



**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate	PRATEEK SINGH		
Roll No.	1910071026	Date:	2/07/2022

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			<p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>			
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>	
			<b>Start Time  </b>	<b>End Time  </b>
<b>Total Marks:</b>			<b>Mode Of Examination:</b>	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b> 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.			<b>For Office Use Only</b>	
			<b>ECN CODE:</b>	<b>EG:</b>
			<b>Evaluation Date:</b>	

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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
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Structure						
Presentation						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS



110018510511910071026 (2022-07-03 02:34:35) Growth of the Indian National Movement (1885) both a response to and a reason for changes in the British policy in the country. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

The Indian National Movement started with the formation of Indian National Congress in 1885 and culminated with Independence on 15<sup>th</sup> Aug '1947

## Response to British Policy

1. Opposed economic exploitation of the country - as highlighted by Dadabhai Nauroji, RC Dutt & Dinshaw Wacha
2. Criticised exploitative policies like :
  - Vernacular Press Act, 1881
  - Arms Act, 1904
  - Press Act, 1909
3. ~~Unhappy~~ Unsatisfactory reforms - Montague Chelmsford (1919), Morley-Minto Reforms (1909), GoI Act 1935
4. Divide and rule policy : Partition of Bengal, Pitting Extremist vs Moderates, Congress vs Muslim League

5. Political persecution through Sedition Act, arrests etc

Reason for changes in British Policy

1. Reforms, however unsatisfactory, were initiated due to prayers, petition & protests by Congress.
2. Annulment of Partition of Bengal due to Swarnaj movement
3. Home Rule Leagues were successful in initiating Montague Chelmsford reforms
4. Movements like Khilafat-Non cooperation, Civil Disobedience etc resulted in easing up of British position & concessions to Indians.
5. Post 1940s, Quit India movement was successful in changing Dominion Status to complete independence
6. Easing up on labour laws, treatment of peasants, education, agriculture etc

Thus, British policy became a cause for the National movement as well as being affected by the National movement.

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116013\_510511910071026 (2022-07-03 02:31:35) Development of nationalism and communalism in pre-independence period. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As the National Movement was strengthened by the growth of Nationalism, it also suffered from the inside due to the rise of Communalism.

## Reasons for growth of Nationalism & Communalism Parallely

1. British Policy of Divide & Rule : After observing unity of Indians in Revolt of 1857, British wanted to avoid a repeat and thus aimed at sowing discontent between the two major religions.
2. Pitting of Muslim League as the sole Muslim voice : Affected INC's character <sup>and image</sup> as a secular party.
3. Partition of Bengal <sup>(1905)</sup> : Aimed at dividing society in a rapidly Nationalizing Bengal.

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4. Majoritarian tendencies in National movement - as seen by Tilak's Ganpati and Shivaji festivals etc.
  5. Responsivists inside Congress demanded protection of Hindu rights which antagonised Muslims
  6. Violence on communal lines as observed in Moplah riots, Bengal etc.
  7. Muslim league asserting that Muslims form a separate community, demand for separate electorates, Pakistan Resolution etc.
  8. Growing nationalism also led to sprouting of 'we group' feelings among different communal factions
  9. Hindu Mahasabha felt injustice due to concessions given to Muslims by British govt. and Congress
- Thus, the parallel development of Nationalism and Communalism culminated in the deadly Partition of 1947 which still haunts the two nations today.

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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 saw several tales of bravery, sacrifice & selflessness by women.

### Early Period

1. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi fought bravely against the British during the Revolt of 1857
2. Pandita Ramabai Saraswati worked for upliftment of women & depressed class - thus provided impetus to the freedom struggle

### Middle Period

1. Several women politicians rose to the forefront of the National movement :
  - Annie Besant : created Home Rule League & was instrumental in re-unification of Congress (1916)

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- Sarojini Naidu : firebrand leader, led a ~~down~~ satyagraha in Dharana salt works

- Madam Bhikaji Cama : helped grow national consciousness and confidence

## Revolutionaries

- Pranabha Mitra, Pritilata Waddedar

## Later stages

1. Rani Gaidinlii who spearheaded campaigns against the British in North East (early 1930s)

2. Usha Mehta : created <sup>& operated</sup> underground Radio during Quit India movement

3. Captain Lakshmi Sehgal : commanded the Rani of Jhansi regiment of Indian National Army.

These are just a few names in the sea of countless personalities who participated in strikes, picketing etc. and formed the core of the national struggle

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

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

After several decades of existence, USSR collapsed in December, 1991 dividing the erstwhile Soviet Union into several countries.

## Reasons for Collapse

**External**

- Competition with USA during cold war affected USSR's economy
- long drawn out wars like in Afghanistan
- Gulf oil crisis
- International condemnation over domestic policies

**Internal**

- Political reforms initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev antagonised various factions
- Policy of economic liberalism by M. Gorbachev was not well received politically
- Discontent amongst non-Russians who frequently revolted

Thus, collapse was brought about both by internal and external factors.

## Impacts of fall of USSR

1. Marked an end of cold war and Bipolar world order created as a consequence of it.
2. Formation of several new states - political aspirations of locals were fulfilled.
3. Marked as a major failure of communism as an ideology.
4. Growth of peace due to reduction in proxy wars between USA and USSR.
5. Marked the beginning of Globalisation and

Thus, collapse of ~~USSR~~ the Soviet Bear strengthened the de facto position of USA as the global world leader along with several other consequences.

