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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 619)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	4268
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	21/04/15

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	
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11	12.5	
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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:

Signature of Examiner

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 HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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 चिनिर्दिष्ट 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. 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

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. Business groups in colonial India were guided by a pragmatic approach to issues and this explained why they maintained a policy of equidistance from both the government and the Congress. Discuss.
औपनिवेशिक भारत में व्यावसायिक समूह मुद्दों के प्रति व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण के द्वारा निर्देशित होते थे, जिससे इस बात की व्याख्या होती है कि क्यों उन्होंने सरकार और कांग्रेस दोनों से बराबर दूरी की नीति बनाये रखी थी। चर्चा करें।

The business groups in colonial India comprised of only some influential families like Tatas, Birlas etc. as only these had the capital to start industries.

The British policy towards indigenous private industries witnessed gradual shift over 3 phases and hence these families responded accordingly in a diplomatic and pragmatic manner.

Phase I — (1857-1914)

— enterprises dominated by British

- No policy to promote private players, in fact demotivated them.
- only some Indian industries eg. Iron and Steel - Tata.
- Hence, the industrialists families lobbied and used Congress as a forum to seek greater freedom to set up industries.

Phase II (1918 - 1939)

- During World War, British understood the importance of having Indian industries back in India.
- Hence, promoted Indian industries
- consumers industries come up.
- Thus, the Indian industrialists

accepted the favours and maintained distance with the Congress.

Phase III ~~1930~~ 1939 - onwards -

- entry of MNCs.
- The capitalists (Indian) gave capital and MNCs gave Technology
- Hence, the Indian business groups followed a policy of non-involvement in politics
- However, gradually with the Quit India and other mass movements the industrialists understood the gradual change of power in the economy and engaged nominally with the Congress.

2. "The Maratha state could not become an alternative to Mughal Empire because of its own structure". Examine.

"अपनी संरचना के कारण मराठा राज्य मुगल साम्राज्य का विकल्प नहीं बन सका." परीक्षण कीजिए।

In the era witnessing the decline of the Mughal empire and the sowing of European imperialism, the Marathas were the strongest power in the Indian scenario.

However, the Maratha state failed to become an alternative to the Mughal rule. The reasons for this lie in its innate structure.

The political structure of the Maratha state was ineffective and decadent. Over the years, power had passed on from the centralised ruler/king to

the kingmakers - the office of
the Peshwas.

Gradually, the Peshwa sanctioned
power to localised families -
like the Holkars, Sindhies, Bhonsle
and Gaekwads. These families
fought each other for power and
failed to unite even in the face
of the ~~new~~ enemy.

The Marathas had inherited
the revenue model of the Mughals.
and Revenue was collected by the
various jagirdars and zamindars.
This system created multiple power
centres, corruption and spelt doom
for agricultural productivity.
Failure to modernise in

terms of military equipment and training meant the Maratha army was gradually no match for Europeans.

Finally, the Marathas by virtue of their conquests had created multiple enemies and virtually no allies. Hence, in the face of British attack on Marathas most powers either sided with British or remained neutral.

Hence, it can be said that the Marathas failed in diplomacy and administrative foresight and thus lost the conquest for Indian subcontinent.

3. 'The difference between moderates and extremists was one of degree rather than of kind'. In light of the above statement discuss the goals and methods of moderates and extremists during the Independence movement.
'नरम दल और गरम दल के बीच उनके स्वभाव/प्रकृति के बजाय तीव्रता का अंतर था।' उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के दौरान नरम दल और गरम दल के लक्ष्यों और उन्हें प्राप्त करने की उनकी प्रणालियों की चर्चा करें।

The moderate and extremist sections of the Indian National Congress arrived at the national ~~scene~~ scene at different times and contexts. The difference between the two sections was therefore much more of degree of action than that of kind.

Period of national struggle.

1. The moderates were beginners of the freedom struggle; the founders of the Congress.

Context - urgent need to represent Indian demands to the foreign rulers; need to prevent official backlash.

goals - to represent Indian demands & share in jobs and civil liberties

- to educate the Indian intelligentsia politically; to ready nationalists for freedom struggle.

Methods - ~~the~~ prayer, petitions and protests → moderate ~~and~~ ~~pr~~ methods prevented backlash.

2. The extremists, on the other hand, arrived at the national ~~scene~~ scenario during anti-partition struggle in Bengal and Swadeshi movement

Context - need to expedite movement, involve masses; clearly petitions were not working.

Goals - to incorporate masses

into the freedom struggle; to use extra-constitutional means too if needed to win swaraj:-

Methods - militant nationalists
methods - programme of swadeshi,
boycott and national education.

Hence, it can be observed that the difference was of degree of mass action possible in the context of the time and needs.

The moderates and extremists therefore can be seen in context of stages of evolution of national movement that complemented each other in the road to Indian independence.

4. "A new style of architecture, entirely different in character from Muslim architecture in other countries, gradually evolved, incorporating the best of both Hindu and Muslim styles". Discuss the above statement in the context of Indo-Islamic style of architecture.

"अन्य देशों के मुस्लिम स्थापत्य से पूरी तरह भिन्न प्रकृति की एक नयी स्थापत्य-कला धीरे-धीरे विकसित हुई जिसमें हिन्दू और मुस्लिम, दोनों शैलियों की सर्वश्रेष्ठ विशेषताएं समाहित थीं। भारतीय-इस्लामिक स्थापत्य कला के सन्दर्भ में उपर्युक्त कथन पर विचार करें।

The Indo - Islamic architecture of medieval period presents a synthesis of new elements brought by from Central Asia and the traditional practices. New elements added by Muslim architecture

1. shift from trabeate to arcuate style.
2. domes, ~~minara~~ minarets and arches
3. introduction of charbagh style — central monument surrounded by gardens.

4. elaborate use of water - to cool the surroundings and create mirror image of monuments
5. calligraphy and arabesque
6. pietra dura - stone inlay in walls.
7. foreshortening technique.

Examples of elements imbibed from local traditions:

1. Provincial styles of architecture like Mandu, Goleonda represents a synthesis of Mughal and local traditions.

→ Mandu - naturalistic architecture -jali work and pavilions but hanging balconies too.

2. local materials came to be used
for construction
eg. marble, grey basalt
(~~Chond~~ Yumbaj) -
red sandstone

3. local innovations used.

→ Bangla roof from Bengal
used in Mughal monuments.

Hence, the inter-mixing of
local and Mughal traditions
created a new architecture that
was neither totally ~~and~~ foreign
nor completely indigenous but
was truly one of its kind.

5. Discuss the influence of East India Companies (British, French, Dutch and Portuguese) on the architecture of the Indian subcontinent from mid-17th century onwards.

सत्रहवीं शताब्दी के मध्य से लेकर अब तक भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की वास्तुकला पर ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनियों (ब्रिटिश, फ्रांसीसी, डच और पुर्तगाली) के प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालें।

The architectural styles of the British, French, Dutch and Portuguese along ~~and~~ with local traditions spurred the evolution of modern/contemporary Indian architecture.

Portuguese, French and Dutch influence

→ Indo - Gothic and Indo - Roman styles evolved.

→ particularly evident in the modern Churches in Goa, Pondicherry and Daman and Diu.

→ characteristics in churches :

- pointed arches.
- beautifully decorated tinted glass used in window
- huge heavy doors and windows

British influence -

→ surely, in religious buildings such as churches and grottoes.

→ Much more influential in official buildings and forts.

- egs - Fort William and Fort St George
- Victoria Memorial at Calcutta.
- Gateway of India.

→ Lutyen's Delhi -

- inter-mixing of Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist and British architecture
- criticised for lack of coherence, space
- the design derives uniquely from imperial roots and incorporates modernity simultaneously

Hence, it can be said that the colonial powers left quite an architectural footprint on the Indian subcontinent -

6. The Ghadar Movement not only underestimated the armed and organizational might of the British, but the ideological foundations of their rule as well. It has been argued that they fought in vain. Critically evaluate. गदर क्रान्ति में न केवल ब्रिटिशों की शस्त्र शक्ति और उनके सांगठनिक बल बल्कि उनके शासन के वैचारिक बुनियाद को कमतर आंका गया। ऐसा तर्क दिया गया है कि गदर क्रान्तिकारियों ने व्यर्थ ही ये लड़ाई लड़ी। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

7. Though the Khilafat movement petered out but the religious emotions which it had articulated continued to persist long after its demise. Discuss.
यद्यपि खिलाफत आन्दोलन धीरे-धीरे समाप्त हो गया किन्तु जिन धार्मिक भावनाओं को इसने अभिव्यक्ति दी थी, वे इसकी समाप्ति के बाद लम्बे समय तक बनी रहीं। इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त करें।

The Khilafat movement was directed in solidarity with Muslims post World War I. It was a protest against dismemberment of Turkey by Allies and for protection of the Caliphate.

Incorporation of religious emotions in national movement -

The nationalist leaders considered it a good opportunity to bring Muslims in the nationalist fold despite the religious background. Gradually, it became apparent that

religious emotions failed to
take a nationalistic turn.

Paved way for communalism -

The Khilafat movement presented
the beginning of communal outlook
of politics. It paved way, ~~for~~
though subtly, for entry of
Muslim at the national stage
for protecting religious interests

Failure to come up with common secular interests

Gradually, the failure to accommo-
date Muslim masses and
progression of militant communal

ideologies, ~~had~~ gave fire to
communalisation of politics.

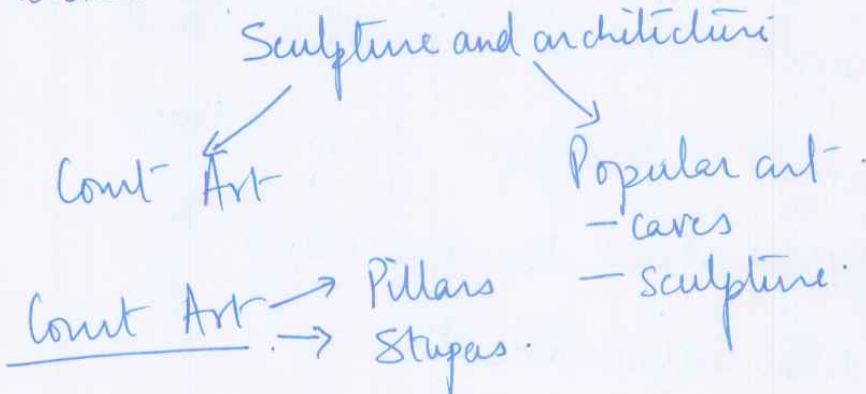
This culminated in Lahore Resolution
of 1940 in the demand for Pakistan.

Hence, lack of foresight to
prevent divisive politics and
separate religion from state
affairs lead to partition of
Indian subcontinent.

8. The Ashokan period marked the real beginning of stone architecture in India. Elucidate.

अशोक का युग भारत में पाषाण स्थापत्य कला के वास्तविक आरम्भ का प्रतीक है।
इस कथन पर प्रकाश डालें।

The Ashokan rule was a long period of stability, benevolent rule and hence of flourishing art and architecture.



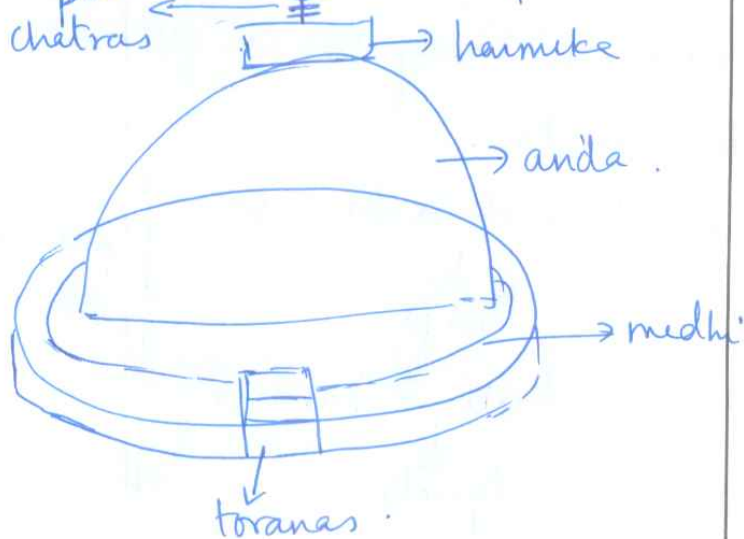
Pillars - consisted on 'monolithic' shaft, abacus, lotus or persopolitan animal bell and capital.

- built with stone
- shining / polished.



Stupas :

- comprised of the torana, medhi, anda, harmika, chatras.
- built of stone, ~~the~~ unburnt and burnt bricks and plastered chatras

Popular art -

Sculpture — Beginning of Gandhara and Mathura schools.

- Buddha and Bodhisattva sculptures
- even Brahmanical gods, yakshes, yakshis at Mathura.

- cut from sandstone + both red and grey

Caves

- rock cut caves ; both chaityas and viharas
- Ashoken period beginning of an evolutionary phase culminating in Ajanta.

eg. Lonash rishi cave

↓
Bhaja
↓
Karli & Kanheri
↓
Ajanta.

phases of evolution.

Hence, rock cut architecture began with Ashoken patronage and culminated into extraordinary heritage of India.

9. "The Mughal paintings represent an assimilation of Indian, Persian and European elements". Elucidate.

"मुगल चित्रकला भारतीय, फारसी और यूरोपीय तत्वों के समावेश को निरूपित करती है"। स्पष्ट करें।

Indian painting witnessed a Golden phase during the Mughal Era and gradually gave way to multiple provincial styles.

The evolution of Indian paintings in Mughal era is a process of incorporation of various styles Mughal and European while retaining the traditional Indian features.

Chronological evolution and assimilation

1. Babur and Humayun -

- short rules

- brought in Persian artists to courts - Hence, introduction of

Persian styles.

2. Alcbar

- patronised both Persian and Indian artists
- set up karkhanas or workshops for art
- themes - battle and hunting scenes, court scenes, some Indian themes.

3. Jahangir and Tutinama.

- mostly miniature paintings.

3. Jahangir.

- most prosperous period.
- painting reached its peak.
- some European influences too.
- portrait painting flourished.

4. Shah Jahan - - somewhat artificial
- elaborate use of gold and bright colours.
 - decline started:

5. Aurangzeb: - disliked arts.
Hence, the artists migrated to provinces.

→ Rajasthani and Pahari schools

- Indian themes - mythology
- But Mughel and European influence.

Hence, the art of painting in India came to be a unique assimilation of various styles.

10. Sarnath, is perhaps one of the most celebrated pilgrimage sites in India. In this context, analyse the historical and cultural significance of Sarnath in the tradition of India.

सारनाथ, संभवतः, भारत में सर्वाधिक सुप्रसिद्ध तीर्थ स्थलों में से एक है। इस सन्दर्भ में, भारतीय परम्परा में सारनाथ के ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व का विश्लेषण करें।

Sarnath is a site on UNESCO world Heritage list and one of most important pilgrimage centres for Buddhists world over.

Historical significance -

- After enlightenment, Buddha delivered his first sermon (teaching) at Sarnath.
- Hence, the site has extreme significance in religious history of Buddhism.

Cultural Significance -

- Sarnath is home to Sarnath

School of archite art

- unique elements include
plain translucent drapery
over sculpture and undecorated
halo surrounding by ring of carving
- various images of Buddha and Bodhisattvas
- Sarnath Lion Capital

- The Lion Capital over a pillar
at Sarnath has been adopted
as the National Emblem of
India

- It comprises of 4 majestic
lions standing back to back
on a circular ~~drum~~ drum
abacus.

The abacus has
sculptures of horse, lion, bull

and elephant in motion

→ It represents the dharma-
chakra parivartana - first
Sermon.

⇒ Stupas

- being ~~the~~ a Buddhist centre
a number of Stupas add to
the cultural significance.

Hence, Sarnath has unique
significance in the making
of Indian history and culture.

11. The foreign policy of the colonial government in India was directed towards protecting the larger British Imperialist interests. Analyse.
भारत की औपनिवेशिक सरकार की विदेश नीति का उद्देश्य ब्रिटिश शासन के वृहत्तर साम्राज्यवादी हितों की रक्षा करना था। विश्लेषण करें।

The British foreign policy aimed at maintenance of its prized Indian empire and conquests to expand its influence as well as 'create buffer zones'.

Lytton's Afghan adventure.

Afghanistan was seen as a buffer zone against Russian empire. Hence, repeated efforts made to annex it and eventually install a friendly ruler in Afghanistan.

World wars and promises -

The world wars were fought to protect imperialist territories but promises of freedom and self-determination were resounded to get cooperation of colonies.

But with victory in war the promises were withdrawn and a double sided policy adopted towards colonies.

Burma and other nations in Indian subcontinent

→ attempts to annex to advance

colonial interests

Hence, the British as
colonists were clearly governed
by selfish colonial interests in
framing India's foreign policy in
imperial era

12. The Treaty of Bassein proved to be a watershed event in the history of British supremacy in India. Explain.

बसीन की संधि भारत में ब्रिटिश सर्वोच्चता के इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना सिद्ध हुई। व्याख्या करें।

13. The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 not only laid the foundation of Gandhian techniques of protest but also used other innovative methods. Elaborate.
1905 के स्वदेशी आन्दोलन ने न सिर्फ विरोध के गांधीवादी तरीके की नींव रखी बल्कि इसने अन्य नवीन विधियों का भी प्रयोग किया। विस्तार से समझाएं।

The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 was launched against forceful partition of Bengal along linguistic and religious lines.

The movement marks a beginning for use of Gandhian techniques.

- emphasis on swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods.
 - popularisation of khadi
 - indigenous industries for consumer goods -
 - boycott of foreign cloth, salt and liquor.

- picketing of shops selling foreign products.
- unique emphasis on self-reliance
- programme for promotion of national education.
- beliefs of atmashakti.
- non-violent peaceful protests

However, the Swadeshi movement involved certain new and innovative ideas too in the course of protest.

- unique show of Hindu-Muslim solidarity
- tying of rakhi on wrists
- show of nationalism
- singing of Bande Matram.

→ spawning of sanitis or volunteer corps.

- to educate masses with plays, lectures etc.
- social work.

→ involvement of women and students in protests

Hence, the Swadeshi movement can be said to be the beginning of mass freedom struggle with the masses bringing unique forms of political participation into the nationalist fold.

14. "Pali and Prakrit literature played an important role in ancient India". Explain.

"पाली और प्राकृत साहित्य ने प्राचीन भारत में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।" व्याख्या करें।

Pali and Prakrit ~~have~~ came to be known as the languages of the masses as opposed to Sanskrit dominated by Brahmins. Mauryan emperors especially Ashoka emphasized used of Prakrits like Pali in his edicts and also propagated translation of scriptures in these languages for the purpose of public education.

The Buddhist literature has been developed predominantly

in Pali

eg. 3 pitakas - Sutta Pitāka,
Abhidhamma Pitāka.

Jataka stories - giving events
in the life of Buddha and
Bodhisattvas.

Gradually, the Prakrits paved
way to the Apabhramshas
which evolved into the
modern Indian regional languages.

15. Elaborate on the role of Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay, a socialist, feminist and a critical sympathiser of the Indian national movement.

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन की एक समाजवादी, नारीवादी और महत्वपूर्ण समर्थक कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय की भूमिका पर सविस्तार चर्चा करें।

16. "The Mathura school was primarily a centre of indigenous art, though it later came under the influence of the Gandhara art." Comment.

"यद्यपि बाद में मथुरा कला केंद्र पर गंधार कला का प्रभाव भी पड़ा, लेकिन यह मुख्य रूप से स्वदेशी कला का केंद्र था।" टिप्पणी करें।

The Mathura school of Art evolved in the later Maurya and post Maurya phases.

Mathura was patronised as a centre of indigenous art. The themes included yakshes, yakshis, nagas and naginis, Brahmanical Gods and some Buddha sculptures in the earlier phases. materials and sculptural features

The materials included locally available red sandstone with sparse use of granite and marble. Sculptural features—

- voluminous bodies
 - protruding cheeks and belly
 - shining surfaces.
 - less-masculine features.
 - smiling Buddha.
 - kings sculptured too - Kanishka's
- Later incorporations of Gandhara
art ^{statue}

Mathura artists gradually incorporated Gandhara themes and sculptural postures bringing about some assimilation of Graeco-Roman with indigenous.

The most vivid incorporation is that of the Halo - a Gandhara invention.

The artists also started experi-

menting with new standing
postures of Buddha. Gradually,
new materials came to be used
though sparingly.

Hence, Mathura was primarily
about indigenous art and
as well as
later assimilated ~~and~~ contributed
to Gandhara art.

17. The Gupta period is termed as the Golden age of Indian art and culture. What developments took place during this period in the field of literature, art and architecture?

गुप्त काल को भारतीय कला और संस्कृति का स्वर्ण युग कहा जाता है। साहित्य, कला और स्थापत्य के क्षेत्र में इस अवधि में क्या विकास हुआ?

The Gupta period is a long period of political stability, flourishing Indian economy and hence a golden period for Indian art and culture.

Architecture and Sculpture
under Gupta patronage.

Temples -

- beginning of Nagara style.
- simple square ground plan
- not necessary boundary walls
- gradual evolution of panchayatana style
- parts of temple - mandapa, pavilion,

garbhagriha, stūchera, amaleke.

- e.g. Shiva Temple (Bhumara),
Parvati Temple (Nachna), Dash-
avatar Temple (Deogarh)

Contemporary dynasties

Apanta, Ellora and Elephanta Caves

- Unique paintings - murals -
- exceptional sculptural features
- Parankichei, Kailashnath

Temple

- paintings of Padmapani and
Vajrapani at Apanta.
- Themes - Buddhist, Jain and
Brahmanical.
- Huner, stylistic eclecticism
present ✓

Literature and Sciences

- spawning of Sanskrit literature; apabhramshes and prakrits developed too.
- phase of writing plays and secular stories begins
 - eg. Abhigyanashakuntalam by Kalidasa.
- historical writing too.
- writing in astronomy, mathematics, medicines.

Therefore, Gupta period contributed immensely to the making of Indian art and cultural heritage.

18. "The introduction of printing press in India was an event of revolutionary significance in the life of Indian people." In this context discuss the contribution of press in the Indian national movement.

"भारत में प्रिंटिंग प्रेस का आना, भारतीयों के जीवन में क्रांतिकारी महत्व की घटना थी।" इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में प्रेस के योगदान पर चर्चा करें।

The printing press acted the light bearer of the national movement. It performed the vital task of educating the masses, spreading revolutionary ideas among the youth and drawing them into the freedom struggle.

Starting right from Dadabhai Naoroji's publication of Drain of Wealth and Gokhale's Budget Speeches being covered by newspapers, the masses got

educated of the economic
critique of colonialism -

Finally with the evolution
of mass national struggle, the
nationalist leaders extensively
used ~~the~~ press and newspapers
to propagate ideas.
eg - Titik - Kesari and
Masatha

Annie Besant - New India
& Commonweal.

Further, Gandhiji used newspapers
to propagate anti-untouchability
ideas. eg. Kanjan

Besides, the revolutionaries
in India and abroad actively

used newspapers to propagati
ideas of nationalism, struggle
for freedom and unity among
youth of Ghadar.

Hence, the press played
an extremely crucial role in
bringing about mass social
awareness in a predominantly
illiterate country successfully.

19. Indian Dancing has changed little with the centuries, and till date the art form is practiced according to the rules of the Bharata Natyasastra. Discuss. शताब्दियों बाद भी भारतीय नृत्य-कला में कदाचित ही कोई परिवर्तन आया है और आज भी कला के इस रूप का अभ्यास भरत के नाट्यशास्त्र के नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करें।

Bharata's Natyashastra is a unique treatise in music, dance and drama. It has inspired the performing arts in India to a great extent - with most classical art forms drawing heavily from it.

Indian classical dance forms though geographically and chronologically distributed draw heavily from Natyashastra. The rules prescribed in the Natyashastra on entry, salutation,

lighting of lamps and exit are used in all 6 classical dance forms.

Further, a close observation shows that most themes of classical dance forms are Brahmanical or more specifically Vaishnavite or Shakti in nature.

The love of Radhe-Krishna and Krishna's pranks are popular themes.

The dresses and roles of characters in the dance and the music that supplements the dance in most dance

forms can be traced to the
Natyashastra.

Surely, the classical dance
forms have innovated and evolved
by but the roots to the
original treatise are evident.

20. 'The emergence of new social classes during British India was a direct consequence of the establishment of new socio-economic and political system'. Discuss.

'ब्रिटिश भारत में समाज के नए वर्गों का उदय एक नयी सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रणाली की स्थापना का प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम था।' चर्चा करें।

The British conquest of India replaced the prevailing socio-economic and political order completely with institutions meant to maximise benefits for the conquerors. Hence, social classes attached to ~~the~~ traditional institutions vanished and new ones with contemporary relevance came by.

Changes in socio-economic system and consequences

1. Change in revenue collection system

- Permanent settlement - brought-

about the new zamindar class
as an exploiter of peasants and
ally of the British; also money lenders
2. ^{emerged as capital was needed to pay rents} transformation of ~~color~~ India
from agricultural economy to a
colonial economy.

→ brought forward plantations
and hence indentured labour

3. Decline of indigenous industry

→ the artisans and traders
vanished

→ occupational shift to agriculture

4. setting up of some industries

→ under British control.

→ so worker class

Political changes -

British paramourty

- Hence, the earlier ruling class and nobles lost significance.
- lack of patronage of arts and literatures — decline of artists and sculptors.

Thus, overall the British conquest brought about a class reorganisation of the Indian subcontinent.