

# **GS SCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

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**AIR 37**

**CSE 2024**

**GS PAPER 1**

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# GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - I

Max. Marks: 250

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 20 questions.</li> <li>All questions are compulsory.</li> <li>The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li> <li>Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.</li> <li>Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</li> <li>Answers must be written within the space provided.</li> <li>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li> </ul>
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Name SHOBHIKA PATHAKRoll No. 0325170

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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# REMARKS

**GS SCORE**  
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2020



## Section - A

- Q1. The emergence and core philosophy of Buddhism and Jainism have a striking resemblance as well as certain differences. Contrast and compare the two religious philosophies. (10 Marks)

Buddhism & Jainism are heterodox religious philosophies that emerged as a reaction against Brahmanic hegemony in ancient India.

Similarities:

1. Both emphasised on <sup>attaining Moksha or</sup> ~~strict discipline &~~ <sup>salvation</sup> from cycle of birth & death. good
2. Both were against the rituals & sacrifices in Hinduism. good
3. Both preached their doctrines in vernacular languages like Pali (Buddhism) & Prakrit (Jainism). good
4. Both admitted women into Sanghas. explain
5. Both were open to all sections of society including the vulnerable.
6. Both further got divided into various sects like Digambaras & Svetambaras (in Jainism) & Hinayana & Mahayana (in Buddhism).

Remarks



7. Both added to the architectural heritage of the country eg. ~~Kashi~~ Kashi chaityas (Buddhism).  
Silwara Jain temples etc.

However, there are differences between the two:

1. Jainism emphasises on stricter discipline & self control as compared to Buddhism. → Preached middle paths  
eg. Sallekhana (fast unto death in Jainism)

what about Jainism

2. Buddhism spread even outside the country due to its flexibility & mass appeal.

3. The doctrine of Buddhism emphasises on Tri Ratna - Buddha, Dharma & Sangha while that of Jainism on Right Faith, Conduct & Knowledge.

1/2

Therefore, both Buddhism & Jainism have had a profound impact on Indian society & culture, though with their peculiar differences & similarities. While Gandhi was inspired by Jainism, Ashoka was moved by Buddhism.



Q2. Examine how the Gandhian philosophy of Satyagraha was different from a mere 'passive resistance'. Also, discuss its effectiveness against the colonial rule.

(10 Marks)

Gandhian philosophy of Satyagraha emphasised on 'truth' & 'non violence' as cardinal values of struggle against the oppressor.

Passive Resistance implies no direct confrontation, but indirect means of getting your voice heard by opposing the unjust. It is often mistaken with Gandhian philosophy of Satyagraha, however, there are differences:

1. Satyagraha, as emphasised by Gandhi, is not for the weak & coward. It requires strong sense of devotion & self control.

2. Passive resistance may also yield to revolutionary nationalism that may be violent. Eg. Seditious activities

3. Satyagraha requires continuous struggle & relies on the power of truth. Passive resistance, however, relies on achieving goals quickly & effectively.

Remarks



The effectiveness of Satyagraha against colonial rule is discussed as follows:

1. Gandhiji emphasised on the power of Swadeshi → indigenous development of industries e.g. Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company by VO Chidam. baran Pellai.

- Boycott → he asked people for non-cooperation & civil disobedience by non payment of taxes, boycott of foreign goods etc.

This would help India attain Swaraaj or self rule.

2. Satyagraha also laid emphasis on expressing displeasure against blatant violence & torture. e.g. He gave up Kaiser-i-Hind after Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

3. Gandhiji remained true to his ideals e.g. Calling off Non Cooperation movement post Chauri Chaura incident (1921).

Many believe that 'Satyagraha' actually delayed India's independence, especially the extremists. However, Gandhiji's philosophy showed the importance of non-violent struggle by upholding truth.

Remarks



Q3. The skewed gender demography in India not only changes the social status of a woman but also built a very negative view on a female. In this context, what are the major outcomes derived out of India's gender demographics? What lessons can be learnt from this apprehension? Explain. (10 Marks)

The gender demography of India is skewed as can be seen by the levels of sex ratio in our country. Although women constitute the real other half of the population, their contributions & voices go unheard.

Gender demographics of India:

1. As per SECC 2011,
  - Sex ratio: 943 females per 1000 males
  - Sex ratio at birth: 919 females per 1000 males (10-6 years)
2. As per Sample Registration Survey (2019-20)
  - IMR (Infant mortality Rate): 22 per 1000
  - MMR (Maternal mortality Rate): 122 per 1 lakh

good

Major outcomes:

1. Due to declining sex ratio at birth (as compared to 2001), there are instances of male sex preference (Economic Survey 2018).  
Sex selective abortion
2. The skewed sex ratio further gives rise to gender stereotypes in society. This further

good

Remarks



translates to low labour force participation for females (only 22% as Global Gender Gap).

3. High levels of MMR give rise to malnutrition in children.

4. Further, the literacy levels of women (64%) are lower than that of males (82%). This gives rise to problems of untapped potential, gender imbalance, feminisation of poverty due to lack of skills & education.

Lessons which may be learnt to overcome the above anomalies:

1. Greater spending on health & education

2. Skill development of women labour force  
eg. Nai Manzil, Stand Up India etc

3. Institutionalised healthcare for women  
eg. SUMAN, Laadhya, PM Matru Vandana Yojana.

4. Collect gender disaggregated data for evidence based decision making.

5. Overhaul of education system for greater gender sensitivity, emphasis on value education.

6. Effective implementation of laws like POCSO Act, POBNST Act etc in letter & spirit.

This will ensure that India is able to tap into demographic dividend effectively & generate human capital inclusively.

Remarks



Q4. Throw light on how Triple Talaq law has improved a historical wrong done to Muslim women and that it is a success of gender justice and will further equality in society? Discuss. (10 Marks)

The recent Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act is a positive step in the direction of wrongs done to Muslim women over the past.

Salient features of Triple Talaq law:

1. The Supreme Court in Shayra Bano case declared 'Triple Talaq' as null & void.
2. Provides maintenance & inheritance rights to divorced women.
3. Makes the offence as cognisable, on complaint by woman or her relative.
4. Offence is compoundable & allows for reconciliation.

explain historical wrongs also

relate with important section of law

Pros of the law:

1. Ensures gender equality & women empowerment.
2. The certainty of punishment acts as a deterrent.
3. Reduces vulnerability of divorced women & children by providing for subsistence allowance.

Cons of the law:

1. Criminalising a civil offence is wrong.

Remarks



2. How will the husband provide for allowance when in jail?
3. Only ensures justice for Muslim women, while divorce & desertion of wives is common in all religions.
4. Concerns of judicial activism is judiciary interfering in personal laws.

Nevertheless, the step is welcome as it ensures gender justice. However, opposite on from conservative sections must be considered to make amendments for wider acceptability of the law.

Moreover, support from civil society is needed to spread awareness among women regarding their entitlements.

4 Elaborate the content of gender equality & gender justice

In the long term, an all inclusive law for justice to divorced women from all religions must be deliberated upon.



Q5. How the Black Lives Matter movement did go mainstream? Also, explain how it has opened up racism wounds and other inequalities across the world including India. (10 Marks)

The recent #Black Lives Matter movement highlights the power of social media to mobilise support for a cause.

Factors which helped in mainstreaming it:

1. Social media exchanges of videos & images to strike consciousness of people.
2. Active role by civil society organisations to mobilise support & keep the momentum going.

3. Response by state authorities due to pressure from society. e.g. policemen kneeling down to protesting crowd.

4. Wider debates & discussions on the issues of racism on news channels & public platforms all across the world.

5. Leadership to the movement was provided by influential social media YouTubers, politicians, educated middle class etc.

The social movement caused by #Black Lives Matter further opened racism & other inequalities' debates as:

Elaborate the incident

good

good

Remarks



1. Links to atrocities committed by whites against Blacks as part of 'modern slavery'
2. Racism & stereotypes in supposedly modern societies like USA.
3. Social inequalities as a product of colonialism with Black population mostly suppressed & oppressed economically, socially & politically.

Add example

4. In Indian society as well, the movement sparked up consciousness against practices of discrimination against lower castes, modern norms of social distancing further leading to marginalisation of vulnerable groups like Dalits, STs etc.

Elaborate the caste discrimination

Thus, the power of a social movement like #BlackLivesMatter shows how societies are inherently stratified & class inequalities lead to oppression of vulnerable groups.



Q6. Geological, geophysical and inherited tectonic factors imprints on the climate and contrasting geomorphology of the Indian peninsula. Explain. (10 Marks)

The climate & geomorphology of Indian peninsula is impacted by its strategic geographical location.

