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(Comment for Improvement)

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1
(a)

Section-A

New Economic Policy - 2021 of Lenin was outcome of the crisis caused by the war communism and civil war.

It was based on the balance of capitalism and socialism.

Impact of Policies of NEP on India

(A) Similarity

↳ Industry → NEP opened small trade and business for private sector and reserved heavy and capital good industry for government.

↳ under centralized planning

India adopted Mixed Economy where PSU such as Bhilai, Bokaro took lead in heavy good industry and other industry opened for private sector.

↳ India allowed foreign capital with some conditions on lines of

NEP - 2021

↳ Agriculture Policy → Like NEP-2021,
India opened Agriculture sector by
allowing farmer to sell their
surplus in market. e.g 1st Five Year Plan

↳ Labour Reforms → NEP allowed
trade union and strike. India
also allowed the same

(B) However, ~~the~~ Pandit Nehru though
influenced by four year plan of
Russia was also influenced by
Britain policies.

He adopted policies which
was suited to India by focusing
on Agriculture, heavy industry,
scientific research including
Nuclear energy.

(b)

Rangpur uprisings took place in Bengal in 1783 and it ~~to~~ is considered as first peasant uprising.

Causes of Rangpur Dying

- ① Revenue farming system (Izardari system) of Hastings → under it highest bidder got the revenue right over land.
 - ↳ It resulted in peasant exploitation by outsider bidder.
- ② High revenue rate means peasant depended on moneylender which resulted in Deb Trap.
- ③ Illegal cess and oppression of Izardar e.g. Debi Singh.
- ④ Judicial system involve high cost.

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⑤ No heed was paid to peasant demand by East India Company when peasant sent complaint to them.

Significance

① ~~The~~ peasant stopped paying revenue, choose their own leaders and form their own tax base.

② They fought with the bow and arrows and attack the properties of Jamadar and ETC.

③ They show considerable unity and cooperation among themselves.

④ Revenue farming system was modified and it lead to impeachment of Hastings.

Rangpur Dhing laid the foundation of future rebellions like Indigo Rebellion, Deccan Riots etc.

(c)

After 1857 revolt, Act of Good Government was introduced to introduced changes so that such revolt do not occur in future.

Continuity in Administration structure

- ① Administration remained completely in hands of Britishers → Viceroy, Board of Control in London
- ② Total exclusion of Indian from administration continue → No Indian in Viceroy Executive Council like before.
- ③ Drain of wealth continued → Home charges and Army expenses were continued to be paid from Indian revenue.

④ Police, ICS remained under control of Viceroy.

⑤ Legislative power was not given to Bombay and Madras

Some changes were introduced

① Move toward Decentralization

② Policy of Devide and Rule

③ Policy of Territorial Expansion given up.

④ East India Company role ended

⑤ Policy toward Princely state,
Shift from Subordinate isolation
to Subordinate Union.

⑥ Army → Mixing of Regiment,
concept of Martial and Non martial
Race introduced.

1858 Act made the Queen of Britain sovereign of India
and series of act like 1909,
1919 Act was passed which was
just a dead as doornail.

(a)

SN Banerjee argued that Swadeshi during days of its potency coloured the entire texture of domestic life.

Sumit Sarkar has identified 4 phase of Swadeshi → ① moderate
② constructive ③ Political Extremism
④ Revolutionary Extremism.

Constructive Swadeshi propelled Swadeshi movement

↳ Rabindranath Tagore in Swadeshi Samaj address gave the call for self help, self reliance.

↳ As a result Swadeshi Enterprise spreaded in ^{various} sectors → Swadeshi mill, enterprise, textiles came up.

↳ Samitis were formed to settle the dispute → e.g. Swadeshi Sangams by Pillai, Swadeshi Bandhab samiti of AK Datta.

↳ National Education was given push → Bengal National College, Shantiniketan, Dawn Society.

↳ Boycott of foreign goods and replacement with indigenous alternative e.g. Khadi.

↳ Painting of Abanindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose fired imagination.

Limitation

- Indigenous Alternative was expensive
- Boycott of partially successful
- Soon, Samitis became defunct.

Swadeshi movement, nevertheless produced the men and ideas which became base for later Gandhian movement.

