

ST CODE 7 1 1 2 0



FIAS - MGP 2024 - Cohort 7 - Sectional Test #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate उम्मीदवार का नाम	MOHIT GUPTA	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	18101 25710	Date/दिनांक	04/11/23
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1801		

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

S. No. क्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 10:40 a.m.	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 2:10 p.m.
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*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 सभ्य 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।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	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

Forum IAS

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) Why is Indus Valley Civilization considered an urban civilization? Can you identify some of the elements of IVC that have influenced the present-day culture of the Indian subcontinent? (10 marks, 150 words)

सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता को नगरीय सभ्यता क्यों माना जाता है? क्या आप सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के कुछ तत्वों की पहचान कर सकते हैं जिन्होंने भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की वर्तमान संस्कृति को प्रभावित किया है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) IVC which flourished from 2600 - 1800 BC is referred as 'First Urbanization of India!'

IVC considered as urban civilization

① Well Designed & Constructed Towns

Grid Like

Road Network

Well connected
Drainage system

Double
storied
Buildings

② Presence of Citadel, Great Bath etc -

i.e. Community activities were regularly organized

③ Established trade markets & export

channels. Ex: IVC - Mesopotamia trade &

ship dock at Lothal.

④ Standardisation of weights & measures

& Centralised production units. Ex: Kalibangan.

⑤ Social stratification & construction of homes according to them; religious practices.

IVC elements influencing present culture

① Notion of purity & pollution & emphasis on bathing as cleansing activity.

② Cultural influences: Proto-Shiva & Pashupati Seal.

③ Agriculture which was dominant in IVC is still mainstay of Indian economy.

④ Dietary influences: Rice (Wheat), Pulley & other millets.

⑤ Presence of well^{in house} is still considered suspicious in rural India.

⑥ Social elements like emphasis on community bonds.

IVC was an urban civilization & left its influence on Indian culture.

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) Vijayanagar was syncretic society and it made immense contribution to the development of art and literature in the region. Substantiate with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

विजयनगर समकालिक समाज था और इसने इस क्षेत्र में कला और साहित्य के विकास में बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिया। उदाहरणों के साथ इसकी पुष्टि कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Vijayanagar Empire (13th-15th Century) was South Indian Kingdom founded by Harihara & Bukka & reached zenith during reign of Krishna Deva Raya.

Vijayanagar was a syncretic society

- ① Secular nature of state. Ex^o - Tuluva dynasty patronized Hinduism, Buddhism etc.
- ② Multiple religions peacefully coexisted with social harmony.
- ③ Architecture show blend of Indian, Roman, Islamic etc. influences.
- ④ Various travelers like Conti, Barbosa etc. wrote about cosmopolitan & syncretic nature.

Contribution to development of Art

- ① Temple Architecture : Grand temples

with Royal Gopurams & tall towers.

Ex: - Hazaraswamy, Virupaksha Temple etc.

② Sculptures particularly of mythical figures like Dali were constructed.

③ Carnatic Music flourished during Saluva & Tuluva dynasty.

④ Elaborate play dramas developed & stage performances. Ex: - Bharatapuram.

Contribution to literary development

① Focus on Sanskrit & Kannada literature

② Royal literature developed like Amuletta malpda by K.D. Ray.

③ Royal Court housed luminaries of Kannada literature.

Vijaynagara Empire was a cultural centre & contributed immensely to art & literature.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Describe any three important problems that India faced during early years after independence. How were these problems resolved? (10 marks, 150 words)

किन्हीं तीन महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए। जिनका भारत ने स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के आरंभिक वर्षों में सामना किया। इन समस्याओं का समाधान कैसे किया गया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) "Despite gaining Independence from British, political, economic & social ~~problems~~ freedoms were still far" (PT J.L. Nehru)

Important problems & their solutions

① Integration of princely states : Despite efforts of Patel & integration of more than 500 princely states, 3 cases were particularly difficult. They were resolved as:

(a) Kashmir : Maharaja Hari Singh signed Instrument of Accession after Pakistani Army invaded disguised as Rashtrians.

(b) Hyderabad : Operation Polo & military action

(c) Jungarh : Popular uprising led to falling of ruling Nawab

② Economic Distress : GDP reduced from 50% in 1750 (of world) to 2% by 1947 due to Drain of wealth; low agricultural productivity; affair distress & missing industrialization.

Solution : (i) Five Year Plans → Planned Economy

(ii) Green Revolution & land reforms

(iii) Mixed Economy : Capital & Basic Goods with state; Consumer Centric with private.

