



ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

MAINS TEST SERIES

HISTORY

Question Paper Specific Instructions

1. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
2. All the questions are **compulsory**.
3. The number of marks carried by each question (or part) is indicated against it.
4. Word limit in questions wherever specified should be adhered to.
5. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Answer booklet must be clearly struck off.

Qn No.	Marks Obtained	Qn No.	Marks Obtained	Qn No.	
1	4	8	5 ^{1/2}	15	7 ^{1/2}
(ET) 2	4	9	4 ^{1/2}	16	7
3	5	10	5	17	6 ^{1/2}
4	4	11	6	18	7 ^{1/2}
5	5	12	7 ^{1/2}	19	6 ^{1/2}
6	3 ^{1/2}	13	6 ^{1/2}	20	7 ^{1/2}
7	4 ^{1/2}	14	8		
TOTAL					

ET: Extra time - 7min

Name

LAKSHMIPRIYA - P.

Roll no

Subject

History

Date

Questions Attempted

20 ✓

EXAMINER REMARKS

GRADE PARAMETERS	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	GOOD	BETTER	OUTSTANDING
Understanding of question					
Conceptual clarity					
Structure					
Content					
Presentation & legibility					

Any other remarks:



1. To what extent the traditions and methods associated with classical music are still followed in the contemporary periods? Also discuss the reasons for the survival of the classical music in the midst of different genres of music. (10 Marks)

The Indian classical music traditions of Hindustani and Carnatic are revered world wide for its unique spiritual enrichment.

Extend to which traditions and methods are followed:

1. Continuance of Guru Shishya parampara:
Recognition of importance of Guru despite even if learned online.
2. The preservation of gharana traditions of Hindustani.
(e.g) Lucknow gharana, Agra...
3. Stress on importance of rigidity of notes in Carnatic music - as given by Trinity
However certain elements have been changed.
 1. Fusion elements in classical

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eg 'Baudish Bandits'

2. Rise of ~~popular~~ intermixed Gharana traditions due to unique demands of 'stage performers'
3. Entrance of traditions into popular, cinematic music eg AR Rahman etc

Reasons for survival in midst

1. Stress on spirituality: unique to Classical music
2. Indian association and social recognition of renowned singers eg Padma Subrahmaniam - KJ Somaiyaji Lata Mangeshkar
3. Rising popularity through school education for extracurricular opportunities at Kalolsarams etc. (NEP mandate)
4. Long list of strong performers who keep up the quality.
5. Unique way of adoption into popular culture

Awards
Government
Support

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2. "The themes, genre and value conflicts dealt with in the Sangam literature is not essentially different from the ones being used in the contemporary times" Discuss. (10 Marks)

The Sangam literature (3rd BC - 2nd AD) represents a unique galore of literary works compiled under the patronage of Pandya of Madurai.

Their themes, genre and value conflicts are not essentially different from contemporary times:

~~Themes~~

1) On 'agam' and 'puam': of love and valour
These themes find relevance in every contemporary literature.

2) The genre of many are love and familial conflicts (eg Patni ent from Silappadikaram)
Such themes are popularized in contemporary cinema.

3) Value conflicts of extramarital affairs and

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• Books - love
• Women
• Agam puam
• Nature Environment
• War Conflict
• Pattin ent Silappadikaram
• Personal reflection
• Things of the past
• Cultural

maplan
drawn

Environment



'karpu'/charity of wife is ~~not~~ also a recurrent

theme in modern popular art

@ ~~document~~ 'Lust Stories' movie

4) The classification of occupations ~~based on~~ and beliefs based on local geography can be seen in tribes of India

@ Marutham - agricultural land - god Indra

5) Secular form of literature include grammatical text - necessary to ~~codify any~~ preserve the authenticity of any contemporary language.

6) Relevance of themes from texts like Tirukkural which enshrines spirituality, kaama doctrine etc ~~and~~ are relevant even to date

Women empowerment

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3. Though initially it may sound as utopian, analyse how Satyagraha acted as a potent weapon in challenging the authority of the colonial power in India. (10 Marks)

Satyagraha as defined by Gandhi is a method of following Satya (truth) and Ahimsa (non-violence).

This may sound utopian due to its definitions: dhairya (courage).

