

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	T. BHUVANESH RAM		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910075716	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	27/08/2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks 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 भर।		
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 निर्धारित 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 (क्यूसीए) 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 काट दें।		
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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 या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इतनी 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, the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the 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 a 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/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, 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, 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 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 कपास मिलों के आविष्कार, बल्कि उसके लोकतंत्र और कानून के शासन ने ब्रिटेन को औद्योगिक क्रांति का केंद्र बना दिया। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Britain was the first country to undergo Industrial revolution in Europe. Apart from materialistic & scientific factors, political factors are a primary reason for this advantage.

Role of democracy & rule of law in IR:

- ① Stability: Establishment of democracy and parliamentary form of government after 1668 glorious revolution gave Britain political stability.
- ② Alternate values: Democracy enabled the existence of Protestant catholicism, which encouraged profit motive & reinvestment.
- ③ Rule of law: The geography of Britain

(island status) helped in avoiding wars with neighbors & preserving rule of law

④ Capital investment: Democracy enabled peaceful collection of taxes, which could be channelised to industrial investments.

⑤ Scientific temper: Rule of law helped instil & respect scientific temper which was considered 'heretic' by the Church & clergy

However, democracy alone wouldn't have got IR in Britain, which was helped by:

→ Abundant coal & iron reserves

→ colonialism (which is anti-democratic)

→ ship-building industry for trade

→ mercantile capitalism.

Hence, IR in Britain is helped by political & even political factors as well.

Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table.	
Here G is Good, 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)

Peasant movements in India often were localised agitations against the exploitative tax policies of British administration.

The nature of the movements were different in 19th & 20th century as follows

19 th century peasant movement	20 th century peasant movements
<p>① More localised & specific, unorganised</p> <p>② No institutional arrangements</p> <p>③ Not backed at the national level</p>	<p>① Had a group of leaders to give direction</p> <p>② Institutional organisation → Kisan sabbas by leaders like Narayn Waman Joshi (Amethi)</p> <p>③ Backed by national entities like INC. Ex: Gandhi's Champaran Satyagraha</p>

④ Repressed early by British

④ Resistance was higher due to passive nature and larger participation

Ex: Palna League, taking legal approach.

⑤ Traditional agitation in Indigo rebellion (1860)

⑤ New age technique of guerrilla warfare in Telengana struggle

⑥ Generalised, against British policies

⑥ Specific, including anti-money lender in Deccan Riots

Though they had common objectives of greater autonomy, tenant ownership, and abolition of absentee landlordism, the movements varied in their approach and ultimately achieved their objectives.

Feedback
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Here G is Good, 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 कांतिकारी उत्साह की दृष्टि से भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Civil Disobedience movement (1930-34)
was a critical moment in the national struggle that tapped popular anti-colonial resentment into mass movement of gigantic proportions.

Elements of CDM

- non-payment of tax, revenue
- violation of laws against Indian interest
- collapse British administration by not cooperating
- create administrative & moral pressure.

It was unique due to its wide reach & revolutionary zeal as explained below:

① Wide participation of students: Even after issuing Cunningham circular in Assam, students carried on.

- ② Inclusion of tribals: By breaking forest laws in Central provinces, Kamataka etc.
- ③ Parallel governments: It helped in openly challenging British sovereignty. Ex: governments in Satara, Bailia (Chitlu Singh) etc.
- ④ Avoiding government courts, schools, colleges involved participation of govt servants as well.
- ⑤ Large scale women participation
- ⑥ Multiple phases: The resuming of CDM after failure of round table conferences showed its unstoppable zeal.

However, participation of Indians was not seen in NCM-Khilafat movement of 1920.

Nevertheless, CDM is a watershed instance in bringing British Administration to its knees.

Feedback
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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor		
TOTAL MARKS		

Q.4) 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 थे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The emergence of Vaishnavism & Shaivism in Medieval India is one of the many undercurrents in Bhakti movement, characterised by popularisation of religious ideals.

Local traditions in both philosophies / schools of worship :

- ① It was promoted by Nayanmars (Shaivism) & Acharys (Vaishnavism) respectively in Tamil Nadu, around 8th century AD.
- ② The philosophies were promoted by regional literature like Thirumurai & Malayala Devya Prabandham.
- ③ It encouraged breaking the local barriers.