③ Continuous External Aggression : Wars with Pakistan in 1947, 1965 & 1971 etc; Indo-China War in 1962 etc.

Solution : Strengthening & expansion of armed forces, international outreach with Panchsheel Doctrine; Strategic alliances like Friendship Treaty with Russia (1971).
Despite huge scale of problems, Indian political class stepped clear through innovative methods.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) What are the criteria used to identify tribals in India? Assess the efforts made towards the integration of tribal communities after independence. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में आदिवासियों की पहचान करने के लिए किन मानदंडों का प्रयोग किया जाता है? स्वतंत्रता के बाद जनजातीय समुदायों के एकीकरण की दिशा में किए गए प्रयासों का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Although there is no constitutionally given criteria, recommendations of committees like Lokur Committee, Kaka Commission etc. are used to identify tribes.

① Primitive living & rudimentary economic practices like shifting agriculture.

② Geographical Isolation & distinct territorial link.

③ Distinct phenotypical characteristics.

④ Unique language (dialect) & customs centric society.

⑤ Low levels of development.

⑥ Distinct kinship patterns (Kaka Commission)

⑦ Unique socio-cultural practices.

Efforts to integrate tribals post independence

- ① Integrationist Policy of Nehru & "Tribal Panchsheel".
- ② Various plans like Targeted Area Approach for tribals, Integrated Tribal Development Plan etc.
- ③ Constitutional Provisions:
 - (a) Fundamental right to present identity & culture.
 - (b) Affirmative Action in education, employment etc.
 - (c) 5th & 6th schedules to maintain autonomy
 - (d) National Council for Scheduled Tribes.
- ④ Policy Initiatives: Eklaya Model Residential school; PTM Van Dhan Yojana, SEAD Scheme.
- ⑤ Fiscal Initiatives: Tribal Subplan & autonomy under PESA.

Indian state's continuous effort has resulted in removing feeling of alienation among tribals

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) Analyze the roots and manifestations of regionalism in India. Is regionalism always a threat to unity and integrity of the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में क्षेत्रवाद की जड़ों और अभिव्यक्तियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। क्या क्षेत्रवाद हमेशा देश की एकता एवं अखंडता के लिए खतरा होता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Regionalism is an ideology that promotes deep attachment towards area. Region & region forms basis of identity & socio-political mobilizations.

Roots & Manifestations of regionalism

- 1) Roots : (a) Developmental Disparity & need for resource mobilization. Ex: Uttarakhand.
 (b) Linguistic identities. Ex: Dravida Nadu Movement.
 (c) Vested Political Interests.
 (d) Assert autonomy & distinctness.
 Ex: Greater Nagaland Movement.
 (e) Anti-social influences; son-of-soil doctrine. Ex: MNS led 'Marathi Manush'.
- 2) Manifestations : (a) Political rallies & autonomy demands.
 (b) Protests & violence. Ex: Belagavi in 2022.
 (c) Secessionistic tendencies & subnationalism.

(d) Disturbance of law & order.

Regionalism is a threat to unity & integrity

- ① Promotes secessionist activities.
- ② Political factionalism & glassed up politics - Ex - Khalistani Movement.
- ③ Anti-state propaganda & disturbance of state machinery.
- ④ Disturb domestic political & social harmony due to violence, riots, arson etc.

Regionalism is not a threat

- ① Raises legitimate demands of development.
- ② Regional identities also strengthen overall national identities.
- ③ Dissent strengthen & reaffirms federal nature of polity.

Regionalism is a double edged sword ∵ its threat of utility depends on presence or absence of vested interests.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.6) Among the manifold factors behind the unification of Germany, the realpolitik of Bismarck stands out. Evaluate. (10 marks, 150 words)

जर्मनी के एकीकरण के पीछे विविध कारकों में बिस्मार्क की यथार्थपरक राजनीति सबसे अलग थी। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Unification of Germany was done during 1870s by integrating various smaller states with shared German identity.

Manifold factors behind German unification

① Customs Union :- (a) Free movement of labour, goods & capital across all region.
(b) Removal of tariff barriers.

② Shared linguistic & cultural identity.
~~Eth~~ Germany ethnicity was unifying factor.

③ Need for rapid industrialisation :-
Consolidation of resource distributed across region

④ Ambitions to capture Holstein,
region of Alsace-Lorraine etc. Pushed all
divided regions to combine their power.

