

VISION IAS

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Test code : 2702

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2702)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	46004680
Center	ONLINE	Date	06/06/25

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. 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. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।	
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Total Marks Obtained:				
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			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
			Recommended	Strongly Recommended
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1) How did the October Revolution of 1917 influence India's struggle for freedom?

The October Revolution/ the Russian Revolution not inspired the Nationalist cause in India, Russia, but also in India.

Influence of October Revolution on Indian Freedom Struggle

① New momentum

↳ excited a "revolutionary energy" - amidst the "crandhi effect"

(eg) : "crandhi or Lenin" - pamphlet by S.A. Dange

② working class movements

↳ working class - got integrated into the nationalist base

(eg) : AITUC formation - Lala Lajpat Ray as 1st president

③ communist energy

↳ bolshewiks inspired the

commencement of communism in India.

(eg) : M.N. Roy $\Rightarrow$ CPT - Singaravelu chettigar

④ could waste some British energy

(eg) : British had to spend time - creating trade disputes act, 1929

⑤ Revolutionary Nationalism

$\hookrightarrow$ Formation of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

(eg) : Bhagat singh - central legislative assembly ~~and~~ attacks

⑥ Induced "socialistic" principles

$\hookrightarrow$ inspired $\rightarrow$ land reforms
 $\rightarrow$ DPSPs

Negative impacts $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{severe British repression} \\ \text{(eg) : Bhanu case, 1925} \\ \rightarrow \text{split among nationalists} \\ \rightarrow \text{weakened the } \underline{\text{Quit India}} \text{ (1942) - CPT didn't anticipate.} \end{array} \right.$

Hence, the October revolution has been a 'game changer' in India's struggle.

- 2) How did the aims and objectives of the Indian National Congress differ from the pre-congress political associations?

Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume to establish a common platform for the nationalist struggle.

Difference between INC and pre-congress associations

INC	precongress associations
① Unified Platform — All India level	① Regional-level eg: Banega Bhasha Sabha
② collective goal ⇒ " <u>swaraj</u> "	— different aims eg: zamindari association — protect their rights : Indian league — political reforms
③ <u>Annual conferences</u> — set strategies to achieve the goals	— no such features

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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④ Through constitutional & legitimate means

eg: petitions

⑤ Unification of India
— was a major goal

Resorted to protests — radical

eg: Harsh language of Anant Basan

For particular interests, both regional and sectarian

eg: Madras Maha Janasabha

Both these had various similarities.

① Demanded constitutional rule

eg: Indian association.

② protested unruly policies

eg: ~~Bombay~~ pune sarvajanik sabha — protested vernacular press acts, 1878

③ Resistance to colonialism

↳ through awareness

eg: East India association — London

Though not without their divergences, all those associations tried to shake the colonial roots in India.

3)

Robert clive is considered to be the man who put the "Jewel" in the crown. To what extent do you agree that he was responsible for East India company's success in India?

Robert clive, was the known as the "conqueror of India" owing to his conquests in India.

The "clive Factor" in EIC's success

① war and expansions

(eg): defeat of Bengal in Battle of Plassey - 1757

② strategic missions

(eg): using Mir Jafar to win in the Plassey

③ uprooted the Mughal legacy

(eg): Ahmadabad treaty - after the Battle of Buxar - He made the Mughal emperor Shah Alam - a pensioner of company.

④ Administrative success

(eg): "dual system" in Bengal

— set stage for "Drain of wealth"

⑤ Diminished the regional powers
↳ reinforced the British rule.

⑥ Ensured 'monopoly'

(eg) : drove away the Dutch in
"Battle of Hooghly" (1759)

But, other crucial Factors :

① modern army of the British
↳ easily overpowered the native rulers.

② conflicts between princely states
↳ weakened the resistance
(eg) : Marata - ~~patta~~ together with
etc - attack on Mysore

