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250

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TEST - 5

HISTORY & CULTURE

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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30.11.2019

Name B. Chaitanya ReddyRoll No. ON4SMTS 2018/116

Mobile No. _____

Date 27/11/2018

Signature _____

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2. Invigilator Signature _____

Section - A

Q3. Compare the Nagara and Dravidian style of Indian temple architecture, while citing major examples of these styles. (10 Marks)

Temple architecture dates back to ancient India. It has its origins in Hupas and the 1st temple structures are seen during the Kushan dynasty of 3rd century AD. From Buddhist stupas to rock cut temples to real temple architecture it has evolved over the centuries.

Based on the geographic, ethnic, influence of attackers & neighboring kingdoms different regions have different styles of Temple architecture.

Most noted styles are Nagara and Dravidian styles.

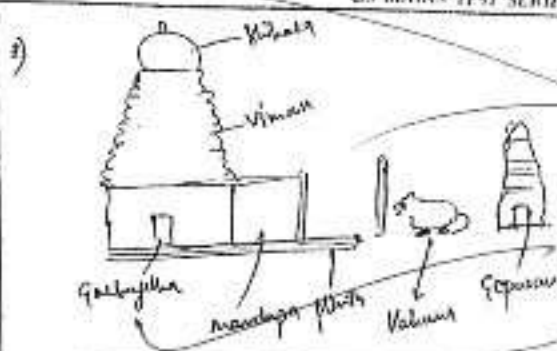
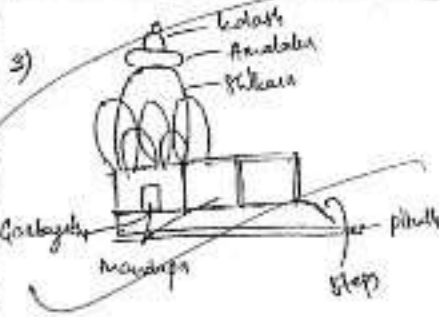
The basic temple architecture consists of

- 1) Garbhagriha i.e., sanctum sanctorum
- 2) Shikhara/Vimana i.e., mountain like spire.
- 3) Mandapa i.e., hall to sit & pray
- 4) Vahan i.e., vehicle of god

<u>Nagara style</u>	<u>Dravidian style</u>
1) It dates back to 5th century It was promoted by <u>Guptas</u> ex: <u>Kandaliya Temple, MP</u>	1) It dates back to 7th century It was promoted by <u>Palavas</u> ex: <u>Brihadiswara Temple, Tanjore</u>
2) It has <u>Shikhara</u> , <u>mountain like spire</u> with layers like <u>Garbhagriha</u> and at its top covered with <u>amalaka</u> & <u>kalasa</u> .	2) It has a <u>Vimana</u> , <u>mountain like spire</u> which is <u>narrowed pyramid</u> on to the top which has <u>shikhara</u> on the roof

Remarks

Good presentation



3) This style may have more than one Shikara. multiple gods present in the temple will have multiple Shikaras

3) Only the main deity will have a pyramidal like structure called Viman

4) Gatekeepers are nithina (crocodile)
→ River goddess Ganga & Yamuna

4) Gatekeepers are Dwarapalaka
ex: Srirangam temple at Tiruch

5) No such establishments like Gopurams or outer walls

5) Gopurams are present which may be sometimes taller than Viman & surrounded by the outer walls

6) Sub divisions are

6) Subdivisions of Dravida style are

1) Stikha period / Pillar
It has square base with rounded top

a) Square - Kuta / Chaturastha

2) Panchana
It has square base with steep top

b) Rectangle - Shala / Agastya

3) Vallabhi
It has rectangular base with narrow pyramids on top

c) Circle - Vellha

d) Elliptical - Gaja pattha / Vittarya

e) Octagonal - Astastha

Nagara & Dravida temple architecture styles represent the precision & accuracy of the art forms and architecture of the modern day.

Remarks

Good content

Q2. 'Most of the classical dances trace their origin in temples and themed around religious scriptures'. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

5
The Origin of dance can be traced back to Ancient India. It is was performed in temples (as religious offering to God) as well as in court Royal Courts (as entertainment). It dates back to the 3000BC. Evidences of community dancing in the caves of Bimbetka and dancing girl of Mohenjodaro of Harappan civilisation are the clear visual traces of the historical tradition of dance. Bharatanatal evanta Natya Shastra in which he mentioned about the origin of various dance forms. This literary work is considered as the 5th Veda by some. It traces the dances of Shiva - Tandava to Tanya dance of Parvati. It gives the elaborate account of examples of various dance forms & their origin. Some of them are -

- 1) Bharatanatya - Originated from the devadasis in Tamil Nadu who are associated with temples. Invocation of God and ^{devotion} connection with God are its elements.
- 2) Kathak - Kathak originated during the bhakti movement. It has the dance with the themes of the ancient mythological stories & epics especially Radha & Krishna tales are performed.
- 3) Odissi - Originated from Odra nritya performed by mahas in Temples. Later Vishnavism assimilated it and the males who perform Odissi nritya are called as 'Gatipua'.

