NEXT IAS

MTS - SECTIONAL LENGTH TEST (SLT) 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : SLT001 **Test No. : 01**

Name of Candidate : Chiranshu Taneja

Roll No. : MT24SLTON011 Start Time 12:00 End Time 05:15

Date of Examination : 20/07/2024 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

I could only complete 11 questions in 3hours Facing speed issues I'll try to fasten my pace of writing next time

Q. No	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Q. No	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10		11	15	
2	10		12	15	
3	10		13	15	
4	10		14	15	
5	10		15	15	
6	10		16	15	
7	10		17	15	
8	10		18	15	
9	10		19	15	
10	10		20	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 100			TOTAL MARKS - 150		

GRAND TOTAL - ..... / 250 EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DATE: .....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा ।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS: .....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 .....
2	2 .....
3	3 .....

MARKING SCHEME *

MARKS PER QUES	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

*Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy	Common Mistake and Correct Filled QCAB
Copy Scanner App	Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The purpose of evalution @NEXTIAS is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

Q.1 प्राचीन भारत के राजनीतिक और आर्थिक इतिहास को समझने में सिक्काशास्त्रीय साक्ष्यों की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। विशिष्ट उदाहरण भी प्रदान कीजिए। (अंक 10)

Examine the role of numismatic evidence in understanding the political and economic history of ancient India. Provide specific examples. (Marks 10)

Numismatic evidence, i.e. coins, are an important element of cultural heritage, reflecting religious beliefs, societal conditions and historical influences.

Role of Coins in ancient political history

↳ Extent of political control

eg Mauryan coins found in South and North-West part

↳ Economic condition of ruling dynasty

eg Potin, lead coins during Satavahans but Gold coins during Gupta Empire

↳ Societal conditions

eg Samudragupta's coins showing Kumardevi depict status of women

↳ Religious beliefs

eg Indo-greek coins show Shiva, Lakshmi, Buddha images

Role of coins in ancient economic history

↳ Trade routes

eg. Roman coins found in South India during Sangam era reflect maritime trade

↳ Barter system being replaced

eg. monetary anemia in early medieval era shows revival of barter system

eg. post-mauryan era - large no. of coins found, so less barter

↳ Legal tender

Prevalence of coins of a dynasty across wider areas depict its wider acceptance eg. Harsha's coins

Thus, coins form an integral part in our understanding of ancient Indian history

Q.2 नगरीकरण के तत्वों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार कृषि ने हड़प्पा सभ्यता की स्थायी सफलता और दीर्घायु में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। (अंक 10)

Highlighting the elements of urbanization discuss how agriculture played a pivotal role in the enduring success and longevity of the Harrapan Civilization. (Marks 10)

Harappan Civilisation (c. 3300-1300 BCE) is considered one of the most advanced ancient urban civilisation.

Elements of Urbanization

Walled cities with distinctly marked residential areas, markets and administrative areas eg Mohenjodaro

Planned construction of roads with grid pattern evident eg Harrapa

Systematic waste disposal with drains made of bricks using corbelled technique eg Dholavira

Standard weights, measures and script reflect the extent of advancement in trade eg Lothal - seals, weights found

Role of agriculture in its survival

Sufficient food supply through advanced farming techniques

eg furrows — wide – mustard; narrow – horsegram

Continuous supply because of availability of irrigation through canals and reservoirs eg Dholavira

Varied crops being cultivated

eg vegetable cultivation in Punjab

Excess production being traded ensured a growing economy which led to improvement in infrastructure

Round the year supply through granaries eg Mohenjodaro.

Thus, advanced agriculture played a crucial role in sustaining the ancient urban civilisation.

Q.3 भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने राष्ट्र की आत्मा को जागृत किया और स्वतंत्रता के एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण में विभिन्न वर्गों को एक साथ लाया। चर्चा कीजिए। (अंक 10)

The Quit India Movement marked the awakening of the nation's soul and brought diverse sections together in a unified vision of Independence. Discuss (Marks 10)

Quit India Movement (QIM), launched in August 1942, marked the beginning of the end phase of colonial rule in India.

How QIM brought together diverse sections

- **Women**: The scale of women participation was unprecedented. Young women played a crucial role during QIM's underground activities eg Aruna Asaf Ali – Flag hoisting
  Usha Mehta – Radio
- **Princely States**: For the first time, Congress openly encouraged public of princely states to fight for freedom eg Balwant Rai Mehta in Gujrat
- **Peasants** participated in huge numbers

because of socialist policies of Congress ministries

- Setting up of local governments

  eg Tamluk Sarkar, Prati Sarkar, Ballia

- Youth were motivated with Gandhiji's 'Do or Die' command.

- North-East : widespread agitations led by provincial congress leaders fuelled nationalism eg Rani Gaidniliu

- Led by 2nd rung of leadership:

  This further deepened the nationalist demands up till far-off local areas.

Thus, QIM brought together Indian population, with exception of Muslim league supporters, and awakened nation's soul.

Q.4 "19वीं सदी के भारत में स्थापित सामाजिक रीति-रिवाजों और औपनिवेशिक प्रभुत्व के विरुद्ध दोहरा संघर्ष सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों की एक प्रमुख विशेषता थी।" 19वीं सदी के भारत के सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों ने औपनिवेशिक सांस्कृतिक और वैचारिक आधिपत्य के प्रति किस प्रकार प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है? (अंक 10)

"The dual struggle against entrenched social customs and colonial dominance was a prominent feature of socio-religious reform movements in 19th century India." How did the socio-religious reform movements of 19th century India responded to colonial cultural and ideological hegemony? (Marks 10)

Indian Renaissance began in 19th century, led by reforms who questioned the entrenced social customs as well as the colonial dominance.

Response to colonial hegemony:

There were different strands of socio-religious reform movements:

→ Revivalists They were against imposition of foreign values and promoted the revival of ancient customs and traditions

eg Dharma Sabha, Tribal movements like Birsa Munda's reforms

→ Radicals They readily accepted

western ideas of equality, justice, liberty and called for revolutionising societal structure eg Young Bengal move-ment led by Henry Vivian Derozio

→ Reformists They advocated a fusion of modernity and traditions, while calling for social and religious reforms

eg Brahmo Samaj - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
↳ Sati Abolition

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar → Widow remarriage

Sir Syed Ahmed khan → Anglo-Mohammadan college

Swami Vivekananda → Vedantic philosophy
→ against caste based discrimination.

These different reactions to British hegemony fuelled widespread reforms throughout 19th and 20th century.

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Q.5 क्या आपको लगता है कि समान नागरिक संहिता भारतीय समाज में धार्मिक बहुलवाद और सांस्कृतिक भिन्नता के विचार का खंडन करती है? (अंक 10)

Do you think the Uniform Civil Code contradicts the idea of religious pluralism and cultural differences in Indian society? (Marks 10)

Uniform Civil Code (UCC), espoused by Article 44 of Indian Constitution, refers to uniform application of laws in cases concerning with marriage, divorce, adoption, maintenance and succession

Positive Implications

- Gender Justice: Women are still treated unequally by several personnel laws, which goes against spirit of constitution
  eg maintenance under Islamic laws
- Strengthen Secularism: Uniform laws for all citizens will strengthen secular credentials of India.
  eg Western secular democracies have UCC
- Promote Unity in our society, with similar laws strengthening inter-religious harmony
  eg Inter-faith marriages will face less resistance

Negative Implications

- **Cultural differences**: Tribal communities follow their own customs. They may resist UCC owing to constitutional safeguards for their customary laws and practices
  - eg > 6th Schedule, Art 371 A to K
- **Majority - Minority Divide** may get deepened if minorities perceive UCC as imposition of majoritarian customs.

Supreme Court has, in several cases like Sarla Mudgal, emphasised the importance of UCC for India. UCC does not contradict the idea of religious pluralism and cultural differences.

Way forward

- Build consensus amongst minorities and tribals
- Gradually move-ahead with states taking the lead eg > Uttarakhand, Goa
- Minimum common agenda for gender justice.

Q.6 भारत में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में स्वस्थ सक्रिय आयु वृद्धि की अवधारणा पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह सामाजिक समावेशन में किस प्रकार योगदान देती है? (अंक 10)

Discuss the concept of healthy active ageing in the context of demographic shifts in India. How does it contribute to social inclusion? (Marks 10)

Indian demography is transitioning from late expansionary phase to low stationary stage over the next two decades. This increases the significance of Healthy Active Ageing.

Currently only 7% of Indian population is above 65 years of age. As their population's ageing progresses, it is crucial to ensure that it is active as well as healthy.

Ageing

- Active: Able to contribute to economy and take care of themselves
  - ↳ economic opportunities
- Healthy: Prevalence of diseases and ailments is low.
  - ↳ Promotion of healthy lifestyle
  - ↳ Health insurance coverage

Contribution to social inclusion

↳ As nuclearisation of families is going on, elderly are going to be left out of family's security net.

↳ Out-of-pocket expenditure on health (OOPE) eats away savings of the older generation. It is essential to provide them social security benefits.

↳ Prevalence of diseases and disabilities is more among the elderly. It is important to ensure that their ageing is free from neglect and destitution (Art 39)

Thus, the concept of healthy active ageing is crucial in ensuring the growth of Silver Economy and fulfil the SDG Goal 3 (Good health and well being)

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Q.7 'सचेत उपभोग' से 'बाध्यकारी उपभोग' में संक्रमण (परिवर्तन) नगरीय क्षेत्रों में पारिवारिक संरचना और गतिशीलता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है? (अंक 10)

How is the transition from 'conscious consumption' to 'compulsive consumption' impacting family structure and dynamics in urban areas? (Marks 10)

Since the LPG reforms of 1991, Indian society is witnessing a shift from 'conscious consumption' to 'compulsive consumption', which has wide ramifications.

Impact on Family Structure and Dynamics

- Saving culture disappearing: Earlier families used to save for education, buying house, marriage etc. It is being replaced by reckless spending.
- Societal Pressure: More and more products are being bought due to peer pressure (eg) kids having smart gadgets, leading to growing disconnect with parents
- Growing Isolation: Rising consumerism

is fuelling individualism, which is leading to growing discord between family members, leaving them more dependent on new gadgets and products

eg Elderly increasingly feeling loneliness

- Traditional Values: Excessive consumer-ism is not a part of traditional values and customs of Indian society. Erosion of these values is impacting families.

Therefore, it is pertinent to question this rising 'mindless consumption' and move towards 'conscious utilization', as espoused by LiFE mission, which impacts families as well as environment.

Q.8 जेंडर फ्लूइड पहचान क्या है, तथा LGBTQ समुदाय को पूर्ण सामाजिक समावेशन और समानता प्राप्त करने में किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा हैं? (अंक 10)

What is gender fluid identity, and what are the LGBTQ community's ongoing challenges to full societal inclusion and equal treatment? (Marks 10)

Gender identity refers to what gender does one identifies oneself with. Gender comes with notion of societal roles and cultural norms.

Gender fluidity explaining how:

- One's gender may change with time, and
- one's gender need not fit into the binary notion of male and female.

Ongoing challenges of LGBTQ Community

↳ Heteronormativity: Society, still largely considers gender as binary and divides the roles of men and women.

↳ Issues in educational institutions:

'Othering' of LGBTQ students and stereotyping due to lack of sensitization

↳ Lack of employment opportunities

Despite the NALSA Judgement recognising third gender, private employers still don't treat them equally.

↳ No recognition of same-sex marriage goes against their fundamental rights. This deprives the couple from right to adopt and from being recognised as a family unit. eg they won't get spousal rights under insurance

↳ Stigma: Society still views LGBTQ with taboo and stigma, sterotyping their roles.

Way Forward

- Strengthen 'Rights of Transgender Persons Act 2019'
- Large scale sensitization campaigns
- Recognition of same-sex marriage under SMA 1954, or atleast civil union status.
- Gender-sensitive building designs
  eg Unisex washrooms

Q.9 क्षेत्रीय और राष्ट्रीय पहचानों के मध्य का अंतर्संबंध किस प्रकार क्षेत्रवादी भावनाओं के उद्भव को बढ़ावा देता है? हम क्षेत्रीय पहचान को व्यापक राष्ट्रीय पहचान के साथ किस प्रकार संतुलित कर सकते हैं? (अंक 10)

How does the interplay between regional and national identities fuel the emergence of regionalistic sentiments? How can we balance regional identities with broader national identity? (Marks 10)

Regionalism, in contrast to Nationalism, involves people having greater attachment, identification and commitment to their region, than their nation.

Interplay between regional and national identities:

- Over-emphasis on national identity, without due regard to regional aspirations, can fuel discord. eg Pakistan - Bangladesh
- Imposition of a region's culture over the others, in the name of nationalism can strengthen regionalist sentiments
  eg Hindi imposition - South India's Dravida Nadu Movt
- Over-exploitation of a region for national progress, without developing

the region, can promote alienation and deprivation eg> Red corridor - mining

Balancing Regional and National Identity

~~Due~~ Equal respect should be given to every region's culture and language.

Inclusive development of all regions and communities can extinguish the fire of alienation.

Promotion of national identity through elementary education, leading to kids embiding nationalistic feelings during their schooling.

Cultural Integration and not Homogenisation

eg> Madhavpur Mela, Gujrat
Tamil - Kashi Sangamam
Tamil - Saurashtra Sangamam.

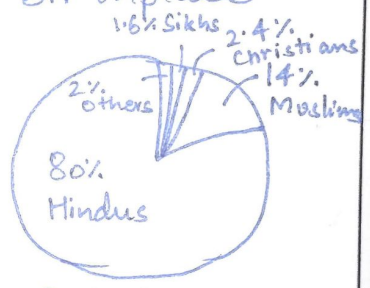
It is crucial to understand the Salad-bowl model of Indian cultures to achieve the goals of Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

Q.10 विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक प्रथाएँ और परंपराएँ "विविधता में एकता" के विचार में किस प्रकार योगदान देती हैं? अपनी चर्चा के समर्थन में उदाहरण दीजिए। (अंक 10)

How do various cultural practices and traditions contribute to the idea of "Unity in Diversity"? Provide examples to support your argument. (Marks 10)

India's idea of "Unity in Diversity" is based on the Salad-bowl model. Diverse cultures and traditions contribute to Indian identity.

Religions: India is the birthplace of 4 religions, with several other also flour-ishing. Their customs influence each other.



Source: 2011 Census

eg ~~Celebrat~~ Bhakti and Sufi saints are revered all over India

Languages: Over 1600 languages are spoken in India. Every language carries its own folk literature and history.

eg Bardic literature → Rajasthan's customs

Festivals: like Diwali, Holi, Eid, Christmas etc are celebrated across India,

reflecting the unity in diversity.

Cuisines change as cultures evolve as per regional specifications. Migration across states bring diverse cuisines together.

Marital rituals, though diverse across the regions and religion, are considered very sacrosanct, thus showing unity.

Respect for Elders is a tradition that is followed across the length and breadth of the country, showcasing unity.

Music and dance varies as one moves across states, sometimes even within states. eg> Hindustani and Carnatic music Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Manipuri dances

Despite so much diversity, the country is held together due to the historical evolution and a common feeling of Indian identity.

Need to preserve this unity through tolerance and understanding differences.

eg> Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat

Q.11 विजयनगर वास्तुकला की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। उनके स्थापत्य में इंडो-इस्लामिक तत्त्व किस प्रकार दिखाई देते है? (अंक 15)

Discuss with examples the key features of Vijayanagara architecture. How did Indo-Islamic elements manifest in their structures? (Marks 15)

Vijaynagar Empire (c. 1336 - 1565 CE) witnessed continuous improvement and refinement in Indian art and architecture.

Features of Vijaynagara Architecture

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Q.12 नालंदा अं
से क

Q.12 नालंदा और तक्षशिला जैसे प्राचीन भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों की विशेषताओं की तुलना भारत के आधुनिक राज्य-वित्तपोषित विश्वविद्यालयों से कीजिए। आधुनिक विश्वविद्यालय अपनी प्रभावशीलता को बेहतर बनाने के लिए प्राचीन विश्वविद्यालयों से क्या सीख सकते हैं? (अंक 15)

Compare and contrast the features of ancient Indian universities like Nalanda and Takshashila with modern state-funded universities in India. What lessons can modern universities learn from ancient ones to improve their effectiveness? (Marks 15)

Ancient universities like Nalanda, Takshashila, Vallabhi etc. made India an education hub of the world with students coming from far-off places.

Differences between the features of

Ancient Universities	Modern state-funded Universities
▸ Way of teaching was informal, with teacher deciding the syllabus and length of course	▸ Formal structure with defined curriculum and course period.
▸ While Nalanda had classrooms, classes were held in the open in Takshashila	▸ Dedicated lecture halls and buildings for students.

- Students proceeded to next class only when teacher was satisfied
- Subjects like Vedas, Astronomy, Statecraft, Grammar, Diplomacy, Economy, Buddhist texts were taught.
- Knowledge was mostly theoretical and philosophical

- Formal examinations are held at the end of year/semester along with lab experiments
- Modern science and humanities courses, including engineering, business administration, finance etc are offered.
- Practical experiments with modern research methodologies, are a part of present-day pedagogy

Similarities

- Students and teachers live on the university campus.
- Ancient - Students gave Guru Dakshina
  Modern - Students give fees.
- funded by state
  eg → Nalanda - Harsha

Lessons for modern universities:

↳ Flexibility in defining curriculum and empowering the professors can reduce the widening industry-academia gap responsible for youth unemployability.

↳ Course duration can be extended for those lagging behind. Alternatively, supplementary lectures can be made available.

↳ Focus on quality and not quantity had made ancient universities world-renowned. Modern universities should stop being factories producing graduates.

↳ Funding should be sustainable

eg Nalanda got land revenue from villages. Similarly universities should not face financial crunch.

Dedicated efforts are necessary to again make India, a center of education.

Candidates m
write on this m

Q.13 ब्रिटिश नीतियों ने भारत के विऔद्योगीकरण में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया तथा इस प्रक्रिया ने भारतीय कारीगरों के जीवन और व्यापक अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (अंक 15)

How did the British policies contribute to the de-industrialization of India, and how did this process affect the lives of Indian artisans and the broader economy? (Marks 15)

From having 25% of global GDP to a country in shackles of poverty and hunger, Colonisation devastated Indian economy in a multifarious manner

Colonisation led de-industrialisation of India

↳ When British arrived, one-third of world trade happened through India.

↳ British, after Plassey, laid foundation of a military-fiscal state, imposing huge taxes to finance their wars.

↳ This drain of wealth (£200-300 million as per Dadabhai Naoroji, 1860s) deprived India of capital necessary for industries

↳ Unilateral free-trade policy flooded Indian markets with cheap imports

making Indian products uncompetitive.
eg Textile from Manchester

↳ Custom duties made exports unviable thus ~~ruining~~ breaking the backbone of Indian handloom industry.

↳ Khatbandi system, through gomasthas deprived traditional artisans of sustainable remuneration.

Impact on lives of artisans

↳ Deurbanization: Artisans began migrating to rural areas because their traditional professions became unviable.

↳ Rural poverty rose as artisans didn't get productive employment in rural areas due to high-revenue and rent ridden zamindari system. So they began working as labourers (Depeasantisation)

↳ Loss of ancestral heritage: Most of

these artisanal professions and skills were passed down from one generation to next. This stopped.

Impact of broader economy

- India became heavily reliant on imports for its sustenance.
- Disguised unemployment rose in rural areas, thereby increasing poverty
- No scientific advancement could occur in agriculture and textile due to lack of industries.
- India disappeared from the map of global trade, especially exports, thereby weakening its economic power

Thus, colonisation devastated Indian industries and badly affected the lives of artisans.

Q.14 क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन (1920-1930) और गांधीवादी अहिंसक संघर्ष के बीच वैचारिक मतभेदों और समानताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इन दोनों विचारधाराओं ने एक-दूसरे को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (अंक 15)

Analyze the ideological differences and similarities between the revolutionary movement (1920-1930s) and the Gandhian non-violent struggle. How did these two ideologies influence each other? (Marks 15)

Gandhian non-violent struggle

got national limelight during Non-cooperat-ion movement (NCM) and its sudden withdrawal rekindled the revolutionary movement in India.

Ideological differences between

Gandhian Struggle	Revolutionary Movt.
# Strong emphasis on non-violence and Satyagraha.	# Focussed on uprooting the colonial rule, even through violent means.
# Advocated political reforms for decentral-isation and empower-ment of Indians	# Called for complete independence and not just gradual reforms.

# Believed in negotiating with British	# Advocated no talks with colonial oppressors
# Inspired from scriptures eg Ahimsa - Buddhism Truth - Upanishads	# Inspired by global revolutions eg French Revolution Russian Revolution Italy's Mazzini

Similarities between the two:

Both advocated social reforms to bring equality
- castes - 'untouchables'
- men and women

eg Vaikom Satyagraha - Temple Entry
HSRA - founded by revolutionaries
- open for all

Both believed in communal harmony and pluralistic nature of Indian society

eg Gandhi - khilafat movement
Revolutionaries - Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs together

Both dreamt of a free India. Goals were the same, only the means were different.

Influence on each-other:

Gandhi realised that mere petitions won't work and went for stronger agitations. eg Civil disobedience (CDM) movt 1930s
Quit India movt (QIM) 1942

Revolutionaries realised that violent attacks can't be carried out for long and soon came under Congress Umbrella.

eg many of them took part in CDM and QIM.

eg Bhagat Singh, while in jail, accepted that freedom can't be won through violence.

Thus, both Gandhian struggle and revolutionary movement influenced each other and played significant roles in Indian freedom struggle.

Q.15 'समाज में उपयुक्त समानता प्राप्त करने के लिए सामाजिक गतिशीलता आवश्यक है।' इस संदर्भ में भारतीय समाज में अंतर-पीढ़ीगत गतिशीलता में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा सामाजिक गतिशीलता पर शिक्षा की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (अंक 15)

'Social mobility is essential for achieving true equality within society'. In this context highlight the barriers to intergenerational mobility in Indian society, and discuss the role of education on social mobility. (Marks 15)

'We are imposing equality on an unequal society'
- Dr BR Ambedkar.

Social mobility is an essential condition if we want to move towards an egalitarian society from an unequal one.

Barriers to intergenerational mobility

↳ Caste System: Caste inequalities and social discrimination is still prevalent.
eg Dalit entrepreneurs - facing investment issues
eg Children of street cleaner, domestic help, garbage collectors being discriminated

↳ Gender: Women face difficulties in climbing the ladder of corporate sector (Glass-ceiling effect)

↳ Economic Inequalities are widening so kids of poor are struggling to compete with those of rich (eg) access to coaching, admission in schools

- Oxfam report: 5% Indians own >65% wealth

↳ Regional disparities: It is comparatively difficult to move across the ladder of social ~~mobility~~ hierarchy in poverty-stricken states, than richer states (eg) Goa vs Bihar

↳ Lack of education amongst previous generation; especially parents, affects the social mobility of their children too.

Role of Education

↳ Education acts as facilitator in climbing the ladder of social ~~mobility~~ hierarchy because educated person gets more respect in society.

↳ Employment opportunities become accessible due to education and can break the barrier of economic inequality

↳ Education leads to holistic development of the person and makes him/her capable to fight social discrimination

↳ Education to women makes them aware~~ness~~ of the deep-rooted patriarchy and of their equal rights. This enables them to fight the gender barriers.

However, it is crucial to note that education alone cannot ensure social mobility.

What more is required
- → Affirmative Action
- → Govt supporting socially disadvantaged sections financially
- → Legal measures to address discrimination.

Q.16 भारत में प्रवासन प्रतिरूप पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। बढ़ते आंतरिक और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासन के आर्थिक और सामाजिक निहितार्थ क्या हैं? (अंक 15)

Analyze the influence of globalization on migration patterns in India. What are the economic and social implications of increased internal and international migration? (Marks 15)

It is estimated that 33% of Indian population are internal migrants. Since India became a part of the 'global village' in 1990s, migration patterns have changed.

Influence of globalization on migration pattern

- Rise of IT Hubs like Bangalore, Pune, Hyderabad etc. has brought in skilled professionals, semi-skilled and unskilled workers to these regions, from far-off places.
- Growth of manufacturing centres like Chennai, Delhi-NCR etc., led to rural populace from nearby regions migrating here.
- International migration has skyrocketed
  - eg Canada, USA, UK, Australia becoming main destinations

International migration is influenced by a variety of factors:
- educational opportunities (eg USA)
- research work (eg Europe)
- employment - career growth etc. (eg Canada)

Implications of increased internal migration

▷ Economic

- Urban centres getting over stressed
- Rising transfer of rural poverty to urban poverty
- establishment of slums, which perpetuate poverty
- Excess labour supply in urban areas and lack of it in rural areas.

▷ Social

- Familial bonds weakening due to distance
- Nuclearisation of families
- Age profile of rural areas changing drastically, which already have lack of health facilities
- Isolation and mental health issues
- Individualism rising and

- Agriculture sector losing priority.
- Funding issues in urban local bodies.

Communitarian bonds breaking up.

- Traditions and customs gradually disappearing

Implications of increased international migration

▷ Economic

- Rise in remittances (India - Rank 1 - World Bank)
- Debt burden on family left behind
- Better wages in foreign countries

▷ Social

- Familial bonds breaking up.
- Caste identity weakening
- Loss of customs and traditions at a faster pace

Globalisation, thus, influences migration in a multifarious manner and migration can have wide implications on Indian society and economy.

Candidates must write on this margin

Q.18

Q.17 चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में लिंग आधारित हिंसा किस तरह पितृसत्तात्मक मूल्यों की अभिव्यक्ति है। इस संबंध में कानून में आधुनिकीकरण ने किस सीमा तक महिला सशक्तिकरण के साधन के रूप में कार्य किया है? (अंक 15)

Discuss how gender-based violence in India is a manifestation of patriarchal values. To what extent has modernisation in law served as an instrument of women's empowerment in this regard? (Marks 15)

Patriarchy manifests itself in several ways, with one being gender-based violence, which individuals (women) being targetted with violence because of their gender.

How patriarchy leads to gender-based violence

Domestic violence involving a husband physically assaulting his wife is normalised because of patriarchal values, which say that a husband has a "right" to do so.

Sexual violence (eg. marital rape, sexual assault) ~~are~~ is a manifestation of patriarchal values, which consider women as a "means" to "satisfy" a male's demands.

Acid attacks on young women by

men who can't accept "rejection" happen because of patriarchy-fuelled male-ego.

Sexual exploitation and rapes of women of on a large scale during wars is a reflection of patriarchal society promoting dominance of men.

eg Nanjing massacre WW2

Modern laws - an instrument!

Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2007 has come to rescue of several women who were a victim of violence for years.

Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 has saved countless lives of young brides

Sati - Abolition Act 1987 was brought in to ensure widows aren't deprived of their right to life.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) at Workplace 2013 has empowered

working women to raise their voice in case of sexual harassment at their workplace.

While these legal steps must be appreciated, it is important to understand that the deep-rooted patriarchy is still there. India still witnesses 86 rapes every day (NCRB 2021). The #Metoo movement shows that women are still ~~unf~~ unsafe at workplace.

Way forward

- Empower women by making them aware of their rights and make the legal process simpler
- Judicial reforms are necessary to give timely justice and set an example in society
- Patriarchy can be fought through education, right from elementary level eg> stop stereotyping boys and girls
- Promote NGOs which work for women empowerment.

Q.18 सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म किस तरह से सामाजिक असमानताओं और सत्ता (शक्ति) संरचनाओं को बनाये रखते हैं या चुनौती देते हैं? एक आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (अंक 15)

In what ways do social media platforms perpetuate and challenge social inequalities and power structures? Provide a critical analysis. (Marks 15)

The dawn of digital age, with cheaper and affordable smartphones and internet access, has democratised the digital spaces, including social media platforms.

The rising use of social media has provided a platform to raise societal issues, question social inequalities and associated power structures.

Challenge to social inequalities and power structures

↳ Caste system: Popularity on social media is based on one's content, not on caste. Many users are also raising concerns of Dalits through social media.

eg widespread condemnation of mob lynching of Dalit youth

↳ Gender issues: The #MeToo movement empowered working women to raise voice against unfair power structures in Corporate world.

↳ Protests are now being supplemented by social media campaigns to depict social inequalities prevalent in society.

eg social media posts showing issues faced by LGBTQ community

↳ State authority and associated power structures can be criticised on social media platforms, giving citizens a means to air their opinion eg NEET Paper Leak

However, social media also perpetuates social inequalities and power structures

↳ Stereotypes become more prevalent as posts depicting them garner more

attention. eg Stigma around homosexuality

↳ Hatred : Social media is leading to growing discord between communities, fuelled by hate speech

↳ Government regulations which allow them to takedown posts and accounts of any critic, in the name of public order is reinforcing power structures' inherent inequalities. eg Twitter accounts being withheld

Therefore, one needs a nuanced understanding of the impact of social media on social inequalities and power structures to ~~under~~ realise that it challenges as well as perpetuates the same.

Q.19 जनजातीय एवं मुख्यधारा समाज का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। क्या जनजातीय समाज मुख्यधारा समाज से ज्यादा प्रगतिशील है? उदाहरण सहित तर्क दीजिए। (अंक 15)

Give a comparative analysis of the tribal and mainstream societies. Is tribal society more progressive than mainstream society? Argue with examples (Marks 15)

Centuries ago, when human civilisations entered villages and cities, they started calling themselves "mainstream" and considered tribal societies "backward". But that view is now changing.

Mainstream Societies	Tribal Societies
▸ Unequal: Social stratification is present in all mainstream societies eg Caste System	▸ Egalitarian: Most tribal communities treat all their members as equals.
▸ Patriarchal: Historically all mainstream societies have been dominated by men and women are discriminated against.	▸ Gender equity: Gender roles are more equal, with women enjoying greater rights eg Matrilineal tribes of Khasi, ~~Nay~~ Garo

- Environmental degradation due to rampant pollution and unplanned constructions.
- Religious practices: They follow ancient scriptures and texts, worship in temples, mosques, churches etc
- Economic Inequalities are stark, as members strive to earn more, even at cost of others getting harmed
- They hold modern values of liberty and rational thinking
- Evolution: The societ-al structure changes

- They live in harmony with environment and protect it as a part of their culture. eg> Sacred Grooves
- Animism is the most prevalent religion and they worship nature, trees, sun, water etc.
- They live as a comm-unity and share their produce and profit with others, leading to lesser inequalities
- They follow their old traditions and customs.
- Their societies are more static in

Q.20

over time. | nature.

Are Tribal Societies more progressive?

↳ In terms of social and gender equality, as stated earlier, tribal societies are more progressive

eg Sex ratio at birth : 970 (STs), 910 (others)

↳ Looking at the relationship with environment, tribal societies are more sustainable

↳ Viewed from modernity and scientific advancement aspect, mainstream societies are more developed.

Thus, it depends on what parameter progressiveness is being compared. It is important for both societies to adopt best practices of each other for humanity to progress ahead.

Q.20 निर्धनता किस प्रकार जाति, सामाजिक स्तरीकरण और लैंगिक असमानता जैसी अन्य सामाजिक समस्याओं से जुड़ी हुई है, और इन परस्पर संबंधित मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए आप कौन सी व्यापक रणनीतियाँ सुझाते हैं? (अंक 15)

In what ways does poverty intersect with other social problems like caste, social stratification, and gender inequality. What comprehensive strategies do you suggest to adress these interrelated issues? (Marks 15)

Poverty involves economic deprivation and lack of capability (Amarty Sen). It is more prevalent among socially disadvantaged sections of the society.

How social inequalities cause poverty?

↳ Caste System: Fixation of occupation one can engage in, based on caste, deprived SCs and OBCs of ~~rume~~ remunerative jobs

↳ Gender: Women are stopped from pursuing education and employment, leaving them dependent on their male counterparts.

↳ Social stratification: This prevents socially disadvantaged sections from moving up the ladder of social ~~mobility~~ hierarchy by depriving them of economic opportunities

How poverty reinforces social inequalities?

↳ Caste: Historically, economic backwardness of Dalits prevented them from getting education and organising themselves to call for reforms in the society

↳ Gender: Often, women's health and education is neglected in poor families. Gender inequalities deepen as a result of this. Poor women are unable to seek justice, even when they are victims of sexual violence, because of poverty.

↳ Social stratification: In metropolitan cities, where caste might play a minor role, economic conditions determine social stratification. Poor are socially discriminated against, thus reinforcing social hierarchy.

Strategies to address this issue:

A multi-faceted approach is required to address the intersectionality of poverty, caste and gender:

↳ Education is the primary driver of social and economic empowerment.

Need to ensure quality and affordable education for women, dalits and other disadvantaged sections.

↳ Employment: Affirmative action should continue and reservations should be targeted to ensure upliftment of 'backward' communities.

↳ Entrepreneurship: Self-employment will lead to financial independence and entre-preneurship will reform the societal structures [eg] Femal Dalit capitalist employing men from "upper" castes will change power structures.

Thus, these comprehensive strategies are necessary to address the intersectional issues.