

## CULTURE + MODERN INDIA

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<p>There are 20 questions.</p> <p>All questions are compulsory</p> <p>The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</p> <p>Answer the questions in <b>NOT MORE THAN 200</b> words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.</p> <p>Answers must be written within the space provided.</p> <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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1. Invigilator Signature Pipul

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Date 18/08/2017

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# REMARKS

**GS SCORE**  
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>
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Q1. Pottery has been known as lyrics of handicraft and significantly symbolized the status of culture and society. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

Pottery is regarded as one of the most important characters that in Neolithic revolution. Its origin is imbibed in the idea of storage of food crops, or storage of water. However, over the years the outer surface of the pottery was used to draw fine paintings or engravings.

We can judge the status of culture and society depending upon the pottery and its decorations for example:-

Ill-pixed pottery :- This symbolizes less laborateness and it also means that the society is at relatively primitive stage of cultural development eg. Many dolerolithic potteries were ill-pixed pottery.

Pixed pottery :- This means better craftsmanship and a well advanced culture.

wheel made pottery or Hand pressed pottery :-

wheel made pottery means that the society was aware about the use of wheels. It also means that long distance trade may be

Remarks

possible due to knowledge of wheel. On the other hand, hand pressed potteries are crude in nature.

Sometimes, the paintings on the outer surface of the pottery tells a lot about the culture and society.

4/2

look at the evolutionary trend of pottery in India.

Painted Red and Black Ware

a) Harappan civilisation: Painted Grey Ware, Shukra & Thangay

b) Early Vedic: - Dark coloured pottery

c) Later Vedic: - Painted Grey Ware.

d) Mauryas: - Northern Black polished ware.

Over the years, pottery evolved from being a simply storing vessel to a storehouse of culture and painting.

How they reflected status of culture and society? Explain for every phase.

Remarks

Q2. Gandhar school of art was melting pot of Indo-Greek-Roman arts of sculpture, but Mathura school of art developed indigenously. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Gandhar school of art was geographically located at trijunction where 3 trade routes meet :- (1) Utiya Path (2) The silk Route (3) A route connecting to Kashmir. Due to this, it had blended traits of art. It was a culmination of Indo-Greek and Roman arts of culture.

Here, the sculptor was made of Lord Buddha. Hence, the subject of the sculpture was Indian. The statues were made which had following Grecko-Roman characters :-

- (a) A burred hair
- (b) Drapery which was elaborated
- (c) Moustache
- (d) The Buddha had Apollonian face.

Major difference between Gandhar and Mathura art can be described as follows :-

<u>Gandhar</u>	<u>Mathura</u>
# Influence of Grecko-Roman school	# Indigenous
# Geographically located at the North-Western borders	# Located interior in Indian subcontinent

Remarks

Gandhara	Mathura
subject:- Buddha was the <u>only</u> subject.	Mathura art was secular as well as religious.
	Here, sculptors of Buddha, Jain monks as well as Hindu God were made.
# <u>features</u> :- Apollonian face; Drapery; Burged hair; Moustache	Sculptor of Kushika is an example of secular art.
# <u>patronised by</u> :- Patras and Kushanas	# <u>features</u> :- Buddha was shown to be <u>masculine characteristics</u> .
# <u>came around</u> late 2nd century BC.	# <u>patronised by</u> :- Japas and Kushanas
# <u>came around</u> early 2nd century BC.	# <u>came around</u> early 2nd century BC.
# <u>by Nyaga Patta</u> :- It was the unique art form of the Mathura school.	# <u>by Nyaga Patta</u> :- It was the unique art form of the Mathura school.
Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati school of art were the three most important schools of ancient India. They differed in their styles but they shared the common civilization.	

Remarks

Growth of Mathura School with time

Q3. Painting is one of the most delicate forms of art giving expression to human thoughts and feelings through the media of line and color. In this light trace the origin and development of wall paintings in India and their significance. (12.5 Marks)

Paintings are storehouses of cultural data. They may be used by people to express their thoughts but the historians used paintings to weave history and dwell into the minds of the painter and the society. For example:-

The Bhimbetka paintings don't have a painting where a parrow can be found. The historians concluded ~~that the~~ society was not a good producing community.

Earliest evidence of wall paintings can be traced into the cave paintings found in Mirzapur, and Bhimbetka. Majority of these

paintings belong to the prehistory - Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic.

In India, wall paintings can be distinguished into 2 major forms :-

(a) ~~Cave~~ <sup>Rock</sup> painting example :- Mirzapur, Bhimbetka

(b) ~~Rock~~ cave paintings :- These are painted in rock cut caves like - Ajanta, Ellora, Bagh, Karle, Bhaja etc

Remarks

How each of them express human thoughts and feelings of that time? Explain

Wall paintings are also called as Mural paintings and painted on a large canvas.

Ajanta caves is the most famous for Buddhist wall painting. Here, we find paintings related to life of Buddha. In Medieval India wall paintings continued and we found evidences in Meenakshi Temple.

Significance of paintings.

(1) They help the historians to weave history.

(2) Paintings also used to disseminate information and messages. For example: Tataka Stones are painted in Ajanta caves.

(3) ~~Some~~ paintings have aesthetic value and used as a recreation.

(4) Paintings were giving livelihood opportunities to the painters. For example: Akbar employed more than 100 painters in his karkhanas.

(5) Paintings promote tourism. For example: Ellora and Ajanta are major tourist hotspots in India.

Remarks



Q4. Indian Classical music evolved in two major forms. While tracing the origin of Indian classical music, discuss major similarity and differences in Hindustani and Carnatic music. (12.5 Marks)

Indian classical music can be distinguished into two forms: (a) Hindustani (b) Carnatic Music. Indian classical music can be traced back to Vedic Age. The Sama Veda talks about recitation of the Vedic verses in a symphony. Later, Bharata Muni's Natyashastra and Abhinava Gupta's book on music throws light on evolution of music in India. Initially, music may have been originated for religious purposes but later it became a source of recreation.

Hindustani	Carnatic
1) Hindustani music had the influence of Persian, Turkish culture	1) Carnatic music is indigenous.
2) Hindustani music is localised into Northern parts of Indian subcontinent	2) It is localised in the southern part.
3) The Hindustani music had different flavours based on	3) It is homogeneous in nature.

Remarks

Hindustani

different gharanas.

④ Hindustani music could be played for religious as well as for recreation.

⑤ Here, the singer had the flexibility for improvisation.

⑥ Instruments were equally important.

⑦ ~~Flute and violin~~ were similar musical instruments used.

Hindustani and Carnatic music although differed much, but they shared common ideas. Both were spiritual, both used the musical instruments and both were characterized by - Swara, Raga and Taal.

Carnatic

④ Carnatic music chiefly used for religious purposes.

⑤ Carnatic music is rigid, it does not permit improvisation.

⑥ Here, musical instruments were secondary to the singers.

⑦ ~~Flute and violin~~

Remarks:

Q5. Storytelling has been one of the major themes of Indian classical dances. Identify these dances and discuss their major characteristics: (12.5 Marks)

Bharat Muni's Natyashastra talks about Nritya which comprises two elements -  
 # Natya - Drama (Story-telling) and  
 # Nritya - Dance.

largest part Academy of India provides classical dance tag based on Bharat Muni's Natyashastra.  
 There are eight such dances which are considered as classical → (1) Mohiniattam (2) Kuchipudi  
 (3) Kathakali (4) Bharatnatyam (5) Odiya (6) Manipuri  
 (7) Kathak (8) Bharatiya Dance.

These dances often used to convey messages through the storytelling for example:-

Kathakali :- Katha Kali word is derived from two words - "Katha" + "Kali"

drama  
(Story) dance

Kathakali is used to tell the stories related to the victory of God over the devil.

The dancers use different masks and different facial expressions to convey different meanings.

Similarly, Kuchipudi - dance which is popular in

Remarks

Andhra Pradesh and Telangana was used to convey different stories to people. One of the famous story is - story related to prog.

Major characteristics

- ① Majority of Indian classical dances were related to devdasi system.
- ② The stories of the dances were often religious in characters and often the subject was derived from - Mahabharata and Ramayana.
- ③ Few dances like - Kattak dance was the result of Blathi Movement and it spread the ideas of Blathi movement.
- ④ The dances combined both forms - Tandava and Lavana.

Indian classical dances were primarily used to praise the holiness of temple deities. Later, it became exploitative due to degeneration of temple administration.

Remarks

Discuss the themes of few major ones out of 8 dances to bring in more clarity.

Q6. The Revolt of 1857, an unsuccessful but heroic effort to eliminate foreign rule and turn the clock back. Do you agree with the statement? (12.5 Marks)

The Revolt of 1857 is historic and may be considered as the first way of independence.

It shook the British Empire so much that the British empire had to ~~look~~ re-look into the administration of India. Sooner, they came with 1858 Act. ~~which~~

The Revolt of 1857 may be considered as heroic effort to eliminate foreign rule as :-

(a) It aimed at throwing out Britishers

(b) Sooner, the British Parliament came up with 1858 Act which

# eliminated the role of Governor-General

# the British crown directly took control of India.

# It promised Indian rulers, not to interfere

# It promised to respect local culture and

# It made open the public service for Indians

However, it cannot be cherished as pan-India

revolt because it had several shortcomings.

(a) It lacked pan-India characteristics. It was localised only in ~~the~~ Awadh and few

Remarks

districts of Bihar.

(b) Not all troops supported the revolt. For example:- Sikh and Gwalior regiments helped Britishers whereas Madras and Bombay regiments were neutral.

(c) It lacked good leadership, the leaders like - Kunwar Singh, Lakshmi Bai etc. had their individual interests. It lacked collective interest.

(d) Middle class did not support the revolt.

Conclusion.

(4) The Revolt of 1857 was result of alienation and British oppression. Although it lacked pan-India participation, it may be remembered as a heroic episode in Indian history against the British oppression.

Analytically discuss the retrospective nature, orientation and approach of the Revolt.

Remarks

Q7. Emergence of political organizations in the second half of the 19th century was a result of the changes brought about by the Britishers in India to its, social and political landscape.  
Comment. (12.5 Marks)

The second half of 19th century saw the emergence of political organisations in India. Few of them are →

# East India Association by Dadabhai Naorji

# Indian Association by J.N Banerjee

# Indian National Congress at Bombay.

There were many reasons which were responsible for birth of such organisations :-  
social reasons.

# The traditional laws were nullified and Britishers introduced uniform laws.

# The increased connectivity due to railways and roadways led to greater homogenisation.

# The racial discrimination and oppression over the years.

political reasons.

# The political organisations demanded several constitutional and administrative changes from the Britishers like →

(a) self government

Remarks

Modern Education  
Administrative and Geographical  
integration of India

(B) Increased participation of Indians in the Viceroy's Executive Council.

(C) Reduced Military Expenditure.

(D) Opening Indian Civil Services for the Indians.

### Economic Reasons.

① R. C. Dutt, Dadabhai Naoroji all criticized the Britishers' "Drain of wealth" policy.

② De-Industrialization over the years due to skewed import and export policy.

③ Introduction of new land revenue system

like Permanent Settlements, Mahalwari and

Pyotwari. Agri was more exploitative in nature.

The culmination of ~~social~~ racial ~~agony~~ discrimination and economic exploitation were the major reasons for the birth of political organisations in the latter half of 19th century.

Introduction of Democratic system and values in India

Remarks



Q8. "The Extremists of today will be the Moderates of tomorrow, just as the Moderates of today were the Extremists of yesterday". Elucidate the statement in the context of Indian freedom struggle. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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*Remarks*

Briefly about failure of Simon Commission and challenge of Birkenhead

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Q9. Describe the circumstances leading to the formulation of Nehru report? Also, critically examine the features of Nehru report; explain what was the response of the Muslim League to the Nehru report? (12.5 Marks)

Several political organisations had been demanding Dominion Status for India. This can be traced from the Home-Rule Movement during late 1920s. However, ~~after~~ <sup>before</sup> the ~~disposition~~ <sup>disposition</sup> of Report of Civil Disobedience Movement, participation of Mahatma Gandhi in 2nd Round Table Conference and brutal suppression of the second phase of Civil Disobedience ~~prepared~~ <sup>was prepared</sup> ground for Nehru report. Birkenhead challenged the Indian political lobby that they cannot bring a consensus on how to rule India. In response, Nehru report came.