⑤ Well developed connectivity networks. like road & rail

⑥ Shared opposition to Britain & France & ambition to emerge as leader of Continental Europe.

Realpolitik of Bismarck

① Realpolitik refers to situational awareness & contextual actions rather than commitment to ideological strands.

② 'Blood & Iron Policy' - Ruthless use of force to achieve unification ambition.

③ Strategic wars to capture additional regions; international alliances were formed & broken according to needs.

④ Colonialist & Imperialist orientation.

Bismarck was the mainstay that made German unification possible.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.7) The French Revolution (1789) could achieve far less than what it had set out to effect. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

फ्रांसीसी क्रांति (1789) ने जो लक्ष्य तय किया था, उससे कहीं कम हासिल कर सकी। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans → French Revolution refers to period between 1789-1795 which marked period of social & political transformation.

Limited achievements of French Revolution

① Despite National Assembly drafted Constitution in 1791 it was dismissed by autocratic ruler.

② Jacobians & their leader Robespierre's 'Reign of Terror' signified despotism, authoritarianism & anarchy.

③ Turbulent social condition, violent conflicts & outbreaks signified social unrest.

④ Justice, Equality, Liberty & Fraternity were more ideological than real.

⑤ High inflation, drainage of state treasury &

absence of equality led to difficulties of Common man.

⑥ Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799,
~~however,~~ who himself was dictatorial authority.

However, French Revolution was significant.

① Abolishing estate system & idea of political equality was formally accepted.

② Inspired American War of Independence
& laid philosophy of separation of power, state contract theory etc.

③ Inspired decolonization waves across many countries.

④ Post Napoleonic phase, political power was aligned on principles of revolution.

Though, French Revolution had limited domestic achievements, yet for modern world history it was a significant event.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) Analyze the causes of the Iranian Revolution and discuss its significance for the region and the world. (10 marks, 150 words)

ईरानी क्रांति के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और क्षेत्र और दुनिया के लिए इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Iran Revolution unfolded in 1970-71 where Ayatollah led faction removed west-backed monarchy.

Causes of Iranian Revolution

- ① Anti-west current in Iran where monarch was seen as USA's puppet. Ayatollah called it direct attack on sovereignty.
- ② Cultural Nationalism as west-led modernization threatened native identity. Emphasis on Islam & Islamicity led to Iranian Revolution.
- ③ ~~USSR~~ ^{USSR} also fuelled Iranian Revolution due to cold war conditions.
- ④ Religious fundamentalism in Iran.

Significance for the region

- ① Iran emerged as regional power in Islamic world & Middle East.
- ② Many middle east conflict like Iran vs Israel, Qatar's invasion etc. are directly linked to Iranian Revolution.
- ③ Conservatism gained grounds with emphasis on Shariat law curtailing women freedom etc.

Significance for the world

- ① Global Inflation was witnessed as it resulted in oil shock globally.
- ② USA imposed sanctions on Iran. This led to oil supply shortage.
- ③ Growing Beijing-Tehran-Moscow axis - Iranian Revolution was major event not only for Middle East & Central Asia but whole globe

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) What were the driving forces for the paper partition of Africa? How did it impact the political and social landscape of the continent? (10 marks, 150 words)

अफ्रीका के कागजी विभाजन के प्रेरक बल क्या थे? इसने महाद्वीप के राजनीतिक और सामाजिक परिदृश्य को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans 9) Paper Partition refers to the slicing up of African regions between European powers without considerations of ground level realities.

Driving forces for paper partition

- ① Colonialist aims of European powers -
- ② Race for resource rich regions of Africa -
- ③ Extreme climate & difficult geography of Africa made it difficult to map actual ground boundaries.
- ④ Reluctance of colonial powers to engage in Africa's administration beyond economic motives.
- ⑤ Complete absence of political & military

Resistance from African natives.

Social & Political Impact of Paper Partition

① Resource Extraction by foreign powers & impoverishment of African natives.

② Ambiguous boundaries ~~are~~ led to border conflicts between various ~~and~~ countries.

Ex^o - Abyei region between Sudan & South Sudan.

③ Ethnic communities divided into multiple nationalities - This is reason for ethnic conflict in Africa today.

④ Division of Africa into more than 50 regions - This economic & political fragmentation has led to backwardness.

African Union leader aptly sums up, "Paper Partition reflected ignorance of Europeans & Tragedy of Africans".

