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POOJA YADAV

Rank - 174

GS Mains

**Culture + Modern Indian History +
World History**



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**CULTURE + MODERN INDIAN HISTORY
+ WORLD HISTORY***Time Allowed: 3 hrs.**Max. Marks: 250*

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are 20 questions.
2.		
3.		
4.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">All questions are compulsory
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>

Name POOJA YADAV

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Pooja

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

- Q1. "India has always excelled in religious philosophies, but these philosophies not only always dealt with spiritual affairs, but also with social problems." Taking into account the given statement evaluates the contribution of Buddhism to contemporary society. How far do you agree that these ideologies are capable enough in solving the problems of present day society? (12.5 Marks)

Religion has always been an essential part of India. In the most ancient civilization, it is manifested in the form of seals, mother goddess etc, evolving into the iconographic representation in the Post Mauryan time.

A transition was observed in the 6th century BC both in the societal structure, organisation & religious philosophies.

The creation of varna system in the later vedic time and the rise of merchant class provided a way to the new philosophies of Buddhism & Jainism.

Role of Buddhism & Jainism -

- 1) Both attacked the caste system which was to:
- 2) Both were against the rituals & violence, killing of animals. (Animals were essential in the agricultural society)
- 3) The low degree treatment of women & Shudras was not acceptable to them &

Remarks

in their upliftment.

- 4) The entry of women were given entry to sabhas at par with men.
- 5) The new religions promoted the ideology based on non-violence, truth, not-stealing, right conduct.

Buddhism and Jainism had provided much needed thrust which helped to rise above the social order & create an egalitarian society.

It holds much relevance in present time -

- 1) Turbulence & conflict around the world can be solved by following non-violence.
- 2) Incidence of crime, rapes - Jain 5 vices
- 3) Stress, depression, lifestyle disorders can be solved by meditation & leading a simple life.
- 4) Refugee crisis can be solved by the divine nature of soul (Jainism)
- 5) Avoiding conflict of interest & being accommodative - Anekantavada.

These principles of Jainism & Buddhism found way into Japan, China & other areas.
India should be proud to be the birth place of such philosophies.

Remarks

- Q2. Why the dichotomy could be seen in Bombay film industry that it is located in Maharashtra, but the language, used by it, was Hindi or Urdu which was popularly used in UP in the early post-colonial phase? (12.5 Marks)

Cinema has reached every household - Big or small and the language used has helped in its wider penetration.

Bombay film industry started flourishing in the 19th - 20th century.

Despite its location in Mumbai, Maharashtra, it uses the language Hindi or Urdu.

There can be many reasons by which it can be explained -

- 1) Colleges in different parts of the country taught Hindi and Urdu.
- 2) Hindi was promoted during the freedom struggle.
- 3) The cinema in its initial days had a narrow audience - only educated people were attracted to it who understood Hindi / Urdu.
- 4) Most of the movies shown at that time were based on national issues like freedom struggle, Britishers etc - Hindi & Urdu were more relevant.
- 5) Leaders were able to take these language

Remarks

to masses though slowly.

Undoubtedly, Bollywood is flourishing owing to its language which is Hindi.

Today, Hindi has reached entire country due to efforts of our leaders, constitution makers who made it the official language in the country.

Today regional cinema exists in almost all the states but they have a very narrow audience.

Use of Marathi ~~has~~ would have never let Bollywood enter hearts of the masses.

Remarks

- Q3. "Buddhism was a contribution that had such sowing and seminal effects on the religion, philosophy and art of the adoptive country that it penetrated the entire fabric of Chinese culture." Explain. (12.5 Marks)

Gautam Buddha gave the world a new religion that had changed attacked societal issues and created a new social order.

Buddhism ~~was~~ is based on 4 novel truths.

1) The world is full of sorrows from birth till death - Dukha,

2) Dukha Samudya - Cause of Dukha is desire.

3) Dukha Nirodha - Sorrow/ suffering can be reduced by curbing desires.

4) Magga - Adopting middle path helps to solve/ avoid the sufferings

It preaches on 8-fold path based on right etc speech, action, conduct, knowledge, living

Buddhism originated in the 5th century BC.

It owes its acceptance to -

1) New merchant classes emerged - Position of Vaishyas had improved & they were attracted to the new religion.

2) The atrocities caused to women & shudras linked the society

Remarks

3) Agricultural economy was emerging (Peasants improving), they needed animals for a better crops.

4) The killing of animals was not acceptable to the people and ~~the~~ Buddhism was based on non-violence.

A transition was observed in the rise of this philosophy when Ashoka embraced Buddhism post-Kalinga war and made it a state religion.

The invasions by Parthians, Satavahanas; Kushans had been possible because they adopted Buddhism.

The spread of Buddhism to China; Japan is due to -

1) Its simple teachings - 4 fold path.

2) Its relevance - it attacked the social problems.

3) Based on ~~some~~ non-violence, truth, meditation - Japanese & Chinese were peaceful.

4) Simple to be adopted by people - It was not based on any rituals, deep worship etc.

Buddhism has reached masses in India & around the world owing to its simple philosophy.

Remarks

- Q4. Puppetry is one of the most prominent division of theatre in India since Ancient times. Though puppeteers and puppet-scholars have been engaged in the revival of regional puppets, however, this art form is mostly unknown to the rest of the country. Discuss the changes which could be noticed in the revived puppetry art and its rational in contemporary India. (12.5 Marks)

Puppetry is associated with the state of Rajasthan. It has found a place for itself in the theatre regional as well as national theatre but still the masses are unaware of this art form.

In puppetry, humans control the man-made 5-6 inches dolls. It requires an immense practice to control the puppets & make them expressive so that audience feels they are real creatures.

Puppetry has been limited to tourist spots in Rajasthan or a few tourist destinations in Delhi etc.

- There have been efforts to revive the puppetry -
- 1) stalls in Delhi Haat or other places where foreigners visit
 - 2) They now focus on contemporary issues through this art.
 - 3) It has been adopted by stand-up comedian artists ~~where~~ & it is being adopted in TV shows.

Remarks

4) Movies showing puppetry , adopted in dance shows.

The industry is a means of livelihood to many artists who make puppets and who perform.

Puppetry should be promoted to preserve this unique folk culture of Rajasthan.

- Visits of artists in all schools across the nation.
- Promoting in school books.
- GI status for puppets of Rajasthan.

India is a diverse country . The puppetry should not be allowed to be lost with the westernisation & homogenisation of the world.

Remarks

Q5. This question has two parts, both of them are necessary.

(a) What is the difference between classical and folk music?

(b) Is there a parallel between Indian classical music and western classical music?

(12.5 Marks)

a)

- Classical music is based on certain rules principles.

- It is strict w.r.t taal, raag, swara.

- The composition, swara, raag has a greater place w.r.t lyrics. lyrics also has an important place.

- It is widespread across the entire country flourishing with different gharanas.

Folk music

- It is restricted to a particular area -

Kayastha, Marathi etc.

- It is not strict about following rules principles.

- lyrics has a greater place in folk music A regional information, story is being narrated through it.

b) Indian classical music is based on guru-

shishya Parampara. It started the culture of

bharkuts which evolved into gharanas

Western Classical music is also based on student

Remarks

teacher concept. Various schools exist which teach or are continuing the music.

Indian classical music focuses on both vocals and instruments through separate reservoirs.

This is also focused in western classical music although the instruments have changed.

western music uses - drums, electric guitars etc.

Indian music uses instruments like Tabla, sitar etc.

The influence of western countries due to the patronage by British, post globalisation has brought a revolution in the field of music, yet the basic foundation for both is same.

- Q6. Religion has such a deep imprint on Indian art, that often entire Indian art is dismissed as religious only, however, there is no dearth of secular art. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

religion is an indispensable part of the people so much so that the constitution has provided certain rights to promote & protect religion.

The earliest presence of religion is found in Indus valley civilisation in the form of seals, mother goddess. It evolved into the representation of Buddha (first as idol symbol, even as an idol) in the post-Mauryan period.

Guptas brought a new religion. Shakti & Sufi movement gave the world a new religion - Vaishnavism.

Gupta rulers promoted Hinduism manifested in Hindu deities inside caves, the temple architecture, temples - (Nagara temples)

The Chalukyas & Pallavas built various Dravidian temples dedicated to Vishnu & Shiva.

Eg - Shore temple, Ellora caves, Kailashnath temple.

Till Gupta off

Till the arrival of Mughals in the country, art in the form of paintings, temples had been

Remarks

in the form of a patronage to a particular faith.

Mauryan - Buddhism

Post Mauryan - Buddhism & Jainism

Gupta - Vaishnavism

Post-gupta - Vaishnavism

Mughals come with a mindset to establish their particular presence/ permanent settlement in the country.

They adopted local features, religion and mixed it with their own architectural ways.

This is visible in the architecture adopted by them.
Fusion of Indian & Persian styles.

- They promoted art & music. The par art reached zenith during Jahangir's time. The subjects were to secular - fight scenes, landscape, fort, dances etc.

The Mughals understood it was not possible to sustain unless they adopt the local features in their work.

The short life of Mauryans is due to their ignorance of the local issues & exaggeration on the details.

Remarks -

- Q7. The market for contemporary Indian handlooms has grown as a result of economic changes, an open economic policy and the growth of the private sector. Do you agree? What initiatives have been taken by the government to spread Indian handlooms.

(12.5 Marks)

The LPG reforms proved to be a ~~big~~ ^{economy} boon to the handloom industry of the country. Being a diverse country, India has multitude of artists who are carrying forward their culture through handlooms.

Features of Handloom Industry -

- Long shelf life as hand made.
- High prices among foreigners but lesser value among Indians.
- Time consuming to make.
- Means of livelihood.
- Promote exports, earn foreign exchange.
- Represent India.

In post reform era, the market has become open PDSI has increased and private players have invested in various sectors helping India to get a rank of 100 in Ease of Doing Business (2017).

This led to flooding of cheaper, machine made goods in the country. Moreover tariffs have been eased owing to the cooperation promised.

Remarks

The handloom industry has been hard hit post globalisation & they are unable to get a good market and fair price among their own people.

Recently govt has taken certain initiatives to promote Handloom sector which was much needed.

- 1) Manisa haat
- 2) border haat - 4 haats in N-E states.
- 3) TUFs has been revised.
- 4) KVIC - Khadi & village industries commission was created to promote Khadi & promotes skill development measures.

There is a need to sensitise the natives about the hard work & time put in the making of handlooms & handicrafts.

This would help them to fetch a fair price.

Remarks

- Q8. While, the First World War had many far-reaching impacts on the western Europe and USA, but affected India too. Elaborate on the impact of First World War on India?

(12.5 Marks)

The impacts of 1st world war. & its eff. spread & destruction were so wide that it was named as the first world war. (It was the first time, world has witnessed such destructive war)

The WW-I was fought between the central & allied powers, in which cent allies were the victors.

It had impacts across the entire world and India was not left too.

- 1) Many soldiers lost their lives in the war & contributed in the success of allied powers.
- 2) India supplied food packets, dresses for soldiers during the war.
- 3) The exports from India increased as the nations could not balance demand-supply.
- 4) India provided services in the form of doctors, nurses to take care of the soldiers.
- 5) It provided India an impetus and exposure about war at such wider level.

It is being portrayed as Britain helped India by giving these advantages during WWI

Remarks

but actually it was India that helped the allied powers to win the WWI.

Apart from the widespread and destruction & violence it caused, the war started the culture of Peace - keeping organisation in the form of League of Nations.

Although League of Nations wasn't that successful but evolving on these lines, the world has many organisations, predominantly the United Nations, created after WW II.

The UN is playing an important role in peace keeping, maintaining social order, promoting Human rights etc.

Both the world wars have found a place in the history books of all the countries.

- Q9. Indian National Congress was running a parallel foreign policy with the colonial government, especially in the post-World War-I era. Critically analyze the statement with the role of Mahatma Gandhi in formulating it. (12.5 Marks)

(12.5 Marks)

Indian National Congress formed in 1885 provided the country first political organisation of this level & contributed in the freedom of the country.

Remarks

Remarks

Q10. "The peasant revolts and uprisings in 19th Century India against the colonial rule, were not religious, but in most of the cases, religion did play very important role." Discuss the nature of Peasant uprisings in 19th Century India with appropriate examples considering the above given statement. (12.5 Marks)

India has seen a large number of peasant & tribal struggles since the 19th century and continuing till date.

Reasons for Uprisings:-

- 1) Agriculture was a dominant profession of the masses & the colonial policies eroded the peasants
- 2) Exploitation of peasants with revenue collection terms of permanent settlement, Mahalwari.
- 3) Entry of Britishers into forests & denial of forest rights.
- 4) Excessive famines & no measures taken by British.
- 5) Practices like Tin Kathia, Indigo plantation
- 6) Surplus sold to officers, zamindars, etc.

Most of these movements were not religious & focused on getting rights. Peasants were not against revenue policy of British but the exploitative policy (nature).

Religion played a role in a few uprisings like -

- 1) Moplah Rebellion - by the Moplah community of Kerala against Zamindars.

Remarks

Q) Indigo revolt - was against the Indigo plantation being promoted by the Britishers. It was limited to Bengal & Bihar.

Most of the movements were regional in nature, adhering to the religious beliefs & philosophies.

Remarks

- Q11. Participation of women in Indian freedom movement was mostly limited to picketing and boycott movements, due to many limitations to their rise to leadership positions. Could, this factor be considered as one of the failure of leaders of political struggle, like Gandhi and Nehru. Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

India has been a patriarchal society which was manifested then & today.

The freedom struggle saw participation of women quite late during Swadeshi movement, then NCM & CSM, Quit India movement.

Women participation in India has been different from western countries. In India women participated when they were supported by men.

Role of women -

- 1) Women participated in Swadeshi movement but their role was limited to picketing, boycotting as the male leaders thought women were good at these jobs.
- 2) They were not given the position of leaders & were given small jobs.
- 3) Gandhiji gave a new color to women participation & ^{started} led to women emancipation & empowerment.
- 4) But the roles were limited to picketing liquor shops, burning foreign clothes, participation in strikes.

Remarks

4) Certain leaders emerged in the Quit India Movement like Visha Mehta but again role was not ~~in~~ ~~the front~~ visible (underground and radio channel)

The vision of our leaders was narrow, who could never see women above (more than ~~parties~~ & ~~women~~ picketing, boycotting).

India has had leaders like Rani Laxmi Bai, Begum Hazrat Mahal who took the leadership roles.

The actual emancipation of women started in the post-Independence era where women lead organisations, movements led by a woman leader. Today India has Medha Patkar, Sharmila.

But the thrust was undoubtedly provided by our leaders during the freedom struggle.

1909

Q12. Morley-Minto Reform were crucial in establishing parliamentary democracy in India and, thereby, in beginning the process of decolonization. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

Morley-Minto reforms ~~are~~ started colonial representation and parliamentary democracy in the country. Thus their significance is immense.

1891

1909

Key features introduced -

- 1) Act of 1891 introduced indirect elections but Reform of 1909 introduced direct elections where in provinces people would elect the representatives & princely states would nominate their representatives.
- 2) It set up a separate electorate etc. for Muslims starting communal politics.
- 3) People had a right to ask questions.

The reforms undoubtedly started the ~~process~~ process of decolonisation in following ways -

- 1) The number of Indian members was increased and they were allowed to question the British policies.
- 2) It provided a wider representation from provinces & princely states. Thus it accommodated more issues.
- 3) By providing separate electorate to Muslims,

Remarks

the problems & issues of the Muslim population took a front seat.

This led to Muslims questioning the Hindu hegemony which speedened the process of decolonisation, reforms & freedom of the country.

Remarks

- Q13. Jawaharlal Nehru played a very important role in popularizing the vision of a socialist India both within the national movement and in the country at large. Illustrate with examples. (12.5 Marks)

Trickle down
Gandhi
App
Mahatma's

Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of the independent India and an important national leader.

He was a member of INC and had faith in Gandhian principles.

He adopted the means of non-violence, mass struggle.

He was aware of the issues of the colonial India & supported Gandhi in his vision of an egalitarian society.

He had faith that mass struggle, peaceful means would bear fruit & this was against Swaraj party creation.

As the PM of the country, he adopted a socialist democracy as a necessity in the backdrop of poverty, refugee crisis, hunger etc. He appreciated the USSR's economic policy but adopted socialist model.

He followed Mahalanobis-Nehru approach in the first few five year plans.

He believed in creating a self-sufficient

Remarks

economy and thus followed trickle down approach envisaging it would create a unique egalitarian society.

- He favoured agriculture and industrialisation in initial steps to boost the economy.
(Although failed, as agriculture ignored)
- He adopted the culture of cooperatives which he saw in China. He thought it would help to create a self-sufficient farmer base and fulfil his vision of a socialist India. (Failed)

Thus, Nehru essentially played an important role in promoting this vision & which ~~has~~ forms the foundation of our constitution.

- Q14. "A major shift could be noticed in Muslim identity politics in India from second half of the 19th Century to 20th Century, which ultimately culminated as partition." Evaluate. (12.5 Marks)

1909

1906

Tinneb

1947 marks the carving out of two independent nations - India & Pakistan from a unified British India.

Our national leaders Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel were against Tinneb's 2 nation theory but the muslim identity politics had reached a new level by then & two nations had to be carved..

In the late 19th century, British had been successful in its divide and rule policy which it started post 1857 revolt.

- British promoted communal divide to avoid another revolt like 1857.
- Communal riots increased across the country threatening the unity.
- Events like announcement of Partition of Bengal in 1905 by Curzon ignited a new identity among Muslims who now believed in their abilities as they could get the partition annulled.

Remarks

- Formation of the Muslim League in 1906 to protect the interests of Muslims gave a political platform.
- Arrival of Mohammad Ali Jinnah & his emergence as the leader of Muslims could not stop dirty communal politics.
- Jinnah's lack of reason & rationality made the leaders & Britishers succumb to his 2-nation theory.
- Jinnah & Muslim League were successful in getting a separate electorate for Muslims. (Montgomery-Minto reforms)

All this events developed & led to 2 independent nations. Moreover, it started an identity politics, balkanisation which plagues the world community today.

(Kashmir issue, Syria crisis, secessionist tendency ~~as~~ due to threat to region, identity etc.)

Q15. How the outcomes of World War-I created conducive platform for the establishment of Gandhiji as an undisputed leader of Indian nationalism? (12.5 Marks)

India supported, participated in the first world war by supplying food, soldiers, services etc.

The WWI ended with the Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations and it led to emergence of certain super powers - Britain, USSR, USA.

The harsh terms of treaty of versailles culminated in the form of WW II ~~outlets~~ when the India's freedom struggle was at its peak.

- Gandhi played an important role in the freedom struggle by organising movements - Non-cooperation, Quit India etc.

- The WW II was fought between the axis powers & the allied powers.

- Gandhiji supported British (not war), saying they were fighting for a just cause.

- The Britishers needed help in the form of soldiers, equipments, food during war. This had led them to ask Gandhi for help.

- India provided bases for military like IIT Khargpur, of arms etc.

Treaty
of
WW
US, Britain
& USSR

Remarks

Since Gandhi organised successful mass movements after WW I. The process speedened up in the form of NCAT in 1920-21, CSM - 1931. Gandhi was an undisputable leader in the country.

Also because WWI became a cause for WW II British couldn't win without support of India.

Thus as an moral obligation to the help provided, Britishers had to start the process of decolonization which started with August offer 1940.

Thus, WWI led to WWII & the combined efforts with the position leadership assumed by Gandhi in India made him an undisputed leader & the decolonisation started.

Remarks

Q16. "Industrialization cannot happen without agricultural self-sufficiency". Examine the case of Japan in light of above statement? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q17. The process of integration of Italy was particularly tricky, due to presence of Roman Catholic Church. Discuss the process of integration of Italy in light of above statement?

(12.5 Marks)

1865
Mazzini
Garibaldi

Roman Catholic Church was an essential feature of Europe in 19th century.

The pope was as powerful as the state. The Roman Catholic Church was the only organization that had a stable structure, was sustaining, so it survived for long.

However people started questioning the authority of church & wanted a leader who would provide them rights in return for the taxes paid by them.

The church was becoming monopolistic, bureaucratic & corrupt.

Two leaders emerged who started the process of unification - Garibaldi & Mazzini.

1868 - saw huge revolts across entire Europe. The whole continent saw revolts for independence.

Italy's struggle was unique -

- 1) It wanted ^{independence} freedom from Austria
- 2) It wanted unification of independent nations.

Remarks ..

- 3) The Austrian war led to independence from Austria.
- 4) Soldiers were able to unite Sardinia which was the most powerful state.
- 5) The war ~~which~~ with France united remaining states & Italy was united in 1871.

In this way, the whole process of unification of Italy was tricky.

Remarks

Q18. The American revolution inspired the French revolution and yet it was markedly different from it. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

The world witnessed first revolution in the form of American revolution in 1773 which started similar waves across the world.

French revolution was inspired from American revolution and it started the process of abolition of slavery which was followed by Britain & USA.

American revolution started as a result to the hegemonic nature of colonial Britain, exploitative laws & policies:- Townshend plan, Boston Tea party, Compulsory setting of naval laws, Mercantilism etc.

It ended with the unification of 13 colonies and United states of America was created. But it was not complete as slavery still persisted, it was harsh towards women, blacks.

American revolution got completed in 1860's when civil war between northern southern states led to abolishment of slavery (based

Remarks

on French revolution).

French revolution, derived impetus, motivation from American revolution but it was a bigger revolution & a greater achievement as it gave the world 'ideals of liberty, equality & fraternity'.

French revolution inspired countries all over the world who abolished slavery and adopted the ideals in their constitution (ex-India).

Thus, it was not justified for a nation like USA to win independence and be unjust to its nobility.

It was French revolution which achieved a revolution in true & complete sense.

Remarks

Q19. USSR, was considered to be a super-power and a great nation with history and military strength. Discuss why and how got disintegrated all of a sudden? (12.5 Marks)

USSR emerged as a superpower owing to its contribution in WWI and post WWII the world was no longer unipolar (US hegemony).

USSR has supplied arms & ammunition to the allied powers in WWII.

USSR has been an ally to India & helped in its struggle. It supported India in 1965, 1971 wars when US was supporting Pakistan with arms. (Military strength)

USSR believed in peaceful relations & convinced India for Tashkent agreement post war which definitely led to some stability.

All these examples speak of USSR being a great nation.

But over time there were certain problems that emerged within USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

i) Hegemony of Russia & ignorance of other states.

Remarks

- 2) Organisational loopholes - Bureaucratization
- 3) Increased corruption within USSR.
- 4) ~~Intense~~ Internal rift between countries rose.

All the events led to disintegration of USSR in 1991.

This started a new era - Cold war era, where there was neither peace nor war but an atmosphere of suspicion & arms race jealousy, mutual.

- Q20. What do you understand by a colonial system and identify the factors promoting it?
 Elaborate on the major countries that got benefitted from colonialism and why?
 (12.5 Marks)

Colonial system is one, where a country (dominant) country takes over, acquires control of another country and interferes, controls its affairs.

A colonial system benefits the country that colonises & not the home country.

Ex- Britain colonised India in 19th century.

The world has seen a history of colonisation of countries in the form of stander of Africa etc.

Factors promoting Colonial system

- 1) Market for the colonising country.
- 2) Raw material & cheap labour in the native/home country (Colonised).
- 3) Lack of awareness, education & unemployment in the home country.
- 4) Lack of administrative machinery to run a country.
- 5) New Natural resources (led to colonisation of Africa).
- 6) Expanding empire (Imperialism) upon discovery of new continent - Britain

Remarks

colonised North America
 2) Internal rifts within a country.

Countries have got benefited in some way during this whole process -

- 1) India got access to western education & could rise above parochial motives.
- 2). Africa was too poor to map its resources and colonisation made it aware of its resources which helped it to sustain.
- 3) India developed leadership skills which it used to run administration.
- 4) Learning modern techniques - industrialisation etc.
- 5) Colonisation has been a part of almost every country in the world which has shown it both tough & hard times gradually.

Q.

Remarks