

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours
समय : डेढ़ घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 125
अधिकतम अंक : 125

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ASHISH KUMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910102485	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	17/8/23

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
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. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
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. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
Total/कुल अंक	125		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			12:00 PM	→ 1:50 PM.	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
				Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Evaluator's Discretion 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. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

218924_61111_1910102485_(2023-08-17 14:36:21)

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

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Q.1) World War I was believed to be a 'war to end all wars'; however, its aftermath made another world war inevitable. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध को 'सभी युद्धों को समाप्त करने वाला युद्ध' माना जाता था; हालाँकि, इसके परिणाम ने एक और विश्व युद्ध को अपरिहार्य बना दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The victory of Allied Powers (US, Britain, France, Russia) over Central Powers (Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy) over colonial and naval rivalries in World War I (1914-18) was seen as a 'War to end all wars'.

However, its aftermath made another war inevitable due to

- i) Hegemonic rise of US and Japan in the economic sphere led to polarisation.
- ii) Russia became communist as opposed to capitalism elsewhere after Bolshevik Revolution
- iii) Nationalist sentiments in colonies arose due to denial of self-determination

iv) Non-adherence to Wilson's 14 Points and ineffective League of Nations.

v) Dictated Peace by Peace Treaties:

① Treaty of St. Germain and Trianon divided Austria and Hungary.

② Treaty of Sevres dismembered Ottomans.

③ Treaty of Versailles with Germany

i) Disarmament → limited soldiers, ships

ii) Huge war reparations → 6600 million pounds

iii) War Guilt imposed

iv) Territorial loss - colonies, Saar, Rhineland

vi) Rise of Totalitarian Regimes

① Fascism in Italy (Mussolini)

② Nazism in Germany (Hitler)

vii) Great Depression 1929 → misery worldwide.

viii) Appeasement by Allies over activities of Japan, Germany and Italy.

The heated inter-war years thus resulted into 2nd World War.

Q.2) The seeds of distrust planted between the West and Russia during the Bolshevik revolution, manifested in the form of cold war that altered the global order. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

बोल्शेविक क्रांति के दौरान रूस और पश्चिम के बीच रोपे गए अविश्वास के बीज शीत युद्ध के रूप में प्रकट हुए जिसने वैश्विक व्यवस्था को बदल दिया। चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 in Russia leading to establishment of Communism was rife with internal and external challenges.

Seeds of Distrust:

- i) Hatred by West of Communism as an ideology.
- ii) Support to Czar by Western nations for exiling leaders of revolution
- iii) West helped Whites (Mensheviks, SRP, Kadets) against Bolsheviks resulting into Civil War.
- iv) Treaty of Brest Litovsk stripped Russia of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Georgia etc
- v) Restricted entry of USSR into League of Nations.

Manifested into Cold War:

- i) World wide portrayal of communism as dictatorial system. → exclusion
- ii) Theaterised war due to division of world into capitalist and communist blocks.
- iii) Germany, Austria, Berlin and Vienna got divided → Iron Curtain over Europe.
- iv) Nuclear, arms and space race kept world on its toes.

Altered the Global Order:

The bipolar world order was not acceptable to hegemonic USA. So it caused to disintegrate Russia by proxy wars in Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan etc. 3rd world emerged as separate from other two reflecting the distrust. The disintegration of USSR finally led to a unipolar world.

Q.3) Arab-Israel conflict is as much a result of their internal contradictions as an outcome of manipulative tactics of the imperial powers. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

अरब-इजरायल संघर्ष उनके आंतरिक अंतर्विरोधों का उतना ही परिणाम है जितना कि साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियों की चालाकी भरी रणनीति का है। स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The creation of Israel by UN in 1948 due to efforts of western powers has been fraught with all sorts of tensions in the middle east.

There has been an unending conflict between the 2 civilisations due to

Internal Contradictions:

- i) Civilisation difference between jewish and muslim world
- ii) Palestine is revered by both as a holy place. Jerusalem hosts Al-Aqsa Mosque which is venerated by both (Abrahamic faiths)
- iii) The conservative and liberal outlooks of muslims and jews in a hitherto conser-

vative region of middle east.

⇒ Manifested in the form of Arab-Israel war of 1948 between Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon and Israel, subsequently in 6 day war in 1967 and Yom Kippur War in 1973.

Manipulative Imperial Powers:

- i) Tacit support of Britain to Jews for a 2-state solution created schisms.
- ii) Interference in Suez Canal zone to suppress Egyptian growth plus halting of funding by US for Aswan Dam resulted into Suez War 1956.
- iii) Efforts to broker peace favouring Israel like Camp-David Accords 1979, Oslo Accord 1993 and recent Abraham Accord 2020.

The Clash of Civilisations is here to stay as a geopolitical problem of the Middle East.

Q.4) Enumerate the reasons behind outbreak of the civil war in China. Also, analyse the wide-reaching impacts of its outcome. (10 marks, 150 words)

चीन में गृहयुद्ध छिड़ने के पीछे के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इसके अलावा, इसके परिणाम के व्यापक प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil War in China took place between Kuomintang (KMT) of Sun Yat sen and Chinese Communist Party (CCP) of Mao Zedong during 1920s-1949 with victory of CCP.

Reasons behind Civil War:

- i) Ideological difference between the two of western capitalism vs Russian Communism
- ii) Japanese incursions into Manchuria, Korea. etc.
- iii) The era of warlords had brought anarchy and lawlessness.
- iv) Century of Humiliation was interpreted by both differently

v) Outside influences of US and Russia for their respective supporters.

Impacts:

- i) Japan utilised the opportunity for incursions into North east China in 1934 and then full invasion in 1937.
- ii) Victory of CCP ensured establishment of communism.
- iii) Great Leap forward brought Agrarian Communism, which was later followed by open door policies of Deng Xiaoping.
- iv) Taiwan was seen as last vestige of KMT.
- v) People witnessed persecution in Beijing Wall and Tianmen Square Protests.

The Rise of China on the World Stage is result of victory of CCP in Civil War

Q.5) Created to protect the future generations from the scourge of war, United Nations (UN) was envisioned to bridge the shortcomings of League of Nations (LoN). In light of the statement, make a comparative analysis of the two bodies. (10 marks, 150 words)

भविष्य की पीढ़ियों को युद्ध के संकट से बचाने के लिए बनाये गये संयुक्त राष्ट्र (UN) की परिकल्पना राष्ट्र संघ (LoN) की कमियों को पाटने के लिए की गई थी। कथन के आलोक में दोनों निकायों का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

League of Nations (LoN) was formed as part of Woodrow Wilson's 14 points in the aftermath of Ist World War. The UN was formed after IInd World War due to Yalta and Postdam conferences.

Both the international bodies were envisioned for international peace and security but have differences.

LoN	UN
i) Result of WWI → 14 points ii) Guided by League Covenant	i) Result of WWII → Yalta and Postdam ii) Atto Atlantic Charter guides UN.

LoN	UN
iii) 42 members	iii) Near universal
iv) Not joined by <u>US</u> and <u>USSR</u>	iv) joined
v) No voice to colonies	v) Prominent role of colonies
vi) Dominated by Britain and France	vi) Domination of US, USSR and China.
vii) Permanent members → Britain, France Italy, Japan	vii) US, USSR, China, Britain and France
viii) Decisions by <u>unanimity</u>	viii) Consensus and voting
ix) Focus on security	ix) Human rights, development too.

The failure of LoN had necessitated a new universal organisation which led to UN as a global body.

Q.6) Napoleon was the child of French revolution who betrayed the revolution in France but revolutionized other parts of the world. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

नेपोलियन फ्रांसीसी क्रांति की संतान थे जिन्होंने फ्रांस में क्रांति को धोखा दिया लेकिन इनके कृत्यों ने दुनिया के अन्य हिस्सों में क्रांति ला दी। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Napoleon was born in 1769 in Corsica. He saw French Revolution 1789 in his youth and rose to power due to revolution itself.

Child of Revolution:

- i) French Revolution propounded the ideas of liberty, Equality and Fraternity.
- ii) The end of privileges of clergy and nobility brought forward the 3rd estate.
- iii) Napoleon started as a soldier in the Army. In Toulon due to his exceptional abilities, promoted as Brigadier General.
- iv) Reign of Terror was supported by Napoleon in its bid to stability → dictatorial elements

- v) The ambitious nature was given boost by ideals of equality.
- vi) His hatred of monarchy made him supporter of revolution.

Betrayal of Revolution°

- i) Firing using canons in Paris earned him title of full General but displayed his disapproval of liberty.
- ii) Treaty of Campoformio with Austria on high-handed terms proved his unstable mind.
- iii) Propoganda scheme through paintings and newspapers showed his desire for privileges → elite club of kings.
- iv) Coup against directory govt was reversal of popular mandate.

v) Gradual rise to 1st Consul in 1799 and finally Emperor of French Republic in 1804 was reversal of revolution itself when he said "I am the Revolution".

Revolutionised Other Parts :

- i) Established Banking, Education system and transportation which were spread through his wars in Italy, Spain, Egypt, Germany and elsewhere.
- ii) Napoleonic Code comprising codification of civil and criminal laws is a practice followed globally.
- iii) The image of liberator gave birth to revolutionary movements of 1830s and 1848 throughout Europe → unification of Germany & Italy
 ⇒ Nationalistic sentiments aroused by Napoleon have given birth to modern nation-states.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
PresentationQuestion
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.7) Why were Asian and African countries so easily dominated and colonized by the western powers? Also, contrast the consequence of this domination for colonizers and colonized countries.

(15 marks, 250 words)

एशियाई और अफ्रीकी देश इतनी आसानी से पश्चिमी शक्तियों के उपनिवेश और प्रभुत्व में क्यों थे? इसके अलावा उपनिवेशवादियों और उपनिवेशित देशों के लिए इस प्रभुत्व के परिणाम की तुलना करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Colonisation is the process of domination and subjugation of other areas outside national borders in political, economic and cultural sphere, as a means of practising imperialism.

Europe throughout 13-18th c and in particular 1878-1914 practised imperialism of Asian and African countries due to their vulnerabilities →

i) lack of industrialisation and outdated methods of production made them easy markets

ii) Resource rich geologies made them sources of cheap raw material and also labour.

- iii) Lack of development facilitated financial and industrial capitalism of west.
- iv) Inefficient governments without the concept of nationalisation were ill-equipped to deal with colonial powers.
- v) The oppressive inequalities due to stratification system made them welcome the civilising mission of the west.
- vi) Lack of avenues of human resource development → backwardness.

Consequences of Domination :

① For Colonisers :

- i) Access to cheap raw material and ~~data~~ labour → economic development.
- ii) Backward religions and traditions made the spread of christianity.

- iii) Increased geopolitical clout and domination in global groups.
- iv) Enhanced standard of living
→ boost to Nationalistic chauvinism

For Colonised :

- i) Drain of Wealth : Plunder of resources and labor
- ii) Racial Discrimination → apartheid
↳ inferiority complex.
- iii) Branded as 3rd world / Global south
→ No geopolitical significance
- iv) Artificial borders → tribal conflicts
- v) No physical / social infra
[e.g.] No doctors / lawyers in Angola at independence.
- vi) Presently facing burden of climate change

Colonisation hence was a double-edged sword and is now also visible as neo-colonialism.

Q.8) Although the industrial revolution in every country was different, it produced similar end results wherever it happened. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

यद्यपि प्रत्येक देश में औद्योगिक क्रांति भिन्न-भिन्न थी, फिर भी यह जहां कहीं भी हुई, अंतिम परिणाम समान दिए। स्पष्ट करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Industrial Revolution started from Britain in 1750-1850s is philosophical, technological and attitudinal change in the method of production. It followed following features

- ① Agriculture → enclosure movement.
 - ↳ intensive manuring, crop rotation
 - ↳ mechanical seed drill etc.
- ② Postal → penny post
- ③ Transport → canal building, railways and macadamised roads.
- ④ Textile → spinning jenny, power loom, cotton gin,
- ⑤ Steam → steam engine led to inanimate sources of power
- ⑥ Iron → Blast furnace (using coal).

Different in Every Country:

It was not uniform everywhere with respect to time frame and intensity of change

- i) Japan after Meiji Restoration (1868) followed British model by adopting its inventions. But it was state led with profits of agriculture as compared to private led with mercantile profit in Britain.
- ii) America industrialised after end of slavery and Civil War in 1865.
- iii) Russia industrialised after 1870s and mainly after Bolshevik Revolution in a communist manner.
- iv) France, Germany, Italy after 1870s due to unification efforts.
- v) 3rd world like India industrialised partially to suit coloniser's interests.

End Results:

It led to increased production, GDP growth, improved standard of living and nationalism but had negative consequences -

i) Race to imperialism to acquire colonies.

ii) Urbanisation

- ↳ slums proliferated
 - 2 nations by disease
- ↳ insanitary, unhygienic conditions
 - cholera wiped out streets

iii) Conditions of industry

- ↳ long work hours, no occupational safety, no social security

iv) Luddites and Chartist movements inspired

socialist overtones everywhere

v) Deindustrialisation and Peasantisation of colonies.

Industrialisation in this sense is bane for humanity.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
PresentationQuestion
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.9) Highlight the factors that led the unification of Germany and Italy. To what extent was the unification process similar in the two countries? (15 marks, 250 words)

जर्मनी और इटली के एकीकरण का नेतृत्व करने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। दोनों देशों में एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया किस हद तक समान थी? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

19th Century witnessed the nationalistic ambitions of few countries and few leaders resulting into unification efforts.

The Napoleonic Wars had led to Vienna Congress 1815 for balancing of power but could not achieve peace and caused revolts in 1830s and 1840s. The unification efforts were most visible in Germany and Italy.

Germany :

1) Confederation of Rhine (1806) changed to the German Confederation (1815) but was not homogenous - it had Denmark, Austria and Prussia as dominant members.

ii) Democratic efforts by Frankfurt National Assembly 1848 failed due to objection by Prussia

iii) Policy of Blood and Iron by Bismarck led to unification by breaking the German Confederation

a) Denmark ousted in 1862

b) Austria ousted in 1864.

c) Southern kingdoms united after Franco-Prussian war 1871

Italy:

i) efforts of Mazzini in 1830s and 1840s failed

ii) Count Cavour of Piedmont-Sardinia took the lead.

→ Garibaldi united Northern Italy in 1859.

→ Garibaldi brought 2 Sicilies in 1860

→ Venetia from Austria in 1866

→ Rome from Papal states in Franco-Prussian War

Similarities :

- i) Democratic efforts failed initially
- ii) 1830 and 1848 revolts generated nationalistic ambitions
- iii) Ambitious leaders took the lead by authoritarian policies
→ Bismarck and Cavour
- iv) Series of struggles and conflicts to unify parts.
- v) Clever diplomatic tactics
→ Cavour in Crimean War
→ Bismarck against Denmark and Austria.
- vi) Role of Franco-Prussian War 1871 as last nail in the coffin of unification.

The unification of Germany and Italy paved the way for European supremacy and race to imperialism.

Q.10) Ideas of social justice, collectivism, and equality defined the socialist movements in 19th century Europe, but their impact was restricted due to several reasons. Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

सामाजिक न्याय, सामूहिकता और समानता के विचारों ने 19 वीं शताब्दी के यूरोप में समाजवादी आंदोलनों को परिभाषित किया, लेकिन उनका प्रभाव कई कारणों से प्रतिबंधित था। टिप्पणी करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The French Revolution 1789 had aroused the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity in Europe. The socialist movement of 19th century for egalitarianism finds its roots in French Revolution.

Ideas

① Social Justice :

- i) Industrial Revolution had brought prosperity to class and misery to masses.
- ii) Workers were oppressed, exploited with no ownership of product.
- iii) Luddites and Chartists campaigned for worker rights.
- iv) Babeuf even conspired for overthrow.

- v) Utopian socialists like Simon, Owen
aspired for egalitarian rights.
⇒ Social justice was a central theme

② Collectivism:

- i) Communist Manifesto propounded
"Proletarians of all land unite".
- ii) Society for fraternal democrats, League of
Just (Communist league) and later
Communist Internationals gave a call
for unity → collectivism.
- iii) Propertyless can fight against propertied
by their collective strength only.

③ Equality:

- i) The gap between haves and have nots
had created privileges.
- ii) Franchise was linked to property.
- iii) Luxurious living coexisted with destitute
- slums.

Equality marked the ideal situation

Impact was restricted :

- i) Imperialist race aroused nationalistic sentiments which resulted in ambitions for growth of nation even at the cost of worker rights.
- ii) Division in the movement over reformism v/s revolution.
- iii) State repression weakened the movement → massacre of Paris Commune.
- iv) lack of international solidarity until 2nd international.
- v) Ideas did not have unified appeal across the society.

The socialist movement although with some problems was successful in getting rights of worker by their unification and presented alternative to capitalism.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
PresentationQuestion
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total