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TEST CODE : 5 1 0 5 1

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

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate SHAIK HABEERULLA

Roll No. 1910105054

Date: 26/July 2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

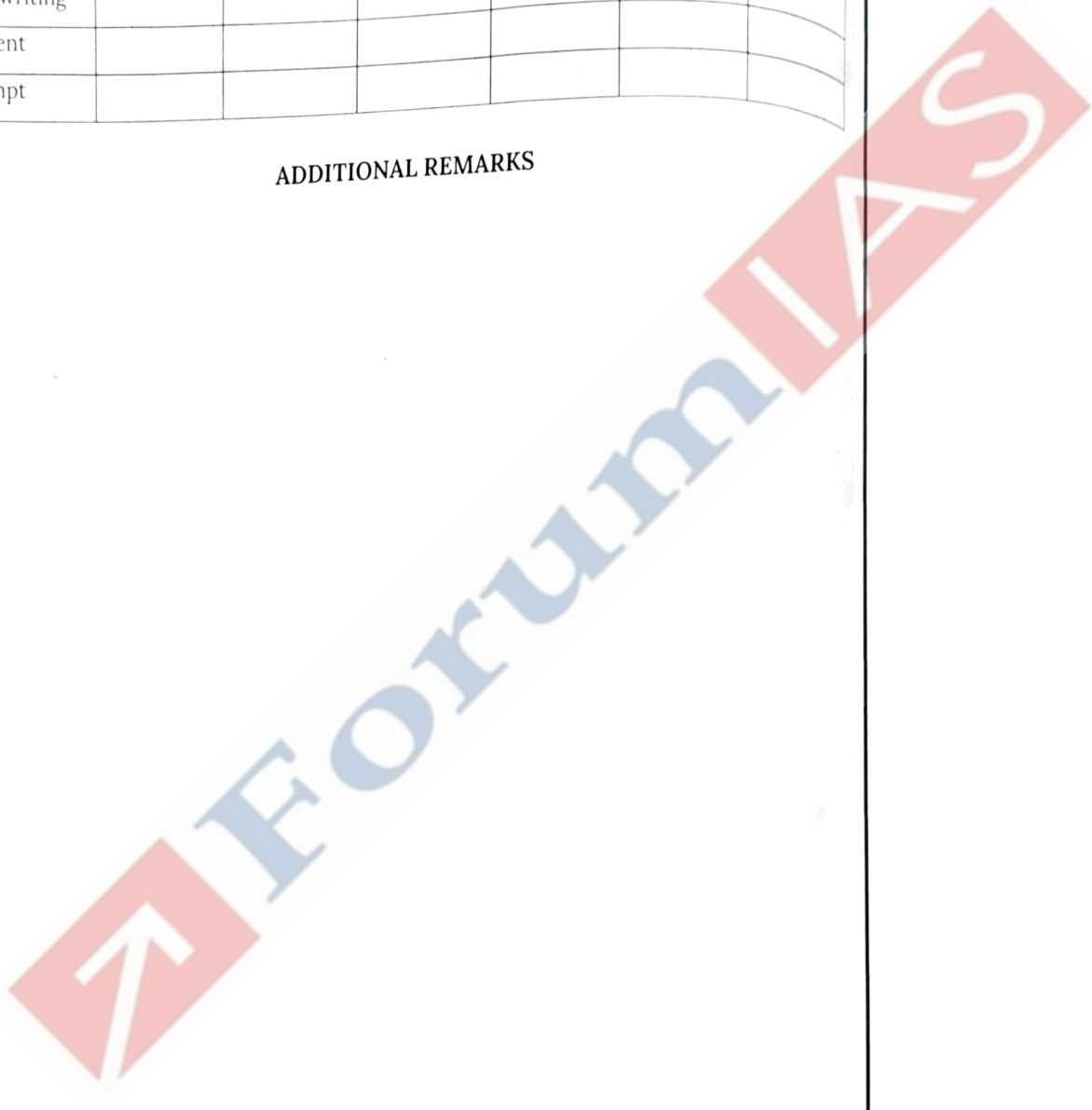
| INDEX TABLE | | | INSTRUCTION |
|--|------------|----------------|---|
| Q. No. | Max. Marks | Marks Obtained | <p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p><i>I wanted to know whether the Agreement followed by example? or more number of points with less argument? which one is better!!!</i></p> |
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| Total: | 250 | | |
| Evaluator's Discretion: | | | For Student Only |
| | | | Start Time 3:25 PM |
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| 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 |
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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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ADDITIONAL REMARKS



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

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

Indian National freedom movement

is the prolonged struggle of india against the British imperialism and colonialism through various moderate and extreme ideologies clubbed to attain freedom in 1947

Response for British policy

① British Economic policy of one side free trade, commercialisation of Agriculture

Running of Handicrafts, Home charges etc., are reason for national struggle

☞ Dadabhai Naoroji mobilised people through "poverty and unbritish rule of India"

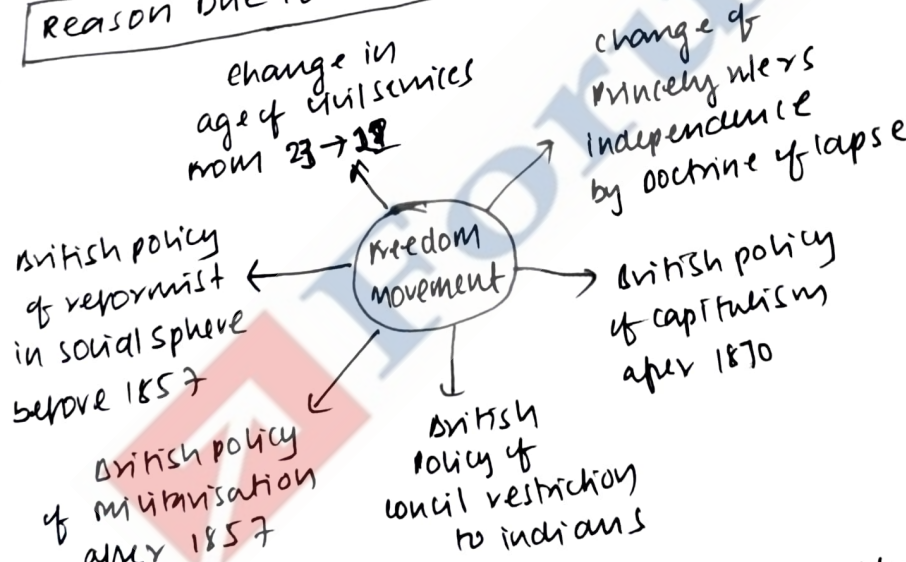
② British policy in Agriculture and land settlement caused exorbitant collection

of taxes through permanent, mahalwari and Ryotwari systems were reason for the freedom movement.

