

## Part Test - 01 (Explanations)

NOTE: As the question on this topic may not come in the exact form in C. S Main Examination we have given slightly more information so that candidates can answer a question on this topic even if it is differently framed. Though care has been taken to give accurate information, if there are any inaccuracies, please write to us at [rcreddy.testseries@gmail.com](mailto:rcreddy.testseries@gmail.com) . It will be referred to the experts and, if need be, correction will be made.

**Q1. "Two and a half centuries of the Rashtrakuta rule witnessed great achievements in the fields of sculpture and architecture." Explain. (12 1/2 marks / 250 words)**

Ancient Indian architecture reached a milestone in the Dravidian style during the rule of Rashtrakutas. The finest examples appear in the Ellora and Elephanta Caves, both of these are designated UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

### Ellora Caves

The caves at Ellora are multi-storeyed and highly ornamented impressive complex of Buddhist, Hindu and Jain (Digambara sect) cave temples. Even in Hindu tradition, they represent multiple gods and multiple forms of the same god as well.

'Vishvakarma cave' or 'Carpenter's Cave' is the most famous of the Buddhist caves. It is a chaitya with multi-storeyed entry and ceiling has been carved to give the impression of wooden beams. At the heart of this cave is a 15-foot statue of Buddha seated in a preaching pose. A large Bodhi tree is carved at the back.

The Dashavatara Cave hosts large sculptural panels illustrating a wide range of themes, which include the ten avatars of Vishnu.

Kailashnath temple built during the reign of Krishna I represents the best, largest example and a culmination of at least a millennium-long tradition in rock-cut architecture in India. The important features of Kailasha temple are:

- a. Monolithic superstructure: It is carved out of the monolithic hill from the top down patiently.
- b. Dravidian style: The general characteristics of the Kailasa temple are more Dravidian. It consists of four parts – the main shrine, the entrance gateway, an intermediate shrine for Nandi and mandapa surrounding the courtyard. It has a three-tiered sikhara resembles the sikhara of the Mamallapuram rathas. In the interior of the temple, there is a pillared hall which has sixteen square pillars.
- c. Base: The temple stands on a high lofty base which has imposing figures of elephants and lions giving the impression that the entire structure rests on their back.
- d. Sculptures: The walls of the temple are adorned by magnificent sculptures. The sculpture of the Goddess Durga is shown as slaying the Buffalo demon. In another sculpture Ravana was making attempts to lift Mount Kailasa, the abode of Siva. The scenes of Ramayana were also depicted on the walls.

### Elephanta caves

The sculptural art of the Rashtrakutas reached its zenith at elephanta cave. It is a rock cut cave temple dedicated to lord Shiva (linga). The important features of Elephanta caves are:

- The interior of the cave is decorated with a dozen large relief sculptures of Shiva in various forms –Nataraja, Gangadhara, Ardhanareesvara and Somaskanda.
- The linga shrine is unusual in having four entrances, one at each compass point. Each entrance was guarded by impressive dwarapalas.
- The most imposing figure of this temple is the twenty-foot high trimurthi statue called Maheshamurti. This three heads in the image represent Shiva as Aghori, Ardhanarishvara and Mahayogi. It symbolizes the fierce, feminine and meditative aspects of Shiva respectively.
- Other sculptures in these caves depict Shiva's cosmic dance of primordial creation and destruction and his marriage with Parvati, and Shiva as half man/half-woman .

Among Rashtrakuta rulers some had Shiva as their Titular deity, some had Vishnu and Amogavarsha Nrupatunga was a devout Jain. Yet, we observe construction and coexistence of structures from three religions/sects which serve as a splendid visual representation of the great long Indian tradition of religious tolerance.

### **Q2. Write a short note on the following: (a)Lingayats (6 marks / 150 words)**

Lingayatism emerged as a social reform movement in twelfth century Karnataka. It was led by a Brahmana named Basavanna during the reign of the Kalachuri-dynasty king Bijjala I. His followers were known as Lingayats (wearers of the linga).

- Basavanna professed the lingayatism as a movement with rational, humanitarian and egalitarian outlook.
- Lingayats preached monotheism through worship centered on Lord Shiva in the form of "Ishta linga".
- Lingayats encouraged certain practices disapproved in the dharmashastras like late postpuberty marriages, and remarriage of widows. They advocated better status for women (but barred their women from becoming priests).
- The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the "pollution" attributed to certain groups (untouchability) then prevalent in orthodox Hindu society. These won them followers amongst those who were marginalised but lingayats themselves became a caste later on.
- Lingayats believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world. (Hence they do not believe in rebirth). Therefore, they do not practice funerary rites such as cremation, prescribed in the Dharmashastras. Instead, they bury their dead in the Dhyana mudra (meditating position) with their Ishta linga in their left hand.

