

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 5 1

FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-9) - Sectional Test #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate: Rahul Srivastava.

Roll No. 1910007025

Date: 7/7/22.

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		4.25
2		3.75
3		3.25
4		4
5		3.5
6		3.5
7		3.25
8		4.5
9		4.5
10		3
11		2
12		7
13		6.25
14		5.75
15		6.5
16		6.5
17		6
18		5.75
19		5.5
20		6.5
Total:	250	95.25

INSTRUCTION

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
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.

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

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Evaluator's Discretion: —

For Student Only

Start Time | 10:00 AM | End Time | 1:05 PM.

Total Marks: 95.25

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.

For Office Use Only

ECN CODE: 737

EG: (V)

Evaluation Date:

10/07/2022

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

Dear Rahul,

Positives:-

- It is very good that you have attempted all the question. You have good understanding of the questions.
- You have presented Relevant Content according to the demand of the question.
- Your presentation skill is very appreciable. Keep it Up!

Suggestions:-

- You missed some dimensions while answering. You can improve that by reading the question 3 times & understanding the required dimensions.
- Kindly try to substantiate your arguments with Relevant Examples, Data & Reports to provide authenticity to your answer.
- Kindly try to categorise the points under the dimensions expected in the question so that answer becomes well structured & context specific.
- Some question need better understanding.
e.g. Q.11. Read question carefully to know the demanded aspects.

All the Best!

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)

The growth of India National move. was sparked by the policies of the British rules as well as caused changes in the policies adopted by them.

Relevant Intro.

How was it a response?

Good use of the language of the question for sub-headings

1) Religious interference : Lord Canning's Religious Disabilities Act, General Service Enlistment Act, Lord Curzon's communal policies, divisive politics

2) Political interference : Partition of Bengal (1905), Separate electorates (1909 - Morley Minto), Reforms of Govt of India Acts 1919-1935, Communal Award.

Nicely Explained using diverse Subheadings

3) Socio-economic changes : collapse of Indian trade & commerce, now became a colonial economy, commercialisation of agriculture, sepoys discontentment, shirization of shrooth, Doctrine of Lapse etc.

How was it a reason for change?

1) Socio economic: Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Sati Regulation of 1829, Age of Marriage Act 1892, Macdonald Award & further amendment of joint electorate by Poona Pact etc. caused by nationalists

2) Politics: Annulment of Partition of Bengal (1911), caused by Revolutionary activities & Swadeshi, Boycott movement. Lord Curzon - Gandhi Pact (Salt - Dandi March) etc.

3) Constitutional Reforms: GOI (govt of India) Act 1935, 1949, 1950.

4) Educational Reforms: via the Saddler, Macaulay and Communitis

5) Civil Service Reforms: Lee Commission etc.

All of the ~~above~~ reforms were effected by national movements of eminent Moderates

Extremists and Revolutionaries of Indian National Movement. Hence, it was a response to & reason for changes in the British policy in India

Needy
Substantiated
with
Relevant
Examples

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	2
Value Addition	0.25
Total	4.25

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per Bipan Chandra, communist forces formed the undercurrent of the Indian National movement in the 1920's and the 1930's, and it showed much of reasons that caused nationalistic developments.

Good Introduction

Reasons for Parallel development:

1) International Influence: The Russian Bolshevik revolution of Nov' 1917 and formation of Comintern. Communist party of India (CPI) formed in 1925.

2) Divisive policies of British, who played divide and rule between Hindus & Muslims. Lord Curzon's Acts: Partition of Bengal, Shimla Agreement of 1906 by Aga Khan etc.

3) Narrow outlook of leaders of national

Key points covered to satisfy the demand

movement such as Sri Syed Ahmad Khan, Raja Shiv Dab Singh who formed Hindu Mahasabha etc. led to communal politics

4) Formation of organisations such as Muslim League (1906), Hindu Mahasabha, RSC (1925), Shuddhi movement by Arya Samaj, Tablighi, Tanzeem Movements of Wahabi, Deoband movements led to growth

Add Current
Relevance
+
Today's
Contextualisation
in the
Country

National leaders coming together in Lucknow Pact, acceptance of office and later issues / contradiction in Nehru Report, Tilak's Swadeshi (Ganapati, Shivaji) & revolutionary practices of oath taking had communal overtones in the 1920's

6) With later extreme communalism by fact acceptance of two Nation theory by both Congress & Muslim League.

