

**RECEIVED**

TEST CODE 6 1 1 2 0 1

MGP 2023 - ~~2023~~ - Sectional Test #7Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS****ForumIAS
ACADEMY**Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ADITYA KRIDAY UPADHYAY		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910090775	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ORN-1902	Date/दिनांक	23/08/2023

*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 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 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।		
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
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 :	
			01:15 PM	4:15 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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 समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं 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 :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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

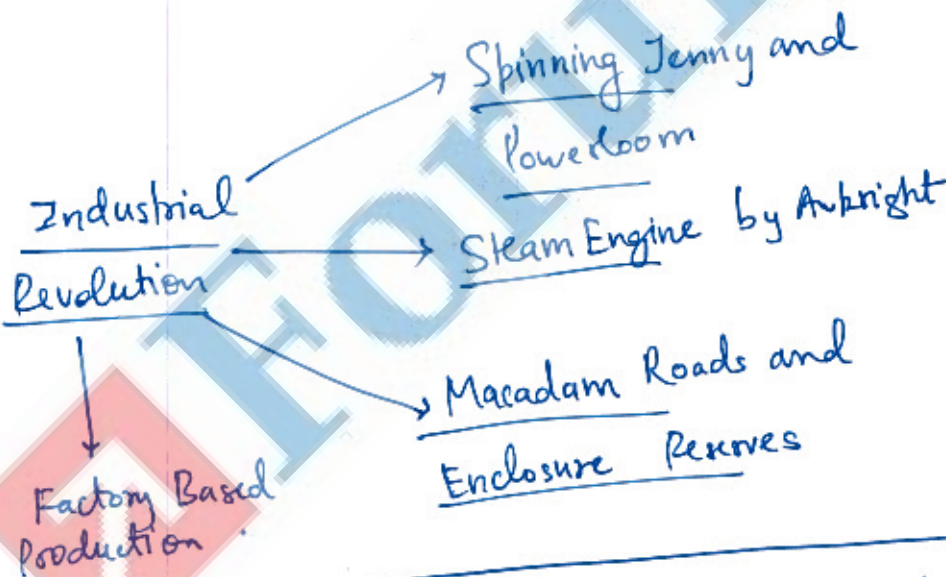
CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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 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)

Industrial Revolution refers to the era of technological progress across Europe accompanied intellectual reawakening with people questioning traditional institutions such as Church, State and the basis of their authority.



How Democracy and Rule of law led to Industrial Rev.

① In 1830, monarchy was abolished, Constitutional Monarch established.

② Spread of thoughts of Voltaire - freedom of speech, Locke - freedom, Montesquieu - Separation of Power led to new perspective.

③ Recognition of Heliocentric theory, establishment of Royal Society in London, Newton's discovery gave way to the enlightenment era.

④ People travelling to far-off land, led them to question arbitrariness of Church and fight for ideas of equality, freedom etc.

Hence, along with resource availability, technological change Industrial Revolution emerged from growing wave of democratic & liberal ideas in England.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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)

Peasants played an important role in freedom struggle - expanding social base of movement and accompanying change from the bottom.

19th Century Movement

① It witnessed movements like Indigo Revolt (1859), Deccan Peasants Revolt, Pabna Agricultural Movement (Bengal) (Telangana)

② Based on local issues: harsh land settlement, ~~Collectivism~~ forced commercialisation, Absent landlordism and increased influence of moneylenders.

③ Not aligned with any National perspective - There was no support from kings, prominent leaders.

④ Loosely organised, without proper strategy and proper structure for putting their demand.

20th Century Movements

① Champan Movement, Bardoli Satyagraha, Eka Movement, Telangana Revolt, Tebhaga Movement.

② Causes were: Harsh settlement, Increased taxes, Increased pressure of Planters and Moneylenders, Unfair produce division.

③ Many movements integrated with National Movement — Mappila Revolt, Kisan Sabha Movement etc.

④ Support by National leader — Mahatma Gandhi, in Champan. Sardar Patel in Bardoli.

⑤ All India Kisan Sabha by — Swami Sahjanand, Awadh Kisan Sabha organisation gave support to movement.

These movements evolved from local to national perspective and became more specific in demand and better organised.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

