



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

Modern + ABC

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1401)

Name of Candidate	VAIBHAV ANAND SHARMA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH ONLINE	Registration Number	709988
Center		Date	31/AUG/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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
Delhi-110009

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.

1. Give an account of the contributions made by Indians to the field of mathematics in ancient and medieval times. (150 words) 10

प्राचीन एवं मध्य काल में गणित के क्षेत्र में भारतीयों के योगदानों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Since the period of Indus valley civilization (2600 BCE-1800 BCE); there is suggestive evidence that Indian peninsula had knowledge of decimal system, geometry, ratios etc

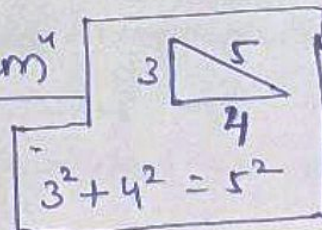
ANCIENT TIMES

① BRAHMA SPUTA SIDDHANTIKA

↳ written by Brahmagupta,
is the earliest mention of "0"
(ZERO).

② SALBASUTRA

↳ written by Baudhyayana
is the earliest mention of
"pythagoras theorem"



③ ARYABHATTA

↳ in Aryasiddhantika mentioned intricate calculations of speed of planetary motion etc.

④ BHASKARACHARYA's books :-

Bijganit, Arthaganit (algebra etc)

Also, "LILAVATI" is the most translated mathematical work.

MEDIEVAL TIMES

Personalities like TODAR MAL contributed by fusing mathematics and economy, by devising land classifications like "POLAJ", "PARAJI" etc and related revenue calculations.

Often, the contribution to mathematics, was not in isolation, but, happened in tandem with architectural development (like Vastu Shasthra) etc.

2. Female poet-saints played a significant role in the bhakti movement. Discuss. (150 words) 10

महिला संत कवियों ने भक्ति आंदोलन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Period of eighth to eighteenth century is known for Bhakti movement. i.e. attaining salvation through devotion (Bhakti).

[Female poet saints]

① ANDAL

- ↳ She was an Alwar saint;
- ↳ She was a devotee of VISHNU.
- ↳ She wrote verses to express her devotion for Vishnu.

② MIRABAI

- ↳ She was popular saint in Rajasthan.
- ↳ She was devotee of Krishna.
- ↳ She wrote popular bhajans.

- ③ Lal Ded, a muslim poetess from Kashmir also wrote about spiritualism.
- ④ Buddhist nuns like Mutta, Ubbiri and Mettika also wrote about their life which they left behind.
- ⑤ Akkamahadevi from Karnataka wrote "Vachanas" to uphold humanism.

There is a divine sadness in the work of women Bhakti saints.

They exploit the spiritual emotion to express their patriarchal exploitation in those times.

3. Give an account of Jain architecture that developed in various parts of the country during different periods. (150 words) 10

देश के विभिन्न भागों में भिन्न-भिन्न अवधियों के दौरान विकसित जैन स्थापत्य कला का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Jain architecture was often found closely associated with other architectural developments of time.

ANCIENT PERIOD

- ① Ellora caves

↳ 5 caves out of 34 are dedicated to Jain monks.

- ② Shravanbelgola statue of Lord BAHUBALI.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- ① "Qutub minar" complex is believed to be originally of 39 Jain temples.

- ② "DILWARA TEMPLE", mount Abu is actually influenced by the SOLANKI SUBSTYLE of the Nagara style temples.

↳ It has a replica of the temple on each stair down the water tank.

③ Ranakpur temple :-

Fifteenth century temple dedicated to Lord Adinath, first Jain Tirthankar.

General Features

- ① Jainas, unlike Hindu counterparts, built "temple cities"; where multiple temples were built in a single complex.
- ② Jain viharas, unlike Buddhist Viharas, do not have an assembly hall. The doorways are so small that one has to bend to enter. (Rigorous asceticism)

4. Curzon's domestic and foreign policies were motivated by the urge to further strengthen the British position in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कर्जन की घरेलू एवं विदेशी नीतियों, भारत में अंग्रेजों की स्थिति को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता से प्रेरित थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Curzon, was the youngest Viceroy of India. His tenure was from 1898 to 1905. Imperialist to the core, with extensive experience of Asian countries, he tried to formulate pro-British policies.

