

NEXT IAS

RECEIVED
13 AUG 2023

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 : RITIKA CHITLANGIA

NEXT IAS Roll No. : AIM24GCRA075 Date of Examination : 13/8/23

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

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

1. How do the foreign accounts help in piecing together the history of Ancient India? Explain with suitable examples.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The pull of ancient civilization was so magnetic, that it invited various foreign travellers, the accounts of which provide detailed analysis of Ancient India.

(A) Chinese Travellers

(i) Fa Xien → came during the reign of Chandragupta II, and wrote about Buddhism, status of women (prevalence of sati), taxation system etc.

(ii) Hsün Tsang → came during the reign of Harsvardhan, and his book 'Si-Yu-ki' → city of Kannauj, trade with spice islands, nature of Harshe and his administration.

(B) Arabian Travellers

(i) Al-Biruni → wrote a book called 'Kitabul Hind' (during reign) and mon. in Fughla's talked about

religion, philosophy, alchemy etc.

(ii) Ibn Batuta \Rightarrow came during Tughlaq's rule \Rightarrow travelled almost entire India and wrote about things like 'Paan' and 'coconut', postal system etc - in his book 'Hikla'.

(c) European Travellers.

(i) Francois Bernier \Rightarrow came during Shahjahan's rule and wrote comparisons of medieval India with contemporary France.
Poor state of artisans, absence of private property etc.

(ii) Marco Polo \Rightarrow came during the Kakatiya's 'rudra mahadevi' queen.

and wrote about the queen.
(iii) William Hawkins \Rightarrow 1608 \Rightarrow Sahajir \Rightarrow asked for permission of trade.

Therefore, the account of several scholars - help in construction of several phases of history.

2. Compare and contrast the Nagara and Dravida styles of temple architecture.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The Nagara and Dravida styles of architecture, embodied the temple architecture of ancient India.

Differences b/w Nagara & Dravida

<u>Nagara</u>	<u>Dravida</u>
1) Patronage of <u>Guptas</u>	1) Patronage of <u>Pallavas</u>
2) Presence of <u>Antarala</u> and <u>Mandapa</u>	2) Presence of only <u>Antarala</u>
3) Absence of <u>water tank</u> ⇒ dependent on rainfall	3) Presence of <u>water tank</u>
4) Absence of <u>gopurams</u>	4) Presence of <u>gopurams</u>
5) Absence of <u>gated boundary wall</u>	5) Presence of <u>gated boundary wall</u>

⑥ Further bifurcated

into:

- Selanki
- Chandala
- Osaka

⑦ The presence of shikhara.



Eg: Ten Temple, Chausath
Yogini Temple.

⑥ Further bifurcated

into

- Hoysala
- Kakatiya
- Andhra

⑦ Presence of Vimana →



pyramid.
Eg: Ramappa,
Halebid,
Chore Temple

Similarities b/w Nagara & Dravida

- ① Extensive use of stone.
- ② Presence of upraised platform.
- ③ Presence of sculptures on entry of temples.

Therefore, Nagara and Dravida architecture, present the living memories of ancient society and architecture.

3. Indian national congress was not the first political organisation but the culmination of a long process of political development in colonial India. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885, with the long history of institutionalisation of politics in India.

- 1) Brahmo Samaj \Rightarrow led by Raja Ram Mohun Roy for banning of sati and petition for freedom of press.
- 2) British India Association in Bengal \Rightarrow representing loyalists of British govt., for eg. landlords, zamindars etc.
- 3) East India Association by D.B. Naoroji \Rightarrow formed in London, to represent the woes of British rule in India.
- 4) Bombay Presidency Association \Rightarrow formed by K.T. Telang, Pune to represent Mumbai.

nationalist sentiments.

5) Indian Association at Calcutta,
led by S.N. Banerjee and
A.C. Mazumdar \Rightarrow to increase
the age of civil services
examination and betterment of
conditions of bonded labourers.

6) Levants of India Society \Rightarrow
led by M.K. Gokhale, for the
awakening of masses and service
to mankind.

The culmination of political
organisation was seen in
the formation of Indian
National Congress in 1885,
which paved the way for
mass agitation for freedom.

4. The revolt of 1857, called the First Indian War of Independence, was neither "first" nor a "war of independence". Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The revolt of 1857 is often called as 'First War of Independence', but it was actually preceded by several revolts and objectives were different.

(I) Revolt of 1857 \Rightarrow Not the [FIRST] wave of Independence.

(i) Agrarian revolts, preceding 1857 revolts, like Indigo, Deccan, Pabna etc.

(ii) Tribal revolts \Rightarrow against the expansion of commercial cultivation and threat to traditional socio-economic

fabric of the country.
Eg: Khond uprising, Santhal Revolt, Chuar rebellion.

(iii) Socio-religious reform movements like Fanari revolt,

Kuki revolt etc.

(II) Revolt of 1857 \Rightarrow Not the first
WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

The revolt was not the war of independence, because it did not envision a nationalist pan-India uprising, towards freedom of India from foreign rule.

Eg: Regionalistic \Rightarrow Awadh and Uttar.
South India was absent.

\rightarrow Class-limited \Rightarrow did not see
participation of landed class,
zamindars, educated intelligentsia.

\rightarrow The leaders of revolt did
not seek to create an 'independent'
'sovereign' India, rather they
wanted to go back to 'feudalistic'
Mughal federation.

Thus, the revolt of 1857, did mark
a turning point in nationalistic struggle,
but it cannot be deemed as first
war of independence.

5. Gandhian phase of the national movement brought in a new set of ideas, philosophies and added wind to the sails of the national movement. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The introduction of Gandhi in the field of nationalistic struggle, maintained the evolution of new ideas and philosophies.

Gandhian phase (1919-1947)

Ideas

- ① Mobilisation of masses \Rightarrow led to participation of masses as now they achieved a way to 'act' on their grievances.
- ② Inclusion of diverse sections of society, who were till then aloof from mass struggle \Rightarrow women, youth, students, peasants etc.
- ③ Accommodation diverse sections of society like peasants and zamindars; workers and businessment \Rightarrow Gandhi was a skilled negotiator.

- ④ Hindu-Muslim unity : Integration of Khilafat and non-cooperation.
- ⑤ Peaceful means of resistance like boycott, picketing of liquor shops, fasting, civil disobedience etc.

Philosophies

- ① Satyagraha \Rightarrow non-violent means to achieve the ends. A true 'satyagrahi' will always remain 'truthful' to his cause and 'peaceful' to achieve them.
- ② Simplicity and emphasis on self-reliance : charkha and khadi became the symbol of Gandhian movement.
- ③ Unity in diversity
- Therefore, Gandhi transformed the momentum and intensity of national struggle, which forced the British to grant independence to India.

6. Assess the role of Subash Chandra Bose in India's Struggle for Independence.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Subhash chandra Bose was a visionary youth leader, who provided an alternate form of resistance to achieve freedom.

Role of Subhash C Bose.

① Introduced socialism in freedom struggle and propounded the ideas of 'state ownership of production'.

② Formed the All-India Forward Bloc ⇒ worked within the Congress.

③ Founded the Free India Union in Britain, and sought help from future to achieve freedom of India.

④ Took over the leadership of Indian National Army from Capt. Mohan Singh and became the leader of Provisional.

Government for Free India, at
Singapore.

⑤ with the help of Japanese, he
captured Andaman Islands and
renamed them as Chakrad and
Swaraj.

⑥ His ideas and philosophies
were based on reason and
nationality, advocated:

- (i) rapid industrialisation of India
- (ii) modern scientific education
- (iii) secular state
- (iv) strong military and defence
indigenization.

Thus, the ideas and visions of
Bose has helped guide the
development of modern 'post-
independence' India, with
contemporary relevance.

7. What was Mountbatten Plan? Highlight the contributions of Lord Mountbatten in the final transfer of power and the ultimate independence of India.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

On 3rd June 1947, British Government, under leadership of Clement Attlee, replaced Wavell, with Mountbatten, who gave the final structure of British departure from India.

Mountbatten Plan \Rightarrow with reference to Partition of India.

(i) The constitutional legislative assemblies of Bengal and Punjab would meet separately and decide on issue of Partition.

(ii) Dominions will be separate from the union.

(iii) The legislative assembly of Sindh will decide through discussion.

(iv) The council of Sylhet and North-Western Frontier Province will conduct a referendum to seek public opinion, w.r.t. partition.

(v) A constituent Assembly will be formed to draft the Constitution for India.

- (vi) Paramountcy of Princely states will lapse and they can decide autonomously to join India or Pakistan.
- (vii) A Boundary Commission will be formed under Radcliffe, to demarcate boundaries between India and Pakistan.

Contributions of Mountbatten.

- 1) After the failure of Wavell Plan and Cabinet Mission, it was Mountbatten's strategy that was accepted by Congress and League.
 - 2) He was able to strike out the balance between public opinion and political pressures, to decide the dynamics of partition.
 - 3) He was the last viceroy of India, who formally transferred the independence of India to Nehru.
- Therefore, the contribution of Mountbatten to Independence of India, is still relevant, w.r.t. intricacies of border areas.

8. Why was there a sudden spurt in famines in colonial India since the mid-eighteenth century?
Give reasons. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The mid 18th century saw a sudden spurt in the number of famines, as observed in 1866, 1867, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

Reasons

- 1) British imperialism \Rightarrow expansion of commercial cultivation like indigo, tea etc. \Rightarrow decline in traditional food crops \Rightarrow disequilibrium in food supply and demand.
- 2) Exorbitant revenue policies \Rightarrow the agricultural productivity was low, but revenue demand was high, led to selling of crops at low prices \Rightarrow meagre surplus \Rightarrow loss of food supply.
- 3) Increase in frequency of droughts \Rightarrow coupled with inadequate irrigation infrastructure

by British.

4) Increase on rural press will \Rightarrow limited housing space, pressure on natural resources like soil increased \Rightarrow decrease in soil productivity.

5) Lack of diversification of alternate sources of incomes \Rightarrow crop failure affected a large population dependent on it, due to de-industrialisation of India.

6) Frequent outbreaks of plague and diseases, which exacerbated the existing crisis.

thus, frequent famines added to discontent of people, which led to rise of revolutionary extremism in first half of 20th century

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The Quit India Movement started with Gandhi's mantra of 'Do or Die' on 9th August, 1942.

People's movement \Rightarrow saw the wide-scale participation of various sections of society:

- (i) Peasant groups from Awadh, Bihar and Bengal.
- (ii) Participation of student and youth organisations \Rightarrow provided organisational support.
- (iii) Inclusion of businessmen, represented by ASSOCHAM and FICCI.
- (iv) Worker's movement, as seen in Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad etc.

However, it was the women's leadership that left a clear mark.

Women's leadership

- ① Usha Mehta → ran an underground radio station.
- ② Sucheta Kriplani and Aruna Asaf Ali, led movements of Gowalia Tank.
- ③ Mattangni Karra, led a procession of 6000 women.
- ④ Sarojini Naidu, provided a substitute for arrested leaders.
Gave speeches and mobilised the masses.
- ⑤ Nandini Devi, led marches and organised civil disobedience.
Thus, Quit India movement can be considered as an anomaly, as it provided wide-scale resistance, against British rule, after the failure of Cripps mission.

10. Socio-religious reforms of the 19th Century did not just impact the Hindu society but have impacted other religions too. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

The socio-religious reform movements of 19th century, marked the renaissance of Indian religion, led by educated intelligentsia.

Impact on Hindu society.

- 1) Banning of sati \Rightarrow efforts of Raja Ram Mohun Roy and Brahmo Samaj.
- 2) Acceptance and legal recognition of widow remarriage in Hindu society \Rightarrow Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's efforts.
- 3) Reduction in caste consciousness \Rightarrow by efforts of Param Hansa Mandali, Prarthana Samaj, Satyashodhak Samaj.
- 4) Focus on purity of religion and reinstating the authority of Vedas.
Eg: Arya Samaj.

Impact on Islam

- 1) Wahabi movement - led by Syed Ahmed Khan \Rightarrow focussed on improvement

of economic and literary levels of muslims → establishment of mohemmadan Aligarh school, later known as Aligarh university.

2) Deoband school - revivalist movement that wanted to purify Islam, and focus on traditional Quranic education, rather than modern education.

Impact on christianity

1) Young Bengal movement led by Henry Vivian denozio → radical ideas in christianity.

2) Theosophical society - led by H.S. Olcott and HP Blavatsky, later taken over by Annie Besant → transmigration of soul and universal brotherhood.

Therefore, the reform movements were aimed at reduction of biases and stagnation in the society, irrespective of religion.

11. Indian Philosophy and tradition played a significant role in conceiving and shaping the monuments and their art in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Indian philosophy played a
crucial role in the design
and reflection of values of
ancient art and architecture.

Influence on monuments

① During the Harappan phase,
the philosophy was more
pragmatic, than religions ⇒
parallel systems of computation
and focus on geometry
Eg: Grid level planning of cities,
90° roads intersection etc.

② During the Mauryan period
in 6th century ⇒ Buddhism
and Jainism influenced
the formations of Buddhist
monasteries, chaityas and

Viharas

Eg: Kouli and Kanheri caves

③ During Gupta phase (4-6th century) → focus was on vedic philosophies and Hindu traditions ⇒ development of Nagara temple architecture.

④ During medieval India, Mecca and Quran became important, leading to calligraphy inscriptions, dome-shaped architecture in India.

Influence on art.

1) In the pre-historic phase, the cave paintings reflect the scenes of nature, animals, community living ⇒ traditional lifestyle.

2) In the times of Ashoka, Buddhism grew, leading to development of 'fresco' style of painting ⇒ eg: dying Apsara, flying Princess etc.

③ Miniature school of art, driven by 'kingship' during imperial phase \Rightarrow reflecting divinity of kings.

Eg: 'Halo' around Shah Jahan.

④ Bhakti - sufi traditions \Rightarrow love for god \Rightarrow development of 'romantic' painting of 'Radha - Krishna'.

Therefore, the present-standing monuments and art forms, played a crucial role in our understanding of ancient philosophies and traditions.

12. Discuss the significance of the lion and bull figures in Indian mythology, art and architecture.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

'Lion' and 'Bull' are seen as recurring figurines, starting from 18th century onwards.

significance of 'Lion' & 'Bull'.

(i) Mythology

→ During Harappan period ⇒ the 'Pasupati seal' 'Proto-Shiva' was surrounded by 'bull' ⇒ representing connect with animals.

→ In the period of Kushanas, 'bull terracotta' figurines have been discovered ⇒ representing a religious cult.

(ii) Art.

→ Highest use during Buddhism. 'Bull' ⇒ fertility and Buddha Birth of

'Lion' \Rightarrow Buddha as the leader of
shakya clan.

$\therefore \rightarrow$ It is used in sculptures

Eg: Sarnath Pillar \rightarrow 34
sitting lions.

\rightarrow sculptures of Bull have been
found in the carvings of
various stupas and Buddhist
caves.

(iii) Architecture.

(i) In Dravida Temple architecture,
at the 'Gopurams' of buildings,
fierce looking Nirritas,
along with Bulls are
represented.

(ii) Lion is seen as a major
symbol in Mughal paintings
and architecture.

Eg: The depiction of 'lion' and 'goat', under the suzerainty of mughal kings \Rightarrow that entire subjects will be equally protected.

therefore, the symbolic importance of the 'lion' and 'bull' architecture is extremely important to understand the connotations of power.

13. Within the constitutional field, the moderates never visualised a clinical separation from the British empire; what they wanted was only limited self-government within the imperial framework. In light of this statement discuss the contribution of moderates to the National Movement along with their limitations. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The Moderate phase of the Indian National Congress, started with formation of congress in 1885, and continued till 1905.

Contributions of moderates.

1) Economic critique of the British Rule.

→ leaders like D.B. Naoroji (Poverty and Un-British Rule); R.C. Dutt (Essays on colonialism) and H.K. Mukherjee (Economic History of India) ⇒ Drain of wealth theory.

2) Constitutional Demands.

→ self-government within imperial framework.

- separation of executive from judiciary
- Indianisation of administrative services.
- reduction on defense expenditure, and welfare of the people.
- ③ Formal political organisation
 - Provided a discussion forum for the formal presentation of demands and increasing participation of Indians in colonial government.
- ④ led to some of liberal reforms like Moulvi-into Reforms (voting powers, discussion on budget); and the Montford reforms.

Limitations

- 1) slow pace of progress ⇒ Believed in the power of protesting within constitutional bounds, ignorance by the British govt.

- 2) lacked the capability in
mass movements \Rightarrow kept the
freedom struggle aloof from the
masses.
- 3) Political Mendacity - The extremists
dubbed the 3 P's formula \rightarrow
Petition, Prayer and Propaganda of
moderates, as ineffective.
- 4) could not stand united with the
extremists \Rightarrow carrot and
stick policy of British to separate
the Congress \Rightarrow great split
of 1907.

Therefore, the dissatisfaction
with moderates gave rise to
extremist phase of Congress
(1905-1919), which further
paved the way for
Gandhian revolution.

14. 'The English were unwillingly drawn into the political turmoil created by the Indians themselves and were almost forced to acquire Indian territories'. Critically comment on this colonial view of the British conquest of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Some British historians have weaved the narrative of the 'forced' acquiring of Indian territories by Etc.

Analysis

Positives / Arguments in Favor.

1) Battle of Plassey \Rightarrow one of the reasons for discontent of Siraj-ud-Daulah was the fortification of British Fort. St. William \Rightarrow British fortified it to protect their interests from Napoleonic threat, rather than the objective of acquiring Bengal. \Rightarrow forced to fight Battle of Plassey.

2) In corrupt wars, Chanda Sahib exposed the hollowness of indigenous kingdoms during the

Battle of Wandiwash \Rightarrow British EIC wanted to defeat the French company, and not acquire the Arcot state.

3) It was the weakness and the internal rivalries of Marathas, that led to hopes for the British to seize Maratha empire.

4) In Punjab, British signed the Treaty of Perpetual Friendship with Ranjit Singh, but post his death, the Afghan and Russian threat, forced British to capture Punjab.

Arguments Against

1) The Battle of Buxar \Rightarrow calculated attempt by the British to defeat Bengal, Awadh and Mughals \rightarrow to

claim sovereignty of entire India.

2) The intrusion of British in Hyderabad conflict between Muzaffaruddin and Mohammed Shah ⇒ to gain territorial & monetary benefits.

3) The British demand of removing French governor 'Duplex' from Caranatic ⇒ perceived threat to British stronghold in India ⇒ wanted to secure their sovereignty.

4) The Treaty of Allahabad with Shah Alam II ⇒ Diwani rights of Bengal & Bihar & Odisha and deputation of British resident ⇒ wanted sovereign financial and territorial control.

therefore, the internal harmony with India, complemented the imperialistic ambitions of Britain.

15. What were the factors that helped in the development of Revolutionary extremism in the first half of the 20th Century? What was the impact of revolutionary extremists on the national political scene?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The first half of 20th century was marked by the revolutionary extremism, led by leaders like B. C. Tilak, Khudiram Bose, Pranfulla Chaki etc.

Factors for Revolutionary Extremism.

- ① Dissatisfaction with moderate achievements ⇒ political mendicancy of 3P's formula - Prayer, Petition and Propaganda.
- ② Exposure of true nature of British rule ⇒ through the economic critique, presented by 'Drain of Wealth' theory of

D. B. Naoroji.

3) Economic hardships \Rightarrow famines,
unemployment, revenue
burden, debt, exorbitant
interest rates charged by
moneylenders.

4) conservative policies of 'Lord
Curzon \Rightarrow

(i) Calcutta Corporation Amendment
Act \Rightarrow decreased number of
elected representatives.

(ii) Indian University Act, 1904 \Rightarrow
reduced autonomy of universities.

(iii) Imperial Delhi Durbar when
famines of 1899 killed 2 lakh
people.

(iv) vernacular Press Act, 1878.

(v) Partition of Bengal \Rightarrow to
 curb the rising tendencies
 of nationalism.

These factors led to development
 of violent incidences like

Kanpur conspiracy case, attack on
Hardinge etc.

Impact of National Movement

1) led to involvement of masses ⇒
Swadeshi & Boycott led by
extremists was the first
mass movement.

2) Wanted the dream of ^{(Purna}
Swaraj ⇒ first time ^{introduced}
the concept of complete freedom.

3) Prepared the ground for
Gandhian mass struggle.

4) led to development of
communalism in Nationalism.

Eg: Glorification ancient Hindu
rule.

thus, the extremist phase was
a vital watershed movement
in the mass mobilisation
of freedom struggle.

16. Bring out the constructive programmes of Mahatma Gandhi during Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Mahatma Gandhi propounded the strategy of 'Satyagraha', which was implemented practically, through various mass constructive programmes.
struggles and
constructive programmes.

(i) Non-cooperation movement.

1) Resigning from government posts and giving up of honorary titles.

2) Boycott of schools, colleges, law courts etc. ⇒ self-reliance.

3) Boycott of foreign clothes, utensils, picqueting of liquor shops etc. ⇒ 'swadeshi' and impetus to domestic industry.

- 4) Integration of khilafat and Non-cooperation movement \Rightarrow unity.
Hindu & Muslim
- 5) Integration of khadi and charkha as the symbols of mass movement \Rightarrow indigenous glorification.
- 6) Remaining non-violent, and resisting the British violence.

ii) Civil Disobedience movement

- 1) Breaking of oppressive colonial laws \Rightarrow Eg:
salt law, chauki dani tax etc.

2) Integration of women, through methods of peaceful resistance like fasting, picketing, marches etc \Rightarrow upliftment of status of women.

- 3) Dandi march \Rightarrow spirit of strength
and resilience \Rightarrow motivated others to
practice civil disobedience.
- 4) emphasis on 'khadi' and
'charkha' again.
- 5) Requesting moral change in
society by integration of
Harajans in mass movement.

Therefore, Gandhi's constructive
programmes centered on
'struggle - peace - struggle' strategy,
focused on abolition of
untouchability, women degradation,
Hindu-Muslim unity and
building self-capacity of
masses.

17. What are the various ways in which nationalism manifested itself in India during colonial rule? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The Revolt of 1857 is considered as the beginning of nationalism in India, which reached its pinnacle under Gandhian leadership.

Manifestations of Nationalism

1) Revolt of 1857 \Rightarrow merger of various rebel leaders, and the symbolic leadership of Mughals (Bahadur Shah Zafar) \Rightarrow marked united and nationalistic stand against British.

2) Formation of various political associations like East India Association, Bombay Presidency Association and finally the Indian National Congress \Rightarrow institutionalisation of

Nationalism-

- 3) Extremist phase and the swadeshi and Boycott movement \Rightarrow organisation of masses, Hindu-Muslim Unity \Rightarrow Nationalistic sentiments emerging in Bengal.
- 4) Participation of women and untouchables \Rightarrow Quit India, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience perception of a 'United India'.
- 5) Swarajist & No-changers \Rightarrow wanted to reiterate nationalism through council entry and constructive programmes, respectively.
- 6) Emphasis on self-reliance, manifested through boycott of foreign goods, utensils, picketing of liquor shops etc \Rightarrow Charitable & Khendi.

Therefore, the various manifestations
of Nationalism, were the
key reason for the
motivation of masses to
win Atma swaraj'.



18. To what extent women participated in different phases of freedom struggle? How did this activism and politicisation of women promote a feminist consciousness in colonial India?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Women participation went through an evolutionary journey, in the process, leading to the development of a feminist consciousness in the country.

(I) Revolt of 1857.

→ Participation by women was varial in different regions, but it had limited impact on the overall outcome of revolt of 1857.

eg: Begum Hazrat Mahal ⇒ Lucknow
Rani of Jhansi ⇒ Jhansi
(Queen Manikarnika)

(II) INDIAN National Congress.

(a) Moderate Phase ⇒ limited participation by women ⇒

dominance of males.

(b) Extremist Phase \Rightarrow Annie

Besant led the Home Rule
movement, and became the
first female president of
congress, but the overall
participation by women were
limited.

(c) Gandhian Phase

(i) Non-cooperation movement \Rightarrow

widespread participation
of women in picketing of liquor
shops, boycott of foreign goods
fasting etc.

(ii) Civil Disobedience \Rightarrow Satyagrahi
Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi led
raids to salt factories \Rightarrow
leadership of women

(iii) Quit India Movement \Rightarrow
Anna Hazare, Usha Mehta, Sachin
Kaplan etc. \Rightarrow substituted for
absence of popular leaders.

Development of female consciousness
 1) The Gandhian phase inspired
 women in their self-capacity,
 and provided a forum for
discussion of women's issues.

2) The formation of all-women
contingent by Subhas C. Bose i.e.
Rani Shansi Battalion, led by
Capt. Lakshmi Swaminathan \Rightarrow
 inspired females to participate in
army.

3) Representation of women in
political forums \Rightarrow Sargini Naidu,
Anne Besant, Rajkumari

Amritkaur.

Therefore, freedom movement would be
incomplete without
participation of females.

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 the 20th century, despite an obstructing colonial presence? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

One of the major reasons for the colonialist intentions of Britain, was pillared on capitalisms and growing industrialisation in Britain.

British Economic Policies

(I) Drain of wealth \Rightarrow after the Battle of Buxar, British gained revenue rights \Rightarrow massive drain of wealth from India to Britain \Rightarrow favoured the western capitalist class.

(ii) One-way free trade policy \Rightarrow after industrialisation in Britain, import of cheap machine goods started \Rightarrow de-industrialisation of India and

restrictions and heavy customs
duty on Indian exports to Britain.

(IV) Financial capitalism \Rightarrow most of
the development of infrastructure
in India like Railways, accelerated
de-industrialisation of India and
favoured the western capitalist
class \Rightarrow deeper penetration of British goods.

Factors facilitating modest Indian
Industrial development (Early 20th C)

1) World War I \Rightarrow British imports
were directed towards war
supplies, gave the window
for Indian industries to
capture domestic and
world markets.

2) Protective tariffs in 1924 \Rightarrow
accelerated development of

Iron & steel industries
at Jamshedpur, BhadraVati and
Kulti.

3) Rising consciousness of
swadeshi & self-reliance.

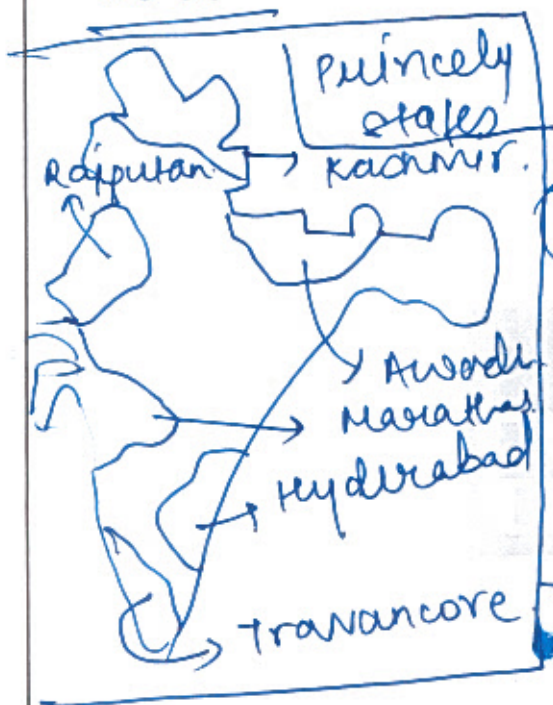
Eg: In 1906, Bengal Chemicals
Factory and Swadeshi Steam
Navigation Company was
started.

4) Mass mobilisation \Rightarrow Boycott of
Industrial goods of Britain \Rightarrow
rise in demand for Indian
goods.

Thus, beginning of mass phase
of freedom movement, also
led to organisation of
industrial interests, in the
form of ASSO CHAM and FICCI,
beginning of industrialisation
in India.

20. Highlighting the evolution of British Policy on Princely states, discuss the role played by princely states in the Indian national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

British India comprised of British India provinces and 2/5th area belonged to Princely states.



Evolution of British Policies.

① Policy of Ring Fence (1772-1813)

→ started by Warren Hastings

→ To create a buffer zone

to protect British territories from Maraatha & Afghan attacks.
Eg: capturing of Awadh

② Policy of subordinate isolation (1813-1857)

→ capturing of various states, through aggressive measures like misadministration (Awadh), Doctrine of lapse (Bharoi, Odaipur) etc.

→ Force of internal sovereignty but external sovereignty was captured.

③ Policy of subordinate union (1057-1935)
→ Direct administration by British government.

→ The rulers of princely states were given 'gaddis' → supreme authority became the queen of England.

④ Policy of loose federation (1935-1947)
→ Integration of rulers of princely states to suppress the rising wave of nationalism.

Role of princely states in national movement.

① Formed 'Raja Mandals', consisting of urban middle classes for propagation of democratic

Ideas and nationalistic sentiments.
Eg: Hyderabad, Gujarat, Kashmir
etc.

② Formation of 'All India States
Union' under leadership of Pt.
Nehru, for integration of
princely states, without which,
independence could not be achieved.

③ Provided organisational support
to the Congress movements
like NCM, Quit-India movement etc.

④ Awakened the nationalism of
masses, not only against the
colonial rule, but also against
the totalitarian rule of
indigenous princes.

Therefore, the princely states
played a crucial role in
deepening and extension
of freedom struggle, and
created the scope for a
unified India.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

