

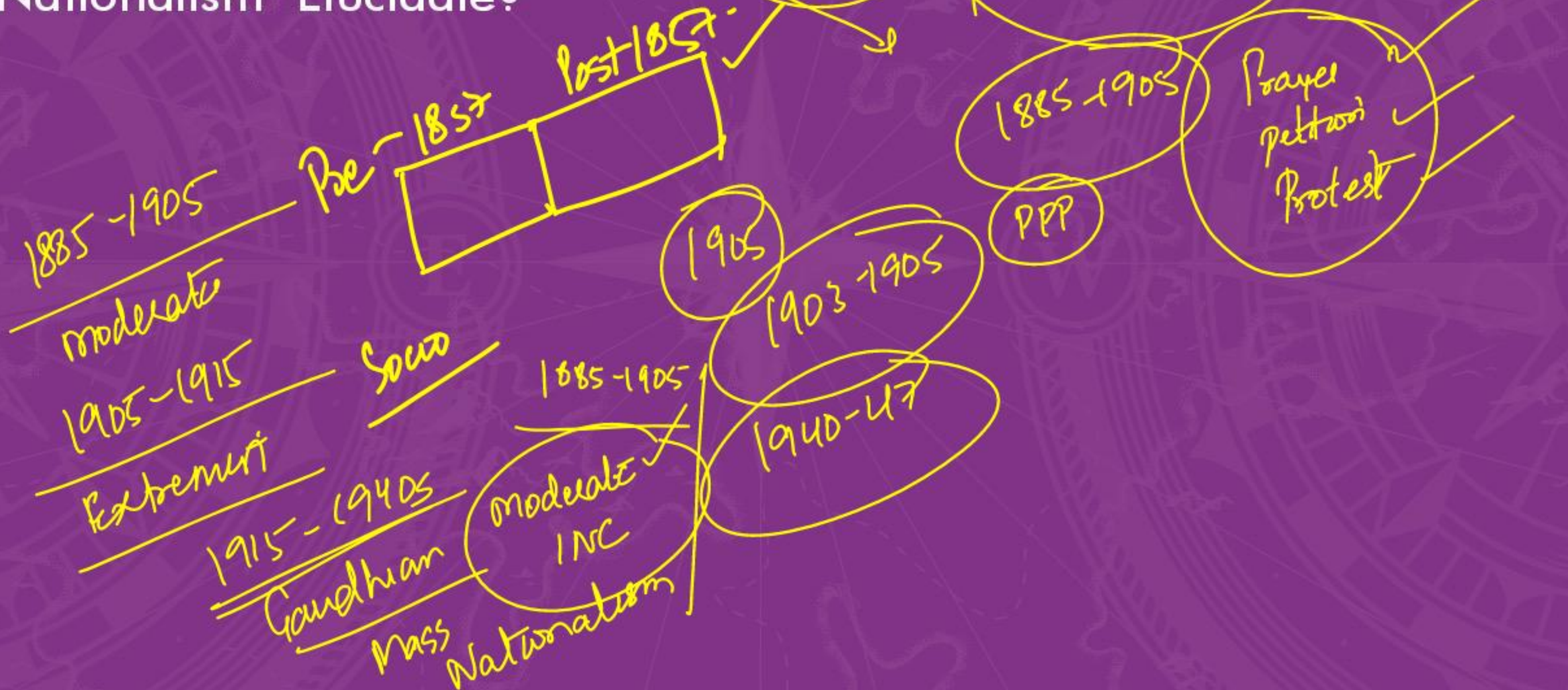
TARGET MAINS 2022 ✓

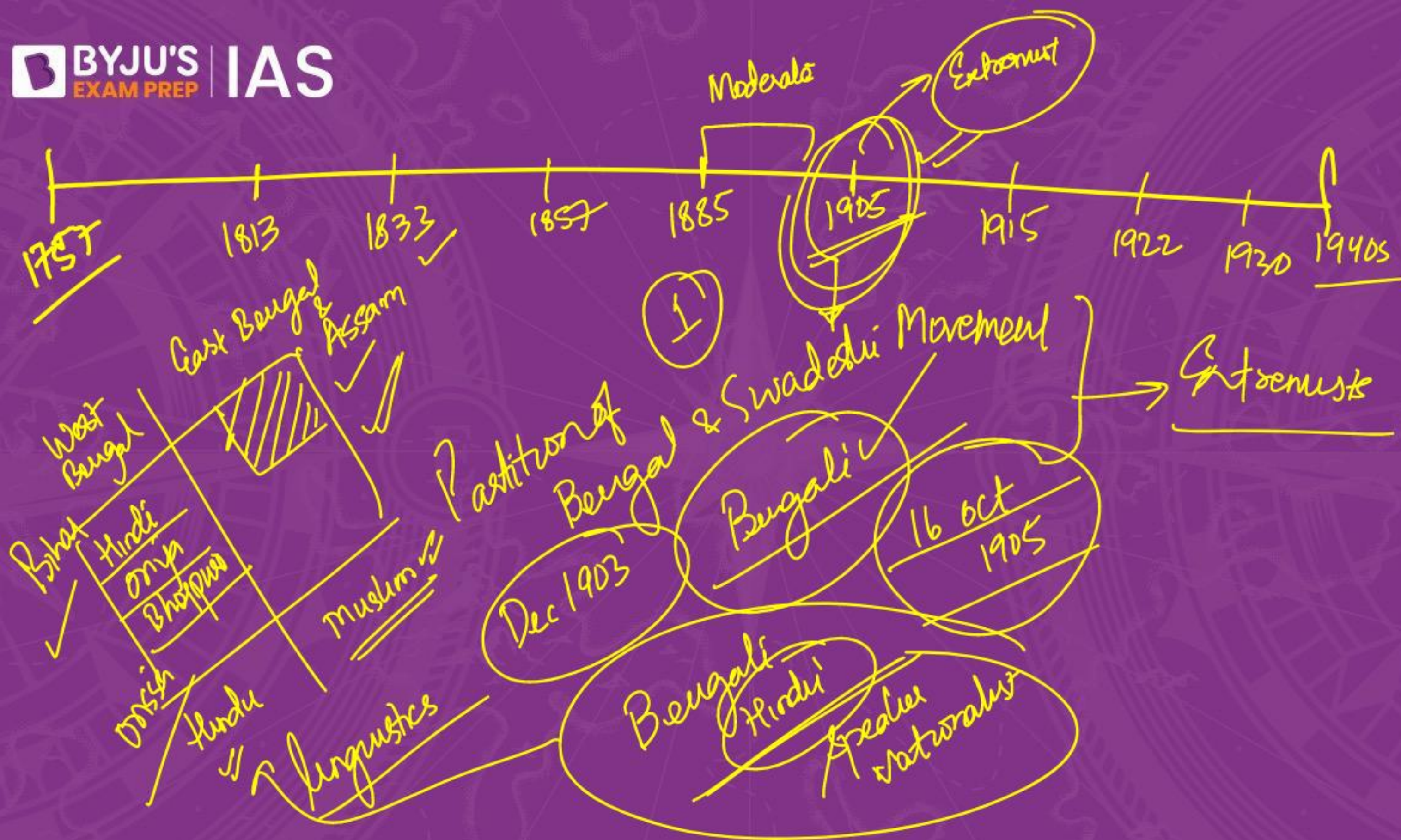
GST

CSE MAINS QUESTIONS DISCUSSION

MODERN INDIA ✓

Q1. "The (Swadeshi Movement) marked a new phase in Indian Nationalism" Elucidate?





150-250 words

Introduction

Para Swadeshi - Partition of Bengal
Curzon → ? → WB | EB



Body

Points

- Phase IV - Moderate → P P P → Mahatma
- Features of Swadeshi → Boycott, National Education, Samities, Cultural, Enterprise
- Boycott
- Extremist

Alma Shakti
Swadeshi

Conc

Para

The Swadeshi as demonstrated above did make a change in Indian nationalism. Therefore, India

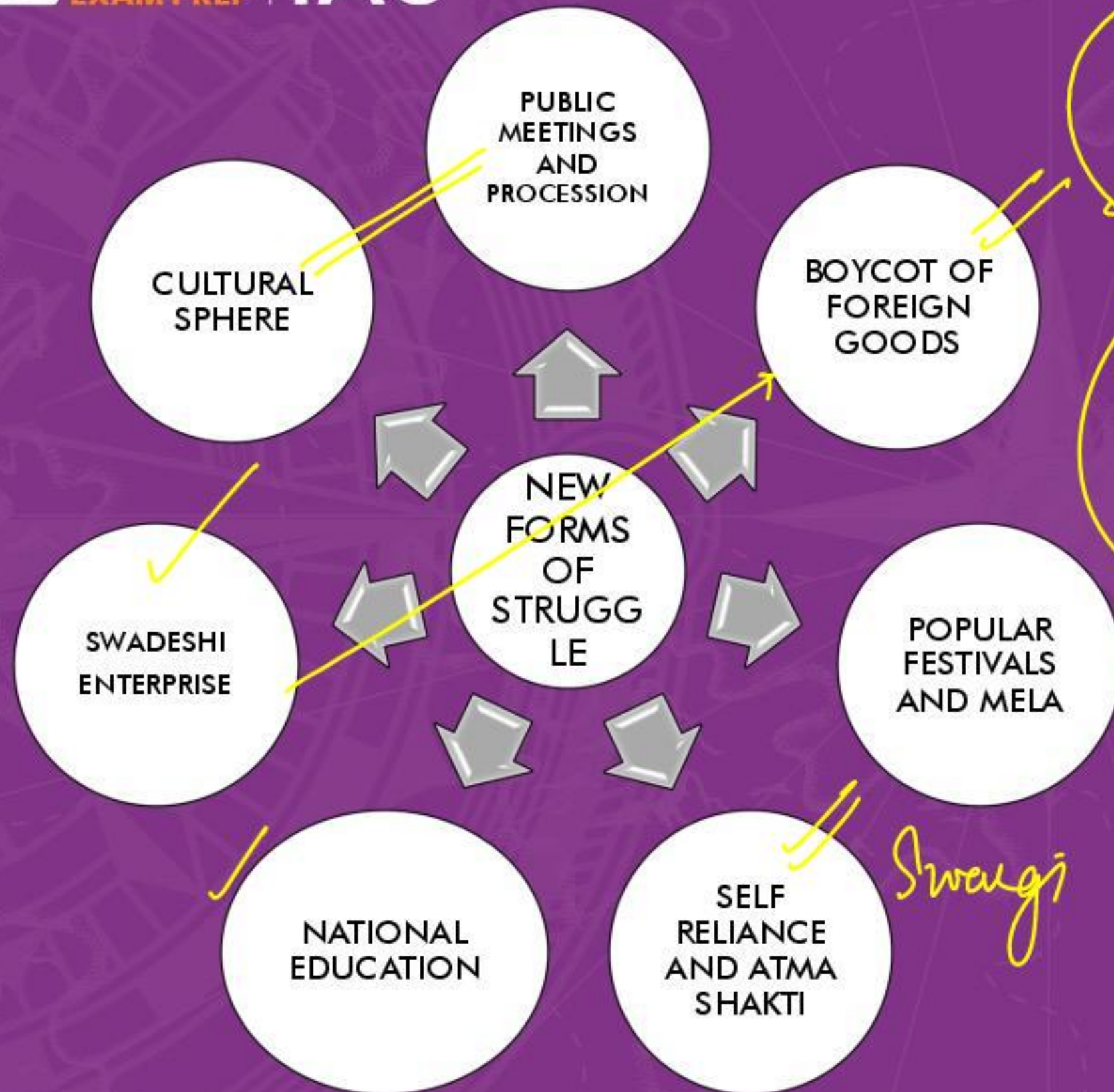


Answer:

Introduction: Discuss the context of the Swadeshi Movement- The Partition of Bengal and how it produced popular reaction

Body

- The prelude to the swadeshi movement was Moderate Politics
- Shortcomings of Moderate Politics and the need to move beyond prayer and petition
- Salient Features of the Swadeshi Programme.



Conceptual

20%

150 words
250 words

Swargi

Conclusion:

The new vocabulary, methods and trends which were introduced; how it changed the contours of the national movement

Restate the Question
as an answer

1903-1905

Pal
Pal

1906

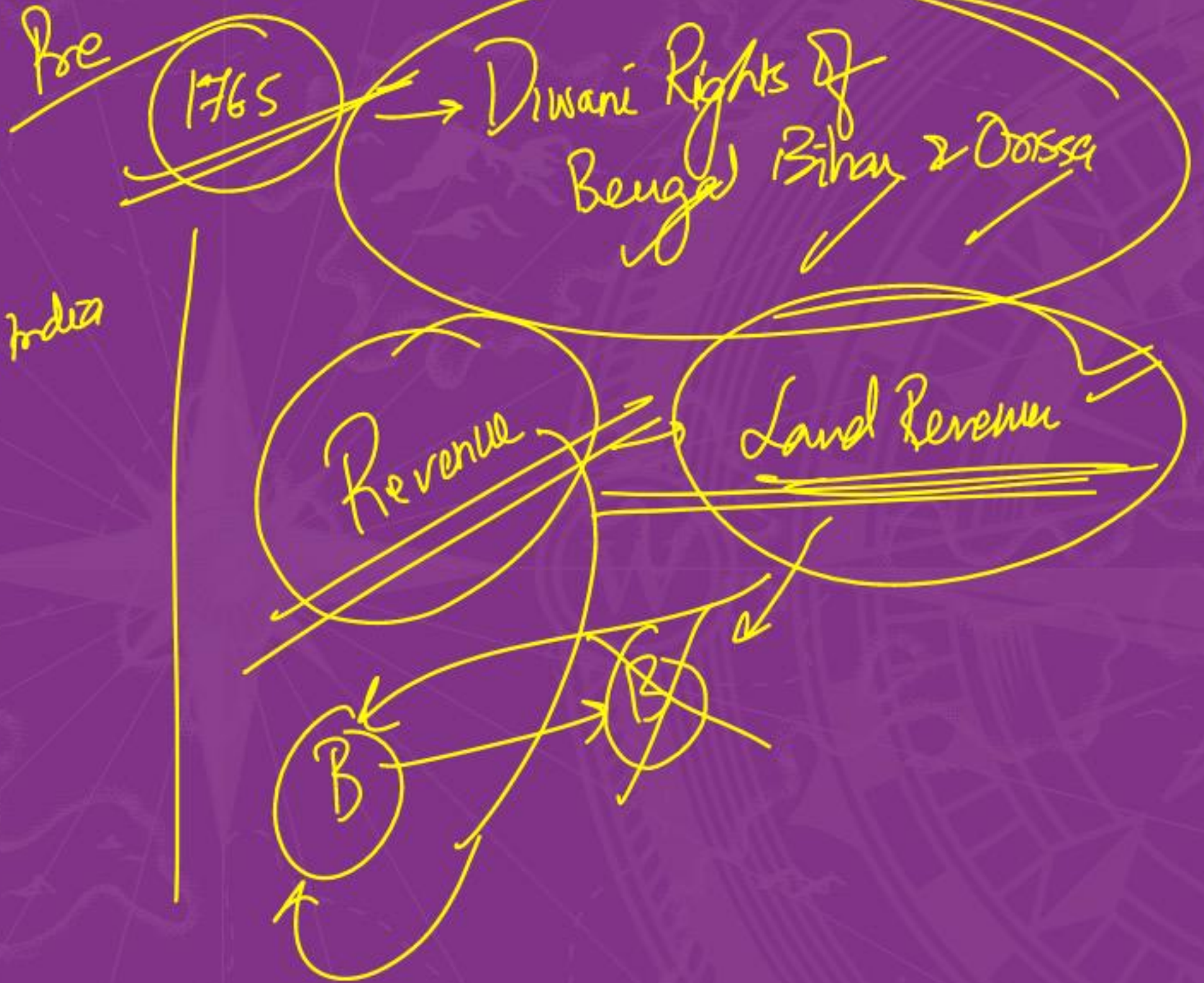
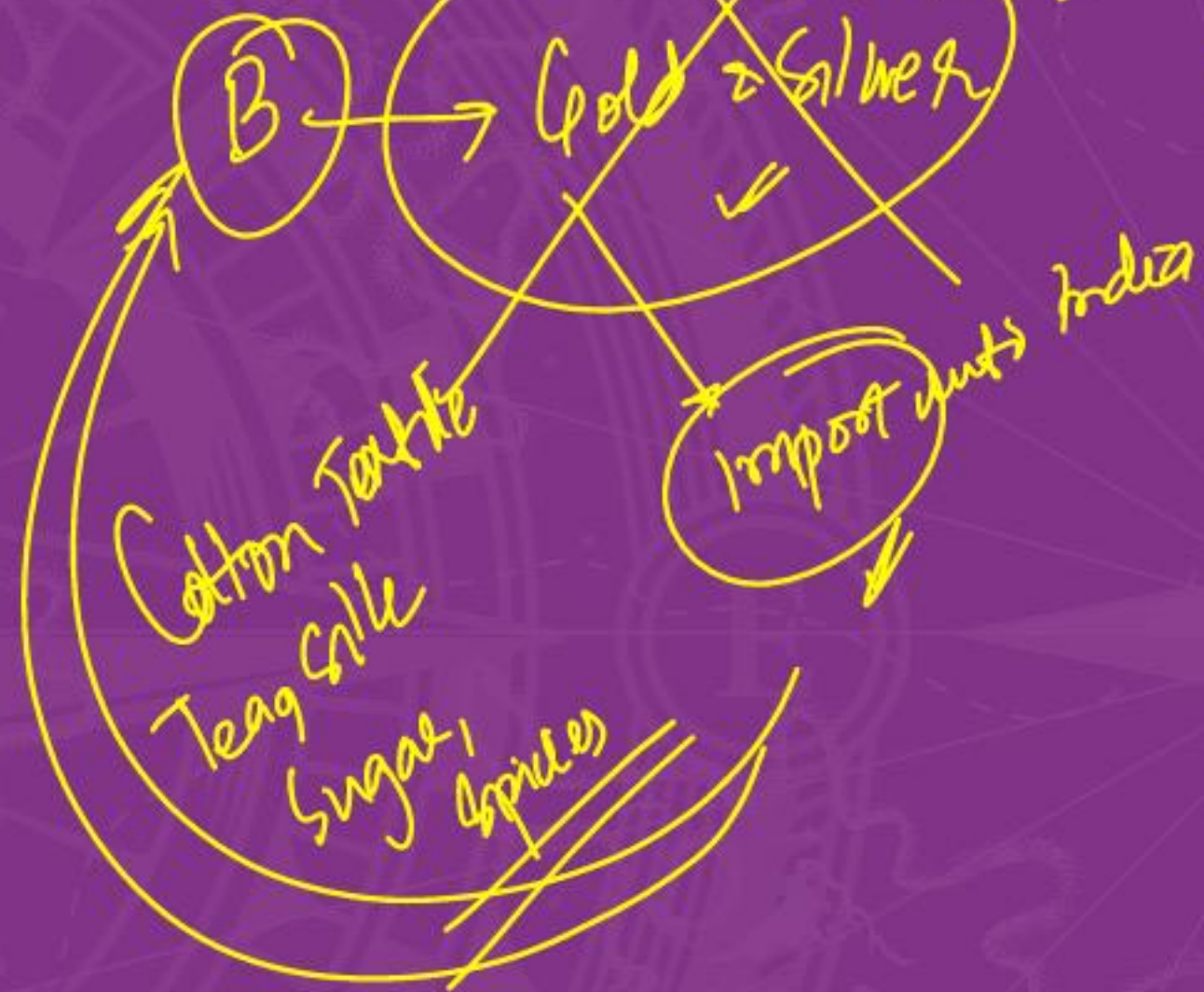
Elaborate

20 words

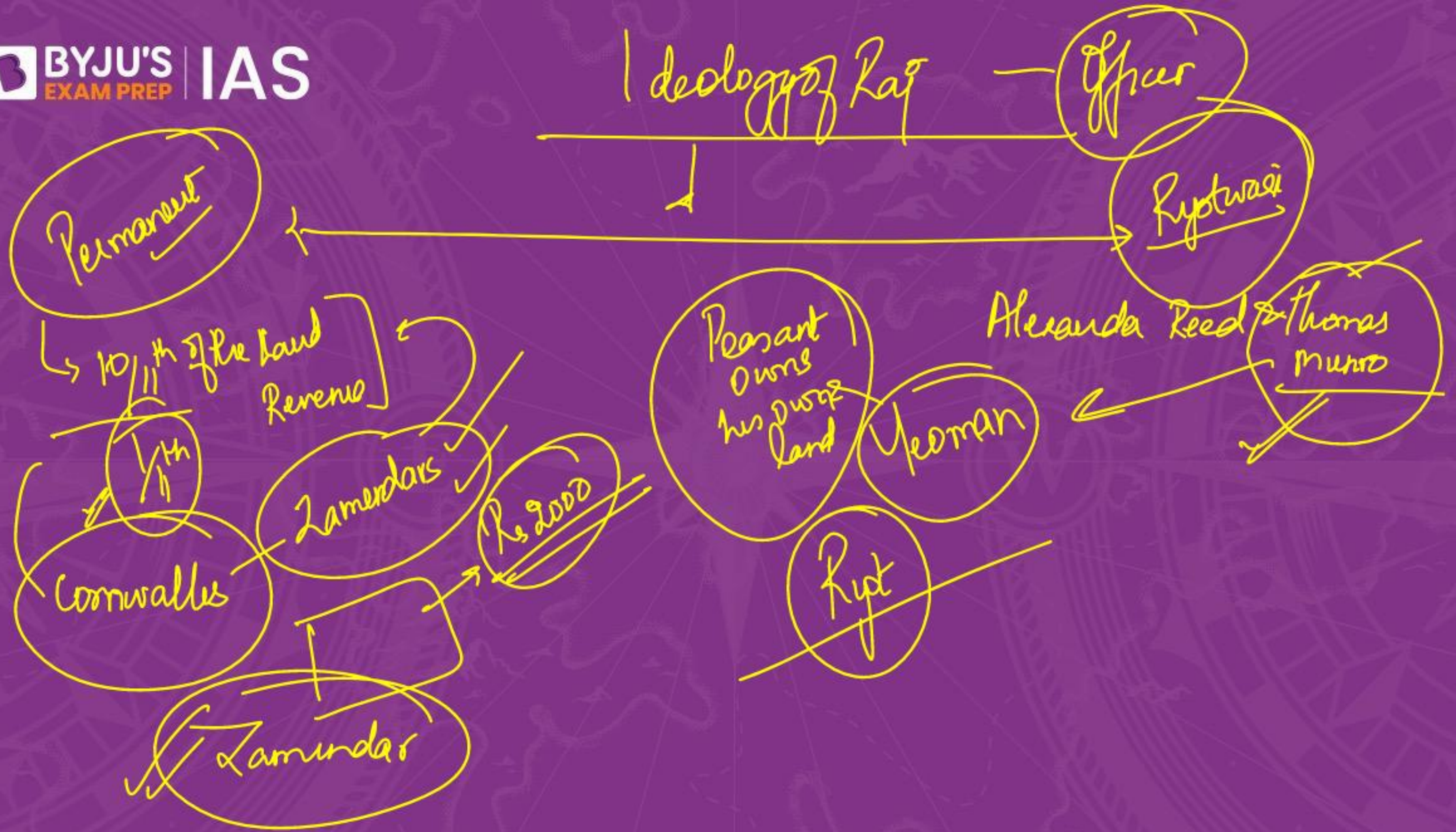
Q2. The Permanent settlement and the Ryotwari settlement represent two different spectrum of the ideology of the Raj. Comment?

Land Revenue settlements
Deindustrialization
Commercialization
Drain of wealth

Economic
History of British Raj



1 Ideology of Raj



Intro - [Land Revenue → Diwani Rights → British
export of gold & silver X]

Body - [• Lamindari/Permanent (10th 11th) → Laminder (10th 11th)
• Ryotwari → Peed Munro → Rust (logic behind the Zamindari) → Peasants
Peasants]

Comment?

Core

Yes, these two Settlement represent two diff
specimens of
Ideology of the Raj

Answer

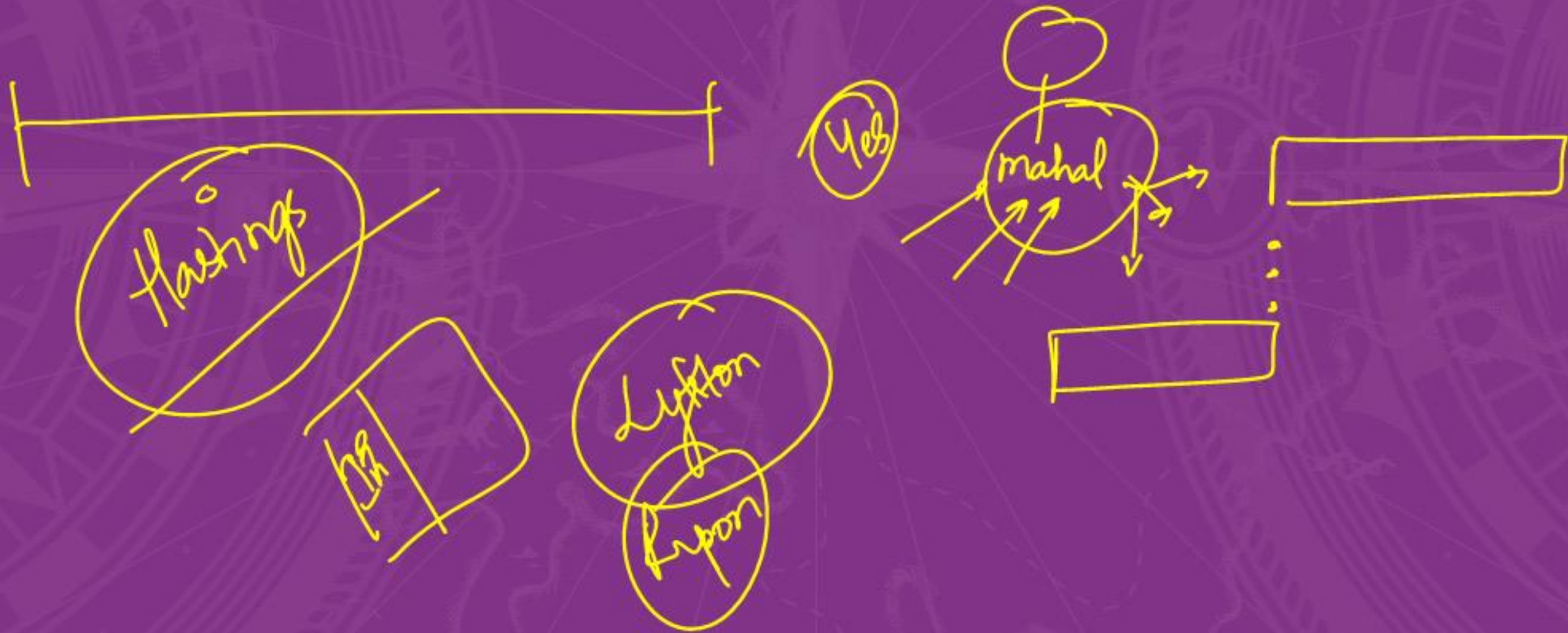
Introduction: The East India Company was mainly concerned with acquiring Indian goods for sale in Europe. After the conquest of Bengal it hoped that it would no longer have to import this bullion into India: instead, it would collect taxes from its Indian subjects and use the surplus over its local expenditures to buy goods that would be exported to Europe.

Body

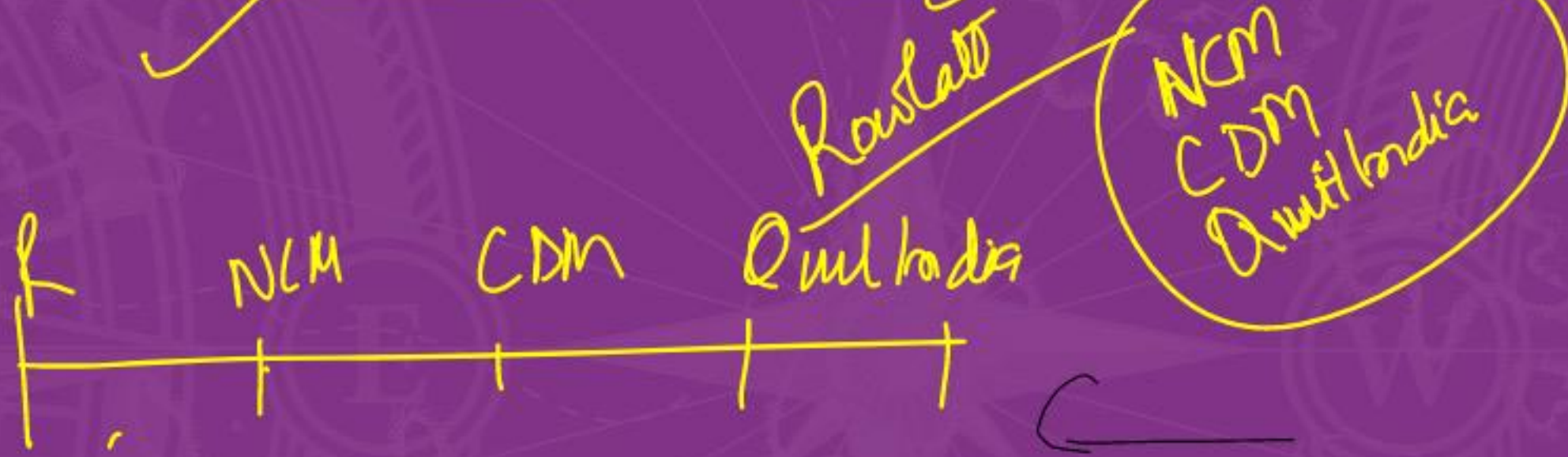
- Basic features of the Permanent Settlement
- The Cornwallis logic of settling with the zamindars
- Features of the Ryotwari Settlement
- Thomas Munro's understanding

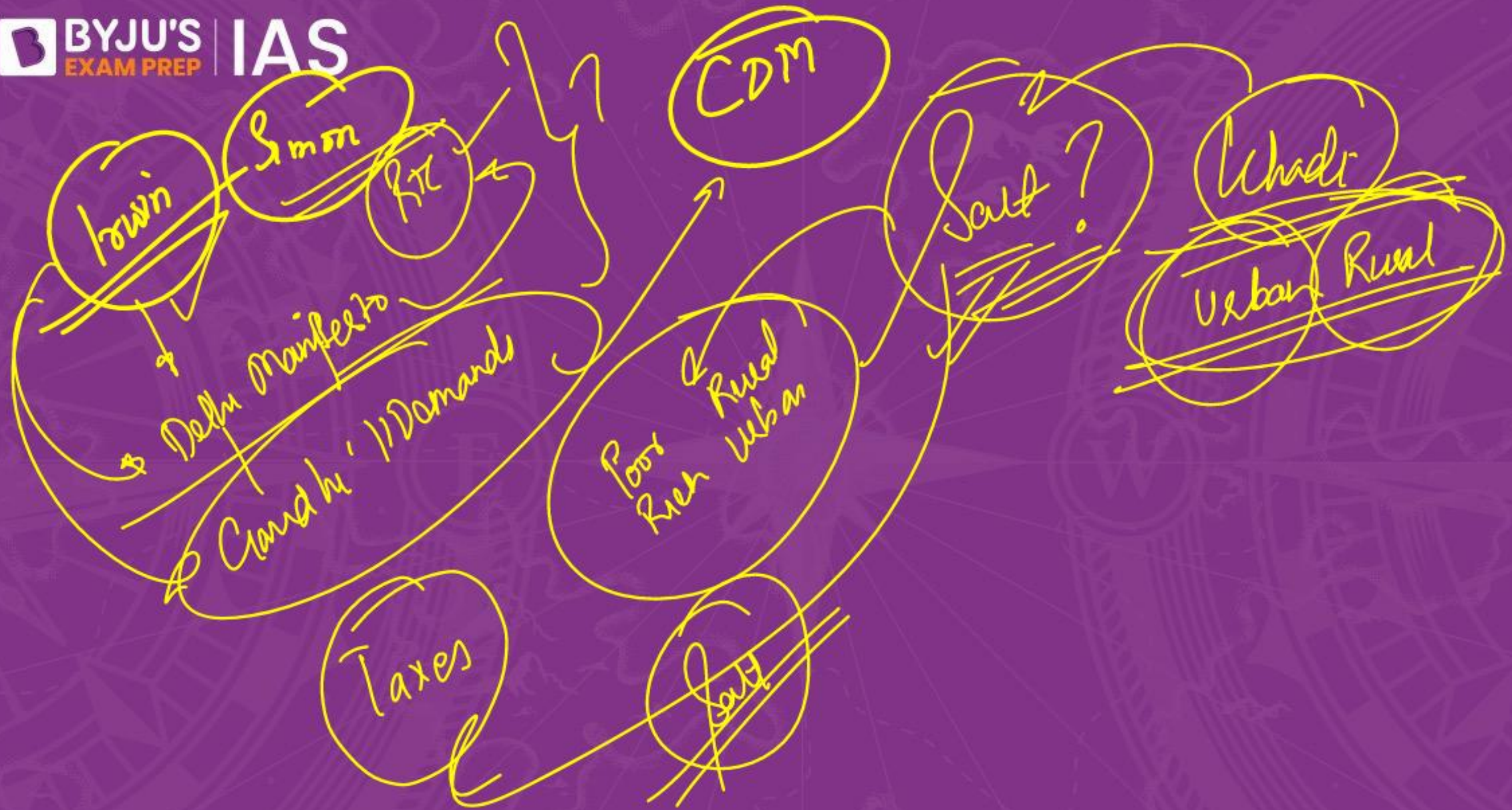
Conclusion

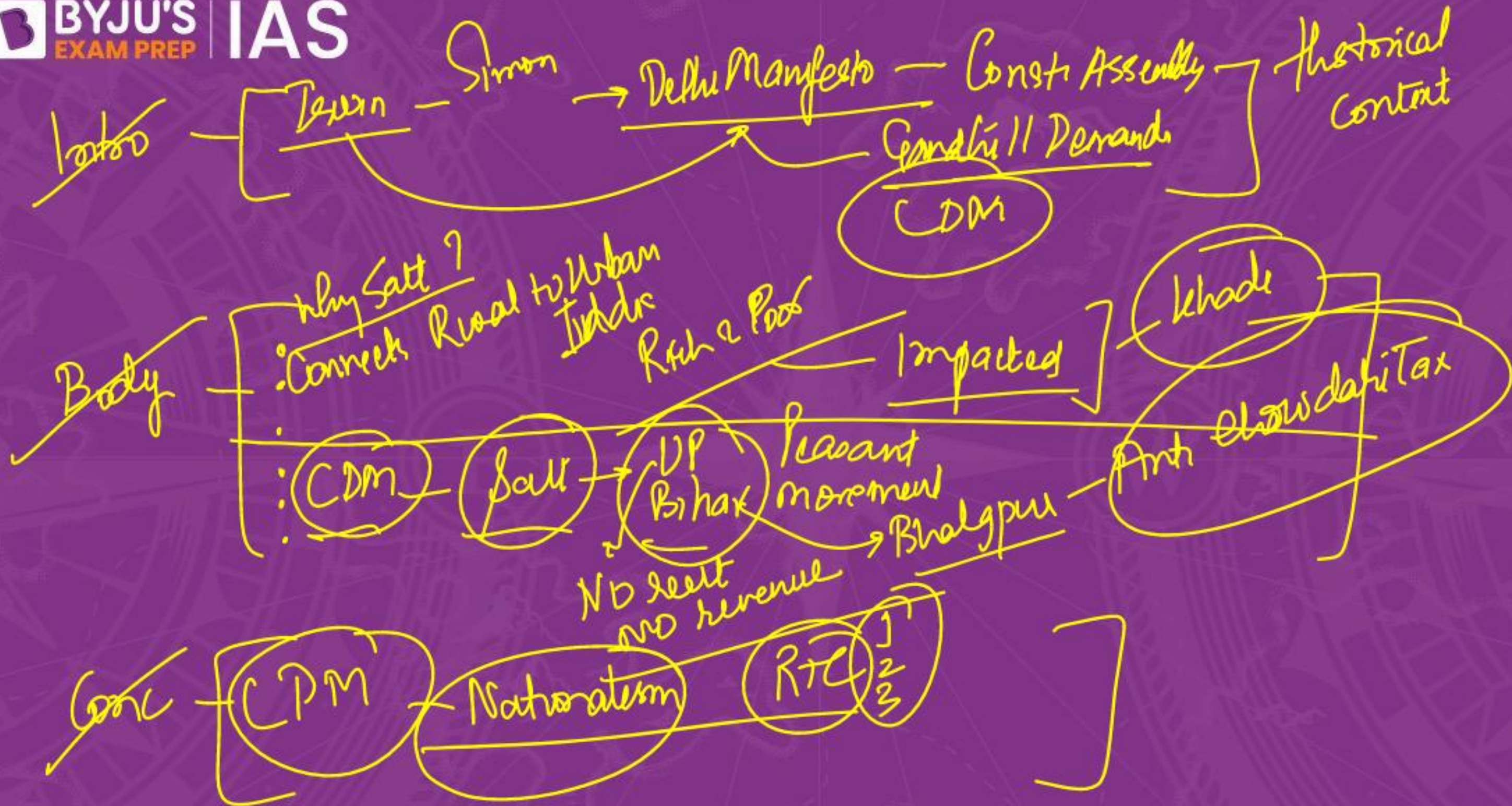
Compare and contrast the two approaches at the economic exploitation of Indian subcontinent



Q3. Why did Gandhi chose salt for the Civil disobedience movement? Discuss its spread and form?









Answer

Introduction: The prelude to the Civil disobedience movement and the direction of the national movement

Howin Declaration
Delhi Manifesto → Gandhiji Demands

Body:

• Why Salt?

- Salt in a flash linked the ideal of swaraj with a most concrete and universal grievance of the rural poor (and with no socially divisive implications like a no-rent campaign).
Unique Universal
- Salt afforded a very small but psychologically important income, like khadi, for the poor through self-help.
- Like khadi, again, it offered to the urban populace the opportunity of a symbolic identification with mass suffering.

- The historic march, marking the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement, began on March 12, and Gandhi broke the salt law by picking up a lump of salt at Dandi on April 6.
- In Gujarat, 300 village officials resigned in answer to Gandhi's appeal. Congress workers engaged themselves in grassroot level organizational tasks.
- Peasant movement became more radical in regions where their union was strong like eastern UP & Bihar.
- U.P. was the setting of another kind of movement — a no revenue, no-rent campaign.
- The no-revenue part was a call to the zamindars to refuse to pay revenue to the Government, the no-rent a call to the tenants not to pay rent to the zamindars. Public can boycott law courts by refraining from litigation. Government servants can resign from their posts.

- Bhagalpur: The peasants stopped paying Chowkidari Tax to Zamindars. R Prasad & Abdul Bari emerged as main leaders.

Spread
form

- Bihar: Champaran & Saran were the first 2 districts to start salt satyagraha.

- North West Frontier Province: Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

- Tamil Nadu: In April 1930, C. Rajagopalachari organised a march from Thiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast to break the salt law.

- Malabar: K. Kelappan Nair, a Congress leader famed for the Vaikom Satyagraha, organised salt marches.

Conclusion:

The significance of the movement

7 mins - 8 mins

No slope!

150 250 words

150 words
250 words

Q4. "The August offer and the Cripps Mission were just mere
eyewash by the British in the context of the Second World War"
Discuss?

→ Same points







Answer

Introduction: The context of the two offers: Hitler's success and the fall of Belgium, Holland and France put England in a conciliatory mood.


Body

- The American Angle and the pressure on Churchill
- The Offers and the Nature

Para

Clause

- Linlithgow announced the August Offer (August 1940) which proposed:

- Dominion status as the objective for India; 
- Expansion of viceroy's executive council which would have a majority of Indians (who would be drawn from major political parties);
- Setting up of a constituent assembly after the war where mainly Indians would decide the constitution according to their social, economic and political conceptions, subject to fulfilment of the obligation of the government regarding defence, minority rights, treaties with States, all India services; and
- No future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.

Cripps Mission

- An Indian Union with a dominion status would be set up; it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.
- After the end of the war, a constituent assembly would be convened to frame a new constitution. Members of this assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes.
- The British government would accept the new constitution subject to two conditions: (i) any province not willing to join the Union could have a separate constitution and form a separate Union, and (ii) the new constitution making body and the British government would negotiate a treaty to effect the transfer of power and to safeguard racial and religious minorities.
- In the meantime, defence of India would remain in British hands and the governor-general's powers would remain intact.

Provinces

Conclusion

The context explains the need for these offers

Context

Q5. Discuss the features of the Quit India Movement?

250 words
150 words

Quit India

Content

Historical
context

Introduction

- SE Asian

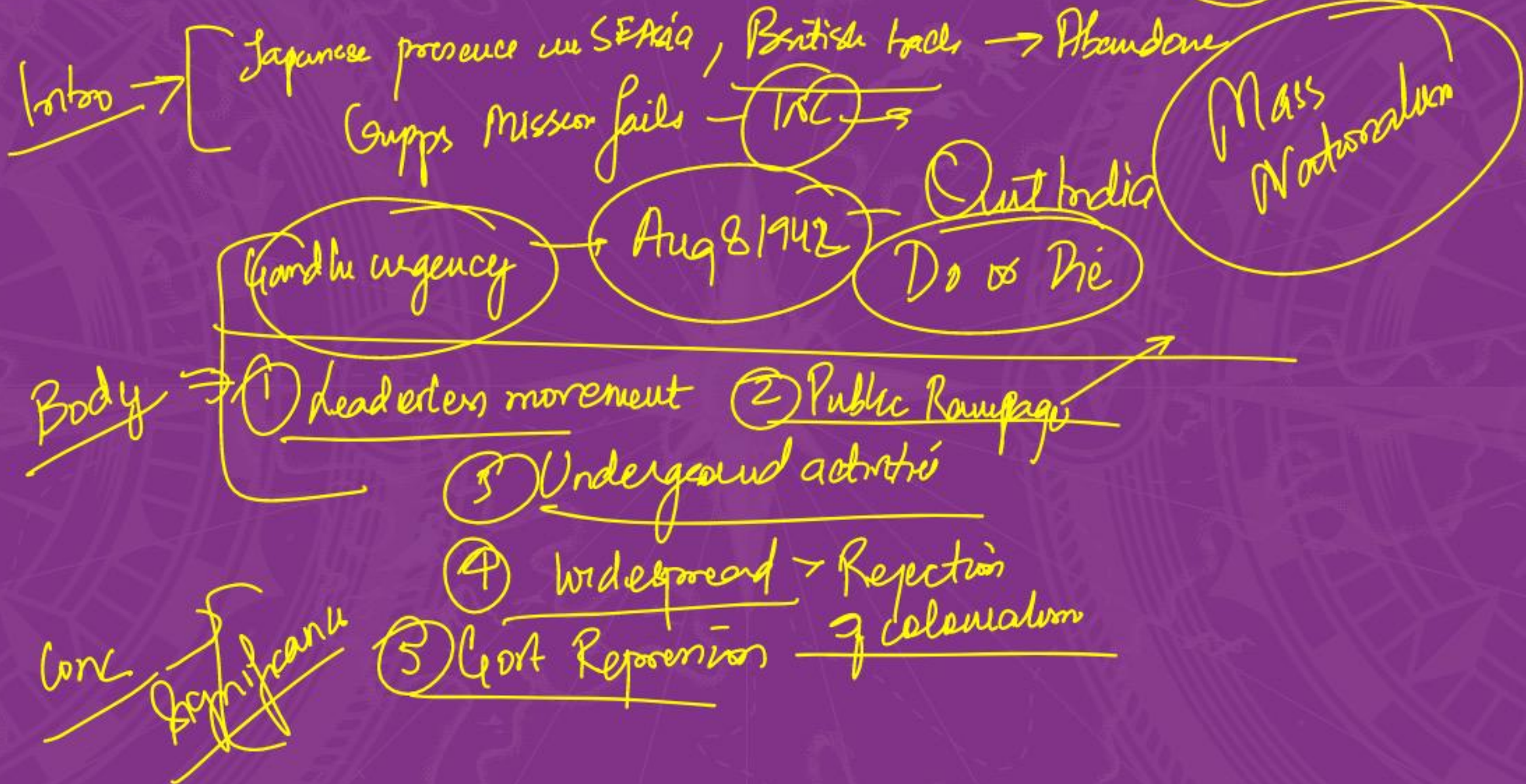
Cripps Mission

failed

Indonesia

Japanese

1942







Answer:

Introduction: The context of the Quit India Movement. Failure of the Cripps Mission. Japanese Onslaught in South East Asia

Body:

- The Resolution- The Arrests

- Gandhi's General Instructions

- Government servants: Do not resign but declare your allegiance to the Congress.
- Soldiers: Do not leave the Army but do not fire on compatriots.
- Students: If confident, leave studies.
- Peasants: If zamindars are anti-government, pay mutually agreed rent, and if zamindars are pro-government, do not pay rent.
- Princes: Support the masses and accept the sovereignty of your people.
- Princely states' people: Support the ruler only if he is anti-government and declare yourselves to be a part of the Indian nation.

- Public Rampage ^②
- Workers went on strike in Ahmedabad, Bombay, Jamshedpur, Ahmednagar & Poona.
- All over the country there were hartals, strikes in factories, schools & colleges, & demonstrations which were lathi-charged & fired upon.
- Angered by repeated firings & repression, in many places the people took to violent actions.
- They attacked the symbols of British authority- the police stations, post offices, railway stations, etc.
- Underground Activity ^③

Workers

Parallel governments

- Parallel Governments
- Ballia: under Chittu Pandey. He got many Congress leaders released.
- Tamluk: Jatiya Sarkar undertook cyclone relief work, sanctioned grants to schools, supplied paddy from the rich to the poor, organised armed Vidyut Bahinis etc.
- Satara: named "Prati Sarkar", was organised under leaders like Y.B.Chavan, Nani Patil, etc. (Longest lasting)
- They got support from the ruler of Aundh who was a Gandhian & had even got a constitution drafted for his state by Gandhi.

1942-44

Conclusion

The importance and significance of the movement

