



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1692)

Name of Candidate	DIVYA MISHRA	Registration Number	38515
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Date	25.10.20
Center	online		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
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 **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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।

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 & Sindh 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.

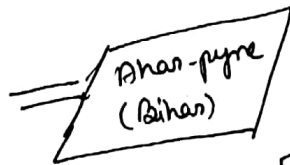
1. In India, ancient and medieval storage structures such as the step wells, are not only magnificent in their conception, architecture and ornamentation but also hold a lesson for contemporary water concerns. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

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

Recently Karez system of Bahmani kingdom was discovered - as a network of underground tunnels for water supply - originally from Persian system.

Architecture and ornamentation

- As per local needs
ex. Rani-ki-var (Gujarat)
- huge reservoirs and drainage system
ex. IVC system.
- Mauryan era
ex. Lake Sudarshan
- Within temples
 - Meedhera Sun temple
 - Padrethan (Kashmir)
 - Dravida temples.



Stepwell
(Bardoli-Rajkot)

Contemporary water concerns

- o Traditional rain water harvesting
 - efficient for current water scarcity
 - e.g. Eri (Tamilnadu)
 - e.g. Kuhl (Himachal Pradesh)
 - e.g. Khadin (Rajasthan)
- o Groundwater recharge
- o surface water augmentation
- o enables rain water harvesting
 - when > 70% of rainfall happen in 3 months.
- o Can be integrated with ongoing schemes like Jal-shakti Abhiyan.

Bhujal Abhiyan, Neerachal
PMKSY, Har-ghar-Jal, Per drop more
crop - all these missions can
benefit from this approach.

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

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

Mathematics had origins in India, thousands of years ago, learnt by Arab merchants and later British through ancient texts.

- Baudhyayan - study of pi before pythagore
- Pingala -
- Aryabhattiya by Aryabhata - Zero, helped to calculate distance between earth and moon
- Brahmgupta - Brahmsphut Siddhantika chakrasat method
- Mahaveer - Ganit Saa Samgraha.
- Jyesthadeva - Carine and nine power series.

In particular -

- Discovery of zero
- Calculation of value of pi
- decimal system
- negative numbers

- Pythagorus theorem
- Beejaganita, leelavati, galadhyaya and grihaganita (Siddhant Shiromani)

Medieval times

- Todarmal's calculations for land revenue measurement (Akbar era).
- Raja Sawai Jai Singh built 5 observatories at Benares, Jaipur and Agra.
- Rocket engineering - Tipu Sultan.

Therefore, Indians have throughout contributed in the field of mathematics. Tradition continues even today with scientists at NASA, CERN laboratory etc.

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

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

Curzon was the Governor General of India from 1899-1905. His tenure is marked with various controversial policies.

Domestic

- Calcutta Corporation Act (1899)
- Indian Universities Act (1904)
 - reduce freedom of universities.
- Deportation of Nahu brothers.
- Indian Press Act (1904)
- Official Secrets Act (1904)
- Department of Commerce and Industries

Foreign

- Tibet mission under Younghusband (1904)
 - Treaty of Lhasa
 - control of foreign affairs to ward off Russia.
- Afghan situation
 - as a buffer state to prevent Indian empire.

Hence combined with his domestic and foreign policies, it was aimed safeguarding British Empire in India and suppression of Indians.

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

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

North East provided Indian freedom struggle with excellent leadership and enthusiasm since 1850s till the independence.

- Rani Gaidinliu (Nagaland) - civil disobedience movement participation - was jailed.
- Ahom revolt - Tarap Singh against British influence, outsiders and suppression.
- Khasi uprising - when part Ist war with Burma, British tried to build bridges, used to lay settlement claims in Brahmaputra valley.
- Kukis - in Nagaland and Manipur took arms.
- Meiteis - in Manipur fought against encroachment of their area with outsiders.

Hence, all these uprisings predated 1857, coincided and even continued after that.

Common causes

- Outsider influx - traders, moneylenders petty officials.
- disturbance in their way of life.
- Force settlement fees revenue surity.
- Missionary activities.
- Nagaland, Garo es
- Disturbance in their customary practices.
- Naga, Mizos.

Even today, the region remains in search for consolidating its unique identity.

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

भारत में 1930 के दशक में प्रकटीकृत कृषक जागरूकता, व्यापक और उग्र अवधि की विशिष्ट आर्थिक और राजनीतिक घटनाक्रमों के परिणाम थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Peasants started organising themselves around 1930s due to growing political consciousness and international events (USSR, China, World wars).

- 1936 - All India Kisan Sabha
- All Awadh Kisan Sabha
- 1936 - Faizpur session of Congress
 - 1st session in a village
 - Rural development (13 point plan) was drafted by Nehruji.
- Active participation in movement e.g. Quit India, civil disobedience.

Leaders

- Bhai Parmanand
- Gauri Shankar Mishra
- Madari Puri (Eka movement)
- Baba Ramchandra.

Economic development

- Inflation
- ongoing depression (1929)
- decrease in cotton exports after WWI.
- recurrent droughts and famine

Political

- To increase bargaining power.
- AIKS had a big role - in Congress victory in provincial elections (1937)

All these conditions necessitated for peasants to come together. From Champaran (1910) to Tebhaga (1940s) movement, this consciousness played a great role in Indian freedom struggle.

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

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

British remained uninterested in the Indian education needs for first 60 years but with 1813- charter Act a humble beginning was made.

Purpose

- Missionary's - white man's burden to civilize and educate the natives.
- Man the subordinate administration with Indians, "in blood and colour but Europeans in taste, opinion, moral and intellect."
- To increase legitimacy of Etc in people's eyes
- To convert local, vernacular language and Hindu and Persian laws into English for convenience of administration.

Steps

- 1813 charter Act - provided ₹1 lakh/year - ignored mass education.

- mixed in Anglicists and orientalist controversy.
- Downward trickle theory, in the Macaulay's minute (1835)
- o Wood's Despatch (1854) - magnated with female and teacher training but never implemented fully.
- o Served British needs only.
 - Thompson in NWFP - introduced agricultural sciences and measurement for PWD and revenue department
- o Universities Act (1904) - under Curzon called universities - factories of revolution and curbed - fellows, veto rights.
- o Sadder commissions, Sergeant Plan remained merely ideas.

Though during this phase many universities - Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lucknow, Roorkee Engineering institute opened. But education remained concentrated to a few.

modern education might not have percolated by modern ideas did not Congress - propaganda, men etc.

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

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

Sykes Picot agreement was secret agreement between British and French involving an understanding with Russia to carve ottoman empire into different regions of influence.

Consequences

- Artificial division of states was made
e.g. Lebanon, Jordan, Israel.
- Many ethnicities became minorities in many contiguous countries
e.g. Druze and Kurds.
- Conflicts arose due to wrong delineation of boundaries
e.g. Israel, Palestine.
- Civil strife in the region
e.g. Lebanese civil war (1975-90)
e.g. current Syrian strife
e.g. Iraq, Sectarian divisionism.
- Rise of Extremism
e.g. ISIS - claims support due to -
-operation of this agreement.

- Confusion and misunderstanding in the region.
- eg. McMahon letters and Balfour declaration coincided with promises to Saudi Arabia, Zionist and Israel.

Other reasons responsible for

- Weak Imperialist powers
 - Britain & France after WWI
- Pre-existing factionalism
 - Arabia vs. Iran.
- Rise of Turkey disregarding division of Ottoman empire.
- Arab Spring, dictatorship in the region
- economic and educational backwardness
- Continuous international interference
 - eg. USA, Russia, Iran et

Hence Sykes-Picot agreement only shows deep symbolic resentment towards imperialistic division of area. The people should have been given a chance to consolidate their nation-states based on their identities.

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

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

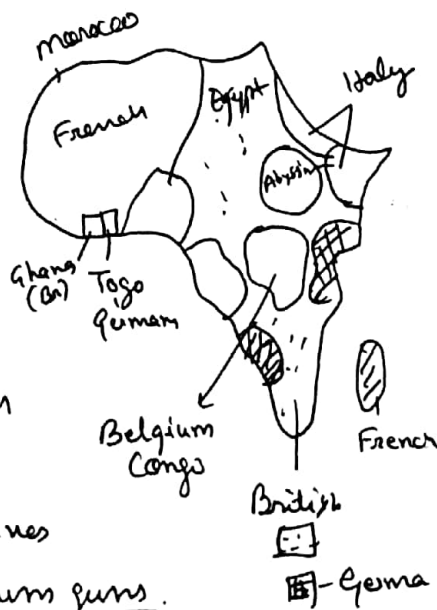
Scramble for Africa is the rapid colonisation of Africa during neo-imperialism - between late 19th to early 20th century.

Berlin Conference

- o determined spheres of influence in Africa.
- o Congo and Niger river valley unclaimed for transit
- o Tunis to French
- o Abolition of slavery
- o development of natives

African reasons

- o Factionalism among tribes
- o low economic power
- o low military might
- fought with axes, knives
- o against British minium guns.



Events in Europe

- o missionaries wanted spread of Christianity.
- o Explorers like Stanley, Brazza.

- Industrial revolution
 - Steam engine, iron-hulled boats made navigation through seas easier.
- Demand for raw material
 - ex. Belgium - Leopold III - rubber, coffee, oil plantation.
- Market for Finished goods.
- European rivalry for their colonies
 - ex. British, French, Dutch, Portuguese.

Some areas

- British - Egypt, Sudan, S. Africa, Ghana, ~~Nairobi~~ Nigeria (oil), Rhodesia.
- French - Tunis, Morocco, Madagascar
- Germany - Togo, South West and East Africa, Equatorial Guinea
- Italy - Eritrea, Somaliland.

Hence, it was a paper-based division by Imperialists. They avoided wars within themselves. Even today 30% of boundaries in Africa are straight lines which is a proof of this

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

(150 words) 10

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

Apartheid in Africa means 'apartness'. A policy of rigid institutionalised racial discrimination between whites and non-whites based on baasskap - white supremacy.

- Economic - all land under control of white and non-white worked as labourers
- Political
 - no voting rights
 - no representation
 - had to carry documents all the time
- Education
 - number and nature of courses restricted to labour studies
 - 1/10th of the budget compared to white.
- Hoarding in reserves - called Homeland
 - Bantuland Act
- Social - interracial marriage not allowed

- Psychological - inferiority was ingrained deep in the mind through system.
- Income inequality.

Role of leaders

- Chief Albert Luthuli - organization of African National Congress
 - not going to work on weekdays
 - not carrying papers.
- Desmond Tutu - asked for non-violent struggle (Nobel Laureate)
- PM Botha - gave some rights.
- FW de Klerk (President) - released Mandela
- Nelson Mandela
 - spent 37 years in Jail
 - adhered to non-violence (Gandhian style)

Hence by 1996 - in the election, Nelson Mandela became 1st non-white President and Apartheid came to an end.

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

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

NGOs provide the support-funding, function and functionary where government cannot reach out. Currently India has 31 lakh NGOs.

Environmental movements

- Chipko movement - Bishali gram
Swaraj mandal (Uttarakhand)
- raising awareness among people.
- Narmada Bachao Andolan - educating people about environment justice, human rights, alternative models of development
- Singchung Bugum village community reserve - Arunachal pradesh
- Biodiversity conservation
- Kerala Sahitya Shakti Sahitya Parishad - science for social revolution

- Ratnagiri Bachao Sanyasani samiti
- to prevent sterlite copper smelting plant.

Pitfalls

- CBI accuses only 10% of them file ITR.
- Non-maintenance of financial records.
 - 3000 NGOs, yet 22000 were
- Thwart development works
 - Greenpeace agitation
 - Kudankulam Nuclear power plant issue

However their reputation is sought through FCRA, FEMA Acts.

They are an important pillar in the development of Nation.

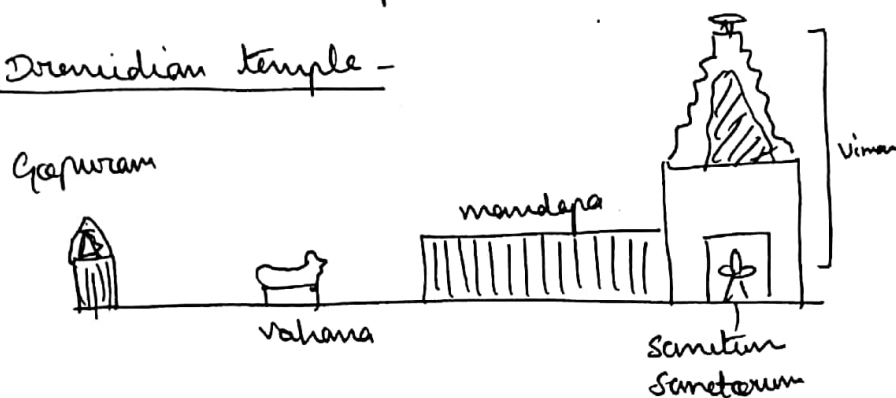
11. The architecture of Pallava kingdom has a distinctive style comprising of cave temples, monolithic temples and structural temples. Elaborate with examples.

(250 words) 15

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

The architecture of Dravidian temples started with Pallava rulers from rock cut cave temples to structural temples.

Dravidian temple -



Under Pallava rulers

- Rajsimha -
 - temples were mostly rock-cut.
 - It was the beginning period.
- Narainharayanan - I
 - Rock cut temples evolved into 'rathas'
 - e.g. Yudhishtir ratha
 - et Draupadi ratha.
 - e.g. ratha temple complex.
- Narainharayanan - II
 - Pallava temple reached zenith here.

- Structural free standing temples were built.

eg. Shore temple (Mahabalipuram)

However it was during the Nayaka rulers that the art of Gopurams reached its climax e.g. Madurai temple (Meenakshi) and further during Chola period structural temple reached its zenith e.g. Brihadeswar temple

1692

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस भाग में
किसी भी लिखें)

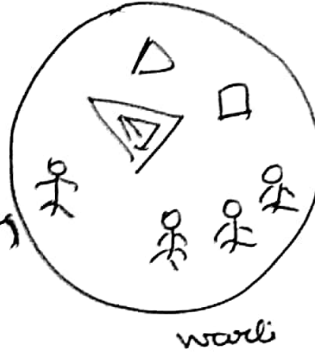
12. The subject of Indian folk art paintings is as diverse as the Indian cultural milieu itself. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

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

Indian folk art paintings are intrinsically linked with diverse culture landscape in which they evolved and have become a way of life itself.

- Madhubani - (Mithila region)
 - prominent art in Nepal and Bihar Terai areas.
 - mostly done by women.
 - uses natural pigments - ochre, tree leaves, minerals.
- Pattachitra -
 - practiced in Odisha and Bengal region
- Kalamkari
 - 'Kalam' - pen; done through pen
 - various forms have evolved - Shrikalahasti and Marulipattanam
- Warli
 - In the areas surrounding M.P. and Maharashtra.
 - Usually by tribal folk
 - normal geometric patterns are used

- emphasis on routine activities
- Munipurba - mostly includes repetitive motifs
- found to be practiced in West Bengal and adjoining areas.
- Patua -
- practiced in Bengal region.



Extent of diversity

- Occurs various geographical regions of the country.
- A part of culture and day-to-day life
- Practiced by tribal folks too.
- Associated with agriculture - harvesting, weddings, birth-celebrations.
- Use of locally available pigment, dyes and base of painting
- Forms part of festivals of Harchhath, Vat-pooja etc
- Draws from epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata

1692

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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

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

India is home to world's
some of the oldest languages of
Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu etc.

Tradition of linguistic analysis

- Panini's Ashtadhyayi - treatise on analysis of grammar of language
- Tolkappiyam's - Tolkappiyar - grammar of Tamil.
- Patanjali's analysis of Ashtadhyayi in Mahabharata.
- Vedic texts - initially a shruiti were later written.
- Playwrights - Kalidasa - Vikramaditya, Mallikarjuna, Abhigyan Shakuntala developed a new genre.

- Valmiki's Ramayam and Ved Vyasa's Mahabharat - epics.
- Ashvaghosh - Buddhecharitam (Sanskrit)
- Codification of Pali canonic texts in Vinaypitak, Suttapitaka & Abhidhamma pitaka.
- Sushrut Samhita & Charak Samhita

Even today government by declaring them as clerical language ensure preservation.

1692

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस भाग में
कुछ भी लिखें)

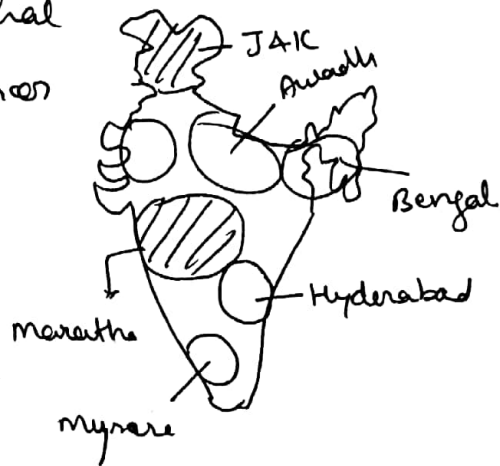
14. Though India as a whole had been ruled by some emperors in the past, it was only in the 19th century that the concept of national identity and national consciousness emerged. Examine. (250 words) 15

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

India was country of countries much like Europe where the loyalty to region was above the loyalty to Nation.

Different Emperors

- On decline of Mughal empire many successor states had emerged.
- Murshid Quli Khan
↳ Bengal
- Chim Kulich Khan
↳ Hyderabad
- Burhan-ul-mulk
↳ Awadh
- Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan - Mysore
- Roshanara and Jats
- Sindh - Amirs ; Punjab - Sikhs.
- Marathas in peninsular and Deccan



Hence, there was diversity and fragmentation with no unity of

Concept of National entity

- Common enemy - British
 - they propagated white supremacy
- Political unity under British sword.
- Secular and English education
 - exchange of views from different linguistic regions became possible.
- Similar political institutions, police judiciary and unified Administration throughout territory.
- Railways, telegram, postal system connected India.
- Hinterlands were connected.
 - eg. drought in one region affected prices in other region.
- Rise of western educated - middle class intelligentsia - that could give leadership to the national struggle

National consciousness

- Socio-religious reform movements -
eg. Brahmo Samaj, Vivekananda.
- Regained self confidence and respect
eg. Auro- Aryan theory.

- Events around the war
 ef. Japanese victory over Russia (1904)
- Western renaissance ideas
 ef. Paine, Spencer, Rousseau, Locke

“It was this middle educated ideas from diverse background but common foreground that gave leadership to Congress at its all stages of freedom struggle.”

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

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

Robert Owen, Charles Fourier and Saint Simon began propagating these ideas in Europe during industrial revolution.

Karl Marx studied them and released Communist manifesto.

Emergence in India

- Emergence of capitalist class and a working class
 - e.g. FICCI - 1937
- British mercantilism and colonialism was critically examined by early nationalists
 - e.g. Dada Bhai Naoroji, "Drain theory".
- Lala Lajpat Rai, "Capitalism and militarism are twin children of imperialism".
- Narain Meghi Zerkhande - Deenbandhu
- Sarabjee Shapoorjee - law for worker welfare in Bombay legislative assembly.
- Extreme poverty, recurrent famines.

- poor condition of peasants under various land revenue systems.
- Destruction of Indian handloom and handicraft industry.
- de-industrialisation of Indian business
- Russian revolution (1917) and Lenin's marxism in USSR.
- China's influence - Mao Zedong.

Impact

- Congress incorporated these ideas.
e.g. since 1907 - M.G. Ranade was conducting National Socialist Conference - on guidelines of Congress
- All India Trade Union Congress - 1920
- with Lala Lajpat Rai as President
- 1936 - Faizpur Session - 13 point program for agriculture → led to 1937 huge victory (elections) for Congress.
- Gandhian activity - Ahmedabad mill strike regarding plague bonus (1918).
- C.R. Das, Nehru, Subhash C Bose

- Ideas of worker rights, welfare govt, equality, justice, economic planning were present in 1928- Objective resolution

These ideas affected not only national movement but also the subsequent national government till today. DPSP and Socio-economic rights are its manifestation.

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

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

Mountbatten plan appointed Radcliffe boundary commission and India was divided into two separate states - India and Pakistan. All these 3 factors played crucial role in this.

Shortsightedness of Congress

- Gratification with 1909- Morley Minto reforms - Separate electorate for muslim was not much opposed by moderates.
- 1916 - Lucknow pact
 - Congress set priority to national struggle over bigger questions of communalism.
- Extremist leaders
 - Tilak's - Shivaji festival and Ganapati festivals had religious overtones.
 - Awabindo and Lalalajpat Rai's - Hindu inclining.
- 1919 - Congress supported Khilafat question on religious claim of Khalifs on muslims

- Jinnah's 14 point proposal not accepted.
- Dera-i-Isqat pact - never justified.
- Accepted partition to stop the massacres going on, "if India is divided, all this bloodshed will stop, what else will be there to fight for?"

Jinnah's ambitions

- Initially he was in Congress fold but later grew pro-muslim and perceived Congress as caste-Hindu party.
- wanted to be in key positions and sole representative of muslim interests.
- Lahore resolution (1940).
- Veto on August offer (1940)
- Denial of objective resolutions of Nehru
- Round table conferences were suggested by him.
- Deepened the faultlines with Hindus.
- Call for direct action
- "I alone with my secretary and a typewriter ^{won't be} ~~form~~ muslims their Pakistan".

British Amoralty

- Separate electorate (1909)
- Divide and rule policy after 1857
- Severe discriminations and repression of muslims after 1857
- Favoured to Agha Khan's muslim league idea (1906) to weaken Congress.
- Divided Bengal to make muslims a minority in west Bengal.
- Fanned the communalistic fire as seen in Wavell Plan, Cripps offer
- Cabinet Mission denied Pakistan but Mountbatten went ahead with it.

All these factors played a significant role. It was a dark time in nation's history. However, even today we are reaping the fruits of that poisonous trees.

It was never religion that divided but politics behind it.

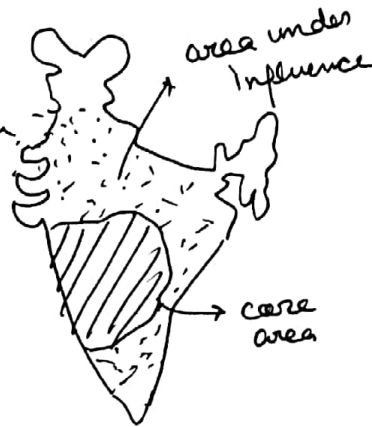
17. The Marathas had the potential to develop into a new pan-India empire replacing the Mughals, but that potential was never fully realized because of the nature of the Maratha polity itself. Discuss. (250 words) 15

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

Marathas held sway over vast tracts of land under Shivaji till the rule of Bajirao II. They engaged with Ahmad Shah Abdali (1761) and played king maker in Mughal court. Yet remained unrealized potentiality.

Potential

- Huge territorial extent
- Expert military commands of Nana Phadnis
- Strategic experts in person of Peshwa Balaji
- Revenue generation of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi
- After Aurangzeb's death (1707), no formidable opponent.
- Guerrilla warfare technique.



unrealized potential due to polity

- Marathas were confederacy
 - Gaikwada (Baroda)
 - Peshwa (Poona)
 - Sindhia (Gwalior)
 - Bhonsle (Nagpur)
- Constant internal power struggle.
 eg. Raghunambao signed Treaty of Surat → Ist Anglo-Maratha war (1775-82)
- No central authority
- Revenue generation - based on raids and no sustainable investment.
- Post- 3rd Battle of Panipat - almost all of frontline military commandship was lost.
- Next relied upon by Awadh, Mysore, Hyderabad or Carnatic rulers.
- Weak subsequent rulers after Balaji Baji Rao.
- British excellent diplomacy and Subsidiary alliance.

Therefore, despite having huge army, large territory under direct or indirect control, they fell victim to their own polity and superior British strategists.

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

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

Russian revolution (1917) is a combined episode of February and October revolution which transformed the Tsarist Russia into a communist state.

February revolution

Due to unmet demands of October manifesto, suppressed peasant and workers, Tsar Nicholas was overthrown.

- Provisional government under Alexander Kerensky was established. It failed because -

- Continued participation in world war.
- Land reforms were not done.
- Elections for constituent Assembly did not take place.
- Huge economic chaos -
 - inflation, low wages, unemployment
 - rates of raw material, oil, fuel were soaring.

- rampant corruption and inefficiency
- Freedom of press and speech.
 - July papers
 - April Thesis of Lenin.

October Revolution

By Bolshevik party of Lenin
established communist rule.

- o 300 years old tsar dynasty was removed.
- o Aristocracy and church - abolished.
- o USSR with equality to all republics in its constitution was formed.
- o Land redistribution to peasant.
- o ownership of factories to workers.
- o Nationalisation of banks
- o National economic plan for fast technological growth.

Impact on the world

- o Presented alternate model to market-based economics and capitalism.
- o Alternate mode of production.
- o Profit motive was eliminated

- many western countries were forced to usher social reforms, social security to prevent such revolution.
- Affected new countries
 - China - Mao Zedong struggle
- Experiment of communism - with vast land and resources.
- Indian struggle was affected.
 - 1920s saw emergence of trade union
 - eg. Kanpur conspiracy case
 - et. SA Dange, Shaohkat Usmani etc.

It established the Marxist materialistic historical evolution theory into practice - "From each according to his ability to each according to his need."

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

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

League of Nations was formed on the eve of Paris peace conference after the World War I. However its failure led to being a factor resulting in WWII.

Why failed

- Corfu incident (1923) - Italy attacked the Greek island and took it under control.
- Japan attacked Manchuria (1931) and League did not respond.
- Conference of Ambassadors, as a precursor to League overshadowed the League on various matters.
 - e.g. during Corfu, when Italy threatened to leave, Greece was forced to pay full amount.
- Italy attacked Abyssinia. Except the initial sanctions next much war done.
- Germany was not allowed to join until 1926 as per Treaty of Versailles.

- Conference on disarmament - when Hitler demanded parity with France, it was denied
 - He left league in 1934
- USSR joined only in 1934.
- USA senate rejected the resolution to join the league or to consider Treaty of Versailles.
- League was dependent on members for enforcement of decisions.
- Appeasement Policy
 - USA did not object on Japanese aggression during 1930s.
 - Britain and France considered Communism to be bigger threat than the Fascism (Italy) or Nazism (Germany)
 - They thought Italy and Germany will attack USSR first.
- League was seen only as a group of victors who wanted to perpetuate gains from their victory.

Some noble ideas

- It was formed to -
 - prevent war
 - negotiations to resolve disputes
 - disarmament
 - welfare.
- These ideals were taken up by United Nations in 1945.

We learnt from our mistakes.
UN stands today as a multilateral forum
with 190+ countries that oversee -
de-colonization, globalization and many
important episodes of human history.

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

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

“Naga” is not just a tribe but an ethnic identity that comprises many tribes, sub-tribes and clans.

of Angamis, Kacharis, Kulis, Chakesang

Naga Insurgency

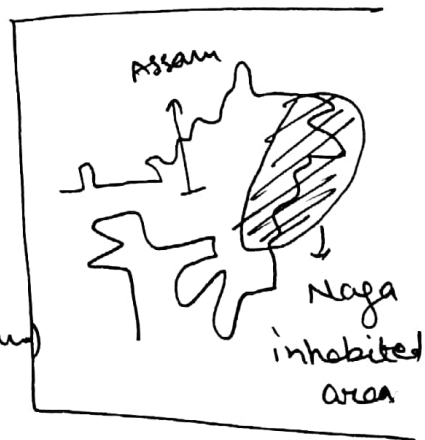
- a timeline

+ 1947- Phizo organised Referendum

+ 1951- Naga Federal government (underground)

+ 1958- Govt - AFSPA

+ 1975- Shillong Accord with Phizo where his Naga National Council abandoned insurgent methods and joined the mainstream politics.



Issues of identity and ethnicity

- Naga demands include -
 - Integration of all Naga speaking

- Sovereignty demand
- Separate constitution and separate flag.

Evolved into a complex problem

- Nagas are very heterogeneous tribe.
- Government in 2015 signed Nagas peace accord with National Socialist Council of Nagaland - Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) but NSCN-Khapland still out of talks.
- Demand of Greater Nagaland / Nagalim requires areas from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur - which these states deny.
- Some areas also lie in Myanmar.
- Issue of weaponry - during ceasefire
- Recently Governor Mr. Puri made contravenient remark on extortions and corruption prevalent among rank.
- Safe haven to insurgent in Myanmar
- External support by China and Myanmar
- Huge factionalism and within-tribe rivalry.

Government's efforts

- Article 371-A safeguarded Naga identity by providing security of customary practices and laws.
- Development funds and initiatives

Naga ethnicity strikes deep chords not so much in their unity but in the desire to be left alone. However mere efforts are needed.

- Continuous talks and negotiations.
- Decentralization of power.
- Devolution of funds - Socioeconomic development
- Investments in the region. - it has huge natural resources.

Throughout history we know, any insurgency had never been resolved through complete victory or subjugation. A grey zone is to be reached called compromise and the understanding that it's not just a law and order problem but a political problem too.