

VAJIRAM & RAVI

MAIN EXAM TEST SERIES (June 2022)

GENERAL STUDIES Focused Test - 1 (GS Paper I) Sectional Paper - 1

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.:

2 0 V R 2 7 9 8 4

NAME:

ADITI VARSHNEY

MOBILE NO

(compulsory)

EMAIL:

(compulsory)

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever 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.

Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	3.5 /10	Q8	3.5 /10	Q15	7.0 /15
Q2	2.5 /10	Q9	4.5 /10	Q16	5.0 /15
Q3	3.5 /10	Q10	4.0 /10	Q17	5.0 /15
Q4	3.0 /10	Q11	5.0 /15	Q18	4.5 /15
Q5	3.5 /10	Q12	5.0 /15	Q19	5.5 /15
Q6	3.0 /10	Q13	5.5 /15	Q20	5.0 /15
Q7	4.0 /10	Q14	6.0 /15	Total	88.5 /250

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call 96672-73133 between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

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IAS STUDY CENTRE LLP
12 JUL 2022
FOR EVALUATION

PRS-121

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12 JUL 2022
REVIEWED

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI(Don't write
anything in
this part)

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation			✓			
Structure and Presentation			✓			
Conceptual clarity and Content			✓			
Number of Attempted questions	✓					

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

Introduction: Try to provide the context of the issues involved ex: Q. No. 3 also provide examples to substantiate wherever possible. Also try to address the major theme in the question.

Body: You have done well to subdivide the answer under relevant dimension and address all parts of the questions, you may also try to explain consistently some points & technical terms for ex: Q. No. 19 you have mentioned Enclosure system but didn't explain what is it and how it is connected to the issue involved.

Try to write it under all the question, at least try to sum up your arguments and you may also link with contemporary developments.

(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. Epigraphic sources are the best reflections of ancient Indian art and culture. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Epigraphy refers to the study of inscriptions on walls, coins, stones, pillars etc. It is a rich source of understanding of India's culture.

Epigraphic sources :-

- (1) Bhimbetka caves - engravings (petroglyphs) are representative of Rich Stone Age culture of India. (try to substantiate with example some cultural elements)
- (2) Seals of Indus valley civilization - records our artistic legacy & ~~civil~~ civilizational heritage.
- (3) Inscriptions of Ashoka on pillars, stones reflect the rich Buddhist culture, policies of Ashoka, and the economy & lives of that period.
- (4) Pest maulgan etc - prasthas - eg Hathigumpha cave, Junagadh prasthas, Nareghat inscriptions helps in understanding the historicity of different dynasties, their religion, culture, technological developments etc.

try to highlight why it can be a best source. or if not onog the important sources

used to provide examples, try also to do the same in other points

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(Q. No.)

(Don't write anything in this part)

(5) Gupta period - Prayag Prashasti - helps in understanding the nature of rules, their beliefs

Inscriptions like on Eran varaha statue explain the human trouble and the course of wars.

(7) In the Chalukya era - the Meghuti Jain inscription by Ravikirti gives us a glimpse of that period - war between Harsa & Pulakeshin et.

(8) copper plate charters, tamrashasanas etc. helps us understand the gender nature of Gupta period

(9) Sarnath inscriptions - also talk about the Panchamukhi helping us understand the rich Panchayati raj tradition in ancient India.

Thus, epigraphic sources helps tremendously in understand & reconstruct history of India - and best reflects our rich Art & culture

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	2.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	3.5	

Why are they best source therefore try to give a comparative account with other sources as well for eg: literary sources are bound to modification from one generation to other, whereas inscriptions remain static, and unchanged. -ves Prashastis are written in praise of someone they are bound to exaggerate to exalt reality

try to take a balanced stand in the concluding

2.

Bring out the differences between the architectural tradition of Achaemenid and Mauryan Empire.

(10 marks, 150 words)

for also to mention some of them

The Achaemenid Empire of Iran shows exemplary commonalities with the Mauryan Architecture however they have stark differences exemplifying that the Mauryan empire evolved its architectural tradition on its own merits

Differences between the two

① The material of construction

Achaemenid structures were built with mortar brick while Mauryan were primarily wooden.

② Pillars

Achaemenid Pillars were cubical - and had a base however Mauryan pillars were circular (shaft) and had no base

Moreover unlike Iranian structures, they were not a part of palace structures but monolithic lone standing

You may also mention Mauryan Pillars are Rock cut.

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(Don't write anything in this part)

(Q. No.)

- (i) The Achaemenid pillars had carvings but Mauryans were plain & polished.
- (ii) The Achaemenid empire was already burnt by Alexander — thus, the Mauryans must have burnt upon their architecture on their own.

However despite this, they had stark similarities.

eg - The palace & city structure was in the shape of a parallelogram, the pillars had a capital.

(try also to add conclusion or you can sum up)

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	2.0	
Conclusion	✓	
Presentation		
Marks:	2.5	

3.

Discuss the ways in which the Bhakti movement expressed critiques of the caste system in India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

among many, nirguna bhakti

Bhakti movement originated in 6th century in South India and subsequently reached North in 12th century. It gave a thrust to unifying India under a commonly held philosophy of love, togetherness & overthrow of existing social structure of society - eg caste system

you may also provide the socio-political context in which it evolved with special reference to caste system

Bhakti movement expressed critique of caste system in more than one ways:-

- (1) It advocated social equality and condemned caste hierarchy.
- (2) The Bhakti saints - eg - Ramananda had disciples from all castes - including lower. eg - Ravidas.
- (3) It emphasized on love and devotion to God overcoming all social evils.
- (4) It envisaged a world without any boundaries as Kabir said that he had no Religion or caste.

Kabir
Nirguna (formless)
Saguna
meerabai
Kabir condemned ritualism associated with both Islam and Hinduism and associated caste based discrimination

(4) Bhakti literature, songs were secular in nature & appealed to all caste alike

(5) They did not follow any ritual — just Ahaian Kirtans — Bhakti to reach God.

