



ANSWER SHEET

Name of Candidate

Test Code

Subject

Registration No.

EVALUTION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name , Id Number and Test Code)
2. The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
3. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
4. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
5. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
6. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
7. The candidate need not write anything in his /her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
8. The candidate should respect the instructions. given be the invigilator.
9. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination. However , he /she is allowed to take away the question paper.

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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210

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks :

Signature of Examiner

Question No.
(प्रश्न संख्या)

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The nature of "Revolt of 1857" has been differently analysed more often than not in most contradictory and controversial terms as 'rebellion', 'war of races', 'clash of civilization', 'fight for religion', 'First Indian war of independence', etc.

The ~~of~~ of some English and ^{Anglo-European} Historians such as Mallison have called it as a mutiny. They assert that it was the mutinous soldiers at Meerut who ignited the struggle ~~which~~, the causes of which also lay in military discontent.

This view is rejected entirely on the grounds that civilian participation in some places exceeded the military effort with military discontent just being one of the causes.

Also, the view of which considers "Revolt of 1857" as a War of races / civilization tend to ignore the fact that India at that time lacked a racial and cultural identity.

Further, Dr. Sen in his book 'Eighteen Fifty Seven' give another perspective by ~~and~~ arguing that 'Revolt of 1857' began as a fight for religion... He ignored the fact that the revolt was aimed against alien powers not Christianity, it was a secular movement where Muslims and Hindus fought.

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side by side, ~~do~~ a fight for religion being
unknown in Indian history.

Later on, another view on the nature
of 'Revolt of 1857' came into prominence with the
release of V. D. Savarkar's book '1st Indian
National War of Independence' in 1907. This ^{nationalistic} view
is contradicted by Dr R. C. Mazumdar.

According to Dr. R. C. Mazumdar, this
was 'neither the first, nor national, nor war of independence'.
It was not first ^{of its kind}, it was preceded by numerous tribal ~~and~~ peasant
& socio-religious revolts, some far more violent than 1857 revolt.
Also, it was not national since "India at that
time was not yet politically a nation". Also,
several martial races like Jats, Sikhs, Rajputs,
Marathas were not involved with the movements
limited to provinces of Central and Northern India.
It was simply an uprising against an exploitative
alien power, the British.

The ^{significance of} 'Revolt of 1857' lies in the
far-reaching ~~impact~~ impact it had on the
~~British~~ administration and British policy towards
Princely States and Hindu-Muslim unity (displayed in 1857 revolt).

By the ^{Queen's Proclamation of} 1858 ~~Act~~, India was brought
directly under British crown, marking the end of
Company rule in India.

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It was now that the British started following 'Divide and rule' policy. They were shaken by the Hindu-Muslim unity shown in the revolt of 1857 and it was this policy that finally culminated in partition on communal lines.

The Princely States were now promoted as bulwarks of the British empire against future contingencies. Thus, 'with the' revolt of 1857, the era of annexations and expansion ended.

Deep financial scars were left on Indians as the entire cost of the war was recouped from them by increasing taxes or introducing new taxes like the income tax.

In the post revolt period rigorous criminal laws such as IPC, Cr PC were introduced along with judicial reforms.

Still, the deepest significance of the 'Revolt of 1857' lay in depiction of rebel leaders as War heroes, ~~encouraging~~ inculcating a spirit of sacrifice in the general populace which held the later leaders in good stead.

Thus, the significance of 'Revolt of 1857' can be aptly summed up in the following saying - "Julius Caesar dead proved to be more powerful than Caesar alive".

Ans format
1) Date of Revolt
2) Various Views
3) Nature - Analysis
4) Significance
5) Limitations

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Ans 2 (2)

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Approach should be holistic with a critical analysis

The Non-Cooperation movement was the first all-India Political movement launched by Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhi.

It sought to address the Khilafat issue and Punjab wrongs. If evaluated in the light of these objectives, it was a complete failure.

Not only the Khilafat issue, pertaining to support the Turkish Caliph ~~was~~ a communal ~~issue~~ ⁱⁿ an international issue beyond the capability of to achieve. The Punjab wrongs including Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, Repressive Press laws and martial law in Punjab were also not addressed.

With the violence at Chauri Chaura, the movement was taken back abruptly leading to widespread anger & communal riots, heralding a new phase in history of Communalism.

