

GS SCORE

TEST - 03

121 1/2

250

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 Ashwin Golapkar

Mobile No. _____

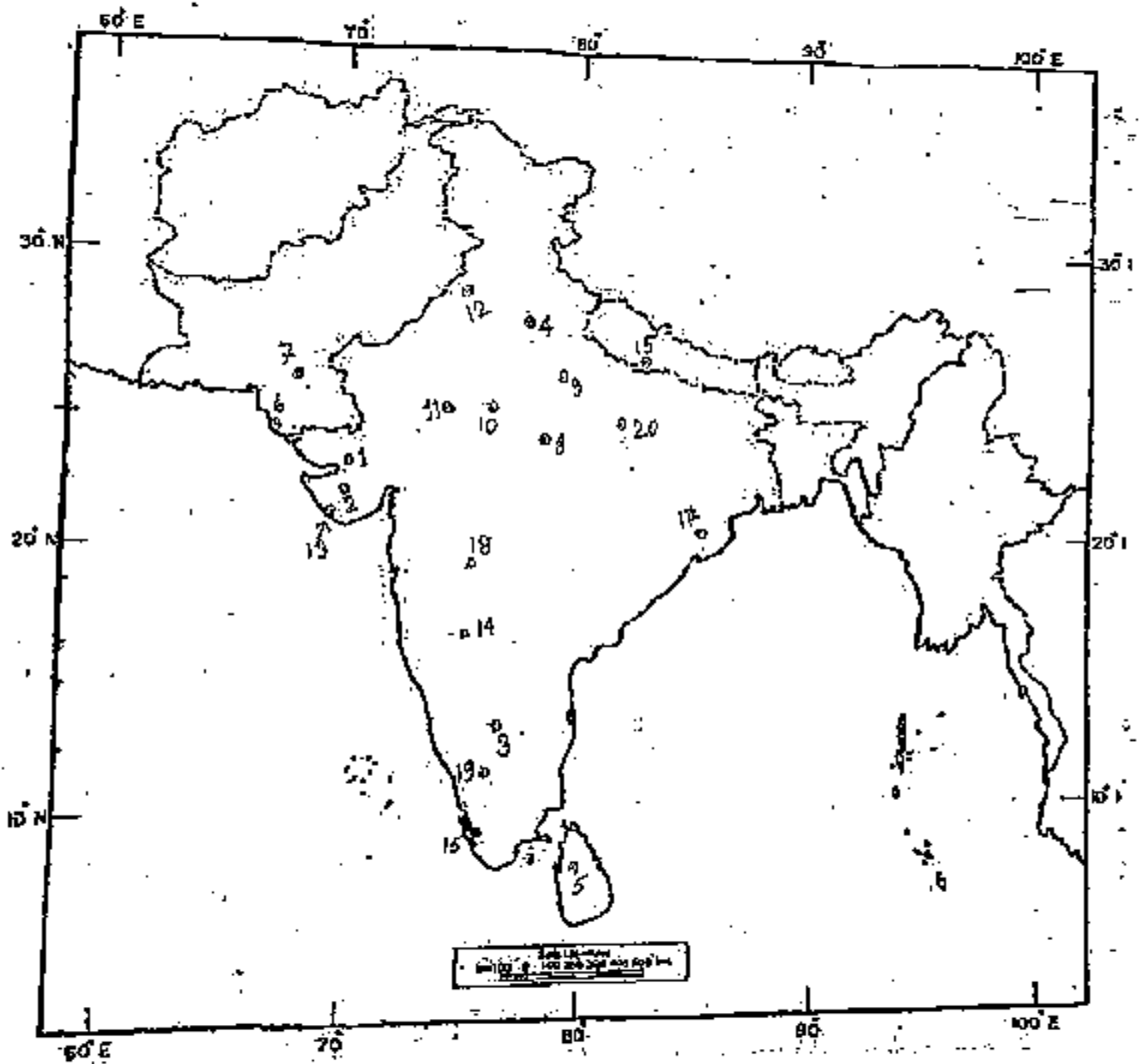
Date _____

Signature 

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Map-Test: 3



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 Loteswar
- (ii) Paleolithic Site Rojdi
- (iii) Ash mound site T-Narsipur
- (iv) BRW SITE Alangpur
- (v) Political and Cultural centre Anuradhapur
- (vi) Trade centre Allahabad
- (vii) Late Harappan site Amri
- (viii) A cultural site Deogarh
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware site Atrajinkhera
- (x) Chalcolithic site Erani
- (xi) Early agricultural centre Ahar
- (xii) Late Harappan site Ropar
- (xiii) An ancient temple Sarnath
- (xiv) Cultural centre Aihole
- (xv) An ancient sea port Muziris
- (xvi) Buddhist centre Lumbini
- (xvii) Inscriptional site Hathigumpha
- (xviii) An ancient capital Pratishthana
- (xix) A Jaina centre Shravanbelagola
- (xx) A NBPW site Sarnath

1) Loteswar

Present day Gujarat

Large amount of microliths found
Animal remains - domestication of
animals.

Geometric and triangular blades found.

2. Rojdi

- (11)
- Present day Gujarat.
 - Stone tools made up of quartzite
 - handaxes, cleavers found
 - chopping tools also found -

3. T. Narsipur

- (12)
- Present day Karnataka
 - Megalithic monuments, iron implements
 - BRW pottery and terracotta beads found

- Agriculture evidence of millet x Horsegram

4. Amgirpur

- (13)
- Present day Uttar Pradesh
 - Easternmost site of Harappan civilization
 - Burnt brick centre found
 - copper remains and BRW pottery found

Remarks

5. Anuradhapura

- Present day Sri Lanka
- ② Ancient capital of Sri Lankan Island
- Known as 'sacred city' situated around fig of Bodhi tree.
- Important trade centre. Ashoka sent his children Milinda and Sanghamitra for spread of Buddhism here.

6. ~~Present day~~ Atahadino

- ② Present day Pakistan
- Important port city and trade centre for Harappan civilization
- Seals of Mesopotamia found here
- Terraotta figure of boat found

Remarks

7. Amri

- ① Present day Pakistan
- BRW and wheel made pottery
- Copper and bronze fragments found
- structure similar to a granary found

8. Deogarh

- Present day Madhya Pradesh
- famous for Dashavatara temple
- for its Nagara style architecture,
- Vaishnavite culture
- Gupta era early temple structure

9. Arajankhera

- Present day Uttar Pradesh
- PGW pottery and iron implements found
- Wattle and daub type huts has found
- Important trade route. Near to Uttarapatha mentioned in Puranas

Remarks

10. Eran

- Present day Madhya Pradesh
- Copper implements like copper axe, chisels, bangles found
- Part of Malwa culture
- Wheel made pottery, animal bones found.

11. Ahar

- Important agriculture site found in present day Rajasthan.
- Significant amount of wheat and barley found here
- Part of Ahar culture in Chalcolithic period.
- BRW pottery found here.

12. Ropar

- Present day Punjab
- Mud-brick houses found
- terra cotta figurines, Copper remains found

Remarks

• sophisticated urban settlement features missing

13. Somnath

(10) Present day Gujarat.

• famous Shaivite temple. Jyotirlinga pilgrimage site.

• looted and destroyed by various Sultans like Ghazni (twice), Ghuri, Khilji

• Rebuilt after independence

14. Aihole

(10) Present day Karnataka

• Western Chalukyan capital

• Chalukyan Vesara style architecture

found. Aihole Prashasti by Ravikirti of

for Pulakesin II famous

• Rock cut temples. Jalna temples,

Ravan Phadi is the oldest

Remarks

15. Maxim's

- Present day Kerala.
- famous port of Chera Kingdom.
- Trade with Greeks, Rome, Arab.
- Export of Ivory, pepper, pearl mainly through this port.

16. Lumbini

- Birthplace of Buddha.
- Present day Nepal.
- foreign authors travellers Faxian, Huan Tsang visited

- Ashoka visited Rummandei pillar edict describes the visit.
- famous buddhist pilgrimage site.

17. Hathigumpha

- Present day Orissa.
- Inscription during the reign of Kharavela.
- Jaina cave inscriptions

Remarks

• import description of military conquest of Kharavela

18. Pratishthan

- (10)
- Present day Maharashtra
 - Capital of Satvahana Kingdom
 - Important centre of Bhakti sect.
 - famous for textiles - sarees.
 - well connected to ports, trade routes

19. Shravanbelagola

- (10)
- Present day Karnataka
 - important Jainist centre.
 - Chandragupta Maurya travelled here
 - famous sculpture of Bahubali / Rishabhadeva found here.
 - Important cultural and pilgrimage site

20. Sarnath

- 1st Buddhist sermon (Dhammachakra-pravastana)
- Huen Tsang visited
- NBPW pottery found here
- Ashokan pillar with lion capital

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)

Q.3) a) First impetus to education was given by Charter Act (1833) which vaguely mentioned that encouragement should be given to Indians in promotion of modern sciences in the country. Act also pointed to spend petty amount of Rs. 1-lakh for the purpose.

Ambiguity in the nature of 1833 Act

• Whether to spend money in encouraging traditional sciences, arts, crafts etc or

modern western sciences, philosophy, geography

• The language of education — will it remain English or vernacular

This controversy gave rise to two opposing

Remarks

Need
examination
ambiguity

sections within general committee of public instruction known as Orientalist and

Anglicist

Orientalist view

• Western sciences and literature are important in making Indians prepare for jobs but ancient Indian sciences, philosophies are also important and combination of both western and Indian knowledge should be taught to Indians in vernacular language so they can understand it better.

Anglicist view

• Anglicist clearly viewed Indian learning inferior to western modern learning and argued that government spending on education should be exclusively for modern studies.

Remarks

But even their opinion was clearly divided as one section argued that for modern western learning should be given in vernacular language so it can be converted into mass learning.

This controversy of Anglicist vs Orientalist was solved by Macauley in the famous Macauley's minute (1835) in which Anglicist view on education was accepted and English alone was chosen for language of education. (Down filtration theory)

Controlled

Albion's Disrespectful

And

Proposed in
Mass education

Q. 3(b)

Basic character of colonial administration in India always remained exploitative in nature. But this exploitation changed forms depending upon world economy and position of Britain capitalist class in Britain and their interest and type of government.

According to Marxist historian R. P. Dutt, the phase between 1780 - 1813 is characterised by merchant capitalism (mercantilism). Important transition in trading order.

This period (1780-1813) was called period of trade monopoly (of company). It had

- two basic objectives
- Acquire monopoly of trade with India
- Restict European merchants and other merchants (Indian)
- Maximum appropriation of revenue through control over state power

Remarks

In this period no change in administration was done. Methods of agriculture, industrial production, forms of business management remained same.

only change done was revenue collection system which was made more efficient and smooth.

Nationalist historians like Dadabhai Nauroji has called this phase large drain of wealth where they proved that India was constituting 2-3 per cent of Britain's national income.

Effect of this phase on agriculture and industry —

Though large scale export was experienced, it ruined the Indian textile as they were subjected to the monopolistic practices and exploitation by company agents.

They had no choice on means of product

Remarks

But by 1813, voices of free trade were growing louder in Britain. Britain henceforth decided to secure interests of emerging new capitalists of Britain. Thus by charter act of 1800/13 ended company's monopoly over trade except few items. (tea)

From now on India was to serve as a market for British manufactured goods and provide cheap raw materials as export item. Thus profits of British capitalist increased several folds in coming duration. Also this one way free trade ruined Indian handicraft textile industry and they had to turn to agriculture which became overproduced.

Remarks

to cover all aspects of question properly
 Copy

Q. 3(c) 18th century history is characterized by
 8) constant wars expansion of colonial powers into political powers and decline of Indian provincial rulers like Marathas Hyder etc. This changed agrarian and artisanal ~~to~~ situation in India as she got transformed into colonial economy.
 following changes took place —

- Deindustrialization - Ruin of artisans.
handicraftsmen by one way free trade monopolistic practices
- Ruralization resulting in over burdening of agriculture
- Impoverishment of peasantry.

But these policies gave rise to intermediate classes which grew most much in prestige in collaborating with colonial powers

- New permanent settlements passed much of

land into the hands of merchants, moneylenders, zamindars and other moneyed

classes living in towns

• They resorted to land grabbing, eviction, summary evictions and demanding illegal

dues like 'begari'

• As they were 'hand in gloves' with colonial government they were able to manipulate judiciary and law in their favours

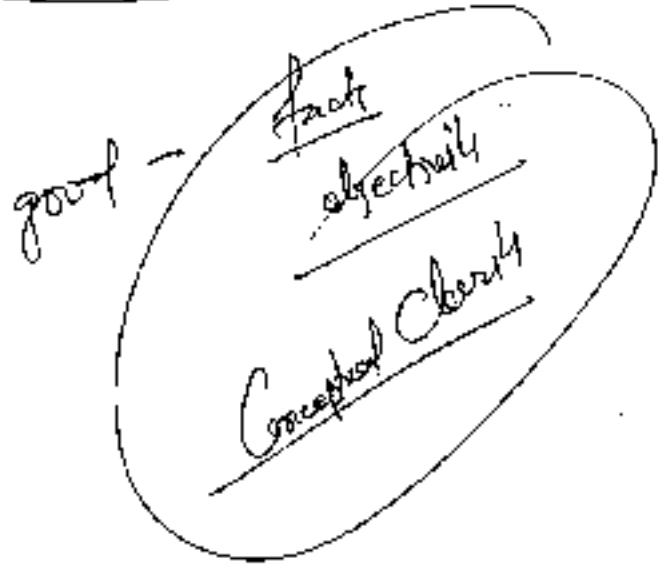
• Absentee landlordism was another feature of this phase where zamindars who were also city living officials had nothing to do with investments in agriculture and this deteriorated agriculture conditions in India.

• Also commercialization of agriculture gave rise to new class of planters and exporters and they dictated systems through

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fraudulent advanced contracts,
tinkathiya systems and this affected
agriculture of India.

Thus, this link between merchant
zamindar planters — moneylender
which was an intermediary role in
power and prestige in colonial interest
and was called breakwater in 1857
revolt



4. Critically examine the following statements in about 350 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."

Q.4) a) Departure of agriculture from 'way of life' to a 'business enterprise' tendency in the 2nd half of 19th century was a feature and result of commercialization of agriculture.

Relation with revenue demand

• Since excessive revenue demands from permanent land settlements, Pyotwari and Mahalwari could not be completed by subsistence farming of food crops farmers turned towards commercialization. These crops were better remunerative as they were sold in international market.

Remarks

cotton, jute, groundnut, oilseeds, sugarcane, tea and coffee were grown on large areas.

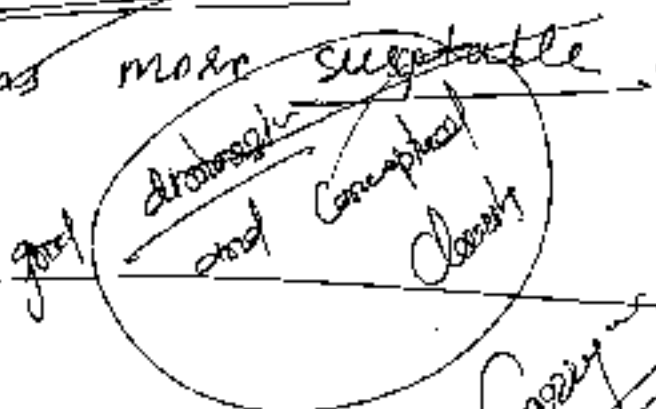
Actual repercussions on Indian peasants

→ In truth Indian peasants were forced to cultivate these crops as many middlemen, planters and merchants were either Europeans or Zamindars.

→ Since, lack of capital required to grow these crops, many peasants were trapped in fraudulent contracts, advance agreements

→ This gave rise to peasant discontent which was seen through revolts like indigo revolts, deccan revolts in 19th century.

This also tied peasants to international market conditions which made their conditions more susceptible.



Remarks

Q.4) (b) Colonial policies in India were based on the basic principle of revenue maximization and profit making of colonial ruler. Some policies and their impacts on social fabric:

- Rent Maximization through faulty and fraudulent assessment brought schemes like Permanent settlement, Ryotwari and Mahalwari

- Rise new class of zamindars
 → old zamindars which had deep relations with agriculture and village community were removed and new were appointed through auction system. They had no relations with peasant. and these gave rise to sub-infeudation, absentee landlordism, land grabbing



• Rise of moneylender class since peasants could not meet taxation demand. They had no choice but to take loans from moneylenders at exaggerated rates. This made peasants beggars.

• Commercialization of agriculture brought peasants in contact with European planters which through advanced and fraudulent contracts forced peasants to cultivate crops which they want and sell at the rate which they want.

• These policies stagnated and ruined agriculture and created social differentiation in rural society where at one side moneylenders, merchants, zamindars and planters and on the other side landless poor peasants created conflicts in coming period.

Remarks

gout

Beel

diversity

labor / peasant

40) Tribal revolts of 18th and 19th century was the result of destruction of traditional socio-economic framework by foreign policies. Policy of state monopoly against community control

- Tribals had strong ethnic ties and customs of joint ownership, customs and traditions based on ethnic laws, strong brotherhood and social fabric

- Due to company laws and settlements they were affected in various ways. because new settlement laws influx of non tribals to tribal forest lands increased

- Government banned shifting cultivation and reserved forests for timber and grazing lands. This affected the livelihood of tribals

Remarks

In brief write the
Policies of Pre-Colonial
Period

General points

- Moreover tribals got harassed by police authorities, traders and moneylenders because economic profits.
- Increase of christian missionary activities in tribal areas led to tribal hostilities and against colonial governments.
- Rise of messiah like figures like Bira Munda (Munda utagulan) - gave leadership to tribals.
- This pattern was observed throughout Indian mainland tribals and Chuar, Ho, Khond, Santal rose in rebellion.
- These revolts though against outsiders there they were indirectly directed towards British (colonial) policies.

Associated with National Movement

Remarks

Q.4) d) ⁶ Gandhi-Irwin pact (1931) also called Delhi pact cannot be called retreat because:

- According to Gandhi, mass movements must be necessarily short lived as capacity of masses to make sacrifices is not unlimited.

- Civil disobedience movement like any other movement started showing signs of exhaustion or less participation.

- Gandhi-Irwin pact placed Congress on equal footing with government.

- Some of the provisions of Congress like immediate release of political prisoners, remission of fines, return of land not sold, so right to make salt for consumption by coastal people were accepted by British government.

Remarks

But some historians feel that it was a
retreat because

- Major demands of congress like commutation
of death sentence of Bhagat Singh and others
are not accepted.

- youth leaders and peasants were disappointed
with Gandhi's decision. They thought it as
a repeat of Non-cooperation movement (1922)

- Round Table Conference proved to be a
farce as it could not conclude anything.

- Youth leaders like Nehru and Subhas
believed in policy of S-V (struggle-victory)
and not on struggle-farce-struggle (S-T-S)

Though, Gandhi-Irwin pact cannot be called
complete retreat, major sections of society got
disenchanted with congress.

good
and
analysis

Remarks

5

U.P.S.C.

Q. 4(e)

Lord Ripon was a governor general of India during 1880's. His tenure was characterised by repeal of reactionary laws and policies by earlier viceroys. He realized that the fuel for the growth of Nationalism in India was a growing middle class and to pacify them he corrected the earlier reactionary policies.

Correct
Revision
Viceroy

- Repeal of Vernacular Press Act

→ Vernacular press act (1878) imposed by Lord Lytton took away freedom of vernacular press and imposed many restrictions. It was repealed by Ripon.

- Factories act to improve labour condition was implemented to curb child labour and give some concessions to female labour.

- Lord Ripon is called father of local self government in India as his resolution brought local self government in municipalities and is called

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• Magna carta for local self governance in India

• Hunter Commission for education

Hunter commission for education was appointed which gave suggestions like expansion of primary mass education transfer of education control to local self governing bodies etc..

• Ilbert bill (1884)

This bill brought parity between Indian judges and they could proceed over European convicts.

Thus, by giving some concessions, Ripon tried to parity growth of nationalism

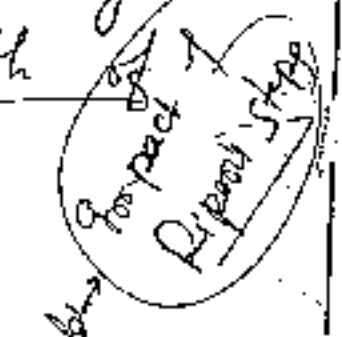
Critical view - Some historians think

that Ripon gave taste of independence through resolution of local self governance.

which awakened fuelled growth of nationalism.

well tried

But with the Ilbert Bill → Ripon



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)

Q-5(a) Period between 1885 to 1905 was dominated by moderate leaders of Indian National Congress who involved D. N. Mahtooji, P. Mehta, D. Wacha, S. N. Banerjee. In initial days moderate movement could be successful.

Lightening conductor theory as proposed by Bipan Chandra says that, British government was increasingly becoming hostile towards formation of Indian National Congress and growing Nationalist tendencies. Congress needed time and philosophy to build on a strong base without immediate government

Remarks

crackdown in nascent phase.

• Moderate philosophy of prayer-petition-protest and constitutional demands

did not offend British government.

• Moderate leaders reiterated their faith in the justness of colonial government

and kept secular profile, encouraged western ideas, education.

• Their way of protest was writing in newspaper, critical speeches in assembly

created mass education of problems in India ~~in~~ without offending government

• They aimed not for disobedience or non-cooperation but for constitutional reform

• According to Bipan Chandra, it was a

'seed time' of nationalism and they sowed

it well and deep

Remarks

Critical view

• According to many extremist leaders it was opportunistic movement and they could not connect with the masses.

They never raised questions of peasants, workers but focused only on Zamindars.

Explain properly
 Why other form of
 movement could not be
 successful at that
 time

Remarks

Q.5(b) Indian Nationalism was an Indian response to the colonial policies of British Raj. Though it was a multi-faceted phenomenon resulting from administrative, economic, cultural, social, educational, historical, socio-religious and international factors, their roots lie deep in Indian society.

- Political, administrative and economic unification

→ Britishers brought professional civil services, unified judiciary, codified laws and gave a new dimension to political unity like never before.

→ Means of transport and communication like electricity, railway, telegraph brought Indians together.

- Western thought and education
- Liberal and radical ideas of European writers helped Indians to imbibe modern

Remarks

Explains the
Concept of
Nationalism

rational, secular, democratic and nationalist ideas.

- English language gave people common platform

• Press and literature

→ Modern national and colonial press criticized government and spread ideas of self government, democracy, industrialization etc..

• Historian's contribution

good points

→ Indologists like Max Muller and R.G. Bhandarkar showed that well-developed political, social institutions were part of India's past.

→ Also Europeans belonged to the same Indo-Aryan language groups. gave psychological boost to Indians.

• Socio-religious reform movements by showing evils of divisions of society sought to unify them

Explains properly how it

Alap
Mulkh...
s

Peak
Lake
Tall

Alison
Professional

Remarks

- Growing western educated middle class became a base for the leadership of modern Indian nationalism
 - International reasons like freedom movements in South America, Ireland movement, Boer wars, growth of Japan as modern industrialized nation deeply influence Indians.
 - Racial abuses, Reactionary policies of colonial governments further antagonized Indian society and culminated into Nationalism.
- Thus though reasons of growth of nationalism though had background of colonial policies they emanated deep within Indian society.

Walt Horeat

Remarks

Q. 2) In 18th century, British colonial government tried to reform Indian society through various legislations like

- Banning of Sati act (1829) which was extended to Madras and Bombay in (1830) by William Bentick
- Hindu widows remarriage act (1856) by Dalhousie
- Age of consent act (1891)

These acts were launched mainly due to

- Pressure of social reformers - Reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy, Keshub Chandra Sen, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Ranade, Deozians created demanded colonial government to act against these inhuman practices through various newspapers, books, journals. (e.g. Mirat-ul-Akbar)

Remarks

- Demand from Christian missionaries
- Christian missionaries thought that these acts would help ecclesiastical motives
- Colonial philosophes like 'social darwinism' white man's burden put burden on 'improvement' of Indians on colonial government.

But these legislations could not get desired results

- They incurred hostile orthodox reaction from majority population
- Indians thought that Britishers are trying to interfere in their religion
- It became one of the reason (socio-religious reason) of 1857 Revolt.

• Also colonial administration in India was based on pillars of zamindars, military (which was majority Indians), Indian middle class.

Remarks

U.P.S.C.

Britishers did not want to antagonize these sections to jeopardize their trade, profits hence implementation of these legislations remained incomplete.

Despite all these
measures

work for
positive contribution of
legislation

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)

Q. 1) a) Quit India movement was a non violent
 ③ non-cooperation movement launched by
Gandhi in 1942, August from Mumbai.
Quit India movement as August revolution

• Quit India resolution

words like 'do or die' by Gandhi gave
 revolutionary philosophy to movement.

Even congress leaders like Nehru, Patel
 were susceptible with this new slogan

• Single sweep arrest of leaders

All major leaders - were arrested in single
 sweep and AICC and CWC were declared
 illegal.

• Rise of new, younger, militant leaders

Remarks

In the absence of senior leaders, movement was led by Anna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta, Jayprakash Narayan, Achyut Patwardhan etc.

- Violent militant components in movement
- Underground activities, blowing of bridges and government offices, co disrupting communications; secret radio were the modes of protest which were not seen in earlier movements of 1942 & 1948

- Rise of parallel governments in Bihar
- Tamuk, Satara gave militant fervour to the movement.

Participation of government official further eroded the authority of government.

In this context
 Compar with
 1942 - 1948

Remarks

Critical views

- Revolution is sudden upsurge of people to bring definite change in situation.
- Gandhi was creating a platform from 1931 (civil disobedience movement) for this and hence it is not sudden.
- Change in situation did not happen suddenly as independence got only in 1947 after patient negotiation.
- Muslims, communists did not participate in movement.

Thus Quit India movement can be called 'evolutionary' not 'revolutionary'.

(good conceptual clarity)

Remarks

6 (1) Partition was a result of acute communalism of Muslim league fuelled by colonial administration and failure of congress to bridge those differences with Muslim masses.

Communalism was used as a tool by colonialists

- Communalism is a modern phenomenon rooted in rising middle classes who propagated imaginary communal interest to further their economic interest.
 - Modern western thoughts and sciences failed to percolate muslim society. They lagged behind in trade, commerce and other means of production.
 - As a result government employment only remained their way to make progress.
- Thus, educated Muslim class led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan demanded special

Remarks

treatment for muslims for muslim
loyalty towards colonial administration

• Colonial administration shed the distrust
against muslims (due to 1857 Revolt,
wahabi movement) and used concessions

favours and reservations to fuel
communal and separatist tendencies against
Indian nationalism which was gathering
pace ~~after~~ 1870's.

• In the next phase, in 1906 Shimla
delegation (Aga Khan) demanded separate
electorate for muslims and Muslim
representation excess of their numerical
strength. (which was rewarded in 1909 Morley
minors act)

• Muslim League was established in 1906
by Nawab Salimullah Mohsin-ul-Mulk
etc. to preach loyalty & to British governm

Remarks

- 1916 Lucknow session of congress -- congress accepted separate electorate demand and conceded Muslim League as separate political entity.
- 1928 Nehru report was opposed by Muslim hardliners and Jinnah proposed fourteen points which remained base of further 'Muslim League' negotiations.
- 1932 Communal award accepted all 14 demands of Muslim League.
- 1937 - After drubbing in provincial election Muslim League changed her stance and brought 'two nation theory'. Rehmat Ali proposed separate nation for Muslims. Politics of propaganda was exercised by Muslim League henceforth.
- 1940 and 1942 Pakistan resolution and

Remarks

Pakistan day was exercised by muslim league.

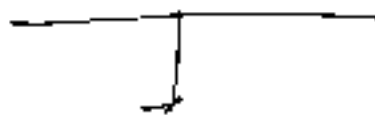
• British government gave Muslim League virtual veto in independence discussion (Cripps' mission, Wavell plan, Cabinet mission plan) to stall the demand of independence.

- The culmination of all colonial policies which started in 1870's resulted into acceptance of 'seperate nation demand'

by Raj Indian National Congress.

Thus, partition was a form of de-colonization.

1857



Never accepted
by Congress so
not a part.

1920s



Seema
of part

1947

Q. 6(c)

②

India after independence while developing her own economic, political, social, cultural philosophy incorporated both Nationalist viewpoints and colonizer viewpoints.

Nationalist viewpoints

• Influence of unitary state

As undergone through partition of country Nationalists demanded unitary state without any distinctions of language, ethnicity.

• Secular state

As narrow communitarianism of colonial administration resulted in partition, principle of secular state was incorporated.

• Balanced economic growth and planned industrialization to make country self sufficient and increase exports.

• Parliamentary state and democratic

ideals - Democratic ideals were dear to

Remarks

nationalists who wanted people's participation in governance

• Social reforms - Abolition of untouchability
special provisions for progress of women
untouchables were incorporated as per nationalist demands.

• Freedom of expression - After experiencing colonial laws on press restrictions, nationalists wanted freedom of expression incorporated Colonizer's viewpoints

• Best practices in governance and administration like

→ codified laws

→ unified and integrated judiciary

→ All India services

→ strong military with discipline

→ police force (strong & disciplined)

→ for law and order maintenance

If a fact is a question

So it is a substantial fact