

TEST CODE : 5 1 1 2 3

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

TANUJ PATNAK

Roll No.

1910084975

Date:

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
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Total:	250	

INSTRUCTION

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

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

Evaluator's Discretion:

For Student Only

Start Time | 08:00 AM

End Time | 11:00 AM

Total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

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ECN CODE:

EG:

Evaluation Date:

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) 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)

(INM)
Indian National Movement began for after the 'First war of Indian Independence' in 1857.

Its growth was a result of ~~2 causes~~ →

(Response to changing British policies in country)

(i) Era of social reforms came to an end after 1857 war. Educated Indians were anguished due to this

(ii) Indian Councils act 1861 did not gave adequate representation to Indians

(iii) Policies of Lytton in 1878 → Vernacular press act 1878 (VPA) (also called as Gaysin act)
 → Sechi durbar and policy of proud reserve

(iv) Ilbert Bill Controversy during Rippon →

Showed laid discrimination of Britain.

(v) Increasing exploitation of farmers and artisans due to various British policies

INM as a reason for changing British policies

(i) Spectacular speeches and articles by moderates
(eg) GK Gokhale, MG Ranade and passing of Indian Council act 1891 (increased representation)

(ii) Agitation by Indian National Association and repeal of VPA 1908 as well as illbert bill was passed.

(iii) Swadeshi movement led to passing of Morley Minto reforms. (One Indian in Wiley council)

(iv) Ghadar movement led to passing of refence of India act 1915

(v) Home rule Movement led to Mantagu declaration → i.e. ^{British} aim was to give Swaraj

~~INM~~ INM finally led to expulsion of British regime from India.

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)

Nationalism rose in early twentieth century (1900s) and it was followed by ^{growth of} communalism in India.

Nationalism (NA) stand for love for ones country and making sacrifices for its upliftment.

Communalism (CO) is the outburst of one religious community over another.

Reasons for parallel development of NA & CO

(i) Socio reforms movement → Reformers like Pejaram Mohan Roy, Arjya Samaj, instilled the feeling of Nationalism, but they also started tracing India's history from ancient periods. This alienated Muslims.

(ii) Swadeshi Movement → This was due to the partition of Bengal in 1905. It elevated National feelings but it also started communalism.

due to formation of a Muslim majority province

(iii) Divide and Rule Policy of Britain →

Separate electorates was opposed by INC → rising Nationalism
 But gave representation to Muslims → rising CO.

(iv) ~~Kutba~~ Lucknow Pact 1916 → Both leaders

of INC and ML came together but masses were not brought together.
(Muslim League)

(v) Khilafat NCM - Khilafat Movement →

~~had~~ Raised the feeling of NA, but also enlivened CO as Ali brothers accused INC of taking Hindu interests.

(vi) Nehru Report 1928 → demand for a

dominion status and autonomy, but ML and Muslims opposed it.

(vii) Post 1937 → Extreme CO was resorted by ML.

Thus both NA and CO emerged forerunners which led to Partition of India in 1947.

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 participated equally ~~with~~ to men in Indian Independence struggle. They were present from the very beginning to the very end till 1947.

[SACRIFICE] → ① Rani Laxmi Bai in 1857 war. Various women such as Pratibha Wadedar, Sunita Chanderi, Shanti Ghosh sacrificed themselves during Chittagong movement in 1932 (under Surya Sen)

[Selflessness] → Rani Gauribai entered Civil disobedience movement to fight against the unjust British rule.

Sarojini Naidu ~~she~~ led the CDM in Kharsana without fear of British might

Bravery →

- ① Debi Chaudharani fought against British in Jangsi revolt in 1750s.
- ② Usha Mehta organised Underground Radio during CIM
- ③ Arune Asaf Ali hoisted Indian flag on 9th August 1942 when all leaders were arrested by British

Women also came forward to uplift the Socio-economic conditions of women in India

- ↳ Kameshri Saraswati open Arya Mahila Samaj
- ↳ Saraswati Shukla opened widow homes, girl schools, for destitute girls.
- ↳ Kameshri Ranade opened Ladies Social Conference to uplift women of India

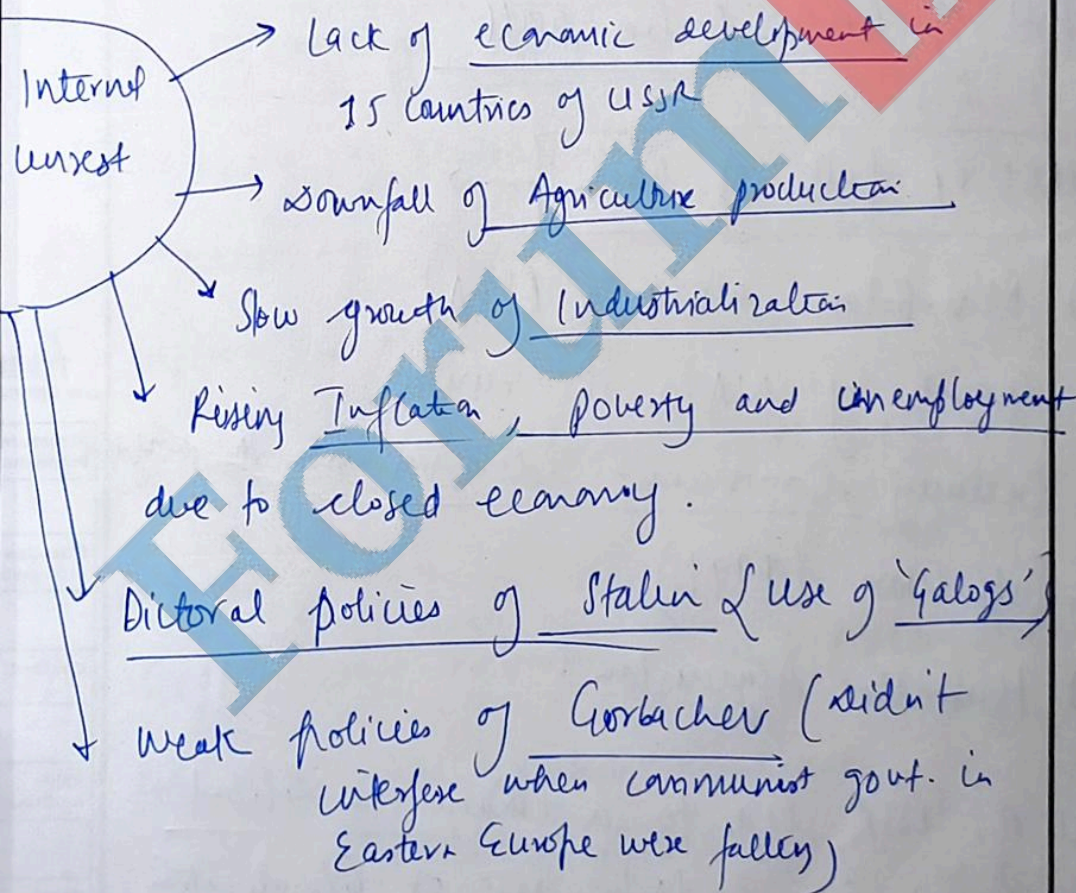
Thus, due to women's movement, today the condition of women is improving and we are moving towards Gender Equality (SDG-5)

