

**GS SCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

**IAS TOPPER'S**

**TEST COPY**

**K. LALITH**

**RANK - 626**

**GS MAINS**



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**MODERN INDIA + CULTURE +  
WORLD HISTORY + PIC**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 20 questions.</li> <li>• All questions are compulsory.</li> <li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</li> <li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li> <li>• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li> </ul>
2.	4	
3.	4	
4.	4	
5.	4	
6.	4	
7.	4	
8.	4.5	
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13.	5	
14.	5	
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17.	4	
18.	5	
19.	5	
20.	5	

90.5

1. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name K. Lalith

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Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 9 Sept 2018

Signature [Signature]

**REMARKS****GS SCORE**

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2018

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4/6/18

## Section - A

Q1. One result of the Suez Crisis was that the esteem of Great Britain was never quite the same again. Explain. (10 Marks)

The Suez Canal crisis happened as a result of efforts by the British to recolonise and reestablish their authority over Suez Canal which was a major trade route.

Other allies who took part in the capture were French and Israeli forces. Reasons for loss of British esteem :-

- ① Major western economies led by United States condemned the effect.
- ② Uproar by the African and Arab states and their solidarity towards Egypt humbled the UK.
- ③ USSR also strongly opposed such a capture and termed it as Neo-colonisation.
- ④ UK had to face to embarrassment amidst international institutions like the newly formed UN.
- ⑤ Post second world war, British economy was severely damaged in material terms also leading

3  
 Discuss why the Suez canal is important for British

Remarks

to political turmoil. However Suez crisis also brought diplomatic and social outlay from world over thus further humbling its authority in post war period.

finally, Great Britain was also humbled by the efforts of Nasser from Egypt which brought the nationalisation of the canal.

Q2. Did the Government of India Act, 1919 introduced responsible Government in India and ended 'benevolent despotism' in India? Analyze. (10 Marks)

Government of India Act 1919 was a stepping stone in series of efforts by the national movement forcing UK to concede certain concessions and bring about parliamentary form of democracy.

It resulted out of Montague Chelmsford reforms 1917, following arguments may be given for efforts towards responsible government :-

① The legislative council at centre was expanded thus giving way to non-official majority for the first time.

② A system of Dyarchy was envisaged at provincial level thereby giving some powers to elected representatives.

③ The viceroy's Executive Council was further expanded thus giving weightage to nationalist demands

Remarks

which brought about social reforms.

- However it was not responsible government in true sense
- ① Most of the powers were confined with governors and viceroy.
  - ② Any law made by legislative assemblies could be vetoed by the governor.
  - ③ Dyarchy was designed in such a way that independent legislations could not be made.

Benevolent Despotism did not end through this Act, however the policy of subordinate Union, was furthered. British government did not concede to the responsible form of government and did not advocate the concept of SWARAJ, by then. Measures such as Rowlatt Act, tough stands against Non-cooperation movement showed the policy of Benevolent Despotism still continued.

Q3. Rajendra Prasad was a man of courage, dedication, conviction and utmost sincerity. Highlight the role played by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in India's freedom struggle and in laying the foundation of a modern India. (10 Marks)

Dr Rajendra Prasad played a pivotal role in India's freedom struggle representing the intellectuals par excellence.

Most important contribution would be seen by his first endeavour in Champaran Satyagraha where he aided Gandhiji to understand the plight of indigo-growers.

He played great role in sustaining the peacetime efforts in the struggle - struggle of non-cooperation.

He was a staunch advocate of the no-changes camp and supported gradual and constitutional development through Gandhian methods thereby leading to intellectual evolution of the next generation warriors like Nehru.

He did developmental efforts in the capacity of MAYOR in Bihar thereby helping

4  
absolutely fine answer

Remarks

in social transformation and empowerment of the commoners.

Role in laying <sup>Role</sup> modern Indian foundation.

