

General studies (M): 2019

Test code - 1230

Test No. - 9

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Q1

Mughal empire (1526 - 1857)
ruled India. It united all regions
and effected political, economic and
cultural aspects of Indian society.
However it declined after arrival
British rule.

Factors responsible for decline

- ① war of succession after Aurangzeb
death weakened Centralised rule
of Mughals.
- ② Nobles concentrated on their regional
powers (Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad).
- ③ Successors were not of that ability.
They lacked political will to rule.
- ④ Revolt by peasants of Satnami, Jat
and Marathes.
- ⑤ foreign invasions and attacks from
Afghans.
- ⑥ At last, Britishers guided by
modern, scientific and rational
approach diluted Mughal rule in itself.

①

15:37

18:36

②

It helped British rule to expand by following reasons:-

- ① Rulers fighting themselves. Britishers used divide and rule to further their interests.
- ② No feeling of nationalism among any powers (Marathas or Mughals) to unite against common enemies.

Hence, Mughal empire's mantle fell on British colonial rule which exploited India in all aspects. 1757-1947 British rule exploited India economically, politically and socially.

Q2

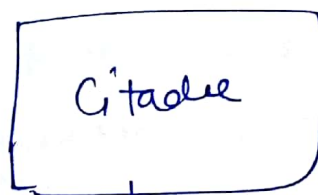
3

Indus valley civilisation (2500 BC - 1800 BC) is civilised urban society which flourished in Indian subcontinent. Town planning, seals, pottery, trade oriented and foreign trade of IVC were other prominent factors. It shown rich source to future civilisations..

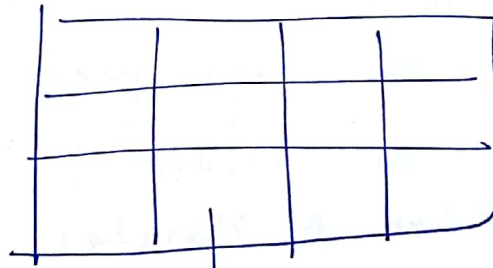
Features of IVC

① Town planning → Houses built symmetrically with burnt bricks in ratio of 4:2:1. Drain, perpendicular roads, granaries and storage in cities.

② City was divided in two parts



↑
upraised
administrative
buildings



↓
common
people
(downward)

③ Sealphores → made up of steatite
→ with lost wax technique
(bronze statue)

④ Seals used for trade, education tools and to ward off evils. Seals made up of gold, silver, steatite, Carnelian etc.

⑤ Trade relations with Mesopotamia, Sumer and Persia.

⑥ They worshipped nature and gods in form of Pasupati seals and mother goddesses.

⑦ Bricks discovered from Harebba site during colonial times show their architectural marvels.

Many things like seals, bricks, sculptures and pottery are excavated.

However inscriptions of IRC are still not deciphered which restrict us to gain knowledge about them.

Q3

5

Indian national movement was successful ideologically oriented mass struggle for independence against Britain. It passed through many phases. Internally it went through moderate, extremist and mass mobilisation. Externally it was influenced by common cause of Asian-Africa colonies for self determination.

First world war

- ① Indian National Congress though rejected Britain's fight for colonies. However it supported them in hope of future dominion status after war is over.
- ② First world war (1914-1918) brought Britain and Turkey against each other. Muslim community opposed the displacement of Caliphate of Turkey by Britishers. This all resulted in All India Khilafat movement.
- ③ Home rule league was started by Annie Besant and Tilak. They wanted swaraj on the lines of Canada and Australia.

(4) Socialist movement of Russia (1917) also raised hopes to fight against imperialism.

(5) USA, Britain and France promised and assured national self-determination after war is over. This promise was not fulfilled.

Actually, F.W.W. was war of Colonies. This increased price of commodities which further brought social unrest.

Internal and external causes during WW. I provided enough stimulus but iron hand rule of Britishers continued which lifted only in 1947.

The Dravidian movement of South India was against Brahminical domination. In 1925, EVR Periyar formed self respect movement against caste inequality. He fought against colonial rule and inspired subalterns of South India. He became leader of so-called lower caste and advocated social equality and justice.

Contribution of EVR in challenging conservatism

- ① Conservatism was guided by status quo approach of caste hierarchy.
- ② He challenged it and called for upliftment of downtrodden.
- ③ He formed Dravida Kozhagam which later became DMK, a party for social justice programmes.

