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VIDUSHI SINGH

AIR - 13

(CSE 2022)

HISTORY OPTIONAL

 **8448496262**  **iascore.in**

HISTORY AND CULTURE OF INDIA

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory.• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.• 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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105½

1. Invigilator Signature _____

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Name Nidushi SinghRoll No. 40666

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Nidushi

REMARKS

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Roll



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Section - A

- Q1. Elaborate on the evolution of pillar architecture in early history of India and explain how Ashokan pillar architecture was different from Persian pillar architecture.
 (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Pillars in Indian architecture have been used for multiple purposes, including, being used for architectural support, monoliths for displaying public messages or commemorating a water-mark event.

Evolution of Pillar architecture

- Pillars were widely used during the Mauryan period and flourished under Ashoka. He used Pillars for propaga-ting 'Dhamma' and teachings of Buddha, eg. Sarnath Pillar, which is also the National Emblem of India. He also used it as a symbol of state or to commemorate battle victories.

These pillars were monoliths

Remarks

Need to also talk its usage during Indus valley -
 Good! But note it has been also used to support palaces -

2. Gupta Age: Pillars primarily were used to commemorate victories and were metallic. in praise of the ruler, Eg.

Mehrauli Pillar by Chandragupta - II & Prayag Prashasti for Samudragupta.

3. Medieval Period: Rajput rulers erected pillars to commemorate important victories, eg Vijay Stambh, Chittor.

Evolution has been explained good

Difference between Ashokan & Persian Pillars:

1. Ashokan Pillars were monoliths, Persian Pillars used bricks & mortar.
2. Ashokan Pillars were erected in building as well as individually, however Persian Pillars were largely attached to buildings.
3. Ashokan Pillars were shined & polished, wasn't the case with Persian Pillars.

Joining stones

Can also talk about this in Ashokan Pillars

Thus, pillars constitute an important part of Remarks Indian architecture.

shaped in Persian

42

Q2. 'The Sangam literature is a major source of information about the socio-economic life of the people in those times'. Elucidate. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Sangam literature is a collection of works that contains more than 2000 poems by 473 poets. This was mostly compiled between 300 BC - 300 AD and this era is known as 'Sangam Age'.

↑
Introduced very well!

Sangam literature is an important source of information about the socio-economic life of the people in those times :

1. There are 2 major schools of sangam- Aham & Puram which focus on human-relations, social life, ethics, etc.
2. Tolkappiyam : is primarily a Tamil grammar text, but elaborates the social classifications present in those times and provides an account for social scenario.

Need to make it concise

Remarks

3. Twin epics of Silappadikaram & Manimekalai : Silappadikaram by Ilango Adigal is a tragic love story of an ordinary couple and provides the social picture and the constraints of Tamil society and its economic & political changes. Manimekalai is considered a sequel to Silappadikaram and shows the Tamil society through its story.

Need to focus on the information

4. Alvars and Nayanars: in the late Sangam age, ^{these 2 sects} ~~Alvars~~ wrote Timurais and Divyaprabandham which provided a vivid account of socio-economic life through a religious lens.

You have largely emphasized upon works that deal with socio-economic life through a religious lens. This is an important source to decipher the socio-economic life of people in those times.

3/5

Remarks

Socio-economic lines → need to describe how was the socio-economic lives affecting there

Q3. To what extent did trade play a role in disseminating Indian culture abroad in ancient times? Illustrate. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Naval Trade with various countries during the ancient and medieval times played a great role in the spread of Indian culture abroad. Ancient ports of Kathal, Tamralipti, Masulipatnam were hubs of trade and exchange of ideas.

Good introduction!

Role of Trade in disseminating Indian culture abroad:

1. Mathematics: Arab Travellers called the numerals 'HINDISAT' as the maritime traders could gain the knowledge of not only numerals, but decimal system from India.

2. Science and Technology: Charak Samhita, Sushruta Samhita in field of medicine, units of time, atomic theory were

Focus on cultural aspects mainly

Remarks

collected by Arabs and disseminated to rest of the world.

3. Indian Religion: Trade with Central Asia, South-East Asia, led to transmission of Indian religion to these regions as well. Buddhism was spread through Ashoka and ~~others~~ ^{Buddhist} traders to Japan, China, Central Asia. ~~Indian~~

4. Yoga: Yogic influence on Sufi was also a result of Trade with Central Asia.

5. Indian language: was also disseminated primarily through trade. Brahmi script is the mother script of several South-East countries.

These are good! But apart from the script which disseminated other factors which helped in introducing new elements to the Indian culture.

