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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1054)

Name of Candidate	Akshat Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	101322
Center	ORN	Date	16/2/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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 उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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 उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

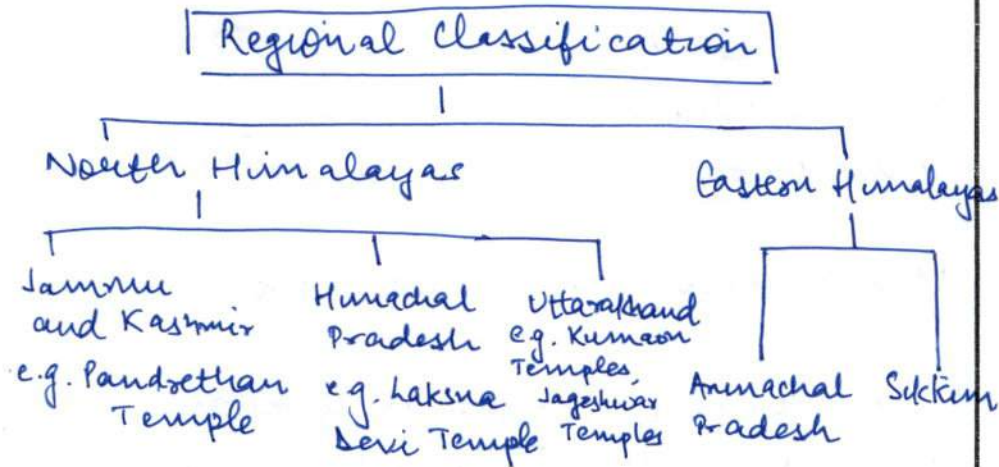
6.

All the Best

1. What are the salient features of temple architecture in the Himalayas? Explain with adequate examples in light of various elements that influenced this architectural style. (150 words) 10

हिमालयी मंदिर स्थापत्य की मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं? इस स्थापत्य शैली को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न तत्वों के आलोक में यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Himalayan temple architecture is broadly classified under the Nagara style. But it possesses its own unique elements.



Features

- 1) They are an amalgamation of Hindu, Buddhist and local wooden traditions.
- 2) Most of the Northern Himalayan temples like the Pandrethan, Jageshwar, Kumaon and Baleshwar

Temple, are dedicated to shiva.
Their shikharas are usually in the
rekha-prasada style.

3) The Eastern Himalayas, Ladakh and
Himachal Pradesh are dotted mostly
with monasteries.

e.g. Rumtek monastery at Sikkim
Tabo monastery at Himachal Pradesh

4) The wooden tradition can be seen
by the slanting roof and wooden
mandapas of most of the temples.

5) Many are shaped as pagodas.

Thus Himalayan temple architecture
is a blend of religious faith and
scenic beauty of Himalayas.

2. "Indo-Islamic art was neither merely a local variety of Islamic art nor a modified form of Hindu architecture. It derives its character from both sources though not always in an equal degree." Analyse. (150 words) 10

"भारतीय-इस्लामी (इंडो-इस्लामिक) कला न तो मात्र इस्लामी कला का स्थानीय भेद थी और न ही हिंदू वास्तुकला का संशोधित रूप थी।" यह अपनी विशेषता दोनों स्रोतों से प्राप्त करती है, हालाँकि हमेशा एक समान मात्रा में नहीं।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Muslim rulers, from the 13th onwards, adopted local Indian traditions and combined them with their own.

The integration can be seen in the following styles of Indo-Islamic architecture -

- i) Imperial / Sultanate style - The Kodhis freely used the Gujarati and Rajasthani traditions in the balconies, kiosks and eaves of their buildings.

- ii) Provincial style

↳ The Bangla roof was adopted by not only the local Nawabs, but also the Mughals.

↳ Ahmed Shah I and Mohammad Begarha drew on the Jain architectural tradition of Gujarat to devise their own styles.

- iii) Mughal style - The fatchpur sikri

is a unique blend of Persian - Hindu traditions.
Gujarati and Raja Bengali traditions
has inspired many features of its grandeur.

ii) Deccani Style - The Gol Gumbaz's
surface decorations and material
culture is inspired from the
local Deccan styles.

However, Islamic elements dominated
the styles. The Arched style replaced
the Trabeate one. Since Muslims
could not use live forms to decorate
buildings, they relied heavily on
pietra-dura, arabesque, calligraphy
and jaali works. Further minars
and tombs are integral part
of their architecture. Finally,
the Charbagh garden style and
water channels also dominate their
architecture.

Thus, even though the blend was
not proportional, the Indo-Islamic
art was a synergy of Islamic
and Hindu traditions.

3. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature between 1000 and 1800 A.D. is devotional (bhakti) poetry, which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Comment. (150 words) 10

1000 से 1800 ई. के बीच मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे मजबूत चलन भक्तिपरक (भक्ति) कविताएं हैं, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं में प्रमुखता से विद्यमान हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Bhakti movement laid immense devotion and love to God. Bhakti poetry was an integral part of its fold, and can be analysed as follows -

- 1) It was composed in almost all the vernacular and local languages, thus being oriented towards the masses.
e.g. Namadeva composed in Marathi; Tulsidas and Surdas wrote in dialects of Hindi; the vachanas of veerashava were in Kannada; and Nayanars and Alvars wrote in Tamil
- 2) It was based on teachings of religious epics and scriptures, hitherto inaccessible to the common folk.
e.g. Shankaradeva's poetry was inspired from Bhagvada Gita, while Tulsidas' Ramacharitamans is based on Ramayana

- 3) It preached for unity and brotherhood among all castes and creeds
e.g. Kabir's 'dohas' and Guru Nanak's
rahs
- 4) Many poems were set to tune and sung as hymns, thus increasing their popularity -
e.g. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's kavyas
- 5) They even touched the hearts of Sufi saints and Muslim rulers, chief among them Akbar

Thus medieval literature was blessed with such fine devotional poetry, which continues to be loved even today.

4. The Siddhanta or mathematical astronomy tradition has been the dominant stream of mathematics in India, with an essentially continuous tradition that flourished for close to a thousand years, starting from about the third or fourth century AD. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

लगभग तीसरी या चौथी शताब्दी ईस्वी से आरंभ होकर तथा एक अनिवार्यतः अविच्छिन्न परंपरा के रूप में लगभग एक हजार वर्षों तक फलने-फूलने वाली, सिद्धांत या गणितीय खगोल विज्ञान की परंपरा भारत में गणित की प्रमुख धारा रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Astronomical tradition of India began with the Greek contacts during the 3rd c AD. Its evolution can be traced by the following works -

- 1) Surya-siddhanta - It is one of the earliest such works, written in late 4th c AD. It is a book on astronomical calculations.
- 2) Aryabhatta's Aryabhatiya - Through the use of trigonometry and geometry, Aryabhatta successfully explained that the earth is round and rotates on its own axis. He also wrote about sun - moon movements, and cause of eclipses.
- 3) Varahamira's Works - He was one of the Navaratan of King Vikramaditya of Ujjain. His two main works

'Pancha-siddhanta' and 'Brihata Samhita' successfully proved the rotation of planets around sun. His works are dated to late 6th C.

- 4) Bhaskaracharya's Siddhanta Shiromani - This 12th C work included a section on 'Griha-Ganit,' and calculated the time taken by earth to orbit the sun.

Though the 9th - 12th C period saw the replacement of ^{astronomy} ~~astology~~ by astrology, due to the superstitious nature of society and decline of towns, the astrological works picked up after 13th C again. Several observatories were established by F.S. Tughlaq, F.S. Bahamani and Jai Singh.

5. The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 gave a new lease of life to the nationalist movement in India. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

1914 में अचानक छिड़े प्रथम विश्व युद्ध ने भारत में राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन को उद्वेलित किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The first World War was fought between the Allied and Central Powers from 1914 to 1918. Its impact on the national movement in India can be seen as below -

- 1) Rise of revolutionary activities within and outside India. For the revolutionaries of Ghadr Party, of Punjab and Bengal, it was the perfect chance to overthrow the imperialists.
- 2) Home Rule League Movement was initiated by A. Besant and B. G. Tilak, utilizing aggressive mass-based politics to demand concessions -
- 3) 1916 Lucknow Pact - The British's ~~the~~ refusal to aid Turkey led to AIML joining hands with INC.
- 4) 1917 Montagu Statement - The British promised some degree of self-governance in India, and

brought out the GoI Act 1919.

- 5) 1919 Rowlatt Satyagraha - Indians, riddled with post-war hardships, ~~also~~ saw the true face of imperial power in the post-war treaties. The Rowlatt Act was a further blow, and led to an all-India mass struggle.
- 6) 1920-22 NCM - Khilafat Movement - The harsh treaty on the ~~Turkish~~ Ottoman empire led to this movement.
- 7) Rise of socialist and workers' movements - The Russian Revolution was the outcome of World War I, and inspired revolutionaries ~~and~~ moderates and extremists alike.

Thus the World War I's greatest impact was shifting the orientation of the national movement permanently towards the masses.

6. A real breakthrough was made by Bhagat Singh and his colleagues in terms of ideology, goals and the forms of revolutionary struggle. Analyse.

(150 words) 10

भगत सिंह और उनके सहयोगियों ने विचारधारा, लक्ष्य एवं क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के तरीकों को लेकर एक वास्तविक सफलता अर्जित की। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Inspired by the Russian Revolution, Marxism, and the rise of workers' and peasants' unions all over the world; Bhagat Singh and his colleagues - C.S. Azad, Rajguru, Sukhdev - redefined revolutionary struggle.

It was no longer about violence or individual heroic action, but about bringing a true revolution - a popular broad based movement.