- of caste and was open to all genders.
- ④ Local kings: It was supported by the local kings by rewarding literary works, building temples etc.
- ⑤ Regional variants: Vaishnavism in north-east India was expressed via classical dance like Manipuri & Sattriya while it was Bharatanatyam in Tamil Nadu.

Universal values:

- ① It promoted fatherhood of God & brotherhood of man
 - ② Universal values of love, compassion, service were emphasised upon
 - ③ Personal devotion as seen in sufi movements was also reflected here.
- Here, Vaishnavism & Bhaktism were local in form & universal in outlook.

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Here G is Good, Average and 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)

The interface of technology with society has been multi-pronged and ubiquitous. In the post-war society, it has penetrated all walks of society.

Positive impacts:

- ① Inclusive growth: online education has helped in greater access to rural & tribal hinterlands. telemedicine has broken geographic barrier. Ex: e-sanjeevani scheme.
- ② Family: Teleconferencing has enabled to retain family ties in a better manner. Ex: Google meet during festivals, whatsapp call.
- ③ Market: Exclusive dating apps has changed the idea of dating & marriages & created

new startups.

④ Elders: Senior citizen can easily access schemes like old age pension using UPI technology.

⑤ Climate change: New technology like e-vehicles can mitigate climate change & reduce IT-effect on marginalised sections like slums, coastal region

Negative impacts:

① Children: Increasing social isolation, digital addiction & resultant suicides.

Ex: Blue whale challenge

② Family: Greater smartphone usage hampering quality family time

③ Caste: Matrimonial sites promoting endogamy & caste consciousness

④ Gender: New forms of discrimination like cyberstalking, revenge porno
Technology is a double edged sword.

Digital Data protection bill is a right step in this regard

Feedback
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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		

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)

The evolution of Sanatana Dharma (Hinduism) and its persistence has been attributed to its ability to assimilate people from other religions and co-exist.

However, the Hindu-Muslim gulf in Indian society has been the widest because of following.

Failure in assimilation:

① Divide and rule: This British ideology has cultivated a historical animosity between the communities. Ex: 'Separate electorates' under 1909 act

② Improper historical interpretation: The view that medieval India as "Muslim history" where

↑
"Muslim invaders" occupied "Hindu land"
increases alienation.

③ Communal politics: Many extremist
entities like Hindu Mahasabha, Deoband
movement in 19th & 20th century made it
difficult for coexistence.

④ Alienation of Abrahamic religions: While Buddhism,
Jainism & Sikhism are seen as "Indian" religions,
Islam is seen as inherently foreign.

⑤ Misattribution of violence & terrorism &
specific to Islam.

⑥ Two nation theory of Muslim League, which
spread propaganda of Hindu-Muslim
incompatibility.

However, instances of tolerance are
widely seen in India such as:

→ a community and common for local
mosque & temple in Kattiyappadilla, Kerala

→ wide acceptance of Qawali & Sufi music
in Bollywood etc.

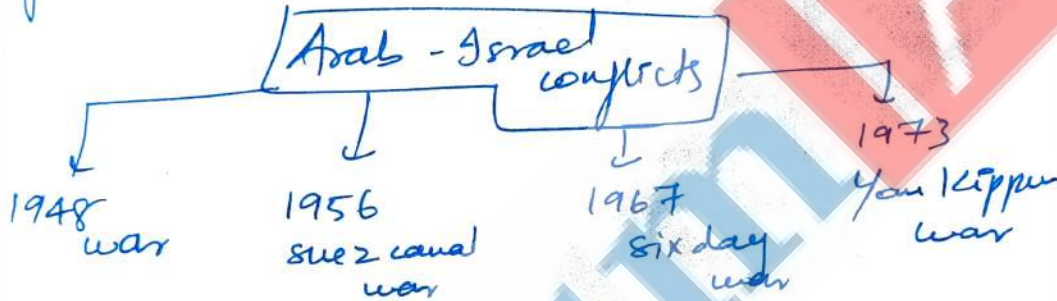
Peaceful co-existence is the goal under
Indian constitution

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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.	
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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 भरी रणनीति का है। स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Arab-Israel conflicts are seen in middle-east Africa over the Israel-palestine issue after World War II.



It is a result of internal contradictions

because :

- ① Zionism : Claim of historical homeland of Jews not accepted by Arabs.
- ② Aggression : Cycles of aggression leading to Israeli expansionism led to further wars.
- ③ Arab unity : Constant attacks on Israel by

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon to display
Arab sympathies for palestinian cause.

