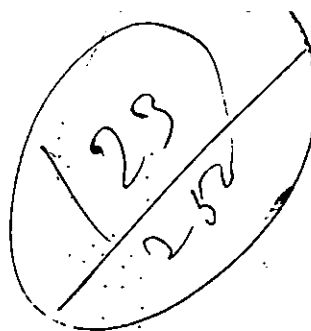


HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.
- There are SIX questions divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 & 4 is compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least TWO from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Name Basuki Jha

Mobile No. _____

Date 18/11/2016

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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Roll No. _____

SECTION- A

1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum" Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (2.5 × 20 = 50 Marks)

1. An ancient capital
2. A port site
3. Rock-cave art center
4. An ancient capital
5. A political and cultural center
6. An ancient town
7. A Palaeolithic site
8. A Neolithic site
9. A megalithic site
10. An Ancient capital
11. A Palaeolithic site
12. A historical site
13. A Harappan site
14. An ancient capital
15. A political and cultural center
16. Megalithic site
17. A Mesolithic site
18. A Chalcolithic site
19. A Buddhist center
20. A political and cultural center

23 $\frac{1}{2}$

Remarks

Ans 1.

1. Patliputra

(i) - currently called Patna, capital of Bihar.

(ii) - ancient capital of Magadha.

(iii) - Believed to have been found by Nanda dynasty.

(iv) - It is situated in the banks of river confluence of 3 rivers - Son, Ganga and Punpun.

2.

3. Elephanta (i) - located close to Mumbai in Maharashtra.

(ii) - caves were believed to be cut by Pushyavata.

(iii) - UNESCO site - famous for idols of Trimurti - 3 faces of Shiva with 3 different expressions.

4. Kagaznagar - (i) - situated in Andhra Pradesh at border with Telangana.

Remarks

(ii) - It was earlier capital of Ikshvaku and also Sattavahanas.

(iii) - Many Buddhist stūpas and remains found here.

(iv) - ~~Amra~~ Sculptures of Amravati school of art also found here.

5. Nasik :- (i) - situated in state of maharashtra along the banks of river godavari.

(ii) - Palānjalī's Mahābhārata refers it as an important town.

(iii) - famous for hundi pilgrimage sites of Shiva.

(iv) - kumbha mela organized here.

6. Pathan / Pratihasthan / Patthan (i) - located in state of maharashtra.

(ii) - believed to be the capital of Sattavahanas.

(iii) - Dakshinapatha trade route ended up here.

(iv) - Jivaka talks about taking up satra this route to reach Amra.

7.

Remarks

8. Koldihana :- (i) - Situated in Allahabad district
in UP

(ii) - It reveals earliest evidence of rice cultivation in the world.

(iii) - Neolithic tools in form of chiseled axes etc have also been found.

(iv) - Black pottery, Painted grey ware pottery found which conforms "inverted technique" of pottery making.

9. Hallur :- (i) - Situated in the state of Karnataka.

(ii) - It is one of the largest neolithic establishments.

(iii) - Unique burial stones ~~with~~ surrounded by smaller stones have been found.

(iv) - It also reveals evidences of earlier Neolithic settlement in form of food grains, tools etc.

10. Shravasti :- (i) - ~~cap~~ located in state of Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) - ancient capital of Kosala Mahajanapada.

(iii) - Important Buddhist site as well because.

Remarks

Buddhist stupas have been found here.

11.

12. Hastinapur (i) - located in state of Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) - ancient capital of Northern Panchalas.

(iii) - Epic battle of Mahabharata is believed to be fought here.

(iv) - NBPW pottery has also been found here.

2

13. Mohenjodaro (i) - located in Punjab Pakistan.

(ii) - One of the biggest sites of Harappan civilization.

(iii) - Famous artifacts like dancing girl (bronze), priest king, Pashepati seal etc found from here.

(iv) - The site showed excellent town planning with well built drainage, grain store houses etc.

14. Rajpura (i) - located in state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Remarks

(ii) currently believed to be in Rajouri district of Jammu and Cashmir.

(iii) ancient capital of Kambojas Mahajanapada.

15. Bodhi Gaya Rajgir (i) - situated in the state of Bihar.

(ii) - erstwhile capital of Kanva and Nandas.

(iii) Famous for Rajgir Kunda - Archaeological pilgrimage site.

(iv) - Jain temples are also located here.

16. Adichanallur - (i) - in state of Tamil Nadu

(ii) - site reveals big boulders surrounded by small boulders, typical of mesolithic cultures of south.

(iii) - Iron implements have also been found here.

17. Sarai Nahar Rai - (i) - located in Pratapgarh district, Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) - the site reveals unique multiple burials of the mesolithic period.

Remarks

(ii)- evidences of animal remains suggest domestication during mesolithic period.

18. Kayatha (i) - located along in Rajasthan.

(ii) - famous for copper artifacts like copper tools, figurines etc

(iii) other related site were Ahar, Gilund etc

(iv) - Unique pottery, earthen black like Black surface and red oxid painted has been found.

19. Srinagar (i) - capital of Jammu and Kashmir.

(ii) Kanishka, held a Buddhist council here.
 is supervised by Vasumitra.

(iii) Mahayana Buddhism proliferated after this.

20. vidisha (i) - located in the state of madhya Pradesh.

(ii) - Heliodorus pillar has been found here which mentions B Krishna in it.

(iii) It was also important town of Avanti kingdom.

Remarks

2

Remarks

2. (a) "Nationalism in the developing world of Asia and Africa is supposed to have followed one or the other model develop in the West." Critically analyze the statement with special reference to India. (20 Marks)
- (b) "In the hands of Clive and Warren Hastings, the subsidiary alliance system was a defensive instrument to safeguard company's possessions; in the hands of Wellesley, it was an offensive device, with which to subject independent State to British control." Elucidate. (15 Marks)
- (c) "The British empire in India was established in a fit of absent mindedness." Critically analyze. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

3. (a) "The new land systems (zamindari and ryotwari) made mobile land and the peasant, and left the way open for growth in power of the moneylender and the absentee landlord." Comment. (20 Marks)
- (b) "The railways, instead of serving as the catalyst of an industrial revolution as in Western Europe and the USA, acted in India as the catalyst of complete colonization." Examine. (15 Marks)
- (c) "The activism and politicization of women in the first half of the Twentieth Century promoted a feminist consciousness in colonial India." Critically analyze. (15 Marks)

Ans 3 (a)- After being granted diwani rights of Bengal and Bihar, British company started looking for means to extract more and more revenue from the peasants in India.

After few experiments like the Orient quinquennial system (rent fixed for 3 years) etc, Cornwallis came up with Permanent settlement in parts of areas of Bihar, Bengal and parts of madras.

Permanent settlements made zamindars owner of the land who were given right to collect rent from farmers. On the return, zamindars had to bid zamindari rights were given after a bidding process and British were to collect a 9/11th of the bid amount irrespective of the rent collected.

Remarks

While the ~~gamon~~ British govt were assured of fixed revenue, the poor peasants were immediately despoised of their ownership rights of land. This ~~was~~ immediately made farmers turned into tenants and they started travelling in search of suited land for cultivation. This made the peasants mobile.

Further, during initial days, new zamindars for unrelated to cultivation ^{bid high} ~~by~~ amounts to in line of zamindari right. However, they couldn't repay the bid to British. After the "sunset clause" introduced, land was transferred to rent bidder and even farmers who couldn't pay rent were despoised as tenants. Thus, land became mobile as it frequently got transferred from peasants to zamindars and from one zamindar to other.

In addition, the new zamindars seldom visited villages as they were ~~as~~ high class people of cities. They appointed naib zamindars who collected more and more to increase his share.

Remarks

This phenomenon is called Absentee landlordism and led to peasant oppression at multiple levels.

therefore, Permanent settlement led to mobility of & tenant peasants, mobility of land from one hand to another and oppression by absentee landlords.

Ryotwari system was brought to ensure progressive revenue to for British. It made Ryots the owner of land without presence of intermediaries. However, it made mobile land mobile in the land and peasant mobile in the sense that land revenue was highly inflated without scientific assessment. Therefore, many peasants gave up cultivation. This land was then either handed over to others or even left fallow.

Further after introduction of British investment capitalism, introduction of money currencies and interdependence of Indian peasants with international prices; Ryots began to cultivate cash crops for better returns. Thus, they fell

Remarks

also write about
changing agrarian relations

into the trap of moneylenders who provided them loans to buy very costly cash crop seeds but when prices fell, their lands were overtaken. For example, after prices of cotton fell ~~so~~ during Civil war in America, moneylenders took over farmers' land leading to peasant riot 1875.

Therefore, it is rightly commented that new land revenue settlements like Zamindari and Ryotwari made land and peasants transferable and introduced oppression by moneylenders and absentee landlordism.

Ans 3(b) Railways had played a very important role in industrial revolution in the west.

It connected raw materials rich regions with industries and the seamless movement of finished products. Further, railway had multiplier effect and boosted iron and steel industry. All this

Remarks

led to a industrial revolution in Britain and USA.

However, the case was different with India and introduction of railway was to promote exploitation of Indian resources for the benefit of metropolis.

Further railways was used to park excessive funds by investors in India. Thus, it became a catalyst of complete colonialism in following ways:

Firstly, railways were unique private investments as public cost where British government guaranteed assured interest to investors from Indian money.

Secondly, railways promoted de-industrialization as it linked raw material rich regions to ports and ports to market, so that raw material could be exported and finished products could be sold in Indian market.

Remarks

Thirdly, seailway ensured speedy movements to troops in disturbed areas. For eg. British used railway to send troops to crush revolt of 1857. Thus ensuring that colonization was held with a "swing of sword".

Finally, seailways ~~did~~ lines were built without any consideration of forests, tribal lands etc. Many times as seen in Bengal, railway lines destroyed canals, and left drain bare leading to widespread diseases and famine in India.

Therefore, unlike western countries, the extent of introduction of railways in India was to strengthen the colonial rule. Hence, it did not lead to industrial revolution as witnessed in the west.

Remarks

Ans (c) The historical baggage of discrimination and subdued treatment of women continued till early 19th century. Evils like sati, poor widow treatment, child marriage continued.

However, reformist like Raja Ram Roy, Iskcon Ch. Vidyasagar etc took up the cause of abolition of sati, widow remarriage, women's education etc. This led to women like Kasturi Ganguli, Pandita Ramabai, etc taking up the cause of women. They began to step out of their houses and participate in political movement. The first was seen in Swadeshi movement where women participated in boycott and picketing of shops. Thus, women were defying traditional rules and feminist-consciousness was growing.

This became even prominent after Annie Besant and Sargini Maichu actively participated in movements. Home rule movement, Non-cooperation movement saw increased participation and activism of women.

Remarks

See Jhr M. I. - Hist

This was evident from the fact when, Sarojini Naidu led a delegation to Britain to demand voting rights. Further, even Congress accommodated feminist consciousness as evident from Annie Besant and Sarojini Naidu who were made congress presidents.

This feminist consciousness also manifested in formation of ~~for~~ women organizations like National Council of Women by Lady Tola, All India Women's Conference by Annie Besant etc.

However, this collective consciousness was short lived and short sighted. Firstly, women were only intended to be "law breakers" and not law makers as they were not provided candidature in elections. Further, it couldn't bring remarkable social empowerment as they were still subservient to men. Their education, voting rights etc were still curtailed. Their participation in economy was also restricted to farming or social service activities. So, on one hand there was rise in feminist consciousness uplifted women but failed to empower them.

Remarks

SECTION-B

4. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following: (10×5=50)
- "No reformation is possible without a renaissance. Analyze this statement with respect to Socio religious reform movements in India."
 - "Caste movement was a product of the nationalistic democratic awakening during British period."
 - "At Nadiad, Gandhiji for the first time used this term 'Himalayan miscalculation' for RowlattStyagraha."
 - "Gandhiji was fast becoming a mere father figure of Indian National movement who needed to be honoured but not necessarily listened to."
 - "Macaulay rejected the claims of mother tongues on the ground that the Indian languages were too poor and crude to be made vehicles of serious thoughts and expressions, and therefore were unfit for the pursuance of higher education through them."

Ans4 (a) Reformation differs from renaissance as the former is forward looking while latter is revivalism or rebirth of old.

In Indian context, it is well suited that reformation was not possible without revival of old. This is because British was with their "oriental despotism and degraded past" theories had completely reduced the confidence among people. Therefore, reformers like Dayanand Saraswati, Vivekananda etc called for the revival of ancient glory to reform the existing stigmas like superstition, inequality, untouchability etc.

5

Remarks

Secondly, with taking ~~also~~ recourse from past it is very difficult to reform the society, because certain traditions are ingrained since past. Therefore, ~~eg~~ reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Vidyasagar looked to revive ancient religious scriptures to show that sati, and deplorable condition of women... was not mandated by past.

Therefore, a vision of future was inspired by instilling a sense of confidence among Indians by showing their glorious past. Hence, reformation has to precede by renaissance especially in context of India.

Ans 1(b) Western educated Indians were driven by ideas of western west. As such they came in contact with democratic ideas of rule of law, democracy, constitutionalism, equality of men and nations etc.

Remarks

these western educated intellectuals were also inspired by ideas of rationality, scientific temper etc. Thus, they began to question caste differences, & untouchability etc as biggest hindrance to national consciousness

This democratic and national awakening found manifestation in caste movements as well. For example, Jyotiba Phule, began to question rights of Brahmins and higher caste to pray in temples and started temple entry movement. Leaders like Ambedkar took ideas of democracy in caste movements and said that true democracy lies with empowerment of dalit. Similarly, Pereira, was inspired by rationalist awakening and began to defy superstitious tendencies in Hinduism as a whole.

So, national awakening found its echo in caste movements as well!

Remarks

Ans (c) ~~year~~ After success of Champaran,
Khed and Ambedabad Satyagraha,
 Gandhiji looked to involve the mass
 in Forest Satyagraha to oppose Forest
Act.

However, the movement was to remain
non-violent at all cost. But without proper
training or guidelines and without any
institutional setup Gandhiji trusted the masses,
 which rebounded after Jallianwala incident.
 This led to massive violence and British
unleashed a "reign of terror". Thus, Gandhiji
 called his attempt to involve masses without
training in non-violence as a terrible
blunder.

However, this made his death closer
 to Congress on a look out for an institution (INC)
 to pursue his struggle for independence and
history is testimony that Gandhiji learnt fast

Remarks

from his blunder.

Ans (d)- Gandhiji was popularly called "Bapu" or father of the nation because of his enormous mass support. It was this mass support during Non-cooperation movement, Civil Disobedience movement and Quit India movement, which led to Britishers rethink their colonial aspirations in India.

However, once it became clear that British would leave India, and ~~quest for~~ political responsibility to Indians started, Gandhiji declined himself because he was not interested in any position. But, when communal violence broke out after Direct Action day, Gandhiji urged leaders like Patel and Nehru to give up power in the hands of Muslim League to avoid violence and check partition.

4

Anti - Gandhi Jungs

- Jadhav
- Ambedkar
- Jinnah

Remarks

But, Patel and Nehru sidelined his request on the ground that it would lead to further anarchy and Balkanization of India.

Therefore, despite immense honour for Gandhiji, leaders often disregarded his demands and didn't always listen to him.

Ans (e)- Macaulay was an anglicist, ~~was~~ and believed that English education western education should be provided in English language only. He showed complete disregard for Indian languages in the sense that they lacked objectivity, grammar etc and further not suitable for rational education and scientific learning required in higher education.

However, this argument is based on very unassessed biases. In fact, currently Sanskrit has been seen to as the next

Remarks

Objective language and even NASA is intending to use it in coding.

The real intent of Macaulay was to create a class of Indians who would be loyal to British, which could be done by making them English in "taste and preferences".

Further, by English medium he was intended to show linguistic superiority of west of our oriental languages.

English education would also make Indians ready for petty, clerical jobs and save finances for Britain.

Thus, ~~Macaulay~~ Macaulay's arguments are irrational but based on his true intent of pursuing the idea of merchantalism, and exploitation of India.

