



## APPROACH – ANSWER: G. S. MAINS MOCK TEST - 2065 (2023)

*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. *Give a brief account of the Pahari schools of painting which emerged and flourished between 17th and 19th centuries in India.*

### **Approach:**

- Give a brief introduction on the Pahari schools of paintings.
- Discuss the different schools of the Pahari paintings along with their features.
- Conclude accordingly.

### **Answer:**

The Pahari school of miniature paintings developed from the **latter half of the 17<sup>th</sup> to the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century** in the regions of Himachal Pradesh, along with some adjoining areas of Punjab, Jammu and Garhwal regions. It is closely related in conception and feeling to the Rajasthani painting. Its central theme is depiction of eternal love of Radha and Krishna.

### **Different schools of Pahari painting:**

- **Basohli painting:** It flourished in the Indian hill states during the late 17<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and is known for its **bold vitality of colour and line**. Though the school takes its name from the small independent state of Basohli, its examples are found throughout the region. The Rasamanjari (c. 1690) series of paintings are one of its earliest examples.
  - Its features include a stylized facial type, shown in profile, which is dominated by the large, intense eye. The colours are always brilliant, with ochre yellow, brown, and green grounds predominating. A distinctive technique is the depiction of jewellery by thick, raised drops of white paint, with particles of green beetles' wings used to represent emeralds.
- **Guler painting:** Jammu group of paintings closely followed the last phase of Basohli paintings. It mainly consisted of portraits of Raja Balwant Singh of Jasrota (a small place near Jammu) by an artist named Nainsukh, who originally belonged to Guler but settled at Jasrota. He worked both at Jasrota and Guler.
  - These paintings are in a new naturalistic and delicate style marking a change from the earlier traditions of the Basohli art. The colours used are soft and cool. The style appears to have been inspired by the naturalistic style of the Mughal painting of the Muhammad Shah period.
- **Kangra painting:** The Guler style was followed by the Kangra style, representing the third phase of the Pahari painting in the last quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This style flourished at various places namely Kangra, Guler, Basohli, Chamba, Jammu, Nurpur and Garhwal etc. It possesses characteristics like the delicacy of drawing and quality of naturalism.
  - In these paintings, the faces of women in profile have the nose almost in line with the forehead, the eyes are long and narrow and the chin is sharp. There is, however, no modelling of figures and hair is treated as a flat mass.
- **Kulu-Mandi painting:** Along with the naturalistic Kangra style in the Pahari region, there also flourished a folk style of painting in the Kulu-Mandi area which was mainly inspired by the local tradition.
  - This style is marked by bold drawing and the use of dark and dull colours. Though influence of the Kangra style is observed in certain cases yet the style maintains its distinct folkish

character. A large number of portraits of the Kulu and Mandi rulers and miniatures on other themes are available in this style.

The Pahari school of paintings began at Basohli with a coarsely flamboyant style and blossomed into an exquisite and sophisticated style of Indian painting known as the Kangra School, through the Guler or pre-Kangra phase.

**2. Discuss why the Industrial Revolution first started in England and highlight its impacts.**

**Approach:**

- Give a brief introduction about the Industrial Revolution (IR).
- Highlight the reasons why it first started in England.
- List the impacts of the IR.
- Conclude accordingly.

**Answer:**

The **Industrial Revolution (IR)** was a period of major industrialization and innovation that started around the 1760s in England. It resulted in the transition from small cottage industries in which goods were primarily made by hand to new mass-produced goods in factories. Textiles were the dominant industry of the Industrial Revolution in terms of employment, the value of output, and the capital invested.

The events in England before 1750 set such conditions, which were favourable for the Industrial Revolution. Factors responsible for the start of the IR in England are:

- **Technological advancements:** The IR was made possible by many technological inventions, which mostly happened in England. For example, James Hargreaves' invention of the **spinning jenny**, Edmund Cartwright's **power loom**, James Watt's improvement of the **steam engine**, etc.
- **Agricultural revolution and migration towards cities:** The Enclosure Movement led to more productive farming with greater crop yields. However, it also displaced many small farmers. Often, these men and women moved to cities to work in the new factories providing adequate labour for industrial development.
- **Availability of resources:** England had an abundant supply of the three factors of production namely land, labour, and capital. It had sufficient **coal, iron, and other resources**, which helped to kick-start the IR.
- **Demand for industrial products:** The domestic demand for industrial products was raised in England with a new way of life in the cities. Colonies also provided ready-made markets for the surplus goods.
- **A stable government and economy:** During the period, there was greater freedom of thought, and trade and entrepreneurship were encouraged. Further, a straightforward legal system allowed the formation of joint-stock companies, enforced property rights, and respected patents for inventions.

The above factors helped England become the first industrialized country, and at the same time, the Industrial Revolution caused an everlasting impact on society and living standards of people. This can be discerned from the following:

- **Modern capitalist economy:** The economy came to be dominated by the industrial sector, and the GDP of England grew exponentially making it a major exporter of finished goods and importer of raw materials.
- **Impact on society:** It led to rapid urbanization and rise in population of the middle classes. The society got divided between the capitalist class and the working class and the latter was forced to live in slums with inhuman conditions.
- **Rise of Imperialism:** The IR played an important role in the rise of Imperialism whereby the colonial powers tried to establish greater control over the colonies by use of military power and direct rule. These colonies were exploited for raw materials and acted as the markets of finished products.

- **Impact on the environment:** There was a major increase in population, which, along with an increase in living standards, led to the depletion of natural resources. The use of chemicals and fuel in factories resulted in increased environmental pollution.

Though the IR first started in England, its impact was not limited to it. Various other Western European nations became industrialized during the early 19th century. This led to the rise of Imperialism and competition for control of colonies and markets across the globe.

3. ***Despite having a popular mass character, the Swadeshi movement fizzled out by mid-1908. Elucidate.***

**Approach:**

- Give a brief introduction on the Swadeshi movement.
- Discuss the popular mass character of the movement.
- State the reasons behind fizzling of the movement by mid-1908.
- Conclude accordingly.

**Answer:**

The **Swadeshi Movement had its genesis in the anti-partition movement (1905)** which started to oppose the British's decision to partition Bengal. With the start of the Swadeshi movement at the turn of the century, the Indian National movement took a major leap forward.

**Popular mass character of the movement:**

- **Wide participation from various sections: Women, students,** and a large section of the **urban and rural population** not only from Bengal but also from other parts of India became actively involved in politics for the first time.
- **Emergence of major political trends of the Indian National movement:** From conservative moderation to political extremism, from revolutionary terrorism to incipient socialism, from petitioning and public speeches to passive resistance and boycott, all had their origins in the movement.

However, by mid-1908, the **movement fizzled out owing to various reasons:**

- **Government repression:** Repression took the form of controls and bans on public meetings, processions and the press. Participants were expelled from government schools and colleges, debarred from government service, fined, and at times beaten up by the police. For instance, during the 1906 Barisal Conference, the police forcibly dispersed the Conference and brutally beat up a large number of the participants.
- **Internal squabbles:** There was dissonance within the Congress regarding the direction of the movement. Further, **the Surat split, of 1907**, weakened the movement.
- **Limited impact:** Although the Swadeshi Movement had spread outside Bengal, the rest of the country was not fully prepared to adopt the new style and stage of politics.
- **Lack of leaders:** Between 1907 and 1908, major leaders of Bengal including **Ashwini Kumar Dutt and Krishna Kumar Mitra** were deported, **Tilak** was given a sentence of six years' imprisonment and **Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh** retired from active politics. Thus, the entire movement was rendered leaderless.
- **Lack of effective organization:** Though the techniques of passive resistance, non-violence and non-cooperation etc. were used, their implementation was not centralized, disciplined, and focused.
- **Lifetime of mass movements:** They cannot be sustained endlessly at the same pitch of aggressiveness and self-sacrifice, especially when faced with severe repression. There arises the need to pause and to consolidate the forces for yet another struggle.

However, it would be wrong to see the Swadeshi Movement as a failure. The movement made a **major contribution in the development of the idea of nationalism** and taking it to hitherto untouched masses.

4. ***Giving a brief account of the Non-Aligned Movement, examine its relevance in the present times.***

**Approach:**

- Give a brief introduction of the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM).
- Highlight the unique circumstances under which it was formed.
- Mention how the NAM is relevant in the present times.
- Conclude accordingly.

**Answer:**

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed at the 1st Belgrade Conference of 1961 with its prominent leaders being Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia) and Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt). Originating with a participation of 25 members, it has become the biggest independent and informal association out of the United Nations, comprising 120 member nations and 17 observers.

**About the Non-Aligned Movement:**

- **Immediate reason for its formation:** It was established due to the emergence of two blocs, one led by the USA and the other by the Soviet Union following the Second World War.
- **Roles and objectives:**
  - It was not to stay neutral on issues and challenges confronting the international community, but to **adopt common and joint positions based on merits of each case.**
  - It was committed to fight against colonialism, imperialism, racism and apartheid, and to **create a new international economic order** which would be fair and equitable and safeguard the interests of developing countries.
- **Crisis phase and evolution:** The end of the Cold War and disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 put a question mark on its relevance as its initial objectives of de-colonisation and end of apartheid had been largely realized by then.
- **New role of the NAM:** Ensuring peace, security and economic development of developing countries has emerged as the new mantra to be pursued by the Movement.

**In present times, the NAM is relevant in the following ways:**

- **Integral part of foreign policy:** Many developing countries like India still follow the NAM principles. The policy to avoid colonisation and imperialism continues to remain valid for all small and developing countries.
- **South-South cooperation:** It raises issues that are of major concern for the global South. This will help democratise the international system to promote equality and peace all over the world.
- **Peaceful settlement of international disputes:** The NAM can act as a platform to negotiate and conclude international disputes peacefully, thereby securing favourable decisions for each member.
- **Preservation of territorial integrity and sovereignty:** The NAM reiterates the preservation of territorial integrity and state sovereignty. It stands as a unifying force against the expansionist policies of big powers.

Despite its relevance, the NAM faces many challenges like poor cooperation between the member states, being merely a forum for talk shop, lack of initiatives on emerging security concerns such as global terrorism etc. Therefore, there is an urgent need to strengthen the NAM and the member countries need to reaffirm their commitment to it, so that the NAM can play a prominent and leading role in the current international scenario.

5. **Enumerate the factors that led to the emergence and spread of Buddhism and Jainism in India around 6th century BCE.**

**Approach:**

- Briefly write about the emergence and spread of Buddhism and Jainism in India.
- List the factors that led to the emergence and spread of Buddhism and Jainism around 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE.
- Conclude accordingly.

**Answer:**

Before the 6th century BCE, Vedic practices were dominant in India. Later, there was growing opposition to these ritualistic orthodox ideas of Brahmanism which, ultimately led to the emergence of many heterodox religious movements. Additionally, the prevailing socio-religious and economic circumstances also led to the emergence and spread of Buddhism and Jainism.

**The factors leading to the emergence and spread of Buddhism and Jainism in India around 6th century BCE are:**

- **Socio-religious factors:**
  - **Varna System:** In post-Vedic times, the society was divided into four varnas and accordingly, duties and restrictions were imposed and privileges were assigned. It not only generated social tension but also led to reactions seeking for alternative arrangements to promote social equality.
    - ✓ Further, the traditional hierarchical arrangement of castes based on the concept of 'purity and pollution' led to caste-based discrimination and untouchability.
  - **Rituals and ceremonies:** Prevalence of rituals and ceremonies began to dominate the practice of worship, which was not acceptable to the common people. Moreover, it became expensive and elaborate and blind faith and superstitious beliefs further confused the people.
  - **Brahminic supremacy:** The Brahmins considered themselves superior to other caste groups and that led to monopolization of Vedic education, taking benefit of Sanskrit domination and interpreting the religion as per their comfort level. It was countered by the emergence of new religions which were open for all.
  - **Use of vernacular language:** Buddhism and Jainism were preached in Pali and Prakrit languages respectively, which were spoken by the general public, in contrast to Sanskrit which was the language of the learned people at that time. This helped the new religions spread their messages to the common masses.
- **Economic factors:**
  - **Growth of trade:** The growth of trade during the period led to improvement in the economic conditions of the Vaishyas. They wanted to enhance their social status but the orthodox Varna system did not allow it.
  - **Money-lending practices:** Money-lending was imperative for traders, which was prohibited in the Vedas. Thus, the merchant class extended their support to these new religions.
  - **Rise of the new agricultural economy:** The Vedic practice of killing cattle indiscriminately in sacrifices stood in the way of the new agricultural economy. Therefore, the principle of non-violence introduced by Buddhism and Jainism found popularity and support among the businessmen and traders.

Buddhism and Jainism, thus, emerged in response to the changing circumstances in the society and were followed by the kings, big merchants, rich households, commoners, courtesans, etc. These religions represented the new society which was emerging in the sixth century BCE. Buddha and Mahavira responded to the need of creating a new social order where Vedic ritualistic practices were losing relevance.



6. ***Give a brief account of the contributions of social reformers in eradicating the social evils prevalent in 19th century India.***

**Approach:**

- Briefly write about reform movements in India.
- List the social reformers and their contributions in eradicating the social evils prevalent in the 19<sup>th</sup> century India.
- Conclude accordingly.

**Answer:**

The conquest of India by the British during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, exposed some serious weaknesses and drawbacks of Indian social institutions. As a consequence, several individuals and movements sought to bring about changes in the social and religious practices in order to reform and revitalise the society.

Accordingly, the 19th century witnessed a series of reform movements in various parts of the country by social reformers, which were oriented towards a re-structuring of the Indian society along modern lines, including:

- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy:** He established the Atmiya Sabha (1814) and Brahmo Samaj (1828) which denounced polytheism, idol worship, practices like Sati, discarded faith in incarnations, and criticised the caste system. Moreover, he gave primacy to human reason and conscience over any scripture.
- **Keshab Chandra Sen:** As a member of the Brahmo Samaj, he opposed the prevailing caste practices and supported inter-caste marriages.
- **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:** As the principal of Sanskrit College and the Secretary of Bethune School, he pioneered higher education for women, worked towards legalising widow remarriages and fought against child marriage and polygamy.
- **Swami Dayananda Saraswati:** He founded the Arya Samaj and led the Shuddhi movement to purify Hindu religion. Also, he envisaged a casteless and classless society, attacked Hindu orthodoxy, caste rigidities, untouchability, idolatry, polytheism, belief in magic, charms, animal sacrifices etc.
- **Balshastri Jambhekar:** He was a pioneer of social reform through journalism in Bombay. He attacked Brahmanical orthodoxy and tried to reform popular Hinduism.
- **Jyotirao Phule:** He organised a powerful movement against upper caste domination and Brahmanical supremacy. Moreover, as a firm believer in gender equality, he was a pioneer in women's education along with his wife Savitribai Phule.
- **Swami Vivekananda:** He believed in the fundamental oneness of God and promoted two kinds of knowledge among the masses—secular knowledge about how to work for their economic uplift and the spiritual knowledge to have faith in themselves and strengthen their moral sense.
- **Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana:** It was started by Sree Narayana Guru Swamy (1856-1928) among the Ezhavas of Kerala, who were a backward caste of toddy-tappers and were considered to be untouchables, denied education and entry into temples. Sree Narayana Guru held all religions to be the same and condemned animal sacrifice. He also spoke against divisiveness on the basis of caste, race, and creed.

Thus, what brought about the urge for reform was the need to rejuvenate the society and its institutions in the wake of colonial conquest. This aspect of the reform movement, however, introduced an element of revivalism, a tendency to harp on the Indian past and to defend Indian culture and civilization. However, despite the fact that some of these movements imparted a conservative and retrogressive character, they played an important role in awakening cultural consciousness and boosting the confidence of the people.

7. **Provide an account of the evolution of the Home Rule movement in India along with its contributions.**

**Approach:**

- Give a brief introduction of the Home Rule movement.
- Discuss the evolution of the movement in India.
- Highlight its contributions.
- Conclude the answer on the basis of the above points.

**Answer:**

The Home Rule Movement was started on the lines of the Irish Home Rule League by the **All India Home Rule League** to obtain the status of a **Dominion within the British Empire** as enjoyed by Australia, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand. It was the Indian response to the First World War in a less charged but more effective way.

**Evolution of the Home Rule movement:**

- **1915:**
  - **Annie Besant** started her campaign for Home Rule early in 1915 to demand self-government for India after the war on the lines of white colonies.
  - She campaigned through her newspapers, New India and the Commonweal, and through public meetings and conferences.
- **1916:**
  - **Lokmanya Tilak** started his Home Rule League in May 1916. His league had **six branches** covering Maharashtra (except Bombay), Karnataka, Berar and the Central Provinces, while **Besant's league had 200 branches** working in the rest of the country including Bombay.
  - **Annie Besant** started a powerful propaganda campaign for self-government. She formed the **London branch of her Home Rule League** in June 1916 and her Indian Home Rule League was started in Madras in September 1916. George Arundale, B.W. Wadia, C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar were her associates.
  - The Home Rule agitation was later joined by Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, Chittaranjan Das, K.M. Munshi, B. Chakravarti, Saifuddin Kitchlew, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Lala Lajpat Rai.
- **1919:** In June 1917, Annie Besant and her associates were arrested and slowly the Home Rule agitation proved to be short-lived. By 1919, it petered out owing to lack of effective organization, communal riots during 1917-18, announcement of Constitutional reforms of 1919 etc.

**Contributions of the Home Rule movement:**

- It provided a **new dimension to the freedom movement** i.e. focus from educated elite to masses.
- It created an **organizational link between the town and the country**.
- It created a **generation of ardent nationalists** and prepared the **masses for politics of the Gandhian style**.
- The **August 1917 Declaration of Montagu and the Montford reforms** were influenced by the Home Rule agitation.
- The efforts of Tilak and Annie Besant towards **Moderate-Extremist reunion at Lucknow (1916) revived the Congress as an effective instrument** of Indian nationalism.
- It made a determined effort to get the **Home Rule Leagues recognized as the part and parcel of the Congress organization**.

The Home Rule Leagues and the associated activities had some positive effects and contributed to the freedom struggle in the coming years.

8. ***The initiatives in Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda marked Gandhiji as a nationalist with a deep sympathy for the poor. Discuss.***

**Approach:**

- Start with a brief introduction on Gandhiji's early involvement in Indian politics.
- Discuss the contribution made by Gandhiji to these movements.
- Explain how these movements marked Gandhiji as a nationalist with a deep sympathy for the poor.
- Conclude accordingly.

**Answer:**

In January 1915, Gandhi ji returned to India after his struggle in South Africa, where he got the opportunity to evolve his own style of politics and leadership. Gandhiji realized that Satyagraha is the only viable way to fight against tyranny of Britishers. He also believed that non-violence and involvement of masses including poor and lower strata of society is important for the success of the freedom movement.

**His earliest successful Initiatives in India reflected that he had deep sympathy for poor i.e.:**

- **Champaran Satyagraha:** European planters had involved the cultivators in agreements that forced them to cultivate indigo on 3/20<sup>th</sup> of their holdings, known as **tinkathia system**. Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, German synthetic dyes forced indigo out of the market and the European planters of Champaran enhanced rents and other illegal dues. On Gandhiji's demand, an Enquiry Committee was set up by the government to look into the grievances of the cultivators. It led to the passage of **Champaran Agrarian Act** which abolished the 'tinkathia' system and also partly addressed the grievances of the tenants.
- **Ahmedabad and Kheda:** In 1918, Gandhiji was involved in two campaigns in his home state of Gujarat.
  - First, he intervened in a **labour dispute in Ahmedabad**, demanding better working conditions for the textile mill workers. Gandhiji persuaded the mill owners and the workers to agree to arbitration by a tribunal, but the mill owners, taking advantage of a stray strike, withdrew from the agreement.
    - ✓ The breach of agreement was treated by Gandhiji as a very serious affair, and he advised the workers to go on strike.
    - ✓ Gandhiji decided to go on a fast, to rally the workers and strengthen their resolve to continue. The strike was withdrawn and the **tribunal later awarded the thirty-five per cent increase in wages the workers had demanded.**
  - Secondly, he **joined peasants in Kheda asking the state for the remission of taxes** following the failure of their harvest.
    - ✓ The Gujarat Sabha, of which Gandhiji was the President, played a leading role in the agitation. Appeals and petitions having failed, **Gandhiji advised the withholding of revenue, and asked the peasants to fight unto death** against it.
    - ✓ As a result, the Government had issued **instructions directing that revenue should be recovered only from those peasants who could pay.**

With his active involvement in the three movements, Gandhi tested his methods and consolidated his style of leadership in the Indian context:

- In the Champaran movement, **Gandhiji went into the villages dressed in the sort of clothes villagers wore, speaking the vernacular, espousing causes which concerned his audience.**
- With his novel methods and active involvement, he **mobilised popular support**, drawing in the local businessmen, educated men among others. He acted as go-between for these different groups, mediating between two tiers of public life, and in return secured a powerful provincial following.
- In the course of these movements, a **group of local intelligentsia** like Rajendra Prasad, Rajkumar Shukla, J. B. Kripalani, Indulal Yajnik, etc. came in close contact with Gandhi and worked as his **emissaries among masses.**



These initiatives established Gandhiji as a true nationalist with a compassion for the poor and needy. The impact of this image was felt in the upcoming years. It was this **reservoir of goodwill, and of experience, that encouraged Gandhiji, in February 1919, to call for a nation-wide protest** against the unpopular legislation (Rowlatt Act) that the British were threatening to introduce.

9. ***The underlying causes of the First World War were the rivalries and conflicts among the imperialist countries. Elaborate.***

**Approach:**

- Start with a brief introduction about the First World War.
- Discuss how it was a conflict amidst imperialist countries which led to first world war.
- Conclude accordingly.

**Answer:**

The underlying cause behind the First World War was the simmering suspicion and hostility among various European powers due to historical and concurrent factors precipitated by imperial drives. The immediate trigger for the first world war was the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne.

**Factors behind the first world war:**

- **Crisis preceding the World War:** Moroccan crisis (1905-06) where Italy, Spain, Russia and Britain supported France and later got control over Moroccan Banks and Police, was a diplomatic defeat for Germany.
  - Similarly, the **Bosnia Crisis of 1908** wherein Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia from the weak Ottoman empire, which led to the humiliation of Russia that began its militarization.
  - **Balkan wars 1 and 2** of 1912 and 1913 further fueled the crisis.
- **The alliance systems:** The **Triple Alliance** involving Italy, Germany, and Austria and the **Dual Alliance** between France and Russia, which with inclusion of England became the **Entente Cordiale**, caused the split of Europe into two rival camps.
- **Militarism and arms race:** Starting with France, the countries of Europe developed a system of maintaining large armies and navies and engaged in **arms race** in the name of self-defence. It created **fear and suspicion** among the nations, especially between the **British and the Germans**.
- **Colonial rivalry in Africa and the Far East:** The countries of Europe competed with each for market access and new sources of raw materials. This led to the **scramble for Africa and competition in the Asian countries** such as India, China, and Malay regions. Countries which were left behind in this race, such as Germany, Italy, and Japan, aggressively pursued colonial imperial policies to secure and advance their interests.
- **Nationalism:** The whole of Europe was swept under a wave of nationalism that affected the relations between France and the UK; France and Russia; Germany and France & UK, the Habsburg empire and Serbia. All these countries tried to safeguard themselves by resorting to alliances, preventive wars, and militarism.

Also, there was a cultural belief amongst these imperialist nations that war was good, necessary, glorious and it established the notion of superiority. The First World War lasted more than four years between 1914 and 1919 and between 15 and 19 million people around the planet were killed. Also, the War devastated the global economy and contributed to massive disease outbreaks that killed millions more.

**10. Enumerate the reasons which led to the introduction of the Permanent Settlement system. Also, discuss its consequences.**

**Approach:**

- Introduce the answer by briefly explaining the Permanent Settlement system.
- State the reasons behind its introduction.
- Discuss the consequences of introducing the system.
- Conclude accordingly.

**Answer:**

The Permanent Settlement was a land revenue system introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Under this system, the company's share in the revenue was fixed permanently with the Zamindars who were made hereditary owners of the lands under their possession.

**Reasons behind introduction of the Permanent Settlement System:**

- To develop a class of landlords who were **loyal to British interests**.
- It was hoped that the system **would end corruption** as the officials would not be able to alter assessment at will.
- It was meant to ensure **ease in administration on part of the Company** as the burden of revenue collection was given to the intermediaries or Zamindars.
- To ensure a **fixed and stable income for the company** and save the government from the expenses on making periodical assessments and settlements.
- It was expected that property ownership would induce Zamindars to make **larger capital investments in agriculture**. Cornwallis thought that the company could increase its revenue by taxing trade and commerce.

**However, the introduction of the permanent settlement system had far-reaching consequences:**

- **Exploitation of peasants:** Peasants suffered from the double injustice of surrendering their property rights and being left entirely at the mercy of Zamindars who extracted exorbitant taxes, much higher than the official tax rate.
- **Decline in agricultural productivity:** Zamindars had their focus on collection of maximum revenue and took little interest in the development of agriculture.
- **Rise in absentee landlordism:** Under it, new moneyed men from Calcutta with no local connections bought lands when Zamindars struggled to meet revenue obligations. The new landlords were often absentees from their lands, and generated resentment among the farmers.
- **Increase in social inequality:** This system strengthened feudalism in upper sections and slavery in lower sections of society. Absentee landlordism drained out the wealth produced in the countryside to the urban centres, leaving the peasants in miserable condition.
- **Commercialization of agriculture:** It led to commercialisation of land that previously did not exist in Bengal coercing the local agriculturalists to cultivate cash crops such as cotton, indigo, and jute.

Permanent settlement did more harm than good to Indian agriculture. It led to impoverishment of the peasantry and rural indebtedness and eventually became one of the contributing factors of **agricultural crises including famines in and around Bengal**.

**11. Critically evaluate the role of the League of Nations in maintaining international peace after the First World War.**

**Approach:**

- Introduce the answer by briefly highlighting the formation of the League of Nations and its objectives.
- State the success of the League in maintaining international peace after the First World War.
- Highlight its limitations/failures in ensuring international peace.
- Conclude accordingly.

**Answer:**

The **Paris Peace Conference** held after the end of WWI, established the League of Nations. The primary objectives of the League were to **promote international peace and security** by **settling international disputes** through **principle of collective security** and to seek **international cooperation for socio-economic development** across the world.

**Role of the League of Nations in maintaining International peace**

- **Resolution of international disputes:** The League sought to peacefully resolve territorial disputes between the members. For instance, it persuaded Greece to pay compensation to Bulgaria, when the former invaded the latter.
  - It also **solved a territorial dispute between Peru and Columbia**.
  - In 1921, when there was a **dispute regarding Upper Silesia** between Germany and Poland, the League successfully made both the parties reach a settlement and Upper Silesia was partitioned between the two.
- **Opium trade and plight of refugees:** The League also worked to combat the **international trade in opium and sexual slavery and helped alleviate the plight of refugees**, particularly in Turkey in the period to 1926. One of its innovations in this area was its 1922 introduction of the **Nansen passport**, which was the first internationally recognised identity card for stateless refugees.
- **Monitoring the Governance of Mandates:** The **Permanent Mandates Commission** supervised League of Nations mandates, and also **organised plebiscites in disputed territories like SAAR region of Germany**, so that residents could decide which country they would join.
- **Promotion of human welfare:** The **League's Health organization** played a key role in finding causes of different epidemics. It was especially successful in combating the Typhus epidemic in Russia which had the potential to spread to the rest of Europe.

However, **the League had certain limitations like:**

- **It had limited success in preserving international peace** as it failed to intervene in many conflicts leading up to World War II, including the **Italian invasion of Abyssinia, the Spanish Civil War, and the Second Sino-Japanese War**.
- Further, the **League was powerless and mostly silent in the face of major events leading to World War II** such as **Hitler's remilitarisation of the Rhineland, occupation of the Sudetenland** and Anschluss with Austria, which had been **forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles**.
- General weaknesses within the organization, such as **voting structure** that made ratifying resolutions difficult and incomplete representation among world nations.
- Additionally, the power of the League was limited by the **United States' refusal to join**.

Thus, though the organization managed to de-escalate some tensions between nations and contributed to the concept of international law, the League was unable to prevent member nations from starting World War II.

**12. What are the factors that led to the Russian Revolution of 1917? Discuss its consequences.**

**Approach:**

- Present a brief introduction about the Russian Revolution.
- Highlight the conditions which led to the Russian Revolution.
- Highlight the impact of the Russian Revolution across the globe.
- Conclude accordingly.

**Answer:**

The Russian Revolution (1917) comprises two significant revolutions/events. First, the **February Revolution** which led to the end of the rule of the Czar and the establishment of a Provisional government, and second, **the October revolution** resulted in overthrowing of the Provisional Government in a coup by Bolsheviks and the consequent establishment of a communist state in Russia.

### Factors that led to the Russian Revolution of 1917 are:

- **Presence of feudal society:** In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, while Europe was undergoing social, economic, and political transformation, Russia, however, was still under the feudal autocratic rule of the Czars with a bureaucracy that was top-heavy, inflexible, privileged and inefficient.
- **Nature of the Industrial Revolution in Russia and discontent among the workers:** Most of the investment came from foreign countries with the main focus on quick profits without showing concerns for the condition of workers. Russian capitalists, with insufficient capital, had to compete with foreign investors by reducing wages. Workers were working in tough conditions with practically no political rights.
- **Deplorable condition of the peasants:** Miserably small landholdings with no capital to develop them worsened by heavy redemption dues on their small holdings, led to unrest among the peasants.
- **Effects due of participation in the war:** Soaring inflation, food scarcity, high casualties, etc. owing to World War I, made the life of people miserable. This culminated in the February Revolution.
- **Role of intellectuals:** Liberal ideas from western Europe and works of Tolstoy, Turganev, and Dorstoevsky drew attention towards the shortcomings of Russian life and a political awakening among the people and the educated classes began to demand political rights. Also, the socialist ideas of Karl Marx, Maxim Gorky, and Bakumin influenced the peasants and workers.

These conditions culminated in the Russian Revolution of 1917 with the following consequences:

- **Establishment of the first socialist state:** The autocratic rule of the Czar, the aristocracy, and the church was overthrown, and the new government was formed by the Bolshevik Party under the leadership of Lenin. A new state called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was established.
- **New economic order emerged:** Private property was abolished. Economic planning by the state was adopted to build a technologically advanced economy.
- **Formation of Comintern:** Soon after the Revolution, the Comintern was formed for promoting revolutions on an international scale. This enabled an international communist movement.
- **Impetus for decolonization:** The new Soviet Russia after the revolution was the first country in Europe to openly support the cause of independence of all nations from foreign rule, thus providing impetus to the colonies struggling for national independence.

Thus, the Russian Revolution had a huge impact not only on the Russian society but on the economy, society, international relations, politics, etc. around the world.

### 13. *The existence of a modern and urban civilisation is reflected in the ancient Harappan architecture. Discuss with examples.*

#### **Approach:**

- Write a brief note introducing architecture of the Harappan civilization.
- Substantiate the architectural features of the Harappan civilization that resembles that of modern urban civilisations.
- Conclude accordingly.

#### **Answer**

The earliest and most remarkable evidence of Indian architecture is found in the cities of the Harappan Civilization. The excavations at Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro and several other sites of the Indus Valley Civilisation revealed the existence of a modern urban civilisation with expert town planning and engineering skills.

#### **Harappan architecture symbolic of modern and urban civilization**

The Harappan people had constructed **mainly three types of buildings - dwelling houses, pillared halls and public baths**. The architecture truly reflected upon the modern planning and engineering acumen of the people as enumerated below:

### Town Planning:

- Cities were built on a **clear geometric pattern or grid layout**.
- **Roads cut each other at right angles** and were very well laid out.
- All the sites consisted of **walled cities** which provided **security to the people**. There is evidence also of **fortifications with gateways** enclosing the walled cities.
- In some sites, there is evidence of **citadels or acropolis**, perhaps inhabited by ruling class, known as the Upper Town. The **lower town** consisted of brick houses inhabited by common people.
- There is evidence of **buildings of big dimensions** with pillared halls and courtyards which perhaps were **public buildings, administrative or business centres**.
- There is evidence of **small one roomed construction** that appear to be **working people's quarters**.

### Building Standards and Material

- **Standardised burnt mud bricks** were used as building material for houses.
- Many thick layers of well **baked bricks laid in gypsum mortar** were joined together for the purpose of making the whole construction very strong. The 'Great Bath' at Mohenjo-Daro is still functional and there is no leakage or cracks in the construction.

### Structure of Residential Houses

- Evidence of stairs shows **houses were often double storied**.
- Doors were in the side lanes to prevent dust from entering the houses.
- Most of the houses had private wells and bathrooms connected to a centralized system.

### Drainage System

- Another remarkable feature was the existence of a **well-planned drainage system in the residential parts** of the city.
- **Small drains from the houses were connected to larger ones** along the sides of the main roads.
- **The drains were covered and loose covers were provided** for the purpose of cleaning them.

Thus, the Harappan civilization was truly ahead of age and time in terms of modernity and urban outlook.

### 14. *Illustrate the reasons behind the rise of revolutionary activities post the Non-Cooperation Movement.*

#### **Approach:**

- Discuss revolutionary activities in the backdrop of post Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM).
- Substantiate the reasons responsible for rise of revolutionary activities .
- Conclude accordingly.

#### **Answer:**

The revolutionaries had faced severe repression during the First World War. But in early 1920, many of them were released to allow a harmonious environment for the Montford Reforms to work. Gandhi soon launched the Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM). Persuaded by Gandhiji and C.R. Das, many revolutionary groups either agreed to join the non-cooperation programme or suspend their activities to give the non-violent Non-Cooperation Movement a chance.

**However, there was a rise in revolutionary activities post the NCM due to the following reasons:**

- The **sudden withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement** left many of the revolutionaries disillusioned leading to questioning the basic strategy of the nationalist leadership and began to look for alternatives.



- The **younger nationalists were not convinced by the parliamentary work of the Swarajists or to the patient, undramatic, constructive work of the No-Changers**. They were drawn to the idea that violent methods alone would free India and started reviving revolutionary activities.
- The **upsurge of working-class trade unionism** after the War influenced the revolutionaries who wanted to harness the revolutionary potential of the new emergent class for nationalist revolution.
- **The influence of Russian Revolution (1917)** and the success of the young Soviet state in consolidating itself led to newly sprouting communist groups with their emphasis on Marxism, socialism, and the proletariat. This furthered the rise of revolutionary activities.
- **Literature** publishing memoirs and articles extolling the self-sacrifice of revolutionaries started **growing in popularity**. Journals such as **Atmasakti, Sarathi, and Bijoli** and books such as **Bandi Jiwan** by Sachin Sanyal and **Pather Dabi** by Sharat Chandra Chatterjee fuelled the revolutionary activities too.
- There was an **emphasis on group action** aimed at organs of the colonial State, instead of individual action. The objective was to set an example before the youth and to demoralise the bureaucracy especially one operating in Bengal.
- Facing the **classical dilemma and operational difficulties like mobilising and recruiting people**, the young intellectuals later decided to opt for **propaganda by deed**, i.e., through individual heroic action and by using courts as a forum for revolutionary propaganda. For example, Chandrasekhar Azad, Sukhdev, Bhagat Singh, Surya Sen, Pritilata Waddedar, Kalpana Dutt etc

Two separate strands of revolutionary groups emerged during this period—one operating in **Punjab-UP-Bihar** and the other in **Bengal**. Owing to government repression and factionalism among the revolutionaries, revolutionary activity suffered a setback, but soon many of revolutionaries started regrouping new smaller groups and continued work underground like the new 'Revolt Groups', under Surya Sen (Chittagong Group).

**15. Discuss the contributions made by ancient Indian scientists in the fields of Mathematics and Science.**

**Approach:**

- Start with a short note on the status of Mathematics and Science in ancient India.
- List the contributions of ancient Indian scientists to the world in the field of Mathematics and Science.
- Conclude appropriately.

**Answer:**

Ancient India not only attracted religious scholars and philosophers from around the world, but several mathematicians and scientists as well, such as Al-Uqlidisi, Al-Khwarizmi and Al-Kindi, who visited India, learned Indian mathematics and propagated them to the West. The ten mathematical symbols (0,1,2,3...) are known as Arabic numerals to the world, but Mathematics/Geometry itself in Arab is called 'Hindsa,' (meaning 'from India').

**Ancient Indian mathematicians and their contributions:**

- **Baudhayan:** His work, **Sulva-Sutra** (1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC), contains the formula for calculating the area of triangle (later called **Pythagoras theorem**), value of pi and square root of two, along with several other formulas of trigonometry.
- **Aryabhata:** His work '**Aryabhattiya**' (5<sup>th</sup> century CE), described the algorithm of calculating square and cubic roots using the decimal number system. He gave an almost accurate value of pi, showing that zero was not only a numeral but also a symbol and a concept. He also showed that 'Earth is round and rotates on its own axis', the moon and the planets shine due to reflected sunlight and gave a scientific explanation for solar and lunar eclipse.
- **Brahmagupta:** In his methods of multiplication, Brahmgupta used place value in almost the same way as it is used today. He introduced negative numbers and operations on zero into

mathematics. He wrote **Brahma Sputa Siddhanta** through which the Arabs came to know the Indian mathematical system.

- **Bhaskaracharya:** He wrote '**Siddanta Shiromani**' wherein he introduced **Chakrawat Method** or the Cyclic Method to solve algebraic equations. This method was rediscovered six centuries later by European mathematicians, who called it the inverse cycle.
- **Mahaviracharya:** He wrote **Ganit Sara Sangraha** in 850 A.D., which is the first textbook on arithmetic in present day form. The current method of solving Least common Multiple (LCM) of given numbers was also described by him, long before John Napier.

#### **Ancient Indian scientists and their contributions:**

- **Kanad:** He was a sixth century scientist of **Vaisheshika School**. According to him, the material universe is made up of *kanas* (atom) which cannot be seen with naked eyes and are indivisible and indestructible.
- **Varahamihira:** He propounded earthquake cloud theory in his **Brhat Samhita** (6<sup>th</sup> Century), wherein he discussed signs of earthquakes; tried to relate earthquakes to the influence of planets, undersea activities, underground water, unusual cloud formation and abnormal behaviour of animals.
- **Nagarjuna:** A 10<sup>th</sup> Century alchemist, he succeeded in making an element with gold-like shine. This technology is used now in making imitation jewellery. In his treatise, **Rasaratnakara**, he has discussed methods for the extraction of metals like gold, silver, tin and copper.
- **Susruta:** Born around 700 BCE, he invented surgical procedures such as Rhinoplasty and removal of cataract. His treatise **Susruta Samhita** covers more than 1100 diseases, 760 plants and method of selecting and preserving a dead body for the purpose of its detailed study
- **Charaka:** He is considered as the father of ancient Indian science of medicine. His **Charak Samhita** has the description of a large number of diseases and gives methods of identifying their causes as well as the method of their treatment. He was aware of the fundamentals of Genetics in 2<sup>nd</sup> Century.
- **Patanjali:** The **Yoga-Sutra** of Patanjali, identified mental and emotional illness in addition to physical illness, and suggested its cure with the help of Yoga and Ayurveda.

Due to poor documentation of the works of ancient Indian mathematicians and scientists, and a setback in the research and development work during medieval times, the contribution of these Indian scholars did not find the place they deserved.

#### **16. Trace the evolution of East India Company's relations with the British State from 1765 to 1833.**

##### **Approach:**

- Write an introduction on the nature of control envisaged by the East India Company (EIC) in the middle 18th century and their objectives.
- Highlight how the nature of relations of the EIC and the British Government underwent a change.
- Discuss key factors behind these changes.

##### **Answer:**

In the period of dual government i.e., 1765-1772, the Indian officials under the overall control of the British governor and British officials had 'responsibility but no power' while the company officials had 'power but no responsibility'. This presented problems of exploitation of powers & rampant corruption and also attracted the jealousy of other sections of British society, especially politicians and merchants who wanted to be a part of the huge profit being generated in India.

The question of the nature of relations between the East India Company (EIC) and its possessions with the government in Britain was therefore subsequently settled through incremental acts & regulations, such as:

##### **Regulating Act, 1773:**

- It recognised, for the first time, the political and administrative functions of the Company.

- It **strengthened the control of the British Government over the Company** by requiring the Court of Directors (governing body of the Company) to report on its revenue, civil, and military affairs in India.
- The Governor of Bengal was made the **Governor-General of Bengal** and the governors of Madras and Bombay were made subordinate to him.
- It prohibited the servants of the Company from engaging in any private trade or accepting presents or bribes from the natives.

#### **Pitt's India Act, 1784:**

- It **distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company** and for the first time the company's territories in India were identified as British possessions.
- It allowed the **Court of Directors** (EIC representative) to manage the commercial affairs but created a new body called **Board of Control** (represented by the British government) to manage the political affairs. Thus, it established a system of double government or Dual Control.
- It empowered the Board of Control to supervise and direct all operations of the civil and military government or revenues of the British possessions in India.

#### **Charter Act, 1793:**

- It was aimed at reviewing the Charter granted to EIC by the Regulating Act of 1773.
- It **continued the trade monopoly of EIC for another 20 years**, however, the Company was asked to pay 5 lakh pounds annually from the Indian revenues to the British government (after paying its necessary expenses).
- It **separated revenue administration and judicial functions of the Company** and hence led to the disappearance of Maal Adalats (revenue courts).
- Senior officials of the Company were debarred from leaving India without permission.
- It laid down that the members of the Board of Control and their staff were to be paid out of the Indian revenues. This practice continued till 1919 and was one of the major reasons behind the **drain of wealth**.

**Charter Act, 1813:** The company's rule was extended to another 20 years. However, their trade monopoly was ended except for the trade in tea, opium, and with China.

#### **Charter Act, 1833:**

- This Act was the final step towards centralisation of India's administration.
- It **ended all commercial activities of the EIC** including monopoly over trade with China and in tea.
- The **post of the Governor-General of India was created** and he was entrusted with legislative power over the entire British India. All revenues were raised under his authority and he had complete control over the expenditure too. Now, the power to superintend, control and direct all civil and military affairs of the Company was under him.

Thus, various acts of the Parliament completely subordinated the company and its Indian administration to the British Government. This allowed the British to create a new system of administration to serve their purposes.

### **17. Examine the role played by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the Indian freedom struggle.**

#### **Approach:**

- Start with a brief note on the early life of Netaji.
- Bring out the role played by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the Indian freedom struggle.
- Conclude appropriately.

#### **Answer:**

Subhas Chandra Bose, also called Netaji, was one of the most influential freedom fighters of India. Considered as a symbol of assertive nationalism, Netaji is known for raising an army to fight against the British and plan an armed coup over them.

### Role played by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the Indian freedom struggle:

- **Initial Contributions:**
  - Under C.R. Das, Netaji played a major role in **enlightening the students, youth and labourers of Calcutta** and became a **youth educator and commandant** of the **Bengal Congress volunteers**. He also started the newspaper 'Swaraj' in 1921.
  - After release from Mandalay jail (1925-1927), he was elected as the **President of the All-India Youth Congress** and also the **Secretary of the Bengal State Congress** in 1927. In 1930, he became the Mayor of Calcutta, as well as the **President of All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)**.
- **Socialist approach:** During his time in exile in Europe in the 1930s, Bose came in contact with the communist leaders and got influenced with the idea of Socialism. Therefore, after being elected as the President in the Hariपुरa Congress session in 1938, he set up the **National Planning Committee**, which brought a policy of broad industrialisation.
- **Support to the Left-Wing Faction:** Bose was an **advocate of armed resistance** against British colonialism and could not come to terms with the ideology of non-violent resistance that Gandhiji advocated. After resigning, despite being elected as the President of the Indian National Congress in 1939, he formed a progressive group known as the **All-India Forward Bloc** in an attempt to bring together the leftist faction and fight for Indian freedom.
- **Role played during World War II:** He was held under house arrest because of his **views against the Allied powers**. He escaped and tried to forge an alliance with Germany and Japan to help Indians in their struggle against British rule. His **regular broadcast from Radio Berlin in 1942** aroused tremendous enthusiasm in India.
  - In July 1943, he arrived in Singapore from Germany and took over the reins of the **Indian Independence Movement in East Asia** from Rash Behari Bose and reorganised the **Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army)** comprising mainly of Indian Prisoners of War. He also formed a **provisional Indian government in Singapore**, which was **recognised by the Axis Powers**. The INA under Netaji's leadership was able to **free the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from the British**. However, the defeat of Japan and Germany in the Second World War forced INA to retreat and it could not achieve its objective.

Subhas Chandra Bose was a true patriot who sacrificed his whole life to liberate the sufferings of Indian masses from the shackles of British imperialism.

**18. Examine the role played by the press in the early phase of the Indian national movement. Also, state the challenges faced by the Indian press during the period.**

#### Approach:

- Briefly provide a context with a focus on civil rights.
- With examples, explain the role played by the press in awakening the masses during the early phase of the Indian national movement.
- Highlight the challenges faced by the press.
- Conclude appropriately

#### Answer:

Since the publication of the first printed newspaper, the Bengal Gazette in 1780, the Indian nationalists who were attracted to modern civil liberties inspired by the French Revolution, realized the role of an independent press. In 1824 itself, Raja Rammohan Roy had protested against a regulation restricting the freedom of the press.

Understanding this significance, many newspapers in various parts of India were started. This realization of the potential and conscious effort to develop and spread the **press played a critical role in the early phase of the freedom struggle of India** in the following manner:

- **Political propaganda and education:** Political work of the Indian National Congress during its initial years was greatly helped by the press, as it did not have its own organization structure then. Formation and propagation of **nationalist ideology** was carried out through the press.

- **Preparation of masses:** The national movement between the period of 1870 and 1918 had not yet resorted to mass agitation and the political work did not consist of active mobilization of people in mass struggles. The press was the chief instrument in arousing, training, mobilizing and consolidating nationalist public opinion.
- **Enhancing the geographical spread of the freedom struggle:** The influence of the press was not confined to the large cities and the towns. It carried the messages of leaders and nationalists to the far reaches of the country and library movements sprang up all over the country.
- **Opposition to the government:** The press played an institutional role of opposition to the government by criticizing the activities of the government and worked on the motto of “oppose, oppose, oppose”. Newspapers such as **Amrit Bazar Patrika, Kesari, Mahratta etc.** played an exemplary role in this regard.

However, arousing political consciousness, inculcating nationalism, exposing colonial rule, and ‘preaching disloyalty’ were no easy tasks and the press **faced many challenges, such as:**

- **Sedition law:** The Sedition clause under **Section 124A and other sections like 153A and 565** of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) had stringent provisions, even imprisonment for life, with an attempt to silence the newspapers which were critical of the government. Bal Gangadhar Tilak faced three trials in cases related to sedition and was imprisoned twice.
- **The Vernacular Press Act, 1878:** It was passed by the colonial government to suppress the voice of the non-English newspapers, which were critical of the government after the famine of Bengal. Under this Act, press equipments were also seized.
- **Other draconian legislations: In the early 1900s** as the national movement gathered steam, the colonial government brought in many draconian acts like the **Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1911, Press Act of 1910, and Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908** to suppress the voice of the Indian press. **The Press Act of 1910**, which brought over 1,000 newspapers under prosecution, made the Raj's pockets heavier by Rs. 5 lakhs in form of securities and forfeitures.

Despite these challenges, the Indian press found ingenious ways to survive and thrive. The **Amrit Bazar Patrika turned into an English publication** overnight to avoid censorship under the Vernacular Press Act. Also, staunch defence of the freedom of the press was undertaken by the national leaders. Recognizing the significance of the freedom of the press in a democracy, it is now a fundamental right under the Constitution of India.

### 19. Give a brief account of the schools of Indian philosophy.

#### Approach:

- Give a brief context of the schools of Indian philosophy.
- Discuss the different schools of Indian philosophy.
- Conclude accordingly.

#### Answer:

During the later Vedic period, definite ideas and philosophies about the **true nature of soul or Atman** and the **cosmic principle or Brahman** who represented the ultimate reality were developed. These Vedic philosophical concepts later on gave rise to various schools of philosophies called **Shada Darshana**. They fall in the category of the **orthodox system**, as the final authority of the Vedas is recognised by all of them.

The **orthodox schools of Indian philosophy** are as follows:

- **Samkhya system:** Propounded by **Kapil Muni**, this philosophy holds that reality is constituted of two principles- one female and the other male i.e., Prakriti and Purusha respectively. It tries to establish a relationship between Purusha and Prakriti to explain the creation of the universe.
- **Yoga:** The origin of yoga is found in the **Yogasutra** of **Patanjali** believed to have been written in the second century BC. By purifying and controlling changes in the mental mechanism, yoga systematically brings about the release of purusha from prakriti. Yogic techniques control the



body, mind and sense organs. Thus, this philosophy is also considered a **means of achieving freedom or mukti**.

- **Nyaya: Gautama** is said to be the author of the **Nyaya Sutras**. Nyaya is considered as a technique of **logical thinking**. The school holds that there are four valid means of knowledge: perception (pratyaksha), inference (anumana), comparison (upamana), and sound, or testimony (shabda).
- **Vaisheshika: Kanada** wrote the basic text of Vaisheshika philosophy. Vaisheshika system is considered as the **realistic and objective philosophy of the universe**. It believes that all objects of the universe are composed of five elements—earth, water, air, fire and ether. Further, God is the guiding principle and the living beings are rewarded or punished according to the law of karma.
- **Mimamsa**: Mimamsa philosophy is basically the analysis of interpretation, application and the use of the text of the Samhita and Brahmana portions of the Vedas. According to the philosophy, Vedas are eternal and possess all knowledge, and religion means the fulfilment of duties prescribed by the Vedas.
- **Vedanta**: Vedanta implies the philosophy of the **Upanishad**, the concluding portion of the Vedas. It also believes that there is no distinction between the Brahman and the self. **Shankaracharya** believes that the Brahman is existent, unchanging, the highest truth and the ultimate knowledge. The knowledge of the Brahman is the essence of all things and the ultimate existence.

Apart from these orthodox schools, there are also **unorthodox schools of Indian philosophy, such as**:

- **Charvaka/Lokayata**: This school does not accept the authority of Vedas. It is a **materialistic, sceptical and atheistic school of thought**, which believes that there is no other world. Hence, death is the end of humans and pleasure is the ultimate object in life.
- **Buddhism**: It is a non-theistic philosophy whose tenets are not especially concerned with the existence or non-existence of God. Buddha gave the concept of “**four noble truths**” and expounded the “**ashtangika marg**”.
- **Jainism**: A basic principle of Jainism is **anekantavada**, the idea that reality is perceived differently from different points of view, and that no single point of view is completely true. According to it, only the **Kevalins** (those who have infinite knowledge) **can know the true answer**, and all others would only know a part of the answer.

Thus, Indian philosophy since ancient times has been inquisitive about larger questions related to the myriad subjects of the spiritual and material world.

**20. While there are some common characteristics between Nagara and Dravida styles of temple architecture, both have significant differences as well. Explain.**

**Approach:**

- Give a brief introduction about the early temple architecture in India.
- Mention the common features of the Nagara and Dravida styles.
- Highlight the differences between the two styles of temple architecture.
- Conclude accordingly.

**Answer:**

Over a period of time, prominent styles developed in Indian temple architecture and were divided into **Nagara Style** along with the variations in Northern, Eastern and Western India and **Dravidian Style** which emerged in Southern India.

**Similarities between Nagara and Dravidian styles of temple architecture:**

- **Sanctum**: It is also known as **garbhagriha** (literally ‘womb-house’). It is the place where the main deity is placed.
- **Mandapa**: Open space for cultural gathering.
- **Central tower or spire**: Tallest part of the temple.

- **Role of temples:** Earliest temples served as centers of learning of art and education.
- **Vahan:** Mount or the vehicle of the temple's main deity.
- **Sculptures:** In both styles of architecture, the buildings were heavily engraved, and were full of sculptures.

**Differences between Nagara and Dravidian styles of temple architecture:**

| Feature                       | Nagara Style  | Dravida Style  |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Region</b>                 | North India   | South India  |
| <b>Main temples spire</b>     | Nagara Style of architecture has multiple spires.   | Dravida style has one single spire.  |
| <b>Mandapa Towers</b>         | In Nagara style, there are <b>multiple mandapa towers</b> .   | In Dravida style, only <b>one mandapa tower</b> will be present.   |
| <b>Central tower</b>          | In Nagara style, the central tower is curvilinear in shape. It is called <b>Sikhara</b> in North India. Depending on the shape of Sikhara, it was further divided into <b>Latina, Phamsana</b> and <b>Valabhi types</b> . | In Dravida style, the central tower is shaped like a pyramid. This pyramidal tower in South India is known as <b>Vimana</b> .  |
| <b>Boundaries and deities</b> | In Nagara style, a compound wall usually does not exist and deities will always be present inside the temple.   | In this style, temple boundaries are given high importance, and the deities are sometimes kept outside as well. Example, Srirangam Temple in Tiruchirapally, Tamil Nadu. |
| <b>Entrance deities</b>       | At the entrance of the garbhagriha, images of <b>mithunas and Ganga and Yamuna rivers</b> are depicted in personified form.   | In Dravida style, the entrance of gopurams has fierce <b>Dwarapalas</b> (doorkeepers).   |
| <b>Pedestals</b>              | In Nagara style, pedestals are higher than ground level.  | In Dravida style, pedestals are at ground level.   |
| <b>Water Reservoir</b>        | In Nagara Style, water reservoirs or wells will not be found.   | It is common in Dravida style temples to have a large water reservoir or a temple tank enclosed within the complex.  |
| <b>Examples:</b>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sun Temple at Modhera</li> <li>• Vital Deul Temple, Bhubaneshwar</li> <li>• Kandariya Mahadeo Temple, Khajuraho</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram</li> <li>• Meenakshi Temple, Madurai</li> <li>• Brihadeeshwarar Temple, Thanjavur</li> </ul>        |

Apart from the Nagara and Dravida styles, the **Vesara style**, an independent style created through selective mixing of the Nagara and Dravida orders can also be found in the Deccan region. Both Nagara and Dravida styles of architecture play a vital role in contributing to the vibrant history of temple architecture in India. Also, many of them have their place on the UNESCO World Heritage Site list.

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