

Online

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GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2016

TEST - 11

42½

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		- There are 20 questions. - All questions are compulsory - The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. - Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length. - Answers must be written within the space provided. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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Name Shashank Chaudhary

Roll No. —

Mobile No. —

Date 4/6/16

Signature Shashank

1. Invigilator Signature —

2. Invigilator Signature —

REMARKS

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Q1. Globalization has not only affected the economy and the society but also it has emerged as a challenge for the performing arts in India. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Globalization is the modern age phenomenon where the interdependence among the countries have increased in an unprecedented manner. This has not only affected economy → MNCs, cheaper electronics and FDI; but also society → Nuclear family, Pop music, individualism, consumerism, westernization etc.

Moreover the performing Arts in India are also facing a challenge:-

- The Puppetry arts like Ravanchaya, Katputli have been pushed back by modern Televisions and electronic media.
- The communities like Dombari whose livelihood is dependent on Roadshows have been starving due to advent of multiplexes.
- Audience of classical dance have been decreasing through the decades.
- Classical Music is being pushed back by the western music - Rock, Pop etc.

Bring completeness in these points.

Remarks

You need to provide the justification for each argument in elaborated form.

In this globalized world everyone desires for fancy and quality goods. We in any manner Indian can not stop them from buying imported products, instead we can encourage local artisans to compete with them.

Why not to talk about providing incentives and awards to the artists? There is a need to revive the tradition arts by :-

- (i) Popularising circus and puppetry among kids
- (ii) Promoting the spiritual values of traditional dance and music
- (iii) Budgetary support to these Arts.
- (iv) Promoting tourism in performing Arts.
- (v) Incorporating them in "Incredible India" Campaign

How these can be done?

360° approach needed

Review the topic from all dimensions and bring more relevant points accordingly

Remarks

Q2. How far do you agree upon the Buddhism inculcates a high system of ethics.

(12.5 Marks)

Buddhism have originated during the vedic

period. The popularisation of Buddhism is was
dependd upon the shortcomings and lacunae

of the Brahmanical religion. Therefore, it
espoused high system of ethics which attracted
people & towards Buddhism.

The societal issues and problems with Brahmanical
system:

- Too much emphasis on rituals that were highly expensive.
- Sacrifice of the animals
- Caste-divided society
- Hegemony of Brahmanas over shudras, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas.

In this sunario Buddhism emerged as an
alternative for lower Varnas like vaishyas and
Kshatriyas.

Buddhism presented simple principles of life and practical ethics that people could follow easily unlike the hardwore practices of Brahmanical religions

2 1/2

Remarks

Ethics of Buddhism:

- Respecting life of all → renouncing sacrifices
- No need of elaborate rituals → viewing human being as an end in itself

Never hurting anyone.

- Never lying, loving all, middle path etc were incorporated in the seven

pathways by Buddha

- Charity

Thus, Buddhism has its popularity

based on its ethical framework. It corrected the vices of society and promoted moral behaviour.

Mention about four noble truths and eight fold path

More focus on the question needed
Being more specific and relevant points.

Remarks

Q3. Do you think the American Revolution would have happened if, there had not been an Age Enlightenment? (12.5 Marks)

Ans American Revolution was the event when the thirteen British colonies revolted against the British government that was ~~exploit~~ exploiting it, and proclaimed independence in 1783 and united in 1787.

Age of Enlightenment was the gradual change in society ~~where~~ when the hegemony of church was challenged by rationality, science and experiments by intellectuals and scientists like Copernicus, Bruno etc.

Renaissance or Age of Enlightenment was a major change in the society that can be traced back to its starting ~~to~~ around 1450 in Italy.

The doctrines of Humanism, Individualism, Democracy, etc were making their base and consolidating in the society and minds of people.

Not only American Revolution but also subsequent

Remarks

Mention about
↓

Lock's conception of Natural Rights
Rousseau - argument of the common good
Thomson - people's right to self-government

events like French Revolution and Industrial Revolution led to happen ~~because~~ due to Renaissance
because on point of Renaissance was responsible for awakening of the minds of people and question authority and exploitative policy of the government.