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.10) "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that." Discuss the issues that fueled the American civil war. How far did the civil war succeed in achieving its objective? (10 marks, 150 words)

"अगर मैं किसी दास को आजाद किए बिना संघ को बचा सकता, तो मैं ऐसा करता; और अगर मैं इसे सभी दासों को मुक्त करके बचा सकता था, तो मैं इसे करूँगा; और अगर मैं कुछ को मुक्त करके और दूसरों को अकेला छोड़कर इसे बचा सकता, तो मैं भी ऐसा करता।" अमेरिकी गृहयुद्ध को बढ़ावा देने वाले मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए? गृहयुद्ध अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में कहाँ तक सफल हुआ? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) American Civil War was fought between North & Southern States due to differences over various issues -

Issues fueling American Civil War

① Slavery in Westward Expansion: Southern states wanted legal slavery while northern states resisted it -

② Different Economic Systems: Agriculture dominated south while Industries / Manufacturing dominated North.

Thus, both had varying stance on trade & taxes

③ Debate over Constitutional nature: Southern states argued that they were free to

leave the union whenever desired. This generated political rift.

(4) Issue of Black rights was also a concern.

(5) Lincoln's decision to ban slavery

Achievements of Civil War : (1) Slavery was abolished & rights in true sense were given to blacks (also citizenship)

(2) Distinction between North & South states ended.

(3) America became a true federal union.

(4) Civil liberties were constitutionally protected through amendments.

Limitations : (1) Blacks still faced racism & discrimination.

(2) Rise of radical groups in America.

(3) Factionalism & political discontent ~~rose~~ increased

Feedback

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

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Q11) Gandhara art was a hybrid school that reflects the cultural contact between India and the Hellenistic world. Elaborate. Also discuss the unique features of Gandhara art viz-a-viz Mathura and Amaravati school of art. (15 marks, 250 words)

गांधार कला एक मिश्रित कला शैली थी जो भारत और यूनानियों के बीच सांस्कृतिक संपर्क को दर्शाती है। विस्तार सहित वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही गांधार कला की अनूठी विशेषताओं जैसे मथुरा और अमरावती मूर्ति की भी चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Gandhara Art emerged in region of Gandhara i.e. Khyber-Pakhtunwada region around 1st Century ~~BE~~ AD.

Gandhara school as a hybrid school

- ① Greco Roman Influence mixed with Indian Religion. Ex^o - Buddha is depicted in style of Roman-god like figure.
- ② Presence of Halo was most visible ~~using~~ example of cultural syncretism.
- ③ Extensive focus on external features like folds, drapery etc. was Greek influence. While mudras like Abhaya Mudra, Bhoomi-sparsha Mudra etc. were part of Indian religious philosophy.

④ Although sculpting was ~~locally~~ ^{inspired} from Hellenistic Art, material was locally sourced & supplied.

⑤ Buddha's figure in Anthropomorphic form reflected convergence of both cultures.

Unique features of Gandhara vis-a-vis Mathura & Amaravati school

<u>Gandhara</u>	<u>Mathura</u>	<u>Amaravati</u>
① Patronage by <u>Sakas & Kushanas</u>	<u>Sakas & Kushanas</u>	<u>Satvahana patronage</u>
② Had <u>external influence</u>	Developed <u>indigenously</u>	Developed <u>indigenously</u>
③ 1st - 2nd Century AD	1st - 3rd Century AD	3rd - 5th Century AD
④ <u>Holopresent</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Absent</u>

⑤ Material used was Stucco & Blue-green schist

Spotted sandstone

Marble was used for construction

⑥ Focus on external beautification

Focus on intricate internal details

Focus on peripheral details like Jataka figures etc.

⑦ Bearded Buddha

Shaven Buddha

Shaven Buddha & various life stages

⑧ Buddhism dominant

Buddhism, Jainism & Hinduism

Buddhism & Hinduism

⑨ Coarse Drapery

Fine Drapery

less detailed on drapery

⑩ Pakistan-Afghanistan region

Mathura (UP)

Ausavati Valley

Gandhara art shared similarity as well as differences with Mathura & Ausavati school of Art.

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.12) Examine the influence of regional and local traditions on temple architecture of ancient India. Also explain how ancient temple architecture impacted the architectural style and design of later periods. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्राचीन भारत के मंदिर वास्तुकला पर क्षेत्रीय और स्थानीय परंपराओं के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ यह भी स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राचीन मंदिर स्थापत्य ने बाद के काल की स्थापत्य शैली एवं डिजाइन को प्रभावित किया। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 12) Temple Architecture has been mainstay of Indian architecture right from Rock-Cut Temples to modern temples.

