

इस हाथिप में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।  
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Post independence, unsustainable construction work and consequent harm to nature led the establishment of various environmental movements

Nature and extent

① Protection of environment, wildlife and natural landscape

eg. Tehri Dam Construction led widespread movement under Sunderlal Bahuguna

② Against government interference in local affairs, or work permit for construction without local consultation

eg. Narmada Bachao Andolan under Medha Patkar

③ Protection of forest and mixing of women's issue

eg. Chipko movement in Uttarakhand reflect how harm to nature hurt women disproportionality

④ Against pollution and waste generation

eg. PIL filed ~~under~~ for protection of

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natural heritage, building by M.C. Mehta  
eg. Bird International and Bombay  
Natural Heritage Society movements  
for bird conservation

### ⑤ Biocentric basis of Action

eg. Centre for Environment Law led  
awakening for establishment of  
Bird diverter in Rajasthan wild  
farms

eg. Conservation movements

↳ of Tiger, Lion, Elephants,  
Bugun Liokhichlu, vultures,  
Dolphins

eg. Project Tiger, Project mangrove etc

### ⑥ Other movements

- ↳ Naxalite movement against government interference, destruction of habitat
- ↳ J.P movement, Anti price rise movement
- ↳ Abhiko movement in Karnataka

Issues → sporadic, elite in nature

Despite limitations, popular environment movement paved way for nature conservation

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⑤ First time Andhra Pradesh was created by separating Telugu speaking people from Madras, on linguistic basis, later 7<sup>th</sup> CAA 1956 broadly divided country into linguistic state

Reorganisation resolved issue

① No major linguistic conflict in 21<sup>st</sup> century

↳ eg. Division of Chattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand & Telangana is based on administration efficiency issue

eg. Division of J&K into two UT's is related to Art 370 issue

② Economic growth in northern states is witnessed in proportion or comparable to southern in recent time  
eg. Punjab and Haryana, U.P. etc.

③ Completion of linguistic division

↳ After Fazl<sup>Ali</sup> Commission and division into 14 states, several states formed on basis of language eg. Gujarat, Punjab, etc.

↳ However now the process is almost completed

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## ④ Constitutional safeguards for minority

- ↳ art 29, 30 → to preserve language, culture, institution
- ↳ art 350A, 350B → appointment of Linguistic Commissioner to look after issue faced by minority
- ↳ art 347 → President can direct state to recognise minority language as official

### Issues

- ① Economic divide coincide with linguistic division, for instance few south language speaking states are more rich vis-a-vis north fuelling separate sentiment  
eg. recent Karnataka minister argued their share given to northern state
- ② minor issues of linguistic chauvinism  
eg. SBI branch manager slow over Kannad  
eg. a Musician - Kannad language vs  
eg. Kannad-Tamil slow, Hindi-Marathi vs
- ③ 3-language formula often criticised for promoting Hindi as lingua franca and suppressing other

A widespread issue arose during 1960s when time limit to end English as official language arrived.

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Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolted against British government due to discriminatory treatment metted with them, prospect of foreign service, INA agitation etc.

Symbolically marked end

- ① RIN and army was sword, twin power in hand of British government, as Michael Fisher called it 'military fiscalism', so when army revolted it marked end
- ② It shook foundation as Moridula Mukherjee and Bayley points
  - ↳ a) revolution penetrated inside bureaucracy
  - ↳ b) how to stop upsurge, when stoppage machinery is paralysed.
- ③ 11 Feb 1946 RIN revolted, and on 19 Feb 1946, Clement Attlee broadcasted the desire of British government to send Cabinet mission for formation of Indian Constitution
- ④ other part of ~~the~~ bureaucracy impacted as Sumit Sarkar points, there was widespread

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apprehension among civil service that  
British authority was about to end  
eg. After August offer, government  
agreed to grant Dominion status

eg. Cripps mission was already sent  
during WWII

eg. Quit India movement, <sup>h</sup>now widespread  
revel, princely states joined, British  
army withdrawal from other states  
eg. Wavell breakdown Plan

⑤ as historian Sekhar Bandyopadhyay  
writes world war II has put a heavy  
burden ~~on~~ under which British was  
reeling, RIN revolt struck a chord  
in this

However still few things to note

- ↳ Mridula Mukherjee points despite RIN  
revolt British authority was intact
- ↳ Suppression of RIN by other forces brought  
from Madras, Gujarat shows foundation  
not so shaken
- ↳ civil services still several Britishers
- RIN revolt ended with mediation of  
Bardan Patel.

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INC made the demand of 'Swaraj' in Lucknow session, which was followed by Home Rule League movement for the demand of 'self government'

A manifestation of new line of political activities.

- ① Swarajists from starting was ~~more~~ more radical than moderate, they favoured new methods like direct political action, opposition of government orders eg. Annie Besant, Tilak who formed HRL
- ② Later after withdrawal of Non Cooperation movement following Chauri Chaura incident Congress politics was divided on issue of how to continue effort against government as mentioned by Bipin Chandra
- ③ Bipin Chandra points there emerged two line 'prochangers' represented by CR Das, Motilal Nehru who favoured new type of opposition which was joining legislature and constantly hampering its function
- ④ 2<sup>nd</sup> line was 'no changen' represented by Sardar Patel, Rajendra Prasad who wanted

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to continue non cooperation and non participation in election of 1923 under G.O.I Act 1919

⑤ Craya session question arised and Nocharge<sup>2</sup> won, then as Sankar unites, C.R.Das a Nehru resigned and found a new ~~org~~ organisation Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party, it was part of INC, accepted its principles, but only one thing was different was that, Swaraj party would take part in election

⑥ After ~~med~~ mediation from fail, as B. Chandra unites, Gandhi though not favoured election participation but he had no doubt in bonafide of swarajist, so after some time when danger of split like Surat Split loomed he came as mediator and abolished difference among NO a pro charger

⑦ Swarajist took part in election and entered legislature, they opposed govt on various issues like Public safety Bill, Trade dipute Bill, they also elected Vittalabhai Patel as 1<sup>st</sup> President of legislature.  
Swarajist strategy was different but worked well.

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Railway development in India begin in 1853 during Lord Dalhousie's time period

An instance of Private enterprise at Public risk as mentioned by Sabyasachi Bhattacharya

- ① Government guaranteed British Capital Investment at 5% rate
- ② Concession and lease of land granted for 99 years
- ③ Dadabhai Naoroji pointed it led to depletion of Indian surplus in form of profit,
- ④ Government was not investing in other areas like irrigation, Canal system as argued by R. C. Dutt, which could have ameliorated Indian on contrary Railway led British benefit

① British capital invested not Indian

② All machinery, railway line, tracks, wagons, parts etc. were imported to fulfil Manchester Capitalist desire

③ No technology transfer only few mechanics trained for maintenance

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## ⑤ Public suits (Bhattacharya pointed)

- ↳ environmental degradation due to smoke pollution
- ↳ Slippers manufacturing required cutting down large scale forest (around 30-35 sq hectare for 1 foot km)
- ↳ deforestation, dislocation of tribals, annexation of private farmland

## ⑥ sethar ~~pad~~ Bahadhyopadhyay pointed

- ↳ It helped immensely during 1857 revolt for quick transportation of army

However railway generated benefits

① It marked beginning of new mode of communication.

② As Goswami and Tomlinson pointed Railway proved a good source of Indian Capitalist investment during world war I and II time, TISCO supplied Iron & steel, benefited

③ It supported connecting hinterland to ports, helped Capitalist of Tea, Jute, Cotton industry.

As Sumit Sarkar pointed Railway's unintended benefit was immense

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Partha Chatterjee mentioned Indian nationalism was a different but derivative discourse from west.

As C.A. Bayley mentioned Indian national roots lie in soil, it manifested in different ways and it has a peculiar social base

### Social foundation

① Nationalism as mention by Sarkar and Guha can be seen in different section, ~~for~~

↳ eg ① tribal people were anti colonial in their own way eg. Munda uprising

② peasants during Bellan uprising (1870s), Pabna uprising (1860), 1857 revolt depicted anti colonial and patriotic expression [C.A. Dayley]

② However other historians view Indian nationalism in organised awakening and uprising of Indian National Congress (INC) & journalist & intellectuals

↳ eg. INC's social base, and intellectual

social base was narrow, mostly comprised upper caste Hindus (90%) [Sumit Sarkar] & out of which brahmins were majority.

