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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1329)

Name of Candidate	SHRUTI SRIVASTAVA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	30591
Center	Online	Date	25/7/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

1. Numismatics and epigraphy have played a significant role in reconstruction of ancient Indian history. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

मुद्राशास्त्र (न्यूमिस्मेटिक्स) और पुरालेखशास्त्र (एपिग्राफी) ने प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के पुनर्निर्माण में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Numismatics (the study of coins) and epigraphy (the study of scripts) have helped reconstruct Indian history.

Role of Numismatics

- early punch marked coins are found during 6th century B.C. Although they contain no name of ruler, symbols such as trees, birds, flowers, etc. demonstrate people's artistic appreciation of nature.

It also shows beginnings of money economy.

- Coins keep track of foreign invaders → Parthians, Scythians, Kushans, Bactrians, issued coins in the name of the king. Kushan gold coins have high metallic purity → shows flourishing economy

- Gupta coins → largest gold coins in number

- Later coins have Persian script →
shift in dynasty

Role of epigraphy

→ ~~From~~ Harappan script has never
been deciphered, yet it indicates
early beginnings of writing in
Indian subcontinent.

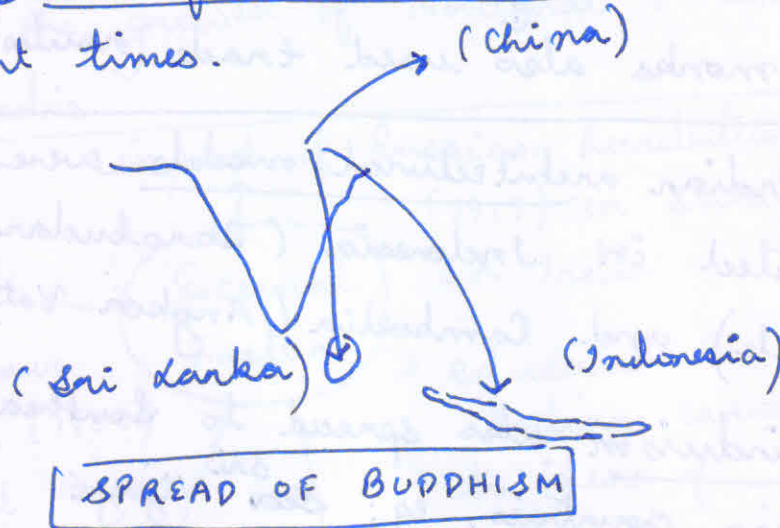
→ James Prinsep's deciphering of Brahmi
script helped understanding Ashoka's
message of peace & material life
of Mauryan times.

→ Inscriptions such as Harisena's
description of Samudragupta help
understanding kings' victories.

Numismatics and epigraphy
shed light on the archaeological
record of the past.

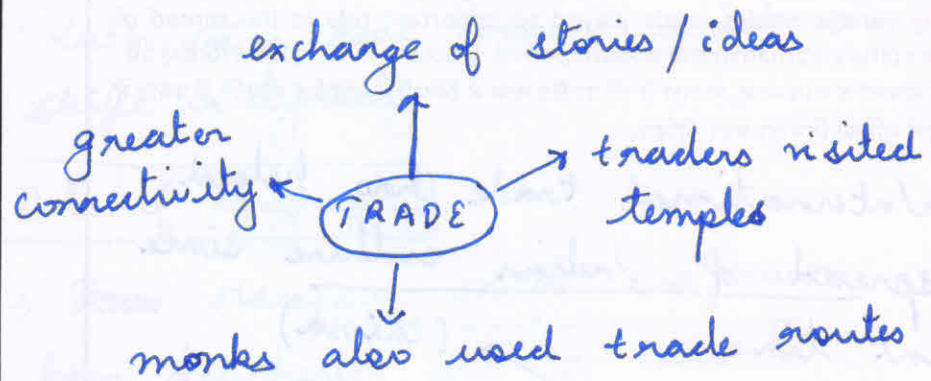
2. Among various modes, trade played an important role in the spread of Indian culture abroad in the ancient period. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
विविध साधनों के साथ-साथ, व्यापार ने भी प्राचीन काल में विदेशों में भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रसार में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

International trade has helped in spread of Indian culture since ancient times.



