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FIAS - 2020 - GS4D

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Diksha Joshi

Email Id.

Mobile No.

Roll No.

1910051497

Date:

10/03/21

Maximum Marks: 250

Time Allowed: Three Hours

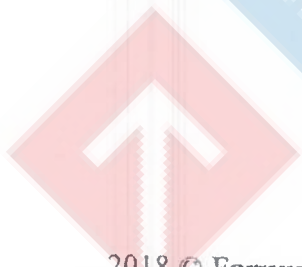
INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. 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>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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

Q.37
100

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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77484 31073 1910051497 (2021-03-10 19:15:44)

Q.1) By signing the subsidiary alliance, an Indian state virtually signed away its independence. Discuss the consequences of Subsidiary Alliance system on Indian states. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Subsidiary alliance was British policy used by Lord Wellesley to bring Indian states under British control and subordination through control over defence affairs.

Subsidiary alliance : signing away independence

① Under this policy British tried to control an Indian state in 4 stages :-

→ Stage 1 :- offer help to a state against its enemies.

→ Stage 2 :- launch combined offensive attack on enemies.

→ Stage 3 :- British to train soldiers of state and place British resident.

→ Stage 4 :- Demand for money to maintain army & annex state if not fulfilled.

Consequences :- (1) large number of

Indian states eg:- Hyderabad, Mysore and Tanjore came under British control.

- ② British began to control foreign affairs of state by placing a British Resident in court.
- ③ Military of Indian state, the weapon of defence was under British control.
- ④ This was beginning of Indian subordination that lasted more than 300 years.

Thus, subsidiary alliance by taking away state's freedom put them under such a subordination that they could only free themselves post the "lapse of paramountcy" in 1947.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.2) Indian capitalist class grew out not because of colonialism but in spite of it.
 77484 31073_1910051497_(2021-03-10 19:15:44)
 Examine.
 (10 Marks, 150 Words)

~~Indian capitalist~~ British rule saw a period of "economic drain" from India however, capitalist class was able to grow and help reduce this drain.

→ Reasons for growth of capitalist

① Ideology of capitalism came from West however, British denied industrialisation to India. but capitalist grew:-

→ Due to emphasis on swadeshi
 eg:- Swadeshi movement
 or
 Non-cooperation movement.

→ Collaboration of labour & industrialist

Issues resolved by arbitration
 eg:- Ahmedabad Textile Mill case 1918.
 or

Bombay Trade Dispute Act, 1938.

- Support of Nationalist leaders to capitalist so that funds are available.
- formation of organisation or pressure groups eg:- FICCI to assert their voice.
- Raising voice against unfavourable act.
eg:- Traders dispute Act, 1924.

Thus, capitalist class in India was able to find its own position despite the fact that British provided minimal support to them.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

77484_31073_1910051497_(2021-03-10 19:15:44)

Q.3) The Indian freedom struggle was not a war of bullets rather a war of ideologies.
Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian freedom struggle. Lasting over a period of 2 centuries. saw emergence of ideologies and also their evolution over time.

→ Not a war of bullets :-

• Except for swolt of 1857 wherein the armies also defied British orders, the freedom struggle did not witness any such moment where British & Indian forces were against each other.

→ War of ideologies :-

(a) British and Indian ideology :-

① British idea of capitalism → led to Economic drain + Colonialism.

② capitalist interest vs Socialism. not only against British butⁿ also to end subordination by Indian capitalist class

③ Denial of self-determination and responsible government to Indians.
eg:- Protest against Simon Commission 1927.

(b) Difference in ideologies of Indian leaders

① Moderates vs Extremist:- Use of constitutional means, prayer, petition & protest against idea of extra-constitutional struggle.

② Violence vs Non-violence:- Between Bose and Gandhi

③ Dominion vs Purna Swaraj Status:- As seen during Nehru Report 1928.

Thus, freedom struggle was not only a war of independence but also a phase of evolution of ideas and conflict of ideas that shape our present status.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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77484) 31073-1910051497 (2021-03-10 19:15:44)
 What was safety valve theory behind congress formation? Discuss the circumstances that led to formation of Indian National Congress.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

safety valve theory propounded by Sala Sapat Rai was based on idea that formation of Congress (1885) was a British strategy to release the increasing political pressure in Indian leadership.

It believed that without British indirect support eg:- A. O. Hume INC would not have formed.

→ Circumstances leading to formation of INC :-

① growing discontent among the dominant class. Evident with formation of organisation like Bengal British India Society or Zamindari Association.

② Discontent due to British policy eg:-
 • Removal of import duty
 • Imposition of salt tax.