Remarks

Remarks

5. (a) "Before 1920, peasant revolts emerged from the peasants themselves, with some of them focusing around local charismatic leaders. After 1920, peasant revolts tended to come under the guidance of regional, national or urban-based political movements." Comment. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The Montford Reforms were only a method for further draining India of her wealth and of prolonging her servitude." Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (c) "The ideology of Subhas Chandra Bose was blend of nationalism, fascism and communism." Critically analyze. (20 Marks)

Ans 5(a)- Before 1920, peasant revolts like Indus Pabna revolt, Chenab Canal Colony, Panipat revolt etc were based on local grievances and leadership was coming from peasants themselves. Seldom there was support from intellectuals or middle class.

Reasons:-

- (i)- Because, peasants own demands were not yet integrated into the national movement.
- (ii)- Peasants themselves felt that being direct subject of British was beneficial for them, without realizing the true cause of trouble. E.g. during Chenab colony violence when Minto vetoed act to increase water tax, peasants rejoiced being British subjects.

Remarks

(ii), they lacked vision of an alternate future and ~~did not~~ were happy with ~~their~~ subsistence without imagining that freedom would mean better options for them.

(iv)- lastly, national movement initially had not penetrated to villages.

Therefore, in revolts like Pabna, Indigo revolt etc, peasants formed their own societies and sent petition to British. Their demands were also localized like reduction of rent, or cessation of repression of European planters etc. In revolts like that of Santhal, Rangpur etc, often charismatic leaders like Birsa Munda, velu Thangai etc mobilized peasants at their own by invoking mysticism.

Therefore, before 1920, as Lamachandrasekhar said, the peasant revolts were history from

below

Remarks

But 1920, peasant revolts began to get integrated with freedom movement. This was because, national leaders like realized that movements can't be successful without involving peasants. For example, Non-cooperation movement was successful in areas where peasant mobilization had already taken place.

Further, even peasants under organization like Eka movement, Awachi-Kisan Sabha etc realized that their grievances will be best heard along with nationalist struggle.

So, post 1920, organizations like AI ① Kisan Sabha, Congress Socialist party etc began to lead peasant grievances and even Congress responded as evident from Karachi resolution where tenancy, land reform, reduction of land rents were vital issues.

So, pre 1920, peasant movements were localized but post it, they became inevitably linked to freedom struggle.

Remarks

Ans 5(b) The British held its colony to drain India of its wealth and use it for the benefit of the metropolis.

Montford reforms brought direct elections to provinces, with division of subjects into transferred (held by elected Indians) and reserved (held by Britishers). Therefore, the British historians called it a beginning of era of democracy in India.

However, critical examination shows that it was too to drain India of her wealth and prolong her servitude as:-

(i) - All revenue earning subjects like Income Tax, irrigation, railways were kept in reserved list, which responsibilities hidden subjects like health, local government were kept to given to discredit Indians.

Remarks

(ii) The council of ministers were made weak and they were responsible to governor and not elected members. So, elected members had no power.

(iii) Finances were still controlled by secy of State from London.

(iv) Viceroy retained power of veto to laws passed by legislature. So, important laws relating to agriculture reforms were vetoed.

(v) Montford reforms further extended separate electorates of Sikhs and Anglo Indians. This, dividing India to rule it.

Therefore, in all senses, Montford reforms kept financial string in hands of viceroy but transferred responsibilities to elected Indians without power. This ensured drain of wealth and symbolic permanence of British rule in India.

Remarks

Ans (C) - Subhas Chandra Bose ~~was~~ has been described as a blend of nationalism, fascism and communism as evident from following:-

(i) - Nationalism

(a) - He quit the lucrative job of civil service to join the national movement.

(b) - He was driven by the idea of free and independent India and there is no doubt on his intent to oust British from India.

(c) - He led movements like non-cooperation movement, civil disobedience movement from the front as part of Congress.

(d) - Even after separating from Congress, he formed Forward Block ~~to~~ and even joined hands with muslim league to fight against British.

(e) - Indian National Army was raised to free India through armed struggle under his

Remarks

leadership.

So, there is no doubt on his nationalist credentials.

Fascism

For this is evident from his support from fascist regimes from like Germany, Japan to liberate India. INA was helped by Japan and Nazi Germany to defeat British in India.

Further, he could be called fascist in the sense that he didn't shy away from a non-violent struggle to defeat British. But it should be kept in mind that he didn't want to establish a fascist regime in India and wanted a free, democratic republic of India as seen.

