

TEST CODE 6 1 1 2 0 1

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

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate  
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Nivedita Sarker

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Medium/माध्यम

English  हिंदी 

Date/दिनांक

\*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		
2		
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- 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।

Total/कुल अंक

250

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

10:00 PM

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/  
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन 

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 का 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।

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

ans 2, 3, 4, 5



ans 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

### 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)

Britain was the epicentre of Industrial Revolution in early 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

- ↳ Mechanisation of Labor
- ↳ Economies of scale
- ↳ Trade expanded etc

COAL RESERVES PLAYED A ROLE IN IRON & INVENTIONS

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- Manufacturing units got set-up Country wide
- Volume of production increased due to usage of machinery
- Production Costs reduced, Prices in market reduced, demand increased ⇒ Development of Economy & Trade

BUT, PRIME ROLE PLAYED BY DEMOCRACY

- Stability in society among masses ⇒ Conducive environment for creativity
- Rule of Law ensured
  - ↳ Crime rates were low
  - ↳ people were obedient
  - ↳ Lack of uprisings & revolutions
- Institutional framework for governance ensured functional speciality
  - ↳ fostered efficiency

Therefore, British was successful not just because of the inventions but because of the prevailing political system of that time.

(Democracy)  
(Monarchical)

**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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> 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)

Modern history of India is full of social uprisings & revolutions by Peasant class in 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> Century alike.

eg. Indigo revolt, etc.  
19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

PEASANT MOVEMENT

eg. Mopilla Revolt, Champanan Movement etc  
20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

→ Revolted against DIRECT exploiters  
e.g. zamindars etc

→ Revolted against Colonial Masters & their Puppets alike.

→ No spirit / Awareness of Nationalism

→ Nationalistic Awakening

→ Lack of knowledge of Colonialism & the negative Ramifications

→ Greater Awareness about the exploitations

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ <u>Divided social base</u></li> <li>→ <u>Geographically concentrated</u></li> <li>→ <u>Limited number of issues</u></li> <li>→ <u>Militaristic in Nature</u></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Equal coherence between Large/small peasants alike</li> <li>→ spread across British India e.g. participation in CDM etc</li> <li>→ Broader issues</li> <li>→ Militaristic &amp; Non-violent - both</li> </ul> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Peasants have played a central role in the freedom struggle against the British with Gandhiji through his philosophies like Ahimsa, satyagrah & direct Action as well.

**Feedback**

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

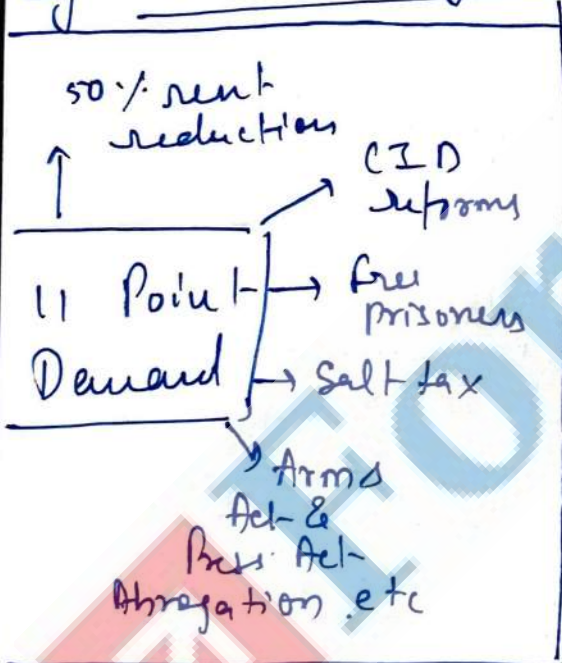


**Q.3)** In its extent, reach, and revolutionary zeal, Civil Disobedience Movement has a unique place in India's freedom struggle. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Gandhi ji Declared his 11 point demands & declared a mass civil disobedience movement across india if demands not met by 30<sup>th</sup> January 1930.

EXTENT : COM



→ Broader in scope than the precedent - Non-cooperation Movement

→ Tacit & explicit disobedience not

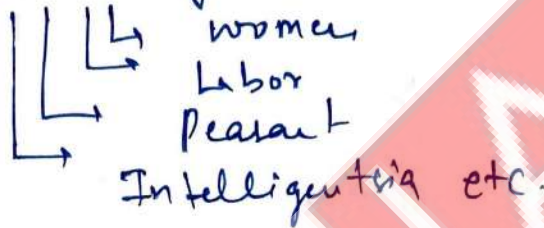
just non-cooperation

REACH : CDM

→ Launched PAN India

→ Participation from North-South - East - west alike

→ All classes of society participated



REVOLUTIONERY ZEAL : CDM

→ Gandhi ji asked people to defy unjust laws

→ Quit govt. schools, colleges, laws

→ Don't pay taxes

→ Profess ahimsa & satyagrah

Civil Disobedience Movement - tested the masses for the final jolt (DIM)

when it ended with Gandhi - Irwin

Pact, British ceding to almost all the demands.