① Do not hate the evildoer; only hat evil is alien to satyagrahi.

② Focus on means at all times and never only on the ends → difficult in practicality.

However it acted as a potent weapon challenging authority because:

① Previously unseen: hence authority was confused as to how to respond.

eg) Gandhi - Civil disobedience at Champaran yet treated linearly.

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Truth Ahimsa
Satya

Satyagraha connects
the hearts

Mass mobilization
as moral
psychological force
cant be suppressed



2) ~~As a~~ Violence can be easily suppressed with force. Satyagraha can't be.

3) It would ~~taint~~ the 'rule of law' image of Great Britain if they raised arms against unarmed Satyagrahi $\Rightarrow$ moral weapon.

4) Weapon that can be practised by all: women, students, old age — brought everyone to freedom scene.

5) Set a universal standard uplifting the morale of the hitherto suppressed $\rightarrow$ self respect.

This model was inspirational for decolonization world wide (eg) Nelson Mandela in South Africa.

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4. Examine whether the "class differences" did converge for the cause of freedom or took parallel paths during the course of the Indian independence movement. (10 Marks)

Class differences - due to economic,

political, social differences were inherent in Indian society in forms like rural-urban, rich-poor, capitalist-labour, caste differences etc.

However they converged for freedom cause :-

- ① Involvement of masses (rural and urban) in Gandhian phase eg Salt Satyagraha at Champanar and Chennai
- ② Participation of capitalists and labourers for industry led by Indian capitalists and labour movements for furthering own interests eg Boycott movement led to indigenization of industry
- ③ Rich and poor contributed to the fund collection

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eg Nalab Swaraj fund.

However there are instances of them taking parallel routes as well for furthering own interests:

① Labour movement eg strikes, blockades for raise in wages and living conditions against capitalist class

② In the early phase, the movement was conducted by the urban intelligentsia leaving out the rural areas eg Moderate phase, 1857 revolt

③ During the Quit India movement, despite the lack of support from socialist groups (due to USSR) the labourers did participate.

Thus Indian freedom struggle was the true arena for each section of Indian population to fight for their own rights

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5. What were the factors which made the Indians strongly believe that anything short of (purna swaraj) should not be the goal of Independence movement? (10 Marks)

The idea of the goal of Independence movement was not clearly defined for a long time until the PURNA SWARAJ declaration of Lahore Session of Congress (1929).

Factors that made Indians strongly believe in Purna Swaraj

- 1) Lack of clear ideology left the movement divided

eg Home Rule League - Tilak v/s Annie Besant

- 2) Indian aspirations were slowly developing

and consolidating. - especially the youth.

eg ^{Jawaharlal} Nehru, Subhash Bose etc.

- 3) Lack of sympathetic approach of government to Indian demands

eg Act of 1919 → assured dawn

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4) Disaffection with the colonial superiority mindset and atrocities

(eg Rowlatt ~~movement~~ Act, Jallianwala Bagh etc)

5) Presentation of the Nehru report ⁽¹⁹²⁸⁾ which asked for only Dominion status and yet got disregarded

→ conveyed the British resistance to any change

6) The ^{realization that} masses were ready for a political demand ^{from}

- due to the decades of social training especially in 1915-1925 period

7) Appointment of Simon Commission ⁽¹⁹²⁸⁾ - without even a single Indian member was the final realization of British superiority -

Thus it was realized that Indians should get total independence to realize its own dreams and this would decide the course of events later

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6. "The industrial revolution made some nations rich and many other nations poor" substantiate this statement citing relevant examples. (10 Marks)

Industrial Revolution was a technological revolution that originated in Britain ^{in 1800s} and later spread to nearby European nations, US, Japan etc in 20th century.

It made some nations rich and many nations poor

separating the two would have been better.

1. Culture of superior technology with a few nations - made them dominant players in world economy
2. Mass manufacture at cheaper rates replaced the traditional handicrafts (which were slow and costly)
(UK)
e.g. cotton at Manchester replaced Indian textiles.
3. Need for raw materials by the industrial nations were met through exploitative colonialism.
e.g. Scramble for Africa ~~which~~ by rich nations

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4. There was limited technological/income extension to the colonies due to one-way free trade policies.

∴ This resulted in economic drain of wealth
(Dadabhai Naoroji)

5. The colonies were converted into markets of finished goods further deteriorating their domestic industry markets

eg Rajin in Suits imitating British in India
leading to loss of patronage

∴ Thus we can see that IR was exploitative and served the interests of only few industrialized nations, and reducing the rest to abject misery.

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7. "The early moderate nationalists trusted more the western ideals than the power of the Indian masses in bringing in changes in the governance" Comment. (10 Marks)

~~Early~~ Moderate phase of Indian nationalism existed in the ^{end of} ~~19th~~ century (1880s - 1905). ~~Some~~ They were led by leaders like Dadabhai Naorji, SN Banerjee, DE Wacha etc.

They trusted western ideals as is seen in their :

① Methods of protest : constitutional means through prayers, petitions and protest.

② Belief in Western rule of law : @ D. Naorji naming his book as 'UNBRITISH' as his ideals of Britain were good

③ : They were a class of nationalists who earned English education and held superior jobs thereby believing in British institutions

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① Believed that the ~~next~~ aim of freedom struggle is to increase association in administration rather than total upheaval of power

Their belief in the power of masses to bring change was limited as can be seen in:-

① Dissociation with the mass movements -

eg didn't allow Swadeshi movement to spread beyond Bengal

② Didn't recognize the growing mass appeal of extremist leaders

eg denial of Presidentship (INC) to Tilak (Surat session)

③ Didn't ~~support~~ believe that the uneducated masses had enough potential to make all wise decisions. eg apprehension over suffrage movement. This served as a background for the rise of Extremist popularity which became undeniable by Lucknow session (1911).

• Fear of suppression
• Loyalty
• Mass awareness
• Elitist bias
• Wanted gradual reforms



8. How will you justify the view that Pallava monuments represent a watershed moment in the history of Indian architecture? (10 Marks)

Pallavas were a South Indian kingdom established around current Kanchipuram.

The ~~Pallava~~ Pallava monuments represents a watershed in Indian architecture:-

- ① Created a flowchart towards the development of 1st structural temples in India. eg Shore temples Mahabalipuram
- ② Progressively from cave temples → rock cut → structural
their history traces the evolution of DRAVIDA style of temple architecture
- ③ Identified unique elements of combination of deities in single shrine.
eg Trimurti mandapa → Mahendravamam
- ④ Started the practices of RATHA construction

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eg. Pandara Ratha, at Mahabalipuram

⑤. Embraced the culmination of dravidian temple style

eg. Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi

⑥. ^{highlight} ~~show~~ the practise of giving King's inscriptions at South Indian temples → indication of temples being more than religious centres

eg. Mandappattu inscription, Kudumiamalai inscription etc

⑦. Focused on intricate carvings which has later inspired all temple architectures in India

eg. Pillars of Kailasanatha temple

Thus the Pallava monuments during the times of Mahendrarajan-1, Narasimharajan-1 and Narasimharajan-2 ~~have inspired~~ stand out as

the ^{MODEL} ~~starting~~ point of current temple marches



9. Analyse the (nature and influence) of the (peasant movements) in the context of colonial rule in India. (10 Marks)

The resistance of peasants to the oppressive policies of British colonial rule has been in continuance since the Ramosi peasant revolt in 1852 to the much later Telangana movement.

Nature and Influence.

Phase 1: Early peasant movements — Ramosi tribal movements etc.
 • Sporadic and violent
 • Suppressed brutally by government @ Vasudev Phadke

Phase 2: Gandhian phase — Champaran movement — Khedda Satyagraha
 • Integrated into freedom struggle
 • Peasants issue as larger issue of society

Phase 3: Later movements — Pabna revolts — Tebhagha — Telangana.
 • Support of Indian intelligentsia
 • Use of resistance to patliya and reliance on

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courts to get their rights redresses

- Occasionally violent

Influence of peasant movements:

- 1) Identified the oppressive nature of colonial revenue administration
- 2) The movements stood for representing their own issues and occasionally targeted against Zamindars etc → led to the dissociation with all oppressors.
- 3) Led to the growth of organizations for presenting unique demands @ AIRS - Shrami, Sahajanand Saraswati
- 4) Led to reforms: especially during the brief stint of congress governments in 1930s

Peasants are a huge pressure group in India. Their strength lies in this historical association with freedom struggle

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10. "The British took no sincere efforts to leave India as a strong undivided nation".

