

**GS Mains  
Test - 1  
Test Code [1033]**

1. Jainism originated as a non-materialist school of thought which enriched the Indian culture to a great extent. Explain. **(10 marks)**
2. Saint Kabir became the most famous followers of Ramananda whose teachings are relevant beyond the confines of textbooks. Elaborate. **(10 marks)**
3. The contribution of Indian National Army in the freedom struggle was that of a unifying force which held the people together both physically and intellectually. Elaborate. **(10 marks)**
4. It is said that the British used the policy of carrot and stick in their rule over India. Highlight any two instances in the British history of India which support this policy. **(10 marks)**
5. The conviction that popular sovereignty and civil liberties must be exercised even against the ruler is not a legacy of British rule but has been inculcated by the national freedom movement. Explain. **(10 marks)**
6. Independent India's foreign policy was shaped by the principles evolved and experiences gained during the national movement. Justify. **(10 marks)**
7. Post-partition integration and unification of the country was the biggest challenge facing Indian leaders. What strategies were adopted by the leaders to overcome this multi-faceted challenge? **(10 marks)**
8. To what an extent Indian society and culture today has been shaped by the Bhakti movement of medieval India? **(10 marks)**
9. Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a grammarist, educationist, reformer and the doyen of Bengal renaissance. Elaborate. **(10 marks)**
10. Inclusion of Indians in Legislative Councils was initiated to prolong the rule of British in India but these institutions hastened the process of independence for India. Critically examine. **(10 marks)**
11. Giving a brief description about the movements explain why the freedom movements in Asia and Africa got strengthened after the First World War? **(15 marks)**
12. With the advent of British in India a new colonial structure took root in the country. Examine the basic features of this colonial structure and its impact on the society and economy. **(15 marks)**
13. UNESCO has added around 42 Indian languages in its 'Atlas of World Languages in Danger'. In this context examine the need of preservation of indigenous languages and efforts taken by India in this regard. **(15 marks)**



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14. The national movement not only popularized the regressive and exploitative policies of the British but also evolved a broad economic strategy to overcome India's economic and social backwardness. Justify. **(15 marks)**
15. Since its initial stages the national movement had kept communal tendencies at bay however towards the end it failed to control the genie after it was out of the bottle. Comment. **(15 marks)**
16. What policies have been adopted by the independent India to achieve integration and growth of tribals and tribal areas? **(15 marks)**
17. Central planning was used as the primary tool to address the challenge of regional imbalance post-independence in India. Critically evaluate this policy on the basis of contemporary realities. **(15 marks)**
18. Although the Communist were indifferent or opposed to the Gandhian ideology but the working class provided critical support in all the chapters of the national movement. Discuss. **(15 marks)**
19. Whether it is the League of Nations or the United Nations until the third world economies are given adequate voice the sustainability of the group remains skeptical. Discuss. **(15 marks)**
20. The Government of India Act 1919 has often been marked as a major turning point in the history of twentieth-century India, however it proved to be futile. Explain. **(15 marks)**