**Feedback**

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
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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)

Vaishnavism & Shaivism professed in medieval India essentially meant worshipping of Lord Vishnu & Lord Shiva respectively.

Bhakti Movement During the 9th century A.D. in the South India establishes the locality & universality of these two sects of Hinduism.

These religions preached ideas like

- Humanism
- Tolerance
- Universal God
- Cammaraderie & Cooperation

Though the ideas preached were similar but- the methods catered (universal)

to the local region of those days.

e.g. — usage of bhajana/Kirtana in local dialect

— Religious performance in regional language of masses

— Religious texts in the common local language of people instead of sanskrit.

figures like Tulsidas, Kabir, Meera Bai etc propagated the intended

message via local dialect to attain maximum reach.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

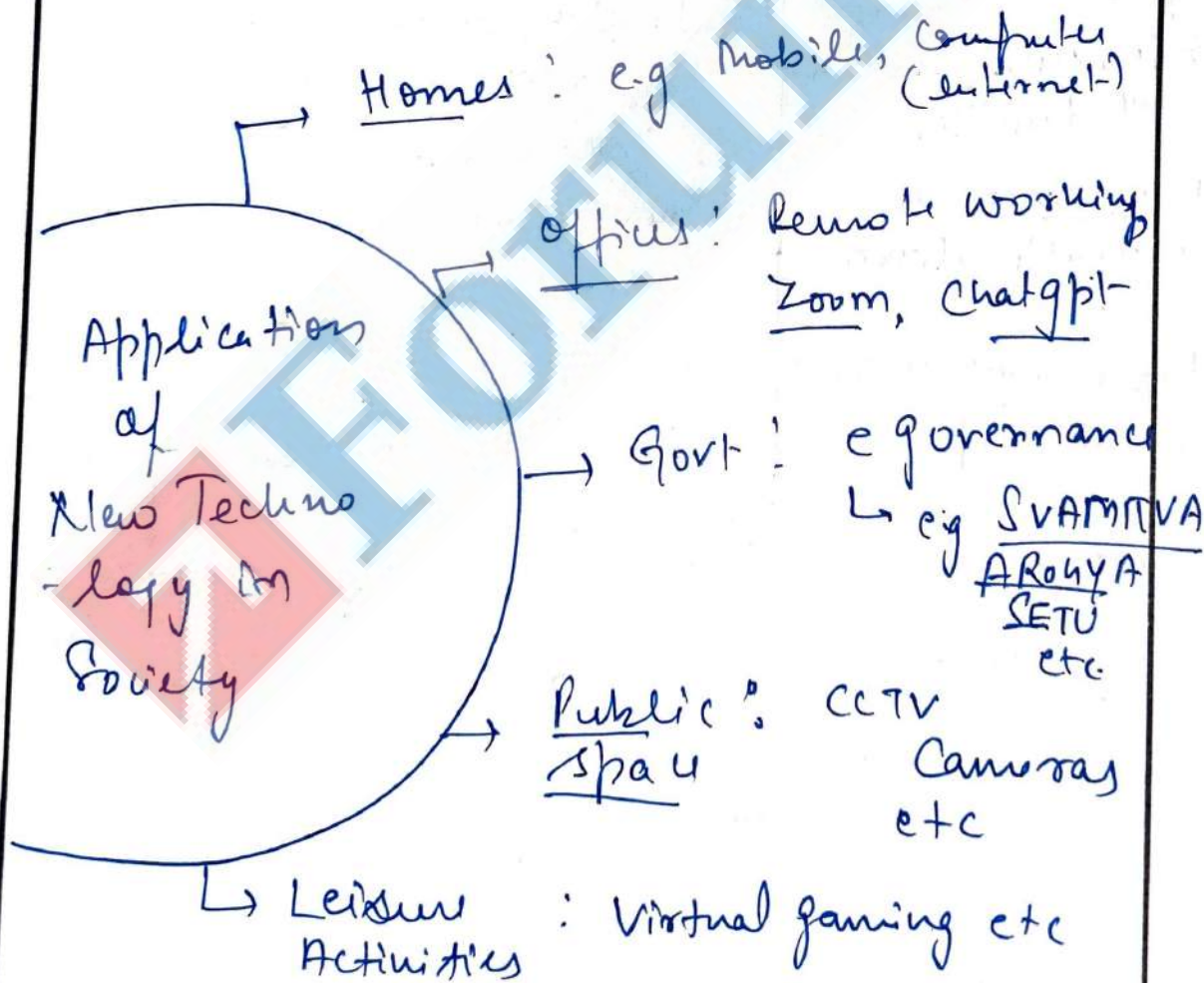




Q.5) Explore and evaluate the impact of new technologies on Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय समाज पर नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रभाव का अन्वेषण और मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian society has been evolving, even at a quater rate since the inception of New technologies like internet, remote working, Artificial intelligence, Machine learning etc.



IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGIES ON SOCIETY

POSITIVE

- Scope of Communication Improved
  - ↳ - over seas work
  - Added remittances
- Low effort, better work results
  - ↳ e.g. Chat-GPT
- Higher incomes
  - ↳ Consumerisation of families
- Pluralism & Multiculturalism on rise
- Harmonious co-existence of people.

NEGATIVE

- Broken families
  - ↳ Higher Divorce rates (extra marital affairs (apps like tinder etc))
- Nuclear families with rising individualism
- Diluting value system of traditional family.
  - ↳ eg. (westernisation)
- Social Evils like usage of vapes etc on the face of "Modernisation"
  - ↳ (electronic cigarettes)

Every coin has two aspects, technology has both been a blessing & a bane for Indian society.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

India is a land of four  
Religions— Hinduism, Buddhism,  
Jainism & Sikhism Birth;  
where Hinduism is the foundational  
Stone of the three.

Over the centuries, Hinduism  
kept evolving by adapting & absorb  
ing the other religions like  
in terms of its preachings & practices

But, failed to completely assimilate  
- to the Islamic cultural beliefs &

practices because

- (i) Antagonistic to core rituals  
e.g. Hindus pray cow but Islam demands  
sacrifice
- (ii) Language Barrier: Islamic texts  
are in Arabic/Urdu while Hinduism  
preached in Sanskrit
- (iii) Rulers will: Orthodox conservationist  
rulers like Aurangzeb ordered mass killings of  
Hindus — Medieval India has mostly been  
ruled by Muslim  
rulers.
- (iv) Missionary  
Nature: Islam focuses on  
conversion (material link)  
while Hinduism is spiritual
- (v) communal disharmony between  
two sections of society stopped  
people from intermingling hence intermixing  
of faith.

Thus, These two religions are  
antithetical in their existence  
making their amalgamation close to impossible.

**Feedback**

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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)

Israel - Palestine conflict is as old as the concept of Multi-cultural world.

Post the 1948 UN Declaration, Neighbors of present day Israel - Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt & Iraq waged a war on Iraq, for the rights of palestinian Arabs.

ARAB - ISRAEL INTERNAL CONFLICTS

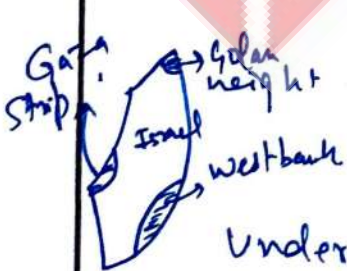
→ fight for individuality

↳ Jerusalem

↳ birth of Islam & Jew (Zionism)

→ Historical claims for the holy land

→ Clash of civilisations (Missionary Crusade wars)



↳ Creates doubts in Palestine  
↳ Undermines & exploitation.

Against Possible Israel Rule on them.

CONFLICT AS A RESULT OF IMPERIAL MANIPULATIONS

Early 20th century, Palestine → 85% Arab 10% Christian 5% Jew

→ During world war I

↳ To garner support from Jews

British declared Balfour Declaration



Contradicting in the below ways.

↳ Jew State in Palestine

(i) 1915 → Deal with Arab ruler to oust Ottoman Empire

1916 → Deal with France to divide the territory & colonise Palestine

1917 → Promise of Jew land

↳ United Holocaust refugees during world war II

Changed dynamics & demographics of the Palestine State.

↳ Story of Newer Ending war continues

It is not religion that is the reason for present Israel-Palestine conflict but colonial greed is.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Numismatics is the study of coins or coinage system of a region to understand the cultural, economical & societal aspects of civilisations

Numismatics helps as a tool in deciphering the history of a country :-

→ Content of Precious Metal

helps in knowing economical condition of kingdoms

e.g. Gupta Period had Gold Coins

↙ while Satvahanas had Copper Coins

Shows prosperity

- coins have engravings of various kinds showing
- Language / Text : Delhi Sultanate  
Coins had Arabic Verses
  - Ruler Name : Albar issued special coins to propagate "~~Albar~~ Akbar" Dim-e-Ilahi
  - God Bull, Lion &
  - Animistic Stamp : Pashupati, Lishnu, Shiva, yaksha etc on Gupta coins
  - Issuing Date : → Denotes usage era.

Thus, a close study of the coinage system reveals about the prevalent social & political norms of the time.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Art 356 of Indian constitution provides a provision of "Emergency" under

- (i) Internal insurgency (Armed rebellion)
- (ii) War
- (iii) Financial Emergency.

India was under 21 months long Emergency in 1975-1977 under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, imposed in the backdrop of JP Movement.