Good
coverage
of
Demand
Specific
Relevant
Key Points

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	1.75
Value Addition	—
Total	3.75

Conclusion
can be better

Thus, nationalism & communalism

both had parallel & overlapping development leading to partition of the nation which is still facing the challenge of communalism in 21st century.

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

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

Women played a key role in Indian National movement, and as Mahatma Gandhi highlighted their sacrifice: "Capable of infinite suffering" for the masses".

Niche introduced

Examples

- 1.) Sepoy Mutiny: Bhargabhai Deshmukh, Rani Lakshmi Bai (Jhansi)
- 2.) 1900-1930's: Anusuya Bai, Kamladevi Chattopadhyay, Rani Gaidiramma (Nagaland), Rani, Annie Besant, Margaret Cousins, Bargini Wadia
- 3.) 1930's-1947: Usha Mehta (Quit India), Captain Laxmi Sehgal (INA), Rani of Chittoor, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay

you can divide them under sacrifice, selflessness & bravery to have better context

They also a major role in social reforms

- 1) Savitri bai Phule: 1st teacher (female) ^{Pune}.
- 2) Ramabai Ranade.
- 3) Sultana Begum Hossain → Sultana's dream book (women's education)
- 4) Annie Besant / Margaret Cousins: Women's association

briefly elaborate their work

Thus, Indian national movement is full of examples of women's selflessness and bravery.

Don't miss this

Need Better Content categorization & brief elaboration

3.25

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure / Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	1.25
Value Addition	—
Total	3.25

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 तथ्य का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा सोवियत संघ के पतन के प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

USSR, or Soviet Union collapsed in 1991 and had long reaching effects in the world politics

relevant intro

Internal unrest

1.) Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, Perestroika did not lead to successful survival of economy or social conditions of the people: failure of policies

2.) Economic: with the cold war and oil shocks of 1970's and 1980's, economy of USSR had dipped to around 30% of pre-WW (World War) GDP

Internal Unrest dimension explained nicely

3.) Social / unrest: due to peasants, workers and

4.) Political: breaking of satellite states, Balkan states and regional movements of separation from the Soviet

External Causes

Covered
Relevant
External
Factors

- 1) Cold-War: The US-led regime, Communist regime Capitalist proxy war led to weakening of Soviet
- 2) Formation of military/organizational blocks:
CARTO / SENTO / NATO, Warsaw pact led to grouping

Impacts of Soviet union collapse

- 1) End of Cold War era
- 2) formation of satellite states: Balkans, and other nations (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan etc)
- 3) weakening of Communist ideology as a whole in the post Cold War era, and similarly
- 4) Exacerbating of Capitalist influence in Western Europe, West regions, South East Asia etc.
- 5) end of arms race, nuclear stockpiling, ~~arms~~ ~~space~~ ~~race~~
- 6) space race etc.

Salient points
mentioned to explain
the impacts

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	2
Value Addition	—
Total	4

Thus, dissolution of Soviet Union had far reaching effects.

Need
Better
CONNECTION

"Security, Politics,
Economy" keywords

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Attempt is Good

41

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 of the 18th century forms a cultural, technical and social divide of evolution of human civilisation, as per Yuval Harari in his book 'Sapiens'.

Good
introduction
citing
book
reference

Why is it a landmark?

- 1.) Technological progress: water wheel, spinning jenny, steam engine, cotton ginning etc.
- 2.) led to spread of mercantile capitalism outside of Europe.
- 3.) beginning of imperialism, colonialism as production increased, thus needed new colonies as suppliers of raw material and market of finished products.
- 4.) validation of Laissez Faire & Adam Smith.
Capitalism & definition of economy

Covered
Issue
specific
relevant
Points

- 5.) led to urbanisation and development of new cities : London, Calcutta, Manchester etc
- 6.) started globalisation trends across the world
- 7.) led to various conflicts in 19th century between European nations

Why did it start in Britain?

- 1.) Availability of capital & capitalist class - for investment
- 2.) existence of strong political order.
- 3.) availability of colonies by Britain (East India Co) - Need Brief Elaboration of the Good points
- 4.) liberal politics and expansion of trade. - for Raw material
- 5.) technical breakthroughs (steam engine) etc happened in Britain
- 6.) possession of strong navy for outreach & defence

Decent conclusion, which started in Europe, became a global phenomena in the decades to come.

Need Brief Elaboration

3.5

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	1.5
Value Addition	-
Total	9.5

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The USA in particular, and the world in general, suffered from the great depression of 1929, which ~~had~~ impacted the socio-economic & political scenario. Nicely Introduced

→ New Deal was the revival mechanism brought forward by the then President of USA, Roosevelt.

Components of the New Deal: Highlight/Underline Key words/facts

- 1.) long spending of infrastructure
 - 2.) deficit financing through budget
 - 3.) employment generation
 - 4.) public assistance to unemployed
 - 5.) social sector expenditure: health, education etc.
- You can add Banking Reforms, Market Reforms etc
Desert points

Analysis of the New Deal.

Effective

- 1) ~~struck~~ through the ~~New~~ great depression, as USA crawled out of it by 1935.
- 2) emergence of ~~USA~~ as a role model of capitalist economy and
- 3) race for ~~imperialism~~ was subdued

With some points on US Economy in relation to employment, agriculture etc.

Not effective

- 1) Europe had to ~~suffer~~ as it depended on the USA for trade; and this pushed it in depression.
- 2) due to conflict of ~~capitalist~~ - communist ideology, not effective in many nations of Europe.
- 3) ~~breaking~~ of World War-2 in late 1930's left Spanish war etc. led to deprivation of benefits of New Deal.

Decent points covered

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	1.5
Value Addition	-
Total	3.5

for conclusion

Thus, the new Deal has mixed consequences in the USA & Europe.

Need Comprehensive Approach

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

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

Modernisation is the process of adoption of ^{Apt} ~~neo-modern culture and ethics~~ ^{introduction}, and is characterised by gradual transformation of the society from traditional to that of a modern.

Features of modernisation:

- 1.) gradual transformation: over period of time.
 - 2.) involves technological changes: example of electronic economy.
 - 3.) loss of traditional culture - ex: institution of marriage.
 - 4.) social changes and structural transformation: ex: joint $\rightarrow$ nuclear family, kinship.
 - 5.) affects every section and strata of society from children, youth, women, senior citizens etc.
- ^{Adequate} ^{Modernity} ^{features} ^{mentioned}

→ Indian society ↖ Modern ↗ Not Modern → Next points on these both dimensions separately to have better impact!

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Is Indian society Modern?

- 1.) While deeply rooted in its tradition, Indian society is undergoing transformation.
(ex: women in workforce : Female Labourforce participation rate : 13% → 24.1% (ILO))
- 2.) Some elements & sections are more affected than others, ex: millennium kids (born after 2000) versus their grandparents
- 3.) Rigid barriers to change ; Caste hierarchy & occupational division of labour
- 4.) Visible through education (less Sanskrit patronage, vernacular newspaper → English)
- 5.) Technological intervention is high : internet / Smartphone penetration, communication etc

Good points

Decent Conclusion

Thus, while Indian society is not yet modern, it is fast adapting to it and has positives as well as negative consequences

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	1.25
Value Addition	—
Total	3.25

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3.25

Modernity or Non-modernity dimensions both needs attention separately.

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

भारत में लैंगिक अंतर को घटाने में डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per Global Gender Gap Report by WEF (World Economic Forum) 2021, India had slipped 17 places (130 $\rightarrow$ 147) in its latest ranking showing the need for bridging gender gap.

Good
Intro
citing
Report

How does digital tech. help?

1.) socio economic indicators: Education, literacy (Census 2011: 64% female literacy) has improved

2.) health indicators: NFHS-5: MMR (maternal mortality rate) improved to 30/1000. through

Valid
arguments
to
support
the
dimension

use of digital initiatives: National Health mission, Ayushman, Surakshit Matritva (DBT transfer)

3.) Role of technical interventions: SHE-Box, Entrepreneurship (STEP), Mahila Police Helpline etc.

4.) Internet: surveillance and monitoring to

Prevent sexual harassment, abuse etc.

Has it helped?

- 1) Improvement in social indicators (poverty, illiteracy)
- 2) Improvement in health indicators
- 3) increasing in FLFPR (participation ratio)
- 4) improvement in social status of women

Has it not helped? / challenges

- 1) wage-gap-differential : 30% as per ILO.
- 2) facing issues of glass ceiling, dual burden, career breaks etc
- 3) poor enrollment in higher/technical education
- 4) lack of gender-neutral laws or gender budgeting
- 5) increase in online/ cyber crimes against women. (NCRB → 30% from 2017-18 to 2019-20).

These dimensions have been elaborated with Demand specific key points

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	2
Value Addition	0.5
Total	4.5

Nicely covered

Thus, digital technologies is bridging gender divide, but it surely needs more to do in the long run

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Attempt is Good.

4.5

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. 1 (10 marks, 150 words)

2.

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 homogenous social institution characterised by separation of contact, hierarchy and occupational division of labour in the society (Ran Shya)

Not Introduced with view of the Social Thinkers

Changes in the caste

1) Breaking of rigid-caste barriers

2) Sanskritisation

: Lower caste imitating practice of upper caste to gain social acceptance (MN Srinivas)

Reasons for the change

1) urbanisation, globalisation
2) uniformity of laws, administration

3) constitutional provisions

4) secularism: principle

1) reservations

2) social acceptance

3) affirmative actions of government

Well Articulated content in tabular form

3) Dominant caste system

→ fluid division of caste
based on possession
(MN Srinivas)

• Land reforms in postindependent India. Caste acquiring new land became politically & socially affluent ex. Baddi (Andhra), Yadav (UP-Bihar)

4) Politicisation of caste

& Casting of politics
→ breaking due to political affiliations

→ regional political parties
→ vote bank politics
→ dominant caste system

5) formation of fifth / pandit caste

→ occupational division & mental work

6) Caste based communal violence - Jats, Patidars

Casting of politics

Nearly 30% of the population
Explanation

Good Conclusion
Thus, India has undergone several changes. However, need of hour is to rise above caste based politics to achieve Constitutional goal 'welfare state'

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure / Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	2
Value Addition	0.5
Total	4.5

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. ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Poverty, as defined by World Bank, is the lack of opportunities to avail and improve the capacity and to satisfy basic needs.

Good Introduction

The various approaches to poverty are

1.) Basic needs approach

→ here, we evaluate poverty based on the

lack of resources (less money or social) to even satisfy the basic needs

Kindly incorporate here

2.) Welfare approach

In this, poor are treated as beneficiaries of the alleviation programs, and hence do not have active participation

is the context of Resource

& opportunity as subheading & then explain

3) Capability approach

Developed by Dr Mahbub Hossain & Dr Amartya Sen, this approach ~~views~~ poverty as the insufficient

capability of a) choices of life.

b) opportunities of capability building

→ Thus, poverty is not only lack of resources but also opportunities. While resources may include capital (money, land, housing) etc, opportunities include rights to shelter, food and basic social resources such as health, education and a basic standard of living.

Good Conclusion India stands poorly in the Human Development Index (HDI) by UNDP. It stands even behind most South East Asian nations. Needs a lot needs to be done to achieve SDG-4 (zero poverty) in the near future.

Q.11) The vicious
tion between in
of per
offer

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	1
Value Addition	1
Total	3

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

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

Lord Lytton was the viceroy of India during the late 1870's period, while Lord Ripon was in the early decades of 1900. Both of them are generally described as reactionary and propagating colonial hatred by the historians.

Lord Ripon is asked

There must be factually correct

Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty

1) Afghan-adventure → to capture the Amirs & to maintain a Buffer state to protect India, ventured in the second Afghan war.

Key points covered

2) reduction of age of civil services : gradually from 24 to 21 & finally 18. This led to protest from Indian Reform association (popularly

Covered
Issue
Specific
Relevant
Points

known as Civil services agitator)

2) Restriction on press: through Vernacular Press Act, required newspapers of vernacular origin to strict compliance

4) Arms Act: prohibited Indian natives from acquiring license to keep arms.

5) Famine: in the Deccan area and adjacent ~~land~~ ^{regions} area, and the Queen's Durbars at the same time. (1879) led to widespread unrest.

Lord Curzon's policies

"Lord Ripon" is asked Not Curzon

- 1) Partition of Bengal: new centre of freedom movement, based on administrative convenience (official) position, while ~~weakening~~ the movement & also on communal lines of Hindu Muslim majority-minority.
- 2) described as viceroy of commissions &

commissions : Police commission (Fraser), Calcutta.
University commission (Saddler), Irrigation commission
etc. to keep check on freedom movement.

3) Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi, while
giving Shaka to Muslims (communal politics)

4) Derogating the Congress - calling it factory
of seditionists, letting off gas "etc". He also remarked
during Surat Split "tottering to its fall & near its demise"

5) gave legitimacy to communal politics: Muslim League
Shimla agreement led by Aga Khan etc

6) Indo Burma War.

Lord Ripon

Thus **Lord Curzon**.

**Failed
attempts
needed**

Lord Lytton, both of the viceroys were marked
full display of colonial relations between
Britain & India

2

**Need to Read question
carefully.**

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Gandhi chose Nehru as his successor in 1943, after he saw that that was equally respected by all religions and trusted by all sections of the society. Relevant points.

Differences during freedom struggle

Gandhi

Nehru

1.) Belief in Struggle - Trust - Struggle (S-T-S), as man had limited capacity to endure.

2.) Cooperative attitude with the British in

1.) Struggle - Victory (S-V) as he believed that masses had infinite capacity.

Purna Swaraj declaration in 1929 - Lahore Congress

time of World War-2,
great depression etc.

3) sympathetic attitude for
British in WW-2 due to
fascism/Nazism.

4) constructive work: Harijan,
untouchability etc.

5) never accepted the 2-nation
theory during 1940's negotiations
wanted Jinnah as successor if
that meant unity for India.

session.

wanted to seize the oppor-
tunity to launch movement
to achieve independence.

internationalism &
influence of socialism (Stalin)

accepted 2 nation theory
in 1940's as wanted
PM leadership post (with
positive intentions)

Nicely
Differentiated
Explanation
covering
various
aspects

Differences in vision for independent India
Gandhi

1.) philosophy was that of
anarchist : stateless society
based on "Ram Rajya"

Nehru

philosophy closest to
democratic socialism
of China & USSR

2) economy: cottage, village economy, self-sustained

mixed economy, state planning, commanding heights

3) education: Wardha scheme, rotational training, art crafts.

~~modern~~ education (had an elitist upbringing)

4) trusteeship model to financing.

belief in public sector and state capital

In spite of the above differences, both of them agreed upon certain principles of

1) Secularism → communal harmony.

2) Non violent methods of freedom struggle

3) non-belief in revolutionary/individualistic

4) belief in masses → capacity

5) belief in peasants, farmers, worker classes

Thus, both Gandhi &

Nehru were architects of modern India. Nehru

remarked "light has gone out of our lives" on Gandhi's demise

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

7

Q.13) Birth
creating
Critics

Both dimensions covered with kept components (Keep it Up)

Good points covered

Nice conclusion

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. ① ② (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 असन्तुलित लोकप्रिय विद्रोह को रोकने के लिए एक सुरक्षा वाल्व बनाना था। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian national Congress was formed 1885 by efforts of nationalists such as Anand Mohan Bose, Surendra and ~~noted~~ British civil servant A. O. Hume.

Relevant
Intro

→ However, its progeny is mixed with several theories as propounded by eminent ~~by~~ historians such as Bipan Chandra, Dr. Sumit Sarkar, Safety Valve theory being one of them.

Was it a Safety Valve?

1) Evidences to support it were some official Home ministry papers, which stated that its formation was to provide a safety path

for venting out dissatisfaction among the then moderate leaders and associations such as Indian Reforms Association.

2.) Involvement of British civil servant Arbuthnot and later George Yule, Henry Cotton etc provided legitimacy to its organisation and saved it from the wrath of colonial empire.

3.) Early Congress participation was limited to Western-education urban elite and its agenda involved 3-P: prayer, petition and participation.

4.) The agenda taken up too reflected narrow mindset; civil services reform, constitutional reforms with no mass participation.

Was it not a safety valve?

1.) Early Congress included, at its time, all

highlight it.

You can also mention Lala Lajpat Ray

Keypoints covered

to satisfy the demand

Kindly Highlight Key points
words

(Don't Write
anything in this Area)

major faces of freedom struggle, Lokesh Chandra
Banerjee, Anand Bose, WC Banerjee etc. from all.

parts of the nation

2) It had an all-India character displayed
through its leadership

3) It held its meetings, annually in December,
in various parts of the country, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta

4) Raised socio-economic, constitutional & pertinent
questions of public at large.

5) Represented the most progressive elements of
nationalism at that time.

Adequate
points
cited
to
explain
this
dimension

Hence, as Bipan Chandra

Good Conclusion

concerned

along with

views of

historian

has remarked, if colonial empire used Congress as
a safety valve, it used them as a "lightning
conductor". Thus, safety valve theory has its
own share of facts & myths.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	4
Value Addition	0.25
Total	6.25

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)

विश्व देशों ने जर्मनी के प्रति सुधीकरण की नीति का पालन क्यों किया? द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के लिए यह नीति कहीं तक उत्तरदायी थी?

Allied powers such as France, Russia and Britain had followed the policy of appeasement towards Germany during late 1920's & early 1930's.

Decent
Intro

Reasons for appeasement

1.) belief in the theory of unjust treatment meted out to Germany in Treaty of Versailles, where it had to pay huge reparation & colonies alongwith limiting its army.

2.) hidden agenda for expansion of colonies in Africa (Libya, Algeria) through the mandate system and influence.

Relevant
Explanation

- 3) checking the spread of communist spread; especially after the Russian Revolution
- 4) limiting the USA influence on the politics of Europe and its colonies and economy
- 5) readjustment of balance of power towards USSR and Britain led to colonial ambitions of.
- 6) Rise in nationalist movement in various European states such as Spain, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Austria etc.

Good coverage of Demand specific Relevant Key points

Policy responsible for World War - 2 (WW-2)

- 1) Spanish occupation of 1936 by Germany.

"due to concessions given by allied countries" - is said to be rehearsal for WW-2

- 2) Bosnia-Herzegovina (B-H): part of it was surrendered to Germany. During WW-2,

Decent points

the german forces occupied B.H.

3.) rejecting the Treaty of Locarno by Adolf Hitler for peace with Austria before WW-2

Germany initiated the WW-2 by invading Austria

4.) Rise of Adolf Hitler : he was disillusioned with Treaty of Versailles, thus, overturned the Reich & adopted a totalitarian regime

→ Explain the factors other than Policy of Appeasement Responsible for WW II

Thus, the sympathetic treatment of allied powers towards Germany led to WW-2.

Need Brief Explanation of one dimension.

5.75

Good content with key elements

fair conclusion

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	3.75
Value Addition	-
Total	5.75

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.

(2)

(2)

(15 marks, 250 words)

फ्रांसीसी क्रांति एक प्रकार से पुंज थी जिसने अभिजात वर्ग के विशेषाधिकारों और राजशाही अत्याचार के प्रमुख वाले विश्व को स्वतंत्रता की आशा प्रदान की, लेकिन खुद फ्रांस को मुक्त करने में विफल रही। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

French Revolution of the 1790's is hailed as
the progenitor of the modern democratic
values as adopted by the world today.

Decent
ans

Beacon of Light, Hope of freedom

1.) Thinkers such as Rousseau, Locke etc made the following contributions during the French Revolution:

- 1.) Locke: natural rights
- 2.) Rousseau: natural law, social contract, equality
- 3.) J.S. Mill: Liberty
- 4.) H. Beccaria: natural justice

Very Good

Thinkers contribution cited

2) The Revolution itself had various democratic elements such as-

i) equality of representation through the Universal Adult Suffrage (although demanded for men)

ii) liberty, equality, fraternity

iii) rights, citizenship → Jacobins

iv) secularism

v) Republic system instead of monarchy

Key components presented nicely to elaborate this dimension (Good)

2) ~~The~~ The revolution involved masses at large, led by Jacobins (in first phase) & later by Napoleon (phase-2)

Failed to Liberate France

1.) led to Jacobin Rule of terror at the end of it, defying the virtues that

It stood for

- 2) Napoleons ~~aggression~~ & ambitious approach to Capture African colonies, Russian misadventure & Spanish "blees".
- 3) French developed ~~an~~ atheistic view of society.
- 4) Development of secularism ^{on} laicite principles, that is governed by ban of religious symbols in public places.
- 5) involvement ~~in~~ American War of Independence, ruined its economy.
- 6.) French-British struggle (7 years war) etc undermined credentials of French Revolution.

Good
coverage of
concrete
points
related
to topic

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	4
Value Addition	0.5
Total	6.5

Good Conclusion Thus, the french revolution while inspired later many freedom struggles (Latin America, India later & Chinese, etc) can be described as a paradox of ideological conflicts.

Attempt is Good. **6.5**

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)

War in Vietnam is termed by contemporary historians as a proxy war, shrouded in Cold War ideology. It started in 1960's and continued for almost a decade.

Relevant Intro

How it started as anticolonial resistance?

- 1) Ho Chi Minh was the leader of the nationalist movement; and the basis of the protest was division of Vietnam along the $36^{\circ}32'$ line.
- 2.) Influence of communist ideology of China (revolution 1949) & Russia. forcing to adopt
- 2.) Socio economic deprivation of the people after the collapse of agrarian structure.

sufficient content to satisfy the demand of the question

and successive crops failure.

- 4.) acknowledgment of the Vietnam struggle for freedom by ~~various~~ independent nations such as India - China created international pressure

Humiliation for Capitalist Bloc

- 1.) The USA / French / British entered into armed resistance with Vietnamese troops, who were experts in guerrilla warfare techniques; and led to prolonged war.

- 2.) Capital losses of the USA in terms of men & material, ~~economy~~ & put a strain on their resources.

- 3.) Tacit help provided by China & Russia to the Vietnamese ~~forces~~, although on grounds of spreading communist ideology, led to stretched struggle

Humiliation of Capitalist Bloc dimension is explained nicely with relevant contents

- 4.) Use of certain prohibitive war weapons like Agent Orange etc lead to lowering of social reputation of USA at international stage
- 5.) Role of UN-peacekeeping forces, which provided active support to Vietnamese cause
- 6.) International pressure on the capitalist bloc.

Good points

Thus, 13 presidents of the USA, starting from Kennedy to Richard Nixon, all had to face electoral defeat due to the unpopularity caused by Vietnamese war. It ultimately led to humiliation of capitalist block.

Niralya Concluded

Attempt is Good.

6.5

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	
Value Addition	4
Total	0.5
	6.5

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)

Diversity refers to ability to acknowledge differences and not inequalities, as per Ram Ahuja. India is a land of diverse culture, religion, language and caste. ex: 1652 languages/dialects spoken in India alone (2nd largest in world)

Good intro citing facts

Reasons for Conflicts out of Cultural Diversity

- 1) Divisive politics of vote bank, provocations based on language, politically motivated agitations. (MH)
- 2) Social structure of caste exacerbates cultural differences and leads to conflicts. (UP)
- 3) Economic backwardness of certain sections of society leads to relative deprivation.

Mentioning places of occurrence will enhance the quality of your answer

4) Ethnic conflicts in various distinctive ethnic regions such as Uttarakhand, Jharkhand etc. Good point

5) Communalism and communal violence due to role of print, social media & failure of administrative machinery etc.

Ability to manage: Unlocking value

1) Realising that diversity is not differentiation, and unity is not inequality: acknowledgement

2) Legislative measures: autonomy to regions of having distinctive culture: North East, Ladakh etc. Good content to satisfy the demand

3) Constitution has provisions: 5th/6th schedule, Art 14 (equality), 25-30 (cultural religious rights)

4) building social capital in society through administrative measures like community policing etc as suggested by 10th report of 2nd ARC.

5) Various government interventions like Bharat Shiksha Bharat, Schemes for Nation Integration etc provide platform for cultural harmony

6) Learning from past: Issues of official language and linguistic state were dealt with maturity by early leadership

7) Capacity building measures of officials

8) Sensitisation to cultural differences

9) Confidence building measures among cultural minorities as well as other sections

10) Proper cultural synthesis amongst children, women & other sections of society

This dimension has been elaborated with Demand specific key points & Govt Efforts (Good)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	2
Value Addition	—
Total	6

Thus, India can unlock

Good the potential of cultural diversity through a Salad bowl model or better, mosaic model which preserves individualism along with collectivism

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)

As per latest NFHS-5 survey, the total fertility rate (TFR) of the country has stood at 2.09, below the replacement level rate of 2.1.

Good intro citing Report

However, this is marked by higher regional variations in the nation across states.

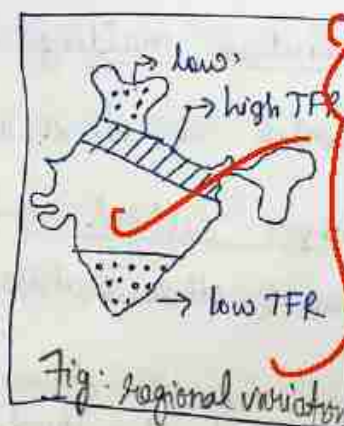
Reasons

1) literacy levels: regions.

like Kerala: high literacy, low TFR and vice versa for

UP, Bihar → high illiteracy, high TFR

∴ illiteracy is correlated with TFR positively



Relevant content presented nicely on the map

2) Socio economic status

Areas with high ~~poverty~~: need more hands' abundance
 → higher TFR . vice versa with better economy

Relevant Reasons covered

3) Sectoral distribution of economy

Agric dependent: ~~UP-Bihar~~ → need labor → high TFR.

Services dependent does not need such requirement

4) Climatic / Locational factors: like Ladakh / J/K

Social consequences

Maintain Vertical spacing when you make transition to next dimension.

1). regional variation of population density

Northern states high ~~higher~~ density

2) regional variation in population distribution

→ low TFR: higher median age of population

Consequences covered nicely

3.) social unrest: as higher population demands.

higher representation in democracy: Delimitation act

, freezing seats allocation to 1976 Comm

(Example of state's showing these consequences)

4) economic unrest: Finance Commission redistribution

markers: population (weightage = 12%), thus, inequality

drives economic unrest.

to your answer

5) Migration: high TFR → high working age population: leads to out-migration → loss of jobs for locals, urban-slums etc.

6) Consequently: feminisation of agriculture: due to migration

Need for population Control Law → This dimension

- 1.) India will overtake China by 2045: most expects populous country -
- 2.) only 24.5% of total land, ~16% of population
- 3.) stress on resources: land, water, environment
- 4.) demographic dividend: Yes, but needs proper development else leads to demographic disaster
- 5.) eliminating vote bank politics based on population

National Population Policy 2006 proved effective as

TFR → 2.0 & rate of growth of population slowed. as was seen in Census 2011, lot more needs to be done through a new population control law.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	3.75
Value Addition	-
Total	5.75

Good
Conclusion

"Not Needed" dimension needs to be addressed briefly.
(5.75)

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)

Urbanisation refers to the process of demographic pattern shifting to urban spaces for growth

Apt introduction

→ Elaborate briefly: Nature of Urbanization in India:

What were the old challenges? (that it solved)

- 1) new opportunities in new urban city (push-pull factors)
- 2) relative anonymity: casteism, secularism achieved
- 3) cities as engines of growth: 4th Plan.
- 4) labour moving out of agriculture which already has very low marginal productivity
- 5) led to modernisation of society.

Adequate points cited to explain this dimension

New Social Challenges / Ecological

- 1.) development of slums eg: Shakti
- 2.) joint → nuclear family (16% as per census 2011)
: weak family ties, broken kinship,
faulty socialisation
- 3.) crime rate / social unrest in cities (NCRB: 30% increase from 2017-18 to 2019-20)
- 4.) environmental pollution: Air, Noise, Water, Land ex: Delhi Smog
- 5.) exacerbate natural disasters: ex. Mumbai as Chennai flash floods
- 6.) led to suburbanisation and further (counter urbanisation) due to unplanned development. ex: Delhi NCR

Categorizing these challenges into diff subheadings

↓
- Social
- Ecological

↓
will help you enhance the impact of your answer.

SDG-11: Sustainable Cities -

However, **SDG-12** for development of sustainable cities can be achieved through government initiatives like Smart Cities, **AMRUT**, Swachh Bharat

Decent Conclusion

SBM - Urban

5.5

Need Better Content Categorization & Brief explanation of one dimension

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	3.5
Value Addition	-
Total	5.5

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

As per NCRB (Crime records bureau) data, sexual violence against children had increased by 12% from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

Good Data Driven Intro

Reasons for rise in case

1.) ambiguity in legal definition of children.

Fallacy Act: 15 year Constitution: 14 year

Juvenile Justice Act: 18 year

Comprehensive coverage of keypoints with keywords covered

2.) faulty socialisation due to various factors:

nuclear family, development of slum pockets etc in cities

3.) Role of internet & social media

- 4.) Law implementation of law and enforcement agencies : Juvenile Justice in every district.
- 5.) Social stigma & fear of ostracisation :
children's reputation, career, future work-
(especially)
- 6.) Children, modernisation → less social → develop
vulnerability → easier to exploit

**Relevant
points**

Measures to tackle

- 1.) Strict enforcement of law : JJ Act, etc.
(It is not severity but the certainty of law
that creates deterrence)
- 2.) Sensitisation of children by parents.
- 3.) Innovative measures using technology
like to avoid child labor : PENCIL portal by
Mo WCD.

**Decent
measures
suggested
to
tackle
the
issue**

Some additional facts for you:-

- NEPCR
- NHRC
- MM. of WCD

4.) regulation of social, print media and internet

5.) fast track court for juvenile justice, as suggested by law commission

→ Some Best Practice

6.) awareness : spreading in all sections of society using help of NGO, SHA working in field of child sexual abuse.

↓
MH Model on combating child pornography

7.) development of more rehabilitation centres for children

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	1
Question Interpretation	1
Content	4
Value Addition	0.5
Total	6.5

Thus, society's moral behavior need to be increased through these measures as well as institutional. As APT Abdul

Kalam Says : Nation of great minds is the nation of healthy children.

Attempt is Good

Niceby Conclusion