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- ↳ upper caste landlord of Bengal who formed Landlord Society was narrow outlook
- ↳ similarly other initial organization like Bengal India Association, India Association, Indian Social Conference
- ↳ early reform movement like Arya Samaj, Young India, Dev Samaj, Servant of India Society, Brahmo Samaj were also elitist upper class educated people

## Policies & Program

- ① During two decades of its formation INC politics was dominated by moderates of moderate [S. Satkar]
- ② Their demand like representative institutions, abolition of dual system, secretary post, greater integration of educated Indian in administration etc.
  - ↳ Their demand reflected narrow bias, only demanded for educated people, no demand for masses like peasant, labour

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- ↳ wanted extension of Permanent Settlement for benefit of Lardlord
- ↳ denied Factory Act (1881, 1891) which tried to reduce working hours.
- ↳ None of these demands were met either as pointed by S. Bandhyopadhyay

- ③ Moderate methods were passive, no opposition of government, relied on petition, prayers, letters.
- ↳ e.g. send letter to British parliament for ~~etc~~ representative institutions
  - ↳ they send letter against Bengal Partition
  - ↳ None accepted, Bengal Partitioned in 1905

④ Journalist work

- ↳ Bengalee and Anand Bazar Patrika depicted atrocities of Indigo planters
- ↳ Tilak's Kesari and Maharatta preached swaraaj ideal
- ↳ Indu Prakash, Prabakaran promoted social reform, awakening
- ↳ Digdastan of Balitashtri Jambhka demanded abolition of press restriction

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⑤ INC's silence on anti cow killing riots led separation from muslim leaders, Muslim League emerged as anti INC organisation

⑥ Other aspects of Early Nationalism

↳ Mridula Mukherjee points their tendency to glorify ancient India & downgrade medieval led susm in secular fabric, Indians have to reap harsh result of this later

↳ divided sphere of action as pointed by P. Chatterjee

- ① outerworld - Contested area
- ② innerworld private sphere - ~~Not~~ Contested

⑦ There demand → like Rising Age of Civil Service exam, simultaneous exam, reduction in army expenditure non met

↳ However Drain Theory put forward by Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt was a major contribution of early nationalism

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James Augustus Hickey established first press Bengal Gazette marked beginning of Press revolution

### Contribution

① Raja Rammohun Roy established 'Sambad Koumudi' and 'Mirat-ul-Akbar' → demanded abolition of press regulations, abolition of sati practices.

② B.M. Malabari started 'India Spectator'

- ↳ preached widow marriage
- ↳ abolition of child marriage
- ↳ abolition discrimination against widows

↳ led passage of Age of Consent Act 1853 which raised age of marriage from 10 to 12

↳ Also William Bentick abolished sati in 1829

③ Balashantri Jambhakar who started Native India Journal Society, Scientific Society, Student Library

- ↳ Started press 'Digdarshan', 'Prabhakar'
- ↳ to preach social issues

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- ↳ demand education in english
- ↳ expansion of science, maths, Law etc.

## ④ Gopal Hari Deshmukh

- ↳ 'Lokहितwadi' journal
- ↳ Indu Prakash, Bryan Prakash, Hitechu
- ↳ to demand abolition of female infanticide.
- ↳ to demand child education.

Lord Mayo's Female Infanticide Prevention Act 1870 passed

## ⑤ Gopal Ganesh Agarkar

- ↳ started Ferguson College, Bengal Education Society
- ↳ ~~started~~ <sup>associated with</sup> journal 'Kesar'.
- ↳ argued for women education

Ishwan Chandra Vidyasagar also demanded female education through press → I.C. Vidyanagan himself associated with 39 girls

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School

- ↳ D.K. Kenky started first women university (1916)
- ↳ Lady Harding Medical College started in 1916

⑥ Bengalee under S.N. Banerjee and Amerit Bazar Patrika under Motilal Ghosh argued against Indigo Cultivation, its harsh aspect, slavery like situation  
↳ led to abolition of Indigo, after Indigo revolution of 1860

⑦ Hindoo Patriot, Swadeshi, 'Maharatta' depicted atrocities under Revenue System, famine of 1876-78 led establishment of Famine Commission (Richard Strachey Commission) and first Famine Code 1883 came

⑧ New India and Commonwealth of Annie Besant demand 'Swaraj'

⑨ 'Yugantar' of Bengal (Dacca Anushilan Samiti) promoted anti colonial sentiment

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through depicting atrocities, social issues reflected to unite people

- (10) Gandhi's started 'Young India' to preach social purity, nonviolence, discipline and awakening
- ↳ Gandhi demanded, through paper, to Kalaram temple protestor to withdraw movement and demand
  - ↳ Gandhi also criticised Bipinath Saha

- (11) 'Harijan' of Gandhi preached abolition of untouchability opening temples, wells for 'Dalits'

- (12) Women India Association started 'Stree Dharma' demanded education

Thus Indian literati and press forged sense of awakening and caused reform in administration

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Dr B.R Ambedkar represented aspiration of lower caste people during colonial time

