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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1230)

Name of Candidate	NUPUR GOEL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	6667
Center	ORN	Date	4/9/19

INDEX TABLE

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. 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

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 rule started in India with Babur in 1526 & saw various great rulers like Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jahan etc.

However, it culminated in 1857 after Bahadur Shah Zafar was deposed from throne.

Factors responsible for

decline of Mughal Empire:-

- 1) Aurangzeb's policies - Aurangzeb's policy towards Jats, Marathas, Sikhs, his Deccan expedition, reliance on true Islam rang a death knell.
- 2) No able administrator to rule Mughal empire - several wars of accession to thrones, meddling by court nobles like Sayyid brothers etc.
- 3) Zamindari system, Jagirdari crisis in

no land was left to give to jagirdars.

- 4) Economy - in ruins, huge taxes collected, high exploitation of peasants, artisans,
- 5) lack of geopolitical awareness & wishes of several western companies.
- 6) lack of scientific inventions - No research & development for science army etc.
- 7) Finally a number of successor states like Hyderabad, Awadh etc.

How it helped in expansion & consolidation of British Empire?

- 1) The lacunae of governance created by Mughals was easily filled by British.
- 2) Policy of divide and rule among various ~~was~~ conflicting rulers.
- 3) No centralised political system to unite India after Mughals.

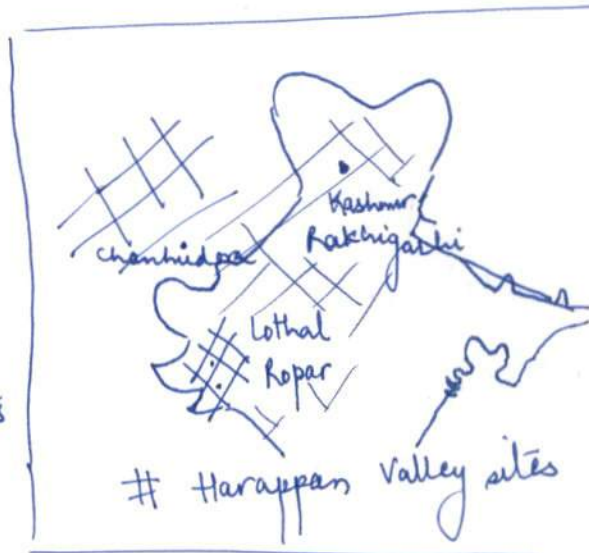
Although Marathas showed some resistance but after 3rd Panipat war & Abdali's invasion they were also decimated giving way to British to conquer India.

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

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

Indus valley civilisation, also called Harappan civilisation dates back to 6th century BC.

It is still regarded as a model for urban planning and known for its art and craft.



Key features of Indus Valley civilisation are :-

- 1) Urban planning - well-laid plan for architecture & plan of urban areas.
 - 90° Houses made of burnt bricks
 - well-laid sanitation system.
 - Rows cutting at 90° - well laid out grid system.
- 2) citadel separated by lower elevation town for common people.

- 3) Cultural sites - Presence of Great Bath in Mohenjodaro, granaries in Harappa city.
- 4) Language - The script of Harappan inscriptions are still unknown.
- 5) Artefacts - Dancing girl statue of bronze, priest, bull, various anklets, terracotta toys, pearls show the superior sculpting skill of their artisans.
- 6) Pottery - Red clay or NBFW pottery.
- 7) Nature-worship - Mother Nature, Pashupathi symbol along with animals, trees etc were worshipped.
- 8) Trade - They used to trade from Mesopotamia, Kerala as local currency has been found there.

Thus, Indus valley civilisation is still considered to be a modern civilisation.

3. 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

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।

National Freedom struggle was a combined result of a number of internal & external factors.

During first world-war i.e. 1914-1918, we see Home Rule Movement, Revolutionary Nationalist Movements & Non cooperation Movement in 1920.

Internal factors :-

- 1) Oppressive British policies - dissatisfaction after GOI Act, 1909; oppressive tax system on peasants, artisans, large unemployment etc.
- 2) Middle-class freshly educated & influenced by western thinkers - able to lead the movement.
- 3) Failure of Swadeshi Movement - split in congress, failure of Extremists to give direction to youth.
- 4) socio-religious reform movement.

external factors :-

- 1) Russian Revolution, 1917 & rise of socialism
- 2) Influence of Russian & rich nihilists on revolutionists in this phase.
- 3) First world war as war fought for colonies (Paris Treaty)
- 4) Bad treatment meted out to Turkey & its dismemberment.

