



GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Shivam Ashutosh		
Roll No.		Date:	02/07/22

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>haven't read world history, hence only superficially attempted.</i></p> <p><i>Can't recall relevant points in stipulated time. - hence space left.</i></p>
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 01:35
			End Time
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only
			ECN CODE:
			EG:
			Evaluation Date:

11686551051_4910035694 (2022-07-05 16:12:58)

Note: Once you have evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

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)

Ans Indian struggle for independence was a movement against colonial ideology leading to economic, political, social and psychological exploitation of Indians. The demand for independence was rooted in the idea of self rule, self determination in response to cultural

Response to British policies

- ① Policy of racial discrimination - against Indian soldiers - led to 1857 rebellion, against Indian capitalists, against masses led to feeling of antagonism.
- ② Policy of religious intervention - by Christian missionaries led to the socio cultural reforms within the movement.
- ③ Policy of divide and rule - led to consolidation and unification of different regions, religions, communities against British.

① Policy of economic exploitation - discrimination against Indian capitalists, exploitative land taxation policies, intervention in tribal livelihood led to movement.

② Policy of political subjugation - lack of participation in the political process, Indian in services led to demands for self rule & self determination.

Reason for change in British policies

- ① Collective action of masses - for eg salt satyagrah led to abolition of salt tax.
- ② Action of evolutionary & leftist clubs led to trade union laws, labour laws.
- ③ A collective bargain by moderate elites & congress ministries later led to acceptance of ~~the~~ *swaraj* or complete independence.
- ④

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



116865 51051 1910035694 (2022-07-05 16:12:58)

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।

Nationalism in pre-independence period emerged in socio-political opposition to imperial-colonial rule. However this often led to evoking communal sentiments, which led to parallel development of the two. (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Reasons for parallel development

- ① Divide & rule by British - while after early discrimination against Muslims, Britishers pacified Muslims by using education & employment as a tool. This led to division in Hindu & Muslim interests.
- ② Evoking of Hindu past by Extremists - who used Hindu symbols like Shivaji, Ganesh festival to evoke nationalism, which alienated Muslim masses leading to communalism.
- ④ Communal Organisations - like Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League often stood in opposition differentiating between Hindu nationalism & Muslim Nationalism.

- ⑤ Two nation theory given by Jinnah called for demand of Pakistan which fractured the Indian nationalism into extreme communalism.
- ⑥ British indecisiveness during 1940, led to parallel growth of nationalism & communalism.
- ⑦ Historical mistakes like Lucknow pact - acceptance of separate electorates, in 1916, led to give legitimacy to communal politics.

Communalism hence emerged as a negative fallout of nationalism based on religious symbols, sentiment and cultural past. This eventually led to partition. The negative impact of such communal nationalism can be seen even today - for eg - violence against Hindus in Pakistan, communal riots in India etc.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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 played an important & defining role in all stages of freedom movement, by providing not just mass support but also leading on many occasions.

Saga of sacrifice, selflessness, bravery

- ① Early women participation came through social reformers like Sariki Phule, Margaret Cousins, Pandita Ramabai which played an important role in emancipation and empowerment of women.
- ② Leaders like Madame Cama, Annie Besant led masses outside India and within India to create political education.
- ③ Women participation in extremist revolutionary movement for eg - Usha Mehta - underground radio during Quit India movement; Is an example of Bravery, Aruna Asaf Ali during leaderless movement.
- ④ The few women leaders like Rani Gaidolui

- of Manipure who stayed in jail for many years is an example of selfless.
- ③ Mass women participation during swadeshi movement, non cooperation & civil disobedience movement - in picketing of shops, buying of foreign clothes reflects the contribution of women.
 - ④ Women played an important role in agrarian movement like Bardoli Satyagrah.
 - ⑤ Organisations like Women India Association, by Annie Besant, Margret Cousins, Aya Mahila Samaj by Pandita Ramabai and
 - ⑥ Women like Sarojini Naidu who courted arrest during salt satyagrah,

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



16865 51051 1910035694 (2022-07-05 16:12:58)

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)

The fall of USSR was rooted in economic and political factors inside erstwhile USSR, as well as the geopolitical development in Europe & world.