Remarks

4) Mohiniattam - It has its origin in lasya natya of parvathi
females perform this dance to invoke god in Kerala Temples

From centuries these dance forms are being evolved through the
guru-shishya parampara, what is changed is the way we enjoy the
art form and perform the art form. Earlier we use to watch it in
Royal courts & now in Auditoriums. Also the performances are
improvised upon with the advances musical instruments.

Mohiniattam

Nichey

Covered all
 aspects of
 Mohiniattam

Q3. Bhakti movement gave impetus to the growth of vernacular literature in India. Explain. (10 Marks)

Bhakti movement (9th to 16th century) is a spiritual movement in medieval India. It is based on the devotion/love of God. It broke from the Hinduism which is full of ritualism and is not easily understandable Sanskrit verses. It has no middleman like priests or intermediaries, and preaches direct devotion with the God.

Bhakti movement gave impetus to the growth of vernacular language because

- 1) Local language - Saints preferred to use local language to propagate the messages of Bhakti into the people which is easily understandable & spreads into the people.
- 2) Interesting themes - People were connected with the interesting themes of their lives so that the messages spread from regions to regions.
- 3) Less interest in Sanskrit - Because of its complexity over the years the interest in the people to learn Sanskrit has been lessened minimized. This led to the growth of easily understandable regional literature.

Remarks

Example:

1) Western India -

Chandi das - poet. propagated message in Bengali - poems on Radha Krishna

Chaitanya - propagated message in Bengali
and also other things in last days

Arjun - Bhaktacharya of 15th century in Assamese language

2) Central India -

Kabir das - propagated message in Hindi - Coupled Bijak and pasichai

He also adopted word from Bij batha

Rajasthan - surabai - spread message in Bij Bhois

3) South India

Nayanales & ~~Arjun~~ Alwar propagated messages through songs and
verses and poems in Tamil & Telugu

Bhakti movement failed to use vernacular language as a tool
to reach out the masses with their message. In turn it has ~~not~~ not checked
the growth of regional literatures.

For brief discuss
about Role of
other factors in
the growth of
Bhakti movement

Not fact

Remarks

Q4. Examine the impact of realism on the traditions and techniques that European artists brought to India during 18th and 19th Centuries and highlight how Indian artists reacted to imperial art. (10 Marks)

Realism is the way of drawing the paintings as it is without any exaggerations or romanticizing the real pictures/reality. European artists brought realism to India during 18th & 19th centuries, and British wanted them to picturize India in realistic style for 2 reasons

- 1) To make it a record of Indian ability reality
- 2) To record the history of their rule

Techniques that brought by the Europeans are

- 1) Realism
- 2) oil painting - which helps to make realistic paintings
- 3) Engravings - made of wooden cuttings
- 4) Record of history - series of images that show the history
Ex: Robert-Clive painting which shows him jaffar with his army worshipping him

Indian artists reaction

- 1) Artists who are in court: It depended upon their local patron, if the local kings (patron) accepted the sovereignty of British rule they accepted European style of painting, which turned many court artists unemployed or have to perform European realisms in their art works

Remarks

2) Artists who are out of court:

1) Few rejected - as they glorified British in the pictures of realism

2) Few adopted and opened their own studios of paintings

3) Very few like Raja Ravi Varma introduced the

European style of realism with Indian artistic style

for example - he used oil paintings to depict the Indian Gods

& - Krishna lifting mountain etc.

Work about the
Bengal school of
painting and painting

Remarks

- Q5. Discuss the contradictions in moderate politics, which made it more limited and alienated from the greater mass of the Indian population? (10 Marks)

Moderates (1885-1905) like Dadabhai Naoroji, D.E. Wacha, Pherozshah Mehta, S.N. Banerjee, W.C. Banerjee, Benjerjee are the staunch believers in British administrative system and have faith in them that upon prayer and petitions they will change and accept their requests. They ~~crossed~~ sowed the spirit of nationalism in the Indians initially. They have sown the seeds of Indian Nationalism among the people of India. However they are some contradictions in moderate politics, which made it more limited & alienated from the greater masses:

- 1) Belief - They have faith in the British government and upon the making them aware of the ground realities they will change the laws. They believe that they are not in a position to challenge the British government which made them to be limited.
- 2) Social background - Most of the moderates who joined in congress are elites of upper castes. This led the masses to be away from their participation.
- 3) Economic & Education background - Moderates are economically well and well educated, and are with the liberal ideal. This created a demarcation between them & the mass.

