

GS SCORE

→ IMPROVE YOUR HANDWRITING
 → Don't cross the ~~compulsory~~ word limit in
 Compulsory of **HISTORY**

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

→ Justify your but need to develop concepts

→ ~~Don't~~ ignore Map.

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are SIX questions divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 & 4 is compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least TWO from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Name SHISHIR GEMAWATMobile No. _____Date 20/9/2016Signature Shishir

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

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Roll No. _____

SECTION- A

1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your "Question-cum-Answer" Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below serially. (2.5 × 20 = 50 Marks)

1. An ancient capital
2. A port site
3. Rock-cave art center
4. An ancient capital
5. A political and cultural center
6. An ancient town
7. A Palaeolithic site
8. A Neolithic site
9. A megalithic site
10. An Ancient capital
11. A Palaeolithic site
12. A historical site
13. A Harappan site
14. An ancient capital
15. A political and cultural center
16. Megalithic site
17. A Mesolithic site
18. A Chalcolithic site
19. A Buddhist center
20. A political and cultural center

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks



Remarks

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Remarks



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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

2. (a) "Nationalism in the developing world of Asia and Africa is supposed to have followed one or the other model develop in the West." Critically analyze the statement with special reference to India. (20 Marks)
- (b) "In the hands of Clive and Warren Hastings, the subsidiary alliance system was a defensive instrument to safeguard company's possessions; in the hands of Wellesley, it was an offensive device, with which to subject independent State to British control." Elucidate. (15 Marks)
- (c) "The British empire in India was established in a fit of absent mindedness." Critically analyze. (15 Marks)

Ans 1) The usage of the system of subsidiary Alliance was first practised by the French governor Dupleix. The concept was then built over by Robert Clive, Hastings & subsequently its most aggressive wielder, Wellesley.

The general principles of SA system involve

- a) accepting the protectorate of British rule
- b) A resident to be kept in the concerned state
- c) The troop's expenses to be paid by the state
- d) ~~No~~ External affairs to be submitted to British
- e) Employment of Europeans restricted
- f) British, in turn promised to not to interfere in state's internal matters

The above principles were put to use by Robert Clive in his handling of Bengal. Clive was more interested in economic affairs rather than political annexations. He used the above principles by coercing Mir Jafar to have economic concessions as well as to have Bengal as a buffer state.

Remarks

in case of potential attacks from Maratha, etc.

Warren Hastings used this policy extensively with Oudh. He wanted Oudh to act as a buffer against Affghans of Kuhlkhond & Marathas. By using Oudh as a buffer he made sure that the war would not be in British territory, thus it was protection of interests and aggression was avoided.

The situation changed rapidly with the advent of Wellesley in the closing years of 18th century. He used the system of Subsidiary Alliance extensively. Eg → Treaty with Nizam of Hyderabad, Treaty with Mysore, Treaty of Bassein with Maratha, etc.

Wellesley was a young ambitious man. Aged 37, he wanted to bring more and more territories in the sphere of British influence being

a) The threat of French - Napoleon had been quite aggressive and had reached Egypt. An invasion of India was very much probable, hence Wellesley sought to bring the Western coast of India under British protectorate. This was ensured by Treaty of Bassein with Peshwa in 1802.

Remarks

and the Treaty with Mysore

A) growing insecurity over attacks from North West frontiers made Wellesley augment his military resources and subsidiary alliance system was used not only for military resources but for their economic costs as well

i) Wellesley was apprehensive that states would ask for help from European nations, especially French, against British, hence he sought to curb that

Thus, we can see how Wellesley, aggressively used the SA system to bring almost whole sub-continent in the British sphere of influence whereas Clive and Hastings concerned themselves with ~~the~~ economic interests on a priority basis

A2c) Historians argue whether the establishment of British rule in India was a thoroughly planned out event or an act of co-incidences and circumstances

a) From their advent in early 17th century, till the middle 18th century, British didn't engross themselves in politics of the region

b) Due to the ambitions of Dupleix, & the hostilities with France in the Europe, British were forced to a war in order to safeguard their economic interests

A¹/₂

Remarks

The actual decisions were not given proper space in your Ans

c) To the British, safeguarding of their economic interests was the top priority. The Battle of Plassey had a deep rooted cause which adversely affected the economic interests - the issuance of Dastaks, i.e., free licenses for trade

d) At the time British power was in ascendancy, the Mughal power had been degenerating for several years causing anarchy & chaos. The absence of any strong central authority combined with dangers of invasions from France, Russia, Tribes in North West, etc. instigated British to assume central power and secure their colonial interests.

e) The British were helped by circumstances, events, not by their own doings, such as the Third Battle of Panipat [1761] which ensured that neither Marathas nor Mughals would continue to rule India for long.

f) The progressive culture of Western society, the methods of warfare, etc were naturally superior to the existing institutions in India & easily accepted the superiority of the British and created the myth of invincible & benevolent British which legitimised the British rule in India.

Remarks → The financial situation of EIC
 → The relationship between the British parliament & EIC

g) In their zeal to further the economic interests, British brought about plenty of reforms such as railway, telegraph, etc., which in turn consolidated their empire and helped them to easily crush any rebellion, etc.

Thus, it may be said that the British, in the beginning had no ulterior motives to build up an empire in India but with growing power & economic interests supplemented with other incidents caused the establishment of the British empire.

Ans) Prior to the advent of Western powers, during the Mughal rule, the system was that of a police state. With the advent and subsequent conquest of India by British, a general form of resentment followed. The British policies and attitude like

- a) Racism
- b) Economic exploitation
- c) Political subjugation

induced reactionary measures. The feeling of discontentment united people on the grounds of having similar

Remarks

identity - that of culture and ethnicity. Since, the British rule expanded to the whole subcontinent, economic exploitation & racism were rampant everywhere, this common identity took a wider general form - that of nationalism.

Indeed, western ideas & influences guided these nationalist ideas and the acts committed by the Nationalists.

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1. French → The ideas of French Revolution of liberty, equality & fraternity caught people's imaginations in India also and coupled with Western education enabled early Nationalists to assert their rights eg → rights against exploitation, rights of freedom & expression, rights to press were extensively used by Moderate Nationalists.

2. Irish → The struggles of Irish Republican Army inspired many young Indian Nationalists to pick up arms against the common enemy - The British.

3. Russian Nihilists → The desperate measures of anarchist Nihilists found resonance in the hearts of Asian & African colonies who were frustrated.

Remarks

with colonial policies

4. Communism → Although the thoughts of Karl Marx were widespread & popular, the success of Russian Revolution [1917] and its subsequent economic growth tremendously mobilised the peasants & workers in Asian colonies. Communism spread to China & found certain footholds in India & there arose the left wing of Nationalists

Thus, it can be concluded that Nationalism in Asian & African colonies tended to emulate the models already tried & developed in Europe. Thankfully, in India, most of these merged in the Indian National Congress in the form of a united Indian National Movement.

- No proper understanding of Nationalism
- Consult those articles given with M. J. Hint
- You have to differentiate the process of coming of Nationalism in west & in Asian & African countries

Remarks → Benedict Anderson

→ Read it from Shukla Bandopadhyay

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Remarks

3. (a) "The new land systems (zamindari and ryotwari) made mobile land and the peasant, and left the way open for growth in power of the moneylender and the absentee landlord." Comment. (20 Marks)
- (b) "The railways, instead of serving as the catalyst of an industrial revolution as in Western Europe and the USA, acted in India as the catalyst of complete colonization." Examine. (15 Marks)
- (c) "The activism and politicization of women in the first half of the Twentieth Century promoted a feminist consciousness in colonial India." Critically analyze. (15 Marks)

Q3a) Lord Cornwallis established the zamindari system by Permanent Settlement Act 1793. was it an Act

Under this, peasants lost their land rights to zaminder, who on subject of paying the perpetually fixed amount could retain, inherit or transfer his rights.

The idea was to create a propertied class loyal to the British and also since the amount was fixed, assessment costs were done away with and regular supply of income was made sure.

It was also hoped that zamindar would encourage development of

Remarks

agriculture, for he was to reap the benefits of surplus.

However, zamindars were not connected with the rural picture of India. Often they migrated to urban areas totally ~~and~~ unaware/negligent towards his holdings & hired middlemen to collect taxes for him. The middlemen would in turn hire other middlemen to do the requisite work. It has been estimated that it led to 20-30 layers of middlemen between peasants & zamindars.

This urban living, rural disconnected zamindar, or the absentee landlord, due to exorbitant rates would often not be able to deliver the

Remarks

7/2

Maximum
12

requisite amount & thus lost his rights which were in turn auctioned off to other zamindars. Thus, though the peasant, who is in connection with the land has no rights, he was now to work under new zamindar who also hired middlemen [sub-infudation]

Peasants were oppressed & demanded for high rates, this led to growth of money lenders & a vicious cycle continued. Thus, although the absentee landlords, middlemen, & the moneylenders grew in prominence, the peasant was left in complete shatters

- The idea of mobile land & peasant is not mentioned
- Organisation of Jan Aas is also very poor

Q31) Railways, in Europe and in the USA had been a ~~factor~~ harbinger of growth, of economic prosperity, but in India, it was a different picture.

Railways was introduced in India by Lord Dalhousie in 1853. But the reasons of development of railways were quite different from other countries.

- (A)
- 1) The railway network was thus designed to promote supply of raw materials to ports for their eventual export to Britain.
 2. The railway system was thus designed to provide market access to British imports.
 3. Foreign capital, with state guaranteed interest was used.

Remarks

Part 2
of
Index

in development of railway, not ~~that~~
~~was~~ Indian capital

4. Simultaneous growth of other industries along with railways was completely neglected. It was only to facilitate British goods

5. Railway network was also strategically designed to quell rebellions in different parts.

Thus, railways in India had different motives of establishment as this was used by British as their another weapon of subjugating & colonizing India

→ Use for military

→ There should be comparative

Study between west & India in terms of use of railway.

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

SECTION-B

4. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following: (10×5=50)
- "No reformation is possible without a renaissance. Analyze this statement with respect to Socio religious reform movements in India."
 - "Caste movement was a product of the nationalistic democratic awakening during British period."
 - "At Nadiad, Gandhiji for the first time used this term 'Himalayan miscalculation' for RowlattStyagraha."
 - "Gandhiji was fast becoming a mere father figure of Indian National movement who needed to be honoured but not necessarily listened to."
 - "Macaulay rejected the claims of mother tongues on the ground that the Indian languages were too poor and crude to be made vehicles of serious thoughts and expressions, and therefore were unfit for the pursuance of higher education through them."

As 4 a) It is an established fact by historians that Indian culture was degenerating, backward looking and stagnant in the late 18th century. In this way you can not start your Ans

There was an urgent need to reform the cultural institutions and society in general. Great thinkers of the time took the task upon themselves to improve the prevailing situation. They realized that in order to reform, the foremost necessary thing, sentiment is to achieve or strive for renaissance i.e., revival of belief in our culture, revival of prestige in our past, bursting of myth of western superiority

The achievement of this wide in our culture was necessary and was backed up by Western ideas, rationality,

Remarks

- What is the main idea of renaissance
 → why it evident in Indian social reform movement
 → rationalism as the main key.

and scientific temper to achieve the desired goals. This is evident in:

a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati's motto of 'Back to the Vedas' to revive our culture but blind revivalism is not what he preached and sorted to flexible and liberal interpretation of the ancient texts. Eg → His interpretation of Varna system.

b) Similarly Raja Ram Mohan Roy & I C Vidyasagar, striving for abolition of Sati & widow remarriage respectively, first took recourse to ancient texts to burst the myth. Prove that such atrocities are not sanctioned by the religion. ~~But they also restated that~~

c) Even M K Gandhi, while upholding the dignity of Harijans, sought help from the ancient religious texts and reiterated that religious texts though vital are not sacrosanct and need to adapt with changing time & socio-economic conditions.

Thus, achievement of Renaissance pride in our cultural and religious beliefs was rendered necessary and was further built upon by questioning the relevance of these principles in modern times, assessing and analysing them with rationality and providing for a liberal interpretation for the society to progress and evolve.

Remarks

These factual details are not required

Ans 4c) Gandhiji deployed his strategy of satyagraha at national level for the first time in 1919, now famous as the Rowlatt satyagraha.

However, Gandhiji, deeply saddened with the course of events, termed the move as 'Himalayan Miscalculation' or a blunder of epic proportions because

a) Gandhiji realized that the masses weren't fully prepared and trained in the ideals of satyagraha. On many instances, violence was resorted to

b) Gandhiji acknowledged that he underestimated the strength of the British and grossly miscalculated how strong the British response would be

c) Jhalianwala Bagh massacre incident deeply hurt the sentiment of not only Gandhiji but nationals at large

d) The desired objectives of Rowlatt satyagraha did not come to fruition as the govt. still went ahead to enforce the bill

Thus, Gandhiji ascribed this expedition as a failure although this was just the beginning of the mass struggle

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Remarks

which attained enormous success against the British rule in subsequent years.

Ans 4d) Gandhiji enjoyed the predominant role in Congress as well as the Indian National Movement right from the moment he landed in India in 1915. Post 1919 era has been termed as the Gandhian era of Independence Struggle by many historians.

With the rise of communism in India, certain sections of leftists looked upon Gandhiji as a bigot for propertied class. However, Gandhiji's grip & reputation were too strong to be not taken cognizance of.

The first visible signs of Gandhiji's weakening grip were observed in the Tripuri session of Congress in 1939, when SC Bose won against Pattabhi Sitaramayya - a candidate backed by Gandhiji. However, differences were ironed out and Gandhiji led the Quit India Movement in 1942.

It was however post the QIM that Gandhiji's leadership took a backseat. Thus in period of 3-4 years prior to independence, Gandhiji, still deeply respected, took a backseat in the decision making and negotiations with the British Rule & his leadership

Remarks

relegated to being nominal. The causes could be enumerated as follows:

- a) Gandhiji had declared his successor - Jawahar Lal Nehru. During this time period, other Nationalist leaders like Nehru, Patel, Maulana Azad showed plenty of vigour
- b) Nature of struggle changed - INA ~~revolt~~ Trials, Royal Indian Navy mutiny instigated mass rebellions which weren't aligned to Gandhiji's principles
- c) Increasing Communalism and casteism
 → During this period, Muslim League become radically communal and caused communal havoc by slogan of Direct Action Day.
 Gandhiji alienated himself from politics and struggled for Hindu-Muslim unity and for the welfare of Harijans
- d) On the question of partition → Gandhiji was vehemently opposed to partition but he didn't realize the practical difficulties expressed by Nehru and Patel while trying to work with the Muslim League in the interim government
 Thus, owing to his growing age, his principles, emergence of mature leaders and changes in the methods of struggle, Gandhiji himself alienated from the politics and devoted much

Remarks → Clash with Ambedkar on the Dalit issue
 → 1200 limit must be followed.

more effort for reconstruction activities like non violence, communal unity, etc. This manifests in where on one hand, Nehru was unfurling the Indian flag at independence, Gandhi was trodding on a remote village in Bengal to assuage communal violence - secluded and weak but firm and determined

Ans 4c)

During the governor generalship of William Bentick, 2 questions regarding the education of Indians were prominent and instigated the Orientalist vs Anglicist controversy. The 2 questions were

a) Content of the education → whether it be Indian culture [Orientalist] or Western education based on scientific principles

b) Medium of education → Vernacular or English
Macaulay, who later codified Indian law as well was a champion of Western education and vehemently opposed to Vernacular as medium. He believed that:

a) Study of Indian history, culture, etc was totally unscientific, where the age of great kings is depicted in several thousands of years & thus repudiated the claim without diving deeper into the issue

b) Regarding the medium of instruction, once it was decided for him to champion the cause of

Remarks

Word limit?

It can be language but the science

Western education, he categorically denied that vernaculars had any ability to express the ideas of Western education. He looked down upon them as inferior, un-evolved and too crude to be functional

Macauley had ulterior motives also to repudiate the claim of vernaculars.

5

- a) He had a prejudice against Indian culture
- b) As Macaulay himself stated that he wanted to raise a class of people who were Indian in blood and colour but English in taste
- c) This had economic benefits → English speaking Indians could get easily absorbed in subordinate services and thus economic expenses would be curbed
- d) The newly emerged class was expected to be loyal & subservient to the British
- e) He was a champion of 'White Man's Burden Theory'

Macauley was able to influence Bentick and English was mandated to be the language in higher education and also in high administrative offices like Supreme Court, etc.

Q46) The conquest of India by British & subsequent exploitation of the masses caused a general feeling of resentment. This coupled with Western ideas & principles of democracy, Rule of Law, etc. introduced by British made people aware of their natural

inalienable rights - such as right to dignity of life, respect, etc.

with the genesis of Nationalist feelings, inculcating of Western ideas along with abolition of age-old feudal laws and codification of laws, made people assert their rights, especially the under privileged classes who had been overwhelmingly suppressed by upper castes for a great many centuries.

The ideas of freedom & expression, protection by institutions like courts, etc.; caste movements grew steadily.

Jyotiba Phule, founder of Satyagrah Shodhak Samaj was one of the earlier propounder of caste movements. He expressed his views in his famous book 'Juglone'. Gradually caste movements grew - formation of Justice Party [1916] subsequently, the educated upper caste people also come to sympathise with the cause of lower castes & this manifested in Temple Entry Movements in Kerala.

In Dr. B R Ambedkar, the champion of lower caste's interest was found, who was enlightened enough by the principles of democracy and nationalist awakenings. He thus played a crucial role in aligning them both & is very deservedly remembered as the Father of

Remarks

Some more arguments could be given

our Constitution

See the Mol. Hint

5. (a) "Before 1920, peasant revolts emerged from the peasants themselves, with some of them focusing around local charismatic leaders. After 1920, peasant revolts tended to come under the guidance of regional, national or urban-based political movements." Comment. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The Montford Reforms were only a method for further draining India of her wealth and of prolonging her servitude." Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (c) "The ideology of Subhas Chandra Bose was blend of nationalism, fascism and communism." Critically analyze. (20 Marks)

Ans

The slow-economic distress caused due to British rule heavily burdened the masses, especially the peasants. The land revenue settlements, famine policy, inhuman treatments, etc. manifested in various peasant revolts.

1. Indigo revolt was against the heavy hand of British colonizers & plantation owners [1859-60]
 2. Patna revolt in Bengal was revolving around tenancy rights
 3. Deccan agricultural riots were primarily against the moneylenders or land record keepers.
- There were many other ^{peasant} revolts pre 1920. The essential features of these were
- a) Regional in nature - not pan-India
 - b) Mobilisation and organization was very crude

Remarks

- c) Caused due to direct discontent & aimed against the immediate perpetrator
eg → Indigo Revolt, Deccan Revolt
- d) The nature of colonial rule not understood by peasants → they were just concerned about their direct immediate situations
- e) Guidance was by peasants themselves, no external backing. This sometimes led to emergence of local charismatic leaders like Vasudev Phadke

However, Post 1920, situatⁿ changed. Gandhiji wanted to include the social base of the National Movement and he saw peasants' cause and potential to be on top priority. Also the spread of socialist ideas warranted new changes. Thus, post 1920 peasant rebellions changed in the nature

1. establishment of UP Kisan Sabha, Awadh Kisan Sabha → These were guided by socialist principles &

Remarks

Politician for peasant rights

or

- had the patronage/recognition of important leaders like Nehru
2. Peasants were extensively mobilised in struggle for independence. Especially, in Civil Disobedience Movement, the participation of peasants was the largest
 3. The demands of peasants no more remained localised, they were merged with Indian National Movement.
eg → Anti-Chowkidara, Ti Bhafe Movements, Mappila Revolts

Thus, the very nature, scope & ingredients of peasants rebellions changed & both the National Movement & peasant rebellions fuelled each other at levels higher than the local ones.

Q56) After co-operating with the British in the Great War & the announcement of August Declaration raised Indian hopes. But the Montague-Chelmsford reforms disappointed every section.

Remarks

Of Nationalists

1. August Declaration [1917] had promised responsible government. According to the reforms, dyarchy was established at provincial level, i.e., at provincial levels, subjects were divided into reserved & transferred subjects.

The reserved subjects were to be taken up by the Governor while Indians could legislate only on the transferred subjects.

This hardly fulfilled the aspiration of the Nationalists

2. Moreover, the more important subjects were kept in the reserved list like finances, etc.

3. The veto powers of Governor General had been retained

4. System of separate electorates was further expanded to Sikhs & Anglo-Indians

5. The franchise was grossly limited

Remarks → Refer to [10]. Hint

The Indian Nationalists rejected these reforms for they saw it as a mere extension of colonial authority & arbitrariness in a slightly less mild form. The policy of Divide & rule further enraged them & the lack of control over finances even at the provincial level was bound to increase economic burden of India.

ASU

SC Bose started his career as secretary of the Premier of Bengal, C R Das.

SC Bose, well educated & had even qualified for ICS, thus had knowledge of Western ideas & principles.

A staunch nationalist that he was, he resigned from ICS & participated in Non-co-operation Movement.

SC Bose was influenced by the Communist ideas. He along with J Nehru in the late 1920's committed themselves to ideas of socialism &

Remarks

independence. In 1938 Haripur session of INC, SC Bose was elected as the President. Under his presidentship, National Planning Committee was set up under J.L. Nehru.

His popularity grew & in 1939 at Tripuri session, Bose defeated the Gandhi backed candidate Sitaramaya. This proved that he had managed to influence the Congress towards socialist ideals. However owing to differences with some senior leaders, he resigned & formed the Forward Bloc, a leftist organization within Congress.

— He believed thoroughly in Communism. He had the belief that only armed rebellion which involved peasants & workers, not only in provinces but also in princely states would grant India independence.

Remarks

In order to realize this, he was ready to participate with the Fascist forces & thus approached the Nozi Germany for help. He subsequently took charge of the INA seeking Japanese help.

SC Bose was a staunch nationalist & communist who criticised INC several times over its pro-property class attitude. He genuinely believed in mass revolts & classless society & was ready to partake with Fascist forces to achieve his mission.

→ More factual

→ You have to discuss about his ideas & philosophies...

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Remarks

6. (a) "Rabindranath Tagore's educational model had a unique sensitivity and aptness for education within multi-racial, multi-lingual and multi-cultural situations." Comment. (15 Marks)
- (b) "Delhi pact, which was signed on the issue of minorities by India and Pakistan after partition with the aim of restoring the communal peace in both the countries." Critically analyze. (15 Marks)
- (c) "India after independence retained continuity with its colonial past". Critically analyze. (20 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

ROUGH

GS SCORE

Montford
 Servitude → dyarchy,
 separate electorate,
 minimal powers,
 subject to veto
 economic - financial powers
 reserved
 August Decree

Vasudev Phadke, Kamosi,
 Patna, Indigo
 Awadh, UP Kisan Sabha,
 CDM ✓ NCM ✓
 All India Kisan Sabha,
~~Awadh~~ Mahratta Revolt
 T. V. K. V. Chavda, Danti Chavda

Remarks

ROUGH

Reformat^m, Renaissance → revivalist, belief in culture
 Dayanand Saraswati, → Combined with scientific temper,
 'Back to Vedas' rationality
 Sati, → Raja Ram Mohun Roy,
 Vidyasagar

- Himalayan miscalculat^m → blunder,
 undestinate.
 1) people not trained → Satyagraha
 2) None of the motives achieved
 3) 5 halian wala Bosh

~~Late 1940s~~ Tripuri sess^m
 although QIM & individual Satyagraha,
 but backseat in INA, RIN, interim govt., CA, port^m
 H-M unity, Eka Chalo

orientalist Anglicist
 2 Medium → English → racial superiority
 Context → Morokaulay → Indian history, culture X
 Indian in color
 English in taste, etc. } y → market ✓
 subordinate ✓
 service ✓
 economic ✓
 stronghold

Nat^m → FR, Irish,
 Russian Nihilists,
 Communism,
~~Sino~~ Sino - Russia War

Remarks