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## MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

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# **Sample Preview of the Solved Sample Question Papers**

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# QUESTION PAPER

( June – 2018 )

( Solved )

## MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Time: 3 hours ]

[ Maximum Marks: 100

Notes: (i) Section-I—Answer any two questions.

(ii) Section-II—Answer any four questions.

(iii) Section-III—Answer any two parts of Question No. 13.

### SECTION-I

Answer the following questions:

**Q. 1. Critically analyse the impacts of the British rule on the Indian economy.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-1, Page No. 1, 'Introduction' and 'Summary'.

**Q. 2. Discuss the political ideas of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.**

**Ans.** In the second part of 19th and first half of the 20th century there emerged several social, religious, political and cultural movements and organisations in India. These movements were led by Hindu and Muslim leaders in their respective communities. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Mohammad Iqbal, Mohammad Ali Jinnah and Abdul Kalam Azad were among many others who marked their influence of Indian society. These reknowned leaders developed their politics, democracy and rights of individuals, sovereignty and nationalism. Islam was crux of their views. But they did not make what can be termed as original contribution to political thought. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born on October 17, 1817, he was a great Musalman leader. Although opposed to Pan-Islamism, he wanted that his coreligionists should be a forward and progressive people. He stressed on two basic points: (i) the importance of liberal education or western pattern and (ii) loyalty to the British empire. He was a significant leader of Modern Muslim Political Thought.

**Also Add: Ref.:** See Chapter-18, Page No. 69, Q. No. 4.

**Q. 3. Comment on M.N. Roy's concept of Radical Humanism.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-29, Page No. 105, Q. No. 3.

**Q. 4. Discuss the political philosophy of Subhash Chandra Bose.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-24, Page No. 90, Q. No. 1.

### SECTION-II

Answer the following questions:

**Q. 5. Discuss Mahatma Gandhi's views on Satyagraha.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-19, Page No. 72, Q. No. 2 and 3.

**Q. 6. Discuss the economic and social ideas of Gokhale.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-6, Page No. 22, Q. No. 1 and Page No. 23, Q. No. 2 and 3.

**Q. 7. Analyse Aurobindo's views on Theory of Spiritual Nationalism.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-9, Page No. 38, Q. No. 1.

**Q. 8. Comment on the opinion of the Indian Marxists on Indian State and Ruling class.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-30, Page No. 108, 'Summary', 'Long Answer Type Question' and Page No. 9, Q. No. 1.

**Q. 9. What is the significance of Militant Nationalism in contemporary politics?**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-7, Page No. 27, 'Summary' and Page No. 28, Q. No. 1 and 2.

**Q. 10. Discuss the main features of Hindu Revivalism.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-16, Page No. 62, Q. No. 2.

**Q. 11. Critically examine Dr. Ambedkar's views on Democracy.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-14, Page No. 55, Q. No. 2.

**Q. 12. Comment on the Marxist political thought in India.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-30, Page No. 108, 'Long Answer Type Question' and Q. No. 1.

**Q. 13. Write short notes on the following:**

**(a) Jinnah's Views on the Two-Nation Theory**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-18, Page No. 68, Q. No. 3.

**(b) Political Ideas of Justice Ranade**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-5, Page No. 18, Q. No. 2.

**(c) Jyotiba Phule's Views on Caste System**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-12, Page No. 49, Q. No. 3.

**(d) Assumptions of Jawaharlal Nehru's Foreign Policy.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-23, Page No. 88, Q. No. 3.



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# MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

## BLOCK-1

## BACKGROUND OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THOUGHT

### COLONIAL INTERVENTION IN ECONOMY, SOCIETY AND POLITY

1

#### INTRODUCTION

It is needed to go through the implication, that colonialism imparted on our society. It is so because colonialism has been an important phase of Indian history. The word colonialism is often been understood to mean only political control by one country over another, but it means more than more this. It is often used to mean our expression used for British rule in India. But we must keep in mind that political control by one country over another, or British rule in India were only components of colonialism, but did not mean it totally. Colonialism infact is a larger phenomenon. It should be treated as a world phenomenon. It continued or affected various countries in many spheres. The countries of Asia, South Africa and Latin America were victims of this process, and the leading and economically powerful countries like France, Britain, Holland, Spain, Portugal were on the beneficiary sides. Colonialism fulfilled the interests of the latter ones. Colonialism should be treated as a structure which contains '*political control*'. When we say of colonialism, we mean the colonial interest (whatever the colonising country may have); policies, state and its related institutions (judiciary, army, bureaucracy, legislature, etc.); culture and society. The wave of modernisation including modern education and societal control, eradication of evil practices etc.; idea and ideologies like the ideas introduced by Britishers and its personalities are to be seen functioning within the parameters of colonial structure. This structure can be defined by their interrelationship as a whole. So, we

can understand the phenomena of colonialism as an integration of economy of the colony (like, India) with the economy of the metropolis (like, Britian) through trade, industry and business. This integration is concluded to serve the interests of the metropolitan economy and to that extent, it completely subordinates the economy of the colony to the economy of the metropolis. But this subordination does not confine to economy only, but also spreads to all the areas of society. And it is applied through various stages. Historically, colonialism in India as well as other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America underwent three stages. Each stage represented a different pattern of subordination of colonial economy, society and polity and consequently diferent colonial policies, ideologies, impact and colonial peoples' response. The shift from one stage to another is infact the influence of change in the social, economic and political pattern of metropolis itself. Also, it is influenced by the broad changes in the positions of world economy and polity.

#### SUMMARY

It was the British rule that transformed India into classical colony. It became a big market for British manufacturers, a large source of raw material and food-stuffs, and are important field of investment for British capital. A heavy tax was imposed on Indian agriculture for British interests. All the major economic components such as transport system, finance, banking, mines, industries, trade, insurance, shipping, postal, railways were under foreign control. India was a source of employment for thousands of middle-class British nationals and about one-third of its revenue was spent

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on the payment of their salaries and emoluments. The Indian Army was used as an instrument to maintain far-flung interests of British Empire in East, South-East, Central and West Asia and North-East and South Africa. And more than all such things Indian economy and social and cultural development was wholly subordinated to British economy and social development. Indian economy was integrated with the world capitalist economy in a subordinate position to international division of labour. During the time when British Empire was developing into a strong economy and a strongly developed colonial country of the world, India was sliding back into the position of a backward colonial country of the world. The entire edifice of economic relations between Britain, and India involving trade, finance continuously developed India's colonial dependence and underdevelopment.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

**Q. 1. What are different stages of colonialism?**

**Explain.**

**Ans.** There are three important stages of colonialism:

- (i) **First Stage:** The period of Monopoly Trade and Revenue appropriation.
- (ii) **Second Stage:** Exploitation through Trade—The era of foreign investment and International competition for colonies.
- (iii) **Third Stage:** The era of Foreign Investment and International Competition for Colonies.

(i) **First Stage:** During the first stage of colonialism, the basic objectives of colonialism were:

- (a) Monopoly of trade with the colony *vis-a-vis* other European merchants and the colony's traders and producers. However, whenever handicraftmen or other producers were employed on account of the colonial state, their surplus was directly seized not in a manner of industrial capitalists, but in that of merchant-users.
- (b) The direct appropriation of revenue or surplus through the use of the state power. The colonial state required large financial resources to wage wars in the colony and on the seas and to maintain naval forces, armies and trading posts. Direct

appropriation of the colony's surplus was also needed to finance purchase of colonial products.

It is to be noted that the element of plunder and direct seizure of surplus is very strong during this stage of colonialism; and there is no significant import of metropolitan manufacture into the colony. A basic feature of colonial rule during this period was that no basic changes were introduced in the colony as regard administration, judicial system, transport and communication, methods of agricultural or industrial production etc. The only changes made were in military organization and technology, which contemporary independent chieftains and rulers in the colonies were also trying to introduce, and in administration at the top of the structure of revenue collection so as to make it more efficient.

(ii) **Second Stage:** The essence of second stage of colonialism was the making of the colony into a subordinate trading partner which would export raw materials and import manufactured goods. The colony's social surplus was to be appropriated through trade on the basis of selling dear and buying cheap. This stage of colonialism could even embrace countries which retained political freedom. The second stage of colonialism generated a liberal imperialist political ideology and sections of imperialists statesmen and administrators who talked of training the colonial people in the art of democracy and self-Government. It was believed that if colonial people '*learnt*' the virtues of law and order, sanctity of business, contract, free trade and economic development, the economic interest of colonialism could be perpetuated even if the metropolitan power was to withdraw direct political and administrative control.

One point needs to be stressed in this connection : The colonial authorities did not deliberately set out to underdeveloped colony. On the contrary, their entire effort was to develop it so that it could complement, though in a subordinate position, the metropolitan economy. The earlier forms of surplus extraction continued during this stage and became a drag on its full working. Moreover, since the colony had also to pay the costs of its transformation, the burden on the colonial peasant rose steeply.

**(iii) The Third Stage:** The new stage of colonialism was ushered in as a result of several major changes in the world economy, for example:

- (a) Spread of industrialization to several countries of Europe, North America and Japan;
- (b) Intensification of industrialization as a result of the application of scientific knowledge to industry; and
- (c) Further unification of the world market due to a revolution in the means of international transport. There now occurred an intense struggle for new, secure and exclusive markets and sources of agricultural and mineral raw materials and food-stuffs. Moreover, expanded reproduction at home and extended exploitation of colonies and semi-colonies produced large accumulations of capital in the developed capitalist countries.

Politically and administratively the third stage of colonialism meant more extensive control over the colony. Moreover, it was now even more important that colonial administration should permeate every pore of colonial society and that every port, town and village be linked with world economy. The administration also now became more bureaucratic, detailed and efficient.

A major change now occurred in the ideology of colonialism. The talk of training the colonial people for independence died out and was revived later only under the pressure of anti-imperialist movements. Instead came the talk of benevolent despotism of the colonial people being a permanently immature or 'child' people over whom permanent trusteeship would have to be exercised. Efforts at the transformation of the colony's economy, society and culture continued during this stage also though once again with paltry results.

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**Q. 1. Discuss the emergence of Indian Civil Service and role of Cornwallis in shaping it.**

**Ans.** The actual civil service was brought into existence by Lord Cornwallis. Before that, East India company carried on its trade in East through servants who were paid low wages but who were permitted to trade privately. Later when the company became the

territorial power the same servants assumed administrative functions. They now became extremely corrupt. By oppressing local weavers and artisans, merchants and zamindars, by extorting bribes and 'gifts' from *rajās* and *nawabs* and by indulging in illegal private trades, they amassed untold wealth with which they retired to England. Clive and Warren Hastings made attempts to put an end to their corruption, but were only partially successful.

Cornwallis, who came to India as Governor-General in 1786, was determined to purify the administration, but he realised that the Company's servant would not give honest and efficient service as long as they were not given adequate salaries. He therefore enforced the rules against private trade and acceptance of presents and bribes by officials with strictness. At the same time, he raised the salaries of the company's servants. For example, the Collector of a district was to be paid Rs. 1500 a month and one per cent commission on the revenue collection of his district. In fact, the Company's, civil service became the highest paid service in the world. Cornwallis also laid down that promotion in the civil service should be by seniority so that its members would remain independent of outside influence.

**Q. 2. What was the rule of law introduced by Britishers ?**

**Ans. Rule of Law:** The British introduced the concept of the rule of law. This means that administration was to be carried out, at least in theory, in obedience to laws, which clearly defined the rights, privileges, and obligations of the subjects and not according to the caprice or personal discretion of the ruler. In practice, of course, the bureaucracy and the police enjoyed arbitrary powers and interfered with the rights and liberties of the people. One important feature of the concept of the rule of law was that any official could be brought before a court of law for breaches of official duty or for acts done in excess of his official authority. The rule of law was to some extent a guarantee of the personal liberty of a person. It is true that previous rulers of India had been in general bound by tradition and custom. But they always had the legal right to take any administrative steps they wanted and there existed no other authority before whom their acts could be questioned. The Indian rulers and chiefs sometimes exercised this power to do as they wanted. Under British rule on the other hand, administration

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was largely carried on according to laws as interpreted by the courts though the laws themselves were often defective, were made not by the people through a democratic process but autocratically by the foreign rulers, and left a great deal of power in the hands of the civil servants and the police. But that was perhaps inevitable in a foreign regime that could not in the very nature of things be democratic or libertarian.

**OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. **Who brought into existence, civil service in India?**

(a) Lord Cornwallis                      (b) Lord Clive  
(c) Warren Hastings                  (d) Lord Duffrin

2. **A college named, the College of Fort William was established to educate civil servants in India. It was situated at**

(a) Bombay                                  (b) Calcutta  
(c) Madras                                  (d) Hyderabad

3. **Police in India was created by**

(a) Lord Cornwallis                      (b) Lord Clive  
(c) Warren Hastings                  (d) Lord Duffrin

4. **How many stages of colonialism were there?**

(a) Two                                        (b) Four  
(c) One                                        (d) Three

**Ans. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (d)**



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