→ Growth of trade routes spanning continents around 1st century AD made Buddhism into a world religion.

The Satavahanas set up the Uttarapatha and Dakshinapatha which connected to the Chinese Silk Road.



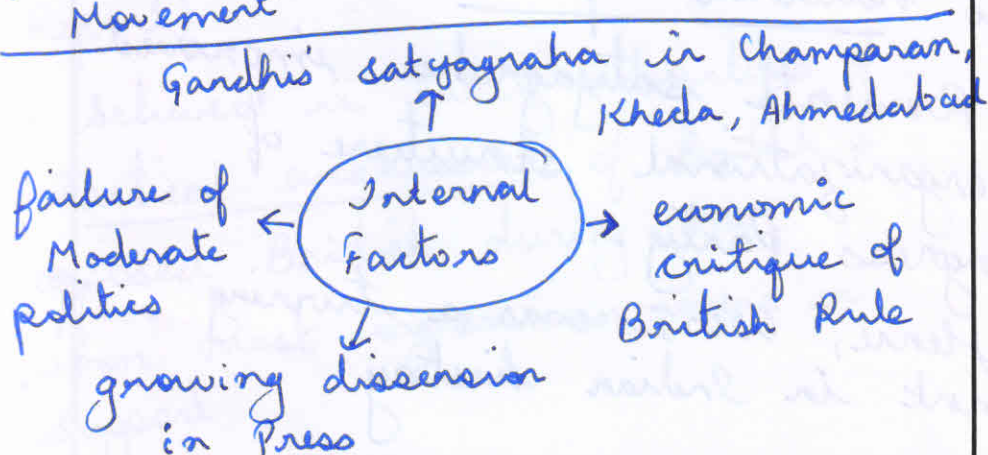
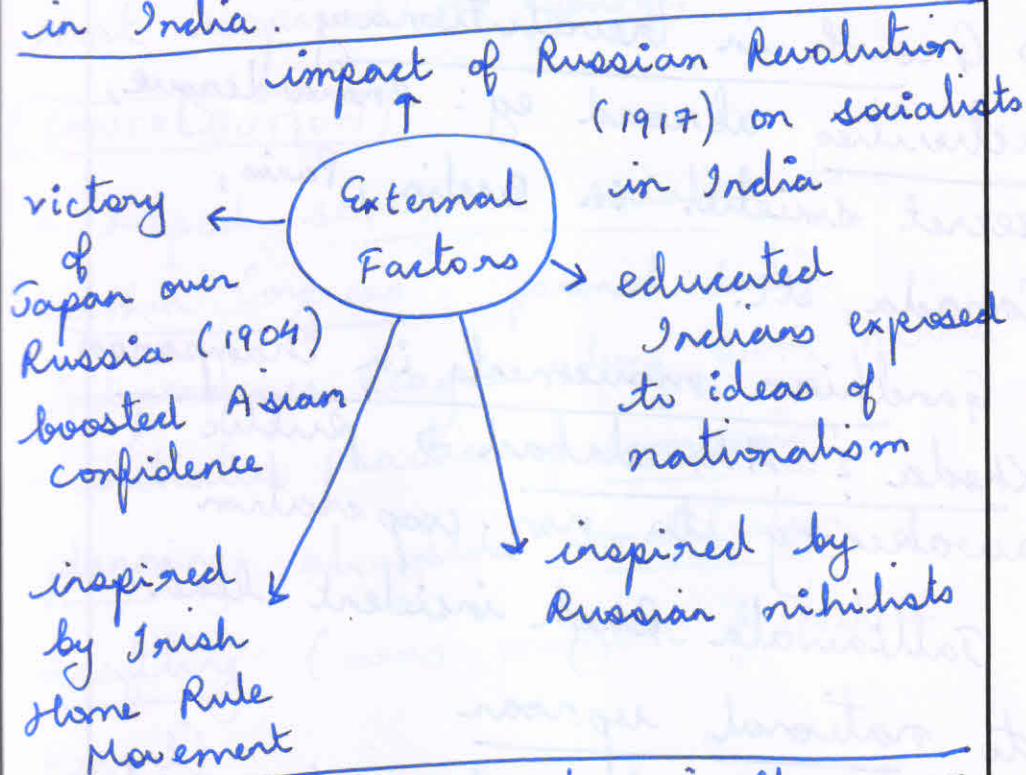
- Indian architectural models were adopted in Indonesia (Borobudur Temple) and Cambodia (Angkor Wat).
- Hinduism also spread to Southeast Asian countries, eg: ^{Sri} ~~Java~~ Vijaya dynasty in Sumatra, Khmer dynasty in Cambodia.

Due to trade connectivity, people-to people interaction increased leading to cultural osmosis.

3. Various internal and external factors shaped the national movement in India. Assess the significance of the period of the first world war in this context. (150 words) 10

भारत में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को विभिन्न आंतरिक एवं बाह्य कारकों ने स्वरूप प्रदान किया। इस संदर्भ में प्रथम विश्व युद्ध की अवधि के महत्व का आकलन कीजिए।

World War I (1914-18) coincided with the growth of National Movement in India.



Impact

- The Home Rule Movement led by Annie Besant & B.G. Tilak helped in spreading political awareness
 - Growth in revolutionary activities abroad eg: Indra League, secret societies in Berlin, Paris, Canada, etc.
 - Gandhian movements in Champaran, Kheda & Ahmedabad → public awakening to non-cooperation
 - Jallianwala Bagh incident led to national uproar
 - Rowlatt satyagraha improved organizational structure of Congress Party.
- Hence, WWI was a turning point in Indian history.

4. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was a far-sighted realistic leader with great diplomatic and military skills. Discuss in the context of his contribution to national freedom struggle. (150 words) 10

नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस उत्कृष्ट राजनयिक और सैन्य कौशल रखने वाले एक दूरदर्शी यथार्थवादी नेता थे। राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उनके योगदान के संदर्भ में इसपर चर्चा कीजिए।

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was a popular, socialist leader that inspired the young.

CONTRIBUTION

- helped strengthen socialist base within Congress; formed India Independence League along with Nehru
- initiated practice of economic planning alongside Constitution drafting (was member of Nehru Report)
- believed in taking advantage of tactical weaknesses of British → opposed British during WWII when most Congressmen were in support

- after failure in Haripura Congress Session, 1938 formed his separate Forward Bloc based on radical Marxist ideas
- supported working-class movement in India
- established Azad Hind Fauj during WWII to win India from British via military force. AHF had separate women's regiment, indicating gender equality. Sought help from Japan and Germany showing global leanings.

Although the Indian National Army was a military failure, it captured the imagination of the Indian public.

5. Discuss the emergence, significance and decline of the Home Rule League movement during the freedom struggle of India. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान होमरूल लीग आंदोलन के उद्भव, महत्व और पतन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Home Rule Movement led by Annie Besant and B.G. Tilak was inspired by Irish Home Rule Movement, and demanded dominion status for India.

→ during WWI, when Congress supported Britain

Emergence → rise of food prices, compulsory recruitment in army created agitation in people

SIGNIFICANCE

→ spread of political awareness among people eg: newspapers,

lectures, pamphlets, speeches,
debating clubs

→ mobilization of youth in
constructive way

→ national^{ist} education across India:

Tilak focused on Bombay, Besant
in rest of India

DECLINE

→ movement lost momentum
after arrest of leaders; later,
death of Tilak and Besant's turn
to spiritualism

→ youth more attracted to
revolutionary terrorism

→ new style of Gandhian politics

Nevertheless, the Home Rule
Leagues helped in spreading
nationalist awareness

6. Enumerate the factors responsible for the decline of Mughal empire in India. How did it help in the expansion and consolidation of British power?

