

1800-1850
1850-1900

Student Name
Topic
Date

NIDHI SINGH
MOD. HISTORY
07-JULY-2022

1.) Indian national movement passed through various phases before culmination into Independence of the country in 1947.

should have started from 1857 revolt that started the organised movements

Organised movement in second half of 19th century

- ① Political organisations: - Indian Social Conference by MG Ranade, Indian Association by SN Banerjee, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, East India Association by Dada Bhai Naoroji

year of their establishment have to be mentioned clearly

Their common demands were
→ Indiaisation of services and more participation in decision making.

- Reducing the age for civil services (21 to 19)
- Against imperialist foreign policies.

People like DB Naoroji

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By Revanah AP Sir & Team | 8090528260 Call Telegram WhatsApp

Ranade did economic critique of Britishers which proved beneficial for understanding the nature of British system for upcoming extremists.

(2.) Social reforms during 19th century made Indians aware that they are being ruled by foreign invaders because of their own weakness.

Greatness of Indian history was propagated by people like Swami Vivekanand, Swami Dayanand etc.

An alternative conception of New society was laid.

Later finally in 1906 Congress session held by DB Mookerji India presented its demand for self government.

social reforms were a different branch from political reforms they need not be mentioned here emphasis should be on establishment of INC and moderate policy, and various stages which signify the demand of self government like Home rule movement, NCM, Lahour Congress demand of Purna Swaraj etc.
3/10

(2.) Revolutionary terrorism in Indian national movement refers to the phase when people were inspired by Irish nationalists and Russian nihilists. They focussed more on individual heroic action.

Causes :- → The bare character of Britishers came to surface which was brutal, full of racism.

→) Post Non cooperation movement,

Revolutionaries were still charged up.

→) failures of leaders to tap up the energy

→) Belief that only violence can oust the Britishers.

→) Examples around the world.
eg:- Ireland, Russia.

introduction needs to be improved reasons may be stated in body not in intro

withdrawal has to be mentioned

did not believe in Gandhian ideology

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Impacts :- (o) People were confident

(o) Violence and individual heroism

eg:- Bombing Central Legislative
assembly by Bhagat Singh/Batukesh

was datt. (1928)

(o) People got the confidence back.

(o) Organisational setup. eg:- HRA by
Bismil, Sachindranath sanyal, J. Chatter

jee in 1924 -> later turned HRA.

(o) They were meant ^{to} for using the
official platforms for propagating
their views not dismantling it.

However that was later
criticised by many including Mahatma

Gandhi who said "can't they see the
blood with which they are writing on
the wall."

However, all ideological
currents helped us in gaining
independence.

that's and
action it's
impact
have to be
mentioned
here

their impact
rise in
nationalism
bristishers
hard instance
against them
etc have to
be
mentioned
3/10

(3) Quit India Movement started on 8th August 1942 with the proclamation given by Congress under the leadership of JL Nehru. Causes behind Quit India Movement

mention it to be the last nail in the coffin of Britishers

(4) Deadlock over possibilities with British. Britishers offered dominion status in August offer (1940), and Cripps Mission (1942), which Congress called a concept as good as door nail.

For better presentation write in points.

Congress stood for complete independence.

failure of Cripps mission was the main cause

(B) disaffection among masses:-

Britishers were fighting the war of democracy while denying the same to Indians.

growing hardships like famine as well as increase in prices of common products

(C) Acceptance of separate state:-

Congress stood for United India but Cripps mission slightly accepted the demand of Congress Pakistan.

this was never the question till 1942

Was it Ungandhian movement!:-

(1) Gandhi's gave a clarion call of Do or Die in this movement and did not clearly stop people from using violence.

(2) He gave aggressive call to various sections of society.

However it came at a time when all other options were exhausted by Gandhi. It was clear to him that for National development it was important to oust Britishers first.

Hence it might be called Ungandhian of all his movement.

whether it was a Gandhian or non Gandhian have to be explained properly

* Need to work on content and better presentation

2/10

(4.) India throughout its history has been ruled by many foreigners which include Shakas, Greeks, Kushanas, Mughals, Britishers etc.

good introduction

Difference between British colonialist and early invaders :

Britishers

(i) Never mingled in the country. They always considered themselves superior to Indians. White Man's Burden.

(ii) Turned India into a colonial economy which means producer of raw material and home of made goods.

earlier invaders

(i) Made India their own home. adopted Indian names eg! - king, Meander - Milind.

(ii) Didn't turn Indian economy into anything. helped in Indian economy to grow.

fine relevant content.

whatever they earned they spent here oy

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(3) considered Indian art / culture / lang. religion superstitious and tried to introduce change.

(4) had missionary aims. eg. Seesampor missionary.

(5) long lasting changes eg. Macaulay's education system, Corruption - British legacy

(.) changed Indian culture but indigenous culture flourished. eg. - Indo Islamic architecture

(.) few invaders had missionary zeal. Many didn't

(.) long lasting changes in Art / Archi / literature etc. eg. - Anarkali Dress, Mughlai food.

Stages of British Colonialism

(1) Monopoly Capitalism till 1813
British were all powerful. They excluded all their enemies including french, portugese, Dutch etc.

(2) Finance Capitalism post 1813-

Many in Britain challenged British East India's company monopoly. So now monopoly ended and free trade from one side started.

(3) Industrial Capitalism post 1900:-

Britishers not the only power. New power centres such as Japan, US, USSR emerged. More concerted bid to hold on to India.

Effects:- India

(o) Turned into producer of raw material

(o) Whole immigration of Britishers which was unbridled stopped the growth of Indian industries.

(o) Initial focus on reforming society turned into "Indians are beyond reforms"

(o) The modernisation that they brought such as railways, post office, telegraph was for their own end rather than Indians.

very good
attempt all
points got
covered
7.5/10

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for better you can start with the British land revenue policy

(6) Peasant movements were a recurring phenomenon throughout Modern Indian history.

difference between peasant movement before and after 1857:

1) Before 1857
•) Are more concerned with bread and butter issues

•) Had come into contact with nationalist movement

were more organized

(•) Most of them were against zamindars for rent, land use
eg! - Malkajberia revolt in Bengal

(•) With the coming of Capitalists of British, new revolts were there such as Indigo, revolts of British Industrialist.

irrelevant

(•) leadership was local in these.

(•) leadership was provided by the National leaders.

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eg:- Bardoli satya
graha led by Sardar
Vallabh bhai patel
(1928)

(*) Had less
communal element

~~(*) more element
of communalism
eg- Mappila Rebellion
of 1921.~~

that was a
one of
incident
cannot be
generalised

(*) No link with
Indian national
movement

~~*) Got surcharged
with Indian
national movement
sometimes.~~

good point

~~eg:- 1937 → Congress
manifesto on agri.
reforms. 1936-
formation of A.K.S.
*) New tech such as
Non cooperation, C.M.~~

(*) traditional tech

Significance of Post 1857 Movements:-

~~(*) They had alternative view
of society.~~

link with socialist
ideology

(*) Participation of women. eg:-

Bardoli satyagraha (1928) - women gave title of Sardar to U B Patel.
 (o) Peasant cause emerged as one of the main important issues. Later our constitution ~~was~~ laid special focus on peasantry and initiated land reforms.

were in. a better place to negotiate due to huge mass following

(o) were successful in their efforts. by and large. eg:- Indigo reolt, Tebhaga Reolt; Pabna Rebellion.

(o) Used A new class of leadership emerged. by supporting these movements such as Swami Sahjanand Saraswati, Rajendra Prasad etc.

However these movements sometimes had (-ve) impact as well.

(-) The communal outrage during mappila reolt.

Conclusion should include the context of Q in holistic manner.

(o) Conservative in nature. Wanted to preserve the old social order.

as pointed out it was a one of incident should not be generalized

it was Indian council act 1909,

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be formal in your language this type of language may not be used

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(7) It was 1909, Government of India Act that introduced separate electorates for the Muslims for the first time. It was also referred to as Morley-Minto reforms.

A Dragon's teeth because it was

- (i) Manifestation of divide and rule policy. eg of Britishers.
- (ii) Even after separate electorates, the conditions for getting elected for Muslims were kept low.

how if muslims are to elected muslims than how can they elect less muslim

Harvest of Separate electorates :-

(i) Various communal organisations sprang up. eg:- Hindu mahasabha (1915), Muslim league (1906)

(ii) Communalism turning from mild to extreme which ultimately.

led to :-

(.) Muslims League demanding different state for Muslims.

two nation theory

(.) Hypothetical report atrocities report such as Pirpur report during 1940.

(.) Not participating in constituent assembly.

(.) Finally Partition which was a bloody affair.

(.) Let the community be used as 'pawn' in the hands of Britishers.

eg:- Lord Linlithgow in 1939 → "Goodwill of Congress is not required, but the forces who are opposing Congress are required".

(.) Let to other communities demanding the same. eg:- B. R. Ambedkar sought separate electorate for

improve presentation this can be turned into a flow chart

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dalit community. It was due to Gandhis efforts that it could be presented.

communal award has to be mentioned

(*) Politicization of Religion. Phenomenon non till date. Votes seeked on the basis of religion.

(*) Ghettoisation of Particular community at one place.

Hence we see the problems of today can be traced back to separate electorate among them

the worse is partition of the subcontinent.

good attempt improve presentation in all your answer
5.5/15

Dear Nidhi,

Your overall performance id just satisfactory, your effort is appreciated,

You need to work on followings

1. Introduction- you can improve your intro by sticking to core context of Q, ie. contextual Introduction
2. Body Part - *You need to work on content enrichment (Do Proper Revision) and content alignment (Think before framing a paragraph or a dimension

* Need to work on PRESENTATION - Discuss me this one to one

3. Need to work on conclusion - It should be contextual.

Keep working hard + smart - This year you have better chance to Crack CSE

Discuss on call for one to one dicussion. Try to attempt all questions

25/90

Thanks

Reyasat Ali

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