(7) The dramas (eg - Shankaradev - Anki Nat) — also spread across the message. (Good to also provide ways such as dance drama)

(8) Bhakti movement — also led to the formation of Sikhism which condemned caste in all forms — a caste free Religion envisaged by Guru Nanak

However, it could not create a major dent on the caste system — perhaps owing to its deep rooted & multifaceted nature. Nevertheless it did have a considerable impact reflecting the spirit of True India

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	2.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	3.5	

4. What significant role did freedom fighters from the North East part of India play in the National Movement?

(10 marks, 150 words)

North east India played a major part in the National movement of India despite British Attempts at isolating the North east from the mainstream land

You may also state what do you understand by National movement and place of NE India in it.

(1) The north eastern leaders often resisted British. In fact, the resistance faced in the hills was comparatively higher than in the mainland because of their sensitive culture & beliefs.

(2) Naga Movement — Nagaland saw the rise of "Heraka movement" which was closer to Gandhi's Non cooperation movement. It was later taken forward by leaders like Rani Gaidinliu

Heraka movement was more of a spiritual reform movement

(3) Ahom Revolt — Kampha & a few others actively participated in the revolt.

You may also state the issue which the protest or movement was launched for value addition

(4) Khasi hills and Meghalaya too saw similar uprisings.

(5) The nationalist leaders often found the north east people more to their calls of protest / satyagrah.

eg - many leaders too active part in civil disobedience movement 1930 - including participation from college students.

The role of north eastern leaders ^{was} significant in the freedom struggle which ~~it~~ proved helpful in the later integration of this region with the mainland. eg - Sikkim chose to be a part of India in 1975 referendum.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	1.5	
Conclusion	1.0	
Presentation		
Marks:	3.0	

5. South Africa was "the making of the Mahatma". Analyze how the experiences of Gandhi in South Africa paved the way for launch of satyagraha in India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Mahatma Gandhi did not just become Mahatma in a day. It was a long process of failure, struggle, experiments & learning. His experiences at South Africa were indeed important in shaping his personality.

Experiences in South Africa

It was in South Africa that he became aware of the nature of British rule.

- ① It was in South Africa that Gandhi came across

the brutal racial nature of British — he experienced them at numerous occasions

(eg - when he was asked to leave the train compartment. → good point to underline the key words.)

- ② He realised the agony of numerous other browne & blacks and wanted to help them.

- ③ The acquaintances in South Africa from people of different faiths — their literature — had a profound impact on his secular outlook, spirit of togetherness and goodness of all cultures.

- ④ He experimented in South Africa by no. of weapons — like pleas, petitioning, marching etc.

Natal Indian Congress.

good way of articulation, you may also provide the context in which he worked for example against racism prevalent in South Africa.

words.

It was in South Africa he understood the importance of religious unity & communal harmony in countering the strength of British.

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

you may mention the importance of Phoenix Farm where he would train the cadres on Satyagraha.

(5) During those experiments, he realised the importance of non violence, non cooperation & Satyagraha (appeal to truth & heart of the enemy) in achieving his goals.

(6) His efforts in helping create Natal Congress and being a friend of the British in Transvaal helped him gain experience of dealing with the masses.

All such Experiences — helped Gandhi become who he was — which he later utilised in India to train the masses, mediating between different factions, appealing to the Nation's hearts & soul alike.

try to provide examples - like attempt to seek cooperation of Muslim through support to Philat Cause

Gandhi himself said → Though I am born in India, but made in South Africa

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	1.0	Suggestions:
Body	2.0	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	3.5	

6. Elaborate upon the crippling of rural Indian economy due to the decline of traditional artisanal industry in colonial India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

British policies during the colonial India — led to the de-industrialisation of the budding & traditional Industries alike which ultimately led to the crippling of the rural economy.

(1) British annexations of princely states and overthrowing kings and emptying their treasury had a direct impact on the artisans who were patronised by the kings.

(2) As they became unemployed → tended to move to Agriculture, leading to increasing stress on land.

(3) British made the farmers & peasants grow cash crops — like cotton, indigo & tobacco which led to crippling of Agriculture economy, degradation of land, famine like conditions.

(4) Traditional mills & cottage industries — guilds were destroyed with the inflow of cheap British factory made goods → leading to their destruction.

try to avoid more repeating of the statement from the question, try to provide substantive argument

you may introduce some colonial policies in this regard.

→ good to provide analytical point.

link it to decline of traditional artisanal industries and its impact on Rural

Good point try to write under the heading of (a) Causes of decline of (b) Loss of patronage to the artisans

(5) The proto Industrialisation process in the form of "Dadhni system" (parallel of "putting out" system of Britain) too was destroyed by British.

(6) Revenue policies like Zamindari system, Ryotwari etc - only aimed at maximising revenue, leaving very little for agricultural development -

All the above policies systematically led to the de-industrialisation of Indian rural economy which could otherwise have evolved in a better way.

→ In the conclusion you may mention the nationalist attempt to revive this sector with emphasis on Swadeshi and Gandhi's attempt to revive Khadi were the efforts in this direction.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	2.0	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	3.0	

7. The reason behind the partition of Bengal in the colonial period was more political than administrative. Elucidate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Lord Curzon (1905) — announced the partition of Bengal on the grounds of administrative reforms. However, following ^{more} reasons suggest that the prime motive was political than administrative.

① The boundary of partition was such that it created a divide between the Hindu population on one hand & Muslim in the eastern end.

② The Bengalis — hub of political activities was severely weakened by the same.

③ It helped pit Hindus against Muslims by creating a narrative of "partition for the development of Muslims".

④ This was a systemic divide & rule strategy of British which gave a thrust to subsequent events — like Morley Minto reforms (separate electorates) which further justified the political aims rather than administrative.

Try to also introduce some of the major political context due to which the partition was done

Kindly majority West was combined with Bihar and Odia speaking region.

