

language & handwriting legible.

- Structure: needs improvement. Do not write 2 intro & conclusion paras. Avoid starting random => arrow points in few sentences & paras.
- 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.

- Use keywords & underline them.

- Many questions not contextual. See & understand demand of question.

Note: Must read toppers copy to compare & contrast.

**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)



# MALUKA IAS

Q1. Write a short note on the social aspect of Buddhism.  
 प्रश्न 1. बौद्ध धर्म के सामाजिक पहलू पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Not really  
 & denounced  
 & administered  
 order.

Unethical  
 Subordinate

Buddhism was mainly aimed at bringing social reforms in prevailing basic religion and it succeeded in changing social outlook of Indian society in more liberal way.

➤ Social aspect of Buddhism: Ideally one of following

- Buddhist rejected caste system and promoted equality
- Buddhism emphasized on equal men and women
- Buddhism rejected ritual and social and cultural rituals and promoted 8 fold path to create ideal society

Actually this is not strictly true.

# MALUKA IAS

➤ Buddhism is based on compassion for weaker sections and promoted feeling of universal brotherhood.

➤ Buddhism tried to reduce materialistic and individualistic aspect of society leading to social evils

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

➤ Compassion for animals and respect to other social aspect of Buddhism.

Buddhism promoted rational social values and reformed Indian society and provided it more positive outlook.

➤ Moral such qualities in present world.

➤ with our structure.

➤ Mention some important aspects of Buddhism - Buddhist opposed to slavery & women in - Buddhist - vegetarians - Jainism - Jainism - Jainism

15



# MALUKA IAS

Ques 2. In the 5<sup>th</sup> Century BC, Magadha emerged as the most successful empire. In the context of the above statement, highlight the causes of the success of Magadha empire.

प्रश्न 2. छठी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व में, मगध सबसे सफल साम्राज्य के रूप में उत्पन्न। उपरोक्त कथन के संदर्भ में मगध साम्राज्य की सफलता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Magadha was most powerful empire among all 16 mahajapad at that specific time and gradually it also acquired maximum territories.

Causes for success of magadha empire are:

- 1) Magadha was in the centre of most fertile agriculture soil of Young Plains.

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Rise of Tribhuvana, water way.

Indian Subcontinent, which caused it to produce surplus food grain. So?

- (1) Magadha got source of iron from Chotanagpur plateau making them invulnerable.

- (11) Iron use caused them to gain strongest weapons and structural equipments.

- (1V) With large source of weapon they also grew large army capacity and captured neighborhood territories.

- (1V) Various magadha rulers like Ushishya used matrimonial alliance as way gain and consolidate powers of kingdom.

- (VI) Magadha had strong rulers like ajatshatru and Bimbisara who

had (expensive) mountain last supply

NR used  
used  
sentences  
start p  
crisp  
with  
short  
sentences  
like  
role  
leadership  
Bimbisara,  
Ajatshatra  
etc.



# MALUKA IAS

②

Multi more  
diverse  
Species

led them to establish strong  
administration and taxation

So, Mauryan kingdom became Magher  
of North India and neighbouring  
area during 6th century BC

→ Punished weak ones (weaker economy)

→ Religion: Ashoka's Dhamma - harmony,  
cooperate to all religion (including) @ peace,  
social order & stability

→ Stephens three peaks → superior  
successes of imperialism of capitals.  
st.

# MALUKA IAS

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 21st century. प्रश्न 3. अशोक धम्म मूल रूप से अपने विषयों की सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और नैतिक उत्थिति के लिए एक मुख्य आधार सहित थी। 21वीं सदी में अशोक धम्म के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ashoka Dhamma was highly influenced  
by buddhist ideologies and he  
created code of conduct for his  
Subjects based on that

Merits of Ashoka Dhamma

→ Social and cultural advancement:

→ Compassion for servants and  
prisoners

→ Respect to elders, parents, teachers

→ Respect for all religions  
and peers.

→ Disabling rituals  
and castings.

→ Tolerance among peoples for  
choice of spirituality



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⇒ Moral advancement through ashoka's dhamma:

- Compassion for animals and stopping animal sacrifice.
- Discarding of violence and fighting.
- Promoting spiritual and moral upliftment.

or this must be part in 10 marks

⇒ Importance of Ashoka's Dhamma in diff coming age:

- 1) Tolerance for various religious sect can reduce communal conflicts.
- 2) Compassion for weaker sections and vulnerable groups 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 21st century problems.

