VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES 2024 - FULL VERSION

GENERAL STUDIES
Sectional Test
Test - 5 (GS 1)

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.: 1 6 0 0 0 3 8 9

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SUBMISSION DATE: 03-08-2024

UPSE CSE 2025

AIR - 393

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.*

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call **9717565805** between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation						
Structure and Presentation						
Conceptual clarity and Content						
Number of Attempted questions						

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. Evaluate the nature of Sangam literature and its significance in understanding ancient society. **(10 marks, 150 words)**

Sangam literature is the ancient tamil literature which gained prominence during the period between 300 BCE - 300 CE. It had the information about nature of society, grammar rules, political system of that time.

Nature of Sangam literature

1. It had compilation of poems like 'ettukottai', 'pattu-pattu' (anthologies and poems)
2. Tolkappiyam is a grammar book which contained rules on tamil grammar.
3. Narration was divided into 'akam' (love), 'puram' (war) - which gave the idea of society.
4. Geographical divisions like 'kurinji' (hills), pasture lands, coastal lands were used.
5. Secular literature - 'Marimekkalai'

Significance of Sangam literature

1. It marked the emergence of tamil literature which paved way for other regional language literatures.

2. Nature of Society
   - Participation of women in compiling Sangam literature showed relatively equal society.
   - Agriculture, pastoral societies and their lives were illustrated.

3. Political tussles were shown in puram stories.

4. Spread of importance of literature to other parts of the country.

Thus Sangam literature contributed for the emergence of other regional literatures like Kannada, Telugu etc, and also showcased the life of ancient people.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

2. Examine the role of geography in the development of religious architecture with examples. **(10 marks, 150 words)**

Geography plays an important role in development of art and architecture by providing various landscapes for emergence of different styles of architectures.

Role of Geography in development of religious architecture

1. Rock-cut temples - were carved out from the hills in many regions like Ajanta caves, Ellora caves etc.,

2. Various stones used to construct temples, mosques differed from region to region.

Ex Red sandstone was used in Northern region,

Granite, Marble was used in Southern region.

3. Intricate carvings on the stones like granite, marble in Dravidian temple architecture.

Ex :- Brihadeeshwara temple.

4. Presence of water tanks in the premises of temples in south India because of humid conditions. Ex :- Chola temples.

5. Creating shades by building arches in the western Indian temples.
Ex :- Rajputani style of architecture.

6. Wooden temples in Northern, North Eastern region due to cold temperatures.
Ex :- Temples in Assam, West Bengal.

Thus, geography plays an important role in development and preservation of religious architecture.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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3. 'The folk arts are channels for expressing powerful beliefs, hopes and fears of a community.' Discuss. **(10 marks, 150 words)**

Folk art also known as 'unpopular art' provides a channel for various communities in expressing their beliefs, traditions by dance, art, music, drama etc.,

Folk art
- → Folk dances Ex:- Kalbelia
- → Folk music Ex:- folk songs
- → Folk art Ex:- Chitrapatha paintings
- → Dramas and plays Ex:- Shadow puppetry.
- → Festivals

Significance of folk art in expressing beliefs, hopes and fears of a community

1. Communities can express their belief system in the form of various festivals, traditional dances.

   Ex:- Boothakala in Karnataka (belief in spirits)

2. Folk art depicts the way of life in some communities. Ex:- Fisherman dance in coastal communities.

3. Religious beliefs are expressed through folk paintings.

Ex:- Warli painting, Chittrapatha

4. Folk dramas depict the fear and hope of communities.

Ex:- Various forms of shadow puppetry.

5. Martial arts like Kalariyapattu, Thangta etc.,

Challenges faced by folk art
- → Gradual disappearance due to social change in communities.
- → Not enough support and patronage.
- → Dying arts due to migration and urbanisation.

Folk arts are like a mirror into life of tribal communities and must be preserved and protected.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

4. Discuss the contributions of revolutionaries during different phases of the Indian freedom struggle. **(10 marks, 150 words)**

Revolutionary phase during Indian freedom struggle can be divided into two phases. The first phase (1907-1917) started after the failure of swadeshi and boycott movement and the second phase (1922-1935) started after Non-cooperation movement.

Contributions of revolutionaries during phase-I

1. Individual heroic actions were the core philosophy during this phase. It helped in channelising the revolutionary energy.

   Ex:- Murder of Curzon-Willy.