Despite these shortcomings, the Non-Cooperation movement gave new direction to the national movement by expousing triple boycott of courts, schools and legislatures alongwith promotion of Swadeshi goods, education and work as national level political weapons.

Also, different sections of society participated in it. The grievances against the British were organised under one leader and

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Congress emerged as a revolutionary organization. Moreover, it was a multi-dimensional movement with a number of offshoot movements such as Prajamandal movements in the princely states, Kisan Sabhas and Eka movements & Trade Union movements.

Thus, despite its fallacies and unceremonious withdrawal, the NCM led to a new spirit of economic revivalism and Swadeshi carried on a wave of nationalistic fervour.

6 /

- 9(a) Mitakshara - ~~Vij~~ is a school of Hindu law, propounded by Vijaneswara in late 11th & 12th century. The ~~concept~~ ^{only} concept of coparcenary ~~is~~ ^{here finds place in} ~~present~~ ^{present Hindu Succession Act}
- (b) Brahmagupta was a mathematician and an astronomer, his most famous work is Brahmasphutasiddhanti ^{written in} 628 AD.
- (c) M. Natarajan - is the chief of DRDO and the scientific advisor to the defence minister. He was closely associated with MRT- Ajmer's development.
- (d) Aurangabad is a city in Maharashtra and is famous because of historical temples of Goddess Amba, Lord Shri Krishna, Sri Venkateshwar.
- (e) The World is What it is is the authorized biography of the famous author of Indian Origin - V.S. Naipaul, written by Patrick French.

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Ans 2(b)

As the British withdrawal seemed imminent, the Cabinet Mission consisting of ^{Sir} Patrick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps & A.V. Alexander were sent by Prime Minister Clement Attlee. Their mandate was to discuss transfer of power, by formation of an interim government and framing of a new constitution.

The proposals were:-

- Rejection of the demand for Pakistan since they argued that it would not solve the communal problem. Not only would a large number of non-muslim population remain in Pakistan, ~~also~~ but there would also be problems in administering two parts of Pakistan, removed from each other by 1400 kms.
- The federal government was ^{to be} given limited powers looking after only defence, foreign affairs, communication & currency. The provinces were given autonomy. ^{essential powers} they were divided into 3 regional groups which were to sit separately to decide the constitutions for provinces and then all could sit together to formulate the Union Constitution.

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• ~~Constituent Assembly was to be formed on proportional representation (General Muslims, Sikhs) with members from Provincial Assemblies. All Congress there were in favour of plan.~~

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history reactions, etc

• A constituent Assembly was to be elected by proportional representation (voting in 3 groups - General Muslims, Sikhs) with members from Provincial assemblies, Chief Commissioners provinces & princely states.

• Interim Government comprising of Indians was to rule until permanent constitution came. There were conflicting reactions to these proposals, as elaborated as:-

• The grouping clause was interpreted differently, whereas the Muslim League considered it as implying Pakistan, Congress considered it as optional thus, negating the demand for Pakistan. Further, Congress considered compulsory grouping as antithetical to Provincial autonomy.

• The nature of Constituent Assembly was also in dispute with Congress claiming that it being a sovereign body did not need to adhere strictly to the Mission's guidelines. ~~They~~ ^{Following this} Congress aimed to broaden Centre's powers also.

• Further the Congress objected to nomination of members by princely states as against election.

• Thus, though initially Congress and Muslim League accepted Cabinet Mission's proposals, but later on due to Nehru's assertion on sovereignty of Constituent

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Assembly and posture against compulsory grouping, Muslim League withdrew its acceptance and gave a call for "direct action" to achieve Pakistan.

6 a) Mahabhasya ^(1st/2nd century B.C.) the "great commentary" is attributed to Patanjali. It is a commentary on selected rules of Sanskrit grammar from Pāṇini's Ashtadhyayi & Kātyāyana's Varttika (an elaboration of Pāṇini's grammar).

b) Ashutosh Mukherjee was an Indian educator who was ^{at different times} a member of the Sadler Commission, president of Asiatic Society, Imperial Library and inaugural session of Indian Science Congress. He ~~was~~ as Vice Chancellor of Calcutta University from 1906 to 1924 introduced diverse subjects.

c) Kuchipudi - is a dance form named after the village of ^{its} birth, Kuchelapuram in Andhra Pradesh. It combines bhava and tandava elements, is usually in dance-drama form. Indrani Rahman, Raja and Kadha Ledy, etc. are famous Kuchipudi dancers.

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- (A) Pitradura - is a form of ornamentation found in Taj Mahal - ✓
- (B) Shyamji Krishna Verma - was an Indian scholar, lawyer, nationalist and journalist. He founded the India Home Rule Society, the India House and The Indian Sociologist in London lending support to revolutionary terrorism outside India. ✓
- (C) Baba Balbeer Singh - is the legal heir of Baba Santa Singh, head of Nihang sect who was recently in news for possession of large number of arms allegedly to attack Dera Sacha Sauda chief. ✓
- (D) Baba Ante born Murhidhar Devidas Ante was a social activist who devoted his life for rehabilitation and treatment of leprosy patients by establishing homes such as Anandwan Ashram in Maharashtra. Before dying in 2008, he also worked for Narmada Bachao Andolan. ✓

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- (h) S.N. Mukherjee is a famous Indian author with many books to his credit. ✓
- (i) My Country My life is the memoir of L.K. Advani who served as Deputy P.M. of India from 2002-2004. It was released in 2007 and is proclaimed to be a best-seller.
- (j) M. Annadurai - Mylswamy Annadurai is a scientist with Indian Space Research Organisation and is currently the project director of Chandrayaan-1 and Chandrayaan-2.
- (k) M. L. Kiamawat - Boad is the new Director General (DG) of Border Security Force (BSF) of India. He is an IPS officer from Andhra Pradesh Cadre and has received Police medal for exceptional service.
- (l) Mohiniyattam - It is a dance form from Kerala having grace of Bharatnatyam & rigour of Kathak. The dance was popularised by Vjayanthimala, Shanki Rao & Hemamalini, etc.

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(m) Rajatarangini - (The liver of king) is a Sanskrit work by Kalhana chronicling the rule by Kashmiri Kings and Kashmiri heritage

(n) Amar Kosh (or Namalinganushathan or Trikhand) is the apex of all the Sanskrit thesauruses, It was written by Amar Singh some where between 6th & 10th century A.D.

(o) Jadunath Sarkar - was a prominent historian who wrote many books on Medieval India like 'The Fall of the Mughal Empire', 'The House of Shivaji' etc.

(p) N.C. Kelkar - popularly known as Tatyasaheb kelkar was a journalist, historian and an actor. In 1932 the title of 'Salitya Samrat' was conferred on him by admirers & literary associations.

(q) Jidu Krishnamurti - was a renowned writer and speaker on philosophical and spiritual subjects. He wrote books - 'The first and last freedom', 'The Only Revolution', 'Krishnamurti's notebook'.

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127 Kadambini Ganguly - was one of the first female graduates of British India and the first female physician of South Asia to be trained in European medicine.

128 F.N. Souza - ^(died recently) Francis Newton Souza, ^{an artist} was a founder member of Progressive Artists' Group, ^{was} best known for his inventive human forms particularly the heads.

129 Dr. Raghuram Rajan is a world-renowned economist who was the chief economist at IMF (2003-2007) and was appointed honorary adviser to PM. Manmohan Singh in 2008.

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7 (a)

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Extremism was said to be espoused by a group of Nationalists who differed with the Moderates in Indian National Congress. It emerged in post 1892 phase especially between 1896-1906. The basis of extremism lay in the disillusionment felt by some leaders with regard to the ^{moderates} objectives and methods.

The causes of extremism were:

- Cultural revivalism of 19th century instilled great pride in the youth.
- Congress under moderates were considered to have achieved little.
- Increasing economic exploitation led to increasing poverty & unemployment. This along with recurrent famines led to demands of a more radical agenda.
- International events such as defeat of Russia at the hands of Japan & Hay at the hand of Ethiopia challenged the ^{myth of} racial superiority of whites.
- Lord Curzon's reactionary policies such as the Officials Secret Act, Calcutta Corporation Act, Universities Act instigated the masses.
- The first ^{most} immediate cause was

1) Causes as a for Emerg
 2) Show as a result of
 Disappointment - NCA
 3) Methodology
 4) Significance
 5) Limitation
 I.P. as an alternate

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the Partition of Bengal and consequent Swadeshi
movement.

These causes culminated in ~~rise~~ of
~~new~~ militant or cultural nationalism also
called as extremism. Its nature can be best
explained in the meaning Arabiindo Ghosh
gave to the nation. He called the nation
a divinity and interpreted nationalism as
worship to the motherland & spiritual pursuit.

They advocated "Self-reliance" or
"Atma Shakti" and "militancy not mediocrity".

They made Swaraj their goal
and Swadeshi, boycott & passive resistance means
to achieve this goal.

It was the ideological conflict
of Moderates ~~and~~ with Extremists that led
to the Surat Split in 1907. Whereas, the

extremists wanted for a wide passive
resistance movement, ^{with reiteration of Swadeshi, boycott & national education resolutions} moderates wanted
constitutional reforms ~~etc.~~ they advocated constitutional
means.

With this split and consequent crackdown
~~and~~ on extremists, ~~with~~ revolutionary terrorism
emerged and moderates were slowly isolated.

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86) Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905.
The official reasons cited were administrative, geographical and historical.

The main reason asserted by the British were that Bengal with its population of 78 million ($\frac{1}{4}$ of total population) of British India comprising of today's ^{part} Bengal, Bangladesh, Orissa, Bihar and parts of Assam was too large to be administered effectively.

Though there was some truth in this assertion, the real motives were to reduce Bengalis to a linguistic minority in Bengal and to divide Bengal on communal lines. by creating a muslim dominated eastern part and a Hindu majority western part.

This was in consonance with their policy of 'Divide & rule'. By ~~wedging~~ creating a ~~western~~ muslim dominated province and promising Dacca as its capital, the British sought to woo the muslims block.

Also, the extent and intensity

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of nationalistic fervour in Bengal scared them, they ^{this,} sought to divide the leaders. Also, Curzon was of the view that 'Bengal united was a power, by partitioning it, Bengal will pull in different directions thus proving to be advantageous to British India'.

Hence, Bengal was partitioned for reasons other than ^{mere} administrative efficiency.

94) Neel Kashkari - is an Indian origin American who ~~is serving as Interim U.S. Assistant Sec.~~ headed the office of Financial Stability setup to buy troubled assets from U.S. financial firms under the \$700 billion program.

95) Tyeb Mehta - (died 2009) was an acclaimed and ~~renowned~~ ^{renowned} artist. He was associated with expressive ~~style~~ ^{style} group. His Triptych Celebration sold at ^{1.5 crore at Christie's auction}.

96) P.C. Kay - was a scientist who began the manufacture of medicines at home so that foreign companies couldnot rake in excessive profits at ^{expense of Indian talent}.

97) Aswagasha - Writer cum philosopher
- written by Dhondanta

98) Abdul Qadir Badayuni - was a famous Urdu writer.

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(c)

In the Minto-Mcley Act of 1909, communal electorates were introduced for the first time. Separate electorate was granted to the Muslims with vested interests such as landholders, chambers of commerce, members of University, Senate of local bodies etc also being given separate representation.

In the Montague-Chelmsford Report ~~the~~ communal representation was not only retained but also extended to Anglo-Indians, ~~and~~, Sikhs and Indian Christians. Also, separate representation was granted to Chamber of Princes, Merchants and Zamindars.

Also encouraged by this later, Dr B.R. Ambedkar made demands for separate electorates in the Second Round Table Conference which was ~~amended~~ ^{given} by ~~the~~ the Communal Award only to be amended by the Poona Pact.

Hence, by their policy of 'divide and rule', the Britishers succeeded in dividing India on communal lines. This

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was clearly seen in the fact that in the Montague - Chelmsford Report communal representation and reservations were considerably extended.

9 (k) Y. V. Chandrachud (died - 2008) served as the ^{longest serving} Chief Justice of India, he heard one of the most important cases - the 'Habeas Corpus' case ^{during emergency}.
(l) The Shape of the Beast - is a book where 14 conversations with Amundhati Roy appear.

(m) Raja Ravi Varma was a painter from the princely state of Travancore. He fused the Indian traditions with European techniques of art.

(n) Bhartihari - was a 3rd century poet

(o) Sushruta is called the "father of surgery" he wrote the Sushruta Samhita which contains multiple references to diseases & medical procedures

(p) Tripitaka is used to refer to Buddhist collection of scriptures

(q) Aga Khan - is a hereditary title of the Imam of Nizari Muslims (Shi'a branch of Shia Islam)

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3(a) Astadhyayi - is one of the earliest known grammars of Sanskrit, written by Pāṇini. It is the earliest known work on descriptive and generative linguistics. It's also taken to mark the end of Vedic Sanskrit and introduction of Classical Sanskrit.

(b) Jala Hardayal - was a revolutionary and scholar. He was the general secretary of the Ghadar Party and started the journal Ghadar in USA and ^{later on a paper} Bandemataram in Switzerland.

(c) Besar Style -

0

(d) Mathura Art - flourished in the Kushan period. It was influenced by the ideals of Mahayana Buddhism & its greatest contribution was the image of Buddha.

(e) Si-yu-ki is the Buddhist record of the Western world written by Hsueh Tsang in AD 629.

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1) Raja Rammanna

2) Jeevanotvahan

3) Jadong - was a pioneer Naga tribal freedom fighter of Manipur who was hanged to death by the British for proclaiming an independent 'Naga Raj'.

4) Rajeev Motwani ^{of Indian origin} - an eminent computer science theoretician who as a professor at Stanford University mentored many Silicon valley startups including Google & Paypal.

5) Identity and Violence - is a recent book by Amartya Sen who argues that sectarian violence occurs with both sides being led by an illusion of

6) Dr. G. Venkataswamy what constitutes ^{his} other's identity - was a leading Indian

ophthalmologist, a Padma Shri awardee and is also the founder of Aravind Eye Hospital

7) Bandi Shyle was an art form developed in (Rajasthan) Kota - Bandi and Thalwar in the beginning of 17th century A.D.

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(M) Onam is the biggest festival in Kerala. It marks the homecoming of King Mahabali. Pookalam, Onasadya, Snake Boat race, Kikottikal dance are all associated with Onam-harvest festival.

(N) Qurratulain-Hyder - was a Urdu novelist and (died 2007) short story writer, an academic & journalist. Her most famous work is 'Aag Ka Darिया'.

(O) Titu Mir - was a rebel against the Zamindar and British colonial system in 19th century Bengal.

(P) Yakshagana is a theatrical dance form of Karnataka marked by footwork and elaborate head-dresses & makeup. Dr. K. S. Karanth revived this artform.

(Q) Madduravijayam - is a work by Gangadevi, wife of Kampana, son of Bukke (Vijayanagar ruler) where she describes in mahakavya style her husband's conquest of Madura.

(R) Barhut is located in Madhya Pradesh and is known for its famous Buddhist stupas.

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- ⑤ Madam Bhikaji Cama is regarded as "the mother of Indian revolutionaries" made Paris her headquarters. She unfurled ~~the~~ ^{the} 1st Indian National Flag (self-designed) at Socialist Congress in Stuttgart.
- ⑥ Nand Lal Ghosh - is a famous ^{Bengali} painter, his watercolours exhibit a lyrical quality.

Ans 4) The British ~~empire~~ ^{empire} was an exploitative colonial empire, which transformed India to a producer and exporter of raw material and importer of British manufactured goods. This happened over three phases - Mercantilist, Industrial Capitalist and Finance Capitalist stages.

Dadabhai Naoroji was the main architect of the Drain theory. He stated that British colonial exploitation operated through complex mechanism of foreign trade & foreign capital investment. His theory was enunciated through papers published in London, such as :- Poverty and Un-British rule in India.

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On the Commerce of India, Needs of India and his speeches at British House of Commons and East India Association. It was more scientifically analysed & popularised by M.G. Ranade & R.C. Dutt.

They asserted that Drain of India's wealth was being carried on by Direct & Indirect sources. ~~ex.~~ Remittances in form of salaries and pensions of British military servants, burden of East India Company, maintenance of office of Secretary of State for India, purchase of military stores and most importantly 'Home Charges'. ^{2) who} British capital investments were direct sources of drain of wealth.

Indirect sources were the expensive British administration, including expenses for British colonial wars (and 1st & second world wars) alongwith plunder of Indian cultural heritage such as gems & jewellery, sculptures, paintings etc. Also, there was unfavourable balance of trade with India exporting raw material and importing British manufactured goods.

format
What is Drain of Wealth?
propounded first and followed by whom?
Economic Data
4) ~~is~~ constituent of Drain
5) impact
6) how it gave rise to Economic Nationalism?

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This Theory of Drain of Wealth led to anti-colonial sentiments which ^{laid} the foundation for emergence of Economic Nationalism.

By linking India's economic problems, its growing poverty to drain of wealth (to British for which India got no material gains), led to questioning of Britain's ^{true} nature & purpose in India. This nationalistic

interpretation of economic problems manifested itself in growth of political associations ^{and awareness} which ~~then~~, ~~led to~~ This economic nationalism mirrored in the early leadership's work in primarily two forms:

- Encouragement of Swadeshi - where ^{use of} all indigenously manufactured ~~was~~ items was promoted for eg. khadi clothes, etc. Also, Swadeshi also lent itself to use in reforming education etc.

It was this call for Swadeshi that later translated into demands for Swaraj which was further extended to

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unify Purna Swaraj

• Boycott of everything foreign, starting with
boycott of foreign cloth, to courts, legislatures,
executive bodies, schools, etc. This stood
for rejection of everything British.

This two-pronged strategy was
an integral part of every major national
movement and it aptly captured the
essence of nationalism exercised in early
national leadership's work.

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The Indian National ~~Congress~~ Union was formed by A.O. Hume in a background of widespread unrest. ^{in 1885} ~~The~~ Indian National Congress or INC was actually formed in 1886 when Indian National Conference of Surendra Nath Banerjee merged with it, changing its character.

Initially, it was dominated by Moderates who advocated constitutional means to achieve their political aims. Their aims and methods were later criticized by Extremists who then to condemn the INC called it as a 'safety valve' to growing discontent.

This 'Safety Valve Theory' asserted that it was to dissipate the growing unrest by that the British helped in establishment of INC. It ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{further stated that it} ~~was~~ ^{designed} to engage the energies of the politically conscious intellectual elite ^{who} ~~so~~ that they would not raise radical questions. ~~The~~ INC was supposed to work like a lightning conductor in a thunderstorm of political turmoil. It was to keep

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Question No.
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leaders busy in prayer & petitions for slow
constitutional reforms that INC was depicted as
a 'safety valve'.

This fallacy of this argument was
laid bare by later historians esp. Bipin
Chandra. ~~It~~ It is argued that, all the Viceroy's
were totally antagonistic to the INC ~~with~~
~~so~~ ~~not~~ condemning it as a 'Congress of
job-hungry Indians'; 'seditious Brahmins' etc.

Also, the character of association
formed by them had changed by 1886 ^{merger with} ~~only~~ Indian National
Conference

Moreover, if calling INC a safety
valve is unfair to the memory of
great national leaders such as Gokhale,
Dadabhai Naoroji, Badruddin Tyabji, etc.

Hence, now the 'Safety Value
Theory' is said to have no bearing on the
emergence and foundation of INC.

- Format :-
- i) What is SFT?
 - ii) Who propounded first and followed by whom? (INC)
 - iii) Analysis
 - ↳ Show its Background
1830's, 1860 & 70's.
 - ↳ then show it was a culmination

10

in) negate

not an event
rather process

Question No.
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5C) The early phase of Indian National Congress ~~was~~ ~~to~~ was dominated by Moderates such as Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.N. Banerjee & S.N. Banerjee. They believed ~~that~~ in the inherent goodness of British, that they wanted to be just but were not aware of the real conditions.

Thus, they reasoned that if public opinion could be created in India ~~and~~ on various issues ~~with~~ ~~conceded~~ ^{along} with public demands being made through resolutions, petitions, meetings; the authorities would gradually ~~concede~~ see merit in them and ^{would then} concede these demands.

They did not believe in directly challenging the British rule. ^{They considered it} political relation with Britain as beneficial to India ~~and~~ thus, they aimed to approximate the colonial rule as far as possible to national rule.

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Question No.
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Though their aims & methods were later criticized and rejected by the extremists their contribution was extremely significant.

The moderates were the architects of the first All India National political organization.

It was on the principles they believed in such as unity of India, modern state, society and economy, liberal & democratic ideas, social equality, rule of law, civil liberties & the spirit of tolerance, that the foundation of the Indian National movement laid.

A rational consciousness with political awareness on important issues was inculcated amongst the masses.

Thus, their true significance lay in fact that the moderate phase was the seed time of Indian Nationalism & the early moderates sowed the seeds deep & well (Bipan Chandra). format

1) significance
2) contribution

- 1) Who were moderate?
- 11) Ideology

Question No. 90
(प्रश्न संख्या)

90) S. Srinivasa Iyengar was an lawyer, freedom fighter who was also the President of Swarajya party faction of INC. ✓

91) Mannidevanath Banerjee was a freedom fighter who died after 66 days of Hunger strike in protest against treatment inside jail.

92) Ashok Chandra is the new Finance Secretary in the Finance Ministry, and also continues to hold the post of Secretary, Economic Affairs.

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