This is main question should be addressed properly in above structure.

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Non violence, kindness, integrity, devotion, benevolence. — socio-cultural.  
Avoid fraud, anger, jealousy, selfishness.  
(Individual's moral dev.).

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

In this context, highlight the significance of Simon Commission in India's freedom struggle.  
उप 4. सिमन कमीशन ने भारत में व्याप्त राजनीतिक निराशा को राजनीतिक संक्रांति में बदल दिया।  
इस संदर्भ में, भारत के राजनीतिक माहौल में सिमन कमीशन के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिये।

Simon commission came into india during 1928 for privating and demoralizing constitutional reforms for india.

⇒ Simon commission didn't have any indian member in it which was major cause of contention between British and indian nationalists.

This points not only need of non violence.

write in points.















# MALUKA IAS

Caste, Sex, Culture. G.P. promoted Brotherhood and gave social, cultural and political right to each community and connected them with common Indian ideology as result of Synthesis.

Underline  
Keywords  
Valued  
Concl.

2.25

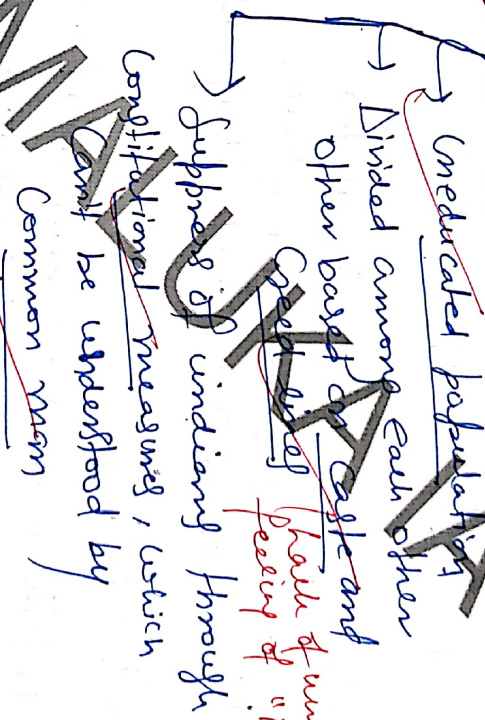
# MALUKA IAS

# MALUKA IAS

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. मध्यमवर्गीयों की राजनीतिक सफलता को भोजपुर राजनीतिक स्थिति और औद्योगिक स्थिति के अंतर्गत में आंका जाना है जिसके तहत उन्हें काम किया?

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

⇒ Prevaling condition of Moderates



⇒ Although moderates failed to politically utilize masses and their agitation was confined to educated elites only



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⇒ But Moderates were successful in showing economic impact of British rule.

⇒ They propounded theory of economic drain and Home Charges / Particulars like Bahai Vardaji, R.C. Dutt, G.S. Iyer etc.

⇒ Jinnahs of moderates ~~to be~~ Bipin Chandra Pal to show seeds of nationalism, and they did it effectively.

Future mass movement was product of awareness created by moderates and which was fully utilized during Gandhian phase.

15

# MALUKA IAS

Write an essay on Swamy class.

Intro  
Subheading 1 :-  
1)  
2)  
3)  
Sub heading 2 :-  
1)  
2)  
3)  
Concl.

See top page copy.

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 पूंजीपति वर्ग की अपनी धारणा है कि किस प्रकार साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी संघर्ष उठा जाना चाहिए।  
इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय व्यापारी वर्ग की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indian capitalist class also aimed to gain freedom or Swamy for India. They also felt that development of India can be only with achievement of Swamy.

⇒ Nation of anti imperialist struggle by capitalist class are op.



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① Initially during moderates era they opposed use of foreign capital in india

② Leaders like Dada bhai Naoroji opposed economic drain 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 violence and radicalisation by communist party of india

⇒ During CNM, business class came with materialist and provided them support financially and logistically.

sent break abundance & start making like this.

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⇒ Many capitalists like GD Birla and PD Fonden were also part of Indian legislative council they promoted indian business interests and business interests

⇒ Capitalist aim to industrialise india with indian capital and indian efforts.