(e)

Socio Religious Reform movement was divided into two part Reformist and Revivalist. It's aim was to reform the Indian society and Religion. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the leader of it.

Causes

- Reformist → They ~~raise~~ ~~raise~~ aimed to reform the existing system gradually. They rise as a result of progressive British Policies eg. Brahmo Samaj.
- Revivalist → They rise as a reaction to British policies of interfering in India's culture eg. Arya Samaj.

- Rise of Press and Vernacular which spreaded their ideas and made them popular.
- offshoot of British modernisation process → with coming of western and English Education, reform leaders got aware of sectionalism religious universalism.
- To improve women's position
 - ↳ Abolition of Sati
 - ↳ widow Remarriage
 - ↳ Abolition of child marriage.
- To propagall monotheism and oppose polytheistic addition to Hinduism.

Some religious movement by creating awakening gave birth to Indian National Movement.

2
(a)

British Empire began with the coming of East India Company which took concessions from local rulers and set up their factories as a base and manufacturing unit.

Rise and Expansion of British Empire was accident

↳ This view is presented by the colonial historians like →

↳ John Seeley → British conquest was unsought, unintended and accidental. They never wanted to conquer India. They just came as a trader.

It can be found from the fact that when British

defeated the Portuguese at Battle of Swally Hole (1612), they used the goodwill to set up factory at Surat rather than waging war.

↳ They got the permission from Mughal ruler like Jahangir, Aurangzeb, Farrukhsiyar. Thus it was not a deliberate policy.

↳ John Marshall has argued that until 1784, British had no policy of conquering India.

But due to political instability and development here, British were forced to conquest territory.

↳ Bernard Porter, gave a similar view that conquest was accidental.

↳ P. J. Marshall argue that ~~British~~ company did not have a plan or instruction from Britain to Conquest India. It was just a reaction to development here.

But, Nationalist call it a deliberate policy and design of British because.

① India was not unique, British has done same in other colonies as well.

② They come as a trade, force ruler to give monopolies and concession and when the ruler become weak, they made ~~them~~ ^{the} country colony.

③ Britain needed market for Industrial Revolution and India was too big a bungee to be left for

- ④ British Policy of Pax Britannica and Absentee Sovereignty was known worldwide → conquest of India was extension of such policy.
- ⑤ Doctrine of Lapse and Subsidiary Alliance was deliberate attempt to weaken India rulers.
- ⑥ They one by one eliminated other European powers
 - ↳ Battle of Bixaro → Dutch
 - ↳ Battle of Surat → Portugese
 - ↳ Battle of Wandiwash → French
- ⑦ They monopolised administration which suggest deliberate policy of British.

British empire was based on the foundation of exploitation of locals and it had to wait for coming of Gandhiji, Bhagat Singh for its ultimate demise

(b)

Peasant Movement of 1920s was inspired by the constructive work of Home Rule League and miseries caused by WWI. It was followed by another phase of peasant movement which began in 1930s.

Causes of Rise of Peasant Movement
in 1930s

↳ Great Depression (1929) caused the miseries to peasant. It was accompanied by crop failures pence rise etc.

↳ Bakhshi Land issue → It was confiscated when peasant was unable to pay land revenue due to depression.

↳ Role of socialist and Communist

↳ They organised the peasant both within and outside the Congress.

↳ Civil Disobedience movement in which peasants were mobilised in UP, Bihar etc.

↳ Role of Congress → Congress rallied the peasant support
e.g. Faizpur Session, Congress ministers.

↳ Bihar Kisan Sabha Movement

↳ formed under Sahyanand Saraswati. Its initial aim

was to reduce land revenue but later talked of abolishing zamindari system.

↳ Andhra Pradesh Kisan Sabha

under N G Ranga. They organised
the peasant support in south
India.

Other →

- Oissa → Bikal Kisan Sabha
under Malti Chandham.
- Punjab → Kirti Kisan Parties
- Malabar → Kushi Sanghams

All these were organised under
single umbrella of All India
Kisan Sabha (1936). It was
accepted by Congress under
Lucknow Session.

↳ It brought Kisan Manifesto
with radical demand like

Abolition of Zamindari,
graduated Income tax on
Agriculture income.

After the Congress Ministry formed,
breach between Congress and
Kisan Party emerged because
later supported the poor
Anti farmers Bill.

↳ Peasants participated in large
number in Quit India Movement
and Civil Disobedience Movement.

↳ In 1940s, Telangana and
Tebhaga Movement arose against
zamindar and Totedar,

Peasants were the major base
of Gandhian movement and
their main demand of zamindari
Abolition was fulfilled after
Independence.

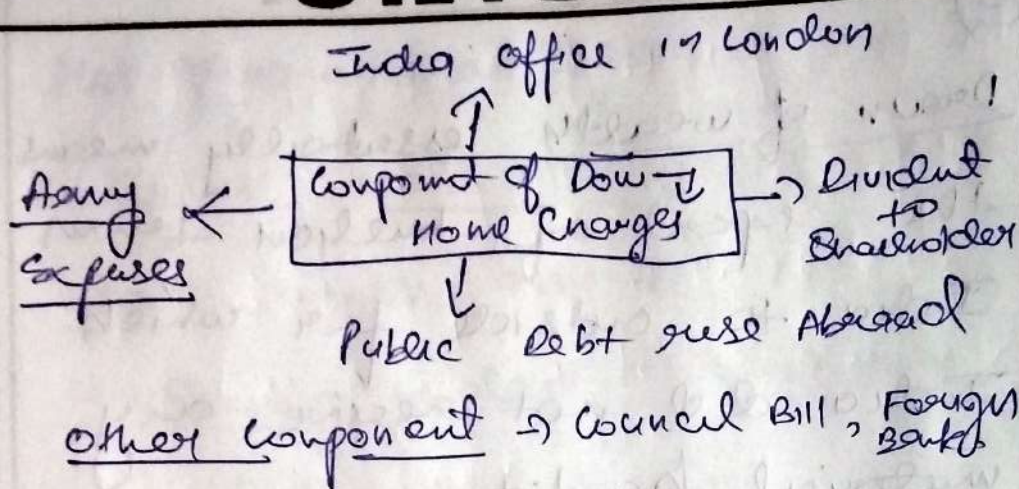
(C)

Drain of wealth essentially means the export of bullion from India to outside for which India did not receive any material benefit.

It began with Battle of Plassey (1757) by Plassey Plunder.

Dadabhai Naoroji in "Poverty and Un-British Rule" pointed out Dow theory. He argued that British was bleeding India that too were nothing.

R.C. Dutt in Economic History of India argued that Land Revenue was important source of Dow.
G.S. Arya also supported Dow.



Impact →

- ① Dadabhai Naoroji → ₹ 200-300
crores per year from India
- ② R.M. Roy → 50% of Revenue was
sent to Britain
- ③ It led to widespread poverty
and famine
- ④ Ruinaton of peasantry,
Deindustrialisation → destroyed
self sufficiency of villages.
- ⑤ Moderates Economic critique of
Colonialism by linking poverty of
India with British Rule the
moral authority of Roy and led
to rise of INM.

John Sullivan → Company acted like sponges,
took the wealth from Bank of Ganges
and put it into Bank of Thames.

3
(d)

Non cooperation movement was launched after the resolution was endorsed in Nagpur session (1920) of Congress.

Causes of NCM

- ① Jallianwala bagh → ^{During} ~~After~~ the Rowlatt Satyagraha, Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place and Hunter Commission did not give punishment to Dyer.
- ② Khilafat wrong
- ③ To attain Swaraj
- ④ Failure of Montagu Chelmsford Reform.

NCM began with Gandhi's call that within one year Swaraj will come and if not CDM to be launched at Bardoli.

Positive Programme of NCM

① Economic Boycott was successful.
as British import declined half
from Rs 1000 mn to ~500 million
within 3 years.

② Politicisation of Peasant

↳ Eka Movement (UP)

↳ Malabar Rebellion

Peasant became the base of
Gandhian movement

③ Boycott of Council election was

successful as voting was
less than 5% in most of the
places.

④ Women Participation → women
took part in open movement
in streets of Calcutta
e.g. Sumiti Devi
Urmila Devi

⑤ Gandhiji's social programme was also a success

↳ Anti Liqueur Programme

↳ Anti untouchability Programme

⑥ Participation of Tribals of Kumaon and Garhwal.