- ④ Internal contradiction of Jordan wanting
West Bank for herself after 1948 war not
liked by other Arab powers.

Manipulation of imperial powers:

- ① Suez war was largely a result of Britain
& France desire to retain ownership of
Suez canal & control trade channels.
- ② Eisenhower doctrine to prevent the influence
of communism in region leading to interference
in politics
- ③ Not consulting Arab nations before creation
of Israel in 1948.
- ④ The fascist regime of German Nazis led to
exodus of Jews & population pressure.

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 study of currency and coins to decipher the historical origins of the same.

Utility of numismatics:

- ① Religious context: Coins help in understanding the devotional & religious aspects of the empire.
Ex: pictures of Durga, Shiva found in Gupta coins.
- ② personal characteristics: Coins also help in understanding how individual kings were seen by people.
Ex: Samudragupta's coins showing him as a brave warrior.
- ③ Trade & commerce: Finding the coins

of one region in another, establish
trade linkages.

Ex: Finding Mauryan coins in Greece
and vice-versa ✓

④ Wealth of nation: The purity, composition
of coins gives a clue about the prosperity
of nation.

Ex: Kushanas gave the purest gold coins
whereas sultans largely used silver & copper
coins.

⑤ public finance: The study of coins helps
in elaborating on the currency management
of empires.

Munismatics is a vital tool to
give a peek into economic, social &
international profile of any
empire.

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 निहित 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 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Emergency (1975) refers to the period where the constitutional powers were used (Ar 352) to establish totalitarian control over the nation.

Personal vested interests drove Emergency,

such as:

- ① Raj Narain case invalidating the election of Indira Gandhi
 - ② Preservation of authority over political challengers
 - ③ It helped in washing governance failures in other areas like price rise, unemployment, food crisis etc.
 - ④ Role of Sardar Gandhi in sterilisation camps
- However, non-personal factors were also at play:

① Open challenge to authority via
Total Revolution (by JP Narayana)
calling for revolution

② Emergency powers were provided in
constitution to preserve national integrity,
allowing a "revolution" would be endanger
the same

③ Railway worker strike - 1974

④ Student rebellion in Bihar & Gujarat

It/fueled against federalism
because:

① Constitutional amendments - (44th): → cabinet
approval needed for emergency.
→ only for 'armed rebellion', not
internal disturbance

② Lesson against using it for personal
purpose.

③ Referring to it as 'dark period of
Indian democracy'

④ Loss of INC in 1977 elections, showing
political disapproval.

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

पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण और सामाजिक न्याय स्वतंत्र भारत में पर्यावरण आंदोलनों के दोहरे उद्देश्य हैं। विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

post-independent movements for environment protection also aimed to attain social justice.

Twin objective nature:

- ① Narmada Bachao Andolan: It dawned -strated need to plan for Narmada water usage while constructing dam, but also the right of tribals against arbitrary displacement
- ② Chipko & Apiko movement: For both avoiding deforestation & the role of women in leadership in ecological sphere.
- ③ Movements against nuclear power

plants helped in highlighting the
increased cost of power per unit & the
persistent inaccessibility of electricity to
masses.

④ Protests to bring Forest Rights Act
placed equal emphasis on forest
conservation & joint forest management
by tribals.

⑤ Compensatory afforestation recognised
(law)

the dependence of forest-communities on
minor forest produce.

Why social justice was focused

↳ disproportionate impact on
marginalised section

↳ maximal contribution of tribals in
ecosystem preservation.

Hence the movements achieved both.
Ex: India's aim of climate justice
in UNFCCC

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Please put your marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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)

As a newly independent country in 1947, India had to face several challenges, overcoming which was vital to disprove the British attitude that "Democracy would fail in India".

Post-independent challenges in India:

- ① Communalism: The wounds of partition were still fresh in India and the population was largely polarised on communal lines.
Ex: Assassination of Gandhi by a religious extremist
- ② Model of economy: Opposing tendencies of socialist model and private-sector led economic growth (capitalism) had to be reconciled
- ③ Regional tensions: Demands of linguistic provinces, autonomy & secessionism was

found throughout the country. Ex: Naga insurgency

④ Illiteracy: Poor socio-economic indicators needed urgent attention of policymakers. Less than 20% of adults were literate

⑤ Institutional governance: Newly formed parliament, supreme court & electoral bodies (ECI) had to function well for democracy to succeed

⑥ Integration of tribals: "Museum approach" and "forced assimilation" had to be rejected for a moderate integrationist approach.

India was fairly successful in addressing the challenges because:

① Rise in literacy: Over 77% are literate (2011 census)

② Handling sub-national subversions through a mix of military & diplomatic means.

Ex: operation polo, Rajiv-Longowal accord in Punjab

③ Institutional robustness: Transition of power

has been seamless since independence, unlike the interference of the military observed in Pakistan.

- ④ Inclusive growth: Through various laws like Forest Rights Act & affirmative action, interest of SC/ST community was prioritised
- ⑤ Mixed economy: Helped in achieving a fast rate of growth, especially after 1990s.

However, certain challenges still persist in developmental goals such as:

- poor status of women education & labor force
- unresolved external borders
- caste conflicts are seen rampantly
- poor employability of youths → 7-8% unemployment rate
- sub-national conflicts. Ex: Assam - Meghalaya border issue.

Resolving the challenges would be crucial when India is starting its Azadi Amrit Kaal of last 25 years towards 2047.

Feedback

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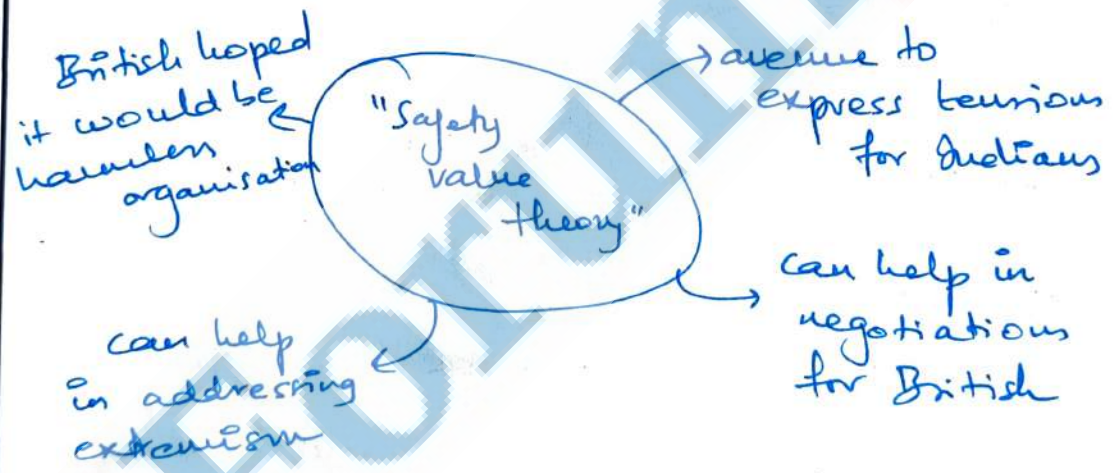
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Q.12) Congress was criticised to be a safety valve but played a seminal role in uprooting the British rule from the country. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

The Indian National Congress (INC) was a critical unifier in the national movement of India. Formed in 1885 with the help of A.O. Hume under Lord Dufferin's regime, it was hoped to play a safety valve for British.



Despite the criticism in early stages, INC went on to contribute in various measures such as:

- ① Mobilising public opinion: Early moderates

like Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt etc were focused on educating Indians on real character of colonialism. Ex: "Poverty & un-British rule of India" by Naoroji.

② Bringing the intelligentsia together: It helped in acting as a single platform for the congregation of leaders from all regions & walks of life.

③ Social reform: It rose voice against social ills such as poor status of women, children, Hajians etc.

④ Legal reform: It was instrumental in ^{pressurising} British government into promulgating Indian Council Act 1892, Morley-Minto reforms 1909 etc

⑤ Wide representation: Against the communal character of United League, INC never became a Hindu Party & thus represented whole of India

⑥ Grassroot penetration: Home rule League by Tilak & Annie Besant helped in reaching

all provinces. INC also had provincial congress committees.

⑦ Strategising behind struggle: Gandhi's vision & values of Ahimsa & passive resistance were brought to people via INC. Ex: INC leaders participation in Dandi March & similar movements across India.

⑧ Wide Ideological basis: It supported communist Gandhian socialists like Nehru from within.

However, it also faced criticism of foreshadowing on social reform in early times, accepting 'separate electorates' of demand of Muslim League in 1916 Lucknow pact, not presenting partition etc.

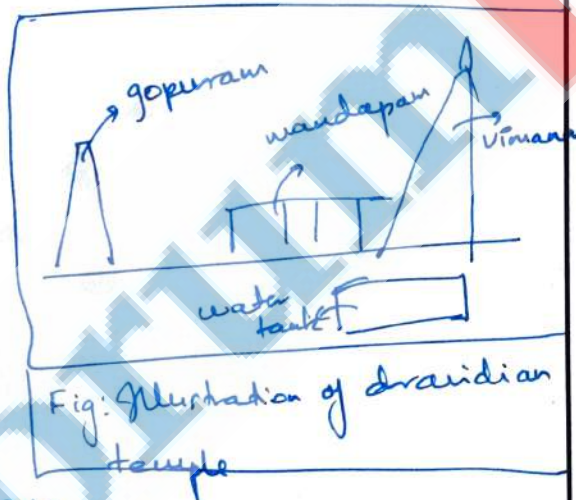
Nevertheless, the contribution of INC is enormous in realising the goal of national independence.

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)

Dravidian temple architecture refers to the style of temple construction in South India, particularly Tamil Nadu & surrounding regions.

The evolution of Dravidian style had its origins in the Pallava regime, starting with Mahendravarman's contributions.



Four-stage development of Pallava architecture:

- ① Mahendravarman → mandapa construction
- ② Narsimhavarma → rathas. Ex: Pancha rathas of Mahabalipuram
- ③ Rajasimha → structural temples like Shore

temple of Mahabalipuram, Kanchipuram
Kamatchi temple.

② Later stages: Extension of structural temples
in other regions, but with lesser patronage.

While the foundation of Dravidian
architecture was laid by Pallavas (6th century - 9th century AD), it was the
Imperial Cholas who took the style to its
zenith because,

① Wider Resources: Cholas had a bigger
empire leading to ^{South} East Asia, which helped
in gathering resources for constructing bigger
temples.

② Royal patronage: Raja Raja Chola & Rajendra

I supported the construction personally.

Ex: - Tanjore "Big temple" in 1011 AD

- Gangaikonda cholepuram temple by
Rajendra Chola.

③ Architectural finesse: Chola temples had more complex engineering techniques.
 Ex: no impact of earthquakes on 'Big' temple, the huge stone at the top carried by a long ramp etc.

④ Cholas employed more number of sculptors than the Pallavas.

⑤ Naval supremacy of Cholas gave political stability to carry out unhindered temple construction.

The UNESCO status of "cultural heritage" sites to both Pallava & Chola temples is a testament to their architectural & cultural importance not just to India, but to the whole world.

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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 कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इसके प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The 1857 revolt was termed as the "first war of independence" by UD Savakar. It was a watershed moment that showed the British administration, the strength of the Indian masses and led to various reforms.

The reasons behind the revolt could largely be categorised as:

- Political
- Social
- Military
- Religious
- Administrative

① Political reasons: → Disappointment with the 'wealth drain' due to British

→ Realisation of the foreign character of 'White Man Burden'

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→ Interference & subjugation of royal kings
not well-received by the subjects. Ex:
Doctrine of lapse policy by Dalhousie.

② Religious reasons: → Deployment in foreign
bases offended religious beliefs under
General Service Establishment Act
→ perception of religious conversions by
missionaries and Lex Loci Act

③ Military: → Racial attitudes in military
hierarchy.
→ reservation of top posts for British officials
→ poor compensation and work pressures
→ empathising with Agrarian difficulties
as the same soldier & farmer often belong to
same family.

④ Administrative: → Interference in religious
affairs offended conservative sections.
→ Anti-farmer policies leading to maximal
revenue extraction under land tax policies
like permanent settlement.

The immediate trigger was the use of pig fat in Enfield rifles that offended religious sentiments.

The failure of the movement could be attributed to:

- ① Poor leadership
- ② Lesser geographical extent → less penetration in South & North-East
- ③ Non-participation of landholding class, intelligentsia
- ④ Regional aspirations
- ⑤ Poor methodologies & superior military prowess of British administrative situation.

Impacts

- ① Takeover of administration by Crown
- ② Introducing viceroys & secretary of state for better administration
- ③ Policy of non-interference in religious & political affairs
- ④ Reorganisation of Army to European advantage by keeping "internal tensions high" amongst Indians.