Thus, trade since ancient times has been responsible for dissemination of Indian culture abroad and also for introducing new elements to the Indian culture.

4 1/2

Remarks

Q4. What were the objectives of various tribal uprisings in India during British rule?
 Discuss their contributions in the national movement. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

British Colonial Regime was extremely oppressive on tribes of mainland and north-east region. This was primarily why the tribal uprisings were most frequent, militant and violent of all movements.

Objectives of Various Tribal Uprisings

1. British expansion of territory often overtook forest rights of the tribes. This was the most recurrent factor causing several tribal uprisings.

Eg: Pahariya Revolt, Ulgulan and Revolt by Birsa Munda. wood

2. oppressive economic policies of high revenues and taxes was another cause of uprisings. eg. Chuar Uprising

Remarks

Against contribution into land ownership → Agrarian permanent settlement etc

Kel Mutiny, Ho & Munda Uprising, etc.

3. Oppression by Moneylenders and denial of forest rights, eg. Koya Revolt, Shil revolt.

4. Against Sanskritisation: Sanskritisation threatened Tribal identity, and this led to revolts, eg. Tana Bhagat Movement.

Can mention factors instead of Sanskritisation

~~These~~ These revolts had a significant role to play in the fight for nationalism in India.

Contribution to National Movement

1. Igniting the anti-colonial feeling and spreading Nationalism.
2. Advocating the power of masses & mass participation.
3. Emancipation of Tribes from oppressive British regimes.

Overall, you attempted

Thus, Tribal uprisings were very important to extend the base of National Movement.

Remarks

5

Q5. Discuss the importance of the 'Home Rule league' movement in educating and making masses ready for political participation. What were the reasons behind the fizzling out of the movement by 1919?
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Home Rule Movement was the Indian response to World War - I. Prominent leaders like Tilak, Annie Besant, Jinnah participated and emphasized the importance of educating the masses for pan-India agitation.

Home Rule League Movement

2 Home Rule Leagues were established under Tilak & Besant to convey to the common man the message of home-rule as self-government. It carried a much wider appeal and mobilisations.

Aim was to promote political education through public meeting, reading rooms, pamphlets, posters, plays, newspapers, etc.

Good, just mention objectives of both Tilak and Annie Besant separately.

Good

Remarks

Note - Tilak also demanded for vernacular based education

Many communities and leaders joined the movement, however, Muslims & Anglo-Indians ~~was~~ did not participate fearing Hindu domination.

Why did the movement fizzle out

1. Government repression and arrest of leaders.
2. Congress, organizationally was in shambles due to ~~the~~ great split, and so was the movement.
3. Montford Reforms, 1919 divided the leaders further by offering some incentives.
4. Emergence of Gandhi and his technique of satyagrah provided new perspective to the masses.

Good. but note, it was started after Lucknow pact.

Good point

However, the movement was crucial in shifting the emphasis on masses and educating them politically.

Remarks

Need to further talk about Tilak going to England for legal purpose, communal riots etc.

4

Q6. "The spread of modern western ideas and its impact on social reform had a far-fetched and wide impact in Bengal than the rest of the country". Discuss.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Modern Western Ideas led to the process of Indian Renaissance, first in Bengal and later transmitted to rest of the country. Modern western ideas promoted humanism, rationalism & universalism - which led to the realisation ^{of social reforms} by the middle class Intelligentsia. Weed!

Impact of modern western ideas on social reform

1. Raja Rammohun Roy: emphasised on universalism & rationalism and through Brahmo Samaj (1828) agitated for widow remarriage, abolition of sati & emancipation of women.
2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Prof.

Need to focus upon factors which facilitated such reforms in Bengal.

Remarks

D. K. Karve were pioneers for widow remarriage.

3. Child Marriage: B. M. Malabari agitated for the enactment of Age of Consent Act (1891).

4. Sri Narayan Guru: all his life was dedicated to emancipation of untouchables & Ezhava community of Kerala.

6. Revivalist Reforms: by Swami Dayanand Saraswati & Swami Vivekananda, who fought against social evils but propagated the ideas of Vedas & Upanishads.

The realisation of oppression by a foreign rule and India's glorious past compounded with the years of reformist & revivalist movements, helped in propagating ideas of nationalism and self-governance.

You have described these reforms general

Remarks

Focus on key words & lit discuss there for Bengal and then we might also spread to other parts.

Q7. In the absence of an organised centralised Congress leadership, underground activities ensured an effective line of command during the Quit India Movement (QIM). Examine. Also, discuss the contributions of Usha Mehta in the freedom struggle.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Quit India Resolution was passed by Congress working Committee in 1942 and later by Congress. It resolved to demand an immediate end to British rule and sanction a civil disobedience movement against the British rule.

'Gandhi' was named the leader of the struggle.

However, shortly after launching Quit India Movement, all senior Congress leaders were arrested. This left the organisation of the movement in shambles and emergence of underground activities. This ensured an effective line of command during the movement.

Younger and militant elements took

but also mention failure of Congress mission.

Remarks

the leaderships JP Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani, Usha Mehta were actively involved in the underground activities.

mention few activities by these leaders

Parallel governments were also established at many places like Ballia, Tamluk & Satara.

Usha Mehta started an underground radio in Bombay to convey important messages and boosting the morale. She began Secret Congress Radio and was assisted by other leaders as well. This was very crucial in assisting the movement and disseminating messages from senior leadership.

you have wider standing just try to include few more activities by these leaders

Thus, resorting to underground activities ensured an effective line of command during the quit India Movement.

Remarks

4 1/2

Q8. Evaluate the industrial growth in India during 19th-20th century highlighting the factors leading to a modest Industrial growth during this period. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

British Colonial Economy primarily served British Interests and was generally obstructionist in the indigenous industrial development in 19th - 20th Century. Industrial Growth during 19th - 20th century was largely lopsided : core and heavy industries were absent and there were regional disparities. However, socially there was a rise of Capitalist Class.

Good, But try to keep your introduction shorter for 20 marks

Industrial Growth during 19th - 20th Century :

1. First Cotton Mill was set up in 1853 by Lovasjee Nonabhoy
2. First Jute Mill came up in 1855 in Bengal.
3. Trains, Telegraphs & Public Works were developed to encourage industrial growth.

Remarks

Though it facilitated domestic industrial growth as well, but these were not intended.

4. TISCO was established in 1907.

~~Factors~~ Indian Industries developed very steadily. However, modest growth was experienced.

Factors leading to modest Industrial Growth

1. Spirit of swadeshi: VOC Pillai established factory for steam engine during Swadeshi Movement.
2. Realisation of Economic Drain: Dadabhai Naoroji propounded the theory of Drain of Economic Wealth which led to realisation of need of Industries.
3. World War: Both world wars offered huge incentives and increased production for the Indian Industries.
4. Boycott of foreign goods: increased the demand of indigenous clothing.

Need more elaboration.

Overall Good

Thus, even in an obstructionist regime, modest growth in Indian industries was witnessed.

4 1/2

Remarks

Q9. How 19th century social reform movements helped in emancipation of women? Assess the role of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in this regard. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Social Reform Movements during the 19th Century were focussed on religious reforms because nearly all social reforms like untouchability, sati, oppression of widows stemmed from religion. Word

19th Century Social Reform Movements and emancipation of women:

1. Abolition of Sati by Regulation of 1829 in Bengal and later in Bombay and Madras. Raja Rammohan Roy agitated for years for the abolition of sati. He attacked polygamy and degraded status of women widows. He also demanded for right to inheritance of property for women. Word explanation =

2. Female Infanticide: Bengal regulations of

Remarks

1795 & 1804 declared infanticide illegal.

3. ~~Widow~~ Child Marriage: B.M. Malabari, for years agitated for regulation on age limits. This was implemented with Age of Consent Act in 1891.

4. Widow Remarriage: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Prof. D.K. Karve opened widow's Home in Pune.

Education: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was associated with 35 girls' school. J.E.D. Bethune opened Bethune school for girls.

Role of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

He used ancient texts to legitimize widow remarriage. He was also associated with widow-Remarriage Association.

For education of women, he was involved in 35 girls' schools in Bengal.

Thus, he truly was a pioneer in social reform and emancipation of women.

Remarks

(5)

Mention more names who worked in this area

Good. But, to include more content, you may prefer to put point through suitable diagrams etc.

Q10. Religion has such a deep imprint on Indian art, that often entire Indian art is dismissed as religious only, however, there is no dearth of secular art. Elaborate.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Religion has been a major component of the Indian History, impacting every domain of life since ancient times.

This is also true in Indian Art.

Indian Architecture's best works are

found in temples, mosques, tombs;

Indian paintings, mural or miniatures

have a huge influence of religion;

Indian Music and Dance too have

divine and religious origins. However,

Indian art is not merely religious in

nature. It is multidisciplinary and

covers various aspects of socio-economic,

political lives of their respective periods.

Secular Indian Art

1. Architecture: Palaces and Courts of rulers have an extravagant architectural beauty associated with it.

Remarks

Need to incorporate few relevant examples to explore this part better.

eg. Red Fort - Diwan-i-am, Diwan-i-khas.

2. Sculptures: Indian sculptures come in various forms. Several Pillars were erected to commemorate victories and convey messages, stone carvings of ancient times to propagate rulers.

eg. Sarnath Pillar by Ashoka.

Next these were also associated with Buddhism.

Painting: Court Paintings, Paintings of nature are all secular in nature.

eg. Tamasha Painting by Mewar school.

4. Festivals & associated Music & Dances:

eg. Onam, Pongal, Baisakhi, etc. are secular and commemorate the commencement of sowing season.

eg. Powada Dance to convey heroics of Shivaji, etc.

Thus, Indian architecture art is not only religious. It entails secular aspects as well.

Can talk about Bhimbetka paintings in context of secular character.

Incorporate more relevant examples, other than these to enrich answer further.

Remarks

4

Section - B

Q11. Reflect upon Rabindranath Tagore's ideas on internationalism and nationalism and his thoughts on education. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Rabindranath Tagore was a Bengali Polymath - poet, writer, playwright, composer, philosopher, social reformer and painter. His radical ideology changed the course of Bengali literature and Indian Art.

Again introduction!

Tagore opposed Imperialism and supported Indian Nationalists?. He urged the masses to seek self-help and education and saw presence of British Administration as 'political symptom of our social disease'.

Note, Tagore was not a supporter of Swadeshi.

Rabindranath Tagore's ideas on nationalism & internationalism & education

1. Rabindranath Tagore professed the ideology of 'Universal Friendship', which according to him was the characteristic

Remarks

feature of Indian civilisation.

2. He vehemently proclaimed Lack of Education to be the main obstacle in way of India's progress.
3. Renunciation of Knighthood: Tagore renounced his knighthood after the episode of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
4. Although a nationalist, he was against the Nationalistic Chauvinism. He proclaimed that humanity can't be secondary to Nationalism.
5. Universalism, Internationalism and self-improvement were the tenets that he followed and professed.

Education

1. Shantiniketan: In 1863, Debendranath Tagore

Remarks

Good, just also be explained his differences with hand

Good point.

had established an ashram which was known as 'Shantiniketan'. It was due to the efforts of Rabindranath Tagore that Shantiniketan became a foreground of universal education and nationalism.

Tagore established a National Education System where Shikhar vahana (education in mother tongue) was followed and personalities were developed in tune with environment.

Tagore opposed the western system of education in 4 walls and this, his ideology culminated together to form VISWA BHARATI in 1921, where education in open spaces was followed, and it became a centre of knowledge: 'where the mind was led forward by ever-widening thought and action'.

Good -

Remarks

6 1/2

Overall, you have understanding, but try to conclude it by talking about its relevance in present time.

Q12. "The Aligarh movement emphasised reconciliation of Islamic teachings with the needs of the modern age". Highlighting the role of Aligarh school of thought in reforming Islam in India, throw light on the various other Islamic reform movements in 19th century and their nature. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the pioneer of modern education for Muslims along with reconciliation of Islamic teachings and modern age. He wanted to reconcile modern Western Education with teachings of Quran in light of contemporary nationalism, holding Quran to be the ultimate authority. He opened various schools, got books translated into Urdu and started 'Mohammaden Anglo-Oriental College' (Aligarh Muslim University) in 1875.

Aligarh Movement

Aligarh Movement emerged as a liberal, modern trend among the Muslim Intelligentsia based in Mohammaden Anglo-

Produced good -
But try to make this concise and include some content of it next part.

Remarks

Oriental College. It aimed at :

1. Spreading Modern Education among Muslims
2. Social Reform among Muslims relating to pardah, polygamy, widow remarriage, women's education, slavery, divorce, etc.

This led to harmonising Islam with modern liberal culture.

Aligarh movement has been explained well.

Islamic Reform Movements in 19th Century

Aligarh school of thought focussed on liberal principles. Some other reform movements on similar lines were :

1. Ahmadiyya Movement : by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in 1887. It focussed on principles of universal religion of all humanity, opposing jihad and promoting Western Education among Muslims.

2. However, the Ahamaddiya Movement

Remarks

suffered from mysticism. Several other movements were orthodox in nature:

1. Fairazi Movement: in 1818 focussed on eradication of social innovations or un-islamic practices among Muslims. It was spread by Dudu Miyan.
2. Deoband School: a revivalist section among Muslims focussing on propogating teachings of Quran & Hadis among Muslims & keeping alive the spirit of jihad.
3. Wahabi Movement: was inspired by revivalist tendencies, as a response to western influences. However, it recognized the role of individual conscience in religion and called for return to pure Islam.