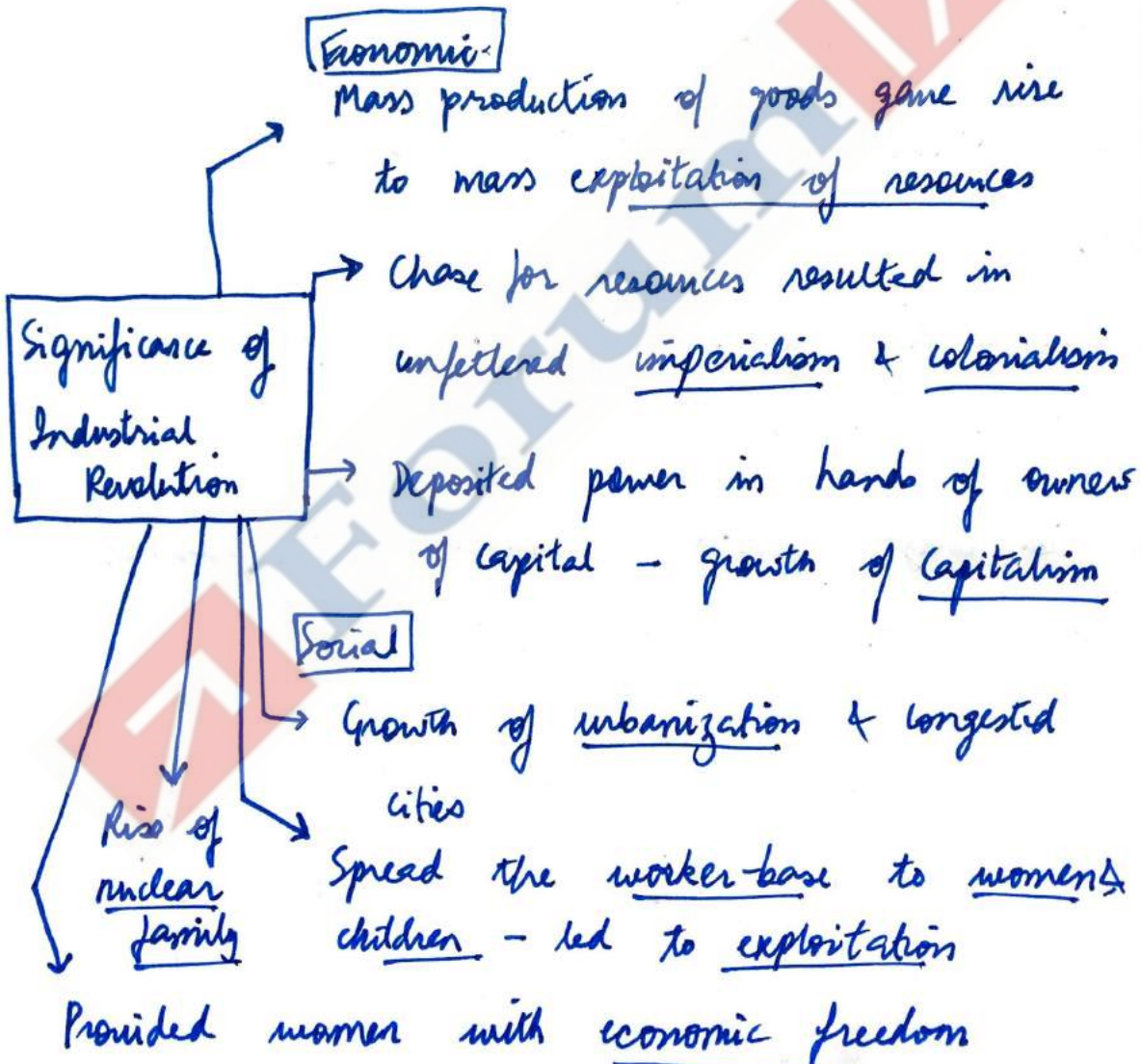
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Q.5) Why is industrial revolution considered a landmark event in the world history? Discuss the factors that were responsible for beginning of Industrial revolution in Britain. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Industrial Revolution marks an inflection point in history of mankind in that it transitioned the economic model to one based on mass production of goods through machines.



Factors for Industrial Revolution in Britain

1. Availability of natural resources : coal, water, cotton, iron etc available in nearby areas or colonies
2. Good network of transportation through rivers etc.
3. Stable political environment owing to early democratisation & reforms
4. Steady availability of workforce from close villages.
5. Inventions like steam engine, powerloom etc. provided a jump start
6. Large network of colonies which provided a steady stream of raw materials.

It is often said that Britain was the nucleus of Industrial Revolution & it meant that Britain was to dominate international affairs for centuries to come.

