

language & handwriting legible.

- Structure: needs improvement. Do not write 2 intro & conclusion para. Avoid starting random \Rightarrow answer points in b/w sentences & para.
- Write in points: Make subheadings from question itself.

Presentation

- Average

Content - Be more contextual and specific

with your content. Don't beat around the bush and come straight to the point.

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- Use Keywords & understand them.
- Many questions no contextual - See & understand demand of question

Note: Must read toppers
Copy to compare
Contact

MAINS TEST SERIES

TEST NO.

Name of Candidate	Vivek Ray
Date	
Medium Eng./Hindi	English (History + Art culture)

16 - B, OLD RAJINDER NAGAR, NEAR KAROL BAGH, DELHI.

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Keep writing
good you attempted
all questions

Total (54)

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Q1. Write a short note on the social aspect of Buddhism.

प्रश्न 1. बौद्ध धर्म के सामाजिक पहले पर एक महत्वपूर्ण विषयी लिखिए।
 Not only
tried to
deprive
Brahminical
order.
 Vedic religion and if succeed in
bringing Social reform in prevailing
Society in more liberal way
 changing Social outlook of Indian
 society.

Social aspect of Buddhism ideally
 One as following:

① Buddhism rejected Caste System
 and promoted Equality

② Buddhism emphasised on equal
 rights to be played by both
 men and women.

Known
 under
 purusha
 in human

③ Buddhism although promoted
 that human should have less need
 for various desires, which they
 considered cause of all pain
 and suffering.

Compunction for animals and respect
 to others well. Other social aspect
 of Buddhism.

④ Buddhism rejected Imperialism
 Social and Cultural rituals and
 promoted 8 fold path to
 created ideal society

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IV) Buddhism was based on Compassion
 for weaker sections and promoted
 feeling of universal brotherhood.

V) Buddhism tried to reduce
 materialistic and individualistic
 aspect of Society leading to
 social evils

Mention
 negative
 aspects
 - Buddha
 spoke of
 subjugation
 of women
 harsh
 punishment
 slavery
 etc.

1.S

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Rise of Trade, towns, metal money.

Ques 2. In the 6th Century BC, Magadha emerged as the most successful empire. In the context of the above statement, highlight the causes of the success of Magadha.

प्रश्न 2. उत्तीर्ण यातावी ईसा पूर्व में, मगध सरकार सफलता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

~~Magadha was the most powerful empire among all 16 countries of that period and gradually it also acquired~~

~~territory~~

~~causes for success of magadhan empire as one:~~

~~① Various magadha rulers like~~
~~Chandravanshi used matrimonial~~
~~alliance as way gain and~~
~~consolidate powers of kingdom.~~

~~⑥ Magadha had strong rulers like~~
~~Ajatshatru and Bimbisara who~~

Indian Subcontinent, which caused it to produce surplus food grain. So?
 (economy)
 mountain
 lake
 river
 water availability

From we caused them to gain

Stringent weapons and advanced equipments.

With large sources of weapon

they also gained large army

capacity and captured neighbourhood

territories.

short sentences
 due to
 "the"
 leadership
 relationship
 between
 Rishabh, Atishaka,
 etc.

① Magadha was in the centre of most fertile agriculture soil of Ganga plains.

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led them to establish strong administration and economy

~~So, Mauryan Kingdom became Major of North India and neighbouring areas during 6th century BC~~

(2) ~~With more
divine
power.~~

+ punched mesh veils (women economy)

+ Religion: Ashoka's Dhamma → tolerance, respect to all religions (unity). (④ peace, social order & stability)

Ashoka

+ Republics (new forests) → superior army

- Guidelines of justification of capitals.

Ashoka

→ Units of Ashoka Dhamma

→ Social and cultural advancement:
→ Compassion for Servants and prisoners

→ Respect to elders, parents, teachers
→ Respect for all religious and goods.

Ashoka

→ Disrespecting irrational rituals and customs.

