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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2205)

Name of Candidate			
Medium Eng./Hindi		Registration Number	
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI . इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5	10		5. 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 medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के जवाब उचित माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (स्यूटीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में दिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
6	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसका अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
8	10		
9	10		
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20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
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उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
कोई लिखना
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Test - 2

Name : Vidushi Singh

Date : 9th July 2022

Registration No. : 1045416

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1.

The arts of Indus Valley Civilisation were free from religious influences both aesthetically and functionally. Analyse.

INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION emerged 4700 years ago on the banks of river Indus and its tributaries. One of the largest civilisations of its time, it was characterised as a 'secular' civilisation.

IVC : free from religious influences
ART

① Aesthetically:

(1) Architecture:

→ IVC's architecture was largely devoid of religious overtones:

eg : Granaries of Harappa,
Fire altars of Chandraghata

(2) Sculpture:

→ Dancing Girl, Bearded Priest in steatite, etc. show the exquisite skill of ancient times.

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संदर्भित प्रश्न
को अतिरिक्त
की सीमा
अतिरिक्त
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II Functionally:

(1) Architecture :

- planned urban settlements with proper drainage systems
- Importance of hygiene
eg: Roads with manholes

(2) sculpture :

- 'seals' of IVC were used for trading, education
- Terracotta toys
- Pottery used for decorative & daily use

However, sculptures of Mother Goddess, Pashupati Seal, terracotta art of goddesses, emphasize that Harappans believed in 'natural forces' and personified them through art.

Thus, IVC's art was both secular and celebrated the beauty of nature.

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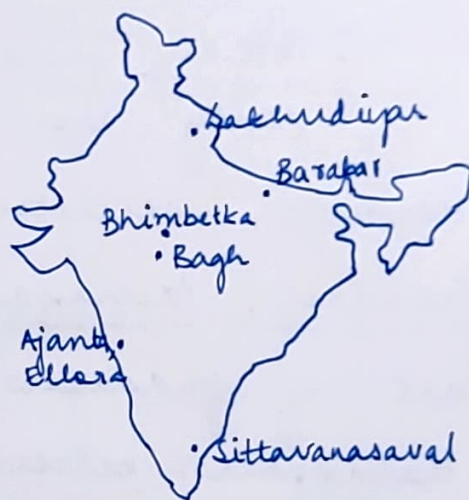
2.

The Cave Paintings epitomise the artistry and grandeur of Indian classical painting tradition. Comment.

CAVE PAINTINGS in India date back to Upper Palaeolithic Age. Throughout the ages, the Indian classical painting tradition has evolved through the cave paintings.

Cave Painting:

epitomy of
artistry and
grandeur of Indian
Classical Painting



1) Indian way of life has been beautifully depicted :

(Fig: Cave Painting Sites in India)

eg: Hunting paintings of Bhimbetka, Harmony between nature and humans as shown in Lakshadweep Paintings.

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1) Religious Culture :

eg: Padmapani Painting of Ajanta,
Rang Mahal Paintings of Bagh
Caves, Ravan shaking mount
Kailash

2) Social Messages through Folklore :

eg: Shibi Tataka and Queen
Maya's dream in Ajanta, Rang
Mahal Painting of Bagh Caves.

3) Spirituality :

eg: Sarvasarane of Jain Hirthankara
in Sittaravasal Caves, Buddha's
Mahaparinirvan in Ajanta

4) Grandeur of Architecture :

eg: Barabar Caves' Elephant;
Kailashnath Temple, Ellora.

These examples are a testament to the beauty of cave painting tradition blended with Indian classical painting school.

3.

Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture.
Discuss.

CHOLA DYNASTY reached its
zenith in 1000-1100 AD. It has
been credited to create the
watershed moment of Dravidian
art and architecture.

Cholas and Dravidian Art:

- (1) Nataraja Sculpture of Bronze
showing Adhanarishwar form
of Shiva.
- (2) Monolithic sculpture of Dravidian
vimana of Brihadeshwara
Temple by Rajaraja Chola.
- (3) Cave Art under Kavan-Phadi
Caves ^{or others} reached peak during
Chola rule
- (4) Literature was encouraged (5) Bharatnatyam was
Cholas and Dravidian Architecture: promoted

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- (1) Beautifully carved Nimans
and gopuram
eg: Brihadeswara Temple.
- (2) Panchayatan style was perfected
- (3) Large water Tanks in the
premises surrounded by
Boundary walls.
- (4) Dwaarpals like Nithum or
Yakshi in temples.
- (5) Temple economy emerged with
people finding businesses surrounding
temples.
- (6) laid down the classical
dravidian architecture.

Thus, Cholas promoted art in
all forms - literature, dance,
music, scripting, architecture and
reached the zenith of Dravidian
culture

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4.

Among major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse.

INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

led to independence of India in 1947. However, it also ushered in a new era ^{for} the Indians to rewrite their own liberties.

CIVIL LIBERTIES: important legacy of the ^{Freedom} Movement

→ Women's rights were fought for ^{the time of} since ^a Raja Rammohun Roy & Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

→ women were encouraged to participate in the Freedom Movement, which liberated them from ^{their} conservative roles.

→ Universal Adult Franchise ^(U/A326) + Women's reservation under 73rd & 74th Amendment are a testament to the legacy of the Freedom Movement.

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- Equality: Right to equality
U/A 14-20, ^{Article} recognize the role of
reformers like Jyotiba Phule,
Periyar, Narayan auru and Gandhi
in their fight against untouchability.
 - Children: Prevention of
Child Marriage Act, Article 23, ^{POCSO Act}
provide protection children today.
 - These ideals were promoted
by B.M. Malabari, Vidyasagar,
Rammohun Roy, etc.
 - Panchayats, Cooperatives, Self-Help
Groups, etc. are prevalent today
to enforce SARVODAYA propounded
by Mahatma Gandhi.
 - Fundamental Rights ^{were} recognized
in Nehru Report (1928) and
Karachi Session (1931).
 - Linguistic diversity celebrated
through 8th Schedule - promoted by
Nehru Report.
- Thus, Civil Liberties are a legacy of the
Indian Freedom Movement.