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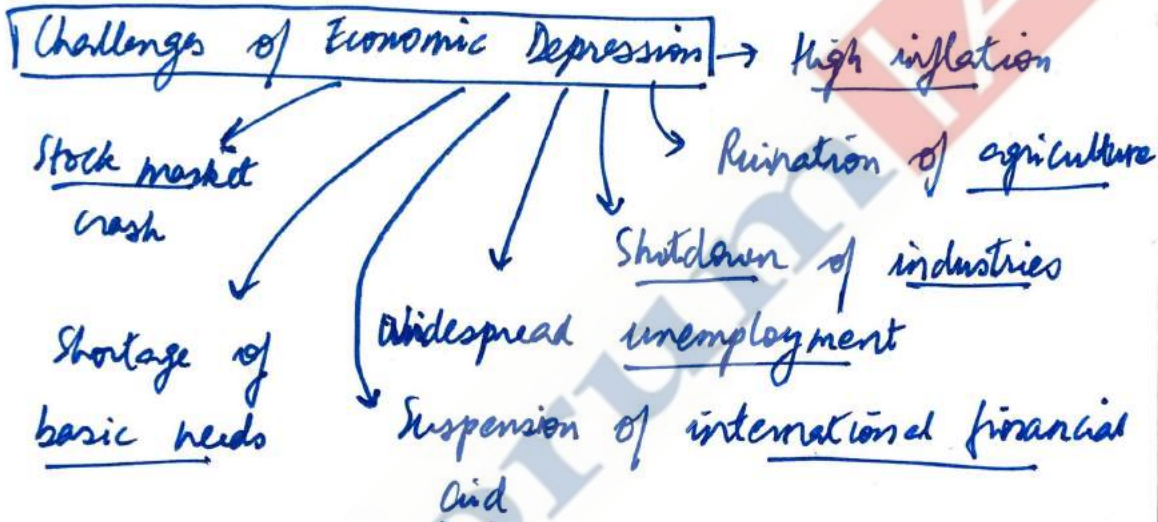
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Q.6) How far was the New Deal effective in addressing the challenges of great economic depression of 1929? Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

New Deal referred to a set of programs, projects & reforms initiated by the USA president Franklin D. Roosevelt.



Provisions of New Deal & Effectiveness

1. Agricultural Reforms :

Provided direct support to farmers which translated to drastic increase in output.

Investment in direct capital measures

2. Initiation of widespread public projects :  
 High construction of highways, protection & preservation  
 of National Parks & Sanctuaries etc led to solving  
 of unemployment problem + provision of useful  
 logistical facilities : strong base for future growth
3. Reformed & Introduced regulations for stock  
market : to avoid future runoff selling of  
 shares
4. Temporary suspension of international aid
5. Tariff protection to industry
6. Direct support to industries in form of capital  
infusion

New Deal acted as a barrier which protected  
 USA from future & current economic shocks &  
 set the stage for USA to become a  
future Superpower

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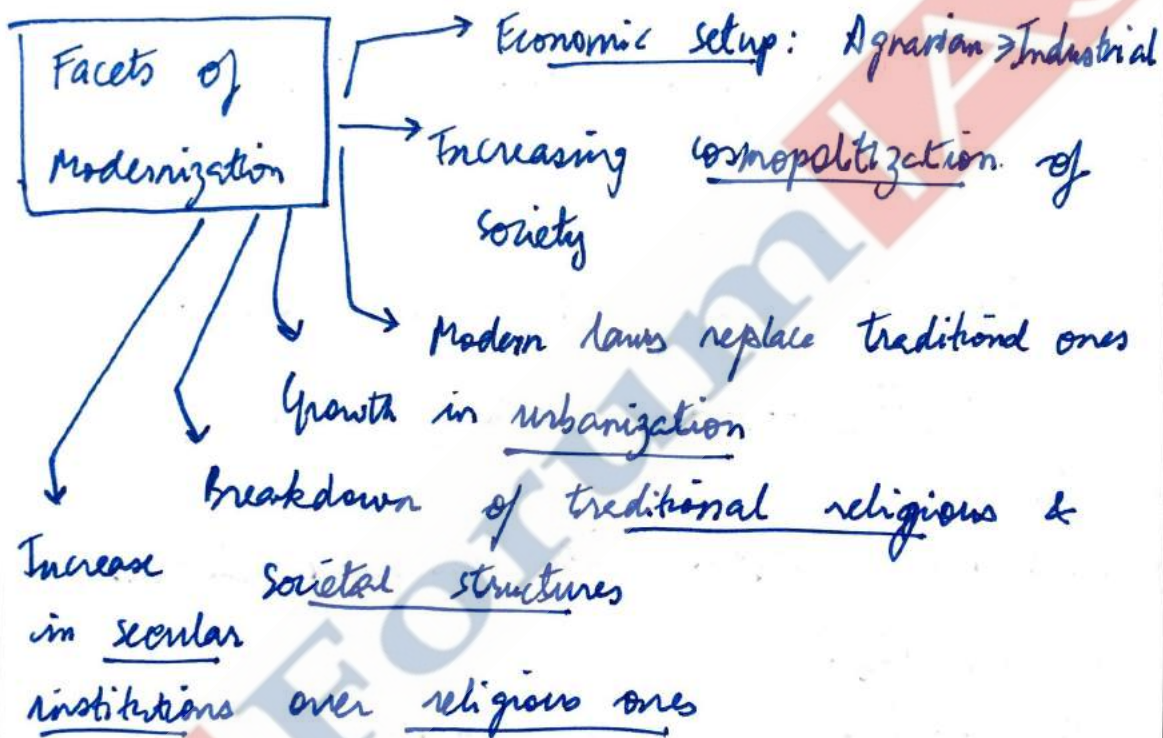


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Q.7) What do you understand by modernization? Is Indian society a modern one? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Modernization refers to the transformation of a society from a traditional, agrarian to urban, industrialised society.



## Nature of Indian Society

1. 69% of the population resides in rural areas as per Census 2011

2. Literacy rate of 73%. (Census 2011)
3. Approximately 54% of the population is dependent on agriculture as means of occupation.
4. Widespread prevailing prevalence of traditional social structures - caste, joint family, patriarchy etc.
5. Strong domination of traditional religions structures.