Muslim majority East with Assam

Good point, it shows the first intent of British i.e., Divide and Rule

Divide and Rule

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

Good to focus on the consequences of it and point out its significance as well.

- you may also mention negative effects like division among nationalist resulted in Great Split

Good to be precise you may also sum up.

The Partition of Bengal had several implications in our freedom movement. Like

giving impetus to extremist activities & also surge in militant Nationalism

great divide between Hindus & Muslims (formation of Muslim League)

Swadeshi movement & literary nationalism giving thrust to growing demand for Nationalism

Realisation of the importance of Swadeshi. Numerous educational institutions were opened & as well as factories

The resistance to Bengal Partition was underestimated by the British. The protests and militant activities finally led to the revocation of Bengal in 1911.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	3.0	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	4.0	

8.

Assess the contribution of Bismarck's policy of blood and iron in German Unification.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Otto von Bismarck is considered to be the architect of "German Unification", who with his policy of "Realpolitik" — Blood & Iron created a German state and ~~heavily~~ tilted the Balance of Power in Europe ~~prevailing~~ at that time.

try to also provide the pre German unification context and place of this policy in it.

Contribution of Bismarck

- ① He envisaged a strong prussian state which ~~to~~ had to be created by unifying all the german speaking territories.
- ② He leveraged the already ~~for~~ brewing sentiments of the germans — eager to get united under the same nationality.
- ③ He envisaged a multi pronged policy of strengthening Germany — Iron by first developing its economy — aided by "Zollverein" (customs union)
- ④ He followed a system of Alliances — ~~isolate~~ isolated France and step by step added territories.

try to substantiate with example.

Diplomatic policy

Good to treat it

as a combination of political, military,

Economic and Diplomatic

policy, you may subdivide under relevant subheading accordingly

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

3 battles of German unification

(5) His struggle culminated by skillful diplomacy, tradeoffs into 2 battles — Battle of Sedan and finally Battle of Sedova — which completed the German unification.

Good to provide to future geopolitical consequences

The contribution of Bismarck in German unification is undoubtedly incredible. But more so, his strategies had several other implications leading to a flux in BOP of Europe → culmination into a collapse of alliances & world war I

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	2.0	
Conclusion	1.0	
Presentation		
Marks:	3.5	

9.

The aspiration of proletariats reached its culmination with the formation of Soviet Union but could not stand the test of the time. In this context bring out the causes and consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The Russian Revolution and the formation of Soviet Union as a communist state in 1917 — was a watished moment in the world history realising the aspirations of the proletariat under Lenin.

Context explained
good



try also to highlight some of aspirations as example to substantiate and project the clarity of understanding.

However it could not stand the test of time due to following reasons

- ① Extremely centralised policy of Soviet. leading to growing grievances in the country side, ultimately leading to secessionist demands.
- ② Regional imbalances in development — further necessitated the break up of Soviet empire.
- ③ constant Draining of Resources on proxy wars and arms race — led to the compromise on public welfare & needed infrastructure.
- ④ Corrupt Bureaucracy owing to extreme centralisation added to people's grievances.

You may also subdivide under Political, economic etc. cause

try to elaborate with examples

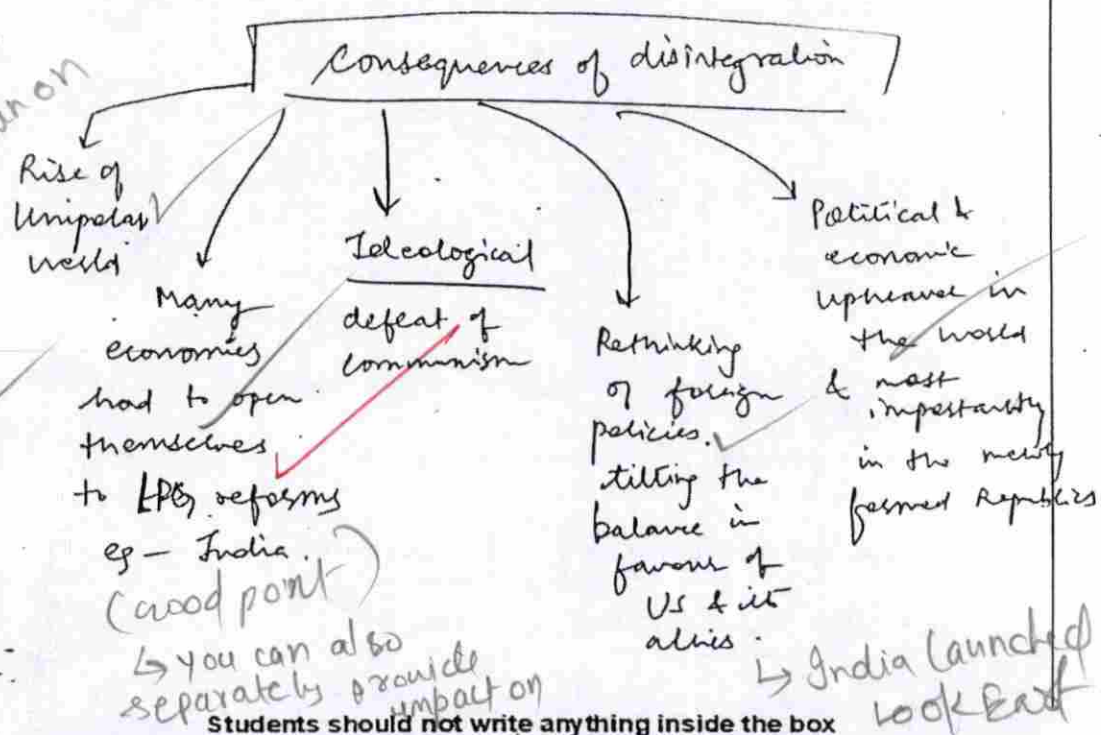
examples like Soviet intervention in Afghanistan

(5) Development in the west - made people criticise the policies of Soviet leaders.

(6) Multiple ethnicities - like Turks, Uzbeks, Kazaks etc - also led to secessionist demands.

(7) Reforms of ~~M. Gorbachev~~ could do little to reform the Soviet structure - economy, polity & social nature.

Thus, in 1991 - Soviet Union disintegrated in 15 republics - ending the cold war era & rise of US hegemony.



Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	3.0
Conclusion	-
Presentation	-
Marks:	4.5

Suggestions:

India

in 1992

10. The approach was to make them an integral part of the Indian nation, even while maintaining their distinct identity and culture.' Explain the statement in the context of tribal policies in post-independent India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The Tribals posed a unique problem in the post independent era. There was a dilemma between maintaining their distinct identity and at the same time bringing them in the Indian fold.

There were three approaches which were suggested :-

- ① Isolationist Approach - This focused on giving primacy to maintaining distinct culture of the Tribes - by keeping them separate. It is followed with respect to some tribes like - Sentinelese and Andamanese.

- ② Integrationist Approach focused on making them an integral whole of India. These tribes were allowed to intermingle with the rest of Indians. eg - Central Indian Tribes like Santhals, Gonds.

Avoid rephrasing statement from Question! Though it is good that you addressed on this dilemma.

Avoid to provide examples, you may also mention about Article 29

Right to preserve distinct culture

given to any citizens

(3) Nehruvian Approach - This focused on the middle path and tried to achieve both objectives in certain proportions.

The Tribes were allowed some isolation to maintain their distinct identity

6th scheduled Area

Inner line permit

Tribal councils could make own rules.

while they were also given opportunity to interact and develop just like normal

Indians.

TRIFED helped them market their produce

Health, Education Infrastructure was made available

Job Reservation and so on.

India has tried to maintain a unique balance between its tribal population, their identity & development.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	3.0	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	4.0	

11. Discuss the cultural impact of India on South East Asia during the ancient period.

(15 marks, 250 words)

During the Ancient Period, the South East Asia often could be looked at as a part of the Indian Subcontinent, not because of its geographical closeness but the cultural proximity to India.

Also some times called Indo-China

Cultural Impact on South East Asia

① Religion — India has a diverse religious base which spread in South East Asia.

It initiated in the times of Ashoka — he sent his children to Sri Lanka & from there Buddhism travelled across, SE Asia.

This is exemplified in their Architecture — stupas in Cambodia, Laos, etc.

Aradamas were also responsible for carrying the religious culture abroad.

Certain countries — also have Brahmanical/Hindu temples like Cambodia ^{Angkor Wat} — establishing closer connect between the cultures.

Good to subdivide under the relevant sub-readings covering the significant dimensions

② Impact of Paintings

Indian paintings & mural tradition of Ajanta Ellora & Bagh has severely influenced

Good to substantiate with examples

The evolution of Art in SE Asia.

(3) Literature — SE Asia has evidences of recording ties with India — including Religious literature. Many SE Asian countries have their mythological & scriptural content similar to Jatakas, Stories of Ramayan, Mahabharat.

(4) Philosophical connect — Indian philosophical tradition of Upanishads, Vedas has considerably influenced their philosophy as well.

↳ try to elaborate how.

(5) Sculptural similarities — from the Amravati tradition. Use of white marble, features of face & body carvings ~~are~~ shows exemplary similarities.

(6) Indian Polity and the local self government tradition too is ~~founded~~ at a no. of places.

(7) Indian Rulers of south — Cholas, Pallavas maintained huge influence in SE Asia. Owing to Economic, cultural, kinship ties.

try to provide examples to authority of your argument and value addition

Evidence from Borobudur a 9th century inscription testifies the performance of Vedic sacrifice - Shaivism was dominant

Given the influences of India on SE Asian culture it has been alleged that the SE Asia was a colony of India in the ancient times

However, that's ~~certainly~~ not true for there are no such ~~recorded~~ evidences.

The culture of India is itself so rich that it was voluntarily adopted by these countries.

→ Good to underline and stress on the voluntary aspect that our culture was imposed on them but they selectively assimilated what ever they liked into their own culture

The cultural connect between the two - acts as a power soft power resource for India for it to extend & maintain ties with SE Asia & gives boost to our East Policy

Good to specify

the contemporary relevance.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	3.5	
Conclusion	1.0	
Presentation		
Marks:	5.0	

12. The Chola rulers were not only able administrators but also great architects. Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

The Chola empire was one of the most powerful empires in the South Indian history. The achievements of the empire were many be it administrative or architectural.

~~Admin~~

Chola Rulers as administrators

① Starting the dynasty with Vijayalaya, all the initial successors — namely Aditya I, Parantaka I and so on were great at administrative skills.

② These rulers expanded into the territories of Pallava and Pandya Kingdoms and could sustain their rule for the longest no. of years because of their admirable administration.

③ The duties of the officials were laid out, fixed revenues, and measurement of the land — this caused little confusion and was for everyone's convenience.

eg Rajendra I gave a measurement unit of land - Maligai Kol

good to provide example

try to be consistent these Kols are named after villages, temples or rales

(4) The town/province administrative structure was simple and emphasis was laid out on decentralisation in decision making. One could find 'U' as the bodies which decided for a Mandal/town.

Role of village Councils & Nadys
dispensing justice and collecting taxes.

(5) The guilds were given utmost autonomy so that they could prosper.

(6) Everyone in the kingdom had space in the administration including women and lower caste too.

Different types of land measures for wet and dry lands
Along side standardised land measures

Chola Rulers as great Architects

good to highlight their inclusive approach towards administration

try also to substantiate with example

Although it was the Pallavas, who started experimenting with temple architecture - eg Temples at Mamallapuram, Shore Temple at Kanchipuram but the real Dravida form of Architecture evolved during the times of the Chola empire.

on assembly or Sabha of prominent Brahmana landholders

Uthamerur inscription provides details about how the Sabha was organised

it has separate committees to look after irrigation works, temples, gardens etc. mode of selecting its members. this was try to add substance to your arguments

(Q. No.)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

you may also explain individual elements like Vimana (unlike Nagara style) consisted of Garbhagriha + Pyramidal Shikhara

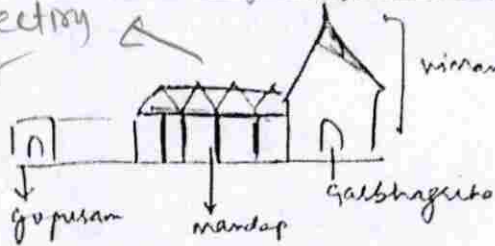
try to provide examples of the temples

you can sum up as conclusion

Good to use diagram for projecting clarity

Shikhara

Vimana



Dravidian Architecture

① Gopurams were built as entry gates to temples & towns

② Large Mandaps were built inside the temple premises for different activities - like Festivities. (Mukhamandapa, Natyamandapa)

③ The vimana and shikhara were exquisite and large and had beautiful carvings.

④ The temples were adorned with lively sculptures of Mithuna and deities.

⑤ The material invariably was granite & often ~~sand~~ sandstone was also used.

⑥ Prominent examples include - Brihadeshwar Temple at Tanjore by Rajaraja I and the city of Gangaikondacholapuram built by Rajendra I.

The legacy of Cholas was carried ahead by Vijayanagar Rulers later.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	4.0	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	5.0	

13. Critically analyze the role of government in sustaining traditional art forms in India. Also, suggest additional measures that can be taken to promote such art forms.

(15 marks, 250 words)

India has a rich cultural history of more than 2 thousand years, and traditional art forms dating back to as long as the Stone Age. Thus, it becomes imperative to sustain it in order to preserve our history itself.

try to specify the significance of traditional art for eg! it is a knowledge system, which must be preserved!

why need govt support

support

- modernisation
- westernisation
- globalisation

led social apathy

towards traditional art forms

Steps Taken by government

The important architectural sites - for eg -

Bhimbetka cave paintings, Sanchi Stupa,

Dholavira and others have been pushed for World Heritage site status.

focus on the traditional art forms

③ Sculptures like Sarnath Buddha, Bharhut Stupa remains, dancing girl are preserved in museums where adequate care is taken.

you may also suggest short comings

③ Reconstruction of broken / and maintenance of the structures like Taj Mahal, Aurang Mehar

④ GI Tags for paintings like Kalamkari helps in its sustenance.

Good point also good to provide example to substantiate

(5) Government also popularises these art forms by displaying it at cultural events and gifting it to foreign dignitaries.

eg - Rogan painting, dokra crafted sculptures were recently picked up for same.

(6) Several schemes are initiated in order to help artisans sustain & promote their art — not just in domestic markets but abroad.

eg USTAAD

(7) Tribal culture too is being promoted by organising cultural workshops & giving them access to better markets & audience.

(8) Documenting, recording songs — for eg — recently initiative ~~for~~ taken for Manganiyar community.

(9) Azadi Ke Amrit Mahotsav — has a special focus on highlighting India's traditional art forms.

However, despite many efforts, it's difficult to sustain numerous art forms by government.

due to following reasons:-



Additional measures

- including the regional art forms, their knowledge & practice in school curriculum
- Organising cultural workshops like - "Arts" in more often & not just in metropolises. you can also suggest about adaptation to suit modern day sensibilities and
- Attracting youth, so that both art form & they can mutually prosper.

Steps need to be taken to preserve traditional art forms, else like "Kavads - wooden paintings" several others may get extinct

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5
Body	4.0
Conclusion	0.5
Presentation	
Marks:	5.5

Suggestions:

changing taste and preferences of consumers as a result of urbanisation and impact of globalisation.

14. Buddhism and Jainism played a critical role in shaping ancient Indian art and literature. Illustrate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Buddhism and Jainism has had a profound impact on the cultural history of India.

Role of Buddhism

Art :- Buddhism impacted Art in multifaceted ways.

- ① Stupa Architecture - initiated primarily by Ashoka, however, beautiful stupas were built in the Gandhara and Amravati region too.
eg - Sanchi Stupa (WHIS), Kesariya Stupa, Nagajunkonda, Bhamburda etc.

- ② Viharas & Chaityas - Viharas were constructed for living purposes while Chaityas were places of worship. The architecture has later been replicated in the rock cut temples. eg - Karle Chaitya hall

- ③ Ajanta Paintings - while Ajanta may be famous for Buddhist Art, there were others

As like Bagh, Ellora caves as well.

The Paintings are surreal & moving. They also seem to have influenced the later mural tradition in India as well as South East Asia.

try to provide examples of later mural tradition

- ④ Sculptures - Beautiful Buddhist sculptures still make them a rich heritage of our country.
eg - Sarnath Buddha.

Literature :- Buddhism has a very rich literature - It played a major role in spreading its message to far off places.
eg - Tripitakas, Avadanas, Gathas, Jatakas etc.

you may also explain themes of them in brief to reflect depth of understanding

Role of Jainism

Art :- ① Sculptures - eg - Bahubali statue @ Karnataka.

- ① Jali work - while Jain monuments might not be as grandeur like Buddhist stupas. The 'Jali' work found in western India is very critical in shaping later monuments of mughal India. eg Lodi ki Jali, Taj Mahal etc.

both are significant in their own way, avoid giving denotations

- ② Paintings - Sitamahal paintings, Tanjore paintings are primarily Jain

just focus on the central theme

as any how this sentence is irrelevant from the stand point of question.

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

influenced.

Literature :- Jains have a rich legacy of literature

- ① Purvas
- ② Agams
- ③ Kalakacharya Kathas

These literature were mostly compiled at Jain congregation at Valabhi.

While undoubtedly, Buddhist and Jain culture and artistic tradition ~~and~~ has added to our cultural legacy. They also ~~were~~ played a crucial role in spreading it across the South East Asia, Tibet etc, helping India build international relations back then and even now.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	4.5	
Conclusion	1.0	
Presentation		
Marks:	6.0	

15. Give an account of restrictions imposed upon women in 19th century India. Highlight, with suitable examples, the achievements of social reform movements in this context.

(15 marks, 250 words)

19th century India is characterised as Indian Renaissance wherein attempts were being made on reforming the Indian society of social evils like Untouchability, (Caste), and most importantly advocating for women's rights.

Restrictions on women in 19th century :-

- ① Sati practice - it was more pronounced in Bengal region where "Dayabhag" law was practised.
- ② Purdah system - It was common: in Hindis as well as Parsis and Muslims.
- ③ Child Marriage - women, rather girls were married off early. This was a way of controlling their sexuality.
- ④ No widow Remarriage - widows suffered from numerous atrocities & were often harassed by their family men.
- ⑤ Restrictions on education
- ⑥ Female Feticide & Infanticide.

You may also address the cause of it for example patriarchal nature of Indian society.

Good to cover all the relevant issues in brief however you may elaborate little on education and female Infanticide issue.

With coming of the western Education & rise of Middle class intelligentsia - several social reform movements emerged which also advocated for women rights.

- ① Brahmo Samaj - established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, it advocated widow Remarriage, Ban on Sati and no to child Marriage. Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar was also associated with it. He was an ardent advocate of widow Remarriage.

→ Owing to their efforts, Sati was banned in 1829 and widow Remarriage was legalised in 1856.

→ Role of Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar

- ② Aligarh Movement - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

advocated for rights of the women.

He was against Purdah system and in favour of educating the girls.

→ while no direct impact was seen but in the long run muslim women actively participated in the freedom movement.

with Begum Aizaz Rasul as a member of Constituent Assembly.

(3) Rehmumai Mazdyasan Sabha - Dattabhai Naoroji & FN Furdonji also advocated for women's right to study and against Purdah.

(4) Efforts of individuals like

→ BM Malabari - He was an ardent believer of women's rights and fought ~~for~~ against child marriage, female infanticide.

owing to his efforts - Age of Consent Act was passed and female infanticide was banned. He also started Deva Sadan for destitute women.

⇒ Jyotiba Phule & Satyashodhak Samaj worked towards rights of women (especially lower caste). He & Savitribai Phule opened many schools for them.

These were few of the many such attempts being made in the 19th century towards achieving equal rights for women. The major achievement of these reforms was to culminate in universal suffrage & constitutional rights post Independence.

Good to substantiate with example highlighting the achievement

Good to provide substantive conclusion highlighting the future significance

Introduction: 1.0

Body: 5.0

Conclusion: 1.0

Total: 7.0

16. Why is the Quit India Movement called spontaneous revolution? Assess the role of Quit India Movement in uniting the Indians against the British rule.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Quit India Movement is often perceived to be as the last step towards Indian Independence. It was a final call for all, as Gandhiji gave the slogan of "Do or Die".

Quit India — a Spontaneous Revolution (1942)

While some believe that it was a culmination of all the earlier steps taken, it was spontaneous in many ways.

- (1) Quit India was launched in the backdrop of Japanese threat of invasion who had already captured the South East Asia and now knocked on Indian doors.
- (2) The failure of Cripps Mission (Aug' 1942) further compounded the fears and a call for "Quit India" was made by Gandhi without laying out any plan for the movement.
- (3) The spontaneous nature of the call, made masses violent — leading to arrest of

almost all leaders — Gandhi, Nehru, Patel etc and thus it remained leaderless & directionless.

(4) Several party workers like Rammanohar Lohia.

Usha Mehta, Sucheta Kripalani, Acharya Narayander etc — went underground and continued their efforts through means like Radio, guerrilla tactics etc.

(5) The masses were violent and had shook the British empire.

however, owing to the spontaneity and violence, the movement was brutally crushed by British.

But, the role it played in uniting the Indians was tremendous :-

(1) Almost everyone was exhilarated at the final call and took it to give their best to push British away.

(2) The socialists were active participants in the movement.

(3) even without the leaders, the masses carried on and continued for a good long period.

(4) women played a crucial role & participated in larger no.'s than ever.

→ link it to the spontaneous nature as the movement was leaderless and not centrally planned as a result of British repression. Participants continued according to their own strategy.

You may also mention about the geographical spread of the movement.

to highlight the achievement of unity by it.

However, the movement suffered from following lacunas :-

- ① Muslim League stayed aloof & didn't participate
- ② Even the communists didn't join the movement.
- ③ There was no clear plan and thus was easily crushed.

Nevertheless, the frush that it provided — finally culminated in the freedom 5 years later as the British could no longer resist the masses which had ^{been} awakened and would not stop

→ you try to sum up the above arguments

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	4.0	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	5.0	

17. Despite many like Winston Churchill predicting that post-independence, India would disintegrate and fall back into the Middle Ages, it stands united till date. In this context, bring out the contribution of Sardar Patel towards preventing balkanization and promoting unification of India.

(15 marks, 250 words)

The Post-Independence era had many challenges in waiting for the Nationalist leaders to face. They were as grave that many, like Winston Churchill predicted the downfall and Balkanisation of India.

Try to add substance to it and avoid merely saying what is already said in the question. Try to give your own opinion.

Challenges of post Independence Era

- ① Partition on communal lines - created a hostile neighbourhood, with a war immediately after Independence.
- ② Problem of integration of Princely states which were more than 500, scattered across India posing a unique problem.
- ③ Social inequalities - like Caste, Rich-poor divide, regional imbalances, gender inequalities etc.
- ④ Economic challenges - poor agriculture productivity, land inequalities, slow industrialisation, poverty.

It is good to mention social and economic challenges as well for the unity of the country.

(5) Tribal issue - with approx 10% of the population at this, it has its unique problem of assimilation or giving autonomy

(6) Linguistic divide - was very deep which had prepared the ground for sub Regionalism

(7) Communal Riots - plagued almost entire India.

(8) Political / Ideological affiliations and differences in the parliament.

All such problems were a fertile ground for disintegration and collapse like Europe (Germany and Italy on language basis) and Balkan peninsula (different ethnicities).

However, it still stands united till date owing to following reasons.

(1) Role of Sardar Patel - Rightly called as the "Iron Man" of India, his excellent diplomacy and tactics of an excellent statesmanship - helped India amalgamate almost all princely states which challenged Indian Sovereignty - via referendum, Instrument of Accession & force (Jammuash) (Kashmir) (Hyderabad)

He built the Indian map into what it stands today. Otherwise numerous princely states ~~posed~~ posed a threat to Indian sovereignty.

(2) The feeling of Indianness although ^{was being} newly created but India as such had a very rich, unique history of accommodation of differences.

(3) Role of other leaders like Nehru, Lohia etc - also remains important in settling out their differences and work towards ultimate unity of India. (1)

(4) Role of Indian freedom movement had instilled (11) a 'we' feeling.

(5) Combating social evils with laws & resolve like Article 17 (Untouchability). ✓

(6) Giving adequate autonomy to tribals.

(7) The ideals of democracy, constitution and a platform given for venting out ~~the~~ grievances - instilled 'oneness'.

Furthermore, the resolve of every Indian to stay united despite differences stand as a major reason of our unity till date despite numerous issues.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	4.0	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	5.0	

Try to focus on the contributions of Patel.

this 3 main contribution civil services princely states

(10) Socio-economic program

He was also the president at Karachi Session which proposed this programme

try to sum up

18. Peasant Movements were not unknown to pre-colonial India but became endemic in the first half of the 18th century. What were the causes and nature of the peasant movements in this period in India? Evaluate their achievements.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Peasant movements have been recorded in pre colonial times, for instance - Amangzeb and even prior to that. However, the nature and the causes became different in the colonial period.

Pre colonial peasant movements

- They were generic - driven by monsoon failures, demand of greater revenue by rulers, war ~~to~~ needs etc.
- The ruler generally gave in to the demands as the appropriation of that revenue went for the state welfare itself.
- The state would look into agricultural productivity and take steps to improve it.
- The nature of the movements was not very radical and were generally short lived after demands were met.

However, during the colonial era - the causes & nature of the peasant discontent became endemic and more Radical..-

① The causes generally included

- Exorbitant Revenue Rates
- Exploitation by the Zamindars (Middlemen)
- Monsoon failure - inability to pay tax
famine like conditions and the intolerant attitudes of the British who'd still not reduce rent
- decreasing productivity of land - because of crops like Indigo - which they were forced to grow
- Plantations & commercial crops were grown and hence - shortage of food grains led to famines & peasant revolts
- The appropriation of the revenue was done by a foreign land

the question specific about first half of the 18th century and therefore focus on the cause belonging to that period only

↓ British tried to expand its cultivation only in late 18th century

Good to subdivide the answer into relevant subheadings as per the subpart of questions

provide examples of first half of 18th century

Good to link with future developments & try to elaborate a little more

② Nature of the peasant movements and their achievements

- Initially they were radical & easily crushed by British. eg - Indigo Revolt of 1860's recorded by Dinbandhu Mitra.
 - Revolts in Bengal were common on petty issues with Zamindars. yielded no result
 - with time, the protests became more 'legal' in nature. eg - Pabna Revolt which saw lesser violence and was successful
 - Changaran & Kheda too were similar in nature they had non violent means & the demands later were met
 - However, post WW-I, with the rise in Kisan Sabhas, more organised and radical turn was observed in peasant movements.
- The increased consciousness played a major role
eg - Tebhags, Telangana

The Prolonged movement finally yielded Result post Independence when land reforms were undertaken

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	3.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	4.5	

19. Discuss the local and global factors that encouraged British industrialization in 18th and 19th century.

(15 marks, 250 words)

British Industrialisation started in 1740 was a result of numerous local & global factors aiding the process.

try to introduce some of them and not just repeat or reproduce statement from question.

Local factors

- ① Technological developments in Britain like spinning Jenny, sewing machine, mining technology (coal), and steam engine gave a thrust to Industrialisation.
- ② Favourable and stable Policy - Britain being an Island - away from continental wars had a stable policy. Sound policies like encouragement to capitalists and patent laws - encouraged Industrialisation.
- ③ Economic factors - Adequate capital from "Commercial Revolution" that preceded Industrial Revolution (favourable Trade Balance - mercantilism) these Capitalist class - risk for capital appetite for risk and investment facilitation by Banks

It became stable after the magna Carta treaty, earlier, despite this geography it was invaded by many other communities. ∴ Geographical location is not very significant factor in producing a stable polity.

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

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④ Geographical factors - Island - Rich with natural Resources (Iron, coal) and Timber. Soothing British climate too aided the revolution

⑤ Educated and ambitious population - with investments made in education & health infrastructure Britain had a favourable working class to adopt new Revolution.

⑥ Agricultural Revolution - Enclosure system, investment in technology (eg. Chinese plough) - helped increase productivity → surplus raw material & surplus labour as workers were available.

Global Factors

① Colonies helped tremendously. Served as cheap Raw material centres and market for the goods (helped in achieving economies of scale) eg India supplied cotton and indigo at meagre prices

② Demand for cotton textiles in Europe - as their own production was low - owing to unstable polity - wars.

- (3) Discovery of new lands which could serve as new areas for Trade - gave a thrust to Industrialisation
- (4) Exploitation of economies of colonies further added to the capital - leading to new inventions in technology - aiding subsequent phases of Industrialisation in 19th century also.
- (5) The inability of other lands to catch up with machinery and technology led to Britain getting an upper hand and continue with its experiments without any race.

Increased International Trade.

comparative advantage in favour of Britain.

However, subsequently Industrialisation has spread to almost every corner - and now we've reached the 4th stage of Industrial Revolution.

Good to link with contemporary development you may also summarise.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	4.5	
Conclusion	0.5	
Presentation		
Marks:	5.5	

20.

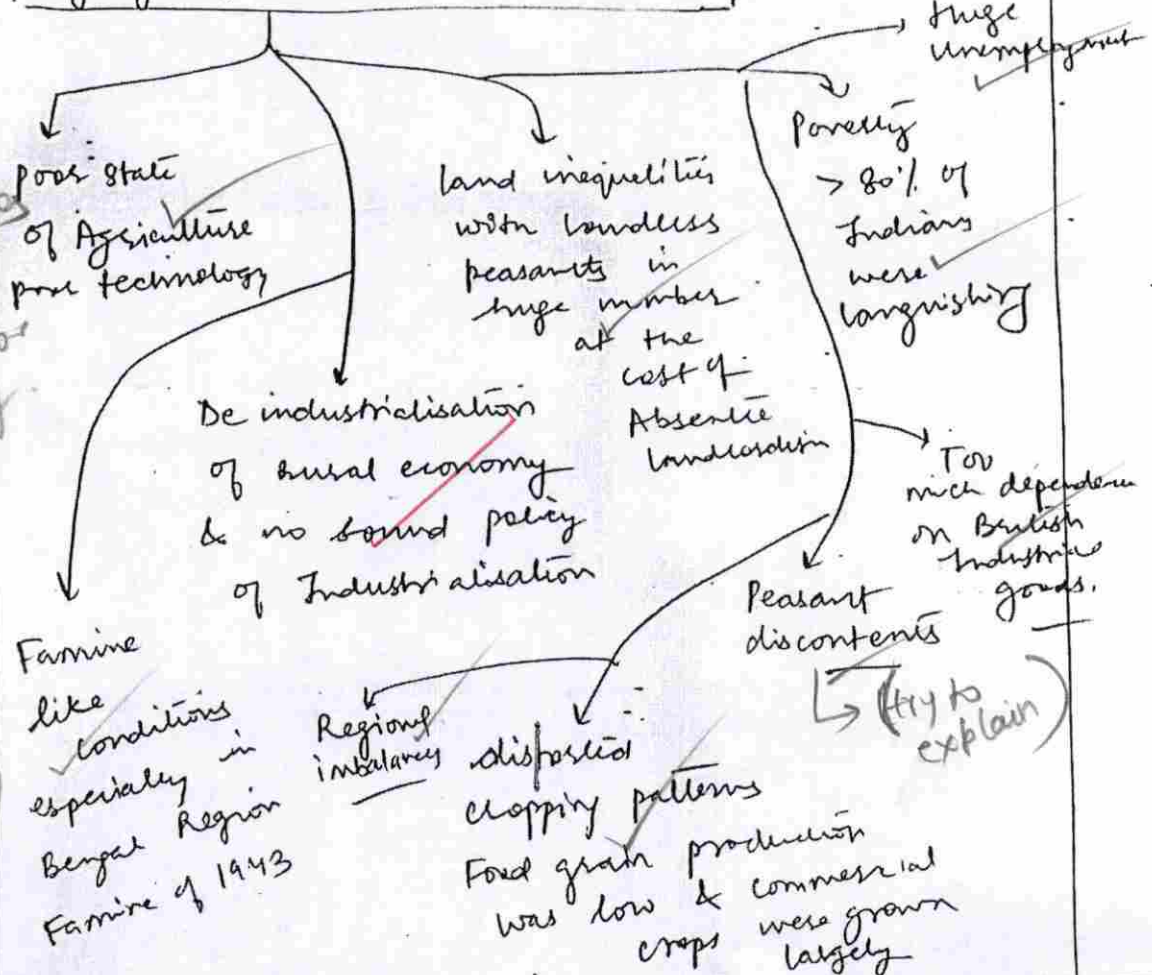
The economic policies during the post-independent India were undertaken to undo the legacy of the British economic policies. Analyse.

(15 marks, 250 words)

British Economic policies had hollowed India's economy — making it a necessity to take radical steps to undo it and create a path of development for an otherwise languishing economy.

Policies undertaken

Legacy of British Economic Policies



Overall India was made into an economy which could only supply raw material to the rest of the world

Policies Undertaken

→ Land Reforms

- + Abolition of Zamindari
- + Land Ceiling Act
- + Tenancy Reforms

try to specify what rights?

→ More rights to producers in Agriculture to invest in technology to increase productivity.

avoid making generalised statements

→ Protectionism to Industries - like steel, cotton etc.

→ Mahalanobis Model was followed - state control of heavy industries, supplemented by private - cottage/consumer industries

done to neutralise which british legacy? try to mention

→ Planning was undertaken - optimising the given resources & correcting regional imbalances

→ Irrigation Infrastructure was created - Canals, Dams.

policy of Import substitution

→ Import of Needed machinery for factories & imposing customs duty on other products to promote indigenous consumption.

Industrial
licencing,
monopolies and
Restrictive
trade policies
A +.

The policies undertaken by govt in post Independent era has much to its credit.

- for eg
- It made adequate economic growth.
 - Some Basic Industries were established like steel & Iron.
 - Agricultural development prepared a ground for subsequent Green Revolution
 - Land Reforms were to an extent successful.
 - Addressed Unemployment.

However, the policies had several inconsistencies & unintended consequences also.

- eg
- peasant discontent due to failure of land reforms
 - Nationalism
 - No sound manufacturing base.
 - ill effects of Green Revolution (try to specify)
 - existence of Regional imbalances & dominance of Agricultural employment — even after 15 yrs of Independence.

try to write conclusion
by summing up your
above arguments.

you may
provide
some data
and mention
issues
2 diosyncratic
growth.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	0.5	Suggestions:
Body	4.5	
Conclusion	1.0	
Presentation		
Marks:	5.0	