

HISTORY AND CULTURE + WORLD HISTORY + PIC

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 20 questions. • All questions are compulsory. • The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. • Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. • Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind. • Answers must be written within the space provided. • Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

(Handwritten initials)

Name CHANDRIMA ATTRI

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2019

1

Section - A

Q1. Indian spirituality is deeply rooted in ancient philosophical and religious traditions of the land. Comment. (10 Marks)

India is known as the land of spirituality with having the honour of being the birthplace of Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism.
and Stikhism. } good

Indian spirituality is an amalgamation of various schools of thought prevalent in ancient times and is a hybrid mix of various rich traditions.

SOURCES
of Indian
spirituality

Hindu philosophical thought	Buddhist philosophical thought	Jainism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Vedanta - maya → Sankhya → Nyaya → Charvaka → Bhagvad Gita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Tripitikas → Prakrit texts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anekanta vada - Ancient Pali texts

Stikhism { one god
equality
Humanism

Indian school of thought ranges from materialism, utilitarianism and also to more spiritualistic theories like theory of Karma, soul, afterlife, etc. propounded in Advaita (non-duality).

Similarly, buddhist ideals of peace, tolerance

ance and focus on meditation have also influenced indian spirituality.

Ancient texts such as vedas especially Rig veda and their appendages like vedantas, puranas, forest texts etc.

host a lot of details on human life and spirituality.

Many monks and ascetics like Shankaradeva have been credited ^{spread} with popularity of spiritual activities across India. 'non-dualism'

Thus, as per Hindu and other religious texts, the road to salvation is not one but many. Indian spirituality portrays one of the best syncretic tradition across the world which borrows elements from many philosophies and religions.

Nice attempt

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Q2. From the vedic era to the medieval period, the performing arts remained an important source of educating the masses. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Performing arts denote physical expression of artistic ideas which includes, dance, drama, music and even puppetry.

India has been a rich place in terms of performing arts with many cross-cultural and inter as well as intra regional variations.

In vedic era, the most important work is Bharatamuni's NATYASHASTRA which is the cornerstone of performing art tradition in India. It provides details about NAVRAHAS or 9 emotions such as love, jealousy, disgust, lust etc. It also forms the starting point of many dances such as classical dances across India. good

Many contemporary theatre arts, folk dance such as Chhau of West Bengal, Koottiyattam of Kerala, etc have their origins in ancient vedic times where festivals were marked by such performances in villages. This was how people entertained themselves and preserved their

collective folk traditions.

In medieval India too, such arts were means to address masses in public places such as bazaars, town halls etc. Many bhakti saints performed in these areas propagating their message of one religion, one god and one humankind.
Qawwali, Bhojan-chanting etc

These art portrayals were more effective than other art forms in catching the attention of common people as they used local language, mythological symbols and were more visually appealing.

Thus, performing arts served a lot of purposes besides entertainment such as educative means for social reform, means of communication between king and the citizens etc. This traditions continues even today.

5
Remarks

Q3. Though the tradition of crafts in India has grown around religious values, needs of the common people and also the needs of the ruling elites, but it was under the Mughals when the Indian handicraft touched a new height. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

India has always been a rich place for craft hosting many sophisticated sculptures and even exporting fine cloth to distant lands such as Europe. } good

The rationale of craftmaking was expression of human creativity, livelihood concerns, village sufficiency and fulfilling the needs of elites. Even under Cholas, we see new vigour in Bronze sculpture making such as Nataraja.

This tradition was even carried forward under Mughals who promoted many Indian art forms and introduced various Islamic elements too. They were the initiators of miniature paintings in the subcontinent alongwith rich literature such as Abul Fazl's Akbarnama.

Yet their achievements in Indian handicrafts touched a new height. Many karkhanas (factories) were opened in bazaars and they were regularly inspected by officials. } you have good content as

Clothmaking was diversified and various types such as chikankare of lucknow, zari work of gujarat, chanderi silk of MP were innovated under the patronage of mughals.

Various types of regional specialities were also promoted like in Agra, many industries came up, in Delhi also, bazaars such as Chandi Chowk were constructed which gave a filip to handicrafts industry.

Many handcrafted scrolls/manuscripts were promoted for recording official history. Woodwork was promoted in the empire as a whole. Many toys and games such as chess, etc were handcrafted. inlaywork, glass engraving, carpet.

Thus, mughal people enriched the artistic landscape of India ^{show!} and carried the rich tradition forward with new enthusiasm. That's called golden period for handicrafts.

golden era

Q4. Sramana movement was the result of evils emanating from vedic hinduism. Critically analyze. (10 Marks)

In the later vedic period, hinduism started to get monopolised by Brahminism which resulted into extreme exploitation of lower castes such as Shudras and untouchables and also relegated women to a subordinate status.

To counter these evils, many protest movements / traditions started developing in the subcontinent. Even Buddhism and Jainism are also called "REBEL CHILDREN" of Hinduism. *Nice wording*

→ Hear first write about evils prevailed in Brahminism. Sramana movement was one of the earliest rebel movement which countered the Brahmanic supremacy of later vedic hinduism. This movement was more liberal and acomodated people from various strata and was more of an ascetic and vagabond oriented tradition.

It had many sects such as Ajivikas which were even patronised by Ashoka who constructed Lonus Rishi cave (Barabar)

" How write how Buddhism / J / Ajivika —

Challenged them

(aves) in their reverence.

③ incorporated Shudras & Vaishya, women etc ④ Ban on Animal Sacrifice
Shramana movement also initia-

led the growth of Buddhism and Jainism which denounced caste syst-
em and promoted the value of critical examination of life, challenged to
Hinduism

Thus, Shramana movement was
a counter to Hinduism hegemony
and ensured that Indian religious
space remains open to all.

x

x

Q5. Discuss, the role of western thought and education in the growth of Indian nationalism.

(10 Marks)

Indian Nationalism was a long process in making. It started with social reform movements led by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and culminated into setting up of Indian National Congress in 1885.

Though it was a result of growth of national consciousness among Indians, our national leaders especially in the initial years were western educated and often believed that British rule is a 'blessing in disguise' for India.

Many steps were taken in the field of education -

→ 'Mice Working'

1) Formation of schools in presidency towns such as Calcutta by reformers such as Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar; Bethune etc.

2) Lord Macaulay can be called the father of western education in India who regarded one shelf of western literature more superior than entire Indian literature.

3) Wood's Dispatch of 1854 categorised education into primary, secondary and tertiary.

- 4) Bethune schools were set up.
 5) Lady Hardinge medical college. Excellent

Western education promoted values such as liberty, equality and fraternity which inspired early leaders such as Surendranath Banerjee and Gokhale. Dadabhai Naoroji developed economic critique of British rule with the help of knowledge of western sciences.

This revealed the true face of British rule and increased nationalist consciousness.

Even Pt. Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose who were western educated were influenced by socialist ideals promoted by Russian Revolution.

Thus, it would be true to say that western liberal education helped in bringing values of equality and freedom enunciated in various revolutions into Indian psyche and promoted nationalist agenda.

Kindly add western thought

Ideals of A.W.F,
 France
 Russian
 Revolution

Q6. Economic critique offered by moderate leaders influenced the economic policies of independent India. Comment! (10 Marks)

Economic critique of British rule revealed the brutal face of British imperialism which resulted into "DRAIN OF WEALTH" and India became an exporter of raw materials and importer of finished goods.

Various nationalists who developed this critique were Dadabhai Naoroji, R. E. Dutt, etc who made this issue a national issue.

* Implications of economic exploitation were —

- (1) Decimation of indigenous industries who could not stand a chance in front of Lancashire & Manchester factory made cloth. (Deindustrialization)
- (2) Famines / poverty as farmers were forced to sell raw material cheap. Improvement of Agriculture
- (3) Poor infrastructure in India as the profits were used to pay salaries of officials included in "HOME CHARGES".

These lessons were not forgotten by policymakers of independent India who

opted for planning in the years following 1947. They were influenced by Bombay Plan, 1944 formulated by Indian capitalists who wanted protection of Indian industries.

* POICIES of independent India that were influenced by British exploitation

- 1) Import substitution to make India self sufficient.
- 2) Protection of indigenous industries by closing economy to foreign investment
- 3) Price administration to check inflation
- 4) Capital-intensive / heavy industries promotion → Industrial Policy Resolution - 1948
- 5) Socialist planning and land reforms to provide land to tillers Green Revolution

Thus, India tried to right the wrongs imposed by Britishers. Though many positive changes were brought, we still need to go a long way towards complete fulfillment of these ideals.

Excellent Answer

4 1/2

Q7. Critically examine the method of constitutional agitation by moderates in the early phase of a national movement. Does it justify the "Safety Valve Theory" of Hume?

(10 Marks)

Early nationalists were termed as 'moderates' as they employed constitutional mode of struggle denoted by "Prayer, Petition and appeals" to Britishers. This continued till Gandhi transformed the national movement into a mass struggle.

Early moderates such as Gokhale, Surendranath Banerjee and Dadabhai Naoroji were criticised by extremists such as Bal Gangadhar Tilak as they wanted more direct action. Yet, the achievement of moderates cannot be ignored—

- (1) They promoted growth of nationalist consciousness. Their petitions were not addressed to Britishers rather to Indians.
- (2) Gokhale said that at "this time, our failures are bound to be more than successes and only through these failures that the struggle will come."
- (3) They build the foundation for mass struggle.

(1) Presented economic critique.

yet with regressive policies of Britishers such as Calcutta Corporation Act, 1899 and University Act, 1904, the patience of Indians was withering and they were looking for direct action. The partition of Bengal, 1905 provided that spark.

Nonetheless, we cannot deny the achievements of moderates. They created a rich tradition of knowledge by their newspapers and magazines, hence the "safety valve" theory of Hume is not justified.

Merely any extreme action at that point in time would have crushed the movement in infancy and the moderates were smart enough to recognise this reality..

Well done

4 1/2

Q8. Elaborate on the Meiji restoration and discuss why it was successful in transformation of Japan? (10 Marks)

~~try to attempt~~

Remarks

Q9. Demolition of Babri Mosque can be termed as a watershed moment in India's communal politics. Comment. (10 Marks)

Indian politics is denoted by use of traditional elements such as caste, Region religion etc.

Starting from partition of 1947, the seeds of communalism in Indian politics were sown since a long time. Demolition of Babri masjid was the height of expression of divisive politics based on communalism. 'Micewording'

With the formation of Janta Dal government in 1989, other political parties got insecure as no agenda was left. So, they picked up the religion card and started Rath yatra & fanned the demand for temple at Ram Janmabhoomi. This culminated into demolition of Babri masjid in 1992 by Kaz Sevaks, starting a long tussle which is still going on.

This politicisation has harmed the secular fabric of the country in many

ways and we see no light at the end of the tunnel.

Babri masjid demolition also led to Godhra riots of 2002 and Mumbai blasts (1993) which ~~are~~ together can be called as the darkest years of Indian politics where communalism was at its highest point. "fear in minority"

It is thus imperative that SC solves this tussle as early as possible and put the ghosts to rest for all times to come. Political parties also need to stay away from sensitive religious issues which can damage the peace and goodwill in society.

Directly
Conclusion

52

Q10. India adopted different methods for the integration of princely states. Critically analyse those methods and their effect. (10 Marks)

The most challenging task in years after independence was that of integration of princely states and consolidation of India as a nation.

Sardar Patel; the lion man of India, is credited with this achievement. He employed deft diplomacy and varied tactics to complete this insurmountable task —

(1) Kashmir - Kashmir's ruler Hari Singh wanted independent status while the state comprised majority of muslims. When Pakistani invaders marched on, Instrument of Accession was signed in extraordinary circumstances.

(2) Hyderabad - The Nizam was antagonistic towards India and only an army action could bring integration.

(3) Juagarh - Juagarh was dealt diplomatically and a plebiscite was held.

(4) Travancore - With Travancore, the defecting chief minister was taken into confidence and was integrated against ruler's wishes.

Thus, we can see that the methods employed portray an "IRON & BLOOD" policy and ensured national unity & territorial integrity which prevented Balkanisation of the country.

The effects though are controversial. As we see, that many states such as Jammu & Kashmir are still psychologically alienated from Indian continent. India still faces many secessionist trends such as Bodoland, Gorkhaland, dangers of Khalistan etc are still there.

Hence, our task is still incomplete. We need to be more accomodative & ensure that regional aspirations are heard and not suppressed. We can learn from Pt. Nehru's approach in setting up State Reorganisation Commission, 1956 rather than authoritarian, hegemonic trends which can be counterproductive in the long run.

Well done

Section - B

Q11. The literature of ancient provides a vivid example that ancient India not only indulged in metaphysical things, but also involved in statecraft and science. Examine.

(15 Marks)

Ancient India is a repository of vast knowledge of human kind ranging from metaphysical probes, medicine, mathematics, statecraft, geometry and religious texts. } Good

Ancient philosophical thought is one of the richest at par with others such as Greek, Roman and Mesopotamian. Various schools of Indian philosophy deal with metaphysical abstractions such as nature of human life, nature of gods, nature of our actions etc. We can see atomistic theory, works on theory of karma and moksha, afterlife etc.

Thus, ancient Indians were involved in critical examination of human life. Apart from this, many moral codes also existed such as Dharmashastras which also includes Manu Smriti dealing with rightful conduct. Vedas and Vedanga also constitute sources of such values. } Good

Remarks

Bhagvad Gita and mythological texts such as Ramayana & Mahabharata also deal with right actions and moral philosophy of life.

In the field of medicine also, Charaka Samhita remains an important book dealing with ancient herbs, plants and concoctions to treat various diseases. Sushruta also dealt with surgery, explained different body parts, and included cataract surgery in his analysis.

In the area of mathematics, Indians have made the greatest achievements by giving 'ZERO' to the world and also the decimal system. Aryabhatta is one of the most prominent mathematicians.

Bhaskaracharya also gave his 'SIDDHANTA' regarding field of geometry. Bodhayan too

Indians were also interested in statecraft as Kautilya's Arthashastra remains the most influential book on geopolitics and inter-state relations.

He has given, SAPTANGA theory (7 elements of state), 4-fold policy (Sama - Dama - Danda - Bheda) and use of spies in intelligence gathering. He has also given his analysis on corruption.

Thus, India was a land of knowledge and spirituality which had means to fulfill all the types of 'Purushartha' as mentioned in Dharmashastras —
Artha, Kama, Moksha, Gyan.

(Add) Grammar - Panini, Patanjali
 Lexicography - Aśvārigh
 Agriculture - Parashar Calic etc

(62)

Q12. The Indo-Islamic style was neither strictly Islamic nor strictly Hindu. In fact, it was a combination of Islamic architecture elements to those of the Indian architecture. Examine. (15 Marks)

With the coming of Slave dynasty in India and subsequent march of Khiljis, Turks and later Mughals, Indian architecture evolved through many phases, borrowing elements from various cultures.

Indo-Islamic style was one of the unique styles which developed by 16-17th century where it was at its pinacle.

Islamic elements -

- 1) Jaali work which created interplay of light and dark.
- 2) Tombstones were created.
- 3) Dome which was a unique contribution of Mughals. Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur houses one of the biggest domes in India.
- 4) Arches which included the Qibla or the direction of Mecca.
- 5) Minars, these were slender pillars

which created symmetry.

6) Char Bagh with streams of water dividing the lawns.

7) Embellishments such as calligraphy on monuments and pietra dura using coloured stones.

Hindu / Indian elements -

1) Bangla roof was adopted in various mosques inspired by local hut architecture in Assam / West Bengal.

2) Chhatra was also an Indian element found on temples and even buddhist stupas.

3) Creation of ponds inside complexes. Lotus + Kalash externally used

4) Hallways and corridors adopted from Indian temple architecture. decoration.

Thus, we can say that Indo-Islamic architecture was a hybrid mix of many elements, some indigenous and some brought by rulers.

Many famous monuments were erected by Mughals and previous dynasties such

as Agra fort, Taj Mahal, Humayun's Tomb, Char minar, Red fort etc.

The construction material was also predominantly red sandstone and sometimes marble was sourced from mines in Rajasthan and MP.

Thus, Indian architecture is a beautiful mix of cultural diversity, religious diversity and many cross-cultural influences.

62

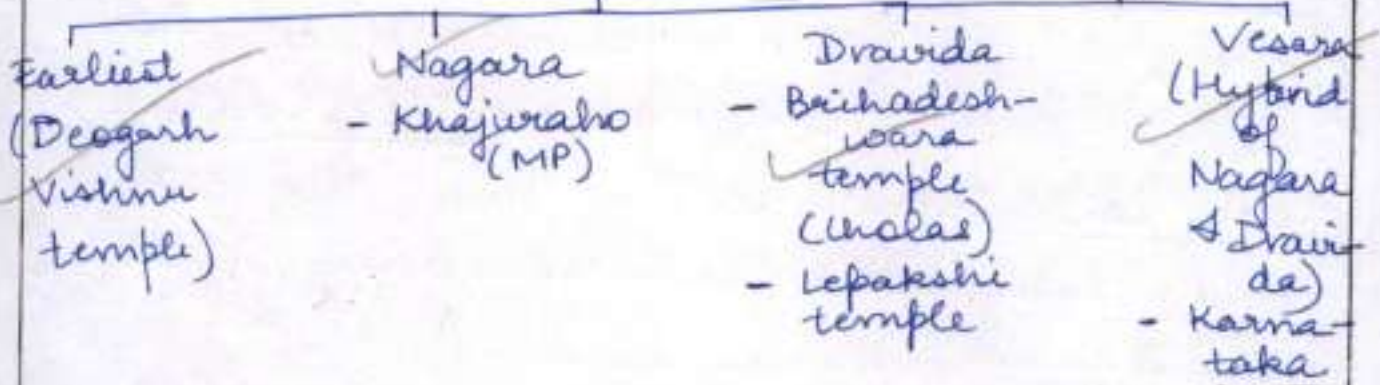
x
 good attempt

Q13. Indian temple architecture had evolved from simple rock-cut cave architecture to massive ornate shrines. Discuss. (15 Marks)

From the earliest rock cut cave architecture such as Barabar caves, Ajanta etc, Indian temple architecture got classified into many types owing to god patronage of different rulers.

★ first write some rock cut. Cave architecture

TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE.



The earliest temples were cave shrines, patronised by local rulers. Then, small temple structures such as one at Deogarh were constructed which followed a very simple basic design —

- 1) Boundary (enclosed space)
- 2) Pavilion (corridor)
- 3) Mandapa (hall)
- 4) Garbhagriha (abode of god)
- 5) Tower (shikhara), holding kalash

god

kalash

In later times, regional diversities grew and "Nagara" and "Dravida" temples were distinguished in style (Basarato)

Dravida temples had big gopurams or entry gateways alongwith a large compound often holding a reservoir inside

The temples were no longer religious places only, rather they became symbols of prestige and power for their patrons. They also became places for common people to organise festivals, hold collective events thus the entire social life was centered around these temples.

Many temples were constructed for a particular type of god such as sun temples in Odisha (Konark) and in Gujarat. Many south Indian temples were dedicated to Lord Shiva such as Beihadeshwara temple.

In North, many temples have been found in Mathura dedicated to

Remarks

And Arunachal but about some structure in India for

Lord Krishna. Many Chausath yaginic temples are constructed in eastern India dedicated to tantrism sect of Hinduism.

In later periods, Vijaynagara temples were characterised as the most ornate and sophisticated such as found in city of Hampi.

The temples had many ornate features such as —

- (i) Murals / wall paintings depicting ancient texts such as puranas.
- (ii) Sculpture — Ones found in Khajuraho are one of the most ornate and explicit in the country.
- (iii) Carved pillars — In Dilwara temple, to Mt. Abu, which belongs to Jainism, extremely intricate carved pillars of marble can be seen.

Similarly, the toranas (gateways) of stupas of Buddhism are beautifully carved with jatakas stories.

Thus, Indian temple architecture is one of diverse elements and influences.

Q14. Britain was undergoing churning in economic spheres when British rule was being consolidated in the country. British Economic Policies in India were determined by economic priorities of Britain. Elucidate. (15 Marks)

Britain is the place where Industrial Revolution began in 17th century. With this revolution, capitalism also began and the earliest form was MERCANTILE capitalism.

To look for newer markets and new lands for resources, many companies such as East India Company ventured outside. This is how India was colonised to fuel the industrial revolution in Britain.

CHURNING in Britain -

- (1) Scientific revolutions such as steam engine and spinning jenny (spinning machine for cotton).
- (2) Growth of industrial towns/cities as depicted in the novels of Charles Dickens.
- (3) Scarcity of resources and exploitation of workers, bread and butter issues were mainstay of economic policies.

Remarks

(4) Setting up of mills and factories by capitalists.

Thus, to fund this revolution and solve economic problems of workers unrest in their society, Britishers started the imperialist game. } good

British policies in India were aligned to serve this very purpose —

- (1) Indigo plantation because such blue dye was high in demand. As it needed soil fertility, India was chosen for plantation.
- (2) Cotton growth started in Maharashtra region — Proximity to sea shore, rainy region, raw material for British mills in Manchester.
- (3) Railways — for easy transportation of raw materials from hinterland to ports. This also provided investment opportunity to British.
- (4) Market for finished products — as high output of factories needed newer markets.

Kindly mention British policy
such as — Land Revenue Settlement in India

Thus, a drain of wealth ensued. Indian industries were destroyed and unemployed further burdened the agriculture leading to acute distress.

Even agriculture policies like Permanent Settlement, 1893 were aimed at extracting high revenues from Indians.

Cumulatively, this worsened the state of Indian economy & became one of the major reasons for mass unrest.

first subpart of question dealt efficiently but 2nd part needs to address accordingly to demand of question



Q15. Social awakening movements of pre-independent India resulted in the rise of nationalism and communalism. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Social reform movements began in 18th century with many philosophers and reformers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Srihar Chaudre Vidyasagar taking up the cause of marginalised.

Their achievements are many -

- 1) Banning of Sati in 1829.
- 2) Starting of schools, universities
- 3) Focus on women education
- 4) Widow Remarriage promoted
- 5) Hindu-Muslim unity and a composite

study of all religions were promoted.
 - caste equality, monotheism,
 This led to growth in middle classes which later organised the freedom movement and promoted nationalist sentiments.

Yet, we see that social reform movements increasingly took inspiration from religion and thus communalised nationalist politics though it was never their intention -

Reformist (+) Nationalism

- (1) Usha Samaj movement led by Dayanand Saraswati propounded infallibility of Vedas.
- (2) Swabindo Ghosh spiritualised the idea of nationalism by evoking goddess "Shakti".
- (3) Even Bal Gangadhar Tilak used tools of Shivaji festival and Ganesh Chaturthi to promote nationalist agenda.
- (4) Even negative - fear in mind of minorities muslim reformers such as Aqbal, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan later became antagonistic to hindu - muslim unity and started using cultural & religious symbols.

Thus, social reform movements resulted into both nationalism and communalism. Though Raja Ram Mohan Roy studied all the texts such as Bible, Koran, Gita, Vedas etc, the subsequent reformers focussed on a single religion and thus could not come out of the mould of religion.

Later on, Gandhi tried to bring hinde-muslim unity by organising Khilafat agitation in 1919 but it was too late and too little an effort.

Thus, we need to remember the positive messages of reformers and adopt them in the right context without politicising their ideas. To some extent, even Britishers were also responsible for fanning communal sentiment by their carrot and stick approach and creation of Muslim League in 1906.

Hence, communalism and nationalism went hand in hand resulting into stickerly for independence of not one but two nations and the partition of not only territory but also of hearts.

52

price efforts

Q16. The decline of the Mughal Empire provided an opportunity to East India Company to use different tactics to consolidate their power in India before the revolt of 1857. Analyze.

(15 Marks)

With Aurangzeb's death in 1707, the Mughal empire transitioned into its last phase.

The subsequent events led to the ultimate fall of the empire which gave many opportunities to outside powers such as British to consolidate their hold —

- (1) Conspiracies for the throne → Nobles were divided into factions and intrigued against each other. For ex- Farrukhsiyar was killed by nobles.
- (2) Weak administrators — No subsequent ruler was farsighted and many indulged in luxuries.
- (3) Less control over principalities → Many provincial governors declared independence leading to separate states of Bengal, Lucknow and Bijapur etc.
- (4) Weak resource base → Due to corruption, profits were expropriated by nobles and imperial coffers often remained empty.

Remarks

East India company, in the meantime, consolidated its power by using different tactics -

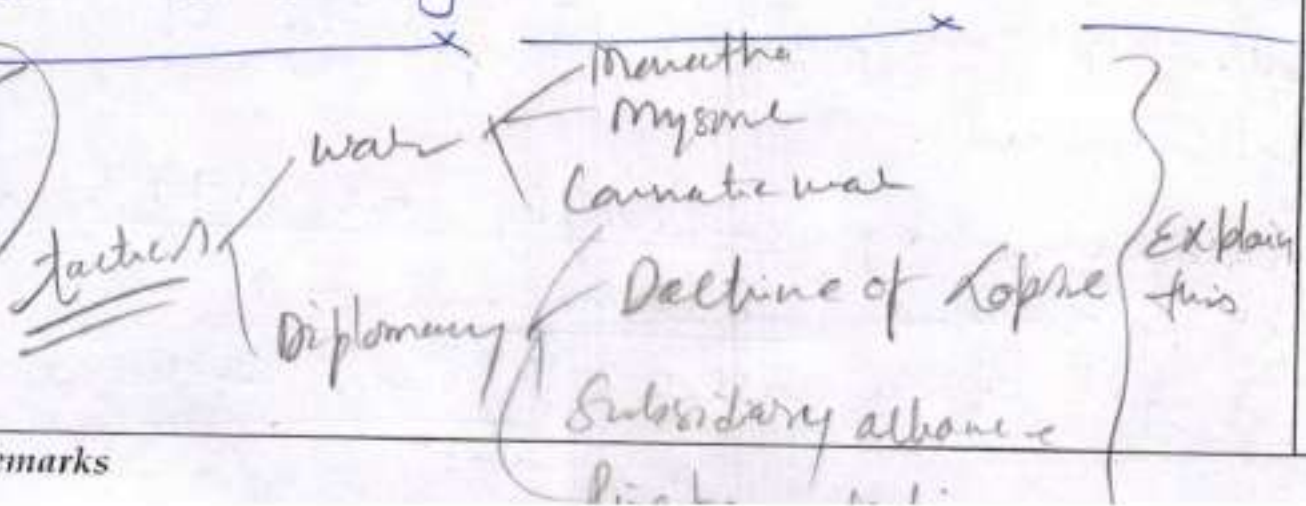
- (1) In early 17th century, it obtained a farman from Jahangir to trade and set up factories.
- (2) Surat was the first factory set up by British.
- (3) It made Bengal one of its stronghold by setting up factory in near Hooghly. It even started fortification and issuing its own permits and currency which angered the Nawab Murshid Quli Khan and Alivardi Khan. this policy helped in establishment of rule
- (4) It led to Battle of Plassey in 1757 and later Battle of Buxar in 1764 which established the supremacy of British and even King of Awadh was kept on pension by treaty of Wahalaabad 1765. while
- (5) Later on, by regulating act 1773, it established dual government in Bengal often called "power without

responsibility”

- (6) It also captured south from french by victory in anglo-french wars (Carnatic wars)
- (7) Even Hyderabad came into their domain after death of Tipu Sultan.
- (8) English employed “Divide & rule” tactic and later used force as the last resort.

By the Charter Act of 1813 & 1833, further arrangements were made for trade and political control of territories, (Exploitation of India)

In this way, English used diplomacy and smart tactics and utilised the divided house of Indian states to their own advantage.



Q17. What were the factors that favoured the development of modern industries in India in the late 19th century? Also, discuss its social consequences. (15 Marks)

After revolt of 1857, the British crown assumed direct control over India and afterwards a liberal policy was devised to keep a check on rebellious tendencies.

In 1885, Indian National Congress was set up - and many of its leaders put demands in a constitutional way.

They also asked for various concessions for indian industries and reforms in economy. They presented the economic critique of British rule and thus wanted changes.

With Lord Dalhousie, many new reforms were carried out. For example, in 1854, first train from Bombay to Thane was launched. Railways also became a factor in industrialisation.

Similarly, telegraph lines were opened for faster communication.

With expansion of British rules, urbanisation also started as "civil lines" were constructed for British residents. This necessitated provision of various amenities such as water, soap, rubber etc. Hence, many industries in these sectors were opened.

As middle class also grew, many industries were set up to fulfill the demand of this section -

In 1904, all these new developments culminated into setting up of TISCO plant (Tata Iron & steel company). Thus, a new capitalist class emerged such as Tatas, Birlas etc.

This capitalist class often remained on the sidelines of national movement though in later years especially post Civil Disobedience movement, they

Remarks

demand ↑ in late 19th century
cheap labour, middle class → market

started contributing in the movement.

Thus, socially, the growth of modern industries such as in cotton mills (around 1854) in gujarat, bombay, rubber industries, plantations (tea, coffee), resulted into many positive externalities.

It increased employment, lessened burden on rural areas, provided more purchasing power to Indians & led to more nationalist consciousness as now effect of policies was directly visible.

Thus, the growth in industries created a unique set of challenge as well as opportunities.

52

Cotton, Jute, Glass, Iron-Steel, Chemical, Paper

Q18. "It is not the pitiless operations of economic laws, but it is the thoughtless and pitiless action of the British policy; it is the pitiless eating of India's substance in India, and the further pitiless drain to England; in short, it is the pitiless perversion of economic laws by the sad bleeding to which India is subjected, that is destroying India." Elucidate the views of Dadabhai Naoroji regarding economic policies of the British in India.

(15 Marks)

Dadabhai Naoroji was one of the earliest nationalists who propounded the "drain theory" of British economic policy.

His economic critique highlighted that -

- ① India's wealth is being transferred to Britain in the form of home charges;
- ② These home charges include salaries and pensions as well as gifts sent to British empire.
- ③ Indian wealth is being used to wage wars in distant lands in British empire.
- ④ Even Indian rule is funded by Indian resources, labour & profit.
- ⑤ Corruption is rampant in India and

Remarks

...me of Boles / England debt to India

even princes are being made to pay tributes and gifts to British officials.

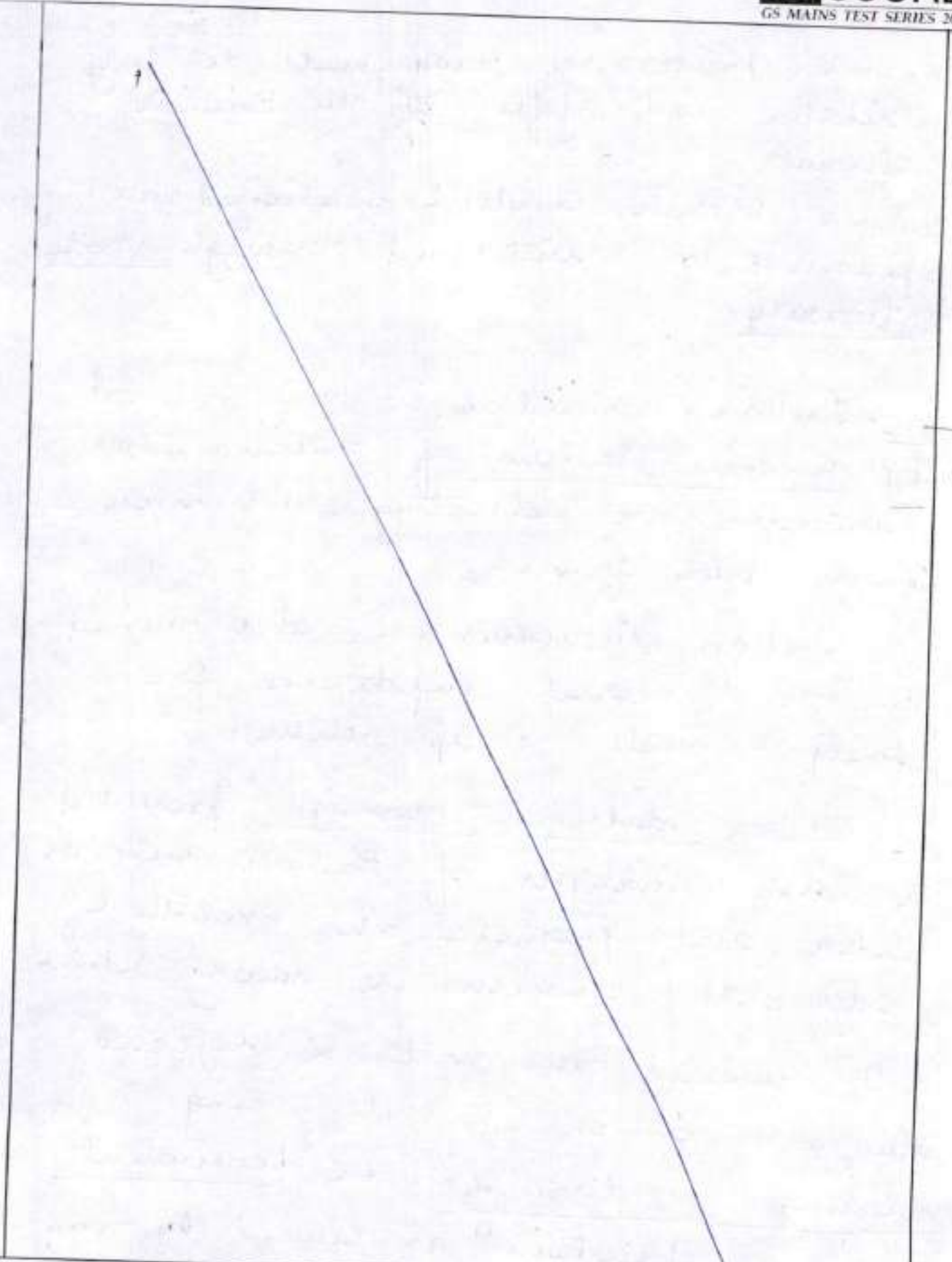
(b) Even British resident stationed at provinces is maintained through state's treasury.

Indian agriculture is being ruined by revenue policies of British where zamindars are extracting vast resources from poor farmers.

Indian industries are also ruined due to unequal competition from foreign-made cheap cloth.

Thus, Jadabhai naoroji presented a harsh analysis of British rule in India and promoted the growth of nationalist consciousness among Indians.

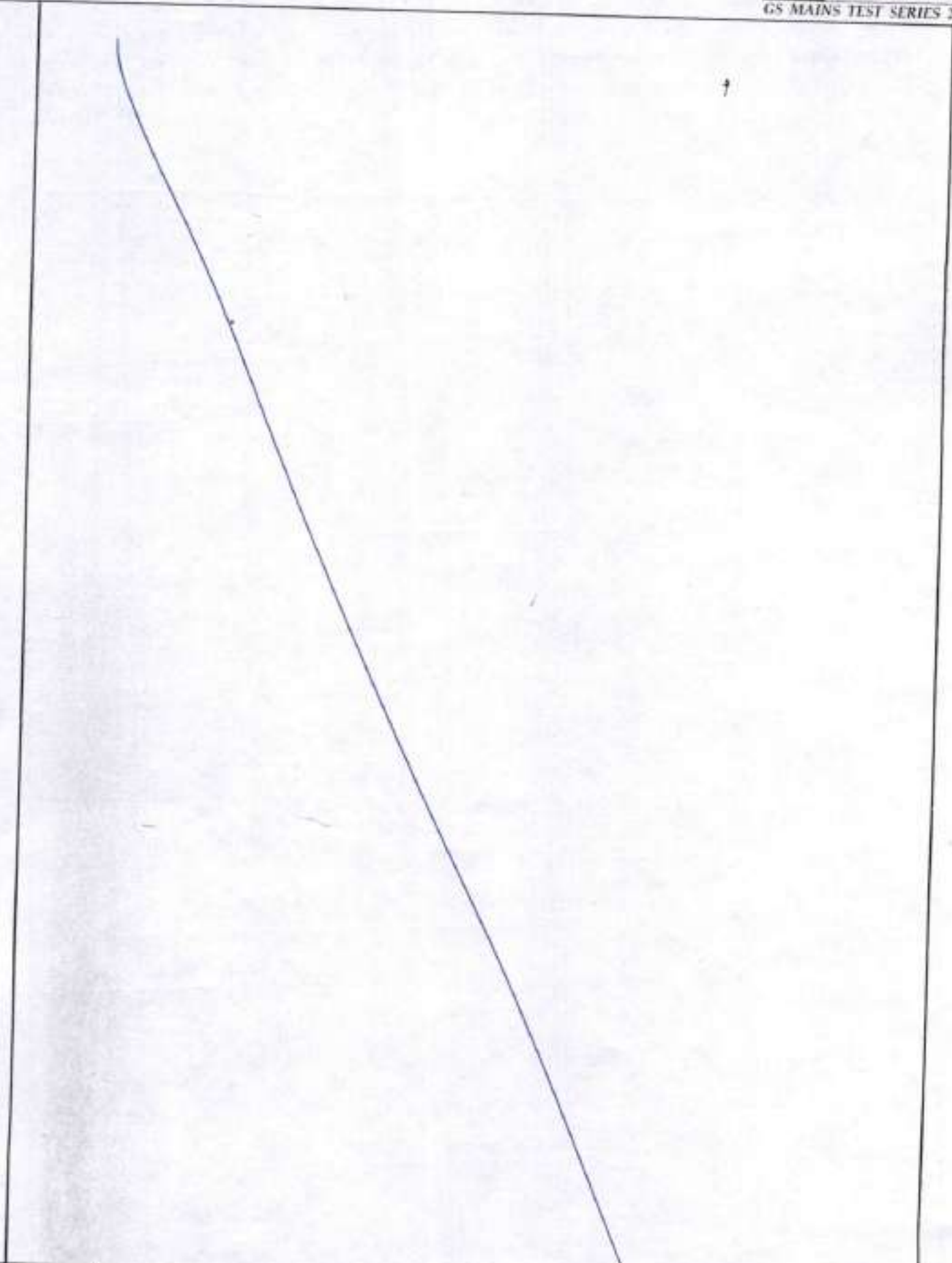
It revealed the truth & rejected the view of British rule being benevolent "blessing in disguise" or "benevolent despotism" as claimed by many mine working



