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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1814)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	505389
Center	Online	Date	24/10/2021

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	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
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:

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 एक ही।
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 आपकी 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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Analyse the impact of the Persian invasions on the Indian culture.
भारतीय संस्कृति पर ईरानी आक्रमणों के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Persian Invasions in India especially during Nadir Shah in the 1700s and also the Mughals, whose court language was Persian impacted the Indian Culture in many ways.

① Paintings - Painters like Mir Syed Ali & Abdus Samad came with Mumayun to India and they created highly beautiful paintings which inspired many other schools like

Pahari School
of Kangra

Rajasthani
School.

Mughal
miniature
- 1.

② Calligraphy - during the Mughal rule, Persian language was patronised and it became the court language.

Also, Persian calligraphy in the Kufi & Nastaliq scripts was a highly priced possession.

③ Dances - In the Karnatak dance, the Anarkali suit that is used by female dancers is also a direct impact of the Persian invasion on Indian culture.

④ Music - styles like Khayal (which is the Persian word for thought) was a fusion of the Persian & Hindustani style.

⑤ Language - Urdu (which means a camp language developed) which derives a huge amount of vocabulary from Persian and also Pakhtu, i.e. highly Persianised form of Urdu.

Also, Persian influence on the several other cultural aspects is clearly visible eg. Naming of towns & with many suffix like Daryaganj is a direct impact of Persian influence.

Hence, it can be said that Persian invasions had a huge & lasting impact on the Indian Culture.

2. The cultural imprints of India's engagement with East Asia can be witnessed in both the regions. Elucidate with examples.

पूर्वी एशिया के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव की सांस्कृतिक छाप दोनों क्षेत्रों में देखी जा सकती है। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian engagement with East Asia has not only helped in cultural ties but also strengthened the current diplomacy of modern India.

Several cultural exchanges have taken place - eg. -

① Religion - Hinduism and Buddhism spread in the East and South-East Asian nations. eg. - Majapahit Empire of Indone-
-sia and Zen Buddhism
of China.

② Language - Sanskrit has had a deep impact on the East Asian languages like Burmese.

and some East Asian languages

③ Architecture - with religion and philosophy, even architecture flourished. eg - The Papoda architecture in Indian temples inspired by the Eastern countries whilst, the highly developed architecture eg - Angkor Wat Temple complex in Compoche is an influence of Indian Architecture.

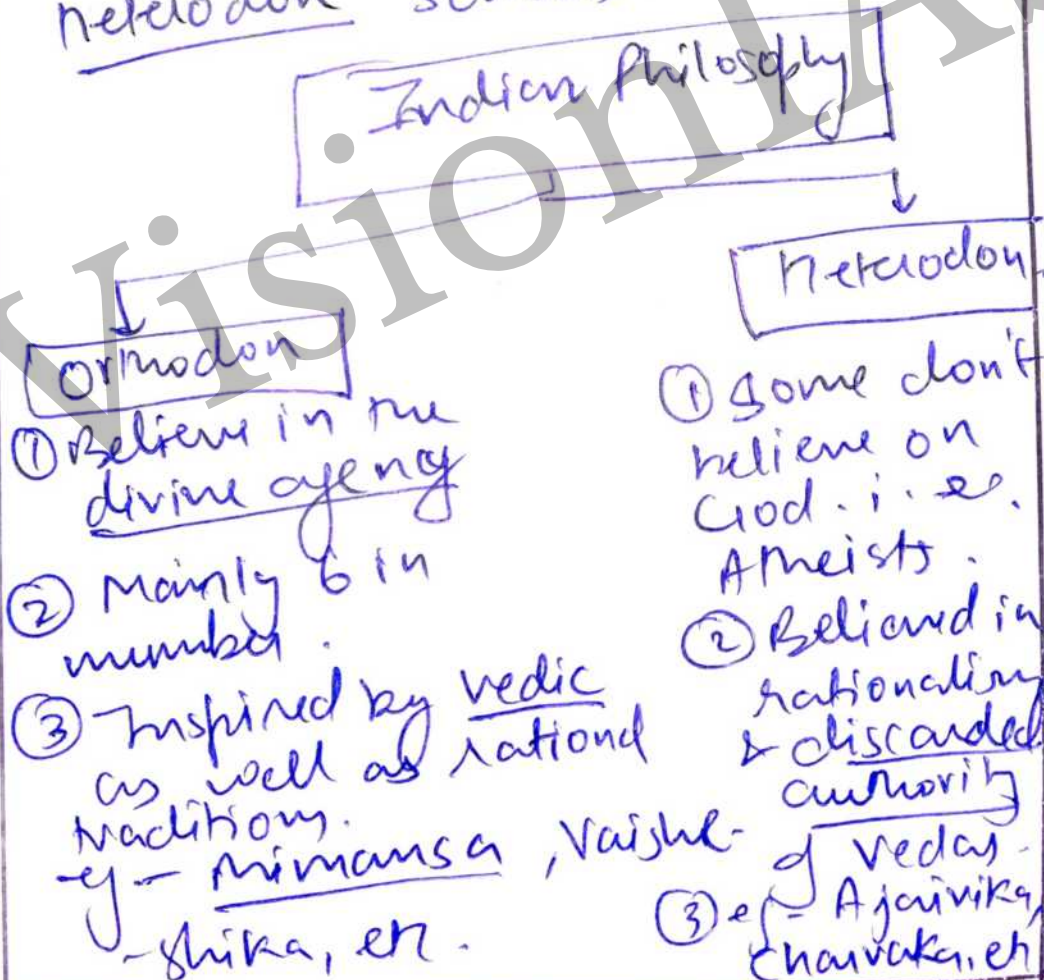
④ Theatres & Arts - with the spread of religions like Hinduism & Buddhism, even traditional theatres also spread eg - The Indonesian Ramayana & the plays related to Mahabharata.

⑤ Philosophy - of Buddhism and other Indian schools has inspired many regional schools in both India as well as East Asia. eg - Buddhism developed many forms outside India eg - Zen Buddhism in China and the Sri Lankan Theravada.

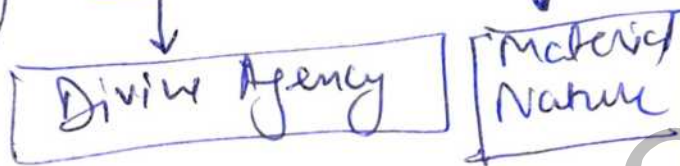
Hence, it is clear that the deep cultural & people to people connections have been there between India and East Asian Nations due to which Art, Music & Culture has flourished and has deepened our civilization connections.

3. Give an account of the different schools of Indian philosophy.
भारतीय दर्शन के विभिन्न संप्रदायों का विवरण दीजिए।

Indian philosophy is said to be the most developed & elaborate school in the world because of the presence of large number of schools as well as both Orthodox & Heterodox schools.



① Samkhya - by Kapil Muni, which defined initially the world as Prakriti but later developed the concept of Purush & Prakriti.



② Yoga - philosophy - by Patanjali - ali and involved the elements like Asanas, Pranayama, etc.

③ Mimamsa - believed in rituals of Vedic texts (given by Jaimini).

④ Vaisheshika - by Kanad Rishi and believed in theory of Atoms

⑤ Nyaya philosophy - by Akshapada

⑥ Vedanta - The philosophy based on Upanishads
Netarodon School.

* Believed in the rationality

and on Pratyaksha Pramana. Usually did not believe in divine Agency. eg. -

- ① Ajivika - these developed as a response to Vedic rituals
 - ② Charvaka - also called Lokayat and believed only in material existence. Popular with merchants and warriors.
 - ③ Buddhism - Developed on teachings of Gautam Buddha. Patronised by many kings like Mauryas (Ashoka), Kanishka (Kushana) etc.
 - ④ Jainism - believed in Truth - anekantas and their teachings due to Kevalya.
- Hence, Indian schools are very diverse and elaborate.

4. State the salient features of the Bhakti movement in the medieval period. Also, discuss its role in the growth of regional languages in India.
- मध्यकाल में भक्ति आंदोलन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के विकास में इसकी भूमिका पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Bhakti movement were a revolu-
-tionary phase for the develop-
-ment of spirituality among
the common masses.

Characteristics -

- ① It emphasised on the concept of personal devotion to one chosen god.
- ② Did not contain any elaborate rituals which would have required the presence of a priestly class.
- ③ Was regional in nature as several nucleus centers developed all over India.
- ④ Social Upliftment - since they involved participation of people

from the highest to the
lowest castes & classes.

- ⑤ women empowerment - since
even women could participate
and achieve spiritual upliftment
eg. women saints like Mirabai
who rebelled against the stratified
society.

Contributions of Bhakti Movement

- ① Development of Regional Languages

As now people did not need
any priestly class like Brahmins
and Munis who knew their
classical religious languages like
Sanskrit & Arabic.

Also, several local saints emerged
eg. - Tukaram in Marathi
Uttar wrote in Marathi &
Tulsi Das who wrote in Awadhi
Khadi Boli

helped in development of the respective regional languages.

② Women Empowerment - as now saints like Minabai would compose Bhajans and Kitans in vernaculars.

③ Improved the self respect among the down trodden sections who earlier were ignored and could not achieve liberation spiritually could now preach and show love to a personed deity.

Hence, Bhakti movement changed the socio-cultural landscape of India & rejuvenated the spiritual and cultural traditions.

5. With examples of contribution of various rulers, discuss the evolution of Mughal architecture in India.

विभिन्न शासकों के योगदान का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, भारत में मुगल स्थापत्य कला के विकास पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Mughals were considered the pioneers of Indo-Islamic architecture due to their patronage and love for art and their ability to fuse Indian traditions with Islamic & Persian elements.

Some of the most important rulers & their contributions are -

① Babur - who came from Central Asia (Farghana Valley) fused several elements like the dome and arch in the mosques that were built in his time.

② Humayun - was engaged in wars to control his empire

and had to escape to Persia for protection. When he came he brought with him the Persian style.

③ Akbar - was known for his great love of architecture visible in construction of Fatehpur Sikri where he introduced the Tudor Arch and huge gateways like the Buland Darwaza.

④ Jahangir - in his period not much was achieved in Architecture. But he was known for implementing the concept of Chahar Bagh, the symmetrical gardens resembling Paradise.

⑤ Shah-Jahan - his period is

considered as the climax of
Mughal Architecture. known for
his fusion of Persian Calligraphy,
Use of white marble, domes,
minarets, Charah Bagh, etc.

⑥ Aurangzeb - in his period, he
constructed not many monum-
-ents but forts due to his
continuous involvement in
warfare & annexation. But one
famous monument was the
Bibi Ka Makbara.

The later Mughals were not
very powerful & hence, Mughal
Architecture decline but it
left an unimaginable impact
on the many successor
schools. eg - Rajasthani Archi-
ecture, etc.

6. Give an account of the Greco-Buddhist art that developed in different parts of India.

भारत के विभिन्न भागों में विकसित हुई यूनानी-बौद्ध कला का विवरण दीजिए।

Buddhism as a religion became very very popular after the death of Buddha and spread far and wide and even reached the western and Central Asian regions.

This led to the development of unique Greco-Buddhist art due to fusion of the Hellenistic elements with the Indian elements.

⇒ The foremost school that developed in this tradition was the Gandhara School, which developed around the present Pakistan-Afghanistan belt.

This had various influences from the Hellenistic culture due to the rule of dynasties like Indo-Greeks, Bactrians, Parthians, etc.

Some of the features of this school are :-

- ① The statues & sculptures were made of Grey sandstone.
- ② eyes were half-closed.
- ③ Body was shown with muscles & veins.
- ④ Less clothing and curly wavy hair.
- ⑤ Serious & Philosophical postures.
- ⑥ Unshaven faces.
- ⑦ Representation like those of Greek Gods. eg. Zeus and Apollo ;

The main centers where it developed included Tanila & other western regions but soon it spread its influence to the sculptures & statues in other parts of Indian sub-continent.

The Greco-Buddhist art was patronised by rulers like Kanishka of Kushanas dynasty who were new to the fold of Buddhism.

They were considered as the epitome of Mahayana Buddhism

eg. - Bamiyan Buddha in the Afghanistan.

Hence, it is clear how deep and glorious was the impact of Greco-Buddhist Art.

7. Provide a description of Kanishka as a generous patron of art as well as learning and literature.
कला के साथ-साथ विद्या और साहित्य के उदार संरक्षक के रूप में कनिष्क का वर्णन कीजिए।

Kanishka is considered as one of the most liberal and generous art loving kings of Indian history.

He has made numerous contributions in the growth and spread of Buddhism as well as Hinduism.

① Initially, he was a devotee of Shiva and was considered as very much devoted to his worship.

② He was one of the most powerful Kushanas and wherever he could, he patronised several painters, philosophers & sculptors in his kingdom.

③ Later, he was converted to Mahayana Buddhism by Buddhist monks.

④ He then patronised the 4th Buddhist Assembly/Council in Kashmir.

In this Buddhist assembly, a large number of Buddhist monks like Ashvaghosh and several sculptors and artists had come.

⑤ He was considered with patronising two main schools of Indian sculpture in the Ancient period

↓
Gandhara School

↓
Mathura School

The Gandhara school is said to have been deeply

influenced by Hellenistic Art.
While the Mathura School
was considered as an Indian
school with indigeneous featur-
-es.

These schools have played a
key role in the development
of Ancient cultural connections
with several different nations.

⇒ It is also believed that he
traded with the Romans &
the Chinese through the silk
route which further influ-
-ence and Art and literature
in the Indian subcontinent
-t.

Hence, Kanishka was a
true lover of Art and literatu-
-re under whom Indian
schools prospered.

8. Give an account of the factors that led to the emergence of Jainism and Buddhism in ancient India. Also highlight their fundamental teachings.
 प्राचीन भारत में जैन धर्म और बौद्ध धर्म के उद्भव का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी मौलिक शिक्षाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

In ancient India, the schools of Jainism & Buddhism are considered as the Shramanic Traditions, which came up as a result of the priestly domination in Vedic Hinduism which led to the rise of discrimination.

* Some factors for the rise of Buddhism & Jainism are.

① Rituals - the Vedic Hinduism due to its large number of rituals required the priestly assistance. This led to the alienation of the lower sections of the society.

② Discrimination - with the transformation of the

Varna system in the Caste system (Jati system), the people were stratified on the basis of their birth and hence, discrimination started.

③ Teachings - of Buddhism & Jainism emphasised the need of toling in the spiritual aspect and even allowed the discriminated section to achieve Nirvana & Kaval Jnana.

④ Sanghas & Company of Fellow Preachers - These traditions emphasised on the importance of company (sangha) & hence, people of different socio-economic standing came together.

Their Teachings & Concepts are as follows -

① Buddhism emphasise on the

Madhya Marg or the middle path and emphasised on the 8 fold path.

- ② Buddhism highlighted the 4 Arya Satya or Noble Truths, in which Buddha emphasised that the world is full of misery which can be overcome by knowledge.
- ③ Jainism also rose from the penance of Tirthankaras, like Parshurath & Vardhaman Mahavira.
- ④ They believed in the liberation through knowledge or "Kevalya Jnana".
- ⑤ Highlighted the 5 important code of conduct.
 - (i) Asteya (ii) Ahimsa (iii) Satyam
 - (iv) Aparigraha & (v) Brahmcharya

9. Colonialism in India gained foothold in distinct stages with debilitating impact on the Indian economy. Discuss.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित करते हुए भारत में उपनिवेशवाद ने विभिन्न चरणों में अपना आधार मज़बूत किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Colonialism was not an overnight project but rather a gradual process with its various stages that crippled the Indian Economy and as a result disrupted the whole socio-economic fabric of India.

Stages of Colonialism

- ① Merchantism - when the East India Company arrived in the 1600s as a trading enterprise.

Its emphasis was on -

- (i) Extracting maximum profits.
(ii) Gaining maximum concessions - eg. - Golden Farm

- (iii) Safeguarding its interests against other rival European companies.

② Colonialism Starts - with the rise in the economic status of the company due to -

- (i) Trade Monopoly with India.
- (ii) Misuse of the Dastak rights.
- (iii) Strong Army and navy which incited minor opponents.

③ Dinani Rights - after the Battle of Plassey (1757) & Battle of Buxar (1764), the British ruled as the "pumble servants of the emperor". They had gained the Revenue Rights and this resulted in loss of Revenue to the emperor Nawab which resulted into -

- (i) Loss of Patronage for local Artisans.

(ii) Loss of Purchasing Power of the local population

④ Crown Rule - After the 1857 Revolt, there was an open and unhindered looting. With charges like the Home Charges, including payment of salaries, pensions as well as the -

• Unilateral Free Trade.

• Dumping of British factory goods.

• Barriers on Indian exports.

• Destruction of agriculture as it was subsistence based & forced in plantation.

Hence, Britain completely sucked out the Indian economy and crippled the country in poverty.

10. The Swarajists played a crucial role in the nationalist movement, but they had their own limitations. Discuss.

स्वराजियों ने राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई. लेकिन उनकी अपनी सीमाएँ थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Swarajists played a prominent role in the National movement and completely changed the nature of struggle from that of political inactivity to a movement with people's participation.

Characteristics & Contributions.

① The Swarajists demanded that British should give them their rights through more aggressive means like-

(i) Passive Resistance.

(ii) Strikes & Non-cooperation.

(iii) Boycott of Foreign Goods.

(iv) Use of Swadeshi or local Indian Goods.

- ② These included leaders like the 'Garam Dal' also got a name for Lal-Bal-Pal.
- ③ Believed that British were here to exploit and not civilise India.
- ④ Seemed the moderate ^{methods} as the "Political Mendicancy".
- ⑤ Believed in the ability of the masses to uproot the foreign rule & establish swaraj of Indians.

But, they were also faced with some limitations like-

- ① Moderates were widely respected and held dominant positions in the Indian National Congress (INC). eg - The leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji

and C.F. Gokhale.

② The British had wide constitutional & administrative machinery to easily suppress the aggressive methods of Swarajists.

③ They also did not have a clear plan to how to convert the small movements into an organised movement.

Hence, it can be said that Swarajist were a key pillar of the National Movement but due to their lack of proper organization & plan, they could not achieve much. Also, British used Council Reforms as a tool to weaken the movement as resulted in the 1907 Surat Split.

11. Highlight the major weaknesses and reasons behind the decline of Later Mughals.

उत्तरकालीन मुगलों की प्रमुख कमजोरियों और उनके पतन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Mughal Empire had been the envy for the world empires. But after the death of Aurangzeb, & the political weakness of later Mughals, it collapsed to doom.

Some later Mughals were there just for the name sake. eg. -
The Marathas held the emperor under their protection in 1772.

Causes of the Weakness & Decline

① Court Politics. - after Aurangzeb's death, the court politics overpowered the emperors. eg. -
The Sayyid Brothers were called the kingmakers due to the influence they enjoyed.

② Weak Economy - After the Deccan wars by Aurangzeb, the mughal coffers were almost empty & hence, the empire started to weaken. The sources of revenue declined with the disintegration of the empire.

③ Rise of other powers - eg. Rise of the Marathas under the father of the Jas - and the British getting hold of the Dewan's Rights in Bengal.

④ Disintegration into successor states - eg. Under Muhammad Shah Rangila, states like Hyderabad (the most affluent of all provinces) broke away and established the independent rule under the Nizam.

⑤ Legitimacy - was lost due to the later policies of Bhadr shah zafar, where he tried to intermix with the Rajputs and ~~shall~~ later Mughals were no more to the Matarnas.

Also, the Later Mughals started losing allies, due to the lack of power and their policies towards trusted allies like Rajputs, which alienated them. Hence, later Mughals due to their political weaknesses, indulgent & lavish lifestyle & economic downfall led to the doom of the Mughal Empire.

12. Identifying the social and religious evils prevalent in 19th century India, explain how the social reform movements sought to eradicate them.
- 19वीं सदी के भारत में व्याप्त सामाजिक और धार्मिक कुतियों की पहचान करने हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे समाज सुधार आंदोलनों ने उन्हें समाप्त करने की कोशिश की।

The 18th and the 19th century saw a rise of social-cultural reforms movements due to the knowledge about modernity reaching the common people as well as the irrational and superstitious policies of the rulers & political heads.

Some evils during the 19th & 20th century were-

① Caste based Discrimination, which ultimately metamorphosed into untouchability on the irrational basis of ritual purity and pollution.

② Widow Remarriage - was considered as a taboo.

and it was expected that the widow should commit Sati.

③ Sati - the burning of the widow with her husband's pyre. It was a horrifying practice later abolished by the work of enlightened Indians like Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

④ Child marriage - Swami Dayananda once lamented that "Indians are the children of children".

⑤ Superstitions & Obscurantist beliefs - like the Tantric Practices, Tabiz & amulet use led to general degradation of rationality.

These were men overcome by a continuous & hard effort of great-enlightened people

like -

① Raja Ram Mohan Roy - who was a crusader against sati and other practices which affected society negatively.

② Satyashodhak Samaj - by Jyotirba Phule, who emphasised on education of the downtrodden.

③ Ishwarchand Vidyasagar - who worked for widow-remarriage and women education.

④ Pandita Ramabai - who established the Mahila Arya Samaj for the upliftment & education of women.

Hence, Indian society accepted the ~~first~~ problems of social evils and tried to improve & reform for a better future.

13. Provide an account of the role played by India's capitalist class during the Indian National Movement.

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारत के पूँजीपति वर्ग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए।

The Indian National Movement was not just a movement of any single class but a result of the effort of many different sections of the society.

Initially, the capitalist class was hesitant to support any mass movement of people due to -

- ① Fears of Revolution & Revolutionary upheaval of their interest. eg. - Due to rise of socialism & communism.
- ② The Government had the power to cut their supply lines for raw materials as well as for the finished goods eg. - Railways & Ports.

③ They were also concerned about the rising trade-unionism - the rise of AITUC by leaders like B. P. Wadia.

But soon, the capitalist class realised the importance of the support of common people as well as the continuously changing policies of the government and started to get involved in the Indian National Movement.

① Swadeshi Movement - Saw the participation of the capitalist class due to the mass boycott of the foreign goods. This encouraged them to patronise and promote the National Movement.

② After the world wars, the capitalists lost a big market

In the European Markets & the American demand for cotton this further pushed them towards the movement.

③ Prominent Business families like the Parbhis - Tatas, etc were proven nationalists who wanted to uplift the Indian Economy and hence participated in movement as well as helped in establishing the Indian Industrial Bank, etc.

The establishment of TISCO as well as the Birlas. Hence, it is clear that the Capitalist classes played a crucial role in the movement for Independence and provided it with the necessary help.

14. Throw light on the role played by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in India's freedom struggle.

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में बाल गंगाधर तिलक द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the foremost nationalist leaders known for his mass appeal and hence, he got the title of Lokmanya.

Role Played by Tilak.

① Cultural Mobilization - Tilak tried to promote a sense of confidence among the masses by inspiring use of traditional symbols like Ganesh Chaturthi and Shivaji festivals.

② Organisation of Swarajists - He was one of the foremost extremists leaders & known as the 'Bal' of the "Garam Dal".

③ Exposed the British Raj - he told that British aimed only to exploit India & not uplift it. He spread his revolutionary ideas in both Marathi & English through papers like Maharatta & Kesari.

④ Home Rule - He started the Home Rule League in 1915-16 and inspired the ideals of an Indian sovereign rule based on the "Irish Home Rule." along with contemporary work of Annie Besant's Home Rule League.

⑤ Inspired many Nationalists - like the Chapekar Brothers who murdered a British official accused of corruption.

His ideas of Swaraj and his famous slogan that "Swaraj is my Birth Right & I shall have it" raised the revolutionary zeal among the masses.

He believed in the ability of the masses to shake the very foundations of British rule.

He himself sacrificed a lot by going to the jail multiple times and also inspired the ideas of Swaraj and Boycott.

15. How did the Moderates and Extremists differ in their ideology, methods and goals during the Indian National Movement?

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान नरमपंथियों और गरमपंथियों की विचारधारा, पद्धतियां और लक्ष्य कैसे एक-दूसरे से भिन्न थीं?

The Indian National Congress (INC) had been a huge body with many different socio-ideological groupings two of the most prominent of which includes the Extremists & the Moderates.

Characteristics of the Moderates.

- ① Believed in the Constitutional methods of struggle through Prayers, Petitions and debate.
- ② Believed in the "noble intention" of the British rule. They only doubted their capacity to modernise India & not their Intentions.

③ Included highly respected leaders like - C.K. Chokhale, Phero, Shah Mehta; Dada Bhai Naorji.

④ Did not believe in the capacity of the masses.

• Characteristics of Extremists

① Believed in the extraconstitutional means like boycott, passive resistance, etc.

② Disillusioned with the British rule, they said that British were here not to modernise but to exploit the Indian resources.

③ Included popular leaders like
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak,
- Bipin Chandra Pal, etc.

④ Believed in the ability of the masses. They wanted

the movement to be a people's movement.

⇒ The Extremists considered the methods of the Moderates to be "Political Mendicancy".

⇒ The Moderates aimed for a dominion status under the British Crown, but the extremist believed in Swaraj for the Indian People.

⇒ Moderates did not organise mass movements & tried to negotiate with the British while the Extremists utilized the ability of masses to -

- (i) Boycott Foreign Goods.
- (ii) Use Swadeshi Goods.
- (iii) Passive Resistance & Protests

However, both camps played an important role in India's Freedom.

16. The Swadeshi Movement is considered as a watershed moment in India's freedom struggle. Discuss.
स्वदेशी आंदोलन को भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक निर्णायक चरण माना जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swadeshi movement was indeed a watershed moment in the Indian Struggle for Independence. It was a direct conclusion of a long chain of events that finally precipitated in what we call as Swadeshi movement.

Causes of the movement -

① Partition of Bengal - in 1905 due to the reactionary policies of Lord Curzon who considered the unity of Bengal as a threat.

② Economic Problems - due to the unilateral free trade policy of the British and the continuous rearmament of the

Artisans and high rates of unemployment and losses to Indian interests.

③ Leadership - after the rise of the extremist faction of the INC and the fading of moderate methods, leaders like Tilak, etc who popularised the Indian made goods and appealed to the masses to not use the British made factory goods.

④ A sense of unity developed in the people. They tied Rakhis to show their unity & solidarity and took baths in the Ganga.

The Swadeshi Movement for the first time organised the masses and united them despite the

British intentions to divide them on the lines of



The movement was so powerful that the British had to avert the partition of Bengal in 1911.

Also, the Capital had to be shifted to Delhi from Kolkata. due to the rising revolutionary zeal in the people.

Hence, Swadeshi Movement completely transformed the Indian National Movement.

17. Explaining the reasons for adoption of the policy of appeasement, highlight its role in the rise of fascist powers in the events preceding World War II.
- तृष्ठीकरण की नीति अपनाने के कारणों को स्पष्ट करते हुए, द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध से पूर्व की घटनाओं में फासीवादी शक्तियों के उदय में इसकी भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

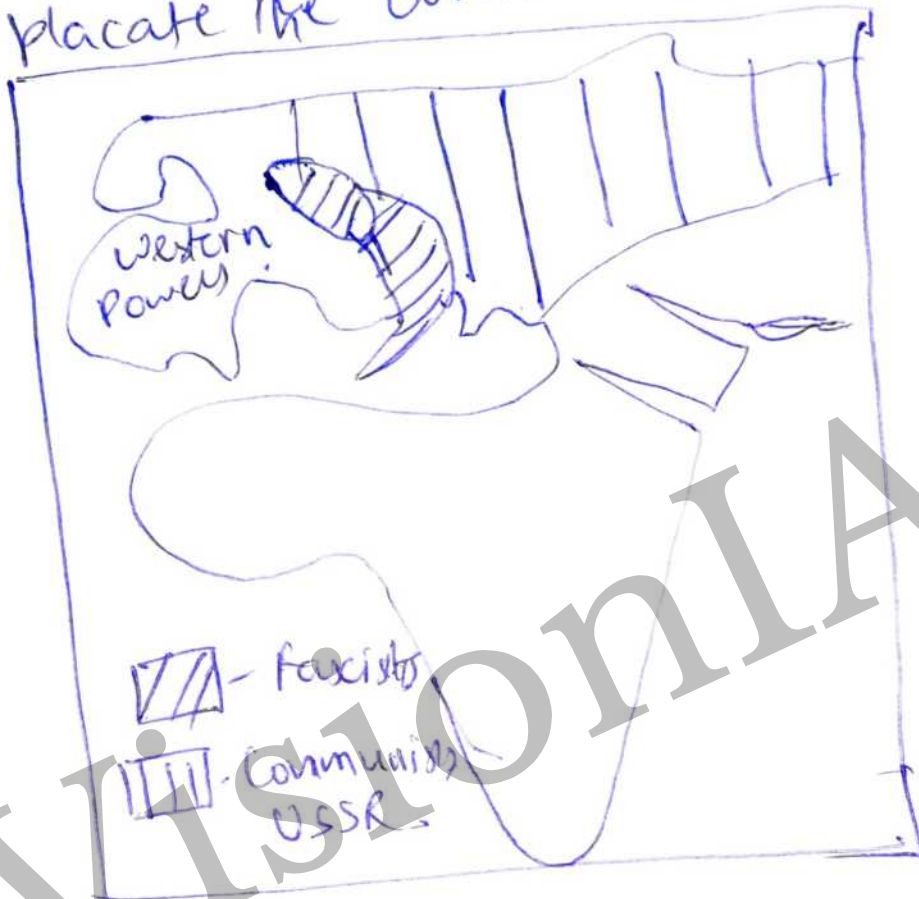
The policy of appeasement proved to be the ultimate disaster for the appeasers. It resulted into a full blown war between the fascists and the Allies.

Reasons for Policy of Appeasement.

① Communism as a Threat - The western powers saw USSR & communism as their biggest enemy. They wanted to any-way remove USSR and the rise of communism by fueling the rise of the fascists in Germany, Italy, etc.

② Policy of Ring Fence - was adopted by the western power in which

They believed that the rising fascists would automatically placate the communists.



Rise of Fascists.

① The Western powers ignored the annexation of Poland and Czechoslovakia by the German fascists despite being a direct contravention of Verisailles Treaty.

② They even let Germany rise
with military & air force capab-
-ilities.

③ Suddenly, the German fascists
signed a Treaty of Non-Aggression
with the USSR.

④ This took the western powers by
surprise, but by this time, the
German & Italian fascists had
strengthened their footholds.

This ultimately led to the invasion
of France and other western
European countries by the
fascists in the form of "Blitzkrieg"
which completely surprised the
UK, France & their allies.

Hence the appeasement of
the fascists ultimately led to a
direct threat to Western Power
& concluded with World War 2.

18. Bring out the social and political conditions in Russia that led to the October Revolution in 1917.

वर्ष 1917 में रूस में अक्टूबर क्रांति का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने वाली सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों का वर्णन कीजिए।

The Social & Political Condition of Russia were most explosive and suitable for a Revolution this was due to—

① Czarist Regime - which was only concerned for the wellbeing & luxurious lifestyle of the Czar & his family. While they enjoyed all the best of lifestyle, the Russian Peasants were dying of hunger & famine.

② Despotic Rule - of the Czar and the advisor Rasputin who arbitrarily exercised their powers on the people and levied unjustified taxation.

③ Agrarian Crisis:- while other European powers were undergoing industrialization & a completed modernization, the Czarist regime still propagated feudalism. This lowered agricultural productivity which was due to-

- (A) Lack of Investment in Agriculture.
- (B) Primitive methods.
- (C) Lack of industries.
- (D) Food Insecurity & Poverty.
- (E) Unemployment.

All these unjustified hardships for the public led to a rising discontent in the masses. Several previous events were also here which had given signs for an upcoming revolution.

like the confrontations in the
1904 & 1908!

Slowly, the people realized that
the only way out was the
complete overthrow of the Czarist
Monarchy & led to the Revolution
of 1917 in October.

VisionIAS

19. Explaining the term Non-alignment, discuss the rationale behind its adoption in the post-colonial era.

गुटनिरपेक्षता शब्द की व्याख्या करते हुए, उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक युग में इसके अंगीकरण के पीछे निहित तर्कों की विवेचना कीजिए।

When the world was being divided in a binary manner into two blocs of pro-capitalism & pro-western vs the pro-Communism & pro-USSR, some newly independent nations came up with a revolutionary concept of Non-Alignment during the Cold war.

Non-Alignment refers to the maintenance of strategic & geopolitical autonomy by not siding with any one block.

② India & newly independent colonies like Egypt, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, etc pioneered the

Non Aligned Movement.

③ It was organised first time in Belgrade, Yugoslavia

→ Rationale Behind the NAM.

① The newly independent countries did not want to engage in any new conflict that would drain their resources.

② They wanted to focus on reconstruction & restructuring of their political economies.

③ Both the blocs included imperial powers who wanted to establish their hegemony on the bipolar world.

④ Taking sides would have antagonised the other & could be detrimental to the newly independent state.

Hence, the countries like India, Indonesia with their leaders like Nehru, Sukarno, Nasser, etc. came together to define their national interests.

They did not want any engagement with any imperial power whose ~~may~~ impact their geopolitical autonomy & sovereignty.

Hence, NAM was a very important foreign policy tool for India as well as other members.

20. Bring out the differences between colonialism and imperialism, with suitable examples.

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ, उपनिवेशवाद और साम्राज्यवाद के मध्य अंतर बताइए।

Both Colonialism & Imperialism are tools through which a strong country tries to exert political, economic and cultural pressures on another country to fulfil and satisfy its own national interests.

Though both terms are used interchangeably in the contemporary use but they are different in various aspects.

① Economic - while colonialism is a strongly economical concern, imperialism is more aligned to political power. A colonial power will try to extract out more & more resources in order to fulfil

Its economic conduct -
 eg. - India was a British colony and the British exploited India by -

- (i) Unilateral Free Trade.
- (ii) Subtraction of Raw Material
 eg. - Cotton, Timber, etc.
- (iii) Goods of England had a huge market in India.

② Political - while an imperial power is more concerned about its political foothold in a region. eg. - Imperial rule of Japan forced all its territories to accept the emperor as their sovereign. All their occupied territories were politically controlled by the mother country. Whilst, colonies like India had some political autonomy and could ask for and

achieve a dominion status under which they would be ruled by local rulers who had to accept the sovereignty of the British Crown.

hence, though both are closely related concepts but are used interchangeably. Both have been the tools of imperial forces to subjugate and exploit the other countries to fulfil selfish national interests.