Internal factors

- ① Economic ~~was~~ slowdown - Russia's growth rate plummeted to negative with no consumer goods & shortage of food grains - this led to unrest.
- ② The cost of war had left the country without resources.
- ③ Size of USSR was too big to be efficiently administered.
- ④ Rebellion, secessionist movements in West USSR, demands for self-determination was on rise.
- ⑤ Policies of Glasnost and Perestroika led to openness to world ideas, ideology, economy which led to weakening of USSR socialism.

External factors

- ① Capitalist Ideology on rise - the benefits of western capitalism with growth in economy & prosperity disoriented the masses.
- ② The fall of Berlin wall - the iron curtain between the two ideologies had fallen.
- ③ The expand of NATO

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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 with its new modes of production, new technologies, surplus production, and led to watershed changes not only in Europe but across the world.
Why landmark event

- ① Economic changes - industrial revolution led to a commercial evolution ~~most~~ leading to use of ~~any~~ capitalism which occasioned imperialism & colonialism which changed the course of world history.
- ② Political changes - it led to large scale urbanization, class divide, new ideas, intellectual evolution - french revolution and
- ③ Social changes - it created new ideas like Marxism, Capitalism, and ideas of french revolution - liberty Equality Fraternity
- ④ Imperialism - it made Britain and other European countries in a dominant position compared to other countries.

- factor responsible for industrial evolution
- ① Renaissance - led to new spirit of scientific inquiry, rationalism, inventions like steam engine, scientific discoveries.
 - ② Enclosure movements - provided for a large scale mass unemployment which provided for labour in new factories.
 - ③ Feudalism provided for capital required for setting up industries.
 - ④ Colonialism - created a demand - a market for mass production in factories.
 - ⑤ Geography of Europe & Britain in particular with availability of coal, iron which occasioned the Revolution.

Hence the industrial evolution changed the course of human history

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 कहाँ तक प्रभावी रही? चर्चा कीजिए।

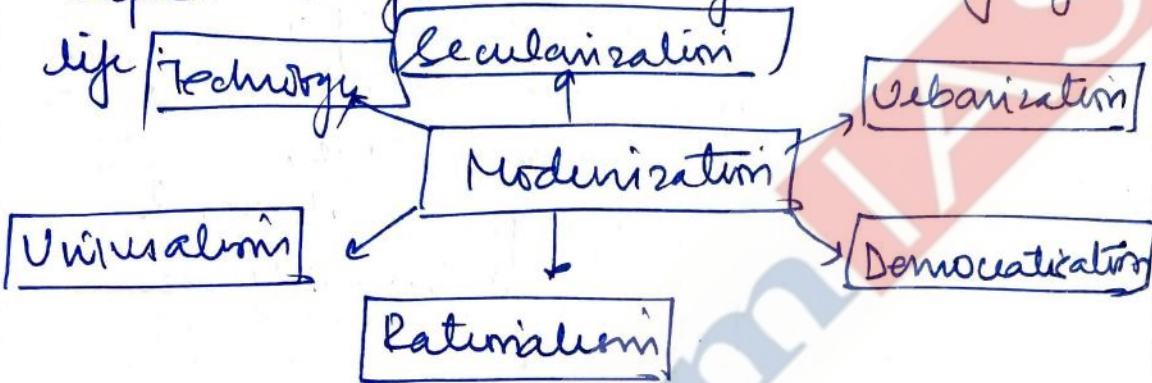
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



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।

Modernization refers to the penetration of progressive ideas into the social-cultural and political milieu of a society. It refers to the process of liberal ideologies being accepted - alongside a change in way of life.



Modernization hence happens at multiple levels. It underlines the values of Rationalism, humanism & universalism - where there is greater freedom of individual expression.

However modernization, must not be equated with westernization which is often mistaken. It can also be progressive character of the Traditional setups itself.

Is India a modern Society

According to Yogendra Singh India has experience -

1) Modernization of Indian Tradition - for example while many religious evils and social obscurantism has been reformed like Sati, child marriage, widows remarriage, many Indian traditions have experience modernization - for eg - Dasthans online, finding match for marriage on matrimonial websites, outsourcing of child care in Niche instead of joint family.

2) Traditionalisation of modernity - India has also accommodated modern ideas into Indian context - for eg Indian concept of modern western secularism, use of internet for spread of traditional knowledge, & Hence the process of globalization, harmonization has defined Indian Modernity.