During American Revolution people demanded "No Taxation without Representation"

Benjamin Franklin shows their growing love for self-Rule and welfare politics. People question the British policies like 'Navigation Law', barriers to trade for America, Mercantilism etc.

as they wanted a welfaristic government.

Earlier no-one had questioned such policies under the rule of Pope in pre-renaissance period but after enlightenment people got the confidence to rise against tyranny and have their own government.

Bring some more specific points by mentioning the philosophers and their ideas.

Remarks

Q4. How far do you agree on the Acts which were passed in the last three decades of 18th Century, initiated the modernity in India. (12.5 Marks)

1770, 1780, 1790

1000

Ans During the last three decades of 18th century, some Acts and Policies of British rule were responsible for economic and political modernisation of India, however, it failed in social modernisation.

• Pitt's India Act → When it was brought? 21/2

→ Politically India was unified under the Governor-General with his council of three members, who were responsible for rules, programmes, administration, laws etc in the entire country. Hence, modern political and administrative framework was set up.

• Land Revenue System

Lord Cornwallis laid down a new methods of Land revenues system: Zamindari, Mahalwari and Ryotwari. The land was commodified and now can be ~~made~~ sold, bought, traded. Thus, it laid down the base for modern economic system. Taxation was unified and

Remarks

was managed in ways of modern administration

However, the last three decades failed on

various fronts like:-

These points are
too general with
very less specific

Casteism was prevalent and no law was

enacted against it
Sati, Perdas, oppression of widows etc
laws were already made against it
were there.

• modern education was not introduced on large
scale.

More specific
approach needed

Thus, only some Acts were responsible
for partial modernisation that suited
the interests of British rule towards
colonialism of India.

Regulating Act-1773
Cornwallis Code of 1793

Remarks

Refer hints

Q5. Despite the fact that Partition of India was a political act, thus the real tragedy of it was faced by the lower classes. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

The Partition of India was a political act. The independence of India was granted by a law passed the British Parliament which provided for two dominions - India and Pakistan.

However, the actual loss and tragedy was faced by the lower classes :-

- There were extreme riots in the North west province and Bengal, in which thousands of hindus and muslims massacred each other. These were predominantly belonged to lower classes.
- ~~Parti~~ Period after partition witnessed one of the biggest displacement of population. Millions had to renounce their family lands and move ~~to~~ to the other side of fence.
- Lower classes due to lack of finances had to live in refugee camps for months which were very low on basic facilities.

Remarks

You are confined with the limited points.
 Being more relevant points, thousands of farmers lost their land because of partition in Bengal and Northwest.
 the actual brunt of partition was faced by the lower classes of hindus and muslims.

Mention
 - The lower class people was at forefront and were the more vulnerable to be affected.
 They travelled by train and bullock cart during the time of partition and ongoing riots, in which they got hurt and affected more.

Refer Link

Remarks

Q6. Mughal architecture was confluence of Indo and Islamic architectural style. Find the contribution of different regional styles of India in Mughal architecture. (12.5 Marks)

Ans Mughal architecture developed with features of both Indian and Islamic architectural styles.

Islamic Influence

- Dome e.g. Tajmahal, Humayn Tomb etc
- Archaute style in every architecture.
- minar e.g. Jama Masjid.
- Char Bagh style.
- Arabesque technique.
- Pietra dura.
- Girindness of Architecture.
- Water Body in surrounding.

1 1/2

Indian Influence

- Indian architects and masons were employed.
- Use of Chatri.
- Influence of regional styles.

Various regional styles contributed to the Mughal architecture, especially the Rajputana architecture.

Remarks

The use of red sandstone was predominant in Rajputana style that was also used in Mughal

use of portico ~~and~~ can be identified in Bibi Ka (Mayal) in Fateh pur Sikri.

Thus, Mughal Architecture had regional influences

You need to mention the places from where these arts were taken and how these arts have influenced the Mughal Rulers.

Read the topic and bring more relevant points accordingly

Remarks

Refer hints

Q7. Bhagat Singh was not a personality but an Ideology. Comment.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans Bhagat Singh represented not a personality but an ideology of free ~~and~~, independent and socialist India.

