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| TEST CODE | 7 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours
सगय : डेढ़ घंटे

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Maximum Marks : 100
अधिकतम अंक : 100

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Avantika Singh			
Roll No./ अनुक्रमांक	1910186525	Medium/माध्यम	English ✓ हिंदी ☐	
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1910	Date/ दिनांक	06-06-2025	

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
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5		
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8		
9		
10		
Total/कुल अंक	100	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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।

2. There are **TEN** questions printed in ENGLISH / HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में **10** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

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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Examiner's Discretion/ मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/ प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/ समाप्त करने का समय :

Total Marks/ कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ ऑफलाइन ☐

*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 कर्त्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Q.1) Explain the Sharqi style of architecture with examples.

वास्तुकला की शर्की शैली को सोदाहरण समझाएं। (8 Marks)

Sharqi style was famous in the district Jaunpur of Uttar Pradesh, during the 15th century AD under the rule of Mohammed Sharqi.

Sharqi Style Architectural monuments
→ Abali Masjid.
→ Jama Masjid.
→

[Features of Sharqi style of Architecture]

1.) Indo-turki blend — With features resembling the mix of both religions.

2.) Red sandstone — Used in most of the monuments built under Sharqi rule.

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3.) <u>Motifs</u> and <u>floral pattern</u> - Prominent features of the buildings.

4.) <u>Atala masjid</u> - Called as <u>Siraj of the east</u> was built on the same architectural design.

5.) <u>Minarets</u> - Prevalent in the buildings.

Thus, Sharqis rule even though was short lived, focused on art and architecture reaching the zenith of Art and culture during their rule.

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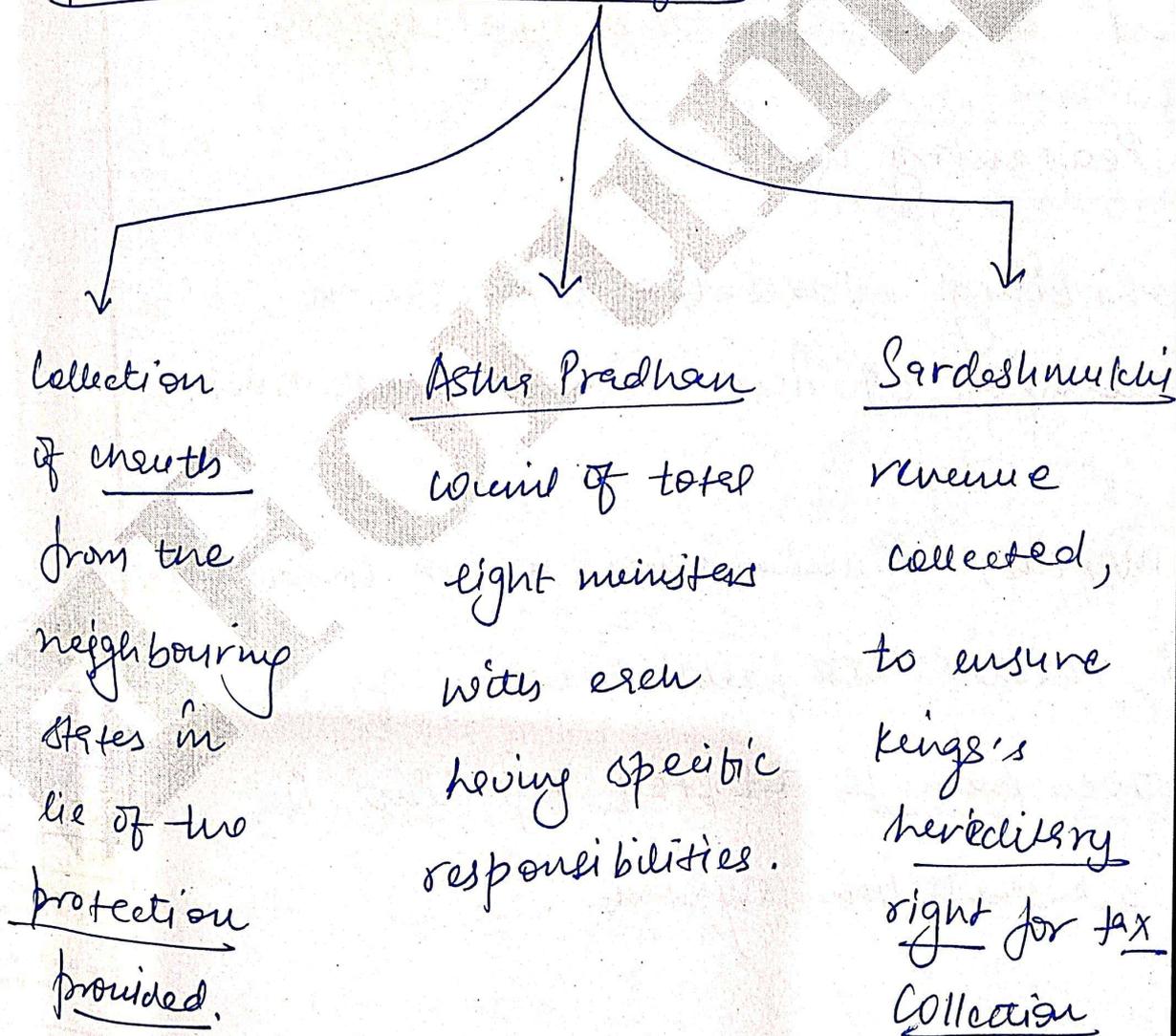(Don't Write anythin
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Q.2) Discuss the administration of Shivaji.

शिवाजी के शासन प्रबंध की विवेचना कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Chhatrapati Shivaji belonged to the Maratha sect, he was coronated in 1674 at Raigad.

Administration of Shivaji

Collection of chauth from the neighbouring states in lie of the protection provided.

Astha Pradhan council of total eight ministers with each having specific responsibilities.

Sardeshmukhi revenue collected, to ensure king's hereditary right for tax collection

→ | Military Strength |

Shivaji had a strong army with an emphasis on _guerilla_ warfare tactics.

→ | Judicial System |

Revived ancient law, focusing on justice and fairness in the legal system.

→ | Peasantry welfare |

Prohibiting middlemen exploitation, focusing on efficient revenue collection.

Maratha administration under Chhatrapati Shivaji reached its peak because of the _innovative methods_ adopted by him in the administration system.
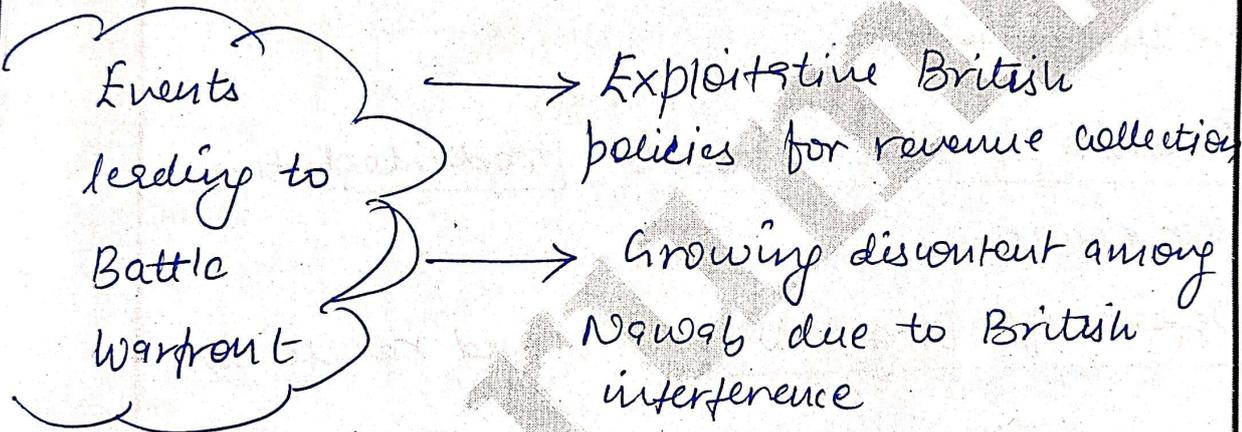
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Q.3) Write a note on "The Battle of Plassey was not a big war, but a big betrayal".