Analyse in the light of different proposals extended to India in the 1940s.

(10 Marks)

The culmination of Indian independence in partition and associated bloodshed can be largely associated with the British attitude.

They took no sincere efforts to leave India undivided

① Cripps India Mission in 1942 → recognized and gave an up unapp. unequivocal veto authority to Muslim League.

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② The Rowell Plan (1945): envisaged a plan for expanding Viceroy's Executive Council with 'caste' Hindus and Muslims: furthering communal divide in India.

③ Plan Balkan for India: The Mountbatten's initial plan to give independence to all the ~~states~~



smaller units including princely States

- ④ ~~Mand~~ Cabinet Mission plan Mountbatten Plan (1947) - ultimately resulting in partition.

However, on close observation one can notice certain instances where Britain favoured united India in the same period:

- ① Swire plan - option was given for joint recommendation → though couldn't be implemented

- ② Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) - the constituent assembly created was to have representatives from all sections to bring all together.

- ③ Partition plan rejected independence to Princely States and asked to join either dominions.

- ④ This finally the plan was to divide India but to keep the larger India united as much as possible (keeping Pakistan small)



11. To what extent communalism did act as an undercurrent in the Indian freedom struggle? (15 Marks)

The Indian freedom struggle was sadly influenced by the spirit of communalism - the idea that India has several communities (importantly Hindus and Muslims) whose aims are different, ideologies non matching, resulting in a zero sum game.

It acted as an undercurrent in freedom struggle

1. The first war of Indian independence (1857): was inspired by communal interests @ question of the Enfield Rifle - not acceptable for both Hindus and Muslims
2. However the united front offered by Indians in 1857, led to the government retaliating with a

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divide and rule policy

@ separate Hindu & Muslim battalions

3. Several reform movements further aggravated the communal tensions

@ Wahabi movement, Shuddhi movement etc

4. In the moderate phase, there was relatively less influence of communalism - secular politics of urban intelligentsia

5. However, the extremist phase, invoked religious symbols to scare the British which alienated communities

@ Ganapati festival of Maharashtra

6. During the 1910s, the emergence of strong communal organizations @ Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha

7. The Non cooperation movement involved

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a muslim sentiment (eg: sanitation of Caliphate)
which brought religion to the centre of political
freedom struggle -

8. The government policy of appeasement to the Muslim minority during the World Wars (1 and 2) led to a reactionary factor within the dominance

9. Failure of the Nehru report (1928) ~~has~~ on religious lines highlight the disregards

10- The final call for communal politics came with Jinnah's 14 points and 'Declaration of Pakistan'.

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The Indian freedom movement had to witness the bloatedness of partition and its in the 1920-1950 period ~~from~~ from local (eg: Mappila revolts) to national level (eg: Nagbhal revolts).

This was due to lack of pragmatism to build a nation on secular politics and also Tinnah's power politics.



12. What were the factors which made the political integration of India a relatively "smooth" affair which in reality can be interpreted as a very "complex" task?

(15 Marks)

The political integration of India ~~to~~ from the 1947 - 1964 phase was both smooth (in certain sectors) and complex

Factors which made integration smooth

1. History of freedom struggle: which created a 'nationalism' in the minds of ~~pp~~ people who wanted to be integrated
2. The 'partition plan': which didn't offer independence of full sovereignty to the princely states
3. The large portions of India were under British administration which were immediately integrated
eg Bengal, Bombay, Madras
4. The policy of diplomacy and tactics

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implemented by Sardar Vallabhai Patel

eg Requesting the princely States to surrender all ~~power~~ powers like foreign relations, communications in return for heavy privy purses

5. Support given to the movements in princely states - internal pressure to join India -

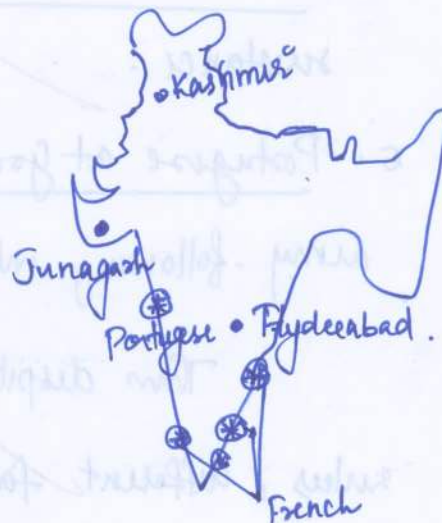
Thus by the time of 1950 itself majority of the regions were integrated rather smoothly except for the complex problems offered by few areas.