Influence of regional & local traditions

① Style of temple construction : like Nagara in North had no Kalyanmandapa but Dravida temples in south had one.

② Religious influence : Apart from shrines of dominant gods, locally worshipped deities' shrines are also found. Ex: Murugan in south.

③ locally supplied raw material for temple construction. Ex: Sandstone in U.P.

- 4) Royal patronage of temples varied with region. (Ex)^o - Hoyasales patronaged Vesara style of temples.
 - 5) Local climatic conditions influenced temples.
(Ex)^o - Pala temples in Bengal had a sloping roof.
 - 6) Local notions about temple's significance. (Ex)^o - Gateways were tall & elaborate in South but not in North.
 - 7) Subsidiary shrines were usually of local deities.
 - 8) Temple's ground was shaped according to local populace need. (Ex)^o - Ajanta-Hajira UP belt used it for Panchayat meetings.
- Ancient temple architecture influencing styles & designs in later periods
- 1) Most modern & medieval temples still follow the dominant design of ancient

times. (Ex) :- Bekhapasada is still a dominant feature of Northen temples.

(2) Placement of deities & figures on sanctorium wall.

(3) Pattern of sculptures & wall design.

(Ex) :- Elaborate animal sculptures are still preferred in Tamil Nadu area.

(4) Presence or absence of water tanks in South & North temples respectively.

(5) Colour & raw material used are still inspired from old designs. (Ex) :- Ram Janabhooni Temple being constructed with Red Sandstone.

Temple Architecture Elements display a Remarkable continuity from ancient to modern times.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS

Q.13) Explain why Sufism, a liberal reform movement in Islam could deepen its roots in the Indian sub-continent, despite Islam being a foreign religion? Also, bring out the impacts of Sufism on Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

बताएं कि इस्लाम में एक उदारवादी सुधार आंदोलन, सूफीवाद, एक विदेशी धर्म होने के बावजूद, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में अपनी जड़ें क्यों गहरी कर सका? साथ ही, भारतीय समाज पर सूफीवाद के प्रभावों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans (3) - Although Islam was foreign to India, yet Sufism thrived & flourished in India developing deep connect to Indian traditions. Sufism could deepen its root in subcontinent

① Delhi Sultanate, Mughals etc. had made Islam popular & centre of political activity. By the time Sufism came, Islam was part of Indian society.

② Sufism did not have convertist (proselytizing) aims, thus it did not face mass resistance like Christianity did.

③ Sufi Salsitas received royal patronage & support. Emperors Akbar & Jehangir promoted Christi Salsita.

④ Use of vernacular language found appeal

among masses -

⑤ Sufism also supported 'Idea of one God' which was by then popularised by Bhakti saints. Thus, it found mass appeal -

⑥ Use of music & dance as a form of devotion & abandoning costly rituals saw popular support -

⑦ Social reformist agenda of Sufi saints & promotion of idea of Equality found resonance particularly among vulnerable & deprived sections -

Impacts of Sufism on Indian Society

① Various orders still have a mass following - (Ex) Moinuddin Chisti's Dargah

in Ajmer is second most holy site for Indian Muslims.

② Denouncing rituals & sacrifices, caste system & idolatry - all of which resulted in inhuman practices & discrimination.

③ Idea of Peace & Brotherhood, religious harmony & essential unity of all religions were contribution to Indian philosophical stand.

④ Cultural Contributions : Qawwali & Sufi dance became part of Indian culture.

⑤ Sufi & Bhakti provided basis for socio-religious reform movements.

⑥ Popularisation & adoption of Islam in India (second biggest religion)
Although Sufis came from Arabian & Persian world, yet they made India their home.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.14) Critically examine the conditions that necessitated the imposition of National Emergency in 1975. What were its short term and long-term impacts for the country? (15 marks, 250 words)

1975 में राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल लागू करने के लिए आवश्यक परिस्थितियों की आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। देश के लिए इसके अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव क्या थे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 14) National Emergency was declared in 1975 by Indira Gandhi Government as often referred as "Dark Phase" of Indian Democracy.

Conditions leading to National Emergency

① J.P. Narayan Movement was gaining popular traction. Student political movements with anti-government agenda threatened Congress rule.

② High inflation rates (>20%) due to continuous wars, low agricultural productivity etc.

③ High Current Account Deficit & Mounting Foreign Debt

④ High unemployment & Restlessness among youth.

