



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

ARVIND KUMAR SHAH

RANK - 123

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 6**



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GS SCORE

TEST - 06

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- 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.

① Incorporate Current Affairs, Keywords and Contextual Scholars.

② Apply Various Theories to Explain Your points and write Applications.

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name ABHIRAM D. SHAH

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Abhiram

REMARKS

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Handwritten notes in the Remarks column, including the phrase "The student is..." and other illegible text.

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (PR)
- Superiority of Satyagraha to Passive Resistance. Comment.
 - Examine the relevance of non-violence in today's times
 - Examine the nature of the Constituent Assembly's Representation
 - Socialist perspective of Freedom Struggle

(A) Satyagraha is combination of two words — Satya meaning truth and Agraha meaning insistence — Thus satyagraha stands for insistence on truth.

Satyagraha was influenced by passive resistance propagated by extremists Nationalists in general and Aurobindo in particular. It can be called as upgraded version of passive resistance. Following points make Satyagraha superior to PR. —

★ PR is a political strategy which doesn't favour violence because the powerful enemy will crush them — hence it is not ethical compulsion but a political consideration. On the other hand, Gandhian Satyagraha insisted

Remarks

Quote
Direct Action
Civil Disobedience
Weak / Strong
Organized / Spontaneous

on Ahimsa for ethical consideration.

* While PR supports non-violence because it fears the mighty enemy, Satyagraha as per Gandhi was not a tool for cowards - Gandhi held that

to Satyagraha takes much courage - as one has to go beyond the fear of life.

* Satyagraha believes in hating the sin and not the sinner - thus it makes a clear distinction - it is a way to change mind and heart of enemy. On the other hand PR was just limited to pressurizing the mighty enemy.

Thus, changes both has the same political methods - the philosophy of Satyagraha goes much deeper compared to PR - Satyagraha was like Gandhian way of building counter hegemony - it was Gandhi's war on position.

It was to dispel the myth of white man's burden - It countered the view that people in east were any less civilized

Remarks

Write current
Examples
Life into death of
Anna Hazare
Lokpal Bill

Q.0

GS SCORE

and truth ful than people in west. In fact Gandhi proved that west's philosophy of individualism, materialism and consumerism fuelled by utilitarianism will lead to exploitation of whole earth - even 9 earth's will not be enough to satisfy the greed of west.

(B) Non-violence also known as Ahimsa is primarily associated with Mahatma Gandhi. But roots of it can be traced to much deep past in history - Buddhism, Jainism and life of Jesus - all has been example of Non-violence as a mean of living as well as political strategy.

While Non-violence methods gave us freedom (Gandhian Satyagraha), it also was used around the world - for example Martin Luther King in USA and Nelson Mandela in South Africa - who were influenced by thoughts of Gandhi. The question comes

Remarks

If non-violence is relevant today, it certainly is → since it is a transcendental idea - which will be valid across time and space
 → Gandhi proved that human mind and heart can be changed by being insistent on truth.

→ Examples of Anna Hazare's movement against corruption

→ Jaypee's movement (Total revolutions) on lines of Gandhian ideas

→ In fact with the coming of democracy all over world - non-violent protests has become the primary way to convey the grievances

→ Even internationally, with the advent of nuclear deterrence - the war have become a rare phenomenon. With liberal institutionalism

and rise of global bodies like UNGA, WTO the means of geopolitics has turned significantly non-violent - now diplomacy involves talks.

→ Example of India-China, and China-Vs

Remarks

Good
 Keep it
 Updating
 Quoti
 Chiko
 Bhobam
 Gramdan
 etc

8.0

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Can be given, who instead of going for violent war seeking the way through negotiation and trade war respectively.

However other view that human nature is fearful, avice, toward (Machiavelli, Hobbes and Morgenthau) — heats violence and war — as common sense — they don't want to believe that human mind and heart can be changed at all.

(c) India's Constituent assembly was established in 1946 (Primarily after the talks of Cabinet mission).