(150 Words) 10

भारत में मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इसने ब्रिटिश शक्ति के विस्तार और सुदृढ़ीकरण में किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान की?

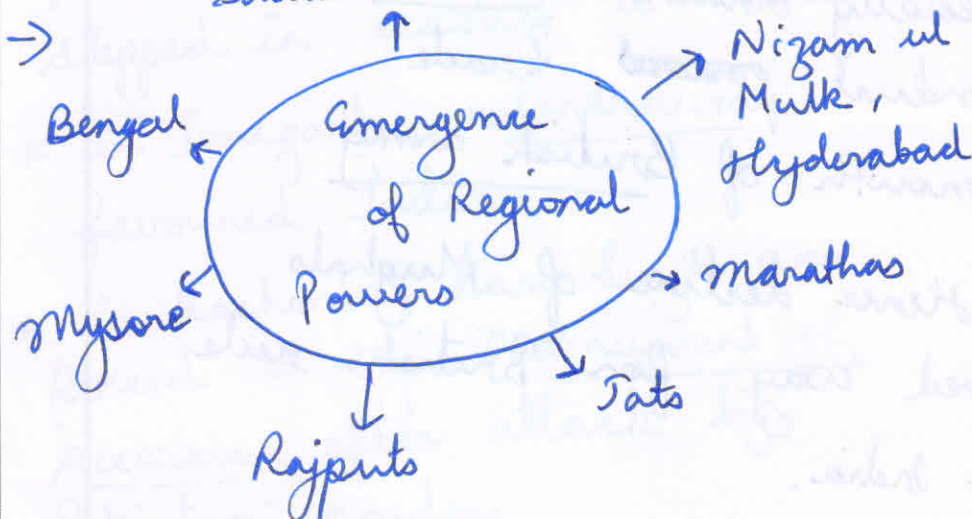
The great Mughal Empire began to decline in the 18th century following death of Aurangzeb.

CAUSES

→ Lack of strong Mughal ruler after Aurangzeb

→ Delhi became centre of internal court politics

Saadat Khan, Lucknow



- expansion of Empire into Golconda was a drain on treasury → lead to jagirdari crisis
- foreign attacks: Nadir Shah, Ahmed Shah Abdali → blow to Mughal prestige

Expansion & Consolidation of British

- power vacuum after fall of Mughals; British managed to defeat regional powers one-by-one
 - easily obtained clastakes to conduct ~~power~~ trade
 - growth of British army
- Hence decline of Mughals paved way for British rule in India.

7. What challenges did independent India face in integration of princely states? In this context, throw light on the role played by Sardar Patel.

(150 words) 10

देसी रियासतों का एकीकरण करने में स्वतंत्र भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा? इस संदर्भ में, सरदार पटेल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Challenges faced by Independent India in integration of princely states :-

→ rulers of Hyderabad, Kashmir and Tunagarh refused to join the Indian Union

* in Hyderabad, Nizam unleashed force of Razakars → Indian army stepped in leading to liberation

* in Tunagarh, referendum favoured India

* in Kashmir, Hari Singh was forced to sign Instrument of Accession after attack by Pakistani raiders

[Role of Sardar Patel]