Emergency imposed to save Nation

- JP Movement created instability in society
- Environment was threatening India's

Integrity, Unity & democratic traditions

→ Conducive for External interference.

Emergency implemented to save individuals self interest

→ Allahbad high court declared Indira Gandhi's election unconstitutional

Revised JP Movement

⇒ Govt. Machinery became defiant

SC ordered "No voting power" for Indira's stay in office

Indira Gandhi lost control

→ To get hold of power she imposed Emergency due to internal reasons

Emergency acted as inoculation against democracy by curbing fundamental

rights Art (19), freedom of press, freedom to oppose / stage protest.

Learning lessons from this dark phase of Indian history Constitution was Amended (44th)

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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S & F			
P & R			
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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)

Movements that were conducted against the exploitation of environment by human beings came to be termed as "Environmental Movements".

ex. Chipko Movement, Apiko Movement.

Twin objectives of Environmental movements → Ecological conservation  
 → Social justice.

CASE IN POINT:

NARMADA BACHAO ANDOLAN

This Baber Amte lead initiative fought not just for the

Construction of Dam of Narmada river, creating a lot of environment-problems.

- ↳ Submergence of Land
- ↳ Loss of Biodiversity
- ↳ Loss of Animals (Domestic & wild)
- ↳ Vulnerability to flood etc [Nudge to climate change]

At the same time they vied for human issues related to social justice as well → loss of Tribal way of life

→ loss of Employment

→ Mass rehabilitation

→ Equity & Equality for

victims as compared to capitalist benefactors

thus, the ~~the~~ environment movements were not only ecological conservation in nature but- also creating a case of egalitarian just societies.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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AWIS			
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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)

On midnight of 14<sup>th</sup> Aug, 1947 Jawahar Lal  
Nehru gave his "Trust with Destiny"  
speech to make India Great Again  
after 200 yrs. of colonial Exploitation.

## CHALLENGES INDIA FACED AT INDEPENDENCE

- (i) Partition : - Communal riots  
between Hindu-Muslim
- Dis harmony among  
Society at large
- (ii) Economic : - Only 1% contribution  
towards world trade
- Crippling Agriculture,  
Manufacturing Industry
- Constant/Periodic famines



(iii) Political : - Issue of integrating Princely states e.g. Hyderabad, Junagarh etc

- Liberation of Goa/Puducherry

iv) Social : - Poor health indicators e.g. MMR, IMR, Life expectancy  
- Unemployment  
- Poor literacy rate

v) International : - emergence of "Bipolar" world

India followed NAM (maximise benefit from all)

## EXTENT TO WHICH INDIA SUCCEEDED

### IN TACKLING ISSUES

① Social : - Communal tensions over the years have decreased  
- Harmonious co-existence of all



② Economical :- Indian GDP has increased 200% since independence  
 - 5<sup>th</sup> largest GDP (Surpassed U.K. recently)

③ Political :- Stable democracy  
 - increasing participation of people in election over the years

④ International :- Emerging as medium-power in

the current multi-polar world.

- following multi-alignment rather non-alignment.

India has come a long way since independence, but the road is long to achieve complete development for all section of society.

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

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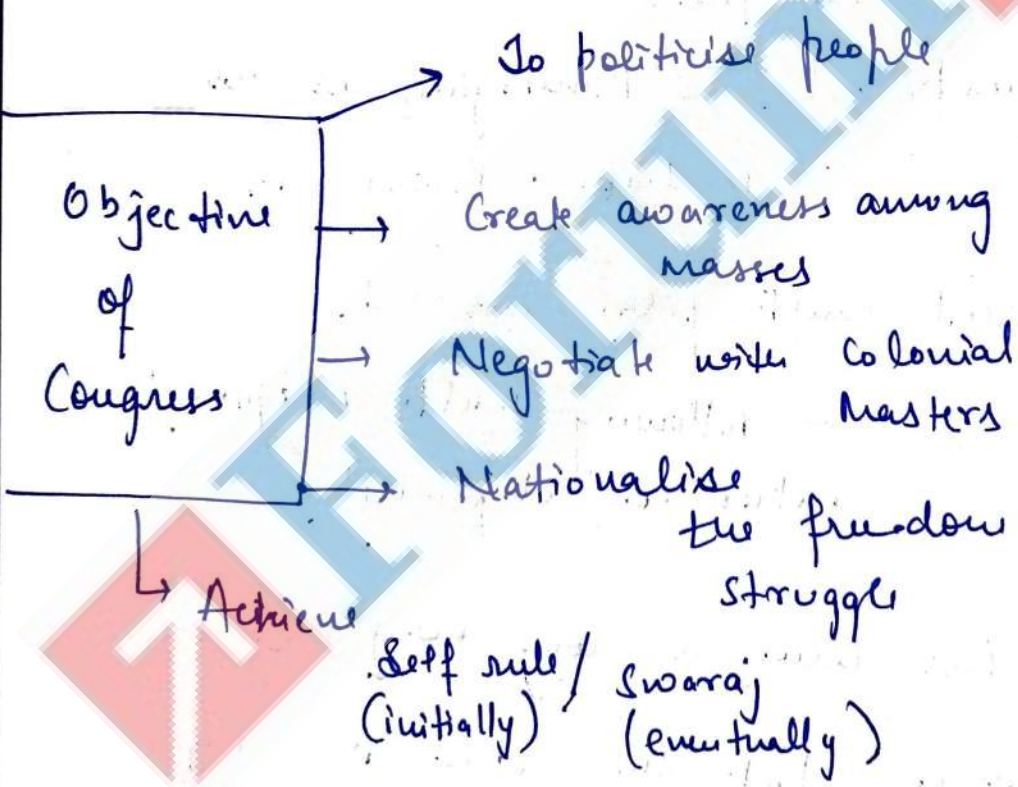
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.12) Congress was criticised to be a safety valve but played a seminal role in uprooting the British rule from the country. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Congress was formed by the intelligent  
outsider class (educated middle class)  
with the help of A.O Hume in 1885.



## CONGRESS AS A SAFETY VALVE

→ Established by a British (A.O. Hume)



without much effort (Lord Dufferin),  
to provide a breath for incessant  
political uproars for e.g. Movement against  
Vermaclara act, Press act.

→ It was an instrument used by  
Early nationalist for raising issues  
via constitutional framework e.g. Petition,  
debate etc — Comparatively Harmless  
for British Regime

→ Provision of Congress ensured "status  
Quo" for British on face of bring "change"  
via

CONGRESS PLAYED A SEMINAL ROLE IN

UPROOTING THE BRITISH

→ Created a conducive environment  
among masses for Nationalism  
e.g. participation in Non-Cooperation,  
Civil Disobedience Movement  
etc

- Advocated for civic & political rights of people — Elections introduced in 1909 GOI Act
- Operated on two fronts:-
  - (i) Mild approach — Moderates
  - (ii) Extreme approach — Extremists
- Politicised youth to fight for India's Glory
- Supported Gandhiji in his struggle — Retreat — Struggle approach.
- Negotiated with the British for various demands at different points of time

Hence, it will not be wrong to say that Indian National Congress (movement) was the first National freedom movement which was realised through INC (party)

**Feedback**

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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)

Pallavas (4<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> Century A.D) laid the foundation of Chola (9<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> Century A.D.) Dravidian style of temples.

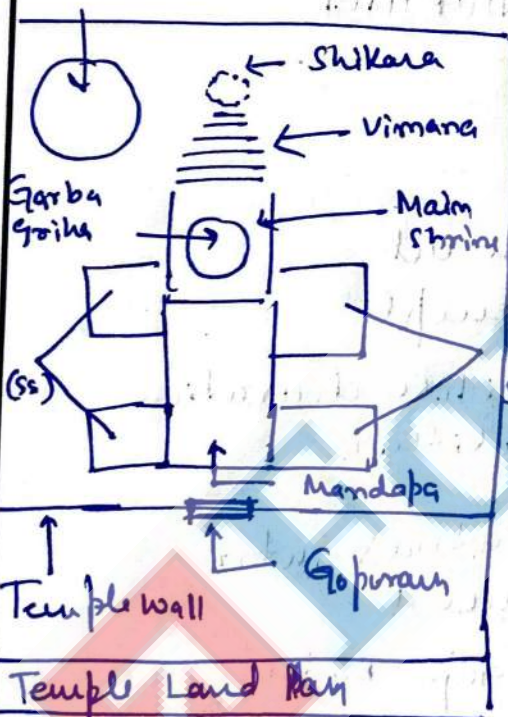
### EVOLUTION OF TEMPLES DURING PALLAVAS

- ① Mahendra Varman Group : - Rock cut-temple
  - Negligible decoration
  - monolithic
- ② Narasimhan Group : - Rattas introduced
  - Dharmaraja Ratta
  - ↳ Predecessor of Dravidian temples
- ③ Raj Simhan Group : - Shikara, vimana introduced
  - Structured Architecture (Not Monolithic)
  - Intricate Carvings

④ Nandi varman : very similar to Group Dravidian temples

FEATURES OF DRAVIDIAN TEMPLE  
(UNDER IMPERIAL CHOLA)

Water tank



① Based on Panchayatana Style

② Has a water Tank

③ Octagonal shikhara

④ Vimana only on Main Shrine

⑤ walled & decorated

Boundary with Gopuram

⑥ Connected Garbagriha with Mandapa



DRAVIDIAN TEMPLES DURING CHOLA

Chola emperors like Raja Raja I etc were Patron of Temples — Vaisnavite & Shivait alike.