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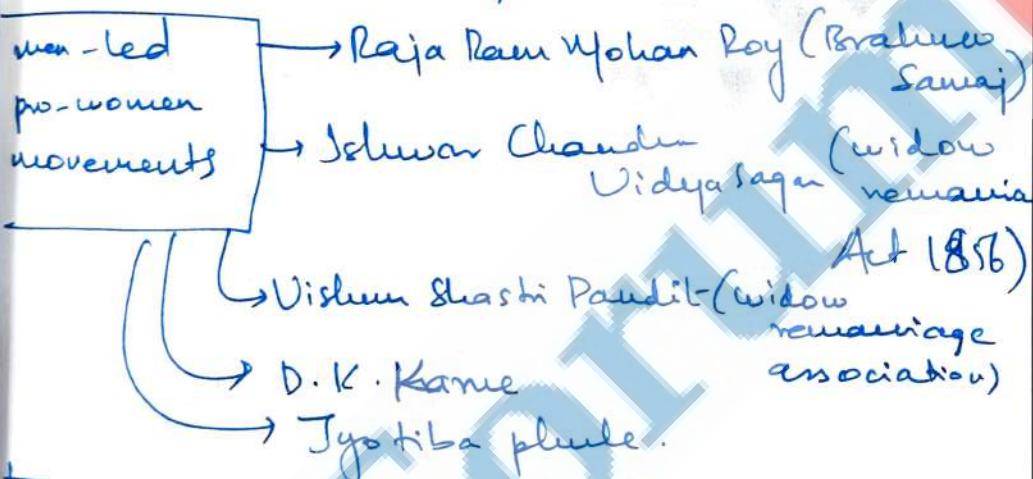
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Q.15) Highlight the reasons why pre-independence women movements were led by men. Also analyse the contribution of women-led socio-economic movements in post-independence India in mainstreaming and successfully redressing the concerns of women. (15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

उन कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए कि स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व महिला आंदोलनों का नेतृत्व पुरुषों द्वारा क्यों किया गया था। महिलाओं की चिंताओं 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 empowerment has been an elusive goal in pre- & post-Independent India.

The role of men in pre-Independent women movements was indispensable.



Reasons for empowerment of men:

- ① Wider education: Men were relatively more literate with access to western education compared to women.
- ② Late participation: Participation of women

in large scale happened only in the Gandhian era from 1919.

③ Leaders like Lumendranath Banerjee had set up dedicated social reform bodies like Indian social conference.

④ Patriarchal attitudes prevented both awareness of women issues & participation among women in public movements.

Nevertheless, there were also women-led movements such as,

- ↳ Annie Besant (Indian women association)
- ↳ Pundita Ramabai (Arya Mahila Mandal)
- ↳ Sarala Devi Chaudarani
- ↳ Savitribai Phule - opening girls schools in Pune.

In the post-independent era, women-led movements have been largely successful as seen below:

- ① Self-employment: Women's employment by organising them into SHGs, enterprises etc was focused by SEWA.
- ② Micro-credit: Women were at the fore front of the SHG-Bank linkage movement in the 1990s by NABARD
- ③ Sexual Harassment: The movement led by Bhanuani Devi led to Vidisha Guidelines in Supreme Court
- ④ Various NGOs led by women worked to increase access to sanitation, fight child marriage, oppose female foeticide etc.
- ⑤ MNREGA: Women are the largest beneficiaries of the flagship rural employment scheme. To realise goal of SDG 5 & saishakti addressing the multisectoral issues faced by women is a policy priority.



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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 बर्देन अर्थात गोरे लोगों के बोझ के प्रोपेगंडा को झुटला दिया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Imperialism & colonialism is as much a politico-economic tool for oppression, as it is a psychological attitude of superiority.

The British developed the "white man's burden" theory to justify:

- ① Interference in local religious affairs
- ② "Superiority" of oriental culture & education
- ③ their presence in foreign soil and give a facade for economic exploitation.

However, the reality of India's relations proved the theory wrong in the following manner because:

- ① Relation was economy-centric: Colonial subjugation was mainly to promote

British economic interest rather than
"correcting" Indian civilisation.

