GS Test 2D

FIAS - 2018 - GS2D

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Madhu Kumari		
Email Id.	[illegible]	Roll No.	
Mobile No.	9042494253	Date:	02/10/2018

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
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Total Marks:		

INSTRUCTION

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Remarks:

Start Time|	**End Time|**
Mode Of Examination :	**Online** ☐ **Offline** ☐
ECN CODE:	**Evaluation Date:**

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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Innovation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Q.1) Highlight the contribution of Jainism and Buddhism towards the development of regional languages in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Jainism and Buddhism flourished in Ancient India in 400 BC ago by the Vardhman Mahavira & Gautam Budha respectively. These new religion was result of the new agriculture economy & oppressive treatment to the lower varna. Ex:- Shudra.

Contribution of Jainism and Budhism towards development of regional languages in India are:-

Jainism adopted Prakrit language which was language of common people to preach the doctrine. ~~Prat~~ This prakrit language help to development of marathi language.

Jainism also contributed the development of Kannada by extensive writing in this language.

Similarly Buddhism also helped to growth of regional language since pali was the buddhism preaching language led to development of many north Indian language.

Ex:- Awadhi, Assami, Bengali etc.

Hence, Jainism & Buddhism was not only helped to multi-culture in India but also helped in multi linguist country.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.2) Do you agree that diverse art and culture of India provides for bridging the gap among Indians thereby, negating the effects of regionalism and communalism? Give suitable examples supporting your arguments. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans:- India is land of diversity where the different cultures ~~using~~ exist. But maintained, its core value of Unity.

Ex:- Different language, religion, cutsome etc have certain common style of life throughout the country. This underline the our deep faith in unity in spite diversity.

Many dravidian term occure in the vedic period where as many sanskrit & pali term occured in Sangam literature.

This shows how our diversite art & culture is bridging the gap among indians.

Ancient epic like Ramayana, Mahabharata were studied with same zeal and devotion through out the country. These epic has been translated into various language of India. However, central value remains the same through out the country.

Hence, India has emerged as a multi-religious and multi-cultural society. underlying its unity is integrity and plural character of Indian society remains the real strength for the development of the country. has neglected the effect of regionalism and communalism.

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

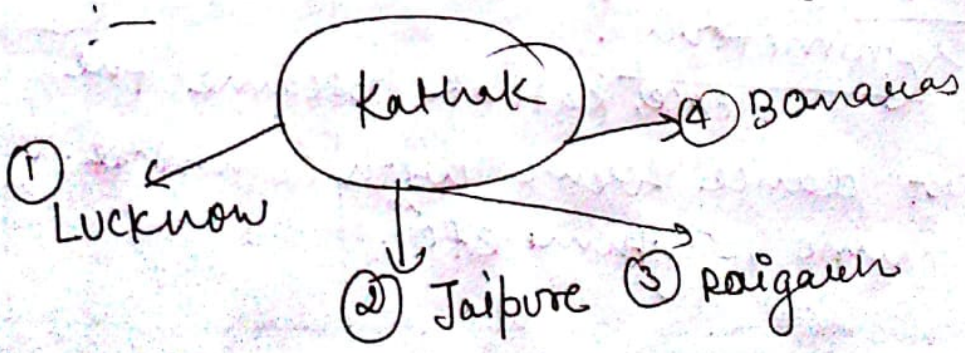
Q.3) Mark the evolution of Kathak as a distinct mode of dance in the 15th and 16th centuries with the spread of the Bhakti Movement. Also, write a note on the gharana system of Kathak.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans - Kathak is one of the classical dance of India which meaning is story telling. This story is based on epic, myths etc.

Evolution of kathak as a distinct mode of dance in the 15th and 16th centuary with spread of Bhakti movement's vaishnavite cult in north India. This cult has developed new range of lyrics & music form.

Kathak have different gharana :-



Lucknow - flourished under region of Nawab Wajid Ali Khan
— more emphasise on expression and grace.

Jaipure → Emphasise on fluency, speed and long rhythmic patterns.

Raigarh → Emphasis on percussion music.

Banaras → By Janaki prasad.
↳ greater emphasis on floor-work and lays special emphasis on symmetary.

Hence, kathak became the finest dance form with combination of music, rhythms etc.

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Q.4) "Hampi stands out as an architectural marvel of Vijayanagara Empire". Discuss the distinctive features found in architectural features of 'Group of Monuments' at Hampi. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Hampi was capital of vijayanagara empire which got patronage of ruler like Krishna deva Raya was lover of architecture.

Hampi stand out as an architectural marvel of vijayanagar empire since it has group of monument. Ex:- vittalaswamy and Hazara Ramaswamy temples

Feature of these temples are:-

1) Construction of tall gopuram
2) kalyanmandpam with carved pillers. Horse was most common feature.
3) enclosing wall were larger
4) Had secular building is also a main feature

(5) Had larger enclosing wall than earlier.

Hence, due to its distinctive features & architecture it is registered under the UNESCO world heritage.

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Q.5) "Without the contribution of extremists, Indian freedom struggle would have taken an altogether different path." Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian freedom struggle was contribution of all level of society either elite, farmer, women etc.

Contribution of extremist,
Indian freedom struggle has emphasis on mass movement & demanded Swaraj where as moderate who preferred loyality to British discarded to mass participation & ~~satisfied~~ demanded with constitutional reform.

Extremist used extra constitutional method like boycott and passive resistance to achieve their objectives where as moderate only used constitutional method.

Extremist leader like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Arvind Ghosh lead these ~~tebook~~

leader who emphasis on result based protest. rather than petition.

Hence, Without the contribution of extremist, Indian freedom struggle would have taken different path as moderate protest was entirely different the extremist.

However, moderate contribution to freedom fighting is ~~not~~ also remarkable - Ex:- formation of INC etc.

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Q.6) "Though Gandhi named Nehru as his successor, there are some crucial differences in their approach towards the struggle for freedom." Highlight and discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Gandhi named Nehru as his successor because of

Nehru who popularised the purna swaraj concept in 1929 became successor of Gandhi Ji because of acceptence of goal of Nehru by congress and huge success of Simon commission boycott by leading young leader like Nehru.

However, there are many crucial difference between their approach towards struggle for freedom

:- (I) Nehru criticised the withdrawal of the civil disobedience movn

II) He also criticised the council entry as surrender of ideas.

III) Nehru emphasis on abolition of capitalism & establishment

of socialism.

IV) Criticised the Gandhian method of Struggle - Hence - Struggle further he emphasised continuous direct action & Struggle till victory.

However, the difference between in ideas, both ideologies helps to get freedom architect a new India, a independent India.

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Q.7) "Revolt of 1857 was a wholly unpatriotic and selfish Sepoy Mutiny with no native leadership and no-popular support." Critically evaluate the statement, putting special emphasis on the reasons behind the failure of the revolt. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Revolt of 1857 was broken out due to inhuman condition & cateridge of the new rifle which was made up of bone of pig & cow attacked to the religious faith to the sepoy.

However calling the Revolt of 1857 as wholly unpatriotic and selfish sepoy muting with no native leadership and ~~popu~~ no popular support is wrong because:-

(1) Rani laxmibai who was the leader of Jhansi stand against British.

(2) Bir Kunwar Singh also supported the sepoy of Danapur and fought against British

(3) from Delhi Bahadur Sah Jafar who was the mughal emperor also supported the muting &

fought against British by General Bhakat Khan.

However due to lack centralised regulation & control over revolt is does not successful completely.

There are various reasons for failure:-

(1) All India participation was absent.

(2) All classes of society did not joined - Ex:- Intelligensia group, zamindar etc.

(3) poor arm and equipment

(4) No unified ideology,

However, it had many loop hole, but achieved great successful which made to rethink British policy towards India.

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Q.8) Sardar Patel and Pandit Nehru had their disagreements, yet what united them was more significant and of abiding value than what divided them." Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Sardar patel and pandit Nehru were two strong pillar of our new independant India who architect our country in such way were diversity were negligible over nationalism.

However, sardar patel and pandit Nehru had in many cases disagreement :-

(1) making right to property as fundamental right. sardar patel have supported this view where as pandit Nehru was open hartly supporter of socialist state.

(2) on the matter of riot of 1947 handled.

(3) Relation with pakistan

(4) election of purshotam das Tondon as congress president in 1950

However, yet the differences between never drifted them from common value which was integrity, unity, democracy etc.

They were complement of each other as one was great organizer & able administrator other was supported by mass and became first prim. minister of india and remains the same until their last breath.

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Q.9) The LPG reforms were not an event but a process, need for which had built over a sustained period of time. Analyze the reasons as to why Indian Economic Crisis of 1991 was also a political and socio-economic crisis.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

LPG reforms came in wake of the Economic Crisis of 1991. It was not a sudden crises but a process which germinated after independence & finally burst in 1991.

Why it was process rather than event:—

1. Successive failure of monsoon
2. war with China & pakistan
3. interest payment to export ratio was increased
4. Nationalisation of bank which created discontent amongst business block
5. FERA act 1973 kept numerious restriction on foreign investment & foreign country's company in India because of difficult clause of the act
6. Nationalisation of sick company

rather than shuting down.

All above are the background which created the economic crises in 1991.

India economic crises was also a political & socio-economic crises because :-

It highlighted the govt policy like FEMA, Nationalisation etc which stagnated the growth of the country when other country like China was in double digit.

Socio-economic crises because of unability to have food to our people due to failure of monsoon, war etc.

However, it was a crises, but changed our country to real mean of independent & self sufficient for food etc.

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Q.10) The spirit of Naxalbari was predicated on a mixture of intellectual fervour and armed struggle methodology. Does naxal movement reflect a deeper malaise in the system, rather than just organised violence?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

(Do
anyth

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Q.11) Elaborate the importance of temples in the history of India as a means to demonstrate the powers, wealth and devotion of the patrons. Also, highlight how temples regulated the economic and the social life of a common man. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Importance of temples in India rooted far behind Maurayan era whose means of temple were not only religious purpous but also power, wealth of the patrons. Ex:- Ajanta cave, Ellora, elephanta Cave etc.

Ruler like chola, pallava & Chalukya, vijaynagar empire dynasty had great emphasis on temple building which had remarkable to demonstrate the power, wealth and devotion of the patrons. Ex:- Chalukya's Virupaksha temple, Mahabalipuram, → pallavas Hampi - vijaynagar., Gangaikonda cholapuram → chola empire:

concept of village assembly which was famous in the Chola empire use to take place in temple.

Temple regulated the economic and social life of a common man by interfering day to day work.

Temple was great centre of market where trade organised which also provide market for the buyer & seller. So, temple provided economic gain to the villager.

Many of temples had marriage hall called kalyanmandapam use for marriage ex:- Hampi - group of temple which had kalyanmandapam consisting of 1000 pillar.

Village assembly had a committee called variyapeumakkal usually met in temple for

generally assembly. Hence temple remained the economic & social centre which had great influence to the kingdoms.

watertank called tank which use to store water for irrigation to the near of temple land.

Hence, temple was not ~~only~~ merely the place of worship but also to acquire status and to satisfy their ~~to~~ political cravings.

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Q.12) Trace the evolution of the style of painting from prehistoric period till Vijaynagar Period. Also, highlight the role of painting in describing the social, economic and religious life of people. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Painting in India rooted from prehistoric age. Ex:- Bibhbetka painting of Madhyapradesh. However it has evolved in many phase :-

(1) pre historic period - Bhimbetka cave - depicated animal like bison, bears, tigers etc.

(2) mesolithic → painting of hunting of animals.

(3) Neolithic - painting of arrow, bow etc.

(4) mural painting - Ajanta cave → Jatka stories of Buddha

(5) Ellora cave painting → Ex:- kailasha temple - All three religion are presence

(6) Elephanta Cave - near to mumbai - Trimurthi is present here.

(7) Leepakashi painting

- located in vijaynagar empire
- depicated on temple walls. but them completly secular in nature.

Painting had important role in describing the social, economic & religious life of people because :-

1) it depicated the life style of the people. Ex) - pre historic period painting depicated that human were aware of animal like tigers, from the where as people from neolithic age aware of agriculture tools like arrow & bow.

2) Also depicate economic life like mode of earning. ~~also depicated~~

(3) depicated religious life:-
Story of Jataka tells about the all other life of Buddha.
(5) It also shows how our kings were through patronage some religion but had justice in secular nature. Ex:- Vijyanagar empire

(4) Social life also explained through these painting. Example mesolithic painting depicated solidarity amongs people for hunting etc.

Hence, penting were not only mere source of enjoyment but also depicat all aspect of our life.

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Q.13) Trace the spread of Indian culture in other Asian Countries under the following heads: (15 Marks, 250 Words)

a) Religion

b) Philosophy

c) Art and Architecture

d) Customs

e) Language

Religion – Indian culture like Budhism, Hinduism spreaded to Asean countries like Japan, Srilanka Nepal etc. No. of Hindu literature like Ramayan, Mahabharat, vedas flourished in southeast countries like Cambodia.

b) Philosophy :–

b) Art and Architecture

→ Indian culture spreaded the indian form art & architecture throughout the Asian ~~[illegible]~~ continent.

Ex:- ① Ashoka's pillar in many country ~~[illegible]~~ of Asia.

② Borobudur in Java

③ Angkorwat temple in dravidian style dedicated many episode of Ramayana.

d) Customs —

~~a~~ One nation which have diversity among one own nation spreaded one customs in neighbours.

Ex:- India is home of many religion like Hindu, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Sufism etc spreaded to other country of Asia

we share our customes with nepal, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan also with China and other South Asian country like Java, cambodia etc.

(e) Language –

our culture have reached to our Asian countries can be understand by teaching the Palli & Sanskrit language in mynamar which still in use.

Hence, our diversify culture not only enriched our heritage but gives birth to culture to other country also.

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(Don't anything

Q.14) "English education was introduced by the rulers in the interest of efficient administration, but it gave a new direction to Indian political thinking and ultimately led to the sunset of British rule from India." In light of the statement, trace the growth of education in India and its effects on the freedom struggle. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

English education was introduced by the Britishers to creating a class "Indian in blood and colour but English in test, opinion & intellect". Who can act as interpreetator betn British and masses.

However, this has not successful as there intelect Indian became torch bearer for freedom of India.

Ex:- Balgangadhar Tilak, Aurobindo Gosh, Mahtma Gandhi, Subash Chandra Bose, ~~etc~~ RC mukherji, Dadabhai Naoroji etc organised Indian masses ~~to~~ by introducing the real face of British.

- These intellect came across many other country contact which highlighted the plight of indian.

Growth of education in British era took place in phase manner:-

① Lord macauly's minutes 1835
- teaching of western science, literature in english medium.

② wood's despatch - 1854
- It is also called the magnacarta of english education in India.
- focused on downward filtration theory
- vernacular language for primary education where as english for higher education.
- Stressed on female education & teacher training.
- secular education system should encourage.

- Opened University of Calcutta, Madras & Bombay.

(3) Hunter education commission

— focused on women education

- opened Allahabad university

(4) Indian University Act, 1904

— Raleigh commission to improve the working of university.

(5) Saddler university commission

(6) Hartog committee

(7) Sergent plan of education 1944

: Above education scheme created awareness among leader & citizen about the horrible treatment of British which outbreak as swadeshi movement, Noncooperation movn, civil disobedient movn & Quit India movent etc.

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Q.15) "The process of social and religious reform did not always follow the intended line and gave rise to some undesirable by-products as well, which have become as much a part of daily existence in the whole of the Indian subcontinent as have the fruits of these reform movements." In light of the above statement, critically evaluate the roles of various revivalist movements in shaping India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Social religious movement also contributed to rise of nationalism which took the help of past and glorified ove past.

However, this social religious movement not only help for rise of nationalism but also for by product which rise the communalism.

Ex:- Ahmadiya movement created radical thinking among muslim which sown the seed of pakistan.

Similarly Aryya Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati started the movement called reconvert which

communated muslim to hindu.

He also glorified the past & given a slogan "go back to veda". In his glorification ignored the contribution of muslim ruler like Akbar & said them as alien ruler to india.

Hence, this kind of revivalist reformist movement causes the seed of communalism which given fruit as divided india into two country called pakistan & india.

However, It also had a reformer in native who question the old tradition like sati, restriction of widow remarriage,

women education, opposed jihad etc.

Role of these revivalist movement to shaping india is in great extent as they question the British policy of invicinibility & benevolents.

Hence, these movement is important contributor for social ~~upliment~~ upliftments, rise of nationalism and ultimately freedom from alien govt called British

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Q.16) Discuss the emergence of Gandhiji as a mass leader during his stay in South Africa. How did Gandhiji demonstrate to the people the efficacy of his technique of satyagraha through Champaran, Ahmedabad, and Kheda? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Gandhiji is not only a leader but a phenomena who attracted the masses with his principle.

Gandhiji was a lawyer by profession who went to South Africa to fight a case. Here, he became mass leader because :-

① Satyagraha against Registration Certificates.

— ~~Compu~~ compulsory to carry registration Certificate to Indian which was opposed and burned by public.

② Setting of Tolstoy Farm

→ home for Satyagrahi

③ Campaign against poll Tax

— 3 pounds to Indian which was big amount for poor Indian

However, abolition of poll tax was great ~~success~~ successful which made the Gandhiji famous not only in South Africa but also in India.

After returning to India he undertook various Satyagraha ~~Hence~~ and demonstrated the efficacy of his way of struggle.

ex:- Champaran Satyagraha

→ Gandhiji was requested to visit Champaran by Rajkumar Shukla for the Indigo planter of Champaran

- These planter forced the peasent to grow indigo in 3/20 of the total land.
- After invention the synthetic indigo, planter want to maximise profit before closing the indigo plantation in India, charged illegal rent etc
- Gandhiji opposed this and came to

Compromise. Hence, he won the first struggle in India.

Ahmadabad Mill Strike

→ Gandhiji to fast unto death to strength the demand of workers which was reasonable. This puted impact to mill owner & accepted the demand of worker.

Kheda Satyagraha

— Gandhiji supported the farmer as crops failure due to draught & asked remission from Govt.

After a secrete compromise remission of tax happened.

Hence there also Gandhiji won the battle against British.

According to Gandhiji Satyagraha was not the symbol of coward but brave which ultimately ~~made~~ gave Independence

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Q.17) "These memorials are nominally addressed to the government. In reality they are addressed to the people, so that they may learn how to think in these matters. This work must be done for many years, without expecting any other results, because politics of this kind is altogether new in this land." In light of the statement, examine the role of early nationalists in the genesis of freedom struggle, with special emphasis on the "drain theory".

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

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Q.18) Despite revolutionary changes in the international situation, the broad parameters which evolved during the freedom struggle eventually shaped Indian foreign policy in the future years of independence. Discuss the effects of the legacy of the British rule on Indian Foreign Policy. Also, explain why an independent voice for India was not a choice, but an imperative. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

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Q.19) "The national movement by treating women as political beings capable of nationalist feelings and as capable of struggle and sacrifice as men, resolved many doctrinal debates about the desirability of women's role in the public sphere." Examine women's role in post-independence India with special emphasis on legislations to empower women.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

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Q.20) "Democracy can become real to the common people only when politics and administration are conducted through the language they can understand". Examine the reasons why Dhar commission and JVP committee rejected language as the basis of linguistic reorganisation. Do you think Centre should give in to the demand of 'one language-one state'?

(15 Marks, 250 Words).

Language is the way to communicate between two. Hence, Democracy can become real to the common people only when politics & administration are conducted through the language they can understand become relevant.

After Independence India was fragmented in 552 princely state ~~who~~ to unite this was a big task ahead. the newly form govt.

Every were demand of new state on basis of language was flourished. Hence for this many committee formed in which first was Dhar committee.

Dhar Committee rejected the demand of formation of state on the basis of language

because they felt it will threaten to our unity, integrity, sovereignity and also administrative ~~and to the~~ But demand of state based ~~on~~ on language does not stoped hence again a committee formed called JVP committee.

~~JVP Committee said~~

~~in report~~ JVP committee rejected the demand because they thought it will harmper, national security, unity and need of the hour is economic development not on the creation of state which is based on language.

Demand of one language one state have both the positive & negative implication.

positive implication

→ policy can reach to the last since understable to everyone.

→ proper administration.

⇒ Negative implication

→ danger to unity, National secureity.

→ Generate the ~~dan~~ tendency of seperatist.

However, India which has as many as ~~langu~~ 22 language listed as official language crossed the hurdle of one language one state

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