[Foreign policies]

- ① Tibet :- Improved trade relations and British presence. Fear of Russian domination existed.
- ② Persia :- Good relations to dominate Strait of Hormuz, which Russia, France and Turkey also targeted
- ③ Afghanistan :- Deal with Abdur Rahman. Assured resistance to Russian expansion
- ④ NWFP :- Peace assured. Savings to Britain.

Domestic policies① Economic

- (1.1) :- Pound made legal tender. Exchange rate fixed.
- (1.2) :- Supported financial decentralization.
- (1.3) ~~Made~~ Railway Commission's recommendations applied. Railway made profitable.

② Agriculture

- (2.1) Cooperative Societies Act, to reduce money lenders' influence

③ Education

"Indian Universities Act", 1904 brought Indian universities under government's supervision.

changes in Calcutta Corporation and partition of Bengal etc like policies. irked Indians and strengthened the Indian National Movement.

5. The Communal Award was seen not only as an attack on national unity but also inimical to the interests of the depressed classes. Discuss. Also, highlight how the Poona Pact sought to address some concerns in this regard. (150 words) 10

सांप्रदायिक पंचाट (कम्युनल अवार्ड) को न केवल राष्ट्रीय एकता पर प्रहार के रूप में देखा गया, अपितु यह दलित वर्गों के हितों के भी प्रतिकूल था। चर्चा कीजिए साथ ही, रेखांकित कीजिए कि किस प्रकार पूना पैक्ट ने इस संबंध में कुछ चिंताओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास किया।

British president Ramsay MacDonald facilitated the Communal Award after the 2nd Round Table Conference, to decide on the question of depressed classes in India.

ATTACK ON INDIAN UNITY

It was supported by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, but still :→

- ① It segregated the Dalits from other caste Hindus (psychologically)
- ② It provided for ~~communal~~ separate electorates, thus, cementing the "Dalit consciousness" instead of national consciousness.
- ③ It undermined "Indian National Congress'" credibility as a

united voice of India.

INMICAL TO DALIT INTERESTS

- ① As Gandhi said, the communal award would ensure that the Dalits, remain Dalits for perpetuity.
- ② It hindered in the process of social inclusion of Dalits.

POONA PACT

Through, ~~MR~~ Jaikar's etc efforts, Gandhi and Ambedkar reached a compromise in 1932:-

- ① By dropping separate electorates.
- ② But, increasing the number of reserved seats for Dalits, both in central and provincial legislature.

But, later it was seen, that Congress manipulated the choice of Dalit leaders.

6. Given the important role played by the press in the formation and propagation of nationalist ideology, the British sought to curb the freedom of the press at various points during the freedom movement. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रवादी विचारधारा के निर्माण एवं प्रचार-प्रसार में प्रेस द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को देखते हुए, अंग्रेजों ने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के दौरान कई अवसरों पर प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता पर अंकुश लगाने का प्रयास किया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

James Augustus Hickey started the first newspaper "Bengal Gazette" in ~~1870~~ 1780.

ROLE IN NATIONALIST IDEOLOGY

- ① In the 1885-1915 phase, most of the political education of masses occurred through press.
- ② Provided critique of government.
- ③ Greatly helped Indian National Congress.

RESTRICTIONS BY GOVERNMENT

- ① Section 124 A was often invoked.
- ② Vernacular Press Act, 1870 or

the "Gagging Act" was enacted

(2.1) It differentiated between
Indian and English press.

Amrit Bazar Patrika, overnight
became an English newspaper
to escape the Gagging act.

7. The peasant awakening seen in 1930s in India was largely a result of the combination of particular economic and political developments of that period. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में 1930 के दशक में अवलोकित कृषक जागरूकता, व्यापक तौर पर उस अवधि की विशिष्ट आर्थिक और राजनीतिक घटनाक्रमों के सम्मिश्रण का परिणाम थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

1930s saw extensive peasant mobilisation in India, to the extent, they became a dependable political force for Congress in mass movements.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

- ① The Zamindari system was promoting "absentee landlordism" and reduced the peasant's prestige to a sharecropper.
- ② Even in the ryotwari and mahalwari areas; the condition of peasant was not good.
- ③ The "artisans" "handicraft" economy was completely destroyed by now.
- ④ "Great Economic Depression" (1929-33) further dampened demand and prices rose.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

- ① Influence of socialist ideas of commintern raised class consciousness
- ② The Home Rule Movement had organised peasants into KISAN SABHAS.
- ③ Local peasant leaders, like BABA RAMCHANDRA (in UP) etc provided leadership.
- ④ Dominant peasant castes, like PATIDARS in Gujarat, Mahisya in Bengal organised peasants.