Scholars such as KC Wheare have

questioned the representativeness of constituent assembly — they allege that —

→ Constituent assembly was not an electoral body

→ that it was not representative of all of all. They even say it was a

→ brahmin — congress dominated body

→ nominated princ from princely states

Remarks

Dislike
Nature of
389 members

gab

29/2

They also point out that it was not established by self expression or self assertion - it was gift of British under Cabinet Mission and hence can't be called fully sovereign.

However Granville Austin in his 'Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a nation' has pointed out that allegations are not totally base-

- it was one party body in one party state. Congress was India and assembly was Congress
- Congress was not just a party but a system - it was umbrella party - which had many sections
- other arguments are that any constituent assembly - will not be fully sovereign - because only independent nations are fully sovereigns
- even general election held after making of constitution has similar results like to the constituent assembly

→ Though it was dominated by Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, Ambedkar, Tagore — it also included representative from all other sections (Congress working committee issued that)

→ Every Constitutional provision was discussed and most of it were passed with consensus.

Even the SC held that, there should be no questions on representative nature of General Will of constitution — it was by all Indians for all Indians.

Vipin Chandra calls it a partly selected and partially nominated body — yet it was a truly representative body.

① India's freedom struggle has been called as most spectacular mass movement in history by Vipin Chandra. Because it was a huge, diverse national movement which involved masses — like students, peasants, intellectuals, businessmen and workers & etc — that's why there are

many perspectives from which the freedom struggle is seen. Socialist perspective can be called the perspective of Socialist party (within INC) which was led by Acharya Narendra Dev and JP Narayan.

Acharya Narendra Dev in his book Socialism and national revolution - has held that Gandhi is overtly religiosity. He also has mixed view on prospect of movement's success.

JP Narayan in 'Why socialism' gives holistic socialist perspective - he questioned Gandhi's way of consultations - he held that Gandhi failed to see the mass contradiction of masses. He also questioned the idea of Swamy (Rampayya of Gandhi) and Sanyas books.

However, while JP adopted many ideas of Gandhi himself in his total revolution.

Socialist perspective can be seen as criticism to dominant nationalist perspective.

Remarks

Satyagrah
Plan

CSP, 1939

ATUC
Lal

Bhagat
HSPA

Kanchi
Seshan

Kiran
Sabharwal

Pt. Nehru

Bose

P. Comin

1988

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss Colonialist Perspective on Indian national Movement. How does the Marxist criticise the nationalist views on Indian national movement? (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Gandhi's political programme was designed to erode British notions of legitimacy and undermine the consent Indians had given to the British government. Discuss. (300 Words) (25)

Indian national movement was a diverse, huge and protracted movement. Though there is a dominant nationalist perspective - there are other perspectives as well which are mainly a perspective from a different class.

For example Subaltern perspective (Ranjit Guha, Gyanendra Pandey), Marxist perspective (Sumit Sarkar, Bipin Chandra, R.P. Datta), Socialist perspective (T.P. Nayyar, Acharya Narendra Dev).

Among these perspective the Colonialist perspective is one of the oldest one - it was the view of colonial masters and colonial scholars.

↳ Dufferin, Lord and viceroy in 1886 held Congress and as microscopic minority which represented very few sections and not masses.

Remarks

↳ Thom Seelay called India a mere geographical entity — calling it a nation would be a vulgar error — historians should correct this vulgar error.

other scholars John Strachey, Mil Seal and John Galbraith — have questioned India as a nation. They held that Indians were not united in fight — every section was fighting to secure concessions from British (like Lafajad Ahmad Khan's loyal mohammadis of India) — they held that 1857 war was war of feudal lord as their interest have been

↳ overall they said that Indian freedom struggle lacked national consciousness because India was not a nation

In response to this — moderates like S N Banerjee held that though India is not a nation but a nation is making. But extremist scholars like B Chattarjee and

Remarks

Ambedkar - critical but - and held that India was always a nation, is a nation and will remain a nation.

Marxist criticism of Nationalist view - Marxist scholars influenced by ideas of Marx and Lenin were not happy with how Gandhi was leading the national movement.

↳ MN Roy held that Gandhi had no interest of masses in his mind and Gandhi like Nationalists of Germany will align with British colonial master.