- He viewed that struggle will continue until the rich ~~are~~ will exploit the poor.
- He disliked the British Exploitative policies rather than the British government.
- During his imprisonment he was ~~is~~ declared that he is influenced by ideas of Marx.
- He was a socialist; but he denounced the use of terrorist activities.
- Moreover, the bombs that he threw in the legislative assembly was not intended to hurt but only to attract attention, thus he against violence.

Therefore, Bhagat Singh by his act of bombing the parliament, did not want to popularise his personality but only his ideology of independent and ~~is~~ welfare state. Indig points

This can't be said.
This was his prime motto at that time
You are confined with the limited points

Remarks

You need to have more conceptual clarity.
Bring more relevant points according to the question asked.

Refer hints.

Remarks

Q8. Mathura art of sculpture making is considered indigenous and secular. Explain with reasons. (12.5 Marks)

Ans Mathura art, unlike the Gandhara Art, was totally indigenous. It did not favour a particular religion.

$\frac{1}{2}$

- The sculptures of both Buddha and Yakshas and Yakshinis can be found, which shows its secular character.
- The Kushanas patronised it who were tolerant and promoted all religions.
- Buddha is seen meditating and sitting in a yogic posture, which indicated vedic influences.
- The half-opened eyes, protruding chin and chuckles, heavy body, transparent drapery on upper body are entirely indigenous characteristics.
- The face of Buddha was starkly different from Gandhara Art which was influenced from Greco-Roman art.

Remarks

You need to have conceptual clarity

The use of red sandstone indicates its indigenous character.

Thus, Mathura Art was indigenously developed and not ~~Greek~~ ^{Yavana} secular in character.

Your points are ~~at par~~ with what's question needs.

Refer hints

Remarks

Q9. Evaluate the role played by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in India's freedom struggle and in laying the foundation of a modern India. (12.5 Marks)

Ans

Dr. Rajendra Prasad played a significant role in the freedom struggle and laying the foundation of a modern India.

- He was the member of congress and presided ~~various~~ many sessions of congress.
- He was the president of constituent Assembly.
- He was a promoter of Fundamental Rights and ensured that they get a high status in the Indian Constitution and modern politics and society of India.
- He became the first President of Independent India and laid down a strong foundation of India as President.

very general points.

Thus, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was responsible for strong foundations of Independent India.

Remarks

Read the ~~topic~~ ^{topic}, focus on the question and bring more relevant points accordingly.

Refer hints.

Remarks

Q10. The long process of Indian national movement secured the active role of women in society as well. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

Ans

The Indian national movement was responsible for political mobilization and securing an active role of women in the society as well.

- Role of women in national movement can be traced back to the anti-Partition movement in Bengal where they actively participated in Swadeshi and Boycott movement. They successfully participated in the protests, picketing of shops etc.
- With the advent of Gandhiji in freedom struggle, women got a active platform to engage in national movement and society as a whole.
- During Non-cooperation movement women actively supported the men in the protests.

Remarks

• During civil disobedience women not only gave moral support also mobilized the health and medical services for the protesters and Satyagrahis.

• Sarojini Naidu became the president of congress.

• Women protested against the societal evils of sati, degraded status of widows, general widow traditions etc.

Therefore, as women started mobilizing themselves in freedom struggle their status in society increased, they were no more seen as only housewives

but as an active player in struggle for independence.

You need to bring specific points focusing on the question.

Refer hint

Remarks

Q11. National identity of any country is related to every class but in the process of formation of Indian National identity, middle class has played the major role. Critically analyse. (12.5 Marks)

Ans National Identity of any countries means the attributes and characteristics of the country that are unique to the country and recognised by the world.

It is related to every class of the country. 3
 For example, USA is known for its large business class, the middle class comprised of engineers, doctors etc and the working class of factory workers, small traders etc.

However, the Indian National Identity has witnessed a major role of the middle class. This is due to :-

- The middle educated class represent a bigger population.
- The middle class is the major immigrants from India to other countries.

Remarks

• India is one of the biggest producers of qualified Engineers, doctors, Technicians etc.

• The business class of India is weak compared to the business class of USA, Europe etc.

• India is known for its service sector and

its unprecedented growth that is due to a second middle class who are employed in service sector.

Be more specific

Focus on the question, more about the relevant sector.

Therefore, middle class has major role in

forming Indian National Identity. But

due to this the large population of lower class have been over-shadowed by

the middle class.

You need to link the contribution of middle class in the freedom struggle which gave us the identity which was pioneered by them.

Refer hint

Remarks

Q12. Swami Vivekanand and Mahatma Gandhi were religious but yet secular. Are their teachings and philosophies relevant today? (12.5 Marks)

Ans

Swami Vivekanand and Mahatma Gandhi were religious but yet secular.

→ why to repeat the question?

• Grandhi ji were affectionate muslims and hindus equally. → Incomplete sentence

• Grandhi ji was of the view that all religions are same and preached similar teachings.

• Swami Vivekanand also did not promoted any religion. He was more concerned with the societal evils and condition of poor irrespective of their religion.

• Both were proponents of Hindu-Muslim Unity and end of casteism.

Their teachings are as relevant today as they were at that time. ~~Grandhi ji~~

Grandhi ji:

• His principles of non-violence and hindu-muslim unity are relevant for addressing communalism in India.

Remarks

• His teaching are important for ethical
International Relations.

• Gandhism is enshrined in the Directive Principles of State Policies of our constitution.

Vivekananda:

• He ⁱⁿ said that:

'Every well-off is responsible until there are thousands of poor on the street'.

This is important and relevant for achieving a socialist and welfare Indian state.

• His teachings against casteism are relevant for social harmony and equality.

Bring more of their ideas and relate them to the present context.

Remarks

Refer hints

You are confined with the limited points.

Bring complete your sentence

Q13. The French revolution attacked privileges, not property. Substantiate.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans French revolution was the event when the French ~~at~~ monarchy of Louis XVI was overthrown by the people and French republic was proclaimed.

The French revolution attacked privileges, not property :-

- The third estate comprising of peasants, artisans, worker, wanted a voting pattern based on individuals in the estate as against the single vote for each estate.

- The third estate protested against the privileges of the ruling class, nobles and aristocracy who enjoyed all the power without any taxation while third estate had to pay all the taxes.

- People wanted a constitution monarchy ~~initially~~ ^{initially} because they were against the powers and unregulated privileges of Kings and Nobles.

You have only one relevant point in your answer

Try bringing more relevant points.

Remarks

• They ~~promoted~~ the idea of T

• They had the demand of "Notaxation without Representation" because people wanted

privileges and powers.

Focus on the question
be more specific and
bring more relevant
points accordingly.

Remarks

Refer links

Q14. A nationalist movement in India before the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi was a movement representing the classes as opposed to the masses. Critically analyse. (12.5 Marks)

Ans The Indian National Movement from 1885 to 1919 represented fewer classes of the society as against the masses.

- In the initial phase only Indian National Congress (INC) strived for reforms through their methods of petitions, prayers, letters, etc. The INC was predominantly made up of higher class ^{western educated} lawyers, politicians etc.

- The moderate phase of National movement was based on support from educated middle class as against the real masses of rural India.

- The Extremist phase was also limited to educated young nationalists confined to the urban areas. ~~They~~ Though, they were in favour of mass rebellion they failed to incorporate

Remarks

the peasants, artisans, landless labourers etc who were the real masses.

The various ~~new~~ nationalist organisations and movements before Gandhiji failed to ~~say~~ recognise the capability of masses.

e.g. Home rule movement, etc.

However, few instances of mass struggle were witnessed during the anti-Partition movement in Bengal.

Mass mobilization started with Gandhiji:-

• Kheda Satyagrah, Ahmedabad Mill Strike

• Non-cooperation movement.

• Civil disobedience movement.

Incomplete etc.

Bring conclusion

Remarks

Q15. Sanskrit is the root of many Indian languages. Comment.

(12.5 Marks)

Sanskrit is an Indo-Aryan language which is also referred to as mother of all languages. ~~words~~ words ^{and roots} from Sanskrit can be found in various languages:-

- (i) Hindi is a direct derivation from Sanskrit
- (ii) Prakrit and Pali were offshoot of Sanskrit
- (iii) Words from Sanskrit is found in Urdu which is highly derived from Hindi itself.
- (iv) Some word roots of English language also find place in Sanskrit like mother, (~~Matra~~ Matra), Brother (Bhratra), Trigonometry & etc.

