

121/2

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are Six questions, printed in ENGLISH
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no 1 & 4 are compulsory
- 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 _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Adulkarni

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS

2	
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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)

- (i) Mesolithic site
- (ii) Paleolithic Site
- (iii) Ash mound site
- (iv) BRW SITE
- (v) Political and Cultural centre
- (vi) Trade centre
- (vii) Late Harappan site
- (viii) A cultural site
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware site
- (x) Chalcolithic site
- (xi) Early agricultural centre
- (xii) Late Harappan site
- (xiii) An ancient temple
- (xiv) Cultural centre
- (xv) An ancient sea port
- (xvi) Buddhist centre
- (xvii) Inscriptional site
- (xviii) An ancient capital
- (xix) A Jaina centre
- (xx) A NBPW site

① Langhnaj

The site contains remains of microliths, ~~geographical~~
microliths and remains of stone tools

- Animal bones have been found showing eating habits
- Crude traces of rolls showing wooden houses found

Remarks

② Brahmagiri

- Located in Chitarkoot region
- It is a Neolithic-Chalcolithic, Megalithic & Ashokan inscription site
- Ash mounds of various types of terraces found along with megaliths

③ Bhogwanpura

- Located near Saharanpur-Yamuna region.
- It is located in Yamuna basin, and is a BPW, ocp and Painted Grey Ware site
- Evidence of wattle & daub houses, mud houses found
- Evidence of copper utensils for daily usage found

④ Anuradhapura

- Located in Sri Lanka. Said to be "capital of Kovana"
- It is a NBPW site as well as a Buddhist site
- It finds mention in Dipavamsa & Mahavamsa
- Even the Cholas captured it and built Shiva temples
- Excavation reveals existence of Buddhist monasteries, Stupas & Chaityas

Remarks

⑥ Lothian post

- Located ~~near~~ today's Korachi port, on banks of Indus
- It came into existence in medieval times and was used chiefly by Muslims
- Indus river was used to transport goods upto Lahore
- The post traded with Arabia, Persia, East Africa & Europe

⑦ Bharhut

- It is a ~~location~~ of stupas dating to 2nd century BCE
- Apparently built by Shungas & later by Satavahanas
- A panel of Torana has been found showing stories of Tataka like Buddha's birth, Nibbana & parinirvana

⑧ Jalokot

- Located in the Ganga-Yamuna doab, Jalokot shows transition from OCP → BRW → PGW
- Evidence of copper smelting found along with stone tools
- Site dates back to 2nd millennium BCE
- In later centuries, evidence of iron tools also here been found

Remarks

⑩ Noh

- Located ~~in~~ northern part of Madhya Pradesh
- It shows habitation of mud bricks and sometimes of stone
- Copper axes, choppers & kitchen utensils found
- Located near Khetri region, it clearly used copper to fullest

⑪ Ahar

- Located ~~near~~ Udaipur, Ahar region reveals the practice of agriculture since Neolithic times
- The actual site dates back to 2nd millennium BCE
- It has revealed characteristic pottery called Ahar Pottery for the unique pointing on it & an inner red slip
- Evidence of primitive ploughing has been found

⑫ Jodhpur-Siswal / Banawali

- These sites date ~~to~~ ^{late} ~~early~~ 3rd millennium BCE and continued until about 1500 BCE
- Water stress and low agri. productivity were chief reasons
- In later times, they reveal existence of OCP & BRW
- A proper settlement with mud houses found

Remarks

(13) Sarnath

- (2) Known as ~~Purbes-Patan~~ in scriptures
 Located in Junagadh district & near Girnar hills
- one of 12 Tirthlingas of Shiva
 - Excavation reveal a late NBPW site of early 6th century CE and also a flourishing port
 - Attacked & destroyed by Mahmud of Ghazni in 999 CE

(14) Hampi

- Location of capital of Vijayanagara
- Located on banks of Tungabhadra, enclosed by hills
- Travellers Albu Razzoq, Corti, Poes & Nuniz mention it
- Huge kalyan gates, large markets & flowing streams
- Famous for Virupaksha temple & Vittala temple
- Destroyed by Adilshahi in 1565 Battle of Talikota

(15) Muziris

- Also known as Mlechha in Sangam literature
- (2) Port of Cheras, traded with Rome & Persia
- Excavation reveal Roman coins, perforated jars and utensils
 - Finds mention in Periplus of the Erythraean Sea by Arrian
 - Muziris Cultural Project by Kerala to restore the port

Remarks

(16) Rummeddei

- Famous for Ashokan pillar & inscription
- Birth place of Buddha, located within Shakyas territory
- Inscription shows remission of Bali tax and reduction of Bhaga tax by Ashoka due to importance
- Pillar discovered by James Prinsep

(17) Dhauli

- (2) - Alleged site of Ashoka's Kalinga war
- It saw violence & hence Ashoka inscribed a Major Rock Edict
 - It has all 14 Edicts except for 13th one
 - A Buddhist stupa exists at a top of a hill

(18) Poithane

- (2) - Alleged capital of Ashoka Mahajanapada and later of early Satavahanas
- Called as Pedana in Periplus
 - Famous site for Poithane sources & a Buddhist site
 - Located on banks of Godavari
 - Excavation reveal a NBPW pottery site

Remarks

① Shravanasbelagola

- Located in south Karnataka

② Located near cave of Sthulabhadra, Jaina monk guru of Chandragupta Maurya

- Famous for statue of Mahabali and for the ritual of Mahamastakabhisheka

- Finds mention in Jaina Agama literature

② Kushambi / Bhitia mound

- Located in Yamuna basin

③ Kushambi as capital of Vatsa, Mahajanapada and also a later Buddhist site, NBPW site and a Mahanagara on Uttarpatha

- Bhitia mound revealed walled city, NBPW pottery and seals & coins of merchant guilds