प्लासी की लड़ाई "एक बड़ा युद्ध नहीं, एक बड़ा विश्वासघात था" पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।   (8 Marks)

Battle of Palassey was fought between the Indian rulers led by Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-Daula and British East India company led by Robert Clive.

Events leading to Battle Warfront

→ Exploitative British policies for revenue collection

→ Growing discontent among Nawab due to British interference

Significance of Battle of Palassey

1.) First war against British company –

Rising misconduct and one way profitable trade → Decreased revenue for Nawabs, reduced Prestige.

2.) <u>Growing discontent</u> – Due to Britishers interference in commercial and administrative affairs of state.

> | Why the Battle was a big betrayal? |

1.) Forces against Siraj-ud-Daula sided with Britishers.

2.) <u>Enemies</u> of Siraj-ud-daula, <u>predecided</u> the war result.

3.) <u>Defeat of Bengal Nawab</u> would result in power distribution among the Britishers and his enemies.

4.) <u>Increasing Political interference</u> by Robert Clive to fulfil his interests.

{ Result } → Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-daula suffered a defeat and his enemy Mir Jafar rose to power with British help.

With the turn of events Britishers changed their focus from <u>commercial</u> to <u>Administrative interest</u>.

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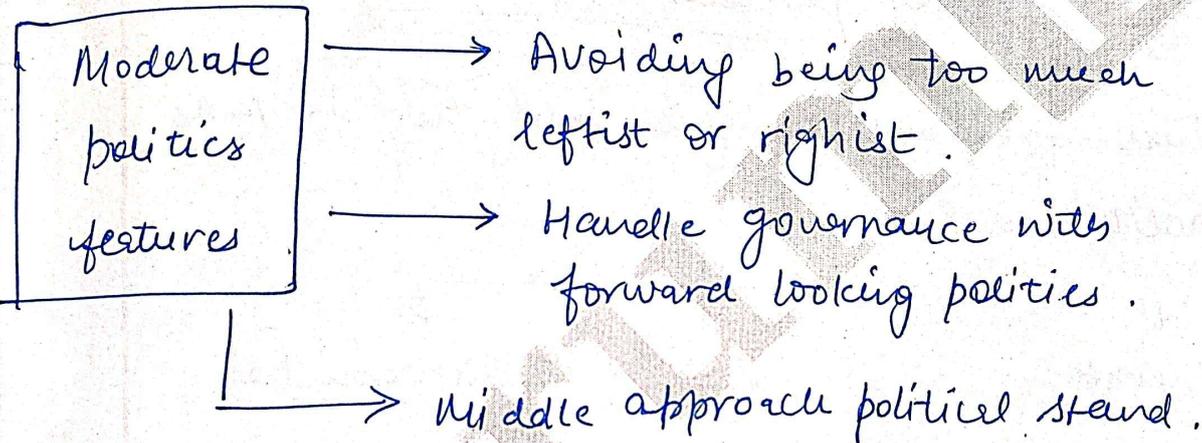
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Q.4) Describe the working of moderate politics.

नरमपंथी राजनीति की कार्यप्रणाली का वर्णन कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Moderate politics refer to the working in a political environment with the use of liberal methods of politics, avoiding extreme actions and policies.

Moderate politics features →

→ Avoiding being too much leftist or rightist.

→ Handle governance with forward looking policies.

→ Middle approach political stand.

[Moderate's politics working]

1) Democratic governance – Rule is in the hands of the people, free will is given importance

2) Participation of citizens – Adult franchise for electing government officials.

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3.) Peaceful methods are adopted to show discontent (Eg Peaceful picketing, hunger strikes, Peaceful protests.

4.) Contitutional provisions - With filing of petetions, Abstaining from voting in Parliament, writing letters for procedural followings, etc.

5.) Indian freedom struggle had two factions of politicians ⌐

Moderates	Extremists
→ Liberal in thought	→ Radical in thought
→ Avoided extreme actions, instead adopted legal ways.	→ Adopted violent methods for protest
→ Pherashshah mehta, B. B. Tyabji, D. Naoroji, etc.	→ Tilak, lala lajpat Rai, etc.

Thus, Moderate politics has "its own set of benefits and drawbacks, but proved to be one of the most effective way to pursuade those in power.

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Q.5) Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy only? Explain in brief.

पुनर्जागरण इटली में ही क्यों प्रारंभ हुआ? संक्षेप में बताइए।

(8 Marks)

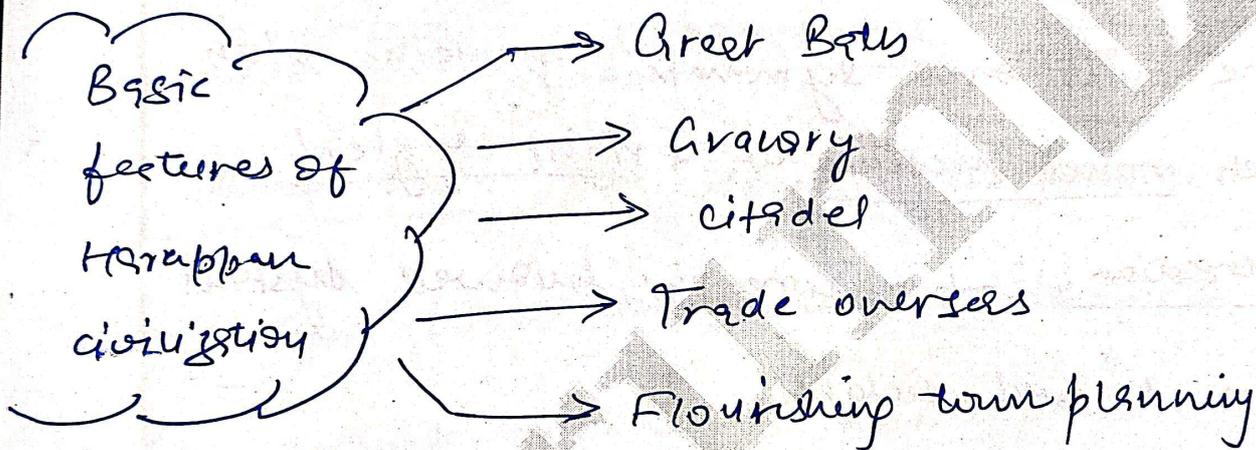351832_7712231_1910186525_2021-06-07_11423

Q.6) The urban planning of Harappa provides the basis of modern urban planning. Review this statement.

हड़प्पा का नगरीय नियोजन, आधुनिक नगरीय नियोजन का आधार प्रस्तुत करता है। इस कथन की समीक्षा कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Harappan civilization has been famous for its urban culture prevalent in the historic times.

Basic features of Harappan civilization →
→ Great Balls
→ Granary
→ Citadel
→ Trade overseas
→ Flourishing town planning

How Harappan urban planning provided the basis of mordern urban planning

1) Drainage system - the town had very systematic way of water drainage, that is, from houses to the road.
→ Covered Drains
→ Right angled.

2.) <u>Storage system</u> — The town has a huge storage system over the mount or citadel of the city → <u>Relates</u> with current form of food grain storages (eg) <u>Cold Storages</u>

3.) <u>Town planning and Roads</u> — The houses were built on a symmetric pattern with each <u>road</u> meeting at a <u>right angled</u> <u>intersection</u>. → Currently followed system of road and sectors.

4.) <u>Industries</u> — The <u>Bead making factory</u> in the charappan times resembles the Currently operating Industrial system.

