

# **GSSCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

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### **VYOM BINDAL**

### **RANK - 141**

**HISTORY AND CULTURE  
TEST - 2**



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# HISTORY AND CULTURE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

<b>Q.</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Instructions to Candidate</b>
1.	3.5	
2.	4.5	
3.	5	
4.	4.5	
5.	4.5	
6.	4	
7.	4	
8.	4	
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12.	7.5	
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14.	6	
15.	4	
16.	7.5	
17.	7	
18.	7	
19.	6.5	
20.	6.5	

107.5

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name VYOM BINDAL

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Vyom Bindal

# REMARKS

## Section - A

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

Spirituality is one of the important attributes of Indian society as reflected in doctrine of Divine Karma, Jains, Festivals among others. It has its roots in philosophical and religious traditions.

### Philosophical roots

- Yoga by Patanjali: He established eight-fold yoga as way of communion with god.
- Mimamsa by Jaimini: This philosophy emphasised on rituals, prayer to attain salvation.
- Bhakti and Sufi: They emphasised upon ascetic experiences and laid foundations for Bhajan, Kirtan, Qawali as part of spiritual experience.

Remarks Discussion of Vedanta and Bhagvad-Gita is indispensable for Indian roots of spirituality.

## Religious roots

Mythological stories: stories like Mahabharata, Ramayana are played on occasions of festivals and keep people joined to religion.

Temple architecture: Ancient India rulers like Cholas, Guptas, Vijayanagara people build grand temples like Tanjore, Dashavtar etc.

guru-kul system: It established respect for religious sages which continues to this day.

System of "Sohah Sankal" (rituals): Scriptures prescribe rituals from birth to death, which are followed even now.

The spirituality of India has wide roots and continue to impact our present times.

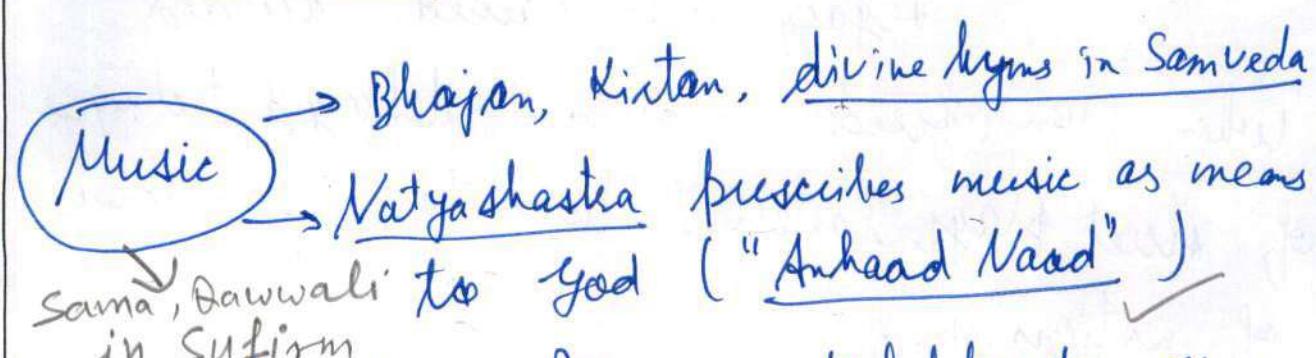
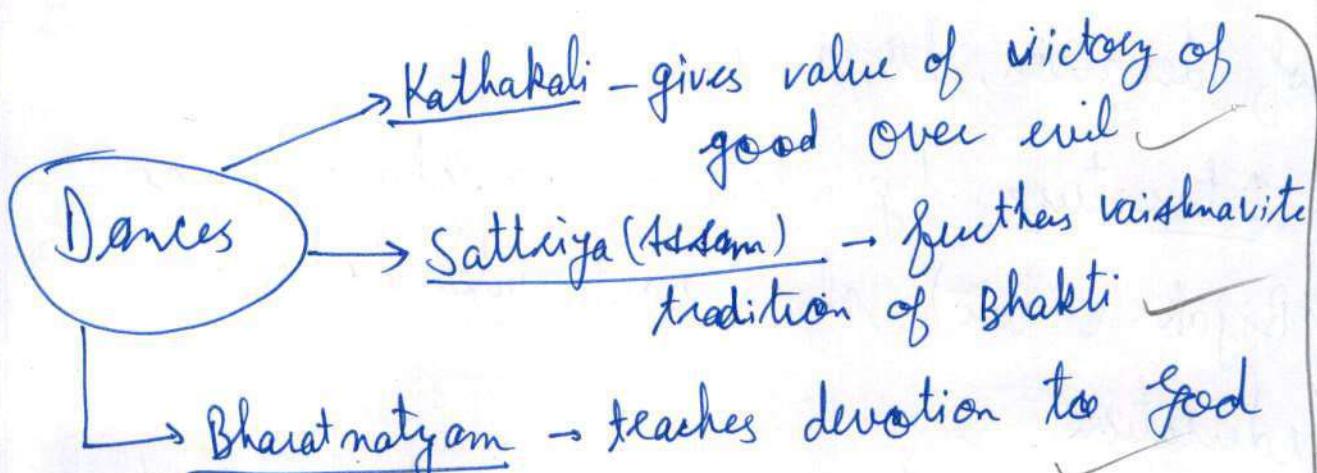
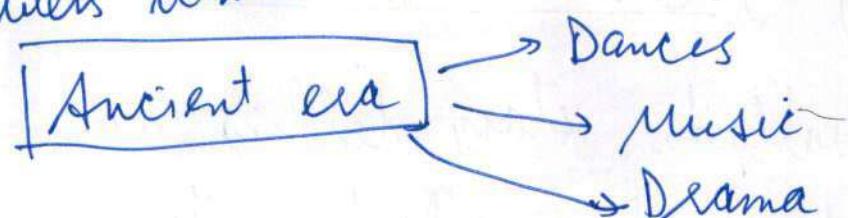
(3.5)