These factors point out that modernisation still eludes India, However -

6. Strong democratic structure with universal adult franchise
  7. Constitutional framework with enshrined important Fundamental rights
  8. Strong judicial structure / framework
  9. More than 50% of GDP is contributed by services sector
  10. Rapidly growing urbanisation (>60% by 2050 according to UN)
- Thus, India is currently a hybrid - modern society with prevalence of traditional elements.

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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)

As per Global Gender Gap Index, women in India use technology at a much lower rate (33% vs. 56%.)

## Role of Digital Technology in bridging Gender Gap

1. DBT - Direct Benefit Transfer to accounts of women can help in attaining financial independence
2. Creation of <sup>banking</sup> accounts & linkage to Aadhaar can increase financial inclusion
3. Digital storage of land records can help in women gaining control of landholdings - currently ~14%.
4. Telemedicine & Teleconsultations can help in

attainment of health standards and adequate provisioning of healthcare services

5. Digital education can improve girls' educational levels at a fraction of cost.

## Schemes for Digital bridging of Gender Gap

1. PM JAY = Jan Aarogya Yojana - Telemedicine <sub>clubs</sub>
2. DLR = Digitisation of Land Records
3. Direct Benefit Transfer to women accounts
4. PM Matru Vandana Yojana
5. Linkage of Radhaan with PM-Ujjwala scheme

Thus, digital technologies are increasingly gaining a foothold in the quest of bridging the gender gap in India, imperative under SDG-5 : Gender Equality.

### Feedback

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Q19) Caste system is a dynamic reality that is acquiring a greater degree of flexibility in the modern society. In light of this statement, elucidate how the caste system has changed since independence along with the underlying reasons for these changes. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Caste system is an endogamous, hierarchical system that has led to creation of haves & have-nots in the society.

## Evolution of Caste System since Independence

1. Politicisation of caste : has led to formalization of the caste system and has increased its importance due to electoral calculations.  
Eg. Recent demands to conduct caste census in Bihar
2. Concretisation of caste due to provision of affirmative benefits
3. De-sansteritisation i.e. higher castes claiming to

be lower castes to attain benefits of reservation

4. Erosion of caste identity to a certain degree & being overshadowed by class identity

5. Mandal politics has led to several castes claiming backward status.

6. Infusion of caste identity even in religions like Islam, Christianity & Sikhism

7. Export of caste structure to foreign countries like USA, European countries etc. leading to allegations of casteism in tech giants recently

Caste system was called by Bhabasaheb Ambedkar as the greatest evil affecting Indian society. However, his vision of eradication of caste has been forgotten due to ever increasing politicization & formalization of caste.

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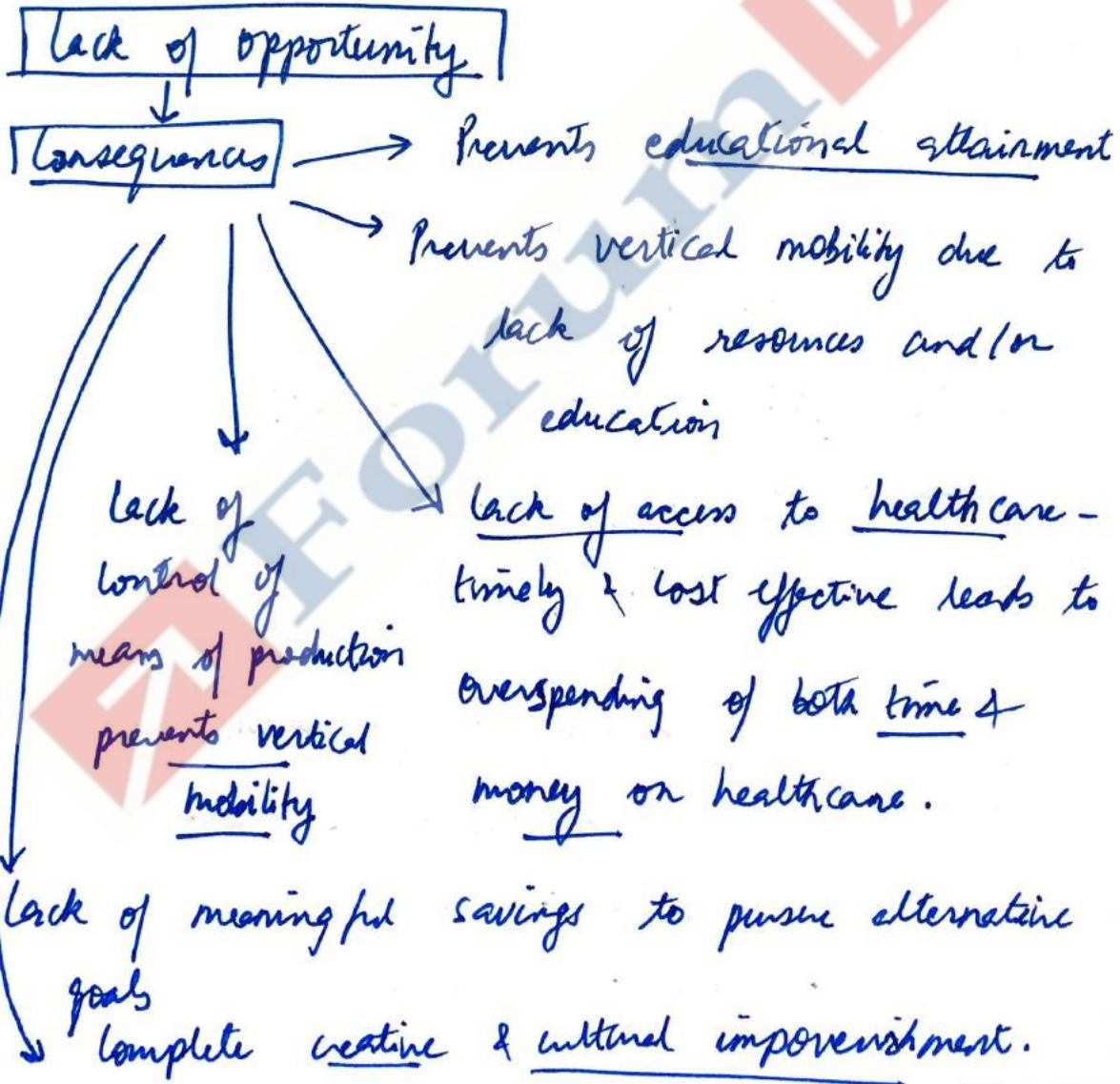


