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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1692)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	87661
Center	Jaipur	Date	28 th Nov, 2020

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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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. In India, ancient and medieval storage structures such as the step wells, are not only magnificent in their conception, architecture and ornamentation but also hold a lesson for contemporary water concerns. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

भारत में बावड़ियों जैसी प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन जल भंडारण संरचनाएं न केवल अपनी अवधारणा, वास्तुकला और अलंकरण में भव्य हैं, बल्कि जल संबंधी वर्तमान चिंताओं हेतु एक सीख भी उपलब्ध कराती हैं। उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Storage systems such as step wells, water tanks, tanks connected to canal systems, ponds, artificial lakes etc. of the ancient and medieval India can be an answer to contemporary water concerns such as scarcity.

Contemporary Issues

- (1) According to WORLD BANK report, India is a water "stressed" country and vulnerable to "severe" scarcity.
- (2) Dependence of agriculture on rain
- more than 50% of Indian agriculture is rainfed
- (3) low groundwater retention after monsoon shower
- (4) Contamination of water.
Eg. arsenic in areas of west Bengal.

LESSONS from past

- (1) HUGE storage structures to meet requirements of huge population for days
[Eg.] Rani ki Val in Gujarat
- (2) Rain water harvesting methods such as Ugrasen ki Baoli in Delhi
- (3) Step wells, tanks made of stones, mud helps in natural purification of water.
[Eg.] tankas of Deccan Peninsula
- (4) watershed catchments can help in ground-water rejuvenation.
- (5) Rejuvenation of groundwater can address issue of water contamination to some extent

Moreover, connecting these storage structures with irrigation system through canals can solve water issues in agriculture as was seen during Mughal times. These storage tanks also help in keeping surrounding cool in Global Warming era.

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

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

Mathematics has been central to designs, architecture and learnings in India since time immemorial. The town planning of Harappa, ^{was} based on measurement and geometry.

Contributions by Indians

ANCIENT TIMES

- (1) Pythagoras, ^{' π '} ~~angles~~, etc. ∴ Sulva sutra by Baudhyan in 6th century mentions about pythagoras and ' π '
- (2) Apstambha (2nd century BC) - gives reference to concepts of acute, obtuse and right angles.
- (3) Notation system, decimal system, use of zero is also mentioned.
- (4) Seyabratiya of Arjabbatt talks about
 - decimal numbers
 - geometry, number theory,

- trigonometry, bijganits (algebras) etc.
- his khagolshastira talks about astronomy, eclipse, planets etc.
- aryabhata calculated value of ' π ' also.

(5) Brahmasphuta Siddhanta was the first book to mention zero as a number - by Brahmagupta - 7th century AD.

MEDIEVAL

(1) Arithmetics (LCM, HCF) was mentioned in Ganit Sara Sangraha of Mahavira.

(2) Bhaskaracarya (12th century)

↳ Siddhanta Shiromani talks about arithmetics, algebra, spheres, planets
↳ He also introduced cyclic method to solve algebraic eqn.

(3) Skabar introduced mathematics as a subject of study among others

(4) Faiji translated Bhaskaracarya's bijganits

Thus, contribution by Indians to Mathematics was huge. Arabs used to call Maths 'Hindisat' or Indian art which they

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

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

Lord Curzon was viceroy of India during the late 19th and early 20th century.

Domestic policies:-

- (*) University commission (Rayleigh commission) which tightened control over universities

Strengthened British Rule:-

As at that time, Swadeshi movement was building momentum through student's participation. This policy tried to control them.

- (*) Restriction on press so that criticism of British rule could be checked. This strengthened the British control over India.

* Partition of Bengal in 1905.

Aim

→ officially to control the adminis-
tration of Bengal with huge
population - improve efficiency

→ Actually:-

To divide and rule.

- Bengalis were made minorities
- Division was on communal lines.

International policies

→ Buffer states around India to check
any aggression from other Imperial
powers

E.g. Russia in Tibet & Afghanistan

→ Young Husband was able to convince
Tibetan government in favour of
British Raj.

→ Aggression in North-East India. So
order to check neighborhood countries
of Burma.

Thus, Curzon's policies were aimed at
strengthening British rule in India.
They were totally against Indian demand

4. The story of India's freedom struggle cannot be complete without recognizing the role that many leaders of North East India played during the time. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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

Indian freedom struggle witnessed continuous contribution from North-Eastern part from beginning in 19th century till independence in 20th century.

Some of the well known leaders of that time were : Rani Gaidinliu (Manipur, Nagaland), Titu Mir, Dudu Khan, Bakshi Jayabandhu etc.

Role played

- (1) Tribal revolts contributed to local revolts against outsiders. This helped to e.g. Santhal Rebellion under Sido & Kanhu.
- (2) Peasant Revolts against the colonial excesses and extortion under leadership of Dudu Mir, Titu Mir

- (3) Guwahati was against efforts of British to deprive North-Eastern areas of their autonomy.
- (4) Participation in National movements
Eg. Cunningham Circular was rolled out against students of Assam.
- (5) Actively supporting British in preventing infiltration of Burmese in India.

Impact

- (1) kept the momentum through struggle high.
- (2) Contributed to local awareness about exploitative nature of British Raj.
- (3) Netaji's INA entered India through North-Eastern side.
- (4) Rani Gaidinlii at age of 16 years unfurled Indian flag against British & embraced jail.
- (5) The North-Eastern leaders contributed in nurturing idea of India as a Nation and North-East as its indispensable part.

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

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

In 1930s, many peasant organisations such as All-India-Kisan Congress etc. sprang up. Problems faced by kisans such as high rents became part of Indian struggle.

Economic factors/developments

- (1) Degradation of rural economy after first world war (WWI)
- (2) Depression of 1930s added to the miseries of farmers.
- (3) De-industrialisation of Indian economy to industrialize Britain added to unemployment
- (4) Unemployment & Disguised unemployment ~~was~~ made farmers available for Indian freedom struggle.

Political factors/developments

(1) Inclusion of farmers' grievance in party manifestos.

Eg. All-India Kisan Manifesto
inspired party's manifestos in elections in 1936.

(2) Emergence of political organizations specifically on peasant issues.

Eg. Kisan Sanghans

(3) Participation by farmers in civil
disobedience movement in 1930s

(4) Role models who came from agricultural background Eg. Dr. Rajendra Prasad,
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Due to these factors, and spread of communist ideals through media, peasants became aware about their exploitation as well as importance.

The participation by farmers in Indian struggle, thereafter, was seen. In fact, even today many elected representatives are former peasants. Thus, developments

6. With modern education being introduced in India to meet the interests of the British, its reach was restricted and its character unsatisfactory.
Discuss. (150 words) 10

ब्रिटिश हितों को पूरा करने के लिए भारत में आरंभ की गयी आधुनिक शिक्षा की पहुंच सीमित थी और इसका चरित्र भी असंतोषजनक था। चर्चा कीजिए।

British from time to time tried to modernise education system in India, ^{such as} through Macaulay's minutes (1830s), Lord Charles Wood's despatch, Commissions on education e.g. Rayleigh etc. (1900s)

Served British Interests

- (1) They were aimed at building workforce for British empire in India and to control Indians through them.
— Macaulay's minutes.
- (2) Age limit was changed from time to time so as to control the strength of Indians in Civil services.
- (3) Oriental education was rejected and English education was promoted.

Restricted reach

- (1) No. of schools opened ~~up~~ for masses was very less
- (2) Education was in English, thus, creating language barrier.
- (3) Expensive education could be afforded only by rich & upper middle class.
- (4) Age limit in civil services was ~~included~~ decreased to restrict entry of Indians.

Unsatisfactory character

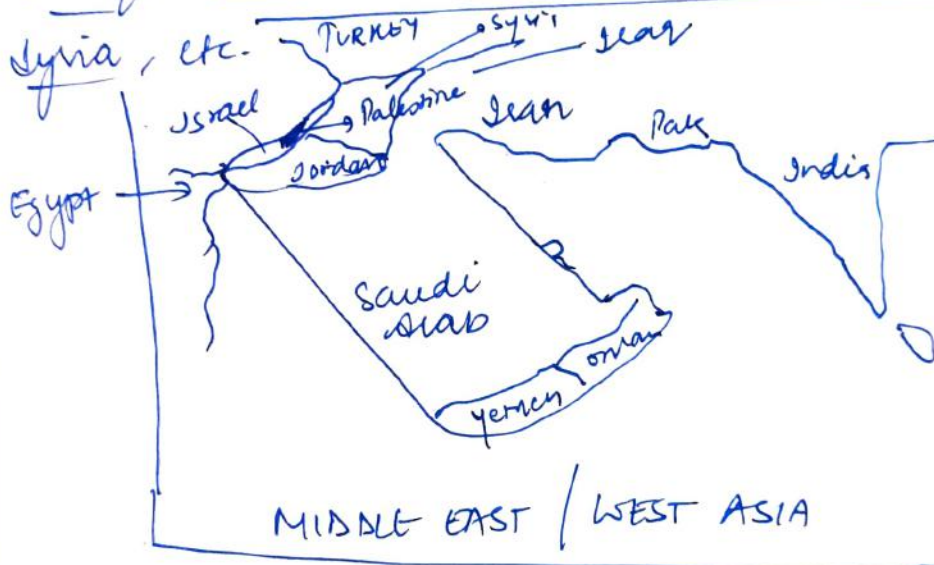
- (1) Financial support was insufficient - only 1 lakh rupees per year were budgetted to ^{be} spent on education.
- (2) Science as in western world was promoted at the expense of traditional knowledge.
- (3) Trickle down theory was promoted - instead of education of masses.

Thus, the education reforms and systems was not meant for Indians but for British interests only. Consequently, at

7. The Sykes-Picot agreement had consequences that can still be seen in West Asia. Examine. (150 words) 10

साइक्स-पिको समझौते के परिणामों को अभी भी पश्चिम एशिया में देखा जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Western Asia or the Middle East comprises of Arab and Gulf nations such as Saudi Arab, UAE, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Palestine, Jordan,



Sykes-Picot agreement tried to solve the issue between Arab and western world with respect to Palestine & Israel.

Positive impact

- (1) Arabs were united against the excesses of Israel against Palestinians

(2) legitimacy to Israel's existence was given.

(3) Palestine land was restored and their demands right to this land was recognized.

Negative Impact:

(1) Divided the west Asia into west-supported population (Israel) and East-supported population (Arabic nations)

(2) Invited interference of European and western powers in the west Asia

(3) Made Israel a monster and it started usurping lands in neighborhood
eg. Golan heights
west bank region.

(4) Made region vulnerable to USSR-USA conflict

Consequently, even today the region is unstable. Arab spring which originated in Tunisia has affected Syria, Iraq, Libya etc. Afghanistan is still facing issue of Taliban (emanated from USSR-USA rivalry).

8. Most of the factors responsible for Scramble for Africa had to do with events in Europe. Discuss. (150 words) 10

अफ्रीका के बंटवारे के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकांश कारक यूरोप में घटित घटनाक्रमों से संबंधित थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Africa was scrambled during colonisation as well as decolonisation which was directly related to events in Europe.

Events in Europe

- (1) Discovery of sea route and sea voyages
- (2) Industrialisation in 18th century
- (3) Rise of imperialism in 19th century
- (4) first world war (WWI) in 1914-1919.
- (5) Rise of Nationalism / decolonisation

Factors Responsible for Scramble

- (1) Slave Trade between Latin America, Europe and Africa, ^{via sea} changed the Demography.
eg. concentration of whites in South Africa.
- (2) Exploitation of mines and minerals, ^{of Africa} to fuel industrialization of Europe. Affecting environmental condition state.

- (3) Colonisation of Africa by different imperial powers of Europe.
Eg. Portugal, Spain, France,
Britain.

Natural geographical boundaries were not respected while carving out colonies.

- (4) Exploitation of ^{and} fuelling tribal rivalries across unnatural borders by the imperial powers.
Eg. Hutu Tribe.

- (5) Change in socio-cultural state due to influx of different cultures
Eg. from Indian colony to African colony by British

- (6) At the time of decolonisation, unnatural boundaries were drawn just like India.
Eg. Sahara, Morocco boundaries

Thus, scrabble of Africa has roots in Europe. The rise of nationalism in Africa is also attributed to the learned leaders who got educated in Europe itself.

9. What was the policy of apartheid prevalent in South Africa? Highlight the role played by prominent African leaders in bringing an end to it.

(150 words) 10

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में प्रचलित रंगभेद की नीति क्या थी? इसकी समाप्ति में प्रमुख अफ्रीकी नेताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Due to discoveries of sea route, slave trade and colonisation, demography of South Africa got changed and it got dominated by whites.

Policy of apartheid

- (1) The dominating whites believed in racial discrimination.
- (2) So-called "whites" were considered superior than natives "blacks" because of skin-colour.
- (3) Consequently, all important positions in bureaucracy / administration were manned by coloniser 'whites'.
- (4) The natives were forced to do menial jobs and were treated inhumanely.

Role of leaders

- (1) Nelson Mandela, the most prominent leader of Africa, voiced against the discrimination.
- (2) He was eventually jailed but he utilised the power of pen to create awareness against apartheid.
 ↳ Long walk to freedom by Nelson Mandela
- (3) Strikes and campaigns were carried out against the exploitation.
- (4) Problem was raised to national as well as inter-national organisations.
- (5) Gandhiji and Tolstoy also contributed by teaching people non-violent satyagraha and civil disobedience.
- (6) The fight against apartheid continued even after independence, until it was finally removed.

Today, apartheid do not exist. But, if we look closely, ~~it~~ it has taken a different shape. Today we have apartheid like condition due to economic inequality which we aim to eradicate.

10. The involvement of local voluntary organizations or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) has been an important feature of environmental movements in India. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

स्थानीय स्वयंसेवी संगठनों या गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (NGOs) की भागीदारी भारत में पर्यावरणीय आंदोलनों की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Environmental movements were/are carried out to save environment from excesses of economic development.

- [Eg]: Silent valley National park movement
- Narmada Bachao Andolan
 - Movement to save Shivalis etc.

Non-governmental organisation (NGOs) and local-voluntary organisation has played important role in these movements.

Eg. Medha Patkar's organisation in Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Benefits

- (1) local organisation helps in making people aware about the loss they will face due to vulnerable environment.
- (2) act as intermediary between government and people.

- (3) Help in Organisation of people to fight for their rights.
- (4) Invite media attention so that voice of local could reach authorities.
- (5) Help in carrying out environment impact assessment.

Concerns

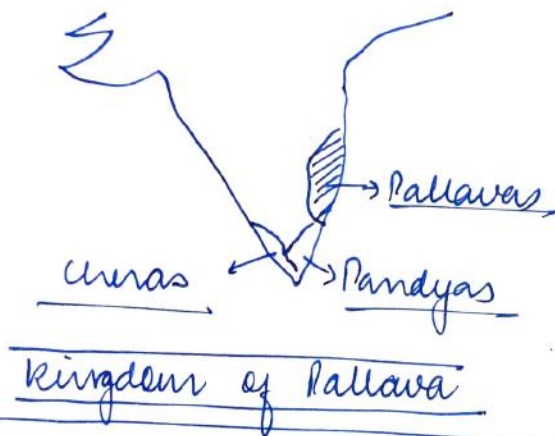
- (1) Use of movements for publicising one's own organisation.
- (2) Misleading people against government and provoking for civil disobedience.
- (3) Black-mailing project proposer in name of environment-impact assessment.

To resolve these issues, government should seek involvement of NGOs even before a movement could gain and iron-out the differences. These NGOs & local organisations have potential to strike a balance between economic development and environment conservation.

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

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

Pallavas reigned in southern part of
India around 7-9th century A.D.



Development of architecture

* CAVE TEMPLES

- Temple architecture developed in stages
- Stage I comprises mostly of rock cut cave temples
- During times of Mahendra-varman
- word 'Mandapa' is used
- E.g. Mandagapatte rock cut temple

* MONOLITHIC TEMPLES

- stage II of temple architecture development
- Naxosha group of Pallavas
- mandapa now becomes 'Rathas'
- [eg]. Dharmaraj Rath, Sraupadi Rath
- precursor to Dravidian style

* STRUCTURAL TEMPLES

- stage III → Rajsimha group
- stage IV → Nandi-varman group.
- stage III marks the beginning of real structural temples.
- [eg]. shore temple at Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu.
- stage IV → development of small temples
- [eg]. - Vaikundapurmal temple, Mukteswara temple at Bam leachipuram.

These developments acted as precursors to Dravidian style carried forward by the Cholas.

Important features

- Rock-cut temples initially (cave temples) - art of ~~cave~~ excavation
- monolithic Rathas - 5 Rathas signify 5 different styles of architecture.
 - there were sculptures on the walls
 - most popular was Mahishasura Mardini ratho.
- Structural temples were built
 - using soft sand rocks
 - bricks, lion motifs etc.
 - dwarfed gopurams (gateways) compared to Cholas' gopurams.

Pallavas architectural style was continued and refined by Cholas. Spout fan architecture their sculptures like Sejuna's temple at Mahabalipuram are also popular.

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

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

Paintings can be broadly classified into Imperial and Provincial / folk paintings. Imperial paintings flourished due to patronage of Akbar, Jahangir etc. However, folk paintings formed the part & parcel of Indian cultural milieu itself.

Bhimbetka paintings

- They are cave paintings
- scenes of hunting, celebrations, group hunting etc. are shown
- represents the life as associated activities of people during paleolithic times

Mural paintings

- Ajanta paintings
 - ↳ wall paintings in Ajanta caves
 - ↳ during Gupta period.

- ↳ technique different from Bhimbetka
- ↳ colours taken from natural sources.
- ↳ illustrate the life of Buddha
Eg. Padampani painting

Fresco paintings

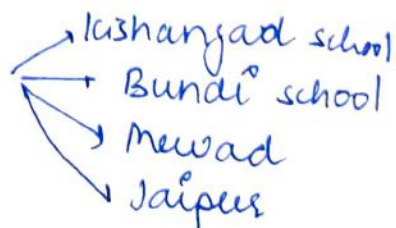
- ↳ similar to Ajanta painting style
- ↳ at Lepakshi temples.
- ↳ secular theme than religious.

Wari paintings

- ↳ they are wall paintings
- ↳ found in Maharashtra
- ↳ depicts daily life scenes of local people.

Rajasthani provincial paintings

- ↳ Hindu tradition,
- ↳ mythology, battle, hunting, riding scenes
- ↳ from mural, it became miniature over time.



Pahari paintings

- ↳ discovered by lord
Nellai in Kangra valley
- ↳ love scenes of Radha-Krishna, Indian womenhood

Madhubani paintings

- ↳ Mithila region in Bihar
- ↳ Hindu God, Goddesses, royal court scenes, wedding scenes etc.
- ↳ initially mural, then became miniature
- ↳ at present, seen on clothings also.
↳ Sarees.

Kalamkari paintings

- ↳ southern region comprising Telangana, Andhra Pradesh etc.
- ↳ use of natural colours.

- Mangisha painting → Angika art - Bihar
- Patna Qalam - scenes of daily life, Patna, Bihar
- Bazaar paintings - European influence, everyday bazaar theme of Bengal-Bihar region.

Thus, it could be seen that folk paintings were as diverse as the Indian culture.

13. A strong tradition of linguistic analysis developed in ancient India and there remained a continuous focus on its preservation and transmission. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन भारत में भाषा संबंधी विश्लेषण की एक सुदृढ़ परंपरा विकसित हुई थी और इसके संरक्षण एवं संचरण पर निरंतर ध्यान दिया जाता रहा था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

There was consciousness of language in ancient times and hence, efforts were taken for its preservation & transmission. For instance, Harappans used a pictographic script and ~~transmit~~ transmitted it through seals.

Language in India belong to two families

(1) Indo Aryan - around 74% speakers

(2) Dravidian - around 23% speakers

Rest 3% speak Austro-Asiatic, Tibeto Burmese etc.

Development of Indo-Aryan languages:

• Old Indo-Aryan language - Sanskrit (around 1500 BC) → vedas

↳ language of the learned.

• Middle Indo-Aryan language

↳ Pali, Prakrit, Ardhamagadhi
Apabrahamsa

Preservation & transmission

↳ Pali → Buddhist texts

↳ 3 pitakas — Abhidhamma
 ↳ vinaya
 ↳ sutra

↳ Prakrit, Ardhamagadhi → Jain texts
 ↳ eg. Samayasara

↳ Apabrahmsa → local texts
 ↳ eg. folk literature of Hinduism & Jainism.

• Modern - Indo-aryan language

↳ Assamese, Bengali, Marathi, Hindi et.

Dravidian languages

↳ Two branches

↳ Central → Telugu, Tamil, Kannada

↳ Southern → Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada.

↳ Influence on some nearby regions were also seen

↳ Brahui → Baluchistan

- Kurukh & Malto — tribal areas of Bengal, Odisha.
- languages used by present-day tribals in these areas such as Sinla tribe, Miljari tribes.

Status of languages Today:

→ Schedule 8th of Indian constitution lists 22 officially recognized regional languages

Eg. Assamese, Bodo, Dogri, Manipuri, Maithali, Hindi, Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam, Marathi, Gujarati etc.

→ Hindi & English are official languages

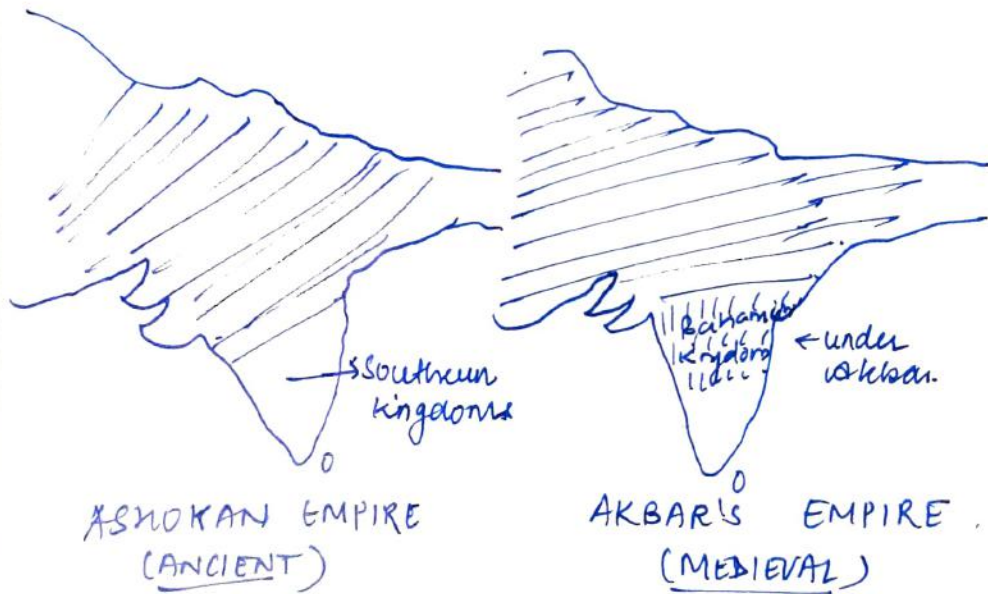
Government of India takes continuous efforts for preservation and transmission of local texts (Eg. Digital library, Digitization of ancient manuscripts, scheme for preservation & protection of endangered languages (SPPEL)).

14. Though India as a whole had been ruled by some emperors in the past, it was only in the 19th century that the concept of national identity and national consciousness emerged. Examine. ^{①, ② dia} ^{③④} (250 words) 15

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

National identity and consciousness refers to the feeling of being united territorially, politically, socially, historically under one SOVEREIGN.

Emperors in the past



- Geographically, the empires of Ashoka and Akbar were united and huge.
- Rules and policies followed in these areas were also same.

Ex. Land Revenue under Todarmal's Plan

But they were not a nation:-

- feudalism contributed to scattered polity and more than one sovereign
Eg. Takshila in Ashokan times
Bahamani in Akbar's times
- Rulers under the rule of Ashoka and Akbar
Eg. Rajputana states in Mughal times
- People were loyal to their respective state ruler instead of Ashoka or Akbar.

Emergence of National identity and consciousness

Early 19th century:-

↳ not much contribution to national identity as:-

- * Tribal & peasant revolts were locally based on local issues.
Eg. Santal Rebellion against outsiders and not necessarily British.
- * socio-cultural diversity at every nook and corner concealing the

consciousness.Revolt of 1857 (Two waves)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local issues of state of shansi, lucknow, Kanpur etc. • limited geographical base - south not included • limited social base - intellectuals condemned. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first wave of independence (V.D. Savarkar) • Mughal ruler was proclaimed emperor • covered a lot of geographical area in North & eastern India. |
|---|---|

late 19th century.

- ↳ emergence of locally based political organisations.
 - ↳ Madras Presidency association
 - ↳ Bengal Bangabasha parishad
 - ↳ Bombay Presidency association
- ↳ formation of Indian National Congress in 1885.
- ↳ unification of various local political organisations.

However, social base was still limited to upper middle class intellectuals as social issues of peasants & labourers were not included.

15. What were the conditions and circumstances that led to the emergence of Socialist Movement in India? Analyse the impact of socialist ideas on the Indian National Movement. (250 words) 15

भारत में समाजवादी आंदोलन के उद्भव के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियां और घटनाक्रम क्या थे? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर समाजवादी विचारों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Socialist ideas refers to ideas of common pool of resources under common public ownership. Means of production should be under public control.

Emergence of socialist movements in India

Conditions & circumstances.

- (1) Failure of methods of constitutional and political struggle under moderates
eg. 1907 Surat split of Congress
- (2) Consciousness about imperialist & capitalist nexus
eg. Economic drain theory of Dadabhai Naoroji
• explanation by Lala Lajpat Rai
- (3) First world war (WWI) unveiled the true face of British colonisers.

(4) Ruralisation of Indian economy due to competition from British exports

(5) Difficulties faced by private industries in establishment against British in India without state help.

eg. steel industry

(6) Propagation of socialist ideas by revolutionary leaders.

eg. Bhagat Singh supported Marxist ideas and formed Hindustan Socialist Republican Organisation (HSR)

(7) Peasant awakening in 1930s in the form of all Indian Kisan Manifesto & organisations

Impact of Socialist Ideas

Positive

1) ↳ involvement of peasant and labours in national movement

eg. Civil Disobedience movement

- 2) → redefined expectations and role of state - imperialism rejected
- 3) → representation to all kinds classes in the Indian National Congress.
- 4) → propagation of communist ideas under M.N. Roy, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Minoo Masani etc.
- 5) → Bombay plan formulated by industrialists emphasised state role in industrialisation
- 6) → Adoption of Mixed economy model by India post independence.
- 7) → five-year plans were made.

Negative:-

- 1) → formation of splinter socialist parties after independence.
- 2) → inherent problems in 5-year plans - lack of updation with changes in economy in 5-year period.
- 3) → Slowed down development & growth as state had limited resources.

Socialist ideas are integral part of Indian polity as mentioned in PREAMBLE. However, today

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India has rejected them as per its own need for instance, doing away with planning Commission and establishing NITI Aayog.

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

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

British Raj partitioned India into dominion of India and dominion of Pakistan during the process of decolonisation in 1947. Consequently, Pakistan became independent on 14th Aug, 1947 and India on 15th Aug, 1947 after partition.

Short-sightedness of Congress

- (1) Agreed to Jinnah's demand of partition for the sake of independence.
- (2) Gandhiji was against independence with partition.
- (3) Congress was not successful in checking growth of communalism during freedom struggle.
- (4) Jawaharlal Nehru agreed that the leaders were getting weary after years of struggle and wanted quick resolution.

Jinnah's ambition

- (1) Jinnah had wanted a separate nation for "his Muslim brothers"
- (2) He was politically ambitious and wanted to be at top political position & not under Nehru.
 Ex. he became Governor-General of Pakistan Dominion post independence.
- (3) He painted Congress into non-Muslim rather anti-Muslim organisation and Muslim League as pro-Muslim
- (4) He rejected August offer, Cripps mission, Cabinet Commission etc. as they did not promise separate nation.
- (5) He declared Direct Action (communal riots) when his demand of separate nation wasn't fulfilled.

British Amoralty

- (1) British had never wanted to decolonise Indian colony as evident from their August offer, Cripps mission etc.

- (2) At most, they wanted to Balkanize India as they leave it as evident from Wavell's plan and Mountbatten's Balkan plan.
- (3) British strengthened their control by fuelling communal riots and division of Indian society — DIVIDE & RULE
- (4) They had wanted to make Pakistan the indirectly controlled just like Northern Ireland out of Ireland.
- (5) British supported formation of Muslim League in 1900s against Indian National Congress. Partition of Bengal on communal lines was a trailer.

However, due to above reasons, partition of India became inevitable as leaders were able to foresee mass killings if not partitioned.

The ghost of Partition still affect Indo-Pakistan relations. Despite all this, India has taken confidence building measures

17. The Marathas had the ^{in no} potential to develop into a new pan-India empire replacing the Mughals, but that potential was never fully realized because of the nature of the Maratha polity itself. Discuss. (250 words) 15 dig

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

During late 18th century, Marathas emerged as one of the strong power in India and strongest in the western part. The strong and able leaders such as Shivaji Maharaj, Bajirao etc. strengthened it.

Mughals used to rule pan-India directly or indirectly (through Nawabs etc.) and were in direct conflict with Rajaputas & Marathas.

Potential

- (1) Army strength was way above the other powers except Mughals. It included cavalry, horse, elephants etc.
- (2) Organization under of army under Shivaji. Shivaji also taught them Guerrilla techniques.

- (3) visionary and able leaders such as Shivaji's mother, Sahuji, Bajirao Salap & Peshwas
- (4) Victory in wars against Nizams of Hydrabad, Mysore, and Rajputas in North.
- (5) Administrative skills of Shivaji were well known and appreciated by even the Mughals (Aurangzeb)

Maratha polity



Issues / non-realization of potential

- (1) Rivalry Division of Marathan empire into Nolkars, Scindias, Peshwas etc.
- (2) Rivalry between the Marathan powers
Eg. Scindia didn't support (nominal) Peshwa in 1817 revolt.
- (3) Rivalry within Marathan fudatory
Eg. After death of Baji Rao I, a struggle for power & peshwa seat became evident
- (4) Combined opposition from all fronts
Eg. Rajputas in North, Mysore & Hydrabat in East and South East respectively
- (5) Failure in assessing strength of rival
Eg. Third battle of Ranipat, Marathan empire was brutally butchered.

However, Marathan potential saw some success under earlier rulers like Shivaji who unified the powers and strengthened & established the Marathas.

after third battle of Ranipat, inherent weakness in Mughal as well as Marathan empire became evident.

18. The failures of February revolution were the primary reasons behind October revolution in Russia. Examine. Also, discuss the consequences of October revolution for Russia and the world. (250 words) 15

फरवरी क्रांति की विफलताएँ रूस में अक्टूबर क्रांति के लिए उत्तरदायी प्राथमिक कारण थीं। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, रूस और विश्व के लिए अक्टूबर क्रांति के परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

In October manifesto (1905), Russia elected its representatives in Parliament called Duma and promised pay hike, cancellation of redemption payments, freedom of press etc. February & October revolutions of 1917 has its root in these promises.

Failure of February revolution

February revolution occurred because unfulfillment of October manifesto, 1905, failure of Stolypin's land reforms, industrial unrest, government repression through secret police, mass deportation etc.

Promises made to control revolution such as against participation in first world war (WWI), treaty between Duma and Czars, food inflation, etc.

Reasons for October revolution (1917)

↳ Related to february revolution

↳ failure of Provisional government under Kerensky.

↳ non-withdrawal from WWI

↳ non-fulfilment of promise of land distribution and immediate elections

↳ Bolsheviks strengthened post february revolution — forceful land expropriations

↳ Other factors

↳ Rise of soviets:-

↳ Petrograd soviet that governed people after february revolution of 1917 asked soldiers to obey only soviet

↳ Rise of Lenin :-

↳ Returned from exile with German help — RED GUARDS OF LENIN

↳ demanded all power to be vested in soviets

↳ offered attractive reforms

↳ land distribution

↳ withdrawal WWI

↳ food inflation decrease

Consequences

Russia

- ↳ platform for civil war (1918-20)
- ↳ strengthened Lenin & his Red Guards.
- ↳ Mensheviks (whites) weakened as they lost support of peasants
- ↳ War Communism
 - ↳ save resources for fighting the war
 - ↳ nationalization of factories
 - ↳ requisition of food grains to feed army
 - ↳ military control of ration, strict discipline for workers.

World

- ↳ inspired revolutionaries. by. Increase in revolutionary ideas in Indian freedom struggle
- ↳ established first communist state USSR
- ↳ alternative to capitalism
- ↳ policy of appeasement
- ↳ beginning of cold war.

Russian Revolution led to the spread of socialist ideas across the world

19. The League of Nations was only as strong as the determination of its leading members to stand up to fascist regimes. Examine in context of failure of the League of Nations. under VN. (250 words) 15

राष्ट्र संघ केवल उतना ही मजबूत था जितना इसके अग्रणी सदस्यों का फासीवादी शासनों के विरुद्ध खड़े होने का दृढ़ संकल्प मजबूत था। राष्ट्र संघ की विफलता के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

After the conclusion of first world war, League of Nations was established in 1920 in VIENNA CONGRESS. The aim was to strike a balance of power and collective security.

Leading members

- Britain and France were dominant members, Italy less dominant
- US did not join, Japan quit
- USSR was admitted very late (1934)

Failures

- 1) To stand up against fascist powers
 - Japan attacked Manchuria (China)
 - Italy attacked Abyssinia (Ethiopia)
 - could not check rise of fascist Germany, Italy & Japan
 - Policy of appeasement was followed by France & Britain supported.

- 2) allegation of an allies organisations
 ↳ opened to implement treaty of versailles against Germany
 ↳ unjust treaties of dominant members Britain & France.
 ↳ Turkey, Italy were not satisfied.
- 3) failure of disarmament (Wilson's ¹⁴ point)
 ↳ Britain & France had not wanted self-disarmament
- 4) NO military force of our
 ↳ option for countries to contribute as per their own will
 → nullified responsibility.
- 5) failed to prevent world war II because could not control rise of fascist Germany and Italy.

Minor Successes

- ↳ Resolution of minor international disputes
 → Greece - Bulgaria
 → Britain - Turkey
 → Finland - Sweden

(2) Economic & Social work

- ↳ ILO for welfare of labours
- ↳ Refugee organisations helped jews
- ↳ Health organisations, Mandates Commission

Due to big failures and minor successes league of nation is criticised for being a tool of control by superpowers. Policy of appeasement led to a decline in its prestige.

After conclusion of world war II, league of nations lost relevance and United Nations Organisation was established.

It is similar to league of nations in some aspects such as social & economic development work. However, it is more focussed on good governance (MSGs, SDGs), and has greater prestige. So far, UN is able to avoid a third world war while league of nations failed at preventing world war II.

20. While the roots of Naga insurgency lay in issues of identity and ethnicity, over the course of time it has evolved into a complex problem with political, social and economic ramifications. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ नागा विद्रोह की जड़ें पहचान एवं नृजातीयता के मुद्दों में निहित हैं, वहीं समय के साथ यह राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक निहितार्थों से युक्त एक जटिल समस्या के रूप में विकसित हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Naga insurgency has kept North-Eastern India unstable since British times. There are demands of autonomy and separate state Nagalim.

Roots of insurgency

- (1) Influx of outsiders during British time. This resulted into tribal revolts
- (2) Outsiders create an anxiety about identity and ethnicity, hence, insurgency.
- (3) Promises of autonomy and self-government are half heartedly fulfilled.
- (4) Issue across borders due to which it is difficult to fulfill demand of Nagalim.

(5) Moreover, they demand a separate country carved out of Assam, Manipur, Arunachal as well. this is difficult to fulfill peacefully.

Evolution

(1) Started in British times in 19th century

(2) Continued in 20th century. Britain gave independence to India. So two states emerged.

Magaland is an Indian territory (Government of India)

Nagaland is separate country and it has also become independent with independence from British Rule
[Naga Insurgents]

(3) Promises made by Indian Government through Naga Accord, or meetings with leaders are not completely fulfilled.

RamificationPolitical

- Insurgency
- emergency of splinter groups
eg. phizo's, Nagalim (NKK) etc.
- Multiple claims to state
 - Government of Nagaland
(constitutional)
 - Insurgents supported state

Social

- social unrest
- delay in justice, quick justice
offered by insurgent groups.
- loss of culture, fueling
anxiety of loss of identity.

Economic

- poor development of the region
- non-realisation of economic
potential due to geography
eg. hydropower generation.
- Issue of drug addiction due
to porous borders → less productivity

To resolve the Naga issue, we need
holistic approach which includes
development, eradication of insurgency,
acknowledgement of tribal rights, and
following Nehru's Tribal Panchsheel
to give them maximum autonomy of self-