§

Significance of 1st world war :-

- 1) Economic :- It first led to price rise, then price fall leading to cut in Indian industries, huge unemployment, poverty as well as heavy taxation.
 - 2) It increased the nationalism by giving a new lease of life to freedom struggle.
 - 3) Home Rule Movement started by Annie Besant & Tilak (in 1914)
 - 4) Inclusion of extremists again in congress
 - 5) Ghadar Revolt, Surya Sen's dacoity attempt etc.
- It further showed the true exploitative & mercantilist nature of British to Indian masses.

4. Highlight the contribution of EV Ramasamy Periyar in challenging conservatism and instituting socio-political reforms. (150 words) 10

रूढ़िवाद को चुनौती देने और सामाजिक-राजनीतिक सुधारों को आरंभ करने में ई. वी. रामास्वामी पेरियार के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

EV Ramaswamy is a well-known socio-political reformer during 19th century and is fondly called 'Periyar' in south India.

Challenging conservatism:-

- 1) He was against Brahminical domination:
 - led Vaikom satyagraha in which he placed a demand for temple entry of lower caste people.
- 2) crusader for caste system abolition and women rights.
 - Advocated education of SC, ST, women
- 3) led 'Self Respect Movement' in south India
 - completion of marriage without priest.

Instituting socio-political reforms:-

- 1) He formed 'Justice Party' after

resigning from Congress in 1920s to
work for upliftment of lower caste.

2) Advocated education as well as
employment opportunities for such
people

3) He also advocated reform in lower
caste - ie leaving alcohol

- interdining
- intercaste marriages
- equal property rights.

4) He also opposed sati, polygamy, purdah
system, female infanticide.

Thus, EV Ramaswamy was
a great crusader of human rights in
South India.

5. 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

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 took roots in Indian polity in Wellesley's time.

Features of subsidiary policy :-

- 1) A British resident to be placed in the court of Indian ruler.
- 2) Indian ruler had to maintain a contingent of British army at his own cost.
- 3) He can't enter into any agreement with other European powers.
- 4) In return, Britishers will save him from any imminent danger.
- 5) If he isn't able to pay British, he would have to cede his territory to them.

Subsidiary policy helped in following way for expansion of British rule :-

- 1) They were able to maintain a large army contingent at other's expense -
- 2) British resident always sought to further the British interests in the state.
- 3) They acted as buffers against any foreign invasion. Eg - Treaty with sikhs to have buffer against Russian invasion.
- 4) It also led to huge expansion in territory. Eg - Awadh, Mysore, Punjab etc.
- 5) It also eliminated the Napoleon danger completely.

Subsidiary Alliance paved a great foundation for consolidation & expansion of British empire.

6. Discuss the emergence, significance and decline of the Home Rule League movement during the freedom struggle of India. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान होमरूल लीग आंदोलन के उद्भव, महत्व और पतन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Home Rule League Movement was started in 1916 as a response to first world war by Annie Besant & Tilak.

[Annie Besant] - in whole India including Bombay except places of Tilak's league - George Arundale as its secretary.

[Tilak] - in Central Province, Maharashtra (except Bombay), Bihar, Berar etc.

Emergence of Home Rule League Movement:-

- 1) Failure of Morley-Minto reforms to satisfy Indians.
- 2) High economic exploitation - mining of Indian industries, peasants, artisans, unemployment.
- 3) Modelled on lines of Irish Home Rule League.
- 4) First world war as war for colonies amongst imperialist powers.

5) leadership by Besant & Tilak.

Significance :- It worked on mass awareness programs. Eg - Reading room, newspapers etc.

2) Increased nationalism in masses.
3) Gave an impetus to both Moderates & Extremists to come together on a platform.

4) Demanded dominion status (self govt on lines of Australia & New Zealand).

5) Promoted the inclusion of extremist into congressional fold.

6) Various leaders - Lala Lajpat Rai, Motilal Nehru, J.L. Nehru, Subhash Bose joined it.

Decline →

1) severe government repression - by Rowlatt Act, Defence of India Act etc.

2) Tilak had to go abroad - leaderless.

3) Govt indicated reforms in air - Montagu chelmsford Reform - alienating Moderates.

4) coming up of Gandhi.