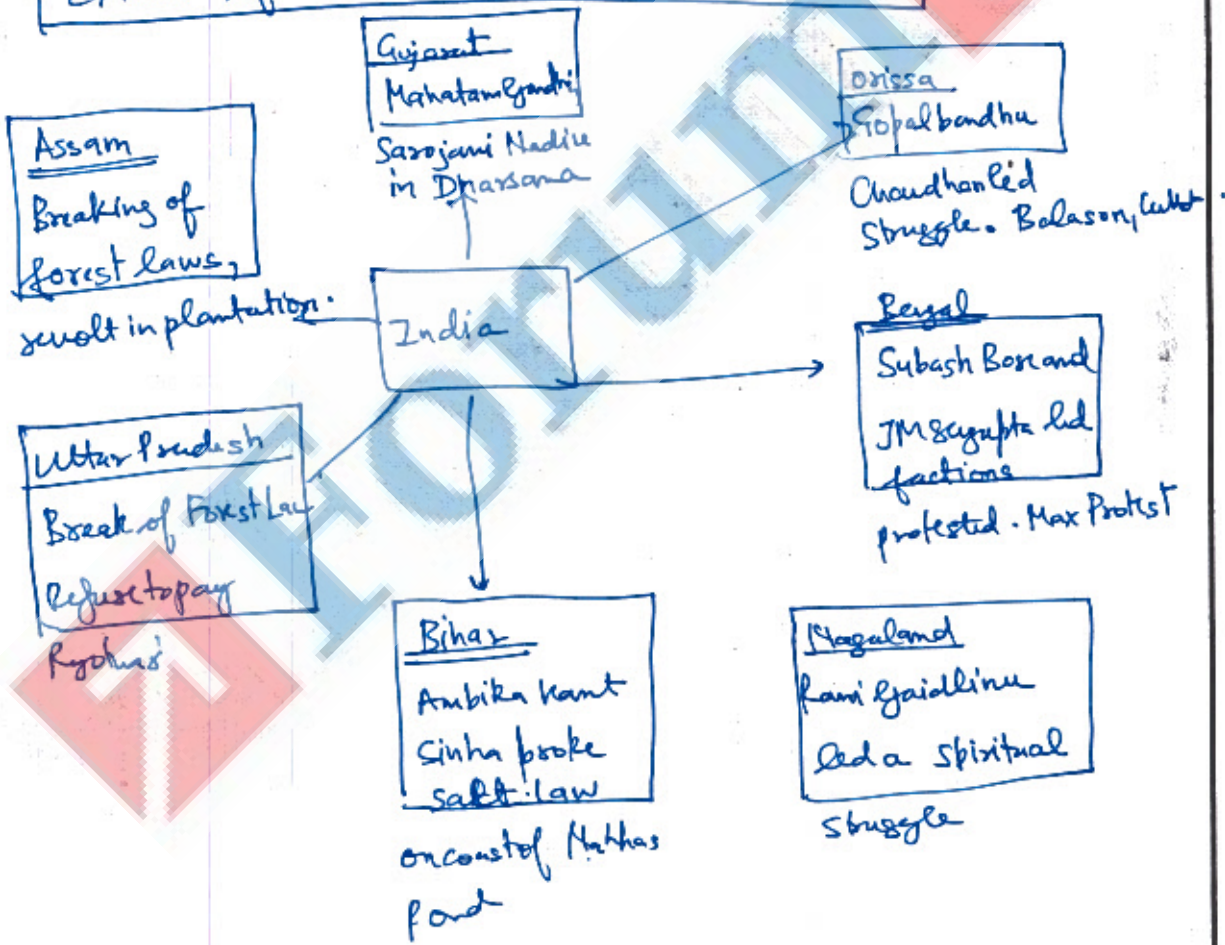
TOTAL MARKS

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

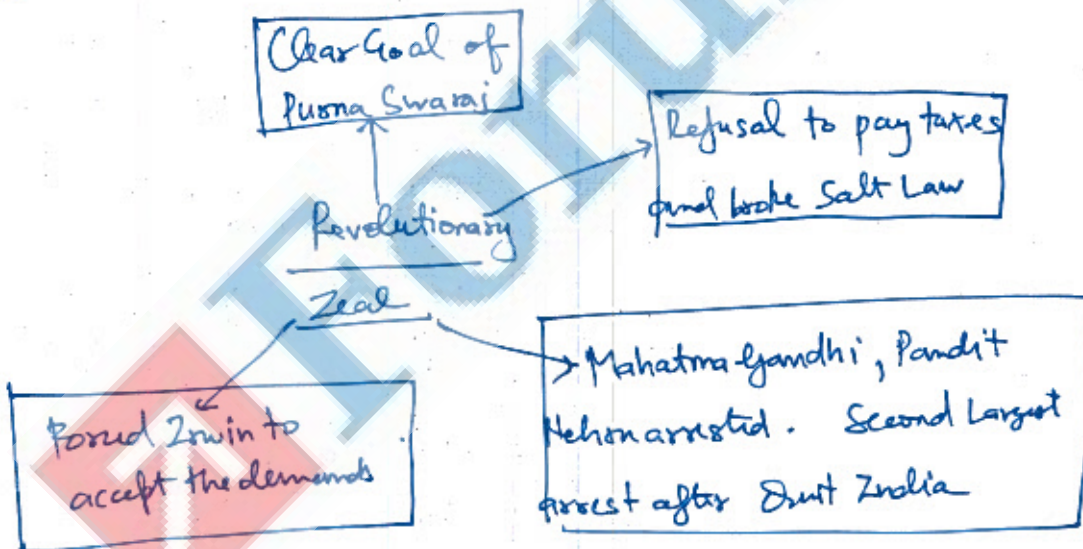
Civil Disobedience Movement started on April 6, 1930 when Gandhi broke the salt law on the coast of Dandi, Gujarat.

Extent of Civil Disobedience Movement



Reach of the Movement

- ① Women actively participated in boycott of foreign cloth and picketing liquor shops.
- ② Students left Schools and Colleges, there was boycott of Legislative Council.
- ③ Merchants, Traders took to Swadeshi programme benefiting demand of indigenous products.
- ④ Peasants refused to pay taxes in certain areas.



Civil Disobedience is a significant landmark in Indian freedom struggle paving the way for future success.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is 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 हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Vaishnavism refers to practice of worship of Lord Vishnu as the Supreme God while Shaivism worship Lord Shiva as the Supreme God.

How it represent local traditions

① Vishvaksha Temple by Vijaynagar Sculpture

depict local activities and their relation to the Lord Shiva.