Ex: Salaries of officials, high taxation etc
lead to 'wealth drain'

② Infrastructure for British goods: The expansion
of railways helped in penetration of British
exports & sourcing raw material.

③ Education: Western education was introduced
to train "Indians with an English taste" for
administrative purposes

④ Agriculture policies: Permanent settlement &
absentee landlordism led to revaluation.
poor foodgrain management led to famines
such as in 1878 (South
India)

⑤ Orientalist school: Existence of Ariatic
Society & scholars like William Jones
illustrated the richness of Indian culture
& hence "white man" had no burden.

However, the racial superiority behind the "White Man's Burden" theory was ~~to~~ visible in activities like:

- ① Slavery: It was abolished only in early nineteenth century.
- ② Discrimination: Indian sepoy's could not raise beyond subaltern level
- ③ Ilbert Bill controversy: European initially resisted efforts to be tried by Indian judges in courts.
- ④ Reservation of certain subjects like finance for exclusive control by governor-general.

Clearly, the British administration had a hypocritical attitude in promoting British interests majoly and using the 'racial' theory, which was eventually broken by Imperial reverses in WWI.

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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)

Marriage & family are social institutions lying at the foundation of any organised society. The contemporary values, attitudes and beliefs have impacted these institutions as well.

I agree that they are undergoing changes, as explained below:

Changes in 'marriage' institution:

- ① Live-in relationships: These have been given sacredness as recognised by Supreme court in multiple instances
- ② Cost marriages: The idea of "Big Fat Indian weddings" is being questioned for its financial viability as couples increasingly opt for

'court marriages' in simple manner

- ③ Commitment ceremonies: LGBTQ community is expressing their commitment in couples via wed ceremonies, as marriage is yet to be legally recognised (Cris-judice)
- ④ Opulent weddings: Celebrity weddings are getting more grand, setting a standard for aspirational youth.
- ⑤ Greater acceptance and violence in some areas due to inter-caste marriages is a paradox.

Changes in "Family"

- ① Nuclearisation: Due to greater urbanisation & settling abroad
- ② New models: "Hybrid" joint families where parents are nearby & can get together on a need-basis
- ③ Increase in old age Homes in Tier I & Tier II Cities.

④ Greater focus on 'work-life balance' and 'are-time' leading to strengthened family values.

The role of state and market has been critical in this shift because:

- ① Judicial recognition of homosexual (awaatej johan) & live-in relations
- ② State support for women autonomy in choosing partner as a force against arranged marriages. (Shafin vs UOI)
- ③ Media and Art - reinforcing liberal values & constitutional morality. Ex: Made in Heaven series
- ④ Encouraging / Destigmatising out-of-marriage relationships.
- ⑤ Startups & apps for exclusive dating, even for LGBTQ community. Ex: Tinder.

Clearly, the changes in the institutions are visible, but could also lead to negative effects like social isolation, which needs attitudinal change.

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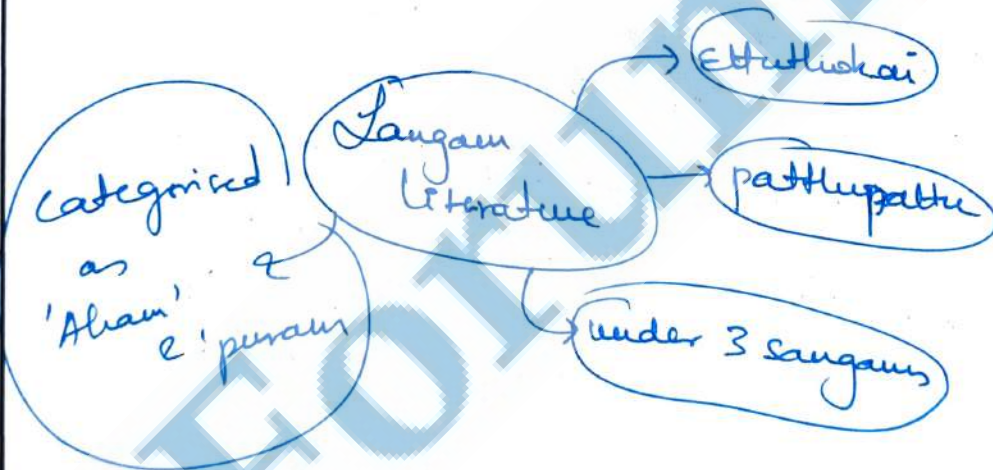


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Q.18) Sangam literature provides a vivid account of the contemporary economic and socio-cultural life. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Sangam literature refers to the body of literary work created between 300 BC and 300 AD in the southern part of Tamil Nadu, majorly under the patronage of Pandyan empire.



The works of Sangam literature like Thirukkural, Akananuru etc provide a vivid socio-economic profile of the times, as justified below:

① Role of Kings: Their relationship with people, values, and the guides for delivery of justice has been elaborated in Sangam literature.

② Trade: Sangam works also focus on the economic linkages existing between the Southern Indian region & foreign powers like Greece, Sri Lanka etc.

③ War History: The power struggles between early Cholas, Cheras & Pandyas has been elaborated in the works

④ popular Art: Mention of early art forms of theatre, dance, martial arts, music like therukkottu showed the richness of the contemporary society.

⑤ Values & relationships: Thirukkural exposes the social evils & ideal modes of behavior

for a king, wife, citizen etc.

⑥ Grammar: Works like Tholkapiyam

gave the contemporary literary styles of grammar, used in Sangam works which helped in understanding their culture.

However, Sangam literature also has certain issues like:

- work of fiction can't be used for historiography
- more normative than descriptive
- many works have been lost physically & in translation
- royal patronage & exaggeration of facts needs careful interpretation

Sangam literature along with later epics like Silapadikaram give a 360° view of the socio-economic condition of Sangam era

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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)

Socialism is a philosophy that focuses on the egalitarian nature of social outcomes in any society, aided by government control of resources.



19th century socialist movements were spearheaded by leaders like Fourier & Robert Owen and took forms like Fabian socialism.

Despite their novel objectives, the impact

was minimal because:

- ① Industrial revolution: 19th century saw the expansion of capitalism-fuelled revolution in Europe, leaving no political space for socialism.
- ② No cogent theory: Unlike the strong ideological framework of communism laid by Marx & Engels, socialism was abstract.
- ③ Utopian: No practical framework was given to achieve socialism by the movements.
- ④ Internal conflicts: Social democrats and democratic socialists disagreed on the method & participativeness of socialist movement.
Ex: 'Bottom up' model preferred by democratic socialists.
- ⑤ International variations: While Marxist ideologies were successful in USSR, it was

inspired for China which adopted market socialism (1978) and India adopted Gandhian socialism.

⑥ Lack of awareness and popular energy for revolutions in war-affected Europe.

⑦ Rise of absolute monarchies in Germany, Italy which punished traitors who professed socialism.

Despite the failures, socialism as a guiding value found its place in many countries such as in preamble of Indian constitution & influenced leaders like Nehru. Impact of socialism is thus largely @ ideological level.

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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)

Child marriages refer to the marriages where the girl is below 18 years of age or the boy is below 21 years. It is a persistent social evil and imparts the development potential of children.

The reasons behind recent spurt are:

① Poverty: COVID-induced poverty could have pushed at least 70 million people into joblessness according to PWC. This forces early marriages in poor households as dowry income can help

② Poor supervision: Schools are the first responders to notice absence of children. Lack of responsibility in schools is a major challenge

③ 'Girl' as burden: poor households want to

see their girl children to get married as early as possible to reduce financial burden

④ Increasing awareness could also lead to increased reporting of child marriage within realms of law

⑤ Poor law enforcement: Despite existence of laws like Child marriage prohibition Act, preventive mechanisms are not put in place or heavily reliant on NIGOs.

Consequences:

① Health: → Early & teenage pregnancies
→ malnutrition & anaemia

→ infant & maternal mortality.

② Psychological: → Loss of self-esteem & career growth in children
→ Burden of family responsibility creates stress

③ Social: → Intergenerational cycle of poverty, due to denial of education especially to girls.

→ Nonrealisation of child marriages if not punished properly.

Steps needed:

- ① Awareness creation: School-level workshops regarding childline: 1098/112 can & must be expanded in all schools compulsorily.
- ② Involvement of civil society: Collaboration with NGOs to generate intelligence and building trust in communities.
- ③ Schemes to put the saved children back to school & compensatory packages
- ④ Preventive model: Current laws are focused on curative model, wherein the post-facto action of punishment, voidability etc. are focused. Prevention needs expansion of girl education, access to toilets in schools, child-friendly school environment etc.
Along with legal measures, such steps help in preventing child marriages.

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