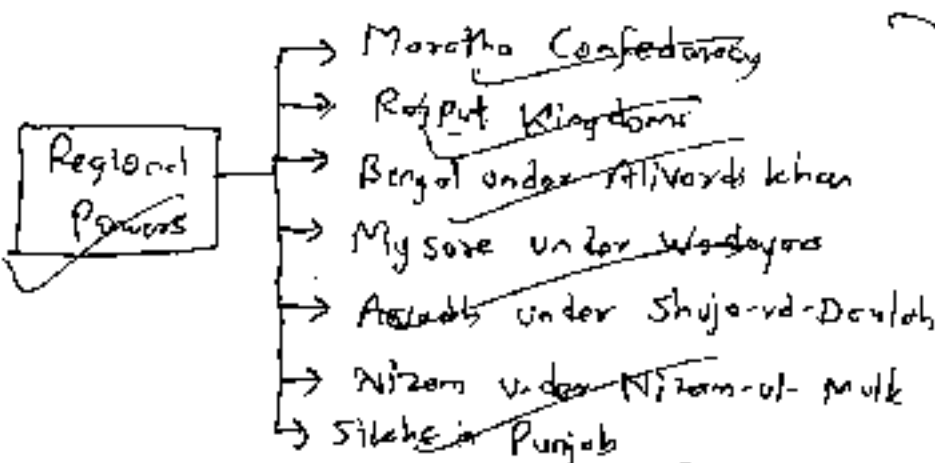
- Kushambi is also famous for Kosam pillar that was shifted to Allahabad.

Remarks

Remarks

2. (a) "The 18th century regional powers in India adopted various means to legitimize their authority." Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The colonial state was qualitatively different from the pre-colonial Indian states especially in the manner in which it marshalled military force and extracted resources from India." Examine. (20 Marks)
- (c) "The story of the introduction of Railways in India clearly reveals the interventionist project of the Colonial state especially with regard to economic control." Explain. (15 Marks)

known as the century of transition, the 18th century is known to have seen the rise of regional powers and the downfall of centralizing power of Mughals



Try to show
Map
gives a independent
text for history
students.

These regional powers gained power in multiple ways and due to various motivations and tried to legitimize their authority in the minds of Indian people.

Maratha Confederacy

- ① This included Peshwa in Poona, Nagesh; Scindia of Gwalior, Holkars of Indore & Gaekwads of Baroda.

Remarks

② Even though Bajirao I captured Delhi, Marathas made the Mughal king as nominal head and issued firmans under his seal. This gained legitimacy as people didn't see any change in national leadership

③ To express their control over conquered lands, the Marathas imposed chauth tax to signify their sovereignty over that land

④ Marathas adopted rhetoric of alleviating Hindus from Muslim rule to gain legitimacy from Hindus.

Bengal & Awadh

① They stoked up regional pride and culture and tried to legitimize their rule

② Plus, the rulers were erstwhile governors of Bengal & Awadh under Mughals which ensured people didn't see any change in leadership

③ Islamic rule was also sought to be used to legitimize their rule

Remarks

Nizam

- ① He again used Islamic rhetoric as well as the authority of the position of Wazir in Mughal empire to legitimize his rule.

Rajputs & Mysore

- ① They claimed their historical right to rule.
- ② Rajputs invoked rule of Maharana Pratap, Sangha and set their control over Rajputana.
- ③ Similarly, Mysore Wodeyars claimed to be the Nayakas under Vijayanagara and tried to setup their rule.

Sikhs

- ① The Sikh Misls in late 18th century appealed to their religion and tried to establish legitimacy to setup a Sikh Suba ruled by the directions of Guru Nanak & other 9 Gurus.

Concluding the 19th century saw the rise of regional kingdoms who adopted varied means to legitimize their rule. also no one survived in front of British.

Remarks

good
conclusion

good fact
Bad Rajputs
means
of authority

- ① The colonial state in India was primarily setup by the British and in some parts by the Portuguese (Goa, Diu, Daman) and by the French (Pondicherry).

The colonial state showed a marked departure from the pre-colonial states like Marathas & Mughals in two critical aspects.

Use of military force

- ① Need to legitimize foreign rule was there. The fear of local people not accepting them forced British to use military to suppress discontent. No such activities were seen in pre-colonial times.
- ② Bringing disparate areas under one rule - The colonial state tried to setup uniform administration for which military was required to be used in diverse areas.
- ③ Focus on Naval supremacy - Apart from Marathas, no pre-colonial power thought of naval power. The colonial

Remarks

states maintained the naval supremacy throughout till 1947

④ Use of military to quell revolts - The amount of brutality by colonial state was antique and too harsh. The pre-colonial powers were bit considerate. The British brutality in 1857 revolt is a telling tale

⑤ Use of military to fight wars in foreign land was done but for benefit of mother country, not India. Thus, wars in Afghanistan, Burma, Nepal, World War I & II saw usage of military worldwide

⑥ Lastly, social composition was heterogeneous in colonial times. In pre-colonial states, Muslim nobles & "kshatriyas" made for military officers. In colonial times, Coastal, Brahmins, Bhumihars, Vellalas, Mahars also participated

Extraction of Resources

① The resources included taxation, raw materials, minerals and human resources.

Remarks

② Taxation - The unique land settlements like Permanent, Ryotwari & Mahalwari, unique taxes like salt tax, high custom duties, excise duties & income taxes were unique

③ Raw materials - Extraction was often forced. Commercialization of agriculture was done. Crops like cotton, sugarcane, indigo were cultivated and procured at cheap prices & sold in Britain. India was a colony for raw materials, something not seen in pre-colonial times

④ Human Resources - Forced labour, no immigration for plantation workers, Tinkathia & khurki systems, taking of indentured labour to abroad colonies was done.

Nevertheless, some similarities also exist

① Use of army to quell revolts is common, just the extent is different

② Historians like Feroz Habib have called medieval economies as "Economic States" aimed at maximum possible revenue extraction.

Remarks

③ Pre-colonial states also had forced labour, slavery, high taxation ~~etc~~ seen in colonial states.

Concluding, barring the similarities, the colonial states were different than pre colonial states as the former introduced modern education, ~~tapre~~, railways, ~~technology~~ and ideas to India.

④ Sir Charles Wood, the chairman of Board of Control, in 1833 clearly stated British policy of having Railways in India to exploit it & ~~reduce dependence on America~~.

The British intervention for economic control can be seen in the following ways:

- ① Easy transport of raw material from interior to ports.
eg: Cotton from Berar to Bombay port
- ② Exploration of interiors for newer markets to ensure local industry is substituted by British goods. This was done by tweaking tariff rates in favour of British goods.

