



TEST 01

MAINS MAXIMA 2024

**FORTUNE IAS ACADEMY****GS - PAPER I**

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Mobile No	[REDACTED] 3	Date	30/6/24

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE		INSTRUCTIONS	
Total marks	109	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile No and Test Code in answer sheets.</li><li>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</li><li>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.</li><li>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.</li><li>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.</li></ol>	
Remarks:			
		Start Time : 10am	End Time : 1pm
		Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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# FORTUNE IAS ACADEMY

TABLE OF MARKS			REMARKS
Q NO	MAXIMUM MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	
1	10		<p>Question Understanding:</p> <p>Presentation(Neatness):</p> <p>Content:</p> <p>Innovation:</p> <p>Other suggestions:</p> <p>Continuous number X</p> <p><u>Presentn</u></p> <p><u>Circle</u> only when not much example.</p> <p><u>Analyse</u> 70% +ve 30% -ve</p> <p><u>Box</u> dimensions</p>
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Jahangir

**SECTION: A**

1. Examine the evolution of Mughal School of miniature paintings in India.  
(10 marks, 150 words)

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Miniature painting name  
come from the word minium  
which means small red paint

Evolution

① Court painters of Rajputs  
etc migrated to Mughal  
Court for patronage. <sup>eg Ragamala</sup> painting

② Kings like Akbar supported  
painters like Abdul Samad

grand  
symbols

③ Jahangir, very much  
interested in arts promoted  
naturalistic paintings <sup>European influence</sup>  
eg lady with mirror  
*finer brushwork*

④ Shahjahan's time, focus  
on architecture, thus  
painting declined  
*Padshahnama*  
*gold ornamentation*

④ Use of sand box technique —  
light weight stones which  
make it earthquake resistant

⑤ Mix of shaivite as well  
as Vaishnavite themes in  
temple show their tolerance  
for Vishnu temples having shiva  
sculptures also

⑥ Presence of sculptures  
like Nandi is prominent

⑦ Sculptures of patrons like  
King Vishnuvardhana & queens  
adorned within temple

UNESCO world  
heritage recognition is a  
testament to India's architec  
tural marvel and helps  
attract tourism potential to  
these marvels

3. Discuss the contributions made by Jainism to the art and culture in India.  
(10 marks, 150 words)

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Jainism, including both Digambara and Svetambara sect adorn the teachings of 24 thirthankaras have contributed significantly to Art & Culture

Contributions of Jainism to Art & Culture

① Architecture - the serenity of Jain philosophies reflect in architecture

→ Dilwara temple Rajasthan

② Language - Jain philosophers used and popularised languages like Prakrit, Ardhamagadhi

→ Jain Agamas in Magadhi

③ Literary works used to record the teachings of Jain philosophers

→ works like 'Dhavalala' in Sanskrit

④ Philosophy - proposed by Jainism advocated serene &

austere life with ~~tolerance~~

~~eg~~ Anekantavada (plurality of  
truth) - ~~Syadvada~~ etc

⑤ Ideas like truth, nonviolence  
has inspired leaders like Gandhiji  
which is considered India's  
contribution to world.

⑥ Rituals, festivals by Jainism  
reflect the philosophies  
followed by them

~~eg~~ Paryushan parv festival -  
asking sorry for past deeds

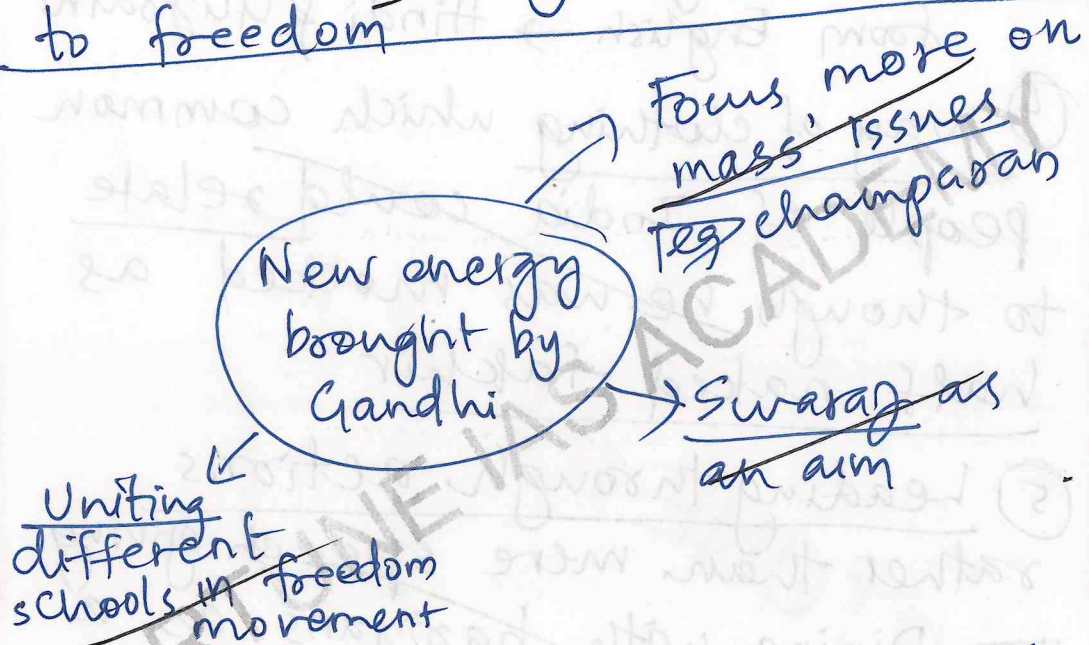
Thus, Jainism  
has enriched India's culture,  
art, architecture and preserving  
the same is the need of hour

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4. In many ways, the arrival of Gandhiji added new energy to Indian national movement. Discuss how symbolism was used by Gandhiji in carrying forward the struggle for freedom. (10 marks, 150 words)

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Gandhi came back to India in 1915 when the moderates, extremists etc were following their own paths to freedom



Symbolism used by Gandhi in freedom struggle.

- ① Salt as a symbol of agony faced by lower class people  
Teg salt satyagraha
- ② Non violence & truth as a mean to achieve freedom  
Teg Non cooperation called back

due to chausi chausa

③ Language as a solidarity to common illiterate people of India

eg writings of Gandhi shifted from English → Hindi & Gujarathi

④ way of clothing which common people of India could relate to though he was mocked as half naked fakir

⑤ Leading through actions rather than mere speech giving  
eg Dining with hazirans as a message against caste discrimination

⑥ Ramrajya - the ideal way of governance as a symbol of administration where rich & poor are equally valued

These symbolisms helped us to achieve a non violent independence & inspire others like Mandela, Martin Luther King

org

implicit

5. India's freedom movement was not just fought on the Indian soil. Elucidate how the freedom movement took different forms outside British India.  
(10 marks, 150 words)

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In the freedom struggle, Indians as well as foreigners have contributed significantly through organizations, relief works etc.

Different forms of freedom movement outside India

Parliamentary form

① To popularize the plight of Indians outside

eg Dadabhai Naoroji in British Parliament

Institutions [ - non violent ]

② Shyamaji Krishna Varma formed India house at London

③ Seattle house, Vancouver house to consolidate freedom fighters living outside

Institutions - violent

Arm struggle

newspapers & journals

④ Berlin Committee by chatopadhyay  
pillai

⑤ Ghadar movement by Lala  
Hardayal in pacific coast

Assistance from foreign countries

⑥ Rash Behari Bose's effort  
to get assistance from Germany

⑦ Subhash chandra Bose with  
Mohan kumar through Indian

National Army

Also, foreigners came to India  
also assisted

→ Annie Besant

→ Madame Cama

→ C F Andrews.

Thus, Indian freedom struggle  
was a wide range movement  
where we fought for freedom  
through all means we could

6. With the help of examples, explain how the freedom movement furthered values of equality and freedom. (10 marks, 150 words)

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India's freedom movement was based upon values of equality, freedom, fraternity etc.

Freedom movement furthered value of equality

① Participation of women ensured value of gender equality

eg Sarojini Naidu, Annie Besant

② Equal participation of various religions in movement

eg Hindu-Muslim unity in Swadeshi movement

③ Dalits, considered lower caste were given equal importance

eg Harijan movement by Gandhiji

④ Equal participation from all parts of country

eg Kopinath Bardoli from Assam

Freedom movement furthered  
(freedom) civil liberties

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① Fight for freedom of expression

→ Against Vernacular press Act

② Fight for freedom of religion

→ Sepoys against granade

③ Freedom of self determination  
of Indians

→ constituent assembly

yet \* Communal riots

→ Naokehali

\* Only upper class elite women  
participation

\* Not mainstreaming participation  
of North East like Rani Gaidoklan  
etc are allegation

still, Indians stood  
as a united force based  
on equality & freedom to  
achieve independence

constitution

Rowlatt

Nehru  
Report

Kaulhi  
1937

H2

C.A —

60/40  
50/50

70 30 80 20

7. Give a brief account of the various temple-entry movements that happened in the 19th and 20th centuries in India. Analyze their socio-cultural impact on the Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

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Temple entry movements in 19th & 20th century was a result of emancipation of lower caste people against their discrimination.  
Temple entry movements

① Guruvayoor satyagraha for entry into Guruvayoor temple

② Vaikom Satyagraha to entry into Vaikom temple

③ Protest against denying water availability to Dalit  
→ Mahad satyagraha by

Dr Ambedkar

④ Temple entry proclamation of 1936 gave freedom for all.

## Socio cultural impact

- ① Right to self determination of Dalits asserted.
  - ② Became an inspiration for other lower castes to act against other discriminations they faced
  - ③ Untouchability & its practice ~~result reduced~~ as a result
  - ④ Upper caste notion of untouchables to be separated was questioned
  - ⑤ Prohibition of dalits to other institutions like schools reduced
  - ⑥ dalits as a political pressure group emerged
- Thus, temple entry movements was a milestone event <sup>16</sup> in emancipation & strengthened by Article 16, 15, 14 of constitution

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8. Discuss the importance of the Shimla Agreement of 1972 in India's post-independence history. (10 marks, 150 words)

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Shimla Agreement was signed between Indira Gandhi and Benaseer Bhutto in 1972 after Bangladesh liberation war.

Importance of Shimla Agreement

- POLITICAL
- ① Line of Control was <sup>to be</sup> established as an International boundary between India and Pakistan
  - ② Territorial integrity & sovereignty of nations ~~to be~~ respected by both

ECONOMIC

- ③ Trade and other means of economic communication to be reverted to normal

WAR RELATED

- ④ Karachi which was in hands of Indian Army <sup>17</sup> to be given

back

⑤ Prisoners of war to be  
exchanged back

Yet, Shimla Agreement is  
Criticized as

① Pakistan haven't followed  
provisions like territorial integrity  
in future  
eg. Kargil war 1999

② Karachi being in Indian hands  
could have negotiated and used to  
solve Kashmir issue

③ Line of control as international  
boundary is still not fully  
accepted by Pakistan.

But, India as a responsible  
democracy showed the path  
of dignity & peace to Pakistan,  
which became a model for  
the world

9. The Cold War was no 'shooting war.' The war, nevertheless, was fought on multiple fronts. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Cold war refers to the ideological warfront between capitalism & socialism of US & USSR &

Cold war on multiple fronts

Political front

① Supporting democratic or communist regimes in nations

eg Vietnam war

② Efforts to contain communism as per domino theory by US

eg Cuban crisis

INTERNAL intervention in nations

③ US & USSR took opposite stand in internal rivalries

eg India & Pakistan

④ Afghanistan crisis became battleground of US Vs USSR

## ECONOMIC FRONT

- ⑤ Financial aid to different countries to support their ideology ~~eg~~ Marshall plan

## Technological front

- ⑥ Space war to ensure their dominance in technology  
~~eg~~ NASA vs Roscom in lunar missions

- ⑦ Distribution of new weapons, ammunitions among satellite states ~~eg~~ US fighter jets to Pakistan & USSR to India

## Ideological front

- ⑧ Both tried to control citizen mind through propaganda  
But, fall of Berlin wall in 1989 led to end of cold war & disintegration of USSR

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10. The Israel Palestine conflict has its roots in world history. Elaborate. Give an account of the Arab- Israeli Wars. (10 marks, 150 words)

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Israel Palestine conflict started during the world war era is still continuing

Roots in world history

- ① Skyles Picot agreement 1916 between Britain-France to divide Arab region
- ② Balfour declaration by British 1917 to establish a national home for Jews in Palestine
- ③ League of Nation mandate to Britain to administer Palestine.

UN Plan 1947

Account of Arab Israel war

- ① 1<sup>st</sup> Israel Arab war 1948 against Arab nations, US

supported Israel

② II Arab Israel war led to confiscation of ~~Arab~~ territories by Israel

③ Yom Kippur war 1967 which led to Golan & Sinai to Israel

④ Intifada again as Palestinian resistance against Israel

⑤ 2023 Israel - Palestine war which is still ongoing

Peace efforts like Camp David, Oslo & Abraham came, still struggle continues.

A two nation theory as advocated by India in UN is the way to peace

SECTION: B

11. Elaborate how tribal art forms have enriched India's cultural heritage? What steps have been taken to preserve them? (15 marks, 250 words)

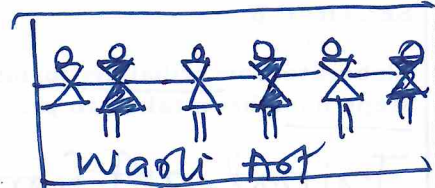
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Tribal art forms are known for their cultural richness and in sustainable relation with nature.

Tribal arts enriching Indian culture

- ① Multiplicity of languages that they use  
eg Kuki, Dongoi, Santhali
- ② Rituals that follow nature's rhythm and celebrate it  
eg Chapchar Kut harvest festival
- ③ Sustainable way of living while exhibiting artistry  
eg living root Bridge Meghalaya
- ④ Metallurgy and its intricate carvings, methods  
eg Dokra art in East India
- ⑤ Paintings as a living example

of natural artistry  
~~eg~~ Warli painting



⑥ Embroidary, cloth works

~~eg~~ Pashmina shawl

But, Issues

① ~~Exploitation of middlemen~~

② ~~lack of awareness about its monetary value~~

③ ~~Lack of accessibility to market for its monetisation~~

④ ~~Commodification of art~~

~~eg~~ Madhubani paintings printed on plastic as souvenirs

Steps taken to preserve

Promotion of art

① ~~Exhibition in college as part of Ek Bharat shreshtha Bharat~~

② ~~TRIFED Van Mahotsav~~

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# Better Presentation

③ Tribal ecotourism project wayanad

④ Live demonstration of mat making etc to tourists

Link with ecotourism

⑤ Gift to International leaders

eg Prime minister gifted Dokra Art to leaders in BRICS summit

International promotion

⑥ Export potential harnessed

eg Pashmina shawl

⑦ Familiarising them in summits  
eg Tribal delicacies using millets in President's dinner at G20

⑧ GI Tag

other ⑨ UNESCO intangible heritage.

Promoting tribal culture will help in harnessing CREATIVE ECONOMY, a priority of G20 goals of India

Candidates must not write on this margin

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12. To what extent can it be said that nature is reflected in art and architecture in medieval India? (15 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Nature has always been a common element in Indian art and architecture all time.

Nature reflected in medieval art and architecture

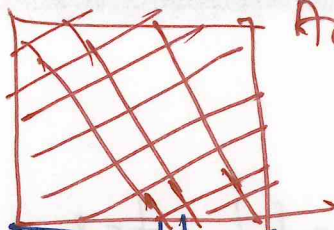
① Architecture focused on harnessing nature's gifts  
eg step wells in Rajasthan temples for rain water collection

② way of construction of structures based on the nature of climate in that region  
eg Sloped wall in Neelachal architecture in rainy regions.

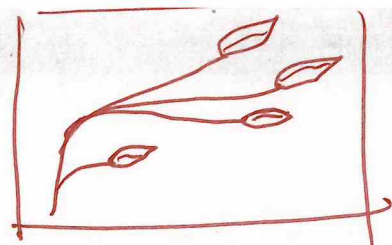
SCULPTURES

③ Motifs of animals, plants etc sculpted in temples

Taali



Arabesque -



eg Horse sculptures of Konark temple

④ Trees, plants etc appear as motifs

eg Kalpavriksha sculpture in temples.

## PAINTINGS

⑤ Nature as common theme in medieval paintings

eg Jahangir's paintings focused on Naturalism.

## MUSIC

⑥ Indian music treatise acknowledge the importance of climate & power of songs in nature's change

eg Megha malhar raga in Carnatic music for attracting rain

## DANCE

⑦ Indian dance tradition

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acknowledge panchabhutas  
as an essential element in  
dance

eg Five as Panchbhuta of  
Bharatanatya  
water for Odissi

### Literature

⑧ Nature is even considered  
as a character in art works  
plays

eg Kalidasa's Meghaduta —  
cloud as message bearer

⑨ Changes in seasons accurately  
connected to human character  
eg Ritusamhara by Kalidasa

But, Medieval literature is  
criticised for → artificiality  
replacing nature

→ Influence of  
foreign tendencies at  
the end

But, Indian ideal  
of Prakriti Rakshati Rakshita  
is reflected in medieval art

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13. The portrayal of women in art has the potential to throw light on the society of the time. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Art is the reflection of society & culture that ~~it was constructed~~ - thus women portrayal in art helps us decipher society of time.

Portrayal of women in art depicts society of time.

The historic period portray women and men equally participating in activities

eg Bhimbetka painting of a pregnant women.

Indus valley civilization portray the respect they have given to women

eg Mother goddess worshiped.

Vedic period mentions participation of women in mainstream activities just like men

eg Poets like Apala mentioned

Post vedic period saw deterioration  
of women's position  
eg Rigveda mentions hymns  
showing son meta preference

Mahajanapada period, women's  
position further deteriorated  
and women became just  
ornamental figures

Mauryan period

eg Didargang yakshi sculpture

Gupta women were considered  
similar to shudras & their  
position deteriorated

eg Gupta plays in sanskrit  
but women & shudras speak  
Prakrit only

\* Later superstitions started  
arising which reflected in art

eg Erav pillar <sup>30</sup> mention sati

\* Though matriarchy was followed in some kingdoms

eg Gautamiputra Satakarni named after mother,

Medieval era women just

became ornamental figures

eg Mughal veiled women in paintings like Ragamala

Modern era - women trying to assert their independence and bargaining for equality

is seen in

↳ Paintings eg Kalighat paintings show women asserting

↳ Dance forms eg Odissi

↳ Theatre artists

↳ literary works eg Pratibha Roy

thus, portrayal of women in art, painting, literature etc is a living monument of their position in the era

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14. Enumerate the cultural elements of the Indus Valley Civilization as a key phase in India's cultural history. To what extent their heritage is preserved and reflected in present day urbanization (15 marks, 250 words)

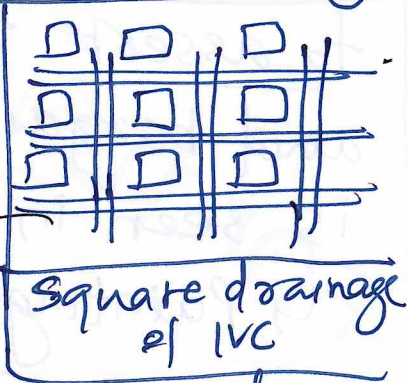
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Indus valley bronze age civilization existed during 2500 - 1600 CE  
enumerate cultural elements of the time

### Cultural elements of Indus Valley

① Architecture of the time emphasize the urban planning capabilities

↳ Room's window on upper level to not give access to trespassers



② Sculpture - Bronze marvels using lost wax technique  
eg Dancing girl of Mohenjodaro

③ Pictographic script which cannot be deciphered yet give crucial information

Citadel Lower town

- ④ Amulets used, which give information of economy & use of seals ~~eg~~ Pashupati Mahadeva seal.
  - ⑤ Worship of natural forces and sustainable methods of worship ~~eg~~ Mother goddess
  - ⑥ Relation with neighbouring countries maintained export ~~eg~~ Oman seals mention Meluhas
- Extent of culture preserved & reflected in present day urbanization.
- ① Planned architecture, waste management as an element in smart cities ~~eg~~ Chandigarh planned city
  - ② Privacy as an element while constructing houses, as followed by Harappans ~~eg~~ Curtains, windows
  - ③ Modern day <sup>33</sup> sculptures

to preserve India's sculpting  
marvel ~~eg Natadaga~~ sculpture  
in G20 Bharat mandapam

④ Sustainable & nature friendly  
cities as an aim while  
planning projects

~~eg LIFE - aim sustainable  
housing~~

⑤ Ports, relation with other  
countries as a priority in  
urbanization

~~eg Lokthal port of maritime  
complex rejuvenated~~

Yet, Issues like   
→ Unsustainable drainage  
~~eg Chennai flood~~  
→ Poor waste manage  
~~eg Brahmapuram  
land fill fire~~

is there

Indus valley urban  
modal can be taken as a best  
practice model <sup>34</sup> & its lessons to  
be incorporated in smart city  
planning

15. Enumerate the demands from nationalist leaders with regards to civil service reforms and British response to it. (15 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil service reforms was a major agenda of freedom movement from the time of Moderates itself.

### Demands of Nationalist

leaders in civil service reforms.

- ① Indianisation of civil service
- ② Simultaneous civil service exam in both England and India
- ③ Increase of age limit for appearing in civil services
- ④ Indianisation of subjects— (including Indian philosophies, culture) instead of Greek, Latin and foreign subjects to be studied.

⑤ Practical training ~~a curriculum~~  
of selected officers instead of  
training suited for England  
civil service

~~Leg Anand Ghosh~~ refused  
home training & thus dismissed

⑥ Drop the classification of  
correlated and non correlated  
civil service

British response to Indian  
demands  
was mostly negative as they  
aimed at recruiting Indian  
officers British in task

① Queen's proclamation - Good  
governance act proclaimed  
opening civil service to Indians

② Statutory civil service Act by  
Lytton recommended 1/6<sup>th</sup>

recruitment through recommendation from higher aristocratic families

③ Charter Acts - only gave 1813, 1833 but not made false promises them practical

④ Cornwallis's code - tried to purify Indian civil servants as well as fight against corruption

⑤ Committees appointed like Aitchison committee & Lee committee recommended establishing separate ICS, PCS

⑥ Simon commission also recommended more Indian participation in civil service.

It was only after Independence that Indian civil services was strengthened to act as steel frame under guidance of Sardar Patel

16. The Swadeshi Movement witnessed several unique modes of action to promote the cause of freedom from colonial rule. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Swadeshi movement of 1905 was a response to partition of Bengal as well as other British exploitative policies

Unique modes of action used in swadeshi movement

① Establishing <sup>Institutions</sup> educational institutions to fight against British domination

eg Kashi Vidyapeeth

② Swadeshi stores established to outpace the foreign goods promoted

eg Sarda devi choudhary started Lakshmi Bengali store

③ Factories, <sup>Manufacture</sup> manufacturing units for promoting swadeshi

agenda

~~Teg~~ VO chidambaram pillai  
Navigation company

④ Swadeshi spirit went high  
up to manufacturing exotic  
chemicals ~~Teg~~ PC Ray's chemical  
factory.

⑤ Religious <sup>Religion</sup> rituals showed  
communal harmony against

divide and rule of British

~~Teg~~ Rakhi tied between Hindus  
& Muslims and took ritual  
dip in Ganga.

⑥ strong cultural rituals to  
give swadeshi message to  
British ~~Teg~~ Hema das advocated  
women to wear own red  
saree for Durga puja.

⑦ <sup>INC</sup> Moderate leaders influenced  
people through meetings,  
pamphlets, meetings etc.

~~Teg~~ Calcutta town house meeting

⑧ Extremists used Indian  
culture to motivate people  
eg Shivaji festival by Tilak  
(CULTURE)

⑨ Poets, writers wrote patriotic  
songs to motivate people

eg Tagore's Amar shonar Bangla

⑩ Nationalism & patriotic

feeling arisen through any  
means

eg Bharat mata by Abanindranath Tagore

Yet, Swadeshi was → not pan India  
→ Bengal as epicentre  
→ led to alienation of muslims

still, swadeshi movement,  
which emphasized on Atmashakti  
could be taken as inspiration  
to build an Atmanirbhar  
Bharat

⑤ Newspapers circulated their  
plight → sympathy of nation  
towards them

eg Gandhiji  
supported through  
Indian Opinion

⑥ Support of  
artists, writers

engaged

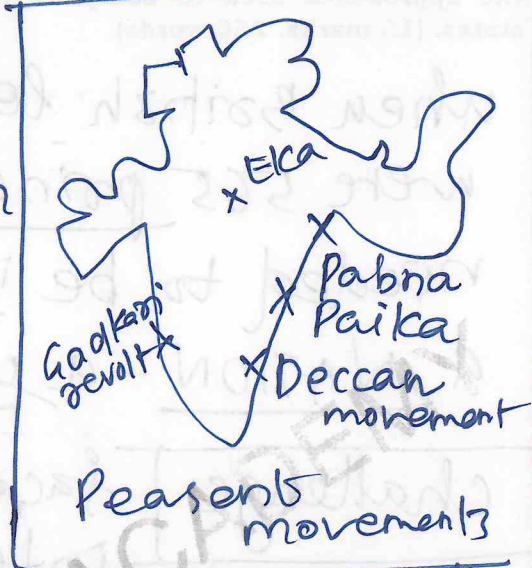
eg Neel darpan by Deenbandhu  
mishra.

⑦ Legal struggle & court cases  
were used as a mean of  
struggle

Yet → couldn't reach  
pan India  
→ Carrot & stick used by  
British to suppress  
eg Deccan Indigo Commi  
ssion

→ Brutal suppression using  
eg Pabna. Lathials

still, peasant revolts  
were one of the stepping  
stones upon which India  
reached the freedom in 1947



ok

18. Sardar Patel said on 11 August 1947, "The main task before India today is to consolidate herself into a well-knit and united power..." What were the challenges faced during the integration of princely states into India? Discuss the approaches used to complete the process of integration of princely states. (15 marks, 250 words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

when British left India, there were 565 princely states that needed to be integrated into a NATION - a united power

challenges faced during integration

- ① Diverse aspirations among rulers - to exist as monarchy to join Indian state
- ② Conflict between aspiration of rulers and people  
eg Jammu Kashmir - Hindu ruler with muslim people
- ③ Threats of disintegration from Indian union  
eg Travancore to join Britain
- ④ Violence as a mean used

by princely states to suppress people's aspiration

~~eg~~ Razgar in Hyderabad.

⑤ Fear of princely state rulers losing their power & sovereignty

⑥ Lack of internal cohesion between people of nation —

⑦ Nationalistic feeling was lacking — Everybody being loyal to own princely state

only  
⑧ Foreigners still left like French  
~~eg~~ Pondicherry

Approach used to complete  
integration

① Carrot & stick — to attract states through rewards

~~eg~~ Poing purse for rulers.

② Military action for states that hitherto refused

~~eg~~ <sup>45</sup> Operation Vijay Goa

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③ Police action against hostile rulers eg Hyderabad

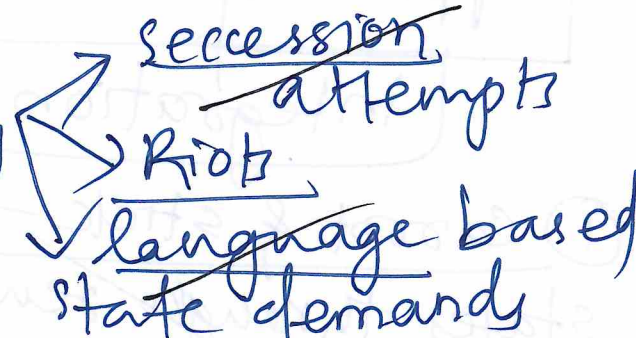
④ Negotiation as a mean  
eg Travancore

⑤ Offering helping hand in the  
midst of adversity

eg Jammu Kashmir during  
Pakistani attack

⑥ Rewarding the rulers with  
some autonomy

eg Some part of royal  
land, palace etc retained

Yet, Issues followed 

- Secession attempts
- Riots
- Language based state demands

still, India exist as a Union  
of states, without major  
secession attempts due to <sup>whose</sup>

<sup>birthday</sup> Sardar Patel's brilliance, which  
we celebrate as Rashtriya  
Ekalta diwas

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20. Analyse the process of decolonization in Africa following World War II. Discuss the role played by various national and international factors in shaping the trajectory of African nations post-independence. (15 marks, 250 words)

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Decolonization of Africa started with Atlantic Charter's ideals and last nation in Africa to be decolonized was Eritrea in 1993

Role played by National forces in shaping trajectory

Political  
① Tribe leaders and their tribe following own means of life leading to conflict between them

② Apartheid movements in Africa by leaders like Nelson Mandela ensured equal civil rights for all

Economic

③ Coalitions like ECOWAS led to integration of Africa as an

Ghana - indepe th<sup>r</sup> peaceful negotiation  
vs  
Algeria - th<sup>r</sup> brutal war of indepe

economic unit

- ④ Reliance on single export products & failure to develop diverse economy led to conflict  
eg Ghana - Cocoa export shattered  
→ coup

other

- ⑤ Efforts to come out of climate change & environmental challenges eg sahel green wall  
⑥ African union as a united voice of Africa

## Role of International forces

political in shaping trajectory

- ① Paper partition without considering ethnic history → violence  
eg Hutu vs Tutsi in Rwanda  
due to Belgium's colonial force  
② Cold war rivalries with Africa as stage  
eg Angola - saw USSR vs US Cold war

## ECONOMY

③ Dependence on western nations in monetary policy

eg Franc currency in West Africa

② Neo imperialism affecting Africa's resources eg MNC's cobalt mining in DRC

## INFRASTRUCTURE

③ Helping hands of International forces eg Africa development fund

## Other

④ Helping to combat climate change effects eg \$100 billion Loss & Damage

⑤ Health infrastructure, vaccine eg India's vaccine Maitri

India can act as a positive force in developing Africa through South-South cooperation - India inviting AU to G20's a stepping stone to same

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