Ex) Bengal peasant revolts, Deccan riots etc.

② British policy of civil services recruitment with racial superiorisation, judiciary with discrimination like Ilbert bill, police system excesses, Amraots, newspaper censorship by vermaculan acts - were responded by freedom movement

Reason due to change in British policy



Thus, British policies are both cause and effect for the rise of Indian freedom struggle to inspire Nationalism

(Don't Write anything in this)

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

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

Indian pre independent period

that was fought to free the shackles of India by British for freedom have also witnessed emerging communalism along with nationalism during 1850's - 1947 period

Parallel development of Nationalism and Communalism

① 1905-Swadeshi movement

- * use of Hindu symbols like Shivaji festivals Ganapati festivals

- * Ganga bath, Rakhi bandhan

- * Revivalism of Hindu culture

- * Formation of Muslim League in 1906 by Nawab Salimullah

↓
Communalism

- * use of nationalist spirit of pride in motherland by Lalajpat Rai, Tilak, Bipin Pal

- * Establishment of National Council of Education
- * 'Swaraj' as the goal of nation

↓
Nationalism

② Non-cooperation movement - 1920

* Boycott of schools, colleges and facing British with pride and courage.

* Other movements like Eka movement, no tax, Chowkidar

↓
Nationalism growth

* Use of khilafat issue where Turkey was dismembered by Britain after the world war in 1920 by Treaty of Versailles

* factions of Hindu and Muslim as Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha - 1915 ↓

Communalism growth

③ The Nehru report, Jinnah 14 points - 1928

Cabinet Mission plan - 1946, Communal

Directorate of 1909 minority reforms,

Direct Action Day, Simon Commission - 1927

guidelines etc, all fostered both not only Nationalism but also Communalism

The pride in national freedom attainment in 1947 by Nationalism is also coupled with bitter partition due to Communalism that lead to riots

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

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

women have played a significant role in the Indian freedom struggle where they actively participated in non-cooperation movement - 1920, quit india movement - 1942 and civil disobedience movement of 1930 etc.

saga of sacrifice

- ① Rani Kadilinen in the non-cooperation movement of 1920 in the Nagaland
- ② Rani Jhansi Laxmibai in 1857 revolt from the Jhansi
- ③ Rani Vengal of the Mysore province went to sacrifice herself
- ④ Mitalal Waddar, Dinadas, Kalpama died in Chittapong armoury raid of 1931.

Saga of selflessness

- ① Durgabai Deshmukh who left family for the freedom struggle in COM 1920, QIM of 1942.
- ② many women social reformers selflessly worked for making women empowered to participate in freedom movement like Margaret Cousins, Savitribai Phule, Saraladevi Chowdarani, Tarabhai Shinde, Savitri Phule, Saraswati Devi

Saga of Bravery

- ① underground radio by Usha Mehta, leadership by Anna Hazare in the QIM of 1942.
- ② British Brave contemplation by Annie Besant in 1916 non violence, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in Dharasana raid, foreign ambassadorship etc.

Thus, women laid not only the background base, but the driving force in the Indian national freedom struggle.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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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)

USSR, [Union of socialist soviet republic] was the nation state formed through Russian Bolshevnik revolution of 1917, which was inevitable fell in 1991 'ultimately' called as 'The Great USSR Fall'

REASONS FOR Fall of USSR



Internal unrest :-

① Communist ideology that took birth in 1991 was of some setbacks due to the rise of capitalism lead markets and growth of west and southeast

① All the major soviets like poland, ukraine, kazakhstan, uzbekistan were divided on the racial and ethnic lines as slavs - non-slavs and ideological lines as communist - capitalists

② The feeling of improper distribution of resources and Russia prosperity due to soviet contribution factor was high lead to fall of USSR.

Impact of USSR Fall

① Division of the newly independent soviet into Russia and non Russian supported by Ukraine, Crimea, Sevastopol, Poland

② Joining of NATO by various soviet lead to tensions between Russia and its neighbours + USA.

③ Fall of communist currency worldwide evident - seen in india due to dominance of CPI

USSR fall is more of a ideological fallout than of the power failure that is having yet seen reparations like Ukraine way

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)

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

Industrial Revolution is the radical transformation of the manufacturing process from hand producing to the mass machinery and mechanisation through use of steam and water power in the 1770-1840's in UK, Europe and USA

Factors for rise of Industrial Revolution

① Availability of the Raw materials from the colonies

England
Spain
Portugal
Germany } had colonies in Asia, Africa.

② Urge of development and growth due to Renaissance

1498 : constantinople block
↓
Renaissance in Italy, Rome (Europe)

③ Scientific and technological innovation

Europe witnessed scientific and technological innovation as

James Watt - steam engine
John Gutenberg - printing press etc

④ Resource rich regions

Pyrenees, Pennines - England
Appalachians - USA
rich in coal and iron

⑤ Availability of Labour in Abundance

Rise of enclosure movements

↓

men moved to cities due to increase in inequality due to private ownership

↓

Availability of labour

⑥ Ready available markets in form of new colonies

England had exported machine made cloth to India by favourite economic rules as one way free trade.

The Industrialisation is the decisive step of revolution of world which substituted "Mass production" with "production by masses".

(Don't Worry about anything)

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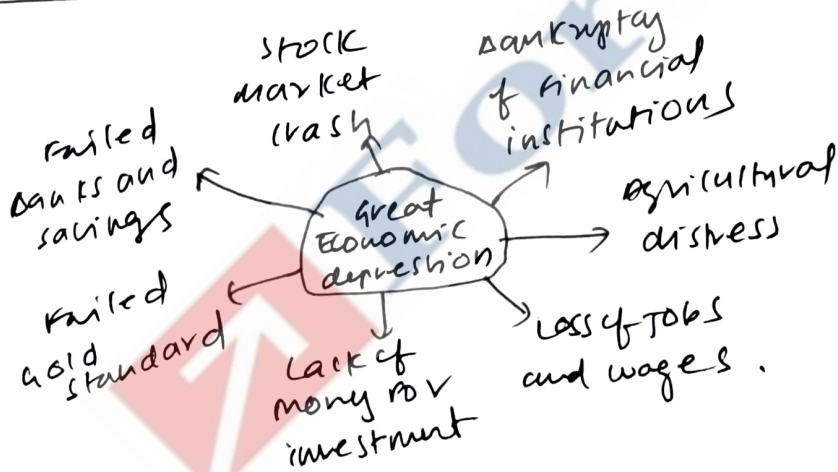
Q.6) How far was the New Deal effective in addressing the challenges of great economic depression of 1929? Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

1929 की महान आर्थिक मंदी की चुनौतियों से निपटने में न्यू डील कहीं तक प्रभावी रही? चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Great economic depression of 1930

is the global level recession of the economy that had impacted the world due to the poor fiscal and lending practices coupled by breakdown of supply chains and production

New Deal of US to address Economic depression



New Deal is a economic fiscal recitation bailout scheme of

United States that was expansionary
fiscal principle policy declared to
address the great economic depression.

It hailed in as

① supply of money and capital released
to the bankrupts financial
institutions (FI)

↓
revival of the banks, FI's

↓
Interest rate increased and
facilitated growth.

② check on the stock market by the
check on intermediaries and companies
taking part of it.

This revived fiscal prudence

③ new deal facilitated to help nations
to create capital building infrastructure
projects to revive - so that unemployment
is decreased; wages are grown, inflation
controlled and savings increased

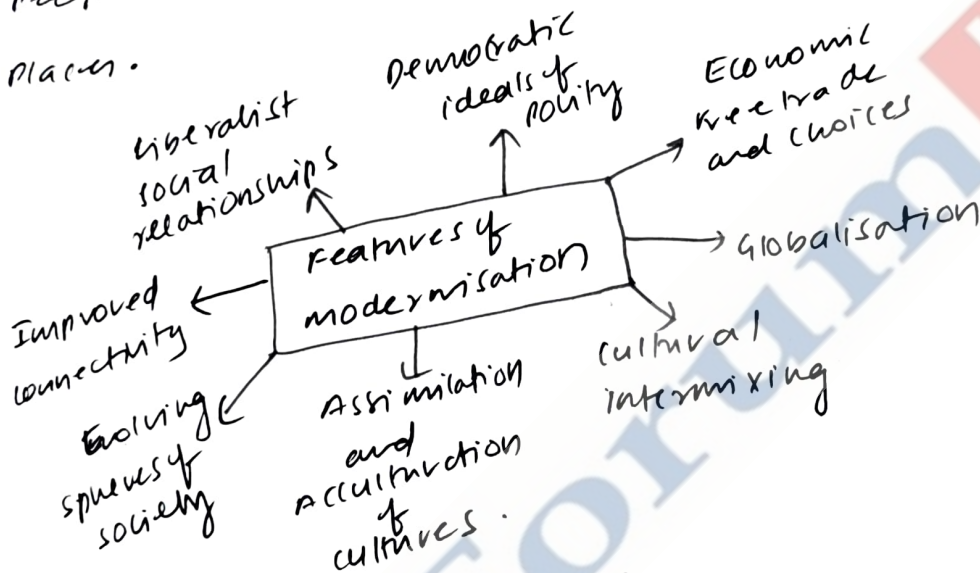
to greater extent, new deal

aided in the recovery of global order
during the great economic depression of 1930.

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

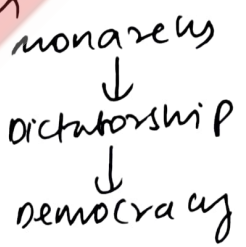
आधुनिकीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं ? क्या भारतीय समाज आधुनिक है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Modernisation is the process of following modernism in the trade, tastes, traditions, rationality by the people across regions, cultures and places.



India: modern elements

Indian political structure is evolved from



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as a sign of modernisation.

② Globalisation

Globalisation is clearly seen in India as the new religions came up, change in clothing (jeans, pants), diet (Pizza, burger) and other cultural elements are observed.

③ In Economic and education sectors people of India are moving out of India and integrating economy as symbols of modernisation.

India: modernisation without modernism

1. Still India is plagued with non modern or lack of modernism like.

{

 Caste discrimination

 communalism, regionalism

 overvalence of social evils

 overvalence of hierarchy of old social order.

2. India after its 75 year of independence is marching towards the modernisation yet not completely but successfully in coming time.

Feedback

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Blog

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 is the social context of the sex. world's Global Gender gap report of WEF notes that there is marked gender gap in india in terms of education, political participation, wages, income etc.,

Role of Digitilisation - Bridging Gender gap

① Digital Technology in Education

digital initiatives like Photoportal, PM-Disha, swayam portal, e-digital library help in bridging the gap of gender by promoting availability and accessibility of education.

② Health sector

Janani Suraksha Yojana and matritva yojana like benefits

which can be monitored online and benefits supplied online be helpful to bridge the gap in the health sector

③ Science and Technology

Programmes like STEP: Technological education and empowerment to women helps to take up technological research and traditional knowledge enhancement

④ Online redressal

Disha police portal, Disha chakra portal, one portal all availed by the women to raise the complaints against the unequal wages in work or sexual harassment at workplace, or domestic abuse

⑤ Awareness about women initiatives like delhi based Jagiro etc are used to sensitise them bridge gender gap.

Digital initiatives overcoming Digital Divide can help to emancipate and empower the woman to realize dream of "NARI TO NARA PARI"

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

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

Caste system is the reality of the Indian social system - It is a hierarchical discriminatory social stratification based on birth and occupation. It has dynamically changed

since independence as pre-independent modern

① social mobility : Rigid

Reason : ① lack of education to shudras / Dalits →

flexible
education and reservation in employment and education.

② untouchability and element of purity and pollution →

untouchability eliminated in Art: 17 of Indian constitution and measures like

Attwities act, 2013

2 Associations

within the social sphere, inward → manifested in different forms like

- ① Patidar union
- ② Agawar union
- ③ Kisan sat union
- ④ PADAKA sangham of Telangana.

Reasons

due to the
 {
 - politicisation of caste + caste assertion in the beneficiaries
 - caste assertion in the communities

⑤ Bsp party.

3 Exogamy in marriages

✓ strict Endogamy
 ✓ Intercaste marriages are observed

Reason

Govt measures to aware, industrialisation, urbanisation, modernisation.

(ii) Social Cohabitation

✓ strictly caste based
 ✓ caste boundaries are blurred.

Reason

modern education, government employment (quarters) common popular culture.

Though caste in India is looking as much relevant as before, but taking new forms and associations to assert its presence

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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)

Poverty, according to the Amartya Sen is the lack of ~~exp~~ capability to attain basic opportunities and amenities to decent standard of living.

Indian population is 21% poor - according to 2011 census

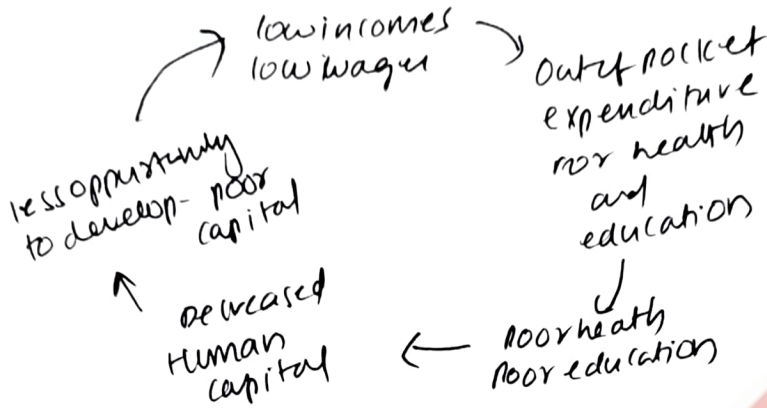
Lack of opportunity to improve one's standard of living

① lack of accessibility to elite and quality education is the lack of opportunity to grow

② World Bank Learning Poverty says 56% of the Indian children are under learning poverty.

Though resources of schools are available; lack of quality of education decides the opportunity future.

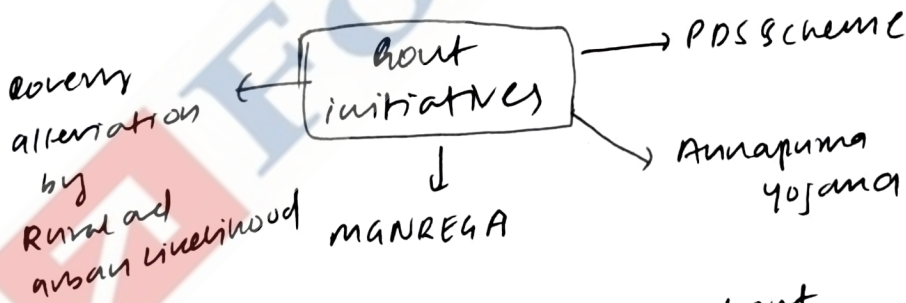
② vicious cycle of poverty



③ opportunity to have

- Health housing, shelter
- Adequate drinking water
- choices to choose the life
- accessibility, affordability to capital and entrepreneurship

decide the rate of poverty



poverty need to be weed out from roots to achieve the SDG goal of 1 to construct a no poverty society

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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 वायसरॉय को भारत और ब्रिटेन के बीच औपनिवेशिक संबंधों के पूर्ण प्रदर्शन द्वारा चिह्नित किया गया था। स्पष्ट करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Britain conquered to colonise India during period of 1750-1947, where it ruled and controlled the vast Indian mass by set of functionaries called Governor generals. Lytton and Lord Ripon are important among them who shaped India-English relations.

Lord Lytton Regime - Racial Supremacy

Lord Lytton was considered as the pro-imperialist that worked for the interests of British Empire with the notion of "Racial Supremacy" and "White man's burden".

① This policy of restriction of press freedom by Sedition Act 1877 is the Snapping Act to control the

voice of indian journalism thus curbing
unliberties and hindering the efforts
of indian national movement.

Ex) Amrit bazaar patrika turned an
english paper to avoid the
draconian act

② He legislated policy to reduce the
maximam age of civil services from
23 to 21 then to 19.

Ex) This act made indians keeping
away from the civil services and
Administrative matters

② Lytton curtailed provincial control
by indians, Am's act is been restricted
He even made changes to governance
in favour of colonialism

Lord Rippon - Governor with welfare

Rippon called itely an "Father of local
self government" due to his welfare based
decentralised policies of governance.

① Rippon policy of decentralised devolution of the power to the provincial governments was considered as the 'step first' in the present 73rd, 74th and 75th constitution that ensures local self governance

② He liberated to lift the press restrictions freeing press liberty

③ He proposed Factories Act 1847/1850 that ensured child labour safety and worker emancipation

④ Ilbert bill which aimed to be the just treatment to judges of both indian and european origin had support of Rippon

Though the few government generals

like Lytton were anti indian sentiments

but few like Rippon, Metcalfe, A. Onume & another Lytton were pro-public.

Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation and Jawaharlal Nehru the first prime minister of the independent India are close allies in construction of independence for India, yet they have marked differences between them..

Differences in vision

Form of government for free India

Gandhi

→ Anarchist

→ Gandhi wanted the "Rajrajya" where it is a utopian idea in which people are

Nehru

→ Socialist

→ believed that nation will prosper only when means of production

moral and just
 → Gandhi called for minimal interference of the government
 → Admired Henry David Thoreau, Marx in anarchism

are owned by the public and just distribution
 → Democracy
Admire
 → Trust in government intervention.

2: Economy and Industrialisation

Gandhi

nehru

→ self-sustenance and self-subsistent economy
 → Influenced by the John Ruskin - thus Phoenix Farms Tolstoy Farms

→ Industrialist economy supported by the government
 → Influence of Lenin - Russia, Lenin, Stalin
 → "mass production"

→ "Production by masses"

3: Freedom struggle

→ satyagraha, peace and non-violence
 → struggle - Truce - victory

→ Advantage of Britain during world war with conditions
 → struggle - victory

→ Believed in the construction work and winning british with passive resistance

→ Earlier, nehru did not like gandhian methods and wanted independence for india league along with Bose.

Religion and Future Constitution

Gandhi

- Religious man
- Believed that polity cannot be separated with Religion.
- Religion is the guide for masses as moral compass

Nehru

- secular man
- believed that the strict dissociation of the religion to the polity is needed.
- Religion is irrelevant to the individual morality

Apart from marked differences, both had similarities against unjust colonialism, women empowerment, socialist-emancipation etc.

Thus Gandhi called Nehru as Hindu turned by Muslims; man Admired by woman; North Indian derived by South Indians.

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Q13) 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 असन् लोकप्रिय विद्रोह को रोकने के लिए एक सुरक्षा वाल्व बनाना था। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian national congress (INC)

is formed in 1885 at the Govindan college of Bombay by A.O.Hume with its first membership of W.C. Banerjee was the organisation that decided the fate and path of indian national freedom movement.

Safety value theory

many Indian leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, extremist Tilak called INC as the safety valve that to let out the forestalling imminent popular uprising among the colonial subjects

There are reasons that support this argument. They are:-

① Early congress leadership contained elite class leaders and capitalists like

↳ Dadabhai Naoroji Surendranath
 Feroz Shah Mehta Banerjee
 Badruddin Tyabji Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

② These leaders are not representing nationalist character of india, as india at time was suffering from heavy taxation, illiteracy, social evils poverty etc.

③ moderate leaders followed political mendicancy like prayer-petition and persuasion.

↳ They even believed in "British-mediated justice" system.

④ It was a part time job for them where they met only once or twice in a year and did not put up issues like peasant cause, social reforms tribal cause etc.

Not a safety valve, but lightning conductor

Bipin chandra called INC as the lightning conductor due to reason like

- ① Though formed by British leaders, it demanded
 - separation of judiciary from the executive
 - milsemls reforms
 - council reforms like 1892, 1861 etc
 - called for political mobilisation of the indian masses.
 - demanded to stop home charges
 - worked for reduction in taxes.

② They created a political consciousness in a yet to form a nationalist country

③ Avenues of INC were used to put the grievances of the india with diligence.

So, INC was to an extend safety valve, but to move extend it is a organisation that lead india to freedom from colonialism of british

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

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

Second world war (1939-45) was one of the major wars fought in the world that had devastative effects on the rest of world. This was between the Germany lead Axis powers and us-lead Allied powers.

It has many reasons for its occurrence, one of it was the appeasement of the Allied powers towards the Germany.

Appeasement policy of Allied powers

1. After the Treaty of Versailles-1920 that restricted the Germany from militarisation of Rhine and dismantling among the France and Britain was not properly followed.

② with the loss of Germany to compensate the compensation decided by the Treaty of Versailles, Allied powers did not take any serious action in reason of great economic depression of 1930.

③ Allied appeasement to the formation and functioning of the Weimer Republic

This led to the election of Hitler as the Vice Chancellor and Hitler's accordance of the Enabling Act of 1933.

④ when Germany first attacked Poland, Allied powers like England Britain, Russia were not anxious or keen about it.

⑤ Allied powers were facilitated the return of German territories from them and allowed colonial colonies to continue under Germany.

Impact of Appeasement - that lead to worldwar-II

The power vacuum created was well utilised by Hitler to grow and built Germany on the war lines

↓
The Treaty of peace with Russia was used as the compensation mechanism to avoid 2-front war by Hitler

↓
consequently, He allied with Japan and Italy to restore the colonial and imperialistic dream of Germany and Japan

Thus, indirectly Allied Appeasement acted as "water under the mat" to destroy the peace and harmonious fabric of Europe by WW2

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 of 1789 as

the revolution movement against the estates system and its manifestation of aristocratic privileges of nobility and monarchical tyranny of Bourbon dynasty in France.

Beacon of light for world

French revolution had achievements which have potential to inspire the world nations which are suppressed under the monarchical tyranny like

① Idea of Liberty, freedom, justice
liberty of thought, belief
expression + freedom of life + justice

social, political and economic had been the guiding principles of many global revolutionary movements

eg) Indian constitution embedded them in preamble itself.

② French people denial of despotic Louis XVI was mark of denial on the dictatorship that inspired rest.

eg) Russian revolution against czar Nicholas - 1917
Arab Spring of later 20th century

① formation of National Representative by the commoners by condemning nobility and clergy supremacy and dominance inspired other like.

1871: unification of Germany
 unification of Italy
 1868: Meiji Restoration of Japan

French Revolution failure to liberate France

French Revolution - 1789 - Bastille prison break

↓
formation of National Representative
Tennis court resolution

↓
further division of the national representative on the lines of
[Jacobins
liberals]

↓
lead to the rise of Robespierre
the reign of terror

↓
Elevation of Napoleon Bonaparte
in the later stage, monarchy is reinstalled
in the France - an the improper
further continuation of the ideals
of the French revolution

Though, It stood as inspiration
to the rest of world, but it failed to
sustain on its own principles in practice
leading to reinstallation of monarchy

