

Test Code: 21073

FIAS - 2019 - GS 2D

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

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		Date:	11/08/2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time	10:30 AM
			End Time	1:40 PM
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

Q.1) Discuss the importance of Sangam literature in understanding the political and socio cultural realities of early South India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Sangam literature is a collection of poems written by scholars of early south India during 300 B.C. to 400 A.D. Sangams or assembly of poets were patronised by the rulers of Madurai or Cholas.

Sangam literature reflects the political and socio-cultural realities of early south-India and thus, help us to understand their way of life or culture:-

- Political system

- Sangam literature holds reference to the political system of Kingdoms of Cholas, Cheras, Pandayas.

- It tells in detail the system of administration led by king and assisted by its officers. ex: Silappadikaram tells the story by giving reference to court of

King.

• Socio-cultural system

- Tamil society was also varna and caste divided.
- People engaged in Agriculture were classified on basis of quality of land.
- Society was hierachial as shown in story of Madumekalai.
- Tamil society was primarily rural and agriculture based but other crafts and trade also thrived.

Thus, Sangam literature gives us a detailed glimpse of the life of people in early south India through the stories and poems.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure

Content

Q.2) Critically examine the nature and scope of environmental movements in independent India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Environmental movements are the type of social movements that are concerned with the protection of environment.

With the advent of Industrial Revolution, environment was exploited in an unprecedented manner by western countries. The rise of colonialism plundered colonies like India and destroyed its natural resources affecting livelihood of people.

Independent India in the above background saw many environmental movements such as chipko movement, Save Narmada Andolan etc.

Nature & scope of environmental movements in India

- Environmental movements in India are not only concerned about environment but

also about livelihood of people who depend on forests ex: Tribals

- while in developed countries they are led by scientists, intellectuals, in India they are led by the local people.
- Their scope remain localised among people affected by any project ex: cherchuas protesting falling of trees, Narmada Bachao Andolan

Environment movement reflects the dilemma between development and environmental protection. Thus, there is a need to make balance between the two and to make sure that fruits of development first reach to communities affected by these projects.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.3) The Indian National Congress, being a movement and not just a party, included within its fold, individuals and groups which subscribed to widely divergent political and ideological perspectives. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian National Congress was established in 1885, as a platform where nationalists from all over India can come and discuss the issues of national importance.

However, gradually INC transformed from a platform to party contesting elections and ultimately a movement that led India's freedom movement.

Thus, INC was not just a party but a movement. It included in its fold people from all the regions of India, subscribing to different ideologies and belonging to different sections of society. Thus, INC was rightly called as "grand/rainbow coalition".

Diversity in Congress :-

- Liberals :- They supported capitalist mode, FR etc. ex: Vallabhbhai Patel.
- Socialists - supported socialist mode of production and welfare state - ex: Nehru, Subhash chandra Bose etc.
- Minorities - Congress had large number of muslim members, sikhs, christians etc.
- Dalits - Ambedkar and other leaders found space in Congress program.
- Women and youth - Jangini Naidu, Annie Besant
- Peasants & workers - Congress supported Kisan sabhas and Trade Unions.

Thus, it can be said that Congress represented "Mini India" and was a manifestation of "Unity in diversity" of India.

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Q.4) Though Ramanuja and Shankaracharya expounded vedanta, their philosophies were not the same. Explain.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Vedanta is one of the six schools of Indian philosophy. Vedantas are based on Upanishads which deals with philosophical questions of life.

Ramanuja and Shankaracharya are two famous ~~ext~~ preachers of vedanta. However, their philosophies were not same.

<u>Shankaracharya</u>	<u>Ramanuja</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He held that God is without attributes (i.e. <u>Nirguna Brahma</u>) • He opposed <u>idolatry</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He held that God is with attributes (i.e. <u>Sadguna Brahma</u>). • He did not oppose <u>idolatry</u>.

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(Don't Write
anything in this)

• For him love & devotion is path to salvation.

• For him worship, love, devotion is path to salvation

Thus, both held different views regards Brahme and the way of salvation. However both subscribed to philosophy of vedanta based on upanishads

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Q.5) Though Tilak's strategy towards freedom movement was orthodox, it was way ahead of his contemporaries. Elucidate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Tilak was extremist nationalist who held that British rule is not in favour of India and advocated passive resistance and involvement of masses in freedom struggle.