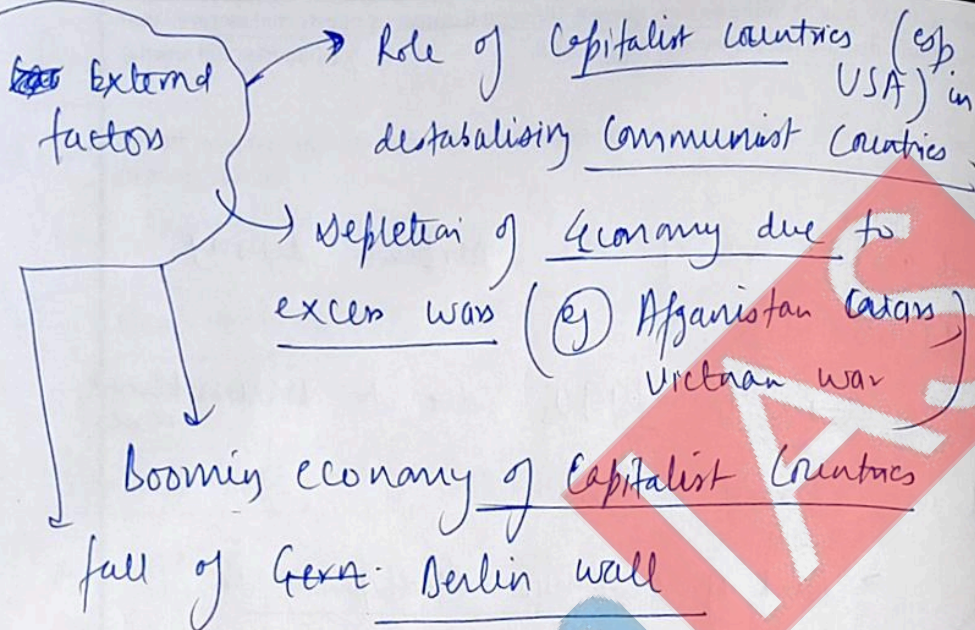
Q.4) Collapse of the USSR was as much a consequence of internal unrest as of external factors. Analyze this statement and discuss the impacts of fall of USSR. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 was at the peak of the superpower during the cold war era.

It disintegrated in 1990s due to internal weaknesses as well as external factors.





IMPACT OF fall of USSR →

- ① Monopolar world of USA
- ② Growth of NATO in Europe
- ③ Declining Communist ideologies from the world
- ④ Gulf war (1991)
- ⑤ Unstable Afghanistan.

fall of USSR led to a change in Global order and it led to use of Globalization in the world.

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 can be defined as the shift of economy from agriculture based to industry based economic production.

IR as a landmark event →

- ① Beginning of Modernisation
- ② Beginning of Imperialism and Colonialism
- ③ Exploitation of various Colonies
- ④ Search for new colonies. (discovery of new sea routes)
- ⑤ Reducing Global Poverty
- ⑥ Exploitation Environment and Natural resources
- ⑦ Fight Rising Nationalist movements against Colonialism.

Feed
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Factor Responsible in Britain for IR

- ① Presence of Natural resources (Iron)
- ② Naval superpower
- ③ Colonialism and Imperialism
(India, S-E Asia, Africa (Egypt, South Africa))
- ④ Adequate labour availability
via Slaves
- ⑤ Exploitation of Natural resources from Colonies
- ⑥ Dumping of products in Colonies (Markets)
- ⑦ Growth of Science and technology
(Steam engine, Spinning jenny)

IR from Britain trickled down to various countries of the world.

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)

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

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

Modernization can be defined as the inclusion of science and technology in daily livelihood lives in order to increase the ease of living.

It involves :-

- (i) Increasing rationality and scientific outlook
- (ii) Giving up orthodoxy and superstitions
- (iii) Accepting modern social, political as well as economic views

Indian society is modern on certain aspects but still holds to traditions in others.

Modern Indian Society →

- ① Democratic society
- ② Moving towards egalitarianism

- ① Using Science and technology → Digital India, Industrialization, etc.
- ④ Adhering to liberalization, privatization and globalization.
- ⑤ Various land reforms have been done.
- ⑥ Striving towards protection of Environment (Environment protection act 1986).