→ Tolerance among people's for choice of spirituality

Q3. Ashoka Dhamma was basically a major code of conduct for socio-cultural and moral advancement of his subjects. Highlight the importance of Ashoka Dhamma in 3rd century BC. अशोक धर्म मूल रूप से अपने विद्यों की सामाजिक-सामर्थ्यिक और नैतिक उत्तरि के लिए एक प्रमुख आचार संहिता थी। 21वीं सदी में अशोक धर्म के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

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→ Moral advancement through ashoka dhamma:
Work for welfare of workers in part in work.

→ Compassion for animals and stopping animal sacrifice.

→ Discarding of violence and fighting.

→ promoting spiritual and moral upliftment.

Importance of Ashoka Dhamma
in Dark Country after Buddhist & Hinduism.

① Tolerance for various religious sects
Can reduce communal conflicts.

② Compassion for weaker sections
and vulnerable poors can lead to inclusive development

③ Preserving wildlife can lead to biodiversity
and environment protection.

Many ideals of ashoka are still relevant
and can provide solution to some difficult problems.

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Morality, Kindness, Integrity, donation,
benevolence. — Lono culture.

Avoid pride, anger, jealousy, self-harm.
— (Individual's moral clew).

IAS

Q.4. Simon Commission transformed the political pessimism prevailing in India into political activism.

पृष्ठ 4. साइमन लोगोवर्ट ने भारत में आप सभी विभिन्न समुदायों को राजनीतिक सक्रियता में बढ़ाया।

इस परिणाम से भारत में कानून के महत्व पर ध्याया उत्पन्न हुआ।

Simon commission came into India during 1920 for proposing and developing constitutional reforms for British India.

Simon commission didn't have any Indian member in it which was major cause of contention

between British and Indian nationalists.

Work in
poors
not
rule of
nationalist.

Prakash
on
IAS
book

~~Political pessimism :-~~
~~discontinued "o" NCM~~

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- ① Proclamation Before Simon Commission last up
No changes major mass movement
1921 only, Non-cooperation movement
③ Due to revolutionary which was absurdly withdrawn
and political pessimism was prevailing.
elements

~~Significance of Simon Commission regarding political culture and by follows:~~

- ① Almost all major political parties opposed the commission by 1921.

② Indian Parliament Berkemhead justified that Indians are degenerate and incapable to make Constitution for themselves. This sentence is irrelevant, not needed

- ③ After all party meeting, Nehru party committee took charge

Sane words of W.M.T. Wore

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for creating basic framework for future Indian Constitution.

- ④ All parties started actively deliberating for Constitutional schemes; this created awareness among masses.

also:

- ⑤ When Raja Lala Lajpat Ray died while protesting against Simon Commission his created disorder also created among all Indians

- ⑥ Revolutionary also got cultive and Bhagat Singh to revenge death of Raja Lala Lajpat Ray by M. L. D. S. (MLD) Saunders.

So, Simon Commission and its aftermath led to increased awareness and choice of Swaraj among Indians expediting process of Indian freedom movement

How is this political activism?

Demand for
- Home
- Swaraj
- Swaraj
(Labor
Lokhit
Kisan
Adhikar
(1931 - FR
& Economic
& Social
Policy)

- Report of Public Safety
Bill 1920

- Nehru
Report

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Q. 5. Partition was the unfortunate consequence of the age old Hindu-Muslim rift, of the two communities failing to agree on how and to whom power was to be transferred.

प्रश्न 5. विभाजन समियोग प्राप्त निर्देश मुस्लिम दरार का उभयधारा पाराधार था, तो समुदायों की इस बात पर सहमत होने में विभिन्नता के सतत क्षेत्र और क्षेत्रों के बीच हस्तातिरिक्ती की जानी थी। मोर्गुदा परोक्षतियों में, क्या अपको लगता है कि विभाजन अपारहनीय था?

Policy of divide and rule which was initiated by Britishers during 1909 Morley-Minto reform created and defend ~~AS~~ difference between Hindu and Muslim which finally culminated into partition.

Various views and rifts regarding power transfer are as follows:

① Congress aimed for undivided India and wanted Muslim League to support in unifying government.

② Muslim League showed bulk disunity with Congress and was not ready

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to settle disputes at any cost / Various proposals like C.R formula / Desai-Liaquat formula and other british proposal failed to create

consensus regarding power transfer.

Both Muslim and Hindu Mahasabha believed and propagated that ~~intimacy~~ of Hindu and Muslim are antagonistic and they can't live together.

