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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2206)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1122829
Center	ONLINE	Date	26/06/2022

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

1. The arts of Indus Valley Civilisation were free from religious influences both aesthetically and functionally. Analyse. (150 words) 10
सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता की कलाएं सौंदर्यात्मक और कार्यात्मक दोनों प्रकार के धार्मिक प्रभावों से मुक्त थीं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indus valley civilization (3000 - 1500 BCE) is one of the oldest civilizations of history which thrived on the banks of Indus and its ~~territories~~ tributaries.

Major artworks of Indus Valley civilization

- Dancing girl made of bronze
- Mother goddess
- Priest King
- Replica of plough
- Art on seals such as Pashupati Seal

Religious influence

It is difficult to comment with high degree of positivity about religiosity of Harappan art. However, some artworks suggest existence of some form of religious beliefs :

- 1) Pashupati Seal - shows a man sitting in "yogic position"

2) Mother Goddess - possibly a deity of some sort

3) Priest King - probably represents a priest

Therefore, though both secular and religious art seem to be present, it is difficult to comment on the precise nature of these artworks. Hence, it would not be appropriate to say that Harappan art was "free from religious" influence either aesthetically or functionally.

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

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

Cave paintings are very prominent form of ancient artworks in India. Cave paintings are found throughout the history - from prehistoric paintings of Bhimbetka to ancient paintings of Ajanta.

Cave painting tradition

1) Pre-historic

- Found at places such as Bhimbetka and Lakhudiyar
- Paintings range from upper paleolithic to neolithic age
- Cognitive and artistic evolution very evident
- Use of different technology shows technical development

2) Ajanta murals

- Made between 200 BCE to 300 CE
- Subjects mainly Buddhism (Bodhisattva Padmapani)
- Depicts social life as well

3) Sittamavasal paintings

- Dates back to 2nd century CE during Pandyan era
- Mostly Jaina Subjects

Importance

- 1) Show the artistic development throughout history
- 2) Cognitive and social development also evident
- 3) Represent the religious traditions
- 4) Epitome of classical painting traditions

The greatness of cave paintings can be deduced from the fact that they inspired many cave paintings overseas such as in Sri Lanka and China.

Therefore, cave paintings represent the height of Indian painting tradition.

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

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

Cholas ruled over the Tamil region during the 10th and 11th century. Apart from being great conquerors and administrators, Cholas made great contributions to the development of Dravidian art and architecture.

Chola architecture

Cholas were great temple builders. Some major examples are :

1) Brihadeshwara temple (by Rajaraja Chola)

- Built in Tanjore, it is one of the tallest religious structures
- Height of Vimana over 200 feet
- Top of Vimana has a monolithic circular structure weighing about 80 tonnes

2) Kailashnath temple (by Rajendra I)

- Built at GangaiKondaChelapuram
- Large structure with a tank reservoir inside
- Built to commemorate Rajendra's victory in Gangetic region

Chola Art1) Bronze art

- Chola bronze art is remarkable
- Shiva Nataraja is a famous example

2) Paintings

- Thanjavur painting flourished under the patronage of the Cholas

Therefore, Cholas represent the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture that still remains unmatched in many aspects.

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

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

Indian freedom movement was not merely an anti-colonial struggle but it also evolved into a multi-dimensional movement which encompassed many important issues, civil liberties being one of them.

Colonial experience

- 1) Colonial government extremely oppressive
- 2) Used legal means to curb civil liberties
 - Vernacular Press Act
 - Rowlatt Act
- 3) Police was not answerable to a responsible government
- 4) Ruled with the use of an extremely oppressive bureaucracy
- 5) No avenue to secure any civil liberty such as courts, etc.

National movement and civil liberty

National movement evolved to include the demand for securing citizen's liberty

- Nehru Report (1929) mentioned guaranteed fundamental rights
- Lahore session of Congress (1929) passed resolution on providing a written Bill of rights.

Legacy of National movement

When constituent assembly deliberated on the constitution of independent India, everyone had already acknowledged the need of constitutional guarantees of civil liberties

Therefore, it is among the major legacies of the freedom movement.

5. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for the Scramble in Africa. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

1884-85 के बर्लिन सम्मेलन ने विभिन्न प्रकार से अफ्रीका में विभाजन का आधार तैयार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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

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

Indian freedom movement saw many large national level movements and a trend of such movements being followed by revolutionary movements.

Examining the trend

1) Swadeshi movement

↳ Followed by militant nationalism in Bengal (Manikata group, Muzaffarpur Bomb conspiracy)

2) Non-cooperation movement

↳ Followed by series of revolutionary activities, particularly by left wing groups such as HSRA, labour unions, etc.

(Kakori conspiracy, Kampur conspiracy)

3) Civil disobedience movement

↳ Followed by many radical peasant movements such as those by the All India Kisan Sabha and Communist Party of India

Causes of the trend

- Failure of large movements pushed people towards radicalism
- Mobilized masses cannot suddenly cool down
- Revolutionary groups would use the energy generated by large movements

Therefore, after every large movement, people who would despair, would turn towards more radical approach. This resulted in the trend of a large national movement followed by several revolutionary activities.

7. Describing the Congress attitude towards the Second World War, discuss the failure of the Cripps Mission and its consequences. (150 words) 10
- द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के प्रति कांग्रेस के रवैये का वर्णन करते हुए, क्रिप्स मिशन की विफलता और उसके परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

By the time second world war started, Congress had been pressing harder for its demand for complete independence.

Congress attitude

- Harder negotiations to pressurize the government
- Unhappy with use of Indian resources in war without consultation
- A pressing demand for "total independence" instead of dominion status

Cripps Mission

- Came in 1942 to win support of Congress for government's war efforts
- Offered dominion status
- A post-war constituent assembly with representatives of provinces and princely states
- Right of province to remain independent

Cripps mission failed since Congress had already moved beyond the idea of dominion status and it did not get support of Muslim league because of its rejection of Pakistan.

Consequence

- launch of quit India movement in 1942
- One of the most decisive mass movement against British government
- Made the government aware that India cannot be held onto by force.

Therefore, the failure of Cripps mission and an adamant Congress attitude regarding freedom proved to be a watershed moment in the history of freedom struggle.

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

10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान सांप्रदायिक चेतना के विकास हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इसके परिणामों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Post-1857 India saw a growing trend on communal consciousness, particularly among religious communities which continued throughout the national movement.

Responsible factors

1) Religious revivalism

- Revivalist movements sought to reconstruct a golden past for the people to take pride in
- Arya Samaj movement, Deoband movement, etc.
- They often accelerated communal rivalry

2) Mobilization on communal lines

- Anti-colonial movements were often mobilized on religious or communal lines for easy mobilization
- Moplah uprising in Malabar, Khilafat movement, Akali movement

3) Separate electorate

→ Morley Minto reforms permanently sowed the seeds of separation in 1909 by providing separate electorates to Muslims

→ It was extended to Sikhs, Christians and Anglo-Indians by the Act of 1919

Consequences

1) Communal Riots

→ Low riots in 1890s

→ Moplah riots

2) Bottleneck for a united freedom struggle

3) Lamentable partition in 1947

Therefore, the growth of communal consciousness through both endogenous and exogenous factors led to a lot of bloodshed and unfortunate partition of the country.

9. Discuss the factors behind the survival of Communism in China and its failure in the USSR. (150 words) 10

चीन में साम्यवाद के अस्तित्व और यू.एस.एस.आर. में इसकी विफलता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Communism as a political system first emerged in Russia after the revolution of 1917 which gave birth to the USSR. It was later adopted by China after the Chinese revolution in 1949.

Reason for failure in Russia

- 1) Economic misadventures
 - leaders converted the USSR into a military-industrial complex
 - Ignored basic needs of people
- 2) Bureaucratic despotism was too high
- 3) Too many "centripital forces" because of existence of too many nationalities within the USSR
- 4) Involvement in direct or proxy warfare to establish domination
- 5) Lack of economic freedom led to poverty and impoverishment

Survival in China

- 1) China has changed its economic policies to accept market based capitalism
- 2) Despite ethnic diversity, China has a largely nationalist population
- 3) Stayed away from many expensive wars in past several decades
- 4) Changed foreign policy to ally with west.
Made many western countries economically dependent on china
- 5) Uses strategies like debt diplomacy instead of wars

Therefore, learning from experiences China adapted to changing world and hence Chinese communism survives while USSR failed.

10. Do you agree with the view that policy makers made a mistake by overemphasising the role of the State while restricting that of the private sector in the Indian economy? Discuss with reference to the economic model adopted by India in the years after independence. (150 words) 10

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि नीति-निर्माताओं ने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में निजी क्षेत्र की भूमिका को सीमित करते हुए राज्य की भूमिका पर अधिक बल देकर गलती की है? स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात के वर्षों में भारत द्वारा अपनाए गए आर्थिक मॉडल के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Post-independence economic model, often termed as the Mahalanobis model, promoted the role of state in most of industrial sectors while leaving small productive activities for the private sector.

Arguments
for Mahalanobis
model

→ Industrialists in India were not so advanced that they could support the plan of rapid industrialization

→ Government could plan and execute strategic economic activity in national interest

→ Prevent the concentration of wealth in private hands

Therefore, Industrial Policy Resolutions were passed making most of the sectors either government monopoly or strategic where government presence was dominant.

Negative consequences

- 1) Resulted in slow growth rate and later stagnant growth for decades (Hindu growth rate)
- 2) Bred corruption in bureaucracy and politics
- 3) Stifled the growth of private industries
- 4) Created several inefficient government companies due to lack of competition

Middle path

Though a noble objective, the economic planning of early independent failed to deliver because of its inherent structural weaknesses.

A middle path - let private industry flourish in free and competitive market and government steps in where private industry fails to deliver.

Only strategic sectors such as defence, atomic energy, etc should have been monopolised.

Therefore, a balanced approach to economic planning seems better in hindsight.

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

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

Ancient literary tradition of India begins with mostly religious writings such as Vedas, Puranas, Tripitakas, etc. A break in this trend is the Sangam literature of Tamil language which covers both religious as well as secular aspect of society.

Key features of Sangam literature

Sangam literature composed between 200 BCE and 200 CE has following important features :

- 1) Covers both religious as well as secular aspects of society

→ Many sangam works are prayers to gods such as Murugan

→ Other works gives details of city lives such as "Madurai Kanji" - gives details of life in Madurai

2) Themes

- Akam - meaning inner, it relates to emotions, love, etc.
- Puram - meaning outer, it relates to strength, valour, etc.

3) Geography

Five geographical features present in the Sangam works :

- Kuzinji (Hills)
- Mullai (Pastoral grounds)
- Marudam (Agriculture land)
- Neydal (Coastal areas)
- Palai (Arid region)

Comparison with other works of the era

1) Buddhist texts

- All religious, philosophical, ethical

2) Jaina

- Religious, moral works

3) Vedic

→ Ritualistic, mythological, moral texts

Contrast to these Sangam literature contains

→ Religious information

→ Ethical teaching

→ Emotional poems

→ Details of city life

→ Battles of Kings

Therefore, Sangam literature is quite different from the trend of the era.

12. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sect. (250 words) 15

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

Sramana tradition refers to a group of movement that emerged around 5th to 3rd century BCE which diverged from the dominant Vedic tradition in some key aspects. They were movements such as Buddhism, Jainism, Ajivika, Charvaka, etc.

Key features

- 1) Rejection of ritualism
- 2) Rejection of caste based stratification
- 3) Focus on personal conduct
- 4) Use of non-sanskrit languages
- 5) Ease of practice
- 6) Emphasis on moral, ethical actions instead of complicated rituals
- 7) Asceticism was a common feature

Impact on Vedic religion

- 1) Decline in popularity of Vedic religion
- 2) People related more to preachings in Vernacular instead of Sanskrit - Buddhism used Pali and Jainism used Prakrit.
- 3) Freedom from rigid caste system attracted people away from Vedic religion
- 4) Royal patronage received by Sramana movements further pushed Vedic traditions to the margins
 - Mauryas patronized Buddhism and Jainism and even Ajivikas
 - Kushanas were patrons of Mahayana Buddhism

Adaptation of Vedic religion

- 1) Assimilation of elements of Sramana tradition
 - Buddha as incarnation of Vishnu
 - Non-violence of Jainism
- 2) Emphasis on Bhagavat and Shaivite tradition

- 3) Devotional hinduism came in vogue with the finishing of Puranas during Gupta period
- 4) Paved the way for Bhakti movement which reasserted the dominance of classical Vedic religion

Therefore, Sramana movements gave initial setback to the Vedic religion and pushed it to the margins.

However, the flexible and adaptive nature allowed Vedic religion to survive and thrive in India.

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

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

Sanskrit is the oldest language of India and mother of many Indian languages. From the composition of Rig Veda somewhere around 1500 BCE to the plays of Kalidasa and works from Pallava dynasty, Sanskrit travelled far in time and space.

Academic Disciplines

1) Religious

→ Vedic religion

→ Vedas

→ Puranas

→ Epics - Ramayana, Mahabharata

→ Buddhist

→ Buddhacharitra by Asvaghosh

→ Pala Buddhist literature in Sanskrit

2) Art→ Drama

- Abhigyanashakuntalam by Kalidasa
- Mudraraksasam by Vishakhadatta

→ Poetry

- Ritusamhara, Meghdoot by Kalidasa

3) Science

- Aryabhatiya by Aryabhat
- Brihad samhita by Varahamihira

4) Academic

- Natyashastra by Bharat Muni
- Ashtadhyayi by Panini
- Amarakosa by Amarsimha

Regional transcendence

- 1) Sanskrit influenced Dravidian languages
→ Many Sanskrit words commonly used
- 2) Vedas travelled to every corner of India
- 3) Many Sanskrit scholars came from Southern India such as Dharmapala of Nalanda
- 4) Gyhatika at Kanchipuram was a learning centre of Sanskrit and Vedas
- 5) Shankaracharya travelled to Kashmir and received knowledge in Sanskrit.

Therefore, it is quite evident that Sanskrit has a unique place in Indian history as it transcends the limits of academic disciplines and boundaries and region.

14. Shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both, integrating masses into the Indian National Movement and against social evils.
(250 words) 15

महात्मा गांधी द्वारा भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में लोगों को संगठित करने हेतु और सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध, दोनों के लिए किए गए प्रतीकों और प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Mahatma Gandhi, in addition to being a leader of freedom movement, was a great social reformer who spoke on many prevailing social issues. The idiom of communication used by Mahatma Gandhi was so remarkable that it struck chord with many ordinary Indians.

Symbolic language of Gandhi

1) Swaraj

- Did not mean merely political self governance
- Emphasised the need for self control and moral upliftment

2) Harayan - "Children of God"

- A symbolic way of doing away with the taboo of untouchability
- The term became extremely popular and replaced derogatory epithets.

3) Ramarajya

- Ideal model of governance
- Meant a kind of governance in which even the last person has a say in public issues
- An ethical model of governance

4) Sita, Draupadi, Damyanti

- Used it for women involved in freedom struggle
- Sita symbolized purity
- Draupadi symbolized strength
- Damyanti symbolized determination

5) Sarvodaya

- Upliftment of everyone
- Social philosophy that called for reduction of inequality

Benefit of Symbolic language

- 1) Rooted in Indian tradition $\Rightarrow$ Appealed to masses
- 2) Assimilated diverse social groups
- 3) Idiom of communication was attractive and easier to understand.

Therefore, Gandhi's use of symbolic language helped in integrating diverse group of masses into the national movement and promote his programme against social evils.

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

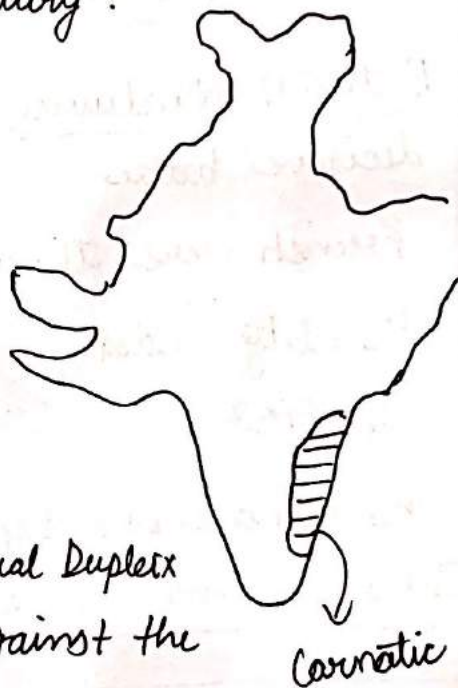
तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

Carnatic was a region in South Eastern Indian peninsula with capital at Arcot. It was a political dependency of the Hyderabad Kingdom and became a stage of three Anglo-French conflicts in mid-18th century.

Three Carnatic wars

1) First Carnatic War (1740)

- Consequence of outbreak of Austrian Succession War
- French Governor-General Duplex led successful campaign against the British at Madras
- British sought help from Nawab of Carnatic but were defeated by French
- Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle brought end to hostilities



2) Second Carnatic War (1752-54)

- Succession dispute at Hyderabad and Carnatic
- British defeated the French forces
- Ended by treaty of Pondicherry

3) Third Carnatic War (1756-63)

- Outbreak of Seven Years' War in Europe
- Battle of Wandiwash proved to be a decisive battle
- French were thoroughly defeated
- Hostility ended by the Peace of Paris in 1763
- The damage was deep and French East India Company was wounded up in 1769

Factors for British Victory

- 1) Better strategy and use of resources
- 2) British had more support from the government

- 3) British had more settlements in India
- 4) French reinforcements arrived late in many battles

Therefore, Carnatic wars were watershed moments in history of colonization of India. French defeat made the British the sole colonial power in the Indian sub-continent.

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

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

Peasant movements have been a recurrent theme in the history of modern India. Right from the beginning of colonial rule to its end and after, peasant movements remained alive. Although, their form and nature changed over time.

Peasant struggle in 19th century

- 1) Organized on communal lines, with few exceptions such as the Rangpur rebellion

- Fairazi movement
- Sanyasi movement
- Tariga-i-Muhammadiya

- 2) Localised in nature

- Agrarian leagues in Bengal
- Indigo rebellion in Bengal
- Deccan riots in Maharashtra region

3) lacked any coherent political ideology

- ↳ Mostly based on immediate issues
- ↳ In some cases religion provided ideology → Fairazi movement

4) less organised

- ↳ Organization limited to local areas
- ↳ No organization to represent them at larger platform

Peasant struggle in 20th century

1) Congruent with national movement

- ↳ Champaran Satyagrah
- ↳ Kheda Satyagrah

2) Better class consciousness

- Peasants identified as a class
- Organizations such as Kisan Sabha came up

3) Better political strategy

- Most of them adopted Gandhian methods
- Others more radical such as Tebhaga movement

Therefore, contrast to 19th century peasant struggles, those in 20th century were more organised, had more national consciousness and made deeper impact on freedom struggle.

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

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

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a social reformer from Bengal who is considered to be one of the key ideologues of Bengal Renaissance. He made immense contributions to the promotion of education and women's rights in India.

Key contributions

1) Education

- Helped establish Bethune Girls School
- First girls college in India
- Was a major proponent of women's education
- Encouraged education of new sciences and technology

2) Women's Rights

- A key activist of Widow's remarriage
- Campaigned against child marriage

→ His efforts helped in passage of Widow's Remarriage Act

→ He also contributed in passing of the Age of Consent Act, 1860

3) Social campaigns

→ Campaigned against social evils in Bengal and other parts of India

→ His Journal Samprakash was a major medium for dissemination of his ideas.

Though many of his campaigns such as for Widow remarriage did not see much success during his life time, he nonetheless played an important role in laying down the foundation for future reforms.

He, therefore, remains a towering figure in the history of education and women's rights in India.

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18. Provide an account of the issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in the 1980s.
Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted.

(250 words) 15

1980 के दशक में पंजाब में संकट उत्पन्न करने वाले मुद्दों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, शांति स्थापना की उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसे अंततः अपनाया गया था।

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19. The emergence of the Cold War and the Suez Crisis of 1956 were pivotal in ushering in a new era for West Asia. Discuss. (250 words) 15

शीत युद्ध का उदय और 1956 का स्वेज संकट पश्चिम एशिया के लिए एक नए युग की शुरुआत करने में महत्वपूर्ण थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cold War was a period of continued tension between USA and USSR, from end of the Second world War to the fall of the USSR.

Suez Crisis of 1956 happened at the coast of Egypt when Israel allied with European countries attacked Egypt.

Impact on West Asia

1) Cold War

→ Though they tried to be non-aligned, being resource rich West Asian countries became inevitably involved in the Cold War.

→ USA and USSR wrestled for dominance over the region through proxies.

→ This created many extremist groups which back then served the purpose of either of the superpowers.

Example - Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt preached against communism.

- Coups were conspired in some countries
 - ↳ In 1956, government of Iran was dismissed in a coup
- Many west Asian leaders assassinated
 - ↳ Colonel Nasser of Egypt
- Created long term despotic rulers
 - ↳ Saddam Hussein in Iraq

2) Suez Crisis of 1956

- Trust deficit widened between Arab countries and west and Israel
- Long term animosity between Egypt and Israel
- Threat to a major international trade route generated international anxiety
- Tensions prevail in the region to this day ⇒ long term damage

Therefore cold war period and Suez canal crisis of 1956 made a long term impact on the fate of West Asia proving to be pivotal in ushering a new era.

20. "The conduct of foreign affairs is an outcome of a two-way interaction between domestic compulsions and prevailing international climate". Discuss the statement in the context of India's external relations in the 1960s. (250 words) 15

"विदेशी मामलों का संचालन घरेलू बाध्यताओं और मौजूदा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिवेश के बीच दोतरफा अंतर्संबंध का एक परिणाम है।" 1960 के दशक में भारत के बाह्य संबंधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India's foreign relations saw heightened tension in the 1960s - in form of Sino-Indian war of 1962 and Indo-Pak war of 1965. In such delicate times it was extremely crucial to strategically balance domestic sentiments and international relations.

Domestic Compulsions

- 1) Emotions ran high against Chinese occupation of Akaai-Chin region in Ladakh
- 2) Backset in Sino-Indian conflict had a demoralizing effect on the nation
- 3) War with Pakistan resulted in lot of damage and loss of lives
- 4) Martyrdom of army personnel created wave of emotions among Indian masses

- 5) Government felt compelled to act in a manner to restore the faith of nation

International Climate

- 1) Prolonged conflict during cold war was in no one's interest
- 2) International community was pushing for peaceful negotiations
 - ↳ USSR organised the Tashkent Summit with Pakistan
- 3) Monsoon failure had impacted Indian food security
 - ↳ India needed American support for food security

In such a climate, international relations was difficult yet necessary to manage.

Therefore, India had to prepare foreign policy to satisfy both domestic sentiments and international climate.