2. Formation of various secret societies and organisations. These helped in conducting dacoities, looting etc.,

   Ex:- Mitra mela, Abhinav Bharat

3. Killing unimportant English officials.

Contributions during phase-II

1. Organised mass struggle against the British colonial rule.

Ex:- Hindustan Republican Army (HRA) was formed to conduct a mass struggle.

2. Using World war-II situation to oust the Britishers. Ex:- Ghadhr revolution plan

3. Sense of patriotism and nationalism in masses increased by actions like bomb in central legislative assembly by Bhagatsingh, Sukhdev, Saunder's murder.

4. Through various newspapers, magazines awareness about intentions of British rule spread in the country, outside aswell.

Ex:- Bandijeevan (Sachinsanyal), Bandemataram (Bhikaji Cama).

Revolutioniers played a crucial role in fighting against the colonial rule and attainment of freedom.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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5. Bring out the differences in the approach of B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi for the social upliftment of backward classes. **(10 marks, 150 words)**

B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi were the two prominent leaders during India's freedom struggle and both of them worked towards social upliftment of masses.

Differences in approach of B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi for social upliftment

Approach of B.R. Ambedkar	Approach of Gandhi
1. Annihilation of caste as the only way for shunning the discrimination.	1. Reformation of caste system and didn't accept complete annihilation.
2. Western Education was proposed as a primary tool for upliftment.	2. Traditional education and education of vedas was proposed.
3. Intercaste marriages were encouraged for decreasing discrimination.	3. Interdining, performing menial jobs by themselves were proposed to fight discrimination.

4. Believed in rapid industrialisation for creating jobs, reduced discrimination.	4. Was not in favour of industrialisation.
5. Rejected Hinduism as he said Hinduism has origins of caste and took up Buddhism.	5. Didn't reject Hinduism but proposed changes to some elements of caste system.
6. Bahishkrit Hitakarni Sabha was started for their upliftment.	6. Harijan Sevak Sangh was founded for the upliftment of Backward classes.

Though both the leaders differed in their approaches, both of them advocated the abolition of untouchability, discrimination towards backward classes.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
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Marks:	

6. The end of the Carnatic wars shifted the priorities of the British East India Company in India. Discuss. **(10 marks, 150 words)**

Carnatic wars were the series of three wars fought between British forces and French forces in the carnatic region for ascertaining their rule over the region.

Carnatic Wars

1st carnatic war (1744-48)

It was triggered by the Austrian war of succession. 1st carnatic war saw the defeat of English in the Battle of St. Thome (madras) and led to signing the treaty of Aix la Chappelle.

2nd carnatic war → In this war the decision on who would rule hyderabad and carnatic was to be decided. English supported Nasiruddin French supported Muizzudin and Chanda sahib.

Treaty of Pondicherry was signed - where French surrendered its territories.

3rd Carnatic war (1759 - 1763)

It coincided with 7 years war. This was the decissive battle fought at Wandiwash where English ousted french forces and asserted its power on Indian territory. Treaty of Paris was signed where French surrendered its territories to British.

Shifting of priorities of British East India Company

1. Consolidation of Indian territories by Battle of Buxar, Maratha wars etc,
2. Strengthening its military capabilities by focus on naval power as well.
3. Strengthening relations with local rulers by giving autonomy. Ex :- Hyderabad, Carnatic etc,

Though Battle of Plassey (1757) is regarded as the beginning of EIC rule, Carnatic wars decided who would rule India.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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7. Did the 'Swarajists' fail in using the legislative bodies as a political tool during the independence movement? Substantiate. **(10 marks, 150 words)**

Swarajists were a faction in the Indian National Congress (INC) that advocated for the entry into legislative councils for countering British policies. Motilal Nehru, C.R.Das were its prominent leaders.

Work done by swarajists -	Success

1. Winning 42 seats in the election to central legislative council in 1923 and winning majority in central province.
2. Election of Vittalbhai patel to the post of Speaker of central legislative assembly in 1925.
3. Resistance to budget presented by Britishers and demand for more control on finances.
4. Defeat of Public Safety bill, 1928 proved to be a major win for swarajists.

Failure of Swarajists

1. Couldn't bring major changes due to limited powers conferred on them.

2. Corruption by various leaders and because of power.

3. All of them resigned their offices during civil disobedience movement.

Thus, Swarajists were partially successful in exposing the true nature and intentions of the British rule and acted as a safety valve against Britisher's exploitative laws, policies.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
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8. Discuss the responses of major political parties to the recommendations of the Cabinet Mission. Also, examine the reasons for its failure. **(10 marks, 150 words)**

Cabinet mission came to India in 1946 and proposed a plan for constituent assembly. The members of cabinet mission were Pethrick lawrence, Stanford Cripps,

Major proposals of Cabinet mission plan

Proposals

1. Rejected the idea of separate pakistan.
2. Divided the provinces into 3 categories.
   - Category A - Hindu majority provinces like Central provinces, Madras etc.,
   - Cat. B - muslim majority provinces like Sindh, NWFP etc.,
   - Cat. C - Bengal and Assam.
3. Autonomy for princely states to decide whether to remain autonomous state or join union.
4. Constituent assembly with representation to General, Sikh, muslims.

Responses of major political parties

1. Indian National Congress - Rejected the provision of rigidity in categories of provinces, autonomy to princely states. Supported view on Pakistan.

2. Muslim League - Supported the division of provinces into categories but rejected the Pakistan states refusal.

Reasons for failure

1. Failed to build consensus of provisions like categorisation of provinces.

2. Autonomy to princely states would result in chaos and Balkanisation of India.

Cabinet mission plan laid the foundations for constituent assembly in India and helped in framing constitution of India.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
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Marks:	

9. The Industrial revolution and French revolution were the dual symbols of radical turns in the 18th century. Comment. **(10 marks, 150 words)**

Industrial revolution refers to the transformation in the modes of production from labour-intensive to capital-intensive production. It started in 1740s in Britain.

French revolution (1789-99) is a politico-social revolution in the France which ousted Bourbon dynasty and established Republican government.

Industrial revolution as a radical turn in 18th century

Impact of Industrial revolution

1. Economy - Capitalism rose as the modes of production changed
2. Technology - innovations like Steam Engine revolutionised the transportation industry, textiles etc,
3. Trade and commerce increased.
4. Emergence of working class in the society.
5. Dominance of Businessman in politics.

French revolution

Impact of French Revolution

① Polity - Monarchy to Republican government.

② Ideology - Ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity, Rationalism emerged.

③ Society - Abolition of slavery, 3rd estate in major administrative positions

④ Religion - 'Deism' emerged i-e, use of rationality in religion.

Thus Industrial revolution and French revolution had their impact on polity, society economy, religion and ideologies and led to radical turn.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

10. 'Indian society benefits from the spread of emerging adulthood culture.' Comment. **(10 marks, 150 words)**

Adulthood refers to the period between ages 18 to late 20's where people try to explore and discover their identities, career prospects etc.,

Effects of adulthood culture on Indian Society

Positive aspects

1. Discovering their own identity leads to increased self-awareness.
   Ex:- LGBTQ community.
2. Individuality increases which helps in building strong careers.
   Ex:- Living alone away from parents prepares them for future.
3. Exploring mate choices on their own.
   Ex:- Live-in relationships, dating culture

4. Increases respect for parents and elders as now they would understand their values.

Negative effects

1. Traditional customs, traditions are being disregarded.

Ex:- Institution of marriage is declining.

2. Rising individuality is a threat to social cohesion.

3. Divorces are on rise.

Adulthood is a phase between adolescence and becoming adult in which people become mature and hence have to be dealt with caution and care.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
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Marks:	

11. 'The great cultural synthesis of Medieval India turned it into a fertile ground for new art forms.' In light of the statement, discuss the development of art and architecture under the Mughal Empire. **(15 marks, 250 words)**

Medieval India witnessed various invasions from Turks, Mongols, Arabs which led to synthesis of new art and architectural forms.

Emergence of art forms during Medieval India

1. Synthesis of traditional Indian art style with turkish style, arab style took place.

   Ex:- Construction of Minars during Sultanate period.

2. Literature - Calligraphy style, grammar have been influenced by other dynasties.

   Ex:- Persian Calligraphy.

3. Architecture - construction of tombs, gardens (charbagh), domes, use of mortar has started.

   Ex:- Humayun tomb, Garden in Agra

4. Language - Emergence of literature in Urdu language and grammar.

5. Due to trade and commerce increase many styles like persian, gothic also had influence on art and architecture.

Ex:- Pietra Dura style.

Development of art and architecture under the mughal Empire

1. Architecture - Construction of tombs, gardens, fort complexes were prominent during this period.

Ex:- Agra fort built by Akbar, Humayun Tomb, Salim Ali chisti tomb etc.,

2. Literature - Grained prominence and was patronised by kings. Persian literature, Urdu literature reached its heights.

Ex:- Akbar Nama by Abul Fazl.