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Q.10) Poverty is not only lack of resources but also lack of opportunity to improve one's standard of living and acquire resources. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Prof. Amartya Sen described poverty as the lack of opportunity to improve one's standard of living & acquire resources



In this light, Multidimensional Poverty Index seeks to study poverty in holistic terms:

Education

Health

Living conditions

- Access to electricity
- Access to clean fuel
- Access to housing etc.

Way Forward

- Measure poverty in holistic terms
- Improve living standards not just on basis of a singular poverty line
- ~~At~~ Reduce inequalities: currently top 10% of Indian people own 50% of assets while bottom 50% owns ~10% of assets

Addressing poverty worldwide is of utmost importance & has been recognised as ~~the~~ such by SDGs - SDG-1: No Poverty since poverty is a precursor to all kinds of deprivations

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

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

Lord Lytton & Lord Ripon were examples of the two contrasting characters of British rule in India

Policies of Lord Lytton & Events

1. Vernacular Press Act, 1878

- Aimed at curbing spread of local language newspapers
- Arbitrarily directed to suppress criticism of the Government
- led to shutdown of prominent publications

2. Arms Act, 1878

- Curbed citizens rights to bear arms

3. Delhi Durbar (1877) during the time

of a great Famine in and around Bengal.

4. Decreased maximum age limit for civil services examination from 21 to 19

5. Overseen the 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo-Afghan war

Thus, Lytton's time characterised the repressive rule of Britain.

### Ripon's Policies & Events

1. Repeal of Vernacular Press Act (1882) - termed 'liberator of Indian press'

2. Passed the first Factory Act, 1881 :

- provided protections to labour

- banned employment of children below 9 years

3. Passed government resolution of local self-govt.  
(1882)



4. Appointed an Education Commission under William Hunter (1882)

5. First complete census (1881)

6. Increased maximum age of appearing in civil services examination back to 21 from 19

However, despite Ripon's efforts at good hearted reforms, the Ilbert Bill controversy (1882) truly revealed the true nature of British colonial rule.

Thus, the two Governor-Generals of India presided over contrasting sets of policies and revealed the true nature of British rule: 'White man seeking to reform the colonized'

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jawahar Lal Nehru characterised the youthful exuberance of the Freedom struggle whereas M. Gandhi provided reasoned mature stability

## Difference in Vision of Gandhiji & J. Nehru

### Freedom Struggle

#### M. Gandhi

#### JL Nehru

1. Goal: Swaraj in the form of dominion status on the lines of Australia & Canada

→ Complete freedom i.e. poorna swaraj as the goal of the National movement

2. Legislative participation opposed to council entry

→ Advocated for council entry to disrupt & raise demands



3. Disagreements: JL Nehru did not agree on abrupt stops to mass movements like Khilafat-Non-cooperation

### Vision for Independent India

	<u>M. Gandhi</u>	<u>JL Nehru</u>
1. <u>Political</u>	Envisioned little village republics with minimal centralised governance	Supported a political system based on <u>democracy &amp; parliamentary representation</u>
2. <u>Economic</u>	<u> Cottage based industries &amp; strengthening agrarian structure</u>	<u>Modern industry based economy with large-scale industrialization</u>
3. <u>Religion</u>	Deeply spiritual and wanted religion to be core part of social life	Staunchly <u>secular</u> and aimed for <u>complete separation of State &amp; Religion</u>

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<p>4. <u>Education</u></p>	<p>Denised his education -al idea framework of <u>Nai Talim</u> based on Traditional Values</p>	<p>Advocated for <u>western education</u> to develop <u>scientific</u> and <u>rational outlook</u></p>
<p>5. <u>Caste System</u></p>	<p>Called for a varna based society with no discrimination</p>	<p>Called for complete <u>abolishment</u> of the <u>caste system</u></p>
<p>6. <u>Defense</u></p>	<p>Aimed at de-militarization &amp; concepts of <u>Ahimsa</u> and <u>Satyagraha</u></p>	<p>Advocated for a strong military considering precarious geo-political situation</p>

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However, despite their stark ideological differences, Nehru advocated for socialism while Gandhi had a more anarchical outlook; both leaders worked together for freedom & betterment of the nation.