- ③ Effect of on-going social reform movement. eg:-
Associates of RRM Roy formed Bangabhasa Prakashan Sabha.
- ④ Need to unite the political leaders across country eg:- Bengal & Maharashtra
- ⑤ Provide a common platform to discuss grievances, propagate ideologies and agitate against foreign rule. eg:- against Repression acts like Vernacular Press Act, 1878.

Thus, the formation of Congress provided as the first step of Indian freedom struggle with Congress serving as its backbone ~~for~~ throughout.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

77484 31073 1910051497 (2021-03-10 19:15:44)

Q.5) Gandhi had a clear understanding of the strength and weakness of the masses which made his strategies more successful than any other national leader. Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Gandhi owing to his experiences in South-Africa (1896-1915) acquired knowledge of the nature of masses and effectively applied it in Indian struggle.

→ Understanding Strengths :-

① Masses had immense capacity to fight for cause that affected them.
eg:- Champaran Satyagraha, 1917 by peasants.

② Mass mobilisation more effective than individual revolution.
eg:- Success of Non-cooperation or Civil Disobedience movement.

③ Every section of society has its role to play. eg:-
Involvement of women in Bardoli Satyagraha.

→ Understanding weakness | :

- ① Masses cannot go on sacrificing indefinitely. Thus, advocated STS (Struggle-Truce-Struggle) strategy.
- ② Withdrew movement when violence increased to allow masses to regain strength eg:- Non-cooperation after Chauri-Chaura incident.

Experiments of Gandhi based on values of truth and non-violence, involving use of masses eventually led to Indian Independence in 1947 is in itself the biggest success of his strategies.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

7484_31073_1910051497 (2021-03-10 19:15:44)

Q.6) Do popular movements and protests in a country strengthen democracy? Justify your answer with examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ever since India acquired independence a number of powerful movements and the ideas evolving through them have strengthened our democracy.

Movements

1) for linguistic reorganisation of states (1950-56)

2) JP movement (1970s)

Results

→ formation of state like Andhra Pradesh (1953) that is promoting idea of federalism and has mitigated fissiparous tendencies

→ strengthened idea of dissent, will of people. 44th amendment act curbed power of prime Minister to declare emergency and also protection of fundamental rights thus curbing dictatorial tendency.

③ Lokpal
Movement/
anti-corruption
movement
(2011-12)

→ led to formation of
institution of Lokpal
and Lokayut (2013)
to check corruption,
promoting idea of
transparency &
accountability.

④ Anti-CAA
protest (2019)

→ Promote idea of Right
to dissent which
SC has called the
safety valve of democracy

Democracy by virtue of
being rule of people allows them
to be vocal about their grievances
and protest to assert their rights
guaranteed by constitution.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.7) Shimla Agreement 1972 was a lost opportunity to convert India's victory into a durable peace with Pakistan. Critically examine.
77484_31073_1910051497_(2021-03-10 19:15:44) (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Shimla Agreement 1972 was a peace agreement signed between Indian & Pakistani prime-minister post the Bangladesh liberation war.

It was a lost opportunity :-

- ① India was in a dominant position to conclude a favourable treaty due to its victory in the war.
- ② Boundary disputes could have been settled then so as to avert future wars like Kargil, 1999.

~~③~~ Not an opportunity lost :-

- ① Agreement to conclude or resolve any dispute bilaterally was agreed.

- ② Peace was ushered in without any further aggression.
- ③ Goodwill on India's part was demonstrated raising its position in international arena.

However, Pakistan has seldom kept terms of agreement and engaged with India shortly in another was in 1999. and also continued with infiltration across border.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.8) Comparison sculpture.

77484_31073_1910051497 (2021-03-10 19:15:44)

Q.8) Compare and contrast Amravati school of sculpture with Mathura school of sculpture. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Sculpture making has been as old as Harappan civilisation (Bronze sculpture) reaching its zenith during the gypta age.

Amravati & Mathura schools emerged as two famous schools with similarities like:

- (1) Both are indigenous in nature.
- (2) Buddhism being a central theme in two schools.

Differences

Amravati School

- ① Patronised by Satvahanas.
- ② Followed in Amravati region, Andhra Pradesh.

Mathura School

- ① Patronised by Kushanas.
- ② Centres are Mathura, Kanaklitha & Sonkh in Uttar Pradesh.

③ focused on Buddhism only.

④ Use of white Marble.

⑤ Narrative style.
eg:- Use of Jataka tales is seen and crowded panels.

③ Sculptures of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism present.

④ Use of red sandstone.

⑤ Use of Symbolism
eg:- Elephant to show Birth of Buddha or halo around head

Despite the differences both styles produced some classical sculptures that form the part of Indian heritage and reflect its rich historical diversity.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

774841810734910051497 (2021-03-10 19:15:44)

Q.9) Factors that led to the rise of Jainism and Buddhism? Also, analyse the contribution of Jainism and Buddhism to Indian culture. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Jainism and Buddhism emerged as two religious folds in Indian culture during the 6th century BC in the Mahajanapad age.

→ factors leading to rise :-

(1) Brahmanical orthodoxy :- eg:- Reserving right to read scripture and sacred text for Brahmins, asserting supremacy of priest, sacrifice as means to gain prosperity.

(2) Rise of economic status :- eg:- Amongst Vaishyas, who then began to demand equal respect and shun Brahmanical control over them.

(3) Need of time :- for many due to their trade related travels it was not possible to follow prescribed Hindu practices and thus they adopted different religions. eg:-

Jainism among traders of Gujrat -

- (4) Support by rulers :- eg:- Ashoka
parsonised
Buddhism

→ Contribution to Indian culture :-

- (1) Idea of non-violence :- eg:- soul in every being as idea in Jainism.

- (2) Tolerance & Diversity of culture :
promoted by idea of Anekantavada in Jainism

- (3) Gave rich Indian architecture :
eg:- • Sanchi Stupa & Belonging to Buddhism
• Bodhgaya. | attracts people.

- (4) Helped to build better relations with neighbours with religion as link.
eg:- Sri-lanka or China.

Thus, Kshatriya revolution leading to rise of Jainism & Buddhism has not only provided religious but also cultural aspect to both India and the world.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

77484_31073_1910051497 (2021-03-10 19:15:44)

Q.10) Describe the cultural significance of Mauryan pillars. How are they similar or dissimilar to Achaemenian pillars? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

One of the characteristic feature of Mauryan rule (319-185 BC) ~~was~~ and its architecture was the installation of highly polished pillar known as Mauryan Pillar.

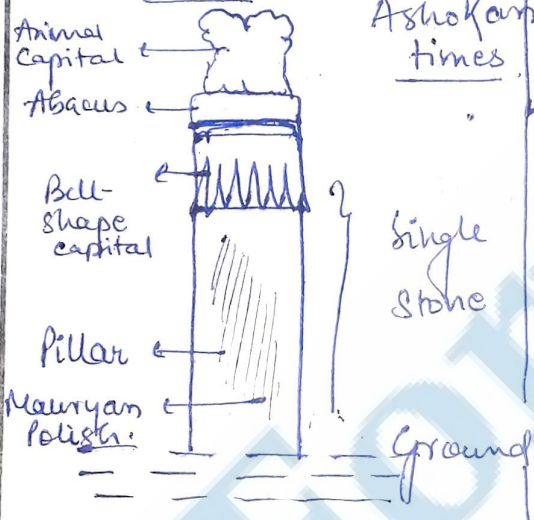
→ Cultural Significance :-

- ① They promote and help propagate teaching of Buddhism eg. ^{Sauria} ~~Nandanqark~~.
- ② Are source of our "National Emblem" taken from Sarnath pillar built on lines of Mauryan Pillar.
- ③ ~~Propagate~~ proof of the highly skilled masonry and techniques of ancient Indian civilisation eg:- Use of Monolithic pillar.

→ Comparison with Achaemenian pillar :-

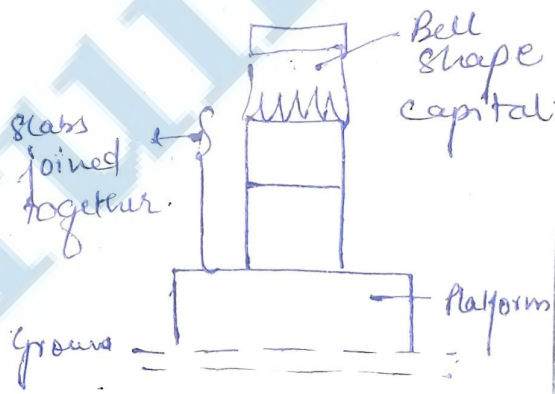
Mauryan Pillar

- ① Monolithic: made of single stone.
- ② Independently erected eg:- on highways.
- ③ Directly dug on ground.
- ④ feature of mauryan rule maximum Ashokan times.



Achamenian Pillar

- ① Multiple pieces joined together.
- ② Attached to state building.
- ③ Erected on a raised platform.
- ④ feature of Achamenian rulers of Iran.



Mauryan Pillar are thus an architectural marvel and an important feature of Indian cultural heritage.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

77484 31073 1910051497 (2021-03-10 19:15:44)

Q.11) How did the Swadeshi movement achieve the twin objective of bringing the masses into the national movement and inculcating the importance of self-reliance amongst them? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Swadeshi movement (1905-1911) arose as a powerful movement with idea of indigenous production & self-rule. During time of partition of Bengal.

→ Masses into national movement :-

① Participation across India :- especially Bengal.

where Hindu-Muslims tied Rakhi and sang Vande Mataram.

② Participation of students :- National School & colleges were set up and students thus boycotted British institution.

③ Use of popular festivals eg: - Shivaji and Ganpati festival by Tilak in Maharashtra attracted large population.

→ Importance of self-reliance!

- ① Idea of indigenous production
eg:- Chidambaram Pillai's - Swadeshi Steam Navigation company
- ② Establishment of National School & colleges eg:- Bengal Institute of Technology.
- ③ Burning of foreign cloth,
marriages formed by Hindu rites
- ④ Boycott of foreign liquor, picketing of shops and promotion of Khadi.
- ⑤ Volunteer corps like Swadeshi Sangam under Ashwini Kumar Dutt were formed.

Swadeshi movement thus emerged as a powerful movement that for the 1st time brought masses into main stream.

revolt and was also 1st protest against the mighty British rule on a massive scale.

The movement turned out to be successful in culminating the partition of Bengal in 1911.

Despite its huge success, the movement still lacked the mass support that was seen in future movements by Gandhi however, it did inculcate feeling of nationalism and prepared masses for Gandhi style politics.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12) Jawaharlal Nehru described the Government of India Act, 1935 as a car with all brakes and no engine. Critically examine the Government of India Act with reference to the above statement. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Government of India Act, 1935 was one of the last in series of British regulatory acts before the final Independence Act was passed in 1947.

→ Features of Act

① Abolition of dyarchy at province and imposition at centre.

② Limited franchise: Available to some high class families, tax-payers

→ Analysis

Province given autonomy eg:- in finances but with a central control in form of reserved list at centre.

→ Assembly thus formed excluded a large population & thus lacked true representation.

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77484_31073_1910051497_(2021-03-10 19:15:17)

3) Extended communal electorate to Sikh, Christians, depressed classes.

→ Thus, real fight of reserved seats with joint electorate continued, further fuelling communalisation.

4) State council elected directly & indirect election a centre.

→ Thus, a weak form of government to be established.

5) Amendments allowed post deliberation

→ Supreme authority to approve amendment remained the British Parliament.

The above features of the act thus aimed or at least showed the British intention of equal treatment

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

for Indian however, in reality no real power was provided.

Despite this some features of the act were welcoming eg:-

- ① Establishment of federal court
- ② formation of federal & Provincial Public Commission.
- ③ formation of a federal Bank.

GOI Act, 1935 was thus only a partial success however some features of the act continue to be a part of present day Indian Constitution as well.

Q.13) The failure of Cripps mission left Indians with no other alternative but to launch a mass struggle. Analyze. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Cripps Mission, 1942 providing for a dominion status was as dead as a doornail and led to launch of Quit India movement.

→ No alternative left :-

- (1) Ideas offered in Cripps Mission were regressive for the time.
eg:-
 - Dominion status for India.
 - Right for provinces to secede.
- (2) Governor-general was still left with "veto power" thus denying true empowerment to Indians.
- (3) Congress was also opposed to idea of nomination from princely states as it undermined idea of representation.

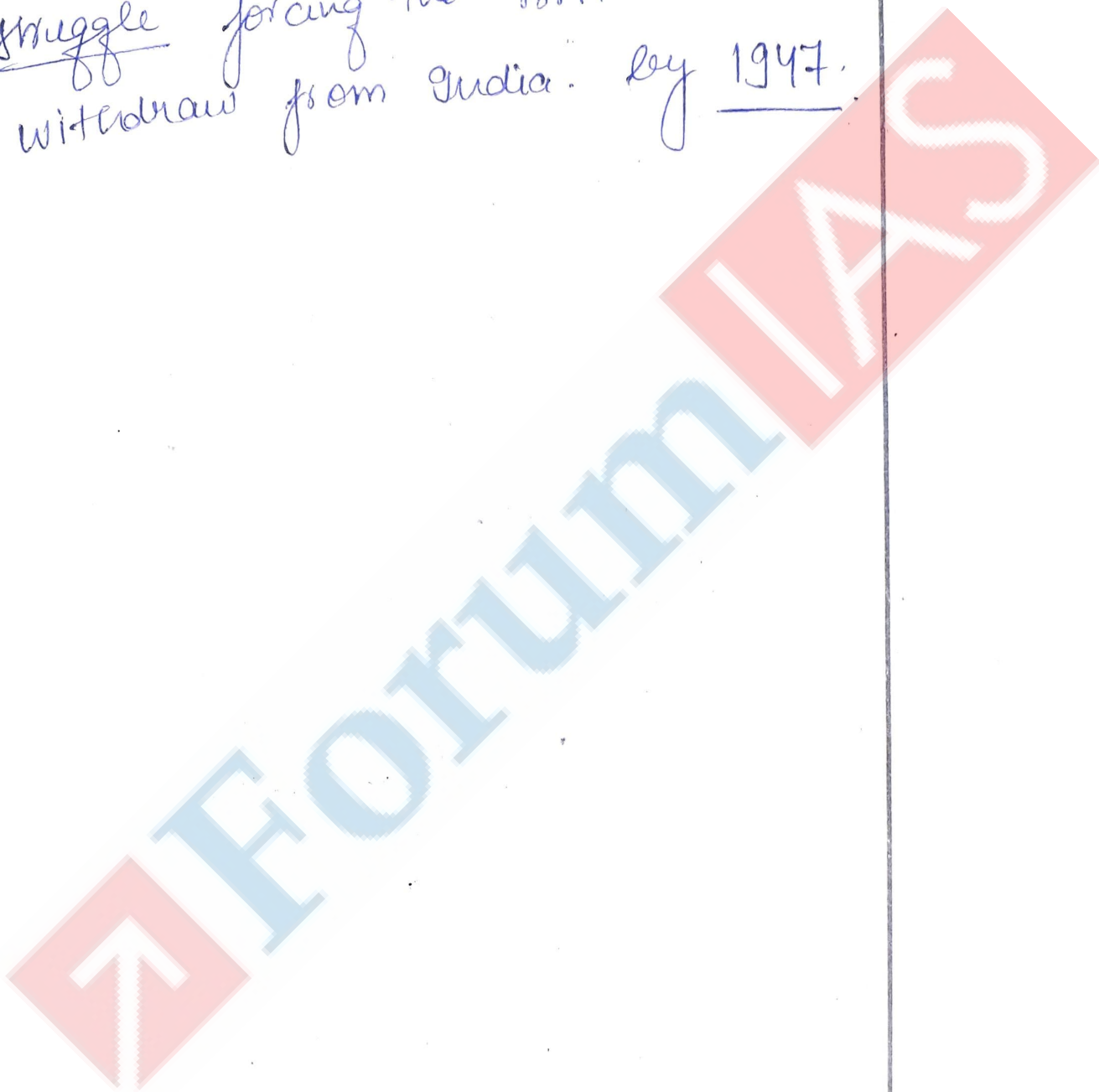
Thus, Cripps mission launched with aim to get support of Indians in ongoing World War II failed resulting in launch of Quit India movement with demands of :-

- (1) Immediate end to British rule
- (2) Launch of civil disobedience movement against British.
- (3) Set up provisional government after British left.

Mass participation was seen in form of participation by students, peasants, merchants

- formation of parallel government
eg: - Jaiya Sarkar - in Bengal.
- Mantia of "Do or Die" by Gandhi reflecting the militant nature of the movement.

This movement turned out to be the biggest success of our freedom struggle forcing the British to withdraw from India. by 1947.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.14) "The Revolt of 1857 was much more than a Mutiny of Sepoys and much less than a National Rebellion." What were the causes and consequences of the revolt of 1857?

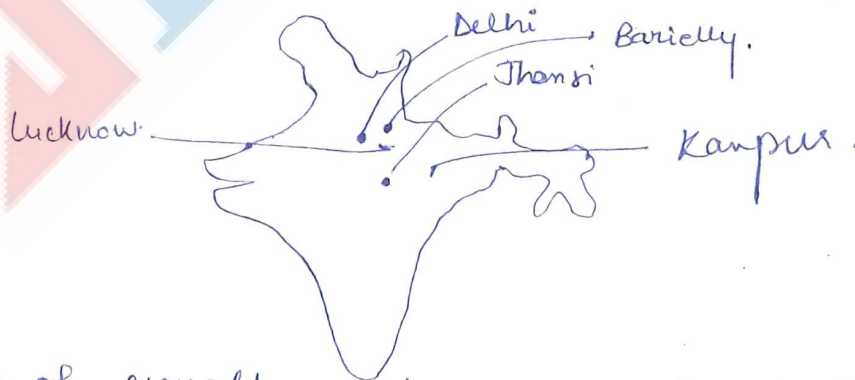
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Revolt of 1857, termed as first war of Indian Independence was one of the 1st revolt against the oppressive British regime.

→ More than Mutiny of Sepoy :-

As apart from participation of sepoys eg:- Mangal Pande, 34th Sepanry movement also saw participation by princely states eg:- Rani Laxmi Bai Thansi or common peasants like Shah Mal.

→ Less than National Rebellion



Most of revolt centres were in North

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India and participation of East, West and South was absent. Thus, an all India participation and idea of Nationalism was lacking.

→ Causes of Revolt :-

① oppression of zamindar and peasants
eg:- In Awadh where British took away the land.

② Interference in religious practices
eg:- religious Disabilities Act that allowed son to inherit property even if he changed religion.

③ Discontent in armies :- eg:-
"General Services Enlistment Act" asking Indian soldiers to serve in areas like Sindh with no additional allowances.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

(4) Immediate cause:- mixing of Bone dust in
atta of the Bombes
hurting religious sentiments of both
Hindus & Muslims.

Consequences :- (1) Passage of Government
of India Act, 1858

announcing end of era of annexations.

(2) change in British administration
(eg:- Secretary of State, Viceroy appointed)

(3) company rule ended.

(4) promise to increase Indian participation
was made.

(5) revamp of army was done: more
British soldiers & inclusion of Gorkhas
& Bahmans.

Thus, revolt of 1857
definitely shook the British rule
in India and forced them to pass
an act on good governance, 1858.
However, freedom was still far-
fetched.

77484_31073_1910051497 (2021-03-10 19:15:44)

Q.15) The Magadha and Mauryan kingdoms emerged as very powerful and prosperous during ancient times. Why did so many powerful kingdoms emerge in the present-day area of Bihar? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

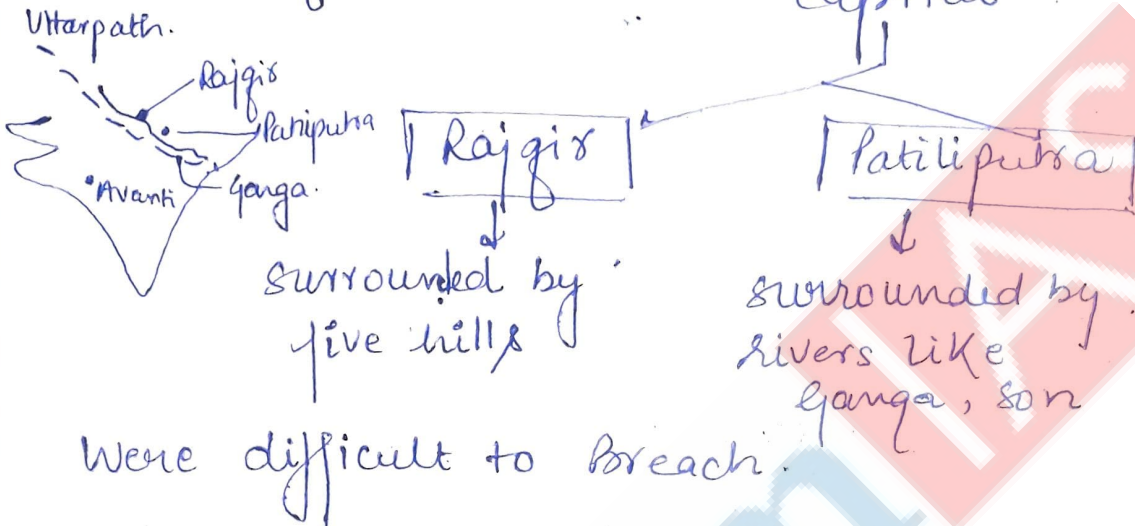
~~The~~ Magadha emerged as the most powerful mahajanpada in 6th C BC swallowing up the other gana-sanghas.

→ Power of Magadha & Mauryan :-

- ① one of the largest mahajanpad.
- ② had the highest war elephants and horses of the time.
- ③ Power was so massive that Alexander did not cross Indus to fight Magadha.
- ④ had well-organised administration with peace and prosperity.
- ⑤ Extent upto Kaveri delta by the time of Bimbisara.

Reasons for rise of Kingdoms in Bihar

① Strategic locations :- Magadha's capital



② Presence of Iron-ore :- So, tools and equipments to fight war could be easily made.

Rajgir was centre of Iron-ore.

③ Good connectivity :- owing to proximity to Uttarpath & presence of rivers communication was easy.

This allowed easy march of armies and import of war horses and elephants.

77484_31073_1910051497 (2021-03-10 19:15:44)

(4) fertile soil of patliputra : so a prosperous population thrived & thus a better army to fight.

(5) Apart from this rise of some of the most powerful warriors like Ashoka. added to growth & stability of kingdom.

