

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

Candidates must not write on this margin

20/50

Deducting marks for Exceeding word limit

(A2) : Content : Relevant but attempt to give
• Literature references
• Critical analysis

(A3) : Content : Relevant but missing on some key content.
Categorize the Impact of Swadeshi

(A4) Content : Partially relevant and incomplete.
Give subheading within your answer

(A5) Content : Relevant but try to analyze the topic from all possible aspects.

Content is partially relevant but incomplete

Word Limit

4/10

Q. Discuss Marxist approach to the analysis of Indian Nationalism

10m

Ans. According to the Marxist approach, Indian nationalism was absent in India before the advent of the Britishers. Indian nationalism grew as the result of changes in economic modes of production which in turn, influenced the political super-structure.

Explanations of Marxist approach is not satisfactory. Justify criticism under separate subheadings.

AR Desai, a Marxist, in his book 'Social Background of Indian Nationalism'

described 5 phases -

- 1. 1st phase (1800-1850)
 - Introduction of British exploitation policies giving rise to peasant suppression.
 - Introduction of western education -> Rise of modern middle class -> Reform movements like Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj etc.

Mention Social background of Indian Nationalism

- 2. 2nd phase (1850-1888)
 - Destruction of industries and commercialisation of agriculture.
 - Revolt of 1857 which was a war between

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सही शब्दों
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declining feudalism and rising capitalism

3rd phase (1888-1905)

- Indian Bourgeoisie encouraged middle class to protest for their interests
- Rise of Indian National Congress
- Protests for protection of class interests

4th phase (1905-1920)

- Rise of peasantry in organizations like Kisan Sabha
- Emergence of socialist ideas
- Revolts against zamindari by peasants

5th phase (1920-40)

{ Mahatma Gandhi bridged the gap between different classes

Indian Bourgeoisie (Thesis), and Indian Proletariat (anti-thesis) came together (synthesis) and supported the cause of industrialists and labour and peasants.

The Marxists put forward a conflictist view which is often criticised by M.N

Srinivas as he believes diversity is a unifying factor for India. A.R. Desai concludes that nationalism is being used to perpetuate dominance rather than to establish democracy.

Use keywords such as Historical dialectical substitution of feudal economy with capitalist economy

give separate subheading for critical analysis

Que 2

Ans-

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Word Limit?

4.5/10

Write a short note on indological perspective and its changing form as applicable today.

10M

Ans- Indology deals with the study of Indian society on the basis of ancient texts, scriptures and archaeological evidences. The pioneer of Indology is G.S Ghurye.

-- It is based on the assumption that Indian society is continuous and the specificity of Indian culture can be grasped better through texts rather than western ways of studying it.

Indian society is presented as a vast melting point of cultures, religious and values.

- Indologists like Ghurye used Sanskrit and vernacular texts, applied diffusionist approach, used anthropological methods and came up with attributional approach.

Page

give literature references
↓
Caste and Race in India (1932)
Indian Society (1953)

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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to caste -

- Privileges and prohibitions
- Commensality
- Endogamy in marriage
- Segmentary
- Hierarchical
- Lack of choice of occupation

Caste

Indology is changing in contemporary times -

1. Arthur Basham - critically studied the impact of Swami Vivekananda from a global perspective and described him as one of the main moulders of the modern world.

2. R.S. Sharma - laid stress on change and continuity in the Indian society. He critically evaluated the sources and established connection between texts and archaeological evidence.

Indology is criticised to be a Brahmanic view point on texts. It tends to ignore the subalterns and the dehumanizing aspect of caste.

However, it can effectively help in tracing the history of caste system, joint family etc.

Criticism of Indology
• loaded with Brahmanical point of view
• book review of society



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Ques 3 Examine sociological dynamics of Swadeshi Movement (1905) in colonial India

1000

4/110
Ans. Colonial India saw a great number of protests and movements in response to the British exploitation policies. One such movement was Swadeshi Movement of 1905 which was a in immediate response to the partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon.

Other Causes -

1. The feeling of exclusion experienced by people due to lack of participation in decision-making.
2. De-industrialisation in India and oppression of peasants through revenue policies.
3. Poor working conditions of labour (proletariat) and boycotting

Method Used - Burning of foreign clothes and other goods and switching to Indian made goods

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Impact of Swadeshi Movement

According to Suniti Sarkar and Dhanagare, movements during the time were localised in nature. Swadeshi Movement was also limited to the area of Bengal and some parts of North and West India. It could not reach the greater part of South India.

positive
renewal of

Negative
denation of
poor and
increased poverty

Indian culture
positive self development

vested interest of Indian capitalist class

promotion of unity

This movement attacked the biased mercantilist policy of British. It led to change among people. People became more aware of the economic drain. It laid the foundation of mass participation in movements to come and gave birth to nationalist sentiments among the masses.



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Ques What are the changes in the cultural and structural aspects of caste system since independence.

Ans. Caste system in India is studied from ancient texts as being rigid while from context as being flexible and dynamic. According to Yogendra Singh, the caste system has undergone change by modernization through 3 perspectives -

1. Theoretical - Little Tradition
2. Macroscopic - Heterogenetic source of change
3. Microscopic - Orthogenetic source of change

Source of change	Cultural Structure (Abstractions)		Social Structure (Reality)	
	Little Tradition	Great Tradition	Micro Structure	Macro Structure
Heterogenetic	Islamization Westernization	Secondary Islamization Secondary Westernization	1. Role differentiation (Joint → Nuclear → Joint family) 2. Family, caste, sub castes 3. New legitimization (Village, caste)	1. New political Institutions (Bureaucracy, industries) 2. New structure (Bureaucracy, Industry, cities)
Orthogenetic	Secularization	<u>Cultural Renaissance</u> (Buddhism, Jainism, Bhakti Movement)	1. Migration 2. Population Shift 3. Pattern Recurrence (Joint → Nuclear → Joint Family)	1. Circulation of <u>cities</u> 2. <u>Succession of kings</u> 3. <u>Rise and fall of cities</u> .

Not Read

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है।

Urbanization??
Industrialization??
Education??
Marriage??
Caste and Politics??

Cultural changes are brought by ortho and
heterogeneous sources causing change from
little tradition to great tradition by westernization, secularism
etc. to great tradition by secondary westernization
and secularisation.

Structural changes in society are brought in
its micro and macro structure like
change in jointness of family, circulation
of elites etc.

This theory of Yogendra Singh finds
relevance till today & as modern society
in India has continuity as well as
change as its tenets.

Despite its criticism by Anujit Pathak,
this modernity is forcing people to follow
a universal pattern of growth, this
theory is very well holistically
encompasses the paradoxical nature
of Indian society.

give
subheading

Critical
analysis

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Word Limit 100

Q. Write a short note on Impact of Muslims on Indian Society.

Ans. Muslims came to Indian subcontinent from the North West in the form of invaders and plunderers. With the establishment of Delhi Sultanate and Mughal empire, they established themselves in India and had strong impacts on Indian society -

1. Tradition - Introduced orthodox and conservative outlook and social customs. Parda system of Muslims was adopted by Rajputs. Promoted universal brotherhood and rejected caste system and untouchability.

2. Art - Introduced new musical instruments like tabla. New architectural elements like domes. New embroideries like zardozi.

3. Culture - New food habits were introduced. Dressing style now included turbans and long robes.

Religious impact

This content lacks author references
H.V. Shivras
S.V. Komath
K.M. Parulkar

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you can categorize the content

4. Economy - introduced systematic revenue system on the basis of productivity of land.

positive impact

5. Polity - Did not change much in the political system. King was the centre of all power.

Negative impact

6. Language - introduced new languages like Persian, Arabic and Urdu and promoted their widespread use.

Impact of Muslims on upper caste Hindus

G.S. Ghurye called Muslims as a religious minority, a threat to the national unity in his trilogy but Muslims have been loyal to the country and fostered the unity and progress. There have been instances of communal disharmony and intolerance but India has always been a diverse country. India always can unite this diversity in national interests.

