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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1430)

Name of Candidate	DARPAN AHLUWALIA	Registration Number	214713
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	23 rd JUNE '19
Center			

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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।

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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.

All the Best

1. Numismatics and epigraphy have played a significant role in reconstruction of ancient Indian history. Elucidate. (150 Words) 10 Marks

मुद्राशास्त्र (न्यूमिस्मेटिक्स) और पुरालेखशास्त्र (एपिग्राफी) ने प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के पुनर्निर्माण में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ancient India has been reconstructed using various sources, including numismatics - study of coins and currency, and epigraphy - study of inscriptions.

Numismatics

- State of economy :-

The earliest coins in age of Mahajanapadas were punchmarked. The zenith was reached in the Gupta age with abundance of gold and silver coins.

From 90% gold during Chandragupta I, it fell to 70% during Skandagupta. Later, there were lead/nickel/copper ones.

- Portraits of royalty :-

Earliest ones were Kushanas with deity on reverse, and king on obverse.

Guptas and Satavahanas are other examples, however in South, there were dynastic crests (fish/carp - Pandyas; Bow and arrow - Cheras; Tiger - Cholas).

- Rituals and palace scenes :-

Samudragupta playing veena; marriage scenes; sacrifices etc.

- Foreign contacts / trade :-
eg: Ships on ~~old~~ coins of Vashishtaputra Pulamayi
- Others :-
 - Status of women : Metonymies in Satavahanas (Gautamiputra Vashistaputra)
 - Deities worshipped
 - Languages used (Kuptas - Sanskrit)
 - Type of metals : Ashvashastha mentions tamrarupa coins (Copper), suvarnarupa (gold) and turyarupa (silver).

Epigraphy

- Languages
eg: Shoka: Prakrit in Brahmi script
Greek and Aramaic (N.W. India)
 - Extent of empire
eg: Shokan inscriptions found in Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka.
 - Genealogy
eg: Rabatak inscription - Kushanas
 - Economy & Administration
eg: Satavahanas' land grants
Mauryan Sengaura - Famine works.
- ⇒ even Modern India These continue to inspire
eg: Pandyan inscriptions
~~to preserve water tanks to prevent water crisis~~

2. Elucidate the key features of the Indus Valley Civilization with examples from prominent archaeological findings. (150 Words) 10 Marks

प्रमुख पुरातात्विक खोजों से उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Beginning with Mortimer Wheeler, and Marshall's archaeological findings, IVC has been reconstructed via following :-

- Technological progress :-
 - Use of burnt bricks, not mud bricks
 - Canals found at Shortughai
 - Seals at Mohenjodaro.
- Economy :-
 - Ploughed field in Kalibangan hints at agrarian economy.
 - Canals found at Shortughai.
 - Great granary excavated in Mohenjodaro.
 - Uniform sized weights and measures, seals and amulets have been found.
- Social Stratification :-
 - Division of the city into Western, higher and larger Citadel and smaller Lower Town.
 - 2 types of spinolles have been found - expensive faience, and cheap terracotta.
 - Burials show presence of jewellery and expensive items.

- Clothing:-

- [Cloth impressions have been found.
- [Presence of cotton and wool cloths.
- [Spindles of whorls excavated.

- Lifestyle:-

- [Jewellery, worn by both men and women.
- [Cosmetic items (eg -sinnabar) have been found.
- [Shell works at Nageshwar and Balakot, and bangle factory.

- Religion:-

- [Stones resembling yoni and phallus give an insight.
- [In Citadels, Pashupati shiraji statues have been found, and in lower towns, statue of Mother Goddess.
- [Fire altars at Kalibangan

- Cause of decline:-

- [Mound of skeletons seen in Mohenjodaro.
- [Skeletons have evidence of head trauma, TB etc.

⇒ All these findings point out towards our rich civilisation, hence, its relevance in 'Dialogue of Civilisation' series hold globally.

3. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was a far-sighted realistic leader with great diplomatic and military skills. Discuss in the context of his contribution to national freedom struggle.

(150 words) 10 Marks

नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस उत्कृष्ट राजनयिक और सैन्य कौशल रखने वाले एक दूरदर्शी यथार्थवादी नेता थे। राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उनके योगदान के संदर्भ में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent inauguration of Netaji's museum in Red Fort is an ode to his contributions, on his 123rd Birth anniversary.
Some of his contributions are:-

DIPLOMATIC SKILLS

- He negotiated with Germans and USSR for support.
- To defeat British, he befriended the Axis powers.
- INA invaded North East along with Japanese.
- He was given Shaheed and Swaraj islands by Japanese.
- He set up Indian Legion with Indian POW given by Germany.

MILITARY SKILLS

- He rebuilt ~~dead~~ Hind Fauj in 1943.
- Bose aroused the soldiers with words like, 'Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom.'
- He included an all women Rani Thani

regiment, and wing led by Capt. Swaminathan.

- FAR SIGHTED REALIST

- He believed freedom is not bestowed upon, it is taken.
- Being against dominion status, he formed League for Independence.
- He led the radical leftists (1928) under Forward Bloc (1940)
- In Hacipura (1938), he formed the National Planning Committee.
- Being a realist, he resigned in 1939 because of lack of Gandhi's support.

- POLITICAL ACUMEN

- He coined the term 'Jai Hind' to arouse the masses.
- Served as Calcutta Mayor and Pres, All India Youth Congress.

⇒ Although, alleged to have fascist sympathies, but actually he was the master of real politics, working for unconditional independence.

4. Various internal and external factors shaped the national movement in India. Assess the significance of the period of the first world war in this context. (150 Words) 10 Marks

भारत में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को विभिन्न आंतरिक एवं बाह्य कारकों ने स्वरूप प्रदान किया। इस संदर्भ में प्रथम विश्व युद्ध की अवधि के महत्व का आकलन कीजिए।

The first world war gave a new lease of life to the political vacuum since the split (1907). It was due to the following factors :-

INTERNAL FACTORS :-

Economy : Taxes and inflation had increased. Diversion of resources created shortages. Loans drained the economy.

Coming of Gandhi : It gave way to 3rd phase of Congress. Having tasted success in Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda, he organized Rowlatt satyagraha, and Khilafat movement.

Lucknow pact (1916) : It brought together Hindu-Muslim unity, and reconciliation with Extremists.

Home Rule League : It had created a huge base under Tilak and Besant.

Government excesses : Eg: Jallianwala Bagh Massacre; Rowlatt Act (1919) etc.

EXTERNAL FACTORS :-

- Breakdown of myth of racial superiority
- Revolutionary groups were gaining ground abroad. Eg: Ikhadd movement (1913, San Francisco)
- Soldiers were treated unfairly abroad. Their victories also brought about self-confidence
Eg: Battle of Haifa (1919, Israel)

All these lead to increase in political awareness, rise in nationalism, and support by all sections (eg: Capitalists like TATAs, who got steel contract for rails in Mesopotamia etc.).

⇒ Thus, 1914-1919 was a very significant period, as evident by 1st Indian built war memorial built in France recently (commemorate 100 yrs of armistice).

5. Enumerate the factors responsible for the decline of Mughal empire in India. How did it help in the expansion and consolidation of British power?

(150 Words) 10 Marks

भारत में मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इसने ब्रिटिश शक्ति के विस्तार और सुदृढ़ीकरण में किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान की?

Mughal empire always had inherent weaknesses, post Aurangzeb which led to rise of powerful regional groups, leading to 'flight of loyalty' and its decline.

- Inherent weakness :-

↳ Lack of military reforms
↳ No infusion of technology led to a weak army.

↳ Corruption amongst jagirdars, no less number of soldiers maintained.

- Religious causes :-

↳ Alienation of Hindus via destruction of temples, imposition of jaziya etc.

- Crisis of personality :-

↳ Weak successors accelerated decline.
↳ Self aggrandisement was followed.
(eg - Murshid Quli Khan; Jai Singh)

- Jagirdari crisis :-

↳ It led to conflicts between Baranis and Juaniis, and corruption.

- Peasant unrest :-
- ↳ There were farmers led rebellions of peasants.
- Internal causes :-
- ↳ Nadir Shah's and Alidali's invasions exposed weaknesses.
- Aurangzeb's role :-
- ↳ Expansionism : He ignored North for 25 yrs due to his Bijapur, Golconda and Deccan campaigns.
- ↳ No foresight : No alliance with Marahatta or Rajputs.

⇒ British used it to expand and consolidate via :-

- * Dupleix started intervening in Indian disputes. This was followed by British.
- * Plassey conspiracy - Mir Jafar was bribed, hence the battle (1757) was won without hardly fighting.
- * Subsidiary alliance (1798) - Intervention in internal matters, and maintenance of British army at Indian cost.

⇒ Finally, the Battle of Buxar (1764) led to permanent foothold.

6. Enumerate the important features of Subsidiary Alliance policy during the British rule. How did this policy help in the expansion of the British rule in India? (150 Words) 10 Marks

ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान सहायक संधि की नीति की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस नीति ने भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के विस्तार में किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान की।

Subsidiary alliance was described by Wellesley as 'fattening the oven, until fit for being devoured'. Its features were:-

- Permanent British resident was stationed.
- Ruler had to dissolve his own army and maintain British Army at his own expense.
- He couldn't employ any European without British permission.
- No political relations with local rulers outside British say.
- The British promised to protect against internal rebellion/external attacks.

Thus, the Indian rulers, starting with Hyderabad (1798), became virtual protectorates of the British.

It led to British expansion
because:-

- Resident interfered in internal matters although he was supposed to be neutral.
- The French threat was warded off as no alliances with Europeans could be forged.
- Army was maintained at ruler's expenses.
- Territory expanded as it was taken if ruler was unable to pay for army.
- There was complete control over foreign policies.

→ Finally, it was said that Wellington, 'described Indian politics as threatening if turbulent, and if it was calm, he ruffled it.'

7. Discuss the challenges that were specific to the process of post-independence integration of North East India. (150 words) 10 Marks
उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो स्वतंत्रता-पश्चात् पूर्वोत्तर भारत के एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया के लिए विशिष्ट थीं।

With 565 Princely states, post independence integration and consolidation was the most crucial challenge, especially in the North East.

It included challenges such as:-

- Colonial legacy

British treated it as separate from mainland, eg - Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, which led to their marginalization.

Criminal Tribes act, 1871 further increased the alienation.

It came under 'excluded' area under GOI Act, 1935.

- Poor socioeconomic indicators

The tea plantations didn't lead to any agricultural revolution.

Literacy rate was poor.

Indentured labour was prominent.

- Migration :-

- ↳ Migrants from Burma, East Pakistan and Tibet caused resource crunch.

- Heterogeneity :-

- ↳ There were inter-tribal conflicts with more than 200 ethnic groups.

- Insurrections :-

- ↳ Phizo's NNC declared independence on 17th Aug 1947, and later formed underground government.

- Geography :-

- ↳ The hilly terrain and narrow connectivity was another issue.

- AFSPA :-

- ↳ Tribals alleged human rights violations and power abuse.

⇒ However with steps, ranging from post independence Tribal Panchshet to NITI forum on North East, many of these challenges have been greatly mitigated

8. What do you understand by New Social Movements in independent India? In this context, discuss the key features of the New Farmers' Movements.

(150 words) 10 Marks

स्वतंत्र भारत में 'नए सामाजिक आंदोलनों' से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, 'नए किसानों' के आंदोलनों की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

New Social Movements
are organized, alternative, transformative
and accumulative endeavours in
desired direction.

For example:

- Movement against sexual crimes
post Nirbhaya case '12

- #MeToo movement

- 'People's Watch' movement for
citizen charter, etc.

→ they provide an organized platform
for articulation of demands.

→ Some give rise to new political
outfits. Others become an important
vote bank.

→ However, some perils include
majoritarianism (eg- cow vigilantes),
misconstructed feminism (eg- false
cases against men), foreign funded
NGOs etc.

New Farmers' movement
is characterized by:-

- ORIGIN: It is due to rising
agrarian crisis and rural distress.

- EXAMPLES: Swaksham Shetkari
Sangathan, Maharashtra; Bhartiya
Kisan Union, Punjab.

- DEMANDS: loan waivers; subsidies
on inputs like fertilizers, chemicals
and electricity; higher MSP etc.

- EFFECT: They have led to creation
of a strong non-political force,
and vote bank. Appeasement
politics has led to domino of
loan waivers.

- LIMITATIONS:-

- Not inclusive: eg: landless labourers,
small and marginal farmers unimpacted
by loan waivers.

- Not female led: feminization of
agriculture (24% cultivators; 51%
labourers) has occurred without increase
in female leaders.

9. Give an account of the the Iranian Revolution of 1979 and discuss its impact on the politics of West Asia. (150 words) 10 Marks
1979 की ईरानी क्रांति का विवरण दीजिए और पश्चिम एशिया की राजनीति पर इसके प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The toppling of the Shah and establishment of Islamist Republic created a major impact in Iran and rest of West Asia.

→ Recount of the revolution :-

- CAUSES**
- Shah was alleged to be a US puppet.
 - His liberalization efforts angered the orthodox Muslims (like female's right to vote).
 - There was disregard for religion and culture of Iran.
 - Political oppression by secret police.
 - Corruption and autocracy.
 - Immediate cause was economic decline in 1977-78.

⇒ 1951: Nationalization of Anglo-Iranian oil company (DE-NEOCOLONIZATION)
CIA backed coup
Shah's absolute monarchy
↓
1979: Shah toppled
Theocratic Republic (Khyatollah Khomeini)

It impacted West Asia by:-

- It changed the balance of power in West Asia.
- It was anti-West and against US influence, and antithetical to Sunni Saudi, Kuwait and Iraq.
- Iran wanted to further overthrow monarchies, eg: insurgencies in Saudi Arabia and Egypt.
- Iraq (Saddam Hussein) invaded Iran (1980).
- Position of females improved.
- US put sanctions on Iran.
- There was strengthening of the Revolutionary Guards army post Iraq invasion.

→ The effect continues as the instability in Middle East today, with recently, US declaring Revolutionary Guards as terrorist organization and JCPOA withdrawal.

10. Though the conditions in France were vastly different from those in America, many of the driving factors behind the two revolutions were similar. Discuss in the context of French revolution. (150 words) 10 Marks
- यद्यपि फ्रांस में परिस्थितियाँ अमेरिका की परिस्थितियों से बहुत भिन्न थीं, तथापि इन दो क्रांतियों के पीछे कई प्रेरक कारक समान थे। फ्रांसीसी क्रांति के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

American (1776) and French (1789) revolutions were the first two modern revolutions of the history of mankind.

However, there are some stark differences:-

THEME	FRENCH	AMERICAN
* Cause	Internal colonialism - oppression of 3 rd estate	British mercantile capitalism
* Leaders	Peasants and artisans	Progressive capitalists (Jefferson, Samuel Adams, George Washington)
* Goal	3 rd estate aimed at collective rights	Individual rights
* Social changes	Changing rigid social hierarchy	No such goal.
* External support	None - fight against govt.	Supported by Brit. French.

The similarity in their driving factors was :-

- The economic cause and distress was rooted in the 7 years war between Britain and France.
 - They were inspired by ideals of Renaissance and enlightenment of freeing man from yoke of the state.
 - 'No taxation without representation' was a common theme.
 - It was against economic excesses
 - America - Hat Act; Mollen Act; Staple Act; tax on essential items like tea (Boston Tea party)
 - France - Princely loans of Mergy and Nobility.
 - Both didn't see immediate stability
 - America - Conflict between anti-slavery and industrialized North, and agrarian South.
 - France - Reign of terror under Jacobins.
- ⇒ Finally, both spread ideals to justice, liberty, equality and fraternity to rest of Europe.

11. India has a long civilizational history. In this context, highlight the significant contributions from ancient India in science, mathematics and medicine.

(250 Words) 15 Marks

भारत का सभ्यता संबंधी एक लंबा इतिहास रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, विज्ञान, गणित और चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में प्राचीन भारत के महत्वपूर्ण योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ancient India was a land of sages and seers, and scholars and scientists. Both contributions include:-

- SCIENCE

- Aryabhatta gave the theory of heliocentricity and eclipses, before Galileo and Copernicus.
- Duration of day was calculated in 'Aryabhatiya'.
- Atomic theory was given by Kanad, before Dalton.
- Science of metallurgy, like Mechanics, iron pillar's anti corrosion, and Shkhar's seamless globe.
- Science of hygiene was also prevalent, eg: network of drains with removable covers in Harappa and Mohenjodaro.

- MATHS

- Science of Zero evolved.
- Quadratic equations were solved by Brahmagupta.

- Use of π (π)
- Decimal system was mentioned by Bhaskara (Bijaganita).
- Dimensions of the earth are given in Sulbasutras.
- Roots of Fibonacci numbers were in India - Pingala (Mauryan age).

MEDICINE

- Atharva Veda contains a list of medicines for various illnesses.
- Sushruta Samhita by Sushruta (Guptas) mentions complex surgeries like rhinoplasty and cataract.
- First plastic surgery of the world.
- Charaka Samhita by Charaka - Father of Indian Medicine; Kushana period.
- Ayurveda philosophy contains use of herbal elements for treating various illnesses.

⇒ Thus, ancient India's
contributions including Patanjali's
Yogasutra hold relevance even today,
with yoga being used as a tool of
diplomacy.

12. Provide an account of inscription and monuments that are chief sources of information about the Vijayanagara Empire. In this context, also highlight the key features of the Vijayanagara temple architecture.

(250 Words) 15 Marks

उन अभिलेखों और स्मारकों का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए जो विजयनगर साम्राज्य के संबंध में जानकारी के प्रमुख स्रोत हैं। इस संदर्भ में, विजयनगर मंदिर स्थापत्य की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Vijayanagara gave empire
set up by Harihara and Bukka in 14th
century gave India a World Heritage
site - Hampi. Rich information about
this empire is derived from :-

- INSCRIPTION :-

• Beisangam copper plate :-

It has information on achievements
of Bukka, the founder.

• Devulapalli :-

It has the genealogy of the Sangama
dynasty.

• Languages used :-

They patronised Kannada, Telugu and
Tamil.

• Other information :-

- type of economy : Agrarian
- Multiple references to horses
- Vaishnavites
- Extensive public waterworks

- MONUMENTS :-

- Turtles :-
Consist of boar, horses (most common), elephants, and deities.
- Vitthala Temple :-
It has a large stone chariot and rayagopurams.
- Holase Ram temple :-
It was a private place of worship.
- Mahanavathi Sabha :-
For festivals and addresses by the emperor.
- Kotya Mahal :-
Part of the "Kerana" (queens).
- Vijayalakshmi Temple :-
It has one of the largest gopurams.
- Elephant stables :-
Remains are present even today.

- TEMPLES :-

- Style of architecture is Indo-Islamic.
- Large temple entrance towers are called rayagopurams.

- Kalyanmandapa is the special ceremonial assembly hall.
- There is use of granite and bricks.
- There are intricately carved pillars (Indian style) and arches (Islamic style).
- Circumambulatory path is called as the pradekshina path.
- The style resembles more with the Dravidian style with temple tank also.

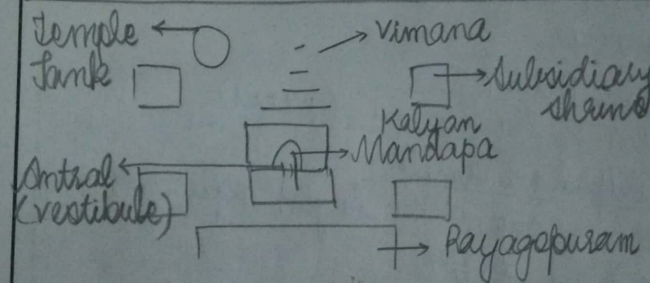


Fig: Vijaynagara Temple

Thus, the rich legacy
is even revered today.

13. Critically discuss the contribution of the Indian capitalist class in the freedom struggle. (250 Words) 15 Marks

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में भारतीय पूँजीपति वर्ग के योगदान पर समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian capitalist class played a pivotal role in freedom struggle. It was enhanced ~~post~~ 1920, after World War-I's impact substitution.

It was at the peak in Civil Disobedience movement. They contributed as :-

- some joined INC, like Jamnalal Bajaj and Kidilal Mektia.
- some funded from outside, like A. Sacalchhai and GD Birla.
- FICCI (1927) refused to negotiate with British without Congress.
- They boycotted Round tables as it didn't have Londhi's support.
- They were capitalists but rejected Public Safety Bill (1928).
- Bombay Plan (1944) was one of the early attempts at planned economy in India.

However, at times, contradictory attitudes have been seen :-

- * Capitalists were against protracted struggle as it impacted them.
- * They believed in Constitutional and legal means only.
- * They had fear of pro-socialists.
- * Some are accused of profiteering during famine and hostages in World Wars.

But these accusations are vindicated as :-

- * ANTI-SOCIALIST : But they did reject the Public safety bill, which was anti-socialist and communist.
- * ANTI-STRUGGLE : They weren't against struggle, but wanted to use the threat of re-launch.
- * ONLY LEGAL MEANS : This didn't mean that they didn't believe in all out struggle as they had grown

on their own and not dependent
on British largesse.

⇒ When in the Bombay
plan (1944), they argued for partial
nationalization and equitable
distribution. Hence, they contributed
in their own capacity and means.

14. What were the arguments advanced by Swarajists for entry into councils and why was this move being opposed by others within the Congress? In this context, highlight the successes and limitations of the Swaraj Party on their entry in councils. (250 Words) 15 Marks

परिषदों में प्रवेश के लिए स्वराजियों द्वारा दिए गए तर्क क्या थे और कांग्रेस के भीतर अन्य लोगों द्वारा इस कदम का विरोध क्यों किया जा रहा था? इस संदर्भ में, परिषदों में प्रवेश के संबंध में स्वराज पार्टी की सफलताओं और सीमाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Non cooperation ^{Post withdrawal of the} movement, there was a division in the political ranks on mode of struggle.

^{They were divided} into the Swarajists (Das & Nehru) and No changers (Patel & Rajendra Prasad).

Swarajists wanted to enter councils :-

- They wanted to elect councils from within. ('end or mend')
- It would provide political training for post independence.
- British's weaknesses could be exposed.
- Councils could be areas of struggle.
- It would lead to public enthusiasm.
- Finally, it would utilize time - till the momentum is built up again.

Some opposed this as:-

- It could lead to political corruption and lust for power.
- It would lead to alienation from masses.
- Council entry could create Rivalries.
- It was important to prepare masses via constructive work.

They succeeded in:- ^{swarajists finally}
fought 1923 CLA election.

- Mudimann committee was appointed to look into Mandford reforms.
- They outvoted government many times.
- swarajists won 42 seats.
- VJ Patel was first elected Speaker.
- They defeated Public Safety bill (1928).
- Several walkouts were staged.

However, some limitations remained:-

- Limitations of 'obstructionist' policies
- Difficulties of coalition politics
- Division into Responsibilists (Karkar; Madan Mohan Malviya; Kala Jajpat Rai) who wanted pro Hindu reforms.
- This led to rising communalism.
- They didn't support tenants' cause, and were pro landlord.
- Few indulged into political corruption.

⇒
with Das's death (1928), they suffered a blow, however a surat split like situation was avoided, and made use of the time till Simon commission arrived (1928).

15. What were the expectations behind the introduction of permanent settlement by the British in Bengal? Why did the Zamindars default on payments under this system initially? Also provide reasons for the system not being extended much beyond Bengal. (250 words) 15 Marks

बंगाल में अंग्रेजों द्वारा स्थायी बंदोबस्त की शुरुआत करने के पीछे निहित अपेक्षाएं क्या थीं? आरंभ में इस प्रणाली के अंतर्गत जमींदार भुगतान करने में विफल क्यों रहे? साथ ही, इस प्रणाली को बंगाल से बहुत दूर विस्तारित नहीं करने के कारणों को भी बताइए।

Cornwallis (1793) introduced the Permanent settlement system in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, on the lines of England's land revenue system.

Expectations were :-

- > creation of loyal allies in the form of Zamindars.
- > since rent was fixed, Zamindars would invest into agricultural productivity.
- > win-win situation :-
 - British - secured revenue
 - Zamindar - Hereditary rights
 - Peasant - fixed revenue
- > Also, Zamindars knew local customs.

However, there were defaults initially as :-

- Rent fixed was very high.

- Uniform rent for all lands, irrespective of fertility.
- No proper land survey was done.
- Kopholes around auction process -
Due to Sunset law, when land was auctioned, tamindars placed his men for bidding, so land came back to him.
- Tamindars led luxurious lives, and hence defaulted.

A warren't extended much beyond Bengal as:-

- There wasn't a system of tamindars in South, hence ryotwari system was introduced by Munro.
- In North also, direct revenue from village headman / Muzaddam was taken (Mahalswari).
- The productivity and prices increased, but rent was fixed.
- There was default by tamindars.
- Peasants were abused by tamindars due to sunset law.

- Auctioning of land failed due to bidding by same defaulter-aminadar.

⇒ But irrespective of revenue system, British exploitation led to food insecurity, shift to cash crops, indebtedness and bonded labour.

16. Over the years, the nationalist movement successfully created an ideology and culture of democracy and civil liberties that became a source of its strength. Discuss. (250 Words) 15 Marks

समय के साथ, राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन ने लोकतंत्र और नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं की विचारधारा और संस्कृति का सफलतापूर्वक सृजन किया जो इसकी शक्ति का स्रोत बनी। चर्चा कीजिए।

the nationalist movement was strengthened by many external and internal factors to create a culture of liberty, equality, fraternity and democracy.

It began with pre-nationalistic tendencies (love for own land/region / 'nadu') to call for 'Purna Swaraj' (1930).

- External factors which aided were :-

- Role of Western educated intellectuals
- Experience of Indian soldiers abroad showed them the unfairness of British rule.
- International events like defeat of Italy by Ethiopia, and the rise of Japan inspired Indians.
- Organisations abroad were secular and democratic like Ghadar party (1913).

- Press and literature :-

- Government policies were criticized and exploitation was exposed.
- Modern ideas of civil rights and democracy was spread.

- INC resolutions and activities :-

- The Nehru report (1928) aimed at providing a bill of rights, no state religion, equal rights of men and women, and universal franchise.
- Lahore session (1931) gave fundamental rights and economic resolution.
- Agriculture and rural areas were given impetus in the election manifesto (1937), post Simla conference (1936).

- Constructive work :-

- Hindu-Muslim unity was aimed at.
- Upliftment of Harijans and reservation in general electorates to provide positive affirmative action.

- Political activity:-

↳ INC in legislatures aimed at restoring civil liberties, such as by allowing trade unions, lifting off curbs on press, release of political prisoners etc.

↳ Movement against undemocratic acts such as Rowlatt act (1919), Indian Press act (1910), etc.

⇒ Even after 7 decades of independence, Indian democracy has largely been successful because of such solid foundation in freedom struggle. The ideals of the nationalist movement have been enshrined in the Constitution.

17. Even though the leading Indian Nationalists had long been sensible of the power of the mother tongue to rouse and move, linguistic reorganisation of states after independence took some time to become a reality. Explain.

(250 words) 15 Marks

भले ही अग्रणी भारतीय राष्ट्रवादी लंबे समय से जागृत होने और आगे बढ़ने में मातृभाषा की शक्ति से अवगत रहे थे, लेकिन स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन को वास्तविकता में परिणत होने में कुछ समय लगा। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Mother tongue is the most valuable asset to express oneself and provides an identity. With the draft National Education Policy by Kasturba Committee, it brings back the focus on language.

But it has a long history. Nationalists were aware of its importance as:-

- Risley Papers (1905): The British wanted to divide Bengali nationalism by partition of Bengal (1905).
- Nagpur session (1920): To increase reach among masses, Provincial Congress committees were formed on linguistic basis.
- Madras (1937): When Madras under C. Rajagopalachari made Hindi compulsory, agitations were led by Periyar.

- Constituent assembly: Debates were held over official and national language, use of Hindi and its dialect, and Munshi-Bhargava formula of compromise.

Further, nationalists had used local vernacular writings to arouse masses during freedom struggle as well.

But post independence, linguistic reorganisation took time because:-

- Jawahar Lal Nehru was wary of further balkanisation on linguistic basis.
- With 565 princely states to be integrated, linguistic reorganisation was delayed.
- Post partition, to maintain unity and integrity, multi linguistic states were aimed at.
- English was made the link language and also official one for 15 years.

→ Das committee and JVP committee
also rejected linguistic basis of
division.

It was only after hunger
strike by P. Sreedharan, death in Bombay
and agitations in Southern India,
were the 14 states and 6 UTs created
via States Reorganization Act 1956.

1965 agitation led to
continuation of bilingualism officially
as well.

⇒ Unlike language as a
divisive factor ~~to~~ in Sri Lanka
(Sinhalese vs Tamil) or Pakistan
post partition (Urdu vs Bangla),
language chauvinism hasn't trumped
nationalism in India, inspite of all
these conflicts.

18. The integration of tribals was a crucial issue facing independent India. Highlight the main arguments in the debates on this issue that helped shape the government policy. (250 words) 15 Marks

आदिवासियों का समेकन स्वतंत्र भारत के समक्ष उपस्थित एक अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा था। इस मुद्दे पर विमर्श के उन मुख्य तर्कों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन्होंने सरकारी नीति को आकार देने में सहायता की।

One of the crucial challenges in post independence consolidation was that of tribal integration. They faced various issues like marginalisation, indebtedness, poor socioeconomic indicators and labelled as criminal tribes.

→ Basically, there were 2 schools of thought for shaping policy:-

↓ Isolationist approach ↓ Assimilationist approach

→ Main arguments were:-

- ~~Isolationist~~ Integrationist:-
- To maintain the tribal culture as such (status quest)
- No interference in tribal way of life
- Tribals living according to their own knowledge without other-administration

- Assimilationist:-

- Use of resources of modern knowledge to improve tribal standard of living.
- Disapproval of tribal way of life.

Both approaches were rejected. Nehru propounded an integrationist approach and gave the tribal panchsheel:-

- 1) No over administration
- 2) Improving HR capability for self administration
- 3) Outcome not quality
- 4) No imposition of alien values
- 5) Respect rights on forests.

- Assimilationist way was rejected as it would have led to loss of identity and interference of outsiders.

- Isolationism was rejected as they could not be cut off from development.

Integrationist approach
(Government Policy)

① Preventive Measures

- Schedule V and VI
(eg - prevent land alienation)
- Restrictions (Art 19(2))
rest freedom of movement in tribal areas
- Inner line permit
- Restricted area, and protected area permits

② Promotive

- Article 16
(DPSP)
- Special responsibility of Government
- Commissions for SC and ST
- Tribal Advisory Council
- SC 5 (Yadgil formula)

⇒ In addition to these, is the most important fundamental duty to conserve composite cultures and common brotherhood (Article 31A).

19. Comparing the process of decolonisation in Africa and Asia, explain why did it take longer for African countries to gain independence.

(250 words) 15 Marks

अफ्रीका और एशिया में विजयनिवेशीकरण की प्रक्रिया की तुलना करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने में अफ्रीकी देशों को अधिक समय क्यों लगा।

Post the second world war, there was a wave of decolonisation in Asia and Africa.

there were underlying similarities, such as :-

- Role of Western educated leaders

→ Asia: Sukarno (Indonesia)
→ Africa: Dr Nkrumah (Ghana); M.K. Nnamdi Azikiwe (Nigeria)

- Militant nationalism

→ Asia: INA (India) and underground movement in Quit India movement
→ Africa: Mau Mau Secret society (Kenya)

- Exposure of soldiers

→ They were exposed to unfairness and left alone to fend for themselves.
→ They won many battles, which created self confidence.

- Blow to colonialists

→ They were socioeconomically ravaged

with high casualties.

- Global opinion

- Public opinion was against imperialism.
- Pressure by UN, USSR and USA.

- Support to each other

- Asian Relations Conference 1947
- Bandung Conference
- Nkrumah - Father of Pan Africanism.

However, there were differences as well:-

AFRICA

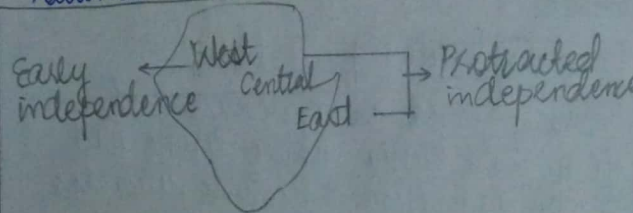
- Political struggle absent/nascent.
- Neocolonialism, eg - De Gaulle created French protectorates.
- Poor socioeconomic indicators
- Infrastructure destroyed, eg - Portuguese in Mozambique

ASIA

- Generally long political struggle.
- Transition to stable politics.
- Better than Africa
- Colonial infra utilized (eg - Railways in India)

time because :- Africa took a longer

- East and Central part had substantial number of whites, so colonialists had numbers and resources to curb nationalism.



- opposition of whites : eg: Rhodesia → declared independence without British consent.
- Poor demographic indicators : Hence, easier to oppress. Political leadership was also less.
- Divide and rule policy : They utilized tribal rivalries.
- Poor local warfare techniques.
- Inferiority complex

⇒ But over time with a spirit of Pan Africanism, Africa was also decolonized.

20. Discuss whether the Second World War was a conflict of ideologies or an inevitable international conflict resulting from pursuit of imperial interests.

(250 words) 15 Marks

बर्चा कीलिए कि क्या द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध विचारधाराओं का एक संघर्ष था या साम्राज्यवादी हितों के अनुसरण के परिणामस्वरूप एक अपरिहार्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष था।

The second world war was mired in a web of imperialistic interests, miscalculations and ideological conflict.

Conflict of ideologies

Germany feared an aggressive and communist Russia, hence broke pact of non aggression - historic blunder.

Policy of appeasement was followed (US, UK, France) wrt fascist powers as they believed it would act as a buffer to communist Russia.

Distrust between US and allied powers.

Fascist ideology of Hitler and Mussolini

- glorification of war and hypernationalism.

Elsewhere, public opinion was against war. USA even followed an isolationist policy.

Imperial interests

Change in balance of power with

resurgent powers in Europe wanting
more territories.

- Power at home was linked with
capturing more territories.

- Quest for Lebensraum ("living space")
for increasing population

- Post Great Depression, economic concerns
had become important.

- Inevitability of international conflict
was there because :-

- German miscalculation : It launched
a 2 front war with aerial bombing
on West and Russian Army on the
East.

- Entry of US : Pearl Harbor bombing
by Japan was a great blunder.

Finally, along with
both, ideological conflict and imperial
necessities, the failure of League
of Nations to keep a check added
fuel. It had no force of sanctions
and solved only minor disputes like

that over Mand by Britain and
Turkey.

→ Culmination of all these factors
together caused the war and
defeat of Axis powers. Also, it is a
subset of these factors only which
continue well beyond 1945 into the
neo-cold war.