The rise of lingayats is considered as a part of bhakti movement which had profound impact in the states of Karnataka and Maharashtra. They contributed to the growth of kannada literature. Lingayats continue to be an important community in the region politically and have been very active in the field of social work, particularly in the field of education and medicine.

### (a) Ajivikas (6 marks / 120 words)

Ajivika means following ascetic way of life. It was founded in the 5th century BC by Goshala Maskariputra (also called Gosala Makkhaliputta), a contemporary of the Buddha and Mahavira. It emerged as a major rival of early Buddhism and Jainism and lasted until the 14th century. It appealed most to the warrior, industrial and mercantile classes of ancient Indian society. The emperor Ashoka's father, Bindusara, was a believer of Ajivika philosophy, which reached its peak of popularity during Asoka's lifetime, and then declined into obscurity.

#### Philosophy

- It is known for its Niyati (destiny or fate) doctrine of absolute determinism, the premise that everything that has happened, is happening and will happen is entirely predetermined, and a function of cosmic principles, completely independent of a person's actions. Hence, they do not believe in Karma philosophy.
- As a result of this view, the Ajivikas followed a strict regimen of asceticism such as extreme fasting, indifference to physical discomfort, and living exposed to the elements rather than pursue any purposeful goal. Ajivikas were sometimes depicted as ending their lives voluntarily when they felt that their bodies or minds were beginning to decline—either by fasting to death, or, in the case of Purana Kassapa, by drowning.
- Ajivikas were atheists and rejected the authority of the Vedas, but they believed that in every living being is an atman (soul). They also believed in transmigration of the human soul.

**Q3. "Despite having common basic features like shruti, swara, gama, raga, taal, etc., Hindusthani and Carnatic music systems differ in myriad aspects." Elaborate (12 1/2 marks / 250 words)**

The differences are listed below.

	Hindusthani Music	Carnatic Music
Origin and geographical spread	Several parts of northern and western parts of India in different times.	Carnatic region
Influences	It was influenced by Vedic music, Persian music and sufi tradition.	It was influenced by Bhakti Movement
Theme	Hindustani lyrics are characterized by secular themes such as beauty of the seasons and colour	Central theme is devotion to god
Style of singing	There are various styles of singing in Hindustani music. Each style is called a gharana. There are many gharanas in Hindustani music.	Most compositions are written to be sung and there is a prescribed style of singing for each song
Instuments	Hindustani music extensively employs the use of Tabla, Sarangi, Santoor, Sitar, Clarionet, 'Pakhawaj' and the like.	Carnatic music employs Veena, Mridangam, Gottuvadyam, Mandolin, Violin, Flute, Jalatarangam and the like.

Composers	Tansen, Baiju Bawra, Amir Khusrow, Sadarang	Purnadardas, Tallapaka Annamacharya, Narayana Tirtha, Bhadrachalam Ramdas, Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar, Syama Sastri
Composition	Khayal, Dhrupad, Tarana, Thumri, Dhamaar.	Varnam, Kriti and Padam
Notes	Hindustani music stresses on pure notes.	Carnatic music involves extensive use of gamakas (vocal gliding and rolling). Carnatic music is sharp and involves a lot tonal complexities
Purpose	Hindustani is mellifluous and mostly meant to be entertainment and pleasure oriented music	Purely meant for devotional purposes
Structure	In Hindustani, there are free expressions of the total vision of the melody.	Carnatic music is sharp and involves a lot of rhythmic and tonal complexities. This form strictly adheres to mathematical structure and follows correct sequence of notes

**Q4. "An unscrupulous annexationist and an advocate of forward policy, Wellesley was one of the greatest empire-builders of England. He struck the last nail in the coffin of French expansion in India." Elaborate. (12 1/2 marks / 250 words)**

Lord Wellesley was Governor-General from 1797 to 1805, succeeding Cornwallis. His entry to India coincided with threat of France and its revolutionary ideology spreading across the Europe. In this context, he saw India as a theatre in the war with France and wanted to eliminate all possible influence of the French in India. He achieved this objective by

- **Subsidiary alliance System:** It is regarded as one of the masterstrokes of British imperialism. It increased the military strength of the Company in India at the expense of the protected states. The territories of the Company were free from the ravages of war thereby establishing the stability of the British power. Under the system, expansion of British power became easy. Many weaker princely states entered into subsidiary alliance with the British.
- **Persuading Hyderabad Nawab:** Before the arrival of Lord Wellesley, Nizam of Hyderabad (Mir Akbar Ali Khan) has stationed French army located in his forts and with the arrival and announcement of this policy by Wellesley there was a coup and overthrow the existing Nizam of Hyderabad and subsequent disbanding French forces by the new ruler and signing of the Subsidiary alliance system in lieu of protection of Hyderabad territory from Maratha and Mysore rulers.
- **The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799):** Tipu Sultan corresponded with the Revolutionary French Government in July 1798. At Srirangapattinam, a Jacobian Club was started, the flag of the French Republic was hoisted and tree of Liberty was also planted. Tipu received a

friendly letter from Napoleon. Wellesley set out to persuade Tipu to accept a pact of subsidiary alliance. The war was short and decisive. He restored Wodeyar's rule at the central part of the kingdom. Arthur Wellesley became a commissioner to control the future of Mysore. The remaining parts of the kingdom were divided between the British and the Nizam.

- Anglo-Maratha wars: The only power that remained outside the purview of the subsidiary system was the Marathas. The British waged decisive wars and actively stalled Maratha's expansion desires through the Treaty of Bassien.

Hence these above mentioned policies of Wellesley has not only struck the last nail into the coffin of French expansion in India but also brought many areas under the direct and in-direct influence of the company.

**Q5. The Quit India Movement was different in many aspects from the previous mass movements of Indian Independence struggle. Discuss. (12 1/2 marks / 250 words)**

This Quit India Movement of 1942 was different from the rest of the movements of freedom struggle in the following ways.

- Lack of organised leadership: On the night just before the launch of the movement all the major leaders were arrested to sabotage the mass moment. The Quit India Movement (QIM) unlike other movements led by Gandhiji was actually not led by him, or by any other central leader. It was completely decentralised and became a true peoples movement.
- Higher participation of women Most of the movement was effectively organized and handled mainly by the woman leaders like Aruna Asaf Ali, Nellie Gupta, Usha Sharma, etc. In the absence of leadership, Aruna Asaf Ali presided over the AICC session on August 9, 1942.
- Emergence of underground networks: The major part of the movement was based on underground activities like Underground Radio network by Usha Mehta and spreading of news through pamphlets, posters, etc. Students acted as couriers.
- Parallel governments were set up in Satara, Ballia, Talcher, Midnapore, etc. This was a new feature. Jayaprakash Narayan formed Azad Dasta in Nepal, a militant outfit specialized in guerrilla warfare.
- Different forms of protest: Deviating from the peaceful forms of protests such as strikes, hartals, disobedience, non-cooperation, etc., Quit India movement witnessed masses destroying governmental properties such as police stations, post offices, etc. Electricity was cut and transport (Railway tracks) and telegraph lines were removed. National flags were hoisted on public buildings.
- Fierce repression: Crowds faced police, military firings and also machine gun fire by low flying aircrafts.

**Q6. Recently over 100 secret files relating to Subhash Chandra Bose were declassified and made public, which has thrown much light on Netaji's activities during World War II. Briefly narrate Netaji's foreign experiences and assess their impact on our freedom struggle. (12 1/2 marks / 250 words)**

#### Bose's Foreign Travels:

In 1941, with a daring escape from house arrest in India, Netaji Subhas Bose travelled from Kolkata to Peshawar to Kabul and from there he travelled to Germany to seek help from Adolf Hitler.

In Germany (1941-43) : He met Adolf Hitler and founded Free India Legion with over 3,000 Indian PoWs. He was also responsible for broadcasting on the German-sponsored Azad Hind Radio. As war progressed, German land-invasion of India became untenable as Hitler attacked the Soviet Union.

In February 1943, Bose travelled from Germany to Madagascar by a German Sub-marine named U-180 and from there in a Japanese sub-marine called I-29 to Japan.

In South East Asia(1943 - 1945): On June 23, 1943 he met Hideki Tojo and later the provisional government of Azad Hind was formed with Bose being elected as head of the state and supreme commander of Indian National Army (INA). The provisional government was recognised by nine countries including Japan, Germany, China and Italy among others. The Andaman and Nicobar islands captured by the Japanese were handed over to the Provisional Government. They were renamed as Saheed and Swaraj Islands

INA fought along with the Imperial Japanese Army against the British and Commonwealth forces in the campaigns in Burma (destroyed Malaya prison), in Imphal and in Kohima. As the Japanese withdrew forces in the western front, INA was defeated and its troops were taken as prisoners of war by the British including high ranking officers like Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon, Shah Nawaz Khan and Prem Kumar Sehgal.