Indian society traditional in few aspects

- ① Prevalence of caste system
(eg) atrocities to lower caste in rural Punjab, Haryana, etc)
- ② Gender Inequality → (Global Gender Gap report → 155/146)
- ③ Female Infanticide and Child Marriages
- ④ Prevalence of Dowry

Need to address these issues and move towards a modern progressive society.

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Q.8) Analyze the role of digital technologies in bridging gender gap in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में लैंगिक अंतर को पाटने में डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to Eco-survey 2020, Around 770 million users of Internet in India. Digital technologies have penetrated every nook and corner of Indian Society.

Role of Digital technologies in Bridging Gender Gap

According to Gender Gap Index ²⁰²⁰ → India stands at 135/146.

(i) Education parameter
(107/146)

Digital inclusion of women using digital platforms like e-vidya, Swayam, etc.

(ii) Economic parameter → Increase women employment by
(143/146)

leveraging Gig platforms (work as per flexibility)

(iii) Political participation → Increase awareness through Social media.
(148/146)

(iv) Health parameter → Provide health consultation
 (146/146) through e-Sanjeevani
 Health IDs and ~~providing~~
 tracking malnutrition in women
 using ICT.

Challenges

- ① digital divide (gender divide in using digital technologies)
- ② Digital illiteracy
- ③ Concerns regarding privacy and cybersecurity
- ④ Patriarchal mindset of society.

WAY forward

→ Provide digital literacy through ASHA workers and Anganwadis

→ Data Protection Bill needs to be passed to address privacy issues.

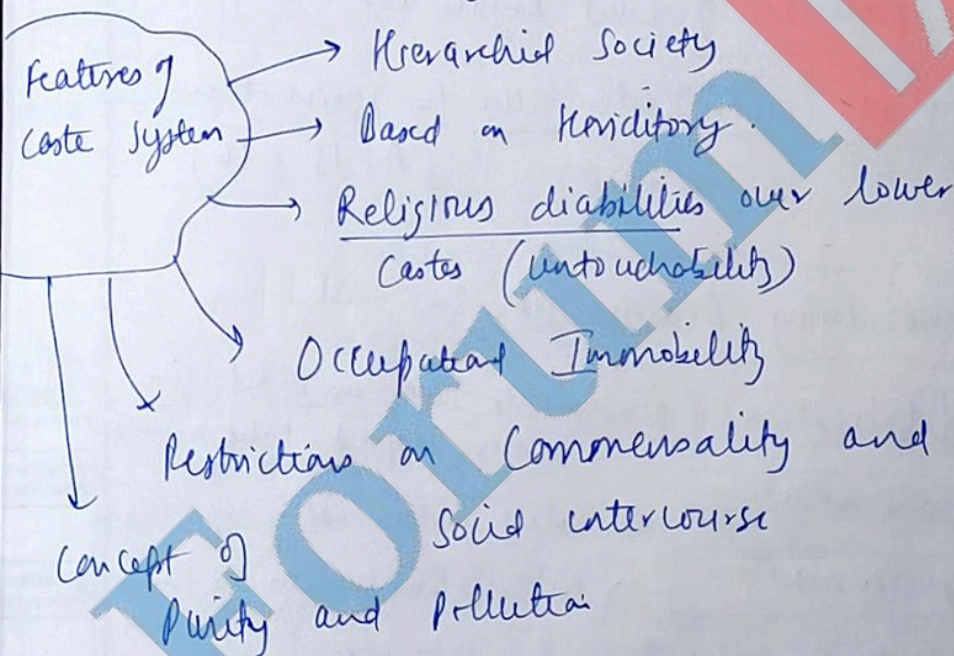
→ Behavior changes in patriarchal attitude required.

Need to bridge gender gap and achieve SDG-5

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 can be defined as a social group ~~institutions~~ in which membership is limited to the person born out of member.



Changes in Caste System Since Independence

- ① Challenges to Brahminical Supremacy -
(Modern jobs do not account for caste)
- ② Trends in Inter-caste Marriages → Increasing

- ① Occupational Mobility → People of different Castes are taking all occupations
- ④ Social intermixing → Children going to school together
People eating on the same table
- ⑤ Decrease in untouchability (Art 17) and protection of Civil Rights act.
- ⑥ Growth of lower castes due to reservations (Art 15 & 16)

~~These~~ Underlying Reasons are :-

- ① Globalization & Movements such as Black lives matter inspired Dalit movements
- ② Modernization → rationality, decrease of superstitions
- ③ Westernization → materialism, growth in Indian Society.
- ④ Growth of Education & literacy
- ⑤ Female movements challenging patriarchy in Caste System.

We still need to go a long distance to foster a modern egalitarian society.
 Need to adhere to Constitution.

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)

Dr. Amartya Sen defines poverty as the absence of capabilities to utilise ones potential.

Poverty is both lack of resources as well as lack of opportunities.

According to [NITI aayog Multidimensional poverty] Index 25% of India's population is BPL (head count)

[Poverty as a lack of Resources]

(i) Lack of [Education] (Literacy rate only 74% (Census 2011))

(ii) Lack of adequate [health care] (out of pocket expenditure - 62% (Eco-survey))

(iii) Lack of adequate employment opportunities (CMIE → 6.8% unemployment in FY July 2020)

(iv) [Lack of Nutrition] → Hidden Hunger (50% anemic women in India)

Feedb

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Poverty as lack of opportunity to improve one's standards and acquire resources :-



Hence we need to provide both resources as well as opportunity to utilise these resources to achieve **SDG 1** (No poverty) **Atmanirbhar Bharat** is the way forward

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

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

Lord Lytton became Viceroy of India in 1876-1880 period.

And Lord Ripon succeeded him during 1880-1884 period.

Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton →

(i) Great famine in India and Delhi Sultan

While India was facing great famine, Lytton was holding a grand ceremony in Delhi. He did not care much about the famine in India.

(ii) Vernacular Press Act 1878 →

also known as Gagging act.

Took away freedom of speech and expression from vernacular presses and newspapers of India.

(iii) Reduction of ^{Minimum} Age of Civil services to 19 years

This was done in order to minimise entry of Indians into civil services

(iv) Policy of Broad Reserve

~~Annexation~~ Attack ^{on} Affghanistan in 1878 led to destruction of India's property and resources.

VICE royalty of Lord Rippon

(i) Libert Bill Controversy → Showed the true nature of British in India and their racial discrimination

(ii) Repeal of VPA 1870 → Rippon upheld the freedom of expression of vernacular presses.

(iii) Munster Commission → For promotion of Vernacular education in India, British govt.

least Minto commission.

(iv) 1st factory act of 1891 → To regulate the working of labour in India. But still no major changes in conditions of labours in India.

(v) father of local self government in India

Lord Rippon gave definite power and revenue sources to local self bodies. However their finances were ~~not~~ still constrained.

Thus, various policies and steps taken by Lytton and Rippon demonstrated by the full relations between India and Britain.

Due to these events INC was formed in 1885 and the period of mass nationalisation began.

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)

Both the teacher (Gandhiji) and the disciple (Nehru) had various qualities in common. That's why Gandhiji chose Nehru as his successor.

Reason for choosing Nehru as successor →

- (i) Both Gandhiji and Nehru considered all Indians as equal. No discrimination on basis of caste, gender, religion, etc.
- (ii) Both were respected by all the strata of citizens of India viz, youth, women, adults, etc.
- (iii) Both wanted an India free from poverty and inequality.

However both had various differences :-

Differences during freedom struggle

Gandhiji

1) Struggle - force - Struggle Strategy

2) Opposed both western as well as democratic Socialism

3) Wanted constructive work post NCM and CDM.
(1922) (1934)

4) ~~Not~~ supported Nehru Report (1928)

Nehru

Struggle - victory strategy

Pro - democratic Socialism.

Wanted continuation of NCM and CDM

Opposed Nehru Report
Wanted Purna Swraj
and not Sarvajan states

Differences in their vision of Independent India

1) Polity → Gram Swaraj
i.e. self reliant villages

Parliamentary democracy

(i) Educator → Traditional education, vocational education

Modern education for citizens

(iii) Was in opposition to industrialization.
(Reduction of Manual labour)

Supported of Industrialization post independence

(iv) Supported Hand weaving, Hand spinning and manual labour

Supported Machinery for such work

(v) Conservative for Science and technology

Promoted advancement for science and technology

~~(vi) Go~~

However both had similar views regarding the reducing illiteracy, poverty and inequality from India.

Today India that we have is of the dreams of Gandhiji and actions of Nehruji.

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)

Various scholars during early twentieth century believed that ~~an~~ INC was a safety valve for Britishers. Even Extremists like Lala Lajpat Rai believed in safety valve theory.

Reasons for such a belief →

- (i) It was initiated by A.O. Hume ~~was~~ who was a British official.
- (ii) Post 1857 war, Britishers stopped social reforms in India. This caused resentment in educated Indians ~~who resented~~ which led to nationalist struggle.
- (iii) Various struggles took place before INC such as by Indian National Association against vernacular Press act 1870, Delhi

curban, reduction of minimum age of civil services, ~~and~~ etc.

(iv) Ilbert Bill controversy showed the true colours of British and resentment against Britishers was increasing

(v) Various Moderate leaders like MG Ranade, GK Gokhale, Dadabhai Naoroji, etc gave spectacular speeches against British policies.

(vi) To stop the rising tide of Nationalism in India, It was believed that Britishers created INC to channelise the resentment of Indians in terms of prayers, petitions and constitutional protests.

But According to BIPAN CHANDRA, INC was a lightening conductor which gave big blow to the British empire.

This is because :-

- (i) It highlighted the economic exploitation by British - (E.g.) Dadabhai Naoroji wrote 'Poverty and Unbritish rule in India'.
 - (ii) They highlighted the plight of peasants, artisans in India. This channelised the emotions of citizens against Britishers.
 - (iii) Moderates in INC sowed seeds for the freedom struggle for extremists which resulted in the Swadeshi movement in 1905.
 - (iv) INC launched various movements such as NCCM - Khilafat, COM, Individual Satyagrah and finally Quit India movement to throw British out of India.
- Thus, INC was a lightning conductor rather than a safety valve.

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

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

After the treaty of Versailles, various restrictions were placed over Germany. But gradually Germany recovered and again attempted to establish its supremacy over Europe.

Policy of appeasement was the tolerant attitude shown by allied powers (Britain, France, USA) towards expansionist policies of Germany.

Reasons for Policy of Appeasement (PoA) →

- (i) Germany was anti-communist. To check communist spread in Europe Allied power followed PoA.
- (ii) Allied powers wanted to prevent a World war like situation again.

(iii) Anti-war sentiments the citizens of Europe did not resort to

(iv) It was believed that has put excessive pressure on Germany. Hence allied powers were taken Germany violated

PoA responsible for

- (i) It led Hitler to expand Germany allied powers
- (ii) Hitler annexed Czechoslovakia He also establish Austria.
⇒ formation of

(iii) Hitler increased

(iii) Anti-war sentiments was prevailing inside the citizens of Europe. Thus allied power ~~did not~~ resorted to PoA.

(iv) It was believed that Treaty of Versailles has put excessive restrictions over Germany. Hence ~~then~~ allied powers didn't do anything when Germany violated the treaty.

PoA responsible for 2nd WW

(i) It led Hitler to believe that he could expand Germany without interference from allied powers

(ii) Hitler annexed various countries like ~~Checko~~ Czechoslovakia, Norway, Finland. He also establish pro German govt. in Austria.