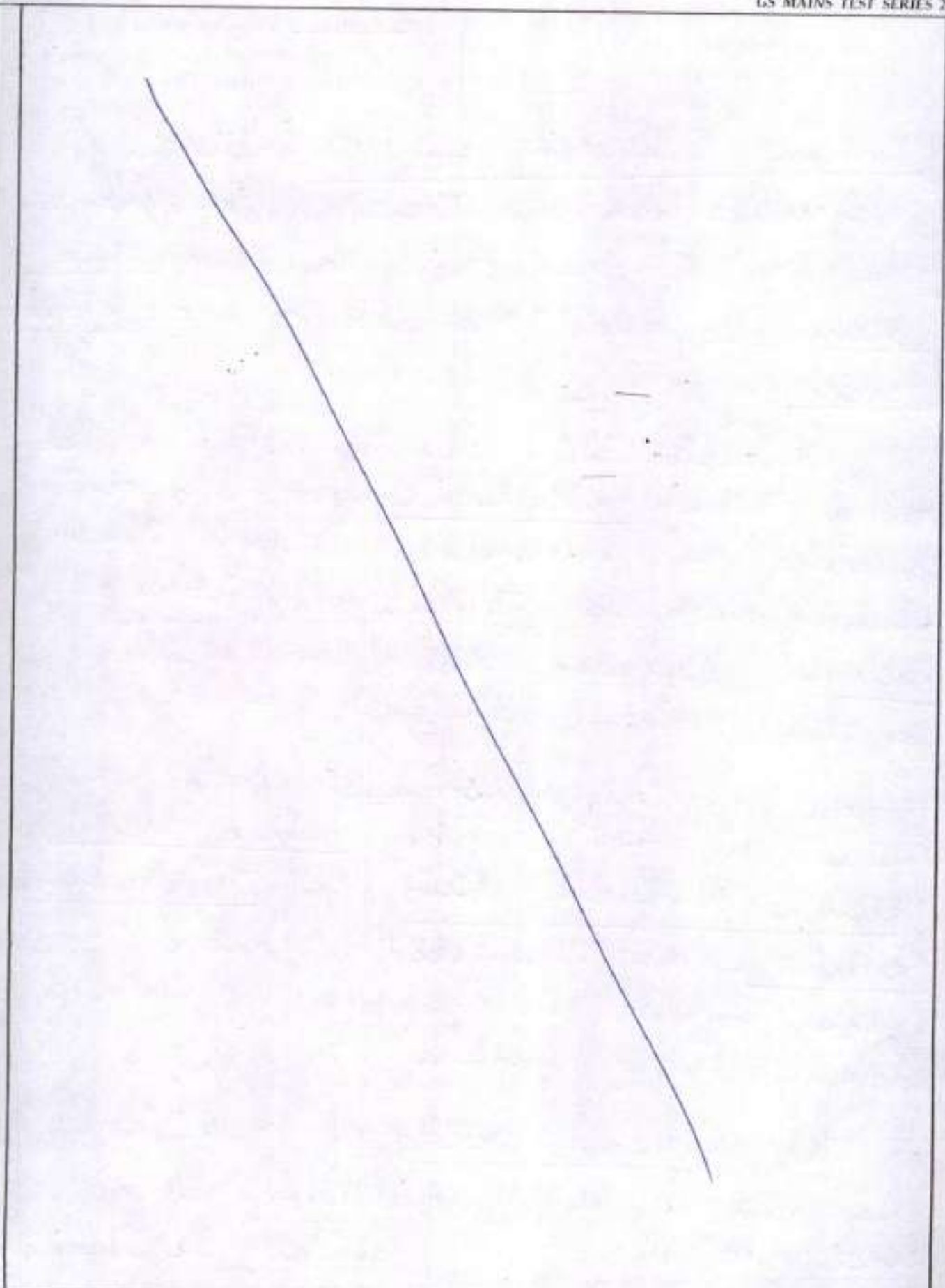
Remarks

Q19. While no African country directly took part in the Second World War, yet they were also subject to its devastation? Examine the impact of the Second World War on Africa? (15 Marks)

Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

Q20. Success of Russian revolution led to spread of socialism across the world and leaders of Congress were also influenced by socialism. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru modified the tenets of socialism to make it suitable for Indian conditions. Discuss.

(15 Marks)

Russian Revolution of 1917 inspired workers across the world as it promoted new way of production based on state planning and promised a more egalitarian society. → spread over world

China, Vietnam, Egypt, S America
As capitalistic way of life was leading to a more exploitative system, socialism provided an alternative. Many Indian leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose were inspired by the socialist philosophy + J P Narayan

later on, Congress socialist party was formed in 1934 led by Munso Mevani, Acharya Narendra Dew and Jayprakash Narayan who promoted a more radical agenda in congress by including peasants and workers.

The Nehruvian vision of socialism was not as blind imitation of west, rather it was suited to Indians

Remarks

conditions.

In 1938 itself, Nehru adopted the economic and social program for the Congress party which included socialist principles like land redistribution, abolition of zamindari, etc.

In the constituent assembly, the objectives resolution also incorporated socialist credentials.

Though socialism in spirit, Indian model is not rigidly tied to any particular ideology. Various modifications have been made according to Indian conditions -

- ① Private industries are not banned. State only has monopoly over capital-intensive, heavy industries & other strategic ones such as defense.
- ② State planning does not mean completely state controlled. It is limited to overall target setting, price administration and regulation. good

Thus, Indian socialism incorporated land reforms, participation of workers in management of industries (DPSPs), etc but these have been introduced gradually and not as top-down strictly.

Mehru's 3 principle ← Democracy
Socialism
Secularism

Recently, formation of NITI aayog has changed our tilt towards neo-liberal policies and we are moving towards more open economy as started in 1991 reforms.

Thus, Indian socialism is not strict in application rather it supplements market economy & keeps it humane & welfare-oriented.

Mehru's socialism

- believes Classless Society
- disapproved → Class-war
Dictatorship of proletariat
- humanitarian + classless both