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)

Safety valve theory of formation of Congress was popularised by communists and Hindu nationalists

### Arguments in favour of Safety valve

1. Important role of A.O. Hume, an ex-bureaucrat considered close to the political dispensation
2. No significant opposition by the government to formation of Congress
3. Seemed to diffuse the building up tension due to reactionary policies of V. Lytton
4. British could have used Congress to

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- placate the masses with superficial reforms
5. Absence of a mass movement character to during early years of Congress.
  6. It was alleged that Congress was solely composed of the elite - lawyers, divans etc - who were cut off from general population & their grievances.

### Arguments against Safety Valve theory

1. Formation of Congress was an organic event aimed to give a united platform for national grievances & voices.
2. Congress had several run-ins with the government over several demonstrations and demands



3. Historians like Bipin Chandra argue that instead of safety valve, Congress used the government as a conduit to lead a programme on reforms & agitations.
4. Moderates aimed at first generating national consciousness through exposure of exploitative rule of the Government.

Therefore, instead of a safety valve, Congress acted as a conduit to grow national consensus, get concessions from the Government & prepare the masses for a National level movement.

### Feedback

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

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

Policy of appeasement followed by Britain, France and Russia towards Germany is touted as one of the major factors leading to WWII.

## Policy of Appeasement

### Reasons

1. Sympathy towards Germany due to stringent provisions of Treaty of Versailles (1919) which put the sole blame of WWI on Germany
2. Germany was economically impoverished, thus nations felt some concessions were necessary
3. Disparity in military strengths



4. Allied nations wanted ~~avoid~~ avoidance of another large scale conflict
  5. Germany could act as a buffer to rise of Communism & protect France & Britain
  6. Soviet Union wanted to avoid getting into a war whilst having a precarious domestic situation
- Despite appeasement, it was not enough to prevent an outbreak of WWII

### Responsibility of Policy of appeasement

1. Allowed remilitarization of Germany
2. Turned ~~showed~~ a blind eye to Germany's invasion of Czechoslovakia
3. Marked a failure of League of Nations to

do their job and prevent Germany from violation of core principles of Treaty of Versailles (1919)

4. British PM Chamberlain trusted Hitler too much : to the extent that he announced a peace deal as Hitler was getting ready to invade Poland.
5. Did not check the growth of Fascism & Nazism

Thus, absence of timely action by League of Nations & allied powers set the ground for the very conflict these nations were trying to avoid - World War II

**Feedback**

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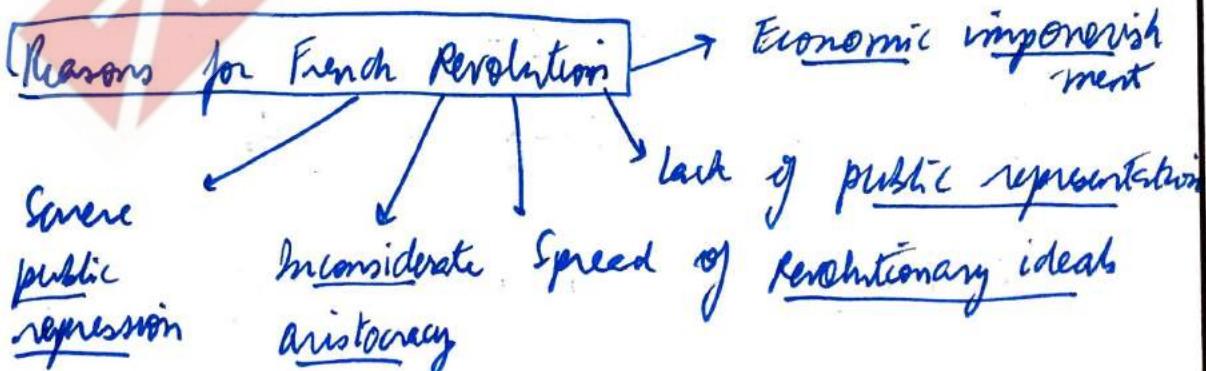
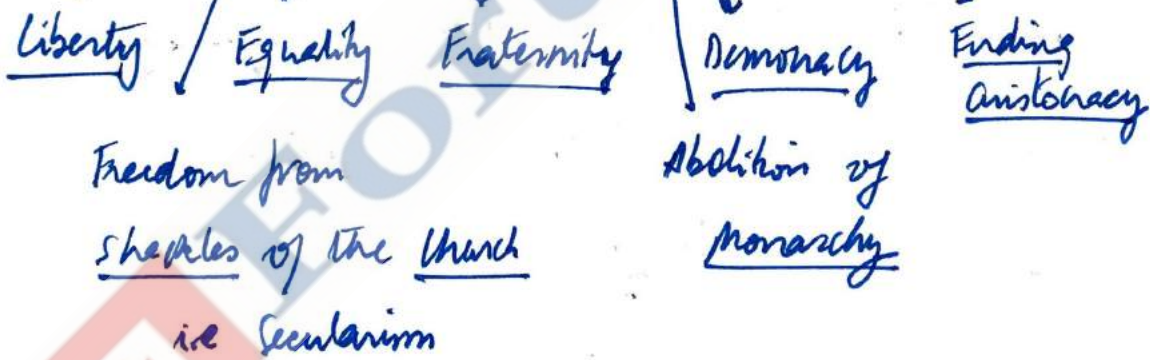
Q.15) French revolution was a beacon of light that gave a world dominated by aristocratic privileges and monarchical tyranny a hope of freedom but failed to liberate France itself. Comment.