This is evident from the temples

- (i) Brihadishwar
- (ii) Gangai Konda Chola Puram
- (iii) Dharmapuram

These have been intricately crafted, full of sculptures, decorated Mandapa & Gopurams which are missing in Pallava era temples.

Hence, Chola Era temples were able to make the architectural marvel by building on the progress of Pallava Era temples.

**Feedback**

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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 started as a Sepoy Mutiny in Mercut which spread to other parts of British India soon.

### REASONS FOR REVOLT

- (i) Religious Reason :
- (i) Rumor of mixing Bone dust in Atta
  - (ii) Pig fat as Grease in Enfield rifles
- ↳ Hurt religious sentiments
- (ii) Discriminatory Behavior : British used to discriminate between Indian & English Regiments, Added fuel to fire
- (v) Draconian & Exploitative treatment of masses



(v) Exploitative Policies — Ryotkari system,  
Indigo Cultivation,  
Opium Policy in Bengal

### FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS FAILURE

(1) Limited participation —

↳ e.g. Large Zamindars,  
Business class didn't  
participate.

(2) No Leadership — "Bahadur Shah Zafar"

(old & weak) was a  
nominal leader

(3) Lack of direction & Agenda  
(Not truly Nationalistic)

(4) Geographical Divide : Remained limited  
to Northern part  
of India

(5) Religious Reason as a fueling agent.

(6) Lack of resources

### IMPACT OF 1857 REVOLT

(1) Crown assumed power in 1858



away from East India Company.

- (ii) Army was reorganised.
- (iii) Small Zamindars, Talagdars were  
bribed via favorable policies to avoid  
future uprisings.
- (iv) Exploitative Laws like Arms regula-  
tions act etc were introduced, (Communal  
policies)
- (v) True colors of British were clear  
to masses now
- (vi) Started struggle for Indian nationalism  
Indirectly.

Although, Marxist scholars do not  
acknowledge the nationalistic nature  
of 1857 struggle but it was  
a stepping stone towards India's  
freedom struggle

**Feedback**

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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)

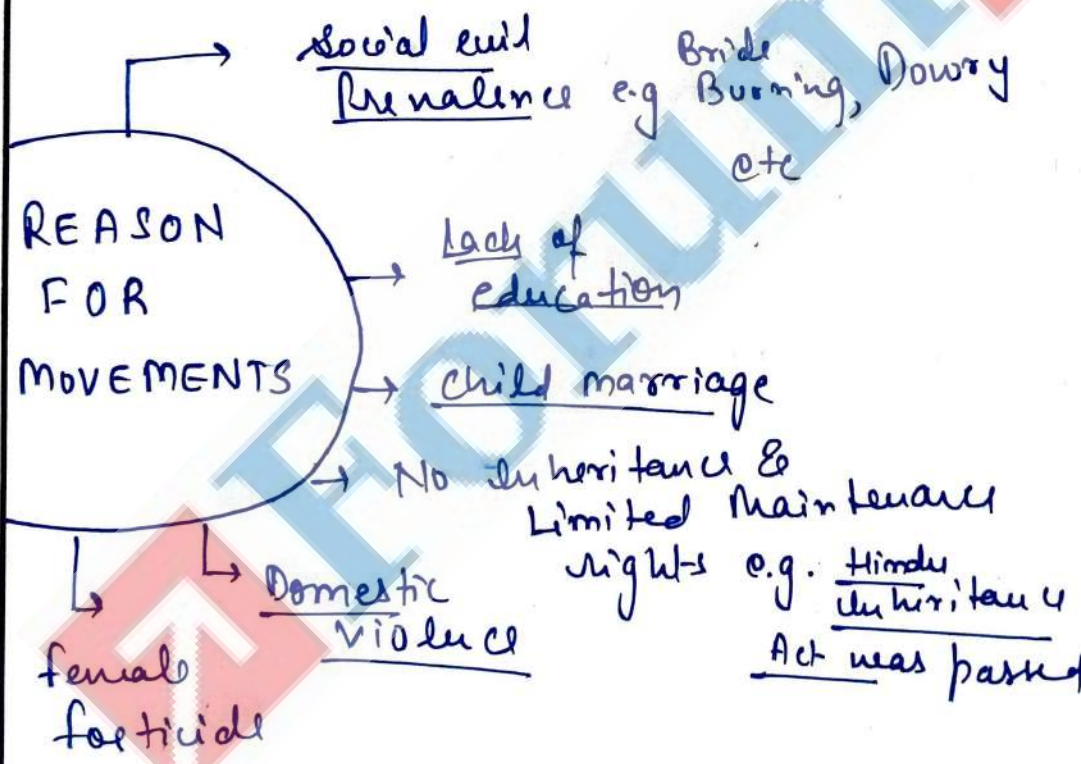
Pre-independence Indian Society was plagued with social evils like Sati, widow - ostracisation, female - infanticide, child marriage etc, as a result a lot of social movements came up like Brahmo Samaj.