→ Despite all efforts by Patel, Nehru, Gandhi and Qazad, Consensus on power transfer was not arrived.

There was a risk of polarisation

of No declaration from PML

To win power

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When
colonial
power kept
India
for res
for
short
tunels.

of India at later stage so, even
Congress accepted partition, aforementioned
conditions indicate that at that time
partition looked inevitable.

See Second
PM Khan
Ku (ML) to
difficulties
to
Inevitable.

Que 6. The concept of Nationalism that developed in India was different from the European concept of Nationalism. European nationalism gave birth to different nations, Indian nationalism gave birth to a united country. Analyse.

प्रथम भारत में किसी राष्ट्रवाद की पूरी पीय अवधारणा से निज थी। पूरी पीय राष्ट्रवाद ने विभिन्न राष्ट्रों का जन्म दिया, भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद ने एक समृद्ध राष्ट्र का जन्म दिया। विश्लेषण।

Indian Concept of Nationalism

was based on shared feelings
and shared pain due to British
rule over India.

Difference between Indian and
European Nationalism are as:

① Indian believed in composite
culture and synthesis of
different identities

② Indian Nationalism created common
land for different race religion

(Outsider
Guruji
Bhakti)

(i) European Nationalism was highly
influenced by racial identity
Ex - Pan-Germany
Germany for Germany
Language based
Germany for Germany

(ii) European Nationalism was highly
influenced by racial identity
Ex - Pan-Germany
Germany for Germany
Language based
Germany for Germany

(iii) European Nationalism was also
based on conflict of ideologies
but Indian Nationalism contradicted
for peaceful coexistence of different
political and social ideologies

(European
Nat.)
- bloodshed,
violence.
v/s
Ind.
(Gandhian)
Non-Violent,
Truth,
(Satyagrah)

(iv) European Nationalism was also
based on conflict of ideologies
but Indian Nationalism contradicted
for peaceful coexistence of different
political and social ideologies

(European
Nat.)
- bloodshed,
violence.
v/s
Ind.
(Gandhian)
Non-Violent,
Truth,
(Satyagrah)

(v) Indian Nationalism was based on
reforming social and religious
ideals to create plural society

(European
Nat.)
- bloodshed,
violence.
v/s
Ind.
(Gandhian)
Non-Violent,
Truth,
(Satyagrah)

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Caste, Sex, Culture etc promoted brotherhood and gave social, cultural and political right to each community and connected them with common Indian ideology as result of synthesis.

2. P.S

Moderates worked for creating consciousness and National Consciousness among Indian population.

prevailing condition of Moderate

- Uneducated population
- Divided among each other
- Other based on caste and creed (lack of feeling of "Nation")
- Suppression of Indian through constitutional measures, which can't be understood by common man

→ Although moderate failed to politically utilize masses and their agitation was confined to educated elites only

Q7. The political success of the Moderates is to be judged in the light of prevailing political condition and colonial condition under which they worked?

प्रश्न 7. नरमपरियों की राजनीतिक सफलता को मौजूदत राजनीतिक स्थिति और औपनिवेशिक स्थिति के आतोक में आता जाना है जिसके तहत उन्होंने काम किया?

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→ But modern day was successful in showing economic impact of British rule.

~~Some points written under world War II~~

→ They propounded theory of economic drain and Home changes / particularly Dada Bhai Nanaji, Rabindranath Tagore etc.

⇒ Times of modern day tag per Bipin Chandra Pal to Sabre Seedy

~~of nationalism, and they did it effectively~~

~~British movement was product of awareness created by modern day and which was fully utilized during~~

~~and which was fully utilized during~~

~~gandhian phase~~

1.5

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Work on
start from

intro
subheadings :-
1)
2)
3)

free topers
copy

Concl

IAS

IAS

Ques 8.

The Indian capitalist class has its own notion on how the anti-imperialist struggle ought to be waged.

With this in view, comment upon the role of Indian business class during civil disobedience movement.

