



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS

R
N

09 APR 2017

NO.

03

RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 937)

Name of Candidate	Ravi Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	27670
Center	Rajinder Nagar	Date	9/April/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

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।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. In India traditional theatre forms incorporate common man's interest as well as regional, local and folk coloring derived from classical elements. Examine with examples.

भारत में पारंपरिक रंगमंच विधाएँ (ट्रेडिशनल थिएटर फॉर्म्स) सामान्य जन की रुचियों और साथ ही साथ क्षेत्रीय, स्थानीय एवं शास्त्रीय तत्वों से व्युत्पन्न लोकरंगों को समाविष्ट करती हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

It is believed that ~~As~~ in Bharat Muni's Natyashastra god requested Narad to create a form of entertainment and he combined all 4 Veda to create a Ved which had music, dance, drama combined.

~~Theatre~~ Theatre as ever since present in Indian tradition. It combines all form performing art like music, dance and drama.

Several drama theatre's are performed on the classical drama like ~~Rag~~ Kalida's Vikramorvashta, Taguvaamsha

Kumarasambhava, Sudrak's
Mrichchakatika and others.
These theatre were both performed
in court and public. The
theme of these were ~~issue~~
contemporary social issues,
love, romance and war.

~~Several~~ In addition to
~~these class~~ the theatre based
on the classic, there ~~was~~ are
folk theatre which highlight
local social issue, devotional
such as on Radha-Krishna.
These are generally performed
for public and exist to this
day also. Several examples are -
(i) Ram lila - occurs in north
India. Has been recognised
as UNESCO ~~intangible~~ intangible
Art.

(ii) Tamasha - popular in
Maharashtra.

(iii) Thangta - mostly in Manipur
on local duty.

(iv) Nautanki - in Uttar
Pradesh.

(v) Ras Leela - On Radha-
Krishna love.

Theatre have always
been a source of entertainment
in our country which makes
our culture more enriched,
unique and diverse.

2. The evolution of temple-building in India can be attributed to factors such as changing form of worship, improvement in the skills of the craftsmen and the increase in funding provided by kings and rich merchants. Examine.

भारत में मंदिर-निर्माण के विकास के लिए पूजन-अर्चन के बदलते स्वरूपों, कारीगरों के कौशल में सुधार एवं राजाओं और अमीर व्यापारियों द्वारा किए जाने वाले वित्त-पोषण में बढ़ोत्तरी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India is ~~to~~ considered a land of religion. Religion such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism has its roots in India and hence are called eastern religion.

In the ancient times, ~~deities like Indra, Rudra, Vayu~~ were worshipped.

During Maurya's Empire, Buddhism and Jainism got popular. This led to construction of Viharas, Chaityas and Stupas. ~~Since~~ Buddhism was patronised by Ashoka. It is ~~to~~ also found the construction of Stupas were funded by the merchant guild.

~~During~~ Since 1st century, ~~not~~ ~~at~~ there was a move from rock cut architectural temple to isolated ~~temp~~ structural temple. This can be attributed to improvement in the skills of craftsman.

A new form of ~~an~~ temple architecture evolved in north India. 'Nagar Style'. ~~they~~ These were patronized the contemporary ruler. Sculptures were used. Huge mountain, like spears called 'Shikhar' proves the excellency the craftsman has achieved. Example of ~~such~~ temple are Sun Temple, Jagannath Temple in Puri. They were made popularized by the Cholas.

Another style of temple is popular in South India called 'Dravidian style' popularized by Pandya rulers.

Temple building evolved from ~~ancient~~ to Vedic times and was determined by the rulers, ~~relegions~~ existing in that time.

3. Trace the roots and evolution of classical music in India. Also identifying the distinguishing features of Carnatic Music, highlight the contribution of M.S. Subbulakshmi to this genre of music.

भारत में शास्त्रीय संगीत की जड़ों एवं विकास का पता लगाइए। साथ ही, कर्नाटक संगीत की विलक्षणताओं की पहचान करते हुए इस संगीत शैली के प्रति एम.एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian classical music ~~over~~ ancient roots is considered to be Sama Veda. It contains the hymns of the Rig Veda. Nauras of music has also been mentioned in the Bharat Muni's Natyashastra. By the cave painting, ~~it is~~ of prehistoric time ~~it is~~ evident that music was a part of life during that time.

Main component of Indian music are Sur, Raag and Taal.

Indian classical music owes its origin to Natyashastra and its divided to several type. The main ones are Hindustani and Carnatik Type.

Distinguished feature of Carnatik Music are -

- (i) Focus on the vocals.
- (ii) less emphasis on instrument. Instrument like flute, mandolin, Sitar etc used
- (iii) The timing of Carnatik music is fixed. So the singer has less opportunity to improvise.
- (iv) Presence Shishya-guru culture. So this imply the followership of guru and hence evolution of
- (v) Since there was few opportunity of improvisation

~~fewer~~ or no gharanas,
such as in hindustani
music, present.

Several people have
contributed to carnatic
music. Contribution of M.S.
Subbulakshmi has been
exceptional. She has taken
carnatic music globally.
For this she has won several
awards and accolades.

4. How did the spread of new agricultural economy lead to the rise of Buddhism and Jainism? What other factors can be attributed to the spread of these religions? Also explain the causes for their eventual decline.

नई कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था का प्रसार बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म के उदय में किस प्रकार सहायक रहा? इन धर्मों के प्रसार के लिए अन्य किन कारकों को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है? अंततः इनके पतन के कारणों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

Sixth century BC has been considered an important one for ~~evolution~~ rise of new religion. Two of the important ones in India are Buddhism and Jainism.

During 6th century, ~~the~~ ~~iron~~ human learned to make iron tools. This led to clearing of vast forest and movement of Indian towards east. This led to increasing in agriculture.

People got so economically empowered but found that Brahmins enjoyed monopoly in society. ~~of~~ ~~the~~ worship and

rituals could only be performed in the presence of a Brahmins. Brahmins charged high for their services and held a position in the society.

Both Buddhism and Jainism provided alternative philosophy and means to achieve salvation. They did not reject the need for rituals to achieve salvation. They rejected the monopoly of Brahmins. They thought that world is full of sufferings and life rebirth is unwanted. They thought the principle of Karma and Ahimsa and doctrine of Karma.

Though these two religion gained popularity initially but later lost coin. This is because of

following reason:-

- (i) ~~the~~ Initially they used Pali and Prakrit. Later they moved to Sanskrit which was not considered as people's language.
- (ii) Introduction of rituals and worship.
- (iii) Revival of Brahmanism through Bakli movement.
- (iv) Patronage by kings and rulers.
- (v) Jainism could not gain much ground because of extremism.

Presently, Buddhism is minority in India but has spread to South Asia, China, Sri Lanka etc. Jainism is mainly limited to India.

5. In addition to being a network of trade routes, the ancient Silk Road played a massive role in the integration of art and culture in several regions in Asia. Elaborate with special emphasis on architectural techniques and arts in India.

व्यापारिक मार्गों का एक नेटवर्क होने के साथ-साथ, प्राचीन रेशम मार्ग ने एशिया के कई क्षेत्रों में कला और संस्कृति के एकीकरण में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। भारत में वास्तुशिल्प तकनीकों एवं कलाओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

Main factor for evolution of art and culture in ancient times has been movement of people.

Silk route connected China to Central Asia through India. This was important for trade in these countries. With trade people of central Asia ~~brought~~ got to know about the richness of India. Exchange of art and cultural ideas also took place.

The earliest example of influence of central Asia in architecture is Ashokan pillar and inscription. It had ~~influence~~

Archamenean influence in it
Later, during the
post Mauryan, Greeks, Parthians
and others also got attracted
towards India. They brought
influence of Greek in India.
~~This~~ ~~was~~ Greek with
Indian art form formed
Indo-Greek or Gandhar School
of architecture.

During

Several pilgrims like
Fa Hien, Hiuen Tsang came to
India through this route.
They took ancient scriptures
and translated it.

~~During~~ ~~Mughal~~ times,
~~During~~ Medieval times,
Iran, Afghans and Mughals
came to India. They

~~also~~ ruled India for more than eight centuries.

They contributed to Indian architecture tremendously.

They brought -

- (i) Use of arches and domes.
- (ii) Use of calligraphy.
- (iii) Use of mortar and bricks.
- (iv) Use of new form like pietra dura,jali work etc.

Trade routes have played important role in cultural exchange. There have been effort by chinese government recently to revive ~~this~~ ancient silk route.

6. Metal casting in India appears to be one of the oldest sculptural traditions. Discuss the significance of cire-perdue or "lost wax" technique in the sculptural tradition of India with examples from different regions.

भारत में धातु की ढलाई, सर्वाधिक प्राचीन मूर्तिकला परंपराओं में से एक प्रतीत होती है। भारत की मूर्तिकला परंपरा में सीर पेरद्यू या "लॉस्ट वैक्स" (तरल धातु प्रक्रिया) तकनीक के महत्व पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Metal casting has been one of the oldest sculptural traditions. The oldest example of metal casting has been found from Harappan civilization site.

The oldest technique which was used in Harappan civilization which is being used till date is cire-perdue or "lost wax" technique. Steps involved in this method are —

- (i) First wax sculpture is made
- (ii) It is covered with clay and is put to dry.
- (iii) The mould is heated and with hole in the bottom the wax is removed
- (iv) Molten metal is poured

and (v) After cooling, the clay is removed

(vi) The sculpture is polished to smoothen the surface.

This method has been used for centuries:

The earliest example is the "Dancing Girl" found at Mohenjo-daro. The sculpture represent girl in Tribhanga position. This highlights the advancement of art level during that time. Other metal sculpture from Indus Valley Civilization include -
Bust of man with removable hand.

Lost- Wax technique was used in Gupta Period too. Sculpture of Buddha has been found at Sultanganj which is life like and 8 feet tall. It is kept in

Birmingham Museum in London

Metal idols of the Jain
thirthankars have also been
found across country.

Several found in south India
that belonged to Chola kings.

Sculpture of Nataraja was
popular ~~was~~ during
Cholas. It is a sculpture of
Shiva in Tandava position.

7. Sufism has a glorious tradition spread over centuries with unparalleled continuity. Elaborate the statement and also highlight the main features of Sufism. Analyse the challenges faced in contemporary times to preserve the features of Sufi music.

सूफीवाद की गौरवशाली परंपरा कई शताब्दियों से अनुपम निरंतरता के साथ जारी है। इस कथन की विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए एवं सूफीवाद की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। सूफी संगीत की विशेषताओं को परिरक्षित करने हेतु समकालीन समय में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Sufism gained its popularity in the 10th century AD. The word 'Sufi' is derived from means 'wool'. It gained its name because Sufis used to wear wool scarf.

The main features of Sufism are:—

- (i) They are characterized by devotion to god and their extreme love for god.
- (ii) They did not believe in ~~tradit~~ orthodox Islamic tradition of rituals.
- (iii) Their ideology gained its root from humanism.
- (iv) They focused on fasting, charity and devotional song.

Due to their progressive philosophy it got huge popularity. Several schools of ~~philosophy~~ sufism like Chisti, Naqshbandhi, Bordaasi, Surhawadi and other gained huge popularity.

They got patronage of the rulers. They were believed to be directly connected to god. And rulers got the authority to rule on behalf of god through them. Land gained through wars were given to Sufis to make Tombs, Khangah etc.

Aluttmish constructed Qutub Minar in the memory of Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kahl.

Sufism is popular to this day as well but they face several challenges such as -

- (i) Opposition of orthodox Islamic leaders.
- (ii) Attack on sufi tombs by Islamic radicalist.
- (iii) Fewer followers.
- (iv) Lack of support and financial aid.

Government and other bodies should come forward and help Sufism revive. They would help to minimize radicalisation as Sufism spread the message of peace and prosperity.

8. The growth of communalism after 1857 in India was a result of societal differences, communal politics and divisive British policies. Discuss.

भारत में 1857 के बाद सामाजिक मतभेदों, सांप्रदायिक राजनीति एवं विभाजनकारी ब्रिटिश नीतियों के परिणामस्वरूप सांप्रदायिकता का विकास हुआ था। चर्चा कीजिए।

One of the main reason for important reason for success in First war of Independence 1857 was Hindu Muslim Unity. This was ~~evident~~ evident when Bhadar Shah Zafar, the Mughal ruler was selected as the leader.

But there was decrease in Hindu Muslim unity from 1857. This can be attributed to reason societal and political.

Societal difference-

Several socio religious movement started. Movements like Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh movement, Ahmadiya movement etc. This led to feeling of communalism among masses.

Later on during Swadeshi movement, moves like bathing in Ganga, celebration of Ganpati festival added to feeling of communalism. Also Suddhi movement.

Communal Politics—

Several leaders like Sir Syed Ahmad Khan made their movement communal by asking favours from British for Muslim.

Formation of Muslim League and subsequent demand for separate electorate. Formation of Hindu Mahasabha in 1920s.

Divisive British Policies

British after the revolt of 1857, realised that the Hindu Muslim unity is dangerous for them. They thought that the revolt of 1857 was because of Muslims. They were then considered secondary citizen. Army was composed of groups of same religion so one

group will not think of not firing in case of revolt. Later they started appeasing Muslims by things like separate electorate. Separate electorate, was later introduced by Sikh and anglo Indians also.

The policy of divide and rule was beneficiary for British administration and this was further fueled by communal politics and societal difference.

9. The outbreak of World War II in 1939 divided the nationalists over the next course of action in the freedom struggle. Elaborate. In this context, also examine the factors that led to INC launching the Quit India Movement.

1939 में द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध छिड़ जाने से, राष्ट्रवादियों के बीच स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में आगे अपनायी जाने वाली रणनीति में मतभेद होने से विभाजन हो गया। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। इस संदर्भ में, INC द्वारा भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन को आरम्भ करने के लिए उत्प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

The outbreak of world war II led to reassessment of strategy among the nationalist. ~~Several that~~ All nationalist were divided on this point.

✓ Gandhi believed that it was India's moral obligation of to help Allied powers.

✓ Subas Chandra Bose believed that what ~~germans~~ ^{Axis power} was doing was no different from British that was to gain territory. So India should not get into war and use it as an advantage

✓ Nehru agreed to S.C Bose on the motives of British but thought it was immoral to take advantage of British

In the subsequent Congress session it was decided that India would not support British during until promise for responsible government ^{after the war} is made by British.

Later, Linlithgow in his statement said that ~~aggression~~ British aim was to resist aggression and consultative Committee will be set after the war.

In 1940, August Offer was announced which said dominion status was long term goal and a constituent Assembly would be set up.

Congress was not satisfied and individual satyagraha got started.

In 1942, British sent Cripps mission ~~was set up~~

~~sent~~ which reinstated the
Constituent Assembly would be
set up and freedom of
province for self determination
was given.

With Cupps Mission, it
was evident that British
did not have will to concede
to Indian demand. Also
people get distressed because
of war hardship. This lead
to the launch of Quit
India Movement by
Congress.

10. Gandhiji's struggle in South Africa saw an ideological evolution from 1894 till 1915. The methods developed and the lessons learnt during this phase were then applied to carry out the struggle against the British in India. Discuss with examples.

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में 1894 से 1915 तक गाँधीजी के संघर्ष ने एक विचारधारा के विकास को जन्म दिया। इस चरण के दौरान विकसित पद्धतियों एवं मिली सीखों को बाद में भारत में अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध संघर्ष करने के लिए अपनाया गया। उदाहरणसहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Gandhiji went to South Africa as a lawyer for an Indian industrialist but was moved by the racial discrimination against coloured people.

In South Africa, he campaigned against compulsory registration certification for Indians, against ~~the~~ restriction of Indian migration, against poll tax and invalidation of Indian Marriage.

Gandhiji used the tools of civil disobedience where

the people were asked not follow rules, non cooperation by not cooperating with government and Satyagraha. He found these methods hard but very useful in achieving goals.

When he returned to India in 1915, he set up Sabarmati Ashram on the lines of Tolstoy farm.

His first agitation ag in India was in Champaran (1917) for ~~against~~ Indigo farmers. He used the tool of civil Disobedience.

In 1918, in Ahmedabad Mill Strike he underwent Hunger strike. In 1918, in Kheda Satyagraha he used civil disobedience. He was successful in his goals in all these movements.

In 1919, the British ~~launched~~ passed Rowlatt Act. He launched Rowlatt satyagraha.

In 1920s, Non-cooperation Movement was launched and in 1930, Civil Disobedient Movement was launched.

All this movement was critical ~~to~~ for achieving India's independence.

11. Though the land revenue systems introduced by the British differed in some aspects from each other, but in essence they were designed with a singular aim. Comment.

यद्यपि अंग्रेजों द्वारा आरम्भ की गई भू-राजस्व प्रणालियों के कुछ पहलू एक-दूसरे से भिन्न थे, किन्तु मूल रूप से वे एक ही उद्देश्य के लिए अभिकल्पित की गई थीं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

British after they won the dewan right after the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) found it challenging to collect land revenue. So it tried to change land revenue system.

~~First one was called~~

Several land revenue system was launched they are:-
(i) Permanent Settlement launched by Cornwallis. In this Zamindars were made owner and got the right to collect revenue. The land revenue was fixed.

(ii) Ryotwari System started by Thomas Munro & Reed. In this ryots were made the owner of the land.

(iii) Mahalwari system started by Mackenzie & friends. In this village were divided into mahals and one ~~was~~ leader was chosen who would collect revenue from whole Mahal.

The aim of the British was to earn maximum revenue from the peasant without much effort. In Permanent Settlement Zamindars were given responsibility as ~~it~~^{they} would get some loyalty of the local and thought Zamindars would help peasant increase their productivity but it was found that this system was exploitative on the peasant.

So Ryotwari system was started and ryot had to pay at high rate ~~and~~ and even when

the rop failed. This system was also not successful and cost of collection also increase so this led to introduction of Mahalwari system.

12. The economic policies followed by the British led to the rapid transformation of India's economy into a colonial economy whose nature and structure were determined by the needs of the British economy. Discuss.

अंग्रेजों द्वारा अपनायी गयी आर्थिक नीतियों के कारण भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था तीव्र गति से औपनिवेशिक अर्थव्यवस्था में रूपांतरित हो गई जिसकी प्रकृति एवं संरचना ब्रिटिश अर्थव्यवस्था की आवश्यकताओं से निर्धारित होती थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The British came to India as a commercial company to buy Indian goods and sell in ~~Indian~~ ~~market~~ British market. For this they gained dastak from Mughal Kings.

Initially, British brought gold bullion ~~at~~ and bought goods from India.

But soon they got involved in local politics and got the right of tax collection.

After Treaty of Allahabad, 1765, British ~~bought~~ goods from Indian market by selling British good in India and

also by collection of revenue.
This led to people

Later after the Charter Act of 1813 which removed the trade monopoly of East India Company to Industrial revolution Indian market got flooded with foreign goods. In addition to this high export duty and zero import duty was put. This led to Indian goods losing out on competition with British good. This had huge negative impact. This led to deurbanization. People closing their trade business and moving back towards village to continue agriculture.

British improved means of communication. Telegraph and railway were introduced. The motive behind this was not the development of the country. But to get raw material

for Britain from even remote areas and ~~sender~~ transporting finished & British goods. Even the finance for railways and other infrastructure project was brought from British banks in spite of the fact that there were Indian Banks too.

Education system was introduced in such a way so as to create a class of Indian with western taste.

With such ~~pro~~ pro-Britain industrial and economic policy India remained poor and no industrialization took place as late as 1920s.

13. Jyotiba Phule was not only a remarkable social activist but also a gifted writer. Examine the contribution of Phule in advocating the emancipation of the marginalised sections of Indian society.

ज्योतिबा फुले न केवल एक असाधारण सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता थे अपितु एक प्रतिभाशाली लेखक भी थे। भारतीय समाज के हाशिए पर रहने वाले वर्गों के उद्धार की वकालत करने में उनके योगदान का परीक्षण कीजिए।

14. Elucidate the contributions made by the prominent figures from north eastern part of the country in the struggle for Indian independence.

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में देश के उत्तर-पूर्वी भाग के प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों के योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

15. The extremist-moderate debate at the beginning of 20th century not only revolved around the goals that they wanted to pursue but also the methods to be employed for their achievement as well as the nature of British rule in India. Comment.

20 वीं सदी के आरम्भ में गरमपंथी-नरमपंथी का विवाद, न केवल उनके इच्छित लक्ष्यों अपितु उन्हें प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनायी जाने वाली विधियों के साथ ही साथ, भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन की प्रकृति के संबंध में भी था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In 1885, the Indian National Congress was set up. ~~It~~ It was mostly dominated by Moderates. ~~who were~~ ~~at the~~ ~~time~~ They were mostly educated Indian. They had a belief that British was primarily concerned ~~and~~ about development of India but did not know how to do it.

They were ~~a~~ critique of economic policy of British. They used the method of petition, plea and protest to ~~bring~~ ~~to~~ voice their concern about the misadministration by British. Important figures

of Moderates were ~~Ligo~~
Tiryo Shah Mehta, Rosh Behari Bose,
~~Shree~~ Dada bhai Naoroji and
others.

They dominated the Congress
till the end of 19th century.

New ideology evolved at
~~during~~ the start of 20th
Century with prominent leaders
like Bal Gangadhar Tilak,
Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra
Pal and Anubindo Ghosh and
others. They questioned the
intention of British. They
believed British to be an
external power who has their
own interest in their administration.
Only a government by the
Indians can serve India.
Their methods include satyagrah,
boycott of British goods,

non cooperation, with British,
not following laws, protest
and strike

This usually led to strain
in their relationship. ~~The~~
British used this difference
among the two to their
advantage. The difference
between the two group ~~to~~
led to split in Congress in
Surat in 1907.

16. Morley's statement of 1909 and that of Montague's in 1917, in their own particular ways, were crucial in shaping the direction of British policy towards India and influenced the political discourse in the years to come. Discuss.

1909 में मॉर्ले एवं 1917 में मॉन्टेग्यू की घोषणा, दोनों अपने विशिष्ट तरीके से भारत के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति को आकार प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण थे एवं उन्होंने आने वाले वर्षों में राजनीतिक संवाद को भी प्रभावित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Morley's statement of 1909 comes in the background of Partition of Bengal in 1905. He said that there is a long term plan of British to include Indian in the administration of the country. After the important features of Morley Minto Reforms were—

- (i) no. of elected members in imperial legislative council & provincial legislative council increased
- (ii) members were elected indirectly
- (iii) Separate electorate for Muslims
- (iv) Powers of legislature enhanced and could ask questions, pass

resolution.

Indians were not happy with this reform and after Lucknow Session¹⁹¹⁶ demand self rule at an earlier date.

With ~~Ind~~ British getting involved in World War I.

Mr Montagu¹⁸ in his statement of 1917 declared that involvement of Indian in administration & gradual development of self governing institution is the gradual aim of British.

This was reflected in Montague Chelmsford reform of 1919 where diarchy was introduced in provinces and representation of Indian in Imperial council was increased.

Bicameralism was introduced with Council of States where people were indirectly elected. Separate electorate for sikh was

was introduced.

The transfer of power to India was gradual and in ~~final~~ ^{Indian} Independence Act, 1947 ~~can~~ reflection of ~~Mont~~ Morley's statement ~~can~~ and Montague's statement can be seen.

17. Though it started as an anti-partition movement in 1903, the Swadeshi movement turned into a multi-faceted mass movement after 1905. Examine. Also, discuss the reasons for its decline and its contribution to the Indian freedom struggle.

यद्यपि स्वदेशी आंदोलन 1903 में विभाजन विरोधी आंदोलन के रूप में आरम्भ हुआ था, किन्तु 1905 के बाद यह बहुआयामी जन आंदोलन में परिवर्तित हो गया। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके पतन के कारणों एवं भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में इसके योगदान पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

~~The partition~~

The partition of Bengal was announced by British as to increase the efficiency of Administration. But the main reason was to divide the people of Bengal.

The people of Bengal realised the plan of British and started an anti-partition movement in 1903. It started off with an aim to prevent the partition of Bengal. But soon people realised that the British would not give in to their demand.

~~On 7th August~~ In 1905, it was announced the Bengal would be divided on 16th October ~~August~~, 1905. It was

It was then decided that people will come out in streets and agitate against it. People from all walks participated. Women came out on the street and picketed liquor shop. People were singing Vande Matram on the streets. They tied rakhi to each other as a symbol of unity. They boycotted British goods and burned British clothes.

They further left government jobs, refused to pay tax and participate in judicial system. Disputes were resolved through local courts.

The movement got declined
as :

- (i) it was suppressed by government
- (ii) people could not participate long and had to return to work
- (iii) The momentum of movement of by large people could not deem to stay on a high note for long.

This played immense contribution to freedom struggle. This was first of its a mass struggle. Students, peasant, ~~and~~ women, Zamindars, intellectual participated.

18. How did the Indian industrialists contribute to the freedom struggle? Did the emergence of the socialistic trend during the later period of the struggle deter them from supporting the freedom struggle? Analyze.

भारतीय उद्योगपतियों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया? क्या स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की उत्तरवर्ती अवधि में समाजवादी प्रवृत्ति के उद्भव ने उन्हें स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का समर्थन करने से विरत (रोक) कर दिया? विश्लेषण कीजिए।

It was realised by the industrialist that a ~~country~~ India run by Indians would protect the interest of Indian industry. This was evident from the ~~pro~~ skewed British economic policy with high export duty, and low import duty. All the major infrastructure project was funded from Britain and raw materials were brought from Britain.

Industrialist contributed to Indian struggle financially. They sponsored freedom movements on a large scale. Several leaders like Gandhiji and

other were financially helped by industrialist. They raised petition and pressurized British to make pro-Indian industrialist policy.

With the international events like Russian Revolution of 1917, the socialist got popularity in India. The socialist ~~to~~ believed that means of production ~~should~~ be ~~with~~ owned by the citizens. Though this appear to be antipathy to industrialist interest. They realised that a government of Indian would be adaptive of their interest too. They could lobby the ~~se~~ government after self rule to make pro industrialist policy.

19. The social-religious reform movements of the 19th and 20th century in British India not only tried to purge the Indian society of various social evils but also prepared the ground for the Indian freedom struggle. Analyze.

ब्रिटिश भारत में 19 वीं और 20 वीं शताब्दी के सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों ने न केवल भारतीय समाज को विभिन्न सामाजिक कुरीतियों से मुक्त करने का प्रयास किया बल्कि भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के लिए एक आधार भी तैयार किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

With the advent of British rule in India it was realised by the Indian intelligentsia that ~~the~~ a foreign could rule India due to some innate social flaws in the Indian society. This led to awakening in social structure and culture.

Most of the social evils got its affiliation to religious institution. Reforms were brought in by the use of novels, poetry, short story, press.

Just ref

Most important reforms

were brought in the betterment of status of women. Several social evils like Sati, restriction of widow remassage, polygamy, dowry, etc existed during this time. Important personalities like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar played important role in fighting against this evil.

Another social evil emanated from caste system. This led to the promotion of untouchability and discrimination. Movements such as Temple entry movement, Self respect movement etc played an important role. Important personality such as Jyotiba Phule played worked to bring reform.

Other societies such as Prathna Sabha, Brahmo Samaj,

Anya Samaj and others tried to bring in reforms in the regions system.

These movement although gave emphasis on religious system but ~~brought~~ contributed towards evolution of national consciousness. It also gave liberation to individuals from religion and think about nation.

20. The non-cooperation movement, which coincided with the end of the First World War, not only saw unprecedented participation from almost all sections of the society but also marked fundamental changes in the approach of the Indian National Congress (INC). Elaborate. Also examine the impact of this phase of mass movement on the future of the Indian freedom struggle.

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध की समाप्ति के साथ आरम्भ हुए असहयोग आंदोलन में न केवल समाज के लगभग सभी वर्गों की अभूतपूर्व भागीदारी देखी गई बल्कि इस दौरान भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस (INC) के दृष्टिकोण में उल्लेखनीय मौलिक परिवर्तन भी हुआ। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। साथ ही, भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के भविष्य पर जनआंदोलन के इस चरण के - प्रभाव का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

British at the end of the World War I annexed Turkey and was to abolish the Kalipha. This infuriated the Muslims. Also @ the Lucknow session of Indian National Congress had brought both the Muslims and Hindu together on one platform thereby demanding self government.

This gave an opportunity to for Congress to start a movement with increased participation. Hence non-

cooperation movement was launched under the leadership of Mahatma ~~Ghan~~ Gandhi.

People from all walks of life participated. Women left home and came on the streets picketed liquor shop and burned cloths. Students left their schools and colleges and participated in the movement. Zamindars also participated. Lawyers left their practice. ~~People~~

This movement had huge impact on future freedom struggle as people learned to participate peacefully against the government under Gandhi's leadership. Several influential freedom fighter like Bhagat Singh

Sukhdev, Subas Chandra Bose
Sachin Sanyal ~~came~~ got
associated with this movement.