However these regions were also integrated

Seemingly smoothly

↳ Kashmir - the instrument

1. Tunagadh: the princeros forced to submit to the popular pressure to join India.



Complexities in postindependence consolidation

Big apple

Constitutional provision

Federal, Secular, Liberty

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ethnic & linguistic
diversities

Thus army entered and later conducted plebiscite

2. Kashmir: Amidst the fear of Pak Pathan tribes attack the Raja signed the Instrument of Accession

3. Hyderabad: The complex issue of Razakars force was dealt by Indian army. The Nizami finally submitted to an offer of heavy money

The foreign territories,

4. French at Pondicherry: gave up without much resistance.

5. Portuguese at Goa: gave in post threat of Indian army - following which a plebiscite was conducted.

Thus despite the complexities - of multiple rulers, different factions, the Indian consolidation was completely in 1964 tactfully

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13. "Even though Government of India Act- 1935 was the largest act passed during the British rule in India, it was hardly put into practice." Discuss. (15 Marks)

The Government of India Act 1935 —

was the last major act by British in India which ventured to change the entire federal structure of the nation.

It was the largest act

→ detailed provisions of administration detail

↓
Inclusive of all constitutional efforts @ Simon Commission Report

Formulated a detailed plan of federal government

However it was hardly put into practice:-

① The All India Federation that was envisaged by the Act didn't come into force as the princely states failed to recognize the provision.

② The elements of Provincial autonomy with

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detailed provisions had less implimentality -
- due to overreaching veto power of the governors

③ Practice of dyarchy implemented at the central legislature - created powerless yet responsible ministers with limited potential for change.

④ The scheme of membership was complicated.

⑤ Franchise was fairly limited - only ~14%

However the 1935 Act was landmark act which
helped India in the long run. :-

① Major inspiration for Indian Constitution : which
was criticized as carbon copy of 1935 Act

② Provided a schema of regular elections to central
and provincial legislatures

③ Introduction of provincial autonomy : has put

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into practise localized decision making. This made the citizens realize that true independence is important for total development.

① The brief stint of the Congress ministries

post 1937 elections were significant

② release of political prisoners

Reduction of 50% of land revenue etc.

③ Thus the 1935 Act though was hardly put into place in its entirety, it helped in solidification of the Indian administration which is reflected in the current constitution

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14. Despite having many potential contenders, India never witnessed a centralised and sustainable rule by none of the Indian states following the decline of Mughal empire. What are the possible reasons for this? (15 Marks)

In the post Mughal superiority era
(after Aurangzeb) a centralized and sustainable
rule was not established till the British attain-
ment post 1857 :

There were multiple reasons for this scenario -

1) The reluctance to completely dissociate from
Mughal suzerainty in the initial phases

@ Awadh, Bengal - where the Nawab
continued to assonate while establishing local power.

2) The contenders - Masathas chiefly - was
preoccupied by local power struggles amongst
own factions

@ Gajwadis, Holkars, Peshwas - internal conflict

Could mention
the potential
contenders.

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3) Non availability of a united front due to localized feuds among Indian princes.

4) Continuous wars in Indian subcontinent amongst the foreign entrants themselves which complicated political scenario.

eg. Carnatic wars - British v/s French

5) ~~Non total~~ Lack of adequate finances with single authority to consolidate power centrally.

6) Rising conflicts intentionally staged by the tactics of British to keep the princely states under control.

eg. policy of subsidiary alliance

7) Lack of nationalistic spirit among the people themselves - only localised affiliations

↳ This was evident in the 1857 revolt.

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8. Lack of military might to resist a united attack among other contenders of Marathas.

@ overreliance on Pindaris and lack of adequate training.

In this background, the British slowly established themselves. a) initially as economic

powers - mercantilist policies

b) Eliminating competitors @ French, Portuguese

c) Wars of direct confrontation @ Battle of Plassey

d) Treaties of subsidiary alliance, doctrine of Lapse etc.

e) Superior military and united spirit.