Bose's slogans like: "Unto Delhi", "Jai Hind " " Give me blood! I shall give you freedom" energized the troops. The INA failed owing to disrupted logistics, poor supplies from the Japanese, and lack of training. It surrendered unconditionally to the British in Singapore in

#### Impact on Freedom Struggle:

- The radio transmission from Germany inspired youth in India which resulted in unprecedented participation in the Quit India Movement.
- Bose made efforts to create a sense of unity transcending class, caste and origin among the large and diverse populations of Indians in Southeast Asia.
- The heroics of Bose and his INA brought immense glory and honour. The INA trials witnessed unprecedented mass support and publicity in the news.
- The story of INA started affecting the loyalty of Indian soldiers in British army. There were several mutinies recorded in 1945- 46.
- INA trials and Royal Indian Navy's (RIN) revolt convinced the British that its rule in India was coming to an end. Cabinet mission of 1946 was sent to negotiate the transfer of power.

**Q7. The 19<sup>th</sup> Century Socio-cultural reform movements which were mainly aimed at spiritual and social upliftment of the masses had long lasting effects on Indian society. In this context, Critically analyse the positive and negative contributions of these movements during our Independence struggle. (12 1/2 marks / 250 words)**

The Indian society in the first half of the 19th century was caste ridden, decadent and rigid. The need for change was felt by some enlightened Indians like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati and many others who were willing to fight and bring reforms in society. These socio- religious reform movements had long lasting effects on India.

#### Positive Influence:

- Liberation of women from purdah, child marriage, dowry, Sati, etc. through not only legislations but concrete social actions took place.

- education among the masses, especially of women education was taken up by activists like Pandit Eshwara Chandra Vidya Sagar, D.K Karve, etc.
- The movement promoted modern, secular, scientific and rational outlook .
- Translation of religious scriptures into vernacular languages led to first hand interpretation of the scriptures.
- Creation of national awakening among the masses due to the promotion of education by socio-religious reformers.

#### Negative Influence:

- In addition to reformist movements, there were also revivalist movements which encouraged mysticism and fostered pseudo-scientific thinking while exercising a check on full acceptance of the need for a modern scientific outlook. They over-emphasized on infallibility of religious texts like Vedas, Brahmanas, etc. and movements like Shuddhi movement affected communal harmony.

**Q8. "The lesson of the Cuban Missile Crisis is plain: Strength prevents war; weakness invites it. " What are the causes and after effects of Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. (12 1/2 marks / 250 words)**

The Cuban missile crisis in 1962 is a significant event of 20th century because if it was not averted it would have led to a possible Nuclear war or another World war between USA led NATO forces and USSR led Warsaw pact.

#### Causes

- In 1959 Fidel Castro, a Communist rebel took power in Cuba overthrowing a corrupt, US backed and right-wing military dictatorship of Batista. Castro nationalised American companies in Cuba. In retaliation, the Americans stopped all aid to Cuba, and all imports of Cuban sugar which was the mainstay of the Cuban economy.
- In 1960, the USSR signed an agreement to buy 1 million tonnes of Cuban sugar every year. However, USA has initiated an Cuban containment policy by blocking its sea-traderoutes. As a respite Cuban govt. has asked for USSR help
- In April 1961, the CIA funded, trained, armed and transported 1,300 Cuban exiles to invade Cuba (Bay of pigs) and overthrow Castro. The invasion was a disaster, and President Kennedy was humiliated.
- In April 1962, the Americans put nuclear missiles in Turkey on the coast of Black Sea.
- Russia publicly promised weapons to defend Cuba against America. In October 1962, photographs of Cuba taken by U2 spy planes provided evidence that the Russians were building nuclear missile sites in Cuba. These sites brought every town in the US within range of Soviet nuclear missiles. It was the beginning of a confrontation that took the world to the brink of a nuclear holocaust.

This Cuban missile crisis finally ended when the USA agreed on removal of blockade of Cuba and promised not to invade Cuba, and the USSR agreed to take back its nuclear missiles stationed in Cuba. Kennedy secretly agreed to dismantling of Turkish bases.

### After Effects

- It was because the US and the USSR were in a state of nuclear war that the US and the USSR were in a state of nuclear war.
- In 1963, a telephone hotline was set up to give instant contact between the two leaders if there was a crisis.
  - It led to the talks among the nuke powers of the world which later on led to SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) and START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty)
  - In 1963, a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed.
  - In 1968, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was signed - the superpowers promised not to supply nuclear technology to other countries.

**Q9. "If you look at great human civilizations, from the Roman Empire to the Soviet Union, you will see that most do not fail simply due to external threats but because of internal weakness, corruption, or a failure to pursue the values and ideals they espouse." Explain the causes for the breakdown of the Soviet Union. (12 1/2 marks / 250 words)**

The following internal factors are responsible for the collapse of the Soviet Union:

- Economic Problems
  - a. Initially though the Soviet Union was successful through its rapid industrialization and huge emphasis on agriculture but later the economy became inefficient and could not meet the needs of people.
  - b. The diversion of resources to defence led to less allocation of resources to priority sectors.
  - c. Perestroika: Restructuring of economy, known as Perestroika in Russian, could not yield the desired result because of price controls.
- Political problems
  - d. Violation of human rights like freedom alienated the people.
  - e. People were denied even the responsible form of government and any opposition to the communist ideology was grossly suppressed with various form of violence.
  - f. Corruption was rampant and led to the erosion of trust in political leadership.
  - g. Due to dissatisfaction with the central leadership, local nationalism emerged in various republics such as Ukraine, Belarus, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
- Expansionist policies of USSR:
  - h. The USSR's competition with the USA led to setting up of Warsaw pact on similar lines of NATO. This caused additional expenses on the limited coffers of the state.
  - i. The failure of the USSR in checking Taliban in Afghanistan humiliated the USSR.
  - j. Confrontations with China, another communist power, strained its resources.

**Q10. Discuss the contribution of Jayaprakash Narayan to pre-and post-independent India. (12 1/2 marks / 250 words)**

Jaya Prakash Narayan popularly known as Lok Nayak was a freedom fighter, socialist, political activist, and a social reformer. His contributions can be summarised as below:

#### Pre-Independence

- As a congressman: He joined Indian National Congress in 1929 and played an important role in moulding INC's economic and political outlook. He served as secretary in the labour wing of the INC.

- **Civil Disobedience Movement:** He actively participated in the civil disobedience against the British rule and was jailed in 1932 at Nasik.
- **Congress Socialist Party :** After his release, along with Narendra Dev, Ram Manohar Lohia, Minoo Masani, and Achyut Patwardhan, he co-founded Congress Socialist Party (CSP), as a left-wing group within the Congress under the Presidentship of Acharya Narendra Deva and Secretaryship of Jayaprakash himself.
- **Quit India Movement:** Jayaprakash Narayan played a crucial role in the Quit India movement and earned a lot of fame. He escaped to Nepal and organized a guerilla army called the "Azad Dasta" to paralyse British administration.

#### Post-Independence

- **Socialist Party:** He refused to join the cabinet of Prime Minister J L Nehru. Instead from 1948 to 1951, JP and Lohia worked hard to build the Socialist Party. It performed the role of responsible opposition during the years of Nehru as Prime Minister.
- **Sarvodaya Movement:** In 1954, Jayaprakash announced that he would be dedicating his life (jeewan daan) to Vinoba Bhave's Sarvodaya movement. He renounced all self-interest, gave up his land in Sitabdiara, thus extended his support to Bhoodan movement.
- **On Kashmir Issue:** In 1964, JP headed the delegation of India-Pakistan Conciliation Group. He went to Pakistan and met President Ayub Khan. He strongly criticised Indira Gandhi for the arrest of Sheikh Abdullah and demanded his release.
- **Reconciliation with Naga rebels:** In the nineteen sixties Jayaprakash Narayan travelled extensively in Nagaland. In 1965, he published a pamphlet called Nagaland mein Shanti ka Prayas (The Prospects for Peace in Nagaland). He argued that there was a civilizational unity and urged them to be part of India. He met rebels and advised them to shed their arms and contest elections.
- **Total Revolution and Emergency:** Narayan campaigned for total transformation in the Indian political system as it had become corrupt, and people suffered due to unemployment and high inflation. In 1975 Indira Gandhi declared a national emergency after Narayan and others refused to budge on their claims that she had violated constitutional and electoral laws –something that was confirmed by the Allahabad High Court. He was subsequently jailed by Indira Gandhi for his agitation.
- **In January 1977, the Emergency was lifted. Fresh elections were held.**  
Under Jayaprakash's guidance several parties united to form the Janata Party. The party incorporated all of Jayaprakash's goals in its manifesto. The Janata Party was voted into power and became the first non-Congress party to form a government at the Centre.

Recognizing his contributions in shaping modern independent India, he was posthumously awarded highest civilian award - Bharat Ratna in 1999.