② Lord Panduranga worship by Tukaram, Nandev
Eknath represent local manifestation of Lord Vishnu.

③ Bhadreshwara Temple in Chola Empire and
Kailash Monolithic Temple in Ellora representativ of local architectural tradition.

How it represent universal Zedkahi :

- ① Ramayan, Mahabharat stories in sculptures of Brihadishwara, Ekamkshi Temple - universal beliefs.
- ② Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas - universal and written with broad outlook. Same with Surdas.
- ③ Ardhnarishwara bronze sculpture - worship Shiva as creator and destroy of universe.
- ④ Maharashtra Bhakti movement based on idea of equality, all pervasiveness and One God.

Hence Vaishnavism and Shaivism despite being localized in appearance have reflected broad based ideals.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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)

In recent years new technology such as AI, Blockchain, IoT, 5G have penetrated Indian Society and Economy, expect to continue to do so in future.

Impact of the Society

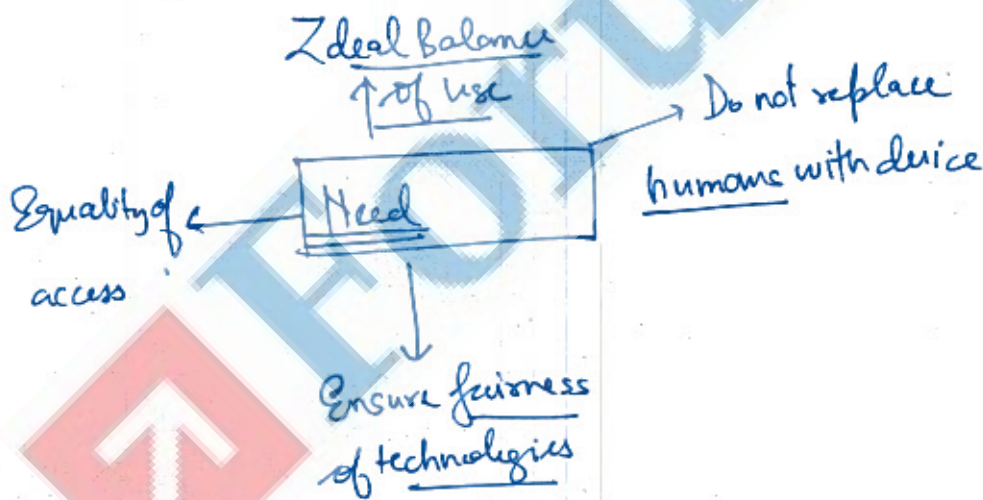
→ In terms of Family, they have contributed to increased nuclearization and segregation with globalized world and participation in distance jobs.

→ Internet and Online Platform have increased long-distance marriages outside realm of caste, religion, language and culture. - Eg: Shaadi.com.

→ These technologies have made work schedule flexible and allowed women to participate in employment. - Eg: Gig platform.

→ They have led to more cosmopolitan view in modern day youth and not narrow view based on their surrounding. Twitter platform have led to wider view of world.

→ Increased self-centredness in society and decreased social interaction at all levels with growing device addiction.



For better result, we need to ensure equality of access and better regulation of technologies -

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is 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)

Hinduism refers to Sanatan Dharma based on Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas and Legends/Epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata.

How Hinduism absorbed diverse faith, tradition and belief -

- ① Central Asian invaders in Ancient history such as Kushanas adopted Hindu Traditions and also transformed to Kshatriyas by Sacrifice.
- ② Indo-Greeks such as Heliodoros established Hindu Symbols of worship such as Garuda Pillar.
- ③ Many Rulers such as Menander took to Buddhism which emerged from Vedic Religion
- ④ Within Hinduism → Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism emerged and

existed in harmony.

Why Hinduism failed to assimilate Islamic Culture

① Islamic Rulers such as Mohammad Bin Qasim, Mahmud Ghazni aimed at plunder, capture of territory. Their aim had no cultural objective.

② Belief in Supremacy of their religion by Mughals, Ghauri, Tughluq failed to appreciate diverse traditions.

③ Decline in Religious Purity and Austerity of rulers and Priests compared to Vedic and Mauryan Times.
E.g. Anandagupta II Vs Jayachandra.

④ Spread of religious ills of Casteism, Untouchability, Women exploitation by time of Islamic Invasion led to decreased prestige.

Consequently the effort should be mutual respect between religion and existence in harmony.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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 Conflict has resulted in several Wars such as 1956, 1967, 1973 resulting in humanitarian, economic losses.

How it is result of Internal Contradiction

① Country like Turkey in favour of Arab State of Palestine vs Britain, US in favour of Jewish State of Israel.

② Germany's persecution of Jews in conflict with its support of a separate State depicting hypocrisy of the rule.

③ European push for Israel while disregarding freedom demands of African nations convinced.

Arab of their Hypocrisy.

How it is result of Manipulative Tactics

- ① Britain attempt to take over Suez Canal and cooperation with Israel to bomb Egypt led to the conflict.
- ② In Six Day War, 1967 Britain, NATO supported Israel until oil supply cuts by Arabs forced them agree to ceasefire.
- ③ USA supply of technology and weapons to Israel despite sensitive & volatile situation.

Recent attempts such as 1202, Abraham accord are good steps towards Normalcy but these needs to be justice to Palestine and protection of their rights.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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 referred to the study of coins and its use to navigate contours of diverse aspects of the historical events.