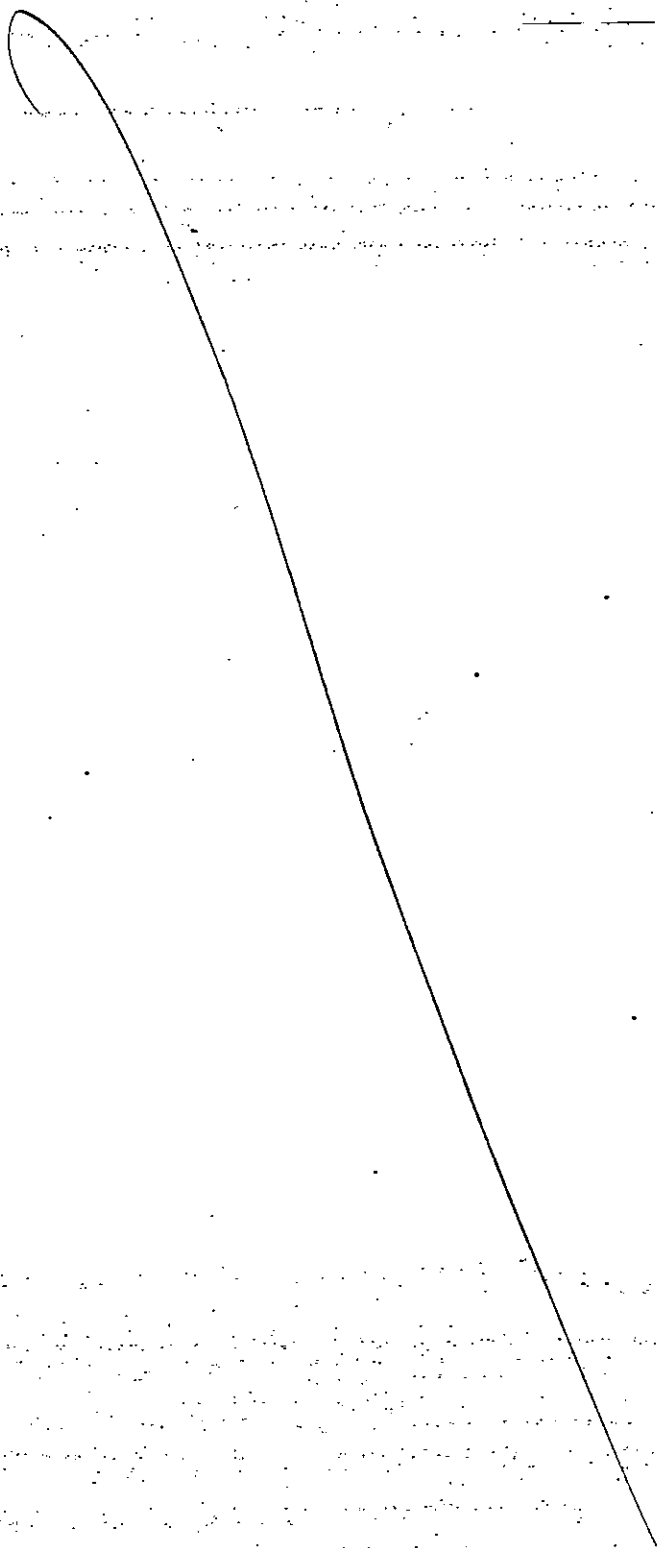
(v) South Indian languages also have influence ~~of~~ of Sanskrit e.g. Tamil.

(vi) All offshoot languages of Hindu language have their origins in Sanskrit.

Be more specific and bring more relevant point according to

Remarks

show with more example of different languages that who they have been derived from Sanskrit?



Remarks

Q16. Ancient and medieval water management system of India has enormous potential to short out the water crisis in modern India, elucidate. (12.5 Marks)

Ans

Water management systems of ancient and medieval India has enormous potential to tackle current water crisis because they were well planned, efficient and sustainable.

Connect your introduction with the present context with more clarity

Harappan Water Management System

- Covered canals to reduce evaporation losses.
- Wells in every house.
- Proper sewage system to prevent water pollution.

Water management system in South India

- Ponds in every temple?
- Construction of water bodies to recharge ground water and rain water harvesting.

Mention about what different methods they had for water conservation

North India Canal Irrigation system

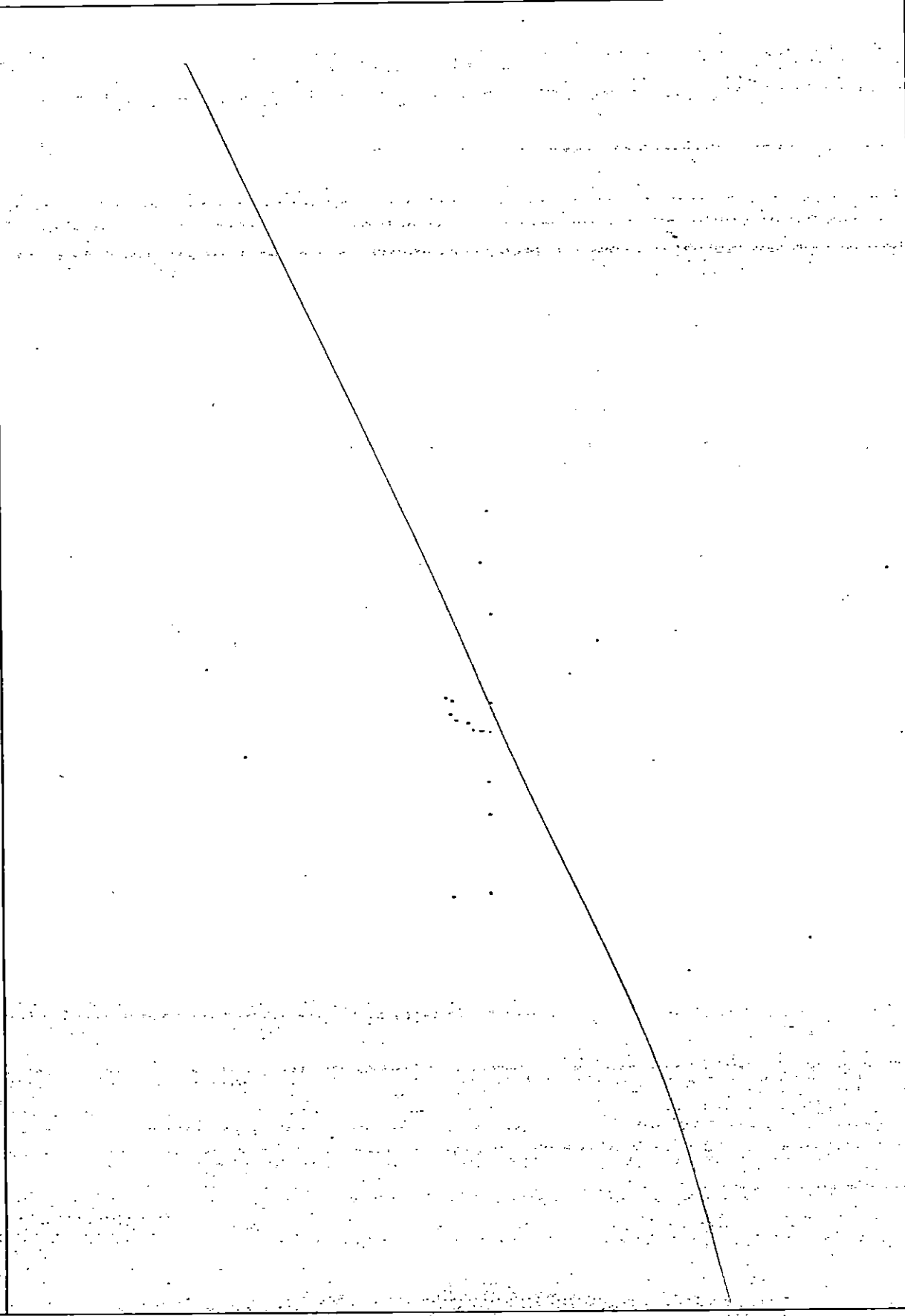
- Canals were covered to prevent evaporation.

Irrigation

- Agriculture near water bodies.
- Backyard Ponds for rain water harvesting.

Write legibly with all the points arranged together.

Remarks


Remarks

Q17. The Industrial Revolution shifted the world balance of power. In this light discuss the impacts of Industrialisation. (12.5 Marks)

Ans Industrial Revolution was responsible for unprecedented changes in the fields of polity, economy, society etc. It ~~was~~ also changed the world balance of power.

- ~~Initially~~ Initially the Portuguese were dominant in the world trade and colonialisation. e.g. Vasco de gama from Portugal first European in India. However, as Industrial Revolution took place in Britain and France, they challenged the dominance of Portugal and Portugal lost its hegemony in world trade and power was shifted in ~~her~~ hands of other European powers especially Britain.
- Again as Germany was united and industrialised it was enthusiastically engaged in ~~industrialising~~ competing with Britain for colonies and naval supremacy. This finally culminated in First world war.

Remarks

• Similarly after world war II, the world power was shifted from the hands of Britain and France to USA when the former were dependent on ~~the~~ loans from USA.

Moreover, the result of Suez crisis was the subjugation of European powers to USA.

This was due the robust industrialisation that happened in USA in 19th and early

You can be 20th century.
more specific
USA was leader in steel, arms production etc.

Therefore, as industrialisation ~~to~~ travelled from one place to another it brought power with itself.

Though, points are good.

Remarks

Q18. How far do you agree that Ashoka's Dhamma would be more suitable in the present society? (12.5 Marks)

Ashoka's Dhamma is set of ~~the~~ principles that has its base in non-violence, love for all and humanism.

It is very suitable in the present society:-

- It can address the hatred among the people of society e.g. communal ~~hatred~~ violence, casteism, regionalism etc. → How?
- It can be guiding principles for International relations → How?
- It can guide in achieving a welfare society that is inclusive and sustainable → How?
- Upholds the principles of Equality and Fraternity → How?
- Important to total full disarmament and global cooperation → How?
- Important for sustainable environment, conserving biodiversity

Such sentences & points can be termed as incomplete.

Remarks

You have directly mentioned that it can do but have not mentioned the logic and arguments in its support.

Remarks

Q19. Swaraj or self-rule, before the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi was put to multiple interpretations. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

Ans Self-rule in India saw multiple dimensions and interpretations before ~~at~~ arrival of Mahatma Gandhi.

During initial phase, the Indian National Congress only wanted some autonomy and inclusion of Indian in administration, law making, executive council of Viceroy etc while overall rule of British government. This was the earliest interpretation of self-rule.

During the extremist phase, the nationalist resorted to ~~victor~~ ^{militant} means of taking self-rule from the British Government. Tilak gave the slogan of "Swaraj is my Birthright and I will take it". During this phase nationalists wanted a dominion status where government will be entirely

Remarks

Indian on the lines of Canada, Australia etc.

It was only after arrival of Gandhi

that the nationalists started demanding

"Poorna Swaraj". Resolution in this

respect was passed in 1930. Poorna

Swaraj meant full independence without

any control of British government.

Being conclusion

Remarks

Refer hints

Don't be
confined with
the few points

Bring more
relevant points.

Q20. The urbanization of Indus Valley Civilisation was having a different concept from the rest of the Ancient urbanisations and the contemporary urbanisations of the world even though it can be said that, it was precursor of many modern urban centers. Critically evaluate. (12.5 Marks)

Indus valley civilization had an urbanisation which was different from its contemporary civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egyptian empire. It was also different from various civilizations that came after it. The well ~~strong~~ structured Sewage system do not find place in any other civilization. There were two storey houses with separate Bathrooms and wells was a distinct feature. The perpendicular roads, use of ~~best~~ baked Bricks, public bath, graineries and ~~dockyard~~ are not seen in other civilizations as efficiently as it was in Indus valley civilization.

2

Remarks

Other Ancient civilizations like that of Maurayans and other Janapadas there was no use of baked bricks, roads or canal system. The urbanisation was in a haphazard manner.

Were these civilizations really ancient?

However, the features of Indus valley urbanisation can be seen in modern urban

You need conceptual clarity

~~centres~~ centres :-

- 1) Sewage system
- 2) Bathrooms
- 3) Multistorey Buildings
- 4) Homes on raised platform.
- 5) Public baths in South India
- 6) Ports and dockyards.

Bring only those points which are more relevant to the topic

Remarks

Refer hints.