⇒ formation of Germany - Austria Axis.

(iii) Hitler Increased Military strength of German

(iv) Hitler remilitarised the Rhineland.

(v) It led to invasion by Italy in Spain and in Ethiopia.

(vi) led to formation of Berlin - Tokyo - Rome axis

Thus POA was one of the reasons of WW2.

But there were other reasons such as :-

(i) Capitalism vs Communism tensions

(ii) fight for the colonies in Africa between Imperialist powers.

(iii) Unstable Balkan region and Balkan wars

(iv) Avenging attitude of Germany.

2nd WW brought unnumerable miseries over the world. More than 5 crore perished and \$14 trillion wasted.

UN formed post WW2 was a right step post crises.

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)

(FR)

French revolution took place in 1789 and was marked by the storming of Bastille by the citizens in 1789.

Reasons for French revolution →

- ① Economic misery of commoners in France
↳ They ~~took~~^{bore} the burden of taxes.
- ② Lack of political rights to commoners.
- ③ Excessive exploitation by Monarchy and clergy.
- ④ Excessive involvement in wars despite poor conditions in the country.
- ⑤ Role played by various scholars such as Rousseau, Voltaire, etc in channelizing emotions of people.

FR ~~was~~ gave a world free from Monarchial tyranny and aristocratic privileges as :-

- (i) Liberty, fraternity and equality of all citizens was promoted.
- (ii) Monarch's powers were significantly reduced.
- (iii) People were considered as sovereign. They were to elect their representative to rule the country.
- (iv) Powers of Clergy was taken. Equality was restored.
- (v) Democratic form of government was envisaged based on Social Contract theory of John Locke.
- (vi) National Council was established which saw the administration and governance of the country.

However FR failed to liberate France itself as:-

- (i) various radical groups were formed such as Jacobin clubs. They brought reign of terror over aristocracy as well clergy.
- (ii) Internal conflicts within National Council led to its dissolution.
- (iii) Rise of Napoleon as a dictator in 1800s.
- (iv) Instead of Nationalism, Napoleonism was being promoted.
- (v) Era of war continued and even became more frequent.
- (vi) Post Napoleon too, instability gripped France until after the 2nd WW.

But the ideologies of liberty, equality and fraternity had a great effect all over the world. It led to the establishment of democratic regimes all over the world.

Feedback

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Structure/
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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)

Vietnam was took place in 1970s and was a manifestation of Cold war era.

Reasons for Vietnam war →

- (i) Communism vs capitalism debate
- (ii) North Vietnam was under Communist influence ^(USSR) whereas South Vietnam was under Capitalist influence (USA).
- (iii) ~~North~~ North Vietnam did not adhere to the decided treaty and entered in South Vietnam.
- (iv) North Vietnam was more poorer than South Vietnam. This fuelled the tensions even more.
- (v) South Vietnam was still under colonialist influence. (~~France~~)

(vi) North Vietnam in order to liberate South Vietnam and for the unification of country, started a military conflict against colonial occupation.

COURSE OF WAR →

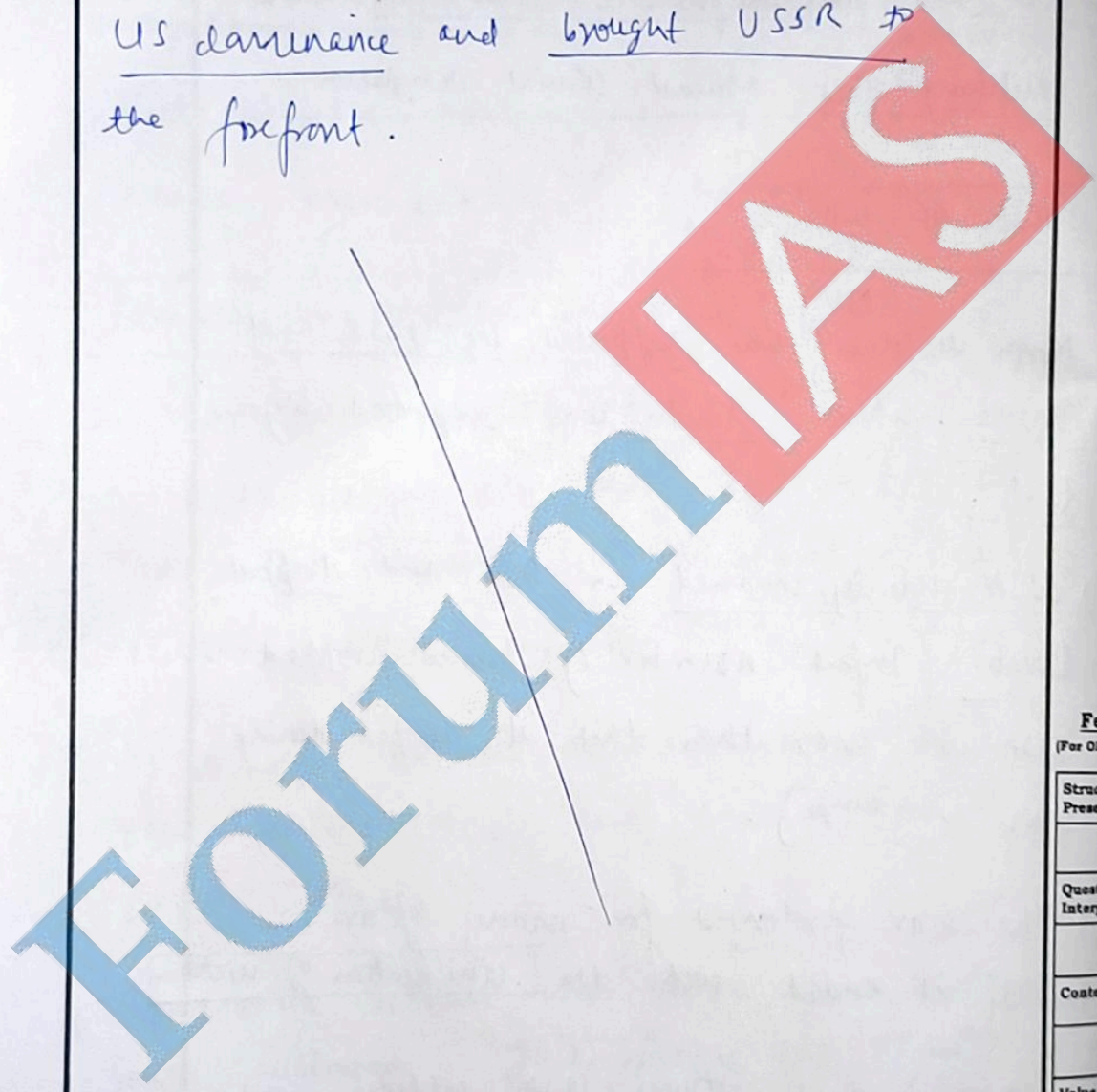
(i) North Vietnam (NV) was supported by USSR and China, whereas South was supported by USA.

(ii) USA actively invaded in NV and dropped many Bombs (Infact number of Bombs dropped by USA were more than that it dropped during WW2 in Europe).

(iii) The war prolonged for many years. Finally it ended with the unification of Vietnam.

USA lost around 70000 USA soldiers and billions of dollars. Also it couldn't stop decolonization of Vietnam.

Vietnam was marked the loss of
US dominance and brought USSR to
the forefront.



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

भारत की विविधता के मूल्यों का पूरी तरह से उपयोग सांस्कृतिक मतभेदों से उत्पन्न होने वाले अंतर्विरोधों और संघर्षों को प्रबंधित करने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Prof DN Majumdar, India is a 'Melting Pot of Races'. It has a diverse population in terms of language, region, religion, ethnicity, caste and class.

However there exist various contradictions and conflicts due to the cultural differences :-

(i) Communalism due to religious differences

(Eg) ethnic cleansing of Kashmiri pandits 1989
Godhra case in 2002.

(ii) Regionalism due to ethnic differences

(Eg) Naga revolts.

(iii) Conflicts due to linguistic differences.

(Eg) between TN and Karnataka.

(iv) Untouchability and religious disabilities due

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caste differences.

(v) Inequality in income and lifestyle due to class differences. (Eg) OXFAM report →

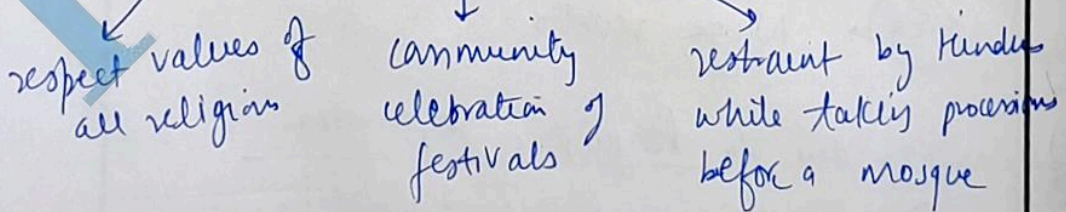
10% Indians hold 77% of India's wealth.

(vi) Separatist movements due to religious and historical difference

(Eg) → Khalistan Movement

Hence if we want to fully unlock the value of India's diversity we need to manage these differences.

(i) Need to adhere to recommendation of Committee of National Integration



(ii) Need to give more powers to local bodies to solve the regional and local issues.

Don't Write anything

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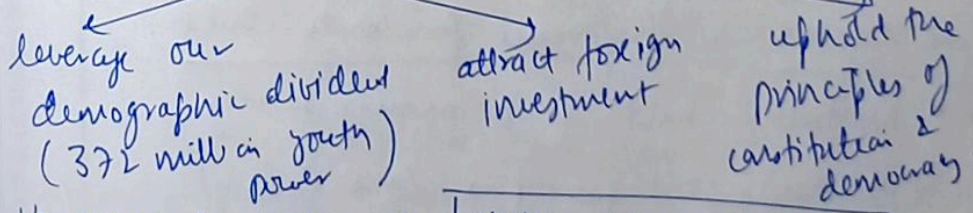
(ii) ^(Art 263) Inter State Council and National Council for integration should be leveraged for better resolution of federal disputes.

(iv) [Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat] for addressing unjust differences. Also [3 language principle] should be adhered to

(v) Need strict implementation of SC/ST (Prevention of atrocities) act 1989. Also, National Commission of SC, ST and OBC needs to be empowered.

(vi) Inequality should be reduced by Govt welfare schemes like MGNREGA, NRLM - SHS formation, PM - Mudra loan, Stand up India, etc.

If we can achieve harmony between our country than we can :-



We need to adhere to UNITY IN DIVERSITY

Feedback

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Q.18) Identify the reasons for regional variations in the fertility rate across the country and its social consequences. Examine the need of a population control law in the country.

(15 marks, 250 words)

देश भर में प्रजनन दर में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं के कारणों और इसके सामाजिक परिणामों की पहचान करें। देश में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

RIMS-5 survey has ~~result~~ shown that Total fertility rate of India (TFR) is 2.0, i.e. it has reached the replacement ratio of population.

However there exists variations in TFR in Country -

States like Kerala, TN, Karnataka, Jharkhand has already reach TFR below 2.0, but

States like Bihar, Jharkhand, Manipur, UP, etc have their TFR > 2.1 .

Reasons for regional variations in TFR

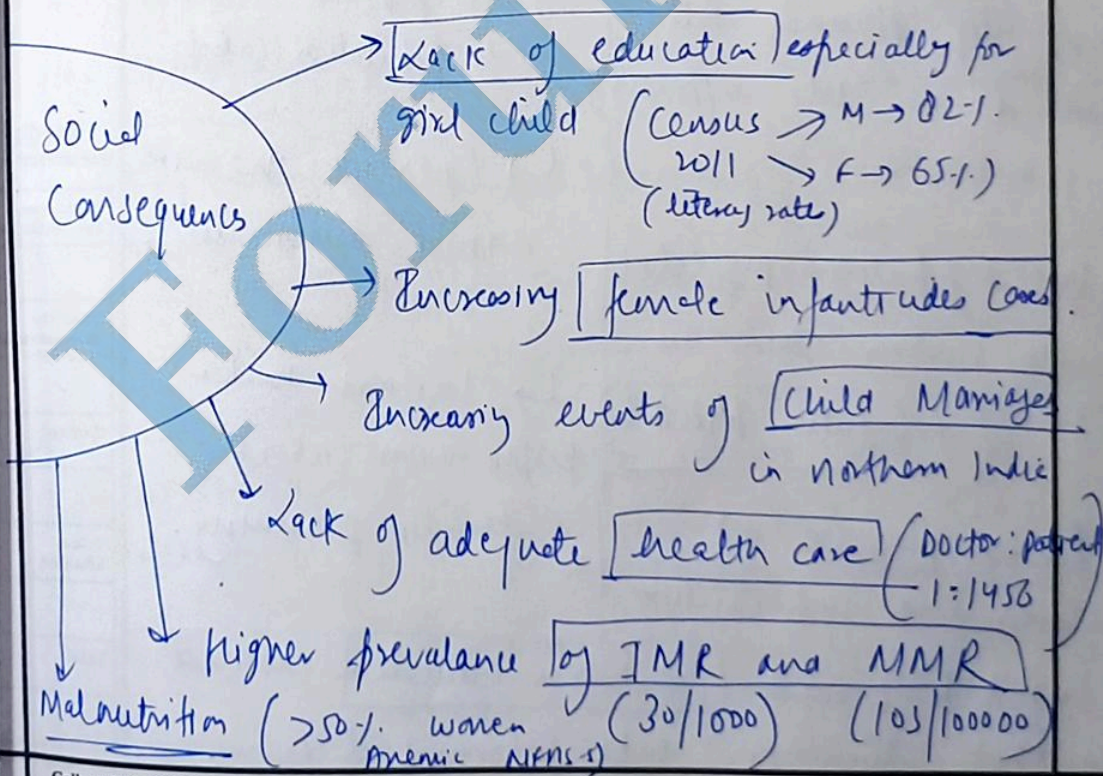
(i) Social reasons → Preference for male child in Northern belt (Economic survey)

(ii) Patriarchal society → Lack of Bodily autonomy to women

(ii) Economic reasons → Southern states are economically wealthier than Northern states. Children are seen as economic asset by parents. ⇒ High TFR

(iii) Lack of awareness about Contraceptives in Northern belt

(iv) Political reasons → "Kum do mamare do" not implement in true spirit - due to want of more seats in Lok Sabha.



Need for a population law in the country

Yes

- Birth rate is still high due to demographic momentum (372 million youths)
- lack of usage of contraceptives.
- family planning still considered as sole responsibility of females.
- ↳ World population projected we will surpass China in 2023 (population 1.42 Billion)
- ↳ Excess pressure of resources and infrastructure
- We need to provide population education instead so that citizens can take informed decisions.

No

- freedom to choose the number of children
- ↳ Bodily autonomy and bodily integrity of women
- ↳ China's rapidly ageing population due to population control
- ↳ Coercive measure against democratic spirit.
- ↳ Instead make people aware about family planning.

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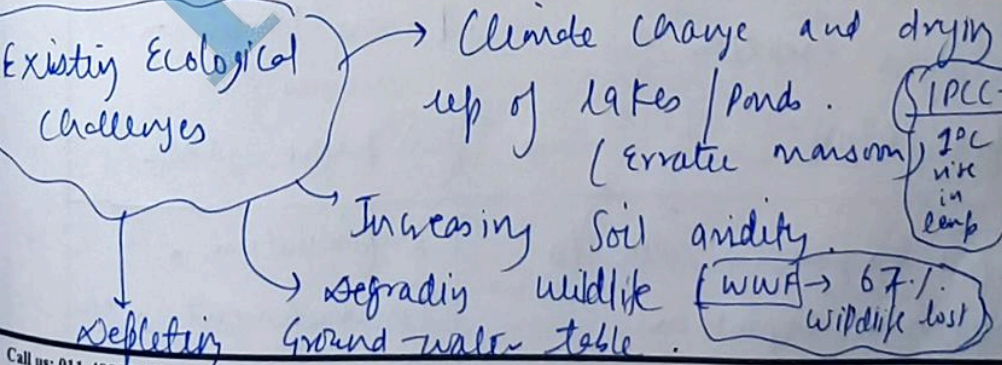
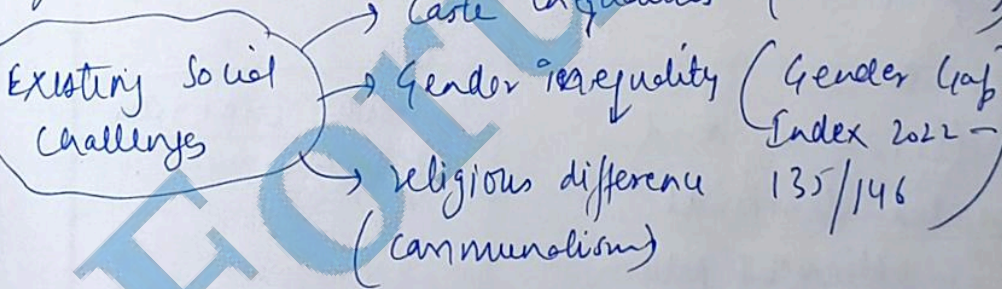
Q.19) The nature of urbanization in the country has given rise to new social and ecological challenges, instead of solving the old ones. Examine with suitable illustrations. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

According to Census 2011 → ^(~ 37 crore) 31% of people live in Urban areas.

Various reports have projected that India's Urban population will reach to 50% by 2030 i.e. around 70 crore people.

There existed certain social and ecological challenges in country which have been aggravated by urbanization.



Nature of Urbanization creating new social and ecological challenges :-

① Haphazard planning of towns

② Encroachment on river beds

③ Increasing unskilled work force.

④ Ghettoization and segregated territorial settlement pattern

⑤ Delayed creation of infrastructure

⑥ Rapid expansion due to population explosion

CONSEQUENCES

Stems

→ Inequality, violence by majority

→ Unhygienic, various infectious diseases

* Issues of flooding,

(eg) Hyderabad (Musoi river)

* Soil erosion

① Increasing poverty

② Increasing class differences.

Increasing Crime rates against women.

Excess burden on resources.

(eg) traffic jams

segregation,

encroachment, etc

⑧ Establishment of factories near towns.

Respiratory problems (asthma)
Cardio-vascular diseases
Air and water pollution

WAY forward →

- (i) A master plan for Urbanisation need to be for creation of NAR encroachment over rivers
- (ii) Proper planning (after including Environment Impact assessment as well as social impact assessment)
- (iii) Afforestation programs should be undertaken
- (iv) Creation of job opportunities for Migrant workers (leverage National Urban livelihood mission)
- (v) Devolution of adequate powers to urban local bodies. (Regular elections)

Need to achieve SDG 11 i.e. Sustainable cities by 2030 for adequate Urban living.

Feedback

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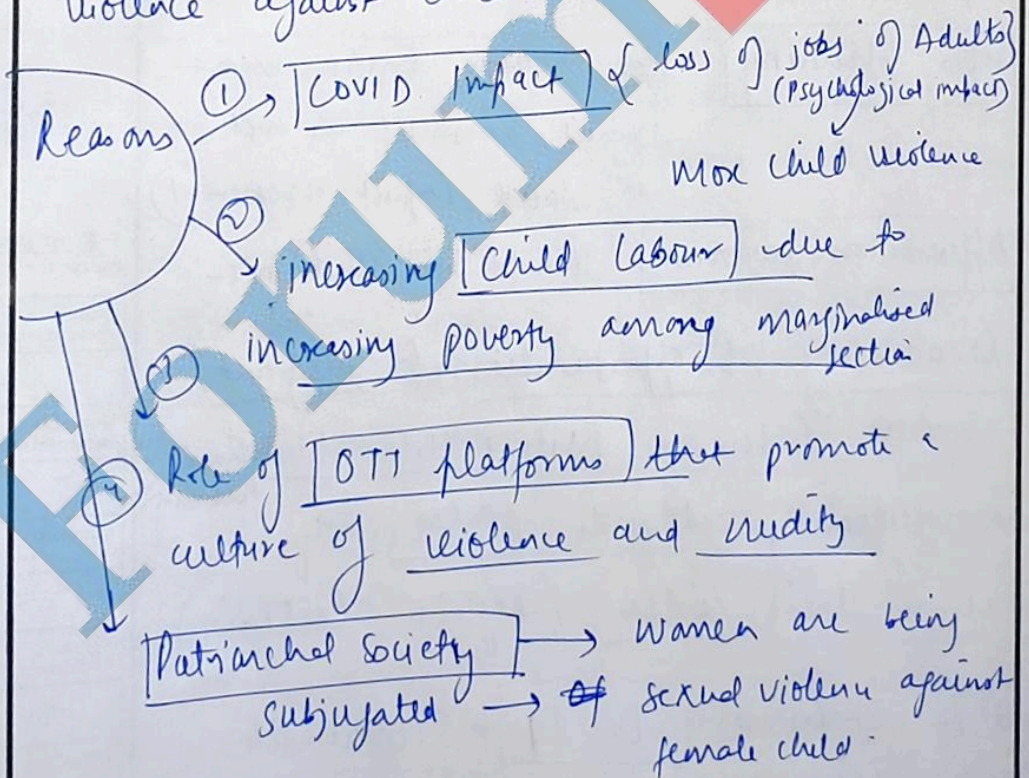


Q.20) Increase in sexual violence against children is a reflection of declining moral standards of the society. Highlighting the reasons for rise in cases of sexual offences against children, suggest measures to tackle this problem. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

According to Nachpar Nachsa Andolan, they rescued 9000 children in FY 2021 from child trafficking.

Recently, society is witnessing increasing sexual violence against children.



- Reasons
- ⑤ → Increasing orphans due to COVID, Increasing NCD burden, etc
 - ⑥ → Presence of child pornography in dark web which are easily accessible

These cases demonstrates declining moral standards in the society.

- ↳ declining love, empathy and compassion from society.
- ↳ losing fear of God.
- ↳ Eroding integrity from human character.
- ↳ Eroding the voice of conscience of man.

Measures to tackle

Solid measures → Behavioral change in societal attitude towards patriarchy.

(awareness campaigns, Nukkad Natak, etc)

Economic measures → Reduce child labour by providing employment to parents. (Increasing their income)

Administrative measures → Stricter implementation of POCSO, Immoral Trafficking Act, etc.
Prevention of Child Marriages

Technological measures → Prohibition on child pornography and regulation of OTT platforms etc.

Inculcation of moral values in society needs to be done in order to curb sexual violence from society.

Also Stricter punishment needs to be awarded for such heinous acts.

Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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Outcomes

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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.