So, they gave support to national movement by providing their support to non-violent struggle :

Capitalist - supported CNM bco. they are in more interest but refused strikes, violent con against indian economic losses → later promoted indian interest to survive.

2



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Q 9. The Neolithic Age is also known as Neolithic Revolution. Discuss.  
 प्रश्न 9. नवपाषाण युग को नवपाषाण क्रांति के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। तर्क करें।

Must mention climate warmer suitable for humans

Neolithic age refers to period between 5000bc to 2500bc of Indian history. Many new developments took place during this time creating revolutionary life style for human and in art and culture.

1) Developments during neolithic age are as follows:

1) Various cave paintings in India like Bhimbetka and Joganj are painting developed during this period.

2) Human started sedentary living and settlements developed in revolutionary way. eg: Mehargarh (five samples)

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

2) Due to agricultural surplus and development of sedentary living art and culture were developed.

It can be said that during neolithic period revolution in form of art and culture, agriculture and society occurred leading to civilization and social developments.

weeds

2

use of animal power (domestication) for ploughing to surplus

can make use of some Neolithic tools



Q 10. The establishment of British rule was the result of prevailing complex power struggle.  
Elaborate.  
प्रश्न 10. ब्रिटिश शासन की स्थापना एक प्रचलित जटिल सत्ता संघर्ष का परिणाम थी। विस्तार से बर्ता करें।

British rule in India was established through strategic policies of east India Company to demoralise Mughal rulers through various rules and actions.

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

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

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

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

① Mir Jafar defeated against British in 1757.

② During Carnatic Struggle Muzaffar Jung and Nizam Jung was helped by British and French forces.

③ Raghunath Rao took help from British to gain control of Maratha Empire.

word.

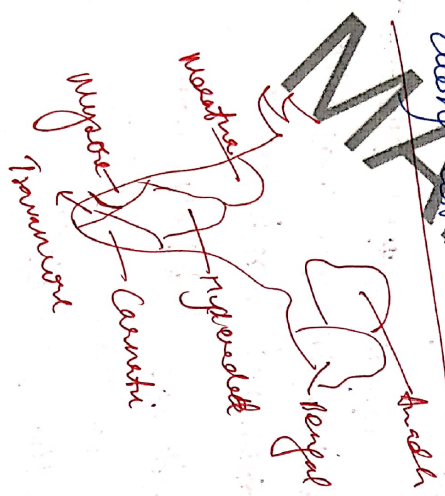


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Urban British lost with Marathas during 1st Anglo-Maratha war. They signed peace treaty in Salbai and used both Nizam and Marathas against Mughals.

Gradually one-by-one Britishers suppressed and annexed majority of native states.

Power struggle among Indian provided buffer space to Britishers and they played proxy game along with Indo and Andhra.



# MALUKA IAS

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?

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

⇒ Konark Sun temple was engraved during Chola Ganga dynasty.

⇒ Features of Sun Konark Architecture

⇒ It follows Odisha style of Nagara architecture.

Kalinga style

⇒ Temple are made on upraised Giganti platform.

⇒ Temple also have Khakhra design.

Incorporate in white 2 inkers.







# MALUKA IAS

Q.12. Gandhi's religious vision encouraged multiple attachments, multiple belongings, and multiple religious identities. Analyse.  
 पृ 12 गांधी की धार्मिक दृष्टि ने कई अलग-अलग, कई सामानों और कई धार्मिक परंपराओं को प्रोत्साहित किया। विश्लेषण करें।

Mahatma Gandhi was a man of religion in spite 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 attachments, belongings and identities has more merit of: 1 Gandhi used the concept of Ram-rajya from Hindu religion for good governance but it promoted composite culture.

- ① Gandhi used concept of bread labour from Cita and Bible.
- ② Gandhi Ji promoted universal brotherhood as part of chief goal of every religion

# MALUKA IAS

② Gandhi peace and non-violence concept was derived from both Buddhism and Jainism.

① Gandhi promoted equality and upliftment of weaker section and untouchables which can be derived from Buddhism and Hinduism.

⇒ For Gandhi Ji, religion was connecting thread for human beings. According to him all religion promoted similar thoughts for upliftment of humanity as a whole.