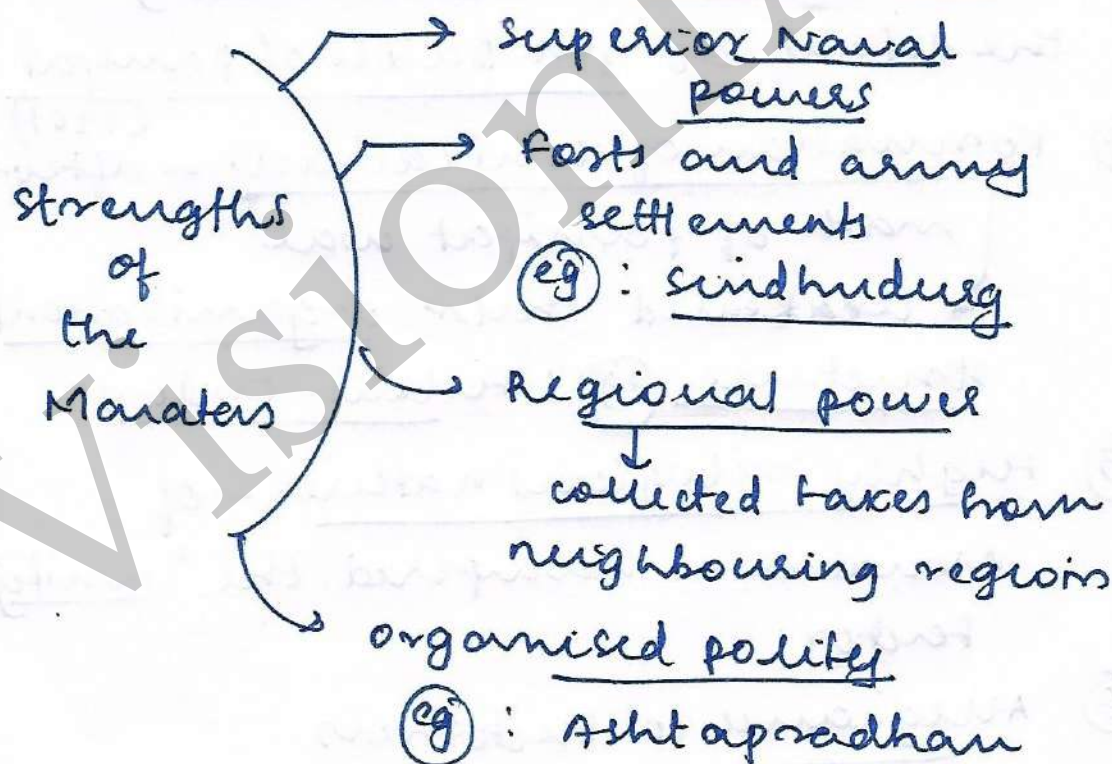
③ weak native rulers (eg) : Mughal
rulers - lost legacy.

④ Nature of British colonialism
expansion + mercantilism ⇒ looked
India

Hence Robert Clive could
leverage the conditions in India to
his advantage, to cement the colonial
rule in the land.

4) Despite the strength, why were the marathas unable to prevent the British from establishing control over India?

The Maratha empire was established by shivaji during the 17th century, and attained legacy for its superior army powers.



Yet, they couldnt prevent the establishment of British power:

① Regional conflicts ⇒ neighbouring regions considered marathas as

a threat $\Rightarrow$ no support.

② Internal split

$\hookrightarrow$ origin of "Peshwaship" - led to internal strifes $\Rightarrow$

$\rightarrow$ Anglo-Maratha war - succession war

$\downarrow$
help of British was sought.

③ External threats $\Rightarrow$ Nadirsha and Abdali - culminating in the defeat at 3rd Battle of Panipat.

④ Formation of confederacy - ⁽¹⁷⁶¹⁾ after -
math of Panipat war
 $\downarrow$ weakened their organizational structure (eg): Holkar-Endors

⑤ Highly religious nature - of Marathas - hampered the "unity" factor

⑥ Allegiance to Britishers

$\downarrow$
(eg): Scindia of Gwalior -

supported British during 1857 ^{revolt}

It can be said that the Marathas dug their own grave by forgetting their strengths.

5)

The Lucknow pact marked the beginning of congress's efforts to satisfy the demands of muslim league. Evaluate the significance of this pact for Hindu-muslim unity.

The Lucknow pact (1916) signed in the Lucknow session of INC marked the beginning of the cooperation between congress and league.

significance to Hindu-Muslim unity

① congress accepted the "separate electorates" for Muslims

— offered by the Indian councils act of 1909.

② Muslim league-congress collaboration started

↳ eg: NCMM - Khilafath movement

③ Muslim league's entry into the National movement

↳ led to eventual demands like Delhi proposals (1927).

④ Accumulation of "minority" interest into nationalist agenda

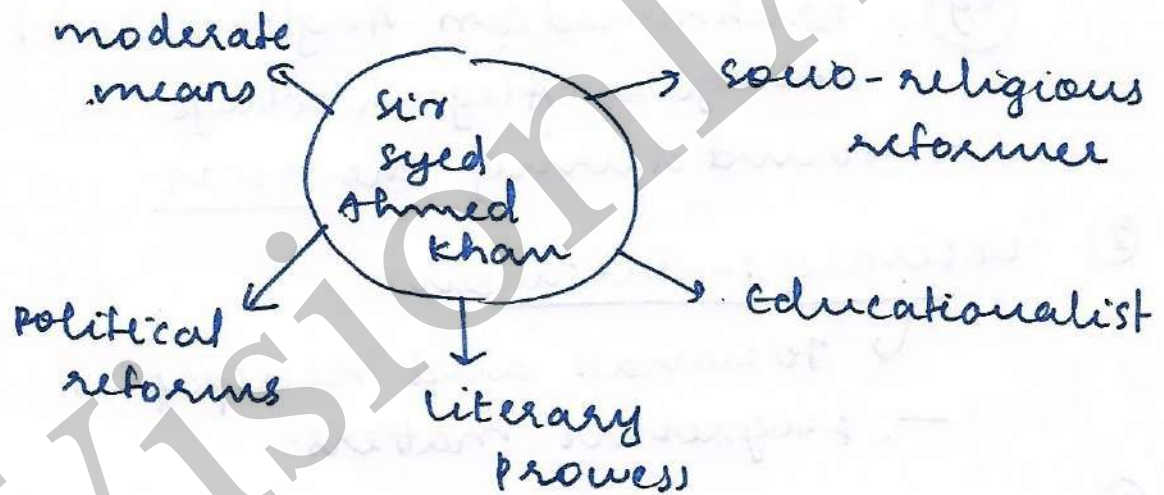
The negative implications for secular unity :

- ① Implicit - startpoint of "two-nation theory"
- ② Force on the INC to treat muslims as separate entity.
(eg) : Delhi proposals - to modify Mohini report.
- ③ The "Jinnah" element: - He made it out that congress can't represent muslim grievances. (eg) : 14-points
- ④ Led to mistrust between Hindus and muslims
↳ culminating in partition.
- ⑤ Particular - start point of "communal politics" - led to similar demands from other factions.
(eg) : communal award 1932

Hence, the Lucknow pact ~~stand as an testament to the~~ was an inoculum for the 'communalist drama' that was to follow.

- 6) Sir syed Ahmed kham played an important role as a social reformer and educationist in 19th century India. Elaborate.

Sir syed Ahmed kham was a staunch nationalist leader, known for his reformatory attitude to the ~~coloured~~ ~~status~~ Freedom movement



I/ SOCIAL REFORMS

- ① Islamic religious reform

↳ argued for the inculcation of western ideologies of liberalism into Islam. (eg): Aligarh movement

- ② women upliftment

↳ condemned the

- purda system
- sati
- child marriage

③ Against the revivalist movements within Islam

↳ (eg) : opposed the "Ahmadiyya movements"

I/ EDUCATIONIST

① started schools and colleges

→ western subjects included

(eg) : mahmadian Anglo-oriental college → Aligarh college

— Founded during the NCM.

② Literary publications

↳ journals and newspapers
— progressive matters.

③ progressive organisations:

(eg) : young Muslims of India → progressive outlook.

Syed Ahmed Khan upheld the ideals of equality and liberty at a time, when such concepts were incomprehensible to many people.

7) Lord Curzon played the role of a catalyst in triggering the Freedom struggle in India. comment

Lord Curzon served as the viceroy of India between 1904 and 1911 - in the mean period acting as a significant figure.

Lord Curzon:- A triggering presence for Freedom movement

① suppressive policies

↓
moderates criticized his period as an age of omissions, commissions and missions

(eg) : Indian university act of 1904 → to suppress the student participation in the Freedom struggle.

② "Divide and Rule" (eg) : partition of Bengal → initiated the "swadeshi movement."

③ suppressing newspapers.

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(eg) : Newspapers (Prevention of offences) act, 1904
→ triggered revolutionaries
⇒ led to — Sanydhyā
— Kal etc.

④ Exploitation of Indian assets
↳ E. Economic policies etc.

⑤ Delhi Durbar → 1911
↳ invited criticism

⑥ Unchecked use of power

(eg) : sedition act, 1905 - to
arrest swadeshi activists.

His actions led to:

① Indian demand for "self-rule"
& "self reliance"

② Revolutionary uprisings

(eg) : Delhi conspiracy case, 1912

③ Realization of the true nature
of British ⇒ mobilization became
easier

Hence, Curzon, through
his policies helped Indians realize
the value of "Freedom" and "self-
rule".

- 8) The British rule brought disruption & suffering among the peasantry which created an endemic structure of under-development in the Indian country - side. Discuss with examples.

British had a double mission in India, one to ensure their progress and prosperity, other to loot India to the maximum.

British :- peasant oppression

Economic

① Revenue policies

(eg) : permanent settlement (1793)
→ exploitation by zamindars and British.

② Drain of wealth

↳ Resulted in "Famines"

(eg) : Famine of 1876.

③ commercialization of agriculture

(eg) : cash crops ⇒ like Indigo
- led to "Indigo revolt"

④ Land rights - was denied
- for factories, plantations etc.

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⑤ labour exploitation ⇒ underpaid
↳ plantation labour

⑥ Industrialization ⇒ disrupted
the traditional industries

(eg): jute crisis

cotton crisis ⇒ Deccan
Revolt.

⑦ Expansion of Railways

↳ to connect major cities
& transport British goods
— left out the country side.

long lasting impacts

- constant underdevelopment
(eg): Bundelkhand
- deindustrialization
↳ stagnancy in suburbs.
- poverty and malnourishment
(eg): vidarbha

Hence, the colonial nature of British rule affected the peasants the most, whose descendants still carrying the wound.

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- 9) Integrating the princely states with India demanded a carrot and stick policy, which Sardar Patel adopted very effectively. Elucidate

"The blood-less revolution of integration of princely states is the most significant achievement of post Independent India"

— V.P. Menon.

Challenges to the integration

I/ POLITICAL

- ① choice given to the rulers either to join India / Pakistan / remain independent
(eg) : Hyderabad — choose to remain independent
- ② Reluctance from people — to remain under the rulers.
- ③ status of contiguous states
(eg) : Travancore — coastal state

II/ ADMINISTRATIVE

- ① confusion over the means to

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achieve.