### REASONS WHY PRE-INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT LEAD BY MEN

- (i) Low level of Literacy & Awareness among women about their rights
- (ii) Low status in Patriarchal society
- (iii) Containment in four walls of household

for familial responsibility  
(iv) Lack of initiatives for women where women felt comfortable participating in.

PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN-LED SOCIO-ECONOMIC MOVEMENTS POST INDEPENDENCE



- Popular Movement Post Independence
- Anti-Rape Movement
  - Anti-Dowry Movement
  - Right for equal inheritance movement
  - Chipko Movement etc.



CONTRIBUTION OF MOVEMENTS

SUCCESS

- (i) Have provided greater Awareness among masses
- (ii) Helped in formulating reformativ Laws e.g. Shah Bano judgement, Hindu Marriage Act, Special Marriage Act
- (iii) Created a social base for greater societal changes
- (iv) taken steps for Gender Equity

FAILURES

- (i) Women are working from peripherals
- (ii) Low turnout in public events
- (iii) Low number of female agitators for women's rights
- (iv) Commission for women - such organisations are having very limited impact on bringing social changes.

Journey of thousand miles begins with a single step, such movements are step in the right direction to undo the atrocities faced by women for centuries.

**Feedback**

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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 झुटला दिया। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

A White Man's Burden is the Reason,  
(e.g. responsibility of British  
to help India)

that British used to cite for its impe-  
rialism & colonialism.

India's Economic relations with  
Colonial economy

① Drain theory :- Export of raw material  
Import of cheap  
finished British goods

② Agriculture :-

- Plantations  
(Bonded Labor)
- Indigo Policy  
(disbalanced food  
sufficiency for families)
- Opium Cultivation  
(made Land fallow for years)



- ③ Unscientific Cultivation :
- Denied Agriculture Soil of Adequate Nutrients
  - Major reason for recurring famines
- ④ Irrational Rupee / Pound-sterling  
Exchange ratio

British propounded the above  
policy under the garb of "Benevolent  
despotism" for development of  
Indian society.

They made sure Education  
& transportation development  
are on track.

Not for the civil society

betterment, but to ease their business need.

e.g. • education → English Speaking "yes man"

• Transportation (Rail/Road/Post) → Better transportation of product

British justified such initiatives as part of their "missionary" activities, to enlighten the ignorant & savage Indians.

British wanted to make India "civilized" by taking "elite-man's burden" on its shoulder, which was nothing but interest in exploiting India of its resources for its capitalistic needs

**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.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)

There is no denying that the institute of "Marriage" & "family" have undergone a change in the contemporary times.

### MARRIAGE

→ Before, marriages were based on strategies or as a part of family responsibility (Kingdom) (People)

e.g. Continuity of Lineage.

Now, marriages are done for "emotional" needs → to find a companion for life

→ Before, Endogamy was common  
Now, Inter-cast marriages are on the rise

→ Before, Marriage is a religious affair  
Now, People go for Court Marriage etc

Along with such evolutionary changes,  
Gay-Marriage, high divorce rate etc.  
similar contemporary issues are on the  
rise.

Likewise, families have shifted  
from

- (i) Production unit to consumption unit
- (ii) Joint associations to Nuclear
- (iii) collectivistic to individualistic

Among such changes, dilution of  
value system creates an evolutionary  
crisis in contemporary families.

ROLE OF State & Market

① Market : • Capitalism has made



People self serving & self-centered.

- Demand-Supply theories are being implemented while picking wives

or husbands

- Have materialised the intangible of human relations e.g. Benefit of being with someone etc.

② State : • Legalising Homosexual has taken a toll on orthodox sections of society

- Art 21 (Right to Life) empowers people to live with dignity (with or without husband/wife/family)

- Debates around Marital Rape has been a prime reason for social awakening of wives leading to high divorces

Therefore, State & Market are going hand in hand with the evolution of Marriage & family.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.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 age (3<sup>rd</sup> B.C. to 3<sup>rd</sup> A.D.)  
apparently took place in Muchungam  
(Present-day Tamil Nadu).



SANGAM LITERATURE PROVIDES A  
VIVID ACCOUNT OF SANGAM AGE

Literature like "Tolkapiyam", though  
a Grammar work also through light-  
on their society at large.



It shows :

→ 3 Ruling clans  $\begin{cases} \text{Chera} \\ \text{Chola} \\ \text{Pandya} \end{cases}$

→ Councils of Ministers to aid  
the king e.g. Council of priest-  
Council of Advisor etc

↳  
Shows

deliberative & participative  
decision making

→ 5 fold distribution of Land &  
Land Labor  
occupation

- |   |                         |                        |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| ① | Muzugan (Agricultural)  | Farming                |
| ② | Kirinjji (Hilly Region) | Honey Making           |
| ③ | Mullai (Pastoral)       | Cattle Rearing         |
| ④ | Neydal (Coastal)        | Fishing                |
| ⑤ | Pallai (desert)         | Pir feyge,<br>Stealing |

→ 4 fold society stratification

- Arasar → Ruling class
- Anthavar → Aristocrats
- Vasimji → Business class
- vallalar → Peasants.