He was criticised by Judhokar for ~~misleading~~ commoting the guilt of historicity - that he mindlessly applied foreign example in India without proper field study.

↳ RP Butt in his book 'India today' was overtly critical of Gandhi and Nationalists. For he saw no mass interest in Nationalists. For him Congress was a bourgeoisie party.

↳ Scholars like Jyoti Basu and Urmil Basu - also questioned the methods of nationalists

→ Marxist held that cause of workers and peasants were not taken up. For example in 1937, Congress submitted to feudal lord when it ruled in state - and didn't do any meaningful reforms.

On the whole marxist have been inconsistent. They have followed the two phased way - first align with congress and oust the British, second - oust the congress and capture the power.

However some marxist scholars like Vipin Chandra appreciated Gandhi's way as Gandhian way to build counter hegemony. He calls Indian freedom struggle as most spectacular mass movement in history.

Remarks

⑬

Humayun Kabir calls Gandhi as great Strategists and means of action. While Gandhi was idealist — he was not utopian. For him only those ideas mattered which can be applied and acted upon.

Gandhi was a combination of both moderate phase of INC and extremist phase. While his political guru was a moderate — Gokhale — from him he inherited the role of ethics in politics. He was also greatly influenced by spiritual ideas of Arnobindo. Arnobindo's passive struggle was bases of Gandhi's Satyagraha.

While Gandhian era of mass Satyagraha was an extension and natural progression over moderate and extremist phase — it was much more than that in terms of idea, philosophy.

Gandhian way was to erode the notions of legitimacy. Gandhian way was was of ideas. It was war of western values

Remarks

vs values of India. While moderates were appreciative and admired British - for their rule of law, their rationality and secularism along with modernity. Dada Bhai Nauroji held that 'British are good people'. SN Banerjee appreciated as British were the reason that India was slowly turning into a nation. Others like Jyotba Phule held that British Raj was better than Peshwaraaj. Thus there was a belief that somehow British were good for India that British were in benefit of India.

This myth was just dispelled by writing of B Chatterji ('Anand Math', Dev Chaudhary) and Amrobindo - who held that foreign rule is never a blessing ~~any~~ not even a blessing in disguise. Arundev Tagore also held that British will leave so much filth in India that it will take generations to clean that filth.

Moving forward Gandhi aimed to delegitimise even further. By his following methods and ideas —

- ① Satyagraha - was a way to prove that we were at the side of satya (truth) and Britishers in oppose. Hence we are right and they are wrong.
- ② Ahimsa - while British used repression and cruelty, Gandhi insisted on peaceful method. During salt march, the viceroy commented that 'Damned if you do, Damned if you don't' - thus Gandhi put British in dilemma.
By Ahimsa Gandhi forced British to use force - which eroded their image as benevolent despot.
- ③ Swaraj - while British Raj was a centralised Raj, Gandhi called for decentralised Raj where a man is at the power (his theory of concentric circles of power) - Thus he held that not the centralised British Raj - but Swarajya is Real Raj.
- ④ Sarvodaya - he used the idea to tell British that rule should be beneficial for everyone not for few. Thus disorganised British

Remarks



Colonialism

- ③ Vardha scheme of education - was a way to counter Macaulay's idea of English education and trickle down - Gandhi held that education is learning by doing.
- ④ Swadeshi and Khadi - was Gandhi's economic counter. Gandhi moving forward with finding of Nasaji (Poverty and un-British rule) and R.C. Dutt's (Economic history of India) - Gandhi went further to prove that Swadeshi is for national benefit and free trade of British is good of England only.

Thus Gandhi's political program

had been a strategy to wage ideological war which resembles Gramsci's war of position. It was

Gandhi's way to delegitimise white man's burden.

It was to refute that Indian are some barbarians who needed to be civilised.

Remarks

Address Core of Demand the question
Gandhi's Training
Pact, 1931

Putting India's
Dilemma to
Agree to
Salt → Gandhi's
sit is
Declined
loyalty of
Army/Police/Babes etc

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The Basic structure doctrine holds certain implied limitations on Parliament's amending power and at the same time put the judiciary in the exact position of unlimited power. Discuss. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) What do you understand by Militant Nationalism? Discuss the distinctive Characteristics of Militant Nationalism. (300 Words) (25)

(A) Forefathers of Indian Constitution wanted to make Indian constitution a living document. If it was to fulfill the aspirations of such as vast, progressive and changing nation - it needs to change with time - otherwise it will be irrelevant.

- ↳ That's why they gave parliament concurrent power (of amendment) under article 368.
- ↳ They even made creation and reorganisation of states out of 368 (by simple majority)
- ↳ many of amendment under 368 were allowed by simple majority

Thus it is clear that Constitution is originally did not imagine a basic structure. However in Keshwanand Bharati case, 1973, Supreme court

Remarks

interpreted the word 'This constitution shall stand amended' — ~~was~~ this constitution only and no other constitution — hence after the amendment there should not be identity change — one should be able to find the original constitution even after amendment.

This became basic for 'Doctrine of basic Structure' — that there are some things, some structure, if they will be changed — the constitution itself will change — that is not permissible. Hence it puts limitations on parliament's amending power. By the doctrine judiciary gets the power to review constitutional amendment or will — which puts parliament in check.

This was needed because

- Government of the time had put many controversial amendment (^{26th} constitutional amendment act of 1971 and ~~24th~~ 24th amendment)
- because judiciary feared that without it

there will be further attempt by executive to rewrite it.

↳ Zia motilal in his book 'Ten judgement which changed India' - held that uncertain democracy was better than certain authoritarianism.

↳ it was the case which saved the nation during emergency era - and hence helped in sail the dangerous decade.

However as parliament's power is limited by it, its another effect is extraordinary power increase in supreme court's hand.

↳ it puts hanging sword on the head of legislature that any amendment will be reviewed

↳ judiciary has not given a defined and fixed list of what is basic structure it goes on case by case basis

↳ Judicial review (in Keshwanand Bharati case)

↳ harmonious construction between DPSP and FR (in Mithalwa Mills case)

Laxman
Dutta of
Judicial
Restraint

Remarks

→ Secularism and federalism in Bomra case, 1994

→ Parliamentary democracy

Thus list keeps evolving and is hugely dependent on discretion of individual judges as well. Pratap Bhanu Mehta - ~~the~~ is arbitrator

Indian judiciary: The promise of uncertainty held that Judiciary has become self-perpetuating entity.

as the power and reputation of executive and legislature has decreased, supreme court has appropriated the power in its own hand.

SC invalidated NDAE (94th amendment)

on the ground that it violated judicial independence and continued with its collegial system in appointment and transfer - which is vague, discretionary, not transparent and suffers from reciprocity (Uncle-Judge Syndrome).

Thus basic structure as a doctrine has two faces like Janus - at one hand it saved democracy, on other hand it turned supreme court into strongest court in the world.

Remarks

Quote
Relent
Judicial
Outreach
Activism
Like
Directive
Principle
Bills

③ Militant Nationalism is a nationalism which believes in Confrontational methods - this version came as antithesis to methods of 38 - Prayer, petition and pleading in front of Britain by moderate nationalists. Moderates like Banarjee called India a Nation in making, Disregarded Britain as Blessing in disguise.

On the opposite militant nationalists were influenced by ideas of Neo-vedantism Neo-vedantism of Vivekananda, writings of B. Chatterjee.

Proponents include

↳ Anandibose - who called India was always a nation, INC's pandal were not a preq prerequisite for India to become a nation. He held that there is need of 'new lamp for old'

↳ Tilak held that Swaraj is my birth right and I will take it'

↳ Lala Lajpat Rai and Vipin Chandra Pal

Remarks

⊙ were other leaders.

Methods of and characteristic of militant nationalists

→ they are called extremists as they didn't agree with methods of moderates (3Rs). They

called for

- Passive resistance
- mass movement
- Swadeshi
- Boycott

Though the means were different from moderates, the ^{ends} ~~methods~~ aim was same - They wanted a dominion status for India.

→ Militant Nationalists believed in capability of masses - they wanted to convert minority minority into mass movement

→ they focused on national awakening and writings of Aurobindo, Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Anandamath, Dev Chaudhary) became the inspiration

Remarks

Direct Action

Swadeshi

Cultural Revival

Tilak

Harappan Civilization

Cultural Festival

→ the concept of Bharat Mata was given by Bankim Chatterji

→ Anondo gave theory of universal spirit (influenced by German scholar Herder and his cultural nationalism). Anondo held that universal spirit visits nations in many form and popularises the idea and spreads it. For example beauty of ancient Greece, eternities of Roman era, evil under German rule and utilitarianism of British. Now universal spirit has chosen India to spread the message of spirituality — India is chosen can't spread that message — thus independent India is in welfare of whole world.

→ militant nationalists also used religious symbols thus un-intentionally helped the rise of communalism — which resulted into British gaining from divide and rule — Muslim League established in 1906, Swat split in Congress in 1907.

Remarks

Overall militant nationalism was a natural progression over moderate nationalism - moderates prepared the grounds for militant to take over. Similarly militant prepared the ground for Gandhi to take over.

— Militant became the intellectuals who inspired revolutionaries as well. Writings of Sunburo and Titik - were reason for rise of revolutionaries in 1905-1914 period (such as Bismil Chatterjee Bose)

Thus militant nationalist present more assertive phase of struggle which was full of energy and self confidence. It is held that it gave the manhood back to the Indians who had lived under British foreign rule for centuries.

Remarks

Attempt all questions:

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Discuss impact of COVID-19 on women and Working of National Commission of Women (NCW)
- (b) Discuss the Significance of the Preamble
- (c) Comment on Marxist Perspective on Indian National Movement
- (d) Criticism of Directive Principles

④ World currently is under the crisis and a mutant killer virus is on the loose which threatens every nation and every sector.

However the most affected is particular

women is following way

→ Mainly the informal jobs are best and it employs mainly women

→ as income decreases of a family, women's nurition and privilege are the ~~the~~ most primarily casualty — because women eat last when every one has eaten.

→ As whole world lives indoor — and women has responsibility of indoor — ~~now~~ women's tasks and work has increased

Remarks

(8.0)

36

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Try to
Explain &
Analyse
Points

→ many caretaker women and maid were skull
with their exploitative masters during lockdown

→ the security agency married with Corona and
its impact has put women security at
secondary position

- helpline affected
- one stop center for destitute women
- FIR not being written
- even medical care of women along
with sanitary requirement are
getting neglected.

→ women during urgent crisis were worst sufferers.

→ Those women who came to family from work break
now are being nudged to leave the work

Thus there has been huge impact of corona
which has impacted the working of NCW as
well

- ↳ NCW - needs more proactivity is listening
to complaint
- ↳ needs to ensure that sexual violence
law and helpline are operational

Remarks

- L) New needs to ask report from ministry (women ministry) in particular about the step that they have taken for women during lockdown.
- L) during lockdown, schools are closed and mid day meal is not available - which affects girl child the most due to patriarchy. This need is to holistically look up the problems faced by women.

⑤ Preamble of India has been called as key to open the mind of constitution makers. by Supreme court in Bembari case. Preamble is called as summary, prologue and identity card of constitution. Idea of preamble is taken up from American Constitution which contained preamble for the first time.

Significance

→ acts as a guidance and a vision documents for nation.

Remarks

7.5

GS SCORE

→ tells the world about the value for which India stands for

→ It tells the basic nature of state that India will be

- democratic (by consent)
 - sovereign (independent)
 - secular
 - socialist
 - Republic
- added in 42nd amendment.
- anyone can be come the head
no permanent, no dynastic head.

