of freedom for the world, France was liberated much later.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/  
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Interpretation

Content

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Addition

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1940-1945 was a protracted 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)

The Vietnam War (1959) was started as an anticolonial resistance of the Indochina (Vietnam, Laos & Cambodia) against the French post World War II. At a time when the world powers were discussing Nazi Imperialism, the French were determined to continue their colonization of the Indochina taken back from Japan.

It began as an anticolonial movement →

1) Vietnam was divided into north & south Vietnam along the 17<sup>th</sup> parallel after the second world war (WW II); for administrative convenience.



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2) After the defeat of the French by the Vietnamese Vietcong & the Vietminh, the north & South Vietnam regions were supposed to have democratic elections in 1956.

3) The Vietminh, a proclaimed communist party led by Ho Chi Minh joined the Govt. in North Vietnam (supported by USSR) and ~~was~~ set to run in the joint elections as well in the South Vietnam (USA).

This created discontent in the US bloc (USA + Japan) as they saw it as a sign of increasing communist influence in Indochina. This therefore turned into a link of the Cold War and turned into a war between Communists (USSR + China) and the capitalists (USA + Japan).



The war finally resulted into humiliation for the capitalist bloc as:

- 1) The small Guerilla army of the Vietcong was able to defeat the mighty USA.
- 2) The manner in which USA fought the war was nothing short of criminal:
  - (a) The use of napalm gelly & chemical weapons was abhorrent.
  - (b) The Ho Chi Minh trail tactic adopted by Lyndon Johnson indisc - rimely attacked Laos & Cambodia along with Vietnam.
- 3) Internationally, the capitalist bloc was condemned & they lost moral high ground.
- 4) Domestically, the Americans were extremely displeased with the war.

The capitalist bloc was therefore humiliated in the end.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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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 a land of such rich diversity that it is often called an 'amalgamation of cultures'. The Indian motto of 'unity in diversity' can only be achieved if India is able to capitalize on its ~~my~~ distinct cultural make-up and utilizing the value of Indian diversity.

Indian diversity is an asset that can only be unlocked if we are able to manage contradictions and conflicts arising out of cultural differences:

- 1) The distinct regionalism prevalent in India (north & south, east & west, north eastern) can be



utilized only if we are able to manage the distinctions between the regions.

The recent debates surrounding the North South divide must be resolved by ameliorating the North while maintaining the benefits to the Southern States.

2) Religious differences can lead to 'communal' violence & disturbances if not handled properly. Articles 25 - 29 of the fundamental rights enable the preservation of religious rights of all religions.

3) Language based regionalism (especially the demand of Marathawad / ~~North~~ Tamil speaking regions) can be extremely harmful to India's internal security as well as public order.



4) unless contradictions arising from different languages, religions are contained, secessionist movements like Bodoland, Khalistan movement will keep on gathering steam.

5) In regions like North East (especially manipur, ~~Assam~~ Mizhalaya) where several tribal groups reside, the only way to progress is to manage the conflicting demands of the different tribes.

The Indian Constitution provides a useful framework to manage the different cultural contradictions. Further, inspiration can be taken from countries like South Africa which resolved their internal differences through Truth & Reconciliation committees.

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(Q.18) 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.

(15 marks, 250 words)

देश भर में प्रजनन दर में क्षेत्रीय गिनताओं के कारणों और इसके सामाजिक परिणामों की पहचान करें। देश में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Fertility rate is defined as the rate at which a "male & female" couple reproduce in their lifetimes. It is measured through the average reproduction rate of a woman by calculating the number of births.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the country is currently 2.2 according to the NHFS Survey. This is very close to the appropriate replacement level of 2.1 which leads to a stable population.

However, there are distinct and very wide variations in the TFR of different regions of the country.



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- 1) The TFR of states in the south is around 1.9 - 2 which is lower than the replacement level.
- 2) The TFR of northern states like UP, Bihar is around 3.2 - 3.4.

The reasons for such wide variations in the ratio are:

- 1) Education / literacy rates of women is higher in South than the north.
- 2) Access to reproductive health facilities & the PHCs is greater in the South.
- 3) Greater impetus on educating girl child & more beyond the want of son in the South, unlike the north.
- 4) Better reproductive facilities & employment opportunities → moved beyond the 'more children, more hands' mentality in the South.



In light of the growing population in the north, many states have suggested the promulgation of a population control law in the country.

However, the efficacy of such a law in India is subject as:

- 1) India has experienced that 'rural population' control measures are less effective than holistic population planning policies.
- 2) Empowerment of women is the most important factor in family planning.
- 3) The TFR of the country as a whole is already ideal.
- 4) Population control laws have negative long term impact → promote infanticide, female discrimination & lead to an unnatural aging population (like in China). Therefore, a population law is not the need of the hour.

Feedback	
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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)

Urbanization is the phenomenon of conversion of rural areas into urban areas. It is characterized

by a marked change in the:

- Culture of the place (globalized)
- Industrialization & urban development
- Greater reliance on tertiary sector (services) & some regions secondary sector (manufacturing)
- Atomization of interpersonal relationship and lesser strength of social bondage.

The nature of urbanization in India has been very distinct in the sense that:

- 1) Instead of greater conversion of rural areas into urban, migration



has moved people from rural to urban (more than 60% reside in urban areas, but rural areas constitute more than 50% of the country).

2) It has led to the creation of periphery societies and slums due to the rate of migration being greater than rate of urban development (slums of Dharavi in Mumbai or Nizamuddin in Delhi).

3) most people are employed in temporary, casual work like construction which don't provide social security or shelter.

This has led to the creation of new social & ecological challenges.

1) Lack of sanitization in slum areas creates breeding grounds for diseases.

2) The urban infrastructure is incapable to support the population → experienced by the Bangalore &



(Don't write anything)

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Chennai floods → the ~~sewer~~ sewage system was incapable of handling the population pressure of the city.

3) Due to increased rise in buildings in a compact area, the Urban Heat Island effect is magnified in Chennai.

4) The urbanization brings people from different cultures without proper assimilation → becomes grounds for social discontent → the North Eastern students were forced to leave Southern States in 2012.

5) Liability of the law & order mechanism or Police to regulate this much population makes it easier to commit crimes (high crime rate of Delhi) or launch attacks (Mumbai 26/11 attacks)

The above points show that while urbanization is a necessary step, the way it has happened in India has created new problems.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
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Value Addition
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114268 5129119101025561 (2022-06-20 00:53:09) 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)

Sexual violence against children is reflective of the worst moral exemplars of the society. In the recent years, despite legislative efforts to correct this trend, sexual violence against children has been on the rise.

This may be due to the fact that:

- 1) There is a lack of adequate protection procedure for taking care of orphans → no foster system & most orphans are run by NGOs.
- 2) Most sexual abuse against children is done by relatives which makes it



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- difficult for them to report it.
- 3) Patriarchal mindset of parents who suppress such incidents due to 'stigma' & 'shame'.
  - 4) Public Proceedings under POSCO are often very traumatizing for young children ~~who do~~ as there is no support staff for counselling.
  - 5) Death Penalty under the act also disincentivizes children from reporting their relatives.

The following measure can be taken to reform this:

- 1) Creation of children helpline in every state, city, district & village.
- 2) Creation of a well equipped Orphanage system, foster system & strengthening adoptions through CARA.



3) Counselling facilities and psychiatric support to victims available ~~at~~ throughout POCSSO trials.

4) Sensitization of the general population & de-stigmatization of survivors of assault & sexual violence.

5) Counselling in government schools & to enable young children to report these instances.

6) Awareness campaigns in schools & educational institutions → sex education & also sets 'good touch, bad touch', redressal mechanisms.

Sexual violence against children represents the wast of our society & we must redress it post haste.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**Marking Scheme**

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.