Remarks

- ③ Helping British capitalists & bankers for newer avenues of investments in India. It can be seen by -
 - 5% guaranteed return on investment
 - Rent free lands for 99 years on lease
 - Govt would repurchase lands and tracks in 25-50 years

Satyasachi Bhattacharya has thus called railways as a private enterprise on public risk.

- ④ Second Industrial Revolution of iron & steel needed new avenues for investment

The end result was that British setup wagon factories

- ⑤ Forest laws were changed to exploit forest resources of oak & pine, tribal lands were captured to mine coal.

Thus, the British economic intervention through railways ensured 70 lakh sterling investment flowed till 1900 and the British colonial enterprise developed a vice-like grip on the Indian economy.

Remarks

④ In book discuss about the impact also

3. (a) 'The Charter Act of 1813 had defined the educational policy in very ambiguous terms, which started a hot debate in India.' Discuss the debate with special reference to Anglo-Oriental controversy. (15 Marks)
- (b) 'The period between 1780 to 1813, marked an important transition in trading order in India.' Analyse. (20 Marks)
- (c) "During the ups and downs of 18th Century in India it was the intermediate class which gained much power." Examine. (15 Marks)

a) Section 43 of Charter Act of 1813 made a provision for "learned natives in India" & perpetuation of science for which Company had to invest one lakh rupees.

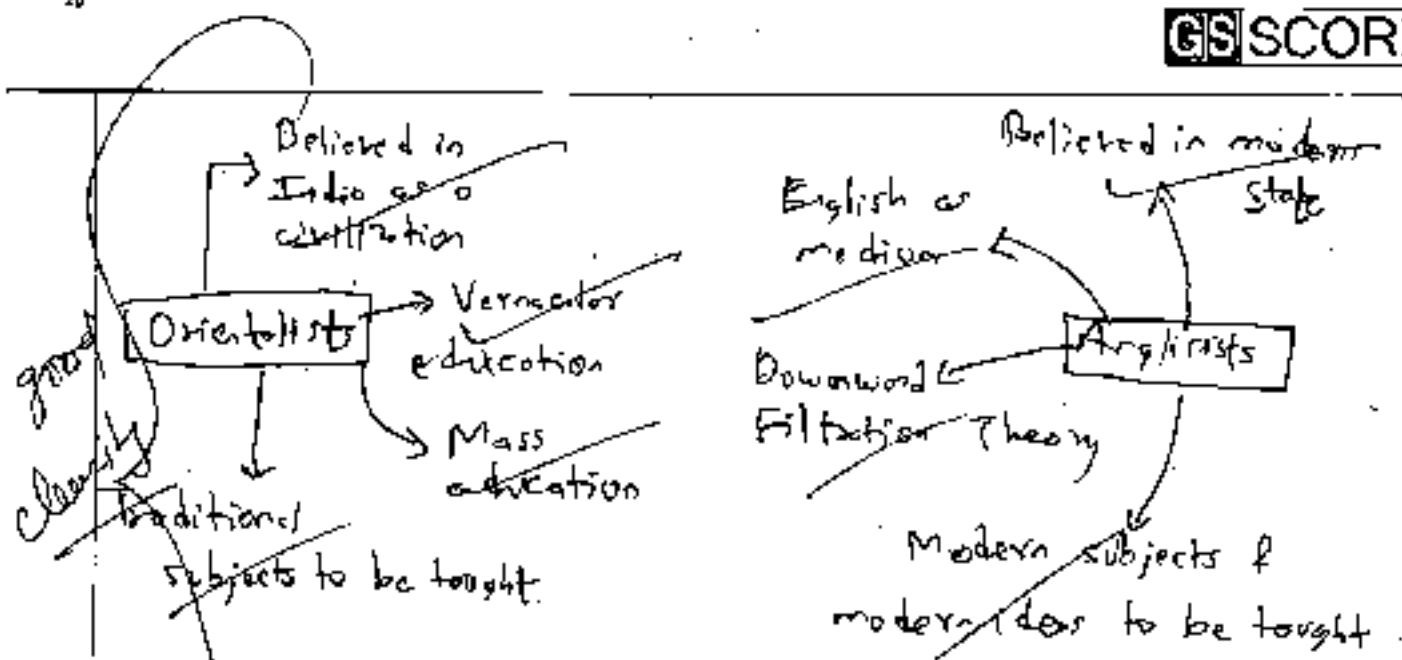
The ambiguity was such that-

- ① In what were one lakh rupees to be spent was not clear in the act
- ② The Downward Filtration Theory was to be adopted or mass education was to be the focus?
- ③ The modern education was to be done or traditional?
- ④ The medium of language - English or Vernacular?

At that time, two opposite lines of thought existed - the Orientalists & Anglicists (mainly Utilitarians). Their line of thinking was totally different, as seen from below

Already explained the ambiguity

Remarks



The Nat. Debate

- ① The first one was Raja Rammohan Roy who petitioned British to focus on English education in 1819 rather than Sanskrit education
- ② The General Committee on Public Instruction (GCPI) was under the sway of Orientalists like H.H Wilson who advocated traditional education
- ③ Even British officers like William Adams in NWP in 1830 advocated vernacular education
- ④ The opposing view was of James Mill who in his book "History of British India" claimed India to be a fallen nation

Remarks

merely eulogized by people like William Jones.

⑤ The debate heated up on the entry of Lord William Bentinck in 1829, a Utilitarian & his support to people like Lord Macaulay & C-E Trevelyan.

⑥ The debate ended in favour of ~~orientalists~~ Utilitarians after the famous Macaulay Minute of 1835. ^{good} but

final push was done by the Wood's Dispatch of 1854.

which junked Downward Filtration Theory & introduced Vernacular education at primary level. ^{gave the prospect of mass education}

②

The ~~in~~ period of 1780-1813 - was a period of intense upheaval in India as well as Britain that totally altered the way in which English functioned in India.

The Upheaval in Britain

① The Industrial Revolution was progressing and the British were no longer in need of ~~raw~~ finished products from India but for raw materials.

Remarks

② The mercantilism gave rise to a class of ~~free-trade~~ merchants jealous of Company's monopoly over India.

③ The rise of Utilitarian Ideology made the British to think about India as a colony to be exploited and in which modern state should be setup.