How Numismatics helps in study of Indian history.

① Coins evidence during Indus Valley Civilization give evidence of booming economy, trade and commerce with Mesopotamia, Egypt.

② Mauryan Coins mostly made of copper, silver reflect Religious Nature, State Symbols representation.

③ Indo-Greeks were first to issue Gold Coins that can be directly attributed to the king. Hence it reflects King status as that of god.

④ Gupta Coins - gold reflected flourishing economy. Also Image of gods of Vishnu, Shiva display growing Bhakti, Vaishnavism and Shaivism.

⑤ Decrease coin circulation after 500 BC reflect growing feudalistic nature of society.

⑥ Sher Shah Suri issued Coins - Rupiah which were in circulation till long and are the origin of currently circulated coins.

⑦ Tughlaq policy of devaluation of coins reflect case study of economic mismanagement.

Hence Numismatics lead us to know policies, status of ruler, occupations and nature of society.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is 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 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 was imposed in 1975 by PM Indira Gandhi executing Article 358 of Constitution of India.

How Emergency was imposed to save individual vested interest

- ① Indira Gandhi's election was declared invalid by court in Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain Case, there were demands for PM to Resign.
- ② JP Narayan's Movement led to public awakening and growing discontent against the govt across northern regions of the country.
- ③ US sanctions after Smiling Buddha, Post War impact and World Economic slowdown had led to inflation, demand decrease, unemployment in economy.

① Growing activeness of Judiciary against arbitrary actions of executive and legislature:
Kesavanand Bharti, Golaknath Case.

How it reflected the concern of nation

① JP Narayan Movement - acquired militant and violent undertones which could have proved disastrous.

② For economic resurrection, law and order maintenance was imperative.

How emergency acted as inoculation against upheaval of democracy

① Constitutional Safeguards - Written advice of Cabinet, Parliamentary approval, Subject to Judicial Review.

② First loss of Indian National Congress in Parliament
 Elections came after Emergency.

③ Recognition as 'Emergency Day' to discourage its imposition in future.

Emergency should be seen as sahest of same actions and not a routine tool to control administration.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	F
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
 Here G is Good, A is Average and F 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)

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

Environmental movements in Independent India have been led by multifaceted leaders for diverse causes. They have protected environment sustainability and local tradition.

Ecological Conservation as Objective

① Bishnoi Movement in Rajasthan and Chipko Movement aimed to prevent deforestation and hence prevent soil erosion, global warming.

② Recent protest against Arrey Rarlshed also aimed at protecting the ecological balance of area by preserving Arrey Forest.

③ Narmada Bachao Andolan aimed at preventing seismic dangers associated with dam.

Social Justice Movement

① Narmada Bachao Andolan also aimed to prevent Displacement of thousands of people.

② Protest against Mining projects aimed at preventing displacement of people, alteration of natural surrounding of tribals hampering livelihood.

None environmental movements have been integral

part of evolution of Indian Democracy

and expressing demands and interest of

diverse section of the society.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is 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)

India faced multitude of challenges as it got independent on 15th Aug 1947 in social, economic and political domain.

Challenges before India

① Integration of Princely States - 552 Princely States

with powerful, strategic like Kashmir, Travancore, Hyderabad. Pakistan influence and unfriendly subs made their integration difficult.

② Horror of Partition: Partition had led

to bloodbath, killing, displacement. Need for resettlement, fostering inter-faith belief and cooperation.

③ Social Issues of food security, poverty, economy plaguing the country. Agricultural decline meant India had to import the food grain.

④ International Threats of Pak, China, Cold War loomed over Indian Territory.

⑤ Regionalism and demand of linguistic states needed to accommodate to create a stable democracy.

To what extent have we succeeded

Success

More Work to be done

→ Sovereign country with 28 States and Union Territory.

① Refugee resettled, pluralist democracies established

③ Green revolution led to food security, India is exported

① Pakistan occupied Kashmir and Aksai chin under Foreign control

② Still instances of religious riots, politicisation of religion.

③ India ranks 101 out of 127 countries in global Hunger Index.

④ India 5th largest economy in world and fastest growing

④ Low per capita income and high gini coefficient of 43%.

⑤ Federal Stability with all states committed to National Interest

⑤ Insurgency in North-East, Naxalism, inter-state water dispute plaguing country.

Social Justice and Inclusive development

Religious Tolerance

↳ moving away from Rigid Identity

↳ Settlement of Disputes by Dialogue

What we need to do more

↳ Women empowerment - increasing legislative representation & shed patriarchy.

↳ Indigenisation and Autonomy in Defence and Economy.

We celebrated Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav. As we move to Amrit Kaal we need to do more for prosperous nation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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)

Indian National Congress was criticised as established in 1885 by A.O Hume. Womesh Chandra Banerjee chaired its first session in Bombay.

How it was called Safety Valve.

① People like R.C Dutt, Lala Lajpat Rai criticised it saying it was aimed to absorb public unrest and prevent mass revolt against British.

② Established by A.O. Hume, British officer convinced people of Colonial Backing.

③ Initially it never countered British Authority but worked for British Indian Interest representation.