Role and significance in nationalist movement  
Content

① Politicisation of Dalits and lower Caste

↳ eg. Mahar Satyagraha - publicly burnt 'manusmriti' that denounced untouchability aroused aspiration of Dalits

eg. supported Kabaram temple entry movement, Guruvayur movement  
eg. entering public tanks

② Abolition of untouchability which was a part of Non Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) (1920)

③ Formation of organisations

↳ eg. took part in All India Scheduled Caste Leaders' Conference

↳ founded All India Depressed Class Association

↳ later established All India Depressed Class Congress

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to promote cause of Dalits

- (4) Took part in politics and won renewed seat in Bombay Legislative Council
- (5) later form Independent Labour Party, Bahinikrit Mukarni Sabha
- (6) Demanded renewed seats from Simon Commission
- (7) Took part in nationalist movements
- (8) Framed Indian Constitution post independence

## Issues

- (1) Demanded separate electorate
    - 4 fought with Gandhiji for this at RTC
    - Yewada jail
    - 4 letter signed Poona Pact
  - (2) Demanded separation from Hindu thus splitting Hindu people
  - (3) Constantly projected INC as enemy and denied its action and nationalist strategies
  - (4) supported Britishers at RTC, GoI Act 1919, etc.
- Dr B.R. Ambedkar contribution for uplifting of Dalit is eternal.

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British Company from beigning was engaged in profit making by exporting Indian goods and raw, however after mid 18<sup>th</sup> cen, it caused widespread commercialisation of Indian agriculture.

### Commercialisation

- ① After destroying Indian handicrafts and firmly stabilising in Indian soil i.e. acquiring Diwani of Bengal, Awadh etc. Company focused on transporting raw materials [Sugar, Base]
- ② Tea plantation was established in Assam to reduce dependence on China, ~~only~~ British capital was allowed and Immigration Act was passed for cheap supply of labour.
- ③ Indigo cultivation started, as British found indigo cheap alternative in European market.
- ④ Cotton cultivation in Deccan.
- ⑤ Jute cultivation in Bengal, Bihar and Sugarcane cultivation in North India.
- ⑥ Cherab Canal Colony for rice cultivation.

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## Factors

- ① Industrial Revolution in Britain  
Started in 1760s, during reign of Charles X William IV, which led rise in demand for raw cotton in Lancashire mills, Birmingham, Leeds etc.
- ② Jute demand was rose in Scotland  
Dundee mills, Sugata Bose also pointed company favoured jute cultivation in India due to favourable condition like high humidity, water etc.
- ③ Tea plantation due to Chinese government banning Company from trade in opium, also high demand for Tea in Europe
- ④ Capitalist desire to invest in India is met by giving them permission  
eg. Charter Act 1833 abolished Company's monopoly, allowed full scale colonisation of India mentioned by Sumit Sarkar

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- ⑤ Decline in handicraft production prompted by early nationalist like Naoroji, Company was to look out for other export, thus commercialisation favoured.
- ⑥ Spice Island was controlled by Dutch so Company decided to pay attention on cotton, saltpeter, sugar, etc.
- ⑦ Opium farming as it was highly in demand in China
- ⑧ Ultimately, Company's desire to control Indian revenue, extract as much as possible

## Consequences

- ① Famines due to reduction in food crops  
 failure of foodgrains production  
 i.e. famine of 1766-67 Bengal  
 famine of 1876-78, 1901-03,  
 1943 famine
- ② Pauperisation and poverty  
 Early nationalist like Dadabhai Naoroji,  
 M.G. Ranade argued that Capitalist  
economy did not favour Indian farmer

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as money extracted by Company, leave nothing to farmer

③ Sugata Bose argued that cultivation favoured British Capitalist, all the Capital was British, thus interest was safeguarded by Chamber of Commerce, Indian Capitalist ignored

④ S. Banerjee also points that Indian hardly get Capital for investment in plantation.

- ↳ Laissez faire favoured English
- ↳ Emigration Act 1817

⑤ Social uprisings ↳ Chenab upsurge

- ↳ Indigo Rebellion 1860 ↳ Kuka revolt
- ↳ Pabna uprisings 1878
- ↳ Deccan uprisings (1873) ↳ Cotton boom bust
- ↳ Champaran satyagraha (1917)

Tirthankar Roy argued did not mean rich becoming richer or poor poorer, <sup>age</sup> but slow rise, but not a very happy state either, at independence 80% pop was foodgrain, between 1900-45 irrigation doubled but only in absolute terms.