Hence Modernization in Indian Society has been contextualised, ~~not~~ through, social, political & even Constitutional measures.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

116865_51054_191003569462023-07-05-16:12:58) 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)

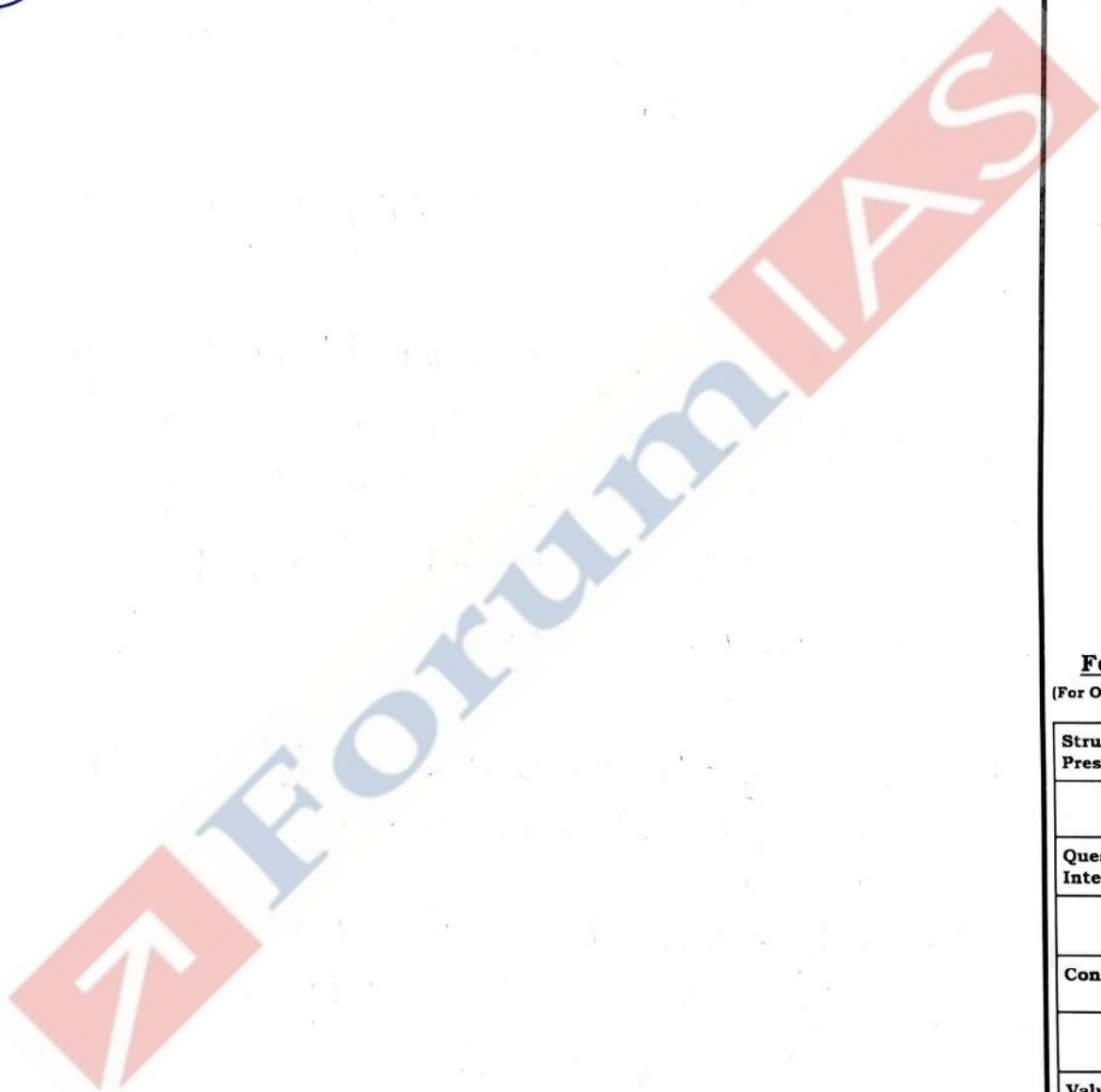
Technology is ~~the~~ democratic force of social transformation. With equal access to digital technologies, equal opportunities, equal rewards and equal ~~can~~ disseminated to all.

Role of digital technologies in bridging gender gap.

- ① Economic opportunities - Women Female labour participation rate as increased from 17% in 1990, to 27% in 2019 - result due to more opportunities in IT sector, gig platform economy.
- ② Work from home - Women are biggest beneficiary of internet assisted work from home.
- ③ Education gaps - the rise of Edu-tech platforms has helped women dropping out of formal education system.
- ④ Home appliances - digitized - for housewives. technologies like automatic has reduced effort leading to more leisure time & health benefits.

① Safety of women - technologies like CCTV, SOS buttons in public transport creates safe public spaces leading to greater participation.

②



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

116865 51051 1910035694 (2022-07-05 16:12:58)

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 as an identity, institution and even ideology has led to hierarchical division of Indian society leading to differential access to material ~~as~~ ~~services~~ like education, employment as well as non-material services like status, honour & prestige.

However it has acquired a more dynamic & flexible character in post ~~by~~ times due to secularization of public life, constitutional democratization and greater urbanization.

Change since Independence

- ① Constitutional democratization - ^{Abolition/}prohibition of untouchability has ensured abolition of extreme caste discrimination & humiliation.
- ② Politicization of Caste - according to Andre Betell Caste in post independence era has provided for most ready made axis for vote mobilization and vote consolidation leading to vote bank politics.

- ③ Substantialization of Caste - Caste system is no more a vertical system according to sociologists but a horizontal division where castes are in conflict, competing for resources & space - for eg - agitations for reservation.
- ④ Privatization of caste - Caste according to Harold Gould has withdrawn from day to day interaction due to secularization of institutions, but exists in private space - for eg - different meal intercaste dining.
- ⑤ Urbanization of caste - Caste has assumed new forms in urban space for eg caste neighbourhoods in slums.
- ⑥ Institutionalization of caste - with caste based reservation as protective & positive discrimination - caste remains relevant in education & job opportunities.

Hence Caste system has assumed new forms & roles in post independence era. While it remains a form of identity, it has also led to violent assertion for eg - caste violence of Bhagalpur, Bhojpur Pongam incidence etc.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



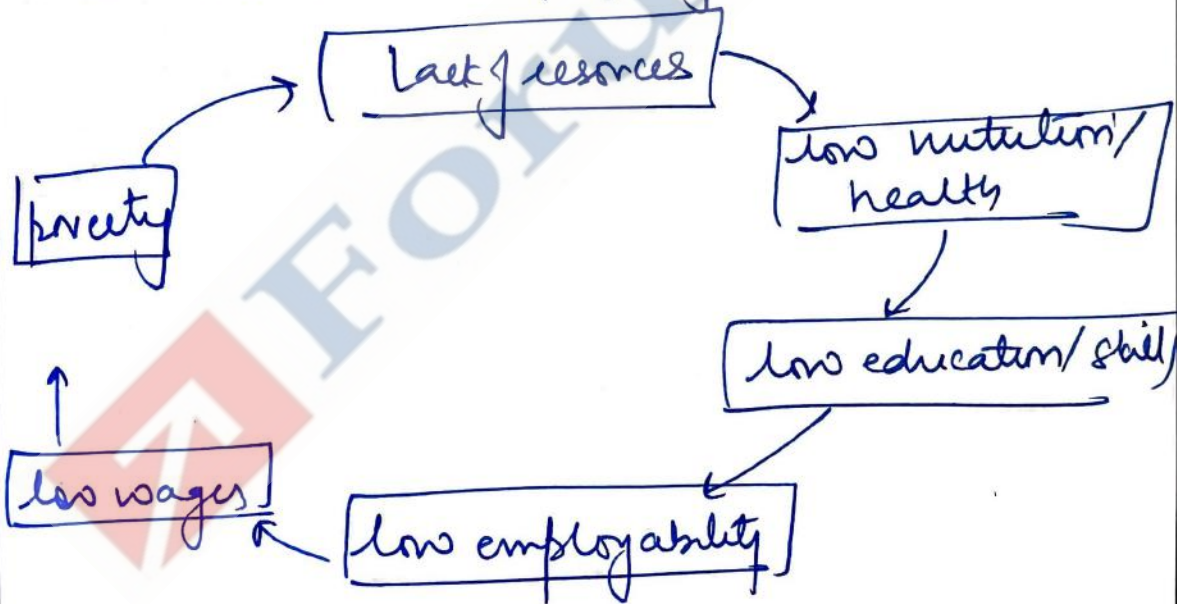
Q.10 Poverty is not only lack of resources but also lack of opportunity to improve one's standard of living and acquire resources. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 is form of social stratification rooted in economic deprivation i.e. no ownership of assets, low wages, food insecurity, but also in social & political deprivation which restricts their access to opportunity to improve their life chances,

Lack of resources

① Historical deprivation in terms of access to resources like land, property, has led to



lack of opportunity - evident in.