Remarks

Nice articulation

- 4) to the methods of moderates - moderates methods are a kind of mendacity oriented. They used to approach the British government through P.P.P - prayer - petition and protest methods i.e., first approach the British government through prayer & petition, if they do not listen then protest.
- 5) Ideology This is also a kind of R.P.M method (revolution propaganda meetings). This Jargons led method made the masses to be away from the moderate politics.
- 6) Ideological thoughts - moderates because of their education were liberal on the other hand masses were conservative in outlook.
- 7) Opinion of moderates on masses :- moderates thought that the masses are conservative, heterogeneous and illiterate and are not capable enough to participate in the Indian freedom struggle. They thought they have to forge the nation together so as to empower the masses & thus kept them away. But they miscalculated, as masses ^{can} be ^{better} empowered through their participation in the Indian freedom struggle. However there might be contradictions in moderate politics, it is they who had laid down the backbone of organization of freedom struggle and has led the spirit of Indian Nationalism into the Indian society.
- Explain properly

 Remarks
 =

Q6. Nationalist Movement in India before the arrival of M.K. Gandhi has been described as the movement representing the classes as opposed to the masses. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

Nationalist movement in India before the arrival of Gandhi was dominated by moderates & extremists. 1885-1905 belongs to moderate phase. 1905-1919 belongs to extremists phase.

The movement represented the classes as opposed to masses for the following reasons:

- 1) moderates didn't explore the masses as they thought masses are not yet ready for the freedom struggle. It is their duty to bring the freedom for them & then empower them.
- 2) moderate phase was dominated by the educated elites who were liberal in their ideology, which kept the masses away.
- 3) Congress composition is also dominated by only few groups like Hindus and upper class elite, which made the lower castes and classes, businessmen, ^{muslims} etc to be away from the Congress.
- 4) extremists like Tilak, ~~Aurobindo~~, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal used the Hindu ideology which kept the people from other religions away.

Remarks

Gandhi didn't like the status quo, and he wanted to convert the elite run freedom struggle into masses run freedom struggle with his taking up of the issues of which are very near to common man and dressing like common man, also speaking in their local language. To the people especially youth who are disenchanted with the ideologies of moderates & extremists, Gandhi's approach seemed to be a refreshingly new strategy and thus masses joined with in the freedom struggle with the advent of Gandhi.

Well tried

Went properly the
Mechanisms

Gradation Movement

Which created inclusive
mass movement

Q7. Examine the role of women in the Nationalist movement before the advent of Gandhi as well as evaluate the role played by Gandhi in the women's involvement in the Nationalist movement.
(10 Marks)

5

Indian freedom struggle would be incomplete without the contributions of the Indian women. Indian women with courage participated in the Indian freedom struggle and has undergone several tortures in jail, separations, exploitation, and hardships for India's Independence.

Some of the examples are before the advent of Gandhi - Role of women:

- 1) Rani Jhansi Lakshmi Bai - known for her self sacrifice and heroism in the 1857 revolt against the British i.e. first war of Independence.
- 2) Nonibala Devi has participated in the Bengal Jugantar party which is aggressive in nature.
- 3) mass women participation is seen in 1905 Swadeshi movement.
- 4) Kadambini Ganguly is the first woman from Calcutta University to preside over INC session in 1890.
- 5) Annie Besant who came to India as the leader of Theosophical Society started Home Rule League in 1917 with led to has seen wider women participation and led to the empowerment of women by making them to overcome the social evils like child marriages, Dowry etc.

Remarks

Role played by Gandhi

However before the advent of Gandhi, women participation had been limited to elite women, but not masses, with the advent of Gandhi the women began to participate in the Indian freedom struggle. Here is the role played by the Gandhi in women's involvement.

- 1) - He used the local metaphors to attract them into the freedom struggle. Sita - Damayanti - Dilipathi - are not the women servile to their husbands but will do anything when it comes to the welfare of the family, society and state. Such cultural metaphors were used by Gandhi.
- 2) He also involved the lower class women - prostitutes, untouchables etc.
- 3) He propagated that the sanctity of women will remain as it is and will not downgrade in the involvement of freedom struggle. It in fact embelishes the status of women as they are participating in for a Nobel cause.
- 4) ~~As a result~~ He touch upon the basic & common necessities like Swadeshi cloth & common issues like salt which are near & dear to people especially women.

As a result we see the women participation in great number in the Non co-operation movement, Chul Disobedience movement and Quit India movement etc. Gandhi has transferred the power from the elites to the mass esp. women by involving the wide range of people in the freedom struggle.

Role of
 women
 as
 law breaker
 or
 law
 maker
 leadership
 role

Remarks

Q8. During the Second World War British policy towards India was caught between two polarities - 'Churchillian negativism' and 'Crippsian constructiveness'. Critically analyze the statement. (10 Marks)

5 Congress during the world war II bargained for Indian Independence to support the Britain in the world war II. As a result Cripps mission was sent to India for negotiations with Congress party. Winston Churchill was the then prime minister of Britain.

