

TEST CODE 8 1 1 5 2 7

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ARYAN YADAV		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910136025	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	21-02-2025

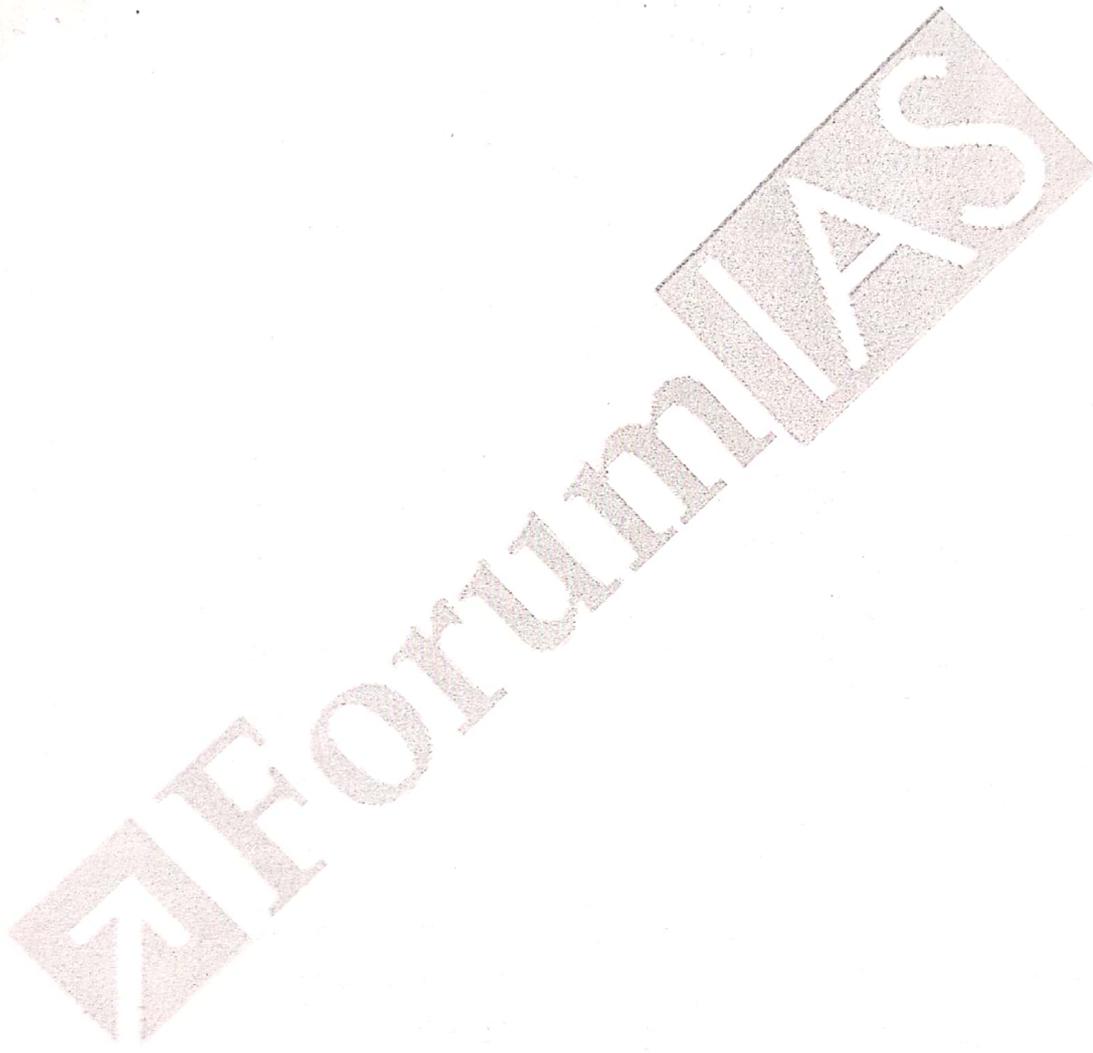
*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

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 प्रदेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/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 :	
			5:00	8:00	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" 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, चलाचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता का आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आया के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the go... / 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. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

Q.1) Wh...
str...

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) What are the main features of Vedic society and religion? Do you think some of the features are still prevailing in Indian society? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

वैदिक समाज एवं धर्म की मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि भारतीय समाज में कुछ विशेषताएँ अभी भी विद्यमान हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The vedic period occurred in India during 1500-500 BC being divided into 2 phases Early vedic (Rigvedic) & later vedic periods

Main Features of Vedic Society & Religion

Early Vedic

- ① Worshipped nature personified as gods ⇒ Indra, Agni, Varuna etc
- ② Fluid varna system was present
- ③ Pastoral lifestyle was common
- ④ Women were treated with dignity & respect

Later Vedic

- ① New gods like Brahma, Vishnu etc. emerged

(Don't write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.2) The synthesis of ... to the development

- ② Varna System become rigid
- ③ Domination of Brahmin priests, complex rituals become prevalent
- ④ Women's position degraded ⇒ couldn't participate in Sabhas
- ⑤ Agricultural, settled lifestyle become prevalent

Features still prevailing in Indian Society

- ① Hereditary caste system, especially in rural areas
- ② Worship of gods like Vishnu, Brahma remains part of Hinduism
- ③ Respect for cattle is part of Hindu religion
- ④ Agriculture is prevalent ⇒ 45% of workforce

Hence Vedic period left deep imprint on Indian society & religion

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.2) The synthesis of Islamic architectural styles with elements from local Indian traditions contributed to the development of Indo-Islamic architecture in India. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

भारतीय परंपरा के स्थानीय तत्वों के साथ इस्लामी वास्तुकला शैलियों के संश्लेषण ने भारत में इंडो-इस्लामिक वास्तुकला के विकास में योगदान दिया। चर्चा कीजिये। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indo-Islamic architecture began development under the Delhi Sultanate, reaching its peak in the Mughal era

Islamic architectural style in Indo-Islamic architecture

- ① Charbagh style design of gardens | Eg → Humayun's Tomb
- ② Pietra-Dura technique: Creation of pictorial mosaics with semi precious stones
- ③ Introduction of arch & dome to buildings
- ④ Construction of Minars (towers)
| Eg → Qutub Minar
- ⑤ Tombs were constructed for rulers

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पर कुछ न लिखें

Q.3) What were the...
the 1920...