Bhagat Singh used to say that real revolutionaries are in the villages and factories, that is, the peasants and workers. For him and his colleagues, the aims of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) were -

- Abolition of all forms of exploitation

of man by man

- End of capitalism and class-domination, originating from both British and Indian society
- Establishment of a socialist order in future India

Thus they set up several labour and peasant unions / groups, along with student unions. One prime example was Bhagat Singh's Punjab Nanyawan Bharat Sabha, in which the revolutionaries worked with the youth, peasants and workers.

Another remarkable aspect was their secular nature, and pose hatred towards communalism.

Thus even despite their early deaths, their legacy went on to inspire many nationalists, including J.L. Nehru and S.C. Bose.

7. The Railway system was built not for the modernization of India, but to serve the imperial, colonial and strategic objectives of the British. Examine.

(150 words) 10

रेलवे प्रणाली को भारत के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए नहीं, अपितु अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्यवादी, औपनिवेशिक एवं सामरिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने हेतु निर्मित किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

When the first rail line was laid in India in 1853, the British claimed that it would lead to development of a modern India.

However, nationalists such as D. Naoroji, R.C. Dutt and G.V. Joshi soon realized the following —

- 1) The development of railways was not suited to Indian needs. It was aimed to bring a commercial revolution for British, rather than an industrial revolution for India.
- 2) European goods were now increasingly transported to every corner of India, further destroying indigenous industry.
- 3) Raw materials from all over India were now being easily transported

to the coasts, and siphoned off to England.

4) The ancillary industries that were set-up, paid very low wages to Indian workers, and had them working in inhuman conditions.

5) The opening up of rail lines was not as per Indian communication needs, but as per colonial interests.

This led G. V. Joshi remark that any expenditure on railways should be seen as Indian subsidy to British industries.

8. "In many senses Rabindra Nath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in similar ways. There were, however, differences too." Elucidate. (150 words) 10

"कई अर्थों में रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर और महात्मा गांधी शिक्षा के बारे में एक जैसा सोचते थे। हालाँकि, उनमें अंतर भी थे।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Rabindra Nath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi are amongst the most recognised personalities of India. Their views on education have generated numerous debates.

Similarities

- 1) For both, education involved intellectual, spiritual, aesthetic and emotional aspects.
- 2) Both saw education as a key liberating force, especially for women and the downcast.
- 3) They criticized the British for restricting education to a handful of elites.
- 4) Both paid emphasis on education in mother tongue.
- 5) Both focused on 'learning by doing'.

Differences

- 1) Gandhi totally rejected Western

education and use of English language. He called for pure vernacular education, But Tagore saw education as a channel to learn cultures of the world.

- 2) Gandhi focused on craft-centric education, thus emphasising on need to teach handicraft, weaving etc. Tagore focused more on aesthetic education through art, music, dance etc.
- 3) Gandhi tried to generate feelings of nationalism through education, while Tagore was against nationalism being simply a means of anti-Western attitude.

Thus both share similarities and differences in their views.

9. Raja Ram Mohan Roy has been described as the "Father of Modern India". Do you agree with such characterisation? Justify your answer with adequate arguments and evidences. (150 words) 10

राजा राम मोहन राय को "आधुनिक भारत के जनक" के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है। क्या आप ऐसे चरित्र चित्रण से सहमत हैं? यथोचित तर्कों और प्रमाणों के साथ अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a 19th C social reformer. He lived in a society saddled with superstition, fragmentation and discrimination.

Contributions

- 1) Progressive Views - He believed in the three ideals of rationalism, monotheism, and humanism. He called for social equality for all.
- 2) Brahmo Samaj - It was set up in 1828, and was the starting point of all future socio-religious movements. It fought against casteism and discrimination towards lower castes and women.
- 3) Women Upliftment - Roy was instrumental in the abolition of sati. He also opposed polygamy and demanded right of inheritance.

of property to women ,

4) Fight for civil liberties - He was among the first to criticize the British for their restrictions on freedom of speech and expression. He also called for judicial equality

5) Education on modern lines - He helped set-up the Thiruvai College and Vedanta College for this purpose.

Thus he was a true visionary with a vision beyond his time. He went on to inspire generations of Indians after him. He deserves to be called the father of Modern India.

10. Series of civil rebellions run like a thread through the first 100 years of British rule. In this context, explain the underlying factors and consequences of Paika Rebellion of 1817. (150 words) 10

ब्रिटिश राज के प्रथम 100 वर्षों के दौरान नागरिक विद्रोहों का सिलसिला लगातार चलता रहा। इस संदर्भ में, 1817 के पाइका विद्रोह के अंतर्निहित कारणों और परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Civil rebellions in the first 100 years of British raj were a consequence of the grievances of various sections of Indian society — peasants, zamindars, artisans, tribals, native rulers and religious groups.

Examples include Sanyasi Revolt of 1763, Kuka Rebellion, Pelgare's Revolt, Pagal Panthi Movement, among others.

Paika Rebellion (1817-25)

In this context, Paika Rebellion was one such tribal revolt that swept many parts of Odisha.

The paiks, were the landed militia, who for their service to the Khurda ruler, had been granted

rent-free lands. But in 1803, the Britishers took these lands away, and brought a sea change in the socio-economic order.

This led to the Paika, under Bakshi Jagabandhu, rise against the British in 1817. They were joined in by peasants, zamindars and other tribals. They attacked the symbols of the Raj - police stations, offices etc.

It took 8 years for the British to make Jagabandhu surrender, despite their superior organised and equipped armed forces.

Recently, the Government has hailed Paika Rebellion as the 'First War of Independence', thus highlighting its place in our history.

11. Nearly all the artistic remains in ancient India are of religious nature, or were at least made for religious purpose. Critically evaluate. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन भारत के लगभग सभी कलात्मक अवशेष धार्मिक प्रकृति के हैं, या कम से कम धार्मिक उद्देश्य से बनाए गए थे। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Religion has been the basis of almost all ancient societies, and India is no exception. This can be seen in the following analysis of the artistic remains of that period -

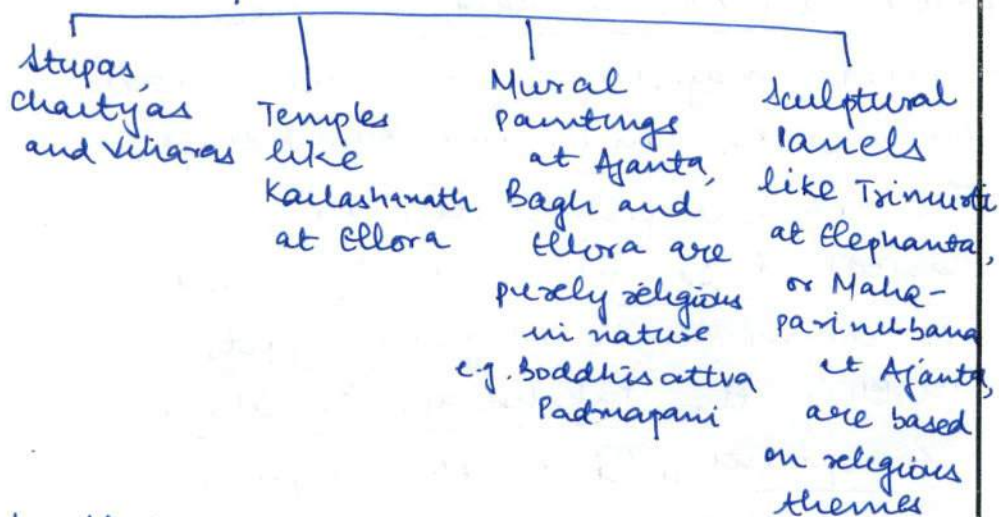
- 1) Indus Valley Civilisation - Several terracotta figures of Mother Goddess; a seal depicting a Poto-Shiva form; and a statue of a Bearded Priest, highlight the religious nature of our first urban civilisation.
- 2) Mauryan Art Remains - These include majestic stupas and viharas, such as the Sanchi and Bairat stupas. The rock-cut pillars like the lion Capital at Sanchi, were also built to commemorate religious events. Further, the Yaksha and Yakshini sculptures add to the religious nature of the remains.

3) Post Mauryan Art remains

↳ Sculptures - The Gandhara, Mathura, Amravati and Sarnath schools were ~~add~~ dedicated to atleast one of the three religions - Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism.

↳ Rock-cut architecture - Remains include the ^{early temples of Gupta} ~~Buddhist stupas~~ era, such as the Sashavata temple, ~~chaityas and viharas at caves~~ like Ajanta, Ellora etc. In the south, the ratha temples and mandapas of Tallava period have been unearthed.

↳ Cave Tradition



↳ Universities - Remains of Nalanda or Vikramshila universities show

that religious education was imparted.

↳ Literature - Most of the literary work is based on religious epics, philosophical texts and lives of saints like Buddha and Mahavira.

However, secular artistic remains have also been unearthed. These include pottery art, which was designed with geometric or floral motifs. Similarly, ornamental art, including beads, rings or armlets, are mainly secular.

Besides, literary works such as the Sangam literature are known for their mostly-secular content.

Thus both religious and secular remains have been found, though the former dominates, as is expected.

12. Buddhism not only enriched Indian philosophy but also left an indelible imprint on ancient Indian art and architecture. Explain with adequate examples. (250 words) 15

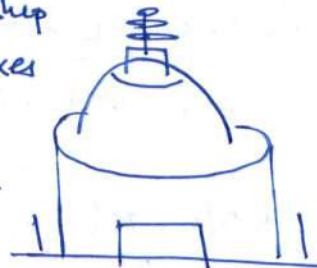
बौद्ध धर्म ने न केवल भारतीय दर्शन को समृद्ध किया बल्कि प्राचीन भारतीय कला एवं स्थापत्य पर एक अमिट छाप भी छोड़ी। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

Buddhism, with its focus on worldly problems, preaches that the world is full of sufferings, and only by extinction of the flame of desire can this be ended.