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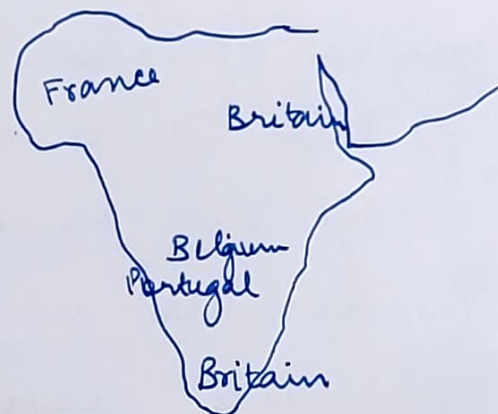
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5.

Berlin Conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for scramble in Africa. Elucidate.

SCRAMBLE OF AFRICA is a term given to colonization of African countries by European Powers.

Berlin Conference:
an interlude to
Scramble in
Africa



In 1870, 10% of Africa was under European

(Fig): European Powers in Africa

control. This increased to 90% by 1914.

BERLIN CONFERENCE of 1884-85:
was held after Leopold II of Belgium conquered Congo Basin.
Outcomes of conference:

→ Gave territory of Congo to

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Leopold II.

- Evolved 'effective occupation' of territory for recognition of future imperialist claims.
- This set the floor for contending European claims to countries/regions in Africa, thus leading to Scramble in Africa.

AFRICA → was a resource-rich continent with untutilised potential.

→ Europeans already had the means to colonize regions, and enough raw-materials from their colonies to finance their initiatives of annexing regions in Africa.

This led to the Scramble in Africa. Africa was to see series of independence later during the decolonization era after World War II.

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6.

In the context of Indian freedom struggle, a discernible trend was seen where large national level movements were usually succeeded by periods of revolutionary activities. Comment.

INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

was a continued effort in different ways against the British.

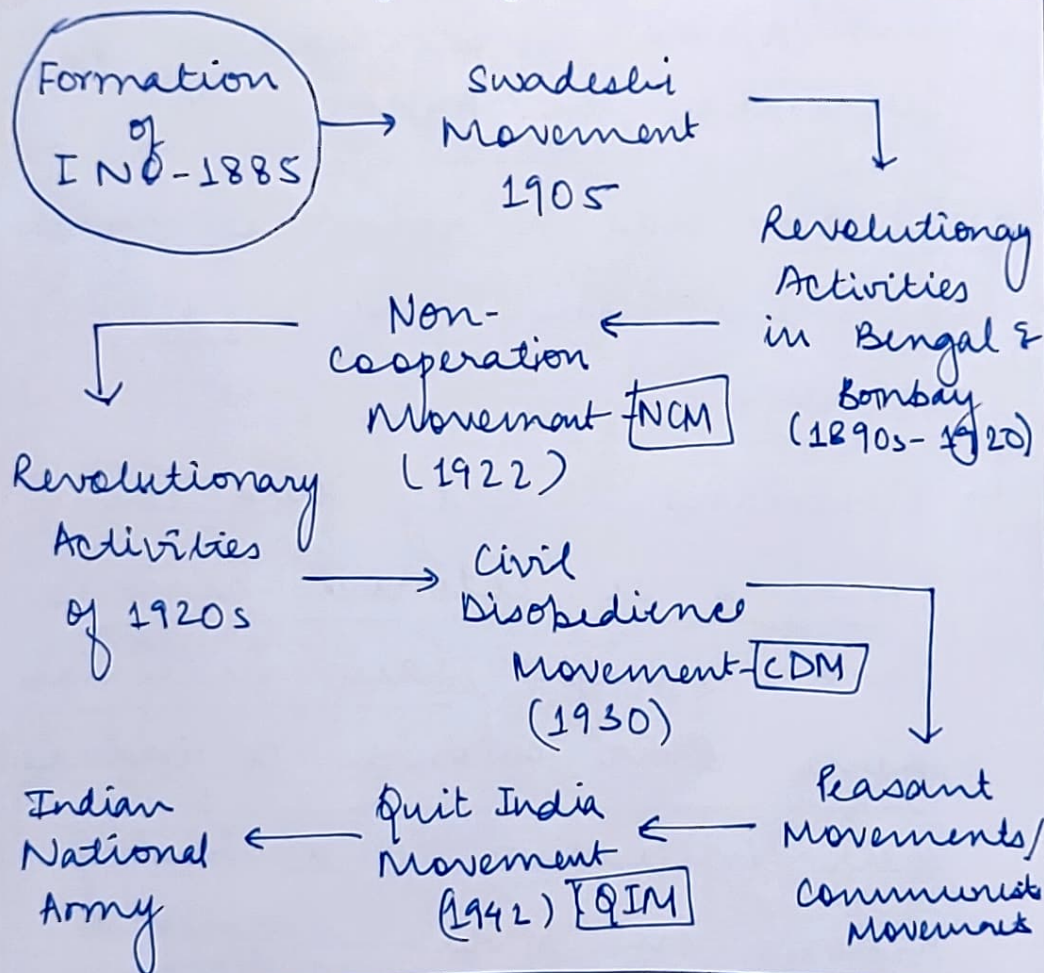


Fig → Timeline of Freedom Struggle

From above, a discernible trend of National level Movements & Revolutionary activities alternatively are observed.

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Swadeshi Movement: was a mass-participation movement against Partition of Bengal

Revolutionary Activities: Anushilan & Yugantar active in Bengal; Chapekar Brothers, Ramrovi Peasant Force in Bombay; GHADAR.

NCM → led by Gandhiji and Ali-Brothers with large Hindu-Muslim Unity.

Revolutionary Activities: → HRA and HSRA active, Bhagat Singh - Saunders

Murder in Punjab; Chittagong Raid under Surya Sen in Bengal.

