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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1822)

Name of Candidate	GAUTAM VIVEKANANDAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1014160
Center	ONLINE	Date	21/07/2022

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2	10		उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
3	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
4	10		इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
5	10		3. All questions are compulsory.
6	10		सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
7	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
8	10		प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
9	10		5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
10	10		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।
11	15		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
12	15		प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
13	15		7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
14	15		उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
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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. Trace the evolution of Nagara style of temple architecture with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ मंदिर स्थापत्य की नागर शैली के विकास को वर्णित कीजिए।

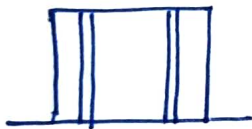
The Nagara style of temple architecture began its origin during the Gupta Age.

After some 3 stages of evolution the temple architecture culminated into the Nagara style (4th stage)

Evolution

- ① Stage 1 : Square sanctum with flat roof.

• This was the most basic



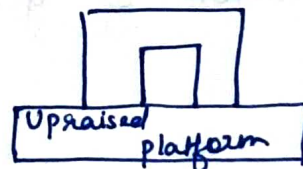
temple architecture.

• Idol was placed inside the sanctum

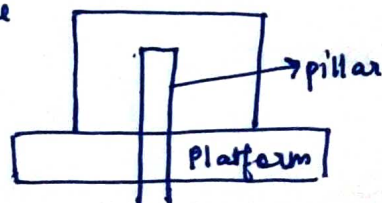
- ② Stage 2 : Square sanctum on upraised platform

• Here the flat roof continued

• The mandap/sanctum was built on an upraised platform

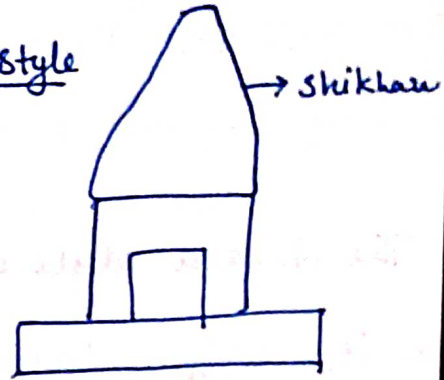


- ③ Stage 3 : Along with the square sanctum, a pillar was used to provide additional support



④ Stage 4: Beginning of Nagara style

- Here the key feature was a curvilinear roof known as shikhara



→ The modern Nagara temples that we see today also have additional features such as

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① Toran (gateways) | ② Boundary wall |
| ③ Mandap | ④ Jagati (platform) |
| ⑤ Amalak (circular disk) | ⑥ Finial (eg: Kalash) |

eg: Kashivishvanath temple

As can be seen, the Nagara architecture prominent in North India today is a culmination of years of architectural brilliance.

2. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Comment. (150 words) 10

चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Cholas of South India that ruled around 6th to 8th century AD were great patrons of temple architecture. Their reign witnessed the climax of Dravidian style of temple architecture.

Dravidian style

- Evolved around the time of Pallavas
- Reached climax under Cholas.
- The Vijayanagara empire further improvised

Role played by Cholas

i) Rajendra I Chola

- He built several temples during his reign
- Most of his temples were dedicated to Lord Shiva.

eg: Brihadeswara temple

~~Kanchipuram~~
Gangeikondacholapuram

② Raja Raja I Chola

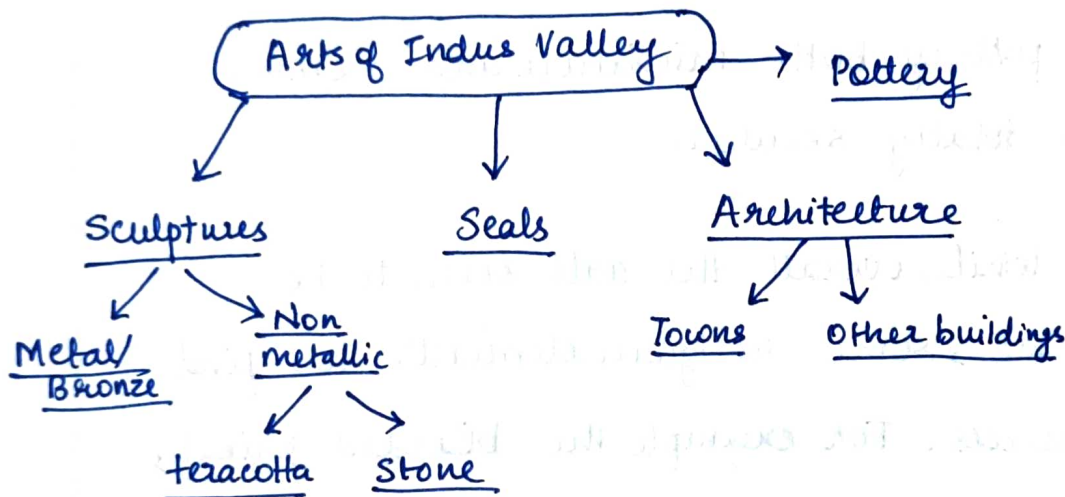
- Brihadewara at
i) Built the famous temple of Kanchipuram
at Gangaikondacholapuram K
- ii) The city of Kanchipuram was converted into
a temple city market.
- Under the Cholas, the vimana (tower) scaled
new heights.
- At one point of time the Brihadewara temple
was the tallest in the Indian subcontinent

The Cholas with their patronage and
support were able to carry forward the
legacy of Dravidian architecture.

