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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2701)

Name of Candidate	Samuksha Dwivedi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1430179
Center	online	Date	21/6

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1.

प्राचीन भारत में विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई प्रमुख प्रगतियां क्या थीं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What were the major advancements made in the field of science and technology in ancient India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

The ancient India promoted scientific learning as evidenced by repository of literature and noted experts present.

Advancements in Science & Technology
in Ancient India

(*) Measurement & Planning

→ Town planning in Harappan sites

→ 'shulbhasutra' talks of measurement for sacrificial altars

(*) Astronomy

→ significant for astrology & zodiac signs

→ Vedic Texts → for auspicious period

→ Aryabhatta → on planetary motion,

rotation of Earth, solar & lunar eclipses

→ Heliocentric Theory in 'Surya Siddhanta'
of Varahamihira

→ Brahmagupta - on astronomical elements
in Khandakhadyake

(*) Medicine - Sushruta Samhita on surgery

- Dhamantari → collection of flora & fauna
- Charakasamhita for treatment

(*) Mathematics - 'zero' by Anyabhata

'Litarati' by Bhaskar II for higher order
numbers

(*) Chemistry - Rasayanvada by Nagarjuna

Varahamihira mixed metals (mercury,
silver) for creating medicines

Even though this science & technology
was based on religion, it helped in
advanced learning and use in daily life
like ghatyantra etc.

2.

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के बाहर अपने प्रसार के साथ बौद्ध धर्म में किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हुए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain how Buddhism underwent profound changes with its spread outside India. 10
(Answer in 150 words)

The Buddhism emerged in India with Buddha doctrines of 'Chatur Arya Satyani' and 'Madhyama gga' in 6 century BC.

Since then it has seen changes with foreign interaction :-

(*) Change from symbolisms to image worship - worship of Buddha's image

Eg: Greco Roman Art

(*) Entry of tantraism

Vajrayana Buddhism became important in Tibet and Burma.

(*) changes in learnings

original Vinaya Pitake was modified for local conditions.

Eg: wearing elaborate robes by monks.

(*) Translation of Buddhist canons
into local languages

Ex. Huang Tsang wrote Si Yoo ki

(*) Mainstreaming among local groups

Ex. Upasaka Dharma was readily
adopted in South East Asia

(*) University Tradition

Buddhism teachings through established
centres

Thus, Buddhism emerged as a force
of good across world and became
dominant religion till end of ancient India

3. भारत में मंदिर स्थापत्यकला समाज के दार्शनिक और सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं को किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does temple architecture in India reflect the philosophical and cultural aspects of society? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Temple Architecture seen evolving since post Mauryan times in Sonkh, Nagari reflected Indian philosophy & culture

Temple Architecture in India

(*) Religious worship

Eq Jain Temples → Paraswanath (Khajuraho) or Lakshman Temple (Khajuraho) - Vishnu

(*) Syneretism & Tolerance

Presence of different religions temples at same location Eq. Kashmir Temples

(*) Core mythologies and values

Eq. Ravana shaking Kailasa in Ellora

Jain paintings on Temple wall

(*) Importance of women

Establishment of 51 Shakti peeth eg
Kamakhya Temple

(*) Importance of 'puja' and 'vrata'
depicted through Temple pilgrimage

eg Tirupati Temple

(*) Significance of Marriage in Indian Society

eg Kalyana Mandapa - Vijayanagara Temples

(*) Naturalistic Polytheism

Representation of Gods in natural form

Thus, Temple Architecture developed with adherence to philosophy & culture of India

4.

15वीं शताब्दी के भारत में कला एवं संस्कृति के विकास में श्रीमंत शंकरदेव के योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the contribution of Srimanta Sankardeva to the development of art and culture in 15th-century India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Srimanta Sankardeva was important
Bhakti Saint who promoted Vaishnavism
in North East India.

Contributions of Sankardeva

(*) Popularised Vaishnava Cult in

Assam

(*) wrote 'Kirtanghosha' as reverence
to Vasudev

(*) Introduced 'Sattriya' dance form
- classical dance in India

(*) Promoted Drama in India
through 'Ankia Nat'

(*) Composed 'Borgeets' used during

performance of Latthiya & Ankia Naat

Thus, he enriched the religious
& cultural heritage of India.

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5.

यूनानी यात्रियों द्वारा प्रदान किए गए विवरण प्राचीन भारत के विभिन्न पहलुओं को समझने के लिए किस प्रकार प्रासंगिक हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do the accounts provided by the Greek travellers hold relevance for understanding various aspects of ancient India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Greek Travellers like Megasthenese
shed light on diverse dimensions of
Ancient India

Significance of Greek Accounts

(*) Polity — writers like Justin, Strabo,

Pliny detail about Chandragupta (Sandrocottus)

& Bindusara (Amittokheates)

* Megasthenes mentions strength of Mauryas,

interaction with Greek (Heland Nicator)

& South India

(*) Society — Greek authors mention

practice of self-burning ('Sati')

• Megasthenes mentioned 7 classes of
division on occupation & endogamy

(*) Economy - 1) Pliny mentions India as 'sink of gold & silver' showing highly favourable trade by India.

2) Megasthenese - flourishing agriculture, surplus & lack of famine.

High mineral wealth in India

(*) Geography - Ptolemy's Geography provides geographical history of India.

(*) Administration - About 6 committees in Mauryan period.

Weakness of Greek Accounts

→ lack of understanding of Language & culture

→ Incorrect info - Eg. 7 class by

↳ Quoted India - Megasthenese not found original

However, Greek accounts helps in understanding India's position & significance in ancient world.

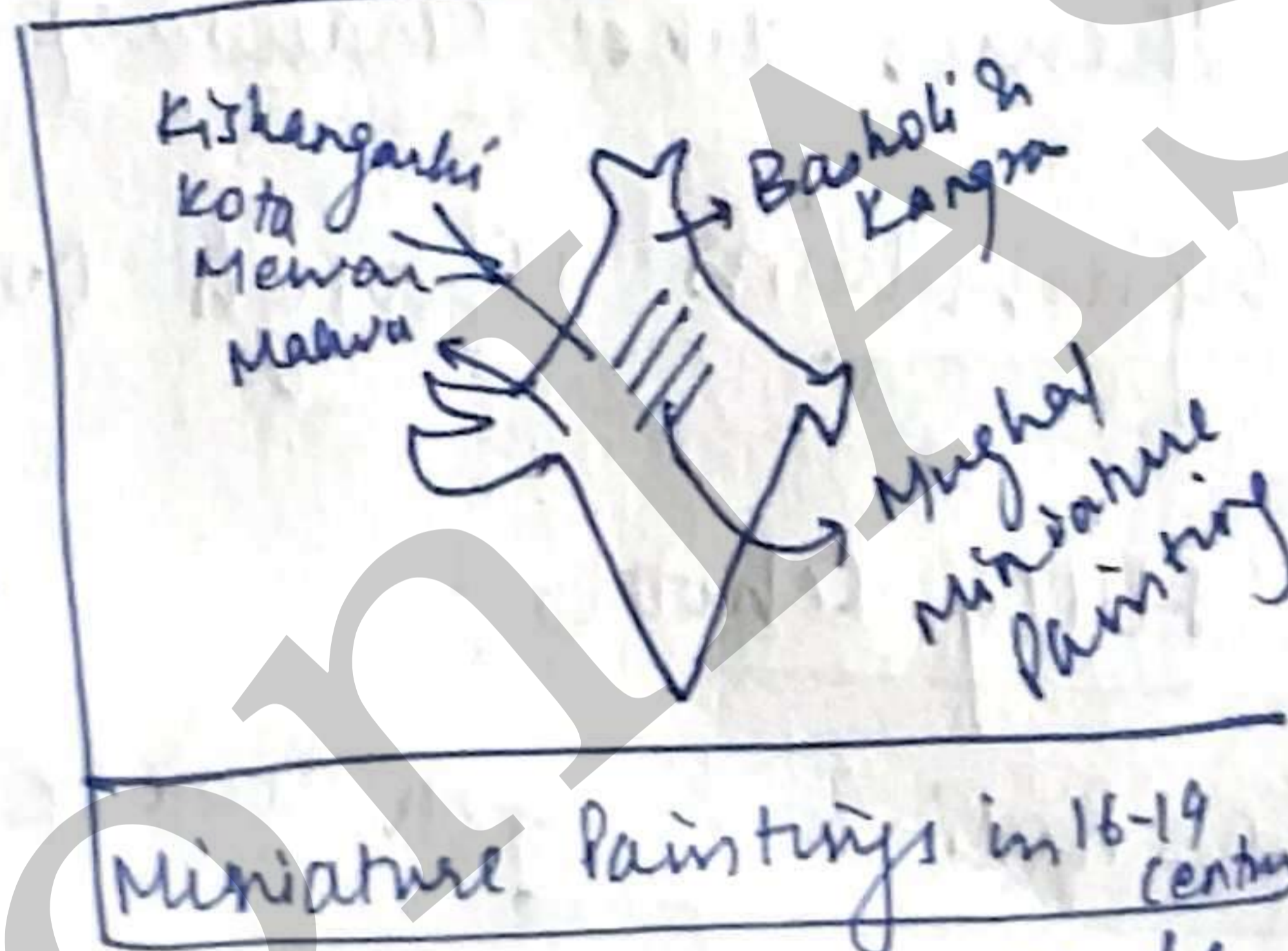
6.

भारत के विभिन्न भागों में लघु चित्रकला का विकास 16वीं और 19वीं शताब्दी के बीच हुआ। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Miniature painting flourished in different parts of India between 16th and 19th centuries.
Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Miniature paintings are the one's with size less than $24 \times 24 \text{ cm}^2$ in dimension, they popularised in medieval period.

Miniature paintings in India



(a) Mughal rule

- Became Important during Jahangir's rule → flora & fauna & court art
- Focus on lighter palette, from brushstrokes
- Focus on album paintings & 'Hashia Art'

Eg. Ustad Mansur 'Red Blossom'

Phangis's 'Zebra'

(b) Rajasthani Schools

Various centres in Rajput kingdom post

Aurangzeb's Ban

Ex. Kichangarhi School - Bani Thani by
Mihalchand

Ragamala Paintings

- Focused on religion - Radha Krishna
- Themes like chaurapanchasika etc.
- Symbolism through colours & patterns

(*) Hilly Schools

Basholi & Kangra were also extension

of Rajput schools
focused on religion & court art but
not palace mural.

Thus, regional schools of art/minature

paintings prospered in 13-19th century
catering to aesthetic, religious & political
values of India.

7. भारत में विलुप्त हो रही जनजातीय कलाओं को संरक्षित और पुनर्जीवित करने की आवश्यकता क्यों है?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why is there a need to preserve and revive the dying tribal art forms in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

India is home to thousands of tribes
forming about 80% of population and
significant artistic renditions.

Need to preserve Tribal Art

(*) Significant pillar of India's heritage

eg. 'Pandavani' in Chhattisgarh about
Indian mythology

(*) Promotion of Indian Diversity

eg. Rai dance in Madhya Pradesh

(*) Display of India's artistic past

eg. Warli paintings by Warli (Maharashtra)

Gond paintings

(*) Save dying languages of tribals

Amalgamation into mainstream society
and no script risks loss to language

Eq. Kokborok in Tripura

(*) Learn technological sophistication

Eq. Dhokra Art - lost wax technique

(*) Livelihood opportunities of tribals

Focus on tribal handicrafts in
international market Eq. TRIFED.

(*) Safeguard multiple religious values

Eq. 'Saena' worship by Santhals

Mother Goddess by Bhis.

The tribal arts provide 'unity in
diversity' in legitimacy and should be
protected & revived through tribal universities
schemes and public engagement -

8.

आर्कड्यूक फ्रांज़ फर्डिनेंड की हत्या युद्ध के प्रारंभ के तात्कालिक कारण की व्याख्या कर सकती है, लेकिन यह व्याख्या नहीं कर सकती कि यह युद्ध विश्व युद्ध क्यों बन गया। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand can explain the outbreak of war, but not why it became a world war. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The assassination of Archduke triggered war between Austria & Serbia disturbing European order.

Explain outbreak of war

1) Existing animosity of Serbia & Austria

Occupation of Bosnia Herzegovina by Austria angered Serbia

2) Attack by Serbian terrorist (Princep) on Austrian prince - attack on Austrian sovereignty & monarchy.

Does not explain world war

1) Small event in European politics if ignored by Big powers.

2) Serbia, a new state, would not have
effectively opposed Austria → lack of power

Led to world war

→ Antecedents to assassination

1) Long running Eastern Question

Austrian control on Balkans

Serbian Nationalism → slavic unity

2) Russian Defeat in Russo/Japanese war

suffered loss of prestige. Unable to support
Serbia in 1908

Gave 'no condition' support to Serbia

3) Germany — Bound by 'Dual Alliance'
with Austria

wanted to control Russia & France

Thus, attack by Serbia on Archduke disturbed
balance of power, where Germany supported

Austria, Russia-Serbia and Britain & France

rallied behind Serbia to restore European order

9. विश्व युद्धों के बीच के काल में उभरे इटली के फासीवाद और जर्मनी के नाज़ीवाद में समानताएं एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast Italian Fascism and German Nazism that emerged during the inter-war period. (Answer in 150 words)

The Italian Fascism and German Nazism emerged in 1920s under dictators Mussolini & Hitler respectively.

Similarity in Both

(1) Genesis in Paris Peace Conference

Treaty of Versailles - loss of prestige to Germany

Denial of Territories in Europe - Italy dissatisfied

(2) Economic crisis - war time destruction and debt created hyper-inflation & economic crisis.

(3) Political Instability - inefficiency of proportional representation of parties
Political fall out → 5 govt in Italy in 2 years
→ 21 govt in Germany in 10 years

(4) Threat of Communism - Capitalists rallied behind them.

(5) Created Totalitarian, aggressive and authoritarian govt based on propaganda

Difference in Both

(1) German Nazism emphasised on 'Aryan superiority' & genetic / racist tendencies

(2) Focus on 'Anti-Semitism' was intense in Germany.

(3) German Nazism challenged western order since beginning, Italy sought collaboration from 1920 - 1934.

(4) 'Mein Kampf' provided detailed philosophy of Nazism. Fascism was confused and did not provide clarity.

Both of them created tension in European order and ultimately collaborated in world war

II

10.

औद्योगिक क्रांति ने 19वीं सदी के अंत और 20वीं सदी के प्रारंभ में नव साम्राज्यवाद के युग को किस प्रकार आकार प्रदान किया और प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the Industrial Revolution shape and influence the era of New Imperialism during the late 19th and early 20th centuries? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Industrial Revolution in Europe has often been considered significant cause of new imperialism in 19th & 20th century.

(*) Need of Raw Material - complement the fast production with continuous supply from Africa → plantation crops
↳ timber etc.

(*) Expanded Market - colonialism and civilising of colonies provided market opportunity to Europe

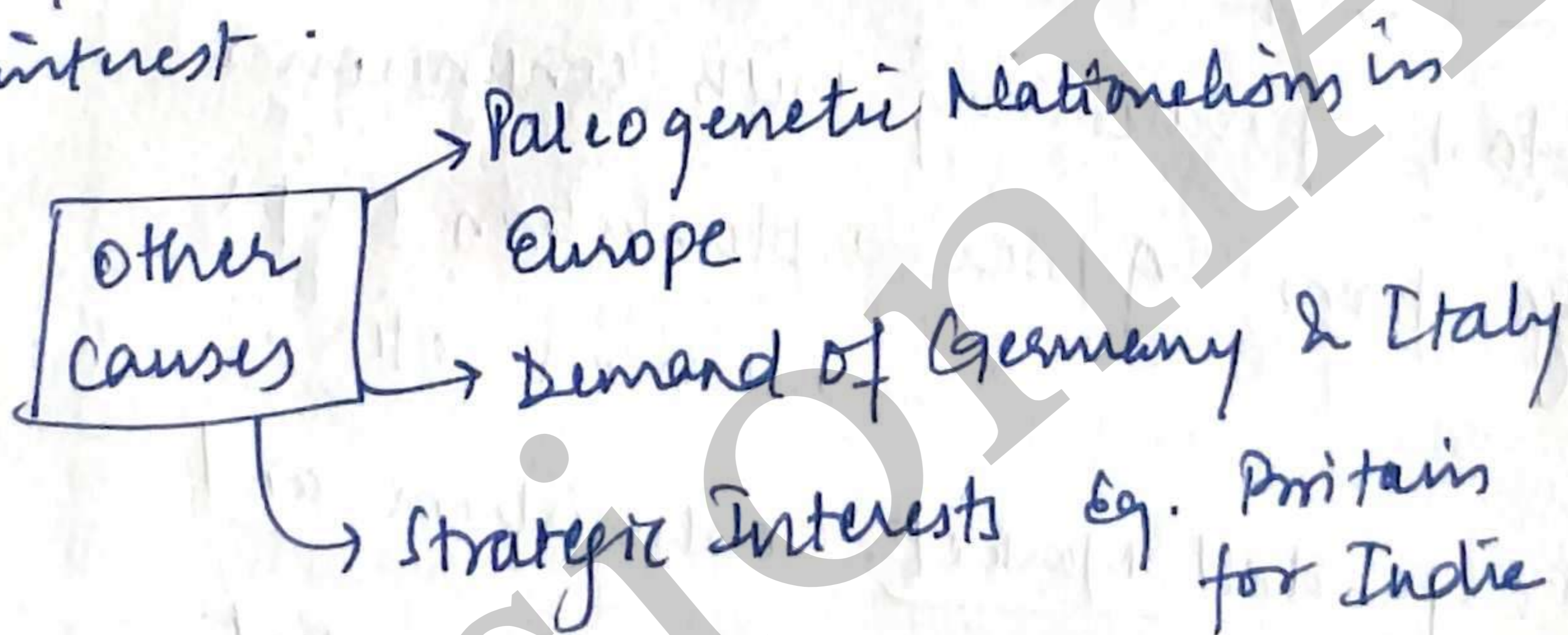
(*) Investment - potential to invest surplus capital in new business
Eg. infrastructure in Africa
Diamond mines → Cecil Rhodes

(*) Higher population - Prosperity of IR

increased population → need to provide
productive employment

Eq Britain settled farmers & artisans in
South Africa.

(*) finance and Industrial Capitalism
by capitalists — to expand business
interest.



Thus, Industrial revolution supported
colonialism to expand sphere of
control of economic factors for European
superiority.

11.

16वीं शताब्दी से 19वीं शताब्दी के मध्य तक प्रसारित मुगल काल, भारत में साहित्यिक गतिविधियों के उत्कर्ष का काल था। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Mughal era, which spanned from the 16th century to the mid-19th century, was a period of flourishing literary activity in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Mughals were dedicated patrons of literary pursuits which covered wide range of languages and themes.

Literary Activity in Mughal Era

* Royal Contribution

• Jahangir wrote 'Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri' as his autobiography, illustrated with beautiful paintings

• Bahadur Shah Zafar wrote poetry in Urdu under pen name 'Zafar'

• Aurangzeb wrote 'Fatawa-i-Alamgiri' to consolidate contemporary laws

* Political Treaties

• Akbar patronised literary experts :-

- 1) Abul Fazl - Ain-i-Akbari, Akbarname
 - 2) Nizamuddin wrote Akbar's biography
 - 3) Badauni wrote 'Maqtaba-ut-Tawarikh'
- Shah Jahan's contribution
 - 1) Abdul Hamid Lahori wrote Padshahname

* Translations

Akbar constituted 'Maqtabkhana' to translate Sanskrit Texts

Eg. Badauni translated Ramayana
Mahabharat

Farji translated 'Lilavati'

* Sanskrit Texts

Eg. Books by Siddheshwara and
Dhanuachandra.

commentaries on existing Sanskrit
Treaties.

Significance of Literary Activities

1) Patronage to Persian by Mughal

suber

2) Existence of multiple languages

Eg. Sanskrit

Local Dialects - Eg. Sur Sagar by Surdas

in Awadhi

3) Coexistence of: Royal recordkeeping
and mass production

4) Autobiography & biographies of rulers

However, the quality of Sanskrit
texts progressively declined and work

degraded in quality by 19th century

Nevertheless, the Mughal literary sources
provide window to the aesthetic and

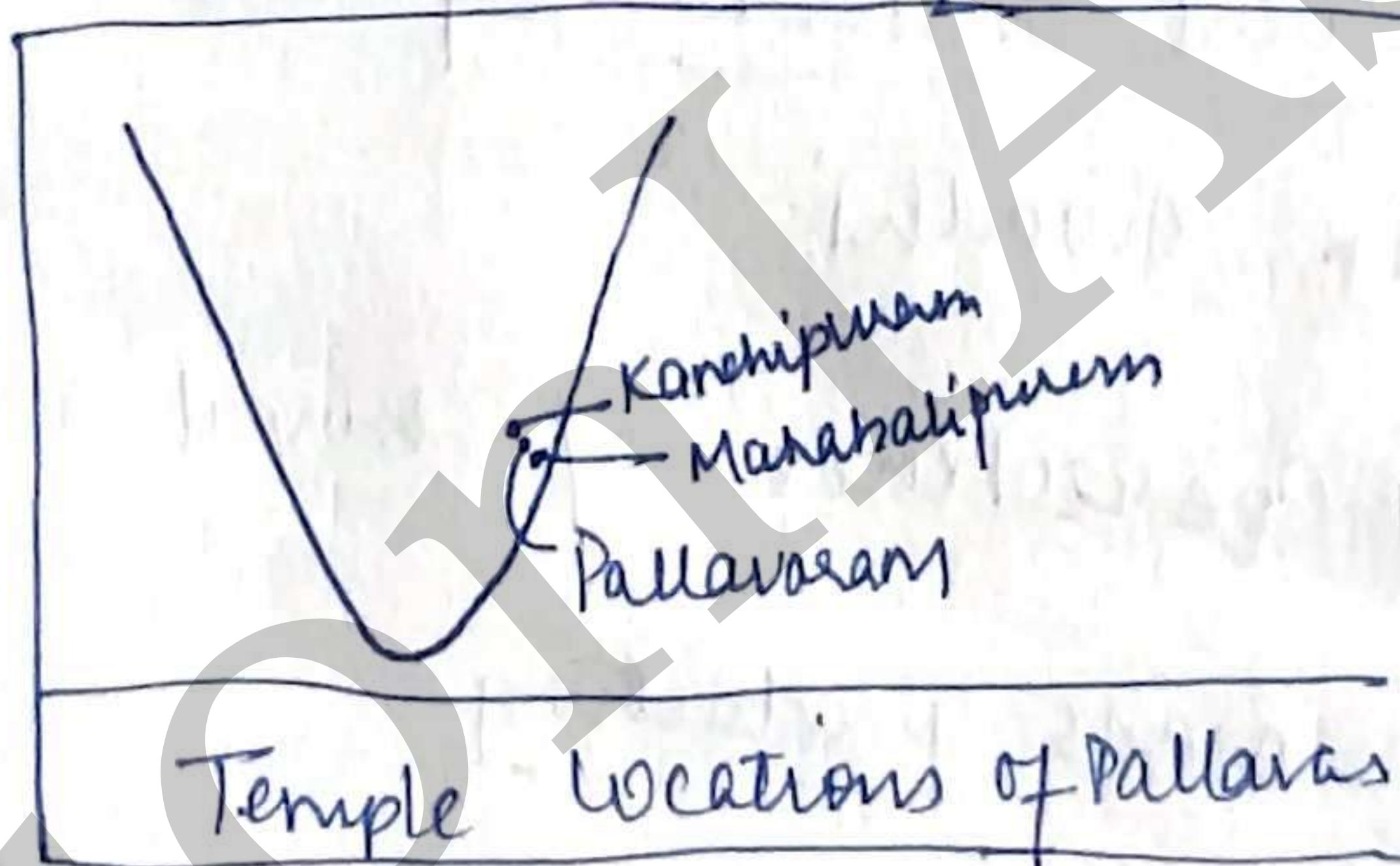
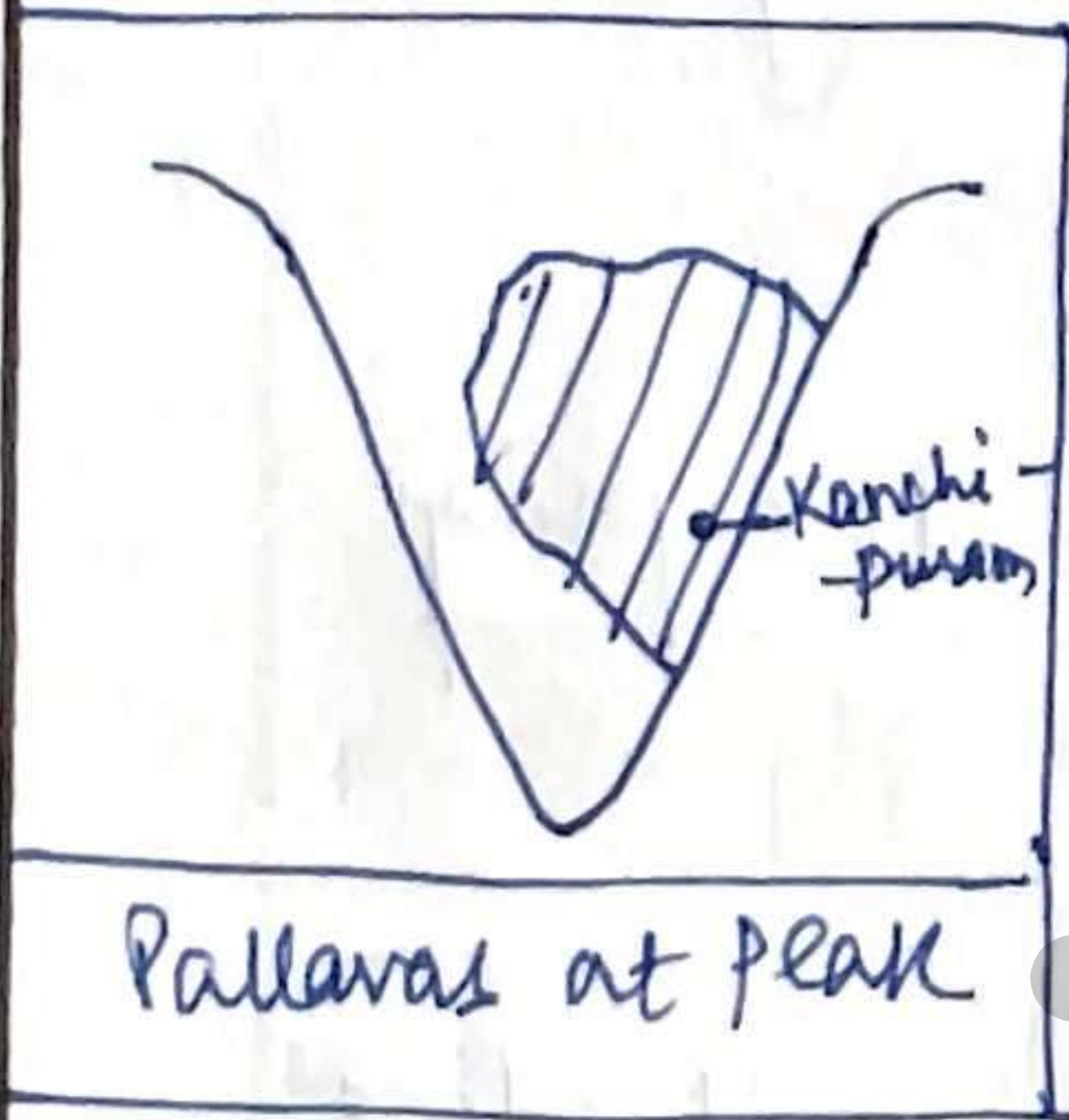
flourishing literary period of medieval India

12.

उत्तरोत्तर पल्लव शासकों के अधीन स्थापत्यकला का विकास किस प्रकार हुआ? द्रविड स्थापत्य शैली के विकास में पल्लव स्थापत्यकला का क्या योगदान था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did architecture evolve under successive Pallava rulers? What was the contribution of Pallava architecture to the development of the Dravidian architectural style? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Pallavas in 6-8 century left the heritage of such Dravidian Architecture in South India.



Evolution of Architecture under Pallavas

* Phase I - under Mahendravarma I

and Narasimhavarma

1) Promoted Cave Architecture - Hill cut temples

2) Square, tall and thin pillars with capital like lions.

3) Dwarapala at Entry

Eg. Mahendravadi, Singavarman and Singaswar Temple

Singaswar Temple

4) More advanced under Narsimharan

Eg. Pancha Ratha at Pallavaram

Phase 2 - Monolith Rock Cut Temples

Eg. At Mahabalipuram - Panchasathe

Temple (Yudhishtira Temple as largest)

Phase 3 - Structural Temple

under Rajasimha - presence of theppam

(water tank) and Gopuram (Gateway)

Eg. Shore Temple (Mahabalipuram)

Kailasanath in Kanchipuram



Contribution to Dravidian Architecture

by Pallavas

* Foundation of Temple Architecture in South

* Introduction of distinct elements

eg- Vimana → pyramidal top of temple

Capped by Shikhara

* Structural Temples from Rock and temples started

* Introduced 'Gopuram' - became grander with Cholas & Rashtrakutas

* Coupled with a water Tank called 'Theppam'

* Contributed towards Vesara style - adopted Dravidian features by Chalukyas

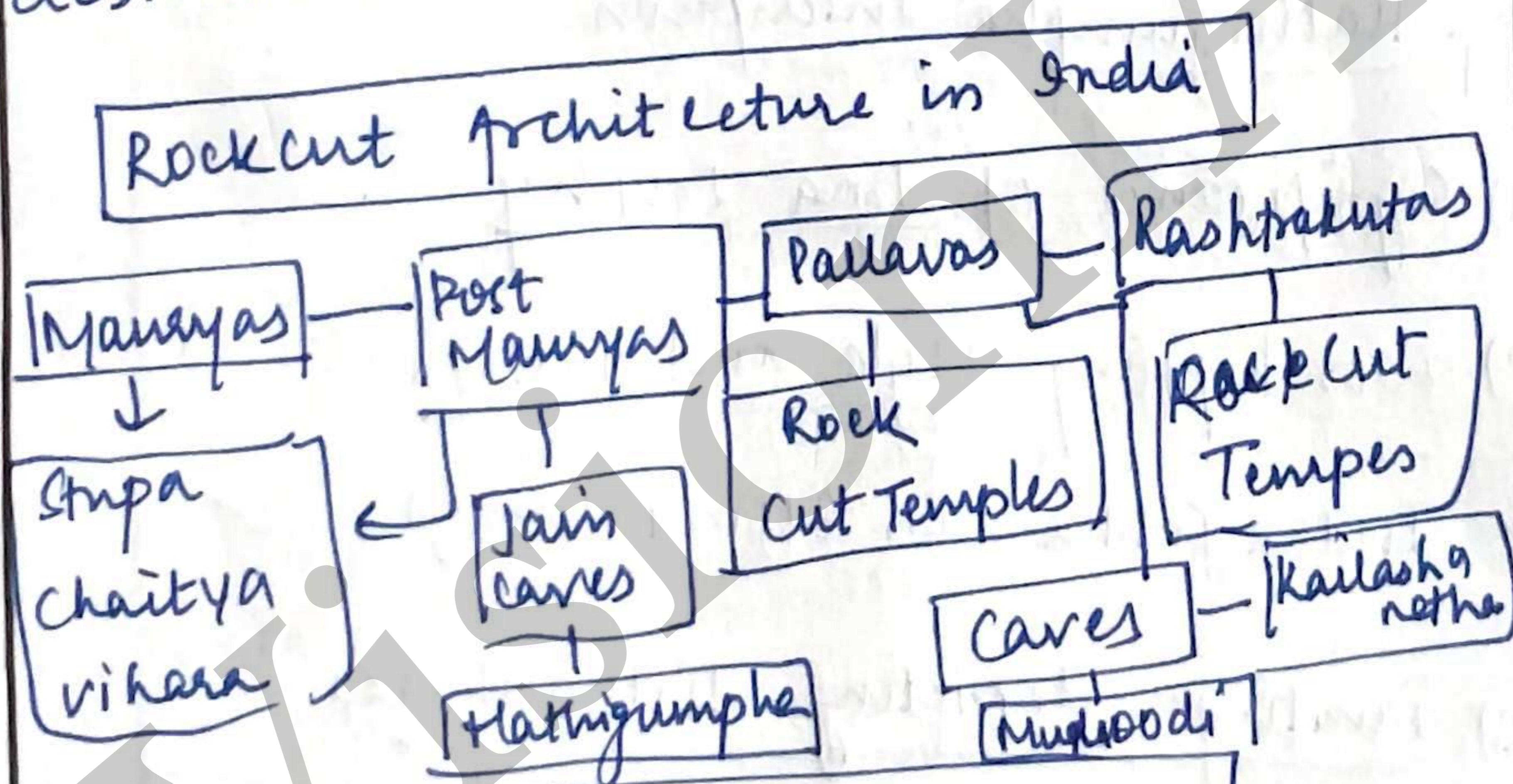
Thus, Pallavas initiated temple architecture in South which was brought at its peak by Cholas in future.

13.

शैलकृत (रॉक-कट) स्थापत्यकला के अध्ययन से प्राचीन भारतीय धार्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक मान्यताओं के बारे में क्या जानकारी प्राप्त की जा सकती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What insights into ancient Indian religious and cultural beliefs can be gained from studying rock-cut architecture? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has rich history of 'Rock cut Architecture', formed by chiselling of large rocks to create a purposeful or aesthetic structure.



Buddhist Rock cut Architecture

1. Religious significance - Patronage to Hinayana and Mahayana Religion
 Eg. Ajanta caves have both themes in paintings.

2. Belief system - Paintings of Bodhisattva

Eq. Padmapani (Ajanta), mudras of Buddha

3. Political patronage - Eq. inscription in
Karek Caves.

Jain Rock Cut Architecture

Eq. Hathigumpha inscription

1) Significance of Jina Trophy

2) worshipping style and beliefs

Eq. Indra Sabha in Ellora Caves

3) Paintings depicting Tirthankaras

Existence of Heterodox Sects

. Eq. Ajivikas - knowledge through Barabar

Caves

. Paintings of Yaksha, Yakshi, Naga Nagi
in Buddhist Caves

Evolving Beliefs in Hinduism

(1) Depiction of Hindu Gods - anthropomorphic
and naturalistic

Eq. Sittanavasal caves - Vishnu sitting on
Sesha

Kailasanath Temple - sculpture of
Shiva & Parvati, linga depiction

(2) Mythological stories - Eq. Ravana

Shaking Mount Kailash (Ellora Caves)

(3) Evolution of sculptural art - Eq.

Nataraja, Ardhanarishwar in Elephanta Caves

Thus, rock art architecture demonstrated
plurality of Indian culture and coexistence
of multiple ideas

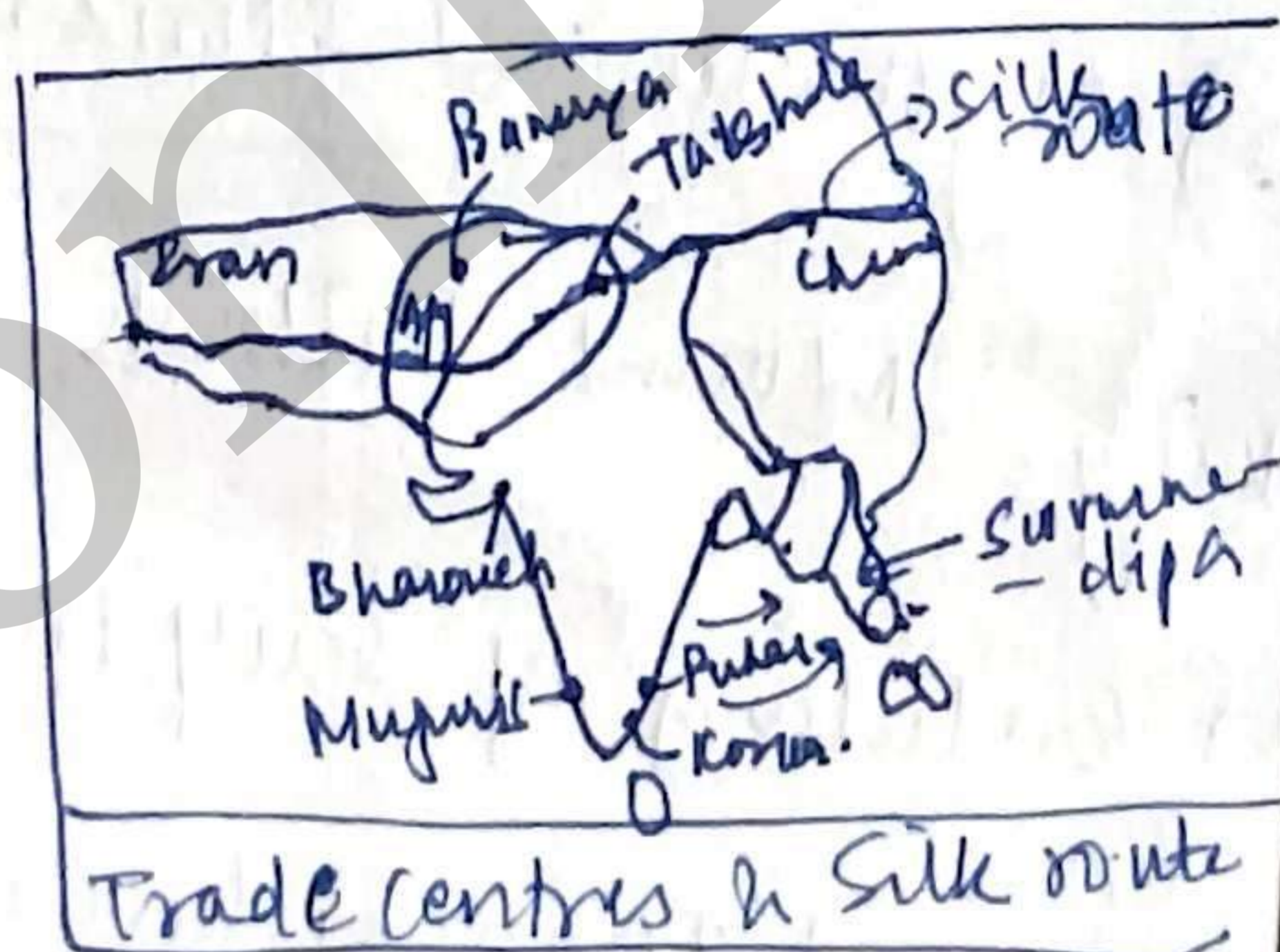
14.

प्राचीन व्यापारिक मार्गों के चौराहे पर भारत की अवस्थिति ने विश्व के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के साथ सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान को किस प्रकार सुगम बनाया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did India's position at the crossroads of ancient trade routes facilitate cultural exchange with multiple regions of the world? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India served as a middle ground for trade exchange through 'silk route', 'Tea Horse Road' and maritime trade, leading to cultural contacts with world

Cultural Exchange with World



(*) China

- led to spread of Buddhist ideas

Scholars like Fa Heim, Huan Tsang visited India to collect authentic

Buddhist Texts

(*) South East Asia

Called as 'Suvarna dipa' - The presence

Pallava and Chola trading contact

led to

- Temple Architecture Eq. Buddhist

Angkor Wat Temple in Cambodia

- Spread of Religious Teachings

Eq. Buddhism in Sri Vijaya Kingdom

- Spread of Hindu Mythology

Eq. Ramayana in Thailand

A place called Ayutha.

- Sculptures of Buddha and Tara were

also found

(α) West Asia

- Exchange of India's science &

mathematics

Eq. Arab numerals, learnings of

Suryasiddhanta post Arab invasion of Sind.

- Exchange of cultural philosophies
of India & Greek
Eq. Megasthenese mentioned commonality
of both philosophies.

As much as Indian traditions
influenced outer world, India too
has been influenced with changes in
religious philosophies creating process of
mutual learning.

15.

विजयनगर साम्राज्य के तहत मंदिर स्थापत्यकला किस प्रकार विकसित हुई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did temple architecture evolve under the Vijayanagara empire? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Vijayanagara Kingdom (1336 AD - 16 century) are known for cultural revival of Hinduism in south, playing significant role in promoting Temple Architecture.

Evolution of Temples under Vijayanagara

(*) New style of Temple - 'Pravida' style ⇒ build upon existing styles and amalgamation of new features

(*) Created Anman Shrine for consort of presiding deity

(*) Gopurams became even grander and larger, sometimes towering over temples.

(*) Focus on ornamentation and
decoration of Mandapams

New types like 'Kalyanmandapam',
'Rangamandapam', presence of musical
pillars.
Eq. 1000 pillar Temple

(*) Inclusion of Islamic features

Eq. dome and Arch on Lotus Temple

(*) Materials like chlorite were
used

(*) Promoted Horizontal magnification
by installing Temple over large
expanse

(*) Sculptures of Hindu mythology
and mythical figures like 'Yaghi'

(*) Paintings on walls and ceilings of

Temple. Eg. Leepakshi Temple.

(*) Installation of Royal Statues like
statue of Krishnadeva Raya and his queens
installed at Gopuram.

Significance of Vijayanagara Temples

- 1) Advanced Vesara and Dravida Temple style
- 2) Incorporated syncretism - Islamic features
- 3) Importance to female Goddess - Amman Shrine.

Thus, Vijayanagara Temples enriched Indian heritage with their continuity and Innovation.

16.

सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता की मुख्य सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक विशेषताएं क्या हैं? क्या आप मानते हैं कि ये तत्व आधुनिक समय में भी भारतीय समाज का हिस्सा हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main socio-cultural features of Indus Valley Civilization? Do you believe these elements are still a part of Indian society in modern times? (Answer in 250 words)

15

Indus valley civilisation was the
(IVC)
first urban civilisation of India providing
light on presence of continuity & change
in present-day society.

Socio-cultural features of IVC

(*) Possible 'matriarchal society' - higher
female remains found.

(*) Discovery of 'Mother Goddess'
terracotta image

(*) Social Stratification - Presence of
'lower-town' and 'citadel' → spatial
segregation

(*) Diverse Occupation - Based on art
and craft and prosperous Trade supports

coexisting agricultural and non-agricultural
section. Writing existed → educated society

(*) Sabienism and Animism - Pipal Tree

in seals and multitude of 'bull' images
found

(*) Image worship - with Mother Goddess

, possibly fertility cult

Pashupati Mahadev seal - 'Proto-Shiva'

(roots of Shaivism)

(*) sacrifices - seal - holding down of a
woman by 2 men. fire Altars in Kalibangan

(*) Dance & Music - 'Dancing Girl' in

Mohenjodaro reflects artistic inclination

Continuity of Elements in Indian Society

(*) Female Goddess worship - like Shaktism

present

(*) Connection to present-day Hinduism -

'Yajna' synonymous to fire altars

(*) Sacrificial cuts like Takratism

exist

(*) Nature worship & animism, linga

worship

(*) Occupational Diversity - service and

trade significant for India, education etc.

(*) Social Division - into class & caste

(*) Folk Dance & Music - Eq. Odissi (Tribhanga)

Certain Differences -

1) Patriarchal society - male dominated

household

2) Temple worship - No large temple

structure found

Thus, Indus valley civilisation despite decline left certain features as heritage to the present India

17.

USSR ने पूर्वी यूरोप में साम्यवादी एकता कैसे स्थापित की? पूर्वी यूरोप में साम्यवाद के पतन के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी थे? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the USSR weld Communist unity in Eastern Europe? What are the factors that led to the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe (Answer in 250 words) 15

The end of second world war was provided USSR opportunity to advance communism in Eastern Europe and expand its influence in 1945.

USSR weld Communist unity in Eastern Europe

(*) Supported Communist Parties through

'Cominform'

Provided help to CPs to dislodge the govt and establish communist control

(*) Formed Cominform

Stalin created it to cooperate with

Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia

To advance communist economies with coordination in policies

(*) Warsaw Pact

Signed between USSR and satellite
States in Eastern Europe

- collective defence & unity

(*) Molotov's Plan

In response to Marshall Plan, provide
aid to East Europe against economic
crisis.

(*) Promoted USSR-like Administration

Eg. Presence of Red Army and Cheka

Factors that led to Collapse of
Communism in East Europe

(*) Economic Crisis

Higher expenditure on defence & capital

Goods

Scarcity of consumption goods → inflation
& economic downturn

(*) Highly Autocratic

Suppression of people & their liberty
turned them against communism

(*) Western Development

Economic Contrast with western Europe eg.
recovery under Marshall Plan etc.

(*) High Corruption

Bureaucratic state, corruption by
communist party official

(*) Decline of USSR

- Economic weakness → lack of support to
local communist party unlike USA-

- Gorbachev's Glasnost & Perestroika - did not

want to interfere

- Satellite state more burden than benefit.

Thus, 'Communions' emerged as autocratic
without being efficient, leading to Autumn of
Revolutions 1989.

18.

नेपोलियन बोनापार्ट के सत्ता में आने और परवर्ती शासन ने यूरोप के सामाजिक-राजनीतिक परिदृश्य को किस प्रकार बदल दिया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In what ways did Napoleon Bonaparte's rise to power and subsequent rule transform the socio-political landscape of Europe? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Napoleon, often called 'son of revolution' instituted certain reforms that spelled new era for Europe & France

Significance of Napoleon in Europe

(*) Expansion of ideas of French Revolution

- Napoleon conquered Italy, German States
- expanded ideas of 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity' across Europe.

(*) Background For nationalism

- Stimulus to 'Spanish Nationalism'
- Support to 'Italian Unification' and German Unification (Confederation of Rhine)

(*) Attack on European Hierarchy

- Napoleon support 'merit based appointment'

- 'Equality & Fraternity' in France

- End of privilege

Change in European status quo of royalty and ancestry

(*) End of mercantilism

'continental system' of Europe empowered demand of 'free trade' and support of

"Laissez Faire"

(*) Napoleon's Code

Voltaire - "France changed laws as he changed horses"

consolidated laws related to family property, secularism etc. in one code

Adopted by European countries later-

(*) Role of Religion

Promoted religious Freedom and secularism

- change from 'dominant church' in European polity.

However, his continuous engagement in war and conflicts bred political instability.

His defeat in Waterloo brought the Orthodox like Metemich in power who sought to suppress gains of French Revolution in Europe.

19.

आंग्ल-फ्रांसीसी तृष्टिकरण नीति ने किस हद तक द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के प्रारंभ में योगदान दिया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To what extent did the Anglo-French policy of appeasement contribute to the outbreak of the Second World War? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Anglo-French policy of appeasement referred to path of isolation, ignorance and diplomacy taken by Britain & France in face of aggression post world war I.

Role of Anglo-French Appeasement in world war II

(*) Reversal of 'Treaty of Versailles' clauses like demilitarisation of Rhineland, lack of conscription to control Japan Germany diluted

(*) Empowered Hitler, success in Anchluss with Austria, and obtaining Czechoslovakia with Munich treaty

made him greedy, ambitious & aggressive:

(*) Reduced legitimacy of 'League of Nations'

League sanctioned Italy's aggression in Abyssinia → lack of support from Britain & France → empowered Italy without facing repercussions.

(*) Formation of 'Axis' powers

Japan, Germany, Italy cooperated against Anglo-French inaction

(*) Strengthened Fascism

Anglo-French isolation in Spanish war while German-Italy aid to General Franco

(*) Self Interest

Leaders appeased till it suited them.

Eg. Britain wanted Germany for economic

growth & Balance France in Europe

Role of other factors & appeasement
needed

(*) Britain & France economically weak

Did not want another war

(*) Trusted commitments of Hitler

Eg. Chamberlain on Munich Agreement

(*) Aggression was justified

Public opinion → Germany, Italy reclaiming
rightful territories & loss of prestige in
Versailles

(*) Factors like lack of US support (policy of
Isolation), Great Depression affected world
Order

Thus, policy of appeasement might have
supported an atmosphere of negotiation &
peace but it delayed action till last
moment erupting to world war II.

20.

1956 के स्वेज संकट के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी थे? इसने क्षेत्रीय शक्ति संतुलन को किस प्रकार बदल दिया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the factors that led to the Suez Crisis of 1956? How did it alter the regional balance of power? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Suez Crisis of 1956 was a theatre of cold war, due to emerging conflict between Egypt & Western Interests

Factors leading to Suez Crisis, 1956

(*) Egyptian sovereignty

Nasser wanted withdrawal of British and French soldiers

(*) Nasser's bonhomie with USSR

- USSR to train Egyptian soldiers

- Buying Russian manufactured arms

from Cuba

(*) USA's opposition

USA promised Nasser to distance USSR.

Refused to fund 'Ashwan Dam' despite
commitment

(*) Nationalisation of Suez Canal

To fund Ashwan Dam
compensate the private interests and
seek British - French withdrawal

(*) Support to Fedayin attacks on
Israel and Algerian Arabs against France

Outcome

- Britain - France - Israel attacked Egypt
- Condemned by USA, USSR & UN
- withdrew from Egypt

Alterations to Regional Balance of Power

(*) Raised prestige of Nasser - against
west's pleasure - significant challenges to
USA & Britain

(*) Britain - suffered. loss of prestige
Reduced to second fiddle to USA and
follower of US Foreign Policy

(*) Nasser stopped oil supply to USA
and west. causing inflation.

Increasing trade & diplomatic contact
with USSR.

(*) Israel - relieved : stopped 'Fedayin
attacks'

(*) Emergence of Non Aligned Movement
By Nasser and 4 leaders of third world

Thus, Suez Canal 1956 increased Egyptian
prestige, pushed away from cold war politics
and focus on regional growth & NAM