



TEST CODE 7 1 1 2 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2024 - Cohort 7 - Sectional Test #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MOHIT GUPTA	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910125710	Date/दिनांक	19/10/23
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901		

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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			12:40pm	4:13pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

FORUMIAS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the

Q.1) Issues of women were at the center of the discourse of socio-religious reforms. In this light, assess the contribution of the 19th century socio-religious reform movements to the emancipation of women. (10 marks, 150 words)

महिलाओं के मुद्दे सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधारों के विमर्श के केंद्र में थे। इस आलोक में, महिलाओं की मुक्ति के लिए 19वीं सदी सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों के योगदान का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) The liberal and rational outlook of 19th century socio-religious movements made significant contribution for gender justice -

Contribution to emancipation of women

① Voice against religious evil practices prevalent at the time.

Ex) :- Raja Ram Mohan Roy's effort led to ban on Sati in 1829.

② Emphasis on quality of life for widows. Ex) :- Vidya sagar's contribution to Widow Remarriage Act, 1856.

③ Emphasis on education of women -

Ex) :- Savitribai Phule → Pune Girls School (1848)

Bethune ^{College} ~~school~~ (1849) for girls education.

4) Breaking down of compulsory domesticity of women & making them active in political sphere. (Ex) :- Bhat at strike in the model by Ranabai Ranade.

5) Emphasis on employment opportunities for women. (Ex) :- Skill Women Movement by Women India Association.

6) Many women leaders like Motilini Harab, Sarjini Naidu, Kamla Nehru etc. later participated in leading nationalist struggle.

7) Atya Samaj emphasized on female education & women's choice (Also Ban on child marriage)
Socio-religious reform movement attacked oligarchic & patriarchal base, to build an equitous & gender just social ecosystem.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.2) In what ways has the Indian independence movement shaped the identity of modern India?
(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने किस प्रकार से आधुनिक भारत की पहचान को आकार दिया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Indian identity has been formed, not nurtured & inspired by freedom struggle movement.

Independence Movement shaping ~~the~~ Indian Modern identity

① Providing a new identity : Political social reforms, INC & others focussed on unifying Indians by building a common national identity.

② Secularism : Various factions / religious groups came together to fight against colonial injustice.

Ex) : Hindu-Muslim Unity in Swadeshi Movement

③ Acceptance of Diversity : Gandhian phase saw amalgamation of various linguistic groups,

Castes, classes, gender etc.

④ Progressive & liberal outlook : The zeal to build modern India was central theme for whole freedom struggle.

⑤ : Ideas & Composition of Constituent Assembly.

⑥ Ideas of self-determination (Swaraj) & sovereignty (rejection to colonial masters)

⑦ Social reform agenda (Constructive Program)

which was part of freedom struggle & reflected in casteless & egalitarian outlook of modern India.

⑧ Idea of Justice : reaction to colonial biased laws & socially biased judiciary.

The real foundation of Modern Indian identity traces back its origin to freedom movement.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.3) Why did British colonial enterprise succeed in securing rule over India while efforts from other European powers failed to give them a firm foothold in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक उद्यम भारत पर शासन करने में सफल क्यों हुए, जबकि अन्य यूरोपीय शक्तियां देश में मजबूती से पैर जमाने में असफल रहीं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) By 1750s, British had a clear supremacy due to variety of factors, while other European powers withered away.

Reasons for British Colonial Enterprise success

① Rationally organised Board of Directors while other company powers were state controlled.

② Financial autonomy : EIC had its own funds which gave them flexibility for commercial & wartime expenses.

③ :- French EIC faced corruption & bureaucratic bottlenecks leading to demise.

④ Stronger Naval power with unparalleled fleet of ships.

④ Ability to form political alliances with local rulers. British also had local support.

⑤ less missionary zeal thus they didn't face popular reaction, while Dutch, Portuguese etc. had proselytizing ambitions.

⑥ Consistent support from Crown led to better ability of expansionism.

⑦ Better military tactics & able military commanders like Munro, Clive & Cornwallis.

⑧ Targetted attack on French & Victory in 7-year war finally led to elimination of main competitor.

Thus both ability of British & weakness of other powers contributed to British success.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) In your view, was the 1857 uprising a national war for independence? What were the reasons for its failure? (10 marks, 150 words)

आपके विचार से क्या 1857 का विद्रोह स्वतंत्रता के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय युद्ध था? इसकी असफलता के क्या कारण थे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Revolt of 1857 was a popular uprising which has been termed as national war of independence by some nationalist scholars.

Reasons for calling it national war of independence

- ① Participation of various sections like tribals, peasants, regional kings etc.
- ② Fight against a common enemy i.e. British colonial power.
- ③ Emphasis on restoration of traditional Indian order & protection of culture.
- ④ Genuine effort for Indian causes.

Cannot be called as a national war

- ① Regionally localised to few areas spanning from Delhi to Bihar.
- ② Many sections like Zamindar, intellectuals

did not participate; Jats & Sikhs fought from side of British.

(3) Ambition was not nationalist rather restoration of medieval feudatory order.

Reasons for failure of revolt

(1) Lack of coordination & centralized leadership. Bahadur Shah Zafar II was weak leader.

(2) Military & technological superiority of British

(3) Lack of common resistance with unified action

(4) Failure to capitalise on small victories & reactionary brutal suppression by British

(5) Lack of popular support & regional confinement.

(6) Enactment of 1858 Act: ~~power~~ power directly passed to crown.

→ Revolt of 1857 was more than a mutiny but less than Indian war of independence.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) The ideology of paternalistic benevolence and white man's burden thinly veiled the realities of a despotic Raj that continually impoverished the country. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

पितृसत्तात्मक परोपकार की विचारधारा और श्वेतों के बोझ ने एक निरंकुश राज की वास्तविकताओं को छिपा दिया जिसने देश को लगातार निर्धन बनाया। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans 5) Idea of white man's burden & paternalistic zeal of British was just a social & colonial justification of economic & political exploitation of colonies.

Ideas propagated by British

- ① British were harbingers of modernity which will lead to development of country.
- ② British laid economic developmental plan by building infrastructure & ports.
- ③ British introduced modern political system & reformist social legislation.

Actual realities of despotic Raj

- ① Drain of wealth % Exorbitant land revenue, indebtedness & depeasantization

resulted in colonial profits at expense of us.

② One way Free Trade Policy as well as deindustrialisation of India.

③ Nominal political reforms where the real power rested with white dominated Governor General Council.

④ Education had two aims: 1) Easy
2. cheap hiring of clerical staff.

(b) Create a class of ~~product~~ loyalists (Macaulay)

They never focussed on mass education or female education.

⑤ Connectivity & Infrastructure to serve

Colonial needs only (Ex) :- No train to even

supply grains during famines (Strachey Commission)

British Exploitation is evident by the fact that India which was 27% of global GDP in 1750 got reduced to 3% in 1947.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.6) Identify any three salient features of Indian society and discuss their significance in building a national identity. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय समाज की किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख विशेषताओं की पहचान कीजिए एवं राष्ट्रीय पहचान बनाने में उनके महत्त्वों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Indian society is characterised by unique identity which is a result of variety of features.

Three salient features of Indian society

① Diversity & Accomodative Hospitality ° Respect for diversity combined with accomodation & not assimilation leads to unity of national identity.

Ex ° Diversity in languages, customs, traditions, religions etc. All these identities operate within macro framework of national Indian identity.

② Shared cultural heritage ° Despite diversity there is shared cultural heritage

in terms of overlapping identities, common observance of festivals, shared secular matters etc. leading to emergence of unified identity -

Ex) - Punjabi Hindus identify more with Sikhs, while Malabar Muslims subscribe more to Malabar identity.

③ Adaptive modernity - ~~Not~~ unlike western model, Indian society underwent selective modernity i.e. existence of traditional institutes with modern outlook.

This serves as shared feature across all regions & factions -

Ex) - Age Authority & familial jointness is still revered despite neo-liberal shift.

Thus shared traditional ethos, adaptive modernisation & unity in diversity are hallmarks of national Indian identity.

Feedback

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Q.7) The essence of social harmony and national unity lies in working with difference, rather than working to eliminate differences. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक सद्भाव और राष्ट्रीय एकता का सार मतभेदों को समाप्त करने के बजाय असहमति के साथ काम करने में निहित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans → Indian history & culture advocate for reconciliation & adjustment, rather than elimination of difference.

Social Harmony & national unity lies in working with difference

- ① Accepting the existence of diverse identities & maintaining secular outlook.
- ② Deliberations & discussion on common contentions rather than mutual hostility Ex^o - Consulting all sects on viability of Uniform Civil Code.
- ③ Working with constitutional framework of Justice & Fraternity. Ex^o - "Exercising a right is equivalent to having a duty to respect same right of others".

(4) Working towards minimization of differences. Ex) - Building gender just & Casteless society -

(Fallouts of attempt to eliminate differences)

(1) Egoty, mutual hostility & resultant factionalism i.e. fragmentation of national unity.

(2) Violence & Riots - Communalism, Regionalism, sectarianism etc.

Ex) - Godhra Riots 2002; Kandmalal Violence (Odisha)

(3) Leads to developmental deficit due to polarization of politics -

(4) Gives rise to secessionistic demands.

Ex) - Partition of India 1947, Bodoland Movement.

"Differences are an opportunity to enrich each other; not to finish them" (Gandhi)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) Discuss the factors driving internal migration in the country and analyze its various socio-economic impacts. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में आंतरिक प्रवास को चालित करने वाले कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसके विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Internal migration refers to movement of people from one region to another due to various reasons -

Factors affecting internal migration

- ① Better job opportunities in non farm occupations : Rural to urban footloose migration.
- ② Village expansion provisions leading to female migration (Highest rural-rural migration)
- ③ Push factors like lack of educational opportunities, agrarian distress etc -
- ④ Rapid development with some regions gaining more. Ex) - Benefits of Green Revolution to Punjab & Haryana. Labour from UP/Bihar/Bengal migrate there.
- ⑤ Caste relations also influence migration patterns.

⑥ Development induced displacement ^{Resulting} ~~causing~~ in tribal migration.

Resultant socio-economic impacts

- ① Overcrowding of urban spaces & proliferation of slums
- ② Chain migration makes demographic composition of slums highly marginalized.
- ③ Skewed ~~sex~~ sex ratio, feminisation of agriculture & falling fertility rates from areas of out migration.
- ④ Breakdown of joint family due to high migration & social mobility.
- ⑤ Increasing resource crunch leads to son of soil based violence against migrants.
- ⑥ MNS supported 'Marathi Manush' movement
Migration in current scenario reflect lopsided development & social distress demanding urgent intervention

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.9) "The changes in labour market and employment pattern in recent years have opened up new avenues of economic empowerment, but have also created new problems. Substantiate this statement with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

"हाल के वर्षों में श्रम बाजार और रोजगार स्वरूप में बदलाव ने आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के नए मार्ग खोले हैं, किंतु नई समस्याएं भी उत्पन्न की हैं"। उदाहरणों के साथ इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.9) Post globalisation shift, labour markets stands transformed in myriad of ways -

Opening up of new avenues of economic empowerment

① Growing participation of women in service sector. Ex: Gender Diverse ecosystem of companies like Google, Microsoft.

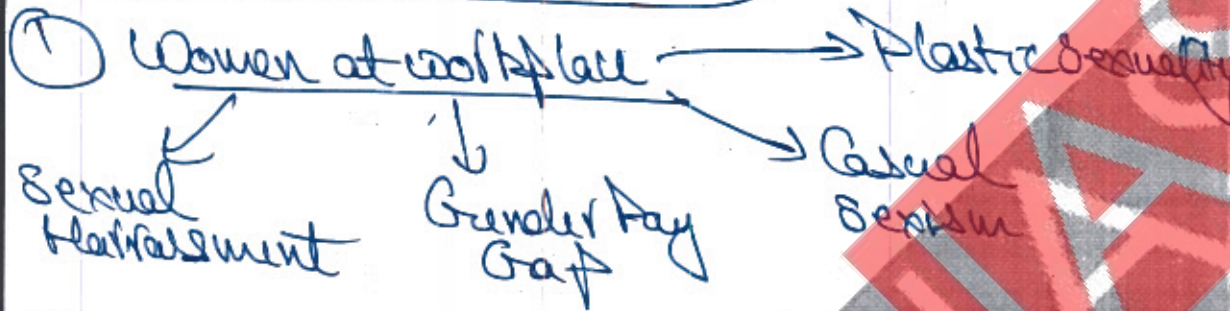
② Emergence of Gig Economy: Platform & Non platform workers with flexible scheduling. Ex: Uber, Zomato, Zepeto etc.

③ Growing informalisation of work with more companies contracting out tasks. Ex: Growth of freelancer & freelancing platforms -

④ Boost to startup culture in recent years.

Ex: Unacademy, Urban Company etc. as unicorns.

Created new problems



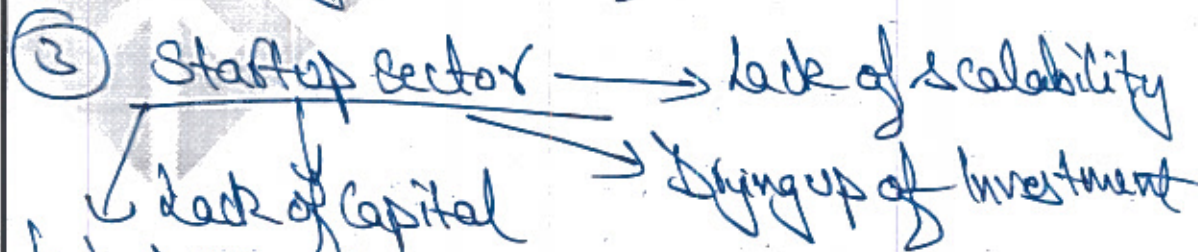
② Gig & Informal Economy (a) predatory pricing & extremely low profit for partners.

(b) No social security, no income security

(c) No protection of labour laws.

(d) Marginal incentives & increments; Mass layoffs

Ex: Bankit strike 2023 following halving of delivery partner's fee.



→ Though labour market has become more alive, it has also become more uncertain.

Feedback

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Q.10) Analyze how social and economic inequalities between genders shape power relations within marriages and discuss the various consequences of these imbalances. (10 marks, 150 words)

विरलेषण कीजिए कि लिंगों के बीच सामाजिक और आर्थिक असमानताएं विवाह के भीतर शक्ति संबंधों को कैसे आकार देती हैं और इन असंतुलों के विभिन्न परिणामों पर चर्चा करती हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans to) Traditionally, Indian marriages are hypergamous marriages i.e. male to have more authority compared to female.

Social & Economic Inequalities shaping power relations

① Compulsory Domesticity of women due to patrilachal denial by males.

② Economic dependence on husbands. Thus, males acquire greater (sole) say in all family matters.

③ Gender discrimination manifested in pay gap, pink collarisation of jobs etc. ensure female remuneration is lower than male. This result in their income (& thus power) being viewed as "additional & optional".

④ Domestic Violence, Dowry demands etc.

leads to Complete Subjugation of females.

⑤ Brahmanical Patriarchy (cultural norms) labelling females as sinful & lustful. They recommend male control over female sexuality.

Consequences of these imbalances

- ① little/no control over own destiny, familial matters & economic matters.
- ② Violence among women within household like dowry death, marital rape etc.
- ③ Continued subordination leading to passive acceptance of patriarchal norms. Older females themselves become 'gatekeepers of patriarchy'.
- ④ Economic loss to country & half of demography remains confined to household.
- ⑤ Non-remunerative, not paid care work.
- ⑥ long term psychological pathologies among women

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.11) What was the need to have different land revenue systems under the same colonial regime? Assess the impact of land revenue systems on society and economy. (15 marks, 250 words)

समान औपनिवेशिक शासन के अंतर्गत विभिन्न भू-राजस्व प्रणाली की क्या आवश्यकता थी? समाज और अर्थव्यवस्था पर भू-राजस्व प्रणालियों के प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans) British introduced three main land revenue systems - Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari & Mahalwari.

Need to have different land revenue systems under same colonial regime

- ① Historical factors : Different kings used to have different systems prior to British.
- ② Ex : Taqidari was prevalent in Bengal region.
- ② Different ownership pattern & link with central authority.
- ② Ex : Ryots in peninsular India traditionally paid revenue directly to king while Bengal region had Zamindars.
- ③ Difference in land productivity in different geo climatic zones.
- ④ Differences among various colonial officials

Ex) - Thomas Munro believed Cornwallis was mistaken by identifying Zamindars as owners.

Improving upon previous faulty methods

Ex) - Practice of permanent fixing of rent was done away in Ryotwari system.

Impact of land revenue systems on Economy

1) Peasants who had traditional rights on khudkasht land became tenants overnight. All rights passed to Zamindars.

2) Exorbitant land revenue rates → 50-60% even in Ryotwari areas. Indebtedness & impoverishment of peasant.

3) Since revenue was paid in cash, it led to commercialization of agriculture. Result was shortage of food crops, famines etc.

- ④ Economic inequality rose in rural India.
- ⑤ British were profiting while depeasantization & land alienation culminated into agrarian distress & widespread poverty.

Impact on society

- ① Increasing land-man ratio led to strengthening of caste identities. Patriarchy also strengthened due to centrality of land.
- ② Emergence of Absentee landlordism's New class of Abhijat Bhadralok which were Compered old class.
- ③ Agrarian distress resulted in rural unrest & peasant uprisings.
- ④ Famines resulted in deaths & destruction for millions.

Dadabhai Naoroji called British land Revenue System as most ugly british face of colonial power.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.12) The dyarchy introduced by the Montague-Chelmsford reforms of 1919 was a far cry from devolution of power to a representative and responsible government which could satisfy the rising national sentiment among Indians. Critically evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

1919 के मॉन्टेग्यू-चेल्सफोर्ड सुधारों द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गई द्वैध शासन एक प्रतिनिधिक और जवाबदेह सरकार को सत्ता के हस्तांतरण से बहुत दूर थी जो भारतीयों के बीच बढ़ती राष्ट्रीयता की भावना को संतुष्ट कर सकती थी। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 12) As per the ~~October~~ August declaration of 1917, Dyarchy was introduced in provinces by Govt. of India Act, 1919.

Concept of Dyarchy

① Division of administrative subjects into: Reserved list & Transferred list.

② Former would be controlled by Governor with aid of bureaucrats while latter would be controlled by Governor on advice of elected representatives.

British Claims of Dyarchy as form of representative & responsible government

① Greater say to Indians in local matters

of day-to-day importance.

② would train Indian leaders by training them for administrative efficiency.

③ Governor would mostly act on advice of elected members.

Thus, British tried to justify dyarchy, while in reality it was merely a facade of

① All important subjects like land Revenue, Agriculture etc. were kept in Reserve list. Non-important & secondary subjects were transferred like Public Sanitation, PWD etc.

② Governor controlled all budgetary powers. There were high scarcity of funds for transferred subjects.

③ Even for transferred subjects, the

commendations either faced bureaucratic bottlenecks or Governor's denial. No action was possible without permission of Governor.

④ Ambiguity in subject division Ex^o

Irrigation was a transferred subject while Agriculture was in reserved list.

⑤ The councils still had official majority. The actions of elected members were not more than namesake facade.

⑥ No powers to vote on budget; Any questions can be stuck down without giving reason; no accountability of Governor.

The frustrated & spineless Montford reforms failed to even satisfy moderates. This resulted in Indians feeling betrayed & mass discontent.

Feedback

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Q.13) Highlight the key features of Lord Ripon's new approach that differentiated his policies from those of his predecessors. What were the long-term effects of the period of his governorship? (15 marks, 250 words)

लॉर्ड रिपन के नए दृष्टिकोण की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए जो उनकी नीतियों को उनके पूर्ववर्तियों से अलग करते हैं। उनके गवर्नर पद की अवधि के दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव क्या थे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

(1880-1884)
 Ans (3) Lord Ripon was ~~the~~ one of the few Governors General who had reformist agenda & well intentioned actions.

Key features of Lord Ripon's new approach

- ① Hunter Commission (1882) suggested on private players in education to ensure mass education. Ripon also admitted Commission's advice on women education.
- ② Repeal of Vernacular Press Act, 1878 which was also known as Gagging Act & systematically targeted nationalists. He advocated Free Press & spread of information.
- ③ First Factories Act, 1881 was enacted.

This was the first attempt at labour reforms fixing working hours, protection of women & children etc.

- ④ Social Reforms : He acted against child marriages & caste disabilities.
- ⑤ Ripon advocated the policy of Indianisation of civil services - He supported moderate demand of recruiting more Indians.
- ⑥ Infrastructural Developments like roads, schools, college, canals etc. were built during the period.

long term effect of his governorship

- ① Repeal of Vernacular Act led to proliferation of national newspapers. Ex: - Maratha & Kesari by Tilak led to national awakening of masses.

② Ripon's attitude gave credibility to Moderate's method of Prayer & Petition. It was also a factor for Moderate dominance in INC in initial phase.

③ Birth of Working Class Movement. Workers became more assertive for better Pay & working conditions. Later they also contributed to freedom struggle.

④ Mass Education led to rational outlook. Congress' agenda of Self Rule received popular support. British colonial ambitions were exposed by newspapers & magazines (Ex) Indian Mirror & The Hindu.

⑤ Indians recognized the need for self governance as Ripon emphasized on local governance.

Thus, Ripon's era is marked by Progress & liberal orientation in otherwise draconian regime.

Feedback

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Q14) "The national movement before the arrival of Gandhi was a movement representing the classes." How did the entry of Gandhiji change the character of the national movement for freedom?

(15 marks, 250 words)

"गांधी के आगमन से पहले राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला आंदोलन था।" गांधीजी के आगमन ने स्वतंत्रता के लिए राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के चरित्र को कैसे बदल दिया? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans) National movement before arrival of Gandhi was 'elite academic activity' conducted in seminar halls.

Reasons for it being movement of classes

- ① led mostly by western educated modern urban elite
- ② Moderates had no faith in capacity of masses. Despite extremist attempts, there was no unification of masses.
- ③ All factions were struggling for own class ambitions. A significant chunk of lower castes, peasants, women etc. were excluded.

Gandhiji's entry changing nature of independence movement

- ① Introduction of Civil Disobedience :
Gandhi for first time called for breaking of unjust laws. This type of resistance was new for both British & Masses.
- ② Becoming a mass movement : Gandhiji was able in amalgamating interests of masses. Right from Capitalists to labourers, peasants to Zamindars all joined movement.
- ③ Entry of women : Non violent methods of fasting, cutting arrest & picketing shops enabled women to rally for national cause.
- ④ Women led Quit India Movement.
- ⑤ Entry of Shudras & Dalit : Harjan & Anti untouchability Movement by Gandhi.
- ⑥ Non-Violence as tool of resistance : Diverged from Revolutionary Extremism.

of 1920s; if he advocated violent methods it would lead to brutal state repression

⑥ Emphasis on Hindu-Muslim Unity

Ex) % NCM-Khilafat of 1921.

⑦ Mixing social reform agenda with national movement as part of

Constructive Program. Prior to this, Congress

had Social Reform wing - separate from Political wing.

⑧ Self-confidence & heightening of self-determination among masses.

⑨ Boycott of foreign goods & emphasis on Swadeshi. Ex) % Call for wearing Khadi clothes.

Gandhian ideas & methods appealed to masses & thus made freedom struggle a mass movement

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.15) It was the constitutional impasse that forced India towards freedom with partition. Analyse the factors that contributed to this constitutional impasse. Why did efforts to solve it fail?

(15 marks, 250 words)

यह संवैधानिक गतिरोध ही था जिसने भारत को स्वतंत्रता के साथ विभाजन की ओर अग्रसर किया। इस संवैधानिक गतिरोध में योगदान देने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इसके समाधान के प्रयास असफल क्यों हुए? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans (15) It was not Congress' will, but building impasse, mounting British pressure & growing communal tensions finally led to acceptance of Mountbatten Plan i.e. freedom with partition.

Factors leading to constitutional impasse

- ① Failure of August Declaration, 1940 :
No mention of complete independence & Constituent assembly for India.
- ② Failure of Cripps Mission, 1942 : British ~~also~~ presented dominion status while leaders were demanding Poorna Swaraj.
- ③ Failure of Wavell Plan, 1945 : There were contentions over continuity of Viceroy & not complete sovereignty over Constituent.

Assembly, which led to its failure:

- ④ Failure of Simla Conference, 1945 :
League's demand of over-representation & sole-representation of Muslims ~~led to~~ led to calling off of any agreement.
- ⑤ Failure of Cabinet Mission of 1946 :
League declined over no mention of separate state + overrepresentation. Congress protested grouping of states and dominion states within Commonwealth.
- ⑥ There were wide differences between Congress & Muslim League. Their demands were mutually incompatible.
- ⑦ Lack of agreement over composition & working of constituent assembly led to its impasse.

Reasons for failure of efforts

- ① Growing Communal divide & riots.
- ② Ex :- Direct observance Day announced by Jinnah. Extreme violence created a sense of urgency.
- ③ Labour government of Britain wanted to withdraw as soon as possible. This led to hasty resolution of Partition.
- ④ Adarant nature of league leaders who threatened walkout if their demands were not accepted.
- ⑤ Failure of Congress & league to arrive at mutually workable solution.
- ⑥ Some Congress leaders started advocating for Partition than delaying transfer of power
 → Due to culmination of all these factors, Partition was UNWANTED but INEVITABLE reality.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) To what extent do cultural and social norms influence population growth in India? Evaluate the effectiveness and necessity of a population control law and raising minimum age of marriage for women for population development: (15 marks, 250 words)

सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक मानदंड किस सीमा तक भारत में जनसंख्या वृद्धि को प्रभावित करते हैं? जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून और जनसंख्या विकास के लिए महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु बढ़ाने की प्रभावकारिता एवं आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 16) High population growth of India is largely attributed to socio-cultural prescriptions.

Social & cultural norms influencing population growth

① All major religions advocating birth as sanctified activity. Ex: Hinduism grew as a fertility cult.

② Patriarchal Attitude where women are seen as child bearing & rearing machines.

Ex: High fertility rate in UP, Bihar etc.

③ ~~Sonnet~~ Son-meta preference leading to population growth.

④ Social stigma around contraceptives. Other factors also contributed to high popul-

ation growth: Poverty, lack of female education, lack of health facilities etc.

Population Control Law

① Necessity: (a) High population figures & limited resource base. (UNFPA report: Most populated country)

(b) Social welfare demands smaller population base.

② Effectiveness: (a) legal sanctions like disincentives, disqualifications from subsidies in case of 2 or more children.

(b) will create social consensus on need of limiting birth rates.

(c) specific fund allocation for population planning measures.

③ Limitations: (a) Might hurt socio-cultural sensibilities & public backlash.

(b) Civil society mobilisation & consensus is prerequisite of social legislations' success.

Raising minimum age of marriage

① Necessity & Effectiveness (a) Jaya Prakash Committee

Committee recommend raise in marriage age of women to 21.

(b) will give them more opportunities of education & employment. women with higher qualifications ~~to~~ have low average TFR

(c) Reduce the child bearing period. Also contribute to maternal & child health.

(d) Promote reproductive autonomy.

② Limitations (a) 21-24 is the most fertile age with mother's body. but capable of bearing children.

(b) Snatching 'Right to Marry' from adults.

(c) Religious beliefs / factions may be hurt.
→ Female Education, Employment & Empowerment is need of hour to limit population growth.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.17) "Caste system has evolved and persisted, despite concerted efforts to eliminate it." Examine and highlight the various factors that have contributed to the continuance of caste-based discrimination and inequality in society. (15 marks, 250 words)

"जाति व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने के ठोस प्रयासों के बावजूद, जाति व्यवस्था विकसित एवं कायम है।" समाज में जाति-आधारित भेदभाव और असमानता में निरंतर योगदान देने वाले विभिन्न कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए तथा उन पर प्रकाश भी डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans (7) Caste system is distinctive Indian feature characterised by stratified social hierarchical order ~~was~~ marked by civil and religious disabilities.

Various factors contribution to continuance of caste based discrimination

① Public-Private Dichotomy: While public space have become secular, personal familial relations & domestic economy is still organized on caste lines.

Caste Endogamy is the bedrock of persistence of caste with violations even attracting honour killings (Ex)^o - Manoj - Babli case, 2010

② Instrumental & Affective role of Caste Associ-

ations in urban & semi-urban spaces.

④ Ex: - Religious festivities organized by
Caste organizations like teerical Samaj.

⑤ Emergence of identity politics where
Caste forms basis of social mobilisation.

⑥ Ex: - Politics of Dalit parties like Bstj,
Kadava & Kurmis for ST etc.

⑦ Certain occupations which were
socially stigmatized & unremunerative
still face caste domination.

⑧ Ex: - 97% of all manual scavengers are
Dalit Castes.

⑨ Caste as a basis of social mobilisation

⑩ Ex: - Dalit Panther Movement; Diamond
Sena & Kambis Sena of Bihar.

⑪ Caste has been revived as reaction
to homogenizing tendency of globalisation.

Additionally, lopsided benefits of ~~state~~ development has led to caste based demands.

⑦ Affirmative actions like Reservation has less emphasized on caste identities.

Traditionally forward castes like Jats, Patidars etc. are now demanding reservation.

⑧ Low reporting & lack of conviction in SC/ST Act. This discourages reporting of caste discrimination.

⑨ While material culture has modernised our values & belief systems still have caste biases leading to continuance of inequality.

⑩ Discrimination in higher education & workplace. (Ex) - Case of PhD scholar Rohit Venula reflect systemic discrimination.

Primordial caste identities still plague our society leading to violence & inequality.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.18) Analyze the ways in which urbanization has impacted social values and traditions. Also, assess the role of urban planning in promoting social inclusion and cultural diversity in urban areas. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन तरीकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए जिनसे शहरीकरण ने सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं को प्रभावित किया है। इसके अलावा, शहरी क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक समावेश और सांस्कृतिक विविधता को बढ़ावा देने में शहरी नियोजन की भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans (18) Post 80s, urbanisation has received a boost with changes not only in material-conditions but also in social & cultural values -

Impacts :- (1) Rise of modern secular public urban spaces which have ~~an~~ egalitarian nature. Cosmopolitan nature of city subsumes various identities within it

(2) Breakdown of Joint Family & rising nuclearisation of family. Also, family authority systems have become more democratic.

Ex :- Decline of age & rise of earning as status criteria within family.

(3) Declining patriarchy, caste system etc.

(4) Growth of modern skill based occupations.

- ⑤ Growth in individualism & liberal orientation - loss of regulation by family, community etc. (Declining salience of Community)
- ⑥ Growth of rational-reason based outlook & decline of conservative dogmatism.
- ⑦ Commercialisation of traditions in urban spaces.

Urban planning in promoting social inclusion & cultural diversity

- ① Build residential areas which have heterogeneous secular composition. Doing away with traditional ideas of residential segregation.
- ② Building centres of economic activity such that they are accessible to all groups. (Ex) Corporate / Industrial area accessibility

3) Accessibility of common public spaces to all communities & groups.

Ex) :- Building Transgender toilets in public areas.

4) Installing cultural symbols representing all communities. No urban space except worship place should reflect fundamentalist/exclusionist orientation.

5) Including all community representatives within urban planning process.

6) Rent regulation such that members of all classes can inhabit urban spaces.

7) Mode of Transport should provide connectivity to all areas/quarters including ~~suburban~~ suburban poor inhabited areas.

→ Urban areas offer opportunity to build modern spaces which can be inclusive, secular & culturally diverse.

Feedback

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Q.19) Poverty is not limited to lack of financial resources, but also encompasses a degree of social marginalization and exclusions. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

गरीबी केवल वित्तीय संसाधनों के अभाव तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसमें सामाजिक उपेक्षा और अपवर्जन भी शामिल है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans) Poverty is not ^{only} a class phenomena, but intersection of various disabilities in India.

Poverty encompassing degree of social marginalization & exclusion

① Caste based poverty : Traditionally, Shudra & Dalit were castes who served Twija castes. They were restricted from gaining education & gainful modern employment.

Ex) : Poverty rate among SCs higher than All India average.

② Feminisation of poverty : Gender Pay Gap, Pink Collarisation of jobs, prevalence of women in exploitative informal secondary labour market etc. Additionally, ~~there~~ urban migration of rural males led to

feminisation of agriculture & resulting agrarian distress cause poverty -

③ Religion based marginalisation° Both internal medical identity & external inclusion. (Ex)° - Bacchar Committee Report 2000
 Muslims have high poverty, low education & employment

④ Transgender Poverty° social ostracization leads to begging or forced prostitution.

⑤ Residential segregation of transgenders, lower caste, widows (Urvadharan widows case) leads to exclusion from access to education & modern jobs.

⑥ Old Age Poverty° lack of declining familial support + lack of savings + lack of state support & high out of pocket expenditure leads to poverty in old age.

7) Caste & class based discrimination in higher education & employment leads to economic exclusion & poverty of marginalised.

8) Land Alienation, lack of modernisation, development-induced displacement & systematic apathy led to high poverty among tribals.

Ex: Non tribals benefitted while ~~tribals~~ Jharkhandis became poor due to mining.

9) Irrelevance of education curriculum, & lack of vocational education leads to perpetuation of poverty.

10) Lack of nutrition security or state neoliberal shift leading to withdrawal of welfare state has led to "Culture of Poverty" leading to intergenerational poverty.
 → Development of poor & Equitable Policy Design can ~~eliminate~~ poverty prevalence in India.
 eliminate

Feedback

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Q.20) Why does communalism still persist in the country, despite it being widely recognized as a threat? Do you think that Indian model of secularism has failed to build an inclusive and integrated society? Justify. (15 marks, 250 words)

व्यापक स्तर पर खतरनाक होने के बावजूद देश में सांप्रदायिकता अभी भी क्यों जस की तस बनी हुई है? क्या आपको लगता है कि धर्मनिरपेक्षता का भारतीय मॉडल एक समावेशी एवं एकीकृत समाज बनाने में विफल रहा है? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Answer) Incidents like Babri Masjid riots, Anti CAA Delhi riots etc. signify that Communalism still persist in the country

- ① Rise of identity politics with religious identities serving as base for political mobilisation. Ex) - Vote bank politics of parties like HIMM, Shiv Sena etc.
- ② Spread of rumors, fake news etc. via social media creating religious hostilities.
- ③ Growing cultural nationalism & religious Chauvinism. Ex) - Rise of idea of 'Hindutva'.
- ④ Religious revival post globalisation to assert religious identities. This has led

to growth of fundamentalism & communalism.

(Ex) :- Kerala youths fled India to join ISIS.

(5) High poverty (25%) & unemployment (6-8%)

Provide fertile grounds for parties with vested interests to promote communalism.

(6) Shrinking deliberation, discussion & consensus channels leading to communalist tendencies.

(7) Developmental deficit for certain communities like Muslims, leading to articulation of secular demands in communal tone.

Indian model short coming to build inclusive & integrated society

(1) Emphasis on political formal equality but absence of economic & material equality.

(2) Minority rights are protected in letter,

but violated in spirit & practice -

② Violence like Kandamahal & Nagaland, where conversions led to riots.

③ ~~Factor~~ Divergences in personal laws & lack of Uniform Civil Code also contribute to Communalism.

Success of Indian model of secularism

① Constitutional & legal protection to minority rights leads to thriving population of all religions - Ex: India houses almost all religion & 2nd biggest Muslim population.

② Inclusive policymaking as well as impartial nature of state -

③ Continuous efforts at govt & social level to make minorities feel safe & secure.

→ It is fringe & fanatic extremist actions & not failure of Indian secularism model that is

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TOTAL MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

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- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

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
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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