

TEST CODE 6 1 1 2 0 1

FIAS -- MGP 2023 -- Cohort 13 Alt -- Sectional Test #7

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

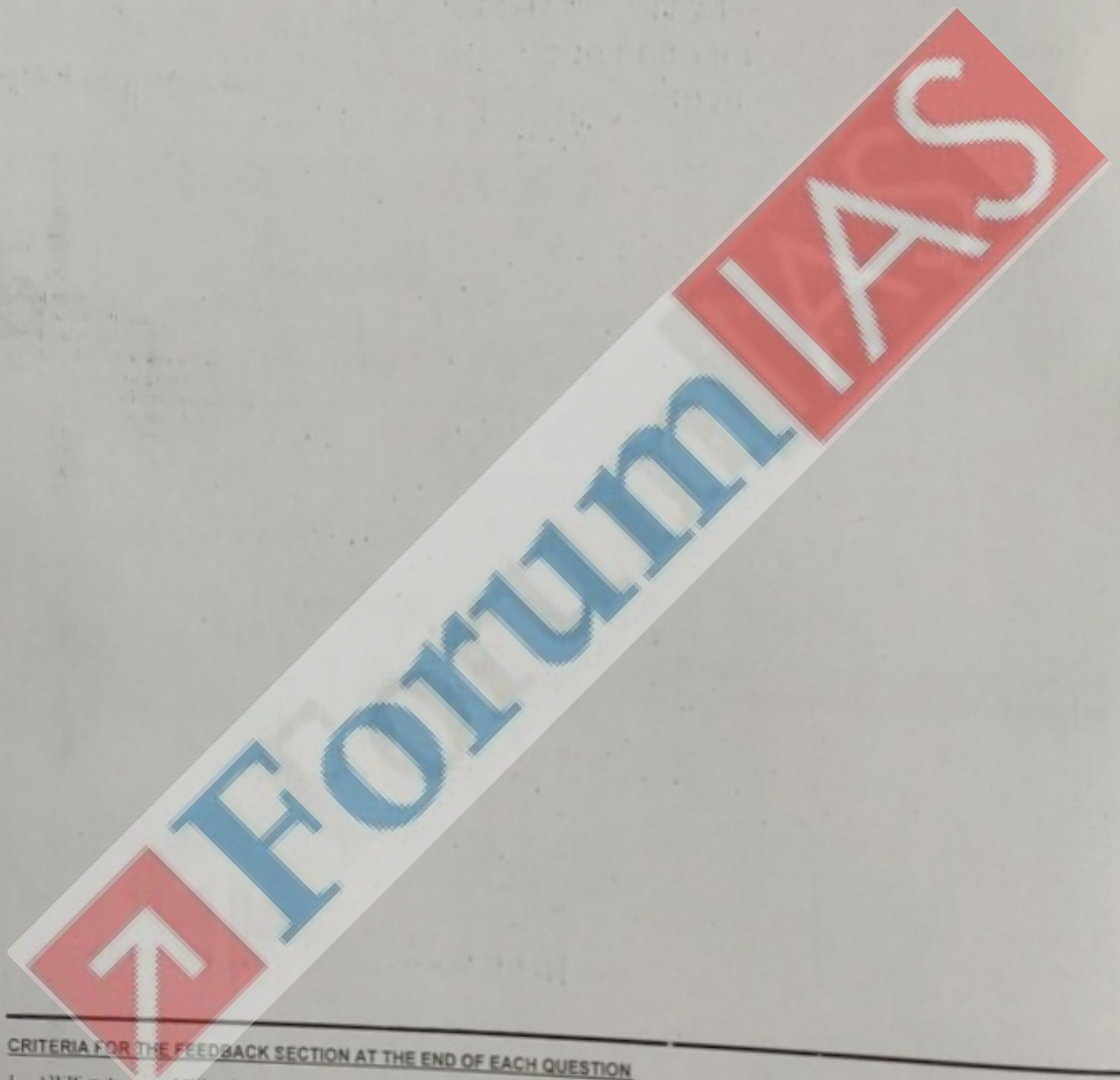
Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SWATI SHARMA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910099200	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	23 August 2023

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mulkharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Mark: Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियतित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			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. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (स्पृसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			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. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से बर्तक दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			11:00 a.m.	2:10 p.m.	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों का समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जहाँ मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के अतिरिक्त पर (लेकिन इसी तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS



CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** - Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R = How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer.** This affects the subjective components of assessment.