Remarks Focus on metaphysical and spiritual aspects of religion.

- 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 has been integral part of educating masses who were largely illiterate and could not read scriptures, moreover it gave more vivid description of values which rulers wanted to implant.

Nice intro



Dramas based on Ramayana, Mahabharata give

Remarks

well connected performing arts with their educational aspect.

Values of ideal person (Lord Rama), Virtue of  
doing one's duty (Mahabharata) ✓  
good

Performing arts in Medieval era

- Dhapti and Sufi tradition: They used methods like dance, music to spread message of tolerance, equality e.g. Sankirtana of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- Street plays, ballads, story tellings from Puranas, epics to inculcate virtues of devotion, loyalty. ✓
- Literature by means of Ramcharitmanas, Bijak (Kabir) also contributed to mass education. <sup>NOT covered under performing arts</sup> Legacy was carried forward when even freedom movement deployed techniques of street plays, lantern lectures to spread ideas of nationalism. ✓ well-concluded

4.5

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)

Crafts in India has deep roots and it was not merely a profession, but also served various other purposes. It can be seen from following:

Crafts for religious values:

- High level masonry to build temples like Konark, Kandariya Mahadev, Kailashnath temple.
- Various copper utensils, earthen pots used in performance of rituals.

Crafts for Need: Pottery developed to enable storage of surplus grains. Act of wheel making for the chariots. Ironsmiths to build tools for daily use.

Crafts for elites: Elites need articles like fine

Remarks

silk clothes, silver and gold ornaments which led to growth of crafts.

Muslim

During Mughal rule, crafts get new lease of life due to stable rule, rich state and intermingling of Persian art. It can be seen in various facets:

- 1) Architecture: use of pietra-dura, arabesque, jaali work with precious stones, inlay work
- 2) Paintings: Mughals patronised illustrated manuscripts, decorated paintings giving push to crafts in this field.
- 3) Items of luxury: like bones for opium, intricate jewellery, encouraged craftsmen.
- 4) Imperial needs: Needs of armoury, arrows, spears developed ironsmith act further.

Hence, under Mughals Indian art touched new heights, nevertheless in totality it is contribution of all other dynasties also.

Remarks

Very well discussed and addressed the theme of the question.

- Q4. Fairs and festivals being organized all year round in different parts of the country, are a major driver of economic growth and cultural continuity. (10 Marks)

India is famous around the world for its fairs and festivals, they are varied, spread across time and regions. Besides continuing religious traditions, they also serve important economic and cultural purposes.

