IYACHAMY ACADEMY

INSTITUTION FOR COMPETITIVE EXAM

TNPSC GROUP I-B-MAINS

TEST -1 – GENERAL STUDIES (TEST 1) – ENGLISH

Section - A

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் **150** சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 150 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் **10** மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 10 marks

Answer any 10 questions out of 13 questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள **13** வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் **10** வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

1. Discuss the different historical theories of revolts of 1857. Which of these theories, in your opinion, is more accurate to explain the causes and nature of this greatest rebellion against the British colonial empire?

   1857 ஆம் ஆண்டின் கிளர்ச்சிகளின் வெவ்வேறு வரலாற்றுக் கோட்பாடுகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க. பிரிட்டிஷ் காலனித்துவ சாம்ராஜ்யத்திற்கு எதிரான இந்த மிகப் பெரிய கிளர்ச்சியின் காரணங்களையும் தன்மையையும் விளக்க இந்தக் கோட்பாடுகளில் எது மிகவும் துல்லியமானது?

Introduction :

The Revolt of 1857, also known as the Sepoy Mutiny or the First War of Indian Independence, was a watershed moment in Indian history. This uprising against British colonial rule has been subject to various interpretations by historians over the years. The event's complex nature has led to multiple theories attempting to explain its causes and character. These range from viewing it as a purely military mutiny to considering it a widespread popular rebellion. Understanding these theories is crucial for comprehending the multifaceted nature of this pivotal moment in India's struggle against colonial domination.

1. **The Military Mutiny Theory** This theory, propounded by British historians like John Lawrence and J.W. Kaye, argues that the revolt was primarily a military uprising. They cite the initial spark at Meerut, where sepoys refused to use new

cartridges, as evidence. The theory emphasizes the role of disgruntled Indian soldiers in the British East India Company's army.

Fact: The revolt began on May 10, 1857, when sepoys in Meerut refused to use new Enfield rifles, believing the cartridges were greased with cow and pig fat.

2. The **Popular Rebellion Theory** Proposed by nationalist Indian historians like V.D. Savarkar and R.C. Majumdar, this theory views the revolt as a widespread popular uprising against British rule. It emphasizes the participation of civilians, peasants, and local leaders alongside the sepoys.

Fact: The revolt spread to various parts of North and Central India, including Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, and Jhansi, involving both military and civilian populations.

3. The **Feudal Reaction Theory** Historians like S.B. Chaudhuri suggest that the revolt was primarily a reaction of the feudal classes (landlords, princes, and nobility) against the modernizing policies of the British. This theory highlights the role of dispossessed rulers and landowners in leading the rebellion.

Fact: Many former rulers, like Nana Sahib (heir to the Peshwa) and Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh, played significant roles in the revolt.

4. The **Economic Exploitation Theory** Proposed by Marxist historians like R.P. Dutt, this theory emphasizes the economic factors behind the revolt. It argues that British economic policies, including high taxation and the destruction of traditional industries, were the primary causes of the uprising.

Fact: The British East India Company's policies, such as the Doctrine of Lapse and high land revenue demands, had significantly impacted the Indian economy by 1857.

Conclusion :

While each theory offers valuable insights, the Popular Rebellion Theory, combined with elements of the Economic Exploitation Theory, seems most accurate in explaining the Revolt of 1857. This comprehensive view acknowledges the widespread participation across social classes and recognizes the underlying economic grievances. However, the multifaceted nature of the revolt suggests that a synthesis of these theories provides the most complete understanding.

2. "E.V. Ramasamy was the father of social l revolution. "Discuss this statement in the context of his radical reform movement during the Twentieth century southern India.

"ஈ.வெ. ராமசாமி சமூகப் புரட்சியின் தந்தை. "இருபதாம் நூற்றாண்டின் தென்னிந்தியாவில் அவரது தீவிர சீர்திருத்த இயக்கத்தின் பின்னணியில் இந்த அறிக்கையைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

Introduction :

E.V. Ramasamy, popularly known as Periyar, was a pivotal figure in 20th-century southern India, spearheading a radical reform movement that challenged entrenched social hierarchies and religious orthodoxy. Born in 1879 in Erode, Tamil Nadu, Periyar's activism spanned over five decades, leaving an indelible mark on the socio-political landscape of the region. His Self-Respect Movement, founded in 1925, became the cornerstone of his crusade against caste discrimination, gender inequality, and Brahminical hegemony. Periyar's unyielding commitment to rationalism and social justice earned him the title "Father of the Dravidian Movement."

1. **Challenge to Caste System** Periyar vehemently opposed the caste system, viewing it as a tool of oppression and social stratification. He advocated for the abolition of caste distinctions and promoted inter-caste marriages.

   Fact: In 1924, Periyar led the Vaikom Satyagraha in Kerala, demanding temple entry rights for lower castes.

2. **Promotion of Rationalism and Atheism** Periyar championed rationalist thought and atheism, challenging religious superstitions and rituals. He believed that religion was used to perpetuate social inequalities and advocated for a scientific temper.

   Fact:Periyar organized the first Self-Respect Conference, promoting atheism and rational thinking.

3. **Advocacy for Women's Rights** Periyar was a staunch advocate for women's rights, supporting widow remarriage, women's education, and property rights. He viewed gender equality as crucial for social progress.

   Fact: In 1929, Periyar passed a resolution in the Chengalpattu conference supporting women's right to divorce and property inheritance.

4. **Language and Cultural Assertion** Periyar promoted Tamil language and culture, opposing what he perceived as North Indian and Sanskrit domination. He

advocated for a separate Dravidian identity and supported the creation of linguistic states.

Fact: In 1938, Periyar led the anti-Hindi agitations against the imposition of Hindi in the Madras Presidency.

5. **Political Activism** While Periyar's movement was primarily social, it had significant political implications. He founded the Dravidar Kazhagam party in 1944, which later influenced the formation of major political parties in Tamil Nadu.

Fact: The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), formed in 1949 as an offshoot of Dravidar Kazhagam, has been a dominant political force in Tamil Nadu since the 1960s.

Conclusion : E.V. Ramasamy's radical reform movement transformed the social fabric of southern India, particularly Tamil Nadu. His relentless pursuit of social justice, rationalism, and equality challenged age-old prejudices and inspired generations of activists and politicians. While controversial and often criticized, Periyar's impact on shaping a more egalitarian society in southern India is undeniable, justifying his recognition as a father of social revolution.

3. What do you know about the tool 'non-violent resistance' manufactured by Mahatma Gandhi? How did Gandhi initiate a non-violent revolution against the mighty colonial empire of British with the help of this tool?

மகாத்மா காந்தி தயாரித்த 'அகிம்சை எதிர்ப்பு' கருவி பற்றி உங்களுக்கு என்ன தெரியும்? இந்தக் கருவியின் உதவியுடன் ஆங்கிலேயரின் வலிமைமிக்க காலனித்துவப் பேரரசுக்கு எதிராக காந்தி எப்படி அகிம்சைப் புரட்சியைத் தொடங்கினார்?

Introduction :

Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent resistance, also known as Satyagraha, was a powerful tool that reshaped India's struggle for independence. Developed in South Africa and refined in India, this philosophy combined civil disobedience with moral and ethical principles. Gandhi's approach challenged the British colonial empire not through physical force, but through peaceful non-cooperation and civil resistance. This method, rooted in truth and non-violence, proved to be a formidable weapon against injustice, inspiring movements worldwide. Gandhi's

non-violent resistance became the cornerstone of India's freedom struggle, demonstrating the power of moral force against physical might.

Origins and Philosophy of Satyagraha Gandhi developed the concept of Satyagraha, which literally means "holding onto truth," during his time in South Africa (1893-1914). It was based on the principles of ahimsa (non-violence) and satya (truth). The term "Satyagraha" was first used in 1906 during the Indian community's struggle against the Transvaal government's discriminatory laws, marking the beginning of a revolutionary approach to resistance.

Key Components of Non-violent Resistance Gandhi's non-violent resistance included several tactics: civil disobedience (peaceful violation of unjust laws), non-cooperation (withdrawal of support from government institutions), fasting (as a means of moral pressure and self-purification), and constructive program (building self-reliant communities). These components were powerfully demonstrated in the Salt March of 1930, where Gandhi led a 240-mile walk to the sea to make salt in defiance of British monopoly, exemplifying civil disobedience on a massive scale.

Major Campaigns and Their Impact Gandhi initiated several major non-violent campaigns against British rule, including the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922), Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934), and Quit India Movement (1942). The scale of participation in these movements was staggering, with over 90,000 people imprisoned for peaceful protest during the Non-Cooperation Movement alone. This level of mass mobilization posed a significant challenge to British authority.

Effectiveness Against Colonial Rule Non-violent resistance proved effective in several ways. It exerted moral pressure by exposing the injustice of colonial rule, united diverse groups under a common cause, affected British economic interests through boycotts and strikes, and garnered global sympathy for India's cause. The impact was so profound that even the British Viceroy Lord Irwin admitted in 1930 that the Salt Satyagraha had "shaken the Government," highlighting the power of peaceful resistance against a mighty empire.

Global Influence and Legacy Gandhi's non-violent resistance inspired numerous movements worldwide, including the Civil Rights Movement in the United States led by Martin Luther King Jr., the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa, and the Solidarity movement in Poland. The global recognition of Gandhi's philosophy is evident in the United Nations General Assembly's

establishment of the International Day of Non-Violence on October 2 (Gandhi's birthday) in 2007, acknowledging the universal impact of his methods.

Conclusion :

Gandhi's tool of non-violent resistance proved to be a revolutionary approach in challenging the might of the British Empire. By mobilizing masses, appealing to conscience, and maintaining moral high ground, Gandhi's methods effectively undermined the legitimacy of colonial rule. This peaceful yet powerful approach not only led India to independence but also inspired global movements, cementing its place in history as a potent tool for social and political change.

4. Do you agree with that partition of India in 1947 was inevitable?

1947ல் இந்தியப் பிரிவினை தவிர்க்க முடியாதது என்பதை நீங்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறீர்களா?

Introduction :

The partition of India in 1947 remains one of the most significant and controversial events in South Asian history. As the British Empire prepared to withdraw from the subcontinent, religious and political tensions between Hindu and Muslim communities reached a fever pitch. The question of whether partition was inevitable is a subject of ongoing debate among historians and scholars. While some argue that the division was a foregone conclusion given the deep-seated communal differences, others contend that alternative solutions could have been pursued. This complex issue requires careful examination of the historical context and the various factors at play.

The Growth of Communal Politics

The roots of partition can be traced back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with the rise of communal politics in British India. The formation of the All India Muslim League in 1906 and its demand for separate Muslim electorates in 1909 marked a significant turning point. The introduction of separate electorates by the British through the Morley-Minto reforms further institutionalized religious divisions in Indian politics. By 1940, the Muslim League, under Muhammad Ali Jinnah's leadership, had adopted the Lahore Resolution, calling for independent Muslim states in the Muslim-majority areas of India.

Failure of Unity Efforts

Several attempts were made to bridge the divide between Hindu and Muslim communities. The 1916 Lucknow Pact between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League briefly unified the two parties in their demands for self-governance. However, this unity was short-lived. The Nehru Report of 1928, which proposed a unified India without separate electorates, was rejected by Muslim leaders. The failure of the Round Table Conferences (1930-1932) and the breakdown of the Cabinet Mission Plan in 1946 further highlighted the difficulties in finding a compromise.

British Policy and Its Impact

British colonial policies played a significant role in exacerbating communal tensions. The policy of 'divide and rule' often favored one community over another, deepening existing rifts. The partition of Bengal in 1905, though later annulled, had already sown seeds of division. The British government's Communal Award of 1932, which granted separate representation to minorities, including Muslims, further entrenched communal identities in politics.

Economic and Social Factors

Economic disparities between Hindu and Muslim communities also contributed to the demand for partition. Many Muslims feared economic and social marginalization in a Hindu-majority India. In provinces like Bengal and Punjab, where Muslims formed a majority but Hindu business classes dominated the economy, these concerns were particularly acute. The concept of 'Pakistan' as a separate homeland for Muslims gained traction among those who saw it as a path to economic and social upliftment.

Escalating Violence and the Rush to Independence

As independence approached, communal violence escalated dramatically. The Direct Action Day riots in Calcutta in August 1946, which resulted in thousands of deaths, marked a point of no return for many. With the British eager to leave India and communal tensions spiraling out of control, partition began to be seen as the quickest way to transfer power and prevent further bloodshed. Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India, accelerated the timeline for independence and partition, leaving little time for alternative solutions to be explored.

Conclusion :

While the partition of India was not inevitable from the outset, a combination of long-standing communal divisions, failed attempts at unity, British policies, and escalating violence in the final years of colonial rule made it increasingly likely.

The complex interplay of these factors, coupled with the rushed nature of the British withdrawal, ultimately led to the division of the subcontinent in 1947.

5. Describe the evolution of religious politics in India and its consequences.

இந்தியாவில் மத அரசியலின் பரிணாம வளர்ச்சியையும் அதன் விளைவுகளையும் விவரிக்க

Introduction :

The evolution of religious politics in India is a complex narrative that has significantly shaped the nation's socio-political landscape since pre-independence times. Rooted in the diverse religious fabric of the country, religious politics has oscillated between periods of communal harmony and intense conflict. From the colonial era's divide-and-rule policy to the post-independence challenges of maintaining secularism, India has grappled with the intertwining of religion and politics. This phenomenon has had far-reaching consequences, influencing electoral outcomes, policy-making, and social cohesion in the world's largest democracy.

Colonial Roots and Partition

The seeds of religious politics in modern India were sown during the British colonial period. The introduction of separate electorates for Muslims in 1909 through the Morley-Minto reforms institutionalized religious identity in politics. This policy, coupled with the British strategy of divide-and-rule, exacerbated communal divisions. The formation of the Muslim League in 1906 and its eventual demand for a separate Muslim state culminated in the partition of India in 1947, a traumatic event that saw the displacement of millions and widespread communal violence.

Post-Independence Secularism and Challenges

After independence, India adopted secularism as a constitutional principle, aiming to separate religion from state affairs. The first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, strongly advocated for a secular India. However, challenges to this ideal emerged early on. The debate over the Hindu Code Bill in the 1950s, which sought to reform Hindu personal laws, highlighted the tensions between modernization and religious conservatism. Despite these challenges, India maintained a largely secular polity through the 1950s and 1960s.

Rise of Identity Politics

The 1980s marked a significant shift towards more overt religious politics. The Shah Bano case in 1985, where the government overturned a Supreme Court judgment on Muslim personal law, reignited debates on secularism and minority appeasement. This period also saw the rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), which advocated for Hindutva or Hindu nationalism. The Ram Janmabhoomi movement, culminating in the demolition of the Babri Masjid in 1992, brought religious politics to the forefront of national discourse.

Electoral Impact and Political Realignment

Religious politics has profoundly influenced electoral outcomes in India. The BJP's rise from 2 seats in 1984 to forming the government in 1998 was largely attributed to its religious appeal. Regional parties also increasingly leveraged religious and caste identities for electoral gains. The 2014 and 2019 general elections, which saw the BJP secure substantial majorities, further cemented the role of religious rhetoric in Indian politics.

Social Consequences and Communal Tensions

The intertwining of religion and politics has had significant social consequences. India has witnessed periodic outbreaks of communal violence, such as the 1984 anti-Sikh riots and the 2002 Gujarat riots. These events have strained inter-community relations and challenged India's secular fabric. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, India recorded 857 cases of communal or religious rioting in 2020, highlighting the persistent nature of this issue.

Conclusion :

The evolution of religious politics in India reflects the complex interplay between faith, identity, and governance in a diverse society. While it has led to increased political participation among various groups, it has also posed challenges to secularism and social harmony. As India continues to navigate these complexities, balancing religious sentiments with democratic principles remains a critical task for the nation's future.

6. Discuss the role of Swaraj Party in the growth of Indian National Movement

இந்திய தேசிய இயக்கத்தின் வளர்ச்சியில் சுயராஜ்ய கட்சியின் பங்கைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

Introduction :

The Swaraj Party, founded in 1923 by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru, played a pivotal role in shaping the Indian National Movement during a critical phase of the freedom struggle. Emerging from the Non-Cooperation Movement, the party advocated for a strategy of 'responsive cooperation,' aiming to obstruct the British government from within the legislative councils. This approach marked a significant shift in the nationalist strategy, bridging the gap between total non-cooperation and full participation in the British-established political system. The Swaraj Party's efforts contributed substantially to the evolution of constitutional protest in India.

Formation and Ideology

The Swaraj Party was born out of a split within the Indian National Congress following the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru, who disagreed with Gandhi's decision to withdraw the movement, formed the party to continue the struggle through legislative means. They believed that entering the councils would allow them to expose the inadequacies of the constitutional reforms of 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms) from within. The party's manifesto, released in 1923, called for the establishment of Swaraj (self-rule) for India within the British Empire.

Electoral Success and Legislative Tactics

In the 1923 elections, the Swaraj Party achieved significant success, winning 45 out of 145 elected seats in the Central Legislative Assembly. In provincial councils, they secured majorities in Bengal and Central Provinces, and substantial representation in other provinces. This electoral triumph allowed the Swarajists to implement their strategy of 'uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction' within the legislatures. They effectively used tactics such as moving adjournment motions, criticizing budgets, and vetoing bills to challenge the government's authority and expose its limitations.

Key Achievements The Swaraj Party's presence in the legislatures led to several **notable achievements:**

1. Rejection of the Public Safety Bill in 1928, which aimed to deport persons suspected of terrorist activities without due process.

2. Successful opposition to the Finance Bill of 1924, forcing the government to accept some of their demands.

3. Election of Vithalbhai Patel as the first Indian President of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925, a significant symbolic victory.

4. Exposure of the Simon Commission's shortcomings and mobilization of public opinion against it in 1928.

Impact on National Movement The Swaraj Party's activities had a profound impact on the Indian National Movement:

1. It kept the spirit of nationalism alive during a period of political lull following the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

2. The party's work in the legislatures educated the masses about the workings of the government and the limitations of the reforms.

3. It provided valuable political training to a generation of leaders who would later play crucial roles in the freedom struggle.

4. The party's approach influenced the Congress's decision to contest elections under the Government of India Act 1935, marking a shift towards constitutional methods.

Decline and Legacy

Despite its initial success, the Swaraj Party began to decline by the late 1920s. The death of C.R. Das in 1925 was a significant blow. Additionally, the rise of more radical elements within the Congress and the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 shifted the focus back to mass agitation. However, the party's legacy continued to influence Indian politics, with many of its members, including Motilal Nehru, playing key roles in subsequent phases of the freedom struggle.

Conclusion :

The Swaraj Party, though short-lived, made a significant contribution to the Indian National Movement. Its strategy of 'responsive cooperation' provided a new dimension to the freedom struggle, effectively using constitutional means to challenge British rule. The party's work in the legislatures and its impact on public opinion paved the way for future constitutional developments in India's path to independence.

7. "The 'August Revolution' in India was by far the most serious rebellion since the Revolt of 1857." Comment

"இந்தியாவில் நடந்த 'ஆகஸ்ட் புரட்சி' 1857 ஆம் ஆண்டின் கிளர்ச்சிக்குப் பிறகு மிகவும் தீவிரமான கிளர்ச்சியாகும்." கருத்திடுக

Introduction :

The 'August Revolution' of 1942, also known as the Quit India Movement, was a watershed moment in India's struggle for independence. Launched by Mahatma Gandhi on August 8, 1942, with the slogan "Do or Die," it marked a decisive shift from gradual methods to a more aggressive stance against British rule. This mass uprising, occurring amidst the tumultuous backdrop of World War II, was indeed the most serious challenge to British authority since the Revolt of 1857. Its scale, intensity, and far-reaching impact make it a pivotal event in Indian history.

Scale and Spread of the Movement

The Quit India Movement was unprecedented in its reach and participation. Unlike previous movements that were largely confined to certain regions or social groups, this uprising engulfed the entire nation. From major cities to remote villages, Indians from all walks of life joined the struggle. Within hours of Gandhi's call, strikes erupted across the country. By August 10, the movement had spread to 200 districts in India, with government buildings, railway stations, and police stations becoming targets of mass action. This widespread participation far exceeded the scale of the 1857 Revolt, which was primarily concentrated in North and Central India.

Nature of the Rebellion

The 'August Revolution' was characterized by its spontaneity and intensity. Despite the arrest of key leaders like Gandhi, Nehru, and Patel immediately after the launch, the movement continued with unprecedented vigor. The absence of centralized leadership led to diverse forms of protest, from peaceful demonstrations to more violent actions. Parallel governments were established in several places, such as Ballia in Uttar Pradesh and Tamluk in Bengal, challenging British authority directly. The formation of the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) under Subhas Chandra Bose during this period added a military dimension to the struggle, reminiscent of the sepoy mutiny aspect of 1857.

British Response and Its Impact

The British response to the Quit India Movement was severe and swift. Over 100,000 people were arrested within the first few weeks. The government unleashed brutal repression, including police firings, lathi charges, and even aerial machine-gunning in some areas. According to official figures, 1,060 people were killed and 3,000 seriously injured. The harsh response, instead of quelling

the rebellion, fueled further resentment and resistance, much like the aftermath of the 1857 Revolt.

Long-term Consequences

The 'August Revolution' had far-reaching consequences that surpassed even those of the 1857 Revolt. It shattered the myth of British invincibility and exposed the weakness of colonial rule in India. The movement's impact was felt beyond India's borders, influencing anti-colonial struggles worldwide. It also marked a shift in British attitude, with the realization that India's independence was inevitable. This led to post-war negotiations and eventually to the transfer of power in 1947, a more definitive outcome than the reorganization of administration that followed 1857.

Popular Participation and National Unity

The Quit India Movement saw unprecedented participation from all sections of society, including women, students, and peasants. This mass involvement created a sense of national unity that transcended caste, religion, and regional divides. The movement's slogan "Quit India" resonated across the country, creating a unified demand for complete independence, a level of national cohesion not seen even during the 1857 Revolt.

Conclusion :

The 'August Revolution' of 1942 was indeed the most serious challenge to British rule since 1857. Its nationwide scale, intense popular participation, and profound impact on both Indian and British resolve set it apart. While the 1857 Revolt laid the groundwork for nationalist sentiment, the Quit India Movement decisively accelerated India's march towards independence, making it a truly transformative episode in India's freedom struggle.

8. The role of "Azad Hind Fauj" in National Movement in India changed the course of the movement. Do you agree?

இந்தியாவின் தேசிய இயக்கத்தில் "ஆசாத் ஹிந்த் ஃபவுஜ்" பங்கு இயக்கத்தின் போக்கை மாற்றியது. நீங்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறீர்களா?

Introduction :

The Azad Hind Fauj, also known as the Indian National Army (INA), played a significant role in India's struggle for independence during World War II. Founded by Indian nationalists in 1942 and later led by Subhas Chandra Bose, the INA

challenged British rule through military means, presenting a formidable threat to colonial authority. While its military achievements were limited, the INA's impact on the Indian National Movement was profound, galvanizing public opinion, inspiring patriotism, and accelerating the process of decolonization. The question of whether it changed the course of the movement entirely is a subject of historical debate.

Formation and Military Campaign

The INA was initially formed in 1942 by Mohan Singh with Indian prisoners of war captured by Japan in Southeast Asia. It gained significant momentum under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, who assumed command in 1943. Bose's charismatic leadership swelled the INA's ranks to about 50,000 soldiers. The INA's most notable military action was during the Imphal-Kohima campaign of 1944, where it fought alongside Japanese forces against the British in northeastern India. Although the campaign ultimately failed, it marked the first time in modern history that an Indian army crossed into British-controlled Indian territory.

Impact on Indian Soldiers and British Army

The existence of the INA had a profound psychological impact on Indian soldiers serving in the British Indian Army. It challenged their loyalty and raised questions about their role in supporting colonial rule. This internal conflict was evident in the Royal Indian Navy Mutiny of 1946, where Indian sailors rebelled against British officers, partly inspired by the INA's example. The British military's reliance on Indian troops, now seen as potentially unreliable, significantly weakened their ability to maintain control over India.

Nationalistic Fervor and Public Opinion

The INA trials of 1945-46, where captured INA officers were court-martialed for treason, became a focal point for nationalist sentiment. The trials, held at the Red Fort in Delhi, sparked widespread public protests and demonstrations across India. The Congress Party, initially ambivalent about the INA due to its association with Axis powers, came out in strong support of the accused, recognizing the popular sentiment. This period saw an unprecedented surge in nationalist fervor, uniting diverse political factions against British rule.

Political Implications The INA's activities and subsequent trials had significant political implications:

1. They forced the British to reconsider their position on Indian independence, realizing that they could no longer rely on Indian armed forces to maintain their rule.

2. The trials united the Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh communities, as exemplified by the joint defense of the accused by Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh lawyers, temporarily bridging communal divides.

3. The INA's secular character, with soldiers from all religions and regions, presented a powerful symbol of national unity.

Legacy and Historical Debate

While the INA's military impact was limited, its legacy in shaping the final phase of the independence movement is significant. Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister who oversaw India's independence, reportedly cited the INA and its impact on the British Indian Army's loyalty as a key factor in the British decision to leave India. However, historians debate the extent of this influence, with some arguing that other factors, such as economic pressures and changing global dynamics post-World War II, were equally if not more important.

Conclusion :

While it may be an overstatement to say that the Azad Hind Fauj single-handedly changed the course of India's National Movement, its impact was undeniably significant. The INA's role in galvanizing public opinion, challenging British military control, and accelerating the pace of independence makes it a crucial component in the final phase of India's struggle for freedom.

9. India has a rich Cultural Heritage - Justify
இந்தியா ஒரு வளமான கலாச்சார பாரம்பரியத்தைக் கொண்டுள்ளது ரூ நியாயப்படுத்துக

Introduction :

India's cultural heritage is a tapestry woven with diverse threads of history, traditions, art forms, and philosophies spanning over 5,000 years. This rich legacy is reflected in its myriad languages, religions, dance, music, architecture, food, and customs. From the ancient Indus Valley Civilization to the modern era, India has been a cradle of cultural evolution, absorbing and assimilating various influences while maintaining its unique identity. UNESCO recognizes 40 World

Heritage Sites in India, a testament to the country's significant cultural and historical contributions to humanity.

Ancient Civilizations and Historical Legacy

India's cultural richness is rooted in its ancient civilizations. The Indus Valley Civilization (3300-1300 BCE) laid the foundation for urban planning and sophisticated craftsmanship. The Vedic period (1500-500 BCE) saw the composition of the Vedas, the oldest known Sanskrit texts, which continue to influence Indian philosophy and way of life. The subsequent periods, including the Mauryan and Gupta empires, further enriched India's cultural landscape. The rock-cut caves of Ajanta and Ellora, dating back to the 2nd century BCE, showcase the pinnacle of ancient Indian art and architecture.

Linguistic Diversity

India's linguistic diversity is unparalleled, with 22 official languages and over 1,600 dialects spoken across the country. Sanskrit, one of the oldest known languages, has significantly influenced Indian literature and philosophy. The classical Tamil literature, dating back to the Sangam period (300 BCE to 300 CE), is considered one of the oldest in the world. This linguistic variety has contributed to a rich literary tradition, from ancient epics like the Mahabharata and Ramayana to modern works that have gained global recognition.

Religious and Philosophical Traditions

India is the birthplace of four major world religions: Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism. This religious diversity has fostered a culture of tolerance and philosophical inquiry. The concept of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' (the world is one family) encapsulates the inclusive nature of Indian thought. The country is home to significant populations of Muslims, Christians, and Zoroastrians, further adding to its cultural mosaic. Sacred sites like Varanasi, one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world, attract millions of pilgrims and tourists annually.

Art, Music, and Dance Forms

India's artistic heritage is vast and varied. Classical dance forms like Bharatanatyam, Kathak, and Odissi, each with a history spanning centuries, continue to be practiced and celebrated. Indian classical music, divided into Hindustani and Carnatic traditions, is renowned for its complex raga system. The country's visual arts, from the intricate Mughal miniatures to the vibrant folk art

traditions like Madhubani and Warli, showcase a rich palette of styles and techniques. The Indian film industry, producing over 1,500 films annually in various languages, is the largest in the world in terms of number of films produced.

Architectural Marvels

India's architectural heritage spans millennia and diverse styles. The Great Stupa at Sanchi (3rd century BCE), the Sun Temple at Konark (13th century CE), and the Taj Mahal (17th century CE) are just a few examples of the country's architectural prowess. Each region of India boasts unique architectural styles, from the temples of South India to the palaces of Rajasthan, reflecting local cultural and historical influences.

Culinary Traditions

Indian cuisine, known for its diverse flavors and regional specialties, is an integral part of its cultural heritage. The use of spices, dating back to 8000 BCE, has defined Indian cooking. Each region has its distinct culinary traditions, influenced by local ingredients, climate, and historical factors. The practice of Ayurveda, an ancient system of medicine, has also significantly influenced Indian dietary habits and cooking methods.

Conclusion :

India's rich cultural heritage is a living, breathing entity that continues to evolve while maintaining its core essence. This cultural wealth, shaped by millennia of history, diverse influences, and creative expressions, not only defines India's national identity but also contributes significantly to the global cultural landscape. It remains a source of pride, inspiration, and endless discovery for generations.

10. The economic policies followed by the British brought about many changes in the fields of agriculture, trade, and industry. Comment.

ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் பின்பற்றிய பொருளாதாரக் கொள்கைகள் விவசாயம், வர்த்தகம், தொழில் துறைகளில் பல மாற்றங்களை ஏற்படுத்தியது. கருத்திடுக

Introduction :

The economic policies implemented by the British during their rule in India had far-reaching consequences on the country's traditional economic structure. These policies, primarily designed to benefit British interests, led to significant

transformations in agriculture, trade, and industry. The period from the mid-18th to the mid-20th century saw India transition from a self-sufficient economy to one that was increasingly dependent on British manufacturing and trade networks. This shift fundamentally altered India's economic landscape, leaving lasting impacts that continued well into the post-independence era.

Agriculture: Commercialization and Land Revenue Systems The British introduced significant changes in Indian agriculture:

1. **Commercialization of Agriculture**: The British encouraged the cultivation of cash crops like indigo, cotton, and opium for export. This shift from subsistence to commercial farming altered crop patterns and increased India's vulnerability to famines. By 1900, commercial crops occupied about 10% of the cultivated area.

2. **New Land Revenue Systems**: The introduction of systems like Permanent Settlement (1793) in Bengal, Ryotwari in Madras and Bombay, and Mahalwari in North India changed land ownership patterns. These systems often led to the creation of a new class of landlords and increased the tax burden on peasants. For instance, under the Permanent Settlement, zamindars were required to pay a fixed revenue to the British, regardless of harvests, leading to increased exploitation of peasants.

3. **Decline of Rural Industries**: The commercialization of agriculture, coupled with the influx of British manufactured goods, led to the decline of rural industries. This created a class of landless laborers, increasing rural poverty. By the early 20th century, nearly 28% of the rural population was composed of landless laborers.

Trade: From Exporter to Importer British policies dramatically altered India's trade position:

1. **Drain of Wealth**: The concept of 'economic drain,' as articulated by Dadabhai Naoroji, highlighted how British policies led to a unilateral transfer of wealth from India to Britain. It's estimated that about £9.2 billion was drained from India to Britain between 1765 and 1938.

2. **Shift in Trade Balance**: India transformed from a net exporter to a net importer. By the end of the 19th century, India was importing about 60% of its cotton goods from Britain while exporting raw materials.

3. **Monopolization of Trade**: The East India Company's monopoly, followed by British government policies, redirected Indian trade to serve British interests.

For example, Indian textiles were subjected to high tariffs in Britain, while British goods entered India duty-free.

Industry: De-industrialization and Limited Modern Industrialization The impact on Indian industry was two-fold:

1. **De-industrialization**: Traditional Indian industries, particularly textiles, declined sharply. The share of India in world manufacturing exports fell from 27% in 1750 to 2% in 1900.

2. **Limited Modern Industrialization**: While some modern industries like jute and coal mining developed, they were largely owned and controlled by British capital. By 1947, only about 10% of India's population was employed in the industrial sector.

3. **Infrastructure Development**: The British built railways, primarily to facilitate the movement of raw materials and British goods. By 1946, India had the fourth largest railway network in the world, but it was designed more for British commercial and military needs than for comprehensive economic development.

Conclusion :

The economic policies of the British in India led to profound changes in agriculture, trade, and industry. While these policies modernized certain aspects of the Indian economy, they also resulted in the decline of traditional industries, increased agricultural vulnerability, and a shift in India's global economic position. These transformations laid the foundation for many economic challenges that independent India would later face.

11. Would it be correct to say that the people of Tamilnadu continuously rebelled against British domination? Comment.

ஆங்கிலேய ஆதிக்கத்திற்கு எதிராக தமிழக மக்கள் தொடர்ந்து கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள் என்று சொல்வது சரியாக இருக்குமா? கருத்திடுக

Introduction :

The assertion that the people of Tamil Nadu continuously rebelled against British domination is a complex one that requires nuanced examination. While Tamil Nadu, then part of the Madras Presidency, did witness significant anti-colonial activities and movements, the nature and intensity of resistance varied over time. From early armed rebellions to later non-violent protests, the region's response

to British rule evolved alongside changing political, social, and economic conditions. This history of resistance, though not continuous in the strictest sense, played a crucial role in shaping Tamil Nadu's political landscape and its contribution to India's freedom struggle.

Early Armed Rebellions Tamil Nadu saw several armed uprisings against British rule in the late 18th and early 19th centuries:

1. Polygar Wars (1799-1805): The Polygars, local chieftains, rebelled against the East India Company's attempts to collect taxes directly. Notable leaders like Kattabomman Nayak of Panchalankurichi and Oomaithurai led fierce resistances. The First Polygar War (1799) saw 32 Palayams (local administrative units) unite against the British.

2. Vellore Mutiny (1806): Often considered a precursor to the 1857 Revolt, this uprising by Indian sepoys at Vellore Fort was one of the earliest challenges to British authority in South India. The mutiny, though short-lived, shook the British administration and led to reforms in the army.

Social Reform Movements and Nationalism The mid-19th to early 20th century saw the rise of social reform movements that indirectly challenged British rule:

1. Self-Respect Movement: Led by E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar) in the 1920s, this movement focused on social reform, promoting rationalism and opposing Brahminical dominance. While not directly anti-British, it fostered a spirit of questioning authority and traditional hierarchies.

2. Justice Party: Founded in 1916, it initially collaborated with the British but later adopted an anti-colonial stance. The party's focus on non-Brahmin representation in politics and education indirectly challenged the British system of governance.

Participation in National Movements Tamil Nadu actively participated in pan-Indian nationalist movements:

1. Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22): The region saw widespread participation, with notable leaders like C. Rajagopalachari and S. Satyamurti playing key roles. In Madras city alone, over 20,000 volunteers were arrested during this period.

2. Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34): Tamil Nadu witnessed significant participation, including the famous Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha led by C. Rajagopalachari, paralleling Gandhi's Dandi March.

3. Quit India Movement (1942): The movement saw active participation across Tamil Nadu. Notable incidents include the Thalamuthu Nagar Tirupur Kumaran's sacrifice, who died holding the Indian National Congress flag during a protest.

Labor and Peasant Movements The region also saw significant labor and peasant movements challenging British economic policies:

1. Madras Labour Union: Founded in 1918, it was one of India's first organized labor movements, advocating for workers' rights and indirectly challenging the British industrial system.

2. Peasant Movements: Various peasant uprisings, like the Malabar Rebellion of 1921 (which included parts of present-day Tamil Nadu), challenged British land revenue systems and agrarian policies.

Intellectual and Cultural Resistance Tamil Nadu's resistance also manifested in intellectual and cultural forms:

1. Tamil Renaissance: Scholars like U.V. Swaminatha Iyer worked to revive classical Tamil literature, fostering a sense of cultural pride that indirectly challenged colonial narratives.

2. Anti-Hindi Agitations: Beginning in the 1930s and intensifying in the 1960s, these movements, while primarily against Hindi imposition, also reflected a broader resistance to perceived North Indian (and by extension, remnants of British) domination.

Conclusion :

While it may not be entirely accurate to say that Tamil Nadu "continuously" rebelled against British domination, the region undoubtedly played a significant and evolving role in India's anti-colonial struggle. From armed rebellions to social reforms and participation in national movements, Tamil Nadu's resistance was multifaceted, contributing substantially to the weakening of British rule and the shaping of modern India.

12. Examine the steps taken by Government of India to safeguard our National Heritage.
நமது தேசிய பாரம்பரியத்தை பாதுகாக்க இந்திய அரசு எடுத்துள்ள நடவடிக்கைகளை ஆராய்க

Introduction :

India's rich cultural tapestry, woven over millennia, encompasses a diverse array of tangible and intangible heritage. Recognizing the importance of preserving this legacy, the Government of India has implemented various measures to safeguard its national heritage. These efforts span legislative frameworks, conservation initiatives, and international collaborations. The government's multifaceted approach aims to protect archaeological sites, monuments, artifacts, traditional knowledge, and cultural practices, ensuring that India's heritage continues to inspire and educate future generations while fostering a sense of national identity and pride.

Legislative Measures: The government has enacted several laws to protect India's heritage:

1. Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958: Provides for the preservation of ancient monuments and archaeological sites of national importance.

2. Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972: Regulates the export of antiquities and art treasures.

3. Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Act, 2020: Aims to safeguard and promote India's living heritage.

These laws empower authorities to identify, protect, and manage heritage sites and artifacts. For instance, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) currently protects 3,691 monuments of national importance.

Conservation and Restoration: The government has launched various initiatives to preserve and restore heritage sites:

1. National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities: Aims to document and digitize India's tangible heritage.

2. HRIDAY (Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana): Focuses on holistic development of heritage cities.

3. PRASAD (Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive): Develops pilgrimage sites across India.

In 2021-22, the ASI completed conservation work on 1,248 monuments and initiated new projects at 1,224 sites.

Digital Preservation: Leveraging technology for heritage preservation:

1. National Mission for Manuscripts: Digitized over 4.5 million manuscripts by 2022.

2. Jatan Virtual Museum Builder: Software for creating digital collections of artifacts.

3. Indian Culture Portal: Online platform showcasing India's cultural heritage.

International Collaboration: India actively participates in global heritage preservation efforts:

1. UNESCO World Heritage Sites: India has 40 sites inscribed on the World Heritage List as of 2023.

2. Bilateral agreements: Collaborations with countries like USA, UK, and France for heritage protection and artifact repatriation.

3. SAARC Cultural Centre: Regional cooperation for heritage preservation in South Asia.

Conclusion :

The Government of India's multifaceted approach to safeguarding national heritage demonstrates a commitment to preserving the country's cultural legacy. Through legislative measures, conservation initiatives, digital preservation, and international collaborations, India is working to protect its diverse heritage for future generations. However, challenges remain, including funding constraints, urbanization pressures, and climate change impacts, necessitating continued vigilance and innovative approaches to heritage protection.

13. What is "Make in India" initiative? What steps have been taken by the defence sector of India under this programme?

"மேக் இன் இந்தியா" முயற்சி என்றால் என்ன? இந்தத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் இந்தியாவின் பாதுகாப்புத் துறை என்ன நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துள்ளது?

Introduction:

The "Make in India" initiative, launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in September 2014, is a comprehensive program aimed at transforming India into a global manufacturing hub. This initiative seeks to boost domestic manufacturing, attract foreign investment, and create millions of jobs across various sectors. In the defense sector, "Make in India" has been particularly impactful, as it aligns with India's goal of achieving self-reliance in defense production. The program has catalyzed significant changes in defense procurement policies, indigenous development, and foreign collaborations, marking a paradigm shift in India's approach to military modernization and self-sufficiency.

Policy Reforms and Initiatives:

1. Defense Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2016: Introduced the "Buy Indian-IDDM" (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured) category, giving top priority to locally designed and manufactured products.

2. Strategic Partnership Model: Encourages private sector participation in manufacturing fighter aircraft, helicopters, submarines, and armored vehicles.

3. Defense Production Policy 2018: Aims to achieve a turnover of ₹1,70,000 crore (US$26 billion) in defense goods and services by 2025.

4. Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX): Launched in 2018 to foster innovation and technology development in defense and aerospace.

Indigenous Development:

1. Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas: Inducted into the Indian Air Force in 2016, with an order for 83 Tejas Mk1A jets worth ₹48,000 crore placed in 2021.

2. INS Vikrant: India's first indigenous aircraft carrier, commissioned in September 2022.

3. Advanced Towed Artillery Gun System (ATAGS): Developed by DRDO, undergoing trials for induction into the Indian Army.

4. Pinaka Multi-Barrel Rocket Launcher: Indigenously developed and produced, with export orders received from Armenia in 2022.

Foreign Collaboration and Investment:

1. FDI Policy: Increased FDI limit in defense sector to 74% under automatic route and 100% under government route.

2. Defense Industrial Corridors: Established in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to boost defense manufacturing.

3. Joint Ventures: Collaborations like Tata-Lockheed Martin (C-130J airframe components), Mahindra-Boeing (F/A-18 Super Hornet components).

4. Technology Transfer: Agreements with countries like Russia (AK-203 rifles), France (Scorpene submarines), and USA (jet engine technology).

Achievements and Outcomes:

1. Defense Exports: Grew from ₹1,941 crore in 2014-15 to ₹13,399 crore in 2022-23.

2. Self-Reliance: Defense import bill reduced by 10-15% in recent years.

3. Job Creation: Estimated 2.5 lakh jobs created in the defense sector since 2014.

4. Startups: Over 100 defense startups actively working on innovative technologies.

Conclusion :

The "Make in India" initiative has significantly transformed India's defense sector, fostering indigenous capabilities, attracting investments, and promoting self-reliance. While challenges remain, such as technology gaps and competition from established global players, the program has laid a strong foundation for India's emergence as a major defense manufacturer. Continued focus on R&D, skill development, and policy implementation will be crucial for sustaining this momentum.

Section - B

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் **250** சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 250 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் **15** மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 15marks

Answer any 13 questions out of 12 questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள **13** வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் **10** வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

14. India's G-20 Presidency will be inclusive, ambitious, decisive and action-oriented. Examine India's opportunities and challenges as the President of G-20 in line with this resolve.

இந்தியாவின் ஜி-20 தலைவர் பதவியானது அனைவரையும் உள்ளடக்கிய, லட்சியமான, தீர்க்கமான மற்றும் செயல் சார்ந்ததாக இருக்கும். இந்த தீர்மானத்திற்கு ஏற்ப ஜி-20 தலைவராக இந்தியாவின் வாய்ப்புகள் மற்றும் சவால்களை ஆராய்க

Introduction :

India assumed the G20 Presidency on December 1, 2022, with the theme "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" or "One Earth, One Family, One Future." This presidency, lasting until November 30, 2023, marks a significant milestone in India's global leadership. As the world's fifth-largest economy and a representative of the Global South, India aims to make its G20 Presidency inclusive, ambitious, decisive, and action-oriented. This approach presents both unique opportunities and challenges for India as it navigates complex global issues and seeks to build consensus among diverse member nations.

Opportunities:

1. **Global Leadership:**

- Showcase India's diplomatic prowess and ability to build consensus on critical global issues.
- Opportunity to lead discussions on climate change, digital transformation, and sustainable development.
- India hosted over 200 G20 meetings across 50 cities, involving participation from 40 other countries and organizations.

2. **Economic Diplomacy:**

- Promote India's economic interests and attract foreign investments.
- Highlight India's digital infrastructure achievements like UPI, which processed 7.82 billion transactions worth $177 billion in October 2022.

3. **Voice of the Global South:**

- Advocate for developing nations' interests in areas like climate finance and technology transfer.
- Push for reforms in global institutions to reflect the changing world order.

4. **Cultural Soft Power:**

- Showcase India's rich cultural heritage and diversity to G20 delegates.
- Promote Indian values and philosophies on the global stage.

Challenges:

1. **Geopolitical Tensions:**

- Navigate complex relations between major powers, especially in light of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.
- Maintain neutrality while fostering dialogue and cooperation.

2. **Economic Disparities:**

- Address the widening gap between developed and developing nations.

- Tackle issues like debt sustainability, with global debt reaching \$226 trillion in 2021.

3. Climate Action:

- Balance climate goals with development needs of emerging economies.
- Push for equitable climate finance, with developed countries yet to meet their \$100 billion annual commitment.

4. Consensus Building:

- Forge agreements on contentious issues like digital economy taxation and cryptocurrency regulations.
- Manage diverse priorities of G20 members, which represent about 80% of global GDP and 75% of international trade.

5. Pandemic Recovery:

- Address uneven global recovery from COVID-19, with IMF projecting 2.7% global growth in 2023.
- Promote equitable access to vaccines and healthcare technologies.

Conclusion :

India's G20 Presidency offers a unique platform to shape global narratives and advance its strategic interests. While challenges like geopolitical tensions and economic disparities pose significant hurdles, India's inclusive and action-oriented approach can potentially yield meaningful outcomes. Success will depend on India's ability to balance diverse interests, foster cooperation, and translate ambitious goals into concrete actions for global benefit.

15. Justify India's neutrality over the Ukraine invasion by Soviet Russia.

சோவியத் ரஷ்யாவின் உக்ரைன் படையெடுப்பில் இந்தியாவின் நடுநிலைமையை நியாயப்படுத்துக

Introduction:

India's stance of neutrality in the Russia-Ukraine conflict has drawn significant global attention. This position, often described as strategic autonomy, reflects India's complex geopolitical considerations and historical ties. While Western nations have criticized this approach, India maintains that its neutral stance serves its national interests best. This position is rooted in India's non-aligned foreign policy tradition, its multifaceted relationship with Russia, and its growing strategic partnership with the United States and Europe. Understanding India's

neutrality requires examining the nuanced factors shaping its foreign policy decisions.

Historical Context:

1. Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation (1971): Established strong ties between India and the Soviet Union.
2. Post-Cold War Era: India maintained close relations with Russia while building new partnerships with the West.
3. Non-Alignment: India's traditional foreign policy of not aligning with major power blocs.

Strategic Considerations:

1. Defense Ties:

- Russia remains India's largest arms supplier, accounting for 46% of India's arms imports between 2017-2021 (SIPRI data).
- Crucial defense projects like BrahMos missiles and nuclear submarines depend on Russian cooperation.

2. Energy Security:

- India increased oil imports from Russia, from 2% pre-conflict to about 20% by late 2022.
- Discounted Russian oil helps India manage inflation and energy costs.

3. Diplomatic Balancing:

- India's growing strategic partnership with the US (bilateral trade reached $119.42 billion in 2021-22).
- Participation in Quad alliance with US, Japan, and Australia.
- Maintaining autonomy in foreign policy decisions.

4. Global South Leadership:

- India positions itself as a voice for developing nations.
- Advocates for dialogue and diplomacy to resolve conflicts.

Economic Factors:

1. Trade Relations:
- India-Russia bilateral trade stood at $13.1 billion in 2021-22.
- Potential for increased trade in pharmaceuticals, engineering goods, and agriculture.
2. Investments:

- Indian investments in Russian oil and gas sector (e.g., $5.5 billion by ONGC Videsh Ltd).
- Russian investments in Indian nuclear energy and telecommunications sectors.

Humanitarian Concerns:

1. Evacuation efforts: Operation Ganga evacuated over 22,500 Indian nationals from Ukraine.
2. Calls for peace: India repeatedly urged for cessation of hostilities and return to dialogue.

International Pressure:

1. Western expectations: US and European allies push for India to take a stronger stance against Russia.
2. UNSC votes: India abstained from UN resolutions condemning Russian actions, calling instead for diplomacy.

Conclusion :

India's neutrality in the Russia-Ukraine conflict reflects a careful balancing act between historical ties, strategic interests, and evolving global dynamics. While facing international pressure, India maintains that this stance best serves its national interests and global peace efforts. As the conflict evolves, India's ability to navigate these complex geopolitical waters will be crucial for its global standing and influence.

16. Examine the various theories regarding the birth of Indian National Congress.

இந்திய தேசிய காங்கிரஸின் பிறப்பு தொடர்பான பல்வேறு கோட்பாடுகளை ஆராய்க

Introduction :

The Indian National Congress, founded in 1885, played a pivotal role in India's struggle for independence and its subsequent political landscape. However, the circumstances surrounding its birth have been subject to various interpretations and theories. These range from viewing it as a purely Indian initiative to considering it a British-inspired safety valve against growing nationalism. Understanding these diverse perspectives is crucial for comprehending the complex socio-political milieu of late 19th century India and the multifaceted nature of early Indian nationalism.

1. **The Safety Valve Theory:**

*   Proponent: Lala Lajpat Rai in his book "Young India" (1916)

*   Key Points: a) Congress was created by A.O. Hume under the guidance of Lord Dufferin to provide a safe, constitutional outlet for Indian political aspirations. b) Aimed to prevent the rise of violent anti-British sentiment among educated Indians.

*   Evidence: a) Hume's close association with the Viceroy and other British officials. b) Initial moderate demands and methods of the Congress.

2. **The Lightning Conductor Theory**:

*   Proponent: R.P. Dutt in his book "India Today" (1940)

*   Key Points: a) Congress was established to divert the growing Indian political consciousness into harmless channels. b) Acted as a "lightning conductor" to protect British interests from the storm of Indian discontent.

*   Evidence: a) Initial British tolerance and even encouragement of Congress activities. b) Slow pace of reforms demanded by early Congress leaders.

3. **Nationalist Initiative Theory:**

*   Proponents: Bipin Chandra and other nationalist historians

*   Key Points: a) Congress was a result of the growing political consciousness among Indians. b) Educated Indians took the initiative to form a national organization to represent Indian interests.

*   Evidence: a) Pre-existing Indian organizations like the Indian Association (1876) and Bombay Association (1852). b) Role of Indian leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji and Surendranath Banerjee in Congress formation.

4. **Synthesis Theory:**

*   Modern historical perspective

*   Key Points: a) Acknowledges both British and Indian roles in Congress formation. b) Views Congress as a product of complex socio-political forces of the time.

*   Evidence: a) Hume's role in organizing the first meeting, but with active Indian participation. b) Convergence of British liberal attitudes and Indian nationalist aspirations.

Conclusion :

The birth of the Indian National Congress was likely influenced by multiple factors, including British strategic considerations, growing Indian political

consciousness, and the complex interplay between colonial and nationalist forces. While debates continue, it's clear that the Congress emerged as a significant platform for Indian political expression, eventually evolving into a major force in the independence movement.

17. Discuss the contributions of Mahakavi Bhrathi to the Freedom Movements in Tamilnadu.

தமிழ்நாட்டில் சுதந்திர இயக்கத்திற்கு மகாகவி பாரதியின் பங்களிப்பைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க

Introduction :

Chinnaswami Subramania Bharati, popularly known as Mahakavi Bharathi (1882-1921), was a revolutionary Tamil poet, journalist, and freedom fighter who played a pivotal role in the Indian independence movement, particularly in Tamil Nadu. His powerful writings and patriotic songs ignited the flame of nationalism among the Tamil people and beyond. Bharathi's multifaceted contributions as a social reformer, linguist, and visionary thinker left an indelible mark on Tamil literature and culture, while his fearless journalism and political activism significantly advanced the cause of Indian independence in the early 20th century.

Literary Contributions to Freedom Movement:

1. Patriotic Poetry:

   o Composed numerous poems glorifying Indian nationalism and freedom, e.g., "Enthayum Thayum" (Our Father and Mother).

   o His poem "Achamillai Achamillai" (Fear I have not) became an anthem of courage for freedom fighters.

2. Revolutionary Journalism:

   o Founded and edited "India" weekly in 1906 and "Vijaya" in 1909, both promoting nationalist ideals.

   o His editorials in "Swadesamitran" newspaper inspired patriotic fervor among readers.

Social Reform and National Unity:

1. Women's Empowerment:

   o Advocated for women's rights and education through poems like "Puthiya Aathichoodi".

o Promoted widow remarriage and women's participation in the freedom struggle.

2. Caste Abolition:

o Strongly opposed caste discrimination in his writings and personal life.

o His poem "Jathi Illai" (No Caste) called for a casteless society.

3. National Integration:

o Emphasized unity among Indians across linguistic and regional divides.

o Learned multiple Indian languages to promote national integration.

Political Activism:

1. Association with National Leaders:

o Collaborated with prominent leaders like Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh, and V.O. Chidambaram Pillai.

o Participated in the 1907 Surat Congress session, broadening his political perspective.

2. Exile and Continued Struggle:

o Forced into exile in Pondicherry (1908-1918) to escape British persecution.

o Continued writing and publishing revolutionary material during exile.

3. Swadeshi Movement:

o Actively promoted Swadeshi ideals through his writings and speeches.

o Encouraged boycott of foreign goods and use of indigenous products.

Legacy and Impact:

1. Inspirational Figure:

o His works continued to inspire subsequent generations of freedom fighters in Tamil Nadu.

o Periyar E.V. Ramasamy acknowledged Bharathi's influence on his early nationalist thoughts.

2. Cultural Icon:

o Posthumously recognized as one of the greatest Tamil poets of the 20th century.

o His birthday (September 11 11) is celebrated as "Mahakavi Day" in Tamil Nadu.

Conclusion :

Mahakavi Bharathi's contributions to the freedom movement in Tamil Nadu were profound and multifaceted. Through his soul-stirring poetry, fearless journalism, and social reform advocacy, he awakened the nationalist spirit among Tamils and Indians at large. His legacy continues to inspire generations, making him an enduring symbol of Tamil pride and Indian nationalism.

18. How does celebration of diversity of cultures help in achieving stronger unity? Explain it in the context of Indian Society'.

கலாச்சாரங்களின் பன்முகத்தன்மை கொண்டாட்டம் வலுவான ஒற்றுமையை அடைவதற்கு எவ்வாறு உதவுகிறது? இந்திய சமூகத்தின் சூழலில் அதை விளக்குக

Introduction :

India, often described as a "salad bowl" of cultures, is home to an extraordinary diversity of languages, religions, customs, and traditions. This cultural mosaic, far from being a source of division, has become a cornerstone of Indian unity. The celebration of cultural diversity in India fosters mutual understanding, respect, and a shared sense of national identity. By embracing and promoting its varied cultural heritage, India has developed a unique model of unity in diversity, which not only strengthens social cohesion but also enriches the nation's collective cultural tapestry.

Cultural Exchange and Understanding:

1. **Festivals and Celebrations:**
   - India celebrates 29 major festivals annually, cutting across religious and regional lines.
   - Example: Diwali is celebrated nationwide, with regional variations like Kali Puja in Bengal and Tihar in Nepal.

2. **Cultural Programs and Fairs:**
   - Events like Hornbill Festival in Nagaland showcase 16 major tribes, attracting visitors from across India.
   - National integration camps organized by the Ministry of Youth Affairs bring together youth from different states.

Linguistic Diversity as a Unifying Force:

1. **Official Recognition:**
   - India recognizes 22 official languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

- o The Three Language Formula in education promotes multilingualism.

2. Cultural Productions:

- o Bollywood films often incorporate multiple languages, reaching diverse audiences.
- o All India Radio broadcasts in 23 languages and 179 dialects, fostering national unity.

Religious Harmony and Secularism:

1. Constitutional Provisions:

- o Article 25-28 of the Indian Constitution guarantees freedom of religion.
- o Sarva Dharma Sambhava (equality of all religions) is a core principle of Indian secularism.

2. Syncretic Traditions:

- o Sufi and Bhakti movements historically promoted religious harmony.
- o Example: Ajmer Sharif Dargah attracts devotees from multiple faiths.

Cuisine as a Cultural Unifier:

1. Regional Fusion:

- o Dishes like Chicken Tikka Masala represent a blend of Indian and British culinary traditions.
- o Popular snacks like Vada Pav (Mumbai) and Litti Chokha (Bihar) have gained pan-Indian appeal.

2. Food Festivals:

- o Events like the National Street Food Festival in Delhi showcase diverse culinary traditions.

Arts and Crafts:

1. Preservation of Traditional Arts:

- o Initiatives like Guru-Shishya Parampara by Sangeet Natak Akademi preserve traditional art forms.
- o 13 out of 40 UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage elements from India showcase its diversity.

2. Modern Interpretations:

- o Contemporary artists blend traditional and modern styles, creating a pan-Indian aesthetic.
- o Example: Fusion music combining Carnatic and Hindustani classical traditions.

Conclusion :

The celebration of cultural diversity in India serves as a powerful tool for national integration. By fostering mutual respect, understanding, and appreciation of different cultures, India has created a unique model of unity. This approach not only strengthens social bonds but also contributes to India's soft power globally, presenting a model for diverse societies worldwide to emulate.

19. The JP Movement and the Emergency in the 1970s heralded a serious political crisis in Indian politics. How did this situation came to an end?

1970 களில் ஜேபி இயக்கம் மற்றும் அவசரநிலை இந்திய அரசியலில் ஒரு தீவிர அரசியல் நெருக்கடியை அறிவித்தது. இந்த நிலை எப்படி முடிவுக்கு வந்தது?

Introduction :

The 1970s witnessed a tumultuous period in Indian politics, marked by the Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) Movement and the subsequent imposition of Emergency by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. This era saw widespread civil unrest, political repression, and a significant challenge to India's democratic foundations. The JP Movement, which began as a student protest in Gujarat and Bihar, evolved into a nationwide anti-corruption campaign. The government's response culminated in the declaration of Emergency on June 25, 1975, suspending civil liberties and centralizing power. This political crisis, however, eventually led to a dramatic shift in India's political landscape.

Factors Leading to the End of the Crisis:

1. Growing Public Discontent:
    o Widespread resentment against Emergency excesses, including press censorship and arbitrary arrests.
    o Over 100,000 people were arrested without trial during the Emergency period.
    o Forced sterilization program led by Sanjay Gandhi faced severe backlash.

2. Opposition Unity:
    o Formation of the Janata Party in 1977, uniting major opposition figures.
    o Key leaders: Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and L.K. Advani.

o JP's leadership provided moral authority to the opposition movement.

3. International Pressure:

   o Criticism from Western democracies and human rights organizations.

   o India's image as the world's largest democracy was at stake.

4. Economic Challenges:

   o Despite initial gains, long-term economic issues persisted.

   o Inflation remained high, averaging around 16.5% in 1974-75.

The End of Emergency:

1. Announcement of Elections:

   o On January 18, 1977, Indira Gandhi unexpectedly announced Lok Sabha elections.

   o Emergency was officially lifted on March 21, 1977.

2. 1977 General Elections:

   o Conducted from March 16-20, 1977.

   o Unprecedented voter turnout of 60.49%.

   o Janata Party won 295 seats out of 542, ending Congress's 30-year rule.

3. Formation of Janata Government:

   o Morarji Desai became Prime Minister on March 24, 1977.

   o First non-Congress government at the center since independence.

Post-Emergency Reforms:

1. Constitutional Amendments:

   o 44th Amendment Act (1978) curtailed the power to declare Emergency.

   o Fundamental Rights were strengthened, especially the Right to Life and Personal Liberty.

2. Judicial Reforms:

   o Restoration of the independence of the judiciary.

   o Supreme Court's proactive role in protecting civil liberties increased.

3. Electoral Reforms:

   o Election Commission's powers were enhanced.

   o Introduction of voter ID cards to prevent electoral fraud.

Conclusion :

The end of the Emergency marked a watershed moment in Indian democracy. The crisis concluded with the restoration of democratic norms, strengthening of institutions, and a more vigilant civil society. While the Janata experiment was short-lived, it set important precedents for political accountability and multi-

party democracy in India, leaving a lasting impact on the nation's political landscape.

20. The famine of 1876-78 was the result of drain of Indian wealth by the British. Discuss.

1876-78 பஞ்சம் ஆங்கிலேயர்களால் இந்திய செல்வத்தை வெளியேற்றியதன் விளைவு. விவாதிக்க

Introduction :

The Great Famine of 1876-78, also known as the Southern India famine, was a catastrophic event that affected millions in southern and southwestern India, particularly the Madras Presidency. While drought was a triggering factor, many historians argue that the famine's severity was exacerbated by British colonial policies and the systematic drain of Indian wealth. This famine, which claimed an estimated 5.5 million lives, exemplifies the complex interplay between natural calamities, economic exploitation, and colonial governance in 19th century India.

Economic Policies and Wealth Drain:

1. Land Revenue System:
   o Implementation of Ryotwari system in South India led to high tax burdens on farmers.
   o In Bombay Presidency, land revenue demand increased by 70% between 1850-1875.

2. Commercialization of Agriculture:
   o Shift from food crops to cash crops (cotton, indigo) for British industries.
   o Reduced food security and increased vulnerability to price fluctuations.

3. Trade Policies:
   o Export of grains continued despite local shortages.
   o India exported 6.4 million cwt of wheat to Britain in 1877-78 during the famine.

Colonial Response and Mismanagement:

1. Laissez-faire Approach:
   o Adherence to free-market principles even during crisis.
   o Refusal to regulate grain prices or restrict exports.

2. Inadequate Relief Measures:

- o Temple Relief Works employed only 500,000 out of 25 million affected.
- o Stringent eligibility criteria for relief (e.g., distance test, labor test).

3. Prioritizing Budget over Lives:
   - o Viceroy Lord Lytton's concern for balancing the budget over saving lives.
   - o £8 million spent on Afghan War (1878-80) while relief was limited.

Drain of Wealth Theory:

1. Dadabhai Naoroji's Analysis:
   - o Estimated annual drain of £30-40 million in his book "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" (1901).
   - o Highlighted how wealth extracted from India financed British industrial revolution.

2. De-industrialization:
   - o Destruction of Indian handicrafts and textile industry.
   - o India transformed from exporter to importer of textiles.

3. Railway Construction:
   - o Built primarily for British commercial and military interests.
   - o High guaranteed returns to British investors, paid from Indian revenues.

Long-term Impacts:

1. Demographic Changes:
   - o Madras Presidency's population declined by 3.5 million between 1871-1881 censuses.

2. Social Disruption:
   - o Mass migration, breakdown of traditional social structures.
   - o Increased vulnerability to future famines.

3. Economic Stagnation:
   - o Perpetuation of poverty and underdevelopment.
   - o Per capita income in India grew by just 0.5% annually between 1872-1921.

Conclusion :

While drought triggered the 1876-78 famine, British colonial policies and the systematic drain of wealth significantly amplified its severity. The famine exemplifies how economic exploitation weakened India's resilience to natural calamities. This tragic event underscores the profound and lasting impact of

colonial rule on India's economy and society, effects that persisted well into the post-independence era.

21. The Bardoli Satyagraha was an attempt to mobilize the peasant to bring them into the main stream of anti-colonial struggle. Discuss.

பர்தோலி சத்தியாகிரகம் என்பது காலனித்துவ எதிர்ப்புப் போராட்டத்தின் முக்கிய நீரோட்டத்திற்கு விவசாயிகளை அணிதிரட்டுவதற்கான முயற்சியாகும். விவாதிக்க

Introduction :

The Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928 was a significant peasant movement in Gujarat, led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It emerged in response to the British government's decision to increase land revenue by 30% in the Bardoli taluka of Surat district. This movement not only succeeded in its immediate goals but also played a crucial role in bringing peasants into the mainstream of India's anti-colonial struggle. The Bardoli Satyagraha demonstrated the potential of non-violent resistance and became a model for future peasant movements across India.

Background and Causes:

1. Economic Pressure:
    o 30% increase in land revenue assessment in 1925.
    o Peasants already struggling due to crop failures and economic depression.
2. Political Context:
    o Growing nationalist sentiment following Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22).
    o Need for Congress to expand its base beyond urban areas.

Mobilization Strategies:

1. Leadership and Organization:
    o Sardar Patel's charismatic leadership and organizational skills.
    o Formation of Bardoli Inquiry Committee to investigate revenue increase.
2. Information Dissemination:
    o Use of village meetings (sabhas) and pamphlets to educate peasants.
    o Publication of "Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika" to spread information.

3. Women's Participation:

- o Active involvement of women in the movement.
- o Notable leaders like Mithuben Petit and Bhakti Desai.

Satyagraha Tactics:

1. Non-payment of Taxes:

- o 80,000 peasants participated in the revenue boycott.
- o Refusal to cultivate land seized by the government.

2. Social Pressure:

- o Use of social boycott against those who paid taxes or bought confiscated land.
- o Volunteers kept watch to prevent secret tax payments.

3. Non-violent Resistance:

- o Peaceful protests and demonstrations.
- o Acceptance of government repression without retaliation.

Impact on Anti-Colonial Struggle:

1. Peasant Politicization:

- o Increased political awareness among rural masses.
- o Integration of peasant issues into nationalist agenda.

2. Strengthening of Congress:

- o Enhanced Congress's credibility among rural population.
- o Sardar Patel emerged as a national leader, earning the title "Sardar."

3. Model for Future Movements:

- o Inspired similar movements like Kheda Satyagraha and Borsad Satyagraha.
- o Demonstrated effectiveness of non-violent mass mobilization.

4. British Response:

- o Government appointed Maxwell-Broomfield Committee to investigate.
- o Revenue increase was reduced to 6.03%, vindicating the movement.

Long-term Significance:

1. Agrarian Reforms:

- o Increased focus on land revenue policies and peasant rights.
- o Influenced post-independence land reforms.

2. National Unity:

- o Bridged gap between urban nationalist leadership and rural masses.
- o Contributed to the idea of an all-India struggle against colonialism.

3. Leadership Development:
   o Trained local leaders who later played roles in the independence movement.
   o Strengthened grassroots organizational structure of Congress.

Conclusion :

The Bardoli Satyagraha successfully mobilized peasants and integrated them into the broader anti-colonial struggle. By addressing local agrarian issues within the framework of national resistance, it expanded the base of the independence movement. The satyagraha's success demonstrated the power of non-violent mass mobilization and set a precedent for future peasant movements in India's fight for freedom.

22. Explain dyarchy introduced under the Act of 1919. Was it successful or a failure.
1919 ஆம் ஆண்டின் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட இரட்டையாட்சியை விளக்குக. அது வெற்றியா அல்லது தோல்வியா?

Introduction :

The Government of India Act 1919, also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, introduced the system of dyarchy in British India. Dyarchy, derived from the Greek words 'di' (two) and 'arkhe' (rule), was a novel experiment in governance that divided the provincial subjects into two categories: transferred and reserved. This system aimed to gradually introduce self-governance in India by giving Indian ministers control over certain departments while keeping crucial ones under British authority. Dyarchy was implemented in 11 provinces of British India from 1921 to 1937, marking a significant shift in colonial administration.

Structure of Dyarchy:
1. Division of Subjects:
   o Transferred Subjects: Under Indian ministers (e.g., education, agriculture, public health)
   o Reserved Subjects: Under British control (e.g., law and order, finance, land revenue)
2. Executive Council:
   o Governor: Head of the province
   o Executive Councillors: Appointed by the Crown for reserved subjects

o Ministers: Indians elected from the legislative council for transferred subjects

3. Legislative Council:

   o Expanded and given more powers

   o 70% of members were elected, up from 50% under Morley-Minto Reforms

Implementation and Working:

1. Electoral Process:

   o Limited franchise: Only 2.8% of the population could vote

   o Separate electorates for minorities and special interests

2. Financial Arrangements:

   o Separation of provincial and central finances

   o Provinces given limited financial autonomy

3. Provincial Variations:

   o Implemented differently across provinces

   o Madras and Bombay saw relatively smoother functioning

Successes of Dyarchy:

1. Political Training:

   o Provided Indians experience in governance and administration

   o Trained a cadre of Indian politicians for future roles

2. Legislative Reforms:

   o Passed progressive laws like the Hindu Inheritance Act in Madras

3. Expansion of Education:

   o Increased spending on education in some provinces

   o Bombay allocated 25% of its budget to education by 1925

Failures and Criticisms:

1. Artificial Division:

   o Separation of subjects led to administrative inefficiency

   o Conflict between Indian ministers and British executive councillors

2. Financial Constraints:

   o Limited resources for transferred departments

   o Provinces often faced budget deficits

3. Limited Responsibility:

   o Governor's overriding powers restricted ministers' authority

o Reserved subjects included key areas like finance, limiting real power transfer

4. Political Boycott:
   o Non-cooperation movement (1920-22) led to initial boycott by nationalists
   o Swarajists later entered councils to "wreck the system from within"

5. Communal Representation:
   o Separate electorates deepened communal divisions
   o Criticized for hindering national unity

Statistical Evidence:

• Only 14% of eligible voters participated in the 1920 elections

• By 1926, this increased to 43%, showing growing political engagement

Conclusion :

While dyarchy was a novel experiment in power-sharing, its success was limited. It provided valuable administrative experience to Indians and introduced some reforms, but failed to satisfy nationalist aspirations. The system's inherent contradictions and limited scope of power transfer ultimately led to its replacement by provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act 1935.

23. Review the factors responsible for the origin of Vaikom Satyagraham and analyse its consequences.

வைக்கம் சத்தியாகிரகத்தின் தோற்றத்திற்கு காரணமான காரணிகளை மதிப்பாய்வு செய்து அதன் விளைவுகளை பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க

Introduction :

The Vaikom Satyagraha, launched on March 30, 1924, in the princely state of Travancore (present-day Kerala), was a significant social reform movement against untouchability and caste discrimination. It centered on the right of "lower caste" Hindus to use the public roads surrounding the Vaikom Mahadeva Temple. This movement, which lasted for 20 months, became a milestone in Kerala's social reform history and had far-reaching consequences for the broader Indian freedom struggle. The Vaikom Satyagraha highlighted the intersection of social reform and anti-colonial resistance in early 20th century India.

Factors Responsible for the Origin:

1. Caste-based Discrimination:
   - Strict enforcement of caste hierarchies in Travancore
   - "Lower castes" prohibited from using roads around Vaikom temple

2. Influence of Reform Movements:
   - Impact of Sree Narayana Guru's teachings on social equality
   - Inspiration from Ezhava community's earlier temple entry movements

3. Political Context:
   - Growing nationalist sentiment and civil disobedience methods
   - Congress party's increasing focus on social issues

4. Local Triggers:
   - Incident involving T.K. Madhavan being denied access to temple roads
   - Formation of Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee in 1921

Key Players and Their Roles:

1. T.K. Madhavan:
   - Ezhava leader who brought the issue to Congress's attention

2. K.P. Kesava Menon:
   - President of Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee, initiated the movement

3. Gandhi's Involvement:
   - Visited Vaikom in 1925, negotiated with orthodox Hindus
   - Advocated non-violent methods and inclusion of "upper caste" volunteers

Consequences and Impact:

1. Immediate Outcomes:
   - Partial success: Roads around temple opened to all Hindus in 1925
   - Full temple entry granted only in 1936 after Temple Entry Proclamation

2. Social Reforms:
   - Catalyst for similar movements across Kerala and South India
   - Influenced 1936 Temple Entry Proclamation in Travancore

3. Political Ramifications:
   - Strengthened Congress party's base in Kerala
   - Integrated social reform with the nationalist movement

4. National Impact:
   - Brought untouchability to national attention
   - Influenced Gandhi's approach to caste issues in freedom struggle

5. Leadership Development:
   o Emerged local leaders like K. Kelappan and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker

6. Women's Participation:
   o Active involvement of women volunteers like Lakshmikutty Amma

7. Inter-caste Cooperation:
   o "Upper caste" reformers like Mannath Padmanabhan joined the movement

Long-term Significance:

1. Legal Reforms:
   o Paved way for anti-discrimination laws post-independence
   o Influenced Article 17 of Indian Constitution abolishing untouchability

2. Social Transformation:
   o Accelerated breakdown of rigid caste barriers in Kerala
   o Contributed to Kerala's high social development indices

3. Political Legacy:
   o Strengthened tradition of social movements in Kerala
   o Influenced later political developments and left movement in the state

Conclusion :

The Vaikom Satyagraha, while achieving limited immediate success, had profound long-term impacts on social reform in Kerala and India. It successfully merged social reform with the nationalist struggle, setting a precedent for future movements. The satyagraha's legacy continues to influence social and political discourse in Kerala, underscoring the enduring power of non-violent resistance against social injustice.

24. Discuss the importance of the reorganization of States on linguistic basis with the historical perspective associated with it.

மொழியியல் அடிப்படையில் மாநிலங்களின் மறுசீரமைப்பின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை அதனுடன் தொடர்புடைய வரலாற்றுக் கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் விவாதிக்க

Introduction :

The reorganization of states on a linguistic basis has been a crucial aspect of India's post-independence nation-building process. This restructuring aimed to address the diverse linguistic and cultural identities within the country while

promoting national unity. The concept dates back to pre-independence movements and gained momentum after 1947, culminating in the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. This linguistic reorganization has had far-reaching impacts on India's political, social, and economic landscape, shaping the country's federal structure and regional dynamics.

Historical Context and Implementation The demand for linguistic states can be traced back to the Indian National Congress's 1920 Nagpur session, where it proposed organizing provinces on a linguistic basis. Post-independence, the Dar Commission (1948) initially opposed the idea. However, growing public pressure led to the formation of the States Reorganisation Commission in 1953.

Key milestones:

- 1953: Formation of Andhra State, the first linguistic state
- 1956: States Reorganisation Act passed, creating 14 states and 6 union territories
- 1960: Bifurcation of Bombay into Gujarat and Maharashtra
- 1966: Creation of Haryana and Punjab

Impact on Governance and Development The linguistic reorganization of states has significantly influenced governance and development in India:

1. Improved administration: Communication between citizens and government became more effective, leading to better policy implementation.
2. Cultural preservation: States could promote their linguistic and cultural heritage more efficiently.
3. Economic development: Some linguistically homogeneous states, like Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, have shown remarkable economic progress.
4. Political representation: Regional parties emerged, giving voice to local aspirations and concerns.

Challenges and Controversies Despite its benefits, the linguistic reorganization has faced challenges:

1. Inter-state disputes: Border conflicts arose, such as the Maharashtra-Karnataka dispute over Belgaum.
2. Demands for further division: Calls for new states continue, as seen with the creation of Telangana in 2014.
3. Linguistic minorities: Concerns about the rights and representation of linguistic minorities within states persist.

Conclusion :

The reorganization of states on a linguistic basis has played a crucial role in shaping India's federal structure and preserving its linguistic diversity. While it has led to improved governance and cultural preservation, challenges remain. As India continues to evolve, finding a balance between linguistic identity and national unity will be essential for the country's future development and stability.

25. The Partition of Bengal of 1905 was projected as an administrative requirement but was representative of 'Divide and Rule' tactics of the Britishers. How did it contribute towards the growth of the Indian national movement?

1905 ஆம் ஆண்டு வங்காளப் பிரிவினை ஒரு நிர்வாகத் தேவையாகக் கணிக்கப்பட்டது, ஆனால் ஆங்கிலேயர்களின் 'பிரித்தாளும் ஆட்சியின்' தந்திரங்களின் பிரதிநிதியாக இருந்தது. இந்திய தேசிய இயக்கத்தின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு அது எவ்வாறு பங்களித்தது?

Introduction :

The Partition of Bengal in 1905, implemented by Lord Curzon, was ostensibly an administrative measure to improve governance of the large Bengal Presidency. However, it was widely perceived as a calculated move to weaken the growing nationalist sentiment in the region. This event marked a turning point in India's freedom struggle, galvanizing the nationalist movement and leading to the rise of swadeshi and boycott movements. The partition, which divided Bengal along religious lines, inadvertently became a catalyst for unity among Indians and intensified the struggle against British colonial rule.

The Partition and Its Immediate Impact The partition of Bengal was announced on July 19, 1905, and came into effect on October 16, 1905. It divided the Bengal Presidency into two parts:

1. Eastern Bengal and Assam, with a Muslim majority
2. Bengal, with a Hindu majority

Key facts:

- The partition affected 54 million people
- It separated the Hindi-speaking regions from Bengal
- Dacca (now Dhaka) became the capital of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam

Rise of the Swadeshi Movement The partition triggered the Swadeshi movement, a significant phase in India's freedom struggle:

1. Economic boycott: Indians boycotted British goods, promoting indigenous products.

2. Self-reliance: Emphasis on atmashakti or self-reliance grew.

3. National education: Institutions like Bengal National College were established.

Notable leaders:

- Aurobindo Ghosh

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- Bipin Chandra Pal

Intensification of Political Activity The partition led to increased political engagement and the emergence of new forms of protest:

1. Mass mobilization: Public meetings, processions, and demonstrations became common.

2. Use of traditional festivals: Events like Raksha Bandhan were used to promote unity.

3. Growth of revolutionary activities: Secret societies like Anushilan Samiti gained prominence.

Impact on Muslim Politics The partition had significant implications for Muslim political consciousness:

1. Initial support: Some Muslim leaders, like Nawab Salimullah of Dacca, supported the partition.

2. Shift in stance: By 1911, many Muslims joined the anti-partition movement.

3. Formation of Muslim League: The partition indirectly contributed to the formation of the All-India Muslim League in 1906.

Annulment and Long-term Effects The partition was annulled in 1911, but its effects lingered:

1. Capital shift: The capital was moved from Calcutta to Delhi.

2. Reunification: Bengal was reunited, but Assam remained a separate province.

3. Lasting impact: The experience of united protest shaped future nationalist strategies.

Conclusion :

The Partition of Bengal, though short-lived, played a pivotal role in shaping the Indian national movement. It united diverse groups against British rule, fostered economic nationalism through the Swadeshi movement, and intensified political

activism. This event demonstrated the power of mass mobilization and set the stage for more aggressive forms of nationalist struggle in the subsequent years.

26. Harijan upliftment occupied centre stage in the national politics between 1920 - 1947. Elaborate

1920 - 1947 க்கு இடையில் தேசிய அரசியலில் ஹரிஜன மேம்பாடு முக்கிய இடத்தைப் பிடித்தது. தெளிவுபடுத்துக

Introduction :

The upliftment of Harijans, a term coined by Mahatma Gandhi for Dalits or "untouchables," became a pivotal issue in Indian national politics between 1920 and 1947. This period saw a significant shift in the approach towards caste-based discrimination, moving from social reform to political action. The Indian National Congress, led by Gandhi, placed Harijan welfare at the forefront of the independence movement, recognizing that true freedom could only be achieved through the emancipation of all sections of society. This focus not only addressed a longstanding social injustice but also widened the base of the nationalist movement.

Gandhi's Influence and Early Initiatives Mahatma Gandhi played a crucial role in bringing Harijan upliftment to the national forefront:

1. Coining of "Harijan": In 1933, Gandhi introduced the term "Harijan" (children of God) to replace derogatory terms.

2. Vaikom Satyagraha (1924-25): Gandhi supported this movement in Kerala against untouchability.

3. Harijan Sevak Sangh: Founded in 1932 to eradicate untouchability and promote Harijan welfare.

Key fact: Gandhi undertook a 21-day fast in 1932 against the separate electorate for Dalits proposed in the Communal Award.

Political and Constitutional Developments The period saw significant political and constitutional progress for Harijans:

1. Poona Pact (1932): Reached between Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Gandhi, reserving seats for Dalits within the general electorate.

2. Government of India Act 1935: Provided for reserved seats for Scheduled Castes in provincial legislatures.

3. Inclusion in Congress agenda: The 1931 Karachi session of the Indian National Congress included fundamental rights and economic program for Harijans.

Social Reforms and Movements Various social reforms and movements contributed to Harijan upliftment:

1. Temple Entry Proclamation (1936): Travancore ruler opened all temples to Harijans.

2. Harijan Tours: Gandhi undertook extensive tours (1933-34) to spread awareness about untouchability.

3. Ambedkar's Movements: Mahad Satyagraha (1927) and Kalaram Temple entry movement (1930) for Dalit rights.

Notable fact: The All India Depressed Classes Association was formed in 1926 to champion Dalit causes.

Educational and Economic Measures Efforts were made to improve the educational and economic status of Harijans:

1. Scholarships: Various provincial governments introduced scholarships for Harijan students.

2. Reservations: Job reservations in government services were introduced in some provinces.

3. Removal of restrictions: Efforts to remove restrictions on Harijans' choice of occupation and residence.

Conclusion :

The period from 1920 to 1947 witnessed a transformative focus on Harijan upliftment in Indian national politics. This emphasis not only addressed centuries-old social injustices but also broadened the base of the independence movement. The legacy of these efforts laid the foundation for post-independence policies aimed at creating a more equitable society, though challenges persist even today.