5.) <u>Trade with foreign civilizations</u> — With the <u>sea routes</u> is one of the most

unimportant feature of trade in modern times. Trade through sea - 70% of the total trade throughout the world.

8) Ship building, Dockyard, Bronze Manufacturing, Ornamental system, Clothing style are some of the features of urban cities that holds relevance for current as well as harappan civilization
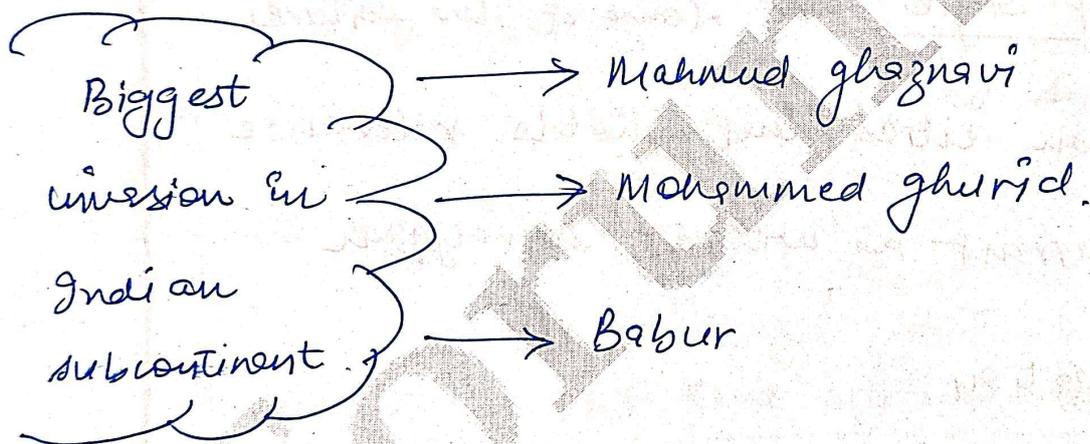
Q.7) "The Rajputs' weak cavalry was not the only reason for their defeat at the hands of the Turks, Afghans and Mughals." - Analyze this statement.

"राजपूतों की तुर्क, अफगान और मुगलों के हाथों पराजय का एकमात्र कारण उनकी कमजोर अश्वारोही सेना नहीं था!" – इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Indian history saw the rise and fall of many rulers with the Indian kingdoms mostly suffered at the hands of foreign invaders due to lack of internal unity.

Biggest invasion in Indian subcontinent
→ Mahmud ghaznavi
→ Mohammed ghurid.
→ Babur

[Rajputs defeat as the reason]

1.) **Lack of unity** - The Rajput kingdoms mostly fought amongst themselves to expand their own empire. (Eg) Babur was helped by a Rajput king.

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2.) <u>No nationalist feeling</u> – The Indian sub continent lacked the feeling of oneness to resist foreign invasion (Eg) <u>Tripartite struggle</u>

3.) <u>Geographical location</u> – The north of Indian subcontinent was secured due to himalayas, only <u>vulnerable corridor</u> was the North Western region.

4.) <u>Poor cavalry maintenance</u> – Rajput kingdoms failed to modernize their army that made them suffer at the hands of muslim invasions.

[Other reasons for defeat]

1.) <u>No knowledge of better armoury</u> – The rulers were unknown of modern war tactics.

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2.) <u>Horses not indigeneous to India</u> -

Horses mostly were imported from

Central asia.

3.) <u>Weak leadership</u> - Unaware of war

methods, the Rajput rulers mostly suffered

defeat.

Thus, with the struggle to resist foreign

invasion, the Rajputs were far from providing
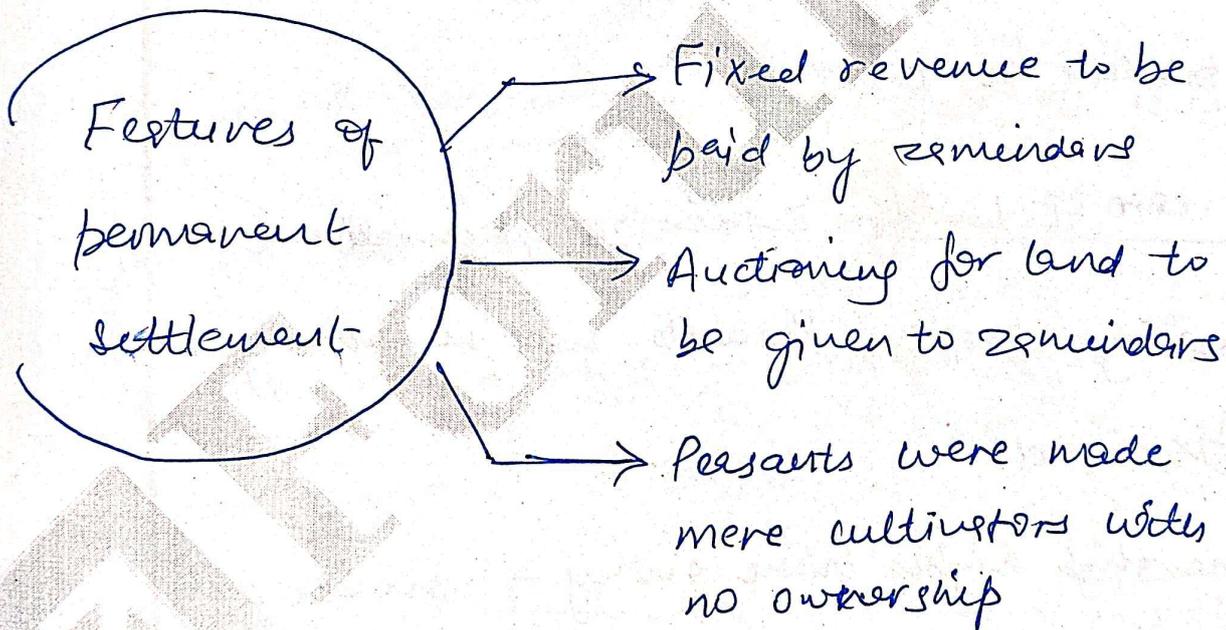
security to their as well as the whole

Indian land.

Q.8) What was the permanent settlement of Bengal started by Lord Cornwallis? To what extent did it prove beneficial for the British rule in India? What effect did it have on the Indians?

लॉर्ड कॉर्नवालिस द्वारा प्रारंभ किया गया बंगाल का स्थायी बंदोबस्त क्या था? यह भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के लिए किस सीमा तक लाभप्रद सिद्ध हुआ? इसका भारतीयों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

(12 Marks)

Permanent settlement or the Sunset law was started by Lord cornwallis in 1793, with the aim of collecting revenues from the farm land, regulating their hold over agriculture produce.
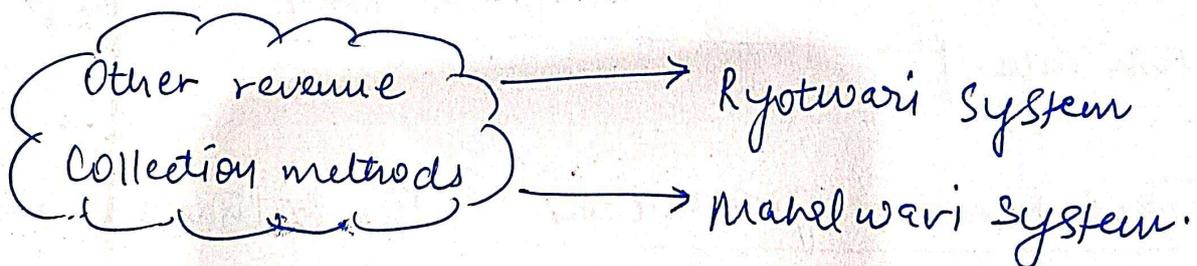
Features of permanent settlement
→ Fixed revenue to be paid by zemindars
→ Auctioning for land to be given to zemindars
→ Peasants were made mere cultivators with no ownership