### Economic growth

- Cultural Tourism: Fairs and festivals attract tourists from both within and outside India e.g. Kumbh Mela had many foreign tourists.
- Local employment: In fairs many local people get wider market for their products e.g. Fair fair of Ramgarh (HP)
- Boost to Ancillary activities: Fairs and festivals benefit transport agencies, hotels, restaurants quite good coverage

Remarks

Discuss also - religious and harvest festivals trade and cattle fairs subsistence economy

## Cultural continuity

- Connect with the past: celebration of festivals, fairs keep cultural traditions alive e.g. Deepawali associated with Lord Rama.
- Brings people together: They help generate feeling of fraternity, tolerance e.g. Pirs being respected by Hindus and Muslims. Vars on Mazaars
- Boosts India's soft power: They help in giving recognition to "Brand India" e.g. Ramayana in Indonesia, International Yoga Day.

good  
points

Acquainting new generations: Fairs and festivals help in passing legacy of tradition, culture to the newer generations.

Therefore, fairs and festivals constitute very soul of India, giving it a character of "Living nation".

A.S

Remarks

- Q5. Sramana movement was the result of evils emanating from vedic hinduism. Critically analyze.

emphasized on asceticism (10 Marks)

Sramana Tradition refers to rise of non-orthodox sects like Buddhism, Jainism among others which initiated an era of religious reforms.

One of the important reason was to undo the evils of Vedic Hinduism such as :

- 1) Caste system : Hierarchical caste system made inequality seem justified, hence Buddhism, Jainism teaches egalitarianism.
- 2) Brahmanical domination : Priests exercised dominant influence over Kings, traders were placed at low caste hierarchy, hence Sramana tradition received patronage of Kings, traders. Traders and agriculture promoted
- 3) Ritualistic domination : Sramana tradition discarded the rigid, costly rituals prescribed in vedic Hinduism hence religion became Simplified.

Remarks

9) [Vedic sacrifices affecting economy]: Vedic sacrificial slaughter of cattle went against agricultural economy, whereas Buddhism, preached non-violence.

 good  
points

[Gender discrimination]: Vedic Hinduism was patriarchal, while Sramana tradition like Buddhist Sanghas even admitted women.

6) [Use of Vernaculars by Sramana teachers]: Vedic Hinduism used Sanskrit, hence religious scriptures were confined to few, while Buddha used Pali → Mahavira used Prakrit, taking religion to the masses.

Hence evils of vedic Hinduism laid ground for rise of Sramana tradition, on top of that personality of Buddha, Mahavira gave it further fillip.

Though addressed the question, more elaboration needed on analysis part.

4.5

Remarks

- Q6. Discuss, the role of western thought and education in the growth of Indian nationalism.  
 (10 Marks)

After the end of Anglicist-Orientalist controversy with Macaulay's Minutes (1833), ground was laid for introduction of Western education well introduced with context in English language.

It helped Indian National Movement in following ways :

- 1) New ideas : Indian leaders get acquainted with western ideals of democracy, liberty, equality and compared it with autocratic rule of British colonialists.
- 2) Develop Economic critique : Western education imparted rationality, moderate leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt came with economic critique of imperialism.
- 3) Helped Indian Renaissance : Socio-religious reform

Remarks

How economic critique aroused nationalistic feelings, not dealt with.

movements were partly inspired by ideas of humanism, rationalism, they helped in uniting the people.

4) Repared leadership: Leadership for national movement come from Western educated leaders like S.N. Banerjee, M.K. Gandhi etc.

5) English language as Unifier: English helped conversation to among nationalists from different regions.

However, British policy was not intended to boost nationalist ideas, rather it only provided medium through which Indian patriots themselves analysed Nice ending exploitative character of British rule.

→ Growth of Press and spread of ideas.

(A)

Remarks

- Q7. Mahatma Gandhi entered into Indian politics at the juncture that saw fall in moderate philosophy and the rise of extremist's values and skilfully adopted a combination of both. Do you agree? (10 Marks)

Mahatma Gandhi gave a decisive turn to Indian National Movement by making it a broad based mass movement, he borrowed Not an appropriate word; liberally from earlier Moderate and extremist ideas.

### Moderate philosophy

#### Ideas

Gandhi borrowed ideas of economic critique to expose exploitative nature of British rule e.g. Gandhi regarded Gokhale as guru

### Discard Gandhian Satyagraha Methodology

Methods of negotiations, conciliation was integral part of struggle. Truce - S truggle strategy e.g. Gandhi - Jevan pact.

### Extremist Philosophy

#### Ideas

Gandhi emphasized on involvement of masses

#### Remarks

Also discuss the fall of Moderates' and rise of extremists' philosophy

in national movement like moderates.

- Gandhi's reliance on sacrifice and idea of Swaraj rather than more reforms was inspired by extremists.

### Methodology:

- Extremist methodologies like boycott, passive resistance, volunteer corps, emphasis on Swadeshi, justice through Panchayats etc. were integral part of Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience Movement.

### New Ideas:

However, Gandhi also brought in new ideas and forms of struggle like Satyagraha, Purna Swaraj, complete non-violence, involvement of women etc. Hence Gandhian politics represented both continuity as well as change.

Remarks

(A)

- Q8. Economic critique offered by moderate leaders influenced the economic policies of independent India. Comment. (10 Marks)

Moderate leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji,  
M. G. Ranade  
R.C. Dutt, S.N. Banerjee built the foundation  
 of India's freedom struggle through their  
 economic critique of imperialism.

### Features of Economic Critique :

- Drain theory : they propounded that costly administration, "Home charges", heavy taxes drained India's wealth to England.
- Opposition to foreign capital : Moderates held that British investments lead to political subjugation of India.
- Advocacy for Modern Industries : Moderate leaders argued in favour of developing basic and heavy modern industries.
- Popular control over budget : Moderates were in

Remarks

Cover other dimensions of  
 Economic critique also  
 like One way Free Trade

favour of financial accountability of govt.

Effect in Independent India's Policy: They showed their influence specially in pre-liberalisation era as can be seen from:

- 1) Closed economy: Newly independent India chose import substitution and restrictions on foreign investment.
- 2) Focus on basic industries: Second five year plan of India laid ground for heavy industries for basic goods like Iron, Steel.
- 3) Agricultural Policy: Zamindari was abolished, agricultural income made tax free to improve backward condition of Agriculture.
- 4) Parliamentary control on budget: Not even a single rupee can be spent by executive without Parliament's sanction.

Hence influence of moderate policies can be seen in free India.

Remarks well addressed second part of the question

(4)

- Q9. 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)

The period of 1870s- 1905 is usually referred to as "moderate phase" of Indian National Movement (INM) and is characterised by following features:

- 1) Use of 3P strategy i.e. Prayer, petition and protest.
- 2) Non-confidence in ability of masses.
- 3) Attempt was gradual reforms within British rule rather than freedom.
- 4) Politics confined only to elites, as a past-time

#### Criticisms:

- Leaders like Tilak called their methods as mediocracy and unable to bear fruits.
- Nehru held that constitutional methods in absence of constitutional govt. is political suicide.

Remarks

→ They were criticised for not taking up involvement of masses, profession of loyalty to British.

Safety valve theory: Some scholars agree that Congress was formed in 1885 as safety valve with British support to contain growing discontent among Indians and give it a regulated outlet so that there is no serious challenge to British rule.

Evaluation:

- It is unfair to criticize moderate era as safety valve because:
    - . Moderates helped in generating Nationalist consciousness through their newspapers, articles.
    - . Economic critique of moderates undermined Imperial myth that British rule was in favour of India
- Moderates laid foundation from where the later mass movement emerged.

Remarks Adequately addressing the demand of the question.

- Q10. The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-31 witnessed wider participation of Indian women as leaders into the Indian freedom movement. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

Civil Disobedience Movement came in aftermath of Purna Swaraj resolution of Lahore Congress session and failure of Viceroy to accept Gandhi's eleven demands.

Good intro.  
detailed context.

Civil Disobedience heralded new era of women participation in freedom movement as can be seen from:

- 1) Sarojini Naidu led the raid on Dhaula Dassana Salt Works after Gandhiji's arrest.
- 2) Women were at forefront of picketing liquor shops, boycott of foreign clothes.
- 3) Women also participated in revolutionary activities eg. Kalpana Dutta in Chittagong armoury raid.

Answer is rather factual

Remarks

Add analysis & elucidation aspects like salt being a women's kitchen item attracted them at large

Hence women participation was crucial factor in success of Civil Disobedience Movement.

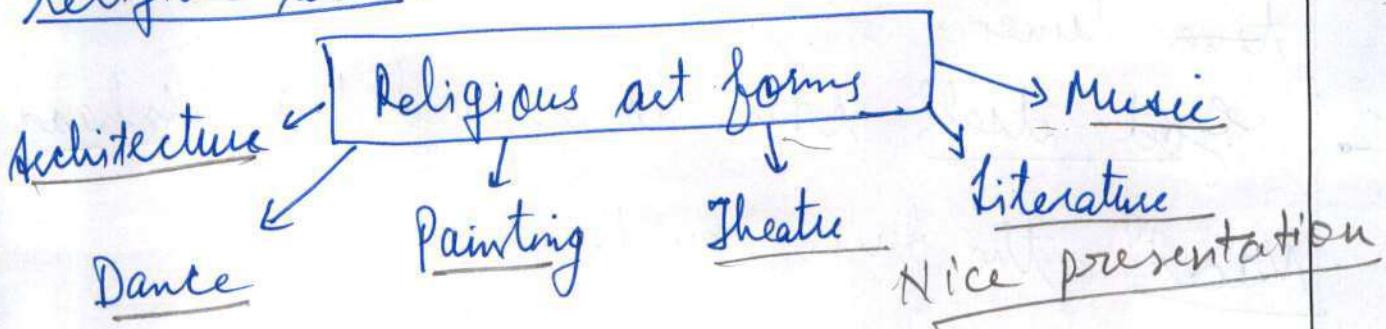
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Remarks

## Section - B

Q11. Devotion and art forms have maintained a beautiful synthesis in India. Elucidate.  
 (15 Marks)

In India traditional art forms have generally been blend of devotion and way of worship. It can be referred to "religious art".



### Dance forms :

- Bharatnatyam : It developed as part of devadasi tradition, where women were devoted to gods and dance to please them.
- Manipuri dance : It is based upon devotion to Krishna.
- Mohiniattam : It draws from mythical story of lord Vishnu's feminine incarnation.

well described

Remarks

Kathakali : draws from stories of Purans, epics.

### Religious Music:

- Growth of Bhajan, Kirtan, Sankirtana as way of prayer and devotion
- Sama Veda specified various hymns and their time tunes.
- God itself came to be regarded as "Anhaad Naad", the divine sound.

### Paintings:

- Several paintings like Nathdwara, Boondi school is based on theme of Krishna.
- Madhubani painting is associated with celebration of marriage of Lord Rama and Sita.

### Literature:

- Poetry of poets like Kabir, Nanak was related

Remarks Very well explained and addressed the theme in question.

to religion, love of god.

great epics like Ramayana, Mahabharat, Puranas showcase blend of religion and artistic excellence.

**Theatre**: Theatrical poems like Koodiyattom, Mudiyettu have their basis in religious stories.

**Architecture**: Construction of various temples like Tonjore, Deogarh temple, Ajanta caves were based on religious themes.

However, Indian art forms also had concept of secular art e.g. Seshashastri, Kamasutra, court paintings, although religious theme dominates on the whole.



Impressive conclusion

Remarks

Clearly express that religions necessitated the growth of various art-forms.

Q12. 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)

Indian literature is as varied as Indian culture and has streams of both metaphysical ideas as well as secular ideals.

### Metaphysical literature :

- Vedas : They dwell on ideas of God, prescribe various hymns, forms of worship.
- Upanishads (Vedanta) : They dwell on attributes of Brahma (divine), its existence and path to achieve salvation.
- Great epics : like Ramayana, Mahabharata dwell on questions of virtue, ideal conduct.
- Dharma-shastras : they describe code of conduct, morality, idea of

Remarks

Discourse Bhagavad-Gita  
also

Dharma as moral order.

- Shad Darshan: six schools of Indian philosophy like Nyaya, Vaisheshik, Sankhya, Yoga, Mimansa & Vedanta

However, apart from these there was other type of literature:

### Literature on Statescraft:

- Sethshastria of Chanakya: It dealt with ideas of governance, administration, foreign policy.
- Nitisar of Shukracharya: It deals with duties of King, idea of welfare state.
- Vasad Smriti: It highlights origin of coverage state, establishment of justice.
- Vidur Niti: It is supposed to explain administrative system of Lord Rama.

Remarks

## Scientific Literatures

### Mathematics

- Seyabhatiya,
- Brahmagupta's use of zero,
- Bejjganit (Algebra)
- Sulvasutra (geometry of altars)
- Art and Science of making ships is mentioned in yuktisakhalayam.

### Astronomy

- Varahmihiri's books

### Medical Science

- Ayurveda
- Charak - samhita (medicine)
- Sushruta samhita (surgery)

Exclusive point

Apart from this, there was literature like Ritusamhar, Kamasutra, Meghdoot dealing with love, human emotions.

Hence, Indian literature was multi-dimensional covering several aspects of religion as well as material world.

Presented a 360° coverage of all sections of the question

Remarks

7.5

- Q13. 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 advent of Turkish rulers and Mughals later on, there was happy fusion of the Indigenous elements with those of the Islamic rulers.

It can be seen from following examples of Indo-Islamic architecture:

- 1) Islamic monuments like mosques, tombs made liberal use of Hindu motifs like lotus, swastik, in their ornamentation, inverted lotus over dome
- 2) Use of Kalash on top of mosques is a feature unique to Indian Mosques due to local influence.

- 3) Arches and domes were used on a much

Remarks

give examples of those buildings

wider scale than they used to be earlier.

- 1) Many early buildings like Omwat-ul-Islam Mosque was actually rebuilding of Jain temple called Adhai-Din ka Thonka.
- 2) Mosques in Bangla Bengal region used the feature of sloping roofs of earlier temples.
- 3) Indian flora and fauna was used to decorate the Mughal buildings.
- 4) Toddabhai's Palace in Fatehpur Sikri has Hindu motifs for decoration in architecture of Mughal era. *Nic illustration*
- 5) Indian and Persian artists worked in

Remarks

co-operation to give rise to hybridised style of architecture.

- q) Books like Ramayana, Mahabharata were translated and beautifully illustrated by the Mughal painters. Hence Indo-Islamic art was representation of wider culture of "Ganga-Tamini Tehzeeb" (happy fusion of Indian and Islamic elements).

Also mention some exclusive features of Indo-Islamic architecture like use of geometrical designs, arabesque patterns etc; No living forms presentation because prohibited in Quran

6.5

Remarks

- Q14. Indian temple architecture had evolved from simple rock-cut cave architecture to massive ornate shrines. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Temple architecture in India is one of evolution which started from caves to magnificent temples.

### Rock cut caves:

- Chaitya Caves of Karle, Poona were built for prayer purposes.
- Sittanaval caves were related to Jainism.
- Ajanta caves were based on Tales stories of Buddhism.
- Rock-cut temples of Mahabalipuram as seen in Panch-Ratha temples
- Ellora caves has beautifully carved out Kailashnath temple.

Remarks

Commendable illustration

→ Bagh caves in Madhya Pradesh are dedicated to Buddhism.

[Structural temples]:

gradually, simple rock-cut caves gave way to large, ornate structural temples as can be seen from:

- 1) Shore temple, Mahabalipuram: It was the first structural temple of South India, successor to Dharmaraj Path type cave temple.
- 2) Gupta era: This era witnessed building of grand structural temples like Dashavtar temple of Deogarh temple.
- 3) Chola dynasty: They were patrons of grand temples like Tanjore temple.

Remarks Show the evolution from simple designs to intricately carved patterns

- 4) Meenakshi temple by Nayak rulers with its huge corridors and gopurams.
- 5) Vijayanagara rulers built Lakshmi temple, temples at Hampi.
- 6) Chandella rulers built Panchayatan style temples of Kandariya Mahadev, Lakshman temple.
- 7) Eastern Ganga dynasty built the Konark Sun temple, also known as Black Pagoda.
- 8) Hoysala dynasty built Chennakesava temple based on stealate ground plan.  
 Hence temple architecture evolved and continues to evoke awe even today. Explain also like in Hoyasaleshwara

Remarks

(6)

Temple not even a small space is left uncarved.

Q15. Indian pottery has been one of the most tangible and iconic elements of Indian art. Elucidate. (15 Marks)

Indian pottery saw constant evolution from times of Harappan civilization to later eras.

- Harappans used the red and black pottery for storing foodgrains, water.
  - Harappans also used perforated pottery for straining liquor and small pottery for decoration.
  - Mauryan period saw use of glossy Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) pottery.
- Incomplete answer
- Also discuss
- ochre coloured pottery  
of chalcolithic

Remarks

Painted Gray ware of Vedic Age

- Q16. 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 did not follow a set of coherent economic policies during its colonial conquest, rather it was guided by opportunism and British economic interest. A good start

### Policy of mutual benefit: 1600 - 1757

- In this phase East India Company purchased Indian goods in bulk.
- It searched for new markets for Indian goods in order to earn higher profits.
- In the process it also helped in prosperity of Indian economy by finding new markets, bringing gold.

Remarks

## Era of Naked Plunder : 1757 - 1813

- This period began with Battle of Plassey, 1757 where British acquired Political power and Diwan Rights (after Battle of Buxar).
- They dictated prices to Indian weavers, procured products at cheap rates from them.
- British officials also indulged in bribery, "gifts" from native rulers.
- They extracted illegal and high rents from the peasants.
- Ensured monopoly over trade by excluding Indian traders.

## One way free trade : 1813 - 1870, called Industrial Phase

- This period saw flooding of Indian markets

Remarks

- 40 Conclude that thus Colonialism fuelled the Industrial Revolution in Britain

with cheap machine made goods from England.

Indian exports to Britain were virtually stopped by imposition of heavy duties.

It led to de-industrialisation of Indian economy, as no efforts were made to replace dying handicrafts with modern industry.

India became colonial economy → importer of finished goods, export of raw material.

Exploitation by investment: 1870s onward.

In backdrop of "New Imperialism" Britain strengthened its control over India through investments. Finance Colonialism phase

British Capital came in railways, mining, plantations, jute mills.

It involved payment of heavy dividends.

At every stage Indian economies were sub-ordinated to British economic interests.

Remarks

Very well addressed the question.  
demand of the

7.5

Q17. Social awakening movements of pre-independent India resulted in the rise of nationalism and communalism. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Second half of nineteenth century in India saw birth of Indian Renaissance or socio-cultural reform movements, their impact extended even to political spheres.

Two strands of awakening

- Reformist
- Revivalist.

well introduced

### Contribution to rise of Nationalism:

- Attack on caste system: Movements like Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj undermined caste distinctions and preached equality of all humans. This generated sense of oneness and unity among the people.
- Gender equality: Reforms like Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Remarks

A brief para about the meaning of nationalism and communalism required.

Roy, D.K. Kavie advocated gender equality. This enabled women's participation in civic sphere.

- Emphasis on India's achievements: Leaders of reform movements highlighted achievements of India's past, generated self-confidence among Indians, made them courageous.
- Focus on values of unity, humanism: Preachers showed universalist and tolerative outlook, helped bringing unity.

Rise of Communalism: especially Revivalists

However, social awakening movements also produced rise of communal consciousness as a side effect, as can be seen from:

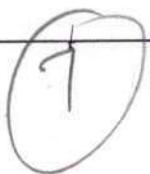
- Shuddhi Movement: Arya Samaj started it to reconvert Muslims to Hinduism, it saw Muslim

Remarks

response in form of Tehzeeb, Tablig movement.

- Emphasis on Ancient India alone: Even broad minded reformers like Vivekananda confined praise of India to ancient period.
- Medieval period was looked upon as period of general degeneration, this alienated the Muslims.
- Neglect of common culture over religion: An over-emphasis on religious appeal to show India's achievement rather than common heritage of art, architecture tended to create divisions. Discuss the role played by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- There was certain Hindu tinge in activities of oath taking before temple dip in Ganges. Hence socio-religious reforms tended to unify on one hand and create communal division on other hand.

Remarks



- Q18. 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 death of Aurangzeb in 1707, Mughal empire witnessed rapid decline due to unworthy successors, corrupt nobility, economic stagnation and constant revolts.

East India Company which came in year 1600 as mere traders saw this as an opportunity to gain political power in India, ultimately ending in India's subjugation.

A well composed intro.

Different tactics employed by East India Company :

Interference in successions and disputes :

East India Company (EIC) participated in battles

Remarks

of succession by supporting rival claimants to throne e.g. Mujzafar Jung in Hyderabad, Ghaseeti Begum in Bengal.

✓ Discuss Carnatic in brief, it is important

4) **Policy of Ring fence**: Under this British promised protection to assist in defence of neighbouring state to protect their own possessions e.g. Sindh was made buffer state between Bengal (English occupation) and Afghan invaders.

3) **Policy of Subsidiary Alliance**: This was invented by Wellesley and had following features:

Participating state had to agree to station British force for its protection.

Princely state has to bear expenditure for support of this force.

EIC gained control of foreign affairs of state.

Remarks

Also discuss the tactics adopted in Battles of Plassey, Buxar and Carnatic Wars with analysis.

Hence, British EIC maintained large troops at different locations at the expense of Indian states.

### Policy of Doctrine of Lapse:

Developed by Lord Dalhousie, under this policy if a ruler died without natural heir, his state was to be annexed in the EIC's empire.

In their evil designs EIC was aided by superior weapons, internal rivalries of the states and lack of nationalist consciousness among Indians.

Hence through above policies EIC transformed itself from being mere trader to the ruler of India.

well concluded



Remarks

Q19. What were the factors that favoured the development of modern industries in India in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century? Also, discuss its social consequences. (15 Marks)

First cotton mill in India was established in 1854 at Calcutta, it marked the beginning of modern industrial development in India.

Modern Industries in India were facilitated by following factors:

- 1) Capital with Indians: Some Indians amassed wealth as junior partners of English traders, and found industries as profitable outlet for investment. cite examples like TISCO in 1907 by Jamshedji Tata
- 2) Cheap labour: India has abundant supply of cheap labour, which is an important factor of industrialisation.
- 3) Modern transportation: British introduced

Remarks

railways, waterways for their own interest, but it also facilitated industrial growth.

### International incidents:

factors like American Civil War, First World War, diverted British supplies, gave room for expansion of indigenous industries.

### Swadeshi Movement:

Its emphasis on use of Swadeshi good encouraged enterprises like Bengal Chemical factory, ship building by VOC Pillai.

Nationalist pressure: National movement forced British Indian govt. to give some tariff protection to Indian industries.

However, they do faced issues of access to capital, unfair competition from British industries. Also mention

— Foreign capital attracted

- Remarks
- A good market in Asian countries
  - raw materials availability

## Social Consequences

- Rise of working class: Industrialisation gave rise to Indian working class and trade unionism.
- Exploitation of workers: Capitalists in order to maximize their profits paid low wages to workers, long working hours.
- Regional inequality: Industrialisation was concentrated in few regions, which led to regional disparity.
- Capitalist class: This class emerged and played important role in freedom struggle through monetary contribution. However, large scale industrialisation of India came only in post independence period.

Well addressed the second part of the question

Remarks

6.5

Q20. "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 Naroji regarding economic policies of the British in India.

(15 Marks)

Dadabhai Naroji in his book "poverty and the un-British Rule in India" brought about the drain of wealth theory highlighting the economic subjugation of India to British economic interests.

### Exploitative Colonial Policies:

- Expenditure on civil and military cost was very high and drained India's resources.
- He criticised "Home charges" in form of dividends, remittances by British companies and officials.

Remarks

- British policies neglected industrialisation of India and made it mere exporter of raw materials. *Discuss One way Free Trade*
- He opposed investment of British Capital in India which strengthened political subordination of India.
- Dadabhai highlighted high land revenue taxes, rents being responsible for poverty of Indian farmers.
- Manipulation of exchange rate in disfavour of India was criticised by him.
- Dadabhai held British rule to be responsible for increasing poverty among the Indian masses.

Remarks

*Also mention*

Commercialization of Agriculture

Through his economic critique of imperialism, Dadabhai Naoroji brought forth exploitative character of British rule which could be easily grasped by masses, for whom deprivation was a daily concern.

Also discuss these policies  
consequences of these policies  
like, impoverished agriculture  
frequent famines  
and  
decline of traditional  
handicraft industries

65

Remarks