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British East India Company formed in 1599,  
granted charter by Queen to trade in East,  
began its colonial invasion with Bengal  
Campaign (1757, 1764)

Occupation of Bengal 1740 to 1765

- Company got 'Magna Carta' from Faruksiyar to trade freely in India without need to pay custom duty  
↳ under the system, Company issued Dumtak to its traders/merchants to do duty free trade
- As power of Mughal emperor waned, Bengal became autonomous, new autonomous governor or 'nawab' of Bengal presented misuse of 'Dumtak' by Company officials, which led to extortion of farmers.
- On pretext of revolt by local officers of government, Company already fortified its establishment, baught villagers near Kolkata Calcutta.

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- When abuse of dastak went high and niz nawab demanded strict action against such officials Company denied, also Company armed its factory, which enraged nawab
- Nawab marched his army and seized factory, its workers mostly britishers were captivated and put in Black Prison called BlackHole Incident
- There was already intrigue within nobility of Bengal administration
  - ↳ Mir Jafar wanted to seize power
  - ↳ local trader like Jagath Seth wanted to remove Sirajuddaula?
- Army arrived from Madras, British and in Battle of Plassey (1757), British army defeated Sirajuddaula
  - ↳ Mir Jafar's contingent did not support Sirajuddaula
  - ↳ Sirajuddaula was put to death
  - ↳ Mir Jafar was put on throne

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- 4 The game was indemnity of £4 million
- ↳ Company Officers were rewarded
- 4 Company got Diwani of Bengal and Bihar
- 4 Robert Clive initially leave it under Md Reza Khan, Nawab official
- 4 right to duty free trade in Bengal & Bihar
- 4 Sekhar Bandhyopadhyay points ~~also~~ <sup>before</sup> bullions were imported into India for products but not Diwani of Bengal financed for export & bullion exported.
- 4 Lord Clive started recruiting 'sepoys' Indian people as soldier under British Command, also a highly trained Royal Army from British was maintained
- ⊙ Mir Jafar didnot like the British interference in administration, so he tried to do away with, he instigated Dutch who fought Battle of Hoogly (1758), but lost at hand of British Command, soon Jafar was replaced by Cousin Mir Kasim.

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- Mir Kasim also did not like British interference, misuse of dastak by British merchants, but he could not abolish dastak, so to make for it, he abolished duties all together to the disfavor of Company (sumit Jan Kan)
  - Company didn't like this act and replaced him with Mir Jafar again, Kasim fled to form a united front against British Company of Shah Alam II, <sup>Mughal</sup> emperor, ~~British~~ <sup>Sugaulddiala</sup> governor of Awadh
  - In Battle of Buxar (1764)
    - ↳ Mir Jafar's command defeated by highly disciplined and better equipped British force under Lord Clive
    - ↳ Treaty of Ahmedabad (1765)
      - ↳ British recognized Shah Alam II as Mughal emperor, and promised to protect
      - ↳ Emperor gave Diwani of Awadh to Company
      - ↳ Regent placed in Awadh
      - ↳ Diwani of Bengal and Bihar to Company
      - ↳ Nizam of payment to Company by nizam
- Occupation of Bengal after Buxar war a turning point in Indian history.

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© Ranajit Guha argued that tribal and peasant uprising of 19<sup>th</sup> cen. was an expression of nationalism

Subaltern nationalism

① Sumit Sankar has shown how tribal uprising of 19<sup>th</sup> cen was marked by regional aspiration, awareness of source of oppression, and character to drive out outsiders

eg. Santhal uprising (1855) against British interference, monopoly land officials who were introduced in Jangal mahal, Chottanagpur area

② Ranajit Guha pointed tribals showed features to revive tradition of freedom

eg. Munda uprising (1899) was particularly anti colonial

③ Armed uprising and against Britishen

eg. Ahom uprising (1830), Bhils uprising (1830), Chauri uprising

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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④ Awakening and new spirit, organisations

- ↳ eg. Ghangam uprising
- ↳ eg. Kond uprising (1870)
- ↳ eg. Konda Dora uprising

⑤ Assimilation with Gandhian movement

- ↳ eg. Forest Satyagraha against Forest Act 1878
- ↳ eg. ~~Rev.~~ Civil Disobedience Movement in Central India's forest areas.