Peasants' concerns fuelled the Non-Cooperation movement, Bardoli Satyagraha.

But, Congress was careful in not promoting the peasant v/s zamindar outlook.

8. Though the upsurge by the ratings of the Royal Indian Navy was suppressed, it is seen as an event which marked the end of British rule in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि, रॉयल इंडियन नेवी के नाविकों के विद्रोह को दबा दिया गया था, तथापि इसे एक ऐसी घटना के रूप में देखा जाता है जो भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के अंत का प्रतीक था चर्चा कीजिए।

Suppressing the Royal Indian Navy's ratings was an administrative necessity for India, thus, even Indian leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel etc helped British to suppress it. But, it completely disillusioned British of any expectation of further rule over India.

MARKED THE BRITISH RULE'S END

- ① It rapidly spread after the HMIS Talwar incident in February 1946 involving Be. Dutt.
- ② It even spread to the Royal

Indian Airforce .

- ③ It provided further force to the already active INA trials .
- ④ It even alerted the Indian leaders to gain control for creating an organized defence force for India .
- ⑤ It further highlighted the racial outlook of British officers. Thus, even the city persons/civilians collaborated with naval ratings

Although INA trials and RIN revolts were not linked strongly. But still their temporal overlap provided vigour to the nationalist sentiments which also created superficial Hindu-Muslim unity for some time .

9. The story of India's freedom struggle cannot be complete without recognizing the role that many leaders of North East India played during the time. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की कहानी उस दौर में उत्तर-पूर्व भारत के अनेक नेताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को मान्यता प्रदान किए बिना पूर्ण नहीं हो सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

① KANAKLATA BARUA (Assam)

Rejected from INA (Indian National Army) as she was a minor made a name for herself in the Quit India Movement. She died holding the national flag.

② PAONA BRAJBHASHI (Manipur)

Fought for Maharaja Kulachandra in Anglo-Manipuri war. He chose getting beheaded when asked to switch to the British side.

③ BIR TIKENDRAJIT SINGH (Manipur)

Fought British and died defending his Manipur kingdom.

- ④ RAENI GAIDINLIU :- (Nagaland)
Turned her cousin Haipou Jadonang's
religious reform movement into
an anti-British struggle.
She hailed from a Naga tribe

10. Giving an account of revolutionary activities carried outside India to get freedom from the British colonial rule, highlight the limitations of such activities. (150 words) 10

ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन से स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने हेतु भारत से बाहर की गई क्रांतिकारी गतिविधियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों की सीमाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Dadabhai Naoroji started the tradition of popularizing India's national struggle abroad. But it was continued by others too.

ACCOUNT OF ACTIVITIES

① SHYAM KRISHNA VERMA

He established India House, Bharat Swadesh Samiti etc. in London. It acted as a safehouse for leaders like Lala Hardayal, VD Savarkar etc.

↳ Madanlal Dhingra of this group killed Curzon Wylie, an unpopular British official.

② ZIMMERMAN PLAN :- Leveraging Germany's animosity with British;

Bagha Jatin etc orchestrated it. However, it failed in Balasore.

③ GHADR REVOLUTION :-

Orchestrated by Lala Hardyal,
NRIs of west coast of America etc
it aimed to use Rashbehari Bose
and Sachin Sanyal's leadership
to oust British from India.

④ SUBHASH CHANDR BOSE :-

Mukti Sena, INA, Government in exile etc were all part of revolutionary activity outside India.

LIMITATIONS

- ① Lack of coordinated efforts.
- ② Lack of connection with Indian masses.
- ③ Lack of a unified ideology.
- ④ High on emotions, low on planning.
- ⑤ Shifting of bases, from London to Paris to Berlin etc.

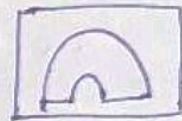
11. The architecture of Pallava kingdom has a distinctive style comprising of cave temples, monolithic temples and structural temples. Elaborate with examples. (250 words) 15

पल्लव स्थापत्य कला एक विशिष्ट शैली है, जिसमें गुहा मंदिर, एकात्म मंदिर और संरचनात्मक मंदिर सम्मिलित हैं। उदाहरण सहित सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Pallava kingdom (600 CE onwards) was instrumental in developing the PRAVIDA temple architecture, which was finally extensively perfected by the MA-INLINE CHOLA DYNASTY (890 CE onwards)

DISTINCTIVE STYLE

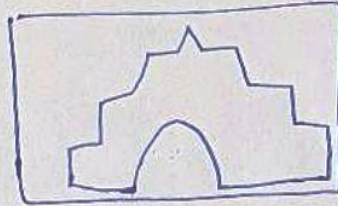
① CAVE TEMPLES :- →



The mahendravarman stage, began making rock caves and installing an idol for worship in it.

↳ In the Narsimha varman stage, these cave temples were provided further rock cuttings

to make it a RATH

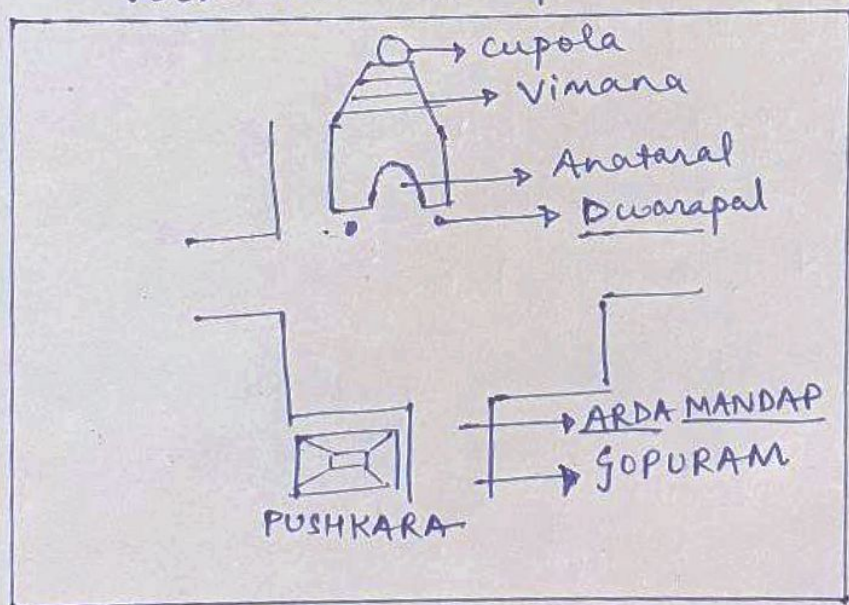


eg:- ARTJUN RATH
DRAUPADI RATH
etc.

STRUCTURAL TEMPLES: →

② Then, in the Rajsimhavarman stage, the proper birth of the Dravida style can be seen.

↳ These were not simply rock cut temples.



The Pallava kingdom also inspired the Rashtrakuta rulers, mainline Cholas etc, which led to construction of :-

- Kailashnath monolithic temple, Ellora.
- Brihadeshwara temple (by Raja Raja Chola).

12. Though the contact between the Greeks and ancient Indians was for a brief period, its impact was fairly wide in range. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि यूनानियों एवं प्राचीन भारतीयों के मध्य एक संक्षिप्त अवधि तक ही संपर्क रहा था, तथापि इसका प्रभाव काफी व्यापक था। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Although, evidence exists that Indus Valley Civilization had trade relations with mesopotamian empire etc.

But, clear evidence exists of Greek contact when they came to India during maurya's and Post mauryan time period.

IMPACT

① We know ancient Indians through the SOURCES which archaeologists decipher.

↳ Initial Indian archaeologists had familiarity with Greek civilizations. This shaped their study of Indian civilization too.

② Architectural Impact

- ②.1) The Gandhara school of Post Mauryan sculptures had prominent Greek features :-
- muscularity like Hercules, Atlas etc.
 - Broad forehead.
 - Sleek, gracious features like Zeus, Apollo etc.

②.2) The "Halo" behind head.
↳ also in Mathura school.

②.3) Scabbard, trousers etc
in art, architecture.

③ Social Impact

③.1) It can be argued that the ancient Roman empire inspired "Democratic thoughts" in India. (Aristotle, Plato etc).

(3.2) Matrimonial alliances, eg:-
Helena (Seleukos Nikator's daughter)
married Chandragupta Maurya.
↳ Also many Satrahanna rulers
married Indo Greek Princesses.