3. Paintings - Miniature paintings gained prominence during mughals. Other regional paintings like kangra, Rajputana also flourished.

Ex:- Tutinama book has miniature paintings.

4. Use of white marble in constructions gained prominence. Pietra Dura style, Calligraphy style also gained popularity.

Ex:- Taj Mahal.

5. By the time of Jahangir, Potrait paintings gained importance with intricate borders.

Thus, mughal era was a transformational time in the Indian art and architecture.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
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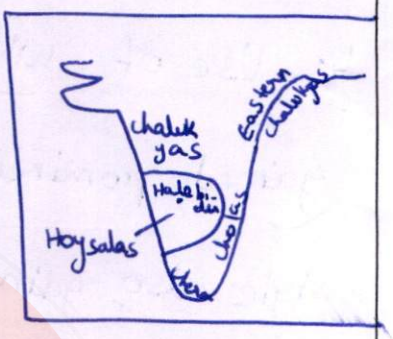
Marks:	

12. What are the salient features of the Hoysala temple architecture? Explain its differences with Dravidian temple architecture. (15 marks, 250 words)

Hoysalas ruled the region near Karnataka between 11th century - 14th century. Recently, Ensembles of Hoysala dynasty was added into the list of UNESCO world heritage sites.



Salient features of Hoysala temple architecture

1. Vesara style of architecture - it is a mix of Nagara and Dravida styles.

2. Star shaped plan of temple i.e., main temple is covered in the sides by subsidary shrines in star-shape.
   Ex:- Hoysaleswara temple.

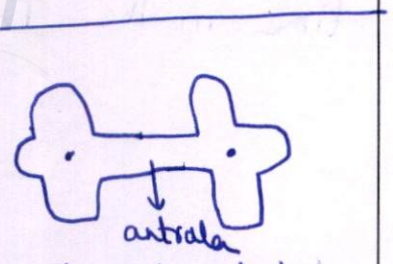


Fig:- Star shaped plan

3. Raised plinth called 'jagati' (platform) is a common feature.
   Ex:- Chennakesava temple at Belur.

4. Vimanas are tapered but not pyramidal.

5. Have entrances on all sides of temple.

6. Intricate carvings on Gopurams is seen.

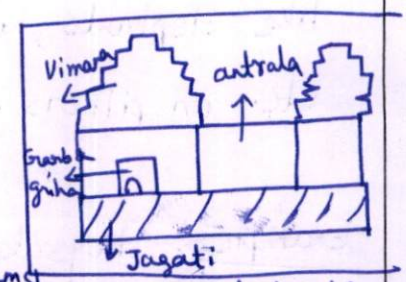


Fig:- Hoysala temple

Differences of Hoysala and ~~Chola~~ Dravidian temple architecture	
Hoysala temple architecture	Dravidian temple ~~Chola~~ architecture
1. Star shaped temple plan – stellate plan.	1. Rectangular or square base plan.
2. Vimanas are not pyramidal.	2. Vimanas are pyramidal
3. Raised platform known as jagati is seen.	3. No raised platform is seen.
4. Entrances are not intricately decorated.	4. Entrances to temples are intricately decorated.

Fig:- Chola temple

5. Depiction of animals like Elephants, horses etc., on pillars. Examples:- Hoysaleswara temple of Halebidu, Chennakesava temple at Belur.	5. Chola temples also have pillars decorated by various animals. Examples :- Brihadeeshwara temple at Tanjore, Durga temple.

Dravidian temples reached their zenith during cholas and pallavas and have a similarity in their architecture with Hoysala temples.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

13. Enumerate the key features of Ashoka's Dhamma. Examine its contemporary social relevance. **(15 marks, 250 words)**

Ashoka's Dhamma are the postulates that talks about tolerance, environmental protection, spread of Buddhist ideals of non violence, etc.,

Key features of Ashoka's Dhamma

1. Tolerance - It talks about neccessity of tolerance towards various religions.

2. Non-violence - After Kalinga war, Ashoka changed his policy from Beri-ghosha to Dhamma-ghosha and propogated nonviolence.

Ex :- Pillar edict no. 12.

3. Buddhist principles such as no stealing, no violence, environmental protection, protecting animals etc.,

Contemporary social relevance of Ashoka's Dhamma

1. Non-violence
   ↳ In the recent wars like Russia-Ukraine War, Palestine-Israel war this principle can be applied for peaceful resolution of conflicts.