⇒ When Gandhi Ji used Khilafat issue to achieve India-Muslim unity, He was criticized by Swamiji. But it proved to be an effective measure. So, Basically multiple identified get promoted in Gandhian religious vision.



# MALUKA IAS

Handwritten: gave lesson for future generations, how religion can be used to strengthen unity among people and culture. We need to apply handwritten concept even today to erase division based on religious identities

Refer: Model answers for marks parts

Do not break fractures in 6ps

well written points

For content.  
6-1  
= 5

For marks parts marks

# MALUKA IAS

Q13. Why Urdu is an Indian language, not a foreign one?  
उ० 13. उ० एक भारतीय भाषा क्यों है, विदेशी नहीं?

Urdu developed in India during 10th to 17th century, by Synthesis of indian and persian influence, and as part of language of indian people

~~Not~~ Cause for Urdu being considered as indian language:

① It was developed mainly by indians born Shahans.

② Although they were muslim but they were part of indian culture.

③ Poets like Mirza Ghalib contributed heavily in development of Urdu language as her indian element



# MALUKA IAS

(1) Scholars upheld all the traditions of indigenous culture and tradition to create various literary masterpiece.

(2) Many converted hindus and giving also used urdu of their prime language giving it indigenous tone.

⇒ Urdu has territorial development during mughal era to various princely states.  
 ⇒ Urdu was patronised by indian rulers Haidari.

Indian culture can be seen from basic sources of urdu, So it is considered indian language.

(3)

# MALUKA IAS

(1) Historical Ref. (Ain-i-Hind)

⇒ Urdu - inspired by past word Lakh (Lahore)

(2) Subject, Grammar, verbs (Urdu) like Hindi to Hindi

(3) called Dakhni, Hindani, Hindustani after named urdu

(4) began - Fergana  
 ↓  
 formalised, - Delhi developed (12th - 15th cent)

↓  
 because after spread of mughals to south (near Delhi Sultanate)  
 ⇒ NB Tughlaq shifted cap to Daulatabad



# MALUKA IAS

Q 14. Gandhian principle and ideology is equally relevant in the present context.  
 पं० 14. गांधीवादी सिद्धांत और विचारधारा वर्तमान संदर्भ में समान रूप से प्रासंगिक है।

Gandhian thought represents Social and religious aspect of Composite culture prevalent in India till current regime.

~~Handism~~ ideology relevance in present context one of: Non violence

① Tolerance and can reduce conflicts.  
 Basis: West terrorism U.S. war etc.

② Gandhian thought of local self government - Gramin: Panchayat (PESA).

③ Protection of cottage industries can lead to sustainability

④ Preservation of environment and compassion for wildlife is considered precious for this generation.

Local for basic  
 name - Gramin  
 Panchayat  
 etc. 1 para  
 1/2 para

# MALUKA IAS

⑤ Gandhi ideology for minimise needs is still relevant.

⇒ Gandhi Ji said ⇒ There is enough for need but not for greed.

⑥ Handism ideology of need between capitalist and labour.

⑦ Religious brotherhood can be promoted with Handism ideology.

⑧ Sardar - Thrusar local for vocal.

Gandhian ideologies can still be practical in many scenarios and it can lead to world peace.

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

3.75



Q.15. Savitri phule advocated values such as humanism, liberty, equality, brotherhood, rationalism and the importance of education among others. Discuss.  
 प्रश्न 15. सावित्री फुले ने मानवतावाद, स्वतंत्रता, समानता, भाईचारे, तर्कवाद और शिक्षा के महत्व जैसे मूल्यों की बकावत की। चर्चा करें।

Saahibai phule was a pioneer of socio-religious reforms 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 Saahibai phule in Indian renaissance are as follows:

- (i) She promoted women education and tried to teach poor women.
- (ii) She campaigned against child marriages and female infanticide.
- (iii) She worked for upliftment of poor and vulnerable dalit population.
- (iv) She campaigned against orthodox rituals and extreme brahminical domination.



# MALUKA IAS

① Saivhibai bhude and Jyothiba bhude both were Supporters of modern Education and Scientific thinking.

② They promoted rationalism and values like liberty, equality and universal brotherhood.

→ Although due to some limitations reform promoted by them was localised and regionally confined but it brought significant awareness among weaker sections.

Ideas of Saivhibai bhude and Jyothiba bhude are relevant even in modern times, because society needs reform at every stage of history and rational ideas should prevail.

3.5

Need to be more specific

Don't write conclusions

See model answer for more points about the point about

# MALUKA IAS

# MALUKA IAS







# MALUKA IAS

Liberation from religious dogma and fundamentalism.

① Universal brotherhood is need of today's world, which sometimes follows pancavai attitude.

② focus on Service to humankind can help to remove poverty, inequality and ignorance.

Vivekananda provided path for uniting and world to achieve universal happiness and peace by easing differences and conflict.

Parameters  
humanism

3.5 + 1  
= 4.5

# MALUKA IAS

Q 17. During Ancient times various Pottery Cultures emerged in different parts of the country. Discuss.  
प्रश्न 17. प्राचीन काल के दौरान देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में विभिन्न मिट्टी के बर्तनों की बरकती का उदय हुआ। तर्क करें।

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

① various pottery cultures are as:

① handpans used both plain and black and red painted pottery.

② Ochre Coloured pottery was also prevalent - ganga Yamuna doab.

③ Spinning masonryam fine Northern black pottery was most popular.

④ Pottery was used for both

work on  
like

design - fish scale  
bees  
animal figures etc



# MALUKA IAS

Storage and preservation of grain during different cultures.

Lower firing  
Shelf & storage  
decrease

⇒ pottery was part of every household  
So, they depicted art of particular time

So, Pottery culture can be said to develop in confined manner during ancient times.

Painted Greyware - later redware

- if you don't have much content, you can elaborate on features.

market  
to  
Garden  
(market place)

35

# MALUKA IAS

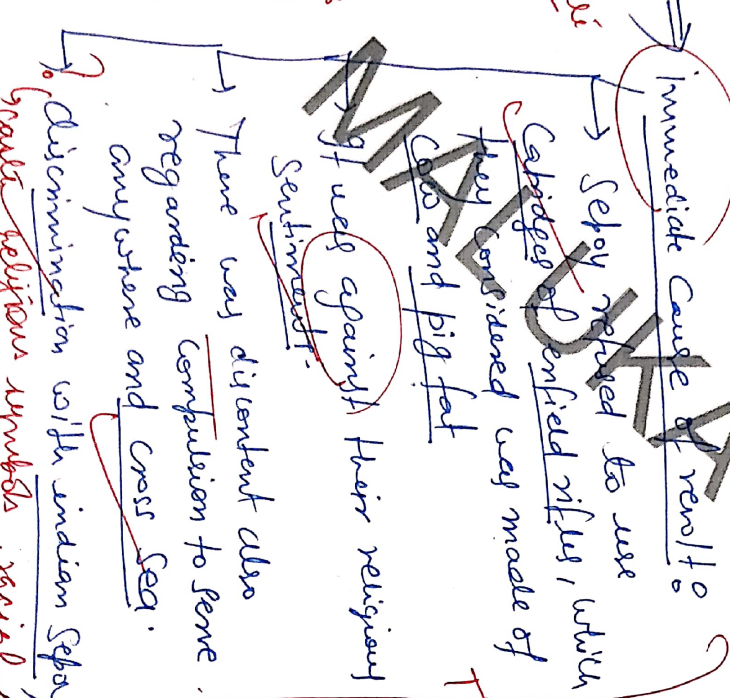
# MALUKA IAS



# MALUKA IAS

Q.18. It was the military grievances of the Sepoy's that led to the Revolt of 1857. Critically analyse.  
 प्रश्न 18. सिपौली की सैन्य शिकायतों के कारण ही 1857 का विद्रोह हुआ। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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

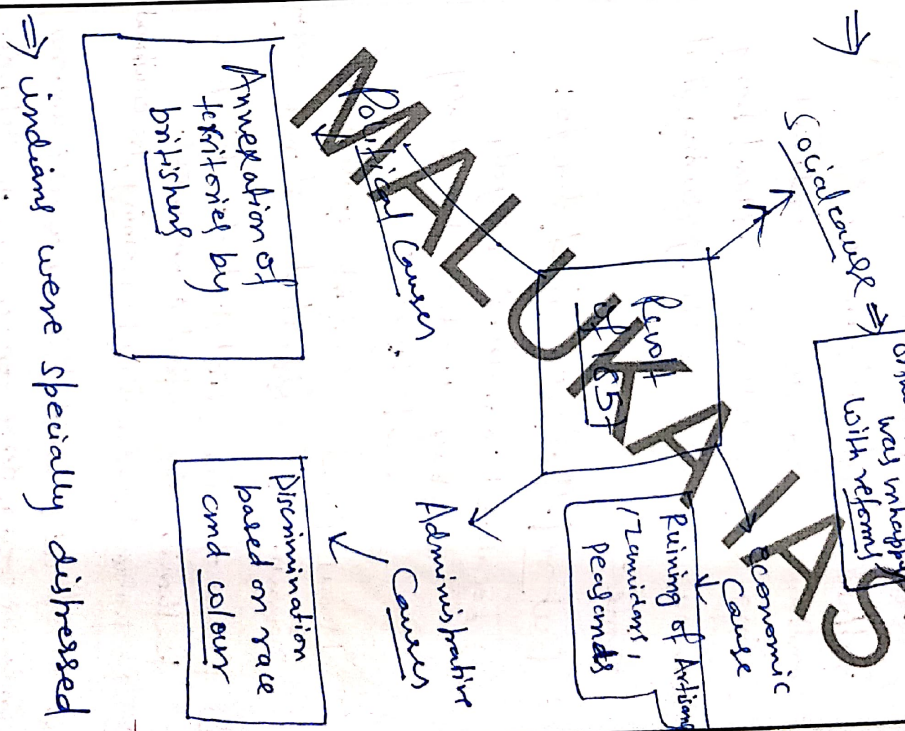


→ Indians not allowed in higher posts

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General Service Substitution Act - 1857  
 - Postage Act - 1857  
 - Growth resumed

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



Not asked directly less space to write







# MALUKA IAS

Valid example  
but understanding  
of question  
not up to the  
mark.

(11) Henry Vivian Devorio made efforts to increase scientific and rational education among Indians.

(111) Ishwan Chandra Vidyajagan campaigned to eradicate child marriage and promoted widow remarriage, which got accepted in 1856.

(12) M<sub>1</sub> Ranade and Anwaram Pandurang campaigned for eradicating orthodox rituals and suppression of rational thought.

(13) Jyotiba Phule campaigned for upliftment of education for untouchables and weaker sections.

⇒ These reforms helped Indians to realise the Nature of their culture and religion, this purified it from irrational norms and traditions.

as far as possible  
mention in  
article.  
Use the  
content &  
not it for  
social reform  
you know what  
you know what  
you know what  
you know what

# MALUKA IAS

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

⇒ National consciousness and pride on indigenous culture was aroused through these reforms.

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

How social reform

(1) social

depression of public consciousness? - Socio-reform came from within the society.

9. 1844 - Rev. of land, land & upstarts

Jyotiba Phule - Salit himself. - Jan. consciousness - against untouch. etc.

(14) Mudde sar supported. → schools opened for women etc.



# MALUKA IAS

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-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों का मुख्य केंद्र महिलाओं ने उनके उत्थान को लाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। विश्लेषण करें।

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

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

Focus of Reform was as follows: *Please elaborate on initiatives also*

- (i) ~~Abolition of Sati system.~~
- (ii) ~~Promotion of widow remarriage.~~
- (iii) ~~Reducing female infanticide.~~
- (iv) ~~Reduce caste orthodoxy and their negative impact on~~

*Arjuna Lawei, Rubina Lawei*

# MALUKA IAS

women, as they suffered due to their inferior role.

(vi) Minimum age of women was to be increased so that they can pursue careers.

~~After~~ these ~~curious~~ women also played important roles.

(i) Reformers like ~~Sushilabai Phule~~ took change to bring positive change in conditions of women.

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

(iii) ~~Expatriations~~ like ~~Sara~~ ~~Edmon~~ promoted by women. *Ramabai Ramade.*

(iv) ~~Kurumbai~~ fought for women's right to education.



# MALUKA IAS

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

varied

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.

good.

first part of question not addressed in detail - must be more specific & mention the movements

2nd part addressed well.

4.25