Tilak's strategy towards freedom movement was orthodox as:

- He used festivals of Ganapati & Shiva to propagate nationalist ideas which ~~to~~ isolated Muslims.
- Use of Hindu icons, vows of Goddess Kali gave artificial perspective of Hinduism.

However, his strategy was way ahead of his contemporaries i.e. moderates who used Petition, Protests

and Plead (3Ps).

Tilak's strategy :-

- Passive resistance - Boycott of foreign goods and British services, courts, schools etc.
- Promotion of swadeshi in every sphere economy, science, culture, art etc.
- Use of newspapers to enkindle nationalist sentiments ex: Kesari & Maharatta
- Village samitis to aware masses

We can say that, Tilak did not intend to be orthodox but wanted to use every available avenue to promote national cause. His strategy was certainly bold and way ahead of his contemporaries.

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Q.6) Assess the influence of Central Asian invasions on Indian art and culture.

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(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Central Asian Invasions began ~~in start of~~ around 200 B.C when there was flux in central Asia. It led to establishment of various kingdoms in India such as shakas, Parthians, Kushans etc.

For the Invasions influenced Indian art and culture in big way:-

- Architecture

- Rulers patronised Indian architecture and embedded central asian elements in architecture ex:- stupas, viharas, chaityas were built.

- Gold coins - Kushans introduced gold coins in large number.

- Religion - central asian rulers adopted Indian religions and patronised them ex:- Kanishka founded Mahayana school

of Buddhists.

- Gandhara school of art - Central Asia contact led to emergence of Gandhara school of art of sculpture.
- Mathura school of art - Kaniska's statue is fine example
- Clothing - Trousers, jackets, caps etc were introduced.

Thus, Central Asian contact had huge influence on Indian art and culture and enriched the already diverse culture.

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Structure		Content	
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Q.7) The movement for the linguistic reorganization of states in post independent India has its roots in the freedom struggle as well. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Linguistic reorganisation is the formation of states based on common language.

Andhra was first linguistic state and State Reorganisation Committee in 1956 gave further linguistic states.

Independent India saw the movement for linguistic states. Many committees such as Dhar Commission, JVP committees were formed to address the issue. ~~States~~,

However, the roots of linguistic movement lies in freedom struggle as well :-

- In Nagpur session of congress, the congress provincial committees were based on linguistic regions.

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- Karachi session of congress called for linguistic reorganisation of provinces in Independent India.
- There were movements by regional leaders for linguistic states before Independence.

Thus, post-independent movement was continuation of above resolutions and movements. Since, it has territorial annotations, they are called subnational movements. In present times, Instead of state reorganisation, Local governance is potent tool to address people's desire for participation in governance.

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Q.5) Discuss the role of Gandhi, women's involvement in the nationalist movement took a giant leap.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Gandhi came to India on 9th January 1915. He took the leadership of national movement and transformed it into mass movement involving people from all walks of life. one of important aspect of Gandhi's movement was large scale participation of women.

Women Participation before Gandhi

- Nationalist movement was dominated by moderates who relied on constitutional methods thus, role of woman was limited.
- Woman participated in localised peasants and tribal revolts

women participation after Gandhi

Gandhi held that women do not suffer any disability and thus have equal

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rights in public sphere.

- Non-cooperation khilafat movement saw large number of women picketing shops, burning foreign cloths, protest marching etc.
- Civil disobedience movement - women led the salt-marches ex: Sarojini Naidu in Dharasana.

Thus, Gandhi's movement were a liberating experience for women who were being subjugated by Indian society by many evils like Child marriage, sati, female infanticide etc.

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Join with relevant group for introduction of railways in India benefited British economy more than Indian economy.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

British Introduced modern means of communication in India like Telephone, telegraph, postal, Railways etc. However, their motive was commercial and have effective control over India.

First Railway line was opened between Bombay & Thane in 1854. Since then, there was vast expansion of railway network across breadth & width of country.