- ⑤ Soviet model inspired authoritarian control over state apparatus.
- ⑥ Frequent labour strikes & railway strikes led by leaders like Jatta Sawant.
- ⑦ Keshavnanda Bhargava Judgment reflected the pinnacle of tussle between Judiciary & Executive. Emergency was also an attempt to curtail powers of judiciary.
- ⑧ Raj Narain Case & threat of Indira Gandhi's disqualification.

Impacts for the Country

- ① Short term: (a) Majority of opposition leaders (including J.P.) were jailed. Any political dissent was ruthlessly suppressed.
- ② Freedom of press was curtailed.
- ③ Various Constitutional Amendments giving unparalleled powers to executive.

- (d) Idea of duties of citizen were promoted over rights.
- (e) Growth of Authoritarianism in country
- (f) Judicial Crisis : Justice AN Roy was made CJI leading to resignation of other 2 senior judges.
- (2) long term : (a) Constitutional Amendments (like 44th) were introduced to limit scope of executive despotism.
- (b) Rise of regional parties with strong emphasis on federalism.
- (c) Political Activism among common citizenry increased.
- "Emergency" now serves as eternal reminder to the need to maintain DEMOCRATIC & CONSTITUTIONAL nature of state.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.15) Why is the decade of 1960 known as 'dangerous decade'? How did India surmount the challenges faced during this era? (15 marks, 250 words)

1960 के दशक को 'खतरनाक दशक' क्यों कहा जाता है? भारत ने इस युग के दौरान आने वाली चुनौतियों का सामना कैसे किया? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 15) 1960 was a decade of multiple economic, social & political disturbances, thus gaining title of 'Dangerous Decade'.

Reasons of 1960 decade being disturbance ridden

① Constant warfare: 1965 → India-Pakistan war & around 1970 → Bangladesh's ethnic movement was high; 1962 → India-China war. War led to social unrest, territorial losses (Aksai Chin) & geopolitical conflicts.

② Political instability at centre due to frequent deaths of PMs like Nehru, Shastri etc. Power struggle between Desai & Indira Gandhi created instability in Congress.

③ Period of high inflation & low farm production. Continuous two years drought in

1964 & 1965 almost created ~~like~~ ^{famine} like conditions

④ Land Reform Agenda & Planned Development failed to yield desired results leading to economic stagnancy & social unrest

⑤ Rise of internal security challenges

⑥ Left-wing Extremism originated in Naxalbari region in 1967

⑦ Danda Nadu Movement & North East's secessionism reached its peak in 1960s.

India's solution to these challenges

① Issues of food shortage → (a) PM Shastri appealed for nationwide fast (conceded) & raised slogan of "Jai Jawan - Jai Kisan".

② Green Revolution marked by HV seeds, fertiliser & pesticide use. It tripled grain

Production & made us foodgrain sufficient

② war-front solutions : (a) Setting up intelligence agencies; increasing military expenditure & manpower.

(b) Diplomatic negotiations combined with on ground victory

③ Internal security : (a) Developmental Mission to relieve distress of poor.

(b) Interstate coordinated actions & specialized task force

④ Economic front : (a) Import Substitution Model to reduce CAD.

(b) Focus on expanding Capital Goods industry

⑤ Creation of new states & clampdown on secessionist groups like ULFA, NSCN
 Although 1960s was dangerous decade, but government efforts made upcoming decades "Structural Reform" decades.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.16) How did Italy transform from a geographical expression to a nation-state? Evaluate the role of Cavour in the unification of Italy. (15 marks, 250 words)

इटली 'भौगोलिक अभिव्यक्ति' से एक राष्ट्र-राज्य में कैसे परिवर्तित हुआ? इटली के एकीकरण में कावूर की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans) Italy was fragmented into multiple regions until 1870s, when Sardinia region emerged as leader to unify Italy.

Transformation from Geographical Expression to a Nation State

- ① Shared linguistic & cultural identity, Common socio-cultural customs & Italian heritage became basis of national identity.
- ② Desire for economic unification as resource consolidation & tariff free movement would allow economies of scale.
- ③ German Unification served as inspiration to Italian leaders.

④ Leaders like Mazzini (Grand he of Italy) provided masses with nationalistic identities & aspirations (uniting masses)

⑤ Initiative of Sardinia who was biggest region to unify Italian nationalities

⑥ Garibaldi's Red March that helped to unify the remaining regions.

⑦ Popular literature emphasized on the need of unification.