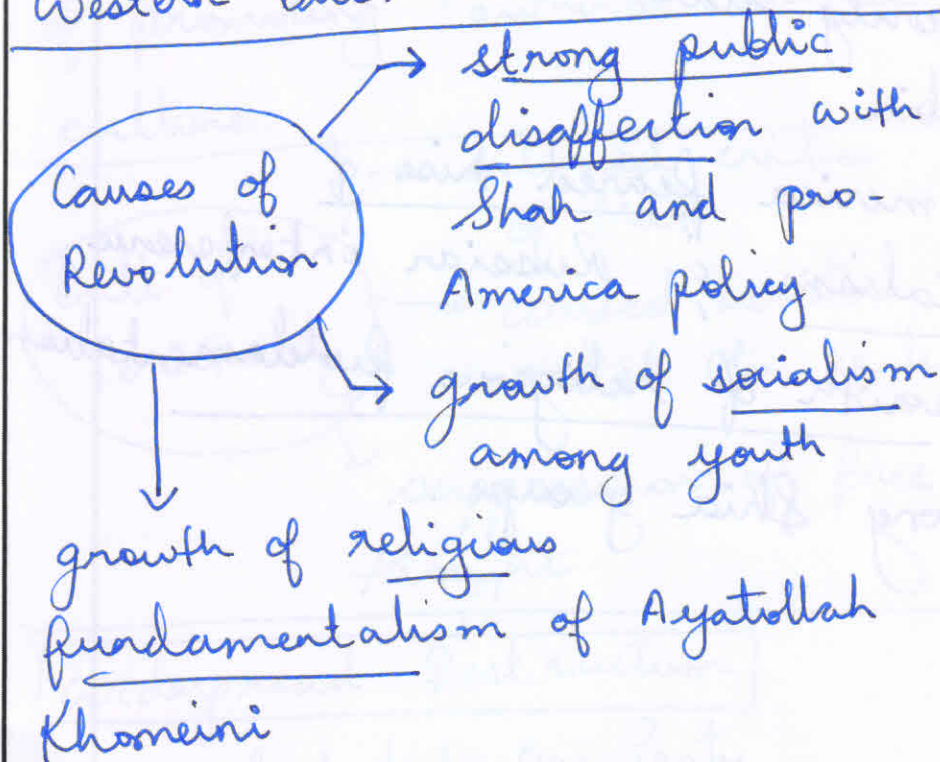
- used persuasion and compromise to make Indian princes relent.
- offer of privy purse and state honours
- promise not to usurp property of princes

Slowly, princely states signed the Instrument of Accession finally leading to a united India.

8. Give an account of the the Iranian Revolution of 1979 and discuss its impact on the politics of West Asia. (150 words) 10

1979 की ईरानी क्रांति का विवरण दीजिए और पश्चिम एशिया की राजनीति पर इसके प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Prior to 1979, Iran was ruled by the pro-American Shah Reza Khan who was part of the Baghdad Pact supporting Western Bloc.



Revolutionary groups toppled

Shah's rule in 1979 and Iran became a theocratic state ruled by the Ayatollah Khomeini.

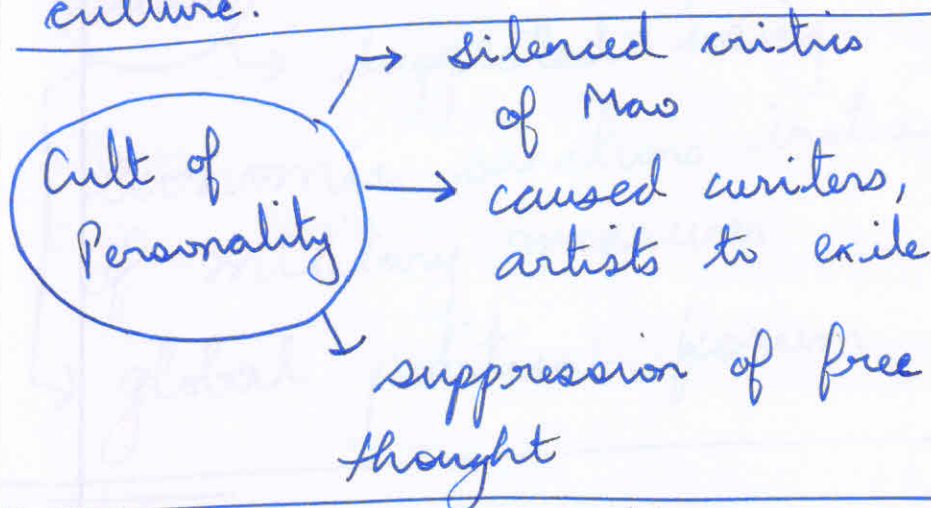
[Impact]

- raised panic among Sunni majority states like Saudi Arabia
- America feared rise of socialism & Russian interference
- growth of religious fundamentalism among Shia groups.

9. The cultural revolution in China was an example of the cult of personality leading to widespread destruction. Comment. (150 words) 10

चीन में सांस्कृतिक क्रांति व्यक्तित्व के प्रति निष्ठा का एक उदाहरण थी, जिससे व्यापक विनाश हुआ। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Cultural Revolution of China
(1969) aimed to wipe out opponents of ~~Communist~~ Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and its leader Mao Zedong, in the name of promoting 'authentic' Chinese culture.



Widespread Destruction
→ consolidated One Party Dominance

- state sponsored torture leading to many deaths
- misuse of state police and army

10. Critically discuss the successes and failures of League of Nations in removing the major obstacles to peace after the First World War.

(150 words) 10

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के पश्चात् शांति के मार्ग में प्रस्तुत प्रमुख बाधाओं को दूर करने में राष्ट्र संघ (लीग ऑफ नेशंस) की सफलताओं और विफलताओं की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

League of Nations was set up ~~at the~~ immediately after WWI and based on Woodrow Wilson's "14 Points".

Success → attempt to unite countries after war
→ suggested using economic sanctions instead of military measures
→ global political forum

Failure

→ US, Germany and USSR did not join - rendering

the body ineffective
→ League of Nations did
not prevent German
expansion during 1930s,
ultimately leading to
WWII

→ unable to control
German nationalism

Although the LON was
a brave attempt at
world peace, it lacked
the structure & powers
to be successful.

11. Like the Bhakti saints who were engaged in breaking down the barriers within Hinduism, the Sufis too infused a new liberal outlook within Islam. Comment. (250 words) 15

भक्ति संतों की ही भांति, जो हिंदू धर्म में अंतर्निहित बाधाओं को दूर करने में लगे थे, सूफी संतों ने भी इस्लाम के भीतर एक नए उदार दृष्टिकोण का समावेश किया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bhakti saints like Andal, Sundaran, and Appar in the South, and Mirabai, Tukidas and Kabir in the North, made Hinduism more inclusive, breaking down caste and gender barriers.

Similarly, the Sufi saints infused a liberal outlook within Islam:-

- relationship with God was made personal - not exclusively centred around Quran and shariat
- broke monopoly of maulvis over religious discourse
- emphasis on music to achieve

divine ecstasy (sama) broke Islamic prohibition on song and music

→ new tradition of Sufi silsilas (genealogy of teacher and student) open to all regardless of class and gender

→ dargahs (burial spot) of saints like Nizamuddin Auliya and Salim Chishti visited by people of all faiths

→ Sufi philosophy greatly influenced Akbar who based the religion of 'Din-i-Ilahi' on the concept of divine love.

The impact of ~~Sufi~~ Sufism made Mughal rulers more

tolerant and open in comparison
to other Muslim leaders.

Hence, Sufi culture impacted
Indian thought deeply.

12. Provide an account of inscription and monuments that are chief sources of information about the Vijayanagara Empire. In this context, also highlight the key features of the Vijayanagara temple architecture. (250 words) 15

उन अभिलेखों और स्मारकों का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए जो विजयनगर साम्राज्य के संबंध में जानकारी के प्रमुख स्रोत हैं। इस संदर्भ में, विजयनगर मंदिर स्थापत्य की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The Vijayanagara Empire prospered near the banks of the Tungabhadra during the Medieval period.

monuments at Hampi eg:

↑ Virupaksha Temple, Lotus Mahal

traveller accounts:
Abdur Razag,
Barbosa, etc.

Sources

→ writings of
Krishnadeva Raya
eg. Amuktamalyada

ARCHITECTURE

→ Vijayanagara temples are built in Vesara style (mix of different styles)

- incorporate features of Islamic architecture such as arch and dome
- detailed carving of horses, lotuses and flowers on temple walls
- temple contains mural paintings
- musical pillars
- large entrance hall
- image of king also built within temple precincts to show divinity of ruling dynasty
- function of some structures like Nawami Ribba are unknown

→ temple was also a centre of dance and music. Sculptures of women in dancing positions also visible.

Vijayanagara temples show a unique fusion of styles showing various cultural influences.

13. What were the expectations behind the introduction of permanent settlement by the British in Bengal? Why did the Zamindars default on payments under this system initially? Also provide reasons for the system not being extended much beyond Bengal. (250 words) 15

बंगाल में अंग्रेजों द्वारा स्थायी बंदोबस्त की शुरुआत करने के पीछे निहित अपेक्षाएं क्या थीं? आरंभ में इस प्रणाली के अंतर्गत ज़मींदार भुगतान करने में विफल क्यों रहे? साथ ही, इस प्रणाली को बंगाल से बहुत दूर विस्तारित नहीं करने के कारणों को भी बताइए।

Permanent Settlement system of land revenue collection (set up by Cornwallis) fixed a defined rate of ~~interest~~ revenue on land to given to state by zamindar on timely basis.

Expectations

- would lead to fixed source of income for British
- encourage zamindar to make long term investments in land
- ⇒ since after paying revenue, surplus would go to zamindar
- stability for both zamindar and state
- create a loyal zamindar class

Reasons for Default

- initial rate of ^{revenue} ~~interest~~ ~~was~~ was fixed too high
- Sunset Clause - no leniency for delayed payment; zamindar's land could be auctioned on non-payment
- British had disbanded zamindar's private army and cutcheries → no means of maintaining law and order among peasants
- decline of zamindar's influence and growth of money-lending jotedars

REASONS FOR NOT SPREADING SYSTEM

- failure of British to collect

decided rates

- fake auctioning - zamindars men would again bid for same land under different name without making payment
- Ryotwari system of direct dealing with peasants to be more profitable

Hence, the Permanent Settlement System was unable to fulfill early expectations.

14. Critically discuss the contribution of the Indian capitalist class in the freedom struggle. (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में भारतीय पूँजीपति वर्ग के योगदान पर समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

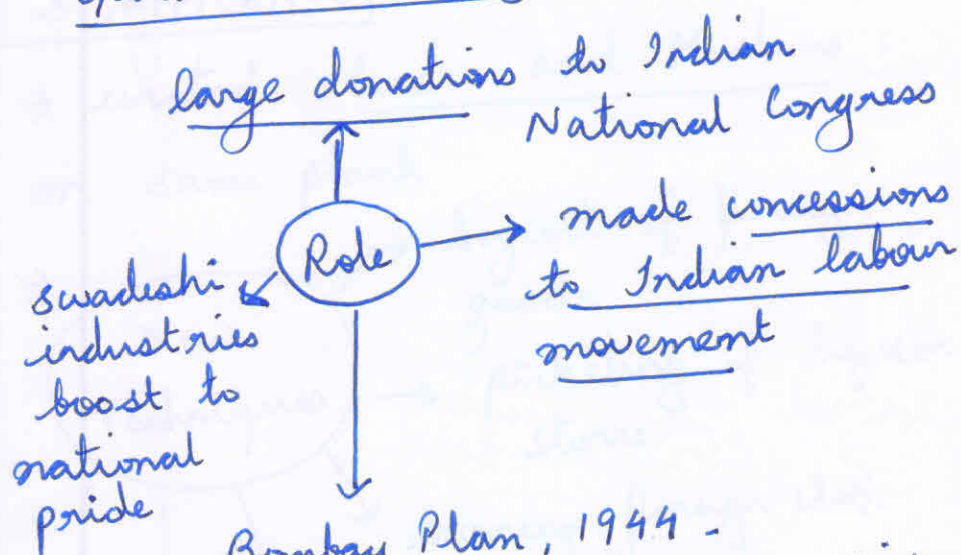
By the early 20th century, the Indian capitalist class had matured with cotton mills, jute mills and steel industry (TISCO) reaching national scale.