Benefits of Railway to British economy

- Raw materials - Railways allowed to source raw materials from far off places.
- Markets - Railways opened new markets for British goods.
- British capital - Government used British capital on high interest for railways.

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- Construction material was imported from Britain thus giving boost to British economy.
- Administrative control - Railways allowed faster movement of troops & thus made British control stronger.

Though, railways were intended for economic & administrative gains by British, but it had unintended benefits for Indians also.

- Unification of country - Railways unified the country politically, economically, socially and thus paved the way for Indian Nationalism, which later uprooted British rule from India.

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Q.10) To undo the historical injustice and to provide a levelling ground for the underprivileged, reservation policy was devised. Critically analyze the effectiveness of reservation policy in achieving its intended objectives.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Reservation is a type of affirmative action where state reserves some seats in jobs, educational institutions, legislatures etc. for the communities which suffered historical injustice, so that they can develop.

Reservation in India

- SC & ST - 15% & 7.5% respectively in jobs & education
- OBCs - 27% in jobs & education
- women in local governments (33%)
- Minorities

Intended objective was to ensure their representation and to make sure that fruits of development reach these communities.

Achievements of reservation policy

- Legislature - It has ensured representation of SC, STs, minorities thus making

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- inclusive policies.
- Education - Reservation in colleges ensured these communities good education & awareness.
 - women - women representation in local governance is 44.7%.
 - Jobs have become available to these communities enabling social mobility.

However, there remain certain concerns regarding the policy :-

- Sub-categorisation - In all these communities benefits are cornered by wealthy castes thus, there is demand of sub-categorisation.
- Lack of reservation for woman in parliament (14.1% women in 17th Lok Sabha).
- Stigmatisation - Reserved category often looked as inefficient.

Thus, there is a need to look after these concerns to achieve intended objective.

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Q.11) "At no time was British vision of India ever informed by a single coherent set of ideas, on the contrary, ideals sustaining the empire was shot through contradictions and inconsistencies". Explain.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

British ruled India for 200 years and made the largest empire in Indian history. They came as traders and gradually hold the control from North to south and west to east of Indian subcontinent.

British vision of India was never informed by single coherent set of ideas but on contradictory and inconsistent ideals. This is due to the sole motive of commercial profit. Whatever British found in their economic interest they promoted it but once it started challenging the authority it was suppressed.

we can see the inconsistencies in British vision of India in following phases :-

• Before 1857 Revolt :-

1.) Political structure - Administration was by East India company

- Regarding states, policy of annexation was followed.

2.) Social cultural perspective

- British promoted social reforms in order to modernise Indian society & promote British goods.

- English education was promoted to get suitable human resources

• After 1857 Revolt

1.) Political structure

• British crown assumed charge

• centralisation of administration

with gradual decentralisation in later years to suppress nationalism.

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2) Social - cultural perspective

- British started policy of divide & rule
Ex: Muslim League
- They supported orthodox elements and
thus, discouraged social reforms.
- No effort was made to promote
education among masses.

Thus, British has no single
ideal or vision of India. whatever they,
found in their economic interest and
to sustain their rule, they promoted
it.

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Q.12) Elaborate how Mughal paintings gave insight into the socio-political conditions of contemporary society under different Emperors.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Mughal Painting marks a remarkable trend in Indian painting history. It enriched the tradition and gave new features to it.

Features of Mughal Painting

- Miniature art form
- Varied themes - Natural, court etc.
- Decorated margins
- Use of various materials ex: charcoal, natural colours.

Different emperors contributed to the mughal painting and their portfolio give beautiful insight into - socio-political conditions of contemporary society :-

- Babur :- His reign was short and unstable thus, could not contribute much.

- Humayun :- He was founder of mughal tradition in painting, as he brought two painters with him from Persia.
- Akbar - He patronised painters on large scale.
 - He had the portfolio called "Tasvir Khana"
 - Painting depict court scenes, Emperor himself, bazaar scenes etc.
 - Since, the painting flourished, society was stable, peaceful and prosperous
 - There was communal harmony, flourishing trade, urban centres etc.
- Jahangir
 - He promoted natural themes in painting
 - zebra painting is the famous one
 - Decorated margins started

- The decoration of paintings show the flourishing of empire and stability in society.

Shah Jahan :-

- He promoted painting made with charcoal
- There was general decline in the portfolio
- Society was experiencing flux and some instability

Aurangzeb and later rulers

- Prohibited paintings - depict the orthodox element in society.
- Jaziya was reimposed.
- Less tolerant towards other religions.

Thus, the theme of paintings, their patronisation give us an insight into socio-cultural condition of Mughal society.

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Q.13] The issue of land reform in India has died a slow death, despite various social movements and enactment of legislative initiatives. Comment. Also, highlight the new set of challenges it created.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Land reforms was the major agenda of Congress during freedom movement that aimed to give land to landless and undo the injustice British policies of land revenue had done.

In pursuit of this objective, various legislation were enacted:-

- Abolition of Zamindari
- Cap on the size of landholding
- Tenancy Act to promote tenancy
- Consolidation of landholdings.

Various social movements led by landless labourers, peasants, etc. raised the issue of land reforms.
ex: Bhoodan movement by Vinoba Bhave

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However, despite all these efforts, land reforms were not successful in major parts of India. Few states such as West Bengal, Kerala could implement land laws satisfactorily.

Performance of land reforms

- Zamindari Abolition was most successful as they were compensated heavily
- Cap on size of landholding failed due to political nexus as landlords divided land among family members.
- Tenancy law was inadequate to promote tenancy
- Consolidation could not take off due to absence of trust and difference in quality of land.

With passage of time, the issue of land reforms faded away from People's memory. Today, it is seen as

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impossible and a dead cause with no
social movement and no political party
advocating it.

This has given rise to new challenges:-

- Left Wing Extremism : Naxalism has its roots in failure of land reforms.
- Inequality - There exists farmers with huge land on one side and no land on other side.
- Fragmentation of landholding due to small size of lands affecting food security

Thus, in interest of welfare of poor and to realise ideals of justice & equality there is a need to make land reforms a matter of public discourse.

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Q.14) Traits of Indian art and culture has spread beyond the borders of Indian subcontinent through continuous contacts and exchanges. Discuss.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Culture is defined as "way of life" and it comprises of what we eat, wear, ~~ti~~ how we live, speak, celebrate etc. It affects art, architecture, language and thus becomes the basis of identity.

Indian art and culture is the result of contact of people for thousands of years both within India and people who came from outside. It not only affected Indian way of life but was spread beyond the borders of Indian Subcontinent.

Traders, monks, merchants, missionaries etc. were the carriers of Indian culture abroad.

Indian culture abroad :-

- Buddhism - Ashokan missionaries and later Kanishka, Harsha spread Buddhism to Sri Lanka, South-East Asia, Japan, Central Asia etc.
- Temples :- Cholas adventure in Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Vietnam etc. spread temple architecture.
- Gandhara School of art - was result of contact between Indians and Greeks in North-west India
- Food, clothes, crops, technology of agriculture was taken beyond borders and promoted settlements.
- Bodhisatva introduced martial-arts in China.

- Chinese travellers, - I-Tsing, Fa-Hien came and exchanged cultural values.
- Mosolann travellers, middle-east, persia were influenced by Indian culture
- Language & Scripts - Kharoshthi script in North west India, Persian, Arabic language, and development of Urdu in 18th century.

Thus, there was continuous exchange of culture between India and its neighbours which has given rise to today's culture based on values of cosmopolitanism, pluralism, tolerance etc.

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Q.15) It was under Gandhi's guidance and tutelage that Nehru emerged as the future leader of India. Yet, their ideological differences on various issues were never a secret. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Gandhi and Nehru are two most prominent leaders who played a pivotal role in Indian freedom movement. While one is called "Father of Nation" (Gandhi), other went on to become the 1st Prime Minister of Independent India and laid the foundation of modern society.

Under the influence of Gandhi, Nehru became part of Congress. He was influenced by ideals of Gandhi - truth, non-violence and religiously followed them.

Nehru's ideals regarding the "socialistic pattern of development" were inspired by Gandhi's ideas of swaraj.

It was the influence of Gandhi, that Nehru adopted the policy of tolerance as prime-minister. Values of secularism, liberty, universal adult franchise etc were based on teachings of Gandhi.