This resulted in suppression of 1857 revolt under Bahadur Shah and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858.

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15. "There was a clear dichotomy between what the British professed about the democratic ideals and what they put in practise in India" Discuss in the light of different enactments made during the colonial rule in India. (15 Marks)

The ~~Best~~ Great Britain had championed democratic ideals since the times of Magna Carta (1215). Their principles of rule of law, parliamentary democracy etc were however not effectively implemented in India.

Dichotomy between the ideals and practices of Colonial Rule

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- ① The Queen's Proclamation (1858) envisaged an end of 'era of aggressions' and equal treatment for all free subjects

↳ clearly violated in Acts like Indian Councils Act 1909 (white supremacy)

- ② The promises of equality @ open competition for Indian civil services were clearly violated
@ Reduction of age of civil services during



Lord Lytton (1876)

③ Discriminatory practices under white man's
breeder ideology

eg. Failure of the Ilbert Bill in British Parlia-
ment.

④ ~~Lack of~~ Ineffectiveness in implementing democracy
in India - even in the latest 1935 Act only 14%
of Indians were enfranchised

⑤ Lack of justice mentality

eg Delhi durbar (1876) during extreme famine
in Bengal - chiefly due to misappropriation

⑥ Agree rejection of constitutional demands raised
by Indians

eg Partition of Bengal (1905) despite requests,
protest etc and later amalgamation (1911)

⑦ Direct following of 'divide and rule' strategy

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against the ideals of secular democracy

eg Appeasement of Muslim League - Stamps Mission,
Wavell Plan etc

⑧ Rejection of the demands for self determination

eg sticking to a maximum 'DOMINION status'
until huge external pressure of WW2.

However a few democratic ideals are visible in

the 1) Reform principles eg Abolition of Sati (1828)

2) Subsequent association of locals in administration

eg Expansion of viceroy's executive council

3) Passage of act for elections, legislature etc

eg GoI Act 1935

However ~~the~~ true democracy in India was effected

through the adoption of Indian constitution -

declaration of Republic with universal adult suffrage,

independent election commission etc

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16. Critically examine the relevance of the teachings of Swami Dayanad Saraswati in the contemporary Indian society. (15 Marks)

Swami Dayananda Saraswati was a 19th century social reformer who championed Hindu reform movements through the creation of Arya Samaj.

Relevance of the teachings

- ① 'Go back to Vedas' : the ideology encourages individuals to revisit the earliest texts of religion and to interpret it in own way

↳ Relevant amidst recent polarizations

eg Beef Ban, Cow vigilantism etc.

- ② Stress on education : Creation of Dayanand Anglo-Vedic colleges : highlight the need for

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education, its potential for transformation and equality in access

↳ Relevant amidst high drop out ratio in secondary education levels, poor enrollment in higher education

③ Blending of the good principles of both West and East: relevant to pursue the materialistic goals while satisfying the spiritual call amidst rising mental health issues in India (>14%).

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④ Focus on individual development proceeding to societal and national levels.

↳ Relevant given the fundamental duty to tolerate oneself to all pursuits of self actualization.

⑤ Anti caste attitude and need to break caste barriers:
↳ Relevant amidst the continued hidden untouchability, plight of Safai Karmacharis etc.



⑥ Importance to women ~~and~~ - equ true equality of Vedic times.

↳ Relevant since the high gender gap in society, poor labour force participation rate (~20%)

⑦ Rise in social status of widows etc

However Swami's certain teachings have been misinterpreted like Shuddhi movement as a

mass conversion movement. Amidst the cases

like Love jihad debates, strong acts against inter

religion marriages (eq: up) etc, a cue needs to be

taken from the ~~the~~ failure of Shuddhi movement to-

It created further polarization, communalization of

society which will hamper social fabric.

Thus elevation of India as viewaguru

in 'Amrit Kaal' necessitates application of learnings

from the teachings ~~of~~ and life of Swami

Dayanand Saraswati

Critical side
could be little
more

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17. Elaborate the major constituents of the state emblem of India. Also analyse, how they symbolise the values upheld in the Indian constitution. (15 Marks)

The state emblem of India is the lion capital on the dhaumachakra abacus.

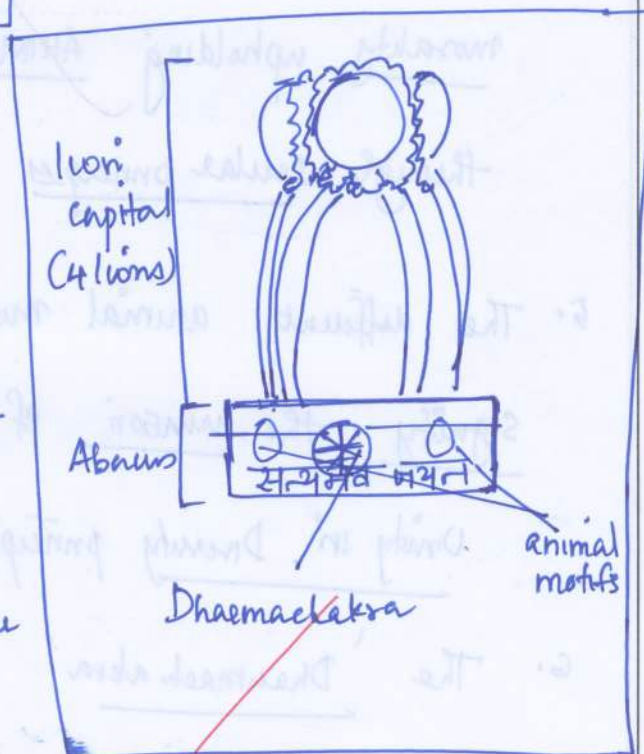
Major constituents and symbolization of values of Indian constitution

1. Lion capital : with 4 lions

signify the watchful state of existence

2. Lions : represent the Indian might - sovereignty (Preamble)

3. Unity of the 4 lions represents the united spirit



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of the country

4. Satyameva Jayate from Mundaka Upanishad

signify the Indian upholding of truth

under all situations

↳ This is in line with the constitutional
morality upholding AHIMSA, tolerance,

through secular principles (eg: Articles 25-28).

5. The different animal motifs on the abacus
signify the union of different elements —

Unity in Diversity principle

6. The 'Dhammachakras' signify the continuous
process of learning as given by 1st
sermon of Buddha at Sarnath

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Refer key

→ This signified the ^{need for} amendability of the constitution, need for regular updation of morality based on social realities etc.

6/2

7. The 24 spokes of the dharmachakra identify the changes with time - highlighting the usefulness of the constitution as a cont. living document

Thus the sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic nation deriving power from its people to uphold justice, liberty, equality and fraternity is symbolized in Indian state emblem

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18. Analyse how the Bhakti and Sufi movements have laid a solid foundation to the model of multiculturalism being practised in India. (15 Marks)

The Bhakti and Sufi movements originated in the Tamil alvars, nayanmars of 8th century and Persian mystic saints respectively.

They have laid a foundation to multiculturalism of India.

① Established coexistence of different religions and sects in India.

eg) Sikh religion - founded by Juon Nanak

② Enabled reforms within individual religions

eg) Sufism - proclaimed 'love for God' is more important than Raza or Namaz (symbolic rituals)

③ Helped eliminating the dominating influence of obscurantist religions of that time.

eg) Shank Ramanya simplifying Brahmanical Hinduism.

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④ Established tolerance and mutual assistance transcending religious barriers

eg Sarais of Sufis, daargah etc accessible by all

⑤ - Helped in revival of local languages

eg Brj Bhasha - Ramananda »

⑥ Creation of the versatile vernacular literature of

India eg Wahana Sahitya - of Basavaranna (Kannada)

⑦ Creation of unique musical traditions unique to Indian subcontinent

eg Amir Khusrau's Qawali combining Indian and Persian elements

⑧ Creation of aesthetic traditions that have sustained in present India

eg Sattriya by Shankaradeva (Assam) presently a classical dance form of India.

⑨ Establishment of commonalities of religion scaled

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in secular Indian contribution

eg 'Sulh-i-kul' doctrine passed on through Akbar

① Establishment of strong nationalist ideals in Indian society
eg works of Tukaram, Ganderab etc

However one can see that there were limitations:-

① In scope: ~~at~~ the dominant class resisted changes

hence the continuance of caste system

② Despite attempts to ~~more~~ women empowerment, they were truly liberalized into mass movement only at freedom struggle phase.

③ Revival of orthodoxy was another consequence

eg ~~the~~ rulers like Aurangzeb who contributed to communalist ideology in India.

However the Bhakti-Sufi movements represent a watershed in Indian history which contributed to our composite culture

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19. How far can one trace the genesis of political instabilities and sectarian conflicts in the present-day (Afro-Asian countries) to the imperialist's goals of the past?

(15 Marks)

The ^{larger presence of} continued instabilities ~~eq.~~ and sectarian conflict in Afro-Asian countries rather than US or Europe highlight a potential impact of these imperialist powers in creating them.
(eq: Palestine issue, ethnic conflict in Africa etc)

Genesis in Imperialist goals

1. Policy of extensive expansion led to colonization of Africa and Asia and depleted the natural resources
↳ The present inhabitants are fighting for the scarce resources that are left
2. Scramble for Africa led to 'cutting of the continent' without considering ethnic associations.
↳ Forceful cohabitation in forced boundaries

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all the major reason for ethnic conflict

eg Rwanda genocide

③ ~~lack of~~ Inadequate industrialization of colonies
due to 1-way free trade policy of the imperialists
have left the Afro-Asian colonies to the mercy of
external powers (who benefit from conflict)

④ The inhuman practices of slave trade,
indentured labour conditions etc which deprived
the individuals of local identities - like land titles etc

eg Revenue settlement policies, ~~which~~ indentured
labour laws etc

⑤ Promises of power for its own benefit

eg Balfour declaration promising Jewish state in
Israel by UK has resulted in the resettlement
of Palestine. (for world war support)

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→ Ethnic suppression (Sudan & N-Sudan)
→ Burku fesso (Mossi) Arabization Policy
→ Came-roon.



However, Such issues are also due to:

- ① Centuries of ethnic conflicts long before arrival of imperialists
- ② - Local ^{power} captures and usurpation @ Tunsta in Myanmar
- ③ ~~Causes~~ Post-imperialistic economic issues.
@ Sri Lankan crisis due to debt trap diplomacy
- ④ Neo-imperialistic strategies of present world powers
@ UK-Israel axis alienating Palestine entirely
- ⑤ Lack of able leadership
@ <15% of Rwandan leaders - with adequate educational background.

However, ~~one cannot totally isolate~~ these needs to be united efforts on international platforms to aid conflict resolution of global South (eg: BRICS leadership of non imperialistic powers)

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20. (Socio-political movements) had a profound impact in the (policies and legislations of the post independent India). Critically analyse. (15 Marks)

Policy formulation and legislations should ideally be inspired by political movements in a fruitful democracy.

In India, Socio-political movements have impacted policies and legislations.

① In the policy requirement stage: public movements play role.

eg State Reorganization Act 1956. inspired by the movements for linguistic reorganization of states.

② In ~~policy~~ identifying the gaps in legislations:

eg Lokpal and Lokayukta Act was due to the political movement under Anne Hazare for a comprehensive anti corruption evaluation.

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③ Ensuring policies catering to women empowerment

eg Nirbhaya movement led to the Nirbhaya Act for establishment of Nirbhaya fund for women's security -

④ Bringing the unique representational demands of hitherto underserved communities

eg demands for reservation - among SC population of converts etc.

⑤ Identification of the needs of the time

eg MKSS efforts to implement the RTI Act 2009.

⑥ Checks on arbitrary policies and legislations by acting as a pressure group

eg Recent farmer protest which forced the government to retract the power farmers.

However in certain situations, such movements have been inspired by wrong intention tainted

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true intentions :

① Influence of international agenda against friendly relations

eg TN movements against Sri Lanka for Tamil rights

② Pressurizing the judiciary to intervene transcending separation of powers doctrine

eg higher filings of PILs.

③ Turn into violent agitation affecting national security.

eg Kashmir protests

④ Unfettered movements give scope for shocking mob mentality eg recent Manipur violence

In a true democracy, the government is expected to be responsive, accountable and transparent to the people's wishes. ~~So~~ Thus these movements are necessary yet needs to be checked with the principles of constitutional morality.

Agg
failed movements

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