CDM: led by Gandhiji with large mass participation

~~murder~~ ~~conspiracy~~ conspiracy case and other activities

QIM: in 1942 after failure of Cripps Mission

Azad Hind Fauz under Netaji S.C. Bose

Thus, Indian Freedom Movement was a blend of the 2 measures.

7.

Describing the Congress attitude towards the
2nd world war, discuss the failure of
Cripps Mission and its consequences

WORLD WAR-II started in 1939
when Germany invaded Poland.

CONGRESS'S ATTITUDE:

- 1) Ministries resigned in 1939
citing no Indian consultation
before involving India in war.
- 2) Gandhiji: supported Britain's
efforts against Fascism.
- 3) Subhash C. Bose: wanted to
launch national movement
exploiting Britain's weak
stance.
- 4) Nehru: supported neither but
was against Nazism & Fascism.
Congress gave an ultimatum to
declare war efforts to take INC's
support, or INC would launch a
Civil Disobedience Movement.

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CRIPPS MISSION of 1942 : was called a post-dated cheque by Gandhi and INC reiterated that nothing short of PURNA SWARAJ is acceptable.

Consequences (1) Launch of Quit India Movement (QIM)

- Gandhi asked people 'Do or Die'
- (2) ~~and~~ Senior leaders were arrested and Younger leaders led the QIM (eg: Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta etc.)
- (3) Indian National Army reached till Rangoon.
- (4) Mass participation in QIM pressurised Britain to workout plans with Indians through WAVELL PLAN (1945) & finally Cabinet Mission Plan.

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8.

Discuss the factors responsible for growth of communal consciousness during freedom struggle and its consequences.

COMMUNALISM was the most sought after trick by British to topple National Movements.

Factors responsible for Growth of Communal consciousness:

(1) Carrot and stick Policy of British:

eg: Minto Montford Reforms
+ Rowlatt Act.

(2) Communal Activities by Extremist leaders

eg: Tilak's Ganesh & Shivaji Festivals distanced Muslims from the freedom struggle.

(3) Lucknow Pact (1916) : INC accepted separate electorates

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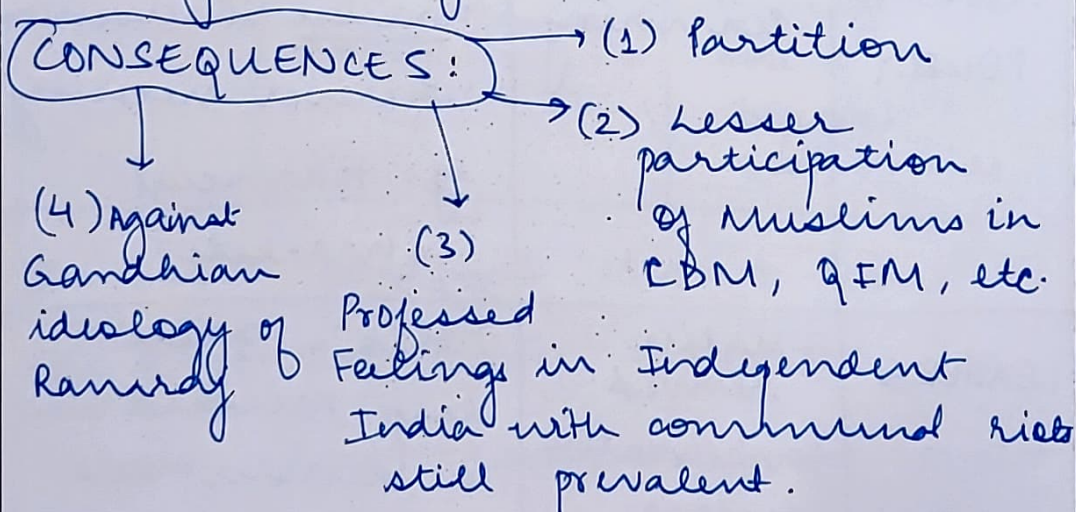
if Muslim League asked for it.

(4) Religious Political Organisations

like Muslim League (1906), Hindu Mahasabha (1946) which looked out for communal interests only.

(5) 2-Nation Theory by Jinnah which led to Partition and formation of Pakistan.

(6) Revivalist Reforms : like Shuddhi Movement by Arya Samaj.



Communalism still exists in India in different shapes & forms.

9. Discuss the factors behind survival of communism in china and its failure in USSR.

COMMUNISM was propounded by KARL MARX in Das Capital, which vouches for state control in all spheres to ensure equality.

	USSR	CHINA
STATE'S Role	→ Completely owned all assets.	→ later evolved and allowed for private property and capitalists
ECONOMIC POLICY	→ Central Planning	→ Allows for <u>market</u> intervention wherever necessary eg: Financial markets. → <u>SEZs</u>
LEADERS	→ Stalin revived conservative factors	→ Mao's Great Leap Forward was a disaster but <u>Dao Xiping</u> reformed

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	eg: Stalin's reign of terror ·) No scope of criticism	Institutions to allow for improvements eg: Dual Policies of 1980s with industrialization & agricultural growth
SOCIAL FACTORS	·) Breakup of USSR led to ·) lower population	·) High population with high human capital
Miscellaneous	·) USSR stuck to its original thought & thus, furthered demise of its own.	·) China learned from mistakes & corrected them and thus emerged as one of the biggest economies.

The above contrast shows how China continuously corrected its errors and continued to evolve a unique ideology of COMMUNISM while USSR failed to do so.

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10.

Do you agree with the view that policymakers made a mistake by overemphasizing the role of state while restricting that of the private sector in the Indian economy? Discuss with reference to the economic model adopted by India in the years after independence.

India at the eve of independence adopted a model of MIXED ECONOMY with coexisting markets and state.

Role of State:

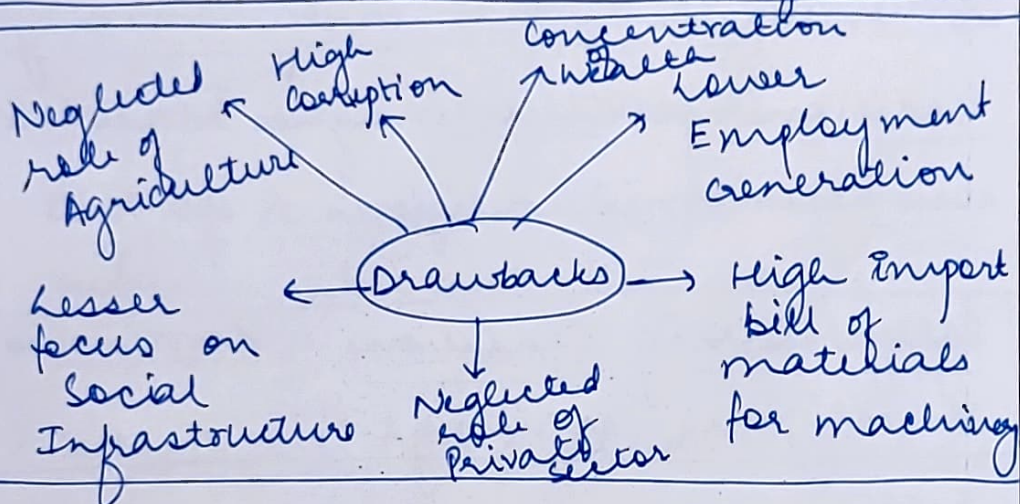
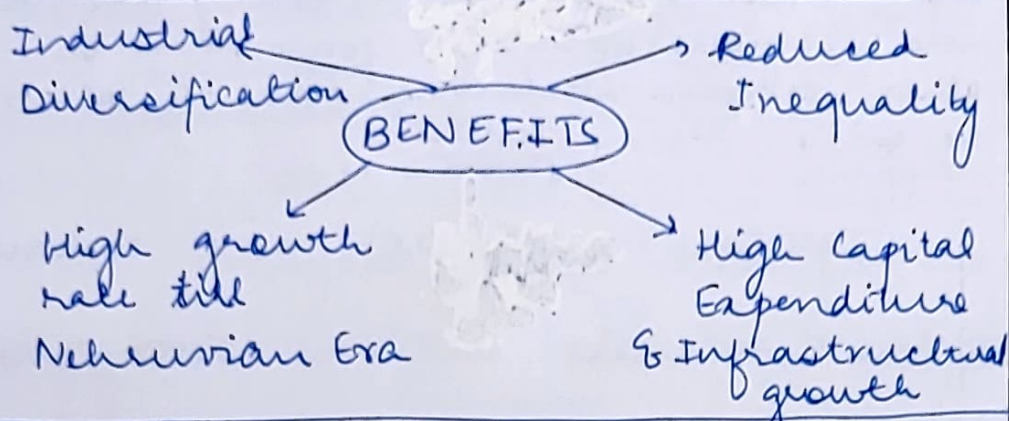
- 1) State was considered as the 'commanding heights' of the economy.
- 2) Central Planning through FYPs was adopted (inspired from USSR).

Role of Private Sector:

- 1) In consumer goods markets mostly (small scale industries).
- 2) All monopolies (like Air India) were acquired by states.

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POLICYMAKERS took a lopsided approach by focussing on Industrial sector, ^{of STATE} more than other sectors. Private Sector also was not utilised the way it could have been.

However, it would be incorrect to consider it all as MISTAKE, as Role of state helped in reducing inequality initially. But it also set the stage for stagnant economy in the decades to come.

11.

While most of the early literary traditions were religious writings in some form or other, sangam literature did not follow the same trend. Discuss.

INDIAN LITERATURE is a testament of the glorious Indian History and its evolution. The early literary traditions provided insights into the socio-economic, religious & spiritual life.

Early Literary Traditions : dominance of religious writings

- 1) Dharmashastras and Manusmriti were directives for life from religious perspective.
- 2) Sulvasutras were a compendium of mensuration for 'sacrificial rituals'.
- 3) Vedas : Rig, Yajur, Sama, Atharva propounded religious salvation.
- 4) Brahmanas & Aranyaka aided the Vedas religiously.

Sangam Literature: 'different' trend
Sangam Literature was compiled between 300 BC - 300 AD in 3 Sangams under Pandyan Rulers. These provided important insights into the prevalent socio-economic & political conditions:

- 1) Divided into AKHAM (inner) and PUKAM (outer) which provided human abstract thoughts & human's interactions ^{in society} respectively.
- 2) Tolkapiyyam compiled during 2nd Sangam laid down the grammar for Tamil language.
- 3) Didactic and Narrative Texts divided into 18 major and 8 minor texts provided insights of human interactions, political rule, sati practices, etc.
- 4) Thiruvalluvar's 'Tirukkural' was an important spiritual work.

*) Occupations ^{based on} of Land :

eg : Kurinji - mountain - ^{hunters} & ^{herders}
Marudam - -

*) Silapaddikaran and Manimekalai :

showed economic and societal
disparity in purest literary
sense.

However, Sangam literature did
constitute religious texts under
the Didactic and Narrative Texts &
was not completely devoid of it.

Sangam literature provided an
account of lives of people in
Southern India and instilled the
spiritual content of its text. This
inspired the Bhakti Saints of
South India like ANDAL later in
7th Century and was assimilated
into the 'Bhakti Movement'.

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12.

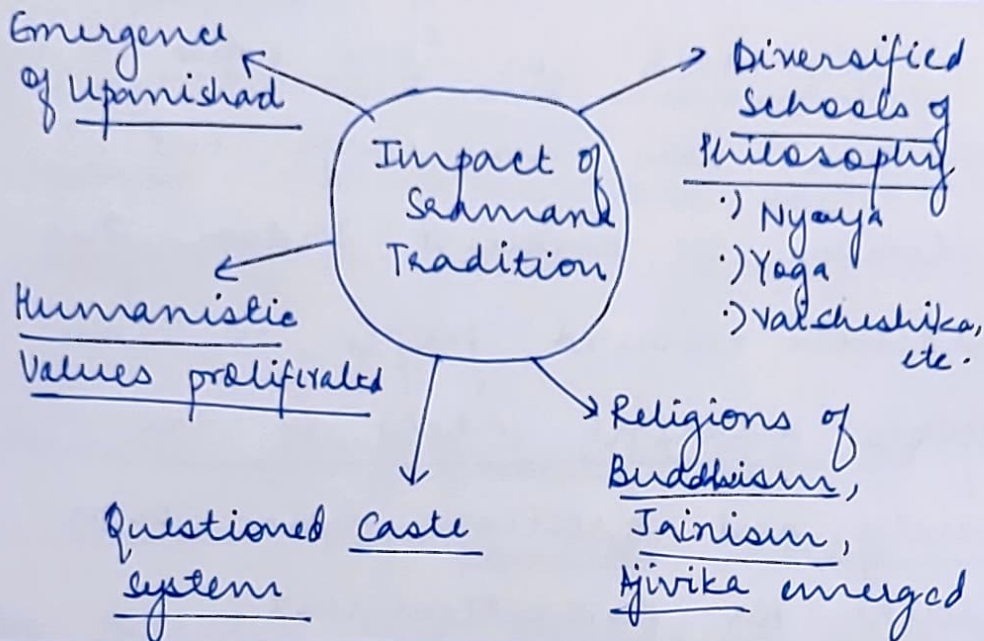
Examine the impact of śramaṇa tradition on Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism & Ajivika sect.

'ŚRAMANA' or 'one who wanders' was an important tradition of ancient India. This tradition allowed people to explore different facets of the society and question their own culture for ~~the~~ its betterment.

Impact of śramaṇa Tradition on Vedic Religion:

Vedic Religion started with the Rig Vedic Age. By the Later Vedic Age, through the chaturvarṇa system, disparities in all domains were visible. Rampant animal sacrifices for ~~the~~ salvation and obscure rituals were practiced.

Sramana Tradition questioned the
basis of it. The impacts were:



SRAMANA TRADITION'S RELATIONS:

① Buddhism: (By Gautam Buddha)

- Questioned Caste System
- sangha open for all
- Emphasized 'Middle Path'
- 4 Noble Truths and 8-fold path to achieve Nirvana
- Focus on self-betterment through meditation
- ~~2. Agastya~~ • Karma and Dharm for Nirvana

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- II) Jainism : (By TIRTHANKARAS)
- Ahimsa or Non-violence propounded
 - Anekantavada ~~is~~ philosophy of varied interpretations of truth
 - Anuvrata through 5 actions
 - Value every life (condemned animal sacrifices)
 - condemned Caste System
 - Asteya or least material satisfaction
- III) Ajivike : (By Makkali Goshtha)

- Non-violence
- condemned Vedic practices
- Against Caste System
- Niyati Doctrine of what has to happen will happen

These practices were derived from Samana Practices and values which urged these enlightened men to question the prevalent Vedic religion and its practices and reform them for the better.

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13.

In the context of Indian Subcontinent, Sanskrit is perhaps the only language that transcended not only Academic principles but also the ② barriers of regions and boundaries. Elaborate.

SANSKRIT, the ancient language of India dates back to 1500 BC and is considered the mother of all Indian Languages.

Sanskrit: Transcending Academic Principles

sanskrit literature provides us an avenue to notice its presence in all academic fields:

(1) Religious: ~~the~~

↳ All Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Puranas in Sanskrit.

↳ Shamashastera, Manusmriti, etc. in Sanskrit.

1) Important Buddhist Texts like
Buddhacharita by Ashvaghosha
in Sanskrit.

(2) Scientific :

- 1) Brihat Samhita by Varahamihira
- 2) Aryabhatiya by Aryabhatta
- 3) Baudhyana's Sulbasutram

(3) Philosophical:

- 1) Vedantas and Upanishads
- 2) Bhagvad Gita
- 3) Patanjali's Yoga

(4) Literary :

- 1) Kalidasa's Malvikagnimitram
- 2) Mrichhakatika by Bhasa

(5) Economic and Political work :

- 1) Arthashastra by Kautilya
- 2) Mudraraksasa by Vishakhadutta

Thus, Sanskrit transcended
academic disciplines.

Sanskrit: Transcending barriers of regions and boundaries

Sanskrit was adopted by various rulers of the past, thus it diffused into different regions.

- 1) Shaka ruler Rudaman's Chaste Sanskrit work proliferated it in North-west boundaries.
- 2) Chola Dynasties and other Southern Kingdoms diffused it throughout South East Asia through trade.
- 3) Ashoka's Dhamma was proliferated throughout Asian continent.
- 4) Arabian Travellers took Sanskrit manuscripts and developed Numeric system.
- 5) Scientific knowledge transferred through trade eg: Zero, Fibonacci Sequence, Quadratic equations.

Thus, Sanskrit progressed throughout the world the 'Indian way of living & thought'.

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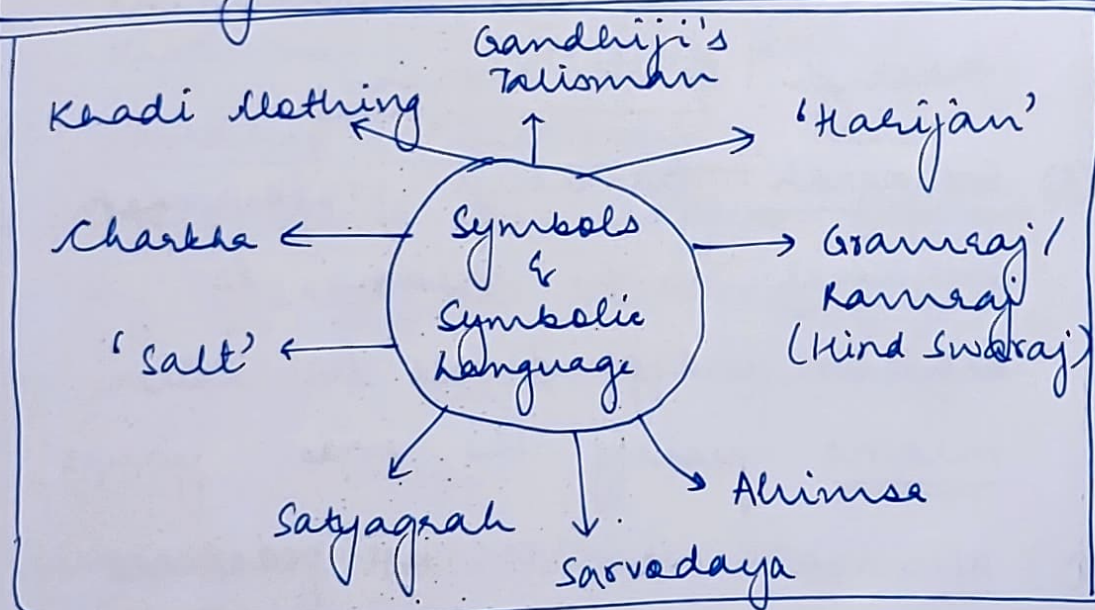
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14.

shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both integrating the masses into the National Movement & against social evils.

MAHATMA GANDHI led the Indian National Movement after his arrival in India in 1915. In his experience in South Africa, he learnt the importance of 'connecting with masses'.

Symbols and symbolic language used by Mahatma Gandhi:



These symbols and symbolic language were important tools that aided the 'mass participation'.

Integrating the masses in INM:

- (1) Gandhiji wore plain Khadi clothing to connect with the poor people in India.
 - (2) Charkha : was an important symbol to demonstrate the power of swadeshi and Indians.
 - (3) 'salt' : Gandhiji used salt as the symbol to kickstart the civil Disobedience movement through Dandi March.
 - (4) Satyagrah : Gandhiji propounded Satyagrah as the means to achieve independence as the means justify the ends.
 - (5) Ahimsa : was to be practiced in absolute sense to ensure that the means of struggle stay pure and ethical.
- These measures resonated with Indian masses, as these were accessible to all.

Against Social Evils

- (1) Harijan : Gandhiji used toward Harijan for 'untouchables' and called them the children of gods to increase their acceptability in society. He ate with Harijans to demonstrate equality.
- (2) Ranraj / Gramraj : to preserve ancient Indian practices where social harmony and SARVODAYA prevails and Harijans are not shunned & Fraternity prevails in society.
- (3) Gandhiji's Talisman : True development can happen when the poorest are uplifted. This instilled a sense of equality & equity.

Gandhiji's Noble ideas inspired the Indian National Movement and are practiced today through the Gandhian ideals of in DPSPs of Part IV in Indian constitution.

15.

giving a brief overview of the 3 Carnatic Wars,
discuss the factors that led to the success of
British against French for control of India.

The 'Advent of Europeans' in
India saw a constant struggle
for power. The fiercest among
the conflicts were the CARNATIC
WARS (1740 - 1763) between Britain
and France.

The 3 Carnatic
Wars:

① First Carnatic
War (1740-1742):

This was an
extension of
Austrian War
of Succession.

Result: Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle
which restored French Trading
Posts to France.



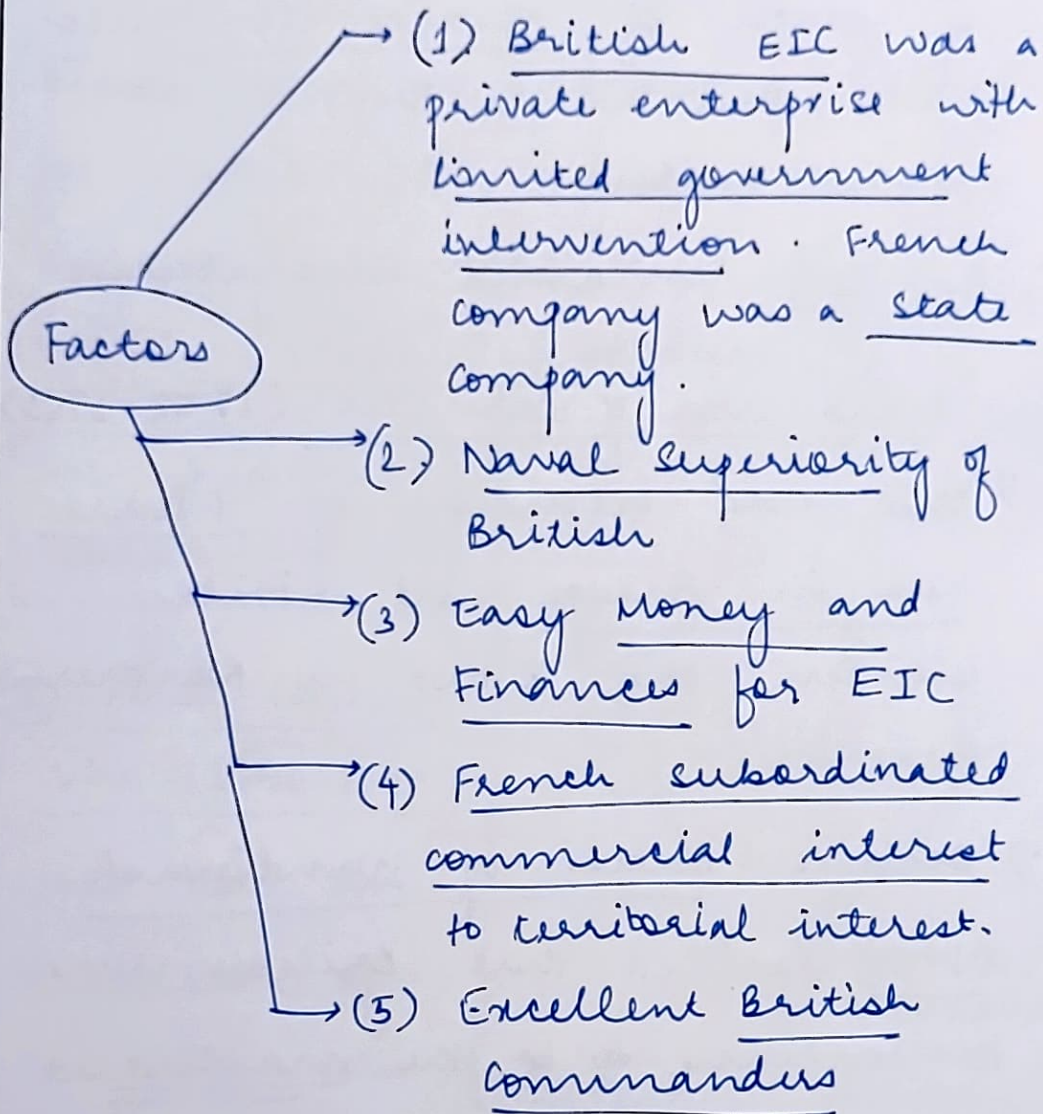
II Second Carnatic War: (1749-1754)

- This was started as a consequence of death of Nizam-ul-Mulk with Britain & France at opposite sides.
- Result: Remained inconclusive

III Third War of Carnatic: (1758-1763)

- This was extension of 7 Years War in Europe and rivalry between the 2 in Northern America.
- Decisive Battle of Wandiwash (1763) decided that British were to continue to be the masters.
- Treaty of Peace of Paris allowed French presence in their limited settlements.

Factors that led to success of British against French :



Thus, these factors ^{led to} ~~decided~~ British Victory and they were to rule over the subcontinent for nearly 200 more years.

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16.

It can be argued that peasant movements of the 20th century, when compared to those in 19th century, were more organised and nationalistic in Nature. Comment.

PEASANT MOVEMENTS in pre-independence India were outbursts of agrarian repression faced by farmers all over India. However major differences exist in the movements of 20th century & 19th century.

Peasant Movements of 19th century:

(1) Sporadic in Nature: Peasant movements were erratic and easily repressed.

eg: Sagolpanthis Revolt in North-east was not organised and repressed easily.

(2) Different Causes: Some movements were against exorbitant charges

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(eg: Indigo Revolt); while some were against oppressive landlords (eg: Moplah Revolts).

(3) Lacked a long-term vision: and were unsustainable over longer periods.

(4) Had Religious undertones: eg: Ferozi Revolt by Suddu Miyan and Narkelberia Uprising by Tiku Mir.

(5) were violent in nature: eg: Desam Riots and used obsolete weapons.

(6) Leadership was not stable. However, a shift in peasant movements was observed in the

20th century:

With the formation of INC (1885) and arrival of Gandhiji (1915), peasant movements became more organized.

(1) Stable leadership: eg: Gandhiji

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led Champaran Satyagrah, ~~At~~ Kheda Satyagrah and trained new leaders like Sardar Patel who later led Bardoli Satyagrah. This allowed masses to join the National Movement

(2) Unions and Sabhas Formation

of Awadh Kisan Sabha and leaders like Swarni Sheaddhanand N.G. Ranga, Indulal Yagnik provided an impetus to peasants' cause & furthered Nationalistic ideas

(3) Remained Secular: allowed unity among peasants

(4) Means of movements were largely non-violent as dictated by Gandhiji. This allowed Peasants to negotiate with British, as ^{seen} in Telhaga Movement

(5) Causes of movements were defined and remained stable due to

Kisan Sabhas and aligned with the National Movement.

Thus, Peasant movements of 20th Century were more organised and nationalistic in Nature.

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17.

In the context of socio-cultural milieu of the 19th Century, contribution by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in fields of education and women's rights is immeasurable. Discuss.

ISHWAR CHANDRA VIDYASAGAR,

an eminent social reformer in India, provided a happy blend of Indian Culture and Western Thought.

Contribution in Education:

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was an educator and took several steps in the field of education:

- (1) When he became principal of Sanskrit College, he allowed non-brahmins to enter and learn vedic literature.
- (2) He invented a new press

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style in Bengali.

(3) He wrote Bangla-Kumudi and defined Bengali Grammar.

(4) He was associated with at least 35 girls' schools.

(5) Was the first secretary of Bethune School.

(6) In his last 18 years of life, he worked for education of Santhali Girls whilst living in Santhal region.

(7) He started the concept of admission fee to make people responsible for furthering their ward's education.

Contribution in women's rights:

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar led the crusade against widow's oppression.

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- (1) Took ancient scriptures to justify widow remarriage and condemn child marriage.
- (2) His efforts led to passing of Widow Remarriage Act in 1856.
- (3) Opened several widow homes with help of D. K. Karve.
- (4) Was instrumental in furthering the cause of women's education by being associated with 35 girls' schools.
- (5) Condemned child marriage & POLYGAMY by emphasizing women's rights.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar left an indelible impact on the socio-economic fabric of Indian society, with his ideals still alive through DPS P, & Fundamental Duties of the Indian constitution.

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18.

Provide an account of issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in 1980s. Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted.

PUNJAB went through several ^(boundary) geographical changes post-independence in terms of Partition and Reorganization. The decade of 1980s was in particular, a decade of turmoil for the state.

ISSUES that led to a crisis in PUNJAB:

(1) Punjab and Haryana were separated through Reorganization Act of 1960. This created the dispute of CHANDIGARH, with Punjab wanting it to be solely a territory of the state.

(2) Anandpur Sahib Resolution of

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1973 demanded ~~the~~ political
autonomy for the state, but
was not accepted.

(3) Rise of separatist forces under
Bhindranvale openly inciting
violence against Hindus.

(4) Khalistani insurgents funded
by Pakistan aggravated the
situation.

These issues led to the
fortification of Golden Temple by
Bhindranvale. This prompted the
Indian Army to take action.

