

Name of Candidate Mansi Gupta

Roll No. AIM 24 CGL 1025

Mobile Number

Email ID mansigupta2105@gmail.com

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3hr 45 min

(For filling by Examiners only)

S.No.	Max. mark	Max. Obtained	S.No.	Max. mark	Max. Obtained
1.	10		11.	15	
2.	10		12.	15	
3.	10		13.	15	
4.	10		14.	15	
5.	10		15.	15	
6.	10		16.	15	
7.	10		17.	15	
8.	10		18.	15	
9.	10		19.	15	
10.	10		20.	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Mentor's Comments:

- Note:
1. This booklet is to be used for attempting assessment tests and revision tests only.
 2. This page needs to be attached as first page of every uploaded test.

How did the foreign accounts help in piecing together history of ancient India? Explain with suitable examples.

Indian subcontinent had an influx of foreigners since time immemorial. These people not only contributed to the syncreticism of the nation but their records and writing give us a useful insight into our ancient past.

FOREIGN ACCOUNTS IN PIECING HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA

1) Administrative details

- many foreign travellers visited the courts of kings and provided details into the functioning of admin, systems etc.
- eg: Fa Hei during Chandragupta II

2) Law and order situation

- Fa Hei in his work also mentions how the rise of crime was ^{in control} there in Gupta period.

3) Geographical extent

- In work of Ptolemy [Geography], Strabo

and Megasthenes - we can piece together the geographical extent of India.

4) social conditions

- (i) scholars like Huen Tsang, Fa Hien and Megasthenes mention how diff region, dynasties and time period reflected diff conditions eg: sati, varna
- (ii) Portrayal of women, caste system and class system by Megasthenes in Indica.

5) spread of new religions

- (i) Chinese travellers mention about Buddhism and universities of Nalanda & Taxila.
- (ii) Nalanda - great centre of learning by Huen Tsang
- (iii) Patronage of kings towards religion also known and tolerant nature of Harsha.

(6) Economy, trade with other nations -

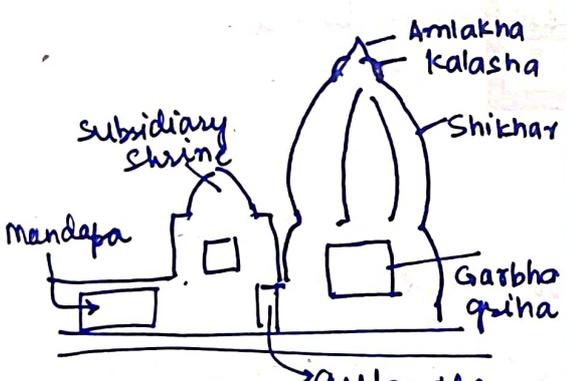
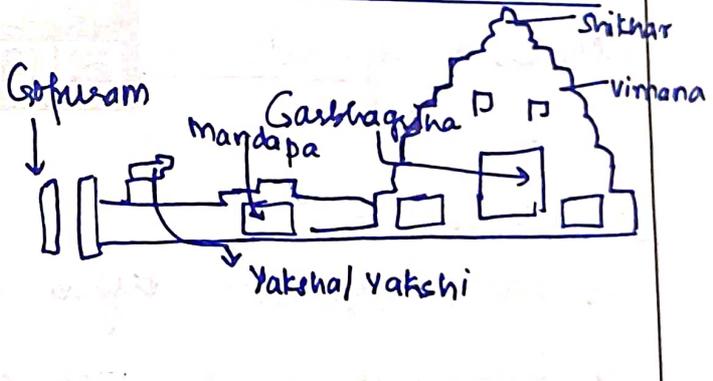
- (i) relations between Greece and India established through 'Indica'.
- (ii) Tax of Harsha's rule = $\frac{1}{6}$ th produce.

Thus, these accounts give us a vivid sense of society in ancient India by providing new insights

Q3. Compare & contrast the Nagara & Dravida style of Temple Architecture. [10 M].

Nagara and Dravida style of architecture were two very prominent schools which developed in different parts of country and have their influence till date.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE 2 SCHOOLS:

NAGARA	DRAVIDA
<p>1) Originated and prevalent in <u>North India</u></p> 	<p>2) Origin and prevalent in <u>Southern India</u></p> 
<p>2) Curvilinear shikhara pyramidal form</p>	<p>2) Stepped-pyramid like shikhara → vimana</p>
<p>3) <u>Crowning element</u> in ↳ kandariya Mahadev ↳ amalaka + shikhara</p>	<p>3) <u>Crowning element</u> → → shikhara → eg: Prithadeshwar.</p>
<p>4) Gopurams were generally absent</p>	<p>4) Huge gopurams existed [eg] - temples in Vijaynagar</p>

5) Exterior was carved and interiors usually plain - eg:- Jagannath Puri

6) Presence of multiple subsidiary shrines

7) Water tanks generally absent

8) Presence of mithuns at entrance in some schools → eg: Odisha

5) Intricately carved interiors. eg: Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram

6) Usually one single shrine.

7) Present inside temple usually eg:- Vithalswamy temple Hampi

8) Presence of Yaksha, Yakshi generally there.

SIMILARITIES

- ↳ Panchayatana style in use
- ↳ Importance of garbhagriha, Shikhas/vimana in both schools
- ↳ Presence of carving and sculptures
- ↳ Huge mandapa / waiting hall which demarcates area from garbhagriha.

Thus, both these schools have significant contribution to shaping the ethos and religious lives of people.

Indian national congress was not the first political orgn but culmination of a long process of political development in colonial India
Discuss. (10M)

Indian National Congress (1885) was created as to satisfy the demands of various groups for providing a voice to the concerns of Indians - which had been there for quite some time.