Q.1) It was neither her Coal and Iron reserves, nor the inventions of steam engine and cotton mills, but her democracy and rule of law that made Britain the epicentre of Industrial Revolution. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

यह न तो उसके कोयला और लोहे के भंडार थे, न ही भाप इंजन और कपड़ों के आविष्कार, बल्कि उसके लोकतंत्र और कानून के शासन ने ब्रिटेन को औद्योगिक क्रांति का केंद्र बना दिया। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Industrial revolution began in 18-19 cen in England that led to wide socio-economic changes in Britain.

The revolution happened first in Britain making it EPICENTRE OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION because -

- i) Democracy and Rule of law -
- this provided political stability that was absent in other areas
 - It produced a meritocratic society that signified inventions and education.

- the free market rules under
democracy allowed for free flow
of credit to the economy.

However, the revolution was also
due to →

ii) Raw materials - Britain as a
colonial power used the colonies
such as Africa, India for the reserves.
Britain itself had source of coal
and iron. also.

iii) The innovation of steam engine
and cotton mills led to urbanisation
and industrialisation of Britain

that aided the industrial revolution

Industrial revolution was the
most profound revolution that had

wide ranging effects over the world
leading to "Pax Britannica."

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.2) Compare and contrast the character of peasant movements in India during the 19th and 20th century. (10 marks, 150 words)

19वीं और 20वीं शताब्दी के दौरान भारत में किसान आंदोलनों के चरित्र की समता एवं विषमता की तुलना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The peasant movements were the movements of struggle of issues faced by peasants in the colonial era.

The CHARACTER OF PEASANT MOVEMENTS VARIED -

In 19th CENTURY

- i) The movements aimed at only mitigation of oppressive land revenue policies.
- ii) They were not ideologically forward in demanding swaraj.
- iii) These were localised in nature
eg - Indigo revolt focused on indigo cultivation practices solely.

iv) The middle class educated
intelligentsia played a major role in
generating awareness.

eg - Deenbandhu Mitra

In 20th century -

i) The peasants became part of
wider national struggle

ii) The ideology was now to gain
freedom

iii) The leaders of national struggle
now became leaders of movements

eg - Sardar Patel Bardoli satyagraha

iv) they had an all India character
with better organisation

eg - All India Kisan Sabhas

The peasant movements became
part of mass satyagraha and played
a role even after independence.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) In its extent, reach, and revolutionary zeal, Civil Disobedience Movement has a unique place in India's freedom struggle. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन अपने विस्तार, पहुंच और क्रांतिकारी उल्लाह की दृष्टि से भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil Disobedience Movement was a nationwide satyagraha against colonial practices to gain swaraj. It sprang from Lahore session (1929) that demanded poorna swaraj.

The CDM has a UNIQUE PLACE →

EXTENT and REACH →

- i) The movement had an all India character.
- ii) Salt was used a central formula to reach the common man.
- iii) The CDM had mass participation.
 - eg) → women participated in picketing of shops.
 - students left colleges.

- the no payment of taxes and no chowkidara tax was followed all over country
- K. Kellapur at Malabar and C. Rajagopalachari in Tamil Nadu led salt satyagrahas
- Assam sylhet to Noakhali
- forest defiance laws in tribals in central India
- some muslim sections also participated

REVOLUTIONARY ZEAL

- ① The CDM demanded purna swaraj within an year
- ② Prabhak pheris, lanterns to spread awareness
- ③ Khudai Khidmatgars - non violent movement in NWFP.

Hence, CDM was an all-India movement with zeal and motivation

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q4) How will you explain that Vaishnavism and Shaivism as followed in medieval India represent both local traditions and universal ideals? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप कैसे समझाएंगे कि मध्यकालीन भारत में वैष्णववाद और शैववाद स्थानीय परंपराओं और सार्वभौमिक आदर्शों दोनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Vaishnavism and Shaivism began as bhakti cults in religious history of India.

Both the cults represented LOCAL TRADITIONS

i) Vithhala cult of Vaishnavism

ii) Karnataka - Basavanna - Vinashairas - Shaivite bhakts

iii) Avars of Vaishnavism
Nayanas of Shiva

iv) Lal Ded of Kashmir - poems - Lal vakhs



v) Vaishnavism in North -
Meera Bai in Rajasthan -
Chaitanya Mahaprabhu in Bengal

They also showed UNIVERSAL
IDEALS -

- ① Worship of God as magna
fory
- ② Removal of social ills such
as untouchability, caste
- ③ Women in social sphere
eg - Shrivite Karakkal
Vaishnavite Meera
- ④ Unity of man and brotherhood
eg - Ramdas

Hence, both the cults were influenced
by regional disparities variations
while upholding universal values of
love and compassion.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) Explore and evaluate the impact of new technologies on Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय समाज पर नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रभाव का अन्वेषण और मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian society is a multi diverse society with changes occurring due to forces of globalisation and urbanisation.

The NEW TECHNOLOGIES HAVE IMPACTED INDIAN SOCIETY -

i) More opportunities to historically less advantaged

eg) - Technology aided women earning through youtube channels

ii) Educational setup changes -

reliance on self learning to acquire better skills

eg) - Swayam MOOCs

iii) Political representation has increased

eg) - Twitter handles

iv) Better problem solving for
pandemics and new age issues

(eg) - Blockchain used during pandemic
for tracing

v) social mobility and change -

(eg) - Robots used ~~as~~ to clean
sewers to eradicate manual
scavenging

However, these have been negative
impacts -

① Cyber crimes increased by 6%
between 2021-22 (NCRB)

② Loss of social sphere

③ Humans becoming dependent on
technology

④ Digital divide and technological
errors

Technology has, however, changed
Indian society and made it more diverse

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) Why did Hinduism-which amalgamated and absorbed almost every diverse faith, tradition, belief and practice that arose from within or outside, within its fold- failed to assimilate Islamic cultural beliefs and practices? Give reasons. (10 marks, 150 words)

हिंदुत्व-जो लगभग हर विविध मत, परंपरा, विश्वास और अभ्यास को समामेलित और आत्मसात कर लेता था, जो उसके भीतर या बाहर से उत्पन्न हुआ था-इस्लामी सांस्कृतिक मान्यताओं और प्रथाओं को आत्मसात करने में विफल रहा? कारण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Hinduism and Islam are two major religions in Indian society. While Hinduism is a product of ancient civilisation, Islam came as a gift under intermixing of cultures.

HINDUISM HAS AMALGAMATED AND ABSORBED EVERY FAITH →

- I) The practice of pure water of Sikh was adopted
- ii) Shaivism and Vaishnavism both repressed idolatry practices - was absorbed as bhakti
- iii) Temple idol worship ~~was~~ also practiced

IV) Ideals of respecting each
Object / matter - Jainism, Buddhism

However, it is opined that HINDUISM
has failed to assimilate Islamic
beliefs and practices - due to -

- I) Communal tensions among the communities
- II) British colonial policy of divide and rule
- III) Belief that two communities can't be together

~~How~~ But, some Islamic practices
were absorbed under Hinduism -

eg - Sufi practice of peer-murid
as guru shishya.

- Idea of universal brotherhood,
harmony.

Indian constitution provides Freedom
of religion to all citizens and non citizens
showing secular characteristics in India.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Arab-Israel conflict is as much a result of their internal contradictions as an outcome of manipulative tactics of the imperial powers. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

अरब-इजरायल संघर्ष उनके आंतरिक अंतर्विरोधों का उतना ही परिणाम है जितना कि साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियों की चालाकी नयी रणनीति का है। स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Arab Israel conflict is one of the earliest and long drawn conflicts of Middle east.

The CONFLICT IS RESULT OF -
INTERNAL CONTRADICTIONS -

- ① The differences over Jerusalem as capital - between Israel and Palestine
- ② The conflict over Shia religion and Jews
- ③ The occupation of lands by the powers.

IMPERIAL POWER TACTICS -

- ① The US policy of maintaining hegemony over region - puppet regimes
- ② The resource rich region makes it a part of power politics
- ③ After the breakdown of Roman and Ottoman empire, the region became hotbed due to land factor.

However, there is a need to balance the region with

- dialogue and diplomacy among countries eg - Abraham's accords
- nurturing economic ties
- prioritising people's welfare over conflicts.

Any conflict in a region can destabilise region. Efforts should be taken to maintain peace.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) Numismatics is a vital tool in deciphering the history of country. Explain the statement in Indian context with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश के इतिहास को समझने के लिए मुद्राशास्त्र एक महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण है। भारतीय संदर्भ में इस कथन की उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Numismatics is the art of studying coins. The coins are a resemblance of socio-political context of a particular period.

NUMISMATICS, hence, HELP IN
DECIPHERING HISTORY

1) They help to understand the resource availability of nations

eg - ~~Indus valley coins~~
coins made of gold during
Kushanas, Guptas declined
during Satvahanas phase

2) They help in understanding

the trade activities of the country

(eg) - Roman coins were found in kingdom of Cholas and Pandya

iii) They help set the background of social life

(eg) - showing of Veena playing by Samudragupta on Gupta coins shows rich culture of music

iv) They help generate artifacts about types of political environment

v) They can aid in understanding the religious conditions

(eg) - Mughal coins - no depiction of human forms

Hence, numismatics help to generate framework to understand history of a country.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A Average and P is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		

Q.9) How far do you agree that emergency was imposed to save individual vested interests and not the nation? In what ways emergency acted as an inoculation against upheaval of democracy in the future?

(10 marks, 150 words)

आप कहीं तक सहमत हैं कि आपातकाल व्यक्तिगत विहित स्वार्थों को बचाने के लिए लगाया गया था न कि राष्ट्र के लिए? भविष्य में लोकतंत्र की उथल-पुथल के खिलाफ आपातकाल ने किस तरह से एक प्रतिरोधक के रूप में काम किया?

(10 अंकों, 150 शब्द)

The emergency era in India's post independence journey was test of India's democracy. It was imposed in 1975-77.

The emergency imposition was criticised for being IMPOSED TO SAVE INDIVIDUAL VESTED INTERESTS.

i) Political aspirations -

The different prevalence of parties at centre and state. In order to prevent autonomy of states

ii) To curb dissent against

the leadership

eg - media restrictions were
imposed

11) Stricter regulations on judiciary
to protect personal seats

EMERGENCY ACTED AS INOCULATION
AGAINST UPHEAVAL OF DEMOCRACY
IN FUTURE -

- ① Passage of 44th constitutional amendment - emergency on grounds of armed rebellion
- ② Awareness about values of rights and liberty
- ③ Judicial review of President's emergency power.

Hence, emergency era ~~was~~ ^{is} seen as darkest days through which Indian democracy survived.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A Average and P is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		

Q.10) Ecological conservation and social justice are twin objectives of the environmental movements in Independent India. Analyse. (10 marks, 150 words)

परिस्थितिक संरक्षण और सामाजिक न्याय स्वतंत्र भारत में पर्यावरण आंदोलनों के दोहरे उद्देश्य हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Environmental movements in India has been one of the successful movements in protecting environment.

The OBJECTIVES OF MOVEMENT -

ECOLOGICAL CONSERVATION

- They aim at protecting the forest ecosystem
eg - Chipko movement
- They aim at conservation of habitat of species
eg - Rajasthan tribe in protecting bustards
- They aim at preventing degnadation
eg - save soil movement

SOCIAL JUSTICE -

1) The movements concern the life of vulnerable

(eg) - marine fishermen due to climate change

2) They aim at rehabilitation of people

(eg) - Narmada Bachao Andolan.

However the movements are

challenged due to -

① Poor organisation of movement

② Localised and spontaneous at times

③ Women's active participation is divided among classes

④ Funding and awareness

Hence, environmental movements in India aim at achieving whole of welfare approach in India.

Feedback

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Q.11) What were the various challenges faced by India at the time of its independence? To what extent has the country succeeded in tackling these challenges? (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत को अपनी स्वतंत्रता के समय कौन-कौन सी विभिन्न चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने में देश किस हद तक सफल हुआ है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India got independence after around 100 years of struggle with transfer of power from Britishers to Indians on 15 August 1947.

India, due to legacy of colonialism, faced VARIOUS CHALLENGES DURING INDEPENDENCE -

① Political-administrative -

- forming new map of boundaries of states
- demands for autonomy by princely states
- integration of nation

② Economic challenges -

- Huge mass poverty and disease prevalence.

- stagnant industrial and
low agricultural output
- low share of trade in global economy

III) Socio-cultural challenges -

- Welding state into nation
- creating a environment of tolerance

- ethnic challenges - (eg) North east

IV) Situation of weaker sections,
divided by caste, communal tensions.

India has SUCCEEDED IN TACKLING
THE CHALLENGES -

- ① Elections have been a success
with high voter turnout
- ② No division or secession of states
from India
- (eg) - East Pakistan separated from
Pakistan

③ Improved economic indicators, becoming 5th largest economy.

④ Prevalence of tolerance and assimilation in society despite regional demands

⑤ Caste has been undermined due to intermingling of castes in society

⑥ The regional units are welded into one nation

(eg) - Indian Tamil, Indian Kashmiri

However, there have been some persistent challenges -

i) Social tensions of regional demands and communal violence

ii) Crimes against women and children persist

iii) The rate of growth needs to be enhanced.

India's success is evident from its thriving democracy and rule of law.

Feedback

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Q.12) Congress was criticised to be a safety valve but played a seminal role in uprooting the British rule from the country. Explain.
(15 marks, 250 words)

काँग्रेस को सुरक्षा वाल्व के रूप में होने की आलोचना की गई, लेकिन इसने देश से ब्रिटिश शासन को उखाड़ फेंकने में मूल भूमिका का निर्वहन किया। स्पष्टता कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian National Congress (INC) was created as a political association in 1885 under patronage of A. O. Hume, Dadabhai Naoroji, etc.

INC is CRITICISED AS A SAFETY VALVE -

- i) The INC lacked any powers of its own and was limited by orders of British government
- ii) They failed to demand independence in the early period
- iii) The INC was created to balance the increasing interests of Indians in British programmes.

iv) They were used as a counter measure against Extremists to continue their carrot and stick policy

v) Their methods were based on petitions and propaganda. Also it has no base among masses

Hence, INC was known as a body of elites. However, it had

PLAYED A SEMINAL ROLE IN UPROOTING BRITISH RULE -

① It provided an economic critique against British myths of benevolence and exploitation

② It was an umbrella party that included all major factions such as communists, socialists to

put an integrated demand of swaraj

③ It was actively active in participation among workings of government
 eg - 1937 elections
 - membership in central legislative assembly

④ It created awareness in masses using press and media

⑤ It created a social base and political awakened the masses

⑥ INC, ^{under Gandhi} led to formation of mass consciousness that resulted in spectacular Quit India movement led by masses themselves

INC was a pressure group that later became a political party and played major role in independence.

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Q.13) Dravidian temple architecture that came of age during the rule of the Pallavas, could reach its zenith only at the time of the imperial Cholas. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

पल्लवों के शासन के दौरान द्रविड़ मंदिर वास्तुकला, शाही चोलों के समय ही अपने चरम पर पहुंच सकती थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Temple architecture in India ^{is} evolved with time on the basis of region and rulers. Dravidian temple architecture was prevalent in South India.

The DRAVIDIAN ARCHITECTURE
CAME DURING AGE OF PALLAVAS

- ① Mahendravarman is credited to begin dravidian temples with rock cut temples across South India.
- ② Later, Narasimhvarman elaborated the temple architecture with base.

③ Rajsimha is credited to build structural temples under Pallavas, giving rise to prominence of temples

eg - Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram.

④ Nandivaraman is credited to build quite smaller sized temples, similar to dravidian temples.

But the real significance of DRAVIDIAN ARCHITECTURE REACHED DURING CHOLAS →

① Cholas build gopurams on the temples that gave them high stature in the structure

② The dravidian temples were new

sited with step tanks for water and boundary walls.

③ Cholas maintained special taxes for maintenance of temples.

④ The Chola temples were adorned with sculptures

eg - Nataraja is the finest sculpture used during Chola period

⑤ The shikhara of temple became a work of finest sculptors

eg - Añatesvara temple

⑥ The Chola temples used the work of different stones that showed artistic calibre

eg - Rajarajeswara temple.

The temples in dravidian architecture were work of artistic calibre and patronage that make them significant

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Q.14) What were the reasons for the revolt of 1857? Highlighting the factors responsible for its failure, discuss its impacts.
(15 marks, 250 words)

1857 के विद्रोह के क्या कारण थे? इसकी विफलता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इसके प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The revolt of 1857 is remembered as first war of independence against the British colonial regime.

The revolt happened due to

VARIOUS REASONS →

i) Political reasons

- The oppressive policies of Dalhousie, ~~Stuart~~ Caning led to dissent
- The inferior treatment meted out to the natives
- Princely states were annexed using doctrine of lapse.

ii) Administrative reasons -

- The Indians were lowly profiled

and engaged in administration

- The corruption in police, courts also led to dissent

- Inferior treatment to soldiers

iii) Socio-cultural reasons -

- Active participation of Britishers in social reforms led to dissent by orthodox sections

- The policies of General Enlistment Act - crossing the sea would mean losing religion

iv) The final reason was use of pig and cow in construction of arms equipment

The movement could remain active for only 9-10 months with

FAILURE OF ~~MO~~ REVOLT DUE TO -

① Lack of centralised leadership with expertise as Britishers had

eg - Sir Hugh Rose, others

- ② Lack of unified ideology to counter the Britishers
- ③ No all India participation present
- ④ Low level of equipments used
- ⑤ Lack of organisation in running revolt.

However, the revolt had impacted

i) there was a change in British policy towards Indians.

- eg) - the ratio of Indians in power army was decreased
- division among martial and non martial races

ii) Government of India act 1858, to transfer power to British Crown

iii) Policy of annexation abandoned for princely states

The revolt had wide ranging changes in society with more stronghold of British government.

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Q.15) Highlight the reasons why pre-independence women movements were led by men. Also analyse the contribution of women-led socio-economic movements in post-independence India in mainstreaming and successfully redressing the concerns of women. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए कि स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व महिला आंदोलनों का नेतृत्व पुरुषों द्वारा क्यों किया गया था। महिलाओं की विताओं को मुख्यधारा में लाने और सफलतापूर्वक निवारण करने में स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक आंदोलनों के योगदान का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Women movements sprang up with
Indian renaissance to ameliorate
the social conditions of women
in 19th century onwards.

The REASONS as to why PRE-1947
WOMEN MOVEMENTS were LED
BY MEN →

① The women were deprived of
education and intellectual progress

eg - Ram Mohan Roy insisted on
equal rights to study for women

② Economic dependence on male

members -
going contrary to the ideals of society

could make them outcasts

③ Low awareness of social ills
being against human values

④ Low level of political participation
among women.

⑤ Lack of any civil rights

eg - no property rights

- institution of purdah, restricted

the public sphere

⑥ Patriarchal social norms and
customs treating them as inferior

In the POST INDEPENDENCE

PERIOD, the women movements

have addressed the concerns of
women -

i) It led to passage of various
legislations

eg - Domestic Violence Act

- prevention of sexual harassment - # me too movement

ii) Use of technology to aid the improvement of social indicators

iii) Using women movements to integrate with issues of environment as women are first victims of the environmental damage

(eg) - Chipko movement, Appiko

However, the movements are still under progress due to →

① Low level of awareness among the rural women -
- still prevalence of dowry deaths, honour killings

② Lack of policy implementation.

(eg) - post act.

However, women movements have been at forefront in addressing the concerns along with empowerment.

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Q.16) The reality of India's relations with the colonial economy belied the propaganda of white man's burden. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

औपनिवेशी अर्थव्यवस्था के साथ भारत के संबंधों की वास्तविकता ने व्हाइट मैन बर्दन अर्थात् गोरे लोगों के बोझ के प्रोपेगंडा को झुठला दिया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Britishers came to India as traders and later adopted their unilateral responsibility of white man's burden by creating administrative framework in country.

The white man's burden aim at developing the underdeveloped areas. The reality of India's relations HAS BELIED the propaganda-

1) The one way free trade

led to exploitation of Indian goods vis-a-vis British goods

- India became a supplier of raw material

- high taxes were imposed levied on imports of British Indian goods to Britain that led to unprofitable business

ii) There was ruralisation of Indian economy -

→ the loss of patronage to artisans

- advanced debt propaganda and forced to produce British demanded goods

- agriculture sector became surplus with low productivity

iii) Deindustrialisation in economy -

- The British period of industrialisation matched Indian de-industrialisation

- exploitation of Indian workers
eg - Lancashire manufacturers

- no steel industries till 20th century

iv) The share of exports of India was minimal due to heavy imports of British manufactured goods.

However, the white man's burden led to introduction of -

- i) Railways to aid their own goods to remote areas
- ii) Telegraph was introduced
- iii) Free market entry was introduced
- iv) Some developments in cotton and jute industry

Hence, the white man's burden was exposed by the economic critique by moderates that also belied invincibility of British later.

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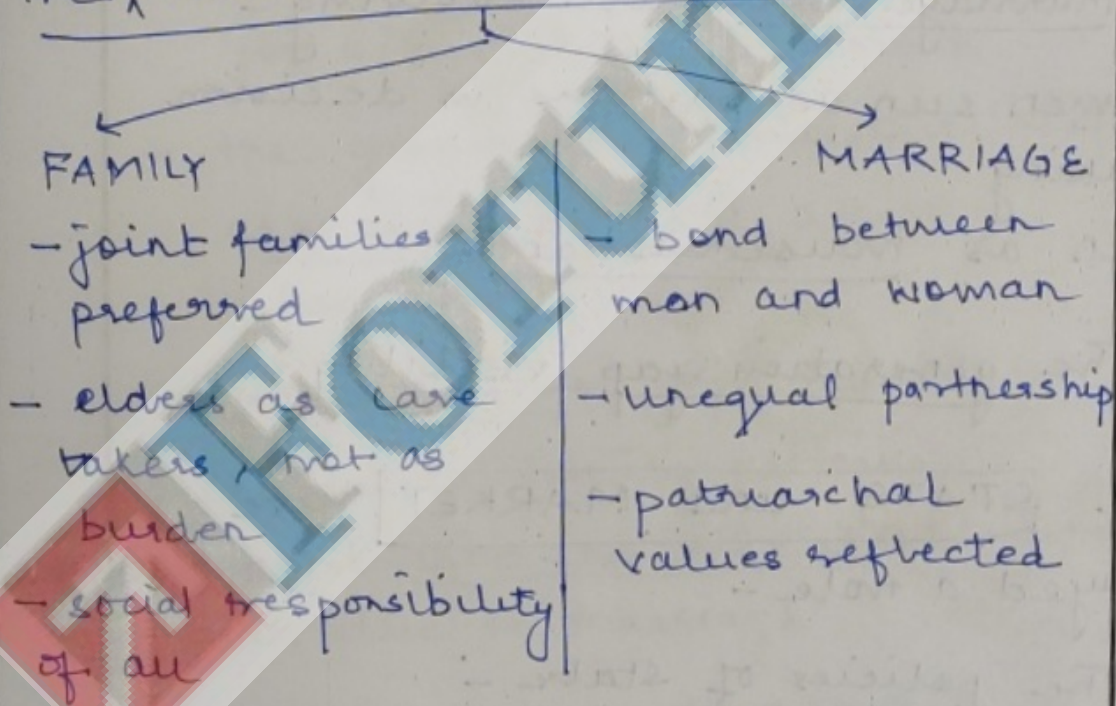
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Q.17) In the contemporary times, the conventional conceptualization of the institution of marriage as well as family is facing evolutionary changes. Do you agree? Justify. To what extent have the state and market played a role in this? (15 marks, 250 words)

समकालीन समय में, विवाह की संस्था के साथ-साथ परिवार की पारंपरिक अवधारणा विकासवादी परिवर्तनों का सामना कर रही है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। इसमें राज्य और बाजार की किस हद तक भूमिका रही है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The social institutions of marriage and family are foundations of any society.

The CONVENTIONAL CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK -



In the contemporary times, the

Institutions are evolving and changing -

i) There has been a push towards nuclear families

ii) The family burden is not shared - disintegration due to migration and economic resources

iii) Marriage roles are evolving -

- Women seen as partners in decision making
- men as househusbands

iv) The generation gap visibility

The STATE and MARKET have played a role -

(i) The policies of state -

(eg) - National Population Policy emphasises on 2 child norm leading to nuclear families.

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- development in urban areas creating a pull factor leading to disintegration
- women given representation equal gender pay - increasing empowerment of women

② The forces of market -

- eg - free market policies advance job opportunities to women
- the growing inequalities and economic burden among families
- migration for jobs leading to changes in family patterns, also highest intra and inter state migration due to marriage

The social institutions do not act in vacuum. Various forces play a role in changing the dynamics of social institutions.

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Q.18) Sangam literature provides a vivid account of the contemporary economic and socio-cultural life. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

संगम साहित्य समकालीन आर्थिक और सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन का एक विशद विवरण प्रदान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sangam literature is a collection of literary developments under the patronage of Pandiyans ^{at the South} India

IT PROVIDES A VIVID ACCOUNT OF CONTEMPORARY LIFE

i) The narrative texts / 18 major texts dealt with heroic poetry of rulers and soldiers

ii) Perpetual wars were glorified, cattle raids are mentioned

iii) It also explains the pastoral life of the early Tamil age.

eg - traces of megalithic life
- production of rice

iv) Towns of economic importance
are mentioned -

eg - Kanchi, Madurai
- Uraiyur for cotton production

v) There are references of trade
with Roman and Greek

eg - coins are mentioned to be
found at sea ports

vi) Totap Tolkkapiyam shows the
political account of the time

vii) Epics giving account of
everyday life

eg - Silappadikaram

- Manimekalai

VII) Murugan was ~~the~~ worshipped as mentioned in texts.

IX) The warriors were given special honours

eg - virakal were erected with precious items and jewels

Hence, sangam literature gives a vivid account of contemporary Tamil Kingdoms and society.

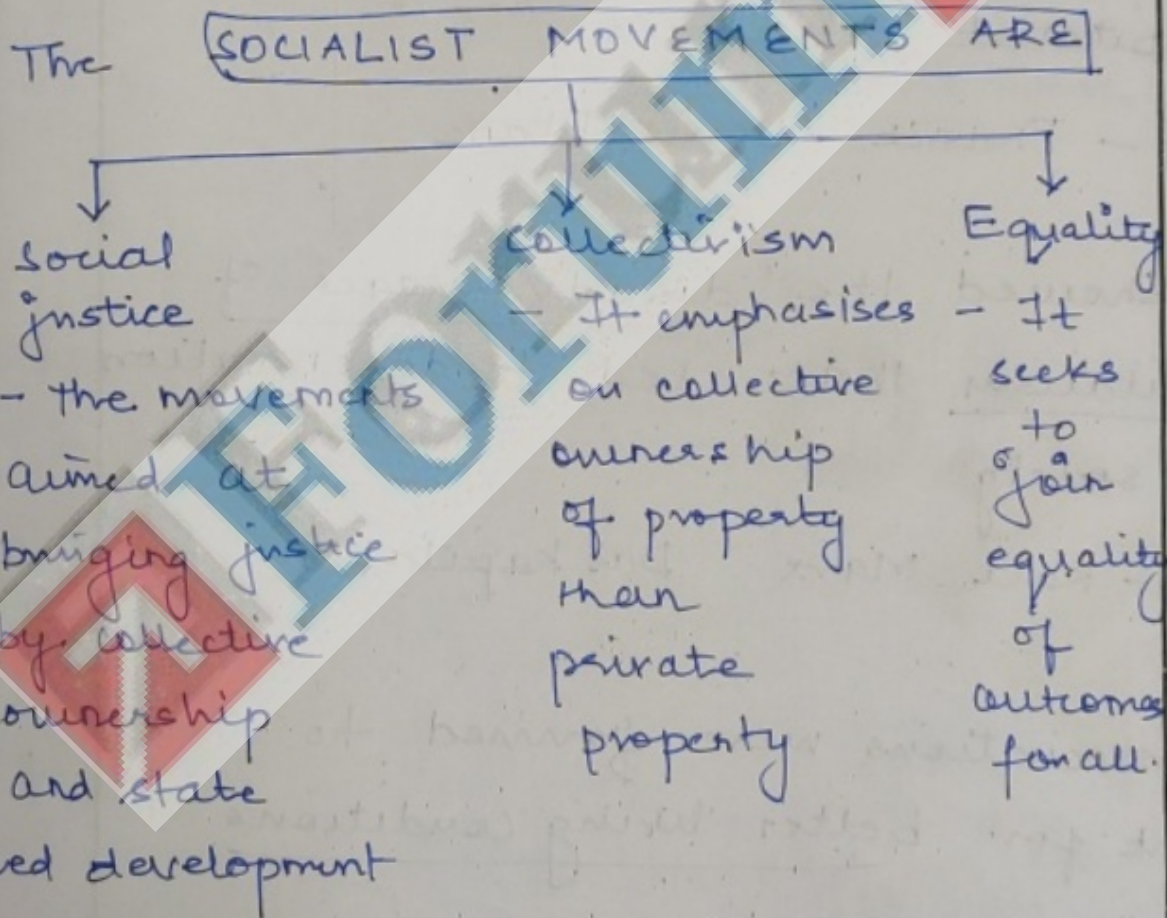
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Q.19) Ideas of social justice, collectivism, and equality defined the (socialist movements) in 19th century Europe, but their impact was restricted due to several reasons. Comment.
(15 marks, 250 words)

सामाजिक न्याय, सामूहिकता और समानता के विचारों ने 19 वीं शताब्दी के यूरोप में समाजवादी आंदोलनों को परिभाषित किया, लेकिन उनका प्रभाव कई कारणों से प्रतिबंधित था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The socialist movements began in 19th century Europe as a counter force against the capitalist/liberal modes of society.



The IMPACTS OF SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS on 19th century Europe-

- ① Voiced against private property that gave employment but neglected the welfare of all
- ② Idea of cooperatives to replace capitalist industries
eg - France - Louis Blanc
- ③ Showed the disadvantages of capitalism that led to degeneration of society
eg - Karl Marx Das Kapital
- ④ Associations were formed to fight for better living conditions of workers

eg Social Democratic Party in Germany

However, the impact was restricted due to -

- i) Lack of effective organisation among the socialists
- ii) State control by capitalists
- iii) Almost all major powers were capitalist in nature
eg - UK - pax britannica
- iv) Socialism could not bring enough welfare
- v) Many variations of socialism
eg - Fabian socialism

Hence, socialism proved to be an ideology that kept capitalism humane.

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Q.20) Bring out the reasons and consequences of the spurt in child marriages in recent years. What steps can be taken beyond the legal realms to tackle the menace? (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में बाल विवाह में आई तेजी के कारणों और परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस बुराई से निपटने के लिए कानूनी दायरे से परे क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to UN estimates, each year around 1.5 million girls under age of 18 years are married in India.

Child marriage is a bond between a child and adult or ^{two} children below the prescribed legal age.

The REASONS for spurt in recent years

i) Economic burden -

- Girls are treated as a burden, being as a huge liability.
- decreasing income level demands more dowry by male family.
- this satisfies the demand-supply match.

- ii) Patriarchal social norms are still present. prevalent -
 → orthodox mentality to wed children early
- iii) Lack of education and awareness
 - the learning poverty (~~extra~~ ~~issues~~) can enhance child marriages
- iv) Lack of monitoring and implementation of policies

The rise can have unfavourable CONSEQUENCES -

① Women

- decreased social health due to high burden of family responsibilities
- reproductive health impacted due to early child bearing

② Men

- high pressure of earning more

to feed the family at low age
- indulgence in harassment of women due to incapacity to handle the relationship

③ Society

- rise in crimes against women - trafficking, domestic violence, etc
- decreased social growth, regressive practices on front

The legal measures are the foundation for eradication of child marriages,

However, FURTHER STEPS -

- Proper monitoring and implementation of policies
- Spreading awareness on drawbacks of practice
- Behavioural change - Beti Bachao Beti padhao, etc

The eradication of child marriage is essential to achieve SDG - 5 by 2030

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