Socio-political reforms

EVR Periyar asked for equal opportunity in education and jobs for all. He opposed domination of Hindi language and elite structure of Congress.

He was one of social reformer of South India who further vulnerable sections' interests through Justice Party.

He even called for separate Dravidian Nation in his extreme words. He sought to get justice for women, lower castes and vulnerable in all situations.

Q5.

(9)

British governors General always hoped for territorial expansion. Lord Wellesley's subsidiary alliance was one of those policies during 18th and 19th century. It forced native rulers to station British diplomats in his Kingdom. ~~the~~ Kingdom was not allowed to maintain his force as protection would be provided by Britishers.

Features

- ① Kingdom opting for subsidiary alliance would not station any other diplomat of other European powers. He has to take permission from Britishers before making any alliances with other Kingdoms.
- ② Princely states had to pay for these services to Britishers.

How did this policy help

- ① It checked colonial expansion by other European powers thereby maintaining British supremacy.
- ② Kings could not take independent security and foreign policy; thereby making them weaker internally.

③ Britishers could protect princely states from French Napoleon Bonaparte and ensured survival of their rule in India.

④ Continuous remuneration from princely states to Britishers. Friendly kings would be allowed to rule only in these states.

If any state could not provide remuneration, they had to submit the proportion of their Kingdoms (like Awadh 1800). This further expanded Britishers territorially.

However, it resulted in resentment and unemployment in states. These policies gave their bad results in 1857 revolt.

Home rule league movement was started in 1915-1916. It was started by Tilak, on his release from prison along with Annie Besant, the admirer of Indian Culture. Home rule was demanded like India's home rule movement. The swaraj was goal and self rule guided by dominion status was demanded through Home rule league.

Emergency

- (1) Lack of success from moderate Congress.
- (2) Inactivity due to failed revolutionary terrorism.
- (3) World war I started so it was right time to launch the struggle. However, Congress did not approve it initially. But Tilak and Besant continued to strengthen it.

Significance

- (1) It brought life in struggle for independence.
- (2) It was nationally distributed movement.
 - Tilak → Maharashtra (except Bombay), Central Province, Berar.
 - Annie Besant → rest of India

③ It also united congress and Muslim league through Lucknow pact

④ It provided united front against Britishers during first world war to demand rule, At the same time it did not hurt Britishers' war efforts.

Decline

① Britishers reacted ruthlessly and arrested Annie Bryant in 1917. Tilak went to England to fight case against British political commentator. Movement was left leaderless.

② Congress did not fully support the movement. Some leaders like Pt. Nehru voiced their concerns.

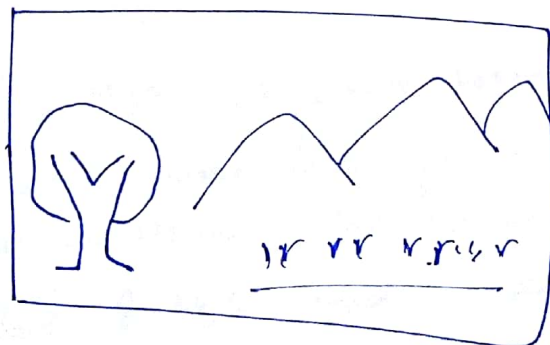
However home rule league provided another step in long staircase towards independence.

07

Pahari school of painting emerged in medieval period in mountainous region of Himachal Pradesh. With the decline of Mughal rule and decrease in number of patronage, Pahari school of painting gained importance.

Kangra

- ① Kangra school of painting is miniature type of painting.
- ② Themes are natural scenery.
- ③ Bright colour, compactly arranged.
- ④ Jahangir, the staunch supporter of paintings also contributed towards Pahari school of paintings.



Q8

14

Netaji Bose was staunch freedom fighter. He was inclined to socialist pattern of social where equality for all is ensured. He believed in action through realistic means of might. Initially he believed in Gandhian ways. However rift generated in 1939. Tripartite session between Gandhi and Bose.

Contribution of Bose

- ① In 1930s he provided freedom struggle colour of left ideology. He was President of Congress in 1938 and 1939. He formed National Planning Committee with Pt. Nehru as chairman. He was also concerned about people's movements in states (princely). Thus he brought All India State's conference within the demands for democratic rights of people.
- ② In 1939, he formed Forward bloc and became more vocal opponent of British rule. He understood the inherent contradiction b/w British and Indian interests.
- ③ He was convinced that force can only defeat British imperialism.

(4) He went USSR in 1941 to fight against Britishers. But left for Germany when USSR allied with Britain in W.W.II.
He formed Indian National Army (1943) in Singapore and marched towards India from North Eastern Border.

(5) He mobilised Indians and ex-soldiers living in South East Asia to form nationalist army. He also formed women's battalion 'Thengyi Reni'.

Thus diplomatically he took help of every possible nation to fight Britishers. After convinced that independence can be gained only by force, he build his military strength.

Q9

Nunismatics and epigraphy since ancient times provide enough evidence and study of ancient historical culture and heritage.

Evolution

- ① Coins emerged even during Ashoka period but low quality.
- ② Indo Greeks brought gold coins.
- ③ Kushanas developed coinage system more.
- ④ Gupta coins flourished all around the country.

Reconstruction of history

- ① Seals like Ashoka helped in understanding history of IVC.
- ② Sarnath Gupta inscription on coins provide evidence for its art loving nature.
- ③ Coinage and numismatics helped in trade which further enlightens the trade relations. Discovery of Indian coins in Southeast Asia and Africa provides linkage in history.

16

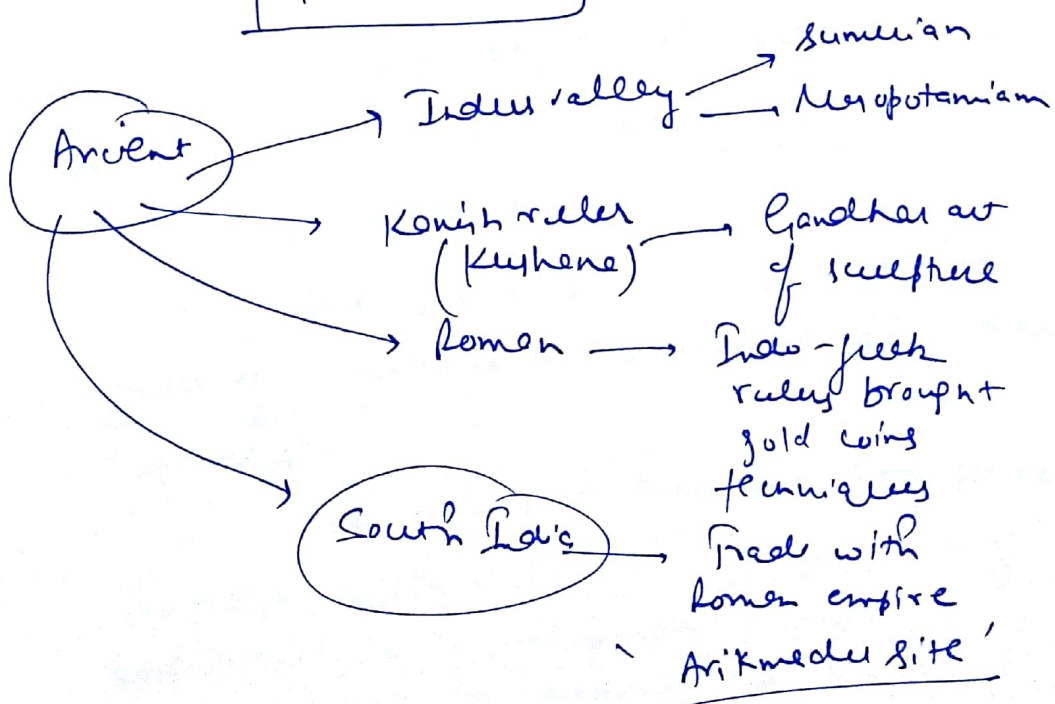
Q10

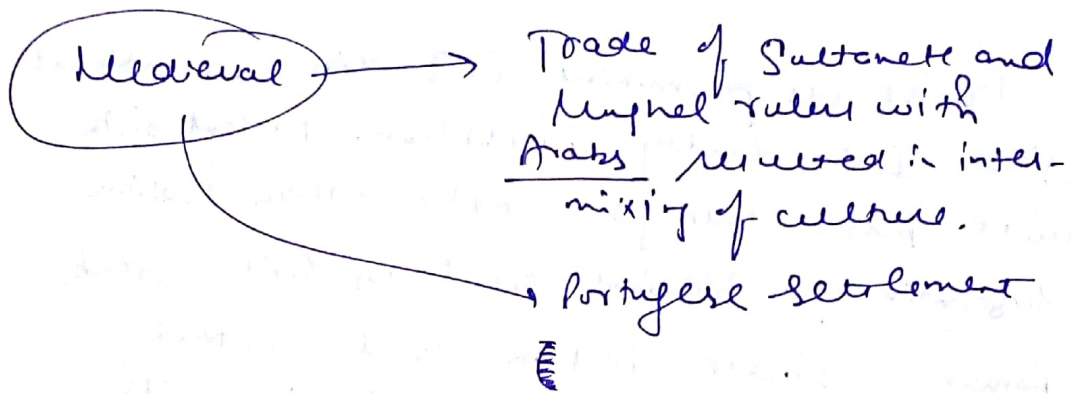
Trade is prominent in Indian subcontinent since Indus valley civilisation. Ancient silk route passed through northwestern Indian subcontinent. Various cultures like Greek, Roman, Chinese, Persian and Central Asian came to India. Interlinking with people resulted in blending of cultures. Trade played important role.

Other nodes

- ① Various spiritual thinkers like Chinese Xuan Zang, Sufi saints also came which resulted in intermixing of culture
- ② Chola Kingdom of South took its culture in South East Asia.

Trade role





The most prominent being temples built outside India in Cambodia (Angkor Wat) and Indonesia (Borobudur temples)

Ashoka during ancient times sent his missionaries to far flung areas and abroad to spread dharma doctrine.

Hence, trade relations brought people of different regions together and built a cosmopolitan culture.

(Q11)

Indian Capitalist class played important role in Indian freedom struggle. Capitalist class which includes businesses, investors and industrialists looked to further their interests. Britishers supported their industry first which Indian capitalist did not like. Despite this the role of Indian capitalist class was not consistent.

Contribution

- (1) In 1857 revolt → Indian capitalist class opposed as it favoured rule of law and disturbance would hurt their interests.

Though at that time Capitalist class was in nascent stage.

- (2) In second half of 19th century, the demands of increased import duty was not taken by Britishers.

The industrial laws and acts concerning workers were aimed at Indian Capitalists.

This affected them and they decided to align with nationalist forces as they understood, only independent and nationalist government can protect their interests.

(3) Capitalists opposed Swadeshi and boycott movement as wanted stability. Though they were happy on being rejecting foreign clothes but law & order was their priority.

(4) Capitalists gained much during world war I due to rise in prices. ~~and~~ They halfheartedly supported next movement that is non-cooperation movement. (1920-22)

(5) Capitalists were furious of any mass based left movement which was taking shape in Congress during 1920s and 1930s.

(6) They supported Civil disobedience movement (1930-32) as some demands like rationalising pound sterling ratio which suited them was included.

Congress started including interests of capitalist class in their plan. As it was necessary for modernisation and development.

Capitalists also contributed in funding of Congress. For ex. Tata sent relief to Gandhi in South Africa.

Capitalists though concerned about their profit making motives were convinced that British rule was not in their favour.

The trade, finance and industry policy of Britishers restricted their development.

Hence capitalists gradually started supporting Congress as indigenous government can only provide enough taill support.

Q12

British permanent settlement introduced in 1793. It was land revenue system which was improved from previous tax structures. Brought by Lord Cornwallis, it also faced both negatives and positives.

Expectations

- ① Land revenue fixed at $40/100$ of produce. It was fixed and not changed in future. Thus it would bring continuous and unimpeded revenue to state. Farmers and zamindars can invest the remaining amount.
- ② If any zamindar failed to provide revenue, his land would be transferred. Thus it would incentivise them to pay regularly.
- ③ Since revenue would not increase in future, technology upgradation and productivity could be increased.

Default on payments

- ① Lack of proper oversight
- ② Legally fight in courts over default

did not bring quick results.

(23)

(3) They tried to extract as much revenue as possible as land was made transferable.

(4) Revenue fixed was so high that it was difficult for tenants to pay to Zaminder.

Land revenue permanent settlement did not extend beyond Bengal, Northern Bengal as :-

Features

- (1) Land structure was not uniform throughout the country. (for ex. In Madras land holding was small, here government directly collected revenue from Ryots known as ryotwari settlement.
- (2) Relations with zaminder were not harmonious everywhere. (for ex. in Ganga valley tehelwari system was adopted where village headmen used to collect revenue.
- (3) Also, climatic condition, soil, irrigation and ~~sett~~ cropping pattern was not uniform through out country.

(4) Finally, permanent settlement did not prove so efficient that it can be imposed as one size fit all approach.

Permanent settlement made land transferable. Feudal relations which were hitherto traditional were transformed to transactive. Result was no investment in land and stagnant agriculture. Peasants conditions further deteriorated.

Q13

25

Communal is a political terminology.
Communalism is its practical application.
Communalism is trade of religion in politics.
It is an ideology where religion is
unnecessarily brought in otherwise secular
political activities. It did not find its
place before 1857 very much.

Sociopolitical transformation

→ In 19th Century, educated Hindus and
Parsis became dominated. However orthodox
religious leaders dominated Muslim
community. Educational backwards among
Muslim was utilised by orthodox Muslims
to deviate them from modern thinking.

→ Britishers after 1870s started
using communal card by advocating separate
reservation in jobs and education for
Muslims. This was done to dilute growing
nationalist unity.

→ Educationist like Syed Ahmed Khan
asked Muslims to get away from Congress
and support Britishers (communal seeds).

→ Britishers through divide and rule helped
in establishing Muslim League (1907)
and provided separate electorate for
them in 1909.

⇒ Hindu communalism also arose in response which made Britishers easy to further divide & rule.

Hence social causes made differences which are bound to arise in any society. But they are utilised politically by narrow minded communal leaders who did not understand exploiting nature of imperialism.

Economic transformation

- ① Industrialists, educational leaders and government jobs were dominated by Hindus as they invested in education. Muslims were remained in clutches of illnesses which made them further backward.
- ② Muslims as peasants and Hindus as landlords in Malabar (Kerala) and Dhoke further exacerbated problems. When social differences overlap then divisions bound to happen and specially when Britishers were leaving no opportunity to divide & rule.

Hence communalism was used as a political tool by headline leaders and Britishers. The ultimate result was painful partition of society which lived for thousands of years in harmony.

Swarajists were leaders who favoured for entry in central legislative council. Led by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru in 1922; swarajya party was formed after ~~failure of~~ ~~non-cooperation~~ withdrawal of non-cooperation movement (1920-22). They were concerned about political inactivity and wanted to protest by remaining in legislature. However some in congress opposed this.

Arguments

- ① Swarajists thought that political inactivity will take movement to standstill. As people not ready for mass revolt better to fight in four walls of legislature.
- ② It is necessary to arouse political consciousness among people.
- ③ They wanted to stop government's move officially by protesting & voicing opposition.

No Charges opposed this

Leaders like Sardar Patel, Rajendra Prasad were no charges who wanted that ~~this~~ the work among masses should be done.

- ① Council entry programme will kill already generated consciousness through NCM.

- ② Congress should concentrate on constructive programmes like self-reliance, fight against untouchability, hindu muslim unity.
- ③ There is need to make people ready for next mass movement.

However, Swarajists fought elections in 1924 and registered below successes :-

- ① They won 42 seats in central legislative assembly without much preparation. This was just short of majority. They were able to elect Vithelbhai Patel as first Indian speaker in 1925.
- ② They opposed government policy by strong oppositions and frequent walkouts.

Limitations

- ① Masses were ready for demonstrations, this kind of political work already experimented by moderates hence low utility.
- ② With death of C.R. Das, Swarajists weakened.
- ③ Communal feelings generated in secular swarajist party. Leaders like Madan Mohan Malviya & Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

brought Hindu nationalist interests forcefully.
Headlines were furious if any such interests
were propagated, even for good purposes.

Thus swaraj party tried its best. They
have same goal like no-changers but
different path.

Q15

Vijayanagar empire was great civilisation in deccon of medieval India. In 13th and 14th century, it provided good welfare policies and ensured better livelihood for its people. In Raichur doab; it frequently quarrelled with Bahmani kingdom which resulted in destruction of Vijayanagar empire in 1565. However it gave huge architectural, art and cultural marvels.

Inscription and monuments.

① Vijayanagar architecture is famous for its temple. Vijayanagar style of temple making flourished which included features like: →

- ① Dravidian style of temple with high building walls.
- ② Big horses in gopurams.
- ③ Kalyan Mandapams → Marriage halls.

Ex. Virupaksha temple of Hampi

② Sculptures of Vijayanagar rulers and their wives depicting gods krishna and Sobis, provide their religious links.

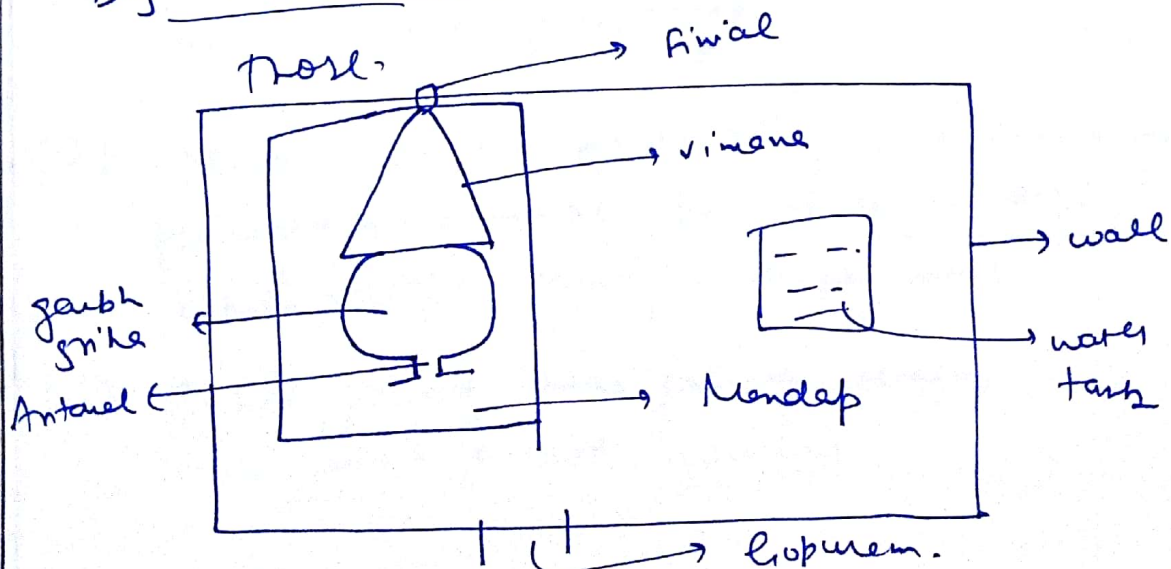
③ Inscriptions written during vijayanagar rule survived even after ruin of Hampi.

④ Retne temple architecture is most notable feature.

Hence, vijayanagar empire did not only succeed in architecture but also in other literature form. vijayanagar kings themselves were great patrons and writers. Telugu literature Anubhavamalyade written by King of vijayanagar.

Temple architecture of vijayanagar is subclass of Dravidian style of temples →

① It is lavishly built with mynological animals having wings. big horses on temple walls demonstrate



Various temples built in Vijayanagar
Empire - Famous in Virupaksha temple of
Shiva , Hampi



Q16

India has history of civilisation. Starting Indus valley to Ayans to arya valley civilisation, there has been continuity and change. Ancient India provided enough contributions in all sort of fields including architecture, art, science, mathematics and medicine.

Contribution of ancient India

- ① Indus valley civilisation used seals made up of steatite or metals. They had metemathical values inscribed on it which are yet to be deciphered.



Now people were aware of metemathical educational system.

- ② Ayans brought iron which was useful in irrigation and agriculture.
- ③ Various Hindu philosophy like Vaishishika focused on atomistic character of universe, which reflects a scientific temperament.
- ④ Gupta period was gem of science, metemathetics and medicine.

Mathematics.

(34)

Astronomers like Aryabhata discovered 'zero' which enlightens world even today. Vaehmire provided enough astronomical studies.

Bhaskaracharya gave beejganit, golganit theories which provided light on problem solving in Algebra & geometry.

Science

Nagajuna → produced theories of metallurgy
Astronomical science already developed.

Science included various medicinal inventions of that period

Medicine

Charak Samhita by Charaka dealt with medicine in detail. Sushut Samhita by Sushut dealt with surgery.

Surgeons of nose, face and plastic surgeries were prevalent.

Hence there have been rich cultural heritage but it would not be transformed to contemporary scientific developments. Indian civilisation have enlighten the world in

part. There is need to identify our ancient
part ~~without~~ ^{without compromising} the realities of current
developments of science and technology.

part. There is need to identify our
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technologies.

Q17

36

The nationalist movement of 19th century created ideology of economic exploitation by Britishers. The nationalists highlighted restrictions imposed on civil liberties. They exposed how British rule has become rule of democracy in home and benevolent despotism in colonies.

Nationalist movement

Nationalist organisations flourished in various parts of India in 1870s and 1880s. With establishment of Indian National Congress in 1885, the need was felt for generating political consciousness among Indians. Ideology to be formed and public opinion to be formulated.

Ideology

Leader like Dadabhai Naoroji through his work 'Poverty - Un-British rule of India' highlighted how British rule is exploiting India. British rule is taking wealth from India to Britain causing drain of wealth. The economic interests of rulers and native people are contradictory.

This economic ideology was created

which was enough to deflect just rule idea of Britishers. It explained how trade, finance and industry policy is exploiting peasants and capitalists.

Democracy

No representation of locals in British administration. Constitutional reforms were very gradual. Local representation if any existed was with landlords. Even franchise in later years was available with 10% of India's population.

Civil liberties

Venue act (1948), Rowlatt act (1919) and other fundamental freedom restrictions was feature of Britishers which was highlighted by Nationalists.

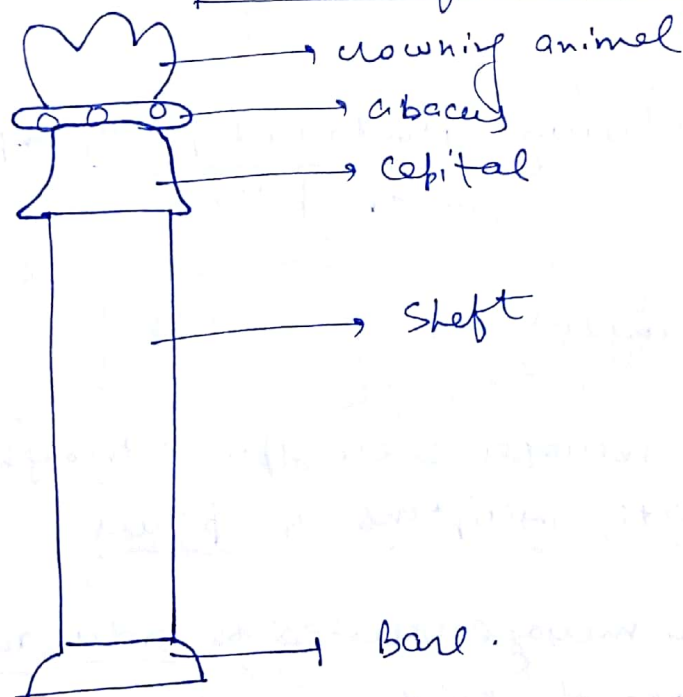
Though there were, nationalists guided by moderates, extremists and mass movements fought Britishers. First they attack on feeling that Britishers are good for India by bringing ideological critique. Then they fought with the fact that Britishers can't be deflected through mass based movements.

These techniques and strategies were used by all nationalists in varying degrees till freedom was achieved in 1947.

Q18

Ashoka was ruler of Mauryan period in 321 BC, 319 BC around 269 BC. He was known as Chakravati Samrat. He was staunch supporter of architectural aspects of culture. He was associated initially with Ajivike sect and built caves. Later he was influenced by Buddhism and built stupas, suleptors and pillars.

Salient features of Ashoka Pillar



① Ashoka pillars were monolithic that is built by one rock or stone unlike ~~granite~~ Greek pillars which are built piece by piece.

② Highly polished.

③ Immense strength.

(4) Crowning animal depicts the intent of pillar. It may consist of lions, bulls and elephants.

(5) Abacus signify wheel. Circulation of wheel depicts dharmachakrapavartan.

(6) Abacus has animals running around.

(7) Capital consisting of lotus or bell shaped material.

(8) Shaft and base provides strength and resilience which are highly polished.

for ex. Amijee Nandengani pillar, Champaran
Sarnath pillar.

Messages

(1) Ashoken messages were spread through rock edicts, inscriptions or pillars.

(2) Earlier his message devoted to orders, rules and victory of kingdom.

(3) After Kaliga war, he spread the message of dharma through these pillars and rock edicts. Dharma was moral ethical code of conduct.

(4) Ashoken edicts are found in all over the country - for ex. Taxila, Ujjain.

Non-cooperation movement (1920-22) was movement to non-cooperation towards government. It opposed govt. schools, jobs, courts, foreign clothes. Khilafat agitation (1919-22) was against treatment of Turkey caliphate by Britishers. Muslim led Khilafat agitation.

Reasons for NCM & Khilafat

- ① Punjab wrongs (Talwarwalabagh massacre) and Rowlatt act.
- ② Hunter commission disappointed nationalist leaders.
- ③ Muslims were angered due to non-fulfilment of promise of Britishers that Turkey (caliphate) was not denied of his kingdom. This led to Khilafat agitation.

New stage

- ① Hindu-Muslim unity. Mahatma Gandhi became leader of Khilafat conference. Hindu leaders gave speech from mosques. Similarly Muslim leaders gave up cow slaughtering.

- ② United opposition to British, though due to different reasons.
- ③ Educationalist and radical muslim which developed nationalist feelings found their way in the movements and led anti-imperial struggles.
- ④ Mass mobilisation of peasants, workers, artisans and common people transcending religious and caste lines.
- ⑤ Earlier moderates were focusing on petitions and prayers.
Extremists were limited to agitation and passive resistance.

However NCM and Khilafat led to mass involvement of all people involving women. Demonstrations took place country wide. It reduced fear of Britishers among masses.

Negatives

- However the infusion of Khilafat was considered bringing communal look to otherwise secular political movement (NCM)
- Mopilla revolt brought Hindu-Muslim rift.

→ Secular nationalists could not convince Khilafat leaders to continue struggle against British after Khilafat issue dimmed.

However, Despite negatives, the phase brought consciousness of freedom to all strata of society.

(020)

Bhakti and Sufi saints of medieval India provided a new way to religious devotion. They both opposed any sort of social inequality and said God is available equally for all.

Bhakti

Bhakti saints broke Caste hierarchy and Brahminical domination.

Nayanars and Alvars were Bhakti saints of Shiva and Vishnu in South India. They sang in praise of God in local language. They oppose any sort of sacrifice. Any common man can perform devotion to God.

Shankaracharya (8th C.E.A.D) of Kerala defended Hinduism at intellectual level and said knowledge is path towards God. Advaita (non-dualism) where God and individual soul are one.

Similarly Ramanuj focused on devotion to God through love.

Bhakti saints like Meera Bai, Kabir, Guru Nanak all supported devotion and worship without discrimination.

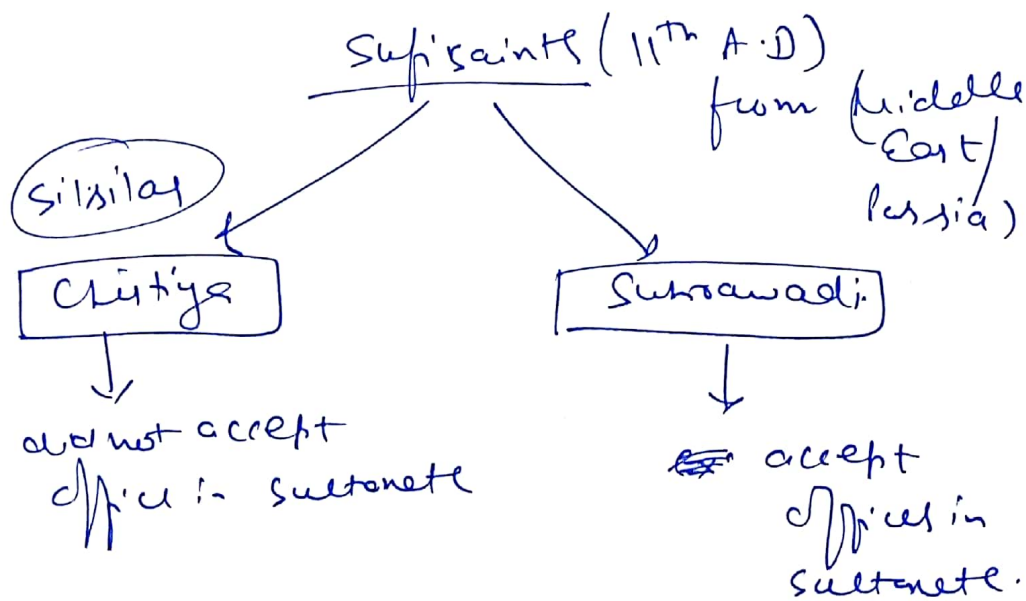
(44)

Sufi

(45)

Sufi a mystical element in Islam preferred love and devotion to God. It rejected the complex study of Quran and focused on 'hamjapne', ultimate love and devotion without need of religious teacher.

Sufi saints resided in khankas to resolve issues of people and taught them how to worship. People were not free to decide the way they want to worship God.



Some Sufi saints like Dehlwadi even did not recognize Shari'at.

Thus, Bhekti and Sufi sects belonged to common people. They were unconnected from orthodox, rigid and religious teacher oriented worship of God. They rejected caste inequalities, hierarchy or clay structure which gives preference to some in matters of faith.