But, it is not merely embedded in our philosophical tradition, but also in our art-architecture, as can be seen below —

1) Stupas, chaityas and Viharas

These majestic ~~works~~ worship and residential complexes have been found ever since the Mauryan Age.



The stupas at Sanchi, Bairut and Vaishali; Buddhist stupa the Grand-Chaitya of Karla, continue to be centres of pilgrimage. The narratives depicting Buddha's life, on the sculptures of these buildings further enhance their beauty.

- 2) Sculpture — The Gandhara, Mathura, Amravati and Sarnath schools produced ~~one~~ some of the finest sculptures of Indian history. The Subhakar Buddha or the Seated Buddha at Mathura, all capture the holiness of Lord Buddha.
- 3) Mural Paintings — The paintings at Ajanta, Bagh and Ellora caves represent the start of the painting tradition of India. Those such as the Bodhisattva Padmapani at Ajanta are beauties to behold.
- 4) Maha - viharas — The Nalanda and Vikramshila Universities were not only educational centres, but also housed very fine sculptural work and illustrated manuscripts.
- 5) Literature — The Buddhist Tri-pitakas and Jataka Tales

have inspired generations of Indians
and people the world over.

Thus it can be said that even if
Buddhism all but disappeared
from India by 13th c, its art
and architectural legacy immortalised
it forever.

13. Write a brief note on the following:

15

निम्नलिखित पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख (टिप्पणी) लिखिए:

(a) Phad

फड

(b) Pattachitra

पट्टचित्र

Pattachitra is a folk painting tradition of Odisha. The paintings are done on a piece of cloth, without any use of pencil or charcoal. The themes are based on Jagannath and Krishna cult. When done on palm leaf, the style is known as talapattachitra.

It is among the oldest surviving folk tradition of Odisha.

13. (c) Yaksha Gana

यक्षगान

Yaksha Gana is the oldest surviving folk theatrical tradition of South India. It originated during the Vijayanagar Era, in modern-day Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. It was then performed by the Jakkula Vani Community, and was a dance-drama enacted by a single person. Gradually, it began to be performed by multiple people. It has two variants - Latika, of Maharashtra, and Bhavai, of Gujarat.

(d) Chhau

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Chhau is a ritual martial dance, performed by artists wearing masks. Its name originates from

the word 'Chhaya (shadow).' The themes are either based on episodes from epics, or on nature. There are three regional styles - Saraikkela of Shankhand; Mayurbhanj of Odisha; and Purullia of Bengal. It is especially performed on the festival of Chhatri Purna. In 2011, it was made part of the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

13. (e) Sankirtana
संकीर्तन

14. Trace the evolution of British policy towards the Princely states. In what ways did the national movement in princely states differ from the rest of British India? (250 words) 15

रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमगत विकास का पता लगाइए। रियासतों में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ब्रिटिश भारत के शेष भागों से किस प्रकार भिन्न था?

The Britishers adopted a two point policy towards the Princely states -

- To use and perpetuate them as the bulwarks of the empire
- To subordinate them completely to British authority

Evolution of the Policy

- i) 1740-1813 - This period was the rise of the East India Company (EIC) as a political power in India. It gained control over several states by -

↳ Annexation through direct wars
e.g. Mysore, Bengal, Maratha Kingdoms

↳ Annexation through diplomatic and administrative machinery
e.g. The Policy of Ring fence and Subsidiary Alliance were crucial in taking control of states like Travancore

- ii) 1813-1857 - The Policy of subordinate

Isolation was followed, whereby guidelines were issued by EIC to annex states whenever and wherever possible. The rulers of the states had to relinquish external sovereignty to EIC. Lord Dalhousie used the Doctrine of lapse to gain control over several states.

iii) 1857 - 1935 - After the 1857 Revolt, the policy of annexation was abandoned. The Queen of England became 'Kaiser-i-Hind' and thus the states' rulers, her servants. They became mere puppet rulers, ceding all authority to the British.

iv) 1935 - 1947 - The Policy of equal federation was followed now in the wake of the relentless national movement. The G.O. Act 1935 proposed the states as a separate federal sub-unit. However this never came into being. Finally they were left free to join either Pakistan or India.

Development of National Movement

The people of these states suffered even more than those of the provinces.

The economic conditions were very poor; civil liberties hampered; and the rulers ignorant of their welfare.