CONTRIBUTION TO FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Although early approach to nationalism was ambivalent (capitalists had formed Anti-Non Cooperation League), they decided to support national movement because:-

- unfair British trade policies -
- provided no support to infant Indian industries
- adverse Rupee - sterling ratio

- racist nature of British capitalists
- influence of Gandhi - leaders like G.D. Birla was impressed by attitude of non-violence which was conducive to business
- formation of FICCI with Gandhi's blessings



Bombay Plan, 1944 -
designed by top Indian capitalists
emphasized role of state planning
in development of Indian
economy

Funding by Indian capitalists alongside support of small traders helped develop organization of Congress making it a national party.

15. Why is it argued that Non-Cooperation movement and Khilafat agitation represented a new stage in the growth of Indian national movement?

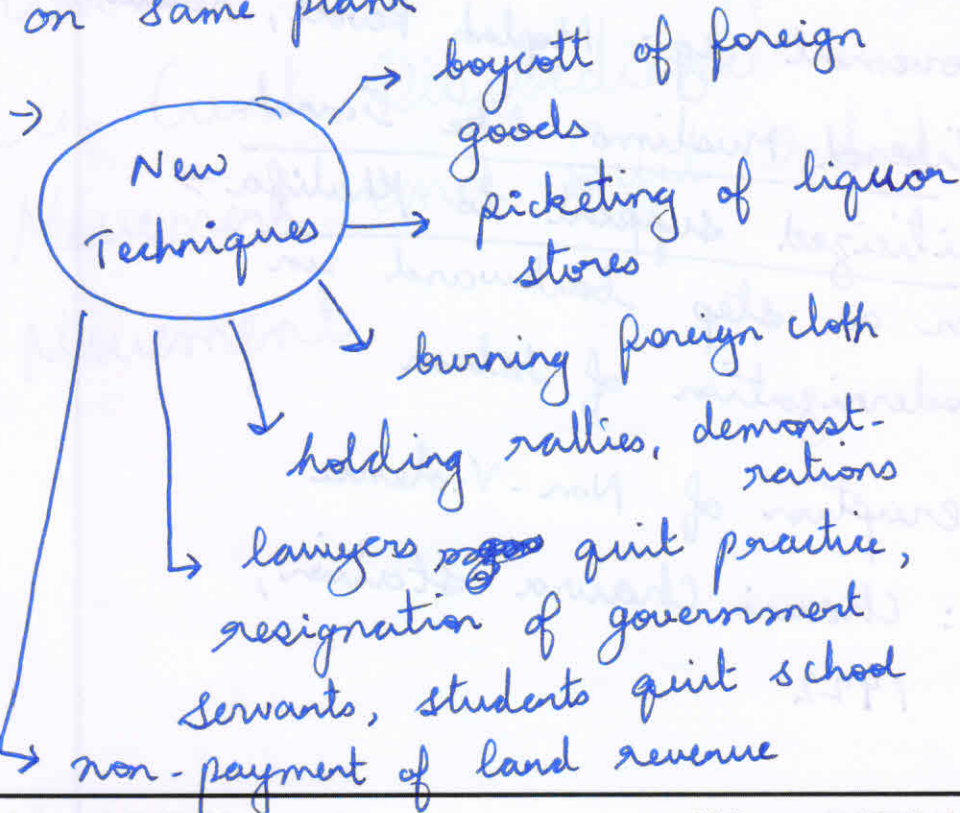
(250 words) 15

यह तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि असहयोग आंदोलन और खिलाफत आंदोलन ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के विