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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1985)

Name of Candidate	P. Dheeraj Reddy	Registration Number	627010
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	26/11/21
Center	Hyderabad		

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		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।
2	10		
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20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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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.

All the Best

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

विश्व साहित्य के विशाल दृश्यपटल पर, कालिदास को एक अद्वितीय साहित्यिक प्रतिभा माना जाता है। कालिदास की रचनाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Kalidasa was court poet of
Chandragupta-II, He was a poet, dramatist
and storyteller who contributed works in
sanskrit like

Kalidas's works

- 1) Megadutam ~~sanskrit~~ - story of love and shows
sensitivity of humanity
- 2) Kumara sambhava - tale of strong
emotions, battles, conflict.
- 3) Vikramorvasi - the love story of
Sunga King and Urvashi and the social life
- 4) Abhigana Shakuntalam - story of Dushyanta
and Shakuntala and reflect ever lasting
love story

5) Ritu samhara - speaks of the changing
seasons and moods of humans

6)

Style of Kalidasa

- 1) Happy endings - characteristic of traditional
sanskrit dramas
- 2) show conflict between love and duty
- 3) depth of characters and immersed in the
socio-economic life

Kalidasa's works are classic texts
in sanskrit and have earned respect & recognition.

It places ancient Indian literature on a
pedestal rightly respecting the title of Navaratna
adorned king Chandragupta's golden age of literature

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 has long history in India. Historians opine ~~Indus valley's Rig Vedic age & Later Vedic Age's~~ Pashupati was "proto-shiva" who was revered as "Rudra" in the Later Vedic Age.

Evolution of Shaivism & philosophical schools

- 1) The post-guptan age saw the strong cult of Trimurtis - shaivism prominent in South India.
- 2) Basavanna's "Veerashaivism" brought about reforms in the society - stood against sati, caste discrimination
- 3) Lal ded in Kashmir spread the

strong influence of shivism which continued till it was islamized by Sufi saints

- 4) Palkuriki Somnatha of Kakatiya era praised shivism and wrote works on shivism
- 5) Jyotirlingas found across India e.g. Somnath show strong influence of shivism
- 6) Agoras of Kasi Vishveswar temple believe in non-materialistic approach to life, they eat dead bodies & live isolated lives.
- 7) The Alwar saints of medieval south Indian Bhakti movement with Andal saint, a woman as contributor wrote Prabandam advocating love devotion as way to salvation
Shivism tradition is strong from Kedarnath till Rameswaram to Somnath still reflects great continuity

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। विशदीकरण कीजिए।

The Indus valley civilization dating back to 2500 B.C has developed world's first dockyard in Lothal, since then our maritime history prospered in trade & commerce, imperial objectives, exploration etc.

→ The maritime silk road diverted into India when the central Asian tribes threatened China, it passed via Gujarat.

→ The ~~Roman~~ Mesopotamian civilization has seals of Indus valley civilization reflecting trade. Pliny's "natural history" evidences it.

→ Mauryan king Chandragupta Maurya held close trade with Selucid ^(Megasthenes) empire, with Ashoka sending his children & followers abroad.

→ Roman gold coins in South India show

strong trade during post-guptan age.

- Harshavardhana held close trade with China reflected by Huen Tsang's accounts
- imperial cholas occupied Srilanka and reached Indonesia in imperial quests.
- Marathas established naval force to tackle piracy
- Kerala coast received St-Thomas - one of the 12 apostles of christianity, Cochin (Zamorin) was hub of religion, trade & commerce
- Baruch (Barygaza) was main port of Satavahanas to export cotton textiles
- Motupalli of Kakatiyas received Manopolo.
- Tamralipti port of Bengal exported muslin,
- Coromandal coast - exported pearls, spices
maritime history is being celebrated with a museum constructed in Gujarat, its a living tradition

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

(150 words) 10

लॉर्ड डलहौजी के कार्यकाल के अंतर्गत आधुनिकीकरण की दिशा में भारत ने जो अत्यधिक प्रगति की थी, वह परोपकार के बजाय आवश्यकता से अधिक प्रेरित थी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lord Dalhousie was termed modernizer of India due to changes he heralded

Modernization under Lord Dalhousie

- 1) Railways introduced in 1853
- 2) Telegraph was laid from Calcutta.
- 3) Widow remarriage Act 1856 was passed to enable life of widows was meaningful
- 4) Religious disabilities Act and Caste disabilities Act were passed to allow inheritance of property post conversion.

But they had ~~not~~ ulterior motives

- 1) Railways was introduced to penetrate

the rural economy to open them up
for british goods.

2) Telegraph was introduced to ease
communication of army to strengthen
the law and order mechanisms

3) Widow remarriage Act was passed on
pressure from Indian reformers like Bhooan
chandra Vidyasagar

4) Religious Disabilities Act on Coercing from
christean missionaries,

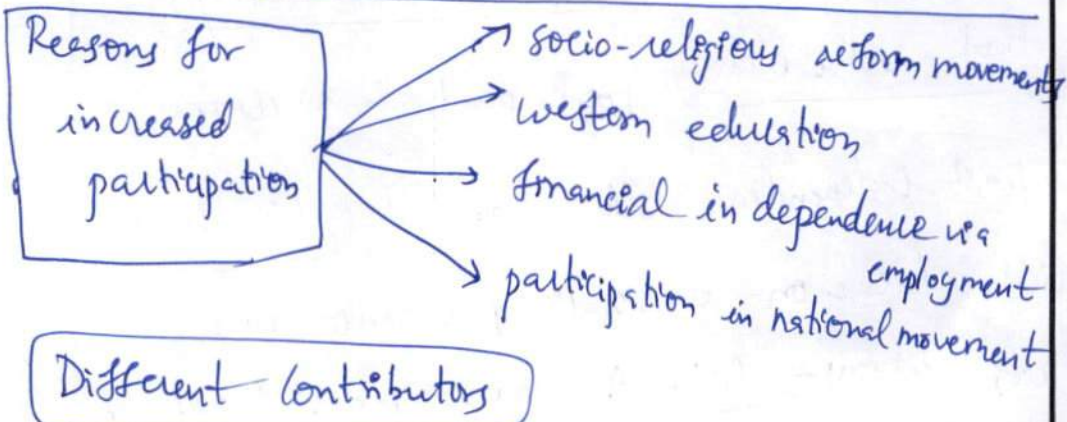
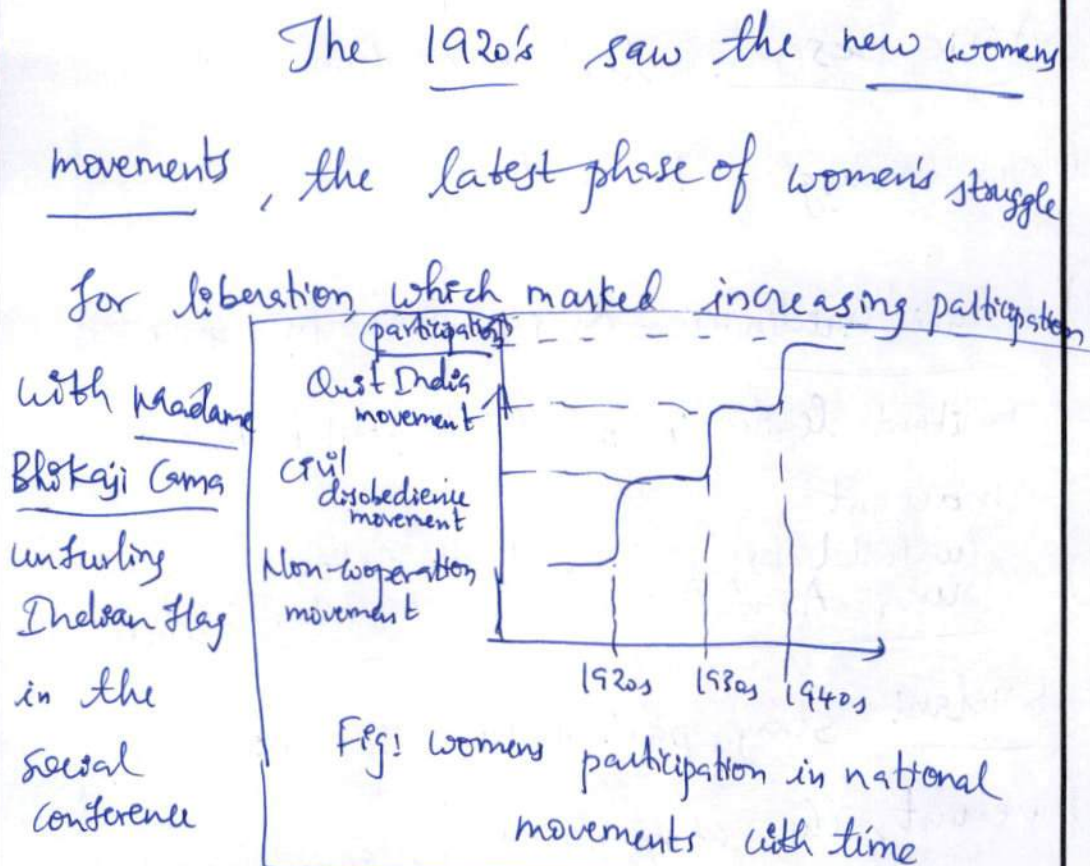
5) The Stamp Act, which provided uniform
stampage across India was passed to aid
administration

Though Lord Dalhousie intended
these reforms to strengthen british hold over India
it unintentionally served Indian needs for modernisation

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।



- 1) Vijaya Laxmi pandit, Sushila Khatun, Laxmi Reddy provided support on ground.

- 2) Sarojini Naidu led Darasana satyagraha during civil disobedience movement
- 3) Annie Besant led the home rule league struggle of Madras.
- 4) Rani Gaidenlieu - Nagas movement, gave militant leadership, parallel to civil disobedience movement
- 5) ^(Unfurled flag) Aruna Asaf Ali, ^(Radio Station) Usha Mehta, Sucheta - Kiplani strong participation in Quit India movement, they ~~set up~~ picketed liquor shops, took lathi blows, took part in processions.
- 6) post-independence they continued this work with focus on democratic governance via organisations - AIDWA, Women's India Association, All India Women's Conference.
Women's participation has liberated women and acknowledged them as political agents

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

पूर्वोत्तर भारत ने भारत में ब्रिटिश आधिपत्य के प्रति निरंतर चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कीं। इस क्षेत्र में उपनिवेशवाद-विरोधी संघर्षों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

North-east India was relatively autonomous since ancient times with only partial contacts with mainstream, this broke with British conquest of Ahoms, which resulted in constant agitations for autonomy

Anti-colonial struggles in North-east

- 1) Naga rebellion - they rose up against British oppression entry of outsiders, land alienation, they gave memorandum to Simon Commission to come out Nagaland. Jadonang & Rani Gaidarky led Zelangrong movement during Civil Disobedience movement.
- 2) Ethnic conflicts ~~had~~ put up challenges of

law and order to the Britishers

3) shifting cultivation evaded the British revenue administration, hence they came up with concept of reserved & protected forests which alienated the tribals to further revolt

4) The Aom revolt - to achieve autonomy lasted for nearly century in phased manner. constantly tested British ~~superiority~~ sovereignty

5) The Khas rebellion in the hills of South had rocked British hold, it was held on lines of external intrusion into cultural life of natives.

Hence despite British efforts to alienate the north-east, the region stayed connected to nationalist fervour and contributed during national movements to oust the British

7. British rule brought profound political and economic changes in the Malaya region. Discuss. (150 words) 10
ब्रिटिश शासन ने मलय क्षेत्र में गहन राजनीतिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन किए। चर्चा कीजिए।

British occupation of Malaysia has transformed the country economy, society and polity with time

Changes brought about in Economy

- 1) Plantation crops predominated — Rubber, oil palm. Malaysian economy was subjugated to meet raw material needs of British & serve as market for British finished goods
- 2) Poverty, unemployment was rampant in Malaysia under British exploitation, with heavy taxation, business was ruined there

Political changes

- 1) Colonization of Malaysia replacing the traditional monarchy

- 2) establishment of democratic ideals via western education of middle classes
- 3) Introduced to new form of government
- 4) Nationalist movement emerged in Malaysia to expel the British rule
- 5) Immigrants from India - gimmities entered Malaysia to serve as plantation workers mostly from South India changed the social demography - with Tamilian presence

The Malaya region subsequently attained independence post Second World War and these changes effected broad sections of society - from which the region worked to achieve development post decolonization

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 पूर्वाभ्यास' सिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

The spanish civil war was the event remarked as dress rehearsal by historians for a greater war in Europe for following reasons

(Events of Spanish civil war)

- 1) The spanish succession had divided Europe into two factions one supporting the prince and the other supporting the rival group.
- 2) War broke out with germany, italy support the fascist forces in spain, U.K and France supported their rivals.
- 3) The german allies emerged victorious due to the military support provided and

Fascist regime was established in Spain.

How was it a dress rehearsal

- 1) League of nations couldn't prevent foreign intervention in internal matters of Spain
- 2) Blatant attitude & Nazi Germany's aggressive stances went unchecked
- 3) U.K & France stuck to appeasement policy
- 4) military blocks had emerged with a small event, ~~the~~ world war could begin.

Axis powers morale got boosted which led them to annex Czechoslovakia and subsequently Poland which started the 2nd world war.

The Spanish civil war reflected the divisive nature of medieval European polity, similar divisiveness in a magnified manner occurred in World War 2.

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

'चीनी खरबूजे का बंटवारा' साम्राज्यवाद के इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The boxer rebellion was waged by the chinese to oust the foreign influence of USA, UK, France, Japan but the failure led to climax of imperialism.

Significance of Boxer rebellion & consequences

- 1) China was divided into dominions and every nation (imperialist) was allowed free trade in china
- 2) The exploitative trade impoverished the chinese peasants.
- 3) All the imperialist forces of USA, France, Japan, U.K allied to suppress the boxer rebellion

- 4) The defeat paved way for the emergence of nationalist movement under Kyomintang party of Sun Yat Sen who then united the Chinese people & defeated the warlords to establish nationalist government in 1920s.
- 5) The defeat of China - metaphorically the cutting of Chinese melon marked the Zennith of Asian imperialism.
- 6) China was declared an international free colony for any nation without taxes on exports, the opium trade further ruined Chinese society.

These events led Chinese national movement & establishment of nationalist government in China under Kyomintang party.

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 उपरांत देश के विभिन्न भागों में उभरने वाले ऐसे कई लोकप्रिय आंदोलनों का प्रतीक बन गया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Chipko movement was environmental movement — first of its kind in post independent India hence seen as symbol of such movements

1970s saw new women's movements with women leadership and participation with women's issues in limelight hence was seen in relation to Chipko movement

Non-violent tendencies and participation by masses marked these movements

The Appiko movement of Karnataka was seen as the reflection of Chipko due to similar demands

The Silent valley movement of Kerala also was waged on lines of environmental protection

The Anti-gra movement of Nellore saw women's issue in forefront

The women's movements in Karnataka bachao Andolan also saw similar trends hence Chipko movement is hailed as symbol of movements occurring in post-independent India

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 evolved in the deccan as a confluence of elements from Dravida and Nagara style hence is a composite style of architecture

Unique features

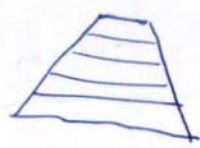
- 1) Superstructure is truncated & curvilinear
- 2) absence of prakarems eg- Ashoka temples
- 3) open circumambulatory path around temple
- 4) temples are smaller in size
eg- Ladkhan temple.

It is a confluence of Nagara & ~~the~~ Dravida styles with contribution of elements.

Shikara (Nagara elements)

- 1) Cupola is ~~is~~ derived from shikara style
- 2) The vimana is based on nagara style specifically, phamsana style
- 3) panchayatana style of ground work
- 4) placed on raised platform Tagati.

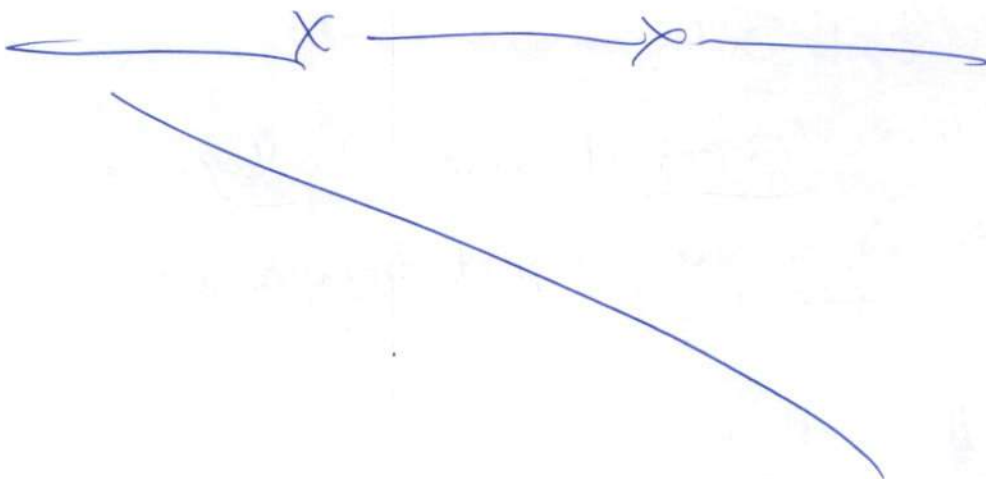
Dravida elements

- 1) truncated shape of vimana 
- 2) sculptures adorning the walls & vimana
- 3) high walls - Vittalswamy temple.
- 4) use of local material in building
eg- Togulamba temple, Alampur

Temples of Vesare style

- 1) Hazara Ramalaya temple, Hampi
- 2) group of temples at pattadakal
and Aihole by Chalukyas.

Despite being a composite style
Vesare architecture has its unique
elements and has wide spread range
in the Deccan and is a living tradition



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 जड़ें प्राचीन भारत में निहित हैं। विशदीकरण कीजिए। साथ ही, हिन्दुस्तानी और कर्नाटक संगीत में भी अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian classical music dates back to ancient India with continuous development and evolution

Evolution of Indian classical music

- 1) Bharatmuni's "Natyashastra" provides rules of Indian classical music which are still followed
- 2) The raga, tala and basic concepts of Indian classical music are derived from ancient India
- 3) The divisions of music - sa, re, ga, ma, pa, da, ni are inspired from ancient India
- 4) The instruments used have origin in ancient India e.g. veena

5) The seasonal significance the time affiliation in hindustani sangeeth are traced to ancient India

6) ~~Vajras~~ Samaveda provides guidance on how to pronounce & understand verses.

Hindustani & Carnatic music though both are classical differ significantly

	Hindustani music	Carnatic music
1)	<u>Geography</u> : north India	South India
2)	<u>Influences</u> : foreign influence - turkish & persian	completely indigenous
3)	6 ragas	72 ragas
4)	more scope for improvement of ragas	very rigid, less scope for improvement

5)	<u>Instruments</u> : pakhawaj, sitar, tambura, tabla	para harmonium, mridangam
6)	more importance to instruments	focus on vocals
7)	no seasonal and time significance to ragas	No such affiliation
8)	change in tones happens <u>gracefully</u>	change in sur happens with <u>oscillations</u>

Despite differences similar
instruments like violin and both being
living Indian traditions mark the
significance of classical Indian music

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
origin in ~~ancient~~ ancient India have since
inspired human endeavour & actions

Significance of Indian school of philosophies

- 1) The ~~Lokya~~ Lokayuta philosophy of
Ajivikas provides materialistic & secular
goals in life balancing religiosity
- 2) The Astangamarga & Four noble truths
of Buddhism aid in leading a balanced
fulfilled life, while principle of
pratyaeka samuppada gives idea of relation
between cause and effect & makes
humans vigilant of their deeds

3) The Jain philosophies - Tristana impose good character in individuals. The principles of Asteya - non-stealing - Aparigraha - non accumulation provide ethics in economic life. Asatya - promotes truth, Ahimsa - non-violence guide humans to peaceful co-existence. Syadvada - advocates idea of tolerance to multitude of opinions, Anekantavada promotes discourse of plurality of truths which is the reality of globalized world today.

4) Yoga school of patanjali focuses on asanas & exercises that ~~the~~ can aid health in the era of pandemic.

5) The Sankhya school promotes logic which can aid scientific temper.

6) Vaisesika school reinforces religiosity
in today's materialistic world.

7) Vedanta school advocates rationality
and simplicity in life to calm human
anxiety of today's busy world

8) Nyaya school of philosophy, headed
by Gautam muni lays emphasis on
balance in life

Despite the schools being ancient and
with inward looking attitudes, focusing
sometimes on vedas on puritanic lines
they still hold significance and still
influence India's thought

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 आसन्न जन उभार के लिए आवश्यक सामाजिक लामबंदी का मार्ग प्रशस्त हुआ। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

World War-I paved way for mass mobilization of Indian national movement due to internal & external factors.

- 1) Heavy inflation caused extreme difficulty in common man's life of Artisans
- 2) Heavy taxation & land revenue caused impoverishment of peasants
- 3) Unemployment among middle class educated youth caused unease and ~~the~~ fueled them into national movement
- 4) The rise of capitalist class post World War-I despite the antagonism of

British made them realise significance of independence leaders like purushottam das, Bisla supported nationalist movement

5) The army who returned to India after war saw the conditions had worsened, they saw the French forces and demanded equal treatment from British

6) The dismantlement of Turkey's ^{empire} under severe brutality enraged the muslims who participated in the khilafat movement.

7) War time oppression on press, civil liberties encouraged the conservatives to join the nationalist movement

- 8) The new industrial class that emerged with capitalism was moved by the agends of socio-economic development, joined the struggle
- 9) The alien rule, harked propaganda showing their rivals showed the face of Imperialism and inevitability of British empire white man's burden myth was broken
- 10) Gandhiji & Congress - under Tilak and Annie besant built home rule leagues to give expression to popular opinion.

The World war-I marked a phase in national struggle where the nature of colonialism was exposed, when British failed to compensate Indian contributions, it fueled nationalist urge for independence further

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 चलने वाले सामूहिक सविनय अवज्ञा के पक्ष में नहीं थे, वहीं उनमें से कई ने अपने वर्ग और राष्ट्र के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रियायतें प्राप्त करने में सविनय अवज्ञा की उपयोगिता, यहाँ तक कि आवश्यकता को भी स्वीकार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Indian capitalist class was in a dilemma during the civil disobedience movement due to mixture of factors and interests.

Why Indian Capitalists didn't favour mass protracted civil disobedience

- 1) It would disturb business administration
- 2) workers would leave the company for the movement
- 3) It would create class conflict and workers would turn against them
- 4) Economic burden to fund protracted mass movement

5) mass movements involve picketing of shops
damage to property, looting of shops
were unfavourable to capitalist class

Still supported Civil disobedience

- 1) The demands of gandhiji to reduce
exchange rate to 1s led, to add
export of Indian goods in the manifesto.
- 2) Only an Indian government could protect
interests of Indian capitalists
- 3) help impose domestic protection of native
industry, against unfair competition
from british companies.
- 4) Enable capital availability via loans
once banks get nationalised

- 5) Gandhi's non-violent approach won the trust of capitalist class.
- 6) The rightist ideology of Congress and leaders like Sardar Patel, Rajendra prasad, C. Rajagopalcham built faith in the movement

How Capitalists supported the movement

- 1) gave philanthropy - monetary support
C.D. Birla & purushottam Das
- 2) Contested local elections and participated in Congress meetings.
- 3) provided swadesi products to replace foreign goods

The Capitalist class realised their interests were closely tied with larger national interests and hence participated in the nationalist movement.

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।

Though the partition happened in 1947. The seeds of pakistan were laid in 1906 itself

The Evolution of policies that caused partition

- 1) The formation of All India Muslim League by Mawab Salimullah of Dacca (Ameer) who was granted special concessions for muslims "special contribution in british government".
- 2) The Minto-Morley reforms of 1909 gave separate / communal electorate to muslims recognising muslims as an independent political entity with lower threshold to vote
- 3) Communal electorate supported & continued in the 3 round table conferences

- 4) The Montague-chelmsford reforms mention of protection of rights & interests of minorities
- 5) The August declaration of Linlithgow declared no constitution would be formed without assent of minorities. "virtual veto" to AMAL
- 6) The Cripps offer, 1942 - provinces could come out if deemed necessary $\Rightarrow$ hints of partition
- 7) Cabinet Mission plan - compulsory grouping provision.
- 8) Lord Wavell - gave virtual veto & doorway to Muslim League to break the negotiation of Wavell's plan, support during Simla conference.
- 9) No action taken for Direct Action day by Jinnah and neglected the violence and changed stance in favour of partition

(a) Muslim leagues paralysed the intergovernment with denial of finances, this was ignored by the British, which finally compromised leaders of Congress to accept partition

(Despite British role, Congress was also at fault)

- 1) Failed to include Muslims in national movement
- 2) Failed to recognise the extent of Communalization of society (Nehru) quoting "once British leave there would be nothing left to fight for" shows the wishful overoptimism
- 3) Failed to run a de-anti-communal movement in society

In light of violence & communal riots & to prevent balkanization of India's leaders like Sardar Patel and J. Nehru accepted the imminent partition with independence

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. (250 words) 15

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 साधन के रूप में कार्य करने वाली शक्तिहीन मशीन से सार्वजनिक शिकायतों को व्यक्त करने वाले एक मंच में परिवर्तित कर दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian Councils Act 1892

showed the real face of British imperialism to the moderates, belied expectations of reforms, hence set stage for the nationalist leaders to use the exclusivist house of elites supposed to grant legitimacy to British moves to serve public needs & interests.

- 1) The propaganda in councils for reduction in excessive spending curtailed British free hand in colonial interest protection.
- 2) Every policy statement was scrutinized with rigor and exposed loopholes.

3) Gopal Krishna Gokhale, provided legendary speeches on budgets on how they ignored social spending on education & health.

4) Wartime oppression on civil liberties were retorted freedom of press was protected

5) Tenancy reforms, reduction in indebtedness of peasants was discussed continuously

6) Demands for reduction of salaries of British civil servants were raised

7) The debates in the legislative council appeared on daily newspapers raising the status of the discussions

8) After 1937 elections, Imperial legislative council repealed anti-farmer legislations, curtailed communal riots, removed ban on organisations, released many prisoners

9) Imperial legislative councils trained the Indian leaders in legislative process in modern democratic lines

With zeal and patriotism, knack, the councils were transformed into instruments of grievance redressal to protect interests of common people by the Indian leaders of nationalist movement

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, due to the
strategic geography has been the battleground
from U.K & British to Russia & USA
Why the factor manifested so?

[External factors]

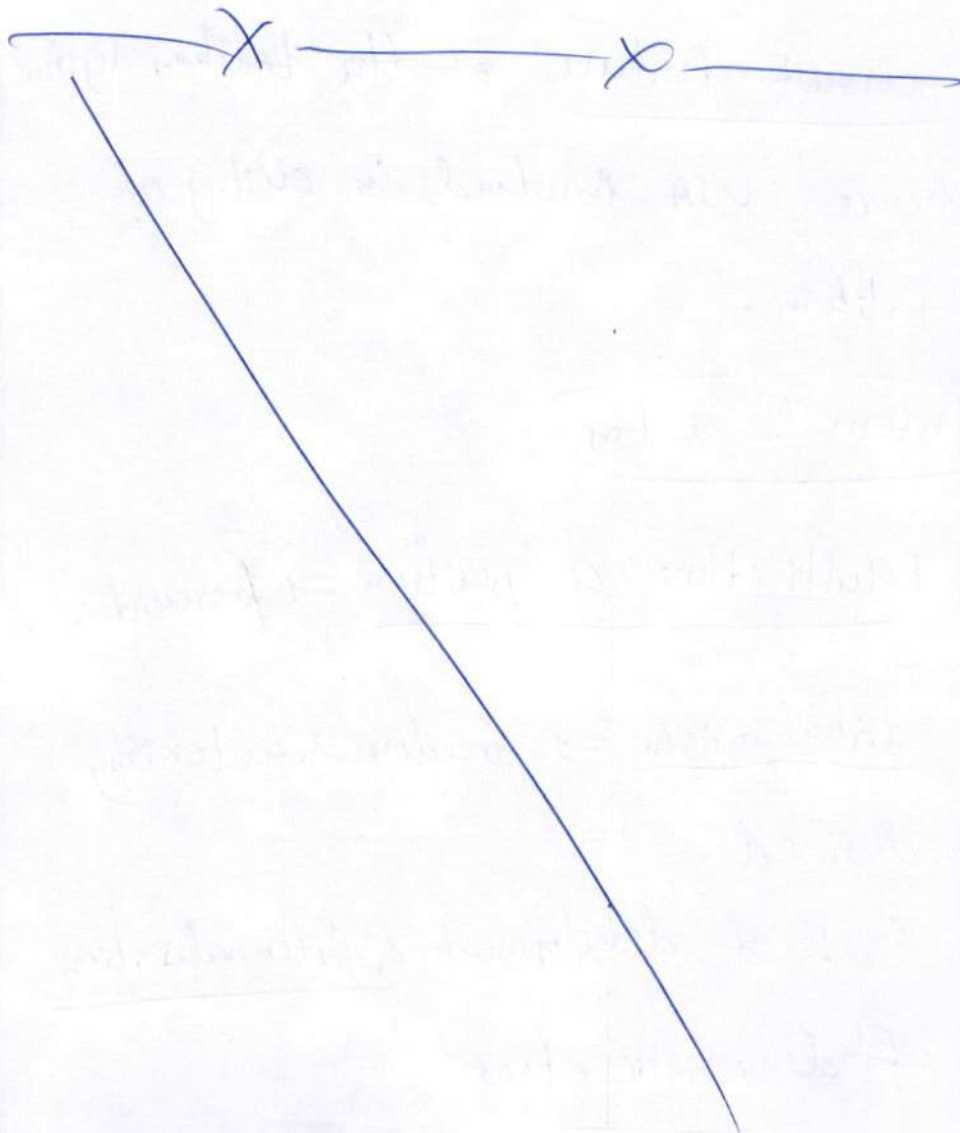
- 1) The U.K British rivalry of 19th
Century caused boundaries at Afghanistan
causing their influence over it to be
of key importance
- 2) post decolonization, the USSR
wanted to spread communism globally
hence supported militarily the
left governments to be over

- 3) USA wanting to check USSR influence
allied with pk then funded taliban
regime to oust USSR
- 4) The 9/11 incidents marked the
terrorist nature of the taliban regime
hence USA involved in ousting of
taliban.

Internal actors

- 1) Multi-ethnic composition $\Rightarrow$ frequent war
- 2) tribal origin $\Rightarrow$ freedom & autonomy
desired
- 3) lack of development & internalisation
of democratic ethos
- 4) power politics and greed of leaders.

All these factors have caused
an never ending war in Afghanistan,
which must be deftly tackled for
a peaceful & prosperous neighbourhood



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. (250 words) 15

वर्तमान इज़राइल-फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष की जड़ों को पीछे जाकर प्राचीन इतिहास में खोजा जा सकता है, हालांकि यह 20वीं शताब्दी थी जिसने इसे आधुनिक रूप में आकार दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Israel - palestine conflict is traced to time of jewish settlement of palestine and later ~~an~~ migration due to the roman atrocities but the formation of Israel was conditioned due to developments of 20th century Europe

1) The Zionist movement strong influence in U.K, with political backing got assurances of relocation of jewish people as palestine was the protectorate of U.K.

2) The huge migrations to palestine being protested by palestinians was

Ignored by the British

3) The divide and rule policy was blatantly implemented to suppress palestinian nationalist endeavour

4) 2-state solution was offered that was not acceptable to palestinians

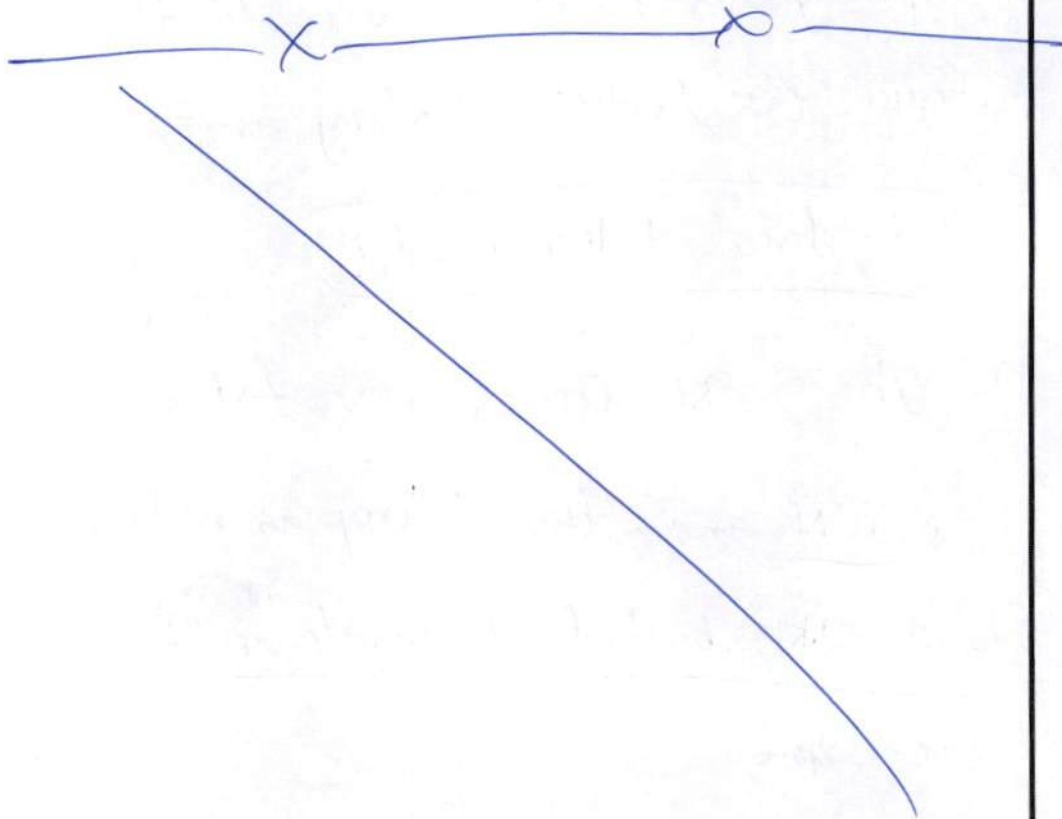
5) Despite objections from palestine Israel was unilaterally declared in 1948 in O.N

6) Militarization of Israel could not be stopped by the British

7) The imminent war was not ~~had~~ heeded to and ignored consequences

of their arbitrary actions

In this way Israel was
shaped in the heart of the middle
east, which still festers issues, with
unresolved boundaries after three wars



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।

Indian government has always stuck to principles of consensus and non-violence in its attempt to unification of princely states and enclaves but the portuguese case involved compelling forces

What forced India's hand?

- 1) The ~~the~~ issue was taken to UN and the European nations- USA, UK backed portugale right over goa
- 2) Despite repeated persuasion, the portuguese denied legitimacy of the

Claims of Indian government

- 3) The pradesh Congress Committees and praja mandals were carrying out mass movements for unification of govt into India
- 4) oppression & forceful suppression of mass public opinion by the portuguese
- 5) Nascent India didn't want this to be a bad precedent after the bad experience of partition.
- 6) European nations gave military support to portugal and started to warn India of consequences of any action

7) leaders like Sardar Patel saw the matter was escalating and there was a need for quick & effective solution

8) In the interest of sovereignty and territorial integrity, Indian government launched mission to evict portuguese forces by encircling them. This resulted in Goa being united in India in 1956

Despite using force, there was least violence and portugal was routed to leave India without much resistance this paved way for India's unification being completed