Thus, Islamic Reform movements in 19th century were both revivalist & reformist in nature.

Remarks

last part has been explained very well.

71
72

Moral and Religious regeneration

Q13. Discuss the important features of Rigvedic religion and how it stood apart from religion in Indus valley civilisation and Later Vedic period, (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Rig Veda is the oldest existing Veda, compiled ~~150~~ in around 1500 BC. It consists of over a 1000 hymns in Sanskrit and has survived for several millenia.

Instead
talk about
Rigvedic
period
↳
Early vedic
era.

Rig Vedic Religion

Rig Veda focusses on worldly prosperity and natural beauty. It is organised in 10 books with 1st & 10th book being the latest addition.

Most of the hymns concentrate on themes of life, death, creation, sacrificial and seeking soma. Several deities find mention in the Rig Veda - Indra, Varuna, Agni, Rudra, Aditya, Vayu, Usha, Aditi, etc.

Good thing
to present
these in
different
points.

Remarks

Both male and female deities were present, however female goddesses are less prominent.

Rig Veda stood against the test of time and has prevailed for thousands of years. This happened because:

1. Focus on Worldly Prosperity & Natural Beauty ignited the inquisitiveness of the people.
2. More focus on spiritual well-being than material pleasures (maya).
3. The omnipresent question of life after death became the central question.
4. Scope of religion with personified deities of nature allowed more people to practice the religion.
5. Godly pleasure (soma) provided relief.

Remarks

6. Ideological hollowness in religion of Indus Valley civilisation and no spiritual backing, made the base of Rig Vedic Religion stronger.

7. Integration of Religions: Non-aryans are mentioned in Vedas, who worshipped Phallus and wore amulets to ward off evil. This was incorporated in Atharva Veda.

8. Spiritual Oneness and Bhakti made the religion more relatable to the masses.

However, Vedic Religion later was subject to criticism with the rise of Buddhism, Jainism and later Bhakti

5 & Sufi Movements. Chaturvarnashram method and Brahmana monopoly made the oppressed classes vulnerable. However, the religion still has ident through and is present even today in the Indian civilisation.

Instead of these, you need to explain differences among early vedic era religion and later vedic and Indus valley Religion Bhakti

Remarks

you not understood the required demand - wording needs to be improved
It talk about features of early vedic religion and then compare with E.V.C

Q14. The medieval and modern architecture in India is a mixture of the elements from different parts of the world, while the indigenous elements are very few and far in between. Comment. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

The story of Indian Architecture, is the story of evolution and integration of various elements which culminated together to form the unique Indian architecture. India, since ancient times has incorporated ~~at~~ several elements into its architecture. During Medieval and Modern Times as well, influences of Persian, Roman, Gothic, Iberian Architecture was felt.

Medieval Architecture

With the establishment of Turkish Rule in 12th Century AD, a unique blend of Persian and local architecture together formed Indo-Islamic architecture. Good

Remarks

External elements: calligraphy, ornamentation, jali works, charbagh, fresco painting, pietra dura, use of water etc, eg: Taj Mahal

These elements also influenced the Vijaynagara Architecture and temples at Hampi, eg. Vitthala Temple

Wood, the temples you mentioned certain regional architecture as well.

Indigenous elements: Bangla roof, use of Hindu motifs of bell, swastika, lot, flowers; upraised platforms, heavy decorative works, etc. Although not very prominent, but indigenous elements were present in medieval architecture.

Wood

Rajputana and Sikh architecture too were influenced by Persian architecture by the use of chhatris, kiosks and balconies, eg. Hawa Mahal, Hariminder Sahib, etc.

Remarks

Modern Architecture

Iberian style of architecture brought in by Portuguese and Gothic & Roman architecture by British have been the forerunner of Modern Architectural phase. eg. Supreme Court Building is an example of Neo-Roman architecture, in Victoria Memorial - largely Gothic style is ~~present~~ prominent.

Indigenous elements are very few, but are present in form of oriental motifs and cramped architecture.

Thus, medieval and modern architecture in India is a ~~part~~ mixture of different elements from all over the world, and indigenous elements, although few, but are present in making this ~~to~~ a unique blend.

you may also highlight indigenous aspect in Indo-Gothic style.

Remarks

7 1/2

overall, you addressed this question well.

Q15. Jallianwala Bagh's importance lies in what preceded it and in what followed. Explain. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

On the day of Baisakhi in 1919, Amritsar witnessed the most brutal massacre at Jallianwala Bagh. Amritsar was already under Martial Law. People from outside the cities, unaware of the regulations were present at the park for rejoicing festivities. Meanwhile, party meeting for organisation of haveli satyagrah was also ~~going~~ on ~~at~~ the same place. Brigadier-General Dyer blocked the only exit and opened fire on the crowd, without any warnings. According to official reports, more than 300 were dead. But the actual figure was much higher.

This episode, in a way, ensured the ^{beginning of the} end of the British Raj.

Remarks

Describe Jallianwala Bagh incident in brief.

Not appropriate to provide such a long intro.

Before Jallianwala Bagh

All-India agitation (Roadside Satyagrah) was launched by Gandhi. This happened with mass participation and members of Home Rule League were effectively and actively consolidating the masses before the mass strike. The ropes of the National Movement now laid in the hands of the few masses.

Need to include more events
End of World War
Constitutional Reforms

Such a widespread mass-strike could happen only after years of mobilisation by social reformers, moderate leaders and the extremist and militant leaders. This event marked the beginning and the first ever mass strike in India under Gandhi's leadership.

After Jallianwala Bagh

Remarks

Avoid labelling
Ans. answer in paragraph format, Try to include more points.

In the aftermath of the massacre, there was a national outcry and feeling of unity amongst the masses. Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood, Gandhi gave up his title of Kaiser-e-hind. Gandhi withdrew his movement. Seeds of revolution were sown amongst the younger generation, i.e., Bhagat Singh & Azad. Hunter Committee or the Disorders Inquiry Committee, though condemned Dyer, but no serious punishment was announced. Udham Singh assassinated Lt. Gov. Dwyer who oversaw Amritsar. Thus, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre proved to be a watermark event in development of the National Movement and ensured the beginning of the end of the British Rule.

Mention Launching of NCM.

Remarks

Again Good, But you should try to provide a separate concluding remarks to end your answer.

61
2

Q16. A parallel foreign policy was the tool Congress employed in order to garner support internationally against the British Regime. Critically analyze the statement highlighting the role of Mahatma Gandhi in it. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Garnering support internationally for the cause of Indian Independence was avidly used by the moderate leaders initially. Dadabhai Naoroji ~~was~~ spent significant amount of time in London to constitutionally change the nature of British Rule. Similarly, G. K. Gokhale also tried to win support from London in order to bring change in the status quo in the country. These measures were not very fruitful, as the British Government followed the policy of carrot and stick, eg. while bringing in Montford Reforms in 1919, Government also introduced Rowlatt Act, 1919.

Content is good. But

Remarks
try to provide a brief intro on the topic and then start discussing these.

After this phase, Grandhi emerged to be the leader of the Indian National Movement. Grandhi brought in unique idea of 'Satyagrah' and introduced innovative measures of civil disobedience and non-cooperation. Meanwhile, other leaders were inspired by Russian Revolution, 1917. Subhash Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru were 2 such leaders who emphasized on Socialist Outlook. S.C. Bose later became supreme commander of Azad Hind Fauz and tried to win freedom militarily with help of Japan.

Although, foreign policy was used as a tool by Congress, primarily by constitutional means, Grandhi focussed more

Remarks

In 1st part, you had to mainly highlight principles of Congress's foreign policy.

Instead of these try to describe Congress stand on important Indian issues.

self-sustaining, swadeshi ideas. Gandhi
 wanted to establish 'Gramraj', self-
 sustaining village enterprises with not
 much dependence on external sector.
 In his book Hind Swaraj , Gandhi
 propounds his idea of Ranraj / Gramraj
 Naiya Talim which are not a derivative
 of ~~foreign~~ other countries. Gandhi
 believed in least authority and no
 outer intervention to be the best solution
 for India. He ~~believes~~ wanted to
 establish ancient village systems
 wherein people are cooperative, there
 is social harmony and no intervention.
 Thus, foreign policy was employed
 by congress to garner support, Gandhi
 tried to realise ~~this~~ freedom of the nation
 by self-improvement & not foreign aid.

you have provided
 an one
 sided view
 of Mahatma
 Gandhi

Need to
 mention his
 stand on
 Israel-Palestine
 issue,

principle
 of
 non-violence

etc

Remarks

5/2

Foreign Policy
 is not just
 pursued to garner
 support, take care
 of this aspect
 too

Q17. Discuss the evolution of science and technology in medieval India and reasons for its lagging behind compared to European nations. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

India has been the forerunner of science and technology since ancient times.

Metallurgic excellence was achieved in

India as early as 2500 BC in the

Indus Valley civilisation. Charak Samhita

and Sushruta Samhita were pioneers work

of medicine ~~and~~ surgery in ancient period.