He actively participated in Round Table Conference deliberations in Congress. He was made the head of the Constituent Assembly in 1946 and went on to become the first President of India post independence, he was an advocate by profession and greatly aided constitutional demand and policy formulation by Congress pre-independence and was the chairman of Steering Committee in the Constituent assembly thus playing a great role in India's freedom endeavours.

Remarks

Q4. Compare the Nagara and Dravidian style of Indian temple architecture, while citing major examples of these styles. (10 Marks)

Nagara and Dravidian are key styles of temple building in Ancient and Medieval India. where Dravidian style was famous in South India/Deccan India while Nagara style was mostly prevalent in North

India :-

① The Dravidian style pivoted around the concept of gopuram which was a pyramidal structure over the Sanctum Sanctorum, whereas Nagara style by Shikhara which was a hill like structure.



NAHARA  
STYLE



DRAVIDIAN  
STYLE.

Good pictorial representation

Remarks

- ② Dravidian temples did not have the concept of DRAWPAALA as that of Nagara style for example hanga and Yannu.
  - ③ Dravidian temples were surrounded by a wall thus protecting the main structure.
  - ④ Dravidian temples were made out of stones whereas Nagara style used Brick work. for example Mana Madurai temple, Shore temple Mahabipaleam.
  - ⑤ Nagara style did not include the concept of water tank which was prevalent in the Dravida style.
  - ⑥ Dravidian temples were built on raised platforms (Rathas) and had cities built around the temple region for example Beinadeshwar temple.
- In a nutshell the two styles represented 2 geographical regions of Indian subcontinent subcontinent-wise.

Remarks



Scriptures like Jaidev's Geet-hovinda.

③ Manipuri → Here also, the temples were the patron of this dance where Rascha-Krishna Rasleela was portrayed.

Geet hovinda by Jaidev was the the inspiring scripture.

④ Sattriya → In Assam the monasteries were the patron.

⑤ Kathakali, Mohiniattam were from Kerala region. where both were performed during festivals where Mohiniattam was involving Krishna worship and done at night in temples.

In totality all the major classical dance forms across the geographical length of India base their origin or patronage to temples and various scriptures which is also acted as preservers of the traditions.

Remarks

Q6. Bhakti movement gave impetus to the growth of vernacular literature in India. Explain. (10 Marks)

Bhakti Movement found its origin in retaliation of the orthodox oppression in Hindu culture ~~also~~ also of futile traditions & sacrifices of Vedic culture which were performed to please god.

Bhakti proponents gave new ideals of worship. Like chanting, meditation which later led to development of their scriptures like Nanak's Gurbani's, Shabad's etc. in Gurmukhi.

In Delhi the Maharashtra region was booming with pilgrims going to Pandharpur where Abhangas and Tiruvachanas were formed by saints like Jyotindra, Tukaram, Namdev. And later led to development of Marathi vernacular.

Various Bhakti saints patronised the commoner's

Remarks

Languages like Awadhi, Rajasthani, Khadi Boli, <sup>Braj</sup> Telegu, Tamil etc.

In South India, proponents like Andal, ~~Annamaiya~~ <sup>Alkka - Mahadevi</sup> which came from the Aluar and Nayanar sects which preached in local languages. Annamaiya in Andhra brought Telegu language to the fore.

In Bengal region. Saints like Chaitanya Mahaprabhu who initiated female-male worship i.e. Radha Krishna and his writings in Bengali gave prominence to contemporary literature.

In a nutshell, overall the Bhakti movement was a mass movement which could relate to greater social ideals and was not class confined.

Remarks

Q7.. 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)

Before 1915 the struggle for Indian independence was not mass based ~~Heb~~ technically speaking.

Various associations and movements were led by the intellectuals and saw scanty participation from different sections of the society.

Initial institutionalisation were in the form of Landholders ie. (Landholder's association 1838 and British Bengal India Association) which ~~is~~ were only confined to landlords and intellectuals.

Efforts by intellectuals like Anand Mohan Bose (Indian Association) could not proliferate into masses regional efforts like Bombay Presidency association 1905.

Remarks

H  
you  
have  
crafted  
your answer  
perfectly

M. G. Ranade and Madras Mahajan Sabha by P. Anand Charlu were limited to intellectual's movements which did not resonate with public masses.

However efforts in the form of Shivaji and Ganesh festival by Tilak 1897 found some degree of local mass participation although on the extremist front.

Even the first meeting of INC had around 70 ~~intellectuals~~ intellectuals from British side & Indians. Duttin also termed INC as a Microscopic minority.

Pre 20th century movements led only by moderates which only did prayers, petitions for constitutional reforms which did not ~~attract~~ attract reconcile commoners, fees of joining was also reduced to give public entry. Thus, mass based political movements began post handlopi arrival

Remarks

Q8. 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)

Women played a vital role in India's struggle for Independence only towards the end. However initial participation was not plentiful.

Role of Women before Gandhi

- ① Participated in religious reform movement although not mass participation for example Annie Besant & Savitri Bai Phule for female education and against female infanticide.
- ② The first sitting of INC 1885 did not see participation any women.
- ③ Mass participation of women was absent before 1915.
- ④ ~~As~~ Annie Besant became the 1st female president of INC & Sarojini Naidu 1st Indian.
- ⑤ Women's role in Boycott during Swadeshi Movement also involving picketing of liquor shops.

Remarks

## ROLE OF GANDHI

- ① Helped in mass mobilisation, women thus participated in NCM, COM (with disobedience movement) through boycott of foreign cloth and peaceful picketing.
- ② Gandhiji said calling women as weaker section is a slander as it is a lie, considering such thing in essence is libel. It led to social, political, economic empowerment of modern Indian women and thus brought them <sup>mainstream</sup>.
- ③ Participation in Revolutionary Activities like Chittagong Armoury raid, had female participation, eg. Pritilata Wadedar.
- ④ Usha Mehta ran Congress radio from Bombay during Quit India.
- ⑤ Gandhiji was allowed to preach to Muslim women during NCM by the Muslim leaders during Khilafat movement.
- ⑥ Intellectual participation of women was envisaged by him like Sarojini Naidu etc.

Remarks

- Q9. 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)

During WW II British policy was to involve India into war even without assent of Indians. On the other hand, the promise of a constitutional government post war seemed to be a far sight. &

Winston Churchill was the prime minister and the head of war cabinet, and included Labourite Sir Stafford Cripps into the cabinet also, who was having different ideological leanings.

Churchill called India a pickled colony and second base to conduct war.

He was not in favour of Indian Independence. Sir Stafford Cripps in 1941-42 came with Cripps mission which offered post war constitutional advancement.

REASONS FOR

Remarks

- ① Congress party was in power and Cripps mission was to gain time.
- ② Provisions of Cripps mission were ambiguous and was called as 'Post Dated cheque', lack of immediate transfer.
- ③ India was brought in war without asking. Cripps's efforts were constantly ~~torpedoed~~ torpedoed by Churchill, Secretary of State, and Amery, Viceroy.

### Reasons Against

- ① Cripps mission was intended to reconcile political differences and was ~~sabotage~~ sabotage due to differences among Indian parties.
- ② Labour party was not in power until 1945-46 hence ~~Constitutionism~~ Constitution was a discretion instead of a plan. Lastly, the positive tilt of Labourites towards Indian cause ~~partially~~ partially realised only after WWII.

Remarks

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

The later half of 19th century saw the transformation of the colonial rule from mercantilism to free trade and then to the finance & capital colonial rule had a two fold motive to sabotage Indian industry and to pauperise Indian agriculture thereby restricting forward backward linkage.

Despite obstructiveness Indian Industry grew because :-

① Trickle down effect of Industrial Revolution thus leading to mechanisation of industry like Joe & sample, Shoppers; Narabhoi opened Cotton mill, Jute Mill in Rushira, Bengal.

② Availability of Raw material close by thus giving opportunity even without colonial help.

Remarks

③ Advent of Railways and Telegraph which to faster transportation & communication for all.

④ Entrepreneurial spirit and the association of influential groups like Puroshottam Thakurdas which was in Bombay legislature

⑤ Entrepreneurial motivation post analysis of Drain of wealth (Dada Bhai Naoroji).

⑥ Initial members of INC came from bourgeois families who had symbiotic relations with moderates, to awaken India's interests. Various labour laws that passed pre-independence like factories Act 1881 for labour rights.

Lastly, the Swadeshi movement also gave impetus to indigenisation of Indian industry thus leading to moderate developments.

Remarks

## Section - B

Q11. "Gorbachev's reforms did more to hasten the fall of the Soviet Union than they did to save it." Elaborate. (15 Marks)

The fall of USSR in 1980's, ultimately in 1991 was a turning point in the post war, cold war scene thus ending a Bipolar world polity.

Mikhail Gorbachev became the head of the Communist government of USSR and initiated various policies which balked and caused ~~an~~ an existential threat.

① He introduced Glasnost which meant 'openness' in social, political & economic domain which gave people a window to register grievance.

② And, introduced Perestroika which gave economic & political autonomy to associate states resulting into their independent conduct and aspirations for ~~also~~ disuniting.

③ Freedom of ~~press~~ Press through speech was counter productive.

Remarks

5.5  
perfectly

fine answer

~~As~~ as it further the grievance of native states and helped in a mass mobilisation, for ex, upsurge in Bulgaria, Ukraine against communist regime.

④ Deleterious impact of political empowerment states like Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania which strongly demanded secession in 1980's.

⑤ Over nationalisation of industry and agriculture led to plateauing of growth rate of USSR in comparison to first 3 five year periods during Stalin which saw a Domino effect in Gorbachev's rule.

⑥ Development divide across the USSR where only some regions were intensively industrialised led to aggravation by masses.

⑦ Gorbachev's acceptance of talks with western countries

Remarks

and his openness to ideas was instrumental in early fall of USSR.

8) Satellite states were in constant protest against the centralised leadership being mostly Russian.

9) Linguistic hegemony of Russian language was being opposed over the satellite states' own culture & language this disunited USSR.

10) Liberal policies advocated by Khrushchev gave a leverage to orthodox bourgeoisie and corporate class who needed an Anti-Trust ban among masses.

11) Successive efforts by President of USA like Ronald Reagan, Gorbachev acted as a catalyst to superimpose the liberal policy of Gorbachev & his decision to remove the ~~Wall~~ Berlin wall and ending enmity was a strong wind of change.

Remarks

Q12. "It was the Industrial Revolution in Europe, coupled with rising nationalism, which was the primary cause of Imperialism and Colonialism". Examine. (15 Marks)

Renaissance was a watershed moment which decided the fate of 18th and 19th century power politics in Europe and otherwise.

Industrial Revolution in 17-18th century Europe led to mechanisation of production and manifold increase in wealth of the state.

Proliferation of this concept increased the class divide in Europe thus leading to migration towards America. Nationalist tendencies first arose through American and French revolution both having an economic base.

REASONS FOR IMPERIALISM.

① Spread of Nationalist ideas in Europe leading to the contest of Europe 1815 and redress

Remarks

of European map.

Nationalist tendencies also kindled german and italian unification, thus leading to formation of nation states.

Industrial development was emphasised by Bismark thus leading to more competition.

### REASONS FOR COLONIALISM

① Industrialised states were left with surplus capital, improved mechanisation etc. Imperialist tendencies led to foreign expeditions finding new sea routes towards Asia and Africa.

② Long voyages were possible thus enhanced rate of colonisation.

③ Colonies acted both as raw materials to be brought from and markets to be sold in for imperial states.

Remarks

like UK imported raw cotton and exported finished textile to India.

(4) Industrialisation led to quest for more resources like ~~coal~~ coal, iron etc. resulting into colonisation and scramble for Africa.

(5) Industrial development gave modern equipment to foreign exploration like Vasco de Gama from Portugal who found out new trade routes.

(6) Parochial nationalist tendencies culminated into a global competition among imperialists in late 19th century. (late Adulthood of hegemony)

In totality, the above statement is correct. because industrial revolution initiated imperialism and European nationalism led to fragmentation & colonialisation.

Remarks

Q13. The years 1957-77 have been described as the years of the 'Test of democracy'. In light of the statement, discuss what are the factors that led to the declaration of Emergency in 1975? Why is it considered as the dark period of Indian democracy? Discuss the response to the imposition of emergency among the masses, media and political class.

(15 Marks)

1950's and later were a testing time for Indian Democracy and its inherent strength due to its political-economic and cultural factors. This period was marked by re-organisation of states and external aggression from neighbouring states, coupled with erratic monsoon and agrarian crisis etc.

FACTORS LEADING TO IMPOSITION OF EMERGENCY.

① Political turmoil → For the first time after independence states had formation of non-congress, coalition based governments, even at the centre there was factionalisation of the party in power for example, Congress (O)

5

very good

Remarks

and Congress (I) emerged due to tussle between Indira Gandhi and syndicate.

- ② Continuous aggression in 1965-66 and 1971 by Pakistan thus infiltrating Anti-nationals for armed rebellion in border states i.e., Kashmir, Punjab etc.
- ③ Election of P.P. was declared to be void by Allahabad High Court thus bringing government to collapse.

Emergency is considered as a dark period because :-

- ① Constitutional rights under Part III was a sabotage.
- ② Gross violation of right to expression, political dissent was curbed and opposition was jailed or house arrested.
- ③ Potential formation of an authoritarian government and unilateral decision at

Remarks

the Centre.

① The authority of Parliament and the Cabinet in specific was undermined & while imposition of emergency.

② Destruction of slum, women family planning activities conducted under broad daylight.

### RESPONSE TO EMERGENCY

① Masses, Gross dissent towards incumbent government led to loss of elections subsequently. It led to protests, filing of judicial cases.

② MEDIA → few newspapers printed blank columns indicating suppression of media's voice helped in mobilisation of masses.

③ Political parties → Janta party was the biggest benefactor as anti-incumbency helped in their election, also rise of various regional parties & mass support.

Remarks

Q14. In the 1940s, Indian woman crossed all class, caste, and religious barriers during their participation in anti-imperialist and democratic movements but did not organized so well to raise issue of women empowerment. Critically analyze the statement.

(15 Marks)

Women played a pivotal role during Quit India Disobedience and Quit Indian Movement without whose contribution mass based participation would not come.

Key coming ideals:-

- ① During 1940's revolutionary movements, women participated actively.
- ② In INA Women had a separate Regiment (Lakshmi Bai Regiment) which showed their participation.
- ③ class consciousness was undermined and intellectual women took a leadership position for example Sube Saeha Devi Chandhrani for political and social empowerment
- ④ Caste barriers was overlooked and participation was in unison. for eg. example, Women India

Remarks

Association, Bhartiya Mahila Mandali (Sahla Saw participation from all walks of life.

5) Religious barriers were overthrown Begum Aizaz Rasul, Sarojini Naidu (President of Congress), Bhikaji Cama, Aruna Asaf Ali, were hand in hand even ~~were~~ carried the day with ~~with~~ male counter parts.

6) They put up a brave ~~defiance~~ front during d IM like Usha Mehta ran a clandestine radio from Bombay, Sucheta Kriplani even helped in delivering ammunition.

Organisation of women for empowerment

FOR

a) Various women associations like Bhartiya Mahila Sabha was formed.

b) Various women ~~with~~ schools and colleges found prominent

Remarks

Position during 1940's.

c) Manjira sena was an organised girl's group which actively participated in Anti-British Campaign.

AGAINST.

⊙ However such women's organisation were not widespread and did not have mass base.

⊙ Only social empowerment was ensured and political empowerment was not focused, thus resulting in very less women leaders than men.

In totality it cannot be said that women did not organise properly. Nevertheless the scope of their participation could have been large provided equalitarian leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru & Patel were at the helm of affairs.

Remarks

Q15. 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)

India has seen one of the world's oldest civilizations coming out from its womb. The Indus valley civilization is considered the epitome of planned urban settlement in Indian subcontinent 3000-2000 years back. One cultural advancement in the recent past has shown us that with several millennia of history, India has a rich and diverse cultural heritage which can be utilised for economic gains like Tourism, accommodation, education, which meeting development objectives in a sustainable manner.

Recent government initiatives like Swadesh Darshan scheme

Remarks

and cultural heritage circuits which has earmarked several tourist places as theme based circuits i.e., Buddha circuit, Rural circuit, Krishna etc.

② Initiatives by government such as allowing such cultural and heritage sites to be used as school for children education and redesign and reinvigorate old institutions like Nalanda University is a good example of how campuses and sites can be used productively without changing aesthetics.

③ Indian aspires to be a Vishwa-Kru rather than an economic super power and for such purpose history & culture needs to be promoted.

④ Recognition of International Yoga Day on 21st of June and commercialisation of yoga

Remarks

In the west could be potentially beneficial.

⑤ AYUSH as a branch of traditional and indigenous medicine is very popular among South East Asia and Indochina region which can be potentially economised.

⑥ Cultural level diplomacy could act as soft power when dealing with ~~new~~ countries of mutual culture.

Remarks

Q16. 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)

Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat project is an ambitious theme of Indian government's ~~cohesive~~ policy.

### OBJECTIVES -

- ① To create a cultural map and integrate all artisans across the country with government
- ② Instilling fraternity & brotherhood ~~through~~ in citizens like Run for unity.
- ③ Mainstreaming marginalised states and balanced regional growth
- ④ Sustainable industrial growth through Bharatmala & Sagarmala
- ⑤ Promotion of unity among diversity etc.

Remarks

## ACTIVITIES THROUGH WHICH THE BONDING LANGUAGE STRENGTHENED

- ① Increased Budgetary allocation for North East Inter-structure development scheme.
- ② Digitisation of cultural heritage for better proliferation among common men thus increase appreciation.
- ③ Student exchange programme where students will learn the culture of other states i.e., cuisine habits, dances, language, mannerism etc along with teaching them their own thus creating Unity in Diversity in the youth.
- ④ Conducting national symposium, film festivals etc. for intellectual enrichment and cultural enhancements.
- ⑤ Greater emphasis on the language programme of the

Remarks

Government to promote linguistic sensitivity among students.

⑥ Models and Magnets, NITI

AATON envisages creating Model States for cultural aspects where best practices can be disseminated.

⑦ Pairing of various districts and states for various helps and assistance for various field for example, Haryana and Telangana.

Lastly, as a way forward, hand held approach towards community development and promotion of handi crafts like khadi through AATON's can be promoted.

Remarks

Q17. 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 like Rudradaman I's inscription (Surat inscription) where Sudarshan lake was rejuvenated and South Indian temples where water tank is a part of their culture ~~inspired~~, inspired with the architecture is few glorious examples which our religion and culture helps us understand the water crisis & drought like conditions. Solutions taught ~~to~~ by them are as

Follows :-

① Indus valley civilization's water management teaches us how to effectively utilize water for agricultural practices.

Remarks

2.) Karez and ghanath which were underground water storage measures adopted from Afghanistan were intensively practiced in temples around Travancore region for rain water harvesting.

The religious and cultural values taught by them are quintessential and can be replicated in present time also :-

1.) The peninsular region having hard rocks cannot have canal system without huge economic and environmental costs. But the tanks as mentioned in Tamil inscriptions and some excerpts from Sangam literature teaches us how can we ensure round the year availability

Remarks

of water even though the  
rivers are seasonal.

Remarks

Q18. "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)

Monuments play an important role as they form aesthetics of one's culture and heritage.

Government recently took steps towards holistic preservation of monuments.

① Swachh Bharat Campaign was extended to such monuments through schemes like Swachh Dharohar thus inviting community based participation for keeping them clean.

② Code of Building Construction prohibits any construction within 100 meters of monuments.

Remarks

(3) Adopt a Heritage Scheme is envisaged where corporates and FENI's are being invited to adopt 1 monument and contribute towards its upkeep for example, Lal Kila ~~is~~ adopted by Dalmia group.

(4) Legislative enactment like Archeological Sites & Ancient Monuments Act which protects these sites from damages, pollution etc however current government's proposal of dilution invited social hue & cry. Reason:-

(1) The 100 meter no construction clause is being removed.

(2) Destruction of various monuments near Agra due to industrial pollution due violation of pollution ~~abatement~~ abatement norms without penalty.

Remarks

In totality, government's recent efforts are measured towards long term preservation of rich and varied cultural heritage. Even government schools like KV's hold a pledge in assemblies in the morning to acknowledge student's participation towards conservation of rich and varied heritage, such efforts must be proliferated further.

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)

Initial congress efforts were constructive in nature and the early congressmen were also called Moderates due to their working style.

REASONS FOR THE ABOVE:-

- ① The demands were not radical rather slow and gradual constitutional representation.
- ② Their mode of appeal was prayer's & petitions rather than demonstration or strikes.
- ③ They ~~did~~ did not prioritise social & religious reforms over political reforms which could actually bring about a mass based revolution.
- ④ Dada Bhai Naoroji authored a book namely, Poverty and Unbritish rule where he said that it is due to unbritish

Remarks

nature of colonial rule that India's is going through this.

⑤ Moderates strongly believed in British ideas of Justice and fair play.

⑥ Moderate leaders were aware of the plight of natives as:-

a) Most of the early associations deliberated about land reforms and improving the plight of impoverished farmers.

b) Their demand was to improve Indian industry to provide more employment.

c) They demanded representation in civil service in order to sensitise the civil administration towards common man's concern.

d) Their sporadic interventions in legislations were for better policy formulation for empower

Remarks

ing the ~~giving~~ poor.

e.) There is a broad consensus that moderates intended to reform and not to overthrow as they believed that modern administrative and industrial capacity was Britain's gift.

f.) Industrial Revolution saw its fruits early in British Indian territories ~~territories~~.

Remarks

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

Impact of various legislations by the colonial government are as follows:-

① Government of India Act 1858 finally transferred the power to the queen as India became a crown colony. Representative governments came to evidence from 1861.

Viceroy's legislative Council was expanded for a 5<sup>th</sup> member which later became an Indian member thus giving representation at the top.

Legislative Council was expanded from 6-12 members and non-official participation was for the first time.

Early form of portfolio system and cabinet system were introduced.

② Indian Council's Act 1891 further

Remarks

led to the expansion of legislative council and local self government were also strengthened.

③ Indian Councils Act 1909,  
 hugely expanded and gave way to elected members in the non-official panel. However legislative council was expanded through nominations from local governments, separate electorate was provided for.

④ Government of India Act 1919  
 Dyarchy was introduced at the provincial level and a bicameral legislature was introduced at the central level. For the first time official majority was done away with. Here the

⑤ Items in the transferred list  
 were to be administered

Remarks

by the elected members and were accountable to legislature.

⑤ Government of India Act 1935.

Provincial autonomy and bicameral legislature at the centre.

IMPACT.

- Gradually administration and legislature saw participation of elected members where items of legislature were voted upon post deliberation for the best public interest.

- 1937 elections saw formation of Congress ministries thus greater empowerment to masses.

Lastly, the gradual representation gave Indian leaders enough time to learn the Art of running a constitutional democracy.

Remarks