13. The subject of Indian folk art paintings is as diverse as the Indian cultural milieu itself. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय लोक चित्रकला का विषय उतना ही विविधतापूर्ण है जितना कि स्वयं भारतीय सांस्कृतिक परिवेश। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

From hunting designs in Bhimbetka caves to Jahangir's naturalist designs, India's paintings / ~~art~~ art is diverse.

① Kamasutra is the first book on Indian painting.

Akbar :→ He initiated Karkhanas.
↳ Used Indian themes like Mahabharat (Hamzanama)

Rajasthani paintings

↳ Highlight Shyama varna of Krishna

↳ Themes include Geetgovinda (by Jayadeva) and Chaurapan chshika (By Bilhana)

Kangra paintings

Combination of embroidery and painting

Madhubani painting

- ↳ Aripam madhubani on religious themes
- ↳ Kohbar Madhubani on love themes.

Manjusha painting

- ↳ Had "image of snake" in every painting. Shows "TOTEMISM" in Indian society.

Thang Ka :- Shows Sino-Tibetan influence through Buddhist paintings.

Thus, Indian folk paintings are as diverse as Indian society.

1401

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस शीर्ष में
कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The short-sightedness of Congress, Jinnah's ambitions and British amorality – all played their part in the partition of India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

कांग्रेस की अदूरदर्शिता, जिन्ना की महत्वाकांक्षाएँ एवं अंग्रेजों की नीतिशून्यता - सभी ने भारत के विभाजन में अपनी भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's partition had diverse reasons.

Short sighted Congress

① In the 1885-1905 phase, Congress hardly focussed on Hindu-Muslim unity, preparation of masses etc.

↳ This was used by British to prepare reactionary Muslim elements like SYED AHMED KHAN to have an Islamic rhetoric.

② 1907 SPLIT IN SURAT :-

The inability of Congress' leadership to bridge extremist-moderates' gap, in a way wasted the Hindu-Muslim solidarity gained during "SWADESHI" and "BOYCOTT".

of 1903-1907 phase.

↳ This allowed British to frame "MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS" and use Nawab Salimullah of Dacca, against Indian nationalism. Separate electorates for muslims are an example.

③ congress failed to ~~see~~ foresee that accepting separate electorate for muslims in 1916 LUCKNOW PACT can snowball into partition.

④ congress failed to use the religio-political consciousness of khilafat movement, and turn it into a secular-nationalist consciousness among Indian muslims.

JINNAH'S AMBITIONS

After facing a defeat in the 1937 elections; Jinnah adopted

a "ISLAM IS IN DANGER" rhetoric to woo Indian muslims, which was reflected in Pakistan resolution of 1940.

↳ Not even a Muslim by religious standards, he had economic and political aspirations from a new Pakistan

BRITISH AMORALITY

① After seeing Hindu-muslim unity in 1857 revolt, they were keen to pit one section against another.

② They openly fooled muslims on the pretext of "mughal like era" and Hindu intellectuals through "fake promises of reforms".

An efficient leadership could have used the social solidarity achieved during INA trials to construct a united, strong and undivided India.

15. Given the specific nature and character of the British colonial state, the Indian national movement gradually evolved its strategy and tactics over the course of time. Analyse. (250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक राज्य की विशिष्ट प्रकृति एवं चरित्र को देखते हुए, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ने समय के साथ उत्तरोत्तर अपनी रणनीति एवं कार्यनीति का विकास किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The "perception" of the nature of British colonial state temporally varied in the minds of Indian nationalists; which; also influenced their approach towards the national movement.

NATURE PERCEIVED : → Benevolent but unaware

with this perception in the (1885-1905 phase), the nationalists focussed upon :-

- ⊕ Demanding council entry for Indians.
- ⊕ Reforms for representative decision making.
- ⊕ Prayer, petitions and constitutional

agitation.

NATURE PERCEIVED :- Diplomatic
and selfish.

Now, in the 1905-1930 phase,
the nationalists were becoming
increasingly extremist :-

- ⊛ 1920 Nagpur session, Congress
affirmed to extra constitutional
at struggles.
- ⊛ the Non-cooperation movement
with a "threat" of civil disobedience.
- ⊛ Even the moderate leaders
not vehemently opposed
the revolutionaries

It was because, by now, Indians
were disillusioned by "Morley
Minto, Chelmsford reforms", Jallian-

wala bagh, Simon commission etc.

FINAL PERCEPTION :- Outrightly
selfish.

After August offer, when British arrested the congress leadership in context of Gowalia tank meeting, even Gandhiji did not condemn the violence by Indian masses.

↳ In the Quit India movement, Gandhiji's militant streak can be seen in the proclamation "DO OR
DIE"

Thus from constitutional agitation to outright condemnation, Indian national movement has evolved along with nature of British rule.

16. The foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 was not a sudden accident but the culmination of a long process of political awakening.
(250 words) 15
Comment.

वर्ष 1885 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की स्थापना कोई अप्रत्याशित घटना नहीं थी, अपितु यह राजनीतिक चेतना की एक लंबी प्रक्रिया की पराकाष्ठा थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Landholders' Society (~~1837~~)(1837)
was the first political organiza-
tion of British India.

Since then, the issues evolved,
support base increased finally
resulting in a pan-India politi-
cal organisation called Indian
National Congress.

NOT A SUDDEN ACCIDENT

- ① Landholder's Society had only
Zamindar's issues on agenda.
- ② British India Society of
Bengal by George Thompson
was created for entire society.
- ③ "Bombay Association" by
Dadabhai Naoroji was aiming

at "council entry for Indians".

④ "East India Association" aimed at "economic critique" of the British rule.

Long Process of Political Awakening

① Printing press

Allowed the slow and steady "nationalistic awakening" of India.

② Railways

Allowed the "caste hierarchy" to dilute. This started the process, ~~the~~ which was ~~carried~~ forwarded by Congress' ground level workers during the "TRUCE PHASE".

③ Debates of Councils

G.K. Gokhale etc used the councils

to economically critique the government
↳ This was slow, but effective
nation building exercise.

LIGHTENING CONDUCTOR

Finally, to avoid British wrath,
the leaders used "A.O. HUME" as
a safeguard to start the first
pan-India political organization
of India.

↳ Congress' debates developed
as its confidence developed.

Post the 1937 elections; it was
openly campaigning against
the British raj.

17. Despite the Cripps' proposal being a step ahead of the August Offer, it was rejected by both the Congress and the Muslim League albeit for different reasons. Discuss. (250 words) 15

अगस्त प्रस्ताव से एक कदम आगे होने के बावजूद क्रिप्स प्रस्ताव को कांग्रेस और मुस्लिम लीग द्वारा अलग-अलग कारणों से अस्वीकार कर दिया गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Both the August offer (1940) and Cripps mission (1942) were half hearted efforts by the British government.

The aim was to subdue the international pressure on Britain to act in favour of the Indian cause, rather than, actually benefitting India.

STEP AHEAD OF AUGUST OFFER

where the August offer offered that "mainly Indians" would contribute to the constituent assembly; the Cripps mission

entitled only Indians to find
their constitutional future.

- It also offered a scheme for
making the constituent asse-
mbly.

REJECTED FOR DIFFERENT REASONS

Congress' Reasons

① "Dominion status"
a dead horse.

② Pakistan demand
accepted tacitly
i.e. by allowing
different provinces
to have different
agreement with
Britain.

Muslim League's Reasons

① Pakistan dem-
and is not ful-
filled (explicitly)

② League saw
the scheme a
formula for
a united
India.

③ Provision of
"nomination" of
~~into~~ members
by princely
states; congress
wanted elections.

③ League wanted
muslim majority
areas to be out-
rightly clubbed
together

Even the Cabinet Mission plan
was able to fully satisfy
both the Congress and the
All India Muslim League.

18. Though India as a whole had been ruled by some emperors in the past, it was only in the 19th century that the concept of national identity and national consciousness emerged. Examine. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि अतीत में कुछ सम्राटों का संपूर्ण भारत पर शासन रहा था, तथापि कहीं जाकर 19वीं शताब्दी में ही राष्ट्रीय पहचान और राष्ट्रीय चेतना की अवधारणा उभरी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

By the imperialistic historical perspective, India became a nation, once it came under British.

But, from the Indian perspective, the issue is deeper and diverse.

Imperialistic perspective

- ① The past rulers never consolidated India economically, politically or territorially; for eg:-

(1.1) mughals could not reach the whole of south India.

(1.2) marathas never established administration; except in the malwa, gujrat area.

- (1.3) All the provincial powers; viz. Rajput, Gujarat sultans, Jats etc had different administrative styles.

It was only through the acts like :-

- ① A proper codification of laws by the "Law Commission" under Macaulay.
 - ② Opening an All-India Service for Indians through Charter Act, 1853.
 - ③ Providing local representation of provinces in the Indian central legislative council etc
- that India assumed its "national identity".

But, from the Indian perspective :-

- ① Even in the Sangam assembly in Tamil Nadu, saints from the entire India participated (eg:- Andal from Alwar)
- ② "Temple Culture" binds the entire India.
- ③ Even the area of "Dravidan" languages has "Sanskritic" literature. Thus India despite being linguistically diverse has underlying united linguistic history.
- ④ The Mauryan empire talked about "AKHANDA BHARAT" and saw rulers like ASHOKA, the CHAKRAVARTIN SAMRAT.

Thus, perhaps the "modern nation identity" was crystallized by India in 19th century; but; the ancient civilizational identity runs much deeper

19. The Marathas had the potential to develop into a new pan-India empire replacing the Mughals, but that potential was never fully realized because of the nature of the Maratha polity itself. Discuss. (250 words) 15

मराठों में मुगलों को प्रतिस्थापित कर एक नए अखिल भारतीय साम्राज्य के रूप में विकसित होने की क्षमता थी, लेकिन स्वयं मराठा राजव्यवस्था की प्रकृति के कारण यह क्षमता कभी पूर्णतः साकार नहीं हो पाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

Even British (EEIC) considered Marathas a strong contender to the Indian empire, thus; they were reluctant in assuming full control of Bengal after Battle of Buxar (1764)

POTENTIAL OF MARATHA EMPIRE

- ① A regular producer of courageous leaders like BAJIRAO, MAHADJI SCINDHIA, NANA PHADNAVIS etc
- ② A regular flow from Chauth and Sardeshmukhi increased Maratha glory.
- ③ The "PESHWA SYSTEM" or the "ASTAPRADHAN SYSTEM" had nece-

ssary offices like "WAQIA NAVIS"
(home minister), SHURA NAVIS (secretary)

↳ This system of polity had
the "potential" to be scalable
on a pan-India level.

④ Expertise in "guirilla warfare"
made them good defenders of
their kingdom.

FAILURE OF MARATHA POLITY

① They relied on "raids" and
"loots" and their administration
hardly extended beyond Malwa,
Gujarat etc.

② Internal factionalism among
the "Holkars of Nagpur" Indore,
"Gaikwad of Baroda" etc.

- ③ Frivolous rulers like "Ragunath
rao etc".
- ④ Lack of focus on modernizing
military, unlike Haider Ali who
modernized it using French help.
- ⑤ Lack of focus on stable econo-
my, unlike Mysore where
sericulture etc was developed.

In general, once the common
enemy, the mughals were gone,
the Maratha chiefs could not
find a new common rallying
point to unite.

20. The Revolt of 1857 led not to the downfall but to the consolidation of British Empire in India. In this context, bring out the changes in administrative structure and policies introduced by the British post 1857.

(250 words) 15

1857 के विद्रोह ने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के पतन का नहीं, अपितु समेकन का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। इस संदर्भ में, 1857 के पश्चात् अंग्रेजों द्वारा प्रशासनिक संरचना और नीतियों में लाए गए परिवर्तनों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The mutiny turned into a revolt because of loopholes in British polity and administration.

Thus, they learned their lessons and tried their best to never allow reoccurrence of 1857 type revolt, which nearly swept away British rule from India.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

① Civil Services :-

The internal resistance among Britain to allow Indians into the civil services was now overcome. The goal was to collide

with Indians to rule Indians.

(2) Army :-

(2.1) The percentage of European officers was increased.

(2.2) Arrangement on "ethnic lines"

eg:- GORKHA REGIMENT fired on unarmed crowd during Jallianwala bag Baisakhi celebration

(2.3) The arms garrison necessarily had European presence.

(2.4) Superior quality weapons with the European soldiers.

(3) Legislation: →

The Indian Councils Act, 1861 provided for "non-official members hip" for Indians to "vent off" their political steam.

④ Social Policies :-

(4.1) Britishers abandoned the desire for social modernization of Indians as "sati abolishment" "thrust on widow remarriage" etc irked Indians earlier.

(4.2) A general official position of respecting Indian traditions.

(4.3) "DIVIDE AND RULE", whether Hindus and Muslims; Moderates and extremists, upper class and lower class etc, This ideology developed strongly post 1857.

If Indians learnt from 1857 revolt as strongly as British, then history could have taken a different course.