- ① Feminisation of poverty
- ② Ageing of poverty -
- ③ Caste - Class axis

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



116863) 51051e1910035694d (2022-07-05 16:12:58) as 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 vicoyalty of British viceroy - his policies, his attitudes were a reflection of relationship between the British and Indian & Indians. This stark difference could be seen between vicoyalty of Lord Lytton & Lord Ripon.

Lord Lytton - his tenure was characterised by a range of exploitative, restrictive and discriminatory steps towards India for eg -

1) Vernacular Press Act¹⁸⁷⁸ - the clamp down upon non-English newspapers by making them subject to draconian powers (District Magistrate who had the power to seize the press reflected the restriction on freedom to speech & expression

2) Arms Act

116865_51051_1910035694_(2022-07-05 16:12:58)

Reducing Age for IAS - from 21 to 19 -
restricting Indian in participation.

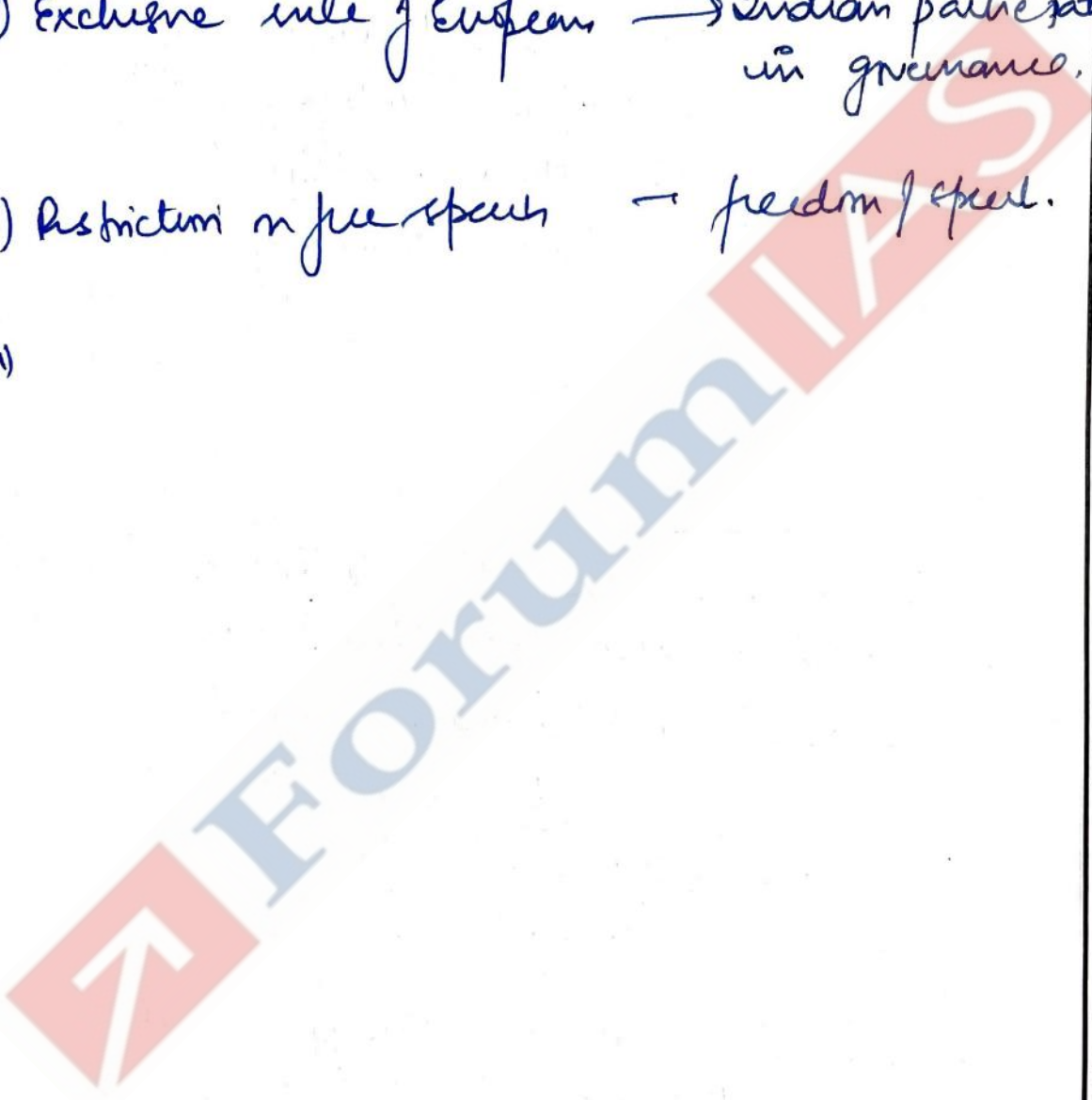
Word Pirm

- 1) Father of local self govt
- 2) Jilbert bill controversy.
- 3) Laloué laws - Jettion's Act.

New Associations-

Range of policies
Lyton

- 1) Racial Discrimination → Racial Equality ^{Rifon}
- 2) Exclusive rule of Europeans → Indian participation in governance.
- 3) Restrictions on free speech → freedom of speech.
- 4)



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

The struggle for Indian Independence was an amalgamation of multiple ideologies held by various leaders. Out of them - Gandhiji & Nehru reflected two different streams of.

1) Differences in Strategy

Gandhiji believed in Struggle - Truce model because he believed the capacity of masses to sacrifice was limited. Hence no mass movement cannot be sustained for a very long time - for eg - calling off Non Cooperation in 1921.

Nehru believed in Struggle - Victory model where a movement must be continued unless the objectives are achieved.

2) Difference in opinion about masses -

Gandhiji believed masses must be at

the center of any struggle and villages are the major site for any struggle - ~~can~~
Nehru was skeptic of villages as den of ignorance and divided on basis of caste. He believed masses must be educated before participation in movement.

3) Differences on idea of Swaraj:

Gandhiji believed in Gram Swaraj, whereas Nehru believed in complete independence, which must come from class struggle and led by state.

4) Differences on reaction to World War II -

Gandhiji believed that justice was on the side of British and made a clear distinction between fascism & colonialism. Nehru on other hand believed that both were exploitative in nature and exposed the hypocrisy of British -

5) Differences on industrial economy

Gandhiji was against machine led industrial growth and supported a village based - self help model.

Nehru believed in state led socialism where the state must own industries and engage in equal redistribution.

⑤ Differences between State & religion

Gandhi believed that religious morality must form the base of state consciousness, and be

Nehru believed in western secularism with complete autonomy of state from religion or atleast a principled distance.

⑥ Hence, while Gandhi & Nehru both worked in the direction of Indian independence, their methods, ideas, ideologies & strategies to achieve was different and often in conflict with each other.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



116865_51051_1910035694 (2022-07-05 16:12:58)

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 formation of Congress is often charged with the British

Safety Valve theory

- ① INC was ^{charged as} a group of Indian bourgeoisie class led by Hindus, upper caste, upper class men, who only represented the interests of few.
- ② Capitalists & elite demands of INC in early phase for eg - Indianization of services, discrimination in tariffs on Indian Capitalists, Rupee Sterling ratio accommodate etc.
- ③ Assistance of A.O. Hume in formation of INC and ~~no~~ no resistance by British

However safety valve theory of INC formation is an incomplete understanding of its emergence & role it played -

- 1) Lightning Conductor theory i.e. the early nationalists used ~~the~~ A.O. Hume as a catalyst ~~as~~, to avoid raising suspicion of INC being an anti-British organization.
- 2) The role of early nationalists cannot be undermined as they helped in political education of the masses who later formed the base for Gandhian movement.
- 3) The elitist nature of early INC can be attributed to the influence of western thoughts, English education. However they used it to ~~as~~ ensure political awareness & spread of liberal ideas among Indians.
- 4) To charge that it stalled popular uprising is incorrect as the masses had no conception of a 'nationalism' and hence

a united mass movement was not a possibility. Instead, the localised protests & resistance were supported by INC for eg- reform movements.

5)

Forum IAS

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

WWI ended

- ↳ Germany lost
- ↳ Treaty of Versailles
- ↳ humiliation of Germany
 - ↳ abandon army
 - ↳ pay war damages
 - ↳ restriction on expansion

Post WWI era →

- ↳ two power blocs - USA - ^{USSR} Russia
- ↳ Ideological conflict
- ↳ socialism vs Capitalism
- ↳ war for hegemony
- ↳ cold war - not full blown
- ↳ tensions built → Cuban Missile crisis.

Policy of Appeasement

- ↳ Germany regain strength - army
- ↳ policy of arms
- ↳ territorial expansion in Europe.

Why support

- ↳ Check Russia Expansion eastward
- ↳ spread of socialist ideology
- ↳ engage Russia - USSR in conflict.



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 (1789).

- ↳ broke the hierarchy of three estates
- ↳ Universal declaration of rights of men
- ↳ Ideals like liberty, Equality, Fraternity
- ↳ Republic -- idea of homeland.
- Fall of aristocracy & monarchy

But chaos post Revolution

- ↳ Bloody Sunday
- ↳ despotic rule
- ↳ Rise of Napoleon.
- ↳ Rise & fall of new

Failed to liberate France

- ↳ no end to hierarchy -
new hierarchies - new rules
- ↳ ~~the~~ New monarchy replaced
the old.
- ↳ Conflict in French society.



116865 51051 1910035694 (2022-07-05 16:12:58)

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)

Vietnam War

↳ proxy war between Capitalist and communist Regime
↳ Guerrilla Warfare by Vietnamese insurgency.



116805_51051_1910035694 (2022-07-05 16:12:58)

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 diversity is an asset ^{with} ~~to~~ its cultural spectrum of languages, religions, ethnicities and other identities. However this ~~unity~~ diversity is not

Diversity → If not managed will

1) Regional diversity → regionalism leading to violent secessionist movements, demands for local reservation, hate crimes against migrants for eg -

2) Linguistic diversity → protests against imposition of hindi, demand of new states on linguistic basis, bias against linguistic minorities and lack of education & employment

3) Religious diversity → communal riots, violence, ghettoisation & marginalisation

- of minorities, leading to radicalisation, rise of fundamentalism.
- 4) Gender diversity → relative deprivation among women, LGBTQ+, Transgender, who will have to resort to begging and petty work - vulnerability to trafficking and AIDS.
- 5) Caste diversity → caste based violence, exploitation of dalits, practise of untouchability in day to day life, casteism of politics, ^{violent} assertion of caste, resistance via Dalit Panthers, Ramjee Sena, Bhim Sena.
- 6) Rural-Urban diversity → dissatisfaction among rural inhabitants, crime, migration, growth of slums, ~~total~~ feminisation of agriculture, movements by farmers (protests).

7) Age diversity → Empty nest syndrome among elderly, psychological issues, mental health issues, suicide by students.

More ~~div~~ new forms of diversity are emerging due to technologies, digital divide, impact of climate change, resource distribution which can cause distress due to incomplete participation in socio-political process in society.

There is a need to avoid alienation arising out of such diversity - resulting into conflicts & contradictions. Schemes like Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat, Minority Welfare Scheme, three language formula, are a step in accommodating these diversities for full development of all sections of society.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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 NFHS 5, the fertility rate in India has dropped from 2.2 in NFHS 4 to 2.0. However there is a stark difference between states like Bihar with 2.3 and Kerala which is well below replacement rate.

Reasons for regional variations -

- 1) Literacy - fertility rate has direct correlation with educational levels for eg. ^{lowest} highest literacy rate state has higher F.R. i.e. Bihar.
- 2) Women empowerment - women agency over her reproductive rights has a direct consequence which comes with education, job opportunities.
- 3) Male-Son preference - in northern states where preference for male child is more - F.R. is high for eg. Uttar Pradesh, Haryana.
- 4) Poverty - poor states have more child family size due to compensation for higher child mortality and more hands for work.

- 5) State policies - health & family welfare but state subject, state policies on family planning like

Social consequences of regional variations -

- 1) Migration - states with low population will receive more migrants with highly populated states like UP, Bihar.
- 2) Some of the soil or Female foeticide, infanticide due to male preference - violation of law like PCNDT Act.
- 3) Women rights - regional variations in rights. will lead to relative deprivation of women.

Need for population control law.

- 1) Balanced growth of population - avoid population explosion.
- 2) Reproductive rights to women - maternal and neo-natal care
- 3) Pressure on health infrastructure.
- 4)

However any population control law must not be coercive, voluntary based, gender sensitive, based on contraceptive methods, safe, and consensus based.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



116865_51051_1910035694 (2022-07-05 16:12:58)

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 is the process of growth of more urban spaces due to increasing industrialization, resulting in increase in urban population, migration and associated changes in employment. According to Louis Wirth, Urbanization is a way of life characterised by not only demographic change, but also socio-cultural & political changes.

The early phase of urbanization in India occurred post independence - with widespread migration in search of job opportunities & improved living standards which led to challenges. Old challenges which continue - unsolved.

- 1) Emergence of slums - for eg. Dharavi in Mumbai marked by unhealth and insanitary living conditions.
- 2) Ghettoisation of minorities - some minority communities were pushed to margins of society.
- 3) Urbanisation of caste - caste assumed new roles in urban politics and space cont

New Social Challenges

- 1) Feminization of rural areas - due to pre-dominant male migration.
- 2) Increase in crime rate - particularly violence against women. - for eg - Delhi rape case.
- 3) Increase in misuse of technology - evident in educated youth engaged in cyber crimes for eg - Github, Bulli Bai app.
- 4) Contest of space - new refugee colonies, illegal habitations, unapproved constructions.
- 5) New forms of Discrimination - class based discrimination, status inconsistencies for eg - refusal to pay in restaurants, hotels etc.
- 6) Communalism -

New ecological challenges

- 1) felling of forests - for eg- Aarey forests in Mumbai to make way for human habitation & development activities
- 2) Concretisation of land - urban heat island effect, urban floods, and low ground water recharge.
- 3) Pollution of water, land, air - for eg- Bhopal gas leak of Bhopal, AQI in Delhi,
- 4) Encroachment of wetlands for eg- Yamuna floodplains leading to urban floods and vulnerability to Earthquakes.
- 5) Pressure on resources - for eg- low water levels in Delhi, water crisis, food crisis
- 6) Zoonotic diseases - for eg COVID-19, lab based diseases, Anti-Microbial Resistance.

Need for a sustainable cities which are in harmony with nature, one health approach and equitable society with proper sources of employment & income are the way ahead for tackling these challenges of Urbanization

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

Children are one of the most vulnerable to be the victim of sexual violence. according to NCFB. Moreover, most of the perpetrator of such a heinous crime, are known to the children and parents - for eg - relatives, school, etc. This reflects the declining moral standards of the society - impeding the physical and mental development of child alongwith psychological trauma.

Reasons for rise of sexual offences against children -

- ① Outsourcing of parenting - due to dual-career families, the child is often interacting with outsiders for eg - baby sitters, nannies, tutors etc which makes them vulnerable.
- ② Disintegration of joint families - leading to nuclear families and inavailability of grand parents to take care of the child.

- 116865_51051_1910035694 (2022-07-05 16:12:58)
- ③ Child pornography - explicit content w.r.t. child abuse makes internet makes children vulnerable to violence in real life.
 - ④ Taboo around sex-education - makes the kids more vulnerable, introverts and shy making them easy victims for perpetrators.
 - ⑤ low rate of persecution under laws - lack of child friendly trials, children courts, low conviction - makes the applicable laws ineffective.
 - ⑥ Inability to predict risk areas - for eg. sexual abuse which can happen in school hostels, inside one's house - due to

Measures to tackle

- 1) Need to establish communication with children in simple and easy ways - through animation's & cartoons to check for sexual abuse.
- 2) Use of technologies like CCTV to monitor activities around children
- 3) Platforms like ~~Parent~~ PENCIL, for complaints

4) Legal measures - making laws more stringent, more specific, and child friendly trials for eg - no encounter of victims & perpetrator, women judges for trial. to increase conviction rate.

5)

Recent Supreme Court of India gave a contentious judgement, interpreting lack of skin to skin contact to reject a case as case of sexual abuse. This calls for more specific, clear, and

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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.