



NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060

Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011

Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | **E-mail:** mts@nextias.com | **Web:** www.nextias.com

ADVANCED INTEGRATED MENTORSHIP

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY ASSESSMENT TEST-8

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : TC309

Name of Candidate : ABHISHEK SINGH

NEXT IAS Roll No. : AIM24GCL1035 **Date of Examination :** 13-08-2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐

Bhopal ☐

Online ☒

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 50 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES |

Invigilator's Sign. :

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11.	21			
12.	24			
13.	27			
14.	30			
15.	33			
16.	36			
17.	39			
18.	42			
19.	45			
20.	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

Q1 How do the foreign accounts help in piecing together the history of Ancient India? Explain with suitable examples.

Ans → Many travellers visited India & gave rich account of prevailing situations.

Greeks

(A) Magasthenes : wrote 'INDICA'

- ↳ About Mauryan Capital Patliputra
- ↳ Administration and Society.
- ↳ tax system of Mauryas
- for eg: one sixth tax collected.

(B) Heliodorus

- ↳ He wrote about Shunga dynasty

for eg: Shunga's reconstruction of Sanchi stupa.

(C) Ptolemy : He wrote about Geographical settings

ie mountains, rivers etc of India.

(D) Daimochus → During reign of Bindusara Kingdom.

Arab Travellers

(A) Fa-hien : Visited during Chandra Gupta II reign & wrote 'Records of Buddhist Kingdom'

for eg: Details about inscriptions, literature.

(B) Huien-Tsang : Wrote 'Si-kv-yi'
Visited Harshavardhan's reign
Details like Kannauj Assembly discussed.

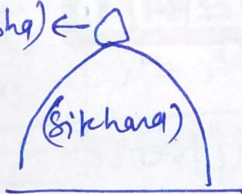
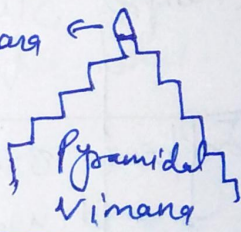
(C) It-sing : Visited Nalanda university & provides details about subjects taught

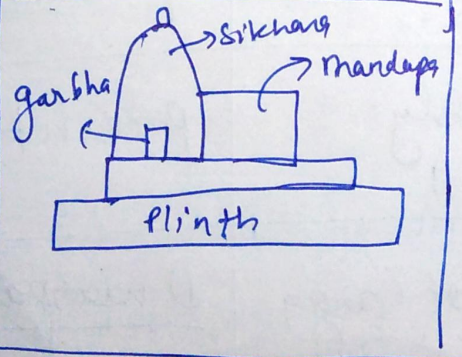
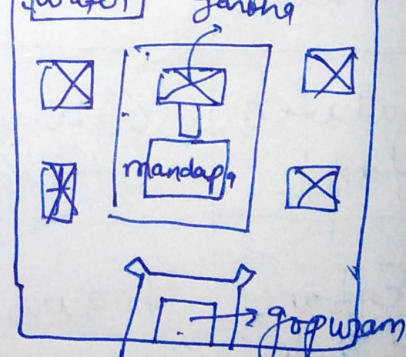
Though not free from personal biases, they provide important details to reconstruct history.

Q2 Compare & Contrast the Nagara & Dravida style of ^(+ temple) Architecture.

Ans Nagara style and Dravida style of temple architectures were popular in North India & South India respectively.

Comparison/Contrasting

Features	Nagara	Dravida
1) Location	North	South
2) Shikhara	Curvilinear Shikhara (kalasha)  (Shikhara)	Pyramidal Shikhara Vimana Shikhara  Pyramidal Vimana
3) Boundary wall	Generally Absent	present
4) Water tank	Generally Absent	present
5) Entrance of gate	Figures of Ganga & Yamuna	<u>Dwarpalas</u>
6) Carvings on walls	very less engrav in few	<u>Huge Carvings on walls</u>

	temples like Khajuraho	
7) Gopuram	Absent	Present and hugely carved with Sculptures
8) Rel. Platform	Ground based raised platform	Platform at level of ground
9) Panchayatana	Present	usually absent
10) purposes	mostly religious	Both religious & Administrative
11) Examples	Sun temple Konark, Vishwanath etc	Thanjavore, Meenakshi etc
12) Influence	outside influence huge eg: Islamic, Buddhist etc	Indigenous
13) Picture		

Temples reflected the socio-economic reality of life apart from being place of worship.

Q3 Indian National Congress was not the first political organization but the culmination of a long process of political developments in colonial India. Discuss.

Ans

INC was formed in 1885 but before that much political activism was already going on in country.

Earlier political developments $\rightarrow$

~~Bengal~~ Bengal

① Bangbhasa prakashika Sabha by associates of Roy to spread education in vernacular.

② British India association : To send petitions to British parliament

Bombay

3) Bombay presidency association and Poon Sarvajanik Sabha (by M.G. Ranade) acted as bridge between government and people.

Madras

- ④ Madras Mahajan Sabha : Creating awareness among people.

National level

- ⑤ Indian League by Sisir Kumar Chatterjee to infuse sense of Nationalism among masses.

- ⑥ Indian National Association by Surendranath Banerjee

Global

- ⑦ East India Association in London by Dadabhai Naoroji

Pre Congress Campaigns

- Increasing Indian representations
 - fair trade policies
 - Separation of judiciary & executive
 - Reforms in civil services & Judiciary (Ilbert bill) etc.
- Earlier initiatives created fertile ground for creation of INC in 1885

Q4 The revolt of 1857, called the first war of Independence, was neither "first" nor a war of Independence". Discuss

Ans D.C. Majumdar has said 1857 revolt was neither first, nor National, nor war of Independence.

Neither first war

- ① Tribal revolts: before 1857 many violent tribal revolts have happened- eg: Sanyasi revolt.
- ② Civil uprising: many civil grievances expressed against govt before 1857
eg: Peshwa revolt.
- ③ Military: Before 1857 many mutinies on small scale have happened.
for eg: Vellore mutiny (1806)

Neither war of Independence

- ④ Lack of Consciousness: about ~~the~~ real extent of subjugation among people.
- ⑤ Regional issues: revolts happened to solve specific grievances of a region & not for whole country.
- ⑥ Local leadership only interested in securing their own interests
- ⑦ No broad level coordination during revolt.

Achievements

- Real face of Britishers exposed
- Stopped annexation policy.
- Beginning of Nationalistic feelings.
- Rethinking by Britishers.

1857 revolt was important because it was first instance of such large scale participation against mighty British.

Q5 Gandhian phase of the National movement brought in new set of ideas, philosophies and added wind to the sails of the National movt. Discuss

Ans. Various Ideas, philosophies emerged during Gandhian phase in response to Gandhian politics & various other factors.

New Ideas, philosophies

(1) Non violence : Gandhiji adopted Satyagraha based on truth & non violence.
ex: Champaran.

(2) New Socialist & Marxist trend

- Emerged within Congress. ex: Nehru
- Planning Commission (Haripur session)
- Added element of class struggle
- Influenced by Soviet revolution

(3) Revolutionary activity with Socialism

ex: Bhagat Singh's HRA,
Surya Sen. etc

- ④ Swara rights → Council entry to open a new front of struggle
eg: Motilal Nehru
- ⑤ No-changers: Constructive work
for eg:- Rajendra prasad
- ⑥ Hindu Nationalists eg: RSS and Hindu mahasabha.
- ⑦ Trade unionism: formation of AITUC & Trade unions act.
- ⑧ Business associations like ASSOCHAM & FICCI
- ⑨ Students union: Nehru presided over Bengal Students union.
- ⑩ Dalits & peasants struggle
eg: Harijan Campaign
Bardoli Satyagraha.

We may question the various approaches & methods followed by them but cannot question their intentions.

Q6 Assess the role of Subhash chandra Bose in India's freedom struggle.

Ans Mahatma Gandhi called Bose 'the prince among patriot'.

Role of Subhash chandra Bose :

① political role.

↳ Served as president of Bengal provincial Congress Committee & wrote weekly "Swaraj".

↳ President of INC in Haripur & Tripuri session.

↳ founded "forward bloc" after resigning from Congress.

↳ Along with Nehru he founded India Independence league to gain immediate swaraj.

↳ Socialist : ~~Members~~ advocated welfare of lower class.

② Economic Role : Member of Economic planning Committee of Congress

③ Military Role :

↳ Formation of Azad Hind Government in Singapore & declared war on Britishers

↳ Commanded Indian National Army.

④ Social Role :

↳ Women empowerment : Very radical ideas. Created Rani Jhansi Regiment in INA. Advocated equality of men & women in all areas

↳ Against Caste rigidities & untouchability

↳ Supported Inter Caste marriage

↳ Secular approach to life.

Bose was a man of action & not just talks. His Contribution both in and outside Country contributed immensely to Struggle.

Q7 What was the Mountbatten plan? Highlight the Contribution of Mountbatten in final transfer of power & ultimate independence of India.

Ans Lord Mountbatten was last Viceroy of British India & presided over transfer of power & partition.

Mountbatten plan :

- ① Also called June 3rd, 1947 plan.
- ② Independence of princely states ruled out they have to join either India or Pakistan.
- ③ Independence of Bengal ruled out
- ④ Punjab and Bengal Legislative assemblies to vote for partition
- ⑤ Sindh would decide its own fate
- ⑥ Referendum in NWFP and Sylhet district of Bengal

- ② Creation of Boundary Commission
under Radcliffe
- ⑧ Freedom to Come on 15th Aug, 1947

Contribution of Mountbatten

- ① He was very Quick and firm
in making Decisions
- ② Liking among princes: As
princes respected him so it was
easy to convince princes for plan
- ③ Unity: He tried to make
Pakistan as small as possible &
also to make India united &
Stable.
- ④ Poor Boundary Commission: Set
up under Immature Judge Caused
huge problems in settling boundary
disputes $\Rightarrow$ led to Riots.

Ultimately Mountbatten represented
British interest & wanted to leave
India very soon led to haphazard
developments.

Q.8. Why was there a sudden spurt in famines in colonial India since mid-eighteenth century? Give reasons.

Ans. from mid 18th till beginning of 19th century more than two crore people died of starvation caused by famines.

Reasons for Famines

(A) Economic reasons

- ① Revenue policies of britishers like permanent land settlement, 1793 extracted maximum rents from peasants.
- ② Deindustrialization: Destruction of Handicraft and artisan industry.
⇒ Increased pressure on Agriculture.
- ③ Impoverishment of peasantry by moneylenders, zamindars etc.
- ④ No Technological improvement

in Agricultural methods.

(B) Political Reasons

(5) Diversion of food supply for military purposes.

(6) Policies: like Subsidiary alliance and Doctrine of lapse $\Rightarrow$ Controlled princes $\Rightarrow$ No focus to peasants.
(Responsibility with no authority)

(7) one way trade policies: cheaper raw material to England & costly goods to India which poor can't buy.

(C) Social reasons

(8) White man's burden: Considered their duty to civilize the Indians
 $\rightarrow$ Racist ~~Attitude~~ Attitude $\rightarrow$ Peasants suffered most.

Shashi Tharoor in his book "An Era of darkness" called Britishers sole reasons for famines in India due to above reasons.

Q9 The Quit India movement was a people's movement cutting across the class divides but it was the women's leadership that left the clear mark. Analyze.

Ans QIM was launched on August 8, 1942 from Gowalia tank in Mumbai & saw widespread participation of all sections including women.

Role of women in QIM

- ① Matangin Hazare : from West Bengal. Also known as "Buxhi Gandhi" participated & faced suppression.
- ② Kanaklata Barua : from Assam. She was a leading volunteer of Mrityu Vahini.
- ③ Bhogeshwari phukanani (Assam) inspired other women to join QIM.

④ Sucheta Kriplani : She founded "All India Mahila Congress" & protested against govt in 1992.

⑤ Underground activities :

- ↳ Giving shelters to revolutionaries
- ↳ Running secret underground Radio by "Usha Mehta"

⑥ Aruna Asaf Ali : She hoisted Congress flag at Gandhi's tank.

⑦ It was most liberating experience for women.

⑧ Extent : from almost all caste, religion the women participated.

QIM witnessed the true "Nari Shakti" of India and ultimately led to Independence.

Q10 Socio religious reforms of 19th century did not just impact the Hindu Society but have impacted other religions too. Comment.

Ans Socio-religious reforms movements brought new awakening in society cutting across almost all religions & castes.

Hindus

- ① Brahmo Samaj of Rammohan Roy strived to cure hindu society.
for eg: Abolition of Sati,
widow remarriage.
- ② Arya Samaj of Dayanand Saraswati.
A revivalist movt $\Rightarrow$ "Go back to Vedas"
- ③ Satyashodhak Samaj by Jyotiba Phule for caste problems

Muslims

- ① Aligarh movement of Sir

② Wahabi^o movt. → promoted pure teachings of Islam.

Sikh

- ① Singh Sabha movement to inculcate modern ideas & educating masses
- ② Gurudwara reforms movement led to formation of SGPC (A democratic body)

Parsis

- ① Rahnumai Mazdayan Sabha
by Dada bhai Naoroji to clean
Parsi society of evils like purdah
- Rast Goftar also started.

These reforms ushered an era of Renaissance & promoted Rationalism, humanism and universalism

Q-11) Sanskrit literature in general and particu-
larly in Gupta age set a high watermark
for literary history of ancient India. Discuss.

Ans → Sanskrit literatures are very significant
for they reflect real culture of
Ancient India.

Sanskrit literatures

(A) Excluding Gupta Age

① Vedas : four vedas i.e. Rig Veda
(Rituals), Sama veda (Hymns), Yajur
veda (Sacrifice) and Atharvaveda (Magic)

② Upanishads : Philosophical
understanding of the world
e.g. Muktika upni'shad.

e.g. Maha upani'shad ⇒ Idea of
Vasudhaiv kutumbakam.

i.e. world is one family.

- ③ Rajatarangini of Kalha shows Realistic history of Kashmir
- ④ Gita Govinda by Jayadeva has devotional songs in praise of Lord Krishna.
- ⑤ Kirtanuniya by Bharvi of Pallava
- ⑥ Gupta Age literature
- ⑥ Ashtadhyayi of Panini : It gives rules of Sanskrit Grammar & enriches language.
- ⑦ Kalidasa : Navaratna of Gupta wrote Meghaduta (epic love story), Raghuvamsha (story of Lord Rama), Kumar Sambhava (Kartikya's story). etc.
- He is known as greatest poet of the world.

⑧ Astrology : Aryabhatiya by Aryabhatta & Panchasiddhantika by Varahmihir Calculated planet movements.

⑨ Medicine : "Astangasamagraha" written by Vagabhatta. It provides details about "tridoshas" - i.e. Vatta, Pitta & Kaph.

⑩ Mudrarakshash by Nishakchadatta
It is ~~is~~ about how Chanakya & Chandragupta overthrew Nandas & established Mauryan empire

⑪ Epics like Mahabharat and Ramayana Completed during Gupta

⑫ Kamsutra by Katyan ⇒ Sexual education to urban people.

All Sanskrit literature during Gupta were Dramas & none were tragedies.

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Q-12

Discuss the Significance of Lion & Bull figure in Indian mythology, art & architecture.

Ans

Lion & Bull figure in Indian history represent rich cultural heritage

Significance of Lion

(A) In Mythology

- (1) Companion of Goddess Durga
- (2) Narsimha represents Vishnu in Half man and half Lion form
- (3) King of Animals representing strength.
- (4) Moral stories in Panchatantra of Vishnu Sharma reflected through lions.
- (5) Buddha's teachings also symbolised by lion. eg: Jataka tales

(B) Art and Architecture :

(6) Sarnath pillar of Ashoka : Lion Capital is adopted as National emblem of India $\Rightarrow$ placed over new parliament building.

(7) Sun temple Konark : Intricate Carvings of Lion on temple walls enhance its beauty.

Significance of Bull

(A) In Mythology

(8) Companion of Lord Shiva representing strength & valor, fertility.

(9) Worshipped for Agricultural prosperity.

(10) Lord Krishna story as Cow & bull herder.

⑧ In Art & Architecture

⑪ Lion Capital at Rampurva (Bihar)

Now kept at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

⑫ Kalibangan Bull from Indus Valley civilization shows importance of Animals during IVC.

⑬ Temples: Nandi Bull outside Thanjavore temple in Tamil Nadu.

Ultimately Lion & Bull figure signify the importance of Nature worship, Animal welfare which have been prevalent in Indian culture since ages.

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Q-13

Within the Constitutional field -----
In light of this statement discuss the
Contribution of moderates to Indian National
movement along with their limitations.

Ans

Moderates relied on Constitutional
agitations, prayers & petitions to
lead an orderly political programme

Contribution of Moderates

(A) Economic critique

(1) Brain theory:

- Given by Dada bhai Naoroji in his
book "Poverty & unbritish rule in India"
- Idea of one nation taking wealth
of another was easily grasped
by masses

(2) criticized trade policies → one way trade policy ruining local industry

(B) Constitutional Agitations

- (3) Self government : Demanded
Self govt. on the lines of colonies
of Canada & Australia.
- (4) Demanded Increasing Indian
Representation in Legislature.

(C) Administrative Contribution

- (5) Demanded Separation of executive
from judiciary
- (6) Reforms in Civil Services,
Police, Judiciary.

(D) Civil liberties

- (7) Strongly advocated for freedom
of speech & expression,
foreg :→ Strong upwar on arrest
of Tilak for his articles in
"Keshari".

Limitations of moderates

- ① Narrow social base : only elite, educated upper class ^{people} urban ~~people~~ participated
- ② No faith in capacity of masses
Thought that masses are backward & conservative & lacked strength
- ③ Reactionary elements like Sir Syed Ahmad promoted by Britishers who formed United patriotic association to counter INC.
- ④ Government termed them Disloyal Babus, Seditious brahmins etc.
- ⑤ Got caught in Carrot & Stick policy of Britishers

Despite limitations, Moderates represented most progressive section of society & prepared groundwork for future movement.

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Q → 14

The English were unwittingly drawn into the political turmoil created by Indians themselves & were almost completely forced to acquire Indian territories. Initially Comment on this colonial view of British Conquest in India.

Ans

English came into India in 1600 AD as traders and made it their home till 1947. Debate goes on how could British rule over Indians. let us explore.

Conditions Created by Indians themselves

① fragmented polity : Decline of mughal state & Rise of regional kingdoms was easy to exploit by English.

② No focus on Navy : Except few like Tipu Sultan, other rulers did not enhance naval strength.

③ No Sense of Nationalism :

Regional leaders cared for regional issues & got into fight with each other, while Britishers fought for glory of Britain.

④ Declining Agriculture & no focus on innovation by rulers or mughals.

⑤ Melting pot of all cultures :

In past also India absorbed Sungas, Kushans, Greeks & muslims but none had an effect like Britishers.

⑥ Socio-economic issues like

Caste discrimination, exploitation of women etc made society weak.

Deliberate attempts by Britishers to rule India

① Interference in internal

matters of rulers for personal gains
(2) Used Divide & Rule policy: pitted one state against another, Caste & religion against other counterparts to rule effectively.

(3) Policy of "Subsidiary alliance" & "Doctrine of lapse" → intention is to forcefully acquire territories

(4) Revenue policies created to maximise profit & fulfill offers.

(5) One way trade policy destroyed Indian Handicraft & artisans.

So, finally one can say that it was mix of both weaknesses in Indian society & deliberate attempt of Britishers to expand their empire. They saw an opportunity and fully exploited it

Q. 15 What were the factors that helped in the development of Revolutionary Extremism in first half of 20th Century? What was the impact of revolutionary extremists on the national political scene?

Ans Revolutionary activities were significant as it brought new consciousness in freedom struggle & impacted modern political scene in multiple ways

Factors for rise of Revolutionary Extremism

(A) Early Extremism (1907 - 1917)

- ① Dissatisfied with moderate politics of prayer, petitions & protests.
- ② Reactionary policies of Curzon for eg: partition of Bengal.
- ③ International influences for eg: Japan's victory over Russia, Ethiopia's victory over Italy busted myth of European Invincibility

- ④ Realization of true nature of British rule : that poor Indian Condition is because of British policies
Es! Drain theory
- ⑤ Leadership of Lal-Bal-Pal motivated youth
- ⑥ Late Revolutionary activities (1920s onwards)
- ⑥ Repressive acts like Rowlatt act
- ⑦ Russian Revolution of 1917 brought Socialist elements
- ⑧ Socio-economic grievances :
Rising prices, heavy tax etc
- ⑨ New leaders : Bhagat Singh in Punjab, Surya Sen in Bengal preached overthrow of govt. by mass armed rebellion.

Impact on political scene

- ① Turned the tide from Non-violent Gandhian style to armed struggle
- ② Mobilization of masses : especially youth who wanted to release their energy
- ③ Alternative way : After Gandhiji withdrew NCM, youth got disillusioned and turned to Extremism.
- ④ Brought Causes of peasants & workers into political scene
eg: AITUC formed. ~~in 1928~~
- ⑤ Severe Repression by governments.
eg: Surya Sen torched & hanged.
- ⑥ Ideological rethinking among leaders like Bhagat Singh who in the end favoured mass struggle & not individual heroic action.

Though it had limitations but it gave new hopes to masses.

Q → 16

Bring out the Constructive programmes of Mahatma Gandhi during Non-cooperation movt. & Civil disobedience movement.

Ans

Constructive programmes refer to those work among the masses which is not directly related to freedom struggle against government. It aims at reforming society & preparing masses for future roles.

Constructive programmes

① Untouchability:

→ Gandhi created All India "Anti-untouchability league".

→ Gandhi focused on "change in heart" of upper caste people

→ He was not against 'varna' system but the disabilities

of caste system.

② Hindu muslim unity :

Teaching masses about Brotherhood
& its collective strength.

organizing meeting b/w diff.
Communities

③ Teaching methods of Satyagraha
through Non-violence

④ flood and famine relief
work

⑤ Promotion of Indigenous goods
for eg: khadd.

⑥ Boycott of English goods

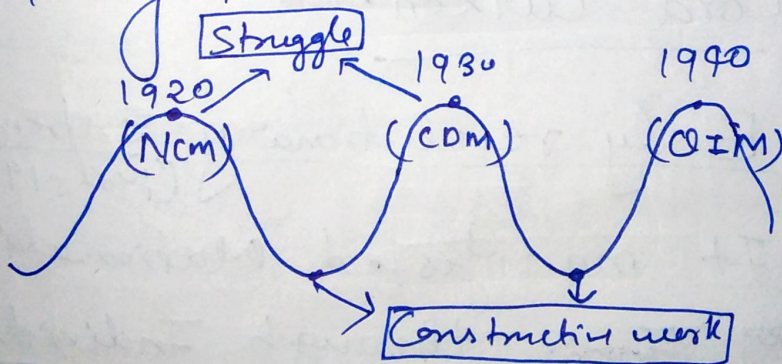
⑦ popularizing "Charkha" as the
Second lung of Nation.

⑧ Women empowerment : Encouraging women to play major role.
eg: Sarojini Naidu Camp.

⑨ Peasants & workers Cause
- legal awareness spread

⑩ National schools & Colleges
Opened up
eg: Bengal National College

⑪ Ashrams sprang up giving it an organizational look.



Peak → Struggle

Valley → Constructive work

Constructive work helped in recouping the energy of masses for the next phase of struggle.

Q-17

What are the various ways in which Nationalism manifested in India during colonial rule?

Ans

Nationalism arose due to brutal policies & unjust rule of colonial power.

Various ways of manifestation :

① Swadeshi^o movement (1905)

→ In response to Bengal partition & also brutal policies of Lord Curzon.

② Early revolutionary Extremism (1907-1917)

→ It manifested Nationalist ~~by~~ ~~Ind~~ through Individual Heroic action like Russian Nihilists

for eg: Mitra mel by Savarkar

③ Rowlatt Satyagrah

→ To oppose unjust Rowlatt act
It was first mass strike of Gandhian phase

④ Non Cooperation - Khilafat movement

→ To undo the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs

⑤ Revolutionary extremism with Mix of Socialism

→ Impact of Russian revolution & failure of Non Cooperation movt.
ex: Bhagat Singh's HRA
Bomb in legislative assembly.

⑥ Civil disobedience movt. (1930s)

- Amidst back drop of Round Table Conferences

- Salt Satyagraha to unite people

⑦ Individual Satyagraha → By Vinoba Bhave & Mehra to show Strength of masses.

⑧ Quit India movement : final do or die spirit among people for immediate independence

⑨ INA trials & opposition by masses in huge numbers

⑩ Royal Indian Navy mutiny on HMS Talwar Soldiers protested It shaken foundation of Colonial rule.

Freedom Struggle evolved over years and finally granted Independence with partition.

Q-18 To what extent women participated in different phases of freedom struggle? How did this activism & politicization of women promote a feminist Consciousness in Colonial India?

Ans Women's participation in freedom struggle was most liberating phase for women to express themselves

① Suadeshi movement (1905) :

first time came out in large number. Mostly urban women.

participated & tied Rakhi on each other hand

② Non Cooperation movement (1920)

→ Matangini Hazra : also called 'Buri'

Gandhi⁴ was prominent figure

→ Annie besant also participated & earlier founded Home rule movement

③ Revolutionary activities

- Rajkumari Gupta during Kakori train case
- Durga devi Vohra helped in Naujawan Bharat Sabha of Bhagat Singh

④ Civil disobedience (1930)

- Bhageshwari phunkarani from Assam
- Rain Gaidinkiu from Nagaland

⑤ → Aruna & Asaf Ali during Salt Satyagrah

⑥ Quit India movement

- large number of women.
- e.g.: Kanaklata barua (Assam)
- Usha mehta (Underground Radio)
- Sucheta kripalani etc.

Emergence of feminist Consciousness

- ① Equality : Women saw themselves doing equally good as men in struggle.
for ex: Rani Jhansi Regiment
in INA
 - ② Leadership provided by leaders like Annie Besant & Sarojini Naidu encouraged other women & broke gender stereotypes
 - ③ Challenging orthodoxy : Idea of women confined to house shattered & women became ready for wider role.
 - ④ Women education, widow remarriage etc promoted in constructive activities of Gandhiji
- Women's participation displayed true 'Nari Shakti' of India & led to formation of organizations like "SEWA" after Independence

Q-19

How did British economic policies favour the western capitalist class at the expense of India's economic interests? What were the factors which facilitated modest Indian industrial development in the starting decades of 20th Century, despite an obstructing Colonial presence?

Ans

British economic policies systematically destroyed Indian Industries. But there were some growth in Indian Industry too.

Favouring western capitalists :

- ① Tariff policy: Imposing huge duty on Indian made goods export & zero duty on British made goods import in India.
- ② Supplier of Raw material :
India became dumping ground

for final british goods & Supplier
of raw materials like Cotton to
Manchester.

③ Transportation: System of Railways,
Roads developed to transport goods
to nook & corner of country.

④ Revenue policies: Extraction of
maximum rent $\Rightarrow$ impoverishment
of peasantry $\Rightarrow$ shift towards
plantation crops which benefitted
Company & its Shareholders.

⑤ Using moneylenders, Bankers, Princes
as Instrument of exploitation
& profit maximization.

⑥ No steps in modernization of
Agriculture.

Modest Indian Industrial development

- ① Cotton mill in Bombay was set up due to high demand of goods.
- ② jute mill at Rishra (Bengal) made to grow at low level
- ③ mostly efforts by rich individuals like Tatas Association like ASSOCHAM & FICCI created.
- ④ Steel factory forced to make high grade steel for Britishers vehicle.
Indian market demanded low grade steel
- ⑤ Opposition from Nationalists of British economic policies.
for ex: Drain theory by Naraji.
- ⑥ Rise of Socialism due to Russian revolution also helped in it

British policies ruined India's
Over the years through its 'policy of
Loot' & did not let Indian industry grow.

Q.20 Highlight the evolution of British policy on princely states, discuss the role played by princely states in Indian national movement.

Ans Princely states acted as bulwark of British rule in India. British policy towards them passed through four phases.

Evolution of phases

Phase 1: Policy of Ring fence (1765-1813)

- One state used against another
eg: Nizam against Mysore.
- States used as buffer state
for eg: Awadh used as Buffer to Bengal to protect Bengal from Afghan & Marathas.

Phase 2: Policy of Subordinate isolation (1813-1857)

- Based on British paramountcy.
- States to act under subordination of British
- 1833: Company only political function
inst insisted on prior approval on
matter of Succession
- Dalhousi annexed more than 8
states like Satara, Nagpur etc.

Phase 3: Policy of Subordinate union (1857-1935)

- Direct Control of Crown over States
- Completely subordinate to Crown.
- All major decision & with prior approval

Phase 4: Policy of Equal federation (1935-1947)

- GOI Act 1935 proposed an All India federation with representation from all princely States.

Role of princely states in National movement

- ① Loyalty : Mostly remained loyal to Britishers & were used as a break-water against struggle.
- ② Till 1920 : No effect of National movement in states.
- ③ 1920-1927 :
Political awareness of people rising.
1927 : All India States people Conference created. (AISPC)
- ④ 1927-37 : Congress started supporting movements in these states.
Nehru made president of AISPC in 1932
- ⑤ 1937 - Independence : 1949
Mandal movement increased power of Congress. people put pressure on princes to join National movement

Princely states played
limited role in freedom struggle as British provided them security & rewarded loyalty.