Winston Churchill - member of conservative party

He wanted to give Independence to India at later stage in the future

Stafford Cripps - representing the war cabinet of Britain from Labour party

He was of the view in support of Indian Independence.

Franklin D. Roosevelt made Churchill to sign on Atlantic charter in Aug 1941 which says that Churchill has agreed to self determination right of the nations. But it was subject to the opinions interpretation, Churchill viewed it as the self determination right of the European nations from Germany but not its own colonies. This approach can be viewed as 'Churchillian negativism' where Churchill doesn't really want to India to be independent as he felt that Indians are not capable to govern themselves. However he sent the Cripps mission to negotiate with Indian Congress to garner support for world war II and project to the world.

Remarks

countries as that Britain is solving the political imbroglio of India.

On the other hand, Stafford Cripps ~~commented~~ in his recommendations he said to give the dominion status to India, not and also removed the precondition of united India for granting independence. It meant Cripps believed that Indians can govern themselves provided there is a support from the Britain. This is a positive view of Cripps towards Indian independence and can be considered as "Cripps Constructivism".

However the Cripps mission has failed, it has showed us the shift in the British policy that Indian did independence after the war, within or out of British government i.e., Dominion Status or full independence, as the ultimate goal of British government.

Approach is good

No clarity

But to brief with the content of Cripps's Constructive ones

Remarks

Q9. Gandhi's approach dignified the untouchables, but failed to empower them. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

4) Until 1917 the social sensitive issues like untouchability were not touched upon by the congress and did not give its clear stand on the issue of untouchability. This is evident from example of events like Periyar Ramasamy Natchal leaving the congress & establishing a separate party called Dravida party for fighting the rights of untouchables. However Gandhi advocated for abolition of untouchables and considered dalits as untouchables and asked for the people to recognize their rights and consider them through Weekly men newspaper like Harijan, a ghetto of scheduled caste federation and his speeches in public.

But in his approach Gandhi dignified the untouchables, but failed to empower them due to following reasons.

- 1) His approach was not considered to be realistic and able to solve the discrimination faced by dalits in views of Dr B.R. Ambedkar, as it is not backed by the congress members or nor is by the members of other caste Hindus, because of its deep entrenched untouchable value system deep rooted within the society. Instead he wanted that the untouchables should be empowered by giving them access to the education, employment and political participation.

Remarks

- 2) Gandhi upheld the caste system, considering it to be non-competitive class less economic system which is better than the western competitive class system. This was not liked by the untouchables as it does not promote the social mobility across the ladder of societal classes.
- 3) Gandhi's approach did not intend to pave a way for political empowerment of untouchables through separate electorate, as he considered that it might lead to further divisions in the society. However he agreed to the reservation of seats to untouchables through poona pact 1935.
- All this led to the dignification of untouchables, but failed to empower them.

caste properly
the
state of
Gandhi by
B. R. Ambedkar

Remarks

Explain properly

Q10. Despite an obstructing colonial presence, which factors had facilitated a modest Indian industrial development. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

Britt: British policies have ^{led to} loss of traditional livelihoods which doesn't result in the industrialisation as is the case with other economies but rather it led to de-industrialisation. However, after the first time of world war I it has led to slow progress of industrialisation.

The following are the reasons:

- 1) Infrastructure laid by the east British like railways & ports development has given rise to the growth of internal trade & domestic market
- 2) Swadeshi movement (1905) & the boycott of foreign goods has led to the market for the swadeshi clothes and industries growth
- 3) Cotton & jute in the western and eastern regions of India were cultivated incrementally and led to the backward linkages to industries thereby leading to growth in cotton & jute industries. At a point of time the demand for the manchester cotton has fell by less than 40% ^{plantations.}
- 4) Industries like sugar mill, paper mill, mining has attracted foreign capital as cheap labour and raw material is available in India
- 5) Indian capitalists have ventured into the space of expatriate capital like finance, insurance, plantations etc.
- 6) Foreign outflows have led to the increase in the indigenous entrepreneurs

Remarks

- 7) Traditionally accumulated capital from the rich land lords, elite class zamindars has transformed into enterprises
- 8) Formation of associations like ^{Chamber of} Bengal National Commerce in 1817
Indian merchants chamber in 1907
led to the collective bargaining of entrepreneurs and thereby benefiting the growth of industrial development

Though there is a growth in industrial development, it is a very slow process as it can be called as 'a little growth after too long time'. Growth of industrial has been especially after the establishment of industrial commission in 1916. Overall British rule has been obstructive in nature to the industrial development.

well piece

To brief growth

Role of

Industrialist

in growth
process

Remarks

Section - B

Q11. In the freedom struggle movement, Congress wanted women to be lawbreakers only and not the lawmakers. Critically analyze the statement. (15 Marks)

from 1905 Swadeshi movement to Non-cooperation movement to Civil Disobedience movement to Quit India movement Indian women actively participated in the Indian freedom struggle. Especially after the Gandhi's call their participation increased from all classes, castes & all religion etc.

