

GS SCORE

86 1/2
250

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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1. Invigilator Signature *Piyush*

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name SNEETHA S

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature *Sneetha*

REMARKS

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Section - A

Q1. Compare the Nagara and Dravidian style of Indian temple architecture, while citing major examples of these styles. (10 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Explain it with
more examples

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

7) Bharatha's Natyashastra laid the foundation of Indian art & culture, especially performing arts like dance.

Bharathanatyam ^(Tamil Nadu) was originally a temple dance. Similarly Mohiniyattam ^(Kerala) & Odissi ^(Orissa) & Kuchipudi ^(Andhra Pradesh)

- Dance was meant to please the gods according to religious scriptures.
- The themes were ~~drawn~~ ^{drawn} from mythological Hindu characters. They explained the basic tenets of life such as Good/Truth prevails, facing adversity etc through the god's own stories.
- Temples were a congregation centre for masses. Hence it served as an entertainment.
- Several gods themselves were Masters in the art of dance. Eg:- Shiva - Tandav dance.
- The artists use Bhav (Expressions) & physical gestures to evoke the feelings of the ~~and~~ characters. Hence the dancers needed several years of training & followed the guidance of Gandharva Veda.

Try to
write in
the
exam!

Remarks

Remarks

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

(1/2) Bhakti movement refers to a religious movement that promotes the idea of devotion of followers towards God. The values of equality & brotherhood were emphasized.

Growth of Vernacular Language Literature

- Bhaktism emphasized on the usage of language of common man. Brahminism & the usage of Sanskrit kept religion outside the access of the lower caste.
- Hence Bhaktism broke the Brahminical monopoly by preaching the true tenets of religion in simple & lucid terms.
- Bhakti Movement spread across the country :-
 - The Alvars were Vishnavites who composed the Nalaya diya prabandam. Some of them were even composed by women. It was written in Tamil.
 - The Nayanmars were Shivites who composed Devaram. They had similar characteristics to that of Alvars.

Remarks

- Kabir in the North, acted as a bridge between Hinduism & Islam, & used Hindi language. They were in the form of couplets called Abange.
- Munabhai in Rajasthan was a devout Krishna Bhakti who composed in Hindi & broke patriarchal barriers.
- The Vithala sect of Madhya Pradesh composed in Marathi in praise of Krishna.

Hence, the Bhakti movement caused a sudden growth in vernacular literature, that contained the core values of humanism, tolerance & peace.

Think again.

look about
 other vernacular languages

Approach is good
 ↳ Substantiated with core 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)

5

European artists brought a wide range of the painting techniques to India.

The new techniques & Traditions

→ Realism was a concept that made objects appear with a 3-D effect. Objects in the front appeared big while those in the back appeared small.

elaborate this part

→ Oil painting was introduced that left a long lasting colour & mimicked the actual colours as far as possible.

→ Portraits were introduced for the first time in India. It represented the colonial attitude of superiority.

→ New Themes → landscape painting was introduced so that people back in Britain had an idea about what India was like.

→ Ideological Needs :- Paintings were used to justify the notion that colonialism was the white man's burden to civilize the dark nations.

Nine points

Remarks

Reaction of Indian Artists

- Multi-cultural Ethos of India resulted in embracing the new technique to create a blend of West & East & enrich art in India. → Example
- Princes :- The portrait painting was a means to reclaim & symbolize their past superiority & stature.
- Nationalism :- The call of leaders such as Durgam Sanyal to take pride in India's past ⇒ Abandoning the European techniques & reviving the Ajanta & Mughal techniques.
Eg :- Abanindranath Tagore.
- Print Media usage by the Britishers helped the masses gain access to print work that was earlier unaffordable.
- Indian National Movement :- Extensive usage of symbolism to instill patriotism. Eg :- Image of Bharat Mata with flag.

Remarks

Well tried
Structure is good
Objectivity " "

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

4/12
Moderates sowed the seeds of the Indian national movement. But they suffered from a disconnect from the masses.

Contradictions in Moderate Politics

- Moderates did not demand for complete independence despite the 'Drain of wealth theory' being known to them. They believed that British rule will bring progress to India.
- They lacked faith in the capacity of masses. Despite gaining inspiration from the mass based European movements - Garibaldi & Mazzini, did not trust ability of Indians.
- Though they laid the goals of the Congress as creating a strong national consciousness - they did not spread Congress activity to the grass root level.
- Though Moderates were the educated middle class - they did not demand for empowerment of women, dalits & for universal adult franchise.

Remarks

→ Method of struggle was to utilize the ~~Constitutional~~ legislatures to make the British aware of the needs of Indians. But these bodies lacked any autonomy & was a mere limb of the British Government.

→ The divide & rule policy used by the British to break the National movement was largely due to the stubborn position taken by Moderates. They compromised on their own goals & let the movement lapse.

- ① To bring back the contribution of Moderates politics
- ② Impact of moderate weakness.

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)

3

Gandhi joined the Indian National Movement in 1915. The first phase was led by Moderates & the next phase by the Extremists. Later the split caused the movement to lapse & gained strength under Gandhi.

Classes & neglect of masses

→ Moderates were from the educated middle class. They mainly focused on issues of reforming the administration & expanding the legislature.

↳ There was little focus on the needs of masses such as poverty, famine, illiteracy, high land revenue etc.

→ Moderates did not have faith in the masses. Hence they were passive actors, hardly touched by the movement.

→ Moderates demanded for tariff protection & industrial investment, representing the Indian capitalists rather than labour conditions, wages etc.

Focus on Masses.

→ Moderates highlighted the drain of wealth theory. This was responsible for India's poverty, famine &

Substantiate with examples and data

Remarks

- poor standard of living.
- They emphasized on Swadeshi under the ~~the~~ Extremist influenced. Some boycotts were held & this provided impetus to the cottage industry.
 - They demanded for reduced taxation burden, agricultural investment & expansion of credit facilities.
 - The very course of the Indian National Movement turned to the side of masses with the Extremist guidance & Swadeshi Movement. They focused on the sacrifices of the masses & gave powerful slogans to wake them from their slumber such as 'Freedom is my birthright & I shall have it' - Tilak.
 - Hence the Indian National movement was inclusive from the beginning & included the interests of all sections.

Try to understand the demand of

question specially the 2nd part of question

what change was brought by Gandhiji and how

↓
 Explain in detail

Remarks

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)

3

Women were part of the Indian national movement from the beginning, but in a smaller way.

Women before the Advent of Gandhi

→ Santial Rebellion saw the participation of men & women against the British demanding for their exit & opposing interference in their way of life. Women also fought using primitive tools.

→ Ahoms protested against the British failure to keep its promises of withdrawing from their land. The tribal gender equality values allowed for equal participation by women.

→ Revolt of 1857 :- Begum Hazrat Mahal, Jhansi Rani, Moharani Bansi Devi fought on par with men & led a mob army & governed the area for a brief period.

→ Annie Besant :- She helped Indians take pride in their own culture by starting the Theosophical society in Adyar. She played a critical role in ending the Moderate Extremist feud & launched the home rule movement to revive the struggle.

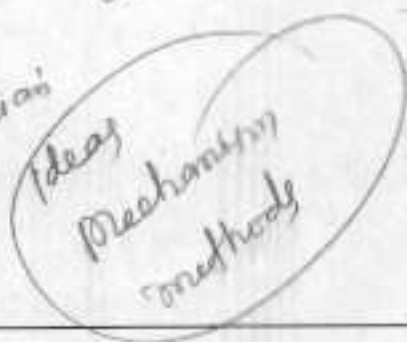
Remarks

Gandhi & Women's involvement

- Gandhi wanted to bring women outside the confines of their home.
- He appealed to the people to respect their self dignity & shed patriarchal values.
- Gandhi encouraged their participation in Poona Act, Non Cooperation & Civil disobedience movement.
- Under his instructions, they participated in picketing of liquor shops, boycott of foreign goods etc.
- Sarojini Naidu was guided by Gandhi & served as the Congress president to showcase the Congress commitment to women empowerment.
- This inspired Rani Gaidiker, Usha Sharma, among others to play a key role.

Hence beginning from the peak seen in the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, the participation of women has progressively accelerated. The confidence that women repose today is a reflection of their struggles.

Write in detail
the Gandhian



which
influenced
Women

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)

Remarks

Remarks

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

3) Untouchables were addressed as Harijans/Children of God by Gandhi.

Gandhian Approach

→ Gandhi believed that there was nothing wrong in the varna system as such. But with time it had acquired certain undesirable features such as untouchability that he wanted to remove.

↳ Hence, he believed in reform & not Annihilation of the caste system, unlike Ambedkar.

→ He appealed to the Upper caste to give up this sin & embrace humanitarian values instead.

↳ But, it was rejected by Dalits under Ambedkar who said 'equality is not the charity of the upper caste'.

→ He emphasized on inter-caste marriages, inter-dining etc. to dignify their work by cleaning the toilets himself.

↳ But, Ambedkar believed that true empowerment comes only with Political & Economic empowerment. Hence it was reservation & education & protective discrimination that was needed.

Remarks

Gandhian Contribution

- But it was the Gandhian social work, that helped the Dalits gain self respect & confidence. This was crucial to the development of 'Dalit Pride' in later years.
- It was Gandhi who inspired the Constitutional framers to declare Article 17 as an inalienable right (Abolition of untouchability).
- It was this motivation, that has helped Dalits lift themselves up & achieve in all walks of life today.

well tried

cont more

factAnalysis is very good

Remarks

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

5/12
The beauty

Colonialism had hindered the development of industries after de-industrializing India's traditional industries.

Obstruction

- One sided free trade policy :- British goods entered India at zero cost but Indian goods subjected to taxes as high as 400%.
- Differential, favourable treatment to foreigners through financial incentives & weak labour laws gave unfair competition to India.
- Loss of domestic & International markets for Indians :- They could not compete with the cheap goods of Industrial revolution.
- Drain of wealth :- India's wealth rather than being invested for its growth was looted to Britain.
- Weak / Non-existent Capital Goods industry

Factors for Industrial development

- Swadeshi Movement :- The impetus given to Indian goods for self pride gave a boost to Indian textiles, chemicals among others.
- World War :- It brought a shortage of goods in Britain. Hence Indian industries could tap the

Remarks

domestic Market. Also Iron & Steel Industries allowed to flourish to meet the British demand for steel during war.

- Pressure groups such as FICCI enabled the industrialists to negotiate with Britishers. Sometimes they even compromised with National Interests.
- Some wealthy communities like Parsis could invest in business ventures. Eg:- TATA'S.
- Traditional mills flourished in urban areas such as cotton & jute.

Despite this India's industries were highly impoverished & post-independence India struggled to revive it. The poor manufacturing sector even today is due to the flawed British policies 200 years ago.

good
well tried

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)

212
 Women participated in the Indian National Movement right from the early colonial days, though in a limited way.

Women as Law breakers

- ~~Left~~ Right from the Tribal & civil rights of 1930-1937 period such as Atom, Sonthal, Munda & Sanyasi rebellion women participated. But their role was confined to Non cooperation, defying British directions (Entering restricted forest), Not paying land revenue etc.
- In the Swadeshi movement, women gave up their jewellery, participated in Bande Mataram marches, fasted etc. But the decision making such as course of struggle, drawing petitions, addressing marches confined to the men.
- Under Gandhi,
 - Non Cooperation Movement - Picketing of liquor shops & boycott of foreign goods.
 - Civil disobedience Movement - Breaking salt laws.

Remarks

Women as Law Makers

- can't count it
- Women were only agents to act on the directives of male leaders. Hence they are described as passive puppets in the hands of male nationalists.
 - Their numbers in the Legislatures were very low. Hence they had no role in law making.
 - They did not serve in the Cabinet. Their presence in the Bureaucracy was hardly any.
 - The moderates & extremists did not demand for voting rights for women.
 - Though they demanded for expansion of legislatures, they never asked for reservation for women.

Implications

- Patriarchy went unopposed.
- Family laws etc that engendered gender inequality was unopposed. Eg:- Property rights.
- Women's education suffered.
- Even today, the representation of women is hardly 1:1 in the Parliament. It is our colonial past that resulted in this.

Remarks

But, Nationalists such as Nehru & Gandhi, in their speeches urged women to join the high positions of ~~command~~ authority. Sarojini Naidu as president of Congress, participation of Usha Sharma in key positions during the Quit India movement reflects this. Also the opinion of women found a place during our Constituent Assembly debates which is why protection of women is a core value of the Constitution.

used first

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 organized so well to raise issue of women empowerment. Critically analyze the statement.

(15 Marks)

The 1940's witnessed the heightened participation of women from different walks of life.

→ The Quit India movement was a leaderless movement led by the masses. Women played a key role. Eg:- Usha Sharma organized a radio from Bombay to mobilize support & carry the under ground phase of the movement successfully.

→ Preeti Bhadani in the Chittagong Armoury said, played a key role in establishing a parallel government in Bengal. They were radical in nature & changed the conception of women as passive & docile.

→ Women from the lower caste such as Dalits participated in large numbers as a result of the Gandhian & Ambedkar reform movement.

→ Women defied religion that traditionally gave them the role of mother & housewife. They defied the male authorities & tasted freedom for the first time.

→ The Upper Caste women participated minimally &

Remarks

the middle & lower ~~class~~ class came out in large numbers.

Cons.

- Women were not organized enough to become an active agent of change.
- Their focus was on colonialism & less on their own issues.
- Many women themselves were socialized to accept patriarchy.
- They were given a subordinated role by their male counterparts.
- The issue of women franchise, gender equality in ~~the~~ family laws, female literacy, participation in labour force was less. They did not take sufficient efforts to counter gender inequality as a natural.

Pros.

- The very participation of women was itself a sign of their empowerment. They had broken the chains that enveloped them to the domestic space.
- They were inspiring several generations of women to not submit to patriarchy.
- Sati & other inhumane practices became a thing of the past.

Remarks

- There was an increased enrollment of women in schools & universities.
- By participating in violent movements such as Quit India, they showcased themselves as fearless.
- They also braved the jails for the sake of their nation.

It was this giant leap, that enabled women to fight for equality in the post-independence period up till today.

(*) Well tried to
cover all dimension

good -

clarity
Articulation
Objectivity

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)

World War 2 accelerated India's progress towards Freedom

Impact of World War 2

Social & Economic

- Poverty, hunger & famines intensified
- People were de-moralized. Nationalists feared that they may become non-responsive even to Japanese invasion
- People were suffering from very high land revenues that pushed them into deep debts.
- Casteism, Communalism & Regionalism was at its peak & threatened the unity of the nation.
- Price rise & shortage of goods brought more misery.
- British were also burning crops & destroying ships in anticipation of Japanese attack.
- Unemployment was at its peak & the educated middle class desired for freedom more than ever before.

Change in Approach

Reasons:-

- Britishers made India a party to the war without the permission of Indians. This was a violation of right to self determination.

Remarks

- Also, Nationalists found an opportunity. They could now negotiate for an early independence owing to Britain's dependence on Indian troops.
- But the Novell plan & Cripps mission, indicated that Britain had no plans of loosening its hold over India.
- This was essential an imperialist one. India cannot support for the fight for democracy when its own freedom was denied.
- Hence Nationalists altered their strategy to that of 'Non-Violence'. They were in no mood to compromise & settled for nothing but for independence. They were no longer ready to believe Britain & hence demanded for some immediate powers & the establishment of a Constituent Assembly.
- At the same time, they did not compromise on their strategy of Non-Violence.
- The Quit India Movement was a fight to the finish. Masses by then had sufficient capacity to lead themselves. Despite violence, Gandhi did not give a call to stop them unlike

Remarks

the past.
 → Hence it was this 'Do or Die' strategy & the unmoved position of the nationalists to any petty concessions that brought freedom in 1947.

well tried

Remarks

Explain the part.

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)

6

India has a rich & diverse cultural heritage that can today contribute to sustainable development.

Economic Gains

→ Tourism :- ~~And Incredible India campaign 2.0 can be~~ used to tap India's tourism potential by ~~the~~ attracting foreign & domestic tourists. It can provide employment for millions - tourist guides, nearby hotels etc.

→ Soft Diplomacy :- Culture can be used to enhance people to people ties & revive the ~~old~~ ancient ties of the past. Eg - Cultural Exchange Programmes with ASEAN, Indian diaspora showcasing India's cultural glory etc. Better diplomatic relations will facilitate trade ties & investments (Economic Gains).

→ Indigenous Crafts :- ~~Atitopata~~ toys from Andhra & the Rajasthani pottery can be supported & marketed across the world using E-Commerce.

→ Dance & Music festivals :- Global touring troupes can be created to attract ~~large~~ crowds as cultural entertainment in various Sabhas. Eg :-

Explain in detail

Remarks

Carnatic Music is promoted through annual festivals in South India.

→ Indian puppetry is now being used as an educational tool in primary school & for mentally disabled children.

→ Food Industry :- India's varied cuisines across different regions can be supported & promoted to create global food chains.

Hence the Cultural heritage can be tapped to protect indigenous groups, provide gainful employment for the youth & protect India's culture from being lost in oblivion whose cost is unmeasurable.

write in detail

the contribution

to

GT. DP growth
employment

Remarks

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)

The Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat aims to strengthen National Unity & counter dangerous regionalism.

Objectives

- Strengthen Cooperative Federalism - Reduced distrust between states & increase support
- Strong states make a strong nation - Socio-Economic development of India.
- Counter Regionalism such as sons of soil theory, Linguism & Secessionism
- To end the isolation of North East through greater engagement
- To share cultural heritage & revive ancient/traditional connections
- Increase people to people ties & develop a better understanding of other states

Activities to Strengthen

- Madhya Pradesh & Nagaland have joined hands to translate each others literature.
- Greater Cooperation amongst North East to reduce

write in detail the background

Remarks

- emergency. The geographical proximity also makes it easier. Eg:- Cultural Exchange festivals - Music & Dance,
- Motivating youth to participate in ~~their~~ other states technical & cultural festivals in colleges.
 - Encouraging businesses from other states to establish through a warm invitation.
 - Collaboration to tackle problems of Biodiversity loss & air pollution Eg:- Punjab, Haryana & Delhi
 - Exchange of best practices through workshops
 - Eg:- Andhra & Gujarat can share their models with others.
 - Fusion festivals :- Translation of each others literature, food-dance & music fusion.

These programmes can enable India to strengthen cooperative federalism, reduce tensions & strengthen solidarity & counter ~~heterogeneity~~ / ~~secessionism~~ & create inclusive development.

Well tried

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>		

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)

Q16 India's ancient inscriptions & Temples do not only throw light on culture but provide a holistic model to deal with several environmental problems:

India's Ancient Inscriptions

- > Ashoka's Dharma principle = To not harm any form of life. Protection of Environment means no soil erosion, no destruction of ponds, wetlands that can help \Rightarrow \uparrow Ground water & stored water in structures.
- > Chola's - The Chola system of local governance emphasized on protecting Eries (Ponds) as sacred.
- > Irrigation facilities during Ashoka & Kshatrasajya period invited a water tax to prevent people from wasting resources.
- > Chandan Gupta Maurya built the Sudarshana Lake that was repaired by Satavahanas & Shabaras.
- > Even the Indus Valley Civilization had a Great Bath as water tanks.
- > Extensive Embankments over Pereri, Yamri & Vanni built by Sangam rulers - Chola, Chera & Pandya.

Remarks

- Akbar followed the Delhi Sultans in Building Tankas, Reservoirs for protection from drought
- The Rani Ki Vav well is an eg of the Medieval constructions to deal with water stress

Temples :-

- Ponds were included as part of the Dravidian architecture. They were considered sacred & worshipped.
- Sacred Groves ~~reduce~~ increased ground water infiltration of water.

Hence India today must learn from these ancient & medieval methods to deal with water stress in a sustainable, people centric manner.

To this context by p

importance of

community water

management in

poor condition

good information

Note - clarity and objectivity

Remarks

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)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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)

Remarks

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)

7
Congress was led by Moderate leaders such as ~~and Mahan Rao~~ R.C. Dutt, Dadabai Naoroji during the first 20 years.

Key points Conscious of exploitation

- The birth of the Indian National Congress was in response to the exploitation & discrimination of British such as Ilbert Bill Controversy, Lyton's Afghan adventure, Censorship of Press among others.
- The Drain of Wealth Theory (R.C. Dutt & Naoroji) revealed the plunder of India & the truth that British rule is not leading to progression.
- They demanded for greater inclusion of Indians in the administration following the principle - 'India for Indians'.
- They spoke against the high land revenue, unrenewable land rates, lack of investment in agriculture.
- They revealed that Famine was a man made disaster due to diversion of land to cash crops.

Remarks

- They spoke of the sufferings of indentured labourers abroad.
- They demanded for the basic civil liberties that were suppressed in India.
- They wanted no-industrialization for correcting the de-industrialization policy (destruction of handicrafts)

Hence the Moderates were very much conscious of the exploitation. But, they believed that

- Indians do not have the physical strength to over throw the British at this stage.
- Any opposition will be met by strong suppression.
- Also, relations with Britain will be favourable to India at this stage. The Western values of liberty, equality were essential to unite India divided by religion & caste.
- They also wanted India to gain from modern industries, modern transport & administrative system.

Most importantly, they believed that the British were just & only unaware of India's conditions.

Remarks

Hence they used legislation as a means to
'reform' British rule, rather than look to
'conpl' British

Mention

Impact of
this weakness of
moderate

Remarks

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)

Remarks

Remarks

mmmm

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Remarks