OPERATION BLUESTAR was
successfully completed on June 5,
1984, curbing the separatist voices.

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ROADMAP ADOPTED to Peace:

Operation Bluestar led to
assassination of ^{Former} PM Indira Gandhi
and subsequent **ANTI-SIKH RIOTS**
of 1984

- (1) Aurb on riots required Police
and Army intervention.
- (2) Chandigarh remained a Union
Territory.
- (3) President Zail Singh ~~was~~ played
an important role in promoting
Sikh Image.
- (4) Operation Black Thunder in
1988 led to elimination of
insurgency.
- (5) Akali Dal Government was back
in power and made efforts to
enforce peace.

However, several separatist tendencies
still persist and there is a need to
adopt more inclusive approach to
redress their (Sikhs') demands.

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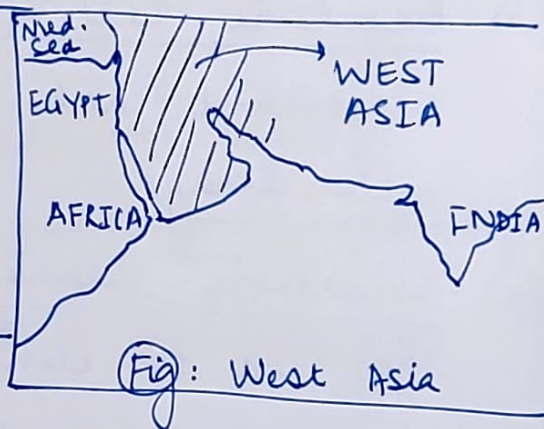
19.

The emergence of the Cold War and the Suez crisis of 1956 were pivotal in ushering a new era for West Asia. Discuss.

COLD WAR is a term for indirect rivalry between the two superpowers of USA & USSR between 1945-1990. This war had a pivotal role in ushering a new era for WEST ASIA.

WEST ASIA:

impact of
Cold War and
Suez Crisis



(Fig): West Asia

West Asia was

constantly influenced by the 2
superpowers.

(I) COLD WAR:

→ Formation of ISRAEL was
promoted by UK and USA as

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- a home for the Jewish community
- Discovery of oil in Middle East led to continuous interference by USA.
 - USSR's role in promoting socialism in Afghanistan was rivalled by rise of Taliban supported by USA. Taliban now has globally been recognized as a force of deprivation for Afghans.
 - Gulf War of 1970s-80s between Iraq and Iran led to rise of Saddam Hussein who invaded other countries.
 - USSR included W. Asian countries of Central Asia
- ① SUEZ CRISIS of 1956
- Background: Abdul Nasser of Egypt declared 'Nationalisation of

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Suez Canal in 1956. This
agitated Britain and Britain
and France declared war against
Egypt. USSR then threatened to
bomb Paris & London, considering
Egypt an Ally. USA also
asked for peace from Britain &
France.

→ Thus, a war was avoided
and SUEZ CANAL was
nationalised. This led to
increased trading opportunities
for West Asia.

→ These factors facilitated by
resource-endowed (OIL)
West Asia ushered in an
era of economic and political
prosperity.

However, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan
~~were~~ lost their opportunity to keep up
with neighbouring countries.

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20. Conduct of foreign affairs is an outcome of 2-way interaction between domestic compulsions and prevailing international climate. Discuss the statement in the context of India's external relations in 1960s.

After Independence in 1947, Indian Foreign Policy adopted a dynamic approach through Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) and Bandhaheel. However changing winds in 1960s led to some important events.

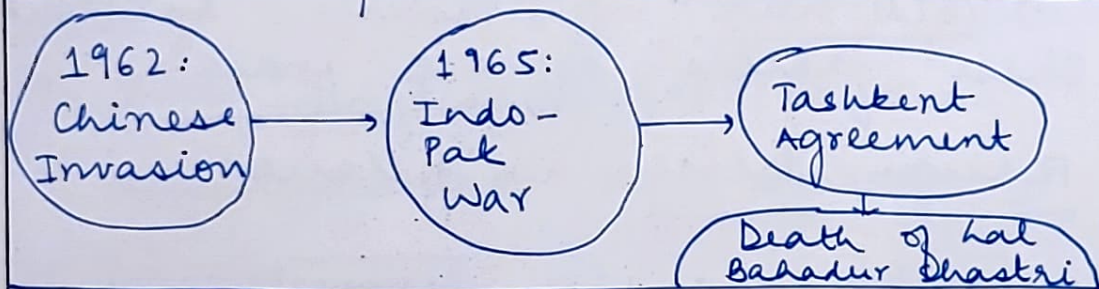


Fig: → Timeline of 1960s

India's external relations in 1960s

I Domestic Compulsions:

-) Drought years of 1962, 1963.
-) Death of Jawaharlal Nehru
-) Agitated Indians due to Chinese Invasion

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II Foreign compulsions:

*) Sino- Indian War (1962)

occurred due to ^{earlier} refuge provided
to Dalai Lama during Tibetan
annexation by China.

*) Indo- Pak war: with US's support
to Pakistan

*) Forex crunch due to heavy
defense and capital
expenditure.

*) Cold war *) Tashkent Agreement
These factors affected India's

Foreign Policy as follows:

(1) continuation of NAM in
order to neutralize global
ideology.

(2) Bandwidth was reinforced
after Sino- Indian War.

(3) Tashkent Agreement brokered by
USSR between India and

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Pakistan to resolve KASHMIR
ISSUE.

- (4) India recognized Tibet as
part of China.
- (5) India - Nepal and Bhutan ties
strengthened to maintain
friendly neighbour allies.
- (6) Defense deals with USSR to
put up a strong defense force.
- (7) These policies were further
complemented by efforts
in nuclear field in Pokharan-I
& II in 1970s and 1980s.
- (B) North - East Insurgency was
looked after by maintaining
ties with Myanmar.

Thus, 1960s posed several challenges
to India ~~to~~, but it could overcome
it by strategic maneuvers in Foreign Policy.