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

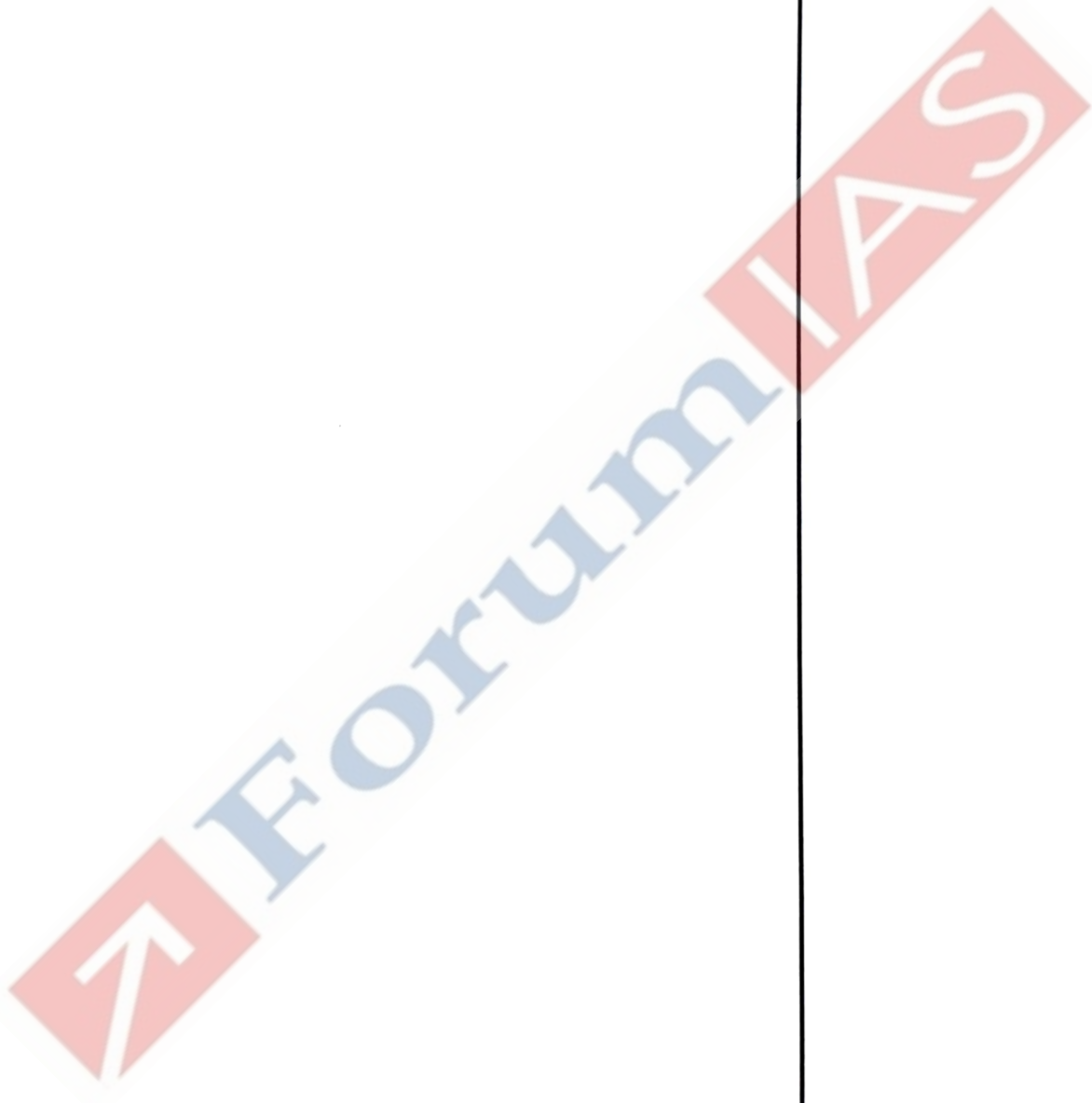
वियतनाम युद्ध एक लंबे समय तक चलने वाला सैन्य संघर्ष था जो उपनिवेशवाद विरोधी प्रतिरोध के रूप में शुरू हुआ और पूंजीवादी गुट के तिरस्कार के साथ समाप्त हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

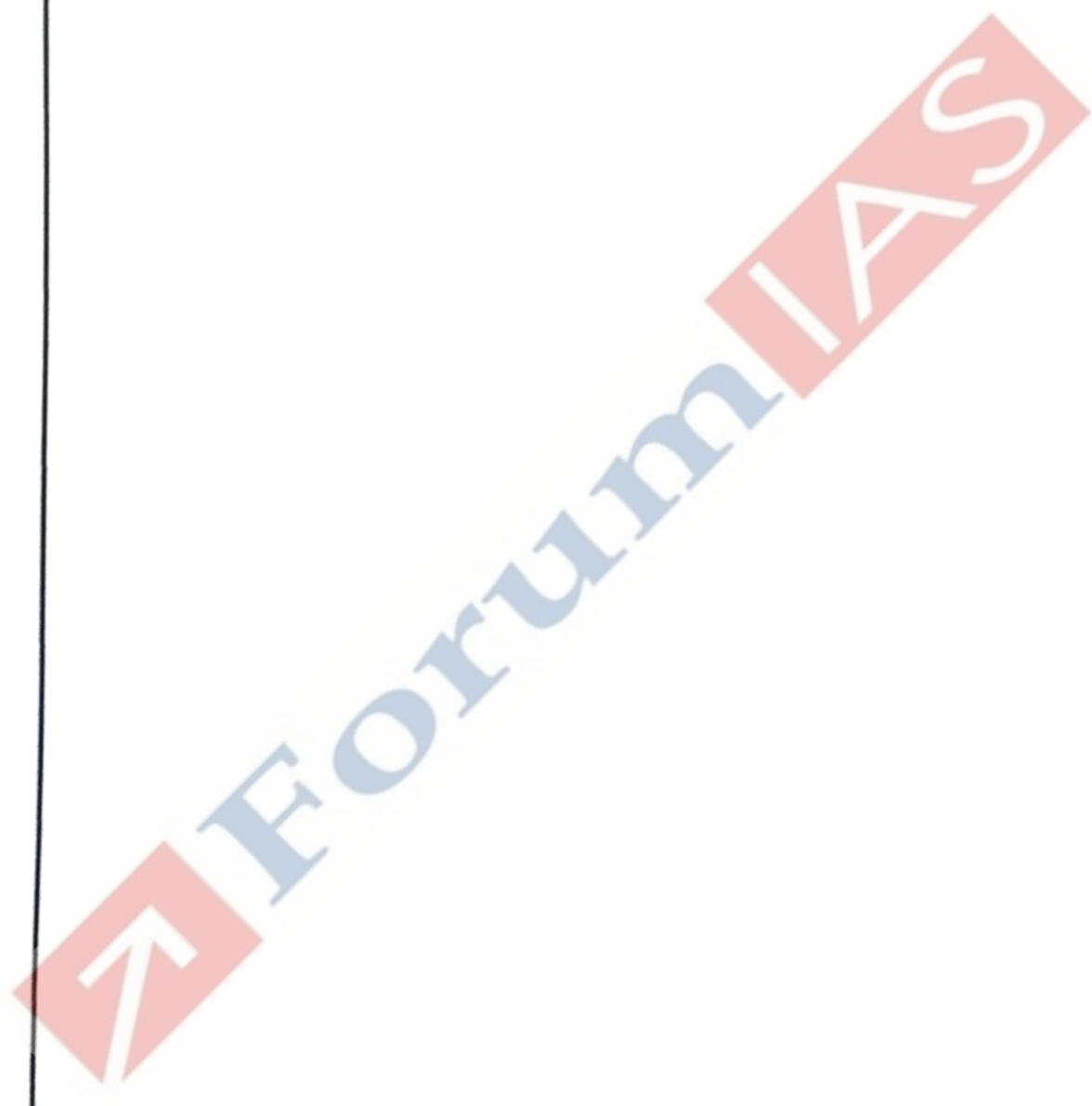
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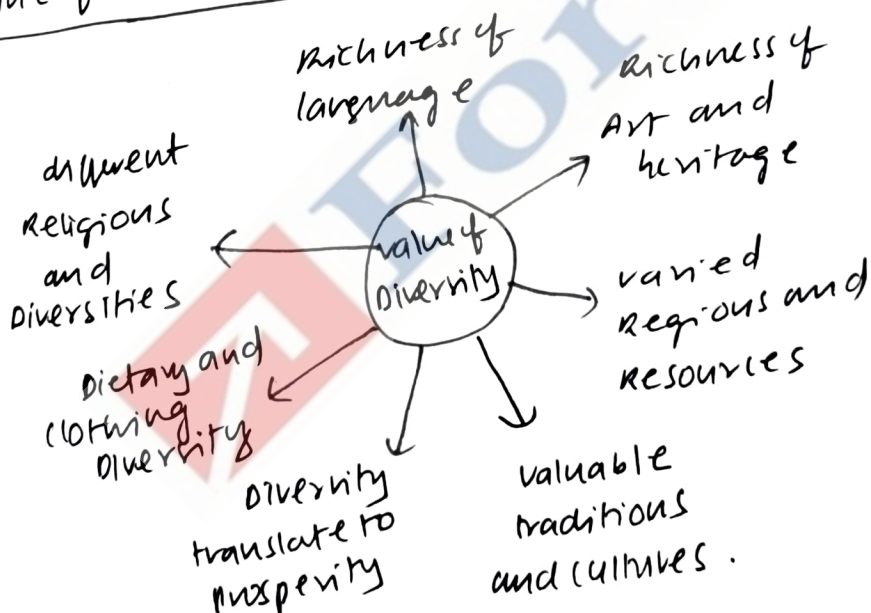
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Q17) Fully unlocking the value of India's diversity will depend on the ability to manage contradictions and conflicts arising out of cultural differences. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 "melting pot of races" and "salad bowl of cultures" encompassing diversity in the various aspects like geography, culture, religion, race, region language etc., so the unity among we translate the diversity as the "unity in diversity"

value of Indians diversity



management of contradictions and conflicts of culture.

1 Language

conflict of linguistic dominance of one over other like (Tamil on Telugu of 1952)

Internal conflicts

Bridge →

state reorganisation act - 1956

Linguistic Administrative Organisation

Ex) formation of Andhrapradesh, Punjab, Haryana

Linguistic Richness → UNESCO Intangibles

2: Religion

Religious conflicts

Ex) Sikh riots, Nelli massacre, Delhi riots, Babri demolition

sent on unity and integrity of nation

Bridge →

secularism in art 25-29 in constitution

Religious prosperity translates to richness of values and ethics of every religion



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)

India is a rich diverse nation of Regions, Races, Religions etc., which are inevitable visible in variation in Total Fertility rates across India. India has been the first nation in the world to add population control measure in its national strategy.

Reasons for Regional variation of TFR (Total Fertility rate)

northern belt like Uttarpradesh, madhya pradesh, Bihar etc have high TFR ≈ 3.0 due to

- lack of social awareness
- lack of availability of the contraceptives
- lack of incentivisation of population control measures



Low TFR \approx 1.5 in south states like Andhra, Tamilnadu, Kerala due to

- Proper awareness by education and government measures
- Social acceptability in culture
- Availability of health and contraceptive measures.

Urban areas: low TFR \approx 1.5 Rural TFR \approx 3.0

- difference in health and awareness
- socio-religious sanctions in culture.
- demographic factors.

Social consequences

- 1) High TFR translates to
 - competition for resources
 - much of unemployment,

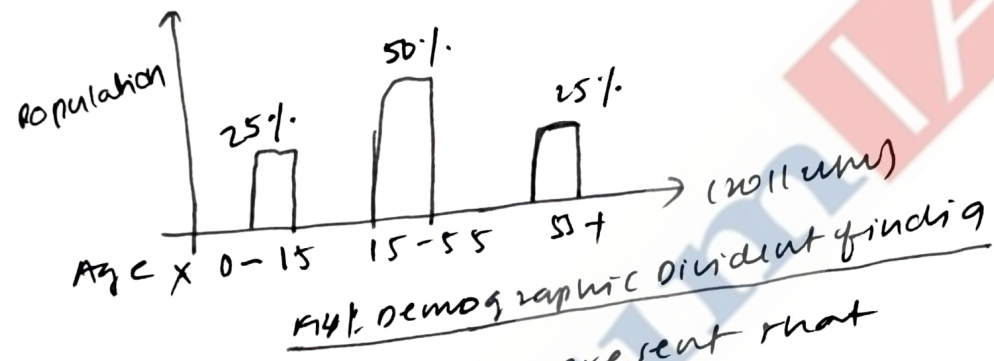
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education, health facilities
↳ high population breeds vicious cycle of poverty.

LOW TFR

↳ concentration of children's health and education by parents
↳ social infrastructure leverage is possible for governments.

