IGNOU "MOTHER PUBLICATION" All PDF BUY ON WHATSAPP MSG- 9485943709
Page 1 of 52 Pages in this Full pdf
THIS IS COPYRIGHT PDF DO NOT SELL OR SHARE TO ANYONE- OTHERWISE LEGAL ACTION TAKEN

ignou
THE PEOPLE'S
UNIVERSITY

MPS-003

(English Medium)

FROM PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER's

IMPORTANT QUESTION ANSWER's

Guess Paper / Exam Notes

By India's No.1 - Mother Publication

FOR MORE PDF 9485943709

Disclaimer for Guess / Sample Paper By MOTHER NOTES- 8529719732, 99922-90905: -

This PDF contains sample papers compiled from previous years' questions of the IGNOU It is intended to provide you with a general idea of the paper format and may cover some potential questions. However, it is important to note the following:

1. **No Guarantee of Exam Questions:** We do not guarantee that the questions presented in this sample paper will appear in your actual exams. The content is for practice purposes only.
2. **Book Study Recommended:** To achieve good marks in your IGNOU exams, it is highly recommended that you thoroughly study the prescribed course materials and textbooks. Relying solely on this sample paper may not be sufficient for exam success.
3. **Use as a Study Aid:** Use this sample paper as a supplementary study aid to test your knowledge and exam preparedness.
4. **Self-Responsibility:** Your performance in exams is your responsibility, and success depends on your dedication to studying the course material.

We wish you the best of luck with your IGNOU exams. Thank you for using this sample paper as part of your preparation. **By MOTHER NOTES- 8529719732, 99922-90905**

All Full PDF- https://mothernotes.in/ - Previous year solved paper , Guess Paper.

IGNOU "MOTHER PUBLICATION" All PDF BUY ON WHATSAPP MSG- 9485943709
Page 2 of 52 Pages in this Full pdf
THIS IS COPYRIGHT PDF DO NOT SELL OR SHARE TO ANYONE- OTHERWISE LEGAL ACTION TAKEN

Section-I

20 Marks Questions - 500 words Each

Q. - "Political participation has made the Indian democracy more inclusive." Analyse.

ANS.- Political Participation Has Made the Indian Democracy More Inclusive – An Analysis

Political participation refers to the ways in which citizens engage in political processes—through voting, contesting elections, joining political parties, engaging in social movements, or expressing opinions on public issues. In India, the world's largest democracy, the expansion of political participation has played a crucial role in deepening democratic values and making governance more inclusive. Over the decades, participation has broadened across caste, class, gender, region, and community lines, ensuring that democracy is not limited to a privileged group but reflects the voice of diverse sections of society.

Rise in Voter Turnout and Democratic Inclusion

One of the most visible indicators of inclusive democracy is increased voter participation. Independent India has consistently recorded high voter turnout, and in recent years, participation among marginalized groups—such as women, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and rural populations—has significantly increased. Women's voter turnout now often equals or surpasses that of men in many states. This shift has compelled political parties to address women's issues such as safety, welfare schemes, and representation. Similarly, SCs and STs have used electoral participation as a tool for empowerment, influencing policy decisions and securing political representation through reserved constituencies. Thus, voting as a political act has strengthened the inclusiveness of democracy.

Decentralization and Grassroots Participation

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments created Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and urban local bodies, giving citizens a direct role in decision-making at the grassroots level. These reforms mandated reservations for women, SCs,

FOR MORE PDF-9485943709

All Full PDF- https://mothernotes.in/ - Previous year solved paper , Guess Paper.

IGNOU "MOTHER PUBLICATION" All PDF BUY ON WHATSAPP MSG- 9485943709
Page 3 of 52 Pages in this Full pdf
THIS IS COPYRIGHT PDF DO NOT SELL OR SHARE TO ANYONE- OTHERWISE LEGAL ACTION TAKEN

and STs in local governance. As a result, lakhs of women and marginalized individuals have entered political spaces previously dominated by elites. Participation at the local level has improved access to welfare schemes, increased accountability, and helped democratize public resources. This grassroots empowerment has made democracy more participatory and inclusive.

Political Mobilization of Marginalized Groups

Social movements and identity-based mobilizations have expanded the democratic space by highlighting issues of discrimination, inequality, and social justice. Movements led by Dalits, Adivasis, women, farmers, and linguistic or regional groups have compelled the state to implement reforms and policies ensuring inclusiveness. Movements like the Dalit assertion movement, farmers' protests, and tribal rights activism have brought marginalized voices to the forefront. Political participation through protests, campaigns, and civil society activism has strengthened democratic responsiveness.

Increased Representation in Political Institutions

Reservation policies, coupled with rising political awareness, have improved the representation of marginalized groups in Parliament, state legislatures, and local bodies. Women are slowly gaining presence in political institutions, and debates on the Women's Reservation Bill highlight the commitment toward gender-inclusive democracy. Political parties are now more conscious of fielding candidates from diverse backgrounds to appeal to broader voter bases. This diversification in representation ensures that policymaking considers the needs of different social categories.

Role of Media and Digital Participation

The digital revolution has enabled millions of Indians to participate in political debates through social media, online campaigns, and digital advocacy. This has given voice to youth, minorities, and remote rural populations. Media has also become a channel for political expression, expanding democratic dialogue beyond formal institutions.

Conclusion

Political participation has undoubtedly made Indian democracy more inclusive by empowering marginalized groups, expanding representation, and strengthening grassroots governance. While challenges such as political exclusion, social inequality, and limited economic opportunities persist, the overall trajectory shows that wider engagement has enhanced the inclusiveness and vibrancy of Indian democracy.

FOR MORE PDF-9485943709

Q. - Discuss the evolution of the Peasant Movement in India.

ANS.- Evolution of the Peasant Movement in India

The evolution of the peasant movement in India reflects the long struggle of rural cultivators against exploitative agrarian structures, colonial policies, and socio-economic inequalities. Over the years, these movements transformed from scattered local revolts into organised, ideological, and nationwide mobilisations. Their growth can be understood through several distinct phases.

Early Resistance during Pre-Colonial and Early Colonial Period

Peasant resistance in India can be traced back to pre-colonial times, when peasants occasionally rose against oppressive landlords or unjust taxes. However, with the advent of British colonial rule, agrarian systems became more exploitative. Policies such as the **Permanent Settlement (1793)**, **Ryotwari**, and **Mahalwari** systems imposed heavy land revenue, creating widespread indebtedness and dispossession.

During the 18th and early 19th centuries, early revolts such as the **Sannyasi–Fakir Rebellion**, **Rangpur Dhing**, and **Pagal Panthi Movement** reflected localised uprisings against revenue demands and harsh administrative rules. These

All Full PDF- https://mothernotes.in/ - Previous year solved paper , Guess Paper.

IGNOU "MOTHER PUBLICATION" All PDF BUY ON WHATSAPP MSG- 9485943709
Page 4 of 52 Pages in this Full pdf
THIS IS COPYRIGHT PDF DO NOT SELL OR SHARE TO ANYONE- OTHERWISE LEGAL ACTION TAKEN

movements were largely spontaneous, lacking broader organisation, but marked the beginning of organised peasant assertion.

Major Peasant Movements in the 19th Century

The 19th century witnessed the rise of more structured peasant uprisings as colonial exploitation deepened. Key movements included:

Indigo Revolt (1859–60)

Peasants in Bengal resisted forced cultivation of indigo imposed by European planters. The revolt, supported by sections of the intelligentsia, succeeded in weakening the planter system and demonstrated the power of collective resistance.

Deccan Riots (1875)

In Maharashtra, peasants revolted against moneylenders due to crushing debts and land dispossession. The British responded with the **Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act**, showing the political impact of peasant mobilisation.

Pabna Movement (1873–76)

Peasants in Bengal protested against illegal rent hikes by zamindars. This was a peaceful, organised movement that used petitions and legal measures, influencing future methods of mobilisation.

These movements reflected a gradual shift from spontaneous rebellion to structured protest with defined goals.

20th-Century Peasant Movements and Nationalist Influence

With the rise of nationalism, peasant movements became more politicised and connected to the broader freedom struggle.

Champaran Movement (1917)

Led by Mahatma Gandhi, Champaran peasants protested the tinkathia system of forced indigo cultivation. This movement marked the beginning of non-violent mass mobilisation in India.

Kheda (1918) and Bardoli (1928) Satyagrahas

These movements, led by Gandhi and Sardar Patel respectively, opposed unjust taxes during famine and crop failure. They highlighted the link between peasant issues and national politics.

Kisan Sabhas and Left Influence

The formation of the **All India Kisan Sabha (1936)** brought ideological clarity and nationwide coordination. Movements such as the **Tebhaga Movement (Bengal)**, **Telangana Armed Struggle**, and **Bakhasht Movement** reflected the growing influence of socialist and communist ideas, demanding radical land reforms and tenant rights.

Post-Independence Peasant Mobilisations

After independence, the focus shifted from colonial exploitation to feudal inequities and state policies. Movements like the **Bhoodan Movement** led by Vinoba Bhave sought voluntary land redistribution. Later protests centred on minimum support prices, land reforms, agricultural credit, and rural development programs.

Contemporary movements—such as protests against agricultural reforms and land acquisition—show that peasant issues remain central to India's socio-economic landscape.

Conclusion

The peasant movement in India evolved from scattered and spontaneous uprisings into powerful, organised struggles shaping agrarian policy and social justice. Their historical trajectory reveals the persistent efforts of Indian peasants to fight exploitation, assert their rights, and influence political transformation.

FOR MORE PDF-9485943709
All Full PDF- https://mothernotes.in/ - Previous year solved paper , Guess Paper.

IGNOU "MOTHER PUBLICATION" All PDF BUY ON WHATSAPP MSG- 9485943709
Page 5 of 52 Pages in this Full pdf
THIS IS COPYRIGHT PDF DO NOT SELL OR SHARE TO ANYONE- OTHERWISE LEGAL ACTION TAKEN

ALL SOLVED ASSIGNMENT, GUESS PAPER, PROJECT - HAND WRITTEN SCAN PDF, HARDCOPY BY POST ORDER- ON WHATSAPP MSG- 8529719732, 99922-90905 OR VISIT- motherpublication.in / mothernotes.in

Q. - Analyse the role of media in shaping public policies and public opinion.

ANS.- Analyse the Role of Media in Shaping Public Policies and Public Opinion

Introduction

Media plays a crucial role in any democratic society. It acts as a bridge between the government and the public, influencing not only what people think about but also how they think about public issues. Whether through newspapers, television, radio, social media, or online news portals, media continuously shapes public opinion and indirectly impacts the process of policy formulation. In the modern digital era, its impact has increased manifold because information spreads rapidly and reaches a wider audience.

Media as an Agenda Setter

One of the major roles of media is **agenda-setting**. By selecting which issues to highlight, the media determines what becomes important for the public to discuss. When media repeatedly focuses on topics such as corruption, inflation, unemployment, women's safety, or environmental concerns, these issues often come under public scrutiny. In response, policymakers feel pressured to prioritize them in their agenda. For example, extensive media coverage on pollution in major cities pushes governments to introduce policies on air quality and environmental protection.

Media as a Watchdog

Media also plays the role of a **watchdog** by monitoring the activities of the government and public institutions. Investigative journalism exposes corruption, misuse of power, and inefficiency in administration, which can lead to strong public reactions. This often forces authorities to take corrective action or introduce new policies to address the highlighted issues. Scams revealed by media have, in many cases, led to policy reforms and inquiries.

Media as a Platform for Public Debate

Media provides space for **public debates, expert opinions, and discussions**, which help people understand complex policy matters. Talk shows, editorials, panel discussions, and digital platforms allow the public to engage with diverse viewpoints. This helps citizens form informed opinions. When public sentiment becomes strong on an issue, governments respond by adjusting policies accordingly. For example, widespread media discussions on road safety have contributed to changes in traffic laws.

Influence of Social Media

Social media has emerged as a powerful tool for shaping public opinion. Platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube allow citizens to express their views instantly. Viral posts, hashtags, and online campaigns (for example, movements relating to social justice, women's rights, or public welfare) often build national conversations. Policymakers closely monitor these trends because they reflect the public mood. Sometimes, social media campaigns even result in immediate government actions or policy shifts.

Media as a Tool for Government Communication

FOR MORE PDF-9485943709

All Full PDF- https://mothernotes.in/ - Previous year solved paper , Guess Paper.

IGNOU MOTHER PUBLICATION - ASSIGNMENTS & GUESS PAPERS & PYQ SOLVED PDF

INDIA'S NUMBER 1 STUDY MATERIAL PROVIDER

यह केवल एक सैंपल पीडीएफ है।

यह केवल Sample PDF है। पूरी Solved Assignment या Guess Paper PDF खरीदने के लिए हमारी वेबसाइट पर जाएँ

या

WhatsApp पर मैसेज करें।

WHATSAPP ONLY: +91 9485943709

WHATSAPP ONLY:: +91 9992290905

1. Solved Assignment Visit -:: https://motherpublication.in/

2. Pyq Solved Guess paper Visit:-: https://mothernotes.in/

Mother Publication • IGNOU Study Resources