Women contribution in the Indian freedom struggle

- 1) They participated actively in the national movement and considered Independence as the primary goal, and women issues as subordinate goal
- 2) picketed shops that sell foreign cloth & liquor
- 3) provided food to the underground political activists
- 4) Organized Prabhak Phuli (folk songs of nationalist version)
- 5) Acted as messengers to the political prisoners

Despite this,

- Women also like Annie Besant involved in the fight for women franchise through the 1917 INC Rastri Calcutta Resolution
- In 1927, Dr. Mukta Laxmi Sabby became the first Indian women legislator from the Madras constituency

Remarks

- In 1927, when Simon Commission approach through a franchise committee and decided to provide 2-5% separate electorates for women. All India Women Conference ~~but rightly rejected it.~~

- AIWC (All India Women Conference) advocated for enlargement of women franchise. Accordingly women franchise got extended through the 1935 Government of India Act. Although universal women franchise was made only after independence.

^{above}
The examples shows Congress hoped in women to be the law breakers but not at law makers. May be they considered women empowerment is necessary for the women to be law makers. Also the primary goal of Congress was Independence, however women empowerment is a subordinate goal. On the other hand some independent women organisations worked for the women empowerment along with the freedom struggle

Well tried

Remarks

Remarks

Q12. In the 1940s, Indian women crossed all class, caste and religious barriers during their participation in anti-imperialist and democratic movements but did not organize so well to raise issue of women empowerment. Critically analyze the statement.

(15 Marks)

1940's was the peak of the Indian Independence movement. Indian women crossed all the barriers or came out of their distinctions of class, caste & religion as the aim was freedom of India. To achieve the Independence to India, they subordinated the issue of women empowerment. Also considered women empowerment will bound to happen if India achieves Independence.

In the 18th & 19th centuries, contrary to this, during the social reform movements women issues & women empowerment were given importance as the main goal is to reform the society and not Indian Independence at that time.

In early 1940's - Indian women considered freedom as their ultimate/main goal and sidelined the issue of women empowerment.

Also they did not organize well to raise the issue of women empowerment for the following reasons:

- 1) Complexity of women issues - Issues of higher class women were not same as issues of lower caste/class. Issues of Hindu women were not same as issues of muslim/christian women.

Remarks

Issues of women of different states were different & hence

they could not come together to act upon their issues.

However there are ^{exceptional} ~~ex~~ examples like Satyatoddak Samaj founded by Jyotiba phule in which both the lower caste and higher caste women all there and higher caste women work^d on the issues of lower caste women like schools etc.

2) Muslim women with the creation of sepeccation nation Pakistan

they instead of coming out of the blind superstitions of Islam.

they were dragged more into Islam womanhood

3) Environment of the society of the time is the societal environment

at that time was patriarchal and women were restricted

to go out & fight for their cause.

Despite several factors that led the women not to

come together to work on their issues and empower themselves.

There are some independent women like Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu,

Meera Sarani Reddy, and women organisations like All India Women

Conference (AIWC) - worked independently for the welfare of the women.

They also wish^d to cooperate with the British government to reform

through the statutory route.

Remarks

Call tried

But

Refer more

clearly in

express

Remarks

Q13. Discuss the social and economic impact of the Second World War on the life of Indians and examine, how it led to the remarkable change in approach towards resistance to foreign rule? (15 Marks)

When Churchill in UK announced the world war II, the Viceroy of India announced that India is also at world war II. Congress ministers resigned and protested against the decision of Viceroy as it was not consulted with the before announcing. After negotiations with Gandhi & Congress in return for the India's Independence after the war is over, 2 million soldiers from India participated in the world war II fighting on behalf of British India for the allied powers.

This participation of Indian soldiers and export of food grains from India has resulted in impacted the life of Indians socially & Economically

i) Economical Impact

- Commodities prices were raised, Industrialists & the rich peasants were benefitted
- Food scarcity led to the increase in the prices of basic staple food like rice & wheat, merchants were over taxes, funds were collected forcefully for the war, bonds war bonds were sold forcefully/coercively

Remarks

- 2) Bengal famine. Further strengthened the intensity of the fight for Indian Independence.
- 3) people thought that due to series of mass movements like CDM and Quit India movements, Indian Independence is inevitable.
- 4) The weak will weaken the Britain and it will be right to use the force fully to realise the freedom to India. Such ideal were among the revolutionaries and people who were frustrated of the long freedom struggle.

Perhaps, may be because of the fear of these factors, the British government wanted to hand over the government to Indians with a pre determined date, instead of waiting for a storm of force to dethrone them.

Label tried

Remarks

Q14. India, with several millennia of history, boasts of a rich and diverse cultural heritage, which can be utilized for economic gains while meeting development objectives in a more sustainable manner. Elaborate.