- ⑥ Various forts were built
|Eg| Red fort (UNESCO WHS)
- ⑦ Use of caligraphy on walls of buildings

Elements of local Indian tradition in Indo-Islamic architecture

- ① Intricate carvings on walls
- ② Sculptures were seen in some buildings
- ③ Use of local material in construction
|Eg| Raj Mahal ⇒ White marble
- ④ Indian craftsmen were employed in construction

Hence Indo-Islamic architecture was a synthesis of the 2 styles.

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) What were the reasons behind the relative peace and lack of major international conflicts during the 1920s? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

1920 के दशक के दौरान सापेक्षिक शांति और प्रमुख अंतरराष्ट्रीय संघर्षों की कमी के पीछे क्या कारण थे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In the 1920s, after the 1st world war, the world witnessed a period of relative peace & stability

Reasons for stability in 1920s

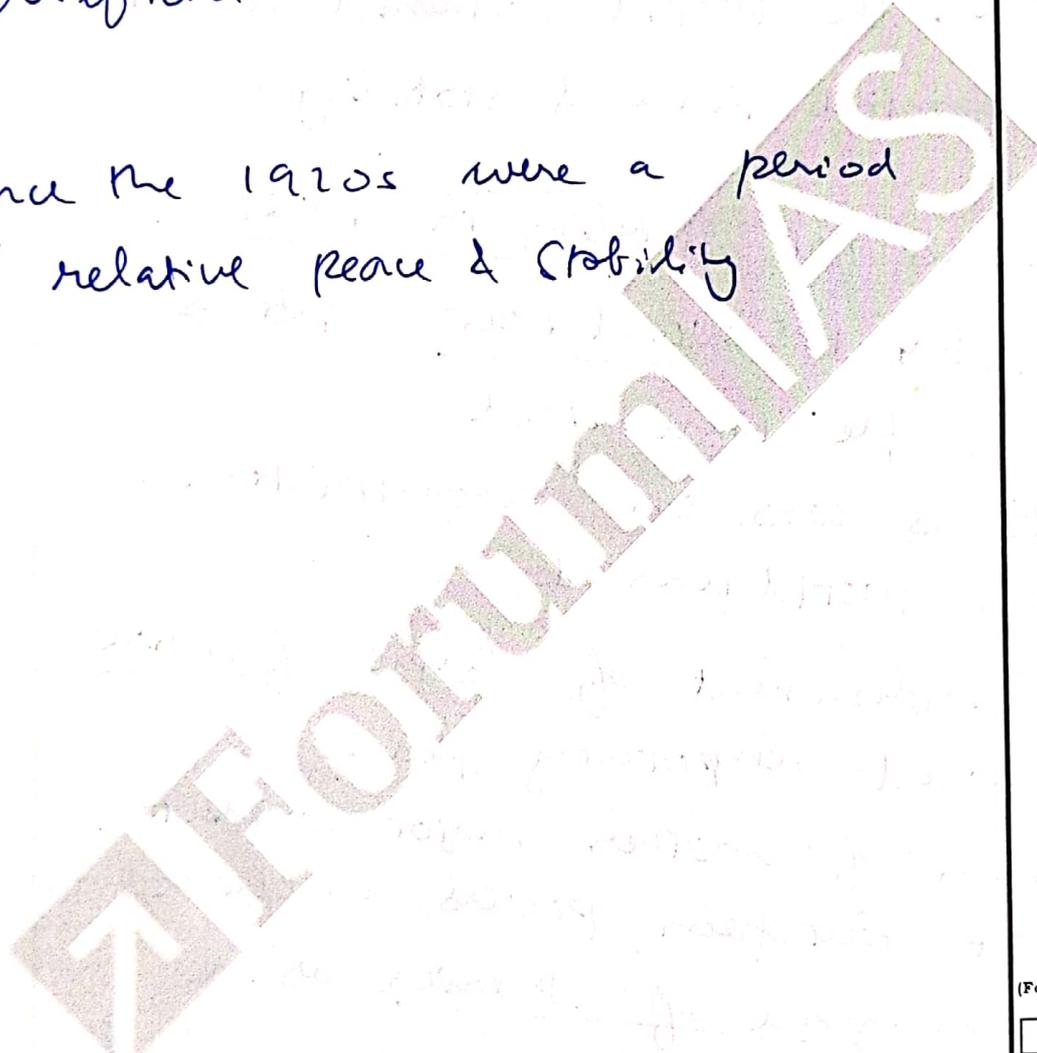
- ① After 1st world war, nations & people were tired
- ② Focus was on reconstruction post world war 1
- ③ Establishment of League of Nations promoted temporary peace
- ④ Fear of another major conflict kept European powers in check
- ⑤ Emergence of America as a major power & peacekeeper
- ⑥ Focus of nations shifted towards building their economies & not militaries

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Q.4) Discuss the significant post-independence his...