(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)

French Revolution led to the birth of the ideals of Liberty, Equality & Fraternity which unfortunately cluded the very nation that was their birthplace

Ideas born out of the French Revolution



## Aftermath of French Revolution

1. Abolition of Feudalism & the 3 Estate system
2. Established democracy for the first time in Europe
3. France was ~~not~~ declared a republic  
However, ideals of the French Revolution were soon forgotten by the beginning of the 'Reign of Terror'
4. 'Reign of Terror' led by Maximilien Robespierre  
period aimed at persecution of political opponents and dissidents
5. People were arrested en-masse based on mere suspicion - era of political persecution
6. Robespierre eliminated all political opponents



using the guillotine

7. People were executed even upon expressing displeasure for the new government
8. Poverty & famines resurfaced with even greater intensity
9. Persecution of the church ~~did~~ was not received well by the people.
10. Reign of terror culminated with the beheading of Robespierre himself and led to the eventual rise of Napoleon Bonaparte as the Emperor of France

Thus, while French Revolution birthed several rights that stand true events today, it could not deliver the motherland ~~the~~ true freedom it desired.

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Q.6) The Vietnam War was a prolonged military conflict that started as an anticolonial resistance and ended with the humiliation of the capitalist bloc. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Vietnam war was a conflict that lasted for around 20 years and saw the humbling of USA by a relatively small nation.

## Preface to Vietnam War

1. Competition & conflict amongst USA & USSR - cold war
2. North Vietnam - led by communist Ho Chi Minh and South Vietnam led by pro-USA faction
3. French colonialism <sup>in Vietnam</sup> saw rise of pro-communist factions who drove out the French, thus strong anti-west sentiment

## Vietnam War

1. North Vietnam was supported by communist



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- factions of USSR, China whereas south Vietnam was supported by USA with logistics & troops.
2. Ho Chi Minh trail formed the artery of the communist faction : allowing fast movement of personnel & material
  3. Vietnamese used tactics of guerrilla warfare which could not be countered effectively by USA.
  4. Strong anti-war sentiments arose back at home in USA against a prolonged & draining conflict

## Aftermath of Vietnam War

1. USA eventually had to pull out - a move widely considered as a defeat acceptance of defeat
2. Vietnam lost ~2.5 million people and USA lost

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Several thousands

3. The battlefield was used as a testing ground for several defence technologies
4. Victory for Vietnam meant a victory of communists over the capitalist bloc led by USA
5. Communists claimed both moral & situational victory since USA's war efforts saw severe international criticism

Thus, Vietnam war humbled the mighty USA and saw a temporary cessation of involvement in protracted wars by USA until its invasion of Afghanistan in 2001

### Feedback

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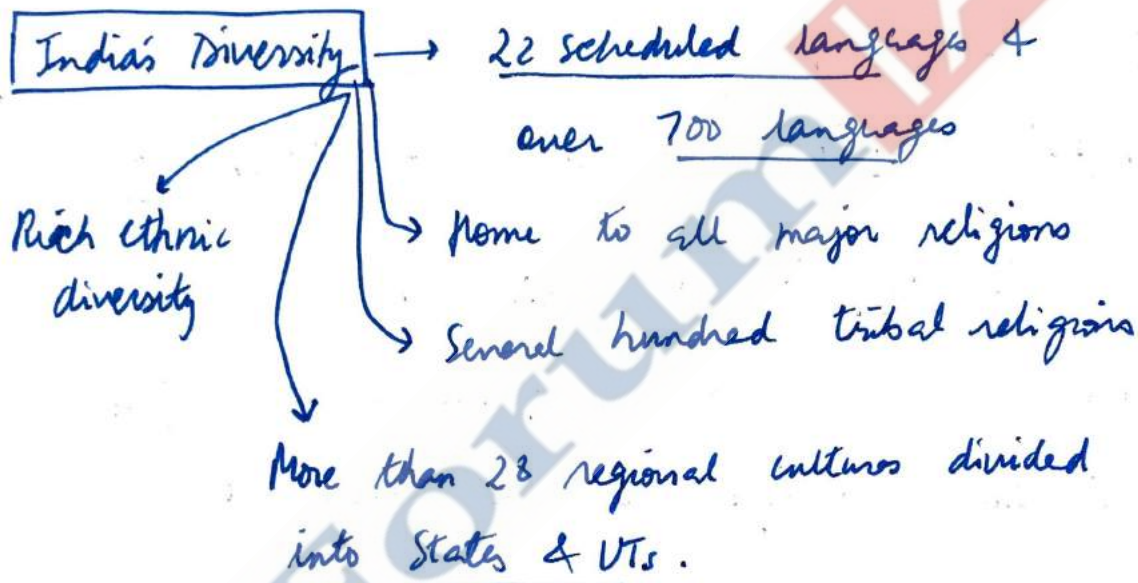




Q.17) Fully unlocking the value of India's diversity will depend on the ability to manage contradictions and conflicts arising out of cultural differences. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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's rich diversity has led to the country being called a 'melting pot of cultures' or a 'salad bowl of cultures'.



### Contradictions & Conflicts

1. Regional aspirations clash: As seen in cases between Maharashtra - Karnataka, Assam - Manipur etc.

2. Economic competition : Oftentimes becomes a matter of pride & can lead to regional conflicts. Eg. SYL Canal between Punjab & Haryana
3. Fear of majoritarianism : Smaller states & regional powers cast aspersions over rule of majority and erosion of their culture. Eg. 'Hindi imposition' charge by Tamil Nadu Govern<sup>ment</sup>
4. Inadequate remedies to constitutional protections: National Commission for minorities & Commissions for linguistic minorities are not empowered to take action, can only recommend certain actions.
5. Growing instability due to social media : In the 'post truth' era, creating conflicts has become relatively easier but management has



become difficult.