(15 Marks)

and diverse

India's rich cultural heritage both tangible (dance, music, arts, drama, paintings etc) and intangible (monuments, architecture, heritage sites etc) are assets. These cultural heritage sites, and works and arts can be used for gaining economic gains through tourism and crafts sale through which livelihood and employment opportunities have improved.

Rich & diverse cultural heritage:

1) Various forms of Tourism

- Medical tourism - Ayurveda, yoga, unani, naturopathy, Acupuncture
- Religious tourism - Buddhist circuits, Ramayana circuits, Stupas, melas like Kumbh Mela
- Spiritual tourism - Paramhansa Yogananda's Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Art of Living, Spiritual courses

2) Architecture - like Mughal architecture (Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Taj Mahal etc), Pallava architecture (Brihadisvara Temple),

Ashokan pillars, Leontine Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Statue

3) Education - Nalanda University, Bihar, Vallabhi University, Gujarat, Jain Literary Festivals

4) Cuisine - multi cultural multi ethnic delicious cuisine

5) Music - Carnatic & Hindustani music.

Remarks

How economic gains can be realized?

- 1) Schemes like Bed & Breakfast, where the tourists can come and stay with the locals and enjoy the real-time ~~tour~~ experience of tourism. This ~~was~~ scheme was implemented by Himachal Pradesh.
- 2) Crafts and niche products, Uttar Pradesh government's scheme: under which every district will have its niche product which has its roots in its tradition which will be promoted to attract the tourists.
- 3) ~~It~~ 10 UNESCO world heritage sites like Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh to Tiger reserves of Sundarbans, ~~and~~ sacred groves of Meghalaya ^{to} and Kerala ~~and~~ waterfalls have the potential to attract millions of tourists and revenue.
- 4) Cultural exchange programmes like Nile river festival is being celebrated in India and Ganga river festival being celebrated in Egypt. This promotes the cultural exchange & thereby tourism. Same is being adopted within India in between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
- 5) promoting sustainable and responsible tourism as is done in Ladakh.
- 6) promoting AYUSH (Ayurveda, Naturopathy, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homiopathy) and tourism, traditional medicinal systems.

Remarks

The rich & diverse cultural heritage has a great knowledge of biodiversity, tradition, medicine, solutions to many problems developed over the centuries, which if utilised can reap the economic gains



Remarks

Q15. The initiative of 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' provides platform to enhance understanding and bonding between the States thereby strengthening the unity and integrity of India. In this context, discuss the objective of 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' and activities through which this bonding can be strengthened. (15 Marks)

India is a nation woven by the rich & diverse linguistic, religious & cultural threads into ~~and~~ into a composite nation of great ancient tradition and the long arduous freedom struggle with the justice and non-violence as the basic tenets. The spirit of common ancient past that make us to feel unity in diversity. In this background, government of India has launched 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' programme with a view to benefit from the inter cultures and learn and adopt from the other cultures through a 4 year programme that brings together the youth of different cultural backgrounds.

Objectives of 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' Initiative:

- 1) To promote cultural heritage of one state/UT with the other state/UT
- 2) To showcase the rich traditions with the partnering states
- 3) To deepen the understanding of one another cultures and the values
- 4) To strengthen the long term engagement
- 5) To educate the youth about the inter cultural values and 'respect and cherish them'

Remarks

Activities under 'Ek Bharat Shree Ek Bharat' Initiative :

- 1) Partnership with a state/UT and a range of activities conducted to engage the youth of different cultures like
 - 1) Cultural exchange programmes
 - 2) Educational tours to the historical sites & ancient monuments
 - 3) Film festivals with the subtitles
 - 4) Quiz competitions on each other cultures
 - 5) Award winning poetry works or Novels were to be translated into the language of the partnering state
- 6) Translation work of the partnering states' cultural heritage, fairs and fests in the form of information booklet shared between each other partnering states
- 7) Proverbial statements that give the same meaning and are famous are to be translated
- 8) Fund for conducting traditional sports

Remarks

This initiative helps in national integration through forging of relationships and understanding of each other cultures among the youth. Thus thereby inculcates the spirit of oneness and brotherhood among the diversified cultures i.e., unity in diversity.

Well pieced

Q16. India's ancient inscriptions and temples do not just have religious and cultural value, lessons can be drawn from these to solve the crisis like water stress and drought. Discuss. (15 Marks)

India's ancient inscriptions along with the religious & cultural values also speak about the ways to resolve the crisis like water stress & drought and water harvesting methods.

1) Some of the traditional water harvesting methods - discovered through the inscriptions are

- 2) Phad - In Deccan
- Dong - In Brahmaputra
- Bamboo drip - In Meghalaya
- Zabo - In Nagaland
- Apantani - In Annamalai pradesh
- Zing - In Ladakh
- Virdat - In western coastal plains
- Mat pyne - In western Bihar.

Nice fact

3) Shivaganga tank, built by Raja Chola is known from a temple inscription at Brihadishwara Temple at Tanjavur. It caters to the drinking water and temple water needs of the people

4) Rudradaman, Gauskrit inscription, mentions about the famous Sudasthana lake built by Rudradaman and repaired several times by successive kings & governors (repaired by Governor of Ashoka, Pushyagupta) which serves the water needs of water scarce region in Gujarat.

Remarks

4) 1100 years old, Arunachalishwari temple also mentions about the tank built with in the temple.

Lessons from the ancient inscriptions for water conservation:

- 1) participatory management and maintenance of tanks by the people
says a pandyan inscription.
- 2) location of tank. For example a tank in Tamil Nadu during Chola period was built near the agricultural fields so that the discharge of water from the tanks goes to the agricultural fields, and also helps in the estuary nearby to get adequate water for boating.
- 3) Resolution of disputes - disputes are always seen in case of water sharing from the ancient times to the modern times. These disputes are solved among the villagers through the village headman in panchayat.
- 4) Water is treated as ~~revered~~ reverently. Now, we treat water as object; but in the ancient days water is used to be treated as equivalent to god and is treated with utmost respect and consecration is considered by every villager.

Remarks

5) Complex calculations - were involved in calculating the amount of water one should be getting (i.e., mura) and the duration of hours one should be getting (i.e., nir halaga)

To the modern day Science & Technology when the ancient knowledge is added we can find the solutions easily to the complex problems that we face today. The knowledge developed over the centuries which is recorded in the inscriptions will be very much helpful if we can adopt it to our current needs in water conservation and water dispute.

good
objectivity
clarity

Remarks

Q17. "Protecting ancient monuments and other archaeological sites is an important step in preserving India's heritage and culture, and everybody can play a part". Critically examine the present institutional mechanism in place to protect our architecture. Also, suggest innovative measures that can be employed to address the issue. (15 Marks)

Ancient monuments & other archaeological sites constitutes Heritage buildings

These are vital for architectural, spiritual, social, cultural, economical values. They are helpful in tracing back the history and act as important source of socio, economic, political, cultural & historical knowledge repository. Hence conservation of heritage buildings is very vital for the nations rich cultural treasury.

Present Institutional mechanisms

- 1) Archaeological Survey of India (founded in 1861) as a part of Department of culture to study archaeological remains and excavations and to conserve and protect the monuments.
- 2) ~~Archaeo~~ Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. This act replaced the colonial Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1904 to conserve the monuments of national importance. This act was further amended in 2010 i.e., amended Section 20 to define the area around the monument as restricted and protected area. And also led to the creation of National Monuments Authority, which recommends the central government on the matters of inclusion of a monument into a National Importance list, oversees the implementation of protection functions and suggests ways to protect.

Remarks

Write the about the damage

especially in CAG Report

- 3) Art & Antiquities Act, 1972 - This act protects the movable cultural,
 (treasure like arts & antiques)
- 4) INTACH - Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Heritage - to promote,
 protect & preserve the art & cultural heritage

Problems:

- 1) ASI is itself is violating the measures in AMASR (protection & Validation) amendment Act, 2010. For example it is providing residence to the security guards and other recruited parties within the area of monuments
- 2) There is no comprehensive conservation policy which is crucial for the protection of these ancient monuments
- 3) Tourism has not been sustainable, tourists deteriorating the surroundings of the monuments
- 4) Section 20 amendment is benefitting the developers of infrastructure projects, instead of the developers of monuments
- 5) Restricted & protected areas around the monuments are being diluted for the political gains.

Remarks

Innovative measures to address the issues

- 1) Awareness among of the people to protect & preserve the monuments.
 making them to know that it is their fundamental duty.
 kn making them aware of the importance of monuments in their
 near vicinities
- 2) Government on the other hand pta has to play a vital role in
fulfilling its D. duty under Art. 41 mentioned under directive
Principles of state policy. some of them are.
 - Including the importance of monuments as a part of
 curriculum in the schools
 - promoting the students at medium to ~~see~~ being awareness
 among the general public
 - Circulating handouts to the tourists about the tourist spot
 so that they carry home some information to share with
 their family and friends etc.
- 3) Swachh Iconic places (SIP) initiative of the government promotes
the clean places cleanliness at the tourist monument spots
- 4) Adoption of the monuments by the PSUs or corporates can help to
make them everlasting places.

-Remarks

Use of SIP

6

Q18. Discuss the major influences over the style and architecture of temple construction in India? Also examine the influence that merchants and kings had over the temple construction? (15 Marks)

From Stupas to rock cut temple to erect structures of current day temples the temple architecture has evolved over the centuries. Invasions and the short term rule of foreigners has led to the assimilation of cultures among into India, also assimilation of various architectural styles or into Indian Temple construction architecture. For Example - Mughal rule in India has led to the assimilation of domes, and styles like pterocline into Indian temples.

2) Greek Invasions has led to assimilation of Gandhara style sculptures into Indian temple architectures.

3) Northern Nagara style and southern Dravida style when merged formed the Vesara style of architecture.

4) Also under various dynasties within India, Nagara style of architecture developed into 3 sub types

a) Kalyan style - Orissa - Kalinga

b) Phamsana style - MH - Chandela

c) Vallabhi style - Gujarat Solanki

Rel - 1
Availability - 1
Local
Material

Remarks

Influence of Merchants & Kings over temple construction:

Merchants & Kings over the centuries helped to in temple construction through donations.

- For Kings - It is symbolic association of him with god
- For merchants - It is a symbolism to show their wealth & power

- In Andhra 'Ayyavolu' & 'Nakavani' trade guilds used to donate for the temple construction

- In Gujarat & Rajasthan - many Jain trade guilds & merchants helped in temple construction

Kings
- Sri Krishna Deva Raya has constructed Vittala many temple

- Rajasekhara Chola has constructed Veluduthi temple at Tanjavur

In The trend of influence is even now ^{there} - there a mix of modern art is also seen in ~~modern~~ days temple construction. Donations by the kings & merchants ~~to~~ was replaced by the businessmen & wealthy people, who help in the construction of temples.

Elaborate

They post

Remarks

Remarks

Q19. Congress politics during the first 20 years of its history is roughly referred to as moderate politics. How far do you agree that the leaders were conscious of the exploitative nature of British rule, but wanted its reform not expulsion? (15 Marks)

6/12
 Moderate politics (1885-1905) laid down the seeds for the nationalist movement by creating an all India platform. They approached the British government through prayers & petitions and if not listened to them they resorted to petitions. In a way they have faith in the British government and believed that British will help in modernizing India. Also they believed that upon make the British aware of ground realities, they British will change laws. Thus their approach is 'constitutional methodology' & believed in constitutional methods as a means of national struggle.

Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt, M.G. Ranade, D.E. Wacha - wrote on Economic critique of British India, in which they analyzed how India is been exploited in Trade, Industry & financial aspects of British India.

Dadabhai Naoroji - Quoted - "India, everyday increasingly being invaded by British"

This means that our leaders are conscious of the exploitative nature of the British rule, but wanted its reform not expulsion.

Remarks

Moderates wanted the British government to ^{bring} reforms in

- 1) Administrative reforms - Indianisation of civil services
- which prevent the drain of Indian wealth into the UK via salaries of civil servants
- 2) military reforms - to share the expenditure on reforms
- 3) Economic reforms - to reduce the taxes

Moderates believed that it was not the time for the full fledged struggle and India is not ready for such a struggle now and so builded a platform for all Indian leadership. Therefore they don't intend the better expulsion but wanted to bring in certain reforms that help them to follow up.

good aspect

But lack of facts

Approach is good

Remarks

119

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Remarks ..

7/2

Q20. The Government of India had introduced many Acts in the late 19th and early 20th century to introduce the principle of representative of government. Examine in detail the impacts of these reforms. (15 Marks)

After 1857 revolt, first sense of independence, British realized that there should be a devolution of power gradually and hence they brought the principle of representative government in the late 19th century & early 20th century through various acts viz.

- 1) Indian Councils Act - 1862 - gave actual limited powers to Bombay, Madras & Bengal presidencies
- 2) India Councils Act - 1892 - enlarged entry of Indians into Governor Executive Council
- 3) Local Self Government Act, 1882 - by Rippon - to collect the revenues of the local self government, Indians were appointed
- 4) District Board, 1883 - power of Indians to try European Judges
- 5) Government of India Act, 1909 (Minto-McCarthy Reforms)
- 6) Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms)

Remarks

Purpose of such reforms:

- 1) It was felt necessary by the British government to give away power slowly into the hands of Indians as because of the events like Swadeshi movement 1905
- 2) British were convinced that Indians could rule themselves
- 3) As a tool for the British to control the India
- 4) It is a part of carrot and stick strategy. Legislative council seats increment is like a carrot given to suppress the freedom struggle
- 5) To collect the Revenue from the Indians, Indians in collector positions are invited best, so that there won't be any uprisings
- 6) Reforms will make the peace atleast for some time or until the next agitation

Impact of such reforms:

- 1) Increased participation of Indians into various posts of administrative system, legislative council, governor executive council
- 2) Separate electorate through which British tried to divide & rule
- 3) Devolution of powers to the legislative councillors

Remarks

- 7) Subjects of federal & provinces were separated
- 8) Elections and franchise were brought into
- 9) Chill sented for Indians - tests were relaxed and examination began to be conducted in India.

¶ The struggle & the debate that our leaders had undergone during the reforms period was extremely helpful and prepared our constituent assembly representatives to make our own Constitution in a way we wanted without going through much hurdles.

Excellent
 Objective
 Clear
 Articulate

Remarks