⑦ Advent of capitalism & modern economic interests were at forefront

Hence the 1920s were a period of relative peace & stability



Feedback

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Q.4) Discuss the significance of the 1998 Pokhran nuclear tests as a transformative moment in India's post-independence history. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

भारत के स्वतंत्रता-पश्चात इतिहास में एक परिवर्तनकारी क्षण के रूप में 1998 के पोखरण परमाणु परीक्षण के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The 1998 Pokhran tests made India one of the few nations with the capability to develop nuclear weapons.

Transformative moment in Indian History

- ① Established India as a global military power
- ② Gave India nuclear deterrence power against Pakistan & China
- ③ Was key for national security as China already had nuclear weapons
- ④ Highlighted India's scientific ability & self reliance
- ⑤ Boosted India's image on

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Q.5) What were the reasons against other European...

global stage

⑥ Boosted national pride, morale of soldiers

Challenges

① Sanctions were imposed by Western nations

② Stalled development of nuclear reactors as imports were blocked

③ Increased risk of nuclear war, with Pakistan also possessing nuclear weapons

Despite challenges, India has established itself as a responsible nuclear nation, complying with IAEA safeguards.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) What were the reasons that the British emerged as the preeminent power after succeeding against other European powers in the Indian subcontinent? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

क्या कारण थे कि भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में अन्य यूरोपीय शक्तियों के विरुद्ध सफलता प्राप्त करने के बाद अंग्रेज एक प्रमुख शक्ति के रूप में उभरे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Despite serious opposition from other European powers like Portuguese, Dutch & French, the British emerged as preeminent power in India

Reasons for British Success

- ① The East India company was a private company which put commercial interests at the forefront. The French company was state owned hence slow to take decisions
- ② East India company had access to more funds than other
- ③ Superiority of British commanders like Cline & Munro

④ The British navy was superior to others

⑤ Britain was 1st to go through industrial revolution, boosting its economy & access to machines

⑥ British polity was largely stable post the glorious revolution unlike other European powers having to go through revolutions

⑦ Portuguese had other interests in Brazil, Dutch in Indonesia

⑧ Britain used the local rulers to fight their wars

⑨ Britain did not push reforms like those of Jesuits in Portugal which alienated locals

Hence British were successful against other Europeans

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) "The very policy that was meant to further subjugate Indians catalyzed free thought and questioned the notion of British superiority." Discuss in the context of British education policy in colonial India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"जिस नीति का उद्देश्य भारतीयों को और अधिक अधीन करना था, उसने स्वतंत्र चिंतन को उत्प्रेरित किया और ब्रिटिश श्रेष्ठता की धारणा पर सवाल उठाया।" औपनिवेशिक भारत में ब्रिटिश शिक्षा नीति के संदर्भ में चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

British role in promoting education in India began with Charter act of 1813 providing ₹ 1 lakh annually for promoting education

British Education policy was meant to subjugate Indians

- ① British wished to create a class of educated, elitist Indians who would push British interests ⇒ downward filtration theory
- ② British needed educated Indians to serve in the administration. They wanted loyalist civil servants.
- ③ Per Macaulay's minutes ⇒ Education

(Don't in this ...)

Q.7) How far do you agree with ...

was to be in western sciences & in English only

④ Aim was to push British / Western culture as superior to Indian

Now British Education policy
Catalyzed free thought

① Pushed social reform in India
Eg Education of women = Bethune School

② Educated Indians exposed exploitative colonial rule

Eg Drain theory by Dadabhai Naoroji

③ Learning about international events like Russian revolution inspired freedom struggle

④ INC was led by educated lawyers, doctors etc. (New middle class)

Feedback

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Q.7) How far do you agree with the view that Stalinism was just a continuation of Leninism?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

आप इस विचार से कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि स्टालिनवाद लेनिनवाद का ही विस्तार था?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Lenin was the leader of the Russian revolution of 1917 & was succeeded by Stalin as head of USSR

Stalinism was a continuation of Leninism

- ① Both featured rule by one powerful leader
- ② Both were against western form of capitalism
- ③ Both were against fascism
- ④ Both were against monarchy
- ⑤ Both were leftist, supporting socialist policies
- ⑥ Both put emphasis on economy of USSR

Differences between Leninism & Stalinism

① Stalin was a communist, Lenin adopted new economic policy which mixed socialism & capitalism

② ~~Stalin~~ Stalin was a more authoritarian ruler

Hence despite similarities, Stalinism was distinct compared to Leninism

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) The revolt of 1857 was far more than a mutiny, yet much less than the first war of independence. Do you agree? Substantiate your views. (10 marks, 150 words)

1857 का विद्रोह एक सैन्य विद्रोह से कहीं व्यापक था, फिर भी प्रथम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से बहुत कम था। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने विचार प्रमाणित करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The 1857 revolt, which started in Meerut as a revolt by the armed force was a major struggle against colonial British rule.

1857 revolt was far more than a mutiny

- ① Widespread participation of masses like artisans, peasants, small zamindars etc. was seen
- ② Hindu-Muslim unity was seen at all levels, Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared as ceremonial head
- ③ Delhi was captured by rebels under general Bhaht Khan
- ④ Major centers like Kanpur (under Nana Sahab), Jhansi (under Rani

Lakshmitai) etc were captured

⑤ It resulted in end of company rule in India

1857 revolt was much less than the 1st war of independence

- ① Mainly localised in NORTH India only
- ② Lacked support from educated middle class as it was backwards looking
- ③ Rebels lacked a unified vision/ ideology
- ④ Lack of a strong central leadership & POOR organization

The 1857 revolt was a watershed moment in India's history & paved the way for future freedom struggle

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Q.9) Unemployment
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Unemployment is not just an economic challenge, but a social one with far-reaching consequences. In this context, discuss the social impact of unemployment in the country. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

बेरोज़गारी सिर्फ एक आर्थिक चुनौती नहीं है, बल्कि एक सामाजिक चुनौती है जिसके दूरगामी परिणाम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, देश में बेरोज़गारी के सामाजिक प्रभाव पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Unemployment is a situation wherein a person who is willing to work & is able to work is unable to find work

Social Impact of unemployment

- ① Increases pressure on elderly as younger generations are not able to support them
- ② Pushes people to crime
- ③ Can lead to mental health issues like anxiety, depression etc
⇒ 10% of adults in India suffer from mental disorders
- ④ Impact on children ⇒ parents can't afford nutritious food, quality education & healthcare

Q.10) "The socio-cultural complex and..."