How it played a seminal role in Uprooting British

- ① Moderates such as - G.G Gokhale, SC Bosejee
Dadabhai Naoroji exposed exploitative Nature
of British Rule - National Drain, Policies of
Arms Act, Vernacular Press.
- ② Using Magazines, Newspaper - Congress leaders
spread awareness among people and also
mobilized support for Public Protest - e.g. Kesari
Indian Opinion etc.
- ③ Extremist Section of Tilak, Lajpat Rai
played a key role in Swadeshi Movement. It
also expanded Social base of the movement.
- ④ Congress provided organisational and pan
India support to Non-Cooperation, Civil
Disobedience and Quit India Movement.

⑤ In Legislature it countered exploitative policies such as Trade Dispute Bill and stood for Indian Interest.

① During Rule in Provinces, it took steps for social welfare and displayed efficacy of Democratic Self Rule.

② Constituent Assembly and First Cabinet was largely composed of leaders of INC.

Indian National Congress despite its deficiencies

has been instrumental in India's Independence.

It gave us great leaders such as Nehru Ji, Subhash Bose, Sardar Patel.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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 evolved as distinct to Nagara Style and mainly originated from Time of Pallavas under Mahendravarmam - I.

How it came of Age during Pallavas

① Mahendravarmam established city of Mahabalipuram - established several Rock cut Temples belonging to Hinduism.

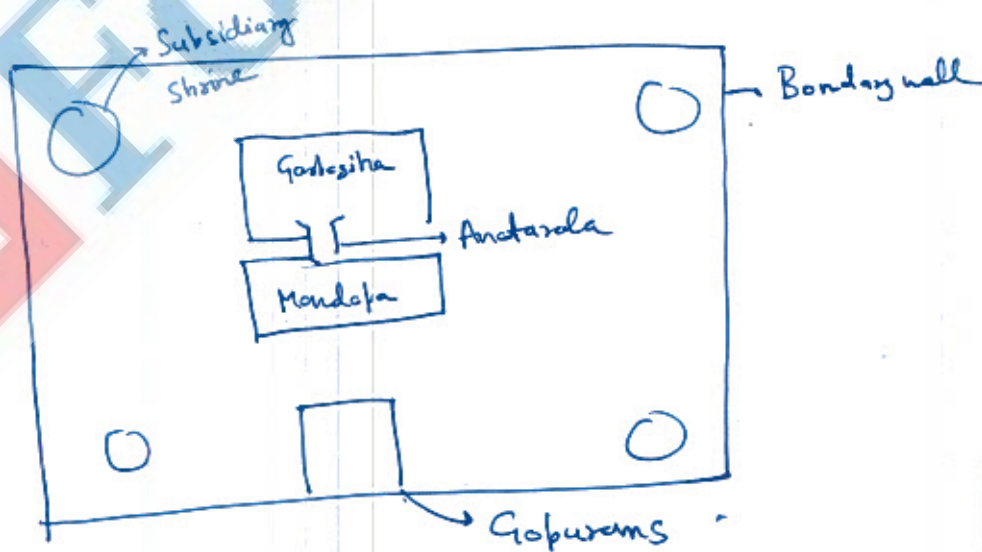
② Narsimhavarmam established the Ratha Temple - Pandava Rathas, Draupadi Rathes.

③ Shore - Temple at Mahabalipuram and Nardivarmam established later on.

Dravidian Architecture under Cholas

① Features of Dravidian Architecture

- ① Large Boundary Walls
- ② Gatekeeper at the Entrance
- ③ Mandapa and Garbhagriha connect by Antarala
- ④ Only Shikhara over Main Shrine and not Subsidiary
- ⑤ Towered Gateways called Gopurams
- ⑥ Intricate Carvings on external and internal walls



② Brihadeshwara Temple at Thanjavur, Gangekondacholapuram and Aintakeshwara Temple are great example of Chola Architecture.

③ Increased prevalence of Bronze Images such as Ardhanarishwara constructed using lost wax

④ Walls of Temple were decorated with sculptures from Ramayana Mahabharat.

⑤ Mural painting representing gods, Ramayana and Purans also became popular.

Hence Dravidian Architecture reached a new level of artistic and grandeur during Chola Rule.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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)

Revolt of 1857 was first large scale
upsurge against British comprising of diverse
sections of Indian Society.

Causes of the Revolt of 1857

- ① Soldiers - Sent overseas against Religion,
inferior pay and post compared to white and
forced to use cartridge with cow and pig's flesh.
- ② Peasants: Harsh land settlement ! forced
eviction and absent landlordism prevalent.
- ③ Artisans: Free Trade destroyed their livelihood,
also loss of patrons due to British subjugation
left them with no support.

④ Rulers: Policy of Subsidiary Alliance, Policy of Doctrine of Lapse use to capture their Kingdom and interference in their internal matters.

⑤ Conservative Sections: Attempt of religious conversion, Ban of Sati, allowing widow remarriage led to their outrage against British.

Factors responsible for Failure

① Limited Extent: Mainly constructed in Northern Belt and Peninsular Central India. Southern and North-Eastern region did not take part.

② No Future Vision of rebels. The only reason they came together was opposition to British. They had no constructive vision.

③ Outdated Weapons and Inferior Strategy.

④ Supply of men and material by British Navy helped them fightback.

⑤ Cooperation of British by some Taluqdars and rulers such as Scindia helped them suppress revolt.

Impacts of Revolt of 1857

① Transfer of Power to British Crown from East India Company.

② Root of Nationalism and hope of freedom in hearts and minds of Indians.

③ Reactionary Policy of British - Arms Act, Vernacular Press Act.

④ Attempts of Divide and Rule - Army Division, Communal Electorate.

Revolt of 1857 was the first spark which led to the fire of freedom struggle.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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)

Pre-Independency Women Movements such as
Abolition of Sati, Widow Remarriage, Abolition
of Child Marriage, Women Education were led
 by Rajaram Mohan Roy, Jshwar Chondia Vidyasagar
 and Jyotiba Phule.

Why Movements were led by men.

- ① Women were largely uneducated and unaware of their rights, Socetal construct and scripture details.
- ② Reduced role of women to household and averse nature to public appearance and actions.

③ Patriarchal society not responsive and receptive of the demands of women

Women led movement in Post-Independence India

① Women led anti-feticide and infanticide movements have led to government actions open for girl child safety such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

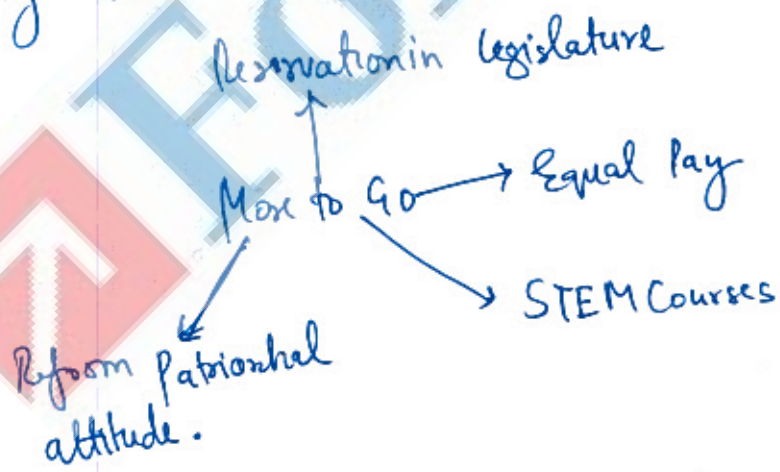
② Women education movements have been led by various women incentivising parents to send their girl child to school.

③ Women led NGO have brought to forefront post marriage exploitation related to dowry and led to Dowry Prohibition Act.

④ Efforts of Individuals such as Vishakha led to legislation and safeguards against Harassment of women at workplaces.

⑤ $\frac{1}{3}$ Reservation in election at 3rd tier of the government has been effort of numerous Women led NGO.

⑥ Kedumbshree, SEWA women led SHG and Cooperative have led to economic empowerment by collectivisation.



A just inclusive society necessitates equality of men and women in letter and spirit.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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 बर्डन अर्थात् गोरे लोगों के बोझ के प्रोपेगंडा को झुठला दिया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans

British justified Colonialism of India as part of their providential mission and described their acts in line with interest of India. They called their actions for India as white man's burden.

Reality of India's relations with Britain

① Free One Way Trade with british factory goods flooding Indian Markets but Indian goods inviting 80% Tariff.

② Forced commercialisation of agriculture and exploitation of peasant, tenants by the British Planters.

③ A large part of Indian National Wealth not available for national use described as National Drain. This comprised pension, salaries, shares invested, infra bought in Britain

④ Inviting foreign investment in India creating vested interest and prolonging slavery.

⑤ No attempt to develop basic and capital industries hindering industrialization of the country.

⑥ Indian Iron and Steel Industry forced to produce high grade iron ore but market was of low grade iron ore leading to losses.

⑦ Indian ship industry prevented from routes to other countries and also weight limits imposed (350 tonne) which destroyed industry.

This was uncovered by likes of Dadabhai Naoroji, RC Dutt in books such as "Poverty and Unbritish Rule".

British actions were inspired by motive of commercial profit and never aimed at social and economic welfare of India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	(C)	(A)	(P)
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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 is a social institution aimed at development of familial relationship and companionship > production of offspring to continue human existence.

How Conventional Conceptualization is facing changes

Marriage

① From family oriented in Indian Context it has grown more individual oriented leading to rise in love marriage.

② Rather than formal event, concept of live-in relationships gaining trend in today's world.

③ Rise in intra-caste, inter-religious marriages reflecting liberal outlook as well as individual decisionmaking.

④ Not limited to male-female interaction. Also demands of same-sex marriage emanating involving LGBTQIA+ community.

⑤ Contrary to belief of lifelong relationship, flexibility rising leading to increased rates of divorce.

Family

① Growing Nucleonisation. As per IP Desai 69% families are Nuclear.

② Growing generation gap between parents and children due to advent of technology.

③ Decreased depth of bonding in the family

with growing social media, extent of friend circle.
 ④ Head of Family is no longer traditional but the bread winner.

Role of State and Market

- ① State laws and support of Marriage as individual choice by Special Marriage Act, Decriminalization of homosexuality and Judiciary support.
- ② Market has led to urbanisation which has led to migration causing nuclearization of family.
- ③ Current market has given birth to culture of consumption which has increased status of bread winner.

Hence Family and Marriage are evolving with time.
 We need to ensure a balanced perspective between our traditions and Individual choice.

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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 refers to assembly of poets, priests, artists organized in Madurai by Pandyan kings over a period of 3 century during period of Ancient History.

How Sangam represents Economic and Social life

① Religious Rules, Ethics represented by Books of Thirukkural by Thiruvallar.

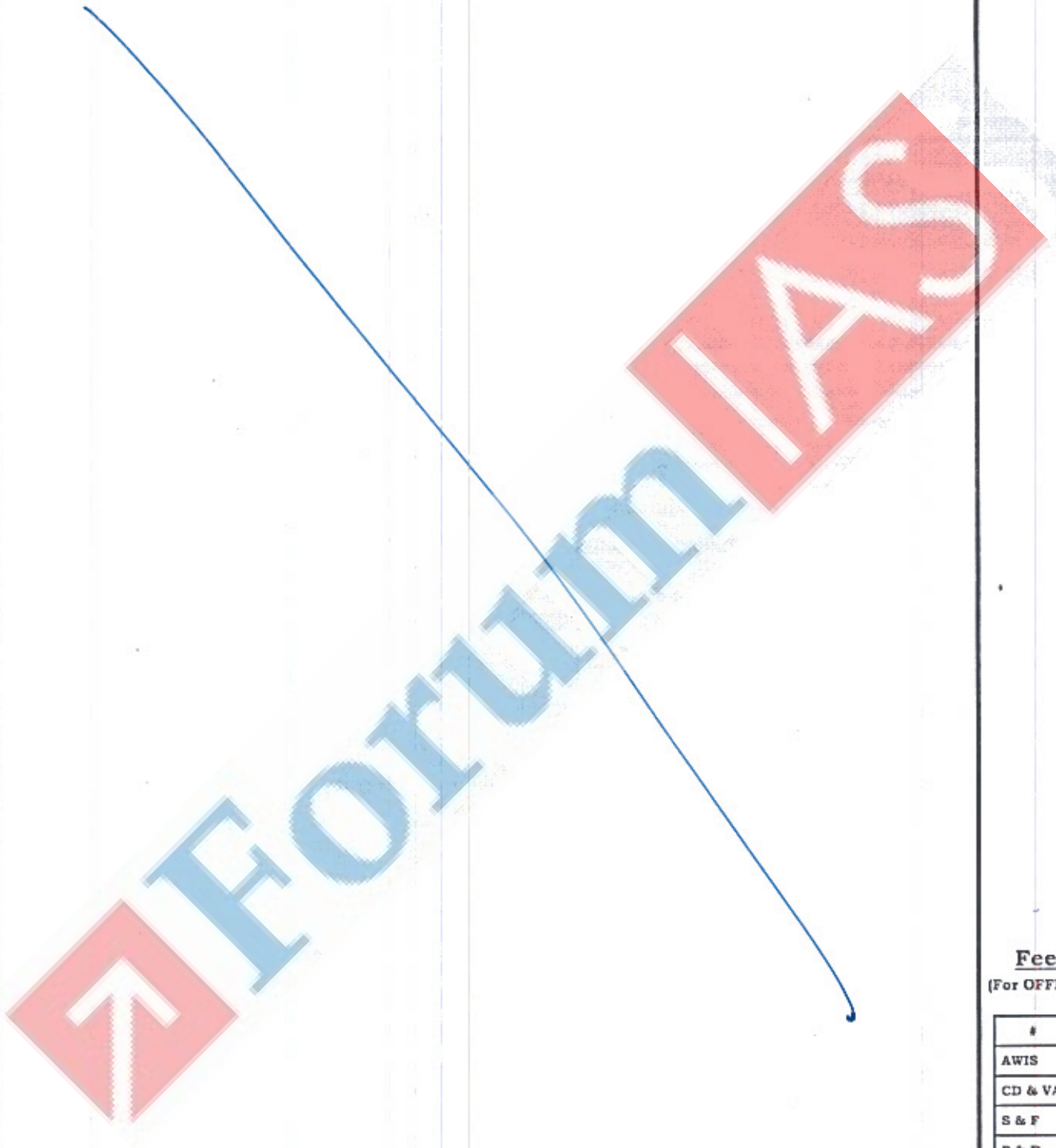
② Book of grammar provide knowledge of nuances of language prevalent during the Time.

② They also provide details about system of varnas, gods worshipped, religious traditions etc.

④ Epics in post-Sangam Era such as Manimekalai, Silapadikam provide a diverse view on family relationship, court processes and prevailing occupations.

⑤ Stutogai - diverse religious perspectives and societal order and regulations.

Sangam literature is a great source of learning the prevailing society, economy in Ancient History in the deep south.



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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)

Socialist Movements were based on principle of cooperation and equal distribution of resources, benefits in Society.

Core Tenets

- Welfare State
- Capitalism - source of evil
- Collective ownership of resource.

Socialist Movement in 19th Century Europe.

① Luddite Movement: originated as a response to growing involvement of machines and loss of employment of workers.

② Origin of Labour Party: Spurt of

Labour Party all across Europe to represent interest of labours, downtrodden sections suffering from exploitation of capitalism.

③ Demand of decreased prices, social security measures and land democratisation also part of socialist demands.

④ Anti-feudalistic movement - origin from french revolution calling for equality of all classes and abolition of privileges to clergy, nobility.

Limited Impact of Socialistic Movement

- ① State sponsorship and support to Capitalist Society in England, Germany, Russia prevented influence of movement.
- ② No viable model to follow for socialistic pattern of governance.
- ③ Fragmented nature with diverse demands and no common rallying point.
- ④ Dominance of Capitalist Class in terms of money forced accession to them.

Socialist Movements acquired revolutionary undertone with influence of Karl Marx led to large scale changes.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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 Marriage refers to the marriage of boy before the age of 21 or the marriage of girl before the age of 18.

Increased incidence of Child Marriage

Recently government crackdown in Assam exposed increased incidence of child marriage in society.

① Covid-19 induced poverty. As per World Bank 150 million pushed into poverty. This has forced marriage of girl child to prevent economic burden.

② Counter growing love marriage - To preserve social status and self esteem.

parents marry off their children at young age.

① Increased cost of education of

girl child force parents to marry of them early.

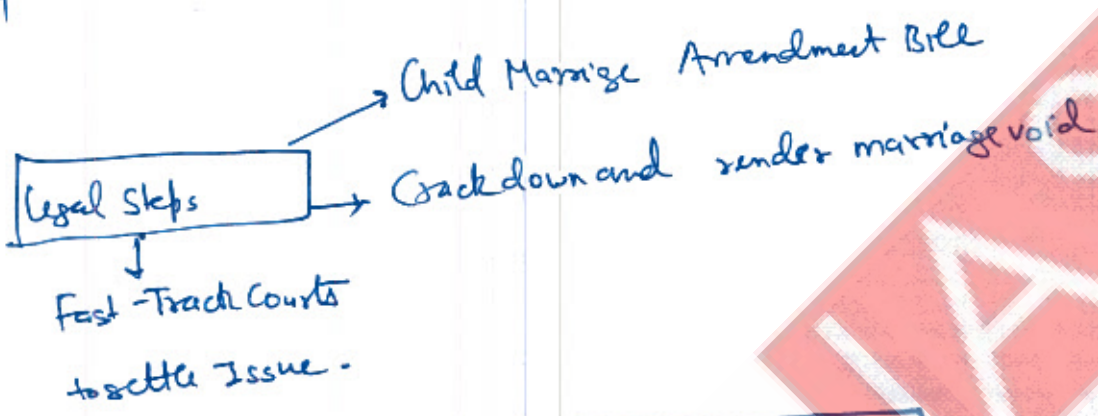
Consequences of Child Marriage

① Hindered education leading to low women graduates at university level illustrated by Low GER as per AISHE Survey.

② Health issues especially malnutrition especially due to pregnancy: - 57% women are anaemic in India as per NFHS.

③ Decreased inclusivity in jobs, politics, judiciary due to burden of household at early age.

④ Inability to enjoy childhood and prevent holistic development of the girl child.



Steps Outside Legal Realm

- Use of Cinema, Theatre to counter Child Marriage and generate awareness.
 Ex: Dangal Movie
- Sponsoring Women's education at Graduate level of meritorious candidates to decrease burden.
- NGOs, STG such as Kudumbshree to discourage Child Marriage and allow holistic development.
- Financial inclusion allowing Women to save and be financially independent.
 Ex: Mahila Samakhi Scheme.

Achievement of SDG-5 requires fighting Child Marriage.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

#	(G)	(A)
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

Outcomes

1	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

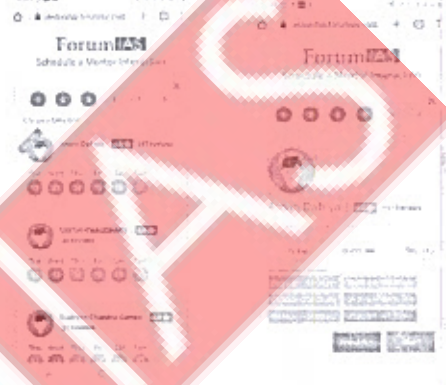
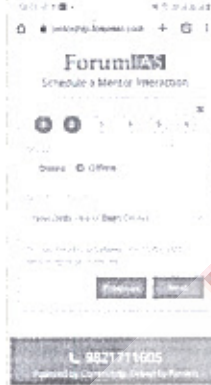
* Subject to change without prior notice.

Availing Mentorship - Now made easy & seamless via mentorship.forumias.com

Dear Students,

You can now avail Mentorship in both online & offline mode seamlessly. All you need to do is login to below URL and pick up a date and time and your Mentorship is scheduled at the designated time.

Visit the URL <https://mentorship.forumias.com> or Scan the QR code



When must you seek mentorship? When you are unable to fully comprehend the directions given by the evaluator in the MGP copy. A Mentor will help you understand the nuances of your evaluated MGP copy. He / She will also be able to make suggestions, if needed, on improvements that you could make.

If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

To download topper's copies, visit the link <https://blog.forumias.com/testimonials>

Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

CSE 2021 Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

- CSE Rank 1, Shruti Sharma, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 5, Utkarsh Dwivedi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 8, Ishita Rathi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 9, Preetam Kumar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 12, Yasharth Shekhar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 14, Abhinav Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 17, Mehak Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19, Diksha Joshi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 20, Arpit Chauhan, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 23, Ashish, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 24, Puspapati Sahitya, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 25, Shruti Rajlakshmi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26, Utsav Anand, Download MGP Copies, [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28, Mounya Bharadwaj Mantri, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 30, Naman Goyal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 33, Jaspinder Singh, Download MGP Copies, [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 37, V Sanjana Simha, Download MGP Copies, [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 39, Vishal Dhakad, Download MGP Copies, [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 40, Kushal Jain, Download MGP Copies, [Click Here](#)