⑧ Youth societies both politically & militantly pushed for unification.

Role of Cavour in unification of Italy

① Cavour was head of Sardinia, the region which initiated & spearheaded the movement of Italian unification.

- ② Mobilizing military force & particularly against dissenting regions.
- ③ Political negotiations with other regions to accept Common national identity.
- ④ Raised national outcry over region of Trentino under Austrian ~~control~~ control.
This provided a v rallying point for masses.
- ⑤ Supported Garibaldi in his southward march.
- ⑥ Mobilized youth support.
- ⑦ Mobilized capitalist class support to fund efforts for unification.
Cavour can be compared to 'Patel' in India, who diplomatically sew together various fragments.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.7) Why did Britain follow a policy of appeasement during inter-war years? To what extent was this policy responsible for the outbreak of World War II? (15 marks, 250 words)

युद्ध के वर्षों के दौरान ब्रिटेन ने तुष्टीकरण की नीति का पालन क्यों किया? यह नीति किस हद तक द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के लिए जिम्मेदार थी? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 7) Policy of Appeasement refers to attitude of British government vis-a-vis Germany which was lenient & accepting of unprincipled actions.

Reasons for policy of appeasement

- ① Economic interest as Germany was largest & most rapidly developing market of Europe (Iron Policy)
- ② Britain wanted to contain Communist influence (USSR ~~Russian~~ state). Anti-Communist ideology of Nazi Party & Hitler was leveraged by Britain.
- ③ Popular public perception about Treaty of Versailles. As ruling govt. often had

thin majorities, they didn't resort to hard actions.

④ Britain wanted an ally in Continental Europe. Post war subdued Germany had that potential.

⑤ Failure of League of Nations led to independent national policies.

Policy was responsible for world war II

① Britain failed to check growing fascist & Nazi tendencies in Germany.

② Germany's occupation of Czechoslovakia & other areas was passively ignored.

This emboldened Hitler's ambition.

③ Militarisation of Rhineland & rearming of German armies was ignored by British.

④ Appeasement lowered defences of Britain which led to late reaction. Britain reacted only after Poland was occupied by Nazis.

Other factors also contributed to WWII

① Growth of aggressive & nationalistic

Ex^o - Mussolini in Italy & Hitler in Germany.

② Failure of League of Nations.

③ Colonial & Imperialist aims of Japan, Germany & Italy.

④ Immediate reason was shooting of Austrian throne heir Arch Ferdinand Duke.

⑤ Advanced military tactics & armory.

⑥ Biased & harsh Treaty of Versailles.

Although 'Policy of Appeasement' was a major factor, but it was not the only one.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.18) Describe the reasons that made Britain the birthplace of Industrial Revolution. In what ways the process of industrialization differ across countries? (15 marks, 250 words)

उन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए जिन्होंने ब्रिटेन को औद्योगिक क्रांति का जन्मस्थान बनाया। औद्योगिकीकरण की प्रक्रिया देशों में किस तरह से भिन्न होती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 18) Industrial Revolution is a period of 1760s-1840s where mechanized production enabled large scale production of goods & coming up of modern industries.

Reasons for Britain as birthplace

- 1) Scientific Inventions: Spinning Jenny by Arkwright, Steam Engine by Watt etc.
- 2) Well developed trade ~~that~~ channels, excellent port connectivity & navigable waterways.
- 3) Agriculture Revolution & Enclosure Movement: freed up labour for industrial production.
- 4) Political Conditions: Democratic ~~System~~ allowed for rise of new class of bourgeoisie capitalists.

- 5) Colonialism is source of raw material & market for finished goods.
- 6) British Financial Institutions funded newly established industries.
- 7) Presence of coal & iron is important for ~~some~~ industrial machinery & connectivity.
- 8) Coming up of industrial cities like Manchester, Birmingham etc.

Difference in process of industrialisation

- 1) Germany is (a) Developed late in 19th Century but developed very rapidly.
- (b) Coal & Iron industry flourished due to raw material availability.
- (c) Automobiles & Engineering goods spearheaded industrial development unlike textiles in England.

② India : (a) Planned Industrialisation

(b) Mixed Economy model : Capital & Basic goods industry was state's responsibility & Consumer goods industry was private sector.

③ USA : (a) Phased development from primary to tertiary to service sector.

(b) Good exports & Hard-currency paradigm supported industrialisation.

④ Japan : (a) Developed as internal reformist agenda under 'Meiji Restoration'.

