

# CivilsTap

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# PUNJAB PCS

## MAINS

## PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

## 2014-2021

## HISTORY-4

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## PPSC MAINS PYQ GENERAL STUDIES PAPER 1: HISTORY

2014

### 1. 'Italian unification was achieved more by consent than by conquest'. Discuss.

Component	Explanation
Understanding of the Question	Examine whether Italian unification was mainly achieved through popular support, diplomacy, and plebiscites rather than military force.
Directive: Discuss	Present arguments for and against the statement and arrive at a balanced conclusion.
Keywords	Italian unification, Risorgimento, consent, conquest, Cavour, Garibaldi, plebiscites.
Scope	Role of diplomacy, plebiscites, nationalism, wars against Austria, Garibaldi's campaigns, final unification.
Common Mistakes	Writing only military events; ignoring plebiscites; not balancing consent and conquest; no conclusion.

#### Introduction

The unification of Italy (Risorgimento) in the 19th century was a complex process involving diplomacy, popular support, and limited warfare. While military action played a role, the success of unification owed much to consent, political leadership, and nationalist sentiment.

#### Main Body: Role of Consent and Conquest in Italian Unification

##### Elements of Consent

- Piedmont-Sardinia under **Cavour** used **diplomacy** effectively, especially alliance with France against Austria (1859).
- **Plebiscites** in regions like Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Naples showed popular approval for unification.
- **Nationalist ideas** spread by **Mazzini** and secret societies created mass support.
- Local elites and middle classes supported unification for political and economic stability.

##### Elements of Conquest

- Wars against **Austria** led to the annexation of Lombardy and Venetia.
- **Garibaldi's Expedition of the Thousand (1860)** used armed force to overthrow rulers in Sicily and Naples.
- Rome was annexed only after French troops withdrew in 1870.

#### Conclusion

Italian unification was not achieved purely by military conquest. Diplomacy, popular consent, plebiscites, and nationalist support played a greater role, while wars acted as facilitating tools. Thus, unification was achieved more by consent than conquest.

## 2. Throw light on the urban character of the Indus Civilization based on archaeological evidences.

Component	Explanation
Understanding of the Question	Explain how archaeological findings prove that the Indus Civilization was urban in nature.
Directive: Throw light on	Describe key features with evidence; no criticism required.
Keywords	Indus Civilization, urban planning, drainage system, Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Great Bath.
Scope	Town planning, drainage, housing, public buildings, trade infrastructure, weights and measures.
Common Mistakes	Writing social life only; ignoring archaeological sites; lack of concrete examples.

### Introduction

The Indus Valley Civilization (c. 2600–1900 BCE) was one of the earliest urban civilizations. Archaeological excavations reveal a highly planned and organized urban life.

### Main Body: Archaeological Evidence of Urbanism

#### Town Planning

- Cities like **Harappa** and **Mohenjo-daro** followed a **grid pattern** with streets intersecting at right angles.
- Division into **Citadel** and **Lower Town** shows social and functional planning.

#### Drainage and Sanitation

- Covered drains made of baked bricks ran along streets.
- Every house had a bathroom connected to the main drain, indicating civic sense.

#### Architecture

- Use of **standardized baked bricks** across settlements.
- Multi-room houses with courtyards suggest advanced domestic planning.
- Public buildings like the **Great Bath** reflect social and ritual life.

#### Economic and Administrative Features

- Presence of **granaries**, dockyard at **Lothal**, seals, and weights point to trade and centralized control.
- Uniform weights and measures show economic regulation.

### Conclusion

Archaeological evidence clearly establishes the Indus Civilization as a well-developed urban society with advanced planning, sanitation, architecture, and economic organization unmatched in the ancient world.

### 3. Critically discuss the similarities and differences between the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Component	Explanation
Understanding of the Question	Compare both movements while also evaluating their strengths and limitations.
Directive: Critically discuss	Show similarities, differences, and also assess effectiveness and limitations.
Keywords	Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Gandhi, mass movements, non-violence.
Scope	Objectives, methods, social base, outcomes, limitations, historical context.
Common Mistakes	Writing only a comparison table; skipping criticism; not mentioning Chauri Chaura or Salt Satyagraha.

#### Introduction

The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22) and Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34) were major Gandhian mass movements against British rule. Both aimed at political freedom but differed in methods and context.

#### Main Body: Similarities and Differences

##### Similarities

- Both were led by **Mahatma Gandhi** and based on **non-violence and mass participation**.
- Involved peasants, workers, students, and women.
- Aimed to weaken British authority and mobilize national consciousness.
- Used boycott of British institutions and symbols.

##### Differences

- Non-Cooperation focused on **withdrawal** from British institutions like schools, courts, and councils.
- Civil Disobedience involved **active violation of laws**, such as the **Salt Law**.
- NCM was linked to the **Khilafat issue**, while CDM was based on **Purna Swaraj**.
- CDM had wider rural participation and stronger economic impact.

##### Critical Assessment

- NCM was withdrawn early after Chauri Chaura.
- CDM faced repression and lacked support of some groups like Muslims and princes.

#### Conclusion

While both movements strengthened the freedom struggle, Civil Disobedience marked a more radical phase. Together, they laid the foundation for India's eventual independence.

#### 4. To what extent did the socio-religious reform movements pave the way for the emancipation of women in the 19th Century?

Component	Explanation
<b>Understanding of the Question</b>	Assess how far reform movements helped women's emancipation and recognize their limitations.
<b>Directive: To what extent</b>	Evaluate <b>degree of impact</b> , not absolute success.
<b>Keywords</b>	Socio-religious reforms, women emancipation, sati abolition, widow remarriage, female education.
<b>Scope</b>	Legal reforms, education, reformers' role, social change, limitations and reach.
<b>Common Mistakes</b>	Over-praising reforms; ignoring limitations; missing women reformers; no evaluative conclusion.

#### Introduction

Socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century played an important role in questioning traditional practices and improving the status of women in Indian society.

#### Main Body: Role of Reform Movements in Women's Emancipation

##### Positive Contributions

- Reformers like **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** opposed **sati**, leading to its abolition in 1829.
- **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar** supported **widow remarriage** (1856).
- Promotion of **female education** by Bethune, Arya Samaj, and Brahmo Samaj.
- Campaigns against child marriage and purdah system.
- Emergence of educated women like **Pandita Ramabai**.

##### Limitations

- Reforms were largely urban and elite-centered.
- Rural women benefited slowly.
- Patriarchal mindset remained strong.
- British support was selective and political.

#### Conclusion

Socio-religious reform movements laid the intellectual and legal foundation for women's emancipation. Though limited in reach, they initiated a long process that later women's movements expanded in the 20th century.



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