6. COVID-19 pandemic has amplified differences & divisions  
 Eg. Tribals have seen erosion of autonomy etc.

## Way Forward

1. Emphasis on utmost priority to constitutional safeguards under Article 26, 29, 30
2. Regular meetings of Inter-State Council & Regional Councils
3. Monitoring of social media to prevent spread of division & hatred
4. Empowering NCSC, NCST, National Commission for Minorities & Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities to take action
5. Educating the public on importance of diversity and respecting opinions

It is imperative for the country to come together & regain the diminishing importance of our core ethos of 'Unity in Diversity'

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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 भिन्नताओं के कारणों और इसके सामाजिक परिणामों की पहचान करें। देश में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to the NHFS-5, India's <sup>Total</sup> fertility <sup>rate (TFR)</sup> has declined to 2 - below Replacement level fertility rate.

### Regional Variations

Fig. Distribution of TFR regionwise



### Reasons for Regional Variations

- Low levels of education: Literacy rate is observed to be indirectly proportional to TFR.  
 Eg Kerala: Highest literacy rate → low TFR  
Bihar: low literacy rate → High TFR



2. Inadequate provision of healthcare, maternity care, contraceptives etc in certain states with high TFR
3. Poverty : Poverty necessitates more working hands for income support  $\Rightarrow$  translates to high TFR
4. Agrarian nature of economy : Regions primarily dependent on agriculture see higher TFR levels
5. Inadequate Population Control centres / policy & lack of awareness amongst people

### Need for Population Control Law

#### Arguments in Support

1. Increasing burden on land to support a huge population : leads to extreme land fragmentation etc
2. Can result in food & water shortages
3. Inability of state to support such a large

- population base
4. Already inadequate healthcare, educational infrastructure
  5. Can result in a massive climate refugee crisis

### Arguments Against

1. Already falling TFR (2.0 as per NFHS-5)
2. Coercive measures have widespread unintended consequences like China's one child policy :  
led to decline in sex ratio
3. Can negatively impact an already low sex ratio
4. Fears of minorities & poor being disproportionately targeted
5. Should instead strengthen healthcare, educational infrastructure & spread awareness through regular public messaging

Thus, there is no urgent need for a population control law & instead institutional support must be strengthened.

### 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 दृष्टान्तों के साथ परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Urbanization in India is fast advancing, according to World Cities Report, by 2050 more than 60% of the population will be urban.

### Challenging Nature of Urbanization

#### Social Challenges

1. Mass influx into cities creates strain on existing infrastructure capabilities.
2. Leads to springing up of unauthorised colonies & slums which further deteriorate inequality.  
Eg. Colonies in Delhi, Dharavi slum in Mumbai.
3. Creates problems of providing healthcare, education, clean water & sanitation, housing etc.

4. Can lead to rise of social tensions, crime etc. due to conflicts created in the society
5. Massive internal migration creates disproportionate situations regionally - like burden of MGNREGA, Food subsidy etc.

### Ecological Challenges

1. Burden on environment of the local area in terms of cutting down of green spaces, increase in pollution (water, air etc.)
2. Often times flood plains are encroached upon which can lead to disasters like flooding etc.  
Eg. Floods in Bihar, Delhi - Yamuna Riverbed
3. heating of urban heat island effect which leads to heatwaves & uneven rainfall



4. Stress on local water bodies & groundwater.
5. Destruction of wildlife habitats & corridors.  
Eg. Anavalli encroachments, Aarey Forest - Metro shed

Way Forward

- Holistic planning is required to prepare for all aspects of increasing urbanisation
- Equal emphasis on protection of environment & creation of facilities for the public.
- Regularisation of colonies - to support developmental measures
- Strengthen rural economy
- Employment generation schemes etc.

Sustainable cities & communities is a crucial sustainable development goal (SDG-12) & our emphasis must be on achievement of the provisions of this goal.

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

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

Recently the POCSO Act was strengthened in light of the increasing sexual offences against children.

Reasons for rise in sexual violence against children

1. Lack of adequate monitoring of offences in dauntrodden communities by institutional authorities.
2. Increased vulnerability of children due to pervasiveness of internet & potential for predators to target children.
3. Inadequate monitoring of children's activities, both online & offline by parents or relatives.
4. Impact of COVID-19 : has led to rise in



## Sexual exploitation of children

5. Sex Trafficking : Across borders & internally has been a major issue. ~~in~~
6. Delay in judicial & police proceedings : inadequate adherence to POCSO Act deadlines
7. Culture of 'hushing up' matters instead of pursuing it through proper channels.

## Measures to Tackle Problem

1. Strengthen prevalence of children's courts
2. Fast track police investigations & judicial proceedings
3. Strengthening local level social infrastructure to create safe environment for children
4. Importance of educating children against

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Ways & means of sexual exploitation to generate awareness & help in reporting of crimes

5. Regular & periodic monitoring of children's online activities to detect any suspicious acts.
6. Addressing inequalities prevalent in the society.

India sees one of the highest cases of sexual offences against children & thus it is imperative for all factions of the society to come together to protect the innocence of children

**Feedback**  
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