→ it tells the sources of Constitution

↳ "We the people of India"

→ Keshwanand Bharati case overruling the earlier view of Shankari Prasad case held that Constitution Preamble is part of constitution (and it can be amended too)

Preamble also contains the values taken from French constitution (liberty, equality, fraternity) and Russian constitution — social, economic and political justice

Remarks

Attempt like Optional Paper rather than G.S. paper

Quote Contextual scholars

→ Preamble calls for preservation of human dignity and to ensure the integrity of nation

Preamble is improved version of objective resolutions presented by Pandit Nehru. It was adopted in last after making of constitution and it was held that preamble sets a way to assess if constitution values could succeed into putting thoughts (Preamble) into action (the constitution)

① Marxist perspective on INM is a criticism of dominant nationalist perspective. Marxist perspective is influenced by Marx and Lenin. The prominent scholars include

- MN Roy
- Sumit Karan
- RP Datta
- Pyin Chandra

S. A. Dange
↓
Lenin & Gandhi

The Marxist perspective tells that Gandhian

Remarks

Kanpur
Meerut
Conspiracy

6.5

GS SCORE

movement was not a mass movement in true sense as masses were not conscious and Congress was a bourgeois party. Congress was not working for masses.

MN Roy alleged that like Nationalists in Germany, INC would also align with colonial master (However Sudipto Kavray has criticised MN Roy for committing the guilt of historians)

→ MN Roy also held that 'Gandhi was weak and wavery man working for consensus from British'

→ RP Datta in his 'India today' was extremely critical of Congress. For him Congress was party of feudal lord. Even he alleged that INC was a British invention (similar to safety valve

theory)

→ Bipin Chandra though doubtful yet agreed that the National movement was one of the most spectacular movements of the world.

Conclusion

Remarks

- ① Directive principles make up the part IV of the constitution (from article 36 to 51). These directive principles find origins in British era 'Instrument of instructions' that was sent to governors.

Criticism

- Non justifiable - Citizens can't go court for enforcement
- Pious superfluous - only in ~~text~~ letters
- Subsid check which allows withdrawal only when there is money
- No consistent philosophy - it is a un-intelligent mix of liberalism, Gandhianism and Socialism
- No liberal country usually has DPSP
- Contradicts fundamental rights (became a prime cause of emergency, basic structure and ~~it~~ caused dangerous decade)

However criticism though genuine should

Try to write in paragraphs

6.5

GS SCORE

not forget the fact that India was a country with limited resources and making it enforceable would have resulted into constitutional crisis (BN Rao, the constitutional adviser).

DPSP also are there for the fact that our constitution is a living document - it not only guides present but also future - as the nation prospers - it will have resources to make DPSP enforceable - such as 21(A) - Right to education, free legal aid - by NALSA act, Article 40 - by 93rd and 74th amendment, 48th by wildlife protection act etc.

DPSP were also a political strategy to pacify every section - as India is a diverse nation.

DPSP makes India a welfare state which now has become a global norm - hence it shows the vision and foresightedness of constitutional forefathers

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

(a) Discuss Peasant Movements Perspectives on Indian National Movement.

(1NM) (300 Words) (25)

(b) Discuss the essential elements in the Gandhian strategy of struggle against British imperialism. (300 Words) (25)

Indian national movement is called most spectacular movement by Vipin Chandra as it was one of the most diverse, protracted and involved masses - there are many perspective by which the INM is looked. The most dominant view is nationalist perspective while other perspective remains as criticism to nationalist perspective.

One of the criticisms is held by sub-altern and peasant sections. It is the view of common man. While nationalist scholars write that Congress represents whole of India and that Gandhi was a universally accepted leader who had interest of every one in mind, the peasant perspective utilises this perspective

Remarks

Phase

Indel

Post

1917

1947

III

IV

Try to write

Before

terms of

1857

1917

1947

1947

1947

1947

1947

on following ground -

- ↳ Rangit Guha a subaltern scholar held that Nationalist perspective is blinkered view of history. It is as if the biography of INC leader is written.
- ↳ Gyanendra Pandey - held that INC didn't represent the interest of masses. For him masses were merely means. He didn't work for peasantry for any substantial benefit.
- ↳ Mukher Bhattach criticised Gandhi as magelomaniac who saw himself as Yugpurush.
- ↳ They say that Gandhi wanted masses to worship him.

This view found similarity with Marxist perspective as well. Marxist also criticised Gandhi as bourgeois leader who was working for feudal lords. Ambedkar Roy calls Gandhi as servant of status quo.

11.3

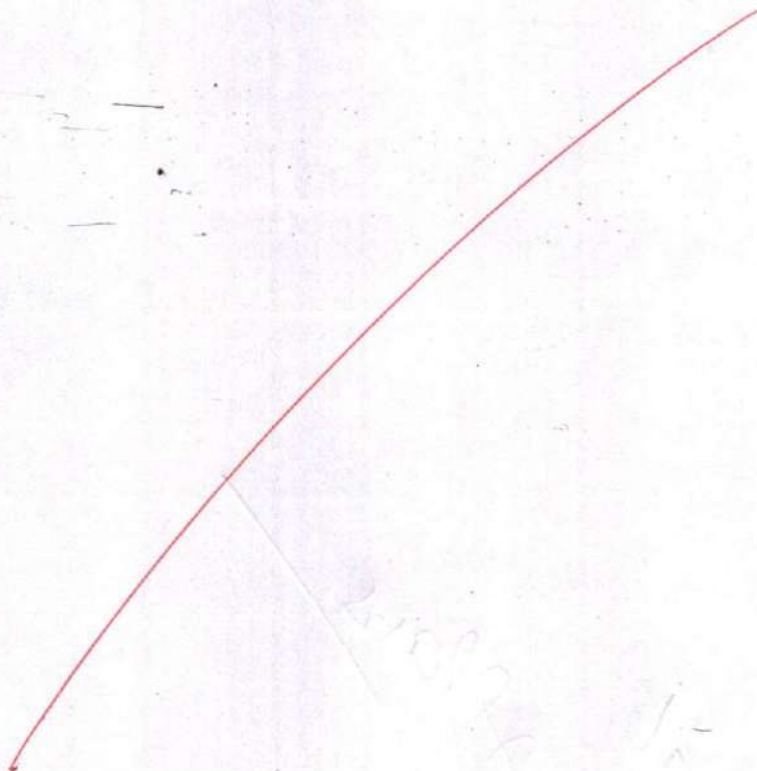
Ambabekar held that Gandhi never kept a fast against touchability. Ambabekar criticises Gandhi's way of dealing with untouchability.

Peasant movement perspective focuses on the fact that peasants, even ~~to~~ before formation of INC were fighting against British. For example Indigo revolution (Disbandhukar Mithra's Neel Darpan) and other peasant revolutions. Thus

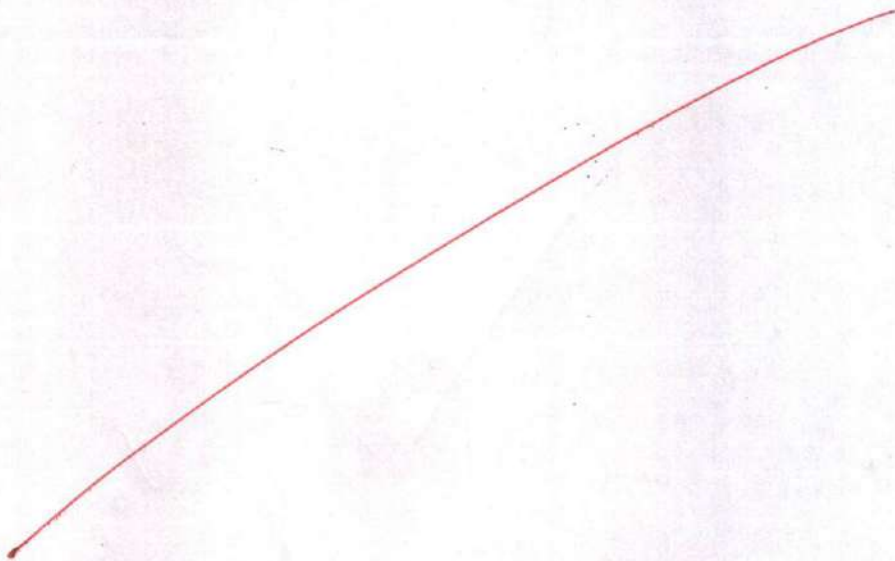
The perspective is of me opinion that, ^{not} INC but peasantry were the main ~~reasons~~ that India got independence.

Incorporate
Current Affairs

GS SCORE



Remarks



Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks