

HISTORY AND CULTURE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.	5	<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.
2.	4	
3.	4	
4.	3.5	
5.	4.5	
6.	3.5	
7.	5	
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total = 40.5

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2. Invigilator Signature _____



Name C. Siva Gopal Reddy

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Gunny

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Section - A

Q1. Indian spirituality is deeply rooted in ancient philosophical and religious traditions of the land. Comment (10 Marks)

India is land of spirituality. It's vibrant culture is mix of different religions, traditions, customs etc.

Some of the philosophical thoughts ^{of religious traditions} which are responsible for Indian spiritualism are

NOT related to spirituality

(1) ~~After~~^{In} Rigveda period, the people used to give sacrifices for material benefits, ~~after~~ world beliefs and they were the nature worshippers.

(2) Today also we see the worship of trees (ex-neem, Tulsi etc.), ~~river~~ streams, hills (eg-Niyamgiri hills etc.) which resembles the link of ancient tradition on present day.

(3) ~~After~~ Rigveda period, the belief has changed from ritualistic to meditation, knowledge. The emergence of shamanic traditions like Buddhism, Jainism shifted the thought from materialistic to reality.

(4) We can see the influence of Buddhism & Jainism even present day. The believers were the followers

Remarks: # Points are good. take some examples from six school of philosophy also.

of middle path.

(5) In the mauryan age there emerged Ajivika tradition which beliefs on absolⁿ Niyati doctrine of absolute determinism."

good points (6) After some time, we saw the emergence of Bhakti tradition which beliefs in equality, non-discrimination, and stressed that gaining knowledge and belief in god can be the absolute form of spiritualism.

(7) In the medieval period, mughals & Delhi Sultanate added Islam culture to the Indian soil. The Sufi saints such as chistis, Ailias enriched the spiritual knowledge of India.

(8) In the Renaissance period and after people such as Swami Vivekananda, Ramakrishna paramahansa who stressed that servicing humanity is serving to the people principle.

(5) Finally, the present day spiritual values of devotion, prayers, gaining true knowledge, helping to others etc. are the conglomeration of different ancient religious, traditional & philosophical thought of India.

Q2. From the vedic era to the medieval period, the performing arts remained an important source of educating the masses. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Performing arts include dance, drama, music, puppetry etc. Performing arts are main source of entertainment in ancient and medieval period. Apart from entertaining the mass they also spread mass awareness, information dissemination, spread social messages that they are one of the sources of educating the masses.

Dramas are one of the prime sources in ancient and medieval period where the characters in the drama convey to the masses the values which one has to possess. Suppose in Ramayana drama how Rama values of respecting parents, brotherhood, truth & trustworthiness are embodied shown. In the same way how not a person should not be like Ravana who is greedy, aggressive etc. ✓ good examples

4

Remarks

→ take an example from - Navu Rasas (Nine emotions)
→ Pawwali etc

Knowledge dissemination was also been done through music. where the singer spreads the message through the lyrics. The programs used to be happen around the temple premises where on the panels of the temple people can encounter the paintings ^{through} which the awareness about the part can be generated.

Through puppetry we can send a story. The story can resembles an part account of a ruler and how he was, what made him to lose the battle. which are very helpful for the countrymen.

When there was no formal education system, books and literature the performing arts are one of the main sources of knowledge dissemination to the people.

→ relate it with some thoughts like ethos
add more aspects like - dance - dancing of Shiva Natya

Remarks

include → which type of craft they use

Q3. Though the tradition of crafts in India has grown around religious values, needs of the common people and also the needs of the ruling elites, but it was under the Mughals when the Indian handicraft touched a new height. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

The tradition of crafting was present in India since ancient times. Some may argue that in Harappa time there used to be the tradition of embroidery, masons, wood workers, painters etc. As time progresses the social needs were became complex, so different professions emerged. The art of making god out of rock, the presence of Supernatural Motif on most of the historical artcrafts etc. Shows that the tradition of handicraft emerged mainly on religious values.

Put some example of religious craft

As move from ancient to medieval period the social needs were changed which makes the change in handicrafts. The contribution of Mughals to the Indian handicrafts includes

(i) Humayun brought ~~about~~ 2 Persian scholars of painting to India. They introduced "Safavid" tradition of painting.

4

(ii) Akbar promoted naturalistic form of painting.

He introduced "Khaukanas" for painting daily used items.

(iii) Jahangir was himself a naturalist painter. and he also promoted portrait painting.

(iii) In Shah Jahan time British influence was seen on painting and ~~dark~~ ^{dark} lines in the painting was introduced to give more realistic appearance.

(iv) The art of mason was very prominent in Mughal times. The Taj Mahal, ^{Humayun Tomb} is the resemblance of the artistic culture of Mughals.

(v) They also promoted embroidary where the cloths of Mughals was intrinsically stitched.

(vi) The pillars, Mousalems, masques, gates are some of the artistic features of Mughals.

(vii) In their building they introduced Jali work, pietra dura technique, terracotta technique.

Totally Mughal period is one of the greatest era for handicraft industry.

Remarks

Q4. Fairs and festivals being organized all year round in different parts of the country, are a major driver of economic growth and cultural continuity. (10 Marks)

Fairs and festivals are usually ~~comes~~ celebrated in the season after the the completion of Cropping season. They not only coincides with the natural beliefs on god but also Shows the social practices of society. ✓✓

Fairs & festivals are major drivers of economic growth



(i) Fair & festivals season is the large market for various small professions like, handloom makers, shopkeepers, artists etc. ✓

(ii) we can see that the movie industry releases

Remarks # you not wrote any festivals & fairs name in your answer.
take some examples from fair & festival

most of the films at this season. Large investments in making movie indirectly create large employment.

(iii) When there is circulation of money there will be money multiplication happens. ~~At~~

(iv) After crop seasons farmers have money, they will buy all their needs at that time, the money which goes into the market seen as investment in somewhere. Which ~~Intends~~ propels the growth.

RBI and other economic/financial institutions see festival season as growth multiplier.

Festivals promote cultural continuity → Which people? Please clarify.

Today's technology would people were not aware about their culture, traditions. Festivals & fairs are acting as bridges to promote it. At least in that season people will go to their villages and celebrate the festival. Which invariably ~~make~~ them to know about their culture.

India is a land of different cultures, traditions, practices, customs, values. which have to be promoted. Festivals and fairs are one of the mediums for it.

Remarks

→ Include some name of the fair & festivals also

Q5. Sramana movement was the result of evils emanating from vedic hinduism. Critically analyze. (10 Marks)

★ In Later vedic period, against the barbaric ritualistic practices of Rigveda, a popular movement arisen. which was Sramana tradition. The main proponents of this this movement were Gautama buddha and vardhamana mahavira. They believed in the upanishadic philosophy and rejected vedas.

Sramana tradition saved the people from Sacrificies and un-scientific rituals. The reduction of animal sacrificies promoted cattle wealth which was the need at that point for the growth of agriculture. The vedic period there was the hierarchial harmony present. The Sramana movent promoted equality, non-discrimination and removed the importance of Brahmin in order to attain moksha.

According veda philosophy traditing through water, buy the water is a sin. Buddhism & Jainism

Remarks

4.5

How they promote the trade?!

Promoted the trade which makes the merchants profitable.

Vedic culture promoted dogmatism, mysticism which reduced the rational thinking of people where

a) Sramana tradition promoted rational thinking, firmality and middle path. Sramana tradition didn't believe in god rather they promoted the belief in god to do good Karma.

Though Sramana tradition emanated against the Vedic culture and to revive Vedic practices. It completely didn't eliminated the ~~para~~ use of Brahmins (eg. in Jainism). Jainism promoted extreme practices like Sallekhana which are not scientific. They were not able to sustain for long period because of lack of active reforms within their religions.

Good discussion on
rise of Sramana
movement has been
done well -

Remarks

How? Who spread?

Q6. Discuss, the role of western thought and education in the growth of Indian nationalism. (10 Marks)

One of the main reasons for the growth of Indian nationalism was the promotion of western education in the Indian soil. The western scientific thought promoted the ideals of equality, Freedom, Self-rule and dignity, justice etc.

After British had control on India they promoted English education to the Indians to serve in their factories. Gradually the Indian middle class attracted to the western thought and they felt the feeling of discrimination under British rule. The factors which led to nationalism through western

Contribution of western thought & education in growth of Indian nationalism were —

3.5

(1) The Indian middle class who gained English education saw British rule as foreign rule.

(2) The Christian missionaries which promoted western education. In reaction to this Indians promoted

Remarks

Add more points like - Social movements - Role of press. etc.

ancient and medieval history of India to inculcate sense of nationalism.

(iii) The foreigners like ^{vivid} Degenorio, Annie Besant promoted the sense of questioning among individuals.

(iv) The moderates promoted spreading English knowledge and their ideals about self-rule, freedom which awakened the citizens and felt that British rule is alien rule.

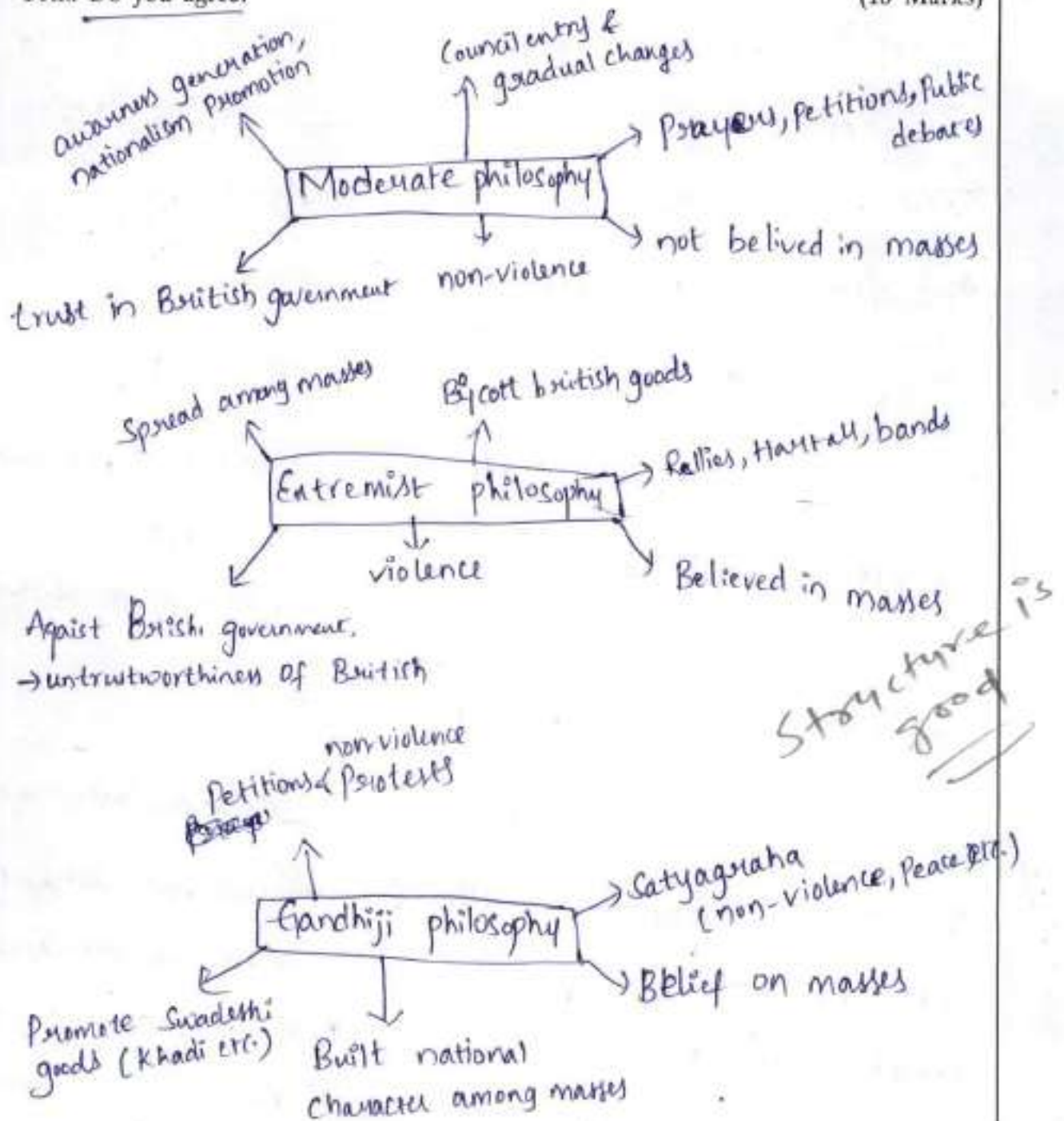
(v) British ~~spread~~ western principles of democracy, Republic inspired national leaders. to

(vi) The western philosophers like Locke, Rousseau, John Rawls were promoted the social justice principles.

British thought that introduction of western education to masses will make people "Indian in colour but western in thought". But the Indian intellectuals stressed upon the same principles against British to gain independence.

→ as well as liberty, freedom etc and received by guiding

- Q7. Mahatma Gandhi entered into Indian politics at the juncture that saw fall in moderate philosophy and the rise of extremist's values and skilfully adopted a combination of both. Do you agree? (10 Marks)



Gandhiji came to India in 1915.

At that the Congress was split into extremists

Remarks

→ Add some Examples from his movement where his both policies are seen

and moderates. Gandhiji after fighting for rights of ex-indentured labourers in South Africa, he acquainted with the mass protests. Gandhiji's ideas were Satyagraha that is truth, non-violence and peaceful protests. ✓

Gandhiji included both extremists philosophy of petitions to british government, national character building among masses at the same time he included the extremist philosophy of protests but with non-violence and belief on masses.

His values are though mixed but novel.

⑤ The act of protest hitherto was ^{through} violent means but Gandhi changed it into non-violence and peaceful. He believed in masses and promoted sense of nationalism through promotion of national goods, charkha. His values of loving the enemy but hate the act of enemy and others are unique in his style.

Q8. Economic critique offered by moderate leaders influenced the economic policies of independent India. Comment. (10 Marks)

Some of the national leaders such as Dadabhai Nauroji, R.C. Dutta etc. gave economic critique on the British rule. Some of the findings were

(i) promotion of foreign capital on Indian soil crunched the Indian companies.

(ii) Britishers policy of one-way trade, where the export from Britain, the manufactured goods to India and export of raw material from India suffered Indian Industries.

(iii) Exploitation of farmers through high rents and less price for their product.

(iv) Promotion of Zamindars and Land Lords, etc.

These kind of policies of British influenced the Independent India in framing its economic policies. Some of them are.

(1) Until 1991, Economic reforms India was a

economic
 devalued
 theory has
 been
 explained
 from
 model -

4.5

Remarks

Relate with fdi

✓ Closed economy. One of the prime reason for this way fear of foreign companies grab of Indian economy as done of British East India Company.

(2) ✓ India promoted Socialism with state intervention. The most of the major industries were public owned enterprises. ~~which~~ reduced private participation.

(3) ✓ The land ceiling act and abolition of Zamindari act were influenced by the British policy of Zamindari system which promoted inequalities among the citizen.

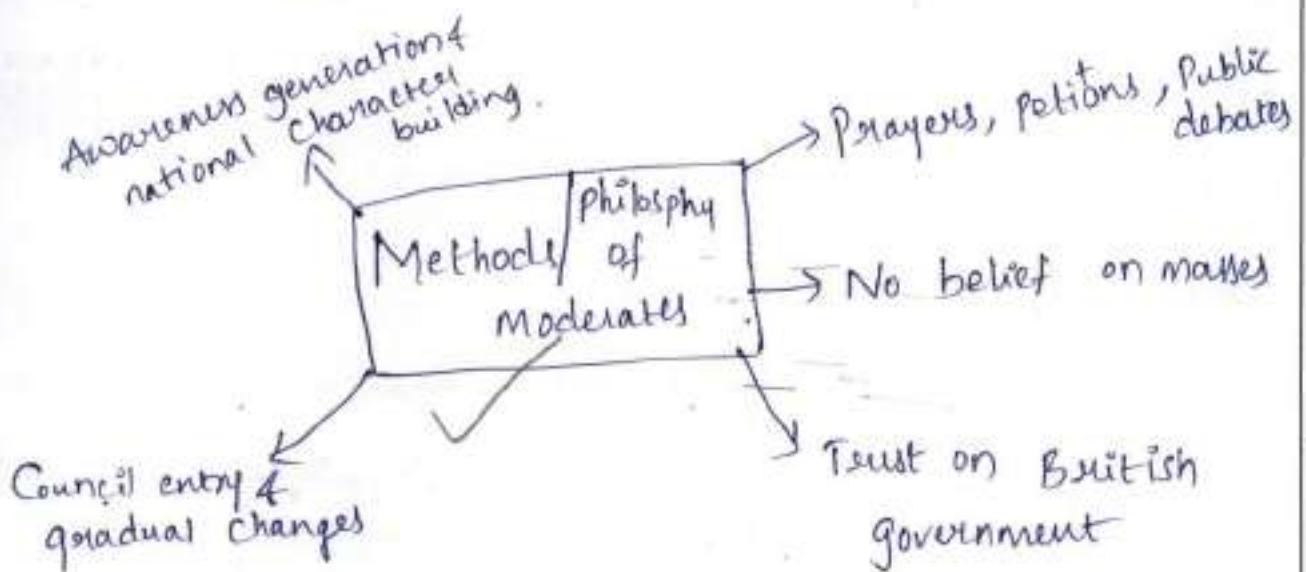
(4) ✓ After independence India removed the tax on agriculture which was inspired by the struggle faced by the farmers in British era.

(5) ✓ The promotion of Indigenous industries, strict supervision that is licence raj were due to the experiences learned from British government.

Conclusion needed

Q9. Critically examine the method of constitutional agitation by moderates in the early phase of a national movement. Does it justify the "Safety Valve Theory" of Hume? (10 Marks)

According to safety valve theory of A.O. Hume Congress was formed in order to ventilate the nationalists pressure against government. If Congress would not have formed it may lead to mass agitations which is not good for British government. However - the Moderates used different methods which totally didn't support Safety valve theory rather it promotes lightening conductor theory.



Moderates were not believed in masses because they thought that the masses were not aware.

Remarks you fail to address the demand of the question → Critically Examine the role of Moderates → you wrote only their ...

Add positive work of
Moderates also

about nationalism and this may lead to clashes among the communities. They prefer to fight in the legislative Councils with the aim of gaining gradual changes. But the British government never paid significant attention to the problems raised by the moderates. It's just mere a talk house rather than substantial legislative body.

(3/2) They believe in British government that the British don't know the problems of Indians if they present the problems in front of them they will show concern. But in reality that is not true because British always concerned about their business and profit making.

In the early phase moderates done substantial in improving nationalism among citizens and they spread the message that British rule is alien rule and we have to strive for self-rule.

Remarks

Q10. The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-31 witnessed wider participation of Indian women as leaders into the Indian freedom movement. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

Civil Disobedience movement resolution was passed at Lahore Congress session, 1929. It was mainly against the Simon Commission which didn't lack any Indian representation. ✓ (3)

The movement was started by Gandhiji and there was huge participation from all categories of people and from all corners of the country. women were very active in participation of movements at this point of time. Sarojini Naidu was one of the prominent leaders who taken away the Gandhiji's call to remote areas and continued the Salt Satyagraha after Gandhiji's arrest on his behalf.

Women participation in terms of supporting the masses, protest against liquor shops, supporting Indian products and boycotting foreign goods ✓

Remarks: # you wrote only role of the women in CDM. NOT mentioned the reason of their wider participation

was remarkable. In the Chittagong armer side by Surya sen and his group, women were the active participants. Pratibha Waddedar, Bina Das, Kalpana Dutta were the most prominent who came to light in this period.

Women participation was not as high as non-cooperation movement but the support they provided is immense to increase the confidence among the masses.

add

What is the reason behind increasing women participation in CDM after that -

- Role of women empowerment movement
- Role of Constitutional Rights of women of Gaudhi also

Section - B

Q11. Devotion and art forms have maintained a beautiful synthesis in India. Elucidate.
(15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q12. The literature of ancient provides a vivid example that ancient India not only indulged in metaphysical things, but also involved in statecraft and science. Examine.

(15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q13. The Indo-Islamic style was neither strictly Islamic nor strictly Hindu. In fact, it was a combination of Islamic architecture elements to those of the Indian architecture. Examine. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q14. Indian temple architecture had evolved from simple rock-cut cave architecture to massive ornate shrines. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q15. Indian pottery has been one of the most tangible and iconic elements of Indian art. Elucidate. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q16. Britain was undergoing churning in economic spheres when British rule was being consolidated in the country. British Economic Policies in India were determined by economic priorities of Britain. Elucidate. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q17. Social awakening movements of pre-independent India resulted in the rise of nationalism and communalism. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q18. The decline of the Mughal Empire provided an opportunity to East India Company to use different tactics to consolidate their power in India before the revolt of 1857. Analyze. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q19. What were the factors that favoured the development of modern industries in India in the late 19th century? Also, discuss its social consequences. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q20. "It is not the pitiless operations of economic laws, but it is the thoughtless and pitiless action of the British policy; it is the pitiless eating of India's substance in India, and the further pitiless drain to England; in short, it is the pitiless perversion of economic laws by the sad bleeding to which India is subjected, that is destroying India." Elucidate the views of Dadabhai Naroji regarding economic policies of the British in India.

(15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks