

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1985)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1018150
Center		Date	27/12/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. 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. On the vast panorama of world literature, Kalidasa is considered as a literary genius, second to none. Discuss in the context of writings of Kalidasa.
(150 words) 10

The prodigious work of Kalidasa under Chandragupta II is a testament to his literary genius.

* His epinymous work in the form of Abhijnana Shaktuntalam is considered a cult classic prompting ~~other~~ orientalist to call him Shakespeare of India.

* The longing of a beloved in a faraway land is a masterpiece we experience via his poems addressed to the cloud in megadutam.

* His treatise of poems like Ritusamhara (Seasons) and Raghuvar-Sham.

and classic Sanskrit works

* He produced voluminous plays which received wide court patronage like: →

→ Utkramanabeshi (Celestial Nymph)

→ Kumarsambhava (Kantakeya)

→ Malvikagnimitra (Sunga Prince)

* His work coincided with a time when Sanskrit was at its zenith and he was the master

* This is why he was made one of the 9 gems in the Gupta court

of his work

It is this prodigious genius that he has been belovedly called 'Mahakavi' or the great poet.

2. Tracing the evolution of Shaivism in India, discuss the various philosophical schools associated with it. (150 words) 10
- भारत में शैवमत के विकास का अन्वेषण करते हुए, इससे संबंधित विभिन्न दार्शनिक संप्रदायों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Shaivism refers to a body of philosophical cognition dealing with Lord Shiva

* Earliest mention is incidental in the Indus Valley seals where a linga worship & similar Pashupati Mahadeva, can be seen although it is not proven if it was indeed Shiva

* The Rigveda refers to a lord Soma in the 9th Mandala who is the foremost god and the term Somas is attributed to him

* During Gupta period, we hear of development of Vajrayana which was a syncretism of Shaktism, Buddhism and Shakti (Tara)

* The asceticism as enshrined in the cave free Ajivikas (Mekhalati ghesha) has ^{ritualistic} ~~cognitive~~ ^{consonance} with Nathi school of Shramism.

* During the Mauryan & Post Mauryan period as well we see mention of ishwa through his Ajuda (weapon) in sculpture.

* Shramism received patronage under Reshtakutas whose caves have famous Shiva - Parvati wedding & Ravana shaking Kailash paintings.

* The zenith of Archa sculpture in form of Nataraja idol testifies philosophical perpetuity of Shivaism which has continued through Buchadeswara temple, Tirumala Temple, Golekmath temple over ^{different} centuries.

3. Starting from the creation of world's first dock, India's maritime history is simply astonishing. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10
विश्व के पहले बंदरगाह के निर्माण से लेकर, भारत का समुद्री इतिहास आश्चर्यजनक है।
विवरणीकरण कीजिए।

As Dholavira became the UNESCO world heritage site, Indians were compelled to marvel at our maritime history.

- * Indus valley people pioneered the first dock at Lothal ^{through sea} ^{demand}
- * They had contacts with Bahrain, Oman and Mesopotamia people who called India as Meluhā ^(Fen)
- * Dholavira is a fine testament to our maritime prowess 2500 years before Christ in ancient era.
- * The Cholas had used their naval prowess in spreading Indian culture.
 - ↳ Imperial control of See Lanka
 - ↳ Captured Maldives
 - ↳ Attack on See Vijaya Empire

* Ideals of Buddhism spread to South East via the sea route

* In modern era, it was the sea which defined the battle between colonial powers (Portuguese & Britain → Battle of Swally 1612)

* There was a thriving shipbuilding industry in the Vijaynagara empire

* The Red Sea Trade with Arabia had lured the Europeans towards India (Vasco da Gama).

* The lack of naval strength spell doom for the Mughals but their naval prowess became a strength for Marathas.

Thus, our naval history holds an astonishing career spanning many millennia.

4. The huge strides India took towards modernisation under Lord Dalhousie were borne out of necessity rather than their benevolence. Examine.

आई इन्होनी के कार्यकाल के अंतर्गत आधुनिकीकरण की दिशा में भारत ने जो आवश्यक प्रगति की थी, वह परीक्षकार के बजाय आवश्यकता से अधिक प्रेरित थी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

(150 words) 10

Lord Dalhousie's ascent as governor general of the English East India Company (EIC) saw huge strides towards modernisation.

- ① The railway lines were laid for the very first time from Thane to Mumbai. In future, these will go on to connect the hinterland.
- ② The first telegram lines were set under his stewardship redefining communication technology.
- ③ The Wood's Despatch which led to expansion of modern education came in 1854 under him.
- ④ There was administrative modernization brought in through

Charter Act 1855 which opened administration recruitment to Indians.

⑤ Also it separated the legislative and executive ~~half~~ parts of the governor general's council and laid foundation for local representation

Boons out of necessity

- Railways brought in new materials
- Telegraph coordinated armies
- civil administration a colonial power
- Education reforms an acculturation tool in face of increasing discontent

Bhashi Thakur or 'In Face of Darkness'

has rightly noted that these steps stemmed from British primacy rather than Indian concern.

5. Indian women, cutting across identities, increasingly participated in the anti-colonial and democratic movements since 1930s. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

भारतीय महिलाओं ने पहचान से ऊपर उठकर, 1930 के दशक से उपनिवेशवाद-विरोधी और लोकतांत्रिक आंदोलनों में बढ़चढ़ कर भाग लिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The mass participation of women in national discourse was first enabled by Gandhiji in Non-Co-op movement and it endured and grew strong since the 1930s.

* Sarojini Naidu campaigned successfully for a stronger & greater role for women in Spindle March.

* Women revolutionaries like Kalpana Dutt (Chittagong Armoury), Bina Das (shot point blank at DC) and Suniti & Shanti led the anti-colonial struggle.

* Anusua Baf Ali and Alsha Mehta led the women mobilization during the Quit India Movement in 1942.

* Women remained at the forefront of Indian National Army (INA) under Captain Lakshmi who led the women regiment in Singapore.

* Gandhi had helped mobilize women's interest like anti-alcohol ethos and struggle for equality

↳ Common women participated enthusiastically

* Misakichi, Sister Nivedita ~~and~~ advocated for social reform

* Satyamam Amrit ^{Kaur} ~~Kaur~~ represented the women as the first health minister in the first government of independent

Thus, women strengthened anti-colonial & anti-colonial rhetoric against the British post 1930s.

6. North-East India threw up constant challenges to the British hegemony in India. Discuss in the context of anti-colonial struggles in the region.

(150 words) 10
पूर्वांचल भारत ने भारत में ब्रिटिश आधिपत्य के प्रति निरंतर चुनौतियाँ उत्पन्न कीं। इस क्षेत्र में उपनिवेशवाद-विरोधी संघर्षों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The British attempts at subjugation of North-East consistently met with resistance.

History of revolts (Assam)

* Moamani Revolt → Against the colonial proximity to ruling Ahom elites.

* Ahom Revolts (Assam) → Against the British takeover of ancestral lands.

* Singha's Rebellion in Assam

* Naga Revolt → by the indigenous Nagas tribes where traditional way of life was challenged by British exclusionary forest laws as well as excise on liquor.

* Kuki movement → mobilized north eastern tribes in huge scale

* Heraka and Zelianglong movements → under Lam Gaidmliu mobilized locals against

British to Kohima

* Imphal Campaign by INA

Finally, under the Gandhian

Non-Cooperation the British had to

finally give in to an isolationist policy to pacify the tribes but that did not address the north-eastern border challenge from prospective Japanese threats.

Hence, North-East was a source of constant challenges for the British.

7. British rule brought profound political and economic changes in the Malaya region. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

The British colonization of the Malaya region brought modernizing and profound changes across the economic and political spectrum.

Economic changes

- Monetization of Malayan economy through plantations for rubber and timber
- Inflow of Chinese and Indian labour in plantations
- Colonial control over economy led to a drain of domestic GDP transformed Singapore
- Malayan infra → Malaysian Public work at the behest of colonial enterprise

Political changes

- United diverse regions politically for the first time
- Increased racial tensions between Indians, Malay and the Chinese
- Non-equal growth led to assertive Borneo and Singapore regions
- Challenges in reconciling & streamlining administrative under 9 millions

Thus British rule was transforming for Malaysia.

8. The Spanish Civil War proved to be a 'One Big Dress Rehearsal' for the Second World War. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

स्पेन का गृह-युद्ध द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के लिए 'एक बड़ा भूबोम्बार्स' सिद्ध हुआ। क्यों कीजिए।

The Spanish civil war gave
the ground to an impending
world war.

It was orchestration of anarchy
and which unravel at the
request of axis powers (Germany,
^{Russia}
Italy)

It was to be used as a testing
ground to gauge the plausible
reaction from the British and
USI who had sworn to
collective)

It was premised on non-
intervention of these actors

due to economic crisis of
1929.

The hypothesis proved itself
and gave the Axis powers a
taste of blood in their quest
for hegemony (especially
Lebensraum).

This paved the way for
attack on Poland due to
non-intervention earlier
acting as dress rehearsal
for WWII.

9. The 'cutting of Chinese melon' was a landmark event in the history of imperialism. Discuss. (150 words) 10

‘चीनी खटबूजे का बंटवारा’ साम्राज्यवाद के इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The cutting of the Chinese melon refers to the opening up of Chinese markets for colonial pursuits of a wide range of industrialized nations.

It opened up the hitherto secluded Chinese nation for colonial interests of the British, US, French and Japanese.

Impact:-

- Marked the decline of the mighty Chinese Empire
- Proliferation of opium trade
- Development of port cities to suit colonial interests

- Subjugation of Chinese population and lack of self-determination
- Social impact of opium trade
- Drain of wealth as China became a gateway for cheap raw material as well as market for colonial products.
- Co-operative competition between colonial powers for a slice of melon in the trade.

It is on this account that China even today treats this period as its darkest hour.

10. The Chipko movement became a symbol of many such popular movements emerging in different parts of the country during the 1970s and later. Analyse. (150 words) 10

चिपको आंदोलन 1970 के दशक के दौरान और उसके उपरान्त देश के विभिन्न भागों में उभरने वाले ऐसे कई लोकप्रिय आंदोलनों का प्रतीक बन गया। (विश्लेषण कीजिए।)

The Chipko Movement captured the popular imagination as the women of Tehri-Garhwal by hugging the trees under mobilization by Sundarlal Bahuguna.

Inspired similar movements ~~where~~

* Appiko Movement in South India against uprooting of trees

* Narmada Bachao Andolan by Medha Patkar and Babji Amte against displacement of indigenous against developmental drives

* Several local environmental movements as well as Green Movements and 'Vrikshasankul' at the ground level.

Reasons for inspiring movements

- Symbolism was evoked as it called the basis the paternal relations of the women (women depended on men for ~~food~~ fuelwood & shade)
- Gandhism in the manner of protest captured the national reversion
- Success in convincing authorities to abandon planned deforestation served as a model for similar protests without violence.

The act of hugging a tree to protect it became a revolutionary idea which enthralled several ~~protesters~~ successive environmental and rights movements.

11. Highlighting the unique features of Vesara style, discuss how it symbolizes confluence of Dravidian and Nagara temple architectures. (250 words) 15
- वेसर शैली की अद्वितीय विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह कैसे द्रविड़ और नागर मंदिर स्थापत्य कलाओं के संगम का प्रतीक है।

The Vesara style of architecture originated under Chalukyas and reached its zenith under the Rashtrakutas and Hoysalas.

Key vesara architectures: ⇒

- * Badami Temples
- * Durga temple and Lakshmi temple at Aihole
- * Padakkal group of temples (including Virupaksha temple)
- * Kailashnath temple at Ellora
- * Elephanta caves
- * Hoysaleswara temple, Halebidu
- * Chennakeswara temple, Belur

It is well known for the distinctive and intricate carvings of carvings on its vimana.

In Chennakesava temple for example there is not an uncarved inch on the shikhara or vimana.

Further, the entire outer surface appears carved without presence of straight lines → rather curvilinear pillars.

This architecture was a synthesis of both Dravidian and Nagara temple architecture.

→ It adopted the palatial gateways from Dravidian gopurams.

→ The Ishikharu had synthesis of both Kumbhenean Nagari style and conical arch in Occidentan style

→ The mandapas are wider and closer to Nagari style while garbhagriha resembles Occidentan style

→ It has meanings of Ganga, Ganga and Mathura + Dwarka from both schools in entry to garbhagriha.

The Padakshala temples at Nihole symbolize this transition as they had 4 Nagara and 4 Occidentan style temples

12. The roots of Indian classical music date back to ancient India. Elucidate. Also, distinguish between Hindustani and Carnatic music. (250 words) 15
- भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत की जड़े प्राचीन भारत में निहित हैं। विशदीकरण कीजिए। साथ ही, हिन्दुस्तानी और कर्नाटक संगीत में भी अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian classical music predates
to the ancient period finding
mention in Samveda.

The Early Vedic age placed an
important premium on ritualistic
performance of yagnas composed to
tunes in adherence with Samveda
recurses and its upveda (Gandharva)

With the Late Vedic age, the ritual
singing got a further fillip with
specialized roles for who will
sing, who will set the tone and
meter and the priest to oversee the
correct pronunciation.

ancient scriptures place Namada
as the primitive man responsible
for origin of music.

Further with development of
dance and treatise like Natyashastra
by Bharat Muni and Nandikeshwara
works, classical music got a
further bolstering due to royal
patronage.

eg → ^{Var} ~~Sanskrit~~ Harasadata gives a
glimpse into music during gupta
period.

→ Samudragupta's coins show him
playing the veena

Difference between Hindustani
and Carnatic music

HindustaniClassical

- | | |
|---|--|
| ① There is a greater emphasis on Rasa | ① Emphasis is greater on Bhava and meter than Rasa |
| ② Sub-divided into Khayal, Dhrupad and Thumri | ② Sub-divided on lines of early school and later school |
| ③ Tansen, Birsen Toshi, Ganga Bai Hangul | ③ Annamacharya, Kshetrige, Khandase, Tyagaraja, Syama Sastri |
| ④ Evolved under Persian influence (Amir Khusrau) as court dance | ④ Maintained its immaculateness and hence higher emphasis on adhering to ragas |

Both schools have together built a colourful tapestry of our composite culture

13. Given its remain
मरिच
प्राप्त

13. Given its inward-looking approach, the Indian School of philosophies still remain relevant in the 21st century. Analyse. (250 words) 15
भारतीय दार्शनिक संप्रदायों की अंतर्मुखी दृष्टिकोण को देखते हुए, यह अभी भी 21वीं सदी में प्रासंगिक बना हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian school of philosophies
have endured and persevered
over 5000 years of humankind
due to its inward-looking
approach.

Relevance in 21st century

* Existentialism as enunciated
in Upanishads in Nachiketa's
quest for true knowledge guides
the shaken soul in existential
crisis due to modernization,
consumerism and climate change

* The parable of Ahimsa (Non-
violence) was propounded in

Buddhism and Jainism is much needed as we confront neo-colonialism, genocide and terrorism.

* Korad & atomization not only has cognitive cognisance with nuclear technology but also with looking unisands.

* The best unisand looking contemplation was done by Buddha when he posited his Ashtangika Marg on the 8 Noble Truths which compel one to focus on right livelihood (as against terrorism today), right speech (against hate speech), right mindfulness (against lack of empathy).

* Mundaka Upanishad's
'Satyameva Jayate' on Truth
is always victorious is a
consequence of this unaided-
orientation.

* Guru Nanak stood for a stead-
-fast honest living and advocated
personal and bodily purity through
'Nam Japna, Band Chakna' as
we grapple with unending greed.
* Due to capitalism and corruption

* The Jain precepts of Asteya
(non-stealing), Aparigraha
(non-possession) are universal

values, the Indian school of
philosophies have remained
relevant in the 21st century

14. World War I brought in socio-economic dislocation for nearly all sections of the Indian population, paving the way for the necessary social mobilization for an impending mass upsurge. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध भारतीय जनसंख्या के लगभग सभी वर्गों के लिए सामाजिक-आर्थिक उथल-पुथल लेकर आया, जिससे आम जन उभार के लिए आवश्यक सामाजिक लामबंदी का मार्ग प्रशस्त हुआ। संविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The World War I (WWI) fought on imperial and colonial grounds antagonized nearly all sections of Indian population.

* It led to unprecedented price-rise and inflation on account of German blockade through submarines which hindered flow of goods and trades, thus, impacting the common masses

* The returning soldiers brought with them Spanish Flu causing widespread death and destruction and socio-economic ruin

* The British oppression to measure more revenue from war less was debilitating for peasants already under the perils of zamindari, ryotwari system.

* The relatively underdeveloped industry (initially) and blockage in the Atlantic had went up in sum.
 ↳ factory & mill

* The nationalists and political elites (Congress and Muslim League) were antagonized on the crude display of death and destruction to maintain colonial hegemony.

* The Treaty of Secrecy was especially damaging to morale of Muslims

this paved way for social mobilization →

- ① Champaran Satyagraha → 1st non-cooperation by peasants
- ② Kherda Satyagraha → 1st non-cooperation against and alienation
- ③ Ahmedabad Mill Strike against low wages
- ④ Lahore Satyagraha and the two Home Rule Leagues against colonial excesses.

Thus, Gandhi was able to start a mass mobilization bringing peasants, workers, nationalists and common populace in its fold.

15. While the Indian capitalists were not in favour of protracted mass civil disobedience, many of them also acknowledged the utility, even necessity, of civil disobedience in getting crucial concessions for their class and the nation. Explain.

(250 words) 15

जहाँ भारतीय पूँजीपति दीर्घकालीन समय तक बनने वाले सामूहिक सविनय अवज्ञा के पक्ष में नहीं थे, वहीं उनमें से कई ने अपने वर्ग और राष्ट्र के लिए महात्मापूर्ण विचारों प्राप्त करने में सविनय अवज्ञा की उपयोगिता, यहाँ तक कि आवश्यकता को भी स्वीकार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Civil Disobedience Movement

(CDM) saw participation from myriad sections of the Indian society including the capitalists.

Reasons for bourgeoisie support

→ Gandhi's 11 demands also had concessions for the industrial class

→ It articulated reducing the rupee-sterling exchange rate in favour of Indian industries

→ the manner of mass struggle involved swadeshi which promoted

domestic consumption for goods
thereby aiding Indian companies.

→ It also gave them leverage ⁱⁿ
negotiating with a desperate
British administration.

Reasons for not a protracted mass
struggle

→ long term boycott and picketing
of shops hurt the business
environment

→ there were signs of workers
becoming organized and violent
aggressive as seen by the
high turnouts at Dhansara Salt
works

→ It is not possible to sustain a mass struggle for long as it hits ordinary people who withhold consumption in the face of adversity.

→ Longer struggle meant prolonged workers' absence hurting their production capability.

Thus, while initially industrialists showed enthusiasm for conciliation via CDM they were not in favour of a long term mass struggle as it was adversarial for their economic interests.

16. The acceptance of partition by the Indian National Congress was only the last stage of the process of gradual concessions given to the Muslim League. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस द्वारा विभाजन की स्वीकृति वस्तुतः मुस्लिम लीग को दी गई क्रमिक रियायतों की प्रक्रिया का केवल अंतिम चरण था। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The acceptance of partition by Indian National Congress (INC) was a protracted step against Muslim League (ML) shenanigans.

History of gradual concessions

* Acceptance of religious demand for the first time in its official demand during NC Movement (Khalafat issue)

* Deadlock created by the Delhi Proposals and Jinnah's 14 demands against Nehru Report in 1928.

- * Discarding August offer of 1940 which gave a virtual veto to ML
- * Giving in to Wavell Plan, which brought ML on an equal footing with the INC and also contributed to its success in 1946 Elections.
- * Acceptance of Cabinet ^{Plan} Proposals in 1946 to a govt. structure based on Part A, B, C states (religious lines)
- * Desai-Liaquat Pact and Rajagopalachari Formula to break the constitutional deadlock
- * Delay in discussion over Objectives Resolution (discussed & passed in Jan 1947) to accommodate ML and princely states.

The Direct Action Day and burgeoning communal riots (Noakhali) made the partition an ~~last resort~~ inevitable conclusion.

However, critics have argued that the partition could have been avoided if

- (1) The British not displayed the haste in leaving and creating constitutional crisis,
- (2) Acceptance of ML demands for power sharing.

Regardless of the criticism, the position on ground had become untenable to avoid partition.

17. Over the course of the freedom struggle, especially after the Indian Council's Act of 1892, nationalist leaders in India transformed the Imperial Legislative Council, from a powerless machine functioning as a tool of endorsement of government policies into a forum for ventilating popular grievances. Discuss.

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान, विशेष रूप से 1892 के भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम के पश्चात्, भारत में राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने साम्राज्यिक विधान परिषद को सरकारी नीतियों के समर्थन के एक बाने एक मंच में परिवर्तित कर दिया। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 words) 15

The nationalist leaders used the platform for voicing grievances even since non-official entry into the Imperial Legislative Council was allowed through Indian Councils Act 1861.

* The Congress party was founded in 1885 and raised public opinion for more representative form of governance.

* Moderate leaders like Sardar Naraji gave the economic strain

critique and slogan of 'No taxation without representation'

* These demands led to the Indian Councils Act 1892 which increase non-official seats as well as more deliberative powers

* The momentum from these debates further fuelled demand for passing budgets and decentralization of power which were ceded through Montagu's reforms - Hunt's reforms 1909

Post 1919 Act 1919

* The Swrajists joined Councils and much to the dismay of British did not turn into an arm of the Empire.

* They gave impassioned critiques and were successful in defeating passage of Public Safety Bill, an automatic piece of legislation.

* The bicameral legislatures post 1919 further ensured increased representations and voicing of concern.

* They also acted as a platform to hinder government business in consonance with the nationalist mood and expose the truth of colonial desires to the masses via printing press.

Thus, rather than a mere endorsing body, they turned their participation as a tool of dissent.

18. From the Anglo-Afghan Wars to the US led Global War on Terrorism, Afghanistan has been a battleground for both internal and external actors. Explain. (250 words) 15

आंग्ल-अफगान युद्धों से लेकर संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के नेतृत्व में आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध वैश्विक युद्ध तक, अफगानिस्तान आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों कर्ताओं के लिए युद्ध का एक मैदान रहा है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Afghanistan is rightly called the graveyard of empires.

Battleground for internal actors

→ Heterogenous demography of
conflicting tribes as a result
of centuries of acculturation
from Persia & India.

→ Lack of socio-economic
development has led to radicalisation
and a schism between the women
& elite on one side and Taliban
on the other.

→ very strong and independent
united social ethos → from

post Muhammad to other rulers,
Afghans have been fiercely
independent.

Battleground for external actors

→ strategic geographic location
which connects resource rich
Central Asia to South-East Asia

→ Historic gateway for invasions
in India → British attacked it
to safeguard from a Napoleonic
attack

→ Weak state and strategic location
made it an attractive ground
for US to train armed
mujaheddin against USSR

→ Post Soviet breakdown, absence of developmental discourse turned the Taliban against the US

→ Today its strategic location and drug trade is making it a pawn for influence between US and China

Thus sight from the Anglo-Afghan wars, Afghanistan has seen battles within inhouse tribes as well as external actors who use lack of strong state as a breeding ground for proxy wars, oblivious to the Afghan spirit of individuality.

19. The roots of the present Israel-Palestine conflict may be traced back to ancient history, however it is the 20th century which has shaped it in its modern form. Explain.
- वर्तमान इज़राइल-फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष की जड़ों को पीछे जाकर प्राचीन इतिहास में खोजा जा सकता है, हालांकि यह 20वीं शताब्दी की जिसने इसे आधुनिक रूप में आकार दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(250 words) 15

The Israel-Palestine conflict
is a fight between two cultures
which has endured over centuries.

Ancient Roots

Ancient roots lie in the
rise of Ottoman Empire and
fall of first empire of Jerusalem

It lies in the alienation of
Jews who have been the most
persecuted community in the
world both at the hands of
Ottomans at first and later
at Poland, Russia, France (Dreyfus
Affair) and Germany in WWII (holocaust)

modern form

Due to alienation, Jews had to settle in different parts and were always met with suspicion.

Persecuted for perceived role in Treaty of Versailles by Hitler through holocaust

Post WWII, Britain as promised created a separate motherland for Israel from its former colonial possessions through a two-state solution.

This alienated resident Palestinians a Muslim majority community.

Palestinians overnight became refugees and this angered the Muslim Arab world.

The seven day war that the rest of Egypt was decisively won by Israel who went on to extend its territory in Golan Heights, Gaza and West Bank

Over years Israel has persevered Hamas and PLO attacks and has increased its territory further despite Oslo Accord

The Abraham Accords mark a watershed moment for this conflict as it isolates Israel's claim by its historic adversary

Thus, this is an ongoing conflict spanning centuries

20. Despite its advocacy for peaceful resolution of disputes, highlight the factors that prompted India to use force to remove Portuguese colonial rule from its territories after independence. (250 words) 15

विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के पक्षसमर्थन के बावजूद, उन कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन्होंने भारत को स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् अपने राज्य-क्षेत्रों से पुर्तगाली औपनिवेशिक शासन को बाहर निकालने के लिए बल प्रयोग करने हेतु प्रेरित किया।

India has always stood for
promotion of international
peace and security → as it is
our Constitution (Art 51) & in
the Objectives Resolution

However, it was compelled to
resort to police action to
remove Portugal from its
occupation in Goa, Daman & Diu,
Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

The Portuguese had captured these
territories in the late 15th
century.

→ Post-independence, most princely states had assimilated with Indian mainland

→ Goa remained an aberration wherein the majority indigenous population was Konkani and had Indian roots but was under sovereignty of minority Portuguese -

→ This created practical challenges of trade, commerce and social intercourse.

→ National milieu in India was of self-determination and nation building → themes missing from the discourse in Portuguese territories.

→ Reluctance and absolute denial of Portuguese意愿 to let go off

Indian territories was met with ^{strong} ~~state~~ anti-colonial local sentiment.

→ This sentiment and resultant protest was dealt cruelly with state machinery by Portugal

→ This provided grounds for direct police action by Indian forces to come to the aid of fellow Konkani brethren.

Thus, India was prompted to resort to use of force to liberate Portuguese territories in 1961.