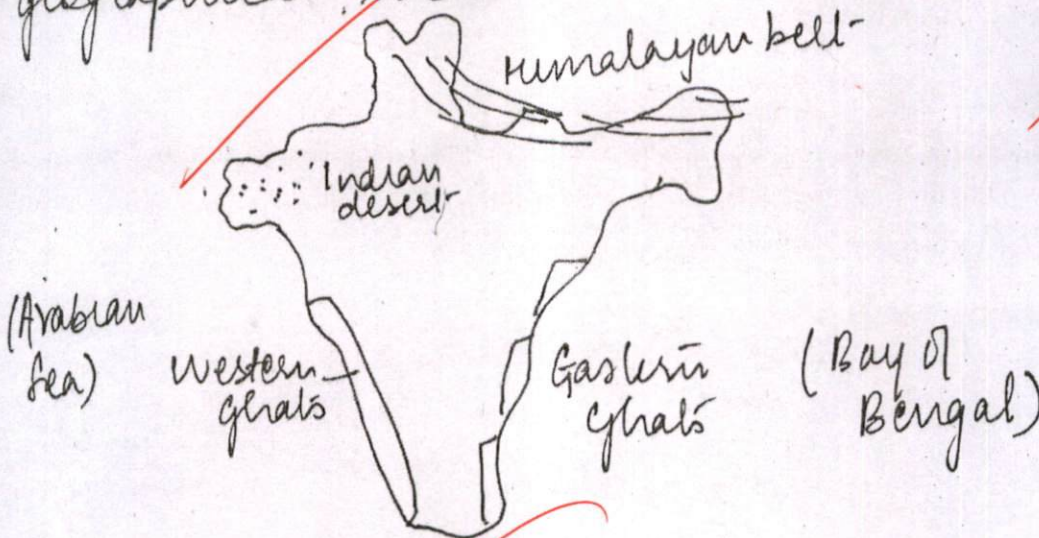


Fig. Indian peninsula

Geographical Impact

- Monsoonal rainfall in summer months
- Cooling effect due to land & sea breeze in coastal areas.
- Continentality of interior portions results in extreme temperatures e.g. Deserts of Rajasthan
- Orographic rainfall in western ghats on windward side.
- Leeward sides of mountains devoid of rainfall e.g. Aravallis.

Remarks



### Tectonic impact

- Greater earthquakes in Himalayan ranges due to recently formed & unstable orogeny.
- Diastrophism in Deccan peninsula in the form of flood basalt.
- Landslides in Western Ghats due to steep slopes.

Explain these points

### Geophysical impact

- Indented shoreline on western coast good for ports & harbours.
- Deltas in eastern coasts due to 'emergent type'.
- Islands are rich in coral & mangroves.

Explain with examples

In this way, Geography has an impact on climate and vice versa.

Bring more clarity



Q7. Critically analyse causes and consequences of drug abuse amidst pandemic specifically vulnerable group. (10 Marks)

Recently, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment launched the Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan in order to control the menace of drug abuse in India.

Also bring the context of pandemic

### Causes

#### 1. Geographical location:-

- India is located in between Golden Crescent & Golden Triangle (major opium producing regions)
- Vast coastline provides scope of drug trafficking via smuggling.

good.

#### 2. Economic:-

- Diversion of legit opium grown to farmers for in place of motivation to work (by landlords)
- Drug trafficking offers means to earn money.

Also Discuss organised crimes

#### 3. Socio-cultural:-

- Changing values due to modernisation
- Peer pressure
- Stress & anxiety due to covid

Remarks



Analyse  
these  
points

4

- Consequences ..
- Loss of demographic potential
  - Substance abuse poses problems for of
  - Domestic violence, alcoholism etc.
  - Pressure on family as resources are diverted for rehab.
  - Potentials of money laundering & terror financing.

way forward

- Ensure proper regulation by ED, NCB etc
- Awareness campaigns by civil society, especially among vulnerable.
- Check on sale of drugs from medical stores.



Q8. The INA trials increased the nationalistic fervor while also promoting national integrity. (10 Marks)  
Examine.

The INA trials of 1946 are regarded as a final blow to the British colonialism in India.

Briefly explain about INA trials

Causes:

- Judicial trial of INA personnel who fought against the British in World War II.
- However, the racial supremacy reflected in the unjust treatment of revolutionaries led to RIN ratings mutiny. This further spread to other parts of the country from Vizag to Peshawar etc.
- The trials were defended by Indian lawyers like Bhrudhin Tyabji.

Explain

It promoted national integration as it highlighted the cruel attitude of British. It also showed how when standing united Indians can provide a strong opposition to British rule.

2

Remarks



Remarks



- Q9. Helping migrants who are in debt and weakened by starvation is vital not only because it is a moral duty, but also because a failure to do so will spell disaster for the country as a whole. In this context, critically analyse how large scale emigration during COVID-19 hurt various sectors and region of the country? (10 Marks)

COVID-19 saw large scale emigration from various parts of the country, resulting in mass exodus of migrants.

Hurt various sectors:

1. Closure of industries due to lockdown affects demand & supply of market.
2. Loss of jobs results in poverty & marginalisation of informal workers.
3. The destination rural areas are not equipped to absorb the rising immigrants.
4. Loss of potential demographic dividend.

Discuss data and reports to justify your argument.

