



TEST 01

MAINS MAXIMA 2025

FORTUNE IAS ACADEMY**GS - PAPER I**

Name Of Candidate	SREEJA . J . S		
Email Id		Roll No	63083
Mobile No		Date	08/06/2025

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE		INSTRUCTIONS	
Total marks	75 1/2	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile No in answer sheets. 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory. 3. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one. 4. Answers to Question Nos. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Question Nos: 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. 5. Word limit in questions should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.	
Remarks:		Start Time : 10:00 am	End Time : 01:00 pm
		Mode Of Examination :	Online ☐ Offline ☒

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TABLE OF MARKS			REMARKS
Q NO	MAXIMUM MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	
1	10		Question Understanding:
2	10		
3	10		Presentation(Neatness):
4	10		
5	10		Content:
6	10		
7	10		Innovation:
8	10		
9	10		Other suggestions:
10	10		
11	15		
12	15		
13	15		
14	15		
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		

SECTION : A

1. "Explain the role of religious patronage in shaping the development of temple architecture in ancient and medieval India." (10 marks, 150 words)

India's temple architecture is a testament to its excellent craftsmanship and the evolution of architectural technology from ancient times to medieval times.

In this context, royal patronage has played a significant role.

Role of royal patronage

① Show of power &

prerogative of kings & royals.

Temples were projected the power & influence of kings.

eg. Brihadeshwara temple symbol of Chola power

② Support to religious principles & structures
→ to get acceptance from the people

- ① cave temples
- ↓
- ② Rock-cut temples
- ↓
- ③ Nagara style
- ↓
- ④ Dravidian style
- ↓
- ⑤ Vesara style
- Evolution

Not asked directly

You can separate between Ancient & Medieval

Religion

Hinduism

→ Buddhism

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

→ to prove legitimacy Jainism

eg Madurai Meenakshi Temple by
Pandiyas

③ Establishment of legacy :

→ Aided in the evolution of temple
architecture.

eg Mahendravarma I of Pallavas
constructed rock-cut temples. His successor
Mahamalla constructed first structural temples
in Mahabalipuram - Panch Rath

④ Regional supremacy : Soft power influence

eg Kailasanatha temple of Rashtrakutas

⑤ Support to local artisans & indigenous
technologies : Motivations & employment
opportunities.

eg Temple towers, Cholepallam in Tanjavur
etc

Loyal patronage essentially helped in
the evolution of temple architecture. Currently,
this signifies the importance of govt support
to protect art & heritage.

2. Examine the impact of the Sufi movement on Indian society during the medieval period, focusing on its contributions to cultural synthesis. (10 marks, 150 words)

Sufi movement is the Islamic version of Bhakti movement that flourished in India during the medieval period. Some of the orders include Chisti, Suhrawardi etc.

Influence:

Impact of Sufi movement on Indian Society

→ Contributions to cultural synthesis:

- Fostered unity and universal brotherhood

eg Dargahs were visited by Hindu Royals and common people, & muslims alike

- Festivals as events for cultural syncretism

eg Urs - celebration of death anniversary of sufi saint's death

- Propagated love, compassion, and empathy:

eg love for God and love for one another

- Dance & Culture: Dastgah music & dance forms.

Bridge between
Sufi &
Cultural
contributions

Society

→ Political impact :

- Power consolidation:

eg Akbar regularly visited Sufi saint
Salim at Ajmer

- Acceptance of people: Visit to dargahs
and having food at common kitchen was
popular.

→ Economic impact :

- Employment opportunities
- Development of religious towns
- Development of markets

→ Cultural impact & Social impact

- Hindu-Muslim unity
- Dargahs and festivals eg. Urs
- Growth and development of Hindustani

music

eg Amir Khusrau - Sakal Bana

Sufi movement was not merely a
religious movement, but a socio-cultural
movement that made immense contributions
to art and heritage as well unity in diversity.

3. "What were the major architectural innovations introduced during the Mughal period? How did these innovations influence later Indian architecture?" (10 marks, 150 words)

Mughal period (16 to 18 century),
has seen many architectural innovations
which has significantly contributed to
the Indian architecture.

Major architectural innovations & influence on later Indian architecture

① Charbagh gardens: Architectural

innovation of Babar

(eg) Shalimar Bagh - *wood*



② Extravagant tombs

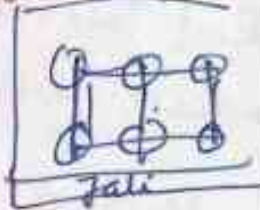
(eg) Humayun tomb

Not in garden
Large true dome
Intricate art work
Numerous rooms

③ Luxurious palaces: with Zali

(eg) windes-like

↳ privacy
↳ lighting
↳ artistic & creativity



④ Polished and beautiful Mehs

(eg) Taj Mahal - made of white marble and one among the great wonders of the world → tourism & heritage

⑤ Use of red sand stone : Humayun

tomb - prioritisation of indigenous

Mehtabs - Central Vista - Parliament building

⑥ Construction in the riverside :

Adding to the scenic beauty, easy drainage, cooling effect in the structure

(eg) Red Fort → Rajina Hill - President's

⑦ Cities & forts : Fatehpur Sikri by

Akbar, Shahjahanabad by Shahjahan ;

Red Fort by Shahjahan → symbols of Indian cultural heritage.

Mughal architectural legacy is known for its utility and scenic beauty. It certainly adds to India's cultural pride.

4. Analyse the role of the Home Rule Movement in broadening the base of the Indian National Movement. (10 marks, 150 words)

Home Rule movement (was India's response to the impact of First world war on India and British excuses at the time: Major leaders include Tilak (1917) 1918-1920 Annie Besant (1918) Lord

It played a major role in broadening the base of national movement

Role

⇒ Propagation of constitutional means:

• Methods of Home rule

{ Petitions
 { Discussions & debates
 { Construction of library
 { Newspapers & pamphlets
 (eg: Common weal by Ms Besant)

• This set the stage of for a satyagraha & non-violence movement afterwards

⇒ Involvement of masses: Major role in spreading the fervour of nationalism

(e) Especially in Bombay & Chennai
(Adyar)

⇒ Use of literature in spreading

Nationalism: Tilak published Kerari & Maanthe; Annie Besant published Common weal & New India

(e) Motivated educated Indians

⇒ Increasing membership in INC: In 1917, Annie Besant became first woman President of INC

→ Inspiration to women: Annie Besant, Sarda, Debi Chaudharani etc

→ Arrests influencing masses: Tilak & Besant and other Home rule leaders

Limited to certain pockets

e.g. Bombay, Chennai

Limitations

↳ Mass participation of educated Indians & middle class alone

↳ British opposition
(e) arrests & bans

Nonetheless, Home Rule Movement has prepared Indians for the Gandhian phase

5. Examine the role of literature and cultural expressions in fostering nationalist sentiments during the Indian freedom struggle.
(10 marks, 150 words)

The nationalist sentiments was not only fostered by movements, revolutionary acts etc. Literature & cultural expressions have played a vibrant role, equipping masses to engage in Indian freedom struggle.

Role of literature → Ans

- ① Description of the struggles of the poor: In vivid details

eg Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's Anand-math - details of Banyari fakirs. wood

- ② Focus on the plight of labourers:

eg Agricultural labourers - Nila Dasan of Dinabandhu Nitya

- ③ Popularization of peasant movements & civil rebellions

eg Anand-math, Nila Dasan, Godan of Premchand [Banyari rebellion, Indigo Revolt]

Role of cultural expressions

① Paintings : Personification of nationalism

(eg) Abanindranath Tagore's Bharat Mata

② Religious-themed artworks : fostering and revival of national pride

(eg) Raja Ravi Varma's paintings such as Darmayanthi, Shakuntala etc.

③ Role of newspapers & pamphlets :

(eg) Kerari and Marathe of Titik - ~~200~~
introduction of Ganpathi festival etc

④ Intellectual works : scholars such as

Raja Ram Mohan Roy & Rabindranath Tagore

(eg) Spirits of Humanism (Mohan Roy),
Autarky (Tagore)

⑤ Role of poetry & music : Harjini Waidya -
nightingale of India, was a great poet

to conclude, literature & cultural expressions
were inevitable. But certain limitations -
exclusion of illiterates
Patish oppression - concentration on few areas

6. Analyse Lord Ripon's contribution to liberalizing British administration in India, particularly in contrast to the policies of his predecessor.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Lord Ripon is known for his contributions to liberalizing British administration in India and bringing some welfare measures into his policies.

Liberalization in contrast to Lord Lytton

Lord Lytton	Lord Ripon
① Suppression of the press Leg vernacular language Act 1877 ② Establishment of European supremacy in civil services Leg Exclusion of Indians, reducing age limit	① Reversed the Act ② Attempted to bring in bill to allow Indian judges to try Europeans

③ No importance to rural self government

→ Highly centralized administration

③ Known as the father of local self-government in India

(eg) Rippon building is the separation of Chennai

④ No such initiative from Lytton - his focus was to

reinforce European supremacy and increase exploitation of Indians

④ Brought in Factories Act of 1880

- complete restriction on child labour
- limiting working hours

His tenure only lasted for 4-5 years

Failure of Ilbert Bill

Limitation of Ripon's policies

Jati panchayats continued

European supremacy continued

Nonetheless, Lord Ripon's policies were a relief to distraught Indians due to Lord Lytton. His contributions are still significant

7. Examine the impact of linguistic reorganization of states on India's federal structure and regional identity in the post-independence period. (10 marks, 150 words)

Linguistic reorganization of states was a herculean task for the newly independent India. It officially began with the States Reorganization Commission headed by Fazl Ali, H.N. Kunzru & K.V. Panikkar (1953). 1956 act

Impact of linguistic organization

① On India's federal structure

⇒ Solidified the principle of Indian federalism :

- Constitutional demarcation of powers
- States as active part of Federation of India
- Beginning of cooperative federalism
- Some scholars call it quasi federal

How ling. reorganization is needed to this

⇒ Unique existence of states :

- India, as Union of states (Art 1)
- Indestructible states in an indestructible Union (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar)

Not political

⇒ Acceptance of regional demands of states

- Linguistic reorganization was the only demand for state reorganization.

- Ex. Andhra Pradesh for Telugu-speaking people

- Fostering of unity in diversity.

② On Regional Identity

⇒ Linguistic identity: Aided in the growth and development of regional languages

Ex. Tamil, Telugu

⇒ Preservation of unique culture:

Ex. North-eastern states → Nagaland (1963)
→ Meghalaya (1972)

⇒ Recognition to cultural expressions:

Ex. Bharatanatyam of Tamil Nadu elevated as classical dance form.

However there are problems

Separatist movements
Ex. Vidharbha movement in Maharashtra.

→ Hindi-imposition
→ Forced integration & assimilation
ethnic conflict Ex. North-eastern states
Ex. Manipur issue

Nonetheless, due to the visionary leaders like Patel and Nehru, aided by U.P. Menon, India has entered a phase of national building with its unity and integrity.

8. "The integration of princely states was a blend of persuasion and coercion." Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

Integration of princely states was a complicated issue at the time of independence. There were 565 princely states, with complex attitudes. It is the effort of Sardar Patel and his secretary V.P. Menon that made it possible.

Reasons for complication → Undetermined constitutional status
• Either join Pakistan or India or remain independent
→ Regionalism & feudal attitude of rulers of princely states.

Integration as a blend of persuasion

Role of coercion

① Military action:

Eg Hyderabad: peasant movements in Hyderabad wanting it to join Indian Union was met by Razakars of Nizam. This led to military action - Operation Polo.

Junagadh

② Role of persuasion:

→ plebisite: Case of Junagadh

• the Muslim ruler of Hindu majority people wanted to join Pakistan. But due to persuasion from national leaders, with plebisite - Junagadh was added to Indian Union

→ Instrument of accession: Case of Kashmir & Sikkim

• Hindu ruler Hari Singh wanted to stay independent - but through instrument of accession - acceded to India

• Similar strategy to Sikkim, with an exception of associate state status

→ Combining: Case of Gwalior & Cochin

• Thus, integration of princely states was a blend of accession & persuasion

9. Discuss the factors that led to the rise of fascism in Europe between the two world wars and its impact on global politics. (10 marks, 150 words)

Fascism had its origins during the inter-war period in Italy fashioned by Benito Mussolini and his party Red Shirts. It is an ^{far-right} ideology rooted in social Darwinism, eugenics, and racism, treating human beings as mere objects.

Year could be mentioned

Factors that led to the rise of fascism

① Political factors :

→ Colonial ambitions: Italy was late to the colonial scramble. So?

→ Treaty of St. Germaine: Pushing of Italy to the side and imposing of hefty war indemnities.

→ War guilt: powers such as the UK, France and Russia, pushed war guilt on Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, hurting national pride.

② Economic factors :

→ Impact of great depression 1929

unemployment
→ stagnation
→ inflation
→ low growth

Versailles → Germany

Complete your points

→ Burden on budget: Due to hefty war indemnities

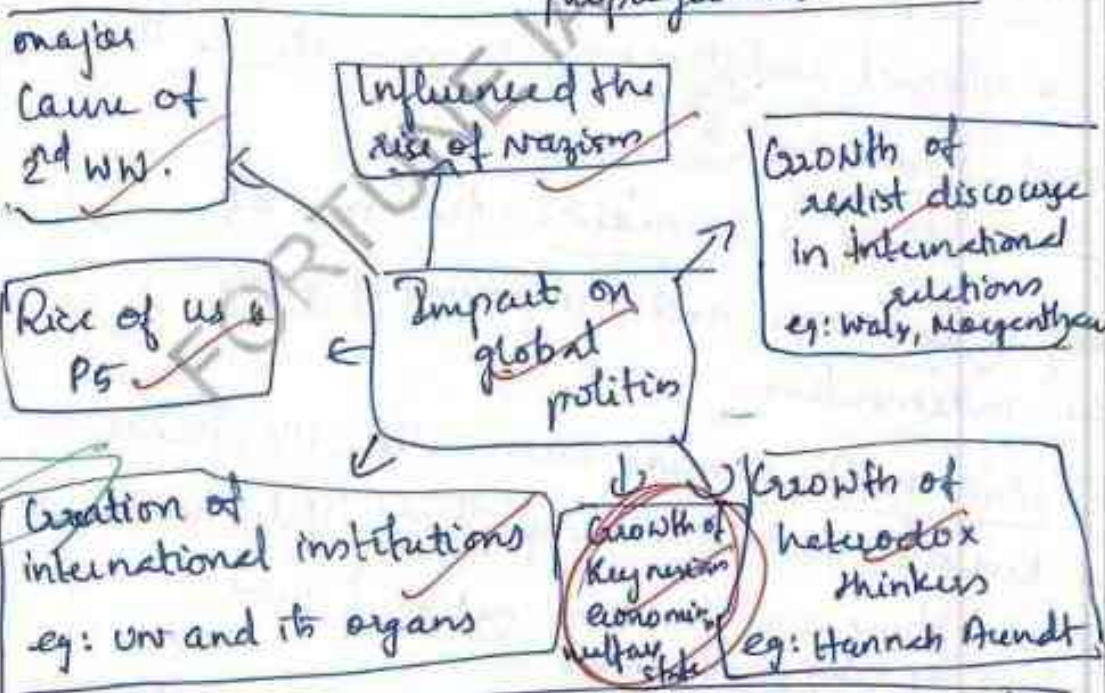
→ Economic nationalism: Compounded with the wounded national pride.

② Social factors:

→ Frustrated populace: hurt of nationalistic sentiments; failure in the war

→ Poverty: far caused by famines, unemployment, stagnant economy

→ Ideological push: through media propaganda



Rise of fascism had a profound impact on international politics and it is understanding it is particularly relevant considering the rise of far-right across the globe

10. Discuss the ramifications of the Industrial Revolution with regards to how it shaped colonial policies and international trade?
(10 marks, 150 words)

Industrial Revolution ^(IE) refers to the sudden spurt in the role of machines & industries is the mode of production. It began in 18th century England was later spread to across the world.

Ramifications of IR

⇒ Shaping of colonial policies ~~(Merchantism)~~

- Merchantism
 - Bullionism
 - Guarantee for raw materials
eg. US - cotton
 - Market for finished goods
eg. US, India

◦ Increased commercialization of agriculture:

For exports, with little benefit to the host country/colony
eg. Indigo - 2/3rd of the land to cultivate Indigo in India

◦ Monopolisation of trade: Colonial powers as the sole exporters of raw materials.

Leg Slave Act of US, Charter Act of 1813, 1833
in India

o Slavery & indentured labour : Slave
markets and forced slave trade from Africa
to colonies.

→ when slavery was abolished, forced
indentured labourers from India & elsewhere to
Sri Lanka (plantation lands), South East Asia etc.

o Decline of indigenous industries : Countered
by establishment of modern industries.

→ International trade

o Hidden growth in volume of trade :

Exports from India surged, not of gold & silver etc.

Imports of raw materials

o Growth in bullion exchange : Gold Bullion etc
on fixed exchange rate

o Navigations & exploration : For augmenting
trade

(e) France exploration & subsequent colonisation of
India

o Beginning of International Banks :

Such as Bank of England

Ramifications of IR continues to even today as we
are currently undergoing Industrial Revolution

SECTION : B

11. In light of the recent UNESCO recognition of the Hoysala temples as World Heritage Sites, discuss their architectural significance and their role in preserving India's cultural heritage. (15 marks, 250 words)

Hoysalas [roughly 10th to 13th centuries] had made immense contributions to the evolution of temple architecture in India. The UNESCO enlistment of Sacred Ensemble of Hoysala Temples is a testament to that.

General features of Hoysala temples

① Vesara style :

Karnataka style of temples

② Stellate pattern on platform

③ Modified tower (shikhara)

④ Garbhagriha, beneath shikhara

⑤ Amalaka on top of shikhara

eg. Chennakeshava temple at Belur, Halebidu temple.



Hoysaleswara, give examples

Architectural significance of Hoysala temples

① Symbol of cultural syncretism :

Amalgamation of both Nagara style & Dravidian style.

↳ Influence of Cholas & Rājput kingdoms of north

② Architectural integrity : Stellar example of integration while maintaining uniqueness.

↳ Jagathi Shikhara from north India, lent stellate pattern platform

③ Intricate carvings : exterior and interior

④ Sculptures : Reflecting religious themes and continuation of Bhakti movement

↳ Influence of Vaishnavism & Shaivism

⑤ New era in temple architecture : Regional phase - Vesara style in Karnataka, blends in Odisha etc

⑥ Religious significance & symbolism :

Implication continues to modern day.

Role in preserving India's cultural heritage

- ① Popularity: UNESCO recognition adds to the popularity leading to $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{tourism} \\ \rightarrow \text{knowledge} \\ \rightarrow \text{discrimination} \end{cases}$
- ② Preservation of ancient & medieval structures: Rejuvenation & modern methods of preservation

- ③ Social media campaigns: Due to the increased visibility among general public

- ④ Boost to religious pilgrimage: $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{employment opportunities} \\ \rightarrow \text{popularisation of indigenous art & craft} \end{cases}$
- ⑤ Inspiration for art & culture: Movies, songs, literature etc. Rituals.

Integration into existing govt schemes

eg HRIDAY, PRASHAD etc

Awareness campaigns
eg My gov, Instagram

Dedicated corridor
eg Kashi Vishwanath corridor

Way forward

Regulated tourism
eg ticketing, online booking, etc.

Hoysale temple architecture reflects the rich architectural legacy of India, highlighting the need of its preservation for posterity.

12. "Srimanta Sankaradeva's Neo-Vaishnavism was both a spiritual reform and a cultural renaissance." Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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13. How did regional literary traditions in medieval India reflect local socio-political and religious movements? (15 marks, 250 words)

Literary traditions in medieval India had a remarkable resonance in the local social-political and religious movements. It is a testament to India's cultural synthesis.

Role in local social movements

Lack of content

→ Spread of love and compassion

eg Guru Nanak's works intended to spread the message of love

→ anti-caste and anti-discrimination movements:

eg Neo-Vaishnavism, Shaktism etc

② Role in political movements

→ Cultural identity to political identity

eg Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's work reflect movement for Muslim upliftment

→ Beginning of nationalism & love for motherland:

eg works on Bhaktmats & historical accounts

③ Religious movements

→ Bhakti movement

eg Shri Sankaradeva's neo-vaishnavism in Assam,

- Vaishnavism of Benavanna
- Warkari movement in Maharashtra
↳ Ganeshwara

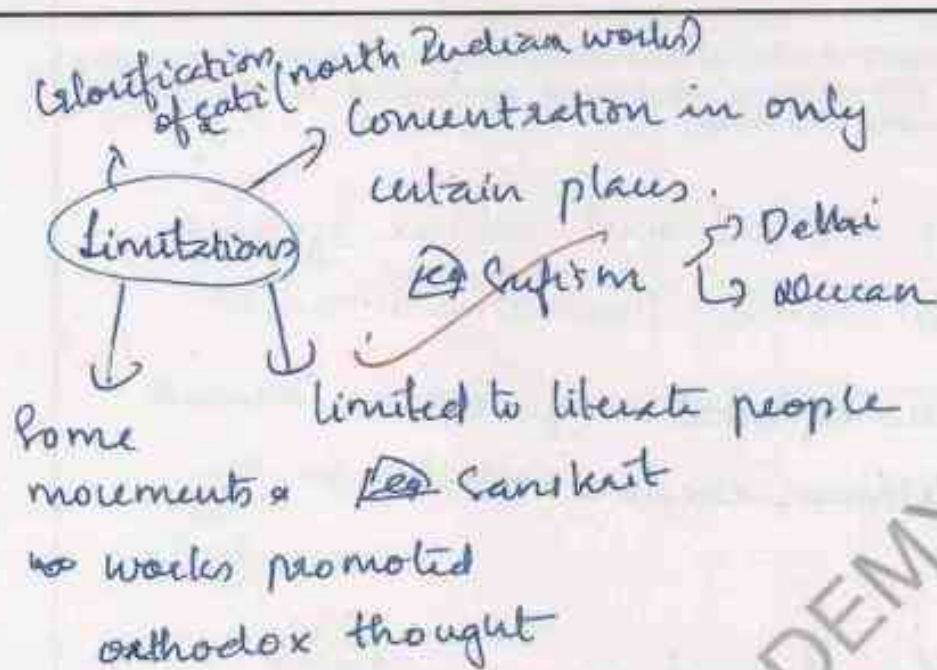
→ Sufi movement in Islam

eg Amir Khusrav's work, Jahangirname,

→ Alamgirnama of Aurangzeb - orthodox Islam

→ Jain & Buddhist works in early medieval India reflected their revival

eg Lekhapurana of Haryana, Ajitapurana etc



However, medieval literary traditions had a major role in ~~the~~ reflecting the socio-political and religious movements which aided in the construction of History. It has also aided later in the Indian national movement.

→ Shortage of content

→ Misplaced modern Indian works.

→ Improves on these.

14. Analyse the impact of colonial land revenue systems on Indian peasantry and discuss how peasant movements contributed to the national struggle. (15 marks, 250 words)

The colonial land revenue systems imposed on Indian peasantry aimed at maximum exploitation of Indian peasants and maximum revenue collection for the British.

(Major colonial land revenue systems)

Permanent Settlement	Ryotwari	Mahalwari
- Fixed revenue - 10/11th portion - Zamindars were revenue collectors - Revenue law - Heavy burden on peasants → Bengal, Orissa etc	- Not fixed, permanently revised - high - Ryots directly paid to British - Prominence of exploitation landlords moneylenders - Heavy burden → Deccan	- Not fixed permanently revised - but high - Collected from village heads - Rampant exploitation of moneylenders - Heavy burden → Punjab & other surrounding areas

Impact of colonial land revenue systems

Impact

① Frequent famines : low agri production
of food crops & disasters

① long term -
② medium term
③ short term
④ post psc

↳ India famine,
Great Bengal famine of 1770s

② Low agricultural production : Commodification
of agriculture (Indigo, jute etc) → low
investment & outdated technology

③ Farmer suicides : Exploitation from money-
lenders and zamindars

④ Stagnant growth : Added to the increasing
poverty, malnutrition etc

⑤ Increased female workforce : To reduce
the economic burden

⑥ Regional conflicts : Frequent revolts &
suppression by the British

↳ Poligar revolt, Vellore mutiny,
Mappila rebellions etc.

- Some peasant movements
- Bundelkhand Revolt
 - Champaran Satyagrah
 - Kheda
 - Tebhaga revolt
 - Moplah rebellion

Contribution of peasant movements to the national struggle

- Spread of nationalist fervour : Peasant's cause became nation's cause. *could be mentioned as eg*
- Finding of common cause : Common experiences of exploitation & suppression added to nationalism
- Rise of Gandhi : Through Champaran & Kheda Satyagrah
- Literary works : Anand Math of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee based on Sanyasi Rebellion
- Rise of new leaders : Sardar Patel through Bardoli Satyagrah
- Focus on indigenous production : An important aspect of mass movement.
- Peasants form the backbone of Indian society, their cause inevitably became nation's cause

15. The Indian national movement was as much a struggle for social reform as it was for political independence. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

Indian national movement ^(INM) refers to the series of nationalism movements happened through phases that ultimately led to India's independence on 15 August 1947.

It was a movement for both social reforms and political independence.

INM as a struggle for social reforms

① Breaking the shackles of untouchability & caste discrimination:

↳ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Annihilation of caste and demand for separate electorate for Dalits

② Liftment of women:

↳ Bharat Stree mandal by Sarala Keshi Chaudhary & Gandhi's advocacy for increased women participation in national movement

→ focus on important reforms
from sati to widow remarriage
R.R. Mohan Rao
Jyoti Bha Phule

③ Liftment of down trodden sections:

eg Gandhi's Harijan Caste League (1932)
for untouchables

④ Focus on equality & liberty

eg Karachi resolution of INC on
Fundamental Rights.

INC as a movement for political
independence

① Sovereignty of the Indian nation
as ultimate goal: Poorna Swaraj
resolution of 1929

② Mass movements such as NCMS, etc.
CON and QIM aimed at securing complete
independence

③ Demand for independent Constitution:

eg Began by Motilal Nehru, M.N.
Roy etc.

creation of platform
→ mass mobilisation
→ legislative &
adminis
reforms

④ Demand for representative political institutions:

↳ Reform of legislative councils to increase Indian representation.

⑤ Reform in the armed forces:

↳ To improve Indian representation and enable better working conditions

↳ Royal meeting of 1946.

Thus, it is evident that the INM was not merely a struggle for social reforms political independence but also a struggle for social reform

Good work

16. How did the Indian Civil Service (ICS) under British rule become both an instrument of colonial control and a precursor to India's post-independence bureaucracy? (15 marks, 250 words)

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17. To what extent did post-independence land reforms in India succeed in reducing rural inequality, and what factors limited their effectiveness across different states? (15 marks, 250 words)

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18. What were the impacts of the 1975 Emergency in India, and what insights can it provide for protecting and enhancing democratic principles in the country? (15 marks, 250 words)

Recently, India government declared that it would celebrate 25 June as Kumbdhant Hatya Diwas to commemorate the importance of Constitution & the curfews made by Indians during the dark age of democracy in India, the emergency.

[Impacts of 1975 emergency]

→ [political impact]:

① Suspension of freedoms: Violation of Fundamental Rights of citizens

② Conflict between executive and judiciary:

↳ 12th amendment overruling the Judiciary, appointment of A.N.

↳ Key as CJI overruling Judicial precedent

③ Dangus of personality cult: The leadership of Indira Gandhi led to the development of personality cult around her.

④ Suppression of press & mass media: Article 19, 21
→ Tyburn
coupled with mass killing and closure of media houses

→ Economic impact

① Balance of payment crisis: Burgeoning trade deficit

② Poverty and famines: Stagnant growth & low agricultural productivity

③ Disruption of economic activities & transport: Railway strikes

→ Social impact

① Frustration of general public: Compounded by government excess
eg Forced sterilization, poverty, mass violence

Important insights

→ Awareness of Fundamental Rights :

Awareness & education → political education

→ Dangers of blind following : Personality

cult and ignorance

→ Government & politics should be free of

outside influence

→ Role of Sanjay Gandhi in policy

formulation

→ Role of plutism in politics : Dangers of
dynastic politics

→ Role of political awareness and political
education

→ Role of separation of powers and
checks and balances in the polity

→ Constitutional development

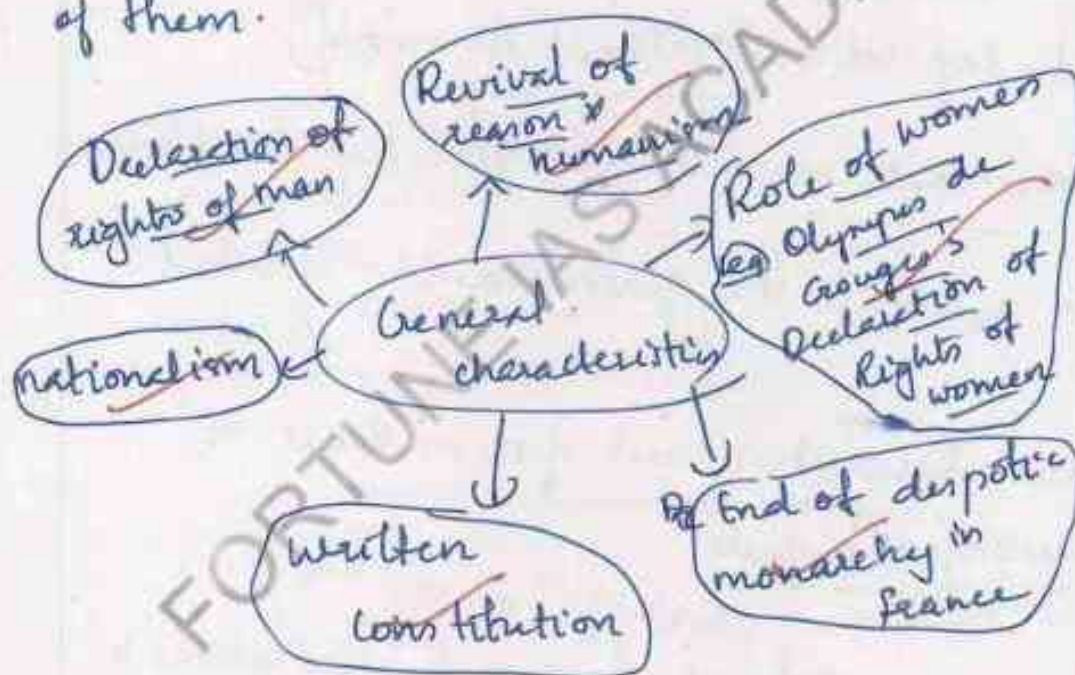
→ Press freedom

Emergency was a dark chapter in India's democratic history. Its understanding is relevant given the current political circumstances

19. The French Revolution of 1789 has loud goals but the revolution fell short of achieving its goals. Critically Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

French Revolution of 1789, marked the rise of a new world order based on the fundamental principles of liberty, equity & fraternity. It had loud goals but the revolution could not achieve many of them.

You can also mention leaders



Loud goals of French Revolution

- ① End of despotic monarchy: Install a democratic government based on popular sovereignty.

② Spread of reason & enlightenment ideas:

Such as humanism, liberty, equality & fraternity

③ Uphold the rights of man: Natural rights
of life, liberty and property

④ Increased citizen participation: In governance
and legislature (National Assembly)

⑤ Formulate an all-encompassing Constitution:

As a guide to the government - limited
in nature

French Revolution but fell in short of
achieving the goals

① Chaos & violence: Frequent revolutions & wars

Start with Napoleon
↳ 1830s, 1848 revolution, war with
Austria & Hungary

② Mass killing of people: Specifically under
Robespierre during reign of terror

③ Uncontrolled and unregulated nationalism: Assassination of those who differ in views

eg. Suppression of dissent and guillotining of numerous women

④ Failed Constitution: Numerous times - monarchy oscillating between monarchy &

Promote your point democracy

⑤ Rise of Napoleon: France circled back to monarchy under Napoleon.

Control can be imposed however

French Revolution played a major role in decentralization and the rise of nationalism across the world.

Its impact in the Indian national movement could be seen in championing of liberty, equality, of federating by national leaders.

Its influence is still relevant

Good Conclusion

Legacy

Preamble

20. In what ways did the fall of the Soviet Union alter the global political and economic order? (15 marks, 250 words)

The Soviet Union (USSR) disintegrated in December 1991, due to a host of reasons. It ushered in a new era of global politics. Its impact continues even to this day.

Political & Ideological

- Cold-war impact
- Nationalist fervour among other Republics

eg Poland, Czechoslovakia

- Influence of the west - Marshall aid, Truman doctrine to contain communism.

Reasons for the collapse of USSR

Economic:

- Glasnost & Perestroika of Gorbachev
- Stagnant growth
- Tight control and excess supply
- Unchecked industrialisation

Disintegration of Soviet Union altered global political order

→ Era of US dominance: End of bipolar world order, ushering in the unipolarity of US

→ Collapse of USSR global political dominance:

- USSR's priority shifted to rebuilding its economy.

→ Creation of new Republics:

- eg Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Hungary etc

→ Establishment of Balkan & Baltic

Republics:

eg Baltic

→ Latvia
→ Lithuania
→ Estonia

Balkan → Georgia
→ Azerbaijan

→ Slow decline of Communism: Gradually capitalism and imperialism entered Russian politics

→ Beginning of Chinese dominance in Asia:

Disintegration of USSR created a power vacuum in Asia.

→ Rejuvenation of NATO and new & modified

role: Waltz states that NATO repurposed its role to include post-USSR exigencies

eg Increased membership, contain terrorism etc

Altering of global economic order

- Victory of capitalist model: Decline in Communism & exposed its contradictions
- Surge in globalization: Through increased influence of US, west & international economic institutions such as IMF and WB ^{power}

→ Increased economic clout of the US:

→ The US as the dominant economic power

→ Creation of WTO: For institutionalizing GATT and trade norms

→ Boost to industrialization and spread of new technology: Mainly from the west

eg) Satellite phones, colour tv etc.
Shift to technology ^{driving industries}

Dissintegration of USSR, marked the beginning of new epoch in global politics & economics. Its relevance continues to today given the Russia-Ukraine conflict and Russia's reemergence.