The way Nehru handled diversity, communal riots, linguistic protests, secessionist movements etc. reflect Gandhian method of satyagraha.

Thus, & under Gandhi's guidance Nehru emerged as the future leader and followed his ideals to guide the independent India.

However, Gandhi and Nehru also differed on various issues :-

- Non-cooperation movement - Nehru was against the calling back of movement
- State :- while Gandhi preferred stateless

- society, Nehru advocated welfare state
- Industrialisation - Grandhi advocated village economy, Nehru promoted mixed economy
 - Social - Grandhi was for direct democracy, equal society through Ram Rajya, Nehru believed affirmative action by state.

Thus, both differed ~~on~~ ideologically on various issues, however, their basis remained same i.e. empowerment of masses. Nehru, adopted Grandhi's ideals in his policies to give direction to Independent India domestically and even Internationally (Non-Aligned movement)

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Q.16) In what way, did Sufism and Bhaktism lay the foundation of secular Indian culture? Explain with relevant arguments.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Sufism and Bhaktism are religious reformation movement of medieval India among Islam and Hinduism respectively.

Both the religion were plagued by many problems that had the effect on the peace, stability of society and even led to domination of religious leaders in administration leading to communal tensions :-

- Imams dominated political affairs and led to imposition of Jaziya, prohibition of festivals, religious persecutions etc.
- Caste discrimination - This was prevalent among both hindus and muslims.
- Superstitions among both hampering progress of society.

- Idolatry, women subjugation, Domination of Brahmins & untouchability among hindus.

Thus, to address these issues Sufi and Bhakti saints promoted simple form of religion. Common themes of Sufism & Bhaktism are :-

- Universal Brotherhood irrespective of religion, caste, gender
- Love and devotion towards the god, humans
- Simple religious practices
- Rejection of caste, idolatry, equal status to woman etc.

Thus, both tried to reform the evils plaguing the Indian society.

The principles advocated by both movements, laid the foundation of secular Indian culture.

They promoted harmony among communities, tried to limit religion to personal sphere to prevent politicisation, promoted rational thinking abolishing superstitions.

The ideals of Sufism & Bhaktism inspired - secular character of Indian constitution. Freedom of religion, prohibition of discrimination based on religion, special rights to minorities (Art - 15, 16, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30), common electorates etc.

Thus, sufism & Bhaktism marks a significant phase in Indian history that made today's "unity in diversity" of Indian society possible.

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Q.17) Explain how Swadeshi movement marked a total reversal of the earlier nationalist approach of "petitioning and praying" to the Raj as well as a virtual rejection of the moderate's political programme.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Growth of Indian nationalism was a gradual process starting with Moderates later led by extremists along with evolutionary and finally culminating into the mass movement.

Moderates Political Programme

- Moderates were liberal who held British rule as blessing in disguise.
- They tried to convey problems of Indian society to British to address them.
- Their methods was - Prayer, Petition, Protests in assemblies (3Ps)
- They had limited faith in masses.

Ex: Dadabhai Naoroji; Gokhale, Surendra Nath Banerjee etc.

Though moderates laid foundation of Indian Nationalism they could not channelise the energy of masses which were ready to fight the British rule.

Extremist represented the more radical trend among nationalist. They held :-

- British rule to be exploitative
- Passive resistance as method of struggle
- Involvement of masses in struggle
- Ideal of swaraj - First dominion status and later complete independence.

Ex: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Anubindo Ghosh, Lala Lajpat Rai etc.

Swadeshi movement against Bengal's partition gave extremist a platform to give new direction to the freedom struggle. It marked

total reversal of earlier nationalist approach →

- Passive resistance by boycott of foreign goods, burning of clothes
- Promotion of swadeshi - In every sphere - education, industry, science, culture etc.
- Involvement of masses - students, women, professionals etc. participated in large numbers.
- Use of festivals to spread nationalist ideas by Tilak

Thus, the swadeshi movement marked a shift in freedom struggle. It brought movement out of chambers to streets and from few people to masses and from constitutional methods to more radical methods.

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Structure		Content	
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336788_21073_1910034489_2019-08-13(01:22:42) The artistic achievement of Gupta age is exhibited in their coins, monuments and sculpture. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Gupta age is called the "Golden Age" of ancient Indian history. It led to huge achievements in field of art, culture, scientific achievements, religion etc.

Gupta society was flourishing with trade, urban centres. Rulers patronised artists and scholars. All this led to richness of artistic achievements in coins, monuments, sculptures.

Achievements in Coins

- Guptas issued gold, copper, silver coin.
- Gold coin had good content of gold.
- They were imitation of Roman coins with perfect shape.
- Coins had figures of rulers depicting

their achievements ex: Samudragupta
playing veena

Achievements in Monuments

- Temple architecture started in Gupta Period ex: .
- stupas, viharas, chaityas were patronised in South India & central India
- Nalanda University was established by guptas which became great centre of learning.
- Cave Architecture - Ajanta, Ellora

Achievement in sculptures

- Sarnath School : New school flourished under guptas in Sarnath. It has new features such as Buddha fully dressed, large halo etc. ex: Sarnath Buddha.
- Panels in stupas were decorated with sculptures.

- Temples were decorated with sculptures during the later Gupta age

Thus, Guptas, introduced many traditions in coins, monuments and sculpture. It enriched the culture and rightly called as "Golden Age" of ancient India.

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Q.19) Had it not been for BR Ambedkar's vision, nationalist movement from Dalit perspective would have taken a much different turn. Discuss.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

B.R. Ambedkar is one of the greatest leader of Dalits. What he has achieved for his community, no leader before him and no one after him ~~is~~ has been able to achieve.

Ambedkar was a prominent Dalit voice in national movement. He made the movement responsive to Dalit's voice and thus made it inclusive.

Ambedkar's vision for Dalits & National Movement

- Ambedkar favoured British rule as he believed independent India would subjugate Dalits.
- He called for value of fraternity before being called as nation.
- He advocated affirmative action by

State.

- He called for abolition of caste system
- He was concerned about traditions in villages and called them "Den of Ignorance"

It was Ambedkar's vision that made nationalist movement inclusive and responsive to Dalits. Without him it would have taken a much different turn :-

- Neglect of Dalits - If voices were not raised the concern of dalits could have been ignored.
- No affirmative action :- It was due to Ambedkar's efforts that dalits were offered reservations in 1932 and later in Independent India.
- Gandhi started Harijan Sewak Sangh in response to dalit voices.

- Violence - Ambedkar channelised dalit's voices in constitutional manner which if not happened could give rise to violent dalit struggle.

Thus, Ambedkar's vision kept dalit movement peaceful and constitutional which otherwise would have hampered unification of Indian society and ultimately the Indian freedom and empowerment of dalits in Independent India.

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Q.20) Give an account of the changing narrative of India's approach towards persecuted communities and associated illegal migration since independence.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

South Asia remains one of the volatile region due to presence of different communities and unscientific borders by colonial masters, ^{poverty etc.} leading to conflicts.

Since Independence, India has faced problem of influx of refugees and illegal immigrants. Tibets persecution in 1950s, Muslim's persecution in East Pakistan in 1960-70s and continuous illegal immigration from Bangladesh are some examples.

India's policies towards refugees and illegal migrants is shaped by security concerns, availability of resources, geopolitical concerns etc. Thus, we see change in India's response

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towards these issues.

Nehru's era (1950s & 1960s)

- Nehru was tolerant towards refugees. He welcomed Tibetians persecuted by China.
- However, the response was also guided by geopolitical consideration to China.

Indira Gandhi

- The conflict in East Pakistan was utilised to bifurcate Pakistan.
- However, the porous borders continued the illegal immigration from Bangladesh.

1980s & 1990s

- Agitation by people of North-East led to Mizo Accord, Assam Accord by Ajit Ghosh which promised to end infiltration.

Present times

- There is threat of terrorism by Islamic fundamentalism.
- Strategy to stop infiltration includes
 - Border strengthening, Foreign Tribunals, Bilateral cooperation etc.
- NRC process in Assam to identify illegal migrants.
- Citizenship Amendment Bill ²⁰¹⁷ to make citizenship easier for persecuted minorities in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

Thus, today India is more capable with good resources to tackle illegal immigration and accommodate persecuted minorities from neighbourhood

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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