

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 5 1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Tejas Agnihotri	
Roll No.	1910103435	Date:

Time Allowed: Three Hours

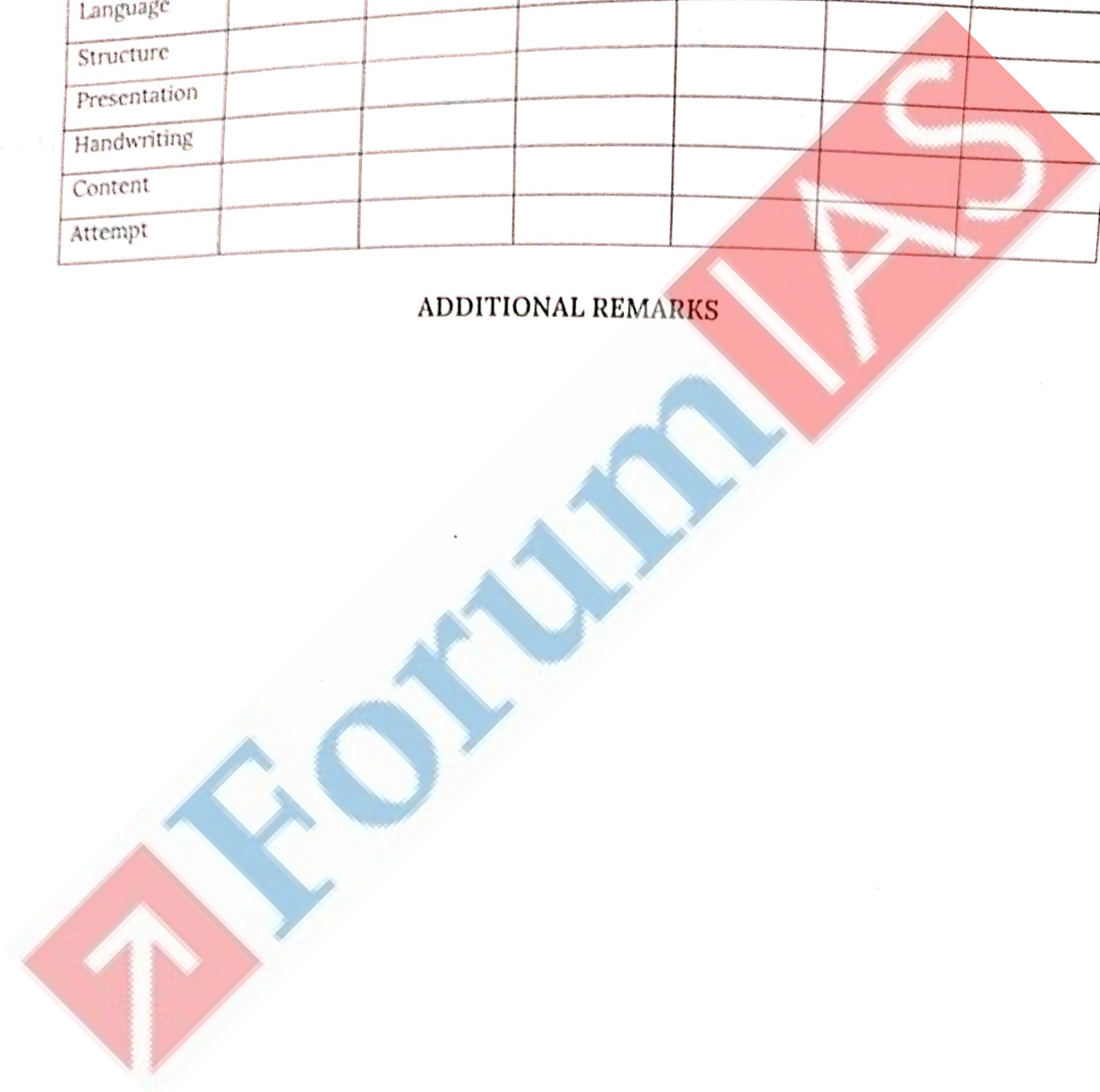
Maximum Marks: 250

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>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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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:	

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)

Both intentionally and unintentionally, British policies had a significant impact on the trajectory of National Movement.

Policies responsible for growth of the National movement :-

- 1) Doctrine of Subsidiary Alliance which left princely states as mere puppets.
- 2) Doctrine of Lapse which lead to annexations. Example : Jhansi, Satara
- 3) Discriminatory policies like the Ilbert Bill, Divide and Rule (separate electorates) Partition of Bengal
- 4) Exploitative economic policies and revenue settlement systems which impoverished millions. Eg: High tariffs

against Indians, sunset clause, Ryotwari system etc.

5) Repressive policies like Arms Act, Vernacular Press Act, Universities Act etc.

Growing National movement forced British to rethink and change policies :-

- 1) Indian Councils Act, 1861 giving more representation to Indians.
- 2) Aggressive adoption of divide and rule policies in Morley-Minto reforms, Government of India Act, 1935.
- 3) Pacify moderates and repress extremists
- 4) Realization that Indian unity is detrimental to British rule.

Hence, the growth in Indian National movement significantly impacted the landscape of British Policies.

Feedback

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

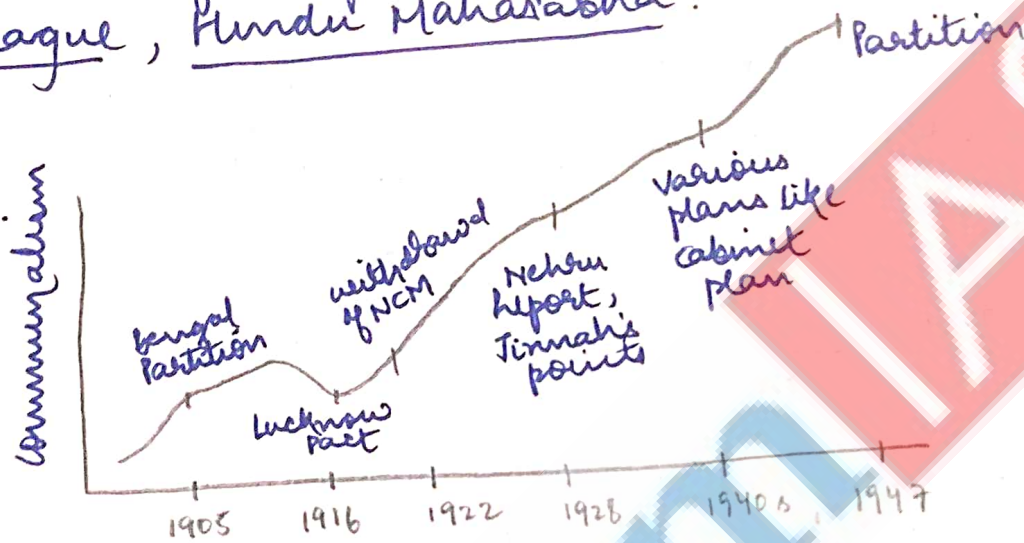
Nationalism refers to a feeling of oneness, brotherhood and unity, whereas Communalism is an aggressive political ideology connected to religion.

Reasons for parallel development

- 1) British policy of divide and rule fostered animosity between different religious groups. Eg: separate electorate, favouring Muslim League.
- 2) Exploitative economic policies and wartime miseries led to lack of resources and fostered feeling of relative deprivation.
- 3) Events like ^Bengal Partition, withdrawal of Non cooperation movement, Moplah Rebellion 1922, Nehru Report, 14 points of Jinnah further

radicalized the society.

4) Rise of religious groups like Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha.



5) schemes and plans for future of India further enabled social division due to conditions unacceptable to both sides. Eg: Failure of Wavell plan due to Muslim League declaring itself as sole representative of Muslims

Thus, due to deliberate and divisive policies of British, communalism grew along nationalism

Feedback

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

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

Suarni Vivekananda said, "A bird cannot fly with just one wing."
Women played a crucial role in the freedom of India.

1) Rani Laxmi Bai of Thansi fought British high role valiantly while reiterating "Mai apni Thansi nahi dunggi" (I won't give my Thansi)

2) Rani Gaurdinku of North East organized rebellion at the age of 12 against the Britishers.

3) Bina Das fearlessly fired at the governor during her convocation.

4) Kalpna Datta, Pritilata Waddela played a crucial role in Chittagong.

anniversary raid alongside Surya Sen.

5) Annie Besant organized Home Rule League to propagate self rule and even got arrested for sedition.

6) Sarojani Naidu lead the raid on Dharsana salt mines during civil disobedient movement.

7) Scores of woman were involved in picketing, protests and boycott during Bengal Partition, Non-cooperation movement etc.

8) Usha Mehta organized secret radio to spread Nationalism.

9) Madam Bhikaji Cama organized journals and newspapers like Bande Matram in Paris and influenced international opinion.

Without active participation of women, the society could not have been united to repulse Britishers.

(Don't write anything)

Q.4) Collate and analyze this

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

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

USSR was a ^{group} republic of 15 states or republics formed in 1921.

Collapse of USSR due to internal unrest

- 1) Excessive overcentralization that lead to corruption and alienation of masses
- 2) Inefficient administration
- 3) Priority to strategic and capital goods over consumer goods.
lead to unfulfilled demand and hence high inflation
- 4) Fiscal mismanagement. Printing of money to pay for wage hikes worsened inflation.

5) Expansionist and controlling tendencies of those in power

collapse due to external factors

1) Misadventures in Afghanistan.
Defeat by Mujahiddins huge setback

2) Americans' threat lead to overmilitarization.

3) Increasing spending on military lead to assistance by republics

4) Events like Chernobyl disaster which had international ramifications increased presence on USSR.

The collapse of USSR in 1991 was a major international event that led to a unipolar world order. It made many countries, including India, to reshape their foreign policy landscape.

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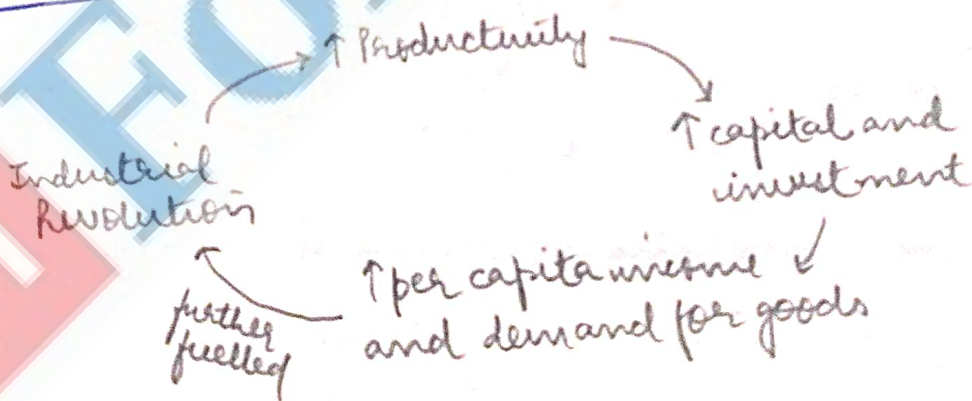
Q.5) Why is industrial revolution considered a landmark event in the world history? Discuss the factors that were responsible for beginning of Industrial revolution in Britain. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Industrial Revolution in the 18th century
changed the very course of mankind.

It was a landmark event because :-

- 1) steam engines replaced manual labour
- 2) Agriculture was mechanized, farm size increased.
- 3) Goods were produced in massive quantities.



4) Women were economically empowered.

5) Negative elements like child labour, sexual harassment, increasing gap between

rich and poor, pathetic working conditions with long hours etc. lead to increased demands for civil rights and liberties.

6) development of new technology like Railways which were negatively used to spread colonialism.

Proximity to coal and steel industries

Stable polity

Global power and dominance over sea routes

Why in Britain

Large colonies to fund the industries

Colonies provided markets to dump goods

Availability of skilled labour

Industrial revolution propelled mankind many years into the future but was also used adversely to which lead to suppression of many and benefit of few.

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Great Depression hit the US economy in the 1929 and its ripples were felt across the global economy.

New Deal addressing challenges of great economic depression :-

- 1) creation National Reform Administration that provided standards for businesses to follow. Eg: Increase wages and reduce working hour to generate employment
- 2) creation of unban conservation council for generating employment among youth.
- 3) Farmers Relief Act wherein farmers were asked to cut output so as to increase wages and prices.

- 4) Govt temporarily took over banks to generate public confidence
- 5) various other fiscal and administrative reforms, like creation of Public Works Dept, were taken.

Challenges that remained

- 1) Farmers Relief Act was not beneficial to farmers, especially in dustbowl area which led to decreased production and laying off labour
- 2) Unemployment issue wasn't comprehensively dealt with
- 3) BASEL Norms weren't implemented strictly.

New Deal, which was an amalgamation of policies, reforms and schemes was a major step in addressing the Great Depression of 1929.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
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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 is the process of a society adopting and inculcating scientific, rational and progressive values.

Indian society is a modern society as is evident from following :-

i) SC rulings in cases like Navej Singh Johar which read down section 377 of IPC uplifting the LGBTQ community shows adoption of progressive values and decline of orthodoxy.

ii) women entrepreneurs breaking glass ceiling Eg: Namita Thappar, Falguni Nayar etc

iii) Coexistence in the face of vast diversity signifies rational outlook.

iv) Age old traditions and customs like Vandev Kutumbkam, respect for animals

like cow worship.

v) Constitutional values like Equality,
Liberty, Fraternity, DPSPs etc.

vi) Practices respecting environment and nature like 'Peepal puja' (tree worship), considering and treating nature as a divine entity Eg: Natural gods (wind, fire etc.)

vii) Leading player in field of ICT and emerging technologies like AI, Big data etc.

viii) Flexible mindset of adopting best practices of other nations and cultures
Eg: Constituent Assembly read all major constitutions.

Indian society has always been a modern one since time immemorial. Despite a few hiccups on the way, India continues to evolve itself on modern lines of rationalism and humanism.

Structure/ Presentation
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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)

There are around 800 million smart phone users in India. Let us explore how digital technologies have bridged gender gap :-

1) Helped create awareness and has lead to improvement in sex ratio which is 1020 females per 1000 males according to NFHS-5 report.

2) Financially empowered women by enabling them to run startups like cloud kitchens, calligraphy from home.

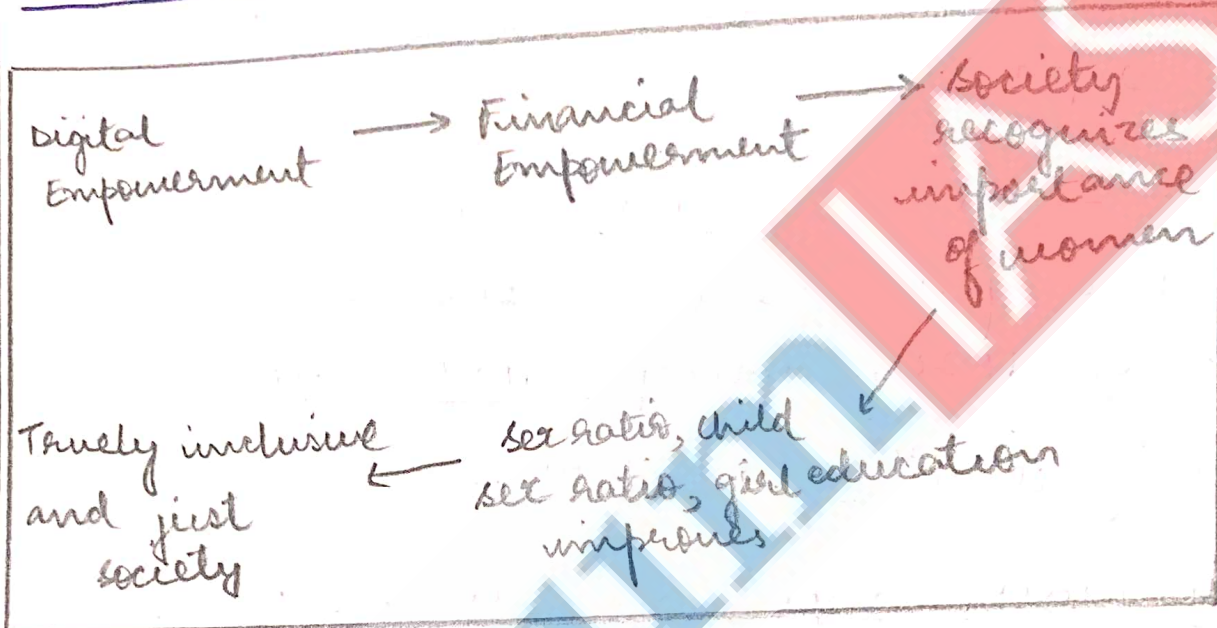
Eg: Babita's Kitchen, Letterati etc.

3) Created awareness about social ills of infanticide (female), sex selective abortions etc.

4) Pregnant women can work from home hence not endangering their

financial independence.

5) Edu tech giants like Physics Wallah, Unacademy disclosed that more women than men take their courses.



6) Telemedicine and online health services like Practo, Surg etc. has led to improvement in women health and sanitation

Digital technologies do not differentiate between genders. Women have successfully leveraged modern ICT which has considerably lifted their status in the society.

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

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

Caste system is a social hierarchical setup in which hierarchy is determined by principles of purity and pollution

Caste system before independence

- i) highly rigid and immobile.
- ii) Inhumane treatment of untouchables
- iii) Khap Panchayats ensure strict adherence to caste rules regarding marriages, interdining and traditional work.
- iv) Britishers interference via application of divide and rule policy to radicalize society and caste rigidities.

Varna system
+
Restrictions
= Caste system

Greater Flexibility in Modern Society

- i) class has become more dominant than

caste. Although its seen caste & and class usually coincides

- i) greater urbanization has provided anonymity
 - ii) Modern transportation and communication has blurred caste lines. Eg: Upper caste and lower caste travelling in same bus.
 - iii) higher education and literacy rate has exposed inequalities.
 - iv) Reservation to scheduled castes under Article 15 and 16 and also in politics
 - v) Increase in meritocracy.
 - vi) Greater political mobilization and caste based politics^{of parties} which ensure equality
 - vii) Increased evidence of Sanskritization
- Though 21st century has blurred caste lines and made it more flexible, a lot still needs to be done to make India an inclusive society.

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Feedback

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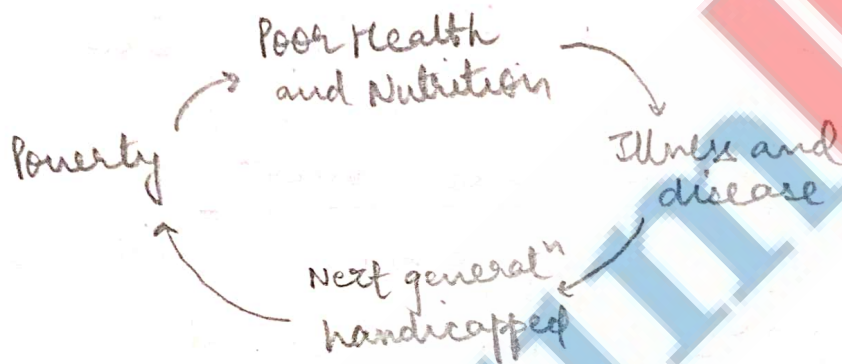
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Q.10) Poverty is not only lack of resources but also lack of opportunity to improve one's standard of living and acquire resources. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

गरीबी न केवल संसाधनों की कमी है बल्कि किसी के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने और संसाधनों को हासिल करने के अवसरों की भी कमी है। विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

UNDP and Oxfams' Report says there are 52 crore multi-dimensionally poor Indians



Poverty is a vicious cycle.

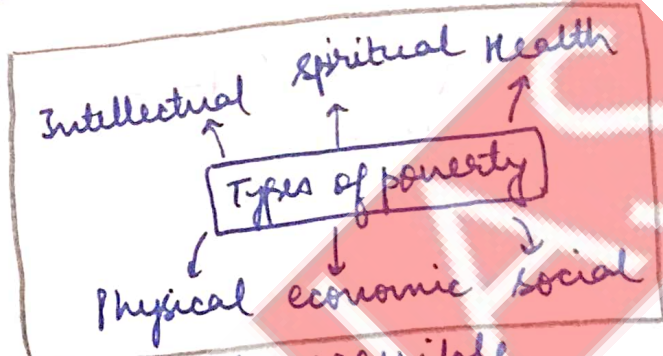
Amartya Sen holistically covers poverty through his capabilities approach.

Tendulkar committee reported poverty rate being 21% in India.

Poverty leads to health issues which leads to improper development of mental faculties which leaves a person illiterate and unemployable.

It thus pushes people towards crimes like robbery, drugs abuse which further deteriorates their standard of living.

Way Forward



- Making health services more affordable and accessible. 60 people are pushed into poverty per year due to high out of pocket expenditure on health services (It's 70% compared to global average of 28%)
- Effective implementation of Right to Education Act
- Bringing awareness for formation of SHGs and cooperatives.
- Reducing delays in allotment of houses under PM Awas Yojana.
- Efficient PDS system, reducing leakages and pursuing food fortification programmes in million mode

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

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

Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon were at different ends of the spectrum.

While Lord Lytton was a reactionist and a racist man, Lord Ripon was a better person who tried to usher in some positive changes.

Lord Lytton

1) Believed in white man's burden theory - Indians are uncivilized and Britishers have to civilize them.

2) Lacked empathy towards Indians.

When millions died of famine, he said it was only natural for inferior race to perish.

- 3) Highly discriminatory policies such as Vernacular Press Act which restricted the freedom of vernacular press ; Arms Act which banned Indians from carrying arms but allowed Europeans.
- 4) Held Delhi-Durbars during ongoing famine. Spent money lavishly on decorations instead of food support
- 5) Centralizing tendencies

Lord Ripon

- 1) Local self Government Resolution of 1822 earned him title of "Father of local government"
- 2) Revoked Vernacular Press Act and Arms Act.

- 3) set up Madras Forest Division
- 4) Brought Ilbert Bill but failed to get it passed which increased resentment in Indians.
- 5) Believed in decentralized governance

Even though Ripon tried to do good, his failure to implement Ilbert Bill clearly showed Indians the unsympathetic face of British rule.

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Q.12) Although Mahatma Gandhi accepted Jawahar Lal Nehru as his successor, the two had marked differences during the freedom struggle and in their vision for independent India. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि महात्मा गांधी ने जवाहर लाल नेहरू को अपने उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया था, दोनों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान और स्वतंत्र भारत के लिए उनके दृष्टिकोण में मतभेदों को चिह्नित किया था। विस्तृत विवेचना करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi were two key figures in the national freedom struggle.

Though Gandhiji chose Nehru as his successor, the two had many differences :-

1) Nehru believed in a socialist society with a strong center.

Gandhi on the other hand wanted India to be a village republic.

2) Nehru believed in National planning whereas Gandhi believed in self sufficient village economy along with decentralized governance for the welfare of the community.

3) Nehru didn't believe much in religion and separated politics from religion.

Gandhi though was a very religious person and believed ~~politics~~ religion could never be separated from politics.

4) Gandhi believed in the utility of Varna system to achieve self sufficiency whereas Nehru was not an ardent believer of this line of thought and believed in planning more.

5) Gandhi felt industries and

modernization would morally corrupt people whereas Nehru believed industries as a gateway to solve poverty and backwardness.

6) Gandhi believed in struggle-Trust-
struggle strategy whereas Nehru
believed in struggle-victory strategy

7) Gandhi gave Britishers chances and
even compromised on dominion status
but Nehru always wanted Purna Swaraj.

8) They differed on various fronts like
Nehru wasn't in favor of Gandhi
ending Non-cooperation movement, or
role of India during world wars.

Even though both of them differed in
their methodologies, there is no
doubt about their endless patriotism
which propelled India towards its
freedom.

Feedback

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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)

A.O. Hume, a former British civil servant, played a crucial role in formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

It was a British strategy :-

- 1) Formation of a political group would help Indians vent out their anger.
- 2) Lala Lajpat Rai coined the safety valve theory to elucidate the above point.
- 3) After the revolt of 1857 and other events like peasant rebellions and tribal revolts, British knew that

Indian anger could not be left alone to build up again.

4) Role of A.O. Hume signifies British play at work.

5) Lightning conductor theory by Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Conspiracy Theory by H.C. Dutta also raised eyebrows.

NOT a British strategy :-

1) Indians needed the help of A.O. Hume to form a political organization that wouldn't be suppressed immediately.

2) A.O. Hume was used to lend legitimacy

3) Indian National Congress was criticized heavily by Lord Dufferin who called it a "new minuscule minority" and "rebellious babies"

4) Indian Congress started demanding uncomfortable changes right from beginning.

Eg: direct elections, Indianization of bureaucracy etc.

5) Many organizations like Madrass Mahajan Sabha, British India Association, Poona Sarwajanik Sabha were already active and it was only natural for an all India organization to come up.

Even if Indian National Congress was created as a safety valve, it managed to bring in significant positive changes and helped disillusion the masses about British rule

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

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

Policy of appeasement refers to diplomatic concessions given by the Allies to Germany and Axis powers.

Why Policy of Appeasement

- 1) It was a realist policy which prevented an immediate war.
- 2) Germany was seen as a potent counterweight against communism and the USSR.
- 3) Britain, France and others wanted to avert any wars with Germany which was an attractive economic destination.

4) The horrors of world war I were still fresh and no public would support another war.

Responsible for second world war

- 1) It allowed excess militarization of Germany and Italy.
- 2) It propagated the ill isolated policy of "might is right" as it overlooked German annexations of Czechoslovakia and Italy invading. Eg: Munich Agreement
- 3) It boosted confidence of Germany and Italy that Allied powers wouldn't interfere in their power grabbing which led Hitler to annex Poland which started WWII
- 4) Anglo-German Naval agreement allowed Germany to construct battle submarines
- 5) Through appeasement, they bought peace

at home but created crisis world wide

Policy of appeasement not responsible to WW2

- 1) Failure of league of nations meant it was natural to adopt a pacifist approach first
- 2) It was the unending ambition of Axis powers that lead to WW2
- 3) British upgraded its military as well signalling readiness. Eg spitfire planes
- 4) Policy of appeasement was necessary to avoid an all out war.

The horrifying world war II precipitated the need for international collaboration and efforts to avoid any such wars in the future.

Feedback
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Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
Total

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 took place in 1789-94 against the maladministration and exploitative economic policies of the Monarch, Louis XVI.

French Revolution as Beacon of light

- 1) spread the foundational values of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- 2) Exposed exploitative rule of monarchies and demonstrated that true power lies with the people.
- 3) Gave birth to new ideas like liberalism.
- 4) Inspired various thinkers worldwide.
Eg: Karl Marx said its the beginning of a world wide proletarian revolution.

- 5) showed the power of unity in achieving success.
- 6) Weakened Portugal and Spanish empires that lead to decolonization of Latin America.
- 7) spread the idea of Nationalism and inspired people worldwide to demand civil rights.
- 8) Inspired constitutions of various countries including India

It Failed to liberate France because

- 1) Reign of terror in 1790s led to stifling of opposition and centralizⁿ of power
- 2) one monarchy was replaced by dictatorship of Napoleon.
- 3) Frequent wars that created economic miseries in first place were again

started by Napoleon.

4) Contradiction of ideas like promoting liberty yet disallowing dissent.

5) National convention's implementation of policies was poorly executed

6) Administration was inefficient and corrupt

7) Poor people were unaffected as they continued to suffer.

Though French Revolution acted as a beacon of light for the world, it failed to liberate itself.

Nonetheless, it was a watershed moment that led to shaping of the modern world as we see it today.

Feedback

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Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
Total



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)

The Vietnam War started around 1955 and lasted till 1975. It led to heavy casualties and loss of lives.

Vietnam was divided along 17 degree Parallel according to Geneva Accords.

This created a North Vietnam influenced by communism and supported by China and USSR and South Vietnam supported by the capitalist bloc.

After World War II, France wanted to reclaim Vietnam as Japan was pushed back. But this was resisted by Viet Minh of Vietnam. The finally won against France and Vietnam was decolonized.

Northern Liberation Front of North Vietnam wanted to unite Vietnam. USA was not happy because this would mean bolstering of communism and USSR.

One day, USS Maddox of the USA was attacked by torpedo boats of Vietnam ~~water~~ in the Gulf of Tonkin. US passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and entered the war in 1964 against North Vietnam.

Humiliation of Capitalist Bloc

- 1) More than 50,000 soldiers of the US died and around 300,000 injured.
- 2) The war costed more than \$150 billion.
- 3) Usage of chemical weapons like Agent Orange and Napalm was criticized internationally.

- 4) Newly decolonized states were repulsed by USA's attack
- 5) USA's image as protector of democracy and a global leader was damaged.
- 6) There were civilian protests in the USA to end the war due to increased taxes to fund the war. People were also demanding various civil rights.

Vietnam war tarnished the image of the capitalist bloc internationally which even lead to change in President's in the USA.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 is one of the world's most diverse civilization due to its accommodative nature.

Salad-Bowl Model

Eg: UK
separate identities,
no intermingling

Melting pot Model

Eg: USA
New identity
complete assimilation

Mosaic Model

Eg: India
Accommodative

India's Mosaic model of development has always protected diversity and promoted unity.

Unity in Diversity?

- 1) Geography : India always known as one geographic unit. "Akhand Bharat."
- 2) Ideology : Tolerance, love, compassion,

Varudw Kutumbham has been at heart of Indian tradition.

3) Religion : Interpreted liberally, every religion promotes peace and brotherhood. "Sarva Dharma Sambhava"

4) Language : What Sanskrit did in past, English doing now to foster unity

Contradictions and conflicts

1) Geography : Sons of soil movements.
Eg: Maharashtra

2) Ideology : Differing fundamentally like Aastic and Nastic

3) Language : conflict over official language

4) Religion : Sometimes promote dogmas and intolerance

How to manage conflicts

- 1) Enforce fundamental duties legally.
- 2) Use of social media and ICT to generate awareness
- 3) Strict implementation of laws regarding fake news and hate speech.
Eg: IT Act amendment.
- 4) Using religious groups to generate attitudinal changes and enhance social cohesion.
- 5) Educating people about traditional values and events which portrayed power of unity. Eg: Revolt of 1857

India's diversity is one of its major strength and if harnessed efficiently can propel it to become the Vishwaguru.

Feedback
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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)

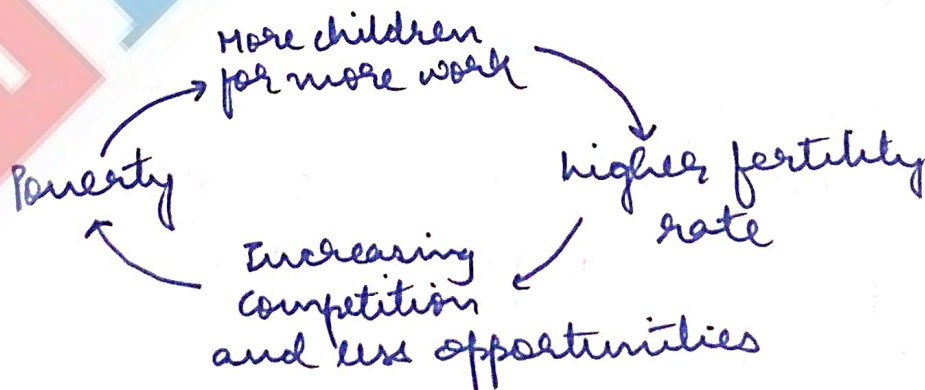
देश भर में प्रजनन दर में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं के कारणों और इसके सामाजिक परिणामों की पहचान करें। देश में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Fertility rate refers to total number of children a woman would bear during her reproductive age.

According to NFHS-5, total fertility rate of India stands at 2.0.

Yet there are significant variation in this figure across regions. Some reasons could be :-

1) Economic : Regions with high poverty rates tend to have higher fertility rate



2) social : Some regions have shown bias towards male child. This has lead to having more children till they get a male child.

~~As~~ As property is transferred to male child, certain rituals are only performed by male child - such social practices ~~worsen~~ ^{women the issue}.

3) Lack of health infrastructure and hence couples have more children to increase survival probability.

4) Agricultural dominant areas - family labour is valued and hence more children.

5) Lack of respect for women : Male dominated areas which are patriarchal uses women as a machine for pushing out children

6) Lack of awareness about contraceptives due to digital divide, isolated location can increase fertility rate.

Social Consequences

1) Skewed sex ratio

- 2) Increase in population → Lack of resources
- 3) Increase in deforestation to accommodate more people worsening climate change.
- 4) Unplanned urbanization, increasing crimes and poor standard of living.

Need for population control law

- 1) Σ Resources = CONSTANT
- 2) Reverse climate change and stay within carrying capacity
- 3) Maintain TFR below replacement rate of 2.1
- 4) For better distributive justice opportunities
- 5) Increasing economic conditions by improving per capita income which is a meagre ₹300 / day.
- 6) Decrease poverty
- 7) Improving quality and standard of living
- 8) Reap benefits of DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

According to UN, India's population will cross 1.5 billion by 2025 highlighting the need of effective family planning.

Feedback

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

देश में शहरीकरण की प्रकृति ने पुराने को हल करने के बजाय नई सामाजिक और पारिस्थितिक चुनौतियों को जन्म दिया है। उपयुक्त दृष्टान्तों के साथ परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Urbanization refers to the process to a region becoming more industrial and driven by non-agricultural activities.

Issues preceding urbanization

- 1) close knit rural communities being highly orthodox and judgemental.
Eg: dominance of Khap Panchayats
- 2) Lack of health services and infrastructure leading to high infant mortality rate → 145 per 1000 children at 1947, high maternal mortality rate of 2000 per lakh women at 1947
- 3) Poor literary levels. Literacy rate of

India during the 1950s was 18%.

4) Gender discrimination. low child sex ratio of 870 female to 1000 male in 1950s.

New social challenges :-

- i) Increasing feeling of loneliness.
- ii) Increasing slums leading to poor standards of living.
- iii) Lack of distributive justice increasing the divide between rich and poor
- iv) Digital divide
- v) Increasing crime due to lack of employment opportunities
- vi) Lack in stability of institution of marriage
- vii) Mental Health issues like depression, anxiety.

The nature of urbanization has been

Sporadic and unplanned which has lead to various ecological problems:-

- 1) depletion of groundwater resources due to excess and filling up of wetlands
Eg: decrease upto 110cm/yr in Punjab, droughts in Chennai
- 2) Unplanned drainage system leading to urban floods. Eg: Mumbai, Gurgaon
- 3) Changing albedo of surface leading to urban heat domes.
- 4) Increased pollution
- 5) deforestation

cities cover 1% of the surface area of the world and produce more than 60% of GDP. cities, known as engines of growth, would become engines of disaster if urbanization is not planned carefully.

Feedback

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Value Addition
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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)

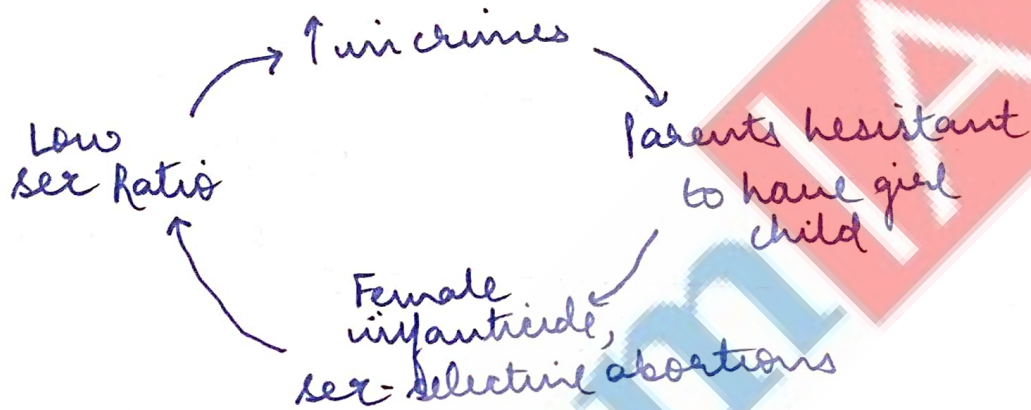
NCRB Report 2022 says sexual offences against children has increased by more than 70%.

Reasons for rise in cases

- 1) COVID 19 pandemic has caused immense poverty which has pushed people towards crimes.
- 2) Ineffective implementation of legal provisions like POSCO Act
Eg: HC Judge declaring skin to skin contact as a necessary condition for sexual abuse
- 3) Rise in awareness which has lead to increase in filing of

Complaints .

4) Gender discrimination. NCRB report states districts with lower sex ratio has more prevalence of sexual crimes



5) Most sexual offenders are usually relatives. COVID 19 lockdown has put children in same room with relatives for longer duration

6) Digital technologies has increased extortion, blackmailing and crimes like revenge porn.

7) Unplanned urbanization, male dominant migration has adversely affect sex ratio of various regions.

Measures to tackle

- 1) Speedy and effective justice. setting up of fast track courts.
- 2) zero tolerance policy towards such crime.
- 3) sex education in school and creating awareness about good touch, bad touch.
- 4) Democratic style of parenting to increase trust within family.
- 5) Utilizing and creating role models to bring attitudinal changes.
- 6) Efficient implementation and modification of legal provisions like POSCO Act.
- 7) Introducing courses on moral education
- 8) Boosting health infrastructure.

India being the land of Buddha and Gandhiji, must always strive to have high moral standards and eradicate heinous crimes like sexual violence against children.

Feedback

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