→ Position of women : → Right to education  
 → Social participation  
 → Patri local & Patrilineal society

→ Culture

- ↳ Religion
- ↳ Naturalistic
- ↳ Vaishnavit
- ↳ Shivite
- ↳ Shaktite
- ↳ Language → Dravidian Descent

→ Prevalence of Ports ⇒ Trade routes Overseas territory

→ Sculpture making techniques shows finesse of Artisans.

Hence, literary works present a good starting point to study any culture in history.

**Feedback**  
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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)

Europe was undergoing social turmoil since the advent of French Revolution to create a better society which is just, fair, egalitarian & collectivistic on the back drop of industrialization.

→ After math of French revolution (1789-99)

Socialist Movements in 19th Century in Europe → Atlantic Revolution  
→ Revolution Against feudalism

→ Revolutions of 1820, 1830, 1848

⇓  
Age of Revolution

## REASON FOR MOVEMENTS DURING AGE OF REVOLUTION

- Equal rights for workers
- Equal status for women <sup>vis-à-vis men</sup>
- End of Exploitation from feudal masters.
- Right for dignity <sub>↳</sub> Humane work hours  
& provision for leisure
- Equality & Justification  
of pay for similar kind of  
work
- change in governing & political  
system — from monarchies, feudalism  
to democracies

## IMPACT OF SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS

### RESTRICTED

- Fragmented movements — No cohesion



- restricted in Geography  
↳ different countries/  
districts
- No cohesion on end goal  
↳ wide list of demands
- Lack of Leadership  
↳ e.g. Napoleon was  
toppled soon after  
the revolution
- Preference to violence over constructive  
dialogues
- Lack of resources & exhaustion  
↳ fizzled out movement.

Thusby, the social movements in  
Europe were more like revolutio  
-nary waves with different intensity  
& goal, kept the enduring effort  
for permanent change intact.

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)

When a marriage is done betw  
-een two, if one or both are  
less than 18 yrs (girl) [or 21 yrs for  
boys]  
is termed as child marriage.

### REASONS IN SPURT OF CHILD MARRIAGE

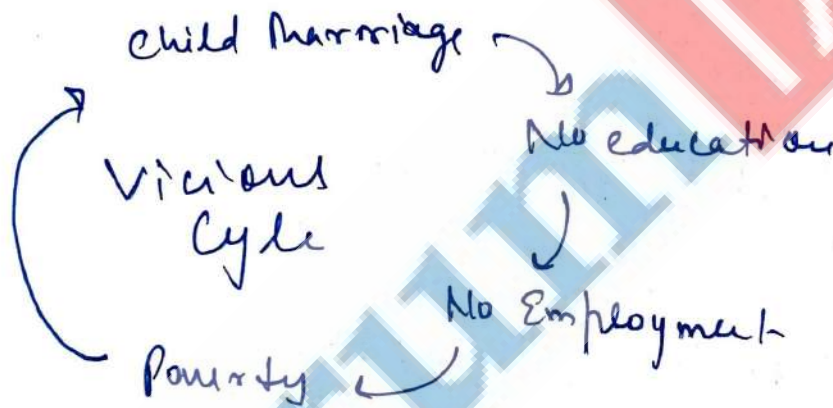
#### REASONS IN INDIA

- Entrenched traditional beliefs  
e.g. Rajasthani  
Culture
- "Girl child as a burden"  
↳ Prevalence of this discourse,  
hence should be wed-off ASAP.
- Lack of policies & Poor implementa-  
-tion
- Lack of Awareness among Society
- Poverty ⇒ e.g. Kalahandi case  
(women wed off girl child  
for a packet of bread)



CONSEQUENCE OF CHILD MARRIAGE

- Rise in Maternal Mortality rate
- Poor health of infants born out of such marriages e.g. High IMR
- Prevalence of Poverty vicious cycle



- Continuance of social evils like → Dowry, Domestic violence etc

STEPS TAKEN TO CURB CHILD MARRIAGE

Besides legal initiatives, below could be done:

**Feedback**  
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TOTAL MARKS			

① Civil Society : NGOs should fight-  
organisation this menace by creating  
awareness among masses

② upgrading  
School Curriculum : To sensitise children  
about this issue since  
young age.

③ Training & sensitisation program  
by government- to change the cognitive  
aspect of this problem  
↳ [Behavioral change]  
Initiate

④ Education system should be strengthened  
to improve employability  
↓  
Employment ⇒ Poverty → Child marriage  
due to poverty linked

This is a social movement- which  
requires enduring steps to bring  
permanent changes.

**Feedback**  
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