Communism

(1). SC Bose was always inspired by the left ideas. He believed that capitalism has been the cause of colonialism.

Remarks

(ii) - Further, his support to Congress National Socialist party showed that he believed that equality could be brought through state ownership of resources and distribution of poor.

(iii) - It was under the leadership of S-C Bose ^{in Haripur (1938)} that ~~Plan~~ reservation for setting up of Planning Commission but government ^{as} the owner and distributor of resources was passed.

This shows that he was Nationalist beyond doubt, fascist to the point of benefit to Indian freedom struggle and communist to level of practicality.

6. (a) "Rabindranath Tagore's educational model had a unique sensitivity and aptness for education within multi-racial, multi-lingual and multi-cultural situations." Comment. (15 Marks)
- (b) "Delhi pact, which was signed on the issue of minorities by India and Pakistan after partition with the aim of restoring the communal peace in both the countries." Critically analyze. (15 Marks)
- (c) "India after independence retained continuity with its colonial past". Critically analyze. (20 Marks)

Ans 6(a): Rabindranath Tagore was a visionary scholar. He knew that ethos of India has been inclusiveness and tolerance and envisaged an education system which could accommodate its diversity - religious, lingual and cultural.

(i) - he proposed secular education without showing any favour to particular religion.

(ii) - he did not shy away from rational and scientific education of west but it should not be copied to India but only borrowed. He trusted that Indian educated made better humans, but it needed rationality to reduce superstitions.

Remarks

(iii) he wanted education bottom up approach of education where people were taught in mother tongue. He himself composed in Bengali

(iv) - Further, education was not to be limited to books, but should include arts, music, culture etc. His Shantiniketan provided learnings in all of the above.

So, his education system was best suited for a diverse country like India. It provided for western scientific learning ^{with} Indian ethos to make people more humanist and universalist in nature.

Remarks

Ans. 6(c) India gained independence on 15th August 1947. however, it didn't break away completely with Britain despite being a sovereign.

The elements of continuity were:-

- (1)- Colonial institutions (a) like Army, Navy, Police structures were retained like the way it existed.
- (b)- All India services though renamed as Indian civil services were retained on insistence of V. B. Patel.
- (c) Our democratic polits resembled strongly with that of Britain.

(2) Economic continuity.

(a) British investors continued with their investments in India. In fact most of industries till 1950, were owned by Britishers.

~~(b)~~ (b)- India continued trade with British in cotton, spices etc.

Remarks

(2)- British funds were used in establishing
Bhilai Steel Plant.

(3)- Political or International relationship

(a)- India agreed to be a part of common-
wealth of British nation, however on
the condition that its sovereignty
was not compromised.

(4)- Cultural continuity

(a)- Many Britishers stayed back in India
who were accorded Anglo-Indian status
and adequate representation in our
constitution.

Therefore, even after independence
India retained continuity with Britain
on economic, political, institutional,
and cultural aspects. But, it was not
at the cost of sacrificing our

Remarks

Sovereignty -

Ans 6 (b) Delhi Pact was signed ~~so~~ between India and Pakistan to ensure easy movement of minorities from either side and also safety and security of minorities who wished to stay back.

For eg - many Pakistan was formed on promise of Muslim state, but many Muslims made India their home. Similarly, many Hindus and Sikhs remained back in Pakistan.

Delhi Pact ensured that adequate, political, economic and human rights would be given to minorities ~~in~~ in both states. This would ensure communal harmony ~~as~~ and maintain good relationship in future.

Remarks

Critical analysis

(i) - While India has provided all sorts of rights and privileges to its minorities, Pakistan has belied the Kelhi Pact.

(ii) - Cases of violence against Sikhs and Hindus are visible. Temples ~~from~~ Hindu temples have been destroyed and Sikh Shrines devastated.

(iii) - Forceful conversions have also been seen.

(iv) - In fact there was a discrimination between among Muslims from India as well. For e.g. Bengali Muslims in Bangladesh were refused political rights which led to Bangladesh liberation.

Remarks

Therefore, Delhi Pact couldn't ensure
absolute safety of - minorities because
Pakistan didn't follow it in letter and
spirit

See the 1-1-1: Hint

Remarks

Remarks