(b) Absence of natural resources led to development of processing industry.

Industrialisation trajectory is a function of historical, geographical & policy factors of a particular region.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.19) "World War I was an inevitable catastrophe waiting to happen, resulting from the interplay of long-term structural, cultural, and political factors." Elucidate (15 marks, 250 words)

"प्रथम विश्व युद्ध एक अपरिहार्य विध्वंस थी जो, दीर्घकालिक संरचनात्मक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक कारकों की परस्पर क्रिया के परिणामस्वरूप, होने को आतुर थी।" स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans) World War I began on 28th June, 1914 with killing of Austrian prince & ended on 28th June, 1919 with Treaty of Versailles.

WWI: result of various factors

① Existing secret alliances between countries
like: (a) Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary & Italy.

(b) Triple Entente: Britain, France & Russia.

② Growing militarisation of Europe-

Ex: For every ship produced by Germany, two military ships were produced by British.

③ Colonialism race with all countries trying to expand their area of influence-

④ Territorial Conflicts between European

Powers. (Ex) - Region of Alsace-Lorraine between Germany & France.

(5) Realpolitik of Bismarck & German Kaiser Wilhelm that created ripples of discontent in Europe.

(6) Growth of narrow nationalism. Press & media played important role as they wisreported-overseas events.

(7) Issue of mistreatment of ethnic minorities - Russia declared war on Austria as Serbsians shared common Slav identity.

(8) The Eastern Question with potential disintegration of Ottoman empire, there was a race among European powers to

acquire-control of transcontinental area.

- ① Immediate reason was killing of Austrian Prince Ferdinand Duke by Black Hand organisation of Serbia.

WWI's catastrophic impacts

- ① Millions died & billions of property were destroyed.
- ② Mutual co-destruction of European powers.
- ③ Harsh & biased peace treaty was foundational stone of WWII.
- ④ Germany & others faced national humiliation & massive indebtedness.
- ⑤ Hostility & suspicion in geopolitics.
WWI was not a chance event but long pending result of multiple factors.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.20) "The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 signaled the end of the Cold War and the end of history as we knew it." Analyze the causes and the consequences of the fall of the Berlin Wall.

(15 marks, 250 words)

"1989 में बर्लिन की दीवार का गिरना शीत युद्ध के अंत और इतिहास के अंत का संकेत था जैसा कि हम जानते थे।" बर्लिन की दीवार के गिरने के कारणों और परिणामों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Answer) Berlin wall signified a division between East Germany controlled by USSR & West Germany controlled by USA & West having different economic & political systems

Causes of fall of Berlin wall

- ① Wide Economic disparity between East & West Germany. While former's population lived in poverty, famine & deprivation; latter witnessed economic growth & development
- ② Above conditions created massive discontent in East Germany leading to public demonstrations -

- ③ Bankruptcy of USSR's socialist model fast tracked the fall of Berlin Wall.
- ④ Gorbachev's policies of Glasnost & Perestroika - These liberal reformative steps allowed dissemination that contributed to protests against Berlin Wall.
- ⑤ German societies & parties started demanding removal of wall. Gaining international pressure ~~too~~ accelerated the process.

Consequences of fall of Berlin Wall

- ① Reunification of German nationals who were artificially divided up for more than 3 decades.
- ② End of ideological battle between USSR's Communism & USA's Capitalism model. latter gained worldwide acceptance

2. Washington Consensus served as seal for global approval of Capitalism.

3. Withdrawal of global powers from Germany. Rapid economic & technical developments enabled it to be ^{one of the} largest economies today.

4. End of cold war. It also promoted the disintegration of USSR.

5. Other East Europe ~~countries~~ ^{Countries} gained inspiration from this - It led to proliferate & replacement of socialistic authoritarianism with democratic regime.

Although it would be apt to say fall of Berlin wall was end of cold war, but (not of history) as geopolitical realities are as much a reality today, as they were in past.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

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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
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

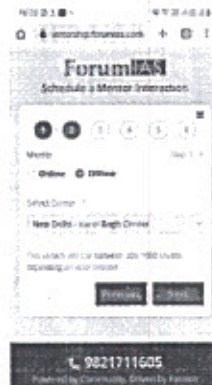
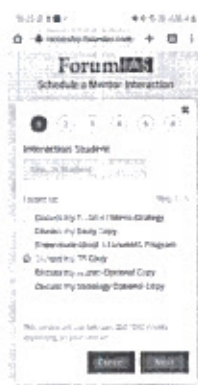
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