India also invented the numeral and the decimal system in the ancient

period. Astronomical knowledge through

works of Aryabhata & Varahamihira, was

already ahead of its time. Thus, the

medieval period was endowed with

rich scientific and technical knowledge.

Evolution of Science and Technology in Medieval India:

Keep these short notes
↓
Focus on medieval period.

Remarks

1. Architecture: technique of arches and domes was perfected and innovation like double domes were introduced.
2. Mathematics: 2 exceptional works in maths - Ganitasara by Sridhara and Lilavati by Bhaskara were completed. These introduced concepts of mensurations, arithmetic, operations, cubes, etc.
3. Chemistry: Paper began to be used widely in this period. Before this palm leaves were used. Zn distillation, and other metallurgical innovations were made. Gunpowder began to be produced. Flint guns and canons were produced for artillery.
5. Medicine: Pulse and Urine examinations were conducted for diagnostic purposes. Sarangdhara Samhita propounded use of

Remarks

opium for medicine. Unani Tibb, an important system of medicine, thrived in this period.

Further talk about advancement in Geography Astronomy etc

However, various other sectors lacked the requisite technical growth. No new agricultural crops were introduced and ship building took a back seat. This was the time when European science and technology kept advancing.

Instead you should have taken development in Europe

Reasons for lagging behind Europeans:

1. Political: Annexations and wars diverted emphasis from technical advancement.
2. Economic: More focus on architecture and arts, diverted resources for technical innovation.
3. Social: Mysticism & Bhakti became more prominent.

No Renaissance in India, Reign of orthodoxy

7

These advancements were made in medieval period, but these were not sufficient to compete with Europeans.

Remarks

also be mentioned

Overall, if attempted it good.

Q18. The working class struggle in the country entered into a different phase after the First World War. In context of the above statement give a brief account on a role played by the Working class in India's Freedom struggle. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

After World War-I, the stand of Working Class in ~~the~~ India's Freedom Struggle was changed. It became more prominent, more vocal of its rights, and was often at the front ~~where~~ of mass agitations.

Could have mentioned their status in pre-war-I phase.

Different phase of Working class struggle after WW-I

1. Russian Revolution, 1917 happened during the course of WW-I. This inspired people in India and sustained their belief in self-governance and their own rights.

2. All India Trade Union Congress was established in 1920 by Narayan Malhar

Good!

Remarks

Toshi. Several Congress leaders joined it as well to propagate & mobilise the working classes in India's freedom struggle.

3. Strong communist Influence post 1920s again worked in favour of working class and after WW-I, several communist groups emerged.

4. Trade Union - Act, 1926: recognised trade unions as legal associations and secured immunity for the unions.

~~Role~~ Working class was an important section in India's struggle for independence. They played an important role in setting the stage for Nationalism in India.

3rd part has been explained very well.

↓
Though you may also talk about

phases post 1920s,

Remarks

Role Played by Working class in India's Freedom struggle

1. Mill strikes: became an important form of non-cooperation. Ahmedabad

Abolish of Govt not against the Govt

Mill strike, 1918 supported by Gandhi, set the course for workers' role in the national movement. Gandhian philosophy greatly benefitted the workers.

2. Trade Unions: agitated for workers' rights and exposed the oppressive colonial regime.

3. Meerut conspiracy case, 1929: received worldwide publicity and the cause of India's plight was known.

Thus, working class after WW-I, were more consolidated and mobilised and participated in all National Movements to

agitate for India's struggle for independence.

Remarks

You missed to describe their role in post WW-I world war 2. Include that as well.

Q19. "Despite having commonalities with European predecessors, India's nationalism is different in its origin, evolution and philosophy". Analyze the strands of Indian nationalism that drew from Europe and their impact on furthering India's cause for freedom.
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

India's freedom struggle and Nationalism was inspired by the European predecessors but it had its own identity and philosophy.

European Nationalism

has its origins in French Revolution (1789-99). It is fuelled primarily by hood a keen sense of ethnic distinctiveness.

It narrowly resonates with Majoritarianism and the desire to preserve ~~state~~ ethnic identity is what led to the making of European nations.

India's Nationalism

India faced different challenges in its nationalism phase. Unlike European Nation-
-alism:

Remarks

1. Anti-Colonial: India's struggle was against colonial government.
2. Secular Elements: India is a culturally diverse country. In the process of nationalism in India, it tried to preserve the unity of the country and present a united front against colonial regime.
eg. Khilafat movement.

3. Different Problems: European Nationalism was broadly a derivative of ethnic preservation. While Indian Nationalism was against a despotic regime which had left it bereft of its economic wealth and changed the fabric of its society.

Thus, India's Nationalism had its own unique features. However, European

Need to mention few European factors which facilitated Nationalism in India. as well.

Remarks

Nationalism had a huge impact on Indian Nationalism as:

1. Ideals of Equality, liberty, Fraternity by French Revolution had a huge impact on reformists in India and helped in laying foundations of Nationalism. Equality was also professed and this led to several reformers striving for emancipation of oppressed classes.

2. It laid the foundations of Indian Intelligentsia and provided inspiration to Indians to strive for India's freedom.

3. Radical Ideas led to tolerant and adjustive tendencies in Indian Nationalism.

4. European Nationalism served as predecessor to Indian Nationalism, inspiring India to achieve Independence.

Remarks

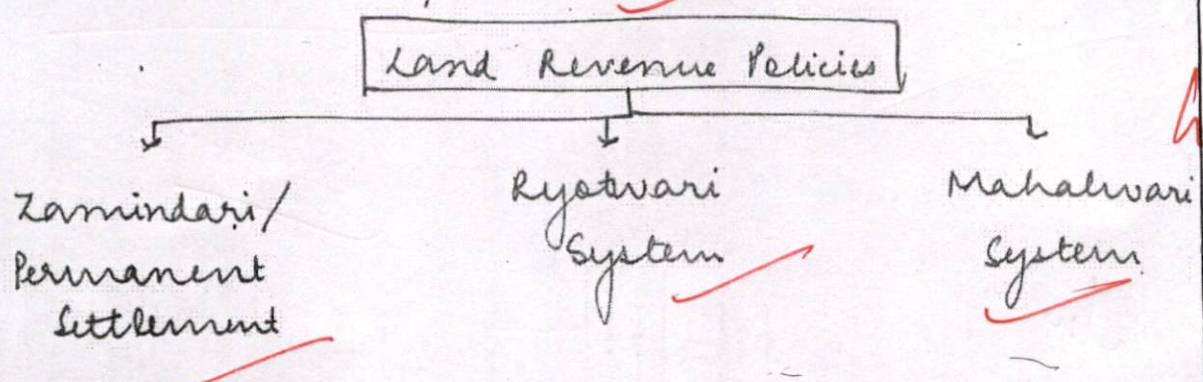
Good!
But
hard
work
needed
for
Nationalism

you have focussed on differences b/w India and Europe in explaining origin of religion
Bring other subjects

6

Q20. British land revenue policy was the villain which not only played foul with Indian agriculture but also furthered the economic drain from India to England. Examine. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

British Land Revenue Policy was largely responsible for the plight of peasants and the breakdown of agrarian economy in India. Land Revenue was one of the major sources of income for the British. There were 3 types of land revenue policies:



1. Zamindari System: introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement that fixed the land rights of members in perpetuity without any provision for fixed rent or occupancy right for actual cultivators.

Remarks

This was extremely exploitative for the cultivators. They often fell into a debt-trap and even had to evict the land. This system was largely beneficial mostly for Zamindars and company received expanded produce.

Can focus on Land Productivity

2. Ryotwari system: devised by Captain Alexander Reed & Sir Thomas Munro & introduced firstly in Madras (1819). Under this system, land revenue was paid directly to the state and Individual cultivator, 'Ryot' had full rights in sale, transfer, leasing of land. Direct collection by state ensured no intermediaries and mostly cash crops like tea, coffee, indigo, opium were produced. This ensured huge profits for the company, but the villagers

Better, it mention Land revenue policies in brief and then talk about consequences. An most of the consequences be similar

Remarks

and actual cultivators suffered immense hardships.

3. Mahalwari system: 1822, Holt Mackenzie devised Mahalwari system in North West Provinces of Bengal Presidency, i.e., current U.P. and Bihar. Under this, land revenue was collected from farmers by village headman and not a zamindar. Entire Village was converted into 'Mahal' and company ensured regular supply.

These land revenue policies were often compounded by high land revenue rates and added to the plight of peasants, but also ensured the benefits to accrue to ~~the~~ England. This was also largely responsible for converting India into a supplier of raw materials and

General Consequences

↳ hindered capitalist investment, stagnated productivity

Economic Drain

↳ Agricultural goods at low prices exported to Britain etc

1 1/2

Remarks ensuring drain of economic wealth from India to England.

Structure needs to be improved
Not apt to just discuss all the policies and consequences - But focus more on consequences in general and all highlight economic drain - explain