### Issues

- ① No organised approach eg. Kolis upsurge,
    - ↳ Kolis upsurge were sporadic
  - ② Lack of literature for awakening
  - ③ armed upsurge against Gandhian movement
  - ④ Individual motives not always against British as pointed by P.T. Marshall
    - ↳ eg. Santhal for Khuntkarti
    - ↳ Ladkari for employment
    - ↳ Chaur for homeland etc.
- Despite limitations, tribal upsurge represent subaltern nationalism

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5  
②

Congress of Berlin (1878) was presided by  
Bismarck and it altered the terms of earlier  
Treaty signed by Russia

Peace with honour

- ① Bulgaria was divided into three parts  
one part went to Russia, other Turkey,  
remaining identified independent
- ② Bosnia-Herzegovina became autonomous  
under supervision of Austria
- ③ Greece identified as independent so does  
Serbia, Romania and Eastern Romenia
- ④ Dardanelles open to all country, <sup>neighbourhood</sup> ~~at~~  
country forbid to militarize it
- ⑤ Black sea open to all vessel which  
included British
- ⑥ Big power collectively guaranteed  
integrity of Turkey
- ⑦ Permitted 'Scramble for Africa', Germans  
got south west, East Coast

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## Issues

- ① Austria given Bosnia Herzegovina they Serbia was deprived of access to Adriatic, this led Serbia hostile to Austria, indirect cause of world war I
- ② Congress fueled, justified colonisation policy, thus fulfilling ambition of later ruler of Germany Kaiser William II
- ③ Bulgaria divided
- ④ Turkey restored over Balkans was a negation of nationalist sentiment of Balkans, it led to Balkan wars
- ⑤ Scramble for Africa
  - ↳ Economic exploitation of Africa
  - ↳ slavery
  - ↳ dependency
  - ↳ poverty, drought & famine in Africa

Berlin Congress (1878) marked a significant political turnpoint, where Bismarck sided Austria against Russia.

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Declaration of Independence (1776) drafted by  
Thomas Jefferson became guiding spirit of  
American Constitution (1780s)

Drafting of American Constitution (A.C.)

① Philadelphia Convention attended by all  
Colonies representative drafted Constitution  
under guidance of Thomas Jefferson,

② Founding fathers were enlightened people  
and foundational features were already  
discussed

eg. John Locke ideas → Natural rights  
of human like right to live,  
property, speech etc

eg. Voltaire's → religious freedom

eg. Montesquieu's → separation of power

Rousseau → Republic, democratic  
setup, election etc.

eg. English Rights of Citizen (Magna Carta)

③ A.C. provided for a Federal polity

④ Divided subjects between Federal Government

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and State government

- ⑤ Separation of Power between Executive, Legislature and Judiciary
- ⑥ Independent Judiciary, separate for Federal Law and State Law
- ⑦ Government headed by President who would also be head of state
- ⑧ Legislature would be bicameral, upper house (Senate) and lower house (House of Representatives)
- ⑨ Fundamental rights
  - ↳ Right to speech, press, property
  - ↳ Right to religion, secular policy
  - ↳ Right to keep arms, freedom of movement
  - ↳

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①

Stalin's policy and communist party victory in Eastern Europe post world war (WW) II caused Iron Curtain

### Iron Curtain

- ① Victory of Communist part in Poland in 1946 followed by Romania, Bulgaria, ~~Bels~~ Czechoslovakia etc.



- ② Due to fear of rise of communism, Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan (1949) was announced
- ③ Communist countries viewed Marshall Plan as anti Communist thus on Stalin's order they refused to accept European Economic Recovery Aid.
- ④ Stalin announced Cominform and COMECON to counter Marshall Plan and to integrate Communist Economy on line of USSR.

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- (5) Western Germany under USA united and single currency and parity announced
- (6) Stalin refused to unite Germany and Berlin Blockade erected
- (7) This caused first tension among European, thus they formed NATO a mutual defence bloc
- (8) Stalin formed Warsaw Pact and Iron Curtain completed.
- This curtain shattered in Revolution of 1990s

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Under Sykes-Picot Agreement (1916)

Palentine became a British Protectorate

Circumstances of withdrawal

- ① Moved by heavy burden of world war II expenses and indebtedness to USA
- ② Britain already spend 300 million on providing safety of Palestinians
- ③ Pressure from Arab national, UN charter and anticolonial movement in world
- ④ Rising disturbances in Palestine

Circumstances of Arab Jewish violence

- ① Since British Protectorate Jewish began to arrive in Palestine, they viewed it as their homeland, formed Zionist organization to promote travel to Palestine
- ② Before Hitler's hamdown, Jewish trickled slowly, they established schools, college, bought home, helped other, Arabs could not match, they began resentment.

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- ③ Hitler's violence and worldwar II (wwII) atrocities, large no. of Jewish began to arrive,
- ④ Balfour Declerthion also supported Jewish homeland in Palestine
- ⑤ During wwII a ship with 1 lakh Jewish refugee was marked to enter in Palestine USA pressurized to allow them, but arabs rose against, its refusal to entry, enraged Jewish after all they faced so much in hands of Hitler, they started terrorist attack, blowed Hotel of British,
- ⑥ Thus both side started violent activities, British asked UN for help, UN decided to divide Palestine between Jewish and Arab, both rejected plan
- ⑦ After British withdrawal in 1948, all Arab states like Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon attacked Israel  
Despite weak position, Israel emerged victorious, but had to face several warfare by arab nationalist.

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⑤

Jean Jaques Rousseau was a French Philosopher  
of 18<sup>th</sup> cen whose influenced on French  
Revolution, Karl Marx is visible

Help in rise of French Revolution (1789) (F.R.)

① According to Taine, Roustan and Dupont  
Rousseau influenced French bourgeoisie  
with his ideal

↳ Discourse on the origin of inequality,  
but forward idea of man made artificial  
inequality, aristocratic privilege  
of ancien regime

↳ The Social Contract put forward a  
notion of idea that no law is  
applicable unless approved by people

↳ Also idea of Republic, 'General Will',  
'Democratic rights' drew  
revolutionary sentiments e.g. Robespierre,  
Abbe Sieyès etc

② Ranjan Chakrabarti writes French  
philosopher like Rousseau did not live

to see the revolution to direct leading of revolution but their principles ignited people who then took up arms

③ French Revolution led by Peasants and Bourgeoisie demanded equality, liberties and economic freedom, as Cobden writes 'Privileges were enemy, equality was the aim' was inspired by Rousseau's ideals.

④ Secret clubs like Jacobins, Cordeliers, Girondins etc. discussed Rousseau's work

⑤ Rousseau's concept 'Earth belong to All' was stark contrast to American Regime in which first two estate dominated land and taxes (till, tithe)

Other reasons were price rise, food shortage, aristocratic revolt, weak leadership of Louis XVI etc

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Lenin guided Bohrevik revolution oct 1917  
which led the birth of world's first  
Communist state

Father of socialism

- ① Lenin or Ulynov was an educated person, he studied Law from Moscow university, and later studied communism and marxism
- ② During crackdown on Communist by Pyotr Stolypin, Lenin and other Communist were expelled from Russia
- ③ He formed his own socialist ideology
  - ↳ abolition of capitalism and private property
  - ↳ establishment of workers state
  - ↳ worker take control of management
  - ↳ land will be collectivized, farm labour will be accumulated, no production for sell, but for distribution among people on per their contribution, by the state.
  - ↳ abolition of private landholding or private enterprise.

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- 4 State took over administration
- 4 single party leadership
- 4 Communist election through Soviets

- 4 ~~Organ~~ Lenin denounced scramble for Africa as a result of capitalism
- 4 end of exploitation of men

## Organiser of revolution

- ① After March Revolution of 1917, Menshevik party under bourgeoisie came to power, they abolished all press restriction, allowed expatriates communists to return
- ② Lenin, Trotsky, and other Communist arrived, Unpopularity of March Rev was evident
  - 4 First they did not stop the war but fought with renewed vigour
  - 4 Second no attention paid on food shortage
- ③ Lenin made his <sup>Page</sup> base at Petrograd

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- and started revolution, Trotsky overthrew Alexander government and led socialist occupy administration
- (4) established first socialist state, but this was followed by civil war (1917-21) Lenin, & Trotsky had to show their metal to save organization
- (a) He signed Treaty of Brest Litovsk with Germany 1918 concluded war, though Russia lose Baltic states but for Lenin no sacrifice was greater than to save Revolution [Ranjan Chakrabarti]
- (b) Richard Pipes writes that after Lenin and Trotsky organised 'Red Army' which fought bravely and defeated combined army of Landlords, Bourgeois, Allied nations (viz Czechoslovakia & Britain) which was called 'white Army'
- (c) withdrawal of Allied nation helped Lenin
- (d) Stalin defended Tsarevich and organised journal for spread of Communism.

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## New Russian Society

- ① Lenin according to his policy abolishes private property, land was seized & collectivised, all resources like Tractor, Cattle, goats etc. belonged to state
- ② workers became managers, <sup>rejected</sup> foreign loan
- ③ However, as Rangan Chakrabarti pointed, it created new problems, agriculture production reduced, production in factory decreased due to inefficient worker's management.
- ④ Lenin brought New Economic Policy 1921
  - ↳ it allowed small scale private undertaking
  - ↳ Instead of snatching whole farm produce, a tax was fixed on agriculture
  - ↳ foreign investment was allowed and they were guaranteed protectionThough this marked ~~departure~~ departure from Socialism, but it was temporary arrangement and it boosted economy

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⑥

Charles Dickens writes 'It was the best of times, it was the worst of times' about French Revolution (F.R.)

### Main Phases of F.R.

① Philosophical development and emergence of intellectuals

↳ philosophers like Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu brought new ideas of 'Democratic rights', 'equality', 'freedom, liberty etc.

↳ birth of societies like Jacobin, Girondins etc.

↳ new enlightened people like Turgot, Neumor, Drienne emerged who favoured economic freedom

② Aristocratic Revolt

↳ Due to French involvement in American war of independence (1776-83), and failure of food crops, and succession widespread economic crisis ensued in French society. [Michelet]

↳ food shortage was common problem in

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rural society

- ↳ In such economic crisis Louis XVI appointed Turgot, who favoured abolition of royal monopoly, uniform taxation on aristocracy, ~~to~~
- ↳ he was opposed by aristocracy so Louis XVI brought Neumoun, who proposed same reform, same rejection, in such series in end Louis XVI brought Brinne who again proposed unifor tax
- ↳ However Parlement declared taxation is levied by Estate General a not King, so new King-Judiciary conflict started
- ↳ Result was aristocracy <sup>in</sup> collusion with first and 3<sup>rd</sup> estate decided to bring Estate General to deny taxation policy, however issue was when 3<sup>rd</sup> estate demanded vote per capita & strength equal to first ~~and~~ <sup>second</sup>
- ↳ In end Louis XVI backed from taxation and ~~allow~~ Estate General, This is known as called Aristocratic Revolt, ~~then~~.

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aristocracy himself started F.A.

## ③ Estate General and F.R. (June 1789)

- ↳ E.G. was called, third estate was double in strength and came with widespread grievances of their people
- ↳ on question of vote per capita, division came forth, King shut the door close,
- ↳ Third estate led by Abbesses and Mirabeau declared themselves Nation Assembly and called for creation of a Constitution
- ↳ They brought Declaration of the Rights of Men & Citizen (Freedom of speech, economic freedom, liberty, right to property, education etc.)

## ④ Fall of Bastille (July 1789)

- ↳ ~~the~~ victory over June 1789 was overjoyed over Paris, and countryside but it was short lived, King abolished Neumor and called Army
- ↳ enraged by absences, people entered Bastille fort, killed prison guard, looted arms,
- ↳ Bastille fall was a watershed in French history, King was forced to abide by

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revolutionaries, he recalled army, reinstated Neumer and National Commune was formed under Labrousse to protect revolution

### ⑤ National Convention and Constitution

↳ Formed in 1792 which provided a unicameral legislature,

↳ British type Liberal <sup>Democratic</sup> monarchy came into being France

↳ It abolished Privileges, distributed land to peasants who were suffering from 'Great Fear' in countryside  
Reign of Terror

### ⑥ Reign of Terror and Dictatorship of

Robespierre

↳ He instituted his dictatorship through Public Safety Committee and Revolutionary Tribunals ↳ anti-revolutionary was killed or

censured ↳ meanwhile Louis XVI was guillotined ↳ France army had to fight Austria, Prussia to save revolution  
↳ Robespierre was guillotined in 1793

⑦ France passed to Directory ⑧ Napoleon monarchy  
'F.R. (1789) enriched literature'

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Karl Marx gave new direction into Socialism philosophical movement with his Communist Manifesto (Feb 1848) and Das Capital (Three Vol.)

Influence of German Hegelianism

① Dialectic method

Thesis  $\leftrightarrow$  Antithesis  
↓  
Synthesis

- ↳ Marx use it vigorously to arrive at socialist philosophy
- ↳ He used in economic history of world that world's events like warfare, Capitalism, all guided for economic term
- ↳ eg. if capitalism use labour of workers more why don't they share benefit and there was money but money ~~was~~ comes from earth which belong to all
- ↳ Marx internationalisation of socialism to promote discussion on marxism to enrich it ↳ Marx and Friedrich

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Engels discussion and argumentation

② Considering human as end not means

- ↳ Marx used it to justify worker's take over of industry
- ↳ Capitalist treat worker as mean to achieve goal.

③ Self actualisation and growth of self

- ↳ Marx introspection is clearly visible in negative several aspects of socialism itself like utopian ideologies.

Influence of French Socialism

① Ideas of Charles Fourier and St-Simon

- ↳ state responsibility to guarantee employment
- ↳ welfare state, cooperative society
- ↳ end of exploitation
- ↳ National workshop for job
- ↳ better working condition

↳ Marx socialism used empirical evidences to justify its philosophy.