CULMINATION OF A LONG POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

1) Predated by many organizations :-

(i) Bangabhashika Prakashika Sabha (1835) in Bengal.

(ii) Zamindars' society of India which later culminated to Bengal British Association of India (1845)

2) Regional organizations also came about :-

(i) Bombay Association by Narsaji - East India Association (1866)

(ii) Madras Native Association (1852)

3) Organizations Post 1857 by nationalist leader + educated middle class :

(i) East India Association - Narsaji (1866)

(ii) Poona sawajanik sabha by Ranade

(iii) Indian association of Calcutta by SNath Banerjee (1883)

POLITICAL EVENTS WHICH LED TO
FORMATION OF CONGRESS

Simmering Demand
from these organizations
→ to reduce war spending
→ against arms act
→ against vernacular press act

Indian national conference
hosted in Calcutta by Surendra Nath Banerjee
[Pan India movement]

spread of common feelings of angst through media
like newspapers

sporadic revolts by tribals
[eg:- Munda's revolted from 1870s]

→ In a bid to avoid another event like 1857 and to provide a channel to pacify needs of Indian leaders, INC was established by A.O. Hume under Lord Dufferin in 1885.

Thus, Indian national Congress became one of the most formidable organizations with pan-India character and agenda.

Q4. The revolt of 1857, called the First War of independence was neither first nor a war of independence. Discuss (10M)

The revolt of 1857 was the first major uprising against British rule which changed the course of freedom struggle in days to come.

NEITHER FIRST :

1) Tribal Revolts :-

- Prior to 1857, many revolts like Pahanija (1773), Santhal (1855)

2) Peasant Revolts

such as Narkalbena [1790s], Pagal Panthis in Bengal.

3) Zamindar Revolts

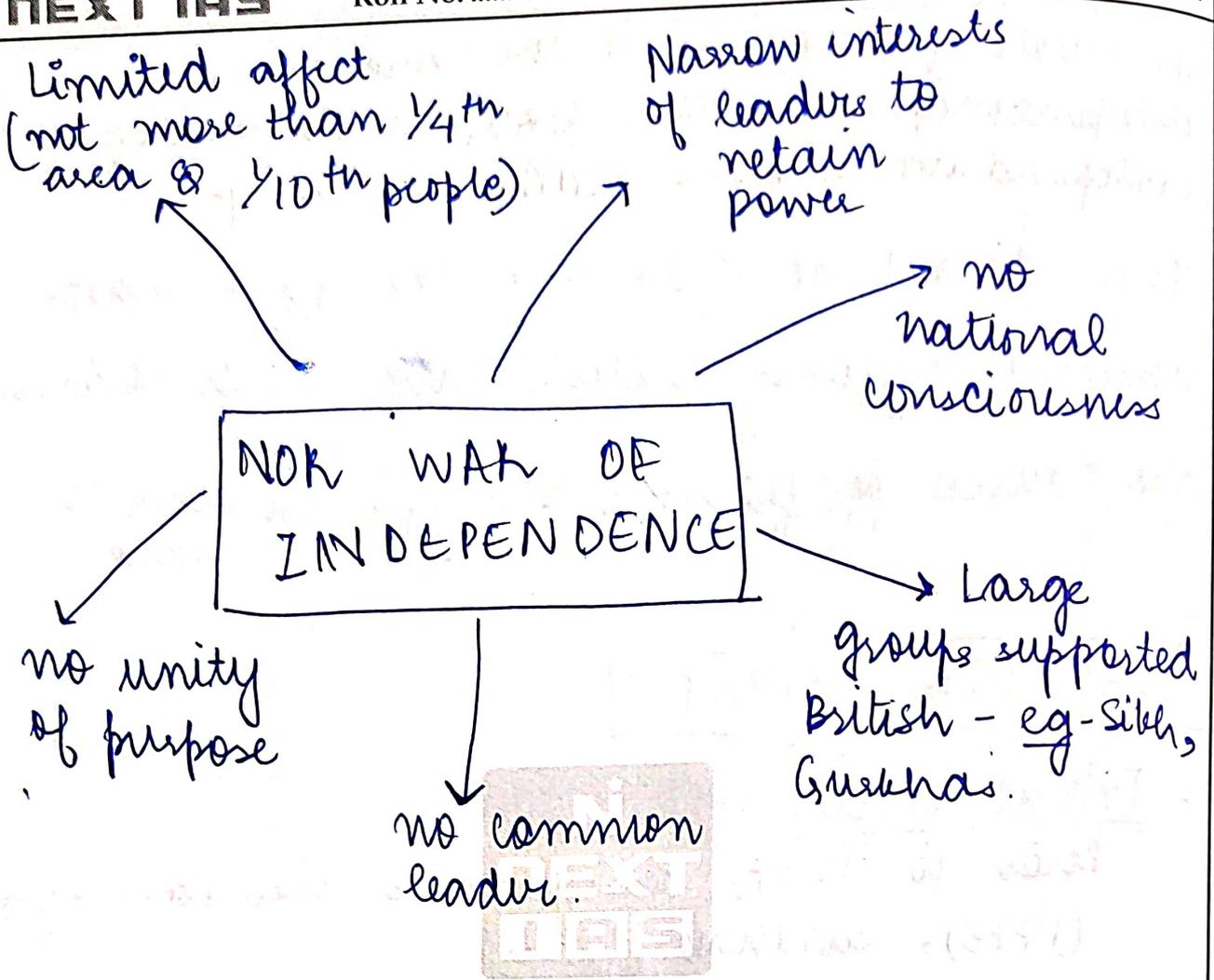
such as Poligars revolts (1806)

4) Revolts by kings and regents

- eg. Paika rebellion (1817), Ahom uprising (1852)

5) Soldiers' Mutiny

- eg. Vellore Mutiny (1806)



Thus, the revolt of 1857 per Majumdar is neither first nor war of independence yet, it had a significant impact in fuelling nationalist consciousness amongst masses.

Q5. Gandhian phase of national movement brought in a new set of ideas, philosophies and added wind to the sails of national development.
discuss.

Gandhian phase beginning in 1917 marked a break in the passive and sporadic resistance so far and gave a new lease of life to freedom struggle.

ADDITION OF NEW IDEAS AND PHILOSOPHIES

1) Mass Mobilization -

(i) Gandhi was a firm believer in power of masses and inducted them.

(ii) starting with Champaran (1917), later mass movement of Non-cooperation launched.

2) Newer Methods of Protest

(i) Instead of prayers and petitions, followed so far by moderates, Gandhi started use of Satyagraha and civil disobedience.

(ii) emphasis on swadeshi, charkha, vulnerable protection, vernacular education.

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3) Role of women

- i) Gandhian emphasis on care-giving role of women, later political mobilization
- ii) growth of women organizations such as AIWC, Ladies social conference.

4) Upliftment of downtrodden

- i) Temple entry movement and establishing All India Kauijan Sewak Sangh by Gandhi
- ii) Ambedkaris - separate electorate, struggle of Mahars, literature - Mooknayak

5) Revolutionary struggle

- i) during the era, rise of militants & groups like HSRA, conduct of raids like Bakeri Robbery (1925)

6) Rise of interest groups - CPI(M), RSS, Muslim League.

Thus, Gandhian phase brought to fore front various ideas & philosophies which together drove us to independence.

Assess the role of SC Bose in India's struggle for independence.

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Netaji or Subhash Chandra Bose was one of the formidable powers in the Indian independence movement who contributed in all spheres of National struggle.

ROLE OF BOSE IN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

1) Political

- (i) joined the youth wing of Congress after quitting ICS.
- (ii) joined Congress & became its secretary
- (iii) Formed All Bengal Young Men's Conference (1927)
- (iv) Presided over Congress sessions in 1938, 1939.
- (v) along with Nehru, prepared economic objectives and Objective Resolution before Karachi Resolution, 1931.
- (vi) was unimpressed by Moti Lal Nehru's report seeking dominion and voiced for full fight for swaraj

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2) Militant

- (i) Used international forum in Germany (Azad Radio, Dublin) and later sought Japanese help to form INA.
- (ii) Azad Hind govt established in Singapore, recognized by many countries.
- (iii) Attacked British rule areas with his army

3) Women -

- (i) Created Rani Ghandi Regiment of 1000 women to participate in movement.

4) National consciousness

- (i) Criticized Gandhi for calling off Non-cooperation movement when at its peak.
- (ii) Gave slogans of Dilli Chalo, Jai Hind.
- (iii) Used media like newspapers (Forward) and Books to propagate his ideas to youth especially

Thus, Bose is one of the shining gems of our freedom struggle who propagated his ideas to strengthen the flame of Swaraj.

Q7.

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

Lord Mountbatten was entrusted with the task of peaceful transfer of power of powers to India and thus, created the Mountbatten plan / June 3 plan.

MOUNT BATTEN PLAN :-

- 1) Date of independence chosen as 15th August. (significant day for Lord Mountbatten)
- 2) Creation of states of India and Pakistan - two dominions which will remain as dominion till new constitution come to power.
- 3) Radcliffe commission established to create boundary.
- 4) Referendum conducted in Bengal and Punjab - which chose partition. Thus, West & East Pakistan created.
- 5) Sylhet and North West Frontier chose Pakistan; so did princely states of

Sindh and Balochistan.

- 6) Constituent assembly of India to not make constitution for Pakistan & new assembly made there
- 7) Independence for princely states ruled out - to join India / Pakistan.
- 8) Governor General - as constitutional post to oversee change.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF LORD MOUNTBATTEN

Peaceful transfer of power

avoided further blood shed

avoided break in governance by providing continuous machinery

Avoided Balkanization eg: Rejected separate sikh state.

Therefore, even though horrors of partition still remain in memory, Curzon played a crucial role in minimizing collateral damage.

Q. Why was there a sudden spurt in famines in colonial India since mid 18th C? Give reasons.

The famines in mid-18th century were not just a natural phenomenon but were a result of calibrated British policy of economic drain.

REASONS FOR SUDDEN SPURT OF FAMINES:-

1) Natural causes

→ Weather pattern was uncertain with heavy rain and drought in consecutive years (1769-70).

2) Policy of Economic drain

→ British implemented policy of zamindari system, Ryotwari and Mahalwari at that time extracting over a third of revenue without actually assessing land.

→ After 1757, free trade started from Bengal and after 1764, dual govt. established which had no responsibility but only extracted wealth.

→ Only Around 1000 million pounds extracted since 1757.

3) Health conditions

→ Poor and no improvement done to living standard of people, leading to widespread plague and death.

4) Loss of patronage of Artisans and systematic destruction of craft industry by British → made them more reliant on agriculture which increased pressure on land.

5) Imposition of heavy duties on Indian exports of goods (as high as 80%) and free one way trade of raw materials
↳ led to impoverishment.

6) Growing debt trap by moneylenders

Thus, owing to these factors, there was a spurt of famines in 18th Century which broke the backbone of Indian economy

99. The Quit India movement was a people's movement cutting across class divides but it was women's leadership that left a clear mark. [10].

Quit India movement (1942) was a final nail in coffin which then expedited the transfer of power to India. The Gandhian slogan of 'do or die' elicited response from all segments of society.

PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT :-

- 1) Peasants and labour - were the backbone of the movement; parallel part in Bahia, Tamil
 - 2) Students - quit schools and colleges
 - 3) Govt officers - remained loyal but some quit jobs; army, navy supported.
 - 4) Muslims - limited participation and gave shelter to some Hindus.
 - 5) Tribal leaders - also participated
 - 6) Princely states - some supported eg: Banda Travancore.
 - 7) Women! large scale participation
- Though groups like Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League, CPI remained aloof.

Impact of Women's Leadership

- 1) After arrest of major Congress leaders like ~~to~~ Gandhi, Nehru - women led the movement.
- 2) Anna Dasaoli
- unfurled Indian flag on Yowalia tank, Mumbai, marking start of the movement.
- 3) Usha Mehta - operated underground radio giving much-needed information.
- 4) Sucheta Kripalani → carried constructive work for people in Ashrams.
- 5) Local leaders like - Matangini Hazra (70 year old women from Assam) and others who led movements at various corners of the country.

Thus, Quit India movement was rightly termed as 'Ungandhian of all Gandhian Movements' and shifting the burden of continuing the momentum on women.

Q10. Socio religious reforms of 19th century didn't just impact Hindu society but have impacted other religions too.

socio-religious reforms of 19th century were informed by external threat of British rule and internal contradiction of own religion. Thus, the wave of reforms affected all religious groups.

IMPACT ON HINDUISM

- 1) Laws like - Widow Remarriage Act (1856), Abolition of Sati Act, 1829 were passed with aid of British.
- 2) Societies formed by Reformists - eg:- Brahma Samaj (Raja Ram Mohan Roy), Prarthana Sabha etc. to use reason and humanism to reinterpret religion.
- 3) Societies formed by Revivalists - (eg) Arya Samaj by Dayanand Saraswati (1875) who wanted to revive pure form of Hinduism by removing all unnecessary dogmas.
(eg) : launched movement for girls' education and against caste discrimination.
- 4) Neo-Hinduism by leaders like Vivekananda who wanted to infuse liberal, western

values to Hinduism.

IMPACT ON OTHER RELIGIONS:-

1) Muslims :-

- (i) Aligarh school by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan - reformist, established Aligarh Muslim University.
- (ii) Wahabi and Deoband Movt - revivalist movement to return to pure form of Islam.

2) Sikh Movement

- (i) Singh Sabha Movement to reform Sikhism and remove corrupt Mahants.
- (ii) Akali Movt - to gather Sikhs and reform societies of evils like casteism.

3) Parsi Reforms

- (i) Dadabhai Naoroji established Rahnumayi Maziyadan to bring reforms to Parsi society.
- (ii) Also started a paper called Rost Goftar

Thus, socio-religious movement of 19th century was a transformational point which presented a huge challenge to moral justification of British rule.

Indian philosophy and tradition played a significant role in conceiving & shaping the monuments and their art in India. Discuss.

Indian philosophy and tradition is an acute representation of the society and social norms prevalent at that point of time. This is also reflected in monuments and art in history.

ROLE OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

1) Hindu philosophy

- Various schools of thought like Jainism, Vaishnavism, and philosophies like Mimamsa, Uttar Mimamsa, Nyaya, Yoga, Sankhya existed in India.
- Temples like - Dashavatara (Vishnu, Gupta age); Brihadishwar temple (Shiva, Chola period) display these philosophies.
- Literature like epics of Mahabharat & Ramayana - imparted out as carvings of their scenes found on temples.
- Tantric school philosophy - Chaurath Yogini temple (Madhya) - inspired Parliament's design.
- Paintings - on temple walls, mural art depict philosophy

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2) Buddhist school of philosophy

- i) Teachings of Buddha incorporated in stupas, pillars (eg: sanchi)
- ii) Jataka stories painted on ajanta caves
- iii) Teachings carved on toranas eg:- sanchi stupa.

3) Jain philosophy

- i) Creation of various caves - [Loma Rishi caves in Mauryan era]
- ii) Temples in Tamil Nadu have teachings of Jaina and stories from Silapathikaram. (Jain text).
- (iii) Creation of various white marble temples in Gujarat, Rajasthan by Solanki rulers - eg: Dilwara Temples (Mt Abu)

ROLE OF INDIAN TRADITIONS

1) Islamic thoughts assimilated

since time of sultanate in Delhi :-

- (i) Arabic teachings of Quran engraved on mosques and temples. (eg Qutub Minar, Jama Masjid).
- (ii) Use of petra dura techniques of Persia assimilated

2) Tradition of sun worship and Yajya

- Presence of water kunds in temple eg:
(Belambi school, Gujarat)
- Presence of fire pits in temple.

3) Sufi and Bhakti traditions

- (i) Tomb of Nizam-ud-din Auliya & Sheikh Chisti (Ajmer)
- (ii) Temples of Krishna (depicting stories of Nura and other saints).
- (iii) Madhubani art depicting Krishna stories on house walls, railway station in Bihar.

4) Other traditions developing in India

- (i) Development of onion shaped domes in Sikh architecture
- (ii) Christian churches - eg:- St Basilica in Goa which inspired Gothic school of art in India.

Thus, Indian philosophy and tradition provided an impetus of monuments which in turn reflected beliefs of people.

Q12. Discuss the significance of lion & bull figures in Indian mythology, art & architecture. [15 m].

Lion and Bull figures embody great significance and meaning in various thoughts and religions in India which have also adorned the beauty of several art and architecture.

SIGNIFICANCE OF LION

1) Hinduism :-

- i) seen as a 'strength' symbol.
- ii) considered as raahan (vehicle) of goddess Durga.
- iii) Also finds mention in Narsimha Avatar of Vishnu.

2) Jainism

- i) seen as symbol of Lord Mahavi

3) Buddhism

- i) Represents strength & used as Buddha's symbol.

4) Architecture

- (i) In Ashokan Pillars (Samath) - 4 lions sit facing back to back

and has been adopted as national symbol.

(ii) Present in toranas of various stupas like Sanchi

(iii) Present in Hindu temples like Dashavatara temple and temples of Cholas depicting power.

5) Art

(i) Found on various Gupta coins, Satrahana coins and seals.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BULL

1) Hinduism

- i) considered symbol of fertility.
- ii) considered as vaahan of Lord Shiva.

2) Jainism

- i) symbol of first jaina monk Adinath.

3) Buddhism

- (i) symbol of Lord Buddha representing his power.

4) Architecture :

- (i) Found at entrance of temples
- (ii) Found in various Chola and Pallava temples at gateways.
- (iii) Found in Rampurva Bull capital of Buddhists.
- (iv) Also in Samath's pillar in Chakra/ base.

5) Art

- i) Found on IVC seals and Bull figure of terracotta discovered ~~is~~.
- ii) Found on coins and seals of Gupta age.

Thus, lion and Bull had special importance in Indian mythology, art and architecture cutting across various religions. They still continue to hold that importance in our culture.

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Within the constitutional field, moderates never visualized a clinical separation from the British empire; what they wanted was only limited self govt within the imperial framework. In light of this statement discuss contribution of moderates to national movement, along with limitations. [15 M]

Moderates were the first kind of nationalist leaders who shaped the Indian national movement by exposing the realities of British rule and seeking self-governance

CONTRIBUTIONS :-

1) Political :-

- a) Demanded reduction in war expenditure, removal of Arms Act, Vernacular Press Act.
- b) With formation of Congress, presented petitions and demands for representation.
- c) Indian Council Act, 1892 was their first success which paved way for indirect election
- d) Naraji - first Indian MP to present Indian demands in Britain Parliament.
- e) SP Sinha - (1909) first member in Viceroy's executive council.

2) Economic

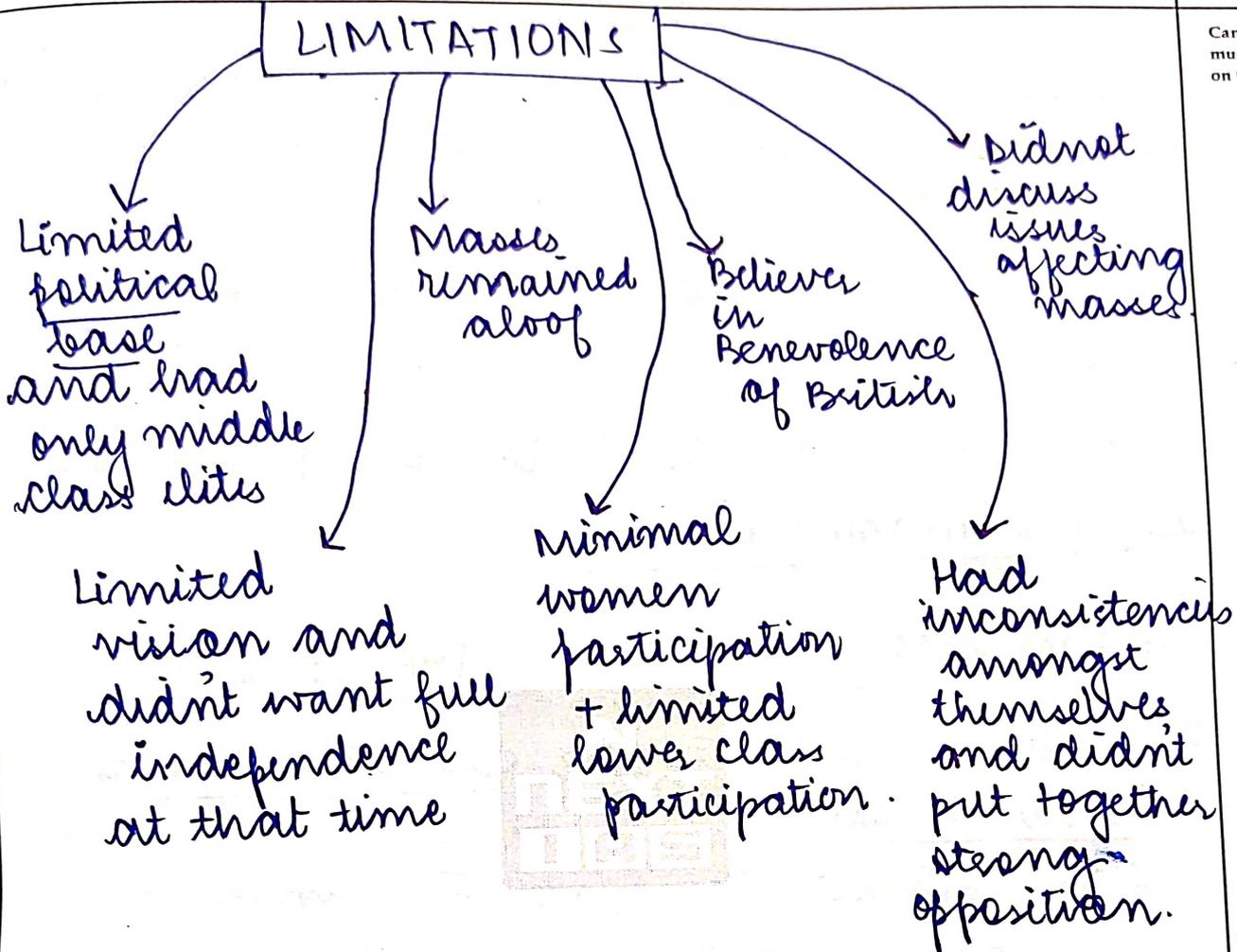
- (i) Exposed the exploitative nature of British rule.
- (ii) Naoroji coined 'Drain of Wealth' in Poverty and Un-British India
- (iii) Other economists like R.C. Dutt etc showed loss of exchequer due to British rule
- (iv) Shattered benevolent image of the Raj.

3) Socio-Economic

- (i) Worked for rights of women (Age of Consent Bill, 1891), formation of schools.
- (ii) Rahnumayi Maziyadan Sabha by Naoroji for improving Parsi women's position.

4) Began nationalist movement

- (i) Groundwork for mass struggle
- (ii) Demands for indianization of service
- (iii) constantly demanded council reforms to increase indianization.
- (iv) Put forth Indian demands in council - treatment of labour, aggressive foreign policy criticized.



Thus, moderates even though had certain limitations, still began the journey of national movement by exposing British interests and preparing groundwork for Gandhian struggle.

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Q14. The English were unwillingly drawn into political turmoil of Indian themselves & almost forced to acquire Indian territories. Critically comment on this colonial view of British conquest of India. [15M].

This view of British conquest comes from position of colonial bias wherein English historians tried to justify conquest as whiteman's burden.

ARGUMENTS FAVOURING THE VIEW :-

- 1) British motive to get economic gains and trade
 - For almost 150 years, EIC were busy in acquiring Divani rights, building factories and trading without intention to acquire any power.
- 2) Rivalries with Europeans and entry into Indian political turmoil :-
 - Dupleix, French governor was first who entered Madras and Hyderabad wars
 - This directly impacted British interests who were consequently forced into war.
- 3) Bengal factors :-
 - British trading in Bengal were

disturbed by rulers like Shuja-ud-din & Mir Qasim who interfered with possessions.

- Fortification at Fort William destroyed, Black Hole Tragedy (1756) and diwani rights were disrupted which forced Battle of Plassey (1757) & Buxar (1764)

4) Anglo Maratha Wars

- Intra Maratha rivalry b/w Raghunath Rao and Peshwa Madhav Rao wherein British were asked to unwillingly enter.

5) Anglo Mysore War - escalated when Mysore attacked protectorate states of British and hampered their trade.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE VIEW :-

- 1) Had Ruling ambitions from beginning
 - Started fortification at Madras (St George) Calcutta (St William) and started training labour and army.
 - Acquired many places like Goa, Bombay in ambition to establish rule.
- 2) Used policy of divide and rule
 - Made rulers fight with each other and favoured one side by later using them as puppet

3) Use of subsidiary alliance

- in pretext of protecting one state, controlled its foreign policy, later its economic and military powers. Drained a large part of wealth.
- 100 states signed the policy in 7 years.

4) Defeated all rival European powers to establish monopoly

- (i) Portuguese in Battle of Surat (1612)
- (ii) Dutch in Battle of Chinsura (1759)
- (iii) French in Battle of Wandiwash (1760)

5) Bengal conquest :-

- provoked rulers by monopolising trade
- later established puppet rule of Mir Jafar and Mir Asim.
- Used corrupt means to win war.

6) Expansionist policy for gains

- Anglo sikh, Anglo Burma, Anglo-Nepalese, Anglo Maratha wars etc fought to have control over territory.

7) Annexed states under Doctrine of lapse
eg: Jhansi, Satara etc.

Thus, the view cannot be accepted.

British willingly transitioned from trading class to ruling power in India.

Q15. What were the factors that helped revolutionary extremism in first half of 20th c? What was the impact of revolutionary extremists on national political scenario?

Revolutionary extremism in India was an important phase in Indian national struggle which through its imagery aroused feelings of nationalism amongst masses.

FACTORS WHICH HELPED REVOLUTIONARY

NATIONALISM IN FIRST HALF OF 20th C :-

- 1) Growth of anti - imperial sentiments
 - due to harsh economic and civil policies of British
- 2) Arousal of nationalist sentiments amongst masses due to leaders and educated middle class.
- 3) Loss of British in Boer Wars (1899-1902) and Italian loss by Ethiopians showed colonial powers were defeatable.
- 4) Policies of Curzon (1902-05)
 - Universities Act - which reduced no. of fellowship; police reforms - giving more powers to police and curbing

press freedom.

- 5) Economic losses
 - Penury of farmers and artisans at hands of British
 - Between 1850-1900, 2.5 crore people died in famines.
- 6) Inspiration of revolutionary movements in Russia (1918)
- 7) Ghadar Party formation in San Francisco
- 8) Komagatamaru incident in Canada (1913) which not only engaged sikhs but other religious groups too.
- 9) Presence of able leadership
 - Aurobindo Ghosh - founder of Anushilan Samiti
 - Chapekar Brothers etc.
- 10) Failure of moderate policies

IMPACT ON NATIONAL POLITICAL SCENARIO

- 1) Growth of alternative form of nationalism
 - Various incidents like Midnapore conspiracy led by Ghosh slowed distrust towards British policies.
- 2) Provided a spurt to nationalist movement which was slowed

down due to split between Moderates and Extremists (Surat, 1907).

3) Inspired mass struggle and induction of commoners into movement which was amplified in Gandhian era.

4) Gave rise to extremist nationalism in Congress - rise of leaders like Nehru, Bose.

5) Heroic acts inspiring people

- eg: Chapekar Brothers killed Plague Commissioner Poona (1917), fasting unto death by Bagha Jatin.

However, these acts remained short of giving rise to full blown nationalism

as they

- lacked leadership
- focused on heroic acts ~~and~~ not mass mobilization
- had religious overtones.

Yet, they contributed to national struggle immensely by inspiring masses and filling the void.

Q16. Bring out constructive programme of MG during NCM and civil disobedience movt [15M].

The arrival of Mahatma Gandhi in 1917 changed the phase of national movement in India. According to historian Chandra Devanarayan, the constructive programme of Gandhi were developed in South Africa and later transformed the fate of India.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS DURING NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

1) Promotion of Swadeshi → Charkha popularised by Gandhi.

- imports fell from ₹102 crore in 1920-21 to 57 crore in 1921-22.
- boost to national industries
- Rabindra Nath Tagore organized 'Melas.'

2) Hindu - Muslim unity

- Due to Khilafat agitation, both came together & participated in movt.
- No clashes between each other.

3) Forest laws were resisted violated in Andhra Pradesh by Bhim.

- 4) Establishment of Universities
- Jamia Milia Islamia and Banaras Hindu University established in 1920.
- 5) Gandhi and other leaders worked for upliftment of lower castes. Started Temple entry movement.
- 6) Women empowerment - Works done to ensure their participation, education, set up of female schools. Dady Bethune school est.
- 7) Panchayats at village level established for promoting justice

CONSTRUCTIVE PGM OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

MOVT :-

- 1) Breaking salt law
- Gandhi walked from Sabarmati to Dandi and broke salt law, inspired people in other parts of country to follow suit.
- 2) Nai Talim :- promotion of vernacular education and establishments of schools.

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- 3) Establishments of Ashrams to increase social work, upliftment of masses.
- 4) Large scale women participation - led by leaders like Sarojini Naidu, Rani Gadinlu in Manipur etc.
- 5) Picketing of liquor shops and other govt institutions.
- 6) Large scale student participation from all parts of country.

Thus, Gandhi led these movements successfully tapping into the power of masses and making them the focal point of struggle.

Q17.

What are the various ways in which nationalism manifested in India during colonial rule? [15M].

Nationalism in Indian subcontinent was influenced by different factors, motivations and experiences which expressed itself in a myriad ways reflecting contributions from various segments of society.

WAYS IN WHICH NATIONALISM MANIFESTED

1) Political Nationalism pre-congress

- Formation of various organizations such as Indian National Association (1885), India League.
- Regional organizations such as Madras Mahajan Sabha, Bombay Association
- Demands for economic reforms, reducing war expenditure, civil liberties.

2) Political bargaining by congress and other parties in 20th century

- Congress - All India association in 1885 to demand civil-political rights
- regional parties and ideological groups

like RSS (1925), Muslim League (1908), CPI etc. formed to achieve bargaining power for their groups.

3) Tribal nationalism

- against dikus (outsiders) - eg: Santhal Revolt (1855), Khasi uprising (1932), violating forest law in Rampa rebellion during civil disobedience.

4) Peasant nationalism

- Champaran Satyagraha (1917) - against Tinkathia system to avoid British excesses. and Kheda Satyagraha (1918)

5) Revolutionary Nationalism

- came in different waves, inspired from Russian and Irish struggles
- to achieve freedom through revolution
- early 20th C - individual acts of sacrifice
eg - Khudiram Bose, Prafulla Chaki
- Later 20th C - more organized
eg: Bhagat Singh's bombing of Central Legislative Assembly.
- spread of literature - Jugantar, Naijan etc.
- INA later formed by Netaji Bose in 1942 to achieve independence through military struggle.

6) Gandhian Mass nationalism

- Use of methods of non-violence, satyagraha and truth.
- Led successful movements like Non-cooperation, civil disobedience, Quit India
- salt laws, rent laws violated and adoption of swadishi goods.
- Relied on power of masses - included North West (Khudai Khidmatgar) to North East (Rani Gadinilu) and South India.

7) Participation of women and lower castes

- Temple entry movement and self-respect movement led by Prayas
- Ambedkar's fight against caste oppression through seeking electorates, Mahatma Satyagraha
- Women organizations led by diff groups - Margaret Cousins, Pandita Ramabai, etc.

Thus, nationalism manifested itself in different ways, ultimately culminating to achieve independence after a long drawn struggle.

Candidate Name

NEXT IAS

Roll No.

Test Name & No.

Q18

To what extent women participated in diff phases of the freedom struggle? How did this activism & politicization of women promote a feminist consciousness in colonial India? [15M]

women remained a very crucial part of Indian freedom struggle who fought not only battle outside but within home to achieve emancipation.

EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION IN DIFF PHASES OF FREEDOM STRUGGLE :-

1) Participation in Revolt of 1857 :-

- Different women leaders held their strong foothold. (eg) Rani Lakshmi Bai in Jhansi, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Lucknow

2) Participation in Tribal & Peasant movt

- Even though limited, still made significant contributions in some struggle
- eg:- Debi Chaudharani in Sanyasi Movt.

3) Women Participation in Revolutionary struggle :-

- many students & communist leaders were women who even sacrificed their lives.

4) Women in Gandhian Phase

- Took up con work, constructive work at Ashrams, also picketing of shops, protest
- Participation in non-cooperation movement, Quit India, Civil Disobedience
- Led Quit India Movement - Arund Asaf Ali held national flag at Jhalia tank, Usha Mehta operated secret radio

5) Role in Congress :-

- Annie Besant (~~1925~~), Sarojini Naidu & Nelli Sengupta were Presidents of INC and contributed in freedom struggle.

6) Annie Besant (1916) led the Home Rule League in Madras and assimilated masses.

7) Azad Hind Fauj :- Worked for the Indian struggle from outside and had leaders like Captain Subhasembi leading Ranighansi Regiment with over 1000 women.

8) Reformers like Savitri Phule, Ramabai Kanade

PROMOTED FEMINIST CONSCIOUSNESS IN COLONIAL INDIA.

1) Socio-economic Reforms

- led to establishment of schools by native and British
- Policies like Hunter Commission on Education

and later sargent plan involved provisions for women education.

2) Rising consciousness through Women organization
 → Various organizations → All India women conference by Margaret Cousins, Bharat stree mahamandal etc. came up to bring women issues to forefront.

3) Push for law reforms

→ Sarda act (1930) pushing age of consent for women supported by various organizations of women. Later Hindu code Bill etc.

4) Demand for voting rights

- Since 1919, women secured limited franchise and demands continued. Representation at Round Table conferences
- Achieved rights post independence - universal adult franchise.

Thus, struggles by women from all strata of society made a significant impact on their position and helped them overcome their problems.

Q19

How did British economic policies favour the Western capitalist class at expense of India's economic interest? What were the factors that developed modest Indian industrial development in lasting decades of 20th C, despite an obstructing colonial presence?

British economic drain from India can be estimated from the fact that India's GDP at start of 18th century ~~is~~ was 23% world's GDP which came down to 3% at time of independence. Western capitalist class earned a fortune at the expense of Indian masses.

BRITISH ECONOMIC POLICIES FAVOURING WESTERN CAPITALIST CLASS :-

1) Free one-way trade

- British imports to India were allowed duty free while Indian manufactured goods had a duty as high as 80%.
- Raw materials from India were sent in bulk to Britain.

2) Agriculture Policies

- Farmers' forced to cultivate indigo, which was essential for British dyeing industry but declined soil fertility

- Most of the plantations were owned by British for cash crops which employed Indian workers akin to slaves.

3) Spread of Railways and communication
- Railways (1853) and Telegraph (1854) were introduced to connect ports to interiors.

4) Systematic decline of Indian industries
- loss of patronage and high competition from British manufactured goods affected artisans.

- No investment on basic heavy industries like iron & steel, coal etc.

5) Land Revenue Policies

- such as Ryotwari, Zamindari - extracted as high as 50% rents from farmers which filled coffers of East India Company and private merchants.

FACTORS FOR MODEST INDIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

1) Rise of capitalist class

- such as G. D. Birla, Tatas who had vision and capital to invest and compete.

2) International experience and aid

- Rise of other industrial countries also inspired Indian middle class.

3) Education Policy of British

- even though meant to create cheap labour force, opened gateway of knowledge for Indian.

4) Swadeshi movement & Non-cooperation

- Rise of demand for Indian made goods
- Demand for British clothes declined and trade declined from ₹102 cr to in 1920-21 to ₹54 crore in 1921-22
- Growth of Indian industries like Swadeshi steam engine by Chidambaram Pillai.

5) Development of Cotton and Jute industries

- In 1870s, development of jute mills around Calcutta and cotton mills in Ahmedabad and Bombay
- Transport & communication growth also aided.

Therefore, even though British economy heavily pauperized Indians, a light of hope came from Indian industrialists who were slowly catching up.

Q20.

Highlighting the evolution of British policy on Princely states, discuss the role played by PS in Indian national movt.

Princely states were an integral part of British rule which were conveniently used by British as a 'buffer' and a defence to safeguard their rule in India. British policy had different shades of rule for princely states which evolved with time.

EVOLUTION OF BRITISH POLICY

1) Policy of Ring fence (1765-1805)

- policy introduced by Lord Warren Hastings
- To use princely states against each other as buffer.
- British would protect them from external aggression at cost of princely states.

2) Policy of subsidiary alliance (1805-13)

- Extended version of ring fence policy.
- British to station their representative at princely state's capital, a fixed amount to paid to them for protection, and

British control over their foreign policy
 → Close to 100 states signed for this in
 7 years.

3) Policy of subordinate ^{annexation} union and doctrine of lapse (1813-57):-

- included annexation of kingdoms on one pretext or other.
- Dalhousie introduced policy of doctrine of lapse to annex states with no male heir - Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur annexed
- Awadh annexed on ground of annexation (1856).

4) Policy of subordinate union (1858-1935)

- After Revolt of 1857, Queen's direct rule
- Since princely states were loyal and helped suppress revolt, no further annexation
- allowed to rule within Queen's suzerainty.

5) Doctrine of Equal Federation (1935-47)

- Proposal for All India Federation in 1935 (though never came into existence)
- nominated members to Constituent Assembly.
- Didn't favour independence movement for se and were loyal to crown.

ROLE PLAYED IN INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT1) Growing consciousness

- participation in Khilafat movement, Non-cooperation movement
- temple entry movement in Travancore state.

2) Praja Mandal movement

- demanding reforms in Admin, elected diwan and tax reforms
- First in Baroda (1917), then other places.

3) All India People's state conference (1927)

- to discuss course of action and reforms needed.

4) Congress stance

- Nehru called people's movement important for struggle. Later inducted in 1938 Congress session agenda to secure independence of princely states.

5) Responded to Gandhian calls of non-cooperation, Quit India movement.

Therefore, people in princely states were also gradually coloured in the wave of growing nationalist consciousness & contributed to freedom struggle.