Need of population control law in country



- (i) India's TFR is 2.0 present that indicates a moderate level of TFR
- (ii) Given the healthy demographic dividend-existent in the country, the mean age is 28.3% (2011 census)
- So, there is no urgent need of population law, as birth rate and death rate are moderate in india - but a policy of voluntary population control can be handy for deepening the demographic dividend.

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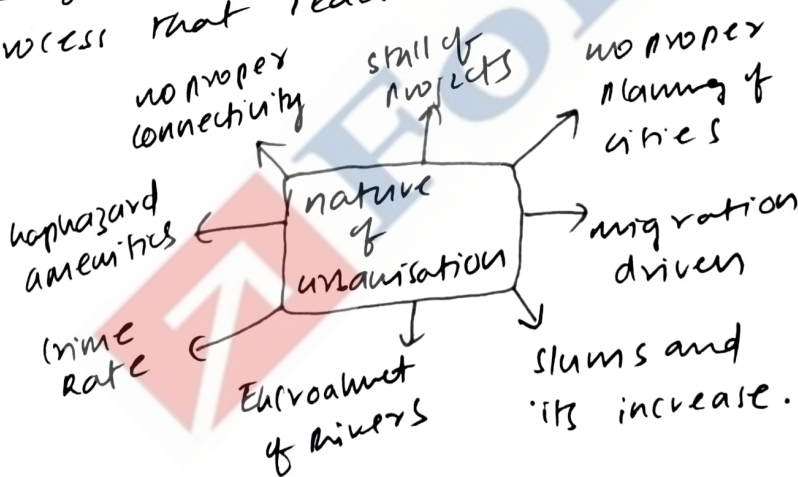
Q.19) The nature of urbanization in the country has given rise to new social and ecological challenges, instead of solving the old ones. Examine with suitable illustrations. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

with the Increase in the technology and globalisation, urbanisation is an inevitable process in the country. It is estimated that 60% of the population will live in cities globally by 2050.

nature of urbanisation

World Bank highlights that the southern urbanisation is messy and inappropriate speedy process that lead to urban decay.



urbanisation - social and ecological challenges new - to old ones

① In city like Mumbai

old problems like

- * lack of proper sanitation, sewerage
- * lack of proper early warning system to cyclones and storm surge
- * congestion and traffic.
- * lack of the proper social infrastructure like health and education.

speedy urbanisation lead to

- * migration of workers from villages to Mumbai for
 - construction works
 - service sector
 - film industry

↓
unable to cope up with standard of living

↓
slums proliferation.

lead to problems of

- ↳ health hazards in working conditions and places.
- ↳ disease burden
- ↳ culture of crime and antisocial activities
- ↳ vulnerability to pandemics
- ↳ floods, disaster vulnerability

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- ↳ lack of education, nutrition, basic amenities to the people
- ↳ pollution and environmental concerns
- ↳ psychological concern of the people due to culture shock, alienation, loneliness and work pressure
- ↳ lack of proper connectiveness and transport

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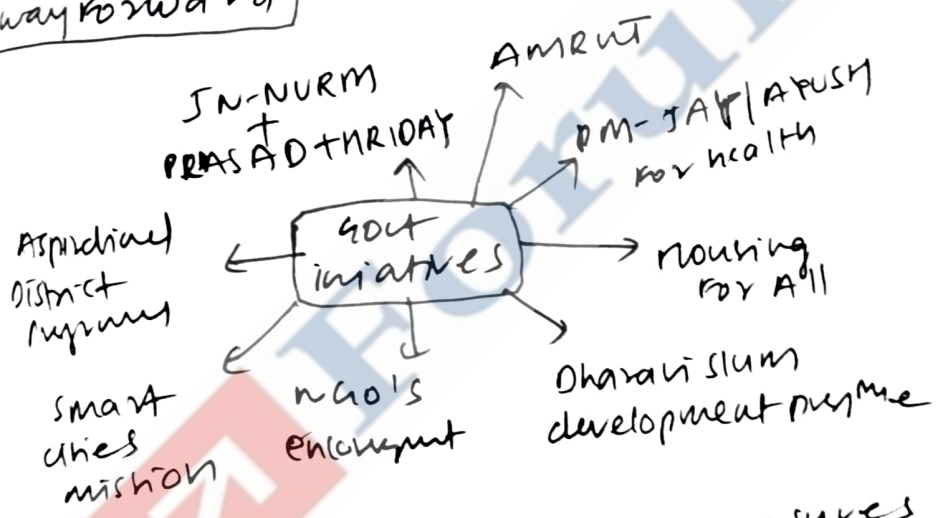
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These new challenges add up to the old ones due to improper, uninformed urbanisation

way forward



Thus, proper measures can lead to translate cities in to resilient, clean, sustainable as mentioned in **SDG 11** of sustainable development goals.

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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 प्रतिबिम्ब 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)

According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there is 15% increase in the crimes against the children in 2020 showing a grim picture about child safety and children rights. crimes against the children have deep impact on their socialisation, mental and physical growth.

Declining moral standards of society

- ① child labour, child trafficking in areas like Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar show poverty lead erosion of morals and ethics
- ② child prostitution, pornography indicate the improper perception of the society towards the moral growth and development of country

Reasons for child sexual offenses

① Lack of parental care and guardianship

↳ children in hostels,
boarding schools, working in
Restaurants, hotels

↓
sexual abuse, as there is
no one to watch and
warn

② lack of awareness in children to report

Remote villages
↓
lack of awareness about the
child rights, laws

↓
vulnerability to child abuse.

③ child trafficking and child labour

④ Poverty and population burden areas

⑤ Refugee area-camps and solidarity states

⑥ Increase in propagation and circulation of child pornography

Measures to tackle problem

- ① Social measures like
 - Preventing abandoning of children
 - Orphanages to be monitored
 - Childcare is ensured by the near relatives
 - sensitisation and awareness of their custodians
- ② Legal & Administrative
 - strict implementation of POCSO act
 - that prevent child crimes.
 - faster resolution of cases by special children courts
 - compensation law to compensate the child after abuse and recovery
- ③ Economic/Constitutional
 - Great implementation of art 46,
 - Right to education act-2009 and
 - child care as fundamental duty
 - an aim is to be created and implemented.

Thus, children are the future citizen of society, childhood protected is future of nation ensured.

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