7. Pahari school of painting constitute a significant part of India's cultural heritage. In this context, throw light on the Kangra style of painting.

(150 words) 10

चित्रकला की पहाड़ी शैली भारत की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग का निर्माण करती है। इस संदर्भ में, चित्रकला की कांगड़ा शैली पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Pahari school of painting is associated with hills, mountain regions of Indian subcontinent.

they are a significant part of India's cultural heritage as:-

- 1) Miniature painting.
- 2) story telling through paintings
- 3) Folk love & Radha-Krishna images.
- 4) Use of local materials and colors.

It has 2 schools-

- 1) Dogra school in Jammu & Kashmir
- 2) Kangra school in Himachal Pradesh.

Kangra style of painting
has following unique features:-

- 1) Origin in Himachal Pradesh.
- 2) Based on love and folk love.

Example - Jayadeva - Gita Govinda'.
satsai,
Bhagwat Purana.

- Paintings of kings also done.
- Huge nature depicted - trees, leaves
large strokes of brush
- Hugely intricate designs used in
Ranga style.
- Colors made by natural vegetables &
flowers locally grown.

8. 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

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 इसपर चर्चा कीजिए।

Netaji Subhash chandra Bose was fondly called as 'Prince among Patriots' by Gandhiji. Recently, our govt named 2 islands in Andaman & Nicobar in his remembrance.

Realistic Leader :-

- 1) Second World War - He wanted to fight against British while it was already engaged in 2nd world war with the aid of rival nations - Japan, Germany
- 2) He even made a provisional government and declared himself PM. He declared war on Britain in that capacity.
- 3) He considered state to be separate from religion & culture - Didn't go into meddling religion with politics.
- 4) Advocated socialism - Trade Unionism, student union etc.

Diplomatic skill :-

- 1) He defeated Pattabhai Sitarammaiyar, a candidate backed by Gandhiji himself in a congressional election in 1931.
- 2) Twice the president of Indian National Congress.
- 3) He formed Forward Bloc after exiting congress.
- 4) He also negotiated successfully with Germany, Japan etc for having prisoners of war.

Military skill :-

- 1) ~~for~~ leader of Indian National Army formed by Mohan Chand.
- 2) He formed Kani Mansi Regiment to give representation to women.
- 3) He not only made INA but also modernised it by modern weapons, training etc.

Thus, he was a great leader of her freedom struggle.

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

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

Numismatics can be defined as study or collection of coins while epigraphy is the study of inscriptions engraved on scriptures, edicts, caves, stones etc.

They play a significant role in reconstruction of ancient history.

Numismatics :-

- 1) Availability of coins of Gupta age in far regions like Mesopotamia, Roman Empire highlighted established trade with those regions.
- 2) The purity of gold & silver coins was highest during Gupta age & it declined with their fall → showcased the declining wealth of these kingdoms.
- 3) The image of a king playing veena showed kings to be patrons of music.
Eg - Samudragupta.

- 4) sometimes, they also have some phrases written. eg - Religious lines etc showed religion to be playing major role in rule.

Epigraphy :-

- 1) The Ashokan Major & Minor Pillar inscriptions are major source of administrative & socio-economic information.
 - 2) Used pillars for spreading of religious messages too. eg - Ashokan XI Major Edict about Dhamma.
 - 3) A pillar praising valour of Samudragupta by Virahimihira informs us about Gupta empire.
 - 4) Even material used, style of making show their craftsmanship. eg - Ashoka Iron Pillar.
 - 5) They also show rights enjoyed by females. eg - a construction work done by donation given by daughter of a Gupta king.
- Thus, they both are great sources for reconstructing our past.

10. Among various modes, trade played an important role in the spread of Indian culture abroad in the ancient period. Discuss. (150 words) 10

विविध साधनों के साथ-साथ, व्यापार ने भी प्राचीन काल में विदेशों में भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रसार में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian culture got transported to various parts of the world through transport, travellers, pilgrims, and trade etc.

Role of trade in spreading Indian culture:

- 1) Ashoka, Mauryan ruler had trade relations with west, south-East & East Asia. He transported Buddhism to these areas.
- 2) silk Route & spice Route - India was an important destination joining Europe & south-East Asia. Here
- 3) Apart from trading in Indian goods, the Indian style of living also got very famous. E.g. Religion, food habit, tradition etc.
- 4) India - birth land of Hinduism, Jainism & Buddhism. The Gujarati merchants not only spread Jainism but also

constructed a number of temples in various parts of world.

- 5) The Indian textiles - cotton, pashmina, spices etc in great demand in world. The traders took full advantage by transporting these.

Not only Indian culture was spread but it also got influenced by global culture. Islam came to India in 3rd century in Kashmir via trade route.

Other methods of transporting/spreading culture were :-

- 1) Cultural exchange programme - missions sent by kings.
- 2) War / conquest of region.
- 3) Education -

But trade is an important channel as it promotes people to people contacts & spreads the culture in bottom-up approach.

11. Critically discuss the contribution of the Indian capitalist class in the freedom struggle. (250 words) 15

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

Indian capitalist class emerged in second half of 19th century both as a result of indigenous factors (rise in education, wealth, demand, entrepreneurship spirit) and extraneous factors (1st & 2nd world war, British policies) etc.

Contribution of Indian capitalists:-

- 1) Some of them joined the Congress Party.
Eg - Jamnalal Bajaj.
- 2) Financial support to Congress Party & Indian freedom struggle. Eg - GKD Birla, Jamshedji Tata etc.
- 3) Active support to Gandhian policies & decisions taken by INC:- They also boycotted the Round Table Conference when INC boycotted.
- 4) Preparation of Bombay Plan by Tata, Birla, other business houses.
- 5) They realised it that their development

is possible only in an independent India.

- 6) They even pressurised the government to accept INC demands. Eg - Establish^{ment} of FICCI in 1920s.

They saw their interests better secured under indigenous govt & blamed British govt for unfair tax policies & its failure to support these industries at infant stage.

However, at times, we also see the roadblocks posed by capitalists in Freedom struggle :-

- 1) Any prolonged mass agitation, instability against their interest. The withdrawal of INC in 1922 and ~~con~~ civil Disobedience Movement is sometimes said to be because of them.
- 2) Rise of left wing / socialism in Congress in 1930s wasn't taken nicely by them.

3) They were always in favour of talks & compensation with government.
4) Open attacks by Nehru, Rose etc on them.

Thus, overall although Indian capitalists participated in freedom struggle but their participation was limited due to differing economic interests.

12. 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

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

Permanent settlement system was introduced by Cornwallis in 18th century in Bengal, Bihar & Orissa.

Features :- Fixed payment to be done by zamindar

- Fixed income for EIC
- Zamindari rights to be forfeited in case of non-payment
- $\frac{10}{11}$ to govt & $\frac{1}{11}$ to zamindar

Expectations from Permanent settlement :-

- 1) Landlords to be made an ally of Britishers as they were given freedom to extract as much as they want from peasants.
- 2) Freed Britishers from the hassles of collecting revenue.
- 3) Ensured stable & fixed income for East India company - It was to be reviewed periodically.

- 4) As zamindars were given long-term rights, it was expected that they'll take steps for increasing the productivity of land. → shifting the burden for agriculture modernisation to zamindars.

Zamindars, however, defaulted on payments as)

- 1) Too high fixed payment decided by EIC ignoring the vagaries of nature, nonseasonal dependence. The farmers defaulted resulting in default by zamindars.
- 2) Sun-set clause - Zamindari rights to be forfeited on the evening of default of payments.
- 3) Initially, this forfeiture led to auction of zamindari rights again. Here the same zamindar got zamindari at lower price ⇒ Economic incentive.
- 4) General lowering of price of crops due to slowdown in economy & less demand.

5) Too strict implementation & lack of flexibility.

Reasons for not extending it beyond Bengal:-

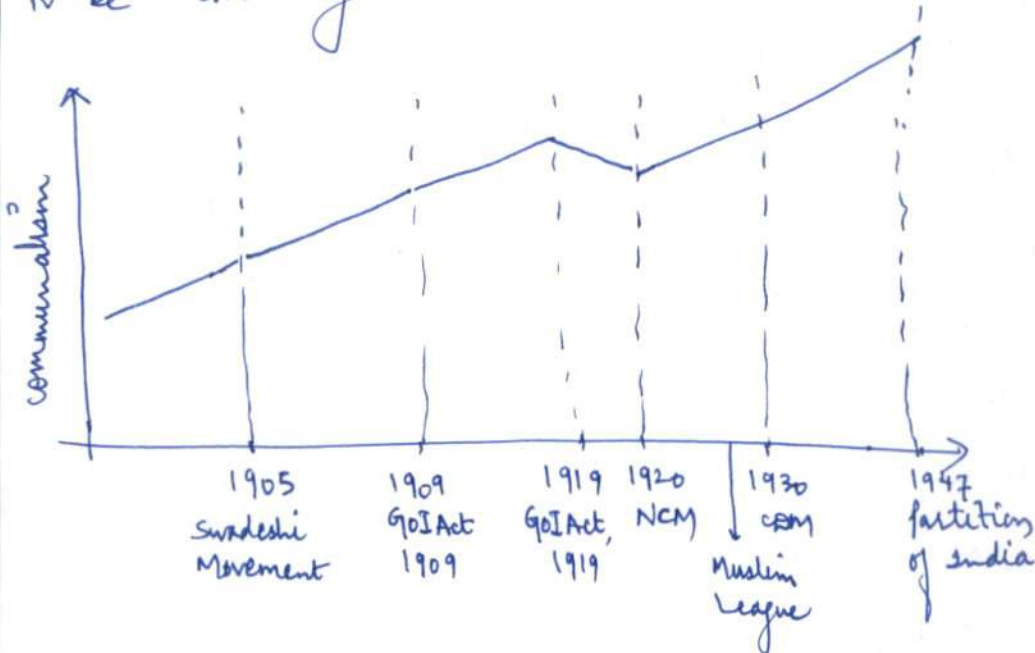
- 1) Permanent settlement was one of the experimentation done for land revenue along with Mahalwari, Ryotwari system etc.
- 2) The revenue would have got fixed at same level → disincentive for EIC as they can't increase it in case of good harvest.
- 3) Different geographical areas had different traditional system - in south, no zamindars present.
- 4) A lot of protests in Bengal due to oppressive zamindari system.

Permanent settlement gave fixed income for EIC but exploited peasants & increased their indebtedness & misery.

13. Communal consciousness arose as a result of socio-political and economic transformation of colonial India. Examine. (250 words) 15

सांप्रदायिक चेतना का उदय औपनिवेशिक भारत के सामाजिक-राजनीतिक और आर्थिक रूपांतरण के परिणामस्वरूप हुआ। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Communal consciousness can be defined as considering one's own religion to be superior than others & believing their interests to be contrary to others.



Following factors gave rise to communalism:-

2) Socio-political transformation

- 1) British policy of divide & rule - Giving separate electorate under Morley-Minto reforms.
- Ripping of Nawab Salimullah, Muslim League, Aligarh Movement.

3) Religious & social Movement :- They painted Indian history along communal lines. Ancient history as glorious Hindu phase and Medieval history as glorious Muslim phase.

* Various revivalist Movements -

Hindu Mahasabha, Shuddhi Movement of Arya samaj, Wahabism in Islam etc.

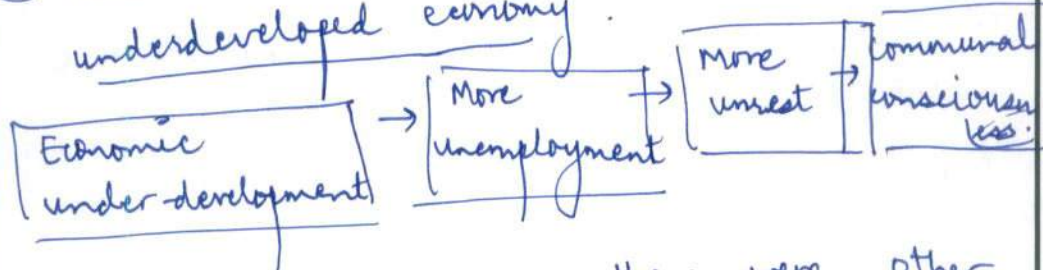
* even some national leaders supported religion in order to fuel nationalism. Use of ^{shivaji} ~~swaraj~~, Ganpati festivals, tying of rakhi, bathing in holy rivers not liked & accepted by all. Eg - Tilak.

* Both Hinduism & Muslim religion full of superstition and ill-practices - Degraded position of women, lower caste.

* illiterate & low awareness about real meaning of religion also fuelled communalism.

Economic Transformation :-

- 1) Britishers changed the land titles, land & property rights & brought sep sep.
- 2) This benefitted Hindus more than Muslims as they were better educated, better property, etc. This
- 3) They got ^{access to} more educational institutions & got more employment. This was used by some Muslim leaders like Sir Aga Khan, Aligarh school of thought to fuel communalism.
- 4) Communalism was a direct result of underdeveloped economy.



However, there were other factors like Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League, Congress - League Pact of 1916, increasing unrest among minorities & lack of nationalist leaders to bind all people together also which gave rise to such communalism.

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

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।

After the winding up of Non-cooperation Movement in 1922, Govt of India Act 1919 gave way for electoral councils at state & central level.

Here there were 3 choices in front of INC:-

- 1) to join the council - favoured by swarajists
- 2) Not to join & carry on the constructive work - favoured by no-changers
- 3) carry on silent protests against govt.

Arguments advanced by swarajists :-

- 1) councils to be used as an alternative forum for opposing British.
- 2) It, by no means suggests that they'll adjust to British governance. Rather, act for bending or mending the council.

- 3) It'll be used to keep the morale and motivation of masses high.
- 4) They'll try to oppose all the bills directed against Indian interests.
- 5) If they wouldn't join the council, it will be used by pro-British people & undermine national interests.

Major proponents - CR Das, Motilal Nehru.

This move was opposed by others as :-

- 1) This'll shift the focus of Congress from constructive works like Hindu-Muslim unity & promotion of khadi.
- 2) Might lead to corruption amongst legislators.
- 3) They were skeptical of this strategy due to its limitations.
- 4) Wanted to work on ground level so that masses can be prepared for new struggle.

Nevertheless, Swaraj Party was formed by CR Das & it got merged with INC to fight elections.

Success of Swaraj Party :-

- 1) It won 42/100 seats in central legislature.
- 2) It was able to win majority of non-official seats at various provinces like UP, Bengal etc.
- 3) Exposed the real intentions & massive exploitation of people through powerful speeches, debates etc.
- 4) Were able to defeat govt at various bills → Public safety bill, Trade Act etc.
- 5) Vithal Bhai Patel selected as ^{speaker} President of central Assembly.
- 6) They all resigned after Lahore Resolution 1929.

Limitations :-

- 1) Disruption has its limitations.
- 2) Not able to continue with various coalitions due to different interests.
- 3) Not able to synchronise well with No-changers.
- 4) Corruption had started to creep in but Swarajists strengthened nationalism in India.

15. 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

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 Empire was one of the most splendid kingdom in ancient India.

It not only boasted of prosperous agriculture, vastal regions but also temples, inscriptions, monuments etc.

Inscription :-

Example - Hampi inscription, Srirangam copper plate inscription etc.

- 1) They provide information about the land & donated to temples, schools etc.
- 2) Land tax, revenue etc to be collected.
- 3) Some were for official purposes.
- 4) Provided information about the king, his valour, various wars he fought.

Monuments :-

- 1) Intricate art, mastery over sculptures
- 2) Raw material procured not only from local sources, but also from far off regions.
- 3) Various state-of-art technology used in some monuments.
- 4) Large royal palaces show richness & pomp.

Features of Temple Architecture :-

Example - Virupaksha Temple, Vithalswami temple etc.

- 1) Symbols of Dravidian architecture.
- 2) large mandaps, long corridors around central shrines.
- 3) Gopurams & large temples - showed engineering marvel of that time.
- 4) and Islamic architecture elements used in temples.
- 5) Temple as an integral part of city - usually it was also a hub of main

- economic activity
- 6) walls highly decorated, intricate carvings - geometric patterns.
- 7) Even statues of kings & queens found in temples.

Vijaynagara empire was, thus a symbol of rich cultural heritage in Ancient India.

16. India has a long civilizational history. In this context, highlight the significant contributions from ancient India in science, mathematics and medicine. (250 words) 15

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।

India was not only a land of Indus valley civilisation, but also birthplace of 3 major religions -

- Hinduism
- Buddhism &
- Jainism.

It was also very advanced in the field of science and technology, maths, medicine etc with contributions from a number of thinkers.

Science :-
~~Maths~~

- 1) Aryabhatta credited with finding out that sun is centre of solar system - also found out position of planets etc.
- 2) Varahmihira - moon rotates around Earth & Earth around sun.
- 3) Vaisheshika school - found atom.

- 4) Melattology practice - Iron pillar of Delhi, Buddha image from Bihar etc.
- 5) Nagajuna wrote a book on alchemy.
- 9) ship-building very advanced in South India.

Maths :-

- 1) Aryabhatta in Aryabhatiya - trigonometry, area of equilateral triangle.
- 2) 'Zero' invented by India.
- 3) Bhaskaracharya - algebraic equations.
- 4) sine, cosine tables, Roman numerals, decimal numbers etc owe their origin to India.

Medicine :-

- 1) Charaka - Charaksamhita - talks about various diseases & their cures.
- 2) Sushruta - famous disciple of Charaka - famous surgeon.
- 3) Ayurveda as a branch of medicine has its origin in ancient India.

- 4) Yoga school promotes healthy living and high thinking.
- 5) Healthy lifestyles with preventive and ~~prom~~ curative healthcare focused in India.

Thus, ancient India was a treatise of traditional knowledge which is used even today to understand nature & human body.

17. 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

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

Indian national movement not only achieved freedom from foreign British rule but also achieved succeeded in creating a democratic culture & civil liberties in India.

Democratic culture :-

- 1) It united all the people against British rule.
- 2) Gandhiji's 'truth' & 'non violence' were used as weapons to mobilise mass.
- 3) Universal adult franchise, equal voting rights were asked in Nehru's Report in 1928.
- 4) Indian National Congress was built on democratic lines - congress working committee, provincial committee etc. its membership was open to all & fees kept minimum for more public participation.

- 5) Home Rule League Movements, swadeshi Movements, moderates etc all encouraged active discussions, debates amongst public to educate them.
- 6) Various movements like India service league, servants of india, Hindustan socialist & Republican Association, Amshikan samiti encouraged democratic thinking, equality & critical mindset.

Civil Liberties :-

- 1) Resolution of fundamental rights in Karachi session of INC, 1931 gave freedom to speech, freedom of property etc to people.
- 2) Many nationalist leaders opposed restrictions on civil liberties :-
- Tatak through Kesari
 - Lal Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak,
 - Gandhiji through Young India.
- 3) Socialist tilt in INC towards 1930s & 1940s - Formation of trade unions,

labour unions under it.

4) Integration of farmer, labour interests with freedom struggle was a master-stroke of Gandhiji.

5) They all advocated prison rights (Bhagat Singh), opposed Public Safety Bill, Rowlatt Act etc. Huge outcry after Amritsar Jallianwala Bagh massacre & Hunter commission findings.

Thus Indian National struggle paved a solid foundation for democratic India which gave civil liberties to its people. Inclusion of Part-III of Indian Constitution (Fundamental rights) was a result of freedom struggle.

18. What are the salient features of the Ashokan Pillars spread across the Indian subcontinent? Also, mention the key message contained in the Ashokan edicts. (250 words) 15

सम्पूर्ण भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में फैले हुए अशोक के स्तंभों की प्रमुख विशेषताएं क्या हैं? साथ ही, अशोक के अभिलेखों में निहित महत्वपूर्ण संदेशों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ashokan pillars are an important source of information about Ashoka & Mauryan empire.

example - sarnath pillar

Features:-

1) Made of monolithic piece of stone.

2) Unmar sandstone.

3) Height - usually 40-50 feet.

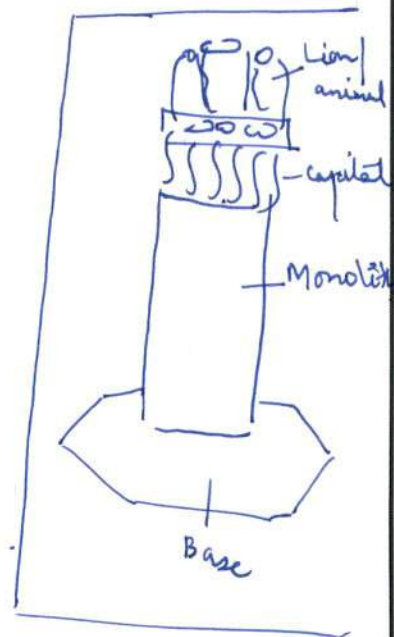
4) Had an abacus or

rectangular & square shaped base.

5) shaft usually tapering to narrow at the top.

6) Capital usually made of lotus shaped or bell-shaped.

7) wide use of animals, chakra etc.



Eg - 4 back to back lions in ~~rectangular~~ ^{circular} Sarnath pillar engraved on a base having animal motifs like horse, bull, elephant etc. It was accepted as National Emblem in India.

Key Messages :-

- 1) Religious - spread of dhamma, Buddhism etc done through pillars.
- 2) Cultural - Mutual toleration, respect for other religions, respect for elders depicted here.
- 3) Wheel - showed justice and change.
- 4) Also a symbol of victory or annexation of new empire.
- 5) Sometimes also used to tell about new policies of administration.
- 6) Also used for official purposes, land revenue etc.

They are a rich repository of Ashoka's contribution to ancient India.

19. Why is it argued that Non-Cooperation movement and Khilafat agitation represented a new stage in the growth of Indian national movement?

(250 words) 15

यह तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि असहयोग आंदोलन और खिलाफत आंदोलन ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के विकास में एक नवीन चरण का प्रतिनिधित्व किया?

Non-cooperation Movement and Khilafat agitation were launched at the end of first world war (1920) with Gandhi as its main leader.

Earlier movements -

Swadeshi & Boycott Movement (1905)
Home Rule League (1916)
Rowlatt Act satyagraha (1919).

Main reasons for NCM & Khilafat Movement:-

- 1) Economy - war time recession, huge unemployment, price glut, repressive tax policy
- 2) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Hunter Committee Report.
- 3) Dismemberment of Turkey & ill-treatment of Turkey after first world war.
- 4) Lack of satisfaction from GoI Act, 1919.

Major leaders - Gandhiji
Ali Brothers

They represent a new age in Indian National Movement as:-

- 1) Hindu-Muslim Unity :- The participation of Muslim masses in NCM was on an unprecedented scale. Even Muslim League sent its support.
- 2) Mass :- It involved masses & they from now, became an integral part of national movement.
- 3) Use of satyagraha, truth & non-violence as major tools by Gandhiji against British cooperation.
- 4) Reinvention of Congress - Congress recalibrated into congress working committee at centre, Provincial committee at states, linguistic committee at local level. Its membership fee reduced to enable mass participation.

5) Gandhiji & his style of leadership accepted & established at all-india level.

6) Violence to be rejected - The chauri-chaura incident in February, 1922 led to taking back of NCM. It created mass awareness that violence will not be accepted as a tool for achieving freedom.

7) severe govt repression - Various civil laws, detention laws passed by govt to curb the NCM Movement.

8) Integration of personal interests with national interests - No chowkidara tax, Eka Movement in UP, No Rent campaigns etc got aligned with it. Also it saw involvement of females on a large scale.

Thus, NCM heralded a new beginning in Indian freedom struggle

20. Like the Bhakti saints who were engaged in breaking down the barriers within Hinduism, the Sufis too infused a new liberal outlook within Islam. Comment. (250 words) 15

भक्ति संतों की ही भांति, जो हिंदू धर्म में अंतर्निहित बाधाओं को दूर करने में लगे थे, सूफी संतों ने भी इस्लाम के भीतर एक नए उदार दृष्टिकोण का समावेश किया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Bhakti Movement started in 11th century AD against Brahminical domination.

Examples - Alvars & Nayanars in Tamil Nadu
Chaitanya Mahaprabhu - Orissa
Maharashtra -
UP - Kabir
Punjab - Guru Nanak.

They broke various barriers in Hinduism :-

- 1) Focus on individual devotion to God rather than reliance on Brahmins. the various Traditions, culture, rituals of worship were simplified to make it a more personal affair.
- 2) Opposed caste system.
- 3) Women upliftment - against dowry, treatment, sati, female infanticide etc.

- 4) Against untouchability.
- 5) sought to fight superstitions, black magic, orthodoxy in religion.
- 6) Universalism - All God as 'One'.

At the same time, Sufism infused a liberal outlook in Islam:-

- 1) They also believed in universalism that all the religions have same message.
- 2) Gurm-chishya parampara - pir-murad wherein disciple gets a teacher to take him to God.
- 3) communal harmony, spiritual devotion to God.
- 4) opposed lowly treatment of lower caste & opposed untouchability.
- 5) close contact with common masses.
- 6) More of an internal reform movement. It used music for ~~reach~~ meditation & prayer to God.

However, of late, it started ~~was~~ getting associated with mysticism, other worldly beliefs.

and lack of able leaders towards
the end led to its decline in
Muslim community.

Overall, both Bhakti Movement
& Sufism added reality to and
personal touch to religion in India.