

1232
05

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 KUMUD RANJAN

Mobile No. ' _____ '

Date _____

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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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 seriatim. (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

(i) Langhary

Langhary is situated in Gujarat. At Mesolithic tools made of microlite such as arrow burins have been found at this place.

(ii) Rohri - close to Hiran valley this paleolithic

site is situated in Gujarat. The paleolithic tools burins, arrow stone tools have been excavated from Rohri.

Remarks

(iii) Ash mound site - T. Narsinghpur.

(12) A site of megalithic culture T. Narsinghpur where ash mounds of an inhabited area during megalithic period have been found. The ash mound of this place indicates domestication was prevalent there.

(iv) Black and Red ware - Hastinapur.

(14) The black and red ware pottery of late Harappan and post after Harappan have been found from Hastinapur. Hastinapur was the capital of Kuru clan in later vedic period when Magadhas rose.

(v) Anuradhapur - Political and cultural Centre

(18) Anuradhapur was the capital of ancient Sri Lanka.

Ashoka sent his children Sanghamitra and his son on mission to spread Buddhism in Sri Lanka.

The king of Anuradhapur sent envoys during Gupta period also. The cultural and economic contacts continued for longer period.

Remarks

vi) Balakot - Situated in Sindh area of Pakistan
 Balakot was an important trade center during the Indus valley civilization. It was an important port which connected with Middle East.

vii) Chanhudaro - Chanhudaro is at the left bank of Indus river. It has also been excavated for Harappan and late Harappan sites. The bricks, tools of Harappan culture have been found at this place.

viii) Sanchi Sanchi.

ix) Sanchi is famous for the stupa built by Samrat Ashoka during his reign in 3rd Century BCE. The stupa was later repaired by Ajivastika Shunga of Shunga dynasty. Sanchi was also famous for trade during Mauya and Gupta periods.

x) Shravasti ~~X~~
Shravasti was capital of Valva, one of the Mahajanapads of later vedic period. The Painted Grey ware pottery

were found in Vedic period.

(*) Chalcolithic site - Iran

Iran was one of the important sites of Chalcolithic culture. Koyatho, Iran, Koyatho was fairly developed area in compared to other sites around them.

(*) Early Agriculture Centre - Didwana/Nagaur.

Didwana located in Rajasthan, is one of the prehistoric sites where earliest tools have been found of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic eras. Didwana was one of the earliest agricultural centre located in Rajasthan.

(*) Banawali -

Banawali has been seen Harappan Pre-harappan as well as late Harappan habitation. famous for wooden plough, Banawali proves that Harappan used plough for agricultural purposes. Banawali is situated in Haryana.

Remarks

xii) An ancient temple Somnath.

1/0 Somnath temple is situated near the Arabian Sea in Gujarat. Somnath temple is famous for its affluence. Mohamed of Ghajnavi attacked and plundered Somnath temple.

xiii) Pattadakal - Pattadakal, situated in Karnataka, is famous for temple group complex. Around 10 temples have been constructed starting the architectural style of Vesara style. At the temple of Papanatha temple has is famous of its complex. An inscription written in earliest ^{also} found in that temple complex.

1/0 Muziris. Muziris was a prominent port situated in Western Ghat (Kerala). The Arab merchants settled a colony for trade purpose.

xiv) Kapilavastu - Situated in Nepal in the Terai region, Kapilavastu was birthplace of Gautam Buddha.

Remarks

His father Buddhachandra was ruler of Satyapala.

xiii) Shishupalgarh

Shishupalgarh is situated in Odisha. It is considered as the capital of Toshali, one of the provinces of Magadha during the reign of Ashoka, after his conquest of Kalinga. Kharavela, king of Mahamegasthenes dynasty also ruled in this region.

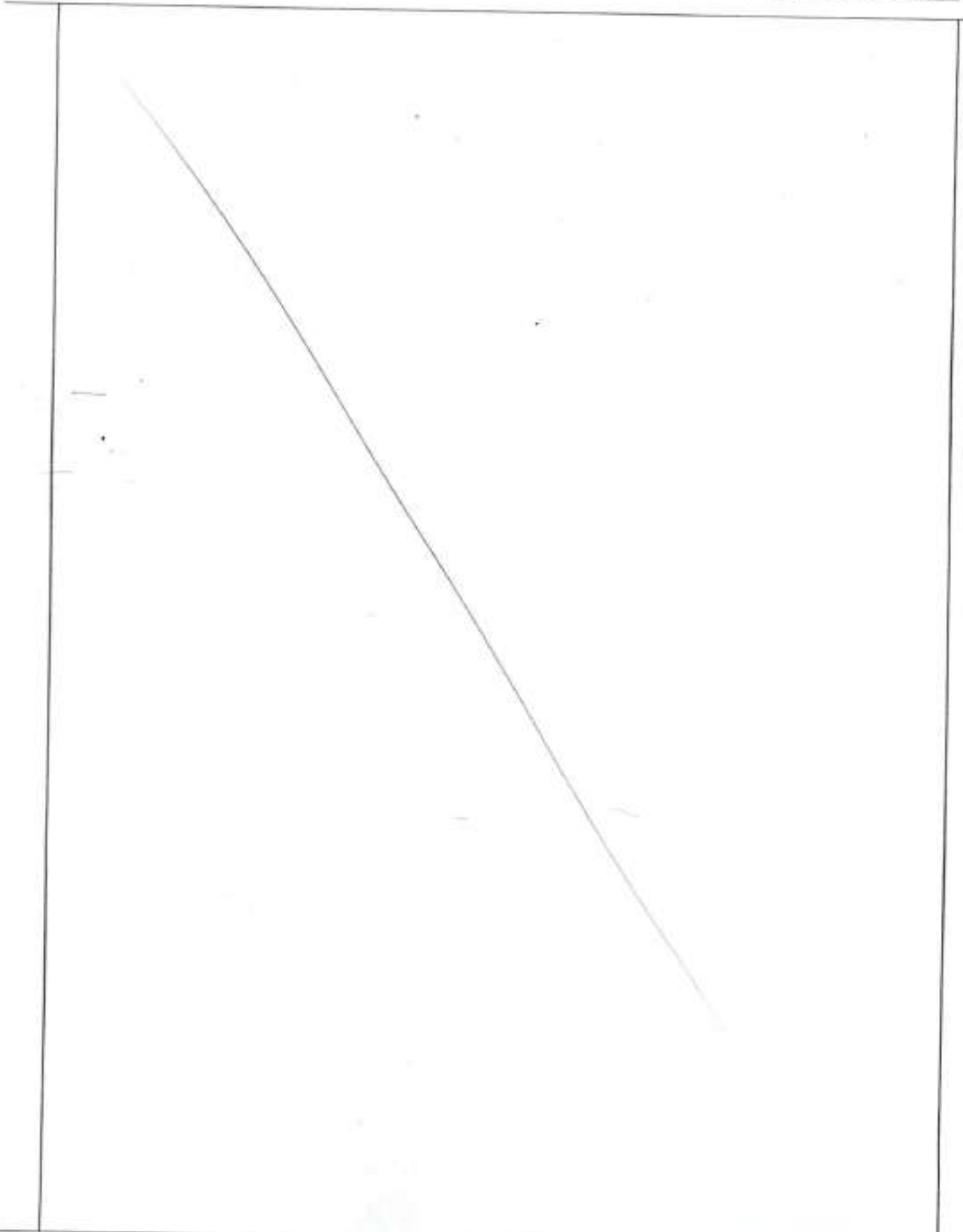
xiv) Patthan / Patichitan - Patthan was the capital of Satavahana

Y kings when they moved to Deccan region of Maharashtra.

It was also the centre of conflict during medieval period during the reign of Aurangzeb.

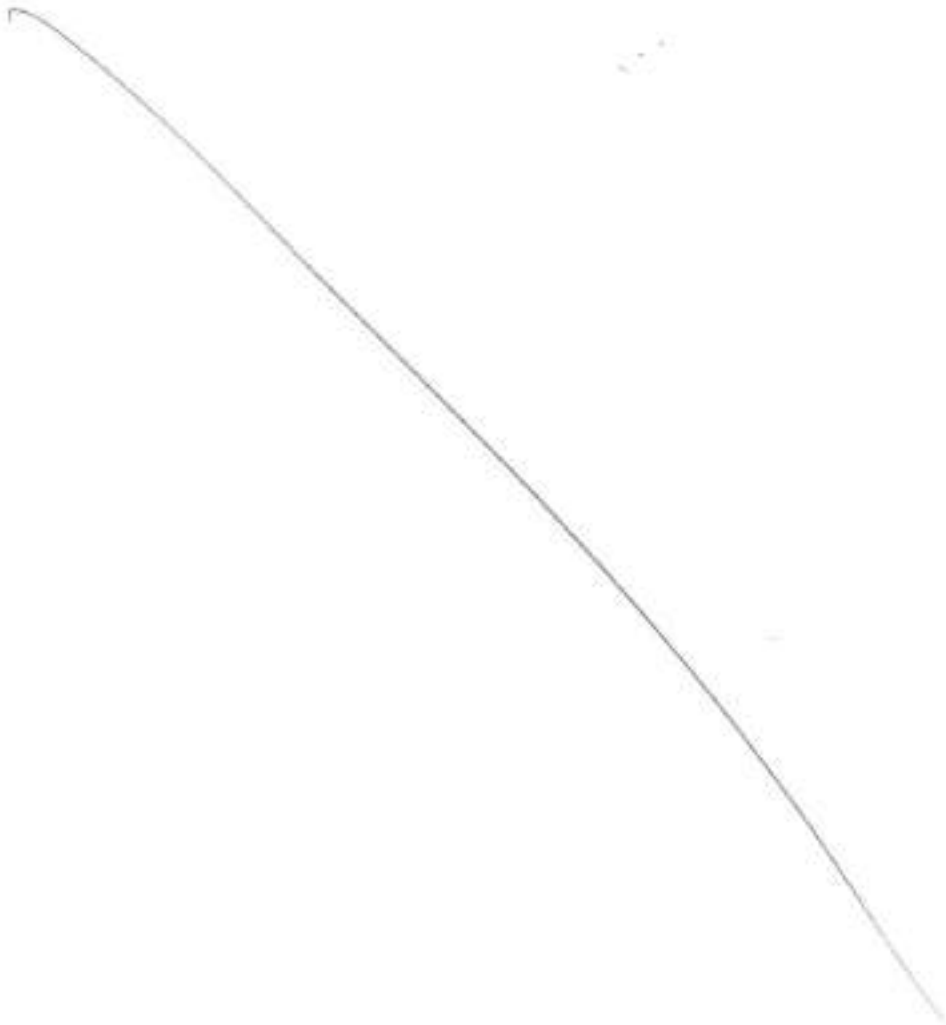
xv) A jaino Centre -

xx) In NBPW site - Rajghat (Varanasi)
A ~~no~~ Rajghat of Varanasi is situated at the bank
of the river Ganga. The northern Black ware pottery
wares have been found from this place. NBPW pottery
is famous for its designs and black colour on which
designs have been done.

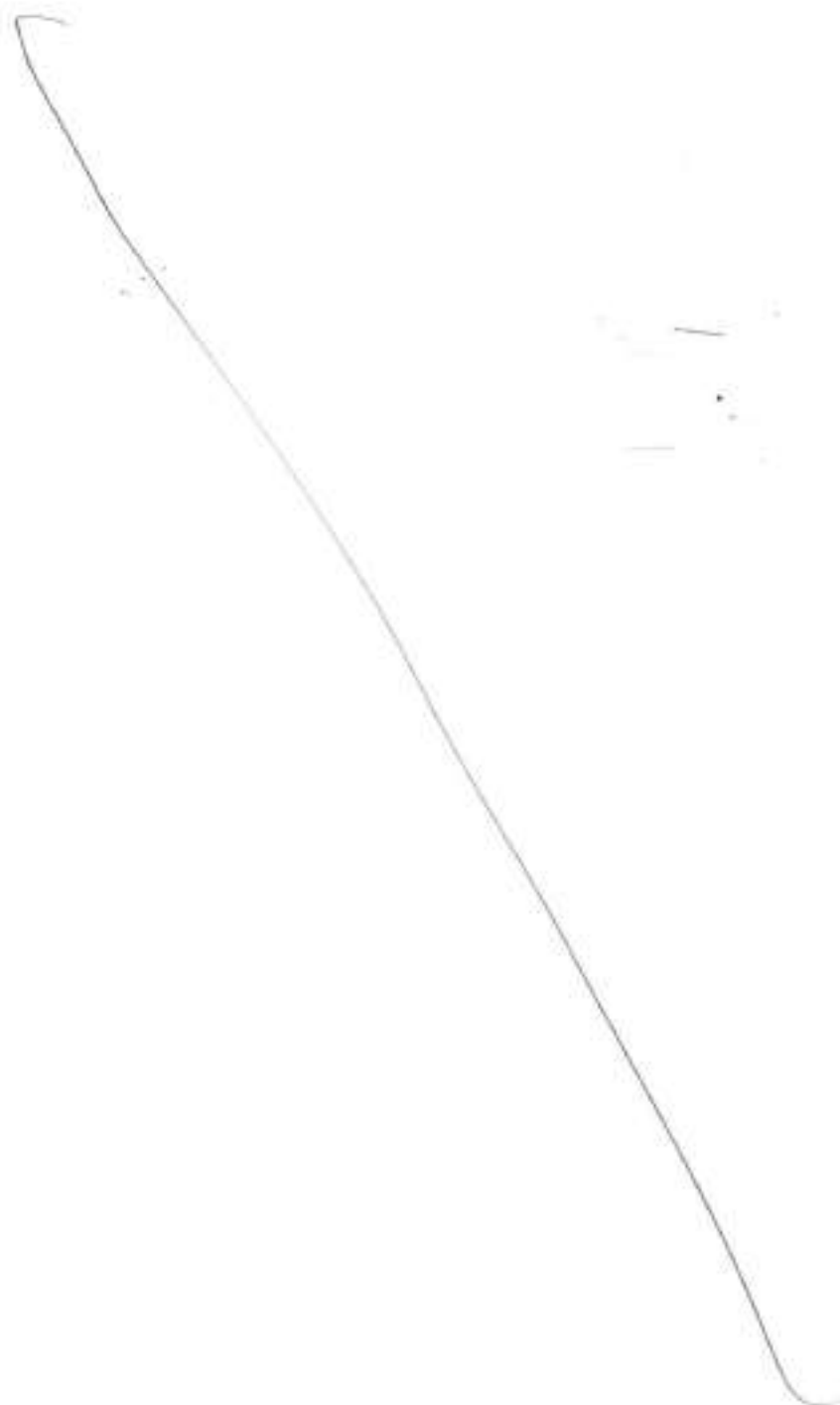


Remarks

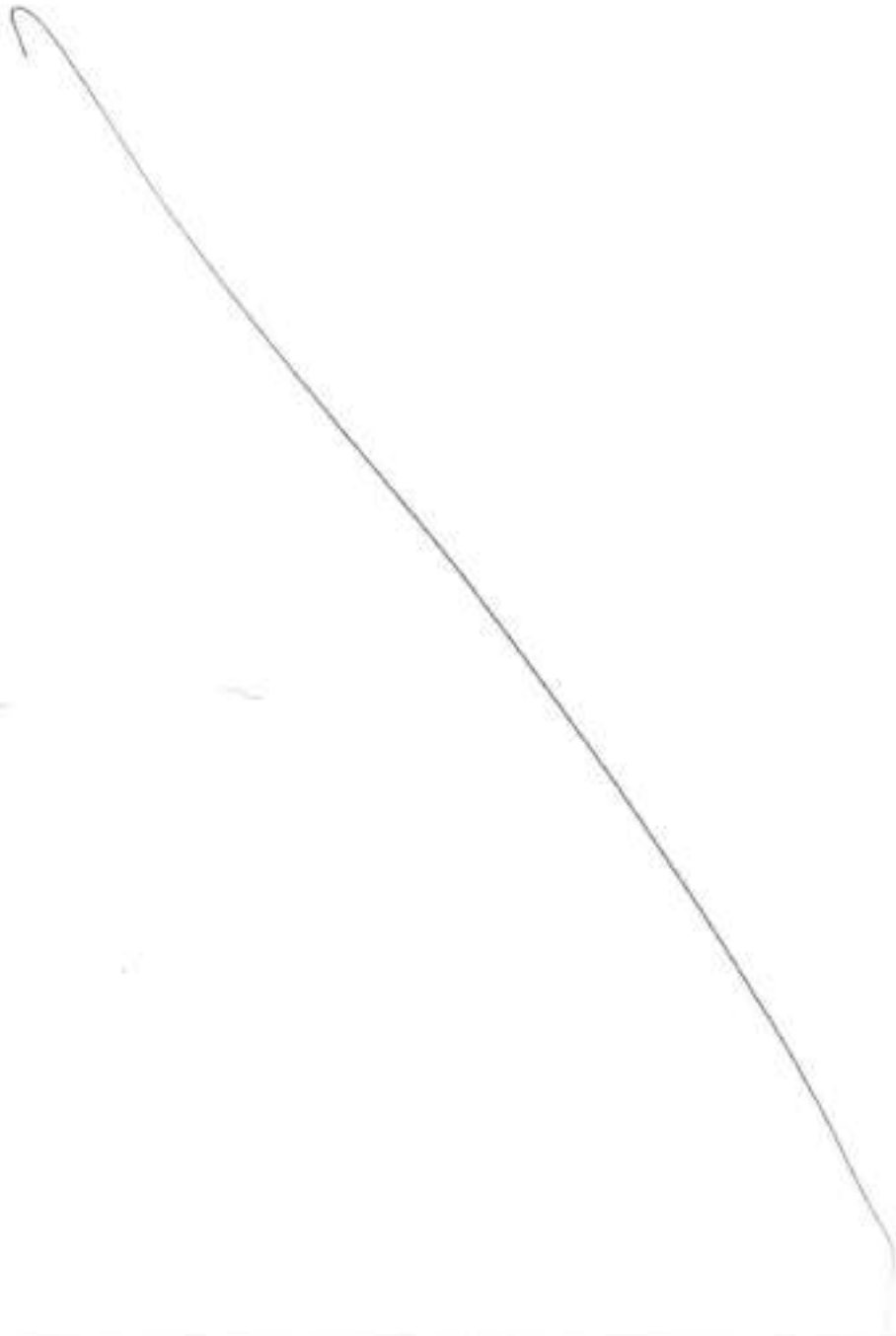
2. (a) "The 18th century regional powers in India adopted various means to legitimize their authority." Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The colonial state was qualitatively different from the pre-colonial Indian states especially in the manner in which it marshalled military force and extracted resources 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)



Remarks

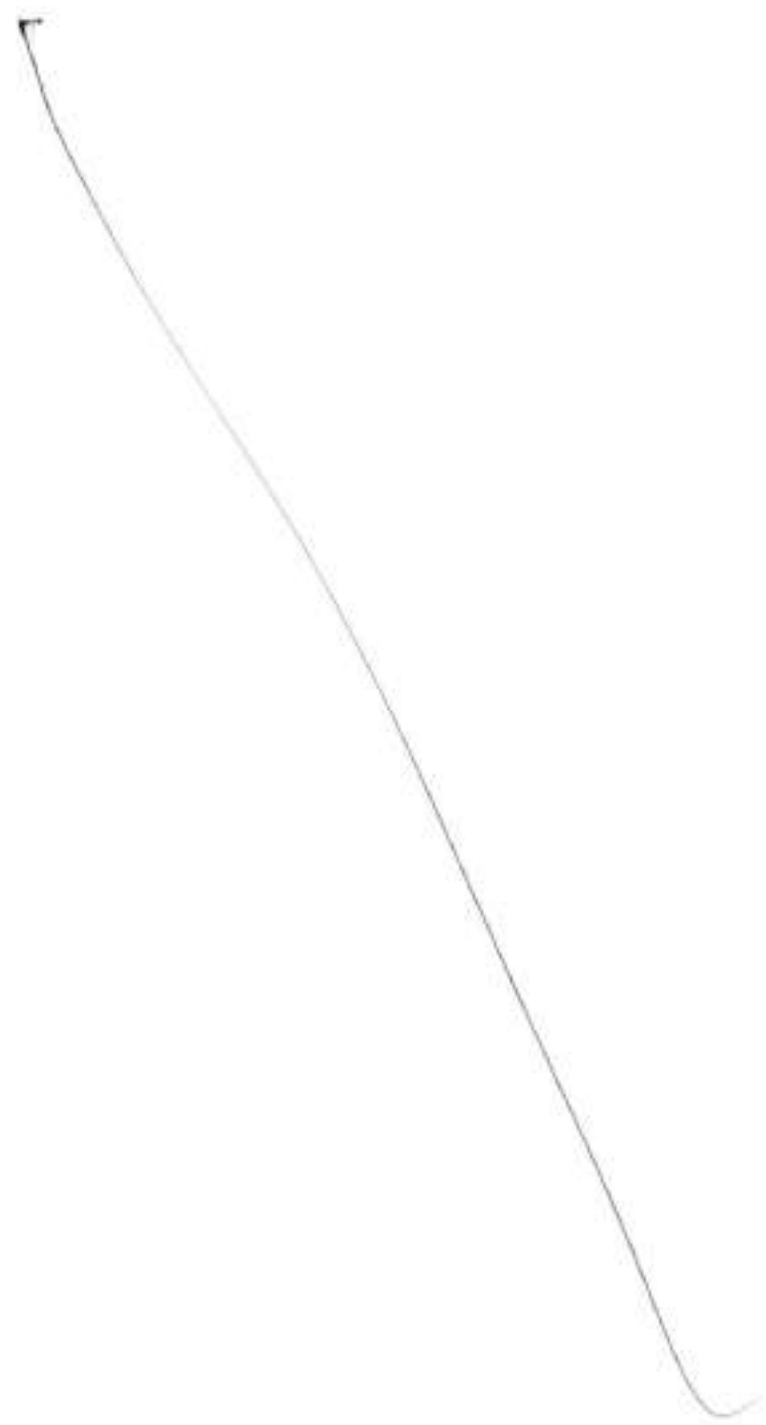


Remarks

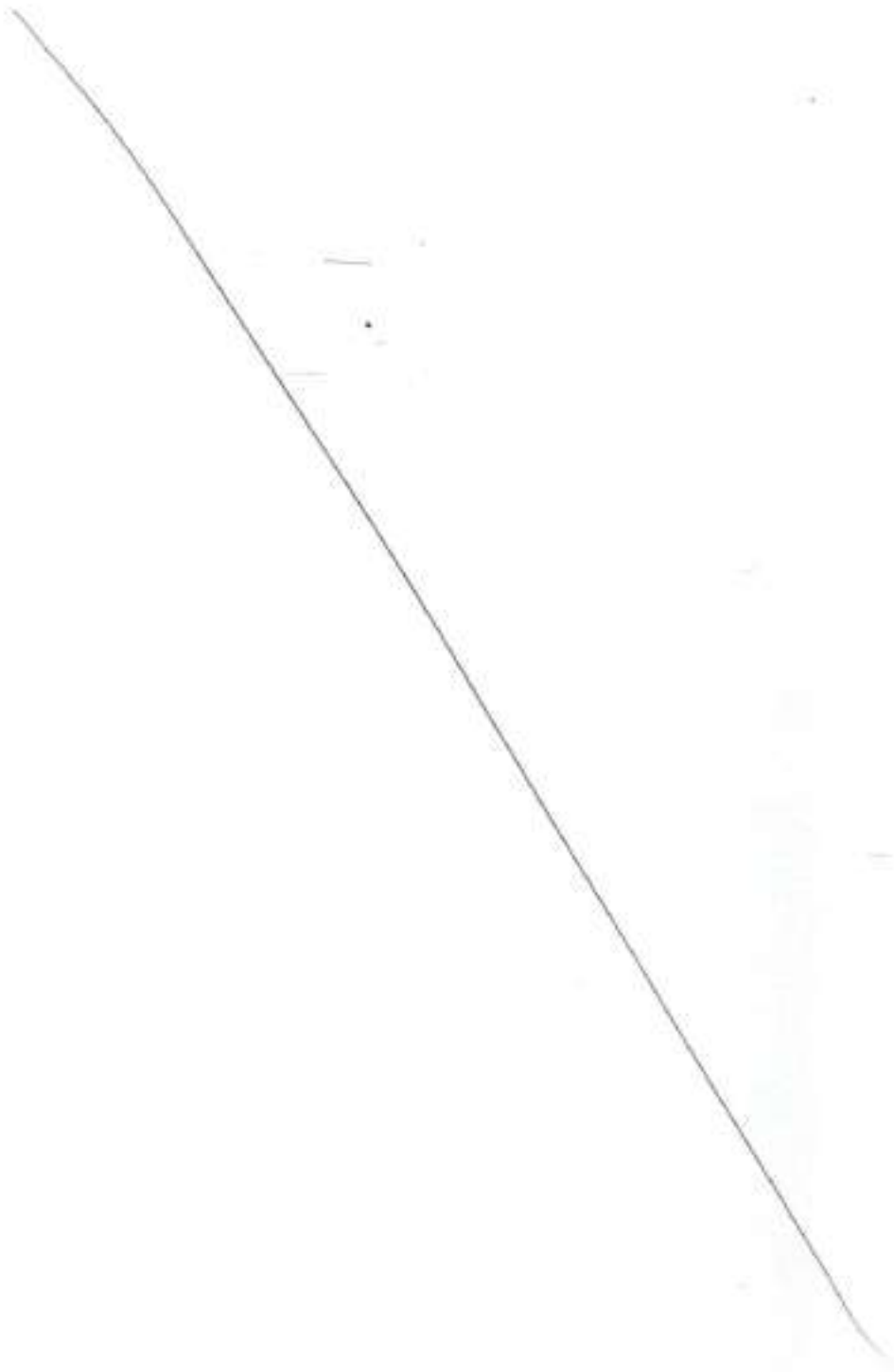


Remarks

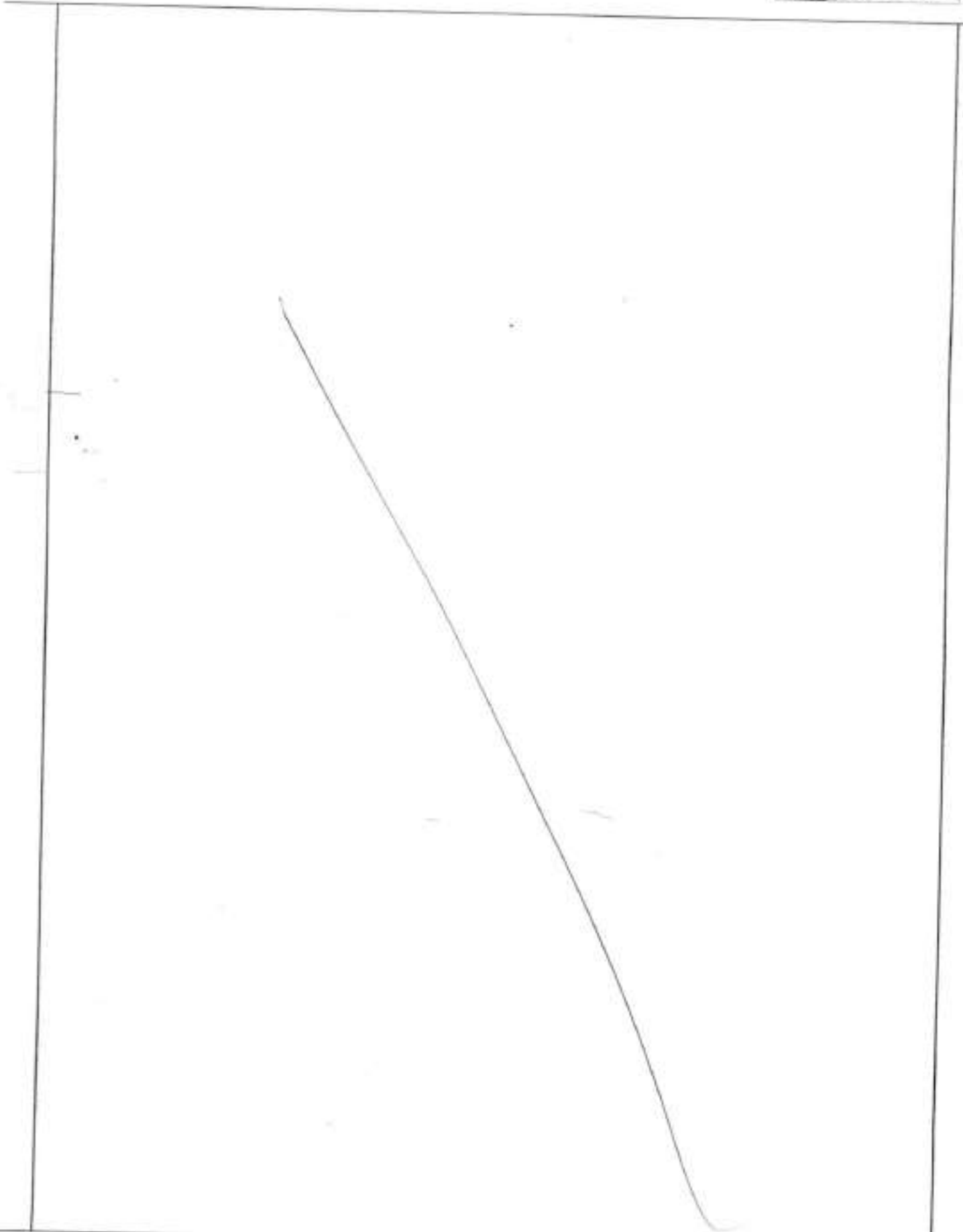
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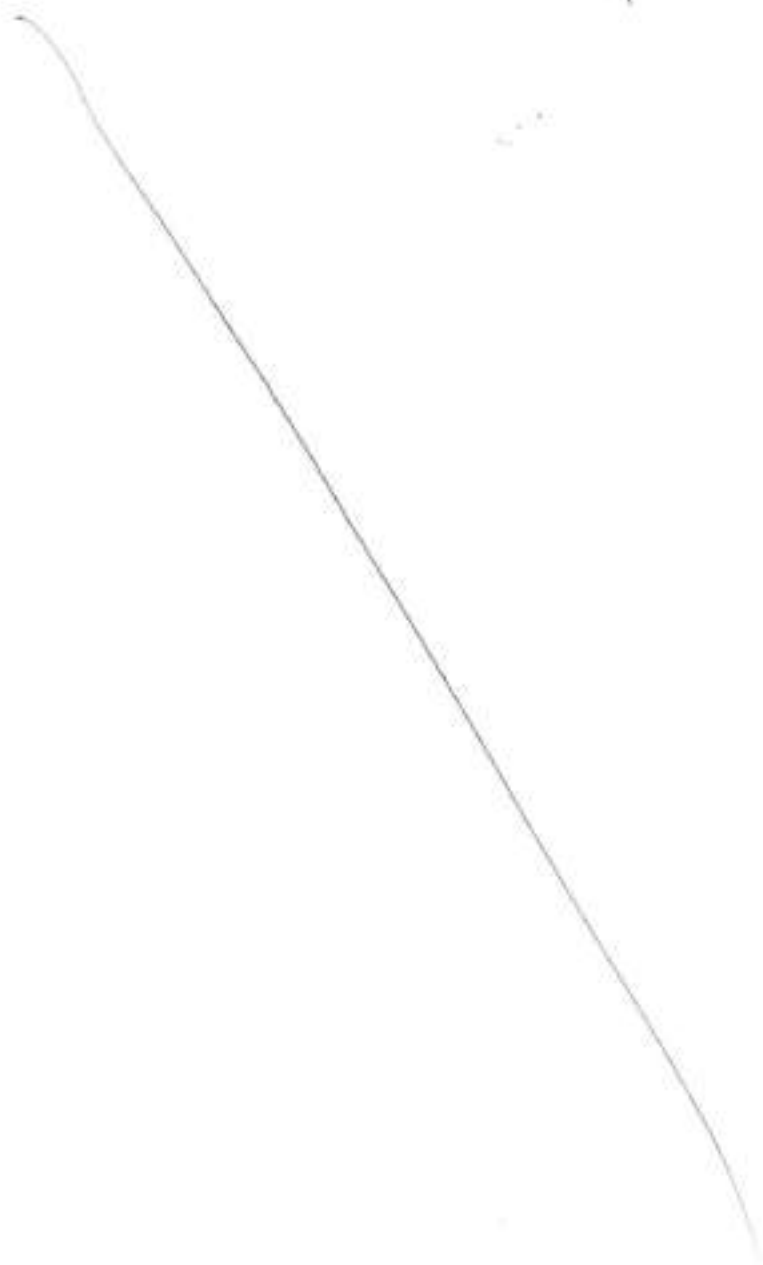
Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

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)

Q1) 6/12 The Charter Act of 1813 was unique in terms of its provisioning of ₹ 1 lakh expense for education system in India. It was done at a time when even in Britain, allocation was not done for education. The act, however, lacked in clarifying the expenditure lines on which the money had to be spent. Section 7 of the act was unclear on this which marked the controversy over the medium and mode of education system.

elaborate this part

The orientalists who respected the Indian culture and traditions advocated the expenditure of money in imparting education in vernacular language. The Anglicists, prohibited this and advocated for an education system in line of western education system and stressed on scientific education.

Remarks

good
concepts
clearly
and effectively

They were guided by 'Utilitarianism' of J.S. Mill, and believed in 'utility' of Indian masses for administration and using them as representatives of British dem. education system.

The debate took time in final stage ^{when} Thomas Babington Macaulay took charge of The general purpose Committee on education in 1835, and ad. declared that one shelf of European books are superior to whole knowledge of Asia and Africa. The Viceroy Governor Governor William Bentinck promulgated the expenditure of the money granted for education on the line of European education system.

W. B. Hall

(1)

(2)

(3)

Woods, dispatch

Impact

mass-education

18) The British East India Company which had come as a trading company to India had showed its imperialist aspirations and had already gained diwani and nizamat rights of Bengal Bihar and Orissa by 1765. The period between 1780 to 1813, marked an important transition in trading order in India.

1) The British export of raw materials and goods to Britain were sponsored by the collected revenues from Bengal.

2) The Industrial revolution that began in 18th century in Britain marked the need of

a) raw material i.e. Cotton, dyes in abundance from India.

b) market for British products.

This shifted the trade of Britain with India. Indian textile products became victim of protected tariff in Britain and high custom duty. Thus the Indian clothes manufacturers failed in the competition with British

In this context write about demand of industrial about end of monopoly of EIC in trade

manufacturers. The Indian economy further collapsed when India became importer of textiles from exporter. The Indians were forced to sell raw materials at a very cheaper rate.

(ii) Indian ships were discouraged by British rules and banned to no navigate India forcing Indian traders to use British ship.

(iii) A significant change came after the rise of British manufacturers and monopoly of India to Etc with India was abolished and British traders were allowed to freely trade with India.

(iv) The plantation farm agriculture forced Indians to produce tobacco, cotton, rubber, dyes, tea that were exported to China and European world.

(v) The gradual commercialization of Indian agriculture system also changed the trading order in India.

Remarks

The, Colonist tendency of sucking the resources for the welfare of 'mother country' proved detrimental to India. forced subjugation of Indian peasants and its unprotected economic policy of 'Laissez faire' marked an important transition in trading order in India.

Label based

good

Content and

Content

Quality

Remarks

(c) 18th century was very much important in India's history. Indian lost their self rule to British East India Company which pursued its trade policy with crude and subjugated Indians in all aspects - politically, socially, economically.

British power in order to achieve unobstructed trade and their pursuit of imperial aspirations started subjugating the princely states one by one. Similarly,

they exploited peasantry, artisans, craftsmen for their economical gain. Thus they achieved by -

- i) Commercialization of agriculture.
- ii) making land a movable property through land settlement systems
- iii) destroying urban markets of artefacts and manufactured goods.

Thus they were able to successfully transfer the princely to princes and peasantry.

Remarks

It was the intermediate class that, with gained power. This happened through several steps and reforms taken by Britishers which ultimately strengthened the intermediate class —

i) The permanent land settlement, acknowledgement of intermediaries in mahalwari system strengthened the intermediate classes and provided ^{foreign} hegemony in rural areas.

ii) The reforms done by British colonialists in education benefitted mostly to the intermediate classes who got caught it as an opportunity for increasing its political influence by getting government jobs.

iii) The British had created head of jobholders, bankers, moneylenders, traders which ^{were} ~~was~~ not considered as evolved classes. These sections benefitted much so by their association with British.

iv) The subjugation of kings and princes provided a much needed space for expansion and fulfillment of aspirations.

Remarks

of intermediate class. The government intervention
provided the much needed inputs.

good clarity
and objective

Nearly understood the
 context of
 question

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) ⁵ The imperialist outlook of British East India Company was largely influenced by traders of Liverpool and Manchester. In order to increase their trade relations with India as demand of clothes, spices and other items increased, they needed money to pay for the trader. Similarly they had to pay in billions to trade with China ~~because~~ because forced them to acquire the diwani rights of partially of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. Gradually the British colonial influence covered almost whole of India. The commercialization of agriculture solved their concern of revenue demand in materialistic ways —

The cash crops provided them much needed cash for smooth trade. The revenue in kind would have

Remarks

Use with property
about cash crops

affected their trade.

ii)

The settlement systems imposed by the Britishers changed the land property rights of the peasants, and they became tenants of their own land. The several methods of extracting revenue funded the huge army, administration and 'homo change'.

good
demonstration

However, it was not only 'revenue demand' that made Britishers to 'commercialize agriculture'. Other reasons are

i) Supply of raw materials to Britain which became a huge manufacturer post industrial revolution.

ii)

Protests of British textile manufactures forced British EIC to set export customs import of textiles from India. They levied custom duty and other charges to dampen export of clothes from India.

iii)

The monopolistic tendency of EIC and hunger of revenue in order to conduct their trade as well as maintain the continuous flow of raw materials made them to commercialize agriculture in India.

Remarks

Label to copy

(b) 5
 The Britishers were first to impart the rural societies with their adversial policies. Their agrarian policies promoted differentiation among rural societies in many ways.

i) The permanent system imposed by British colonialists failed to understand the land rights in India and made the Zamindars the owners of lands which he used to collect revenue from to the state. The peasants were made tenants for their own lands. This marked a significant differentiation in society. Peasants became poorer and weaker and Zamindars grew stronger.

ii) The commercialization of agriculture brought moneylenders, dadon's traders, Salukars, who ag gave loans and advances to peasants to pay taxes and procure other agriculture related goods. The moneylenders prospered in both ways - when peasant paid back the loans with at exorbitant interests or when defaulted failing which moneylenders acquired their lands.

Remarks

Well done &
 write with
 objectivity
 and clarity

(iii) Rise of absentee landlords in Bengal region increased the exploitation of the peasants. They had to pay ~~rent~~ they were left hardly with anything after paying taxes.

(iv) The de-urbanization led to influx of artisans and craftsmen returning to the villages and that strained already overburdened agriculture. More and more peasants, artisans, craftsmen became poorer.

(v) The artisans plantation system, Teentakhi system were some examples of exploitations that made peasants equal to slaves.

~~This~~ The colonial economic policies driven by the principles of colonialism and its greater interventions created greater rifts in rural societies.

Write the impact of this difficult

(C) The tribals of India lived a secondary life in seclusion which was exposed and disturbed during the British rule in India. The unauthorised invasion exploitation and complete change in social and political dynamics of tribal people made forest laws to result against the Britishers.

Discuss the
Pre colonial Policies

i) The tribals resented the forest rights act of 1865 and 1878 which limited their traditional rights on forests. This was an attempt to monopolise the forest rights to fulfil their colonial interests.

ii) The Britishers were apprehensive of Thum cultivation system as it promoted nomadic lines of tribals. Infact the colonists wanted the tribals to settle down which would become a source of revenue and labour and they would be well administered by the colonists.

iii) The tribal leaders resented that their powers were taken away back by the Britishers. They resented the tribals against the British colonists.

In forest discuss the
the other factor
Result

Remarks

c) The Britishers brought along with them Dikus - Zamindars, this the princely leaders, Christian missionaries who tried to assert their domination on tribals in all aspects - social, religious, political and economic;

*Conclude
Revolt
Nationalism*

The tribals revolted against overall attack on their autonomy by the Britishers and therefore revolted.

d) Gandhi - Irwin pact gave a much needed break in the ongoing Civil Disobedience Movement that started with the march of Gandhiji to Dandi on 12th March 1930.

The Gandhi Irwin pact signed in 1931 was a setback in many senses -

i) It stopped the ongoing CDM movement which was supported by lots of Indian people to achieve 'Purna Swaraj'.

ii) The Gandhi - Irwin pact brought back Gandhiji on negotiation table whereas he had declared nothing

Remarks

Mention some feat of this pact

less than 'full autonomy'

(iii) The Viceroy did not agree to all the demands made by Gandhiji and peasants, had to wait until the Congress government was formed to get back their Confiscated land.

However, it cannot be said as complete retreat as -

(i) Gandhiji, for the first time, set-represented Indian masses as 'equals' to the British government.

(ii) Movement was already dying out due to limited resources and capacity of masses to fight in a prolonged movement. Gandhiji got a way out of this part -

(iii) Gandhiji's policy of struggle-buce-struggle got into the buce phase and he got opportunity to represent India in round table conference.

In no sense the fact was lesser than an achievement to Indians. Yet, the dream of 'Purna Swaraj' had to wait for another decade.

group
articulate

(e) Lord Rippon replaced the reactionary Viceroy Lord Lytton in 1880. Lord Rippon was liberal Viceroy supported by the liberal Labour Government from the home. He realized the political aspirations and importance of middle classes in administration which not only would reduce the inflating cost of the company but also would fulfil the need of real human resources to run the Country efficiently.

(i) He, therefore, brought an act in 1882 for the participation in municipal Councils and first Municipal Council of Madras was started.

(ii) He also took back the reversion act 1878 and amended 'arms act' which was enacted on racial lines.

(iii) The Ilbert bill was targeted to achieve participation of Indians in lower administration (judiciary) but fear of 'white mutiny' forced him to debate the bill.

He was, however, one of the viceroys who was progressive in his outlook and understood the political importance of Indian class.

Remarks

(Add)

Real intention of Rippon

Rippon / British Govt

effect of Rippon 1880

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)

It was the moderates who started the mild growth of 'nationalism' in Indian masses, which subsequently grew strong and achieved freedom in 1947.

The moderates were successful in their initial days of Indian freedom struggle in —

- i) They aroused the feeling of 'nationalism' in Indian middle class with their gradual and persistent demands for constitutional autonomy. They used 'print media' for the advocacy of and need of 'nationalism' and spread awareness of our 'subjection' to British government.
- ii) They achieved several concessions from British government by their constitutional means, proposals and petitions such as the limited franchise for nominations, elections etc.
- iii) They looked forward to 'queen's generosity' to further social-religious and administrative reforms.

Remarks

(14) They successfully demonstrated the britannic and British and India's relationship of based on imperialist and colonial principles and exposed the economic exploitation of India. R.C. Dutt, Dadabhai, Narayan were some of such economists.

(15) The moderates were successful in representing their cases in later Britain and countries outside India. Dadabhai Narayan even won elections in UK.

However they suffered from several issues that caused failed in achieving the desired result -

(i) The failure of moderates to include masses in their struggle and it remained a stagnant 'class struggle' representing a 'microscopic minority'.

(ii) They failed to understand the exploitative nature of British rule and still believed in the 'benevolence of Raj'

(iii) The ambivalence on peasant issues and untouchability cost them much and they failed to resolve their issues.

The moderates mostly contained 'bourgeois' section of western educated 'babus' who were quite successful

in arousing the awareness and spreading knowledge

Remarks

Explain points
Why not other
Freedom of
Movement
Could be
Successful

In Indian masses but failed to invoke evening for the future 'Constitutional movements' and freedom struggle. (Last boxed)

b) 18 The 'nationalism' in India began too to spread its roots from the beginning of 19th century. The 'nationalism' and its root have been a matter of constant debate of 'Historiographers' and several theories have emerged out on this matter.

The neo-benjaminian believe that the roots of Indian nationalism lay in the idea of British policy of educating India to create a class of people who had intellect morality of British and tests of British and act as the representative of Indians. This class was supposed to provide the necessary workforce required for administration. However, the 'western-educated Indians' used their cognitive skills to select the needed knowledge and manipulated that in order to make it fit in Indian context. This western-educated middle class 'Intelligentsia' proved later the leaders of Indian freedom struggle.

Remarks

Explains how the roots of Nationalism → Peasants → Workers → Labour → Professionals

The Intelligentsia worked for the 'renaissance' movement in India and worked for -

- i) Socio-political upliftment of women in order to answer the 'degenerating stand' of British colonists.
- ii) They went for 'religious reforms' in order to repudiate the colonialist theory of deep 'prevailing despotism' in India justifying and legitimising their rule.
- iii) The Intelligentsia also involved themselves in the economic cause of peasants and tribals and revealed the economic exploitation of Indians at the hand of imperial East India Company.
- iv) They worked for the unity and awareness of the masses in order to stand up against the colonial rule.
- v) The ongoing debate between the cultural and philosophical quest of Indian past they were able to prove cultural and intellectual superiority of Indians to their British rule.

Remarks

The Marxist nationalists traced the roots of economic relationship of India and determined the classes of Indian leaders.

It also outlined two struggles going simultaneously -

i) political struggle against British for political and economic hegemony.

ii) the internal conflict of classes which was superseded by the freedom struggle -

The 'nationalist' historians were able to prove that despite

the 'nationalism' in India began with the intervention of

British utilitarian historians and their notion of 'white

man's burden' the Indian intelligentsia treated it,

to suit the aspirations of the country. The freedom

struggle was led by Indian leaders with Indian

principles for and for Indian causes and had

ideological roots in India only.

Challenge to
Western view
of history

(C) The moderates and 'the western into educated intelligentsia' ~~was~~ not based to believe in 'constitutional demands' and looked upon 'benevolence of Raj' for reformation through legislative reform, using the force of law and their bread of knowledge and awareness by addressing people directly or through newspapers helped them in reforming society significantly.

i) Raja Kamakshun Roy succeeded in banning the 'sati system' done by an act of 1829 legislated by lord William Bentinck.

ii) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was successful in addressing the plight of widows and got 'widows remarriage Act' passed in 1856. Similarly, he succeeded in increasing the age of consummation of marriage by Age of Consent act of 1860 and 1891 which increased the age to 12 from 10 and then to 14.

iii) The female infanticide and billings of children (human sacrifice) in Sagar island of Beypat was banned through

Remarks

Legislation.

ii) The caste endogamy marriage was overcome by legislation of Brahmo marriage Act, 1872.

However, these acts failed to make significant changes.

i) Though 'sati system' and sacrifices reduced significantly yet the glorification of it continued even today and reported cases of sati in free India such as in 1987 Roop Kumaras case.

Also by Sati system with sati

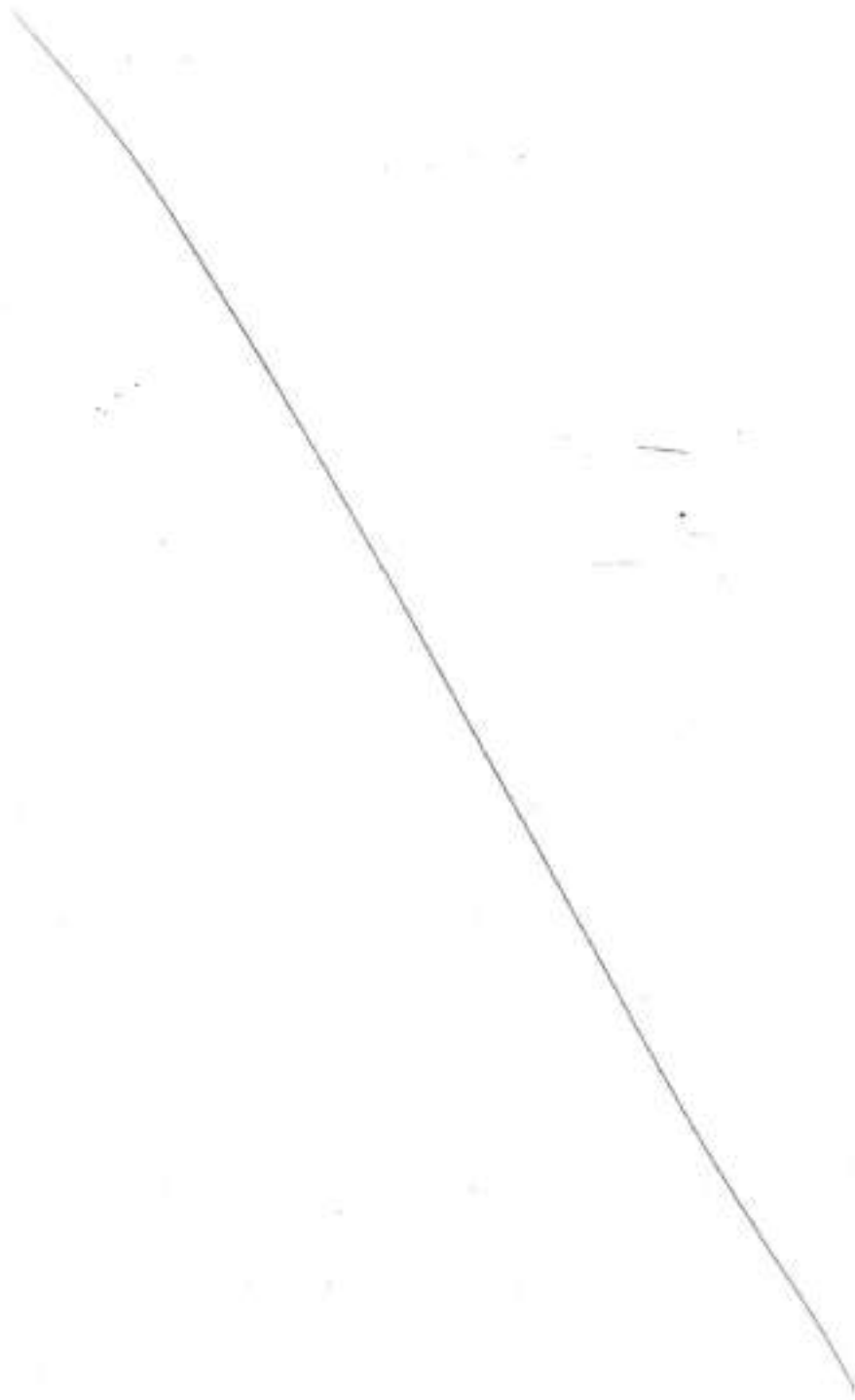
ii) Widow remarriage remained largely in law books and failed even in lower strata who was influenced by caste 'Kulinism' and restrained women mobilisation in order to enhance his social prestige.

iii) Female foeticide continues to be unabated even today.

Instead of going all out against these social evils and revolutionise the society and make positive sentiments against these evils, the legislations failed to fulfil the aspirations of the middle class intelligentsia.

Despite all limitations conclude with the contribution still in favour of many acts exist in India

Remarks



Remarks

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)

70
 i) Quit India movement was termed as 'August Revolution' by Jafar Habib who had participated in this movement in his younger age.

ii) The movement was a revolution in true sense as—
 the first time Gandhiji was in a militant mood and abandoned his vociferous advocacy for non-violence, he gave the motto of 'do or die' and marked this as final movement.

iii) After the sweeping arrests of all the prominent leaders of INC the movement was left to common masses and local leaders.

iv) The movement began on 1st August 1942 as was decided and soon took the form of leaderless revolutionary movement on a very magnanimous scale that it threatened the hegemony of British rulers.

Remarks

Good answer

(iv) The widespread violence which was so sudden in nature spread the anarchy throughout India barring some places like eastern Bengal. It took the form of uncontrolled revolt.

(v) The installation of parallel government in several regions like in Balio under Chittu Pandey, Parat Sastar in Jatiya (Bengal), Satara under C. D. Deshmukh and their installation of justice system, police force showed proof the absence of 'Raj' from these areas.

(vi) The high scale leadership provided by underground leaders with voicing their angst through innovative ways like 'Rasthastaban' managed by Vishu Anil Mehta gave a new wing to the revolution.

The revolution and its impacts were so wide and instantaneous that even after great repression and Gandhiji's recalling the movement in 1944 did not fracture out the movement from everywhere. Thus thus we

Can say the 'quit India movement' was revolutionary in four senses.

Remarks

However, the movement was well planned and mobilisation of public and resources, were already discussed by the INC leaders. Even Gandhiji advised people to follow the best leader. However, Gandhiji was 'leader' of the movement on which we had little or no control.

Well done!
you can compare
with other
power
from

(b) ⁽¹⁰⁾ Partition of India happened according to the 'Mountbatten Plan' and was done by the Freedom of India Act 1947.

India achieved freedom from Britain but remained as autonomous dominion until the promulgation of Constitution in 1950 made it republic.

The partition was a form of decolonisation as -

(1) The colonial paramourty and control was removed with declaration of independence.

(2) Indians, elected by masses drafted the constitution as per the wills, demands and aspirations of the masses to make it a liberal and largest democracy.

(iii) The rights of ^{Indian} nationals were safeguarded, ^{The} cultural and social ethos reflected from the constitution.

The partition made two countries fulfilling the desire of liberals and public. Both wrote constitutions and ways of governance.

The partition happened after the democratisation recommended by a Committee led by Radcliffe.

The partition resulted in freedom of two nations instead of one after a long drawn battle of struggle for independence.

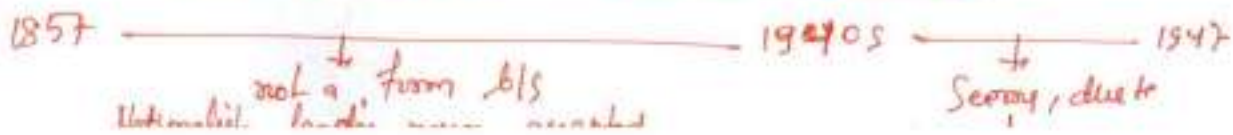
The reasons why it cannot be called as form of decolonisation are -

1) India and Pakistan remained part of the Commonwealth and became of part of neo-colonialism.

2) The Commonwealth restricted the unity and strength of united India from getting independence thus dampening thoughts of several Indians of witnessing a true united India.

Remarks

Approach - decolonisation due to the national movement



(ii) Indians remained being ruled by the laws and institutions established by 'Raj' reflecting the same ~~exploitative~~ exploitative tendencies.

(iii) The 'Class conflict' and religious 'discordant' conflict remained as it was before independence.

The partition and subsequent fracture made us the masters of our own country. It could not achieve all desired aspirations but certainly the freedom was achieved that day.

(iv) After India got independence in 1947, it not only fulfilled her own ideological aspirations but also accommodated ideological strands advocated by the colours.

(v) India adopted 'English' as official language as advocated vehemently by Thomas Macaulay in his 1835 speech.

(vi) India adopted remaining into the 'Commonwealth' acknowledging the crown even though symbolically.

Toy + think
is a
bravado
perspective
Global history

(iii) The Westminster model of parliamentary government is one of such institutions which are directly borrowed from British colonies, others are police system, administrations, civil services etc.

(iv) The constitution was largely drawn from the government of India act of 1935 borrowing 'verboose' in literal and idealist form.

(v) The incorporation of above ideologies from British colonies does not mean that Indians failed to innovate their constitution and machinery to administer themselves.

(i) The 'universal franchise' echoed in constitution of universal brotherhood and equality in India.

(ii) The secularism, concept of integrity and fraternity stands upto the pillars of Indian cultural ethos of 'Satyameva Jayate'.

(iii) The Non-alignment movement, and non-interference, mutual respect etc are principles of Indian government in for international relationships, were new to the world.

Remarks

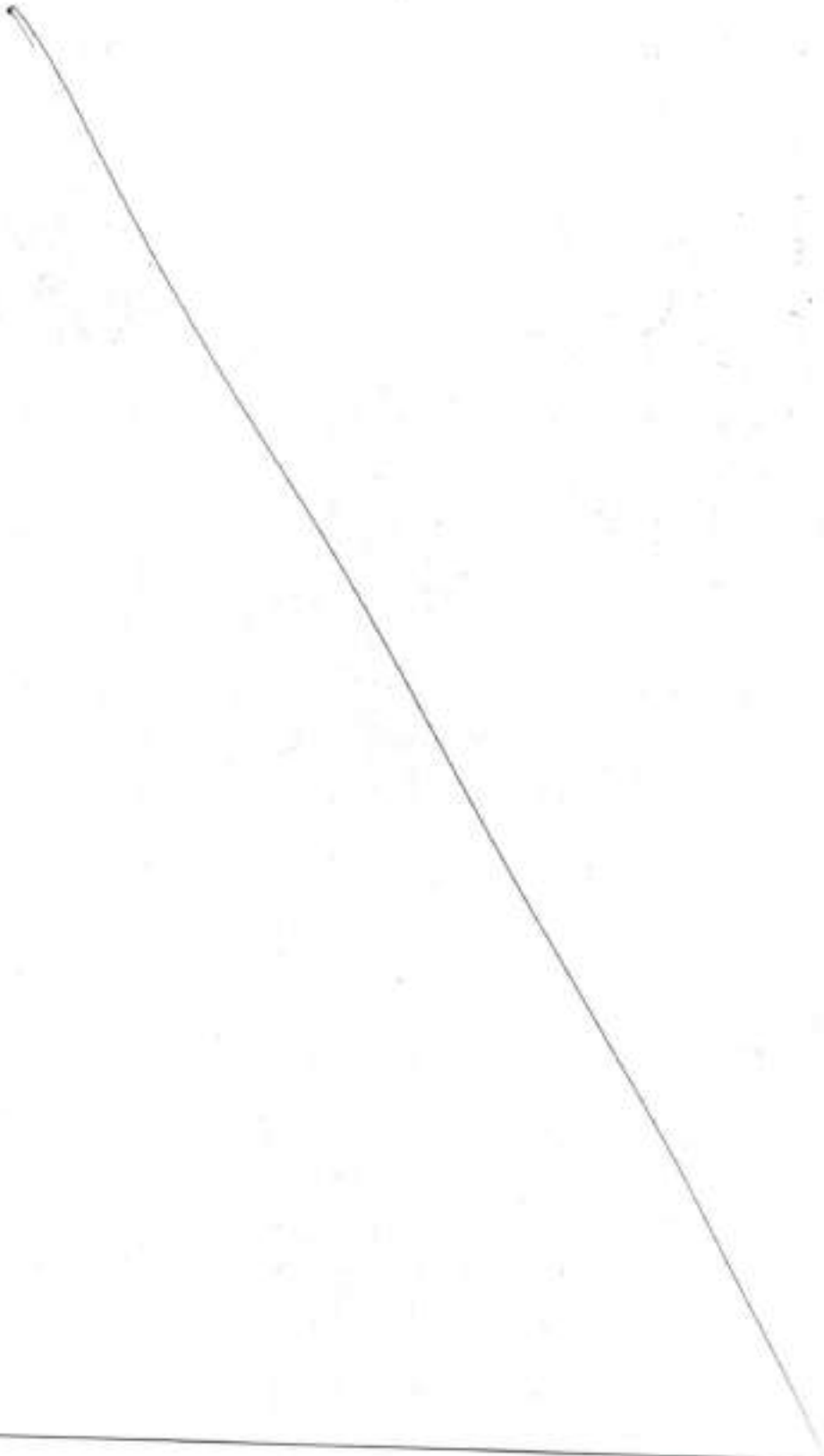
Nice approach
and clarity

Carry

Thus we can say that though Indians adopted ideologies of British colonists but it was adapted according to the Indian needs and aspirations.

Well done

1



Remarks