↳ Badruddin Pandey → "Ending of Gandhian Raj by ending British Raj"

↳ Rampa Rebellion (AP)

⑦ Scheduled Caste of Maharashtra, ~~for~~ Gyand took part.

Negative Programme

↳ Violence → Gandhiji was undisputed leader of movement of which he had little control.

↳ when ~~for~~ Chauri Chaura incident happen on 4 Feb

It killed 22 ~~personnel~~ policemen and Gandhi gave up NEM.

→ Middle class participation was low

→ Failed in Madras due to Justice Party opposition

→ Mobilisation was due to local reasons

↳ CR Day in Bengal

↳ Punjab → Akali movement

↳ Temple movement in South

→ Failed to Attain aim of Swamy in one year

→ Withdrawal of NEM led to Rise of Revolutionaries and Congress got divided into Pro and No changes,

NEM was first mass Satyagrah of Gandhi and it was followed by CDM and ATM and ultimately to Independence.

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(b)

Congress was formed in 1885.
But it was not the first
political association to be formed.
It was culmination of various
event and associations.

Congress was not found in a day

It is because there was various
political Associations before Congress.

- ① Bangbhasha Prakashika Sabha (1836)
- ② British India Association (1851)
formed after merging Zamindar
Association and British India Society.
- ③ East India Association at London
by Dadabhai Naoroji
- ④ India League by Sisir Kumar
Ghosh → Aim to raise
political awakening.

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- ⑤ ~~India~~ Indian National Association
(SN Banerjee, AM Bose) → Most
important pre congress Association
- ⑥ Bombay Native Association and
~~Poon~~ Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.
- ⑦ Madras Mahajan Sabha and
Madras Native Association.

Result of various event

• Lytton Policies →

↳ Vernacular Press Act, 1878 →
It discriminated ~~was~~ between
vernacular and English
newspapers.

↳ Arms Act, → It made mandatory
for Indians to get Arm license,
unlike European

↳ ~~Raise~~ in Age of ↳ lowering
Age of civil service to 19 years →
It was protested by every
sections.

↳ Ibert Bill controversy 1878

It showed the true colour of facism ^{policy} and Indians were now sure that need of an political association is necessary.

Political Awakening due to →

↳ Rise of vernacular literature and press → It drove the national sentiment by connecting every seton

↳ English language reduce the barrier of communication between different regions like Bengal, Madras, Bombay.

↳ Rise of well connected communication system → Railway, ~~to~~ Post, Telegraph which reduced

The geographical barriers.

↳ Rise of well educated middle class which assume the leadership in place of zamindars.

↳ e.g. Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, SN Banerjee.

In this environment, with the effect of A.O. Hume, all the regional leaders united to form congress and its first session was ~~under~~ held in 1885 under W. C. Banerjee.

With the foundation of congress, began the moderate phase which by their economic critique shook the British Empire moral foundation.

(6)

Advent of English Education was result of of Macaulay's saying that "It would create a class known in colour but English in taste and moral".

Evolution upto 1905.

① Charter Act, 1813 which gave 1 lakh year for education.

Clause 43 interpretation led to Anglo - Orientalist Controversy which was resolved by Macaulay's Minute → English and Western Education, downward filtration theory.

② Wood Dispatch, 1854 (Magna Carta of English Education)
↳ It repeated downward

filtration theory and adopted vernacular language for primary education and English for university level, provision of Teacher training and girls education.

③ Hunter Commission (1884) → 98% girls are illiterate and transferred education to newly formed municipal school.

④ University Act, 1904 (Anson)
University education was regulated to reduce Nationalistic sentiment. Number of fellows reduced, government could veto any legislation of university.

English education enslaved us said Gandhiji. On other hand it became link language of different region during National Movement.

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5
(a)

Section-B

Locarno Treaties was sign after the Dawes Plan to ease the tensions between the Germany and other powers.

It was series of separate treaties signed between Germany, France, Italy, Britain, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia.

It was destructive to Versailles Treaty and League →

① Germany, France, Belgium signed the treaty of collective defense. If any of above was attacked, Britain and France Italy would keep them.

↳ This led to Britain declaring war on Germany causing WWII when Germany

entered Belgium → destroyed aim of league.

② Germany signed treaty to solve matter through arbitration with Poland and Czechoslovakia.

③ France guaranteed support for Poland and Czechoslovakia.

④ It resulted in weakening of League as Bilateral ~~treaties~~ treaties was given preference.

⑤ This "Locarno honeymoon" was disturbed by Hitler by invading Czechoslovakia and Poland Attack.

↳ Destruction of Versailles and league.

Locarno Treaty was a temporary aberration between World War I and World War II.

(b)

* Egypt became the leader of Arab world under General Abdul Nasser who was ready to withstand pressure of British.

Role of Egypt in Arab unity

↳ Arab League was formed by the Egypt with the help of Arab countries like Syria

↳ United Arab League was formed under leadership of Egypt.

↳ Suez Crisis → Abdul Nasser nationalised Suez canal which led to attack by Britain

and Israel. But ^{UN} ~~was~~ intervened
and General Assembly voted
against them. They withdrew force.

↳ This skyrocketed the
Nasser's prestige in Arab
world.

Drawbacks

① Camp David Accord signed
between Egypt and Israel
alienated Egypt from Arab
world due to betrayal
over Palestine issue.

② Defeat of Arab in 6 Day war
1967 on hands of Israel.

Egypt played a very important
role in expulsion of colonising
powers from Arab world.

(6)

Code Napoleon was introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte to deal with internal restructuring as France has too many law. Rousseau said men changes laws more often than horses in France.

Code Napoleon

- It consist of around ~2237 Articles
- It codified civil, criminal and trade laws
- It granted French people, equality before law, secularism, freedom of speech.
- Code Napoleon influenced the laws of around 70 nations
Many nations adopted the Code Napoleon.

- However, it discriminated women as Napoleon was against idea of equality between man and ~~man~~ women.

Other celebrated Achievement of Napoleon

- ↳ His Military achievement → Defeated Austria and forced treaty.
- ↳ Conquered the territories of Italy and Germany → role in unification of these countries.
- ↳ Religious Policies → by signing concord with catholic church.
- ↳ Continental system

Napoleon's limitless ambition, came in his ambition and was defeated at battle of Upping and Waterloo.

(d)

American colonies ~~se~~ had considered political autonomy but its economy was bound by the Merchantist restriction of Britain.

Nothing could have delayed a political separation because

- In 1763, Merchantist restriction became strict with passage of Stamp Act. American now wanted complete severation from British.
- It was age of Reason and Enlightenment, America was fuelled by thought of writers like Jefferson & Thomas Paine wrote "it was common sense for America to sever all ties with Britain."

→ ~~for~~ 7 weeks were between Britain and France opened the door of westward expansion in America.

They now longer wanted British support.

→ Greenville Measure and Townshend Act led to protest by patriot like Samuel Adams. It led to Boston Massacre. In response patriot dumped tea cargo of EIC → Boston Tea Party.

→ Declaration of Independence by Jefferson started war of Independence in which Britain was defeated by America, France, Spain.
H. R. Anderson → America won because of Nature, France, Washington.

(e)

Emmanuel Kant was a German philosopher and comes from the skepticism school of thought.

Kant's perspective of Enlightenment

- ① Enlightenment is release from self incurred tutelage (Immaturity)
- ② Enlightenment is final coming of age when people began to use their understanding without direction from others.
- ③ It is not lack of understanding but lack of use of that understanding without outside help.
- ④ It is because of the laziness and cowardice.

⑤ He gave ~~scare~~ by saying that society has forced men not to think for himself. If someone had Nutritionist to tell diet, book for understanding, he need not think.

⑥ He told that private use of reason need to be restricted but public use of reason to be allowed for progress of enlightenment.

⑦ He said "Voltaire was living in Age of Enlightenment but Age itself was not Enlightened" because men are not able to use their reason without outside help.

But, obstacles to Enlightenment are diminishing according to Kant, thus it is called as Age of Enlightenment.

8/
(a)

Fascism was the extreme form of Nationalism based on the theory of authoritarian ~~set~~ state where every aspect of people's life was controlled.

Circumstances which led to overthrow of democracy in Italy

① Dissatisfaction and Disillusionment

(a) Italy felt cheated at the Versailles → Italy was not

given its due share it was promised despite contributing

soo many soldiers eg Albania,

Yugoslavia, Dalmatia, Fiume.

(b) Contempt free Parliamentary system → Proportional Representation gave voice to every party but it did not give majority to anyone. Around 9 parties emerged in 1919 election.

(c) war Time Miseries → Due to huge debt from USA, Lira was devalued. Inflation and food shortages.

(d) There was wave of strikes in 1919-20 → Industrialisation had led to worsening worker condition by long working hours, low wages etc.

(e) Failure of opposition to unite → Communist refused to ally with Socialist.

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④ Rise of Mussolini

• He founded Fascist Party in 1919 with socialist and Republic programme but got zero vote. so he dropped republican programme, sided with industrialist and gave conciliatory speech toward Pope. He became extreme right from left in 3 year.

⑤ Attempted general strike :-

Mussolini warned that they would suppress the strike if government did not do anything. Due to lack of support, strike collapsed. and Mussolini posed himself serious of from communist.

He marched Rome with Black Shirt. King Victor Emmanuel II invited him to form government and first

fascist steel was formed.

He established dictatorship by →

→ Acerbo laws → changed the election law by which largest party will automatically get $\frac{2}{3}$ of seat

→ only Fascist party allowed →
Opposites murdered or exiled,
eg Giovanni, Matteotti.

→ education was supervised

→ Propaganda and censorship

→ Production controlled through corporate system.

→ Lateran Treaty signed with
Church which led to concordat

Mussolini later sided with

Hitler in most deadliest
war of history in WW II.

(b)

Chartist Movement was an organised worker movement aimed at achieving the political reforms (1838-48). It began formally with People's Charter (1838) prepared by Lovett with 6 demands →

- Equal constituency
- Salaries to MP
- Abolish property qualification to MP
- Adult male suffrage → 21
- Annual parliamentary elections
- Secret Ballot

Causes for rise of Chartist Movement

Political →

① Reform Act 1832 was not satisfactory for workers as they were not franchised due to property qualification.

They learned the lesson from the middle class organised movement for their right.

② Action of whigs government

Poor Laws deprived workers of workplace benefit and confined them to workshop away from their families.

③ Ineffective Trade Union despite repealing of combination law.

Economic → Chartist Movement was bread knife and folk, bread and butter question.

↳ Industrial Revolution caused misery due to urbanization, low wages, high working hours.

↳ Traditional handworkers lost their job.

↳ series of bad harvest and depressions in 1830s.

↳ war laws kept grain price artificially high

↳ Failure of whigs → To devise modern budgetary system, currency reform. Income Tax was abolished

↳ As a result, workers forced the highest burden of regressive Indirect Taxation

Social Causes

↳ socialism → idea of St Simon, Fourier, Louis Blanc.

↳ 1830 Revolution of France inspired Chartism.

Impact on British

• Carte Blanche → ↳ when the demand of workers became

less threatening, demands were met. By 1918, all demand except one was met.

↳ social welfare measures were enacted ~~there~~ → Public Health Act, Education Act, Mines Act, & 10 hour Bill.

↳ These measures prevented proletariat Revolution as predicted by Marx.

More peaceful Fabian socialism took place

↳ ^{Rise of} ~~gave~~ confidence and cooperative spirit among worker. Many became MP's, poet etc.

↳ Inf Inspired reforms in British Colonies, e.g. Australia and Africa.

Chartist movement became inspiration for all the worker movement who demanded their rights from government.

(c)

1830 ~~the~~ Revolution was caused by the July ~~Rev~~ Ordinances introduced by Charles X which silenced press, dissolved Chamber of deputies, disenfranchised bourgeoisie. Most importantly it annulled the charter of 1814.

[Impact]

- ① Orléan Dynasty in France came replacing ~~the~~ Bourbon Monarchy under Louis Philippe.
- ② Reference to divine right of King in charter was deleted.
- ③ Now, Charter was not gift of King to people but he was bound by it.

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- ④ Civil Liberty and freedom of Press was restored.
- ⑤ Catholicism cease to be state religion which now became religion of majority. Protestant were given full freedom → France became secular.
- ⑥ Discredited legitimacy principle of Congress of Vienna, 1815
- ⑦ Franchise was expanded though property qualification still remained
- ⑧ Power transferred into hands of bourgeoisie.

But it does not satisfied many and Bank called it joint stock company fear exploitation of national wealth. It was replaced by republic in February Revolution 1848.