Features of Nehru report:-

- (A) It demanded Universal adult franchise to Indians
- (B) It demanded freedom to form trade unions.
- (C) It talked about repealing separate electorate.
- (D) It also talked about secularism
- (E) The Nehru Report also had the promotions for making National Education  
Dominion Status.

Remarks

Federation with bicameral legislature.  
Reservations for Muslims

# Defined citizenship and FRs.

## Criticism within Congress.

policy.

Muslim League rejected the Nehru report.

This is because Muslim League did not want to compromise with the separate electorate of the election system.

ML demands in detail

3

Remarks

Q10. The largest gain of the Congress ministries during the 18-month government post 1937 elections was psychological gain for Indians. In light of the above statement, explain the important steps taken by Congress ministries in Provinces. (12.5 Marks)

After the suppression of the second phase of civil-disobedience movement, the Indian National Congress was divided in two factions: one supporting the idea to participate in general elections and other opposing it. In how many provinces was decided and the Congress made ministries. Congress formed ministries in many provinces. The gains made by them were:

(a) The Indians, for the first time, could see their leaders as the administrators. They could meet the ministers and talked about the grievances.

(b) Psychological:-

Common people would walk into the secretariat without fear and see their leaders.

(c) The Indian ministers reduced their monthly salary by a substantive amount.

Avoid superficial points

Remarks

Reforms and initiatives taken by Congress ministries precisely

## Few failures of ministries

(d) In United Provinces, a number of steps were taken to promote land reforms.

(e) In the legislature, many policies were aimed at - emancipation of poverty, to tackle epidemics and to promote universal education.

However, with the outbreak of world war II, the Indian National Congress chose to withdraw from the government.

The 18-month period of "self-rule" in many provinces showed the Indians that they

leaders were adept in administration. It may be a short-duration but it had a soothing impact on Indian masses.

Positive outcomes

Remarks

Q11: "The Revolt of 1942 was in fact short-lived. Its importance lay in the fact that it demonstrated the depth up to which nationalist feeling has reached in the country".  
Elucidate. (12.5 Marks)

After the failure of Cripps India Mission, Gandhiji proclaimed the launch of final struggle against the British rule in 1942 and called it "Quit India movement". This is also called as August Revolution and here, some support to violence was allowed because Mahatma Gandhi himself says that people should follow their conscience.

Features of Quit India Movement

Why it was short-lived?  
Explain

① people were asked to follow their conscience.

Hence, non-violence was not the sole force.

② Many pockets in India became semi-autonomous like - Jaiya Sarkar in Bengal, Jitu Pandey in Awadh and Nana Patil in Maharashtra.

③ The Britishers had to use excessive brutal force to close the pores of revolt. This was unprecedented.

However, Quit India movement had

Remarks

Various sections which participated in the movement.

Establishment of parallel govt.

Participation by Govt. officials.

few drawbacks as well →

(a) In Madras, it was not as forceful as it was in other parts of country.

(b) CPI did not support Quit India Movement as ~~Peasants~~ ~~did not~~ ~~rather~~ favoured Britishers.

(c) RSS, Hindu Mahasabha also did not support.

Quit India movement can be regarded as the "Gandhian Revolution". It was the

final battle between British Govt and the Indian masses. The widespread participation and anger among people made Britishers realise that sooner they had to have to ~~leave~~ leave India.

Elaborate upon future indications.

Remarks



Q12. Describe the evolution of land revenue collection system under British? Also examine the major differences between the major land revenue systems? (12.5 Marks)

Before Britishers, India had indigenous land revenue system and a well established agrarian relations between land owners and the statechoppers.

However, with coming of Britishers, specially after getting Diwani Rights of Bengal, the land revenue collection system was changed.

Historical evolution:-

(1) Wasteeen Hastings - He introduced bidding of land. The highest bidder got the ownership and collection right. However it was failed.

(2) Permanent Settlement:- It was launched by Lord Cornwallis. The major features:-

(a) land became a commodity.

(b) the collector had the ownership right till he paid the 10/11 of the total collection.

(c) fixed revenue from the land.

(d) peasants were more exploited.

(e) land became hereditary.

It was aimed at

\* Reducing the burden of revenue collection.

\* Creating a class which would become

Remarks

Loyal to the Britishers.

(3) Maha Ryotwari System - This was introduced in Madras, Central India and Bombay. It was introduced by Thomas Munro and Alexander Reed. The major difference was - Here, the British administration was the collector. In place of many zamindars, British crown became the only zamindar. The land revenue was periodically revised depending upon the yield.

Impact on peasants?

(4) Mahalwari -

Mahalwari system was introduced in the regions of Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P.

Here, the "Mahal" was the collector of revenue from the whole village. *More features*

(5) General characteristics of all British land revenue policy was exploitative in nature. It sought to draw maximum from the poor Indian peasantry. In short, British powers made Indian agrarian relations - skewed, families were hampered and there was a "drift" from food crop to cash crops.

Remarks

Q13. The Chalukya architecture of Badami is one of the most striking and distinct architecture style in India. Describe its unique features, while highlighting its contribution to Deccan architecture? (12.5 Marks)

The Chalukya architecture was one of the most flourishing architecture in Deccan which can be evidenced from:-

- (a) Badami
- (b) Aihole
- (c) Pattadakal.

Badami architecture is famous for its rock-cut architecture. Badami has rock cut caves which are unique because it has greater depth than the width.

The Aihole architecture is famous for its famous temples:-

- (a) Mahadev Temple.
- (b) Durga Temple and
- (c) Lad Khan Temple.

The Chalukya's most significant contribution in the temple architecture is evidenced from the Pattadakal. The Pattadakal architecture is famous because here

Remarks

We can find temples of all styles-

(a) Nagara style

(b) Dravida style and

(c) Vesara style.

Features in detail  
required

The Papanatha temple of Pattadakal belongs

to the Vesara style. The most significant

contribution of the Chalukya architecture

to the Deccan was Vesara style.

Vesara style is the meeting point of

Nagara style and the Dravida style.

Remarks

Q14. What is the difference between Scheduled Language and Classical Language in India?  
What exactly are implications of getting classical language status? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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*Remarks*

**Q15. Elaborate the role of Cholas in spreading the Indian culture to South-east Asia, while highlighting its architectural heritage today in those countries? (12.5 Marks)**

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



Q16. Elaborate on the 'Back to Vedas' movement of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and examine its contribution to revival of pride in Indian heritage? (12.5 Marks)

Arya Samaj movement is said to be Back to Vedas movement of 19<sup>th</sup> century. The founder of Arya Samaj was Swami Dayananda Saraswati.

Its chief contributions:-

- ① It criticised the idol worship and asked people to follow the Vedic principles.
- ② It also criticised the degeneration of the caste system.

However, it supported the origin of caste Varna system inscribed in the Vedas.

③ Education:-

Vedic literature was to be imparted related to women among people. It favoured the education of the girls but only according to Vedas. It mentions their shortcomings.

④ Arya Samaj movement imbibed the ideas of "Vedas are infallible". Hence, it could not draw many sections of society.

⑤ "Arya Samaj" movement also suffered from

Remarks

the link of shuddhi movement and  
cow protection movements.

② Later, the "back to vedas" movement  
i.e. the arya samaj movement got bifurcated  
into 2 parts

① one faction supporting the modern  
education system and formed a chain of  
schools - Dayananda anglo vidya schools

while other group supported the traditional  
system of education called as - ~~gurukul~~

4 1/2 Gurukul system

Elaborate

From Reformist to Revivalist

Remarks

Q17. Henry David Thoreau influenced the thought process and vision of Mahatma Gandhi. Which later influenced the resistance during freedom struggle? Elaborate.

(12.5 Marks)

*Remarks*


*Remarks*

Q18. Examine the reasons behind growth of communalism in India and discuss their impact on society and freedom struggle? (12.5 Marks)

Communalism refers to putting the religious interest superior to the other interests.

Communalism is a threat to national integration especially for India which is unique in the sense that it nurtures people of almost all religions.

Communalism in India was the result of British divide and rule policy. The major reasons →

(a) British policy of divide and rule. The birth of Muslim League in 1906, the provision of separate electorate for Muslims in 1909 and the partition of India are examples.

(b) Political :- The lack of representation of the minority group especially Muslims was responsible for formation of Muslim League.

(c) Lack of awareness :- The common masses could not identify the bigger conspiracy of the Britishers because they were not politically aware.

Remarks

Socio-religious reasons

Negative outcomes of Socio-religious reforms, militant nationalism

Analyse them.

Impact on Indian Freedom Struggle:

Communalism also favoured the Britishers. They could divide the masses based on religion for example: civil disobedience movement was not favoured by Muslims.

# Quit India movement was rejected by Muslim League.

# widespread violence was witnessed during

Non-cooperation in Malabar Coast - commonly called as Moplah Rebellion. It was a communal violence between Hindu-Muslim

society.

Communalism creates mutual distrust among

4/2 two communities. As it increases beyond a certain threshold, both communities find their ideologies mutually exclusive to one another.

Communalism may be sown by the Britishers but its impact exist today. The partition of India, successive communal riots etc. are all examples of communalism in India.

Remarks

Q19. Was the impact of shift of power from British East Indian Company to British Crown on India, good or bad. Give reasons in support of your answer? (12.5 Marks)

After the Revolt of 1857, the Britishers shifted the power from British East India Company to British Crown. Following changes were made:-

- (a) ~~King~~ Governor-General of India was replaced by the Viceroy who was accountable to the British Crown.
- (b) The Board of Control was abolished, and in its place India Council was formed and Secretary of State was appointed.
- (c) The Act promised to respect the Indian customs and culture.
- (d) The Act also promised that no further expansion of British territory would be carried out.
- (e) The Act also promised to open the doors of ICS for Indians.

The shift of power to British Crown was neither good nor bad, it is because shift of power did not bring any significant change to India for example:-

Remarks

Precisely discuss all major positive and negative outcomes

Economy.

# Indian goods were not allowed in the British.

# the skewed tariff policy disfavoured Indian goods.

Education.

# the Britishers followed the trickle-down approach.

# Modern Education was purposefully crafted to favour western thoughts.

Indian Civil Services.

# the ICS examinations were conducted in Britain. In 1922, the ICS examinations were conducted for the first time in India.

India.

4  
 Hence, we see that it was more a shift of power. The whole administration was similar and exploitative.

Remarks



Q20. Highlight the role played by the press during the freedom struggle to unite the people and communicate the vision of leaders to masses with special reference to vernacular press? (12.5 Marks)

Press is one of the factor which played an important role in India's freedom struggle. In fact, press acted as an information disseminator in all revolutions - American Revolution, French Revolution etc.

In India, the press was widely used by extremist leaders to propagate their message.

# Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the editor of two press - Masthead and Kesari. He criticized the British policies openly. He was arrested twice for with the charge of sedition.

# Similarly, in Bengal the Anushilan Samiti published Yugantar. The Yugantar motivated people to take arms against the Britishers.

# Vernacular press was widely read among the masses because they were written

Remarks

Elaborate upon the way vernacular press connected masses with National Movement

in local languages. Often, people of villages gathered at one place and one of the readers could recite the columns.

During freedom struggle, when Subhas Chandra Bose's leader Vithalbal Patel made a speech as a speaker in the central legislative assembly. The media widely applauded his speech.

Further, Lord Lytton had enacted Vernacular Press Act in order to curb freedom of

speech and expression of such press. However,

Good answer

Charles Metcalfe liberated Indian Press.

In short, Indian vernacular press acted as an information disseminator, the speeches of leaders were published which acted as the motivation. It acted as a catalyst in India's freedom movement.

Remarks