3. The arts of Indus valley were free from religious influences both aesthetically and functionally. Analyse. (150 words) 10

सिंधु घाटी की कलाएं सौंदर्यात्मक और कार्यात्मक दोनों प्रकार के धार्मिक प्रभावों से मुक्त थीं।
विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Indus Valley civilization was the first 'urban' civilization in the Indian subcontinent. Its mature phase is generally placed between 2700 BC and 1900 BC.



Secular nature of Indus Arts

① Sculptures

- The most famous bronze sculpture of the dancing girl has no religious influence.
- The male torso made of red sandstone too falls in the same category.
- Terracotta figurines : clay carts, horse & other animals

② Seals

- The most famous & abundant seal is that of Pashupati
- While many have claimed it to be a representation of 'proto-shiva', many historians deny the same.
- They term is at 'living peacefully with nature'

③ Pottery

- The pottery both miniature and normal were totally secular.

While, overall the arts seem to be secular, some religious elements too find occurrences. For example the bearded priest, the Great bath and mother goddess sculpture.

4. Kakatiya era witnessed development of a distinct style of architecture which improved and innovated upon the existing modes. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

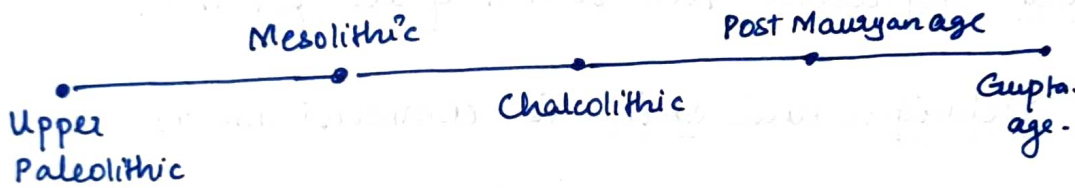
काकतीय युग में स्थापत्य की एक विशिष्ट शैली का विकास हुआ जिसने तत्कालीन प्रणालियों में सुधार और नवाचार किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

5. The cave paintings epitomize the artistry and grandeur of the Indian classical painting tradition. Comment. (150 words) 10

गुहा चित्रकला भारतीय शास्त्रीय चित्रकला परंपरा की कलात्मकता और भव्यता का प्रतीक है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The cave paintings in India can be traced back to the Paleolithic era. The oldest surviving painting is at Bhimbetka which is approximately 30,000 years old.

Evolution of cave paintings



Artistry & Grandeur

- 1) The earliest known paintings are known as petroglyphs. It is a method of carving the painting into the wall.
- 2) The use of iron ore (haemetite) and 'geru' for mixing colours shows the artistic awareness and brilliance.

- 3) Throughout the evolution of cave paintings, there were a wide variety of themes that were explored eg: hunting, animals, social life, dancing, celebration
- 4) Later, multiple colours such as green, yellow and white were used in pictorial paintings.
- 5) The fresco mural paintings of Ajanta and Ellora represent the zenith of cave paintings.
- 6) The technique and skill is commendable as the paintings appear fresh even today.

The cave paintings which are generally found throughout the Indian subcontinent - Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Belan valley, Madhya Pradesh and South India, show the aesthetic quality and spirit of ancient people.

6. What were the prominent causes behind the recurring tribal movements in the 19th century? Also, discuss the limitations of these movements.

(150 words) 10

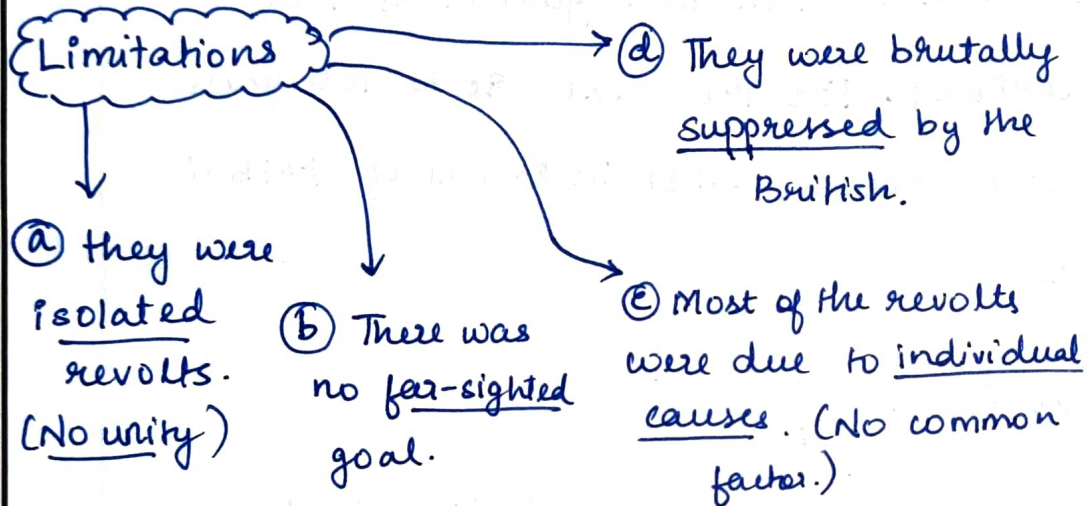
19वीं शताब्दी में निरंतर होने वाले जनजातीय आंदोलनों के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारण क्या थे? इन आंदोलनों की सीमाओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

The tribal uprisings in India can be dated back to the last quarter of the 18th century. For the next 80 to 100 years there were several other instances of tribal revolts.

General Causes

- 1) Land Revenue policy : caused discontentment amongst the tribals who had to vacate their ancestral land
- 2) Interference in their culture : Tribals were against any kind of outside influence in their practices
eg: Santhal rebellion,
Ulgulan revolt.
- 3) Forest policy : This was probably the most serious threat. The tribals were denied forest rights.
eg: Rampa rebellion

- 4) Influx of outsiders : Due to various policies of the British, people from different regions were sent to tribal areas. This was not acceptable to the Tribals

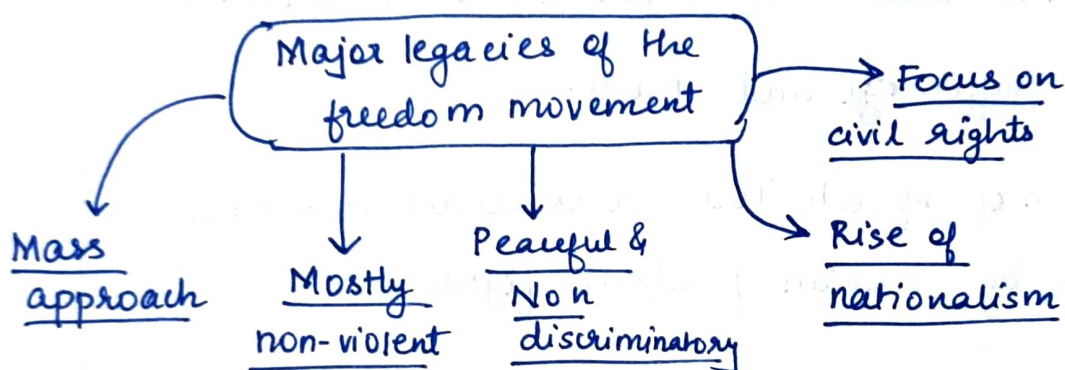


Although the tribal revolts did not attain much success, it played its part in arousing anti-British feeling. This was carried forward into the Revolt of 1857.

7. Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की प्रमुख विरासतों में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Indian freedom movement was a long fought battle between not just Indians and Britishers, but also between two ideologies - one of suppression and one of liberty.



Focus on civil liberties

- Right from the very beginning of Indian nationalism the leaders such as Dadabhai Naoroji and G.K. Gokhale were vocalists of liberty..
- The educated middle class was greatly influenced by ideologies of the French revolution : liberty, equality and fraternity

- During the Home Rule League both Tilak and Besant propogated the need for civil liberties.
- In the Karachi session of Indian National Congress, presided by Sardar Patel, two resolutions were passed
 - ① Economic policy
 - ② Basic fundamental rights.
- These included rights for women, universal adult suffrage and more.
- Freedom of speech was a constant demand made by Indian freedom fighters.

The ideologies of our forefathers regarding civil liberties ~~are~~, beautifully found expression in the Constitution of India in the form of Part III - fundamental rights.

8. Discuss the factors responsible for fanning communal consciousness during the Indian freedom struggle and state its consequences. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान सांप्रदायिक चेतना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इसके परिणामों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

While religion and religiousness were always a part of the Indian society, this started changing into communal consciousness by the modern era.

Factors

① Role played by Britishers

- policy of divide and rule (eg: Partition of Bengal)
- communal electorates and award
- reservation on the basis of religion

② Role played by (Orthodox) Muslims

- They advocated complete disassociation from 'Hindu groups'
- Even liberals such as Sir Aga Khan were caught in this vicious trap of communalism
- Later M.A. Jinnah carried forward this policy.

③ Use of Hindu festivals to propagate national

freedom movement made Muslims stay away
eg: Use of Ganpati and shivaji festival by Tilak

- ④ Later on Hindu groups such as Hindu Mahasabha only added fuel to the fire.

Led to partition
of India ④
into India
and Pakistan.

Consequences

① Lack of effective
Muslim participation
in freedom struggle.

③ Unable to put up
a joint fight against
British

② Violence and
communal riots led
to massive loss of
life & property

The horror of partition was like
fresh wounds on the minds of our fore fathers.
Perhaps that is why they unanimously
decide to form India as a secular country.

9. Describing the Congress attitude towards the Second World War, discuss the failure of the Cripps Mission and its consequences. (150 words) 10

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के प्रति कांग्रेस के रवैये का वर्णन करते हुए, क्रिप्स मिशन की विफलता और उसके परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The second world war started in the year 1939. The position of congress was plain and simple. They would support the war effort only if Britishers agreed to frame constitution immediately after the war.

Timeline



Failure of Cripps Mission

- ① It was sent to get Indian support in war.
- ② It recognized the rights of Indians to frame their own constitution.
- ③ However, there was no immediate transfer of any kind of power.
- ④ The proposals that gave an effective veto to the Muslim League were unacceptable to the INC.

- ⑤ The Muslim League criticized the concept of a single union

Consequences

- It led to discontent among leaders and people alike.
- Passing of Quit India Resolution by Gandhiji
- INC launched QIM, but Britishers immediately arrested major leaders.
- INC was declare illegal, but underground activity was carried forward by efforts of Usha Mehta and Sucheta Kripalani

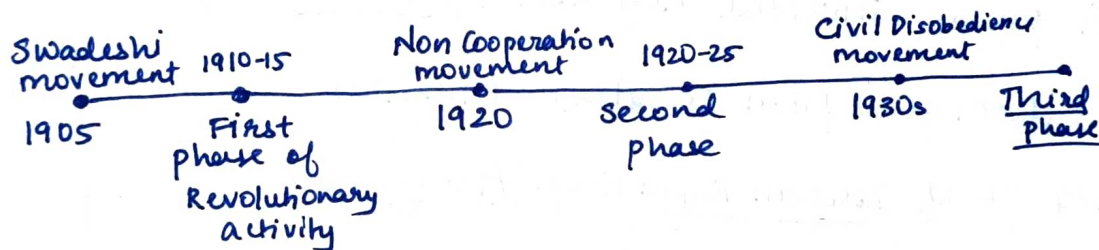
The failure of Cripps mission and launch of QIM was one of the last blows that the Britishers faced before having to yield to Indian aspirations.

10. In the context of Indian freedom struggle, a discernible trend was seen where large national level movements were usually succeeded with period of revolutionary activities. Comment. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के संदर्भ में, एक स्पष्ट प्रवृत्ति देखी गई जहाँ राष्ट्रीय स्तर के बड़े आंदोलन सामान्यतः क्रांतिकारी गतिविधियों के चरण के साथ समाप्त हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The revolutionary spirit can be traced back to the late 19th century. However at that time it was mostly passive training. After the Partition of Bengal, Revolutionary activity turned serious and grave.

Timeline



Revolutionary activity : Evolution

① Phase I

- it occurred after the phasing out of Swadeshi movement.
- The extremists were all jailed and the highly charged masses took up revolutionary mantle.
eg: Yugantar group, outside India - Madame Cama,
Prafulla Chaki, Bose Lala Hardayal

② Phase II

- After the abrupt calling off of the movement by Gandhiji.
- They were influenced by the ideologies such as socialism and Marxism.

eg: HSRA - Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev.

③ Phase III

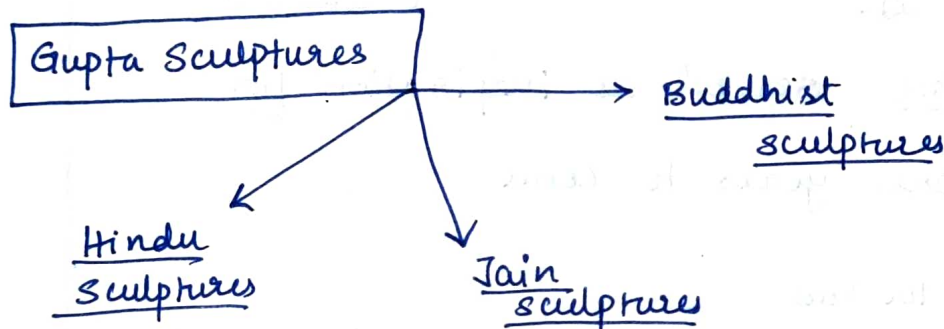
- After the suppression of the second phase of Civil Disobedience.
- This phase involved key role of women too.
eg: School girls from Comilla, Bina Das
- Setting up of Indian Republican Army by Surya Sen.

The Revolutionary movement provided the Indians with heroes who were revered throughout the country. Inspiration and courage was drawn from them.

11. The Gupta sculptures not only remained models of Indian art for all time to come but also served as ideals for sculptures in regions beyond the boundaries of present day India. Substantiate. (250 words) 15

गुप्तकालीन मूर्तियां न केवल आने वाले समय के लिए भारतीय कला की आदर्श बनीं रहीं बल्कि इन्होंने वर्तमान भारत की सीमाओं से परे अन्य क्षेत्रों में स्थापित मूर्तियों के लिए भी आदर्श के रूप में कार्य किया। पुष्टि कीजिए।

The Gupta period lasted from about the 4th century AD till the early 6th century AD. This period is considered as the golden period for art & literature.

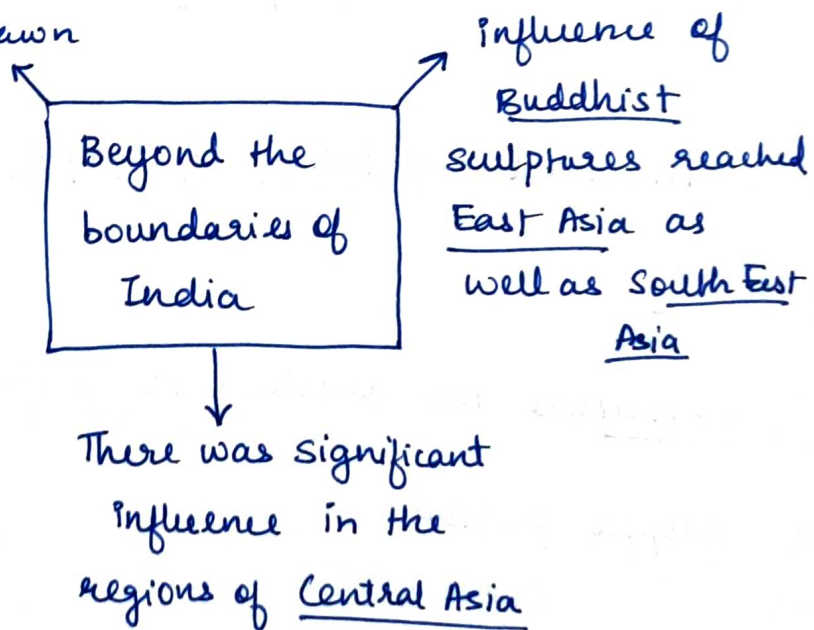


- It also involved evolution of temple architecture
- Cave architecture too reached its zenith under Gupta period

As a model for future art

- 1) The later temples of Nagara style evolved itself from Gupta temples
- 2) The sculptures such as that of Yaksha and Yakshini were continued even after the Gupta period.
- 3) The carvings inside the caves of Ajanta and Ellora served as inspiration for many more years to come

Sri Lanka too has elements drawn on Gupta Sculptures.



12. In the context of Indian subcontinent, Sanskrit is perhaps the only language that transcended not only academic disciplines but also the barriers of regions and boundaries. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के संदर्भ में, संस्कृत संभवतः एकमात्र ऐसी भाषा है जिसने न केवल अकादमिक विषयों बल्कि क्षेत्रों और सीमाओं की बाधाओं को भी पार किया है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Sanskrit as a language started
originating in the Indian sub-continent
in the Rig Vedic Age. (1500-900 BC)

Transcending Academic disciplines

- ① Sanskrit was not restricted to learning of Scriptures such as Vedas
- ② In the field of science the likes of Varahamihira wrote regarding astronomy - Romak Siddhanta.
- ③ It was employed by dramatists such as Kalidasa - Abhijana Shakuntalam.
- ④ In the field of mathematics and Geography, Aryabhatta made use of Sanskrit language to propagate his ideas.

⑤ The great works in medicine - Charak samhita by Charaka and book on surgery by Sushruta made use of Sanskrit.

⑥ Even in the field of aesthetics and dance Sanskrit language was used.
eg: Bhasa, Navarasas

Transcending barriers of Regions & boundaries

① As a part of growing sanskritisation the influence of Sanskrit was spread to the Southern India too.

② Due to deep cultural contacts as well as trade contacts (as mentioned by authors such as Megasthenes) the Sanskrit culture entered the deep south too.

③ Moreover, Sanskrit language was spread even outside the Indian subcontinent.
eg: South East Asia: Shailendra dynasty.

- ④ In the post Maurya period, the Shakas propagated & enriched the use of Sanskrit in Western India

eg: Inscriptions of Rudradaman, champu-kavya

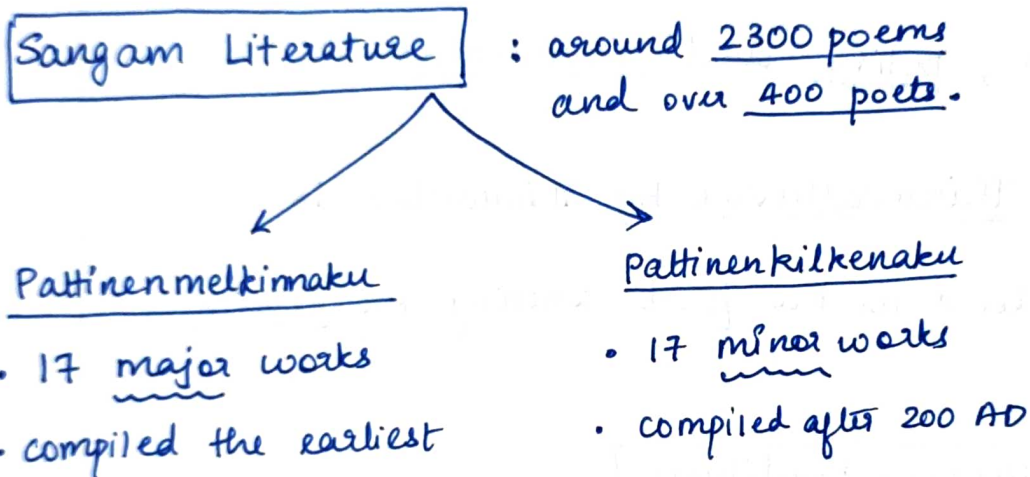
- ⑤ It played a huge role during Bhakti movement.

As can be observed, Sanskrit as a language had near universal acceptance throughout the Indian Subcontinent.

13. While most of the early literary traditions were religious writings in some form or the other, Sangam Literature did not follow the same trend.
Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ अधिकांश प्रारंभिक साहित्यिक परंपराएँ किसी न किसी रूप में धार्मिक लेखन थीं, वहीं संगम साहित्य ने इस प्रवृत्ति का अनुपालन नहीं किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Sangam literature is the term given to the literature that was compiled during the Sangam age between 200BC and 300AD.



Secular nature

- ① The Sangam Literature dealt with both descriptive and didactic works.
- ② The descriptive works had information regarding the society, hierarchy etc.

- ③ Through these works we come to know about the position of women in the society and the role of Brahmanas and other Varnas.
- ④ It also touched upon themes such as love, art and sexual relations.
- ⑤ Didactic works included teachings about ethics, polity and governance.

eg: Thiruvalluvar by Thiruvallur is considered as the first writing on ethics

Other literary traditions

- a) Other contemporary traditions included Sanskrit, Jainism and Buddhist literature
- b) In Sanskrit there were the Vedas, Brahmanas & Upanishads all of which were of religious nature.

c) In Buddhist and Jain literature too the major themes were related to their religious teachings

eg: the Pitakas of Buddhism

In the aspect of theme and secular nature, no doubt the Sangama literature stands out due to its uniqueness.

14. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects.

(250 words) 15

श्रमण परंपरा के वैदिक धर्म पर प्रभाव और जैन, बौद्ध तथा आजीवक संप्रदायों के उद्भव के साथ इसके संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Sramana tradition is the name given to the heterodox sects during the ancient time. These included the Buddhist, Jain and Ajivika.

Impact on Vedic Religion

- ① It revolted against the authority of the Vedic religion
- ② It spoke of preservation of cattle and was against the sacrifice done by Brahmanas.
- ③ It created a favourable climate for material growth, unlike the Vedic religion
- ④ It preached equality and was open to all. This led to its prominence and slowly

Vedic religion was losing popularity.

- ⑤ However, the Vedic religion was able to adapt and regain lost popularity by correcting earlier vices.

Emergence of Buddhism, Jainism & Ajivika

- ① The shramana tradition played a key role in the spread and popularity of these sects.
- ② The shramana tradition stood for optimum quality of life. Similarly Buddhism preached madhyama-marga (middle path)
- ③ It (shramana tradition) wanted growth of agriculture and hence was against animal sacrifice
- The Jainism sect too propogated that every living thing has a soul and therefore should not be harmed.
- ④ These sects were open to all and there were no caste or varna based restrictions.

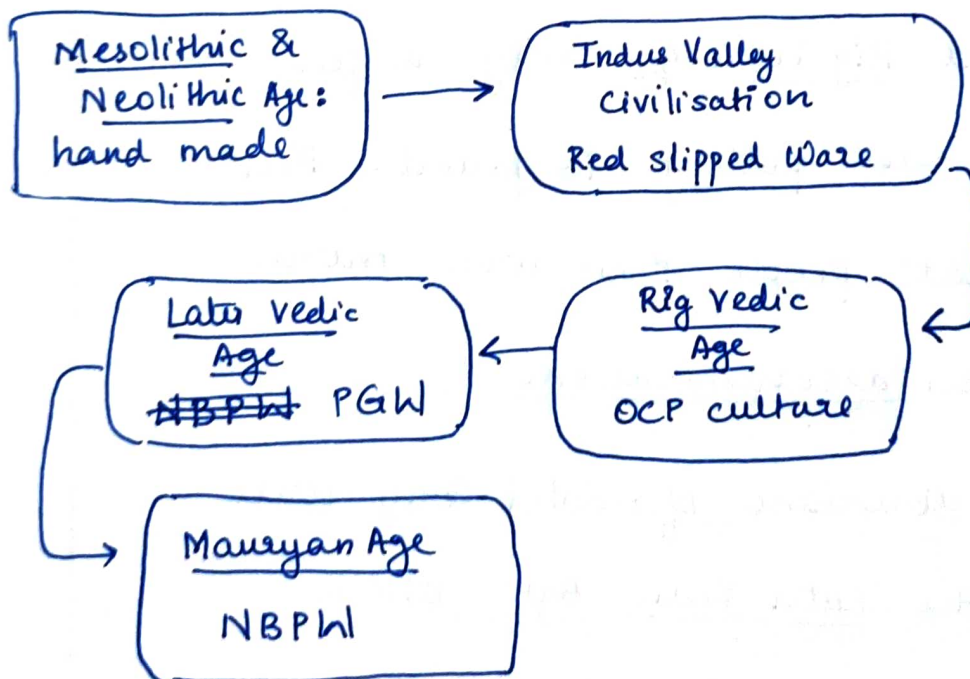
These sects were able to mobilize the support of many and became popular. However later on Jainism survived the test of time with the Vedic religion too gaining back its stronghold.

15. The evolution of various styles of pottery in India from the Indus Valley Civilisation to the later Vedic period was intricately linked with the socio-cultural life of the people. Discuss. (250 words) 15

सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता से लेकर उत्तर वैदिक काल तक भारत में मृदभांडों की विभिन्न शैलियों का विकास लोगों के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन से अनन्य रूप से जुड़ा हुआ था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Pottery making is an art that has been present in India since the very origin of humans during Paleolithic Age. What began as crude hand made pottery then reached its climax during the Mauryan Age.

Timeline & Evolution



Links with Socio - Cultural Life

- ① During the late Stone Age pottery was mainly used to store few grains.
- ② During the Indus Valley period the pottery had 3 fold purpose
 - normal pots : to store grains
 - perforated pots : to strain liquor
 - Painted pots : aesthetic function.

↳ This reflects the changing needs of the civilisation
- ③ During the Rig Vedic Age only a few Ochre coloured pottery is found. This shows that people then were more focused on agropastoralism
- ④ There is abundance of Painted Grey Ware during the Later Vedic Age which depicts the dominance of agriculture

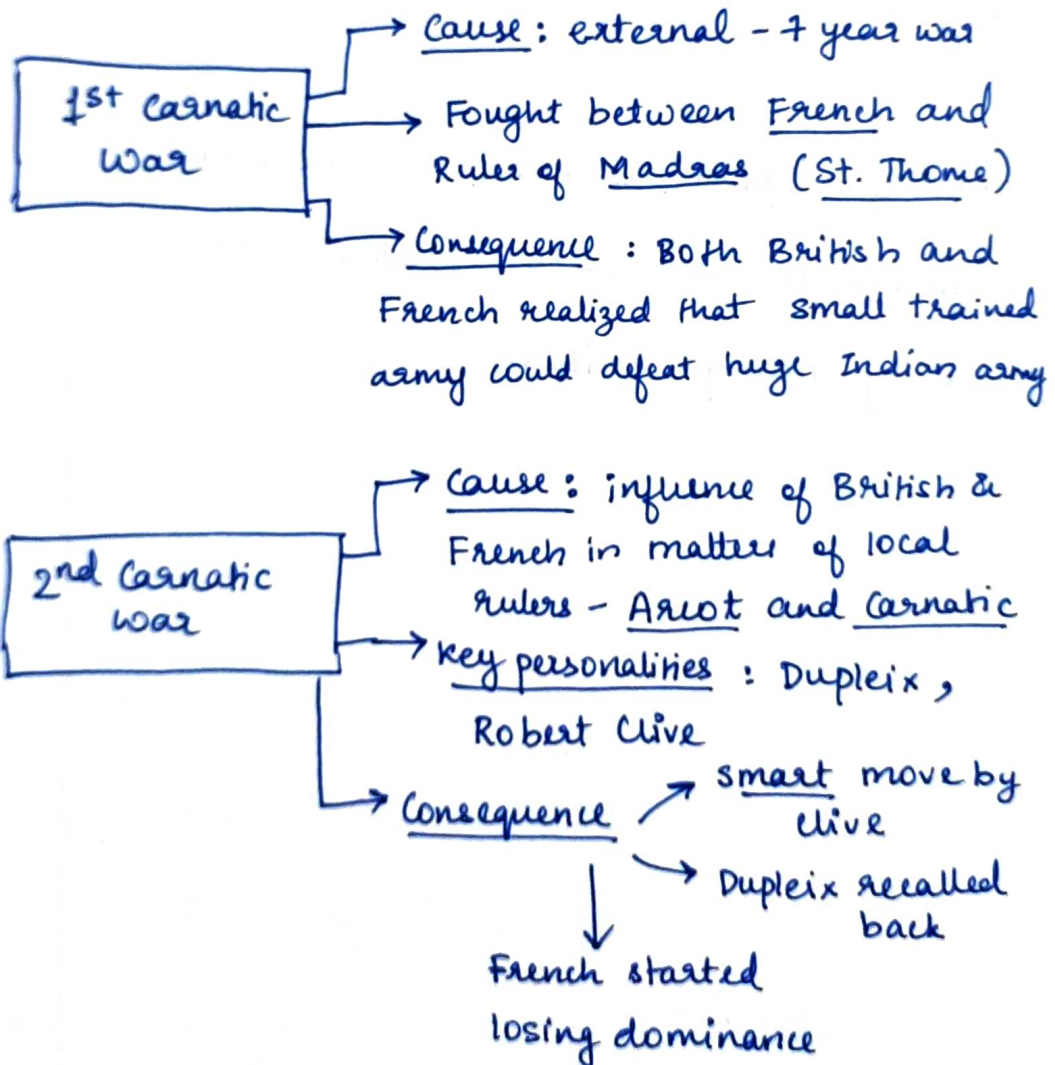
- ⑤ During the Mauryan period, the finest pots were made. These Northern Black polished ware pots show the expertise and diversification of craft activities.
- ⑥ Moreover the themes depicted on these pots such as dancing and hunting throw light on the ^{contemporary} life.

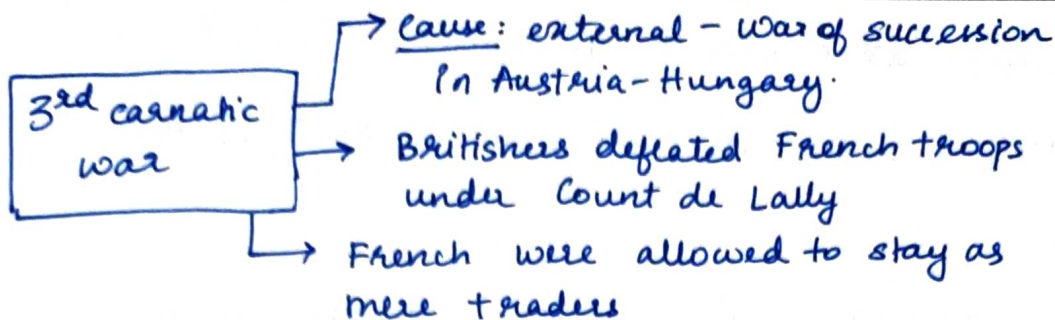
Pottery making, as seen, evolved from a convenience to a craft which was practised by many guilds.

16. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. (250 words) 15

तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

The Carnatic wars were the deciding factor between the British and the French, as to who would retain their dominance in India.





Why Britishers were successful?

- ① Leadership : British had several quality leaders such as Clive and Bussy and Best. where as French only had Dupleix.
- ② Decision making : British company could make quick decisions. French had to get permission from the king in France.
- ③ Not much religious zeal : The sole purpose of British merchants was to earn profits.
- ④ Use of debt market : Britishers had new banking system in place which could fund their war efforts.
- ⑤ Control of Bengal : After the Battle of Plassey

Britishers were able to get revenue rights.

This helped them in aiding war efforts in the South

- ⑥ Navy: Britishers learned from the best (Portugal) and in a few decades became masters of the ocean with powerful army.

These are some of the reasons why Britishers were able to succeed in India inspite of competition from other European countries

17. It can be argued that the peasant movements of the 20th century, when compared to those in the 19th century, were more organised and nationalistic in nature. Comment. (250 words) 15

यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि 20वीं सदी के किसान आंदोलन की प्रकृति, 19वीं सदी के किसान आंदोलनों की तुलना में अधिक संगठित और राष्ट्रवादी थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The peasant uprisings in India began in the 19th century itself. However before the emergence of nationalism in the late 19th century, these events were more or less isolated.

Movements in 19th century

- ① They were against excessive land revenue and subjugation of peasants.

eg: Ramosi peasant force

eg: Narkelberia uprising
under Titu Mir

- ② It gave rise to first armed peasant uprisings

- ③ Certain dislocated small zamindars too supported these movements.

- ④ However, the only unifying factor was that Britishers were the common enemy.

- ⑤ There was no effective communication or planning, it was plain violence

Movements in 20th century.

- a) They were organized and planned
eg: Champaran Satyagraha
Indigo cultivators
- b) Most of them were successful in achieving atleast some compensation eg: Eka movement
- c) They were strategically and scientifically portrayed to garner support. eg: Tebhaga movement
- d) But due to rising communal tide, it was at times affected by religious concerns
eg: Moplah uprising
- e) The socialist current in the Indian National Congress gave these movements national prominence
eg: role of Nehru and Bose

The peasant movements came a long way from violence and suppression to peaceful movements and negotiation.

18. In the context of socio-cultural milieu of 19th century, the contribution made by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in the field of education and women's rights is immeasurable. Discuss. (250 words) 15

19वीं सदी के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिवेश के संदर्भ में, शिक्षा और महिला अधिकारों के क्षेत्र में ईश्वर चंद्र विद्यासागर का योगदान अतुलनीय है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was one of the most prominent socio-religious reformer ~~movements~~ in India. His contribution in various fields is massive and significant

He wanted to empower women in all fields.

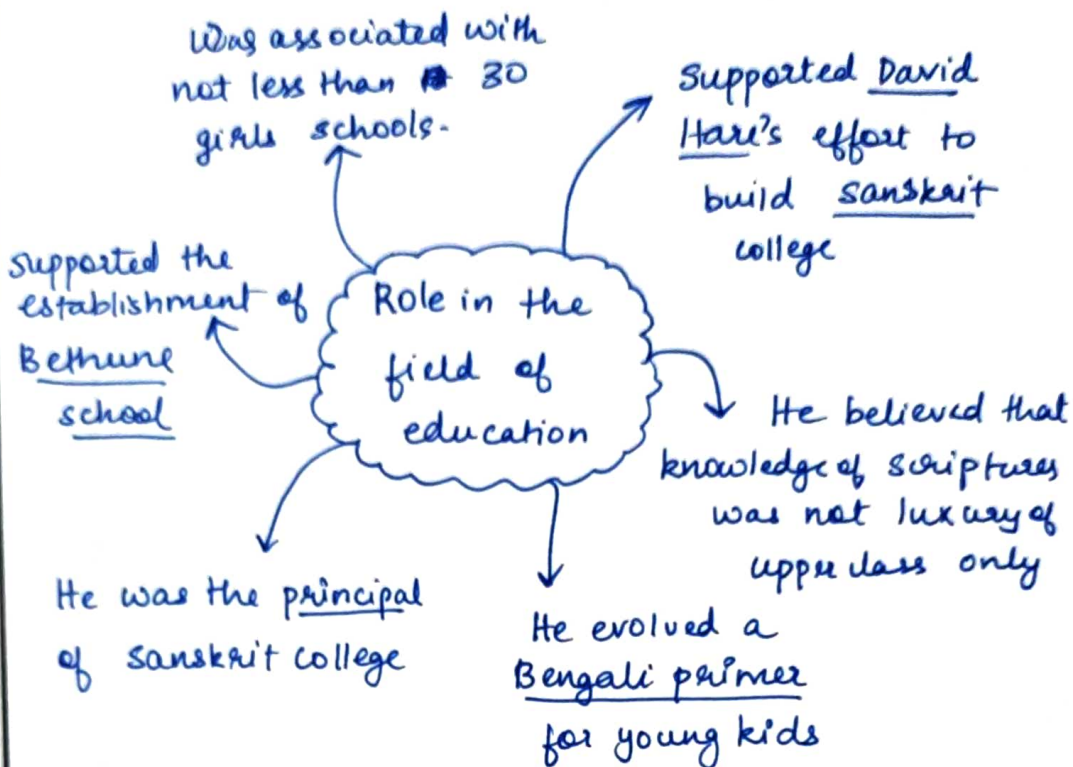
advocated for rights of widows

Role in women's rights

Played a crucial role in passing of the Widow Remarriage Act by Dalhousie.

He was against the practices of sati and campaigned against them.

He was against practices such as child marriage



Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a man of action and a stalwart of women's right and education. He was able to bring a lot of good changes both in the mindset as well as in the society.

19. Explain the meaning of the terms Swaraj and Purna Swaraj during the anti-colonial national movement in India. Also, trace the progression of the Indian National Congress in this context. (250 words) 15

भारत में उपनिवेश विरोधी राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान स्वराज और पूर्ण स्वराज पदों का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस संदर्भ में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस द्वारा की गई प्रगति को वर्णित कीजिए।

'Swaraj is my birthright' and I shall have it' is a phrase which is popular even today. The concept of swaraj had changed and evolved ~~out~~ over the course of time.

Progression / Evolution

- ① The term swaraj was ~~probab~~ used for the first time during Swadeshi movement.
- ② However its meaning was not clearly mentioned

For Dadabhai Naoroji and other moderates it meant self government under British

For Aurobindo and Tilak it meant total freedom and no contact with British

- ③ Later during the Home Rule League swaraj was reflective of self government on the lines of Australia and Canada.
- ④ This position of swaraj continued till 1929.
- ⑤ In the 1929 session of the Indian National Congress the term swaraj was replaced by Purna swaraj.
- ⑥ Purna swaraj : meant complete independence
- ⑦ The session even spelt out what swaraj would mean for the masses
- a) civil liberties
 - b) economic independence
 - c) non discriminatory life.

Hence the concept of swaraj underwent significant changes before finally reaching the goal of independence.