④ The Christian Missionaries under Charles Grant & William Wilberforce were pressuring British govt to set up schools & use of trade for conversions.

⑤ Lastly, spread of Jacobian values, fear of Napoleon and anxiety of British parliamentarians affected India's trade.

Upheaval in India

① The Company began capturing territories one after other under capable Governor Generals.

Mysore, Vizag, Awadh → Subsidiary Alliance of Wellesley
Marathas → Treaty of Salbai 1782, Bassein 1802

② This made British get hold of trading ports of the Indian peninsula that enabled a change in trading order.

Remarks

③ Since it saw India as a source of raw materials, the areas of Bengal, Bihar, Bihar, Gujarat saw production of cotton, indigo & sugarcane

Thus, a change was seen in the trading order as follows-

① Political change

- Pitt's India Act limited military matters & focused on Commercial matters via Court of Directors
- Company started getting 20 year charters since 1793 to limit conquests & open up trade

② Economic change

- R.C Dutt has said that entire British effort was to substitute Indian artisan by British & grow British industry at the expense of Indian one
- India became a colony for raw materials & a market for finished products
- High import duties upto 400% were imposed on Indian textiles, Muslin & Calicos in Britain
- This led to death of local artisans, traditional industries and led to de-industrialization

Remarks

classmate this part
 Corroborate it with early British industrial
 also
 E2 & in British India
 amount

③ Social change

- Indian merchants were replaced by British ones
- The ones who cooperated with British rose - e.g. Parsis
- British ship builders, bankers, financiers, insurers took charge and replaced Indian ones.

Thus, a total change in the trading order of India was seen and it led to destruction of Indian industry and made India a suppressed & a poor colony.

c) The "18th century debate" centered around the "fact" that the socio-economic and political uncertainty led to confusion, ups & downs and this led to the rise of intermediaries.

The benefits of intermediary class

① The intermediary class included-

- local kings & kingdoms
- landlords & zamindars
- Smaller religious denominations like Sikhs
- Middle class intelligentsia, etc

Remarks

PK

- ② The weakening of central authority of Mughals led to the rise of local kings and regional kingdoms like that of Marathas, Nizam, Mysore, Awadh, Bengal, Simha, etc.
- ③ The reverse authorities always benefit in uncertainty as they are able to place themselves at the bottom of order & extract exorbitant revenues.
Eg: Talukdars of UP became powerful, so did the Mirasidars & Vellalar of Deccan & South
- ④ Smaller religious dominations expanded their control like the Sikh Misls under Bhai Mardana. This ended up in the mighty Sikh empire of Raja Ranjit Singh in 18th century
- ⑤ The rise of European powers also is an effect of ups & downs of 18th century. The British began fortifying their settlements, fight wars with Bengal Nawab & Marathas and setup control over Bengal, Madras & Bombay
- ⑥ The middle class, hitherto unknown till 18th century took the opportunity to make itself lead under British

Remarks

Concluding, the intermediaries benefit the most from the uncertainty of 18th century. Although in different proportions, they made a space for themselves.

Weak in detail
how get power
and impact of this process

Remarks

4. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)
- 'The commercialization of agriculture in colonial India could be better understood in relation to revenue demand.'
 - "The colonial agrarian policies in India promoted differentiation among rural societies."
 - "The tribal revolts in colonial India could be better understood in the background of state monopoly versus community control."
 - Do you agree with the argument that Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a retreat? Substantiate.
 - "It was Lord Ripon who realized the political importance of the Indian middle class."

a) Commercialization of agriculture can be defined as the production of crops like indigo, tea, sugarcane, cotton, etc for meeting the market demand.

Revenue demand and Commercialization

It can be understood under two heads -

Revenue demand of farmers

- The Commercial crops were cash crops that yielded quick revenue due to big demand. This forced farmers to cultivate commercial crops.
- The money was biggest than production of food crops and could be used to pay off debts of moneylenders.
- The money earned could also be invested in buying

Remarks

new instruments and for capital input.

Revenue demand of British

- The land revenue constituted 50% of total British revenue.
- Cash crops could ensure farmers earn more and pay up more revenue to British.
- Plus, the commercial plantations of tea & coffee were owned by European capitalists who stood to gain.
- The selling of cash crops abroad generated huge profits than any other raw material and reduced importance of America.

However, more revenue was not the reason -

- Need to bring more land under cultivation.
- Need to please local governments like Zamindars.
- Need to accommodate more people in agriculture were also some of driving forces for commercialization.

Concluding, commercialization of agriculture, for whatever reason, led to even more exploitation of farmers.

Remarks

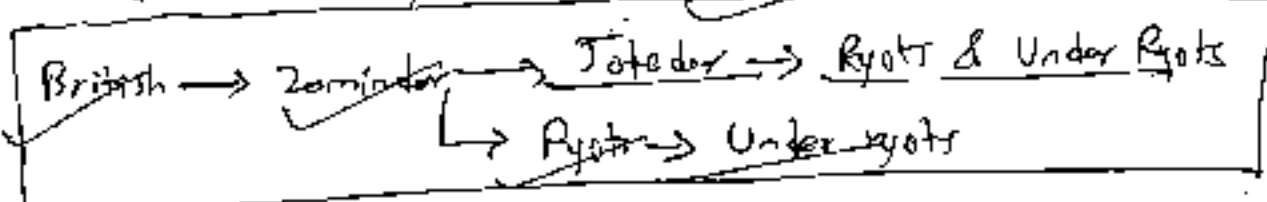
Well noted

good facts and objectivity

b) "The farmers starve in peace and die in peace" said Dadabhai Naoroji as the British colonial policies led to a total change in rural agrarian structure.

Permanent Settlement Areas

The agrarian society was transformed as follows



old Zamindars went away and new ones came up leading to absentee landlordism, sub-infeudation etc.

Ryotwari settlement areas

- ① The traditional Patils & Deshmukhs lost power and was taken up by Marwatis. Surjit Ghu Feels this led to the Deccan riots
- ② In Madras, Vellalas became local police and targeted farmers as reported by Madras Torture Commission 1855
- ③ Mizositors tried to become new landlords in Madras

Remarks

Mahalwari Areas

- ① R.N Bird liquidated Talukdars and set up Mahal as a unit of revenue
- ② Rich farmers benefited while smaller ones lost out: The talukdars fomented the 1857 Rebellion

Overall, we find that farmers lost out as they became mere tenants on their land.

However, old systems did continue

① Morris D Morris argues India's traditional rural society was differentiated since medieval times

② C.A Bayley also says that agrarian policies were a mere continuation of Ryotwari settlements and landed aristocracies of Mughal times

Concluding, farmers did lose and colonial policies did lead to differentiation in rural setup

c) The British viewed tribals as heathens resisting civilization and wanted to utilize their resources to the fullest

an issue discussed about pre-colonial policies

Remarks

State control attempts

- ① Non-adversis were being settled in Adivasi areas
eg: Paharias removed by Santhals
- ② The lands were brought under revenue settlements to yield revenue
Eg: Chhota Nagpur area under Mahalwari
- ③ There was an attempt to clearly put land titles as opposed to community ownership
- ④ The Indian Forest Act 1907 made forest lands open for wood cutting for railways
- ⑤ The moneylenders & Zamindars, police & judiciary functioned as a nexus to exploit tribals, in words of Ranjit Guha

Nevertheless, other reasons must be seen

- ① The hatred for foreigners (Dikus) was large
Eg: Munda Revolt 1899
- ② Role of Christian missionaries was despised by tribals
eg: Santhal Hul 1855 and Kol Rebellion 1832

Excellent

Large Dissension

Causing

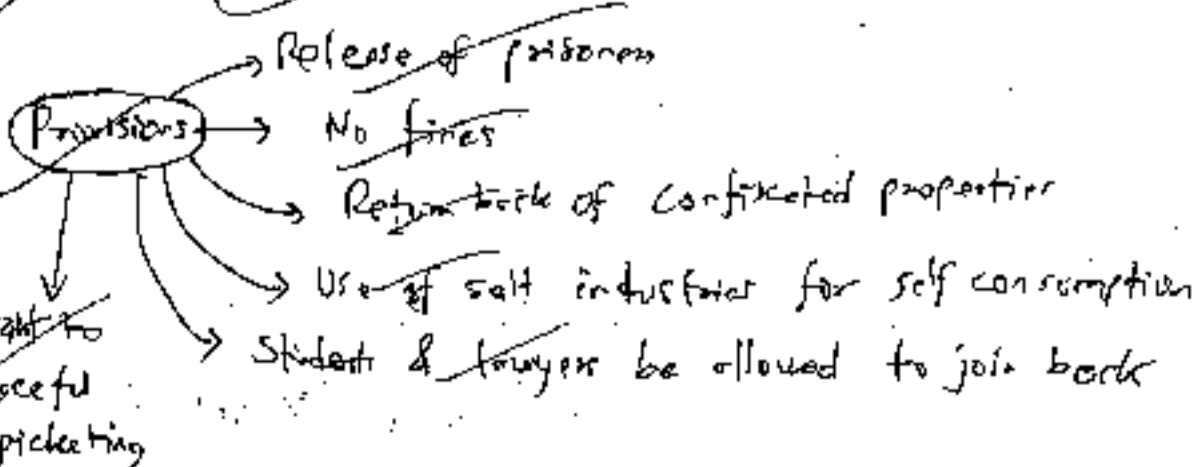
Remarks

- ③ There was mysticism and religious symbolism too
eg: Birsa Munda was seen as magical man, need to go for Satyagrah and Queen Victoria as Mandarini

④ Modern historians like Sumit Sarkar see a development of horizontal unity among tribes as a reason for revolts

Concluding, the revolts of tribes had multiple reasons, the trigger by British being the most important

- d) Gandhian Irwin Pact was signed in 1931 during the peak of Civil Disobedience Movement.



In return, Congress withdrew Civil Disobedience and decided to participate in 2nd Round Table Conference 1932

Remarks

It is a retreat because

- ① It lamped the nature of Civil Disobedience
- ② Sumit Sarkar believes Gandhi came under industrialist pressure to withdraw as they forced losses
- ③ Gandhi didn't do anything to rescue Bhagat Singh
- ④ The goal of Home Rule was unattained and British gave no assurance for it and none for Salt tax too.

However, it was needed because

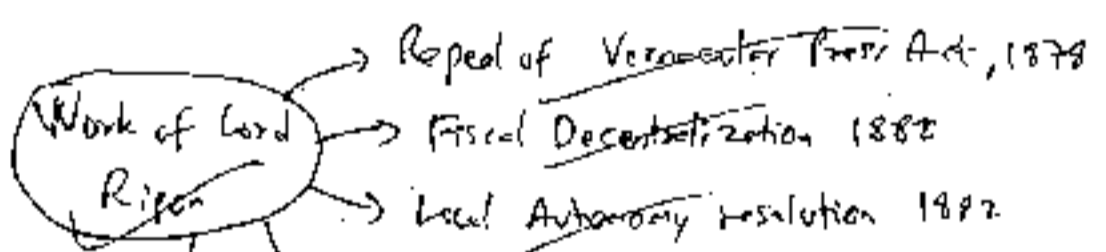
- ① No movement can go full perpetuity
- ② Participation of Muslim & women was less
- ③ Constitutional talks of RTC were also important as it would decide future of India

Concluding, the strategy of Struggle - Truce - Struggle was put to use by Gandhi in 1931 and it resulted in signing of Gandhi - Irwin Pact

led head to cover all aspect

Remarks

(A) Lord Ripon (1870-1874) was a Labour man, liberal & a democrat and is remembered as the one who assuaged Indian feelings after the regime of Lord Lytton (1876-81)



Work on Minority Commission on Education, 1882

He realized the importance of middle class because they were educated, affected by Modern ideas, were at forefront of national consciousness and held sway over press

Thus he appeased them with above measures.

good point On the other hand, he continued use of section 124A of IPC of sedition against journalists and did nothing about famines and exploitative land revenues

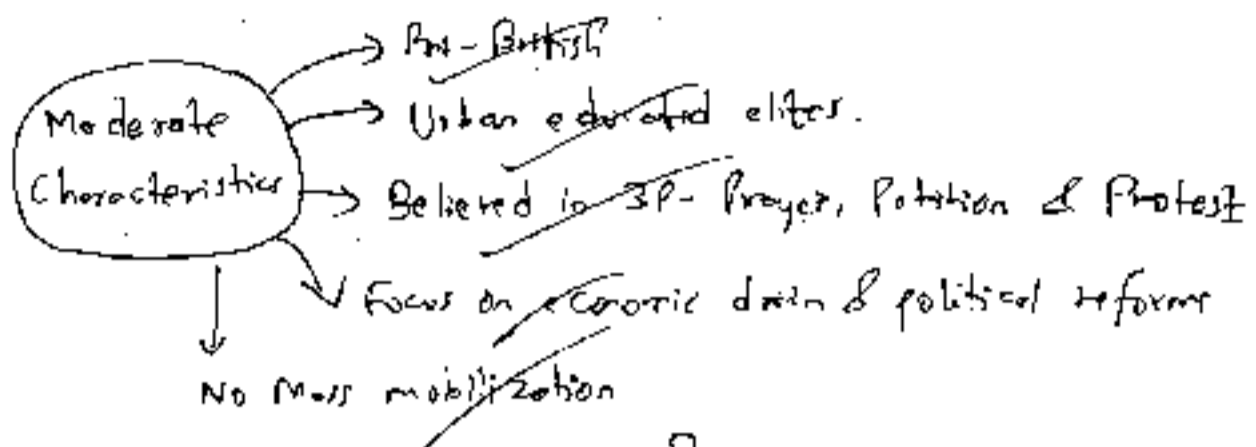
Concluding, Lord Ripon was ultimately a colonialist and his actions should be seen in that perspective

New analysis

Remarks

- 5. (a) In the initial days of Indian freedom movement moderate form could be successful. Critically analyse. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The 'nationalism' in India was a multi-faceted phenomenon, which had its ideological roots in Indian society only." Evaluate. (20 Marks)
- (c) "Reforming society through legislation seldom yielded the desired results." Critically comment on this in the light of several acts passed by the British government in the 19th Century. Evaluate. (15 Marks)

a) The Moderates rose in later part of 19th century and took hold of the Indian freedom struggle.



Moderate form of government was needed because

- ① Indian movement was weak and British could have easily crushed any upsurge. Thus, a docile & peaceful propaganda was needed
- ② The appeasement of British was necessary to keep them in good humour
eg: W.C. Bannerjee said, "we are thorough & consistent well wishers of British" while Dadabhai Naoroji said that

Remarks

no bigger tragedy would befall India if British decide to leave it:-

③ The appeasement could lead to smaller but consistent demands being accepted.

- Eg: Political reforms of ^{Councils} ~~Reforms~~ Act 1892
- Warby Commission on expenditure 1895
- Aitchison Commission on civil service reforms.

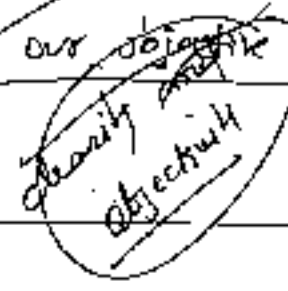
④ Use of foreign nationals like A.D. Hume, George Yule could camouflage the nationalist agenda

⑤ The masses were still ignorant, under-developed, uneducated and a nationalist conscience didn't exist.

Thus, it was necessary to have a Moderate form of phase. However, the Extremists had their own criticisms

① Tilak called the Moderates as not full time politicians who ended up in "3 Day Tamasha" of Congress sessions

② He said, "we cannot achieve our objectives if we crawl like a frog once a year."



Remarks

- ③ They had their own professions like Gokhale was an academic while Pherozeshah Mehta was a lawyer
- ④ Their 3P were called as political mediocracy as the British didn't respond to them
- ⑤ They got satisfied by small measures of British like political reforms. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee even called them as "place seeking politicians"
- ⑥ Lastly, mass mobilization was not focused by Moderates that irked the Extremists & reduced their support

weird concept

Concluding, the Moderate phase (1885-1905) was a logical culmination of earlier political struggles and naturally gave way to the Extremist phase after 1905 Swadeshi agitations

b) (12)

Nationalism is defined as a feeling of oneness among people as a community belonging to a Nation with shared coexistence and common cultural roots.

The Nationalism in India is said to have developed in the later half of 19th century.

Remarks

Multi-faceted Nationalism

- ① Realization of common past - It developed as the Indians realized their common past, cultural similarity and oneness of civilization
Eg: Unique culture, food, rituals, languages, etc were seen as unifying factors
- ② Glorification of past - The Revivalist movements of 19th Century saw India as a glorious civilization. They imagined a "golden age" of past and the need to get there again
Thus, Theosophical Society, Vivekananda, Arya Samaj, etc helped develop nationalism
- ③ Realization of foreign nature of British - The difference in race, racial discrimination, different languages and the assistance to the Western ideas coupled with the propagation by Christian Missionaries made Indians wary of the British.

Remarks

⑤ Economic grievances existed for everybody. The farmers suffered due to high revenues and famines, labourers were exploited, the Talukdars & Zamindars were not happy.

The role of Economic Critique of Colonialism helped people to see the foreign nature of British rule.

⑥ Role of Press can't be neglected. The Press ensured that Indians from diverse backgrounds connect & mobilize. It fostered a spirit of unity.

Eg: Tilak's Kesari raised issues of famine, plague, etc
S.N Banerjee's The Bengalee critiqued British

⑦ Role of Social Reforms should be considered as it broke down barriers and ensured perpetuation of Modern ideas of secularism, humanism, liberalism, individualism, democracy and freedom. Eg. Sambodh Karmudi of Raja Ram Mohan Roy & his reforms of Sati.

⑧ Nationalism was also a reaction to British policies of Lord Lytton (1877-1880) who took up Imperial Durbar in

Remarks

times of famine, waged wars with Afghanistan and passed acts like Arms Act & Vernacular Press Act.

In words of S.N Banerjee "The reactionary regime of Lord Lytton made people come out of indifference and gave a stimulus to public life"

Nevertheless, different views have been voiced-

① Imperialist historians view India as an aggregate of disparate interests hence claiming no "nationalism".

② Historians like C.A Bayly call Indian nationalism as an artificial construct due to British oppression.

③ Subaltern historians like Sumit Sarkar focus on the tribals, peasants & labourers as a separate class whose nationalism developed differently.

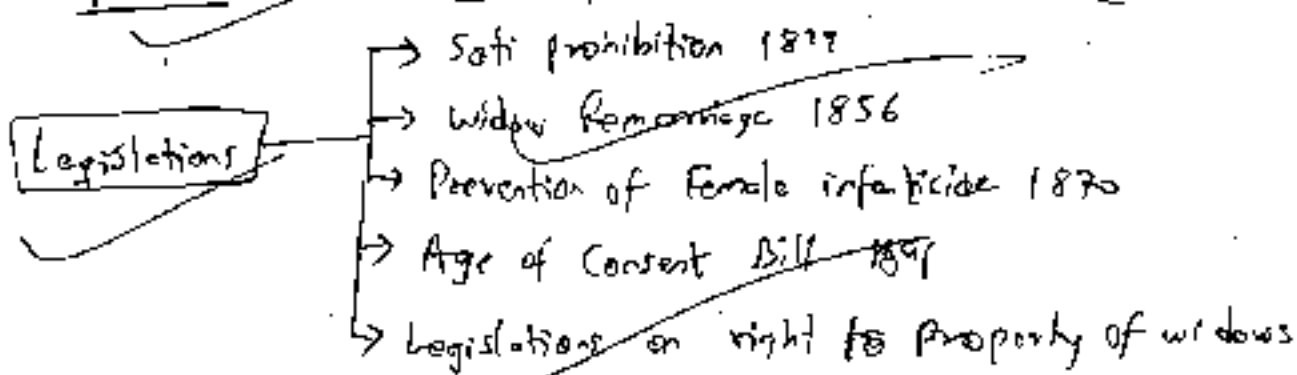
Concluding, irrespective of the theories, it can't be denied that Indian nationalism has been multi-faceted and had various views converging into one.

Remarks

c)

The Socio-economic reforms of 19th century was a unique feature of modern India that resulted in a massive debate and upheaval in Indian society. As reformer Keshub Chandra Sen said - "What we see is a fallen nation, a nation whose primitive greatness lies in ruins".

The effect of these reforms was the multiple legislations passed or aimed at passing -



The legislations failed because

- ① The effect was limited to urban, educated and elite class of people, especially Hindus
- ② The reforms mostly centered around Bengal & Bombay with other provinces and more than 500 princely states remaining untouched.

Remarks

good - Amosia
Asakalabun
Cory

③ The literacy rate of India was limited - The Hunter Commission 1882 said only 2 million out of 125 million were literate

④ The hold of religious orthodoxy was huge that even the enforcing agencies - police & judiciary - didn't touch

⑤ People viewed legislations as Christian Missionary agenda to convert the people of India

However, it did yield benefit to some -

- ① The issue was brought into debate and dispute
- ② Role of Press was crucial in letting people know the reform and the right path
- ③ The reformers were Indians and connected with people to explain them about legislations
- ④ The other means like discussions, protests, pamphlets also existed to which legislations merely supplemented

Concluding, law is the first step to formalize any reform.

Hence the British legislations played an important role in social reforms in India.

Remarks

well faced

6. (a) To what extent is it correct to call Quit India Movement as August Revolution? (15 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that the partition of India was a Form of De-colonisation. (20 Marks)
- (c) "India after 1947 incorporated and accommodated ideological strands advocated by the colonizers as well as the nationalist viewpoint." Discuss the above statement with reference to national legacy. (15 Marks)

9) The Quit India Movement of 1942 was the last in the series of non-constitutional struggles of INC and Gandhi that finalized the British exit from India.

Quit India as August Revolution

- ① Grandhi's emotional appeal to people gathered at the Gowalia Tank in Bombay on 8th August 1942 and his motto of "Do or Die" was unique.
- ② He even took a break from non-violence. Gandhi said -
"I do not want my non-violence. You are free to choose your mode of action".
Ayanendra Pandey has called this a "psychological break" to the masses.
- ③ The "revolution" started because of the British folly of

Remarks

arresting all big leaders on the night of 8th August. This made the masses run amok and do whatever they did.

- ④ A revolution is characterized by sudden changes and often violent ones.
- ⑤ The people indulged in violence.
 - Railway lines were unearthed
 - Telegraph lines were broken
 - Police stations were burnt, etc.
- ⑥ A revolution has unique modus operandi too.
 - Vsha Sharma ran a secret radio from Bombay
 - J.P. Narayan indulged in guerilla warfare in the Champaran region.
- ⑦ It also throws up unique and new results like the case of Parallel governments of 1942-46 in Tamluk, Ballia and Satara.
- ⑧ Lastly, it is a revolution as it marked end of Congress agitation and start of Constitutionalism to decide on Constitution and British exit of India.

Remarks

However, there are problems too-

- ① The movement fizzled out as leaders were arrested and in jail till 1944
- ② The background of World War II dampened spirits as there was fear of Japan attacking India
- ③ Not all Indians participated deeply.
 - Communists supported British for sake of USSR
 - Hindu Mahasabha & RSS had very less participation

Concluding, the Quit India Movement can surely be classified as a "Revolution" given the unique changes it brought

b) The debate over partition of India has been rather intense and has yielded multiple views about British exit of India / British policy / international constraints, etc.

Partition as De-colonization

- ① The devastating result of World War and start of exit of Colonial powers all over the world ensured that British exit from India.

Remarks

- ② The process of decolonization often involves-
 - a) Complete exit & total sovereignty - India.
 - b) Dominion status to colonies
 - c) Exit but nominal rule of Queen - New Zealand, Canada
 Indian partition was rather a unique form of decolonization because -
 - British wanted easy & quick exit out of India and didn't want to indulge in a possible civil war
 - The economic condition of British was problematic with over 1300 million Sterlings being owed to India. Hence they wanted to settle issues & exit
 - Any colonial power would not want its colony to grow after it exits due to possible threat. Thus, partition ensured India has an enemy in subcontinent
 - It would also ensure India remains economically dependent on Britain, thus perpetuating a new form of neo-colonialism.

Remarks

→ In the background of Cold War, partition ensured a balance and counterpoise if India turns towards USSR.

Thus, the partition of India and decolonization have a deep relation.

On the other hand, partition had other reasons too and so did decolonization -

① The International Approach says Britain was forced to take a stand by USA, USSR and international events like World War 2

② Domestic Constraints approach says that British people and domestic politics of mother country forced British to exit by partitioning. The factors were -

→ Victory of Labour Party in 1945

→ Need to focus on economic losses of England

→ Rise of Left and its own criticism of colonialism

③ The events in India since 1907 setting up of Muslim League till Direct Action Day 1946 also had a major

Remarks

bearing on Partition. It made partition a bygone fact which the British merely implemented before exiting

Concluding, while Partition & De-colonization are related, we must take into consideration the complex socio-political & strategic factors that led to these events

c) Granville Austin while propping the Indian Constitution making process after 1947 has noted that Indians observed an exceptional sense of cooperation and a spirit of consensus while deciding the future of India.

Various ideological strands that existed post 1947 were -

① Congress ideology - Secularism plus socialism

② Hindu ideology - Hindu Mahasabha & BJS

③ Leftism & Socialism

④ Regionalism - Southern states & Sikhs of Punjab

⑤ Caste identities - Ambedkar & other Dalit movements

⑥ Women's movement, especially after 1960

Remarks

The viewpoint of colonizers was also adopted -

- ① The political functioning of India continued as per British setup of Government of India Act 1935
- ② The principles of democracy, voting, liberalism and fundamental rights continued
- ③ The British system of bureaucracy, police, judiciary & army continued
- ④ Modern ideas & system of education also continued.

The nationalist viewpoint & diverse ideologies in India were also adopted -

- ① The nation was seen as sovereign, secular, socialist, democratic & a Republic in the Constitution
- ② Democratic socialism was introduced as a part of Congress strategy and ideology.
- ③ Secularism was accepted but as equal acceptance of all religions
- ④ Diverse ideologies participated in elections right from Hindu parties to Left

Remarks

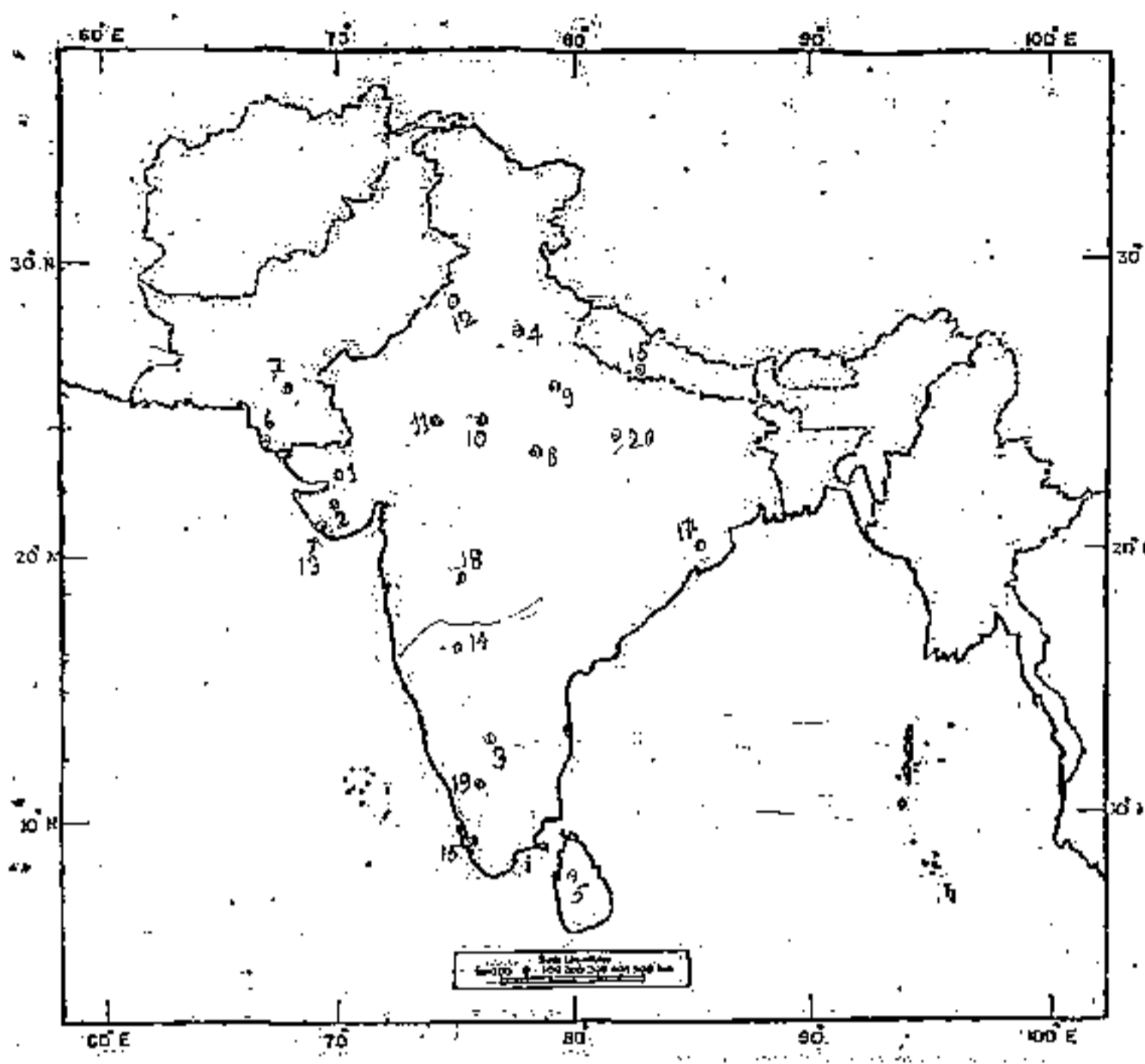
⑤ Regional aspirations were taken care of and subsumed into national ideology by making linguistic reorganization in 1956.

- ⑥ Rights of Dalits, women and vulnerable sections were also taken care of as a unique feature
- eg: Untouchability abolished under Article 17
 Women given full right to vote and equal pay, etc

Concluding, we must say that Indian structure is some continuation of colonial ideology, and some unique synthesis of nationalist ideology and the various strands of thought in India.

Remarks

Map-Test: 3



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