- ② The pressure to prevent 'Balkanisation'.
- ③ limited strength of trained officers → A portion went to Pakistan

The carrot and stick policy

It was achieved through: I/ The carrots

- ① Instrument of accession
↳ most states (eg): Kashmir
- ② Assurances
↳ of → privacy
→ internal sovereignty. (Tribal revolt also - reason)
- ③ Negotiations / referendums
(eg): Junagadh

II/ The sticks ① use of force:

- (eg): operation polo - Hyderabad
- ② popular pressure
(eg): Punnapra Revolt - Travancore (1946)

Hence, the integration of princely states was a multi-pronged strategy, that unified the India.

- 10) Examine the need for a second states reorganisation commission in India considering contemporary statehood demands, should this commission be a permanent entity?

The existing and arising demands for new states in India have led to the demand for a 2nd state reorganisation commission.

The Need for 2nd reorganisation commission:

① New demands

(eg): Crookshaland - cede away from Nagaland.

② New grounds

→ changing dynamics

(eg): Economic prosperity
— Haryana Pradesh

③ Rethnic conflicts - making coexistence a security problem

(eg): Kuki-meitei conflict
— since 2023.



④ strategic reasons → (eg) : states in the North east - contiguous to international boundaries.

⑤ changing geopolitics

(eg) : Kashmir → demand for statehood.

Regarding its nature :

If permanent body :

① Encourage similar demands

② Excessive balkanisations

also → ① grievance redressal

→ ② Address the changing dynamics

③ Ensure continuous monitoring

If non-permanent body :

① short-time → discrepancies
→ inefficiencies

but, can discourage further demands.

hence, a body of permanent nature can be desirable if time and resources permit.

- (1) Discuss the radical methods of agitation that revolutionaries used post-1905 against the colonial rule in India. What were the various factors responsible for their growth?

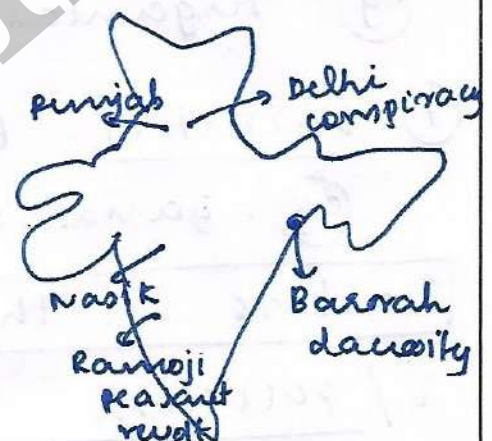
Revolutionary struggle for independence took form in India after the Swadeshi movement, and it sought to mobilize the youth energy towards the same.

Radical Methods adopted by them:

① Individual Heroic actions

(eg): Anand Kanhere
- attack against
A.M.T Jackson

(1909)



(eg): Revolutionary movements

② Attacks against unpopular officials

(eg): Muzafferpur - to kill Kingford case (1908)

③ Organizational movements

(eg): Anusilan samiti (1902) and (1906)

④ Attacks against officers - who were

power centres (eg): delhi conspiracy case
↓
To shake the power structures.
— chelmsford (viceroy)
— 1912

⑤ Actions in Foreignlands

(eg): chhad movement (1913)
— Lala Hardayal at

San Francisco

⑥ publications and journals - to incite "mass support"

(eg): Jugantar patrika - western
Anusilan

⑦ Dacoities - to fund activities

(eg): Banah dacoity (1906 - Shaka)

Factors for their growth

I / POLITICAL

① British rule and alienation

(eg): curzon's policies of omission,
missions, and commissions

② Discontent against moderates

(eg): "prayer, petition, protest"
strategy

③ Demand for "self rule"

(eg): "swaraj" dream

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II / ECONOMICAL

- ① Exploitative land revenue
⇒ leads to drought etc.
(eg): Ramoji peasant revolt
- ② Economic exploitation - through
taxes
(eg): Punjab - Ajit Singh

III / INTERNATIONAL

- ① victories against colonialism
(eg): Ethiopia's victory against Italy
- ② Russian Nihilist ideology.

IV / OTHERS:

- ① The way British dealt with
the plague
↳ triggered Chapekar Brothers
→ overall policies.

Hence, the rise and
growth of revolutionism diversified
the means of freedom struggle.

- 12) How did British Economic policies contribute to the Emergence of a "middle class" in India? what role did this class play in the struggle against British colonialism.

The "middle class" in India is a byproduct of British Economic policies, driven by their urge to produce a class of Indians who thinks like them.

Middle class: An outcome of British Economic policies

- ① Britain's urge to create an employed class — salaried people
↓
(eg): jobs like
 - clerks
 - doctors
 - engineers
- ② expansion of cities ⇒ closer to trade towns → middle class life style
(eg): Kolkata & Mumbai
- ③ British utilitarian ethics
↓
↳ maximise the happiness
led to creation of more jobs

- ④ colonial market → High price for finished goods - indirectly aided the growth of consumer class.
- ⑤ Revenue policies (eg): permanent land settlements - created 'zamindars' → middle class.
- ⑥ Excessive taxes ⇒ need for salary → ↑ job seekers ⇒ new jobs

Role of

- ⑦ western education - an urban, 'intelligentsia' (eg): Subhash chandra Bose - cleared ICS

Role of western middle class in the Freedom struggle

- ① political reforms
↳ arguments for 'swaraj' and poorna swaraj
(eg): Nehru → Rejecting the 'dominion status'.
- ② created awareness:
↳ through — journals — newspapers
(eg): 'Bengalee' - SN Banerjee
- ③ socio-religious reforms : ⇒ got

enlightened by the British ideals of
Freedom, democracy etc.

(eg): Ram Mohan Roy - Abolition
of sati

④ propagation of education
— synthesis of western
eastern

(eg): Viswambharati — Tagore

⑤ Resisted the British tactics of
oppression

(eg): Simha — resignation from
council → Jallianwala Bagh.

but
imitations

- Allegiance to British
- (eg): Neutrality in 1857 revolt
- perks & privileges of
offices — couldn't resist
- (eg): Swarajists
- stood comfortable

Hence, Indian middle class
could catalyze the struggle to
a different dimension.

- 13) Discuss how the Muslim League, under Jinnah's leadership contributed in the late 1930s and 1940s consolidated their position, leading to mass communalism and political deadlock.

Muslim League was established in 1906 following the Simla deputation, which can be regarded as the initial point of "communalism" in India.

Muslim League :- consolidating position

under Jinnah, after 1930s It did:

- ① demands for greater representations

↳ Jinnah's 14 points : $\frac{1}{3}$ rd seats in jobs to Muslims

- ② deadlocking the Indian goal of "prerna swaraj" (1930s)

- ③ strengthened arguments for a "Muslim region"

eg : Lahore Resolution 1940

④ Mobilized Muslims

↓ ↳ through speeches, pamphlets created an image that the Muslims are not represented in India.
(eg): Direct Action call, 1946

⑤ Questioned the legitimacy of Congress Govts

(eg): Prigun Committee - to expose the unruly behaviour of Provincial Ministries.

⑥ Not supporting national movement (eg): stood away from Quit India

⑦ winning elections Quit India
It led to: ↳ 86% Muslim votes in 1945.

⑧ I) Mass communalism

① 'Muslims' - began to identify themselves as a separate entity

(eg): Pakistan resolution

② Communal violence

(eg): The Great Calcutta Killings

Following the Direct Action call.

③ ended up in "partition".

II) (political deadlocks):

① Failure of cripps mission (1942)

↳ Jinnah rejected the idea of a common centre

② conflict over wavel plan (1944)

↳ INC - called as "caste Hindus"

③ CR Formula - offered Jinnah to conduct a referendum in NWFP and Punjab ⇒ But rejected

④ resai-Liaquat pact - also didn't succeed - (1945)

⑤ Cabinet Mission (1946) ⇒ separate constituent assemblies
↓
pact withdrawal

Hence the assertive demand of the league under Jinnah finally ended up in the partition and the eventual "reign of terror".



14) What were the contributions of Lokmanya Tilak to India's Freedom Struggle?

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a visionary leader of Indian Freedom movement, who is known as the "Maratha Kesari".

contributions of Tilak to Freedom Struggle

I / POLITICAL

① extremist ideologies

eg: swadeshi movement
— strongly argued for the "swaraj" and its extension to other parts.

② organizations

eg: Home rule league (1916)
— Bombay and associated regions.

③ Revived the glorious 'self-image' of ancient past — mobilized masses

- ④ Fearless resistance to British policies : (eg) : ⇒ so called as the 'Father of Indian unrest'

II/ SOCIAL

- ① Reformist outlook

↳ condemned the unequal and unjust practices

- ② vocal through newspapers and journals

(eg) : 'Mahratta' - English news paper

↓
condemned the British attitude during the Bombay plague

↳ led to the murder of W.C. Rand by Chapekar brothers

- ③ Mass appeal and followers

(eg) : Hasmat Mohani described him as "Tilak Maharaj"

III/ CULTURAL

- ① Revivalism : ⇒ used the Hindu images to propogate the Indian cause

(eg) : shivaji festival - swadeshi

movement.

② Literary works

(eg) : "citarahasyam" - commentary
on Bhagavat Gita

③ proud and prestige about the 'colonious past'

In spite of these, his outlooks had
also ~~serious~~ setbacks:

- ① discontent among Muslims
↳ use of Hindu symbols in
national movement.
- ② He opposed the 'Age of consent
act, 1891' - as a colonial strategy.
- ③ His arrest and trial - weakened
the Home rule and Non-
cooperation movement.
- ④ revivalist attitude - not so
encouraged by reformists.

Tilak stands as a
great figure in the Freedom
struggle of India, continuing to
inspire even today.

15)

~~What~~ ^{How} were the issues faced by Dalits integrated into the Indian Freedom struggle? what was the Dalit perspective on the national movement

'Dalits' refer to ~~those~~ ^{the} socially and economically backward communities, called as "~~off~~ repressed classes" by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Dalit issues ⇒ struggle against colonialism

I/ SOCIAL

① Historical oppression - varna & birth-based segregation

(eg) : Sudras - denied education
↳ satyashodhak samaj - uplifted

② untouchability - avoided from public and divine spaces

(eg) : Temple entry movements
- Mahad satyagraha

③ Intersectionality :- (eg) : Dalit women
↓
sexual discrimination Dalit gender

↳ (eg) : initiatives under Savitribai

Phule, Ammu Swaminathan etc.

II / ECONOMICAL

① Excessive taxation

(eg): Ryotwari and permanent settlement - dalit farmers were the most affected

② Job segregation ⇒ indecent and menial jobs (eg): manual scavenging
↓
led to demand for jobs ⇒ separate etc

III / POLITICAL

① underrepresentation ⇒ separate electorates

② uneducated people - limited the opportunities.

The dalit perspective on the Indian National Movement

① Anti-colonial

↳ Against the British exploitation.

② change-oriented attitude

↳ utilized it as an avenue for socio-religious reforms

(eg): Jyotirao Phule

③ enhanced political representation
↳ Dalits set it as a goal
(eg): Ambedkar - communal
awards - 1932

④ It was a double fight for Dalits
- one against the internal
oppression by uppercaste Hindus,
and the other against the British

⑤ enhanced social mobility
↳ secure decent jobs
British provided an avenue.

⑥ conflicting ideas with INC
↓
(eg): Poona Pact, 1932
wanted to liberate themselves from
the cycle of oppression.

hence, the way Dalits
perceived the Indian national
movement upheld the "true"
spirit of Freedom.

16

Bring out the significance of the vernacular press in India's Freedom struggle and discuss the British response to it.

The vernacular press acted as an "agent of change" during the freedom struggle, thereby catalyzing the movement.

vernacular press : the "meaningful opposition"

Ⓐ Political

① As a "political opposition"

↓
criticizing the government policies

(eg) : Kesari-Tilak
(Marathi)

② Mass mobilization & political awareness

(eg) : Amrit Bazar Patrika
(Bengali) — spread awareness about the political happenings. ideologies

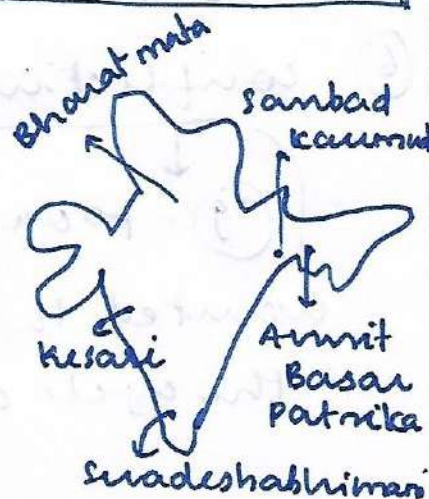


Fig : vernacular press

③ supporting the 'organizational causes'

(eg) : Yugantar patrika - Anusilan samiti

④ Adding nationalist movement

(eg) : Bengalee - during swadeshi

II) SOCIO-CULTURAL

① enlightenment - ideas of equality, liberty etc.

(eg) : misat-ul-Akbar ⇒ Ram Mohan Roy.

② upliftment of the oppressed classes

(eg) : Mook Nayak and Harijan

III) ECONOMICAL

① Familiarised "Drain theory"

② Awareness about tax exploitations

(eg) : samprakash - about indigo revolt.

British Responses

British treated the vernacular press as:

① the most powerful enemy in India

② seditious and problematic

Hence they resorted on:

① Licensing

↳ compulsory licensing of vernacular newspaper.

(eg): licensing act, 1823.

② Registration ⇒ made mandatory along with the details of the publishers.

(eg): Registrations act.

③ Banning and prohibition

(eg): vernacular press act, 1878

↳ aimed at the Amrit Basal patrika.

④ Using force : ⇒ British attached certain newspapers - citing as seditious.

(eg): Newspaper (prevention of incitement to offences) act, 1906.

Hence, the role of newspaper. ~~is~~ the vernacular press is a continuing one, stemming from the Freedom struggle.

17) The contribution of women lend a prominent place in the history of India's freedom struggle. Discuss

women have been active participants of Indian freedom struggle since the advent of European rule in India.

women: Flagbearers of the 'nationalist cause'

Contributions:

1) POLITICAL

① Resistance to British

— protect the territorial integrity

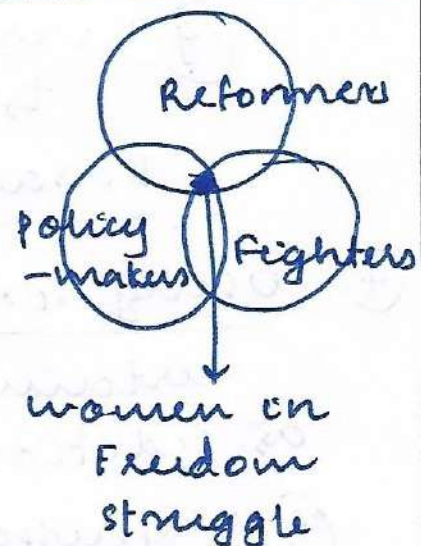
(eg): Rani Chennamma — Kittur.

② Fight against their political tactics

(eg): Jhansi Rani — Revolt of 1857
→ Resist "doctrine of lapse"

③ Swadeshi movement

(eg): Sarala Devi Chaudharani — Lakshmi Bandar



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④ organization- leaders

(eg) : Annie Besant - Home rule league
& INC.

⑤ crandhian struggle

(eg) : sarojini naidu - Darsana
Satyagraha

I) ARMED STRUGGLE

① Revolutionary activities

(eg) : chittagong raid (1934)
— prtilata vadodara

② Underground activities → during Quit India movement

(eg) : Asima Asaf Ali
Usha Mehta

③ Organized militancy (eg) : Captain Lakshmi — CNA

II) SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORMS

① women upliftment

(eg) : Savitri Bai Phule - education
: Pandita Ramabai
— Sarada Sadan

② Against child marriage:

(eg) : Ramabai Ranade - Role in
Rukmabai case and Age of consent

act, 1891.

③ Against caste oppressions

(eg): Savitri Bai

IV) LEADERSHIP ROLES

① Political leaders (eg): Annie Besant
— 1st woman president
of INC

② Administration / policy-making
(eg): Ammu Swaminathan
— in constituent assembly.

V) CULTURAL

① Newspapers and journals

(eg): Madam Bhikaji Kama
— 'vandemataram' paper

② Reformative / Feminist literature

(eg): ~~Star~~ 'strangemutha tulana'
— Book by Taranadhi
Shinde

③ Leveraging cultural symbols

(eg): star theatre - Binodini Das

The legacy of the women's
quest for freedom and representation
is relevant even today - with our
Head of the state being a woman.

- 18) The Indian National movement left a rich legacy for independent India. Discuss with examples.

Indian National movement, built upon the ideals of Freedom and 'self-rule', continues to enspire modern Indian ideals.

Legacies left by the Freedom movement

I/ POLITICAL

- ① The concept of "Rule of law"
— evolved through the demand for just British laws.
(eg): movement against Rowlatt act
- ② parliamentarian Govt → Indian demands for representation
(eg): Nehru Report
- ③ "democratic ideals" ⇒ political rights — universal adult franchise
(eg): demands of Nehru, Bose etc.

④ Equality - gender and social

(eg): movements like Mahad satyagrah
and → inclusive public spaces

⑤ "separation of powers" ⇒ Relevant ↓ in Indian polity

(eg): demand for INC during
1900s

II/ SOCIAL

① social equity and justice

(eg): Dalit movements
= affirmative actions

② social harmony - through
constitutional and legitimate
means. (eg): Non cooperation
Movement Resolution
- 1920

III/ CULTURAL VALUES

① The legacy of "tolerance" and "non-violence"

(eg): Gandhi's satyagraha at
Nankhali - amidst communal
riot

Reflected in India's Foreign

policy.

- ② secularism ⇒ India - a multi-religious country
↳ (eg) : NCM - Khilafat struggles
- ③ Respect and compassion
↳ moral values
(eg) : withdrawal of NCM - Chauri Chaura
↳ Reflected in the "Nuclear doctrine" in India.
- ④ A global image - of a secular country - seeking 'self rule'
↳ inspired African and Asian colonies
⇒ Now - emerging as "viswaguru"
- ⑤ self reliance : (eg) : ⇒ Khadi movement
- now reflected as "Atmanirbha
ta".

Hence, the legacy of the Freedom struggle continues to guide and inspire us through their incorporation ^{into} our constitutional principles.

19)

The integration of Tribal communities in India has been a complex and ongoing process due to various factors. Discuss with examples.

The independent India ~~was faced~~ woke up to the dawn of freedom, facing multiple challenges of which "tribal integration" formed a major puzzle.

Integration of tribal communities
— Reasons for the crisis

① Limited knowledge

— about the tribal way of life leading to multiple theories:

(i) policy of Isolation: — ^{versus} _{ethnic}

↓
to isolate them — to maintain cultural integrity

(ii) policy of Integration: e.g. Chhargu

↳ Assimilate tribes into the mainstream — as Backward Hindus

⇒ Both got rejected.

② socio-cultural challenges

↳ unique practices of tribes

(eg) : folk traditions - hunting and gathering

③ resistance from the tribes

↳ "colonial fear" - fear of foreigners.

④ delayed implementation

↳ (eg) : Forest Rights act, 2006
- Rights documents haven't fully reached the tribes.

⑤ political challenges

(eg) : - Administrative setup
- desirable for them.
not found yet.

These challenges've contributed to the complex and ongoing nature of the issue :-

① Demand for New states

(eg) : Jharkhand movement.

② secessionist movements

(eg) : Bodoland

③ security problems

(eg): kuki-Meitei revolt
2024.

④ socio-economic upheaval — crystallising as "law and order" problems

(eg): Naxalbari movement

leehru proposed Tribal panchsheel as a solution:

- ① Tribal development - on their own pace.
- ② Tribal areas to be administered along their methods.
- ③ Non-interference
- ④ Non-aggression
- ⑤ cultural preservation of tribal way of life.

The "Tribal question" is a yet-not-solved dilemma to be addressed with careful consideration of tribal well-being and self independence.

20)

Linguistic principle was a dominant idea behind the demands for reorganization of states not only before independence, but also in post independent India. Elaborate.

States reorganization act of 1956, organised Indian states along the linguistic lines, upon the recommendations of Fazl Ali commission.

Prior-Independence: Demands

- ① Bengal - demand to be reorganised based upon 'Bengali'- speaking and 'Oressi'

↳ creation of Odisha.

- ② Based on 'language' - as a cultural identity

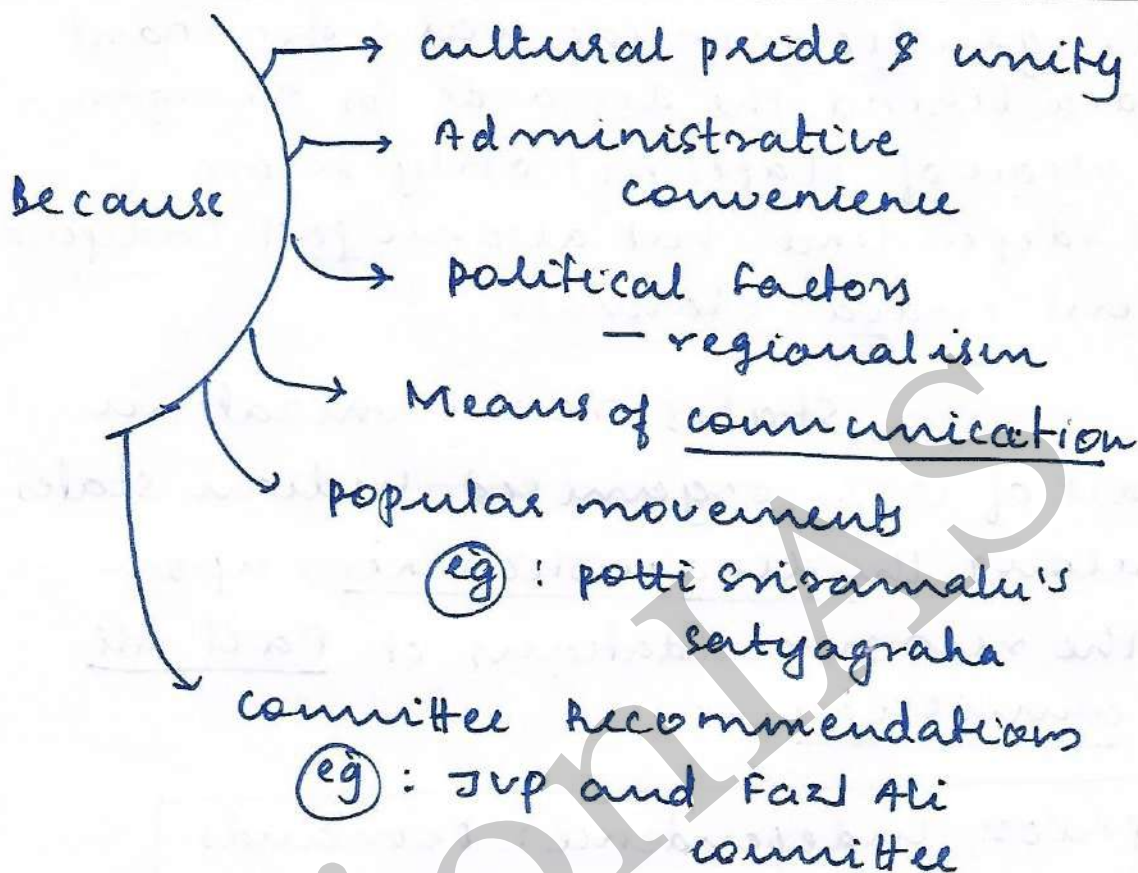
(eg): Andra mahasabha

Post-Independence - states

Language - was demanded to be the cause basis of division.

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Because of this, the reorganization of states is an ongoing process:

① 2014 ⇒ Formation of Telangana
— other factors also came in play.

② New demands for states

(eg) : Bodoland ⇒ For "Bodo" speaking people.

③ Language Nationalism

↳ as a tool of political propaganda.

(eg) : son of soil movements.

④ struggles based on "language"

(eg) : Anti-Hindi agitations
↳ Tamil Nadu.

Nowadays, other factors have
also come into play:

① demands for new states
— based on economic factors

i) Economic prosperity

(eg) : — Haryana Pradesh

ii) Economic Backwardness

(eg) : — Vidarbha

② other cultural factors

(eg) : Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh
— for tribal culture
and upliftment.

Hence, language, along
with other factors continue to
play a role in defining the
political boundaries of India.