The national movement developed as follows -

- i) In the first two decades of 20th c, it were the revolutionaries who awoke anti-imperialist sentiments here.
- ii) The 1920-22 NCM - Khilafat Movement was the first true liberation experience, as Praja Mandals were set-up. These advocated ^{for} democracy and civil liberties.
- iii) The All India States' People's Conference, 1927 and The INC Lahore Session 1929, declared that only the people of the states could determine their future.
- iv) The 1937 INC Tripuri session led Congress ending its policy of no direct interference in the states.

Thus from then onwards, the national movement proceeded in full swing in the princely states. This was to be extremely crucial in the integration of the states into the Union of India.

15. Most of the protests, revolts and movements launched by the peasants against British policies grew out of local grievances, remained localised and had no regular organisation and leadership. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश नीतियों के विरुद्ध किसानों द्वारा आरंभ किए गए अधिकतर विरोध-प्रदर्शन, विद्रोह और आंदोलन स्थानीय शिकायतों से उत्पन्न हुए थे, ये स्थानीय ही बने रहे तथा इनका न तो कोई नियमित संगठन था और न ही नेतृत्व। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

The peasants of India were among the most oppressed sections during the colonial rule. The destruction of the agrarian economy led to several movements, that can be analysed as below.

i) Born out of local Grievances

Most of these were a result of the local economic conditions. The land revenue systems of the British, like the Permanent Settlement and Ryotwari system, imposed heavy rates on the peasants. This was combined with the harassment dished out by zamindars, officials and moneylenders.

e.g. The Indigo rebellion was a result of European plantation owners forcing the Bengali ryots to grow Indigo. Similarly, the Moplah Revolt saw Muslim tenants rise against the

Hindu landlords.

ii) localised in their spread

As the grievances were local in nature, the sphere of influence was limited to regions in vicinity of the source of conflict.

e.g. - The Pabna Agrarian Movement was limited to East Bengal, while Tebhaga Revolt to Bengal.

They failed to incorporate the concerns of larger body of peasants. The All-India Kisan Sabha always worked on a plane below Congress, and could never organise an exclusive all-India peasant movement.

iii) Devoid of regular leadership

Most of the peasant movements, especially the 19th C ones, were led by small zamindars or charismatic ryots.

e.g. - The Eka Movement and the Deccani Ryot Riots

These elements wanted a restoration of the earlier socio-economic order, and lacked true vision of a permanent solution. They were unorganised in their strategy. Thus these movements were easily suppressed by the superior British organisation.

Only those movements which were led by the intelligentsia, such as the Bardoli Satyagraha and Champaran revolt, were successful.

However despite their limitations, peasant uprisings were instrumental throughout the freedom struggle, and created an atmosphere for the post-independence reforms.

16. Indian nationalism arose when the contradiction between the aims and objectives of the British rule and the interests of Indians became clear and obvious. In this context, elaborate on the role played by the intelligentsia in the growth of nationalism. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का उद्भव तब हुआ जब ब्रिटिश राज के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों तथा भारतीयों के हितों के मध्य के विरोधाभास स्पष्ट और दृष्टिगोचर होने लग गए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा निर्वाह की गई भूमिका का सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

The second half of the 19th C saw the rise of Indian nationalism as a result and reaction to colonial policies.

The spread of Western education and liberal ideas led to the emergence of the English-educated, middle class, Indian intelligentsia. Initially, they hoped that the British rule would bring industrial revolution and political modernisation of India. But soon they realized that the British were concerned only with gaining maximum profit from India.

Thus they resorted to aggressive politics, while staying within constitutional means, in order to generate nationalist sentiments and make British pay heed to Indian needs. This can be

seen as below -

i) Economic Critique - Dadabhai Naoroji, R. C. Dutt, M. G. Ranade and others criticized British economic policies as follows -

- ↳ Drain Theory - Naoroji said that Indian resources were being drained to England, without accruing any benefit to Indians.
- ↳ The one-way free Trade Policy and the Tariff Policy were destroying Indian industry and peasants.
- ↳ The development of railways and communication networks were not aligned with Indian needs.

ii) The British argued that their modern bureaucratic and political machinery would lead to good governance. But the intelligentsia highlighted the discrimination and segregation in the civil services, legislature and executive Council.

iii) The intelligentsia showed how civil liberties were being restricted for Indians by acts such as the Vernacular Press Act. This proved how Britishers backtracked on their ideals of justice and rule of law.

Further, the intelligentsia used the Press and literature quite effectively to spread their viewpoints. The legislative councils were utilized to list down Indian grievances and demand Indianisation of services. Associations like INC worked hard to organise like-minded Indians throughout the country.

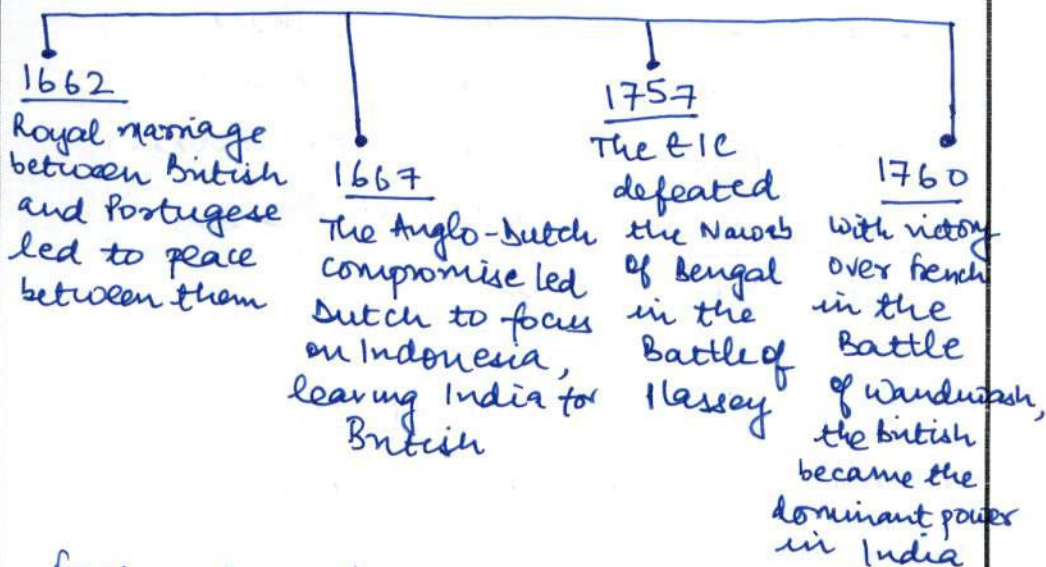
Thus, even despite the fact that the intelligentsia were not totally mass-oriented, their efforts proved to be the base for all future national movements.

17. Discuss the reasons behind the British emerging as the most formidable power in India by the end of the eighteenth century, outdoing not just every European rival but also Indian counterparts. (250 words) 15

18वीं शताब्दी के अंत तक न केवल प्रत्येक यूरोपीय प्रतिद्वंद्वी को अपितु भारतीय समकक्षों को पीछे छोड़ते हुए भारत में अंग्रेजों के सबसे दुर्जेय शक्ति के रूप में उभरने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In 1609, the British East India Company (EIC) first stepped foot on Indian soil. The next 150 years saw them establish their dominance over India.

Major events leading to EIC's dominance



Factors Responsible

- 1) The EIC was privately owned, unlike the state owned French and Portuguese companies. This facilitated quick decision-making and reduced dependency for resources.

- 2) The naval supremacy of the EIC led to decisive victory over the Portuguese, as well as being a bargaining tool against the local rulers.
- 3) The British military was professionally organised, led by strong leaders, and armed with modern weaponry. Oppositely, the Indian forces were highly unorganised; devoid of a strong second line of command; and outdated in its weaponry. Thus the EIC gained decisive victories in the Anglo-Mysore wars, Anglo-Maratha Wars, Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar.
- 4) The EIC effectively used strategic diplomacy and administrative machinery to —
 - ↳ first gain favourable trade concessions like the Golden Farmans and Faukhdiya's farmans.
 - ↳ annex territories without fighting, through the policies of Ring

hence, subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of lapse. Important territories like Awadh were gained by these means.

- 5) Other factors included the Industrial Revolution in Britain, which powered their military and naval machinery; lesser zeal for religious activities; and stable government in Britain.

All these factors were aided by the fact that there was no ~~st~~ political stability at all-India level following Mughal decline. The absence of the concept of a nation led the EIC establish its supremacy by the end of 18th C.

18. Partition was a culmination of a communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the twentieth century. Comment. (250 words) 15

विभाजन सांप्रदायिक राजनीति की चरम परिणति थी जो बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रारंभिक दशकों में विकसित होने लगी थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The British policy of Divide and Rule is infamous for sowing the seeds of communalism in Muslim bourgeois, so as to rally them against the rising tide of nationalism.

In this context, the opening decades of the 20th C proved crucial -

- 1) 1905 Partition of Bengal - Muslim elites were wooed with the promise of Dacca being made the capital of East Bengal. In return, they ensured limited participation of the Muslim upper and middle class in the Swadeshi upsurge.
- 2) 1906 - The Shimla Delegation of Muslim elites met Lord Minto and demanded separate electorate for Muslims. The same group later formed the All India Muslim

League (AIML) as an anti-Congress front.

- 3) 1909 Morley Minto Reforms - These introduced separate electorate for Muslims, thus entrenching communal politics in India.
- 4) 1915 - The Hindu Mahasabha was formed, comprising of staunch Hindu extremists.
- 5) 1916 Lucknow Pact - It gave political legitimacy to AIML and its demand for separate electorate. The NCN-Khilafat Movement that followed further encouraged young Muslim leaders whose nationalism was fuelled by communal overtones.
- 6) 1920s - It saw religious purification movements like the Shuddhi and Tabligh-Tanzim movements. Further, Swarajists were split on communal lines.
- 7) 1928 Nehru Report - The INC's

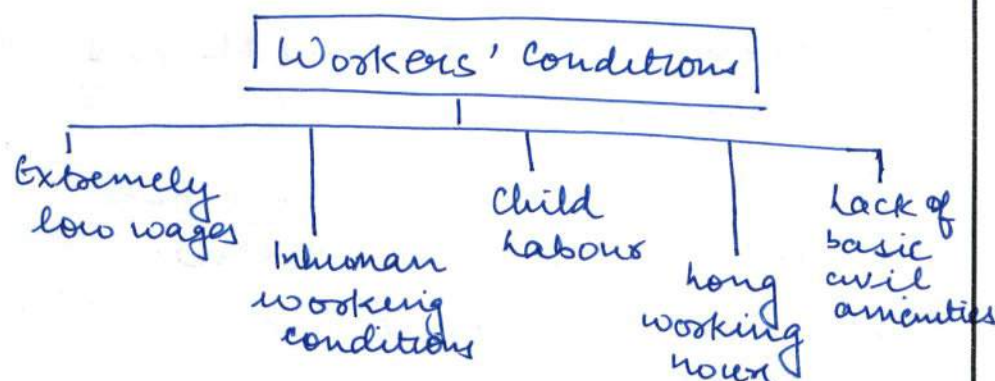
willingness to negotiate with Jinnah over his 14 demands, showed its inability to launch an all-out attack on communalism.

Thus the league, and in particular Jinnah, became major players in the future decades. Eventually, the 2-Nation Theory was born, and ultimately, partition occurred in 1947.

19. In the course of the freedom struggle, as the participation of the working class evolved so did the position of the nationalist leadership towards it. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान, जैसे-जैसे श्रमिक वर्ग की भागीदारी बढ़ी, उसी प्रकार इसके प्रति राष्ट्रवादी नेतृत्व का दृष्टिकोण विकसित हुआ। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Indian modern industry was set up in the second half of ~~20~~ 19th C, with the development of railways, and then cotton and jute mills. But the conditions of the workers remained pathetic.



The evolution of the working class movement can be seen as follows -

- 1) Up to the 20th C, the nationalists, especially the moderates, remained aloof of their concerns. They feared it would hamper Indian industrial movement revolution, and lead to division into classes.

It was largely the efforts of individuals like N.M. Lokhandey and S. Shapoorji that led to the Factory Acts.

2) The Swadeshi Movement in 1905 was the true integration of working class into ^{the} national movement. Several strikes were organised by workers.

3) Post - World War 1 saw the influence of Russian Revolution and Maxim on Indian nationalists. Several working class labour unions and parties were set-up. The main ones were Communist Party of India (CPI) and AITUC. The revolutionaries like those of HSRA were also inspired.

From now onwards, the Congress or any other party could not remain aloof of workers' struggles.

4) The 1930s saw their heavy participation in the Civil

Disobedience Movement. The 1937
Congress Ministries also introduced
several legislations for the cause
of the working class.

Thus within a span of half a
century, the working class had
become a major player in the
freedom struggle.

20. The pattern of land ownership and the methods of assessment for collection of land revenue introduced by the British in India had a profound impact on the agrarian economy. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में अंग्रेजों द्वारा प्रारंभ भू-स्वामित्व के पैटर्न और भू-राजस्व संग्रह के आकलन के तरीकों का कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा। चर्चा कीजिए।

The British agrarian policy was aimed at extracting maximum profit from land, without giving much concern to Indian interests. They adopted three main land tenure systems -

1) Permanent Settlement - It was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal in 1793, and later expanded to other parts. It was a decennial settlement, which recognised the Zamindars as owners of the land. They had to pay a fixed revenue to the British. The peasants were recognised as tenants. The pattern of ownership was made hereditary and transferable.

2) Ryotwari Settlement - Introduced by Thomas Munro in Madras in

1820, it was then expanded to bombay and other parts. The ryots were made the proprietor of the land, and the revenue was fixed for 20-40 years. There were no intermediaries, and peasants were to pay revenue directly.

- 3) Mahalwari Settlement - Introduced by Bentick in 1833 in North Western and Central Provinces, it divided villages into Mahals. The village community was to pay the revenue directly to the British.

Impact on Agrarian Economy

- 1) The rates fixed were very high, leading to zamindars and peasants often defaulting, and then being evicted from their lands.
- 2) The peasants were exploited by the zamindars' agents and revenue officials, who demanded illegal taxes.
- 3) The new zamindars had no

personal bonding with the peasants, and did not care about their concerns.

- 4) There was no incentive for the zamindars or peasants to invest in their lands. The state also did not do so, resulting in lack of modernization of our agriculture.
- 5) The commercialisation of agriculture led to severe famines, killing millions.
- 6) All above factors led to several revolts, rebellions and movements.

On the eve of independence, Indian agriculture stood out as a stagnant and over-burdened sector of the economy.