2. Tolerance
   ↳ Communal riots can be avoided by following Ashkon Dhamma.

3. Environmental protection
   ↳ Climate change can be reduced by following this principle.

Thus Ashoka's Dhamma is relevant in today's world also to tackle various challenges and their effects effectively.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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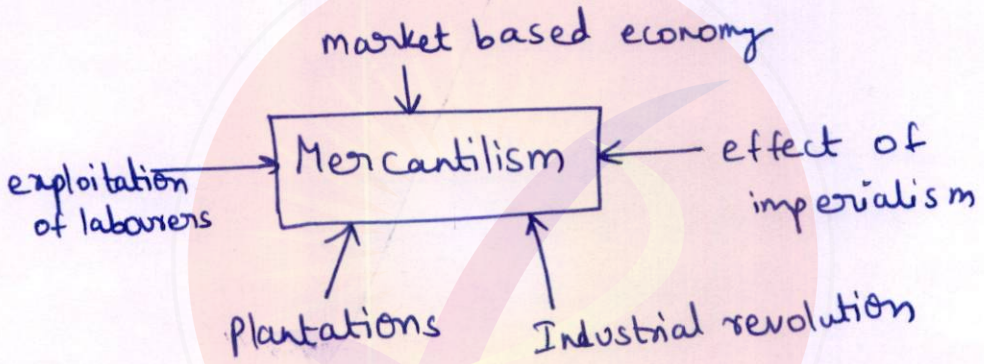
Marks:	

14. What do you understand by 'Mercantilism'? Examine its impacts on the socio-economic conditions in Colonial India. **(15 marks, 250 words)**

'Mercantilism' is a strategy which involves increased production of exports and decreased imports inorder to increase the accumulation of wealth. It involves buying something for cheap prices and selling them at higher prices.



Impact of Merchantilism on socio-economic conditions in colonial India

1. Exploitation of Indian industry :-

Deindustrialisation occured due to cheap imports of various goods which led to adverse effects on Indian

Craftsmen and their work.

Ex :- Machine made textiles

2. Increased import duties on British goods has damaged the Indian economy.

3. Rise in plantation crops - like Indigo, Tobacco, Rubber, cotton etc., for cheap raw materials.

4. Decreased competitiveness of Indian products in International industry due to reduced duties on export and cheap products due to industrial revolution.

5. Slavery increased - slave trade had risen due to requirement of labour for production.

6. Exploitation of farmers by levying heavy taxes.

7. Rise of oppression by East India Company.

Ex:- Dastaks for company workers

8. Exploitation of traditional handicrafts, products.

'Mercantilism' marked the beginning of imperialism and colonialism in India and led to damage of Indian Industries and societal damages.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

15. Lord Dalhousie through the great drama of annexation laid the foundation of modern India. Examine. **(15 marks, 250 words)**

Lord Dalhousie served as the Governor general of India from 1848 to 1856. His period saw expansion of British empire and advancements in transport and communication in India.

Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation

1. Policy of 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced to expand the British empire and increase its territorial power - Ex:- Satara, Sambhalpur, Jhansi were taken under British rule.

2. Wars - like Anglo-sikh wars, wars on international front were also carried out

3. Annexation of awadh in 1856 in the garb of 'misgovernance' by the ruler

has led to 1st war of Indian Independence in 1858.

4. This policy of annexation by Dalhousie was severely critised and was met with great resistance → resulting in 1858 sepoy muting
↓
foundation for freedom struggle and modern India.

Reforms in the period of lord Dalhousie

1. Administrative reforms - he reformed civil services, also carried out police reforms.

2. Judicial reforms like Nizam adalat were carried out during his period.

3. Railways and transportation started during his period - Bombay-Thane line in 1848.

4. Telegraph and postal services also started during his period.

5. Education was given importance.

Though Dalhousie's period saw oppression and annexation it also was characterised by some reforms which shaped the modern India.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

16. The Non- Cooperation Movement was negative enough to be peaceful but positive enough to be effective. Comment. **(15 marks, 250 words)**

Non cooperation movement (1920-22) was started as a responce to Jalianwala Bagh Masscre, Khilafat movement, war time oppression. It was the beginning of mass struggle in Gandhian Era.

Gandhiji's way of Non-cooperation movement

1. Non-violence - he asked everybody to refrain from all kinds of violence.
2. Peaceful protests by picketing, boycotting foreign goods, promoting swadeshi goods.
3. Hindu-muslim unity to be bedrock of the movement.
4. Participation from all sections like women, students, farmers etc.,

Non cooperation movement was Negative enough to be peaceful

1. The movement saw participation from all sections of people and hence became difficult to be peaceful.
   ↳ Eg :- Peasants revolted against Zamindars - Mapillah revolts

2. Chauri Chaura incident - occured when people were agitated and hence killed the Police.

3. Rampa rebellion against Britishers was a violent revolt.

4. Violence was seen at some places during picketing, boycott of goods.

Non-cooperation movement's positive impacts

1. Arouse feeling of nationalism and patriotism in masses.

2. Showcased hindu-muslim Unity.

3. Britisher's understood the growing resentment in the population and used repressive methods.

4. Participation from women was against older beliefs.

5. Participation from peasants made it a all-inclusive movement.

6. Strength of mass struggle.

Non-cooperation movement proved to be a watershed movement in Indian freedom struggle movement.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

17. 'The constituent Assembly was deeply committed to the idea of democracy and individual rights but divided on the issue of adoption of the type of economic model.' Discuss. **(15 marks, 250 words)**

Constituent assembly was constituted based on cabinet mission plan and devised the constitution for Independent India.

Constituent assembly debate on adoption of economic model

1. Socialist model - in this model all the modes of production are under the control of the state. Members like Jayaprakash Narayan proposed for this model.

2. Market based model - privatisation of all means of production was proposed by members like K.T. Shah.

3. Mixed model - it proposed for socialist model in some strategic sectors and for privatisation in other sectors.

Jawaharlal Nehru proposed this model.

Adoption of mixed model and reasons

1. Historical reasons - Because of colonial rule and its effects privatisation would not be effective as it leads to extreme capitalism and in the same way socialist model would be counter productive.

2. Balance between innovation and economic growth can be made possible by mixed model.

3. Government's control of strategic sectors would lead to development

of essentials and equal resources distribution and utilisation.

Ex - Steel plants.

4. Economic growth driven by both government and private.

Thus, constituent assembly opted for mixed economic model for modern India which proved to be effective.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

18. How different would have been the status of the post-independence Indian economy without the adoption of a "planned economy" system? Discuss.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Planned economy was adopted in post-independence era to regulate private players and boost economic growth of the country.

Status of post-independence economy without planned economy system

1. Uneven economic growth could've been an issue.

2. Monopoly might've been created without planned economy.

3. Agriculture growth could not have been possible without planned economy.

4. Industrial growth at this rate

wouldn't have been possible.

Planned economy

1. Bombay plan - 1946 talked about the future strategy for economy.
2. Five year plans
   - 1st FYP - agriculture growth
   - 2nd FYP - industrial growth
   - 14th FYP - inclusive growth
3. Development of PSE's (public sector enterprises)
   - ↳ BHEL, Coal India etc.,
4. Strategic sectors development like Space, Defense etc.,

Thus planned economy paved the way for overall economic development of India.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

19. 'Vision of a $5 Trillion economy fundamentally depends upon a vibrant urban sector'. In the light of the statement, bring out the challenges faced in present urbanization patterns in India and suggest reformative measures.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
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Marks:	

20. 'We cannot all succeed if half of us are held back'. Examine the statement by referring to the status of women in India and the effectiveness of women empowerment measures by the State. **(15 marks, 250 words)**

Women though make upto 50% of the total population doesn't contribute to country's GDP equally due to lack of participation and social restriction.

Status of women in India

1. Educational status - According to Census 2011, only 66.7% of Indian women are literate.

2. Nutritional status - According to NFHS-5 data 57% of Indian women are anaemic and there is no adequate nutrition provided to them.

3. Societal status
   ↳ Inequality in payment, opportunities to jobs due to patriarchy.

4. Only 37% labour force participation rate of women in India shows the poor state of affairs.

5. There are societal pressures like taking care of family, children, etc., which hinders women's capabilities to work.

Women empowerement measures by state

1. POSHAN Abhiyaan - for improving nutritional status.

2. Startups by women are encouraged by various schemes like Mission Shakti.

3. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao to increase female literacy rate

4. SHG schemes to encourage rural women to become financially independent.

Impact of state's policies

1. Though the schemes have showed improvement → Female enrollment in schools increased, nutritional status improved → There is still lot more gaps which can be covered only by a social movement and social change.

Hence, women have to be given equal opportunities with man to bridge the gender gap.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

Space for Rough Work

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