5) Can push individuals to drugs & alcohol

Eg) Link between high unemployment & drug use in Punjab

6) Leads to rising inequality

⇒ Per Oxfam ⇒ Richest 10% of Indians own 90% of wealth

7) More no. of slums in urban regions

⇒ over 6.5 crore slum population (2011 census)

8) Rural unemployment leads to urban migration putting pressure on cities

9) People loose out on health insurance granted by jobs

Unemployment is a major social & economic problem, addressing it is key to achieving goal of Vision Bharat by 2047

Feedback

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Q.10) "The socio-cultural consequences of the contact between tribal and non-tribal populations are complex and multifaceted." Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"जनजातीय और गैर-जनजातीय आबादी के बीच संपर्क के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिणाम जटिल और बहुआयामी हैं।" परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Tribal populations have historically been segregated from non-tribals, living in isolationism

Consequences of contact between tribal & non-tribal populations

Benefits

① Providing access to tribals to modern healthcare

(Eg) Sickle cell anaemia among STs

② Providing support to tribals via various govt schemes

(Eg) PM JANMAN for PVTGs

③ Enabling access to modern education to tribals

(Eg) Eklova model schools

④ Tribals sharing knowledge & enabling them to preserve traditional

(Do not write in this area)

Q.11) Differentiate between...

Knowledge

Traditional Knowledge digital library

Negative Consequences

- ① Alienation of tribals from their lands
- ② Exploitation of forests & other natural resources which tribals rely on
- ③ Forced religious conversions of tribals
- ④ Discrimination against tribals
- ⑤ Curbing of traditional practices like shifting cultivation
- ⑥ Forced assimilation = loss of tribal identity

Eg Imposition of Hindi ⇒ decline in mother ~~languages~~ tongues

Hence this contact has had significant socio-cultural impact

Feedback

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Q.11) Differentiate between the Nagara and Dravida styles of temple architecture. Explain how the Vesara architectural style creatively amalgamated architectural elements of both, while introducing innovative elements of its own. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

मंदिर वास्तुकला की नागर और द्रविड़ शैलियों के बीच अंतर बताएं। बताएं कि कैसे वेसर वास्तुशिल्प शैली ने अपने स्वयं के अभिनव तत्वों का परिचय देते हुए, दोनों के वास्तुशिल्प तत्वों को रचनात्मक रूप से मिश्रित किया। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Nagara & Dravida represent 2 unique styles of temple architecture in India.

Dravida style	Nagara style
① Developed in <u>South India</u>	① Developed in <u>North India</u>
② Developed under <u>Cholas</u>	② Developed under <u>guptas</u>
③ <u>Water tank</u> is present inside temple complex	③ NO water tank present
④ <u>Boundary wall</u> surrounding temple complex	④ NO elaborate boundary wall
⑤ <u>Gateways</u> called <u>Gopurams</u>	⑤ NO such gateways

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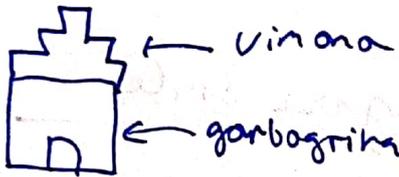
② Pr...

Dravida Style

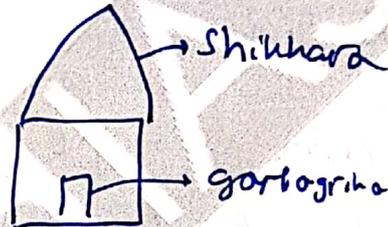
Nagara Style

⑥ ~~Conical stepped~~
sh

⑥ Shikhara in form
of stepped pyramid
(Vimana)



⑥ Conical
Shikhara



⑦ Eg Brihadeeswara
temple, Great
living Chola temples

⑦ Eg Korank
Sun temple

Vesara Style was a synthesis
of the 2 styles

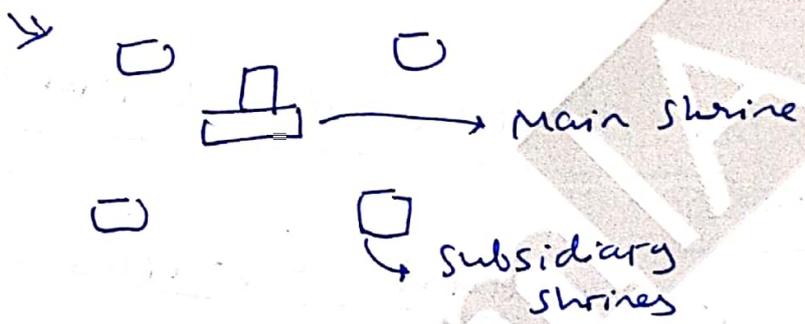
Dravida elements in Vesara style

① Modification of dravida towers →
arranged in descending order
from base to top

② Presence of water tank in Chalukya style

Nagara Elements in Vesara style

① Panchayatana style layout



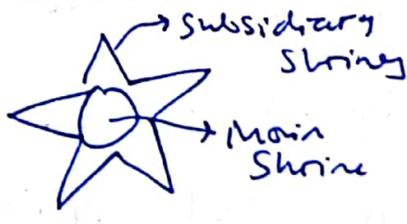
② Carvings on walls

③ sculptures

Unique features of vesara style

① Myosola style had Star layout

(S teelate pattern) :



② Jewellery used to decorate temples

Hence Vesara style was a mixture with unique elements

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export of

Q.12) Identify the key reasons behind British colonial intervention in Malaya in the 19th century. How did Malaya react to British colonial rule? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

19वीं सदी में मलय प्रायद्वीप में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक हस्तक्षेप के पीछे मुख्य कारणों की पहचान करें। मलय ने ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन पर कैसे प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

British expanded their colonial rule into Malaya in 19th century

Reasons for British colonial intervention in Malaya

- ① Access to natural resources of Malaya
- ② Set up plantations in Malaya like palm oil plantations
- ③ Malayans were used as indentured labour by British
- ④ With industrial revolution, Britain wanted to import cheap raw materials
- ⑤ Malaya become a market for

export of British goods

⑥ Strategic naval location of Malaya

⑦ British imperialists wanted to expand the British empire

⑧ Competition in South East Asia with other European powers like the Dutch

⑨ Economic exploitation of Malaya & gains ~~from~~ for British economy

⑩ Malaya provided for key trade routes for British

Response of Malayan population

① Anti colonial struggles were launched

② Violent revolutionaries waged

Q.13) The integration of the P significant administrative and the integration of...

War against British

③ Local leaders mobilized population for freedom struggle

④ Demanded independence from colonial rule

⑤ Locals were displaced from their lands, forests cut down to create plantations leading to strong response

⑥ Revolutionaries utilized guerilla warfare against British

Hence the Malayan people responded strongly against colonial British rule.

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Q.13) The integration of the Princely States into the Indian Union after partition involved overcoming significant administrative and socio-cultural hurdles. Discuss the statement with special emphasis on the integration of Hyderabad. Also, throw light on the role of Sardar Patel in the integration process. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

विभाजन के बाद रियासतों को भारतीय संघ में शामिल करने के लिए कई प्रशासनिक और सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक बाधाओं को पार करना पड़ा। हैदराबाद के एकीकरण पर विशेष बल देते हुए इस कथन पर चर्चा करें। साथ ही, एकीकरण प्रक्रिया में सरदार पटेल की भूमिका पर भी प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Indian independence act 1947 gave princely states the choice of joining either India, Pakistan or staying independent.

Challenges of integration of princely States

Administrative

- ① Hyderabad wanted to remain independent despite being surrounded by Indian states
- ② Junagadh wanted to join Pakistan despite its location in Indian part
- ③ Integration led to demands for separate ~~state~~ Statehood

Minorities

④ Kashmir had seperate constitution making integration challenging

⑤ Princely state leaders demanded various privileges like peevy purse

Socio-cultural

① Junagoh which wanted to join Pakistan had muslim leader but Hindu majority population

② Kashmiri muslims feared dominance of Hindu majority

③ Many princely states had their own unique culture, separate from rest of India

Integration of Hyderabad

① The Nizam demanded independence

② Violence against religious

Minorities was seen

- ③ Finally integrated via operation polo by military action

Role of Sardar Patel

- ① As home minister, he was tasked with integration process
- ② He used force to ensure integration process
- ③ Negotiated ~~by~~ with rulers by providing ~~land~~ land, privy purse etc
- ④ Was able to fast track the process & get instrument of accession signed by states

Hence Sardar Patel played a key role in navigating the challenges of integration process

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Q.14) Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement was a watershed event in the Indian freedom struggle, but it suffered from inherent limitations. Elaborate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

असहयोग-खिलाफत आंदोलन भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी, लेकिन इसे अंतर्निहित सीमाओं का सामना करना पड़ा। विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Non cooperation - Khilofat movement was launched in 1920 in response to removal of khofifa from turkey post world war 1 & British tax response to Jallianwala Bagh massacre

A watershed event in Indian freedom struggle

- ① The Indian National Congress committed to use of extra constitutional methods in freedom struggle
- ② Large scale Muslim participation was seen
- ③ INC & Muslim League both supported movement showing unity against British

- ④ Persons participated in large scale
- ⑤ Many students quit govt colleges & schools. Various national schools / colleges were set up
- ⑥ All India participation was seen
- ⑦ Method of boycott of govt schools, colleges & foreign work was adopted at large scale

Limitations with the Non cooperation movement

- ① In 2nd phase, call for ~~boycott~~ resignation from services was not taken seriously
- ② Lack of a unified vision

- ③ The INC & Muslim League unity was largely opportunistic & did not share common goals
- ④ Many major leaders were arrested
- ⑤ Movement turned violent ⇒ Chauri Chaura incident 1921
- ⑥ Movement was based on Khilofat issue which resolved after Turkey became secular in 1921
- Despite limitations, the non-cooperation movement laid the ground work for future mass struggle against colonial rule

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Q.15) The Bhakti movement, emphasizing 'personal connection' to the divine, had a profound impact on various aspects of Indian society. Highlighting the main features of the Bhakti movement, discuss its contribution towards the development of vernacular languages across the country.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

भक्ति आंदोलन, जिसने परमात्मा के साथ व्यक्तिगत संबंध पर जोर दिया, का भारतीय समाज के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा। भक्ति आंदोलन की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, देश भर में स्थानीय भाषाओं के विकास में इसके योगदान पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Bhakti movement was a religious reform movement, originating in South India & spreading in the 10th - 15th centuries

Main Features of Bhakti movement

- ① Emphasised a personal relation with ~~the~~ god
- ② Rejected complex rituals
- ③ Rejected brahminical dominance in hinduism
- ④ Rejected the rigid caste system prevalent at the time
- ⑤ Stressed on the importance of love & devotion to god
- ⑥ Used vernacular & common language

understood by the masses

- ⑦ Promoted unity & brotherhood
- ⑧ Used devotional music like Bhajans & Kirtons
- ⑨ Focus was on individual spiritualism
- ⑩ Promoted equality among all

Contribution towards development of vernacular languages

- ① Bhakti movement focused on vernacular languages, which commoners could understand
- ② Directly led to development of regional languages like Marathi
- ③ Bhakti literature in vernacular

like dohos

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like dohos of Kabir

- ④ Chaitanya Moha prabhu popularised littens in vernacular
- ⑤ Language started being seen as a part of regional ~~folks~~ identity
- ⑥ Ended elitist dominance of Sanskrit language

Hence Bhakti movement had a profound impact on India, especially in field of vernacular languages

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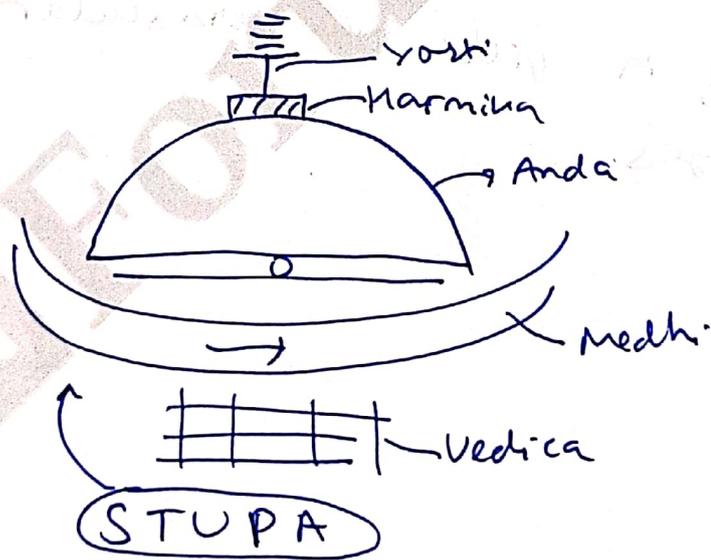
Q.16) Discuss the developments in the field of art and architecture during the Mauryan period. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

मौर्य काल के दौरान कला और वास्तुकला के क्षेत्र में विकास पर चर्चा कीजिये। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Mauryan empire was founded by Chandragupta Maurya around 300 BCE

Developments in field of art & architecture in Mauryan Period

- ① Creation of Stupas was popularized
- (Eg) Sonchi Stupa by Ashoka



- ② Rock cut architecture: Barabar Caves built by Ashoka

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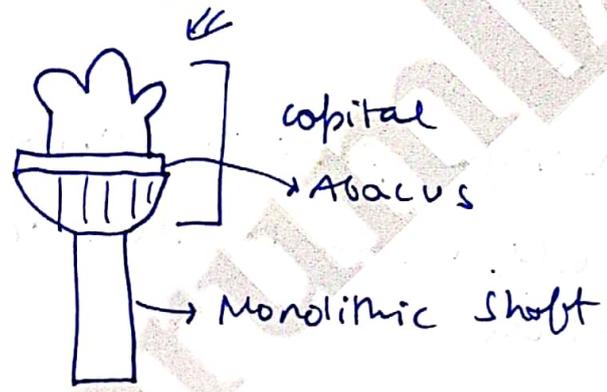
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consisted of Vihara which were dwelling places for monks

③ Grand royal buildings were built. They were described by Megasthenes as mankind's greatest inventions

④ Pillars = Sarnath pillar by Ashoka



⑤ Stone, terracotta sculptures were built like Tauscha/Yakshini sculptures

⑥ Northern black polished ware pottery was prevalent = pottery reached its pinnacle

⑦ Rock cut caves paved way for temples in future (Gupta period)

⑧ Ashoka's inscriptions described administration & Society during the period

⑨ Numismatic art is seen on gold coins

Hence Maurya period witnessed great advancements in art & architecture

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Q.17) The German unification was achieved more by 'coal and iron' than by 'blood and iron'. Examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

जर्मन एकीकरण 'रक्त और लौह' से ज़्यादा 'कोयला और लौह' से हासिल किया गया था। परीक्षण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

German unification refers to process of formation of German nation in mid 1800s under Otto von Bismarck

Unification by blood & iron

- ① Bismarck followed policy of Realpolitik, emphasising military strength
- ② Force & coercion was used to unite Germany
- ③ Many people including civilians were killed.
- ④ Involved war with neighbouring European states

Unification by Coal & Iron

- ① Industrial revolution made access to resources like coal & iron invaluable
- ② Britain had an advantage in the industrial revolution due to access to these resources
- ③ One of the goals of unification was to obtain such resources such as in Ruhr region
- ④ It helped boost German economy & built a vibrant manufacturing sector in Germany

Hence a major reason for German unification was access to resources such as coal & iron

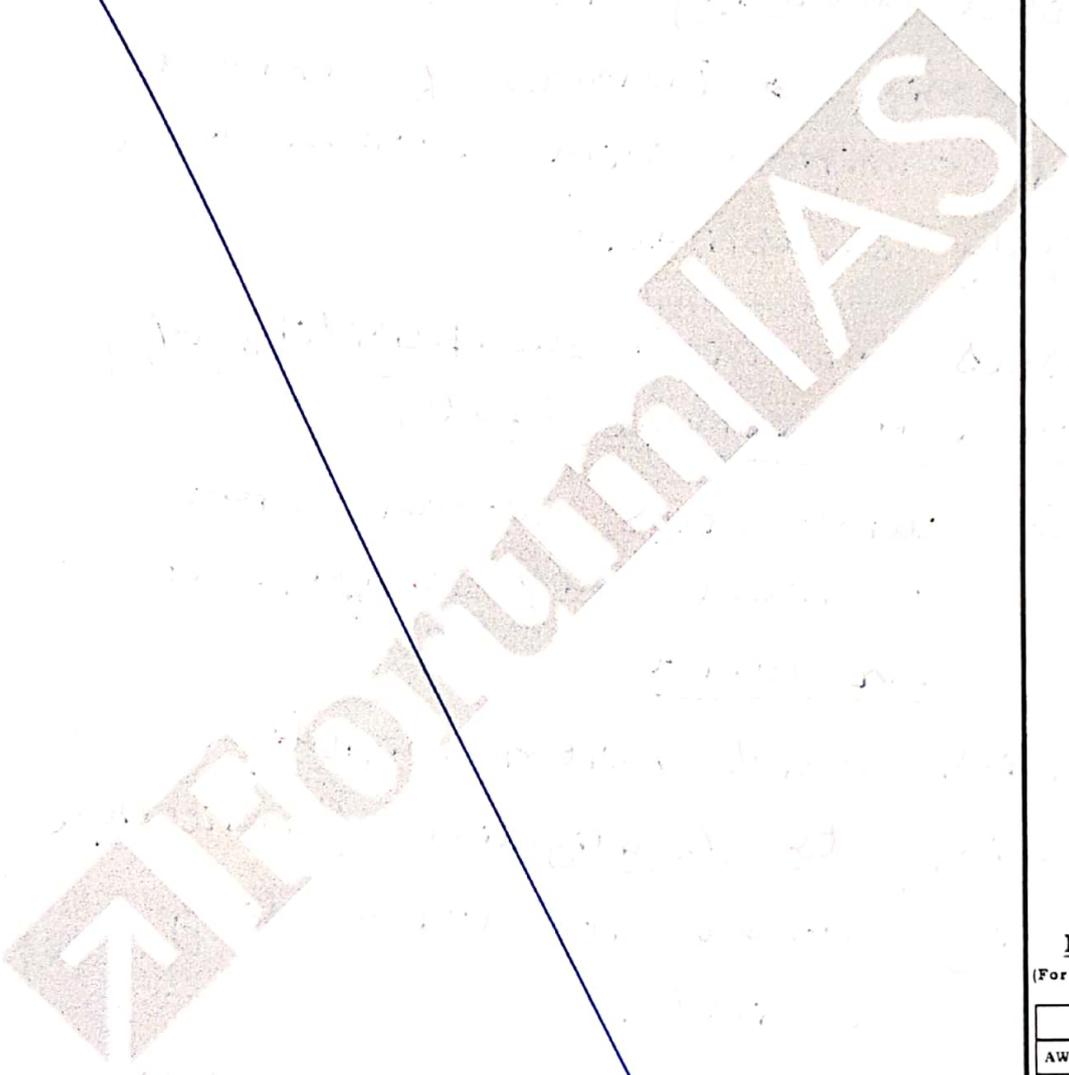
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Malnut
④

Q.18) How do conventional gender roles and responsibilities make women more susceptible to the impacts of extreme heat conditions? What measures would you suggest reducing these vulnerabilities? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

पारंपरिक लैंगिक भूमिकाएं और उत्तरदायित्व महिलाओं को अत्यधिक उष्णता/गर्मी की स्थितियों के प्रभावों के प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील कैसे बनाती हैं? इन सुभेद्यताओं को कम करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय सुझाएंगे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Global warming has lead to increasing instances of extreme heat conditions with women being highly susceptible.

Reasons for high susceptibility of women to extreme heat

- ① In rural areas, women often have to travel large distances to get clean water
- ② High rural → urban migration leading to feminization of agriculture forcing women to work long hours in fields.
- ③ Women have dual burden, managing work & family which puts heavy pressure on them

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- ④ Malnutrition, with 54% of women suffering from anaemia in India (NFHS-5) raises vulnerability.
- ⑤ Fear of harassment, assault in public transport forces women to spend more time outside.
- ⑥ Pregnant women, nursing mothers are highly vulnerable due to sensitive health conditions.
- ⑦ Lack of financial independence ⇒ reliance on husbands/others for providing fans, air conditioning etc.

Measures to reduce vulnerability

- ① Creation of gender specific heat action plans to address women's issues.
- ② Ensure access to clean water in homes itself ⇒ Jal Jeevan Mission

Q.19) "The changing nature
broader shift in political cons...

- ③ Raising awareness about issues & empowering women
- ④ Encourage participation of women in governance to address gender specific issues
- ⑤ Expand access to cooling, especially in vulnerable regions
- ⑥ Financial empowerment of rural women via SHGs

Addressing these issues will help empower women & achieve SDG 5 : gender equality

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Q.19) "The changing nature of revolutionary extremism in the Indian national movement reflects a broader shift in political consciousness." Substantiate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में क्रांतिकारी अतिवाद की परिवर्तनशील प्रकृति राजनीतिक चेतना में व्यापक बदलाव को दर्शाती है।" प्रमाणित करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Revolutionary extremism was an ideology based on a violent attack against the British to gain freedom for India

Changing Nature of Revolutionary Extremism

Early Stage: 1900-1920

- ① After decline of Swadeshi movement, youth energy was left untapped leading them to extremism
- ② Were inspired by Irish revolutionaries
- ③ Focus was on individual violent action, not mass based struggle
- ④ Assassinations of unpopular leaders was carried out
Eg) Attack on Viceroy Hardinge

Organized

by Rashbehari Bose & Sachin Sanjay

- ⑤ Used newspapers/pamphlets to push ideology
(Eg) Ghadar

Later Stage 1920-30

- ① Inspired by Russian revolution 1917
- ② Adopted ideas of communism & socialism
(Eg) MSRA established in 1928
- ③ Supported trade unionism
- ④ In later stages, started moving away from individual actions & towards mass struggle as seen with Bhagat Singh

Now it reflected broader shift in political consciousness

- ① Early revolutionaries were less

Organized

② Later extremists among INC
like Lal Bahadur Shastri helped
organize them

③ In 1920s, they adopted leftist
politics of communism, trade unionism
etc post Russian revolution

④ Later realised that for freedom
mass struggle was needed after
seeing results of Mahatma Gandhi

Revolutionaries evolved with time
& played a key role in India's
freedom struggle.

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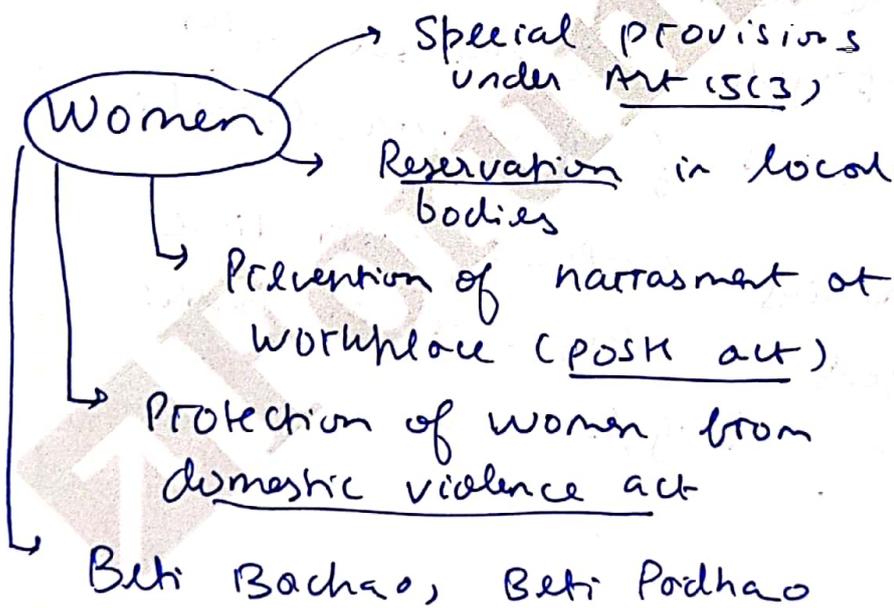
Q.20) While there are extensive policies focused on equity and social justice, yet the underprivileged sections are deprived of full benefits of affirmative action guaranteed by the Constitution. Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

जबकि समानता और सामाजिक न्याय पर केन्द्रित व्यापक नीतियाँ हैं, फिर भी वंचित वर्ग संविधान द्वारा गारंटीकृत सकारात्मक कार्रवाई के पूर्ण लाभ से वंचित हैं। टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

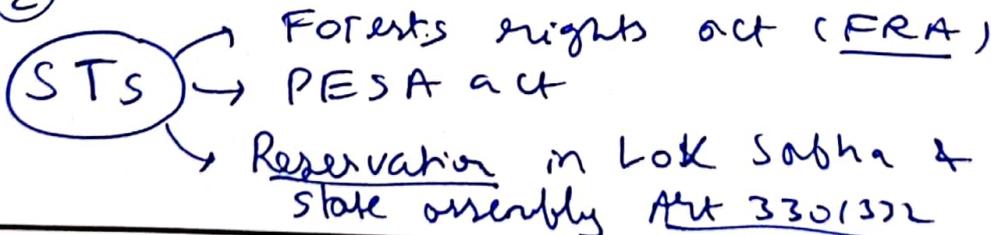
Despite various policies ~~no~~ for their empowerment & development, underprivileged sections in India remain deprived

Various affirmative action policies

①



②



③

SCS

Reservation in parliament / State legislature (Art 330/332)

Protection of Civil rights act

Reservation in educational institutions

④

Poor

MUNREGA → employment

NFSA → Nutritional Security

⑤

Rights of persons with disabilities act (RPWD act)

⑥

POCSO courts for children sexual assault cases

Shortfalls of these policies

①

Centralized, 1 size fits all approach

②

Lack of data → caste census data (highlighted by Rangarajan)

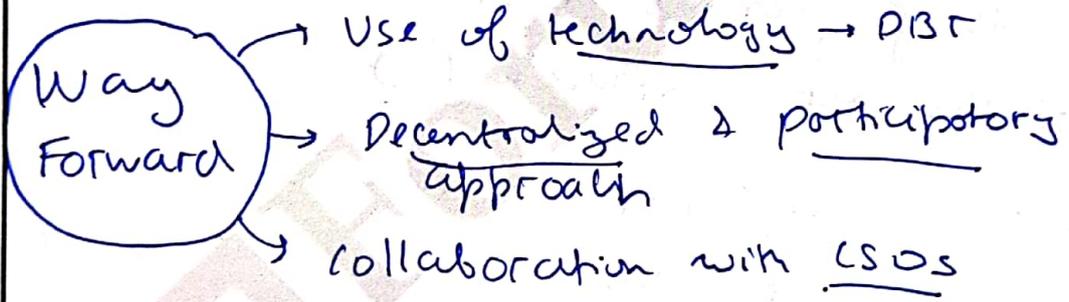
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Committee)

③ Focus on short term political gains rather than structural reforms. (Eg) Loan Waivers

④ Limited public participation in formulation & implementation of Schemes

⑤ Focus merely on output rather than outcome



Uplifting the underprivileged is key to inclusive growth & vision of sabha sath sabha Vikas!

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