Magdha was thus the most powerful kingdom with only one rival Avanti in central India against whom too Magdha was able to emerge victorious & make its place in Indian history

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.16) Sangam literature portrays the social and economic conditions of its time with remarkable vividness. Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Sangam literature has been the source of understanding ~~and~~ and learning the South Indian history of ancient times.

→ Portrayal of social & economic condition

① Social hierarchy and ~~pos~~ position of women is described in

"Silappadikaram" of Elango Adigal
(eg:- Presence of women dancers, prostitution)

② Religious doctrine: presence of Buddhism

eg:- Manimekkalai talks of Theravada Buddhism.

③ Books like Civachintamani have a Jain tilt.

Thus, it shows wide religious tolerance and co-existence of Buddhism, Jainism & Hinduism (to Murugan worship.)

(4) Idea of Sati or Virrakal & Pattini Worship was present

eg:- chera king brought Pattini cult to South India.

(5) Talks of valour are quite vivid thus depicting a society where war was common.

eg:- Pattini Mel Konnu has a Puram section.

(6) Emphasis on ethics was high.

eg:- Thirukkural talking of ethics & its importance.

(7) Division of society :-

ruling class (Arashans)



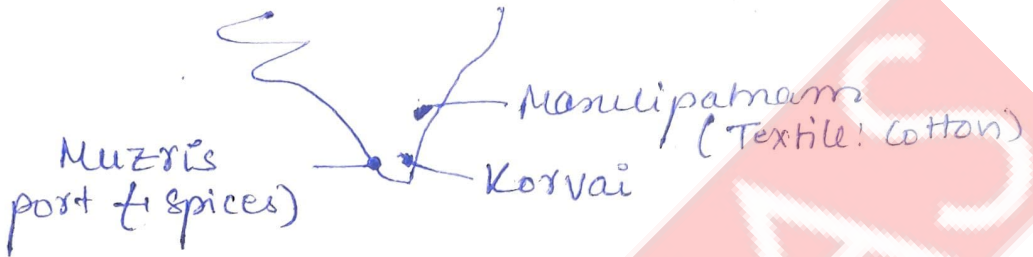
Peasants (Vellalars)

has been mentioned.

(8) (Economic) :- Trade was main source of earning.

Import of Gold, silver and war

horses was common. and export of Textiles, spices, perfumes etc. has been known through ports.



Thus, Sangam literature has helped in understanding the practices of chola, chera & Pandyan dynasty that ruled during those times in South Indian context.

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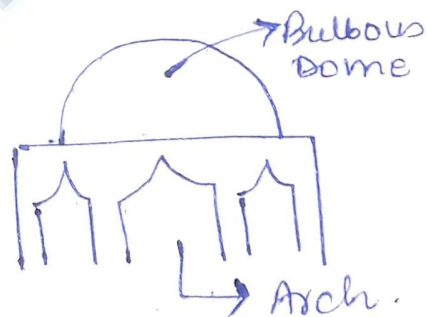
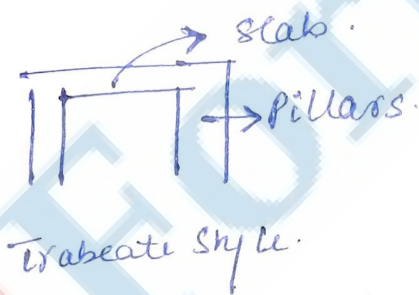
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.17) Indo-Islamic style developed when Islamic rulers absorbed many features of local traditions and combined them with their own architectural practices.
 Discuss.
 (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Architecture in India has evolved from simple wooden palaces in Mauryan times to magnificent marvels like Taj Mahal during Mughals.

Indo-Islamic style of architecture appeared during 16th century Mughal rule. with features such as:-

① Use of arch and dome replacing trabeate style.



② Use of Red sandstone or marble
 eg:- Humayun Tomb, Taj Mahal.

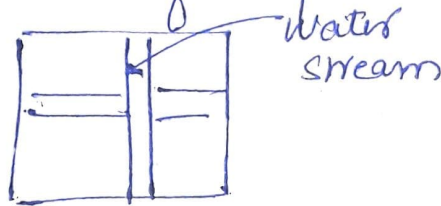
③ Decoration using Arabesque pattern

pietra-deura style, use of lapis lazuli.

(4) No depiction of human figure rather Quranic verses.

(5) Use of water for decoration

eg:- Char Bagh style or Jahaz Mahal in Mandu.



→ Indian features adopted :-

(1) Use of hanging balconies. eg:- from Jaipur style to increase aeration.

(2) Use of kiosks or chhatrs as seen in Hindu temples.

(3) sloping roofs in Bengal style known as Bangla-roof. ↑↑

(4) Use of trabeate style or pillars in some places eg:- Panch Mahal in Fatehpur Sikri.

(2) Pagoda-style seen in Kashmiri mosques!



(3)

Thus, Indian style was mixed with the Mughal architectural pattern to create a style that has its unique identity in form of Indo-Islamic architecture.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.18) What were the major challenges that India faced right after independence? How were these challenges addressed? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India gained freedom in 1947, however the real struggle was yet to begin ~~also~~ as to how the freedom & democracy was to be sustained & challenges be addressed.

→ Challenges	Solutions
<p>① Integration of India Junagarh, Kashmir and Hyderabad were issues.</p>	<p>→ Sardar Patel taking command. Junagarh: via referendum Kashmir: - By Accession Hyderabad: Police Action Integrated into Indian Union.</p>
<p>② Linguistic reorganisation of states, & fissiparous tendencies</p>	<p>→ 1st state Andhra Pradesh formed (1953) • on recommendation</p>

of state reorganisation Commission, 7th constitutional amendment to reorganise state.

③ Issue of food shortages
Import of wheat PL-480 from USA.
(1960s)

→ Thrust to idea of Green Revolution to increase production. was successful with Punjab & Haryana emerging centres of grain production.

④ War with neighbours

- 1962: Indo-China War
- 1965: Indo-Pak War.

- imposition of emergency
- Divergence of resources to war needs.
- International cooperation eg: Russian support.
- Peace agreements were signed.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

③ Growth & Development as British rule have proved to be an "economic drain".

→ 2nd five year plan Based on Mahalanobis model focussed on industrial development

eg:- Establishment of coal industries/ Plant in Rourkela, Jamshedpur.

→ focus on Dam Building.

Thus, with efficient planning & visionary leadership India was able to effectively deal with problems at hand after independence.

Q.19) How far do you agree that the emergency was invoked in 1975 not to save the democracy but to save the government of the day? What lessons does it have for Indian democracy? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

1975 emergency period has been termed as a "dark-period" in the history of Indian democracy.

(Reasons to invoke emergency):-

① "Internal disturbances" was given as official reason post emergence of JP movement and student protest in Gujarat.

② However, allegations against the government of day of using unfair means to win election against the incumbent prime-minister and corruption also were present.

Emergency was thus evoked to prevent fall of the

government and bring in peace.

→ (Lessons for Indian democracy):-

① To follow ideals of constitution :-
eg:-
• free and fair elections
• rule of law
• Protection of fundamental rights

eg: Right to Protest
to maintain peace and stability.

② To not allow over-centralisation of power especially on one person
eg:- Prime Minister.

44th amendment act brought changes →
• Approval of council of ministers needed to
invoke emergency.

• Lok Sabha has authority to
invoke emergency.

③ fundamental rights of citizens

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to be protected under all circumstances including emergency.

- eg:-
- freedom of Press.
 - Right to life and liberty
 - Right against conviction.

for this changes in Article 358 and 359 brought post 1975.

Thus, 1975 emergency era showed the importance of democracy and how authoritarianism can be counter-productive.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.20) India has become a net exporter of agri-products from being a "ship to mouth" economy. What were the different policy measures taken by India to ensure food sufficiency after independence? Critically examine these policies.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

At present India is largest exporter of rice and other food grains when once it was importer of wheat (PL-450) in 1960s & in a deplorable condition.

→ Measures for food sufficiency :-

(1) Green Revolution :- M.S. Swaminathan's idea of using high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice led to massive increase in production in area of Punjab & Haryana.

(2) Public distribution system :-

Targeted PDS (1997) to now Integrated PDS government ensures that food is available to poor BPL families at a subsidised rate to meet their nutritional needs.

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③ Role of food corporation of India (FCI) and NFSA :- FCI is involved in food procurement & National food security Act guarantees food as a right than a welfare measure.

④ MSP for food crops :- So that farmers receive remunerative prices for food crops & production is optimal government announces MSP.

⑤ focus on irrigation :- Building of canals eg:- Indira Gandhi Canal, under drought area development plan of recent use of solar pumps.

⑥ fertilizer subsidy provided by ministry of chemicals & fertilizers

— Issues with measures :-

① focus only on certain areas.
eg:- Neglect of North East in Green Revolution.

- ② fertilizer subsidy leading to overuse and rise of disease eg: Cancer.
- ③ IMPDS involving use of Aadhar ~~data~~ and bio-authentication leading to denial of food grains.
- ④ India is becoming exporter of "Virtual water".

With evolving times need is to ensure food security along with sustainable environmental development + economic growth to fulfill SDG 2 of "zero hunger".

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	