Permanent Settlement beneficial for British rule

1.) Fixed revenue guaranteed — The Britishers

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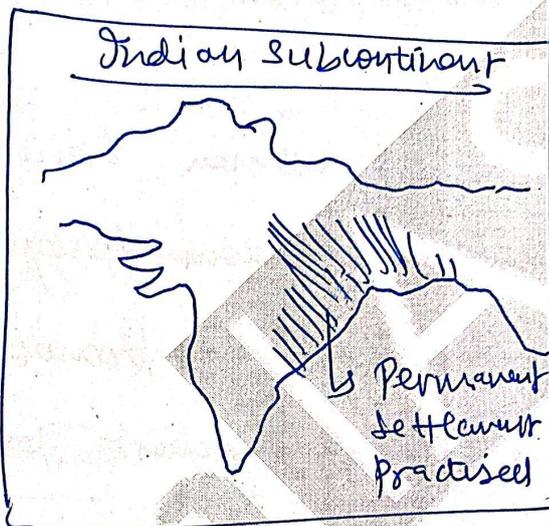Email : helpdesk@forumias.academy
17

took a fixed revenue from the zamindars.

2.) <u>Ownership rights on Zamindars</u> — With auctioning, Zamindars were supposed to work and provided required revenue.

3.) <u>Peasants were exploited</u> — By the Zamindars as they were made to work on fields and provided only small amount of produce in return.

4.) <u>No care of land</u> — Zamindars focused on increasing profit, Peasants had no money to fix land.

5.) <u>Ownership Rights taken away</u> — In case of failure to provide fixed revenue.

Other revenue
Collection methods ⟶ Ryotwari System

⟶ Mahalwari System.

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Effect of Permanent settlement on Indians

1.) <u>Deteriorated peasants Condition</u> — Unable to payback the produce in case of Drought, famine. resulted in over burdening of peasants.

Indian subcontinent

→ Permanent settlement Practised

2.) <u>Landlord class emergence</u> — Due to the form of Revenue system introduced.

3.) <u>Famine conditions</u> — Started to became more frequent in Bengal.

Thus, the permanent settlement was proved to be a negative revenue collecting system only to be replaced with more agressive policies in future.
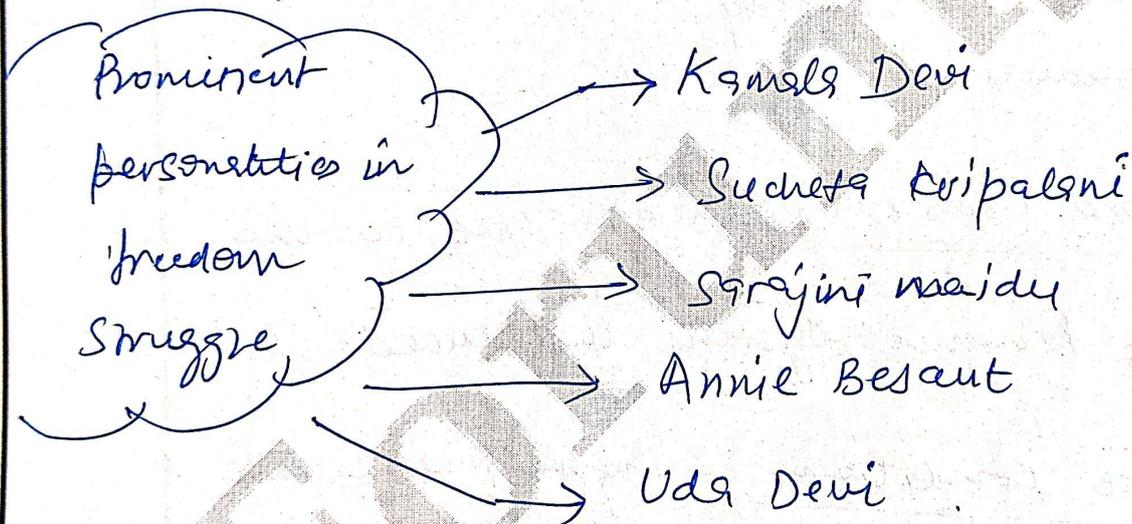
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Q.9) Unfettered by the shackles of age, sex and religion, Indian women remained in the forefront of India's freedom struggle. Discuss

आयु, लिंग तथा धर्म के बंधनों से मुक्त होकर, भारतीय महिलाएं भारत के स्वाधीनता संग्राम में अग्रणी बनी रहीं। विवेचना कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Indian women have played an important role in the freedom struggle, with adopting various methods to provoke other women and lead a revolt against foreign rule.

Prominent personalities in freedom Struggle
→ Kamala Devi
→ Sucheta Kripalani
→ Sarojini naaidu
→ Annie Besant
→ Uda Devi

| Women of diverse social background |

1.) **Uda Devi** – Dalit women who revolted against Britishers in 1857 revolt, made an army of women warriors to support here.

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2.) <u>Rani Chandiliu</u> – A Naga <u>tribal women</u>
who foresented a glorious rage against
Britisher's oppressive forest tribal land policies

3.) <u>Rani laxmibai</u> – The woman who faced
Britishers with bravery to secure her kingdom
Jhansi – "<u>Mai apni Jhansi Nahi Dungi</u>"

4.) <u>Annie Besant</u> – She belonged to <u>Ireland</u>,
with her continuous efforts, self rule govt.
and many social benefits were ~~able to~~ made
possible.

<u>Methods adopted by women</u>

1.) <u>Social gatherings</u>

↳ <u>Sarla Devi Chaudhrani</u> – Bharat Stree
mahamandal

↳ <u>Ramabai Ranade</u> – Bharat Mahila
Parishad

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2.) Revolutionary methods

    ↳ <u>Bina Das</u> - killed the governor point blank while recieving her degree.

    ↳ <u>Pritilata Waddedar</u> - worked with many revolutionaries and lead to bombing by consuming cynaide herself.

    ↳ <u>Usha Mehta</u> - carried out underground radio activities during Quit india movement

3.) Protestors / Gandhian methods -

    ↳ <u>Sucheta Kriplani</u> - Led Quit India movement revolt

    ↳ <u>Sarojini Naidu</u> - Congress politician

    ↳ <u>Kamala Devi</u> - Participated in Non cooperation and Civil Disobedience movement.

These women have moblized the other women that led to a chain reaction, triggering Nationalism in the whole country.

Q.10) Napoleon aroused the national spirit, but German unity was achieved by Bismarck." Discuss

नेपोलियन ने राष्ट्रीय भावना जागृत की, लेकिन जर्मन एकता बिस्मार्क द्वारा प्राप्त की गई।" विवेचना कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Napoleon the great was a leader of the french region, He was known for his bravery but later crembled on his own fortune while Bismarck is known for the great work of uniting his country germany.

How Napoleon was raised and led to downfall

1) National Unrest in france – Favoured the rising of Napoleon as a leader.

2) Indiscriminate killings – His oppressive methods of punishment and inhuman ways of providing justice led to national displeasure.

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3.) <u>French revolution</u> — Over throwing the Napoleon and acepting a new constitution with basic principles of <u>Liberty</u>, <u>Equality</u> and <u>fraternity</u>.

> How Bis merk proved to be a boon for uniting Germany

1.) <u>Policies adopted by him</u> — Forward looking methods.

2.) <u>Economic Upheaval</u> — That led people to trust him.

3.) <u>Leadership</u> — With uniqueness in his quality of addressing crisis situation — people acknowledged his action.

4.) <u>War with france</u> — Was a mague carts event for germany under Bismark.

Thus we saw how Napoleon and Bismarck were great at leadership but one lead to his downfall while the other leads his country to glory.