



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

इतिहास (प्रश्न-पत्र II) History (Paper-II)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

(Test Code : 4516)

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 88+4 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 88+4 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01430179
अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sanuksha Dwivedi

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

3/8/25

इतिहास (प्रश्न-पत्र II)
History (Paper-II)

केंद्र
Centre

MPSC
Indore

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए बर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्रासांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	a	b	c	d	e	अंक Marks	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL							



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

इतिहास (प्रश्न-पत्र II)
History (Paper II)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

(Test Code : 4516)

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

इसमें आठ प्रश्न हैं तथा हिंदी और अंग्रेज़ी में छपे हुए हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा बाकी में से प्रत्येक खण्ड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने सूचित हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी प्राधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में शब्द-सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ आवश्यक हो, अपने उत्तरों को उपयुक्त चित्रों/मानचित्रों तथा आरेखों द्वारा दर्शाइए। इन्हें प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए दिए गए स्थान में ही बनना है।

प्रश्नों के उत्तरों की गणना क्रमानुसार की जाएगी। आंशिक रूप से दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर को भी मान्यता दी जाएगी यदि उसे काटा न गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **EIGHT** questions and printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**.

Question Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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 a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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. निम्नलिखित कथनों में प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।
 Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each. 10 x 5 = 50
- (a) यद्यपि अंग्रेजों ने बक्सर का युद्ध (1764) जीत लिया था, किंतु इससे दीर्घकाल तक भारत में उनका स्थायी नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित नहीं हुआ।
 Though the British won the Battle of Buxar (1764), their control in India was not guaranteed to be stable in the long term. 10

The British Victory in Buxar has been called as 'rivetting of shackles' by Ramsay Muir, but success was still nascent.

The reason for as mentioned ?

- Native Rulers
 - 1) Marathas, despite 1761 setback (Panipat) were still united and had significant control in India.
 - 2) Mysore was a powerful state under Hyder Ali. Any autocratic move by British could trigger opposition visible from military setbacks and losses in Anglo Mysore war (1780s) and Anglo Marathe war in 1775.

• European competitors

Any action to capture power could

lead to European rebellion and refusal to pay dues

• Possibility of Coalition

Did not want native rulers to form coalition

against British

• Dependence on Indian Agents

lack of adequate company officials for

Administration led appointment of Raja Sitab Roy, Mohd Resa Khan.

• British Parliament

Did not want interference of Parliament or

loss to Commercial investors.

However, British still at nascent stage had advancement in 'brain' and 'arms' which needed time to grow & strengthen roots in India. Thus, as P. Spears says

'Dual Government' appealed to British for controlling India.

1. (b)

औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान निर्वाह अर्थव्यवस्था से बाजार-आधारित प्रणाली की ओर स्थानांतरण ने किसान विद्रोहों को बढ़ावा दिया।

The shift from a subsistence economy to a market-driven system during the colonial period contributed to peasant rebellions.

10

The forceful commercialisation of agriculture has been often given as reason for peasant rebellions by scholars like Jayan Ray Chaudhuri & Bipan Chandra.

- The market-driven economy forced shift in cropping pattern
 - ↳ S. Bandhopadhyay - 8% reduction in foodcrops
 - ↳ 8% growth in cash cropscausing famine and suffering to peasants
- Prices of Commodities affected by global price fluctuation - Deccan Riots were due to volatility in Cotton prices
- Forceful withdrawal of Railways produce were used to extract maximum produce to fulfil

export demand causing crisis in closed 'village economy'.
However, it is not entirely

true :-

- Oppression of landlords Denial of tenancy rights & rightful

share caused rebellion

(Eg) Pabna Revolt in Bengal

- Oppression of Europeans Cornering high profit while not compensating

farmers (Eg) Indigo Revolt - Planters paid only small share of indigo's market value to peasants

- Land settlement - unfair revision and

autocratic action on peasants caused

revolts - (Eg) Bardoli Satyagrah } revenue increase
Champan Satyagrah } despite crop failure.

Thus, market economy had role in revolts but it was due to oppressive British system which limited peasant gains from commercialisation.

1. (c) औपनिवेशिक भारत में आजीविका अर्जित करने की आर्थिक आवश्यकता ने पाश्चात्य शिक्षा के पक्ष में संतुलन को झुका दिया।

In colonial India, the economic necessity of earning a livelihood tipped the balance in favor of Western education.

10

The Macaulay's Minutes introduced the 'Western Education' in India and concluding 'Anglicist Orientalist Controversy'

Economic Necessity supported Western Education

• Provision of employment to Indians in subordinate positions in company

Raja Ram Mohan Roy also supported Anglicists for economic empowerment of Indians

• Macaulay justified - Indians need to be paid to study oriental education while Indians ready to pay for Western Education

Other reasons for supporting western education

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

• Limited resources Macaulay wanted to use in favour of British administration

"Create Indians in blood & colour but western in thoughts & opinion"
→ Loyalist class in India (Downward filtration)

• Economic Potential create and expand market for British Goods (Indians moved to British textiles)

• Indigenous system Indigenous education deemed unscientific & low utility

* Sabyasachi Chatterjee - broke the native education system

• Christianity Anglican Education spread missionary activities.

Thus, western education was introduced where metropolitan created course structure while locals imposed the curriculum on the Indians (Sabyasachi Chatterjee)

1. (d)

कॉर्नवालिस को ब्रिटिश प्रतिष्ठा को पुनर्बहाल करने और प्रशासन में हेस्टिंग्स की तुलना में अधिक प्रभावी सुधार करने का श्रेय दिया जाता है।

Cornwallis is credited with restoring British reputation and reforming the administration more effectively than Hastings.

10

The initial years of British East India Company rule were dominated by Warren Hastings & Cornwallis.

Cornwallis is appreciated more than Warren Hastings

Charges on Warren Hastings

§

Mandkumar Trial on Corruption

Poor treatment of Begums of Awadh

Cornwallis Achievement

Permanent Settlement for certainty in land revenue collection

2. Formal civil service created to have good meritorious pool of candidates
3. Judicial reforms - provincial courts
Police Reforms - creation of Superintendent

4. Victories in war Able to subdue Tipu Sultan in III Anglo Mysore war

Mysore war

However completely ignoring Hastings

is not justified :-

• Warren Hastings as first Governor General needed time for stabilisation

• Had limited powers - no veto in face of opposition of Council which Coornwallis given in Amendment 1786

• He improved administration by abolishing Dastak system & creating a uniform trade licensing system.

• He created background for judicial reforms (Diwani Adalat etc) on which Coornwallis built

• Calcutta Madarasas, codification of laws et

Thus, both had adequate contribution in creating 'Jewel of British Empire' - India

1. (e)

तिब्बत में चीन की कार्रवाइयों के बावजूद नेहरू ने चीन के साथ मैत्री की नीति जारी रखी।
Nehru maintained a policy of friendship with China despite its actions in Tibet.

10

Nehru followed 'Panchsheel' with China and aimed to create Asian century with collaboration with China.

However, invasion of Tibet & support to Dalai Lama brought both power in conflict.

Despite that Nehru followed friendly policies :-

- Knew of India's military weakness which could not face Chinese Aggression
- Was a pacifist and did not support war

• Threat of '2 Front War' with Pakistan already an enemy → struck in 1965 to take advantage of defeated India.

However, Nehruji took effort to address the Chinese Challenge:-

• International support mobilised against China

USA threat forced China to retreat

• Support to Dalai Lama and steadfast stance on border discussion in Ladakh & Arunchal Pradesh

Post war, the military strengthening and advancement was undertaken to tackle future threats of China & the relationship was ridden with distrust.

2. (a)

18वीं शताब्दी में यूरोपियों की तकनीकी बढ़त ने उन्हें आक्रामकता और छद्म साम्राज्यवाद के माध्यम से विजय प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाया। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The technological edge of Europeans in the 18th century enabled their victory through aggression and imperialism by proxy. Critically Analyse.

20

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

2. (b)

अनेक मुद्दों पर मतभेद होने के बावजूद, भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में गांधीजी का प्रभाव निर्विवाद था। विवेचना कीजिए।

Despite differences on many issues, Gandhi's influence in the Indian freedom movement was unquestionable. Discuss.

20

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

2. (c)

ईश्वर चंद्र विद्यासागर ने भारतीय इतिहास में एक विशिष्ट व्यक्तित्व के रूप में प्रतिष्ठा कैसे प्राप्त की?

How did Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar earn the distinction of being a remarkable figure in Indian history?

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

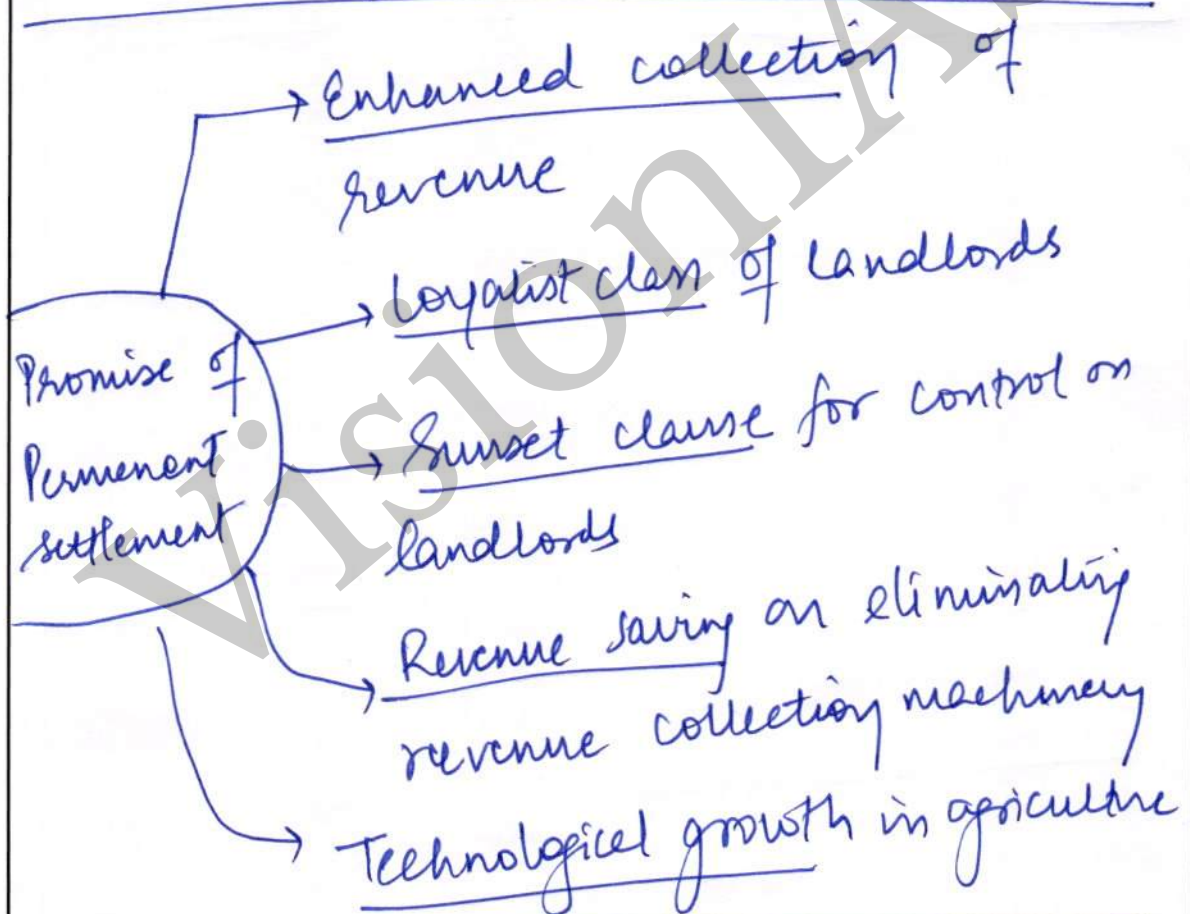
VisionIAS

3. (a)

स्थायी बंदोबस्त ने शीर्ष स्तर पर सामंतवाद और निचले स्तर पर भूदासत्व जैसी स्थिति उत्पन्न की। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Permanent settlement created feudalism at the top and serfdom at the bottom. Comment. 20

Permanent settlement introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1790 came with a lot of promise (as per Marshman) but enhanced feudal & serfdom tendencies



Permanent settlement → Feudalism at Top

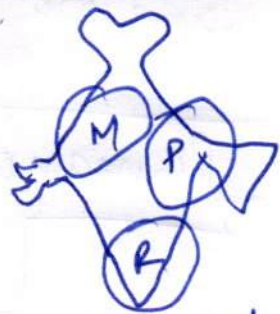
• Unproductive Intermediary — Permanent settlement

provided hereditary
landownership to

zamindars, while neglecting
rights of tenants &
peasants by the state

(supported 'Physiocratic
School')

Revenue Settlement
Index



P - Permanent
settlement - (20%)
R - Ryotwari
(50%)

M - Mahalwari (30%)

• Absentee
Landownership Sunset Clause caused
loss of land rights by

professional landlords (agriculturists)

Bought by professional like doctors,
company agents who lived in urban
areas, had no rural roots

Thomson - 46% ownership change from
1792 - 1804 by state

• Subfeudalism - Absentee landlords

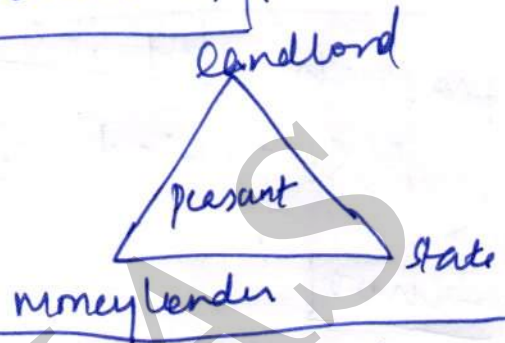
leased revenue collection rights to more
intermediaries who added their own share
(12 levels found between state,

landlord & peasant)

Permanent Settlement - as seen
from Below

- [Tripartite of exploitation for Peasant]

1) [Landlord] imposed
huge land revenue



to earn high profit post paying his share

2) [State] - acted as bystander while
supporting landlords

3) [Moneylenders] - inability to pay, dependence
on local lender, who charged high
interest, at times 10 times of amount
lent

- [High revenue demand] PT Marshall - only 10% ~~increase~~
increase

BB Chaudhuri - around 2X increase
pre 1790s causing burden on peasants

- Lack of Freedom ① To grow crop of
choice - low revenue potential of food
crops caused shift to cash crops
(Lekhar Bandhopadhyay - 8% decline in
food crops, 88% rise in cash crop)
Had sanitification of forced
commercialisation & famines.

② Forced labour Inability to pay
made peasants bonded labourers of
moneylender or landlord

- Deep Inequality caused rural
stratification and widened inequality in
agriculture.

The permanent settlement caused
great loss to state due to stagnant
revenue while landlords became rich at
cost of peasants & state, needing
search of other revenue settlements.

3. (b)

1930 का सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन प्रारंभ में सफल रहा, लेकिन ब्रिटिश प्रतिरोध और जनसहभागिता की निरंतर कमी के कारण अंततः इसे दबा दिया गया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 was initially successful but was eventually suppressed due to British resistance and lack of sustained mass participation. Analyze. 20

The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 launched by Mahatma Gandhi with Salt Satyagrah (Dandi March - 12/3/1930 to 6/4/1930) for 'Purna Swaraj' jelled people with exuberance.

Initial Success of CDM 1930

• Initiation rejection of Gandhi's 11 point by Lord Irwin.

• Beginning of Satyagrah 1) Success of Dandi March replicated:-

- Thanjavur Satyagrah by Rajappal-ahari

- Malabar Satyagrah by K Kelappan

- Sikriem in AP's coastal region as

military camps against British

2) Other forms of movement - Bihar - Jharkhand

supported salt making in Makhas Pond

2) later a "no rent - no revenue"
campaign emerged against loyalist
landlords

Santhals also participated for
Gandhiji as messiah

• Central India - Proke forest laws

• Large scale strikes and union
activity

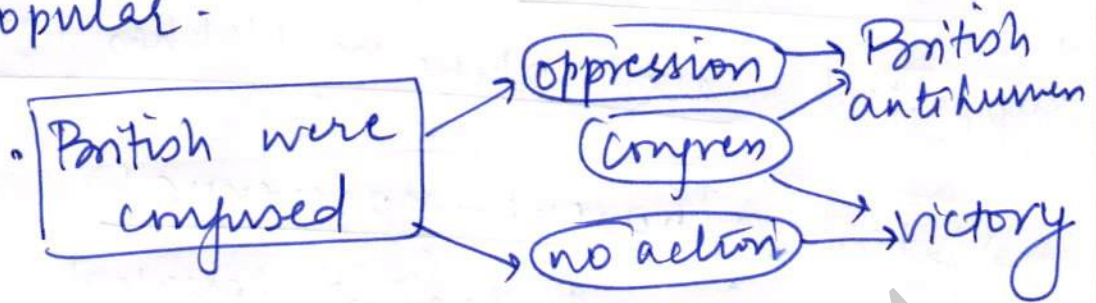
• women - participated in picketing

activities - Sardini Maids led Dharasane

salt works raid. Rani Gardinlu led
movement in North East

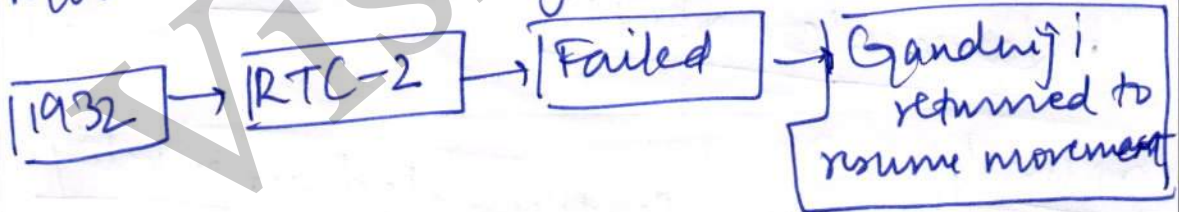
• Children - formed Vanar & Manjari
seva

• New methods like prabhat phuis, public processions & meetings became popular.



• Bongren refused to participate in Round Table Conference ⇒ no Constitution discussion

• However - As per Sumit Sarkar, Pressure of industrialists forced Gandhi to stop movement and negotiate with "Delhi Pact" (Erwin)



However this time British were ready
CDM suppressed post 1932

British resistance - Lord Irwin replaced by Lord Willingdon - refused to meet Gandhi & prepared to

use repression and extreme powers to end the movement.

Press censorship, Congress leaders including Gandhi ji were imprisoned.

Lack of sustained mass participation → Masses were disappointed when movement put on hold in 1932. Masses had limited

strength to continuously participate and had returned to their life

3) Industrialists wanted return to constitutional struggle

4) Muslims already had less participation
Dalits supported BR Ambedkar and wanted constitutional reforms

Thus, movement was formally withdrawn by 1935, despite large participation. any significant advancement to independence was not achieved.

3. (c)

भारतीय क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन में सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद से समाजवाद की ओर रूपांतरण का कारण क्या था?

What caused the shift from cultural nationalism to socialism in the Indian revolutionary movement?

10

Indian revolutionary movement occurred in phases with heroic nationalists opposing British with violence & valour.

Phase 1	Phase 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual • Religion Based • Standalone (without Congress) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Action - Secularism • Both with (Suryasen) without Congress (HSA)

Shift from Cultural Nationalism to Socialism in Revolutionaries

• Change in leadership

New revolutionaries were educated and influenced by modern ideas like socialism like Bhagat Singh, Subhas

• Reduced Impact of Extremists

Cultural Nationalism was driven

by extremist activities (Janiti, Festival
— Shiva, Ganesh)

Later revolutionaries were not impressed by this

• Secular Ideology

New revolutionaries were against Communism and sectarianism

— Even criticised Shastriji their idol for that

wanted to create a united India without differences ⇒ Bhatnagar's

'United States of India'

• Success of Russian Revolution

Inspired revolutionaries that violence can subvert British (like Tar) and socialism can establish an equal, welfare oriented and fast growing nation.

Thus, revolutionaries adopted socialist thinking and rechristened their ideas and ideologies like Hindustan Republic Army became Hindustan Socialist Republic Army.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. (a)

भारत की स्वतंत्रता, स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का परिणाम थी या अंग्रेजों द्वारा सत्ता के स्वैच्छिक हस्तांतरण का परिणाम थी। मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India's independence was the result of the freedom struggle or a voluntary transfer of power by the British. Evaluate.

20

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

4. (b)

यदि डुप्ले भारत में दो और वर्षों तक रह पाता, तो बंगाल की समृद्ध विरासत उसके प्रतिद्वंद्वियों की बजाय फ्रांस के हाथों में होती।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

"..if Dupleix had been able to continue in India for another two years, the rich heritage of Bengal would have fallen to France instead of his rivals". Comment.

20

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

VisionIAS

4. (c)

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भारतीय राज्य के आर्थिक उद्देश्यों ने समाजवादी सिद्धांतों के प्रति इसकी प्रतिबद्धता को किस प्रकार दर्शाया?

How did the Indian state's economic objectives after independence reflect its commitment to socialistic principles?

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस छवि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

5. निम्नलिखित कथनों में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each.

10 x 5 = 50

(a) कांट ने मानव स्वतंत्रता को आकार देने में तर्क की भूमिका को पुनर्परिभाषित किया।

Kant redefined the role of reason in shaping human freedom.

10

Kant, as per Historian Paulson has been considered cultivation and climax of enlightenment ideas and redefining rationality.

Kant redefined Reason

→ Kant supported "scepticism" in his "critique of Pure reason" where he placed limit on significance of empiricism & reasoning due to presence of human bias and influence of subjectivity in perspectives.

→ He considered enlightenment as "man's emancipation from self-incurred tutelage" and "state of ignorance and error".

He believed a truly enlightened
person can guide himself and need
not depend on externally imposed
dogmas for guidance.

→ He also believed in moral progress
and unethicality of fixing certain
ideas and limit imposed on successors
on revising them (like traditions).

→ However, some philosophers like
Hegel considered limit imposed on
human reason via Kant's scepticism
restricted human's freedom to achieve full
knowledge.

Nevertheless Kant's ideas on reason
coupled with moral universalism &
deontology showed he was in age of
gradual enlightenment"

5. (b)

19वीं शताब्दी की शुरुआत में ब्रिटेन के संसदीय सुधारों को उदारवादी विश्वास से अधिक, क्रांति के भय ने प्रेरित किया।

The fear of revolution, more than liberal conviction, drove Britain's early 19th-century parliamentary reforms.

10

Britain introduced 1832 Reforms Act which as per Eric Evans - 'opened Britain to new political world'

Cause of reforms - fear of Revolution

• 1820-1830 showed a tumultuous time. Beginning of July Revolution (another French revolution) broke Europe peace

Metamorphosis - "France sneezes, Europe catches cold"

• Political changes in Europe - Belgium declared independence, regime shift in France

• Britain - situation was tense. The Bourgeois - working class coalition demanded

political power cornered by landlords

British leaders were threatened with possibility of violence & law & order, hence, swiftly passed reforms to curb disorder.

Cause of Reforms - Liberal Conviction

→ liberals undertook mobilisation since decades for voting rights to widen, ballot secrecy and remove expanded representation of landlords/villages.

→ However they were disappointed:-

① Working class was not given rights

② Minorities & women were not given rights.

However, liberal mobilisation gave delayed but effective results because 1867 gave rights to urban workers, post 1850 property qualification removed & periodic election & salary to parliamentarians were given.

5. (c)

विज्ञान तथा उद्योग के बीच संबंध औद्योगिक क्रांति के दौरान और अधिक स्पष्ट हो गया।

The link between science and industry became clearer during the Industrial Revolution.

10

Industrial Revolution, as per TW
Ricker was transformation of
household production to factory based
production.

IR linked science & Industry

• Technological Advancements innovations were
of commercial utility

like John Kay's shuttle, James Hargreave
machine spinning, Kartwrights Power Loom

• Improved production method Coal industry
was revolutionised
by replacing charcoal as source of power

• Better infrastructure Mechanised
method of road building improved
transportation

• Transport revolution — Steam Engine improved the connectivity and reduced time of transportation of raw material and finished good.

• Commercial revolution — Surplus capital in industry was used to invest in new ideas and innovation creating "Finance Capitalism" and "Industrial Capitalism"

But the link of science & industry existed before IR — 1) used in Navigation and exploration of East for trade (compass and shipbuilding)

2) used to obtain military supremacy to support smooth trade overseas.

However, as per Eric Clampard says, IR put "mobility in stability" by the infusion of science & technology for the common man and mainstream economic growth

5. (d)

जर्मनी का एकीकरण अपरिहार्य नहीं था; अपितु यह बिस्मार्क की राजनीतिक प्रतिभा द्वारा निर्मित था।

The unification of Germany was not inevitable; it was manufactured by Bismarck's political genius.

10

The unification of Germany was pressing issue of 19th century post Congress of Vienna that reduced it to "geographical expressions"

Unification of Germany not inevitable

• Failure of 1848 Revolution Despite constitution offered to Prussian Emperor (William IV) by Frankfurt assembly, it was refused as "Crown of Shame"

• Zollverein JM Keynes support

unification of Germany with "Coal & Iron"
But Zollverein reached its peak since 1830s, whereby 1848 revolution failed.
Austria, despite economic isolation

had significant political control on Dict.

Unification result of Bismarck's
→ political Genius

• Used "Blood & Iron" for unification

that suited Prussia :-

- Annihilation of Austrian & French prestige

- Prussianisation of Germany

- Constitutional Monarchy under Prussia

• AJP Taylor - "Bismarck did not

way war for union but created union for war"

Manufactured
By Bismarck

→ Denmark - Gastein Pact with Austria for Schleswig & Holstein

→ Austria - Hohstern instability to unify North Germany

→ France - incited war on succession issue (Spain) for South Germany

However, both blood & iron approach & economic stability made Germany inevitable, it was an idea whose time had come in 1871

5. (e)

कंबोडिया में विऔपनिवेशीकरण शीत युद्ध की प्रतिद्वंद्विता और आंतरिक राजनीतिक विखंडन के कारण जटिल हो गया था।

Decolonisation in Cambodia was complicated by Cold War rivalries and internal political fragmentation. 10

Cambodia was part of Indo-China which was under French control and struggled for freedom with leadership of Ho Chi Minh from Vietnam.

Complication of Cambodian Decolonisation

• French attempt to reconquer Failed in 1945-55 and was badly defeated by Vietminh.

• Geneva Agreement - Cambodia was created as separate principality with Laos & Vietnam

• Cambodia became centre of power play - USA's "doctrine of

containment and USSR's support to
Communism

• Local population supported spread of Communism and wanted a communist government

• Cambodia part of UN's Trusteeship Council programme - delays due to confusion

• Internal political fragmentation - rival and factions formed

Aggravated by autocratic regime of Pol Pot.

The UN peacekeeping force took action finally in 1990s and established people centric regime by ending destructive regime and with end of cold war.

6. (a)

प्रथम और द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध किस सीमा तक पूर्ण लामबंदी और पूर्ण विनाश के युद्ध माने जा सकते हैं?

To what extent can the First and Second World Wars be considered wars of total mobilization and total destruction?

20

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The First and Second World War have been called "Total Wars" a concept given by "General Ludendorff".

First world war

→ Total mobilisation

• Participation of all world powers

From colonies of Britain in Asia and Africa to all major European powers and USA

• Total control of state

States of participating nations controlled all major decisions

- Germany: Military made all major decisions

• Involvement of Non Combatants

Print media of both sides promoted war.

Civilians acted patriotic & supported

war effort.

Large number of civilian locations attacked.

→ Total Destruction

• Around 20 million were killed as per David Thomson. France lost an entire generation.

• All major infrastructure was destroyed

• Britain, Germany, France suffered economic crisis

↳ Dependent on US for loan

• Niall Ferguson - The economic growth of last century was undone

• Tait Keller - world war I caused huge environmental destruction

Second world war

→ Total Mobilisation

• Long Drawn war for 5 years

(1939-1945) attracted world powers

in Axis (Japan, Italy, Germany)

and Allied (US, Britain, France, USSR)

Colonies in Asia & Africa were

forcefully involved

• Totalitarian Nature of State

→ Germany & Italy as Fascist states

promoted war based production

→ State controlled all the aspects

• Civilians multiple Bombings
on civilian stations (Eg Bunkers in
Germany for protection)

→ Total Destruction

much worse than world war I

• 20 million displaced and 40

million died

• Atomic bombs attacks on Japan - Hiroshima & Nagasaki killed millions

and disabled many

• Infrastructure European economy

came at standstill. Needed USA's

Marshall & Molotov Plan of USSR for revival.

• Political fragility - Political confusion

Communist coups in Greece & Turkey

• Trade relations were disturbed

and needed European Collaboration for revival

However, these wars created space for
western to grow, advanced decolonisation

and platform for multilateralism - UNO to rise.

6. (b)

"फ्रांसीसी क्रांति ने केवल एक शासन व्यवस्था ही नहीं बदली; अपितु इसने राज्य की मूल अवधारणा को ही रूपांतरित कर दिया।" विवेचना कीजिए।

"The French Revolution did not merely change a regime; it transformed the very idea of the state." Discuss.

20

The French Revolution was an epochal moment of world history which unleashed forces of "liberty, equality & fraternity" in world changing political paradigm.

French Revolution changed a Regime

• Ancien Regime Bourbon dynasty displayed high inefficiency under King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

• Denial of Third Estate's demands in Causes followed by Tennis court Oath and Bastille Attack spelled end of Ancien Regime.

Transformation in idea of State with French Revolution

• "Privilege was the enemy, equality was the aim" - Abbe Sieyes.

showed transition from entitlement of "people for king" to "king for people"

ended the privileges enjoyed by royalty and clergy

• "Declaration of Rights of Man"
framed by members of third estate
showed certain natural rights
enjoyed by citizens of France

- Right to equality
- Right to freedom of speech & religion
- NO arbitrary arrests by govt
- Participation in governance

It showed rights of common people in guiding trajectory and governance of nation.

→ Rule of Monarchy

Autocratic rule was denied and focus on checks and balance was made

• Constitutional Monarchy in first Constitution (1792) - limited power to king and his council

• Republic - Jacobins supported Republic (elected ruler), implemented post Tulliers incident (King dethroned)

• Separation of Power - Montesquieu's idea of "separation of power" was rigidly implemented

• Social Contract - Rousseau's idea

of removing the govt if does not
serve citizens was implemented
(Robespierre's guillotine)

→ Meritocracy Merit based

appointment was supported

Third estate bourgeois got chance
to participate in governance
(eg. Danton, Proudhon)

However, this transformation
was ridden with violence and

instability with multiple governments

Finally, Napoleon's era ended the
revolution where he retained some
fruits while again establishing autocracy.

6. (c)

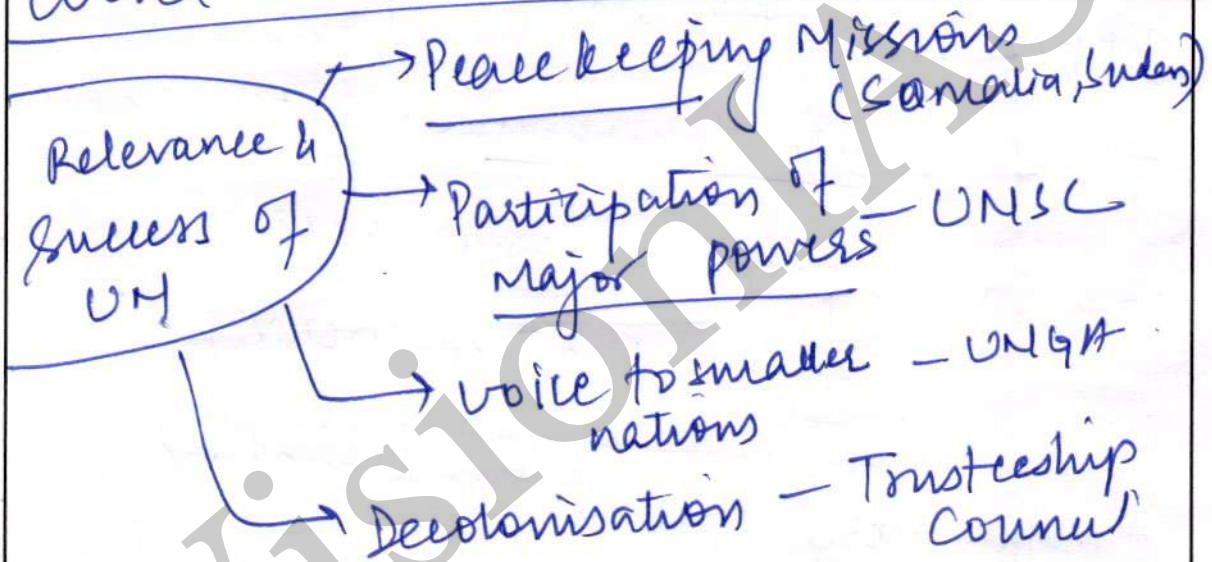
वर्तमान समय में संयुक्त राष्ट्र को अपनी प्रासंगिकता बनाए रखने में किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?

What challenges does the United Nations face in maintaining its relevance today?

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

United Nations was successor of League of Nations, established with UN Charter 1945 to prevent another world war.



Challenges for UN in today's relevance

- UNSC - (1) veto power of permanent members \Rightarrow use for self interest
(Eg Russia-Ukraine war - Russia vetoed resolution)

(2) Membership - Poor representation

of Asia & Africa & Latin America

represents post-world war II world order

(3) Lack of discussion with UNGA

poor connect with smaller nation

• Unable to address emerging issues

1) Poor progress in nuclear disarmament → SIPRI report increased war-head

2) Climate Negotiation - US withdrawal from Paris Agreement

3) Broken Multilateralism - UNESCO & WHO stranded (financially & on activity)

4) Terrorism - no common definition

• UN peacekeeping (eg Israel-Palestine issue) unresolved crisis

However, UN still serves as a common platform for big & small powers and has avoided II world war, should be reformed to make it more effective.

7. (a)

नाज़ीवाद का उदय मुख्य रूप से वर्साय की संधि और आर्थिक संकट के कारण हुआ। विवेचना कीजिए।

The growth of Nazism was mainly due to the Treaty of Versailles and the economic crisis.
Discuss.

20

Nazism was outcome of the NSEM party that became prominent in post-world war I, with Hitler's popularity and Germany's hardships.

Growth of Nazism - Causes

Treaty of Versailles

→ Harsh terms - 1) Disintegration and

loss of territories like Memel (Lithuania)

, Eupen, Saar (under League for 15 years)

(Warsaw). war guilt & indemnity (£6000 million)

2) lost all the colonies - British

French Mandate

3) Demilitarisation of Rhineland &

limit on army - 100000 armed forces,
low tanks etc. (disarmament)

→ Treaty of Versailles was considered a 'dictated peace' and too harsh

JM Keynes resigned in protest

→ Germany had no outlet for revision or protest.

Denied self determination to Germans

→ As per Ruth Henig, treaty terms were not too harsh. ASP Taylor

commented Germany was still strongest in mainland Europe

→ However, Andrew Crozier suggested it was loss of prestige for a military nation like Germany

General Marshall Foch called it "Armistice for 20 years"

→ Nazis under Hitler gave hope of revision & complete denial of treaty.

which they did as they started rearmament, capturing German states (Austria) and refusal to pay war indemnity

Economic Crisis

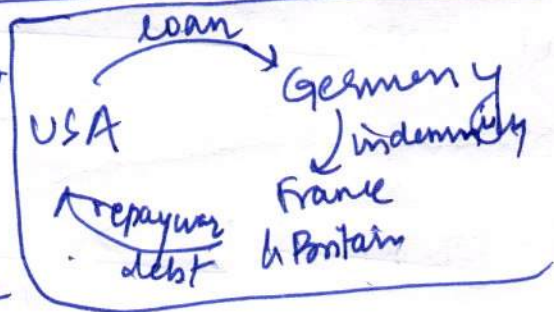
1) The period of 1924-1929 is called "Locarno Honeymoon" due to improvement in foreign relations

2) New leaders - Briand (France), Stresemann (Germany), Macdonald (Britain) collaborated to improve general economic situation

3) Dave's & Young's Plan Helped in economic recovery →

4) However 1929 Great depression broke the economic recovery.

Germany economy again fell



victim to hyperinflation and economic downturn, unemployment

5) Nazi Party in power took efforts to improve situation :-

• Employment → Fired Jews, women
Generation → Public works

• Enhanced production for war

based industries

• Occupation of Austria, Czechoslovakia
improved resource potential

Thus Ary Goetz suggests Nazism was not imposed but "cooperation of ruler & ruled" due to mutual benefit -

Thus, as David Irving has suggested, the Nazism was result of prevailing outcomes where German loss of prestige & crisis allowed it to take centre stage

7. (b)

युद्धोत्तर यूरोप में रक्षा सहयोग को आकार देने में नाटो ने क्या भूमिका निभाई?

What role did NATO play in shaping post-war European defence cooperation?

20

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

NATO - North Atlantic Treaty
organisation emerged from Washington
Treaty in 1949 to protect the West
European interests against adverse
actors
(USSR)

Role of NATO in post-war
European Defence Cooperation

- Collective Security to all (31)
member nations where
attack on one meant attack on all
⑨ 9/11 attack → support to USA
in anti terrorism

- USA - Became permanently
entangled in European affairs.
Set up missile bases and

armed headquarters (Jupiter in Turkey)

Followed USA's policies in geopolitical crisis

(Russia - Ukraine war - USA support to Ukraine rallied NATO members)

- Joint Cooperation European Cooperation

emerged as One single power Centre opposed to past (enlightening and European wars)

- Armed trade allowed joint development and cooperation in arms development & technology transfer
(eg) Germany, France emerged as leading arms manufacturers.

Limitations of NATO

• Dependent on USA

Increased dependency of Europe on the USA support.

led to weakening of armed forces and concern with Mr Trump's opposition to high contributions in NATO

• Internal Factionalism

Rising nationalism and reducing European solidarity.

↳ Germany's concern against supplying weapons to Ukraine

• Relations with Russia

The European nations - France, Germany

have huge dependency on Russia for
oil & gas, critical minerals.

Sanctions and economic restrictions
have affected their economy

However, with recent expansion
with Finland & Sweden and renewance
in unity post Russia-Ukraine war
shows relevance of NATO in
driving European defence and
sustaining its security.

7. (c)

परीक्षण कीजिए कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका में रंगभेद ने कानूनी और प्रशासनिक साधनों से नस्लीय अलगाव को किस प्रकार संस्थागत रूप दिया।

Examine how apartheid in South Africa institutionalized racial segregation through legal and administrative means.

10

Apartheid was introduced in South Africa by PM Malan to address the reduction in racism and white superiority with decolonisation.

Institutionalisation of Apartheid

- Registration - Law for registration of Black South Africans
- Pass laws - South Africa designated areas as 'white only' and Blacks needed passes to enter them
- Interracial marriages were banned and declared unlawful
- Group laws were enacted to enforce segregation of Black & Whites

in public & private sphere
(railway compartments, schools etc)

- Bantu laws Designated Bantustan

limited Black residence to 13% of
area for 70% of population

• Representation in political bodies,
unions and local bodies was
removed.

Blacks devoid of any political
rights

• Punishment Anti-Communist laws
were passed which gave severe punish-
ment to anyone opposing Apartheid.

The apartheid laws imposed huge
hardships on Black, inciting leaders like
Chief Albert Luthuli, Nelson Mandela to
undertake civil disobedience for rights of
Black triggering a global movement.

8. (a)

माओ का समाजवाद के प्रति दृष्टिकोण सोवियत संघ में लेनिन और स्टालिन के मॉडल से किस हद तक भिन्न था?

To what extent did Mao's approach to socialism differ from Lenin and Stalin's model in the USSR?

20

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्गिण में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस क्राशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

8. (b)

शीत युद्ध के बाद द्विध्रुवीयता की समाप्ति से वैश्विक स्थिरता नहीं, बल्कि असुरक्षा के नए रूप सामने आए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The end of bipolarity post the Cold War did not bring global stability, but new forms of insecurity. Comment.

20

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिन में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

उम्मीदवारों को
इस क्षतिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

8. (c)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद लैटिन अमेरिका को राजनीतिक और आर्थिक स्थिरता के लिए संघर्ष क्यों करना पड़ा?
Why did Latin America struggle with political and economic stability after independence?

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

VisionIAS

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

VisionIAS