प्रश्न 8. भारतीय मुद्रीपति वर्ग की अपनी धारणा है कि किस प्रकार समाजवाद विरोधी संघर्ष हेतु जाना चाहिए। इसे आनंद रखते हुए समिक्षा अवसरा आदेतन के तरह भारतीय व्यापारी वर्ग की भूमिका पर विचारी कीजिए।

Indian Capitalist Class also aimed to gain freedom or liberty for India as they also ~~feel~~ feel that development of India can pace only with a achievement of peace

Summary

Notion of anti imperialist struggle by per capitalist class one ap:-

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- ① Initially during moderates eng, they opposed use of foreign capital in India.
- ② Leaders like Dada bhai Navroji opposed economic chain and one way free trade to exploit India.
- ③ Later during civil disobedience movement, Indian Capitalists wanted movement to be peaceful.
- ④ They opposed increasing violent and radicalisation by Communist party of India.

Dada
break
business
shortage
S. Stark
India
Nirao.

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→ Many Capitalists like G.D. Birla and P.D. Tandon was also part of Indian Legislative Council. They promoted Indian business interests.

→ Capitalist aim to industrialise India with Indian Capital and Indian efforts.

So, they gave support to national movement by broadening their support to non-violent struggle.

Capitalists supported CRM because Indian business class came during CRM, business class came with nationalist and provided them support financially and logistically.

Bank break
business
shortage
S. Stark
India
Nirao.

②

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Q.9. The Neolithic Age is also known as Neolithic Revolution. Discuss.

प्रश्न 9 नवपाषण युग को नवपाषण क्रांति के रूप में भी जाना जाता है चर्चा करें।

~~cut most into~~

Neolithic age refers to period between 6000 BC to 2500 BC of Indian history. Many new developments took place during this time creating revolutionary life style for human and in art and culture.

most
Neolithic
revolution:
climate:
warmer
survival
human
pop.

~~life style for human and in art~~

~~and culture~~

~~age one as follows:~~

① Various cave paintings in India like Bhimbetka and Jognam were painting developed during this period

① Human started ~~sedentary~~
~~village settlements developed~~
living and settlements developed in revolution way. e.g. Mehrgarh, Jorwe (give examples)

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② Agriculture developed to different regions and people started growing rice, barley and wheat.

Due to agricultural surplus

and development of sedentary living art and culture also developed.

It can be said that during Neolithic period revolution in form of agriculture and society occurred leading to communication and social development.

wheel

?

can make use of most of stone tools Neolithic cities.

→ British initially came as traders but when they saw profit line between Indian Interests they tried to exploit it.

⇒ British initially only focus on gaining commercially but after battle of plassey they aimed to establish an empire.

⇒ Oidences of Indian power struggle helping British to establish and consolidate areas:

① Mir Zafar defected against

Mir Qudab.

② During Carnatic Struggle Muzaffar

Jung and Nasir Jung was helped by British and French forces.

(1) Raghurao took help from British to gain control of Maratha Empire.

→ After decline of Mughal rule Indian polity was fragmented in regional monarchies, who were involved in complex power struggle with each other.

Q.10. The establishment of British rule was the result of prevailing complex power struggle.
प्रश्न 10. ब्रिटिश शासन की स्थापना एक प्रचलित जटित सत्ता समर्थकों का प्रयोगमात्र थी। विस्तार से चर्चा करें।

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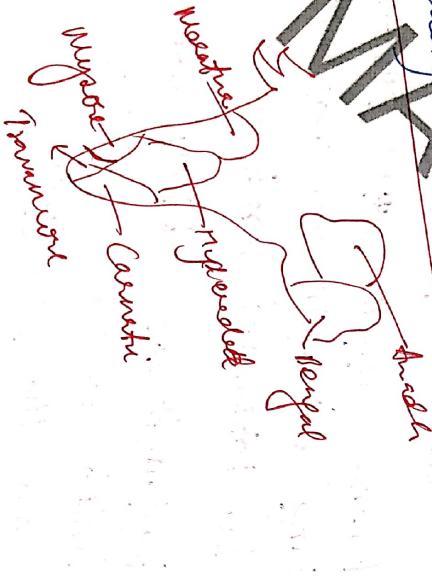
(✓) when British lost with Maratha
1st anglo-maratha war
during signed peace treaty in Salempur
they used both Nizam and Maratha

and used both Nizam and Maratha
against Hyderabad.

① gradually one-by-one ~~abolished~~
~~Suppressed~~ and annexed ~~majority~~

~~of native rulers~~

~~do, Power shifted among various
provinces buffer space to britishers
provided proxy game
and they played proxy game
along divide and rule.~~



Q. 11. In the present context the conservation of ancient temple architecture is in need and the Konark Sun temple enlisted recently. While giving details on its architecture also highlight why there is a need for the preservation of Historical Monuments?

प्रश्न 11. वर्तमान सदमें मंगलीन महिला वास्तुकला के संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है और कोणार्क सर्व मंदिर को हाल ही में स्थानीय क्रियायाएँ हैं इसकी स्थापत्य कला का विवरण देते समय यह भी उल्लगर करें कि ऐतिहासिक सामरिकों के संरक्षण की आवश्यकता क्या है?

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India temples represent complex
and sophisticated architecture
developed over long period of
time.

→ Konark Sun temple may

congrulated during Eastern Ganga
dynasty

→ features of Sun konark architecture

→ follows Odisha style of
Kalinga style

→ Nagara architecture.

In imports
in who
Don't write
2 inter.

- Temple are made on upraised Jagati platform
- Temple also have Kshetra deula

~~shorter~~
~~longer~~
~~more~~
~~complex~~

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~~type of design unique to odisha~~
~~kalanga~~
~~surrounded by wall~~
~~as normally seen in South~~
~~Indian temple~~

- (ii) It also have enclosed walls
as normally seen in South
Indian temple.

~~Need for preserving of temples~~
~~Offering to history~~

- It is part of ancient tradition
and should be protected

~~for future generations~~
~~to see it~~

- (i) It can help in boosting tourism

~~sector in India~~

- ~~gives distinct cultural identity~~
to India appealing to foreign
travellers also.

~~indigenous economy~~
~~industry~~
~~more - less~~

- ~~development along with~~
~~tourism~~

① Environmentally friendly to restore old buildings
(saves energy, cost waste etc.)

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~~Job creation and supply chain~~

So, Indian temples should be preserved
so that our composite culture

and tradition can inspire
upcoming generation.

Can conclude using UNESCO's content

- first half of question not addressed

property. key points mostly

inish on structure



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MALUKA IAS

Q.12. Gandhi's religious vision encouraged multiple attachments, multiple belongings, and multiple religious identities. Analyse.

प्रश्न 12. गांधी की धार्मिक दृष्टि ने कहाँ अनुत्तरणों के लिए सामने और कहाँ धार्मिक पहचानों को प्रोत्साहित किया। विचरण करें।

Mahatma Gandhi was a man of religion despite of being Secular

In outlook. He derived maximum virtue and goodness from every religion to weave it into thread of humanity.

→ Gandhi's religious vision promoting multiple attachment, belonging and identities that unite mankind.

① Gandhi used the concept of Ram-Rajya from Hindu religion for good governance and it promoted composite culture.

② Gandhi used concept of bread labour from Gita and Bible.

③ Gandhi Ji promoted universal brotherhood as part of chief goal of every religion.

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(i) Gandhi peace and non-violence concept was derived from both Buddhism and Jainism.

→ Gandhi promoted equality and upliftment of weaker section and untouchables which can be derived from buddhism and hinduism.

Why Gandhi Ji religion was connecting thread for human beings?

→ According to him all religion promoted similar thoughts for upliftment of humanity.

→ When Gandhi Ji used khilaafat

to achieve Hindu-muslim unity. He was criticised by scholars. But it proved to be an effective measure.

→ So basically multiple identities get promoted in Gandhian religious vision.

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Q.13. Why Urdu is an Indian language, not a foreign one?
प्रश्न 13. उर्दू एक भारतीय भाषा क्यों है, विदेशी नहीं?

Gandhi Ji gave lesson for future generations, how religion can be used to strengthen unity among people and culture. We need to apply Gandhian concept every today to erase division based on religious identity.

Refer Model answer for more points

- Do not break unity in b/w
- well educated people

(i) Cause for Urdu being considered as Indian language:

① It was developed mainly by Indian scholars.

(ii) Although they were Muslim but they were part of Indian culture.

(iii) Poets like Nirza Galib contributed heavily in development of Urdu language as per Indian element.

= 5

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- (1) Scholars defined all the proscriptions
of indigenous culture and
tradition to create various
literary masterpieces.
- (2) Many converted hindus and underlying
also used word of their prime
language giving it indigenous
tone.
- (3) Vedic - Puranic
Vedic has continued development
during vedical era to various
provincial courts.
→ Vedic was harmonized by Indian
scholars
- (4) Indian - Puranic
Harmonized - became
developed
↓
Decrease
Bhakti
(Karma, Jnana, Bhakti)
after spread of puranas
to South
→ MB taught shifted cap
to Dandakaband
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(1) Historical ref. (Prashna Upanishad)
↳ Visva - Purusha by poet Nasrood Lahore
(Lahore)

(2)

Subjet, Grammar, verb tense = (Vedic) pike / Vinay
to Hindu

(3) Called Dehbari, Hukanani before
named Indra

(4)

↑
Tropic - Puranic
↓
Indian - Delhi Sultanate
(12th - 14th cent.)

& Mughal Empire
(Delhi Sultan, Mughals)
(Purana
to South)

↓
Decrease
after spread of puranas
(Karma, Jnana, Bhakti)
→ MB taught shifted cap
to Dandakaband

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Q 14. Gandhian principle and ideology is equally relevant in the present context.
प्रश्न 14. गांधीवादी सिद्धांत और विचारात्मक वर्तमान सदर्भ में समाज रूप से प्रारंभिक है।

Gandhian thought represents Social and religious aspect of composite culture prevalent in India till present ~~context~~.

Current regimes:

~~KS~~

~~Gandhian relevance in ideology~~
~~context one of:~~

① Tolerance and Non violence
(to reduce conflicts.)

② Mandrian thought of local government - decentralising power - public (PESA).

③ Promotion of cottage industries

Can lead to sustainability

Voice for local welfare.

Name - workers

CC 1. Local Government

for development

of this generation.

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✓ Gandhiji's ideology for minimise needs is still relevant:
⇒ Gandhiji Ji said → There is enough for need but not for greed.

~~KS~~

Gandhiji's ideology of non ~~labour~~ can reduce conflict between capital and labour.

Religious brotherhood can be promoted with ~~handicrafts~~ ~~ideology~~: ~~KS~~

Gandhiji's ideology can still be practised in many scenarios and it can lead to world peace.

CANDHI =
IDEAL FOR
VOCAL

But how relevant? You have written ideology but not mentioned current context
— Give examples.

3.75

Q.15. Savitribai Phule advocated values such as humanism, liberty, equality, brotherhood.
 प्रश्न 15. सावित्री फुले ने मनवांता, स्वतंत्रता, समानता, माईचरों, तर्कवाद और शिक्षा के महत्व जैसे मूल्यों की वर्णनात की। चर्चा करें।

Savitribai Phule was a pioneer of socio-religious reform during late 19th century.

She was wife of Jyotiba Phule, they together worked for upliftment of weaker sections and bringing reforms among masses.

~~(*) Contribution of Savitribai Phule in Indian Renaissance are as:~~

- ① She promoted women education and resisted to teach poor women.
- ② She Campaigned against Child marriage and female infanticide.
- ③ She worked for upliftment of poor and vulnerable dalit population.
- ④ She Campaigned against orthodox rituals and extreme brahmanical domination.

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Need to
work
for specific
sections

(1) Savitribai Phule and Jyotiba Phule both were supporters of modern education and scientific thinking.

(2) They promoted nationalism and values like liberty, equality and universal brotherhood.

→ Although due to some limitation reform promoted by them was localized and originally confined but it brought significant awareness among weaker sections.

Dont
write
conclusions

See model
notes
for
form
works
details.
Ans

Ideals of Savitribai Phule and Jyotiba Phule are relevant even in modern times, because society needs reform at every stage of history and national ideas should prevail.

3.5

Ans
Ans

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Q. 16. How Swami Vivekananda became the 'messenger' of Indian wisdom to West? Also highlight the present day implications of his teaching? प्रश्न 16 सामी विवेकानन्द पाष्ठम में 'भारतीय ज्ञान के तौर पर शिक्षाओं के वर्गमान प्रभाव पर भी प्रकाश डालिये।

Swami Vivekananda was one of the chief proponents of "real Indian wisdom" which could be derived from thousand years of history and literature of our ancient Indian civilization.

~~Swami Vivekananda attended World Parliament of Religions~~ in Chicago 1893 advocating and disseminating Indian culture and wisdom to world.

Various aspect of Indian wisdom

Message of Swami Vivekananda are as:

- Neo-Hinduism or Neo-Vedanta (through wealth) (points)
- Vivekanand was great advocate of Vedanta philosophy and he explained it to world in novel way.
- Indian religion is based on universal tolerance and brotherhood.
- Combination of spiritual and material progress

- (1) According to him, Service to humanity is service to god
- (2) Serving vulnerable and weak population should be chief work of a busy religious population.
- (3) He also believed that all religions point humanity toward common truth.
- (4) Swami Vivekananda established Ramakrishna Mission in 1893 to popularise these ideals of Indian wisdom.
- (5) He also inspired generations of upcoming Indians through his philosophy and wisdom.

Avoid comparison between. It breaks down of structure.

- (1) Importance of his teachings in present era are as:
- (2) Today when assertion of different self-pride sports.
- (3) Today when religious identity taking world toward uncertainty, his teaching can help in

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Liberation from religious dogma
and fundamentalism.

- (I) Universal brotherhood is need of today's world, which sometimes follows parochial attitude.
- (II) focus on service to human kind can help to remove poverty, ignorance and ignorance.
- (III) focus on service to human kind

Vivekananda provided path for Indians and world to achieve universal happiness and peace by erasing difference and conflict.

3.5 + 1

= 4.5

Q. 17. During Ancient times various Pottery Culture emerged in different parts of the country. Discuss.
प्राचीन काल के दौरान देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में विभिन्न सिद्धी के बहनों की संस्कृति का उदय हुआ। चर्चा करें।

During Chalcolithic time pottery was part of various cultures and regions, all different from one another.

~~(i) Various pottery cultures one of~~

~~Handicrafts used both plain and black and painted designs~~

~~pottery.~~

~~Octopus Coloured pottery~~

~~was also prevalent - ganga Yamuna dots.~~

~~Design - fish scale pattern - person
dotted flowers~~

~~Naming Mauryan time~~

~~Northern black pottery was most popular.~~

~~Pottery was used for both~~

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Storage and preservation of grains

Some
thing
Storage
depiction
So; they depicted art of preservation
fine

So, Pottery culture can lead to
development in continuous manner
during ancient India.



IAS

pottery

— Unslipped pottery — later vedic

Washers
Dish
Goblet
(wash basin)

Washers
Dish
Goblet
(wash basin)

— If you don't have much content,
you can elaborate on features.

3.5

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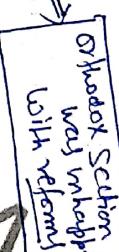
Q. 18. It was the military grievances of the Sepoy's that led to the Revolt of 1857. Critically analyse.

प्रश्न 18. रिपाही की सैन्य शिकायतों के कारण ही 1857 का विद्रोह हुआ। आतोचनातक विस्तरण कीजिए।

Revolt of 1857 initially way not aimed at widespread rebellion across larger region of north India but discontent among every section of Indian society acted as catalyst to make this revolt memorable.

Not true
middle class stayed away.

Although other than these immediate military causes, there were other sets of problems which compelled Indians to revolt against foreign rule.



Not asked

less dense
space.
to this

immediate Cause of revolt

- Setoy refused to use cartridges of Enfield rifles, which they considered unhygienic and pig fat.
- purifying of temples and places of worship against their religious sentiments.
- There was discontent also regarding compulsion to serve anywhere and cross sea.
- Dissemination within Indian Sepoy (caste, religious symbols, racing question)

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General Service Mutiny 1857
Posture Art - 1857
British removed

Political Cause:

- Annexation of territories by British
- Discrimination based on race and colour

less dense
space.
to this

⇒ Indians were specially distressed

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due to various encroachment by
Britishers in domain of tribes,
peasants, zemindars, Artisans,
Capitalist class, Indian rulers etc.

⇒ Basically Revolt of 1857 was
outburst and elimination of
continuous pressure on Indians
during last 100 years, evident from
various small rebellion during that
time.

⇒ But revolt of 1857 failed due to:

① Localized character → Bengal,
Bombay, Madras presidency
Completely out.

Demand of
Democracy
not
realised.
Answer is
not
available.

② New educated and liberal
intelligentsia took the charge
to address degradation in Society
and reform efforts to create consciousness
among people.

⇒ New educated and liberal
intelligentsia took the charge
to address degradation in Society
and reform efforts to create consciousness
among people.

effort made during his period
he did in following way:

Raja Ram Mohan Ray campaigned
against Sati System.

⇒ He proved that India Culture
and Vedas disapprove Sati
and its not original feature
of Hinduism.

⇒ Finally Sati abolished in 1829 (Republic)

Q19-The socio-religious reform movements which started in the 19th & 20th Century was the result of the degradation in the society and the development of the consciousness among the people. Analyse.

पश्च 19 वीं और 20वीं सती में शुल्क है सामाजिक धर्मिक सुधार आंदोलन समाज में विसरवट और सोनोमेचतना के विकास का परिणाम था। विसरवण करें।

Socio religious reform movement during 19th century was both reason and result of development of consciousness among Indians.

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Vivian
Grimond
Standards

(1) Henry Vivian Gremond made efforts to increase scientific and rational education among Indians.

(2) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
Campaigned to eradicate child
marriage and promoted widow
re-marriage, which got accepted in 1856.

(3) Ma Somadev and Atmaram
Barduram campaigned for
eradicating orthodox rituals and
Suppression of colonial thought.

(4) Tytler pulse campaigned for
upliftment of education for
Untouchables and weaker sections.

→ These reforms helped in realising
true nature of their culture and
religion, thus purified it from
national norms and traditions.

→ Social Reforms
1. Education
2. Social Reforms
3. Women's Empowerment

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⇒ This resulted in stopping social
degradation and developing
rational attitude and identity among
people.

⇒ National consciousness and pride on
independence culture was created
through these reforms.

Socio-religious reforms were necessary for
preparing the country for many
movement against foreign rule.

Now Social reform
depends upon
Babu reform came from within the
country.

Answer

Q. What is land-hold (+)
a. Ksh - Non + Land-hold (+)
b. Impoverish

Jyotiba Phule - Dalit himself → due
consciousness → against untouchability. etc.

(1) Schools opened
for women
etc.

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Q. 20. Women was the main focus of the socio-religious reform movements and the women played an important role in bringing about their upliftment. Analyse.

प्रश्न 20 सामाजिक धाराएँ सुधार आदेतना का मुख्य केंद्र महिलाओं ने उनके उत्थान को ताजे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई दिशेत्पण करे।

~~Women became major focus of socio-religious reform movements because their condition was very bad at that time and condition of Indian population was not good without improving condition of women.~~

~~Role played by women for bringing those reform was important as improvement in their condition.~~

~~Role played by women for bringing those reform was important as improvement in their condition.~~

~~Abolition of Sati system.~~

~~IV. promotion of widow remarriage~~

~~V. Reducing female infanticide~~

~~VI. Reduce Caste orthodoxy and their negative impact on~~

Anup Dhamija, Rankhava Namrati

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~~women, as they suffered due to their inferior roles.~~

~~(V) Minimum age of women was increased so that they can pursue career.~~

~~for these aims women also played important roles.~~

~~(1) Reformers like Swami Vivekananda took charge to bring positive change in conditions of women~~

~~(2) Pandita Ramabai worked for improving conditions of widows and victims of child marriage~~

~~(3) Institutions like Servi Sadan promoted by women.~~

~~(4) Kukumbari fought for women's right to education.~~

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① Due to puilmibai case, age of
consent act 1891 passed which raised
minimum age of women marriage.

So, Women led and women supported
movement to improve condition of
women, made them educated,
aware, empowered. Later, during
Gandhian phase they played
significant role for indian freedom.

first part of question not addressed
in detail - must be more specific
P mention the movements
- 2nd part addressed well.

4.25