Moral duty to help

1. Ethical concerns of poor & jobless.
2. Those with privileges of job security have a social obligation towards others.
3. Spirit of fraternity & brotherhood (as in Preamble).

related with context of question

Remarks



Stick to  
the  
Context of  
Question

Explain  
Impact on  
Various  
Sectors and  
Regions of  
Country

In this way, if the migrants crisis is not tackled effectively it will cause:

- Law & order problems due to rise in petty crimes
- rising number of suicides due to fears & anxiety
- Tarnish India's image as a responsible democratic country.
- Spread of infection will lead to a domino effect.

### Way Forward

- Effective implementation of Inter State Migrant Workmen Act 1971
- Schemes like PM SVANIDHI, Affordable Housing Rental complexes etc to tackle livelihood concerns.
- Cooperation with NGOs for delivery of essential services.

2

Remarks



Q10. Art and culture of India has not developed continuously, rather there have been different phases, in which there was spectacular growth and phases, where there was slow decline. Analyze the above statement in context of Gupta period. (10 Marks)

The Gupta period is often remarked as the 'Golden Age' for growth of art & architecture in India.

Phase of spectacular growth:

- Cave architecture e.g. Ajanta & Ellora caves
- ~~Sculptures~~ & Pillars e.g. Mehrauli iron pillar which has till date not rusted.

- Temple construction e.g. Deogarh
- Sculptures e.g. Didarganj statue of Yakshini
- Buddhist patronage e.g. Kashi Chaitya

Phase of slow decline:

- Post Gupta (200 AD) ages was marked by conquests by Huns, Kushans etc resulting in warfare.
- Focus shifted from Vaishnavism to Buddhism e.g. Gandhara & Mathura sculptures under Kushanas.

Elaborately explain context of reasons also

Discuss earlier phases briefly

good

Also discuss growth in literature specific art & culture science

Remarks



• Coins were also modified eg. Gold coins by Indo Greeks.

② However, the Gupta age is remarkable by not just visual art but also literature like Panchatantra (by Vishnu Sharma), Aryabhata's thesis on astronomy etc which hold relevance even today.

*Main demand  
of  
question  
is not  
explained  
elaborately*



Section - B

Q11. Discuss the large scale immigration in India from neighbouring countries and its impact on already overburdened resources and infrastructure. Is legislation like Citizenship (Amendment) Act a right step? (15 Marks)

The recent Citizenship (Amendment) Act has sparked up debates about providing citizenship entitlements to the immigrants in India.

Due to our philosophy of 'Vasudha Kutumbakam' and strategic geographical location India has been witnessing a constant flux of immigrants from neighbouring countries.

Impact on India.

1. Limited resources of the country further get divided among rising population burden.

2. Relative deprivations among citizens leads to insider v/s outsider debates as a result of 'Sense of Soil' theory.

3. Increase in <sup>human</sup> resources demands greater spending on health, education & skill development.

4. Security concerns due to rising secessionist.

Briefly explain reasons for immigration also

Remarks



movements, especially in the north east.

5. Creation of infrastructure facilities to house the refugees e.g. Rohingyas, further drains the public resources.

6. Even though India has not ratified the UN Convention on Refugees, it has always rendered a honourable treatment to inigrants & refugees. This adds to India's claim as a responsible power in the region.

In this regard, the provisions of CAA offer both opportunities & challenges.

Positive step.

1. Provides citizenship to people from religious minorities Pakistan, Afghanistan & Bangladesh who face persecution there.

2. Adds to India's composite culture & religious diversity.

3. Providing citizenship will ensure greater targeting of developmental initiatives & their monitoring.

4. Reduced period for naturalisation. Elaborate

Remarks



## Challenges

1. The religious classification of minorities makes the process non-inclusive, especially for Muslims.
2. It goes against the dates mentioned in the Issam Suud (1985)
3. Provision for taking away OCI registration may be misused even for minor offences.
4. Spark off negative reactions from Muslim minorities in India as well as Arab countries & their engagement with India e.g. Saudi Arabia.

good

good

6 1/2

Nevertheless, CAA will ensure a massified influx of immigrants & help address the twin concerns of border security as well as developmental deficit of minorities.

Remarks

Also discuss  
India's  
secular  
nature  
→ Art 14



Q12. Recently the Union Cabinet has approved the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill after incorporating recommendations of a Rajya Sabha Select Committee. What are the issues surrounding surrogacy in India? Discuss the changes made to the old bill by the select committee and the importance of those changes. (15 Marks)

The recent Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill bans commercial surrogacy and allows for altruistic surrogacy. The move has both positive & negative implications.

Features of the Bill

1. Provides for altruistic surrogacy for 'married couples' with age criteria.

2. Increases the period for insurance of surrogate mothers & child from 16 months to 36 months.

3. Provides that any willing women may opt to be surrogate mother and may even withdraw consent at any time.

4. The child(ren) born out of surrogacy may not be abandoned by the intending parents.

Surrogacy is both a need & source of income in India. The Bill ensures that

Remarks

Before explaining features, you must explain issues surrounding surrogacy in India.



the surrogacy industry overcomes challenges like:

1. Exploitation by middle men who appropriate all profits & give very little to surrogate mothers.
2. Abandonment of babies in case of unplanned twins or disability.
3. In this light, the Bill is a step in the right direction.

Pros of the Bill:

1. Surrogacy is a 3.2 billion USD industry in India.
2. source of livelihood for many women, especially in rural areas.

Cons of the Bill:

1. Silent on the provisions for same sex couples who want to have a baby.
2. Many countries do not recognise surrogate babies, leading to citizenship issues.
3. Ethical concerns as it makes the process of childbirth too commercialised.
4. 'Willing women' too subjective.

Remarks



### Way Forward

1. Surrogacy should be a matter of personal choice for the women, as part of Reproductive Rights.

2. The bill must account for cases of same sex couples, live-in couples etc.

3. The bill must also take into consideration the livelihoods of these rural women.

Most importantly, the state & civil society both must promote a culture of adoption as well as providing alternate source of livelihood for the surrogate mothers.

5  
You have  
not explained  
first part  
of  
Question



Q11. Industrial Revolution would not have been possible without a revolution in agriculture. Critically comment.

(15 Marks)

Industrial Revolution<sup>(IR)</sup> refers to the process of transformation of agrarian-feudal economies to modern capitalist economies. It began in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century in western Europe & later spread to other parts of the globe.

Critical aspects of IR

1. Use of modern technology for production  
e.g. Steam engine, Spinning Jenny etc
2. Modern methods of sourcing & distribution.
3. Organisation of markets on a gigantic scale.

good

Industrial Revolution was majorly driven by a revolution in Agriculture. This can be seen as:

1. As factories were setup, the family no longer produced in backyards due to change in location.
2. Invention of new tools & technologies.

good

Remarks



like spinning Jenny revolutionised the handloom sector

3. New sources of steam power further led to handloom industries

good 4. De-peasantisation as people switched to working in industrial factories in urban areas.

5. New sources of raw material like 'indigo' in India as against 'wool' (temperate crop) further gave new textiles.

6. Food processing industries were setup to cater to demands of urbanisation.

good 7. Switch to cash crops for plantation like sugarcane, coffee etc to maximise profits from exports via economies of scale.

8. The stagnation of agriculture in feudalism, further led to quests to improve agricultural productivity.

In this way, agricultural revolution initiated & aided the process of IR. However



- there were other factors like:
- Commercial Revolution: setting up of banks, expansion of trade
  - Scientific Revolution e.g. Copernicus Heliocentric theory
  - Secularisation & Urbanisation
  - Age of Enlightenment: Ideas of Rousseau, Montesquieu etc.

Thus, IR encompassed all these revolutions the main force, however, was initiated by the agricultural revolution resulting in transition from feudalism to capitalism.

good  
(64)  
7



Q14. The state was assigned a critical role in the economic development of India after its independence. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Post independence, Indian state was built on the principles of socialism; that recognised the centrality of state in economic production.

Various factors for the same are:

1. Colonial experiences had drained the economy of its resources.

2. Inspiration from the successful planned economic models of Lenin in USSR.

3. Socialism was a predominant ideology even during the freedom struggle like National Productivity Council setup at 1938 INC session.

4. Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, fatal etc were inspired by socialism ideology that laid emphasis on state ownership of means of production.

5. Gandhiji was also vocal ag about the blind adoption of capitalism. He supported

Remarks



production by masses and not mass production.

However, since the newly independent state had limited resources, complete ownership by state was neither feasible nor advisable. In this regard, a mixed economic model was adopted, with features:

1. Coexistence of both state & private industries.
2. Critical sectors like defence, Atomic Energy etc were reserved for the state. Others were open to private sector participation.
3. Balance was maintained in the form of public welfare (by state) & profit orientation (by private capitalists).

In this regard, a planned economic model was adopted that resulted in:

1. Construction of dams (temples of modern India), large scale public sector industries etc.
2. Agricultural modernisation with focus on cooperative farming. State



had the responsibility of ensuring MSP, agricultural subsidies for electricity etc.  
2. Consumer goods industries were open to both. However, a system of license-permit quota emerged.

Seen, the Balance of Payment crises of 1991, translated the vision from import-substitution to free & open market economies. This resulted in the LPG reforms of liberalisation, Privatisation & Globalisation in 1991.

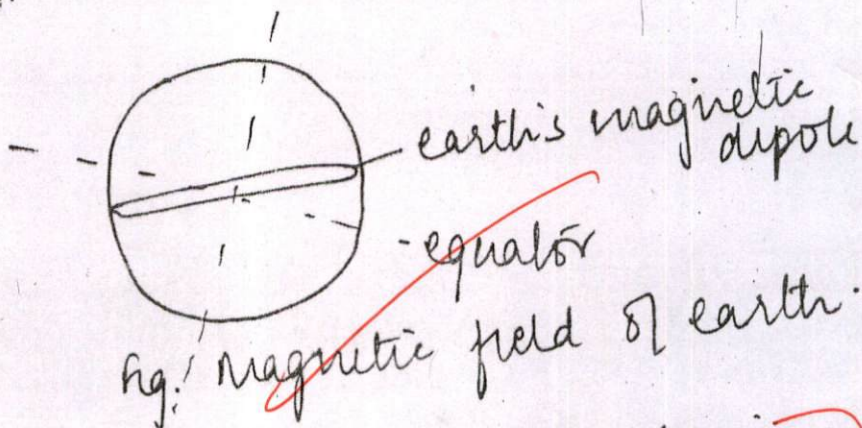
Indian state is now a 'welfare state' that acts as a facilitator for inclusive growth & development, in line with Gandhian philosophy of Sarvodaya with Antyodaya (inclusive growth by empowering the weak) e.g. Stand Up India, MUDRA etc along with FDI liberalisation, FTAs etc.

Remarks



Q15. Discuss the concept of palaeomagnetism and geomagnetism. Elucidate the role of palaeomagnetism in supporting Sea Floor Spreading theory propounded by Harry Hess. (15 Marks)

Palaeomagnetism refers to the property of substances to get aligned in a direction opposite to that of earth's magnetic field. Geomagnetism, unlike palaeomagnetism, results in alignment of charged particles in the direction of earth's dipole. good



The phenomenon of palaeomagnetism & geomagnetism occur due to:

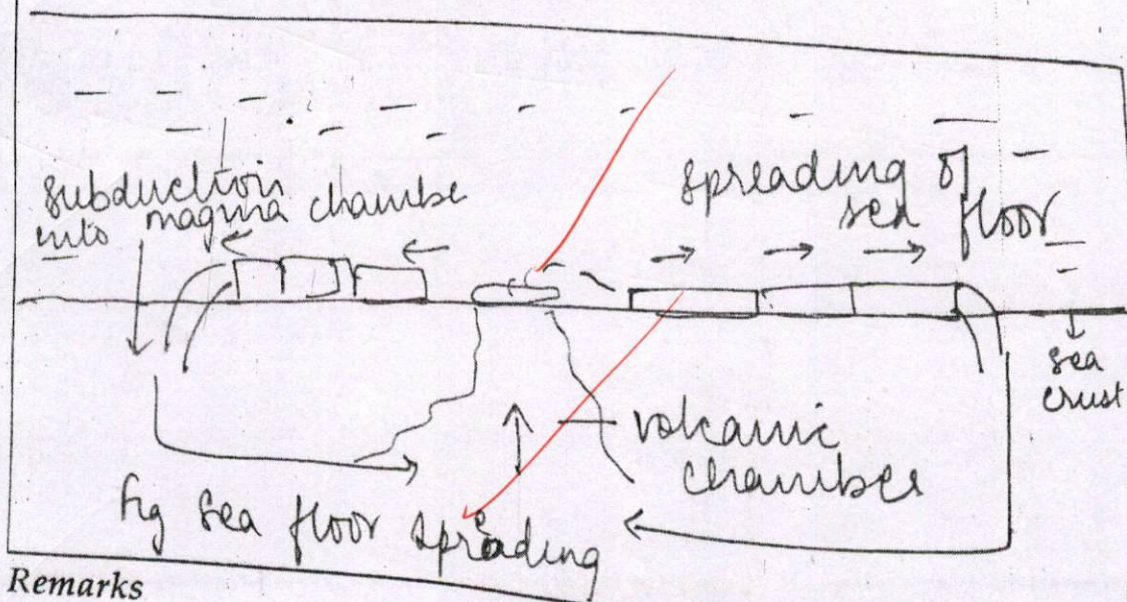
1. Core of the earth that is rich in NiFe (Nickel & Iron) layer.
2. Radioactive substances inside earth.
3. Residual heat of earth.
4. Van Allen Belt radiations that change their alignment periodically.
5. Earth's magnetic field.

Both have different origin



The theory of 'Sea Floor Spreading' was propounded by Harry Hess. It has the following salient features:

1. Interior of the earth's crust consists of magma chambers with great volcanic activity.
2. Along the boundaries of mid oceanic ridges, the magma rises to surface & then spreads out.
3. This pushes the previously formed crust (on cooling of magma) further away from the magma chambers.
4. With time, the crust subducts into volcanic trenches and the cycle repeats.



Remarks



The theory of sea floor spreading provides evidence for paleomagnetism & geomagnetism as:

1. The age of rocks on either side of the magma chamber is the same. Geological analysis of rocks shows similar properties of attraction & repulsion.

Also explain with diagram

good

6½

2. In this way, sea floor spreading acts as a justification for earth's magnetic properties as exhibited in its rocks & minerals.



Q16. Discuss the impact of an infectious disease like COVID-19 on different sectors. Analyze its impact on vulnerable section of Indian population especially the slum dwellers. (15 Marks)

The recent pandemic of COVID-19 has caused disruptions across different sectors. The unprecedented health emergency has had different impacts on different sets of population & sectors of society.

Impact on different sectors:

1. Health:

- Disruptions in routine immunisation
- Risks to community Health Providers
- Solidarity trials to look for a cure

2. Education

- Online learning poses disadvantage to poor & rural students & teachers.
- Breaks in academic cycles

3. Economy

- Restructuring of global supply chains
- Economic losses due to lockdown.
- Loss of jobs resulting in poverty eg. 41 lakh youth jobless, as per ILO.

4. Society

- Distress migration to source regions
- Rising instances of domestic violence as

Remarks

here you need to discuss report and data related to it

also give examples



- a shadow pandemic (as per UN Women)
- Neglect of health of women due to patriarchal norms.

#### 4. Political

- Law & order problems due to curfew & exodus of migrants
- Engagement with other countries & civil society to spread awareness on social distancing.

good

Further, the pandemic has had a disproportionate impact on the vulnerable sections

#### 1. Children

- Drop outs due to loss of jobs of parents
- Neglect of education of girl child due to patriarchy
- Rising cases of child labours, due to dilution of labour laws.
- Reduced nutrition due to poverty.

good

#### 2. Elderly

- Neglect of geriatric care
- Abandonment due to fears of spread from elderly.
- Emotional stress due to isolation

Explain with report related to it

#### 3. Tribes

- Greater health risk due to relative isolation
- Lack of health infrastructure in remote tribal areas.

Remarks



4. Slum dwellers.

- Difficulty in contact tracing due to congested neighbourhood
- Lack of jobs and with no social security
- Greater risk of infection due to lack of sanitation
- Problems of social distancing due to space & monetary constraints.

good  
crisis  
example  
here

However, the government has responded with specialised packages for different sections of population, as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan

1. PM-SVANIDHI as one time cash assistance for street vendors.
2. Telemedicine for remote locations
3. Manodarpan as online counselling sessions for students & parents.
4. Fiscal stimulus package of 15000 cr to states to tackle the spread of virus.

Moreover, civil society has been at the forefront running campaigns on social distancing, provision of essentials etc.

Remarks



Q17. England's mercantile laws certainly made life more difficult for the colonists. Do you agree? Discuss in the context of American Revolution. (15 Marks)

American Revolution (1765-83) was the struggle for independence of 13 colonies in North America from the colonial oppression of UK. The British policy of mercantile capitalism served as the source of discontent for the Revolution. good

Causes of American Revolution

1. Mercantile capitalism of UK necessitated maintaining a favourable Balance of Profit by maximising gains from trade with colonies. good

2. This resulted in imposing harsh terms on colonies in North America like:

- All trade by Americans had to pass through British ports.
- Restrictions on trade in tea with other countries. This led to the famous 'Boston Tea Party' as a protest.
- Settlers could not move to the west of Appalachians.

Discusses important mercantile Act.

good



3. Further, the British parliament had no representative from the American colonies. This led to the famous campaign of 'No taxation without representation'.

4. Moreover, the role of Enlightenment thinkers like John Locke (Natural rights of man), Thomas Paine (Article on 'Common sense') etc further led to rise of nationalism among the natives.

In this light, the 13 colonies led their struggle for independence from British colonialism. 'Bill of Rights' by Thomas Jefferson established the constitutional democracy of America.

The revolution further prepared a fertile ground for unification of Italy & Germany in 1780s.

Remarks

→ Stamb duty  
→ Navigation act  
→ port policy  
→ restriction on trade

Elaborate  
important  
mercantile  
act  
also







Q18. Enumerate issues faced by Indian society in the 19th century. Substantiate how socio-religious reformers furthered new ideas. How far were these ideas derivative of western discourse? (15 Marks)

Indian society in the 19th century saw the rise of Nationalism as a result of socio-religious reform movements. This was in the backdrop of various challenges faced by the society like:

1. Stagnant agriculture as a result of poor productivity from oppressive land revenue systems.

2. Ruin of traditional artisanal industry in the wake of British industrialisation.

Also explain social issues faced by Indian society.

3. Religious doctrines of karma, caste ideologies etc prevented any social mobility & led to discrimination of lower castes.

4. Fragmented polity as a result of Carnatic & Anglo Maratha war.

5. Drain of wealth from India as a policy of British mercantilism.

Remarks



In this light, the socio religious reform movements aimed to cure the society of various ills. They did so by using different approaches, both indigenous as well as foreign contributions.

1. Contrast of pre-colonial fabled riches against poverty in colonial India by the writings of Dadabhai Naoroji etc

2. Ideas of modernity, equality, fraternity as a result of enlightenment theories & French revolution

3. Exposure to modern & secular scientific education led to rise of middle class intelligentsia which provided leadership to nationalism.

4. Brahmo Samaj by Raja Ram Mohan Roy emphasised on monotheism & mutual tolerance of religions.

5. Widow Reform Association by Vishnu Shastri Pandit

6. Tabernacle of New Dispensation emphasise on girl child education.

Draws the role of important social reforming

good

good



7. Tilak & Annie Besant led Home Rule League movements for self determination on the lines of Irish colonies

8. In this way socio religious reform movements challenged various issues plaguing Indian society. However there were many conservative forces as well like Dharna Sabha, Deobandh movement etc that opposed such reforms

Nevertheless, the reformers drew upon their enlightened souls & convinced people to adopt modernity as a move towards nationalism.

Also elaborately explain how they used malignancy ideas



Q19. Explain the contribution of women's organizations in the pre-independence era in social and political spheres. (15 Marks)

Women's organisations have played an eminent role in the struggle for independence. ~~for~~ They used varied methods of mobilisations to get their voices heard.

Contributions:

1. Initially the women's movements were led by male leaders as part of socio religious reforms eg. Rammohan Roy against Sati.
2. Later, women leaders raised their own voices as part of freedom struggle.
3. All India Women Conference (1927)  
& Women India Association (1917)  
Set up by Annie Besant provided a formal platform for struggle.
4. Sarla Devi Chaudhrani ~~at~~ took part in Salt Satyagraha
5. Sarojini Naidu attended Round table

focus more on women's organisations and explain their specific contributions

Remarks



conferences. with Gandhiji.

6. Bharat Stree Mahamandal at Allahabad

7. Writings of Tarabai Shinde like 'Stree Purush Talna'.

8. Many women were also part of revolutionary nationalism like Kalpana Datta in Surya Sen's Chittagong armoury raid.

9. In this way women's organisations played a critical role.

Explain  
their  
specific  
contributions

4







Q20. Road to social empowerment goes through breaking away from shackles of poverty, patriarchy, and caste both in the public and private spheres. Analyze. (15 Marks)

Social empowerment refers to making the different vulnerable sections of society free from social barriers to their growth & development so that they can contribute effectively to society.

Social empowerment requires the following:

1. Freedom from poverty (SDG-1)

• Reminiscence of poverty, especially in rural areas.

*Also explain the shackle of poverty & challenges related to it*

Lack of access to education & skills hinders gainful employment.

Growing class divisions (Oxfam report, richest 1% hold 73% wealth in India).

Measures taken:

→ Ensuring livelihood via MGNREGA

→ Skill development → PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

Access to credit → SHGs, ANUDRA Yojana

2. Freedom from patriarchy is Gender equality as part of SDG-5

• Patriarchy results in reduced



entitlements for women as compared to men.

- Sexual division of labour as women are confined to low paying jobs
- Gender disparity in pay.
- Skewed labour force participation

(22). as per Global Gender Gap

'Double shift' as women manage both work & domestic responsibilities

Problems of sexual harassment at workplace, glass ceiling norms etc

Measures taken

- Vishakha guidelines
- SHGs for women empowerment
- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign
- Maternity Benefit program.

### 3. Freedom from caste

- Caste based discrimination results in inequality of opportunity
- It manifests in untouchability, denial of entry into temples etc.
- It also stems from norms of 'purity & pollution' e.g. recent Sabarwal issue.
- Measures taken: Article 17, Prevention of Untouchables Act 1989.

Remarks



However, despite the ~~challenges~~ measures taken, certain challenges exist:

1. Internalisation of patriarchy results in low self-esteem in women.
2. Corruption in public service delivery
3. Caste consciousness of people due to vote bank politics.

Way forward:

6. 1. Social campaigns ~~for~~ for gender equality. e.g. Kanyashree Prakalp in West Bengal
2. Use of e Governance to prevent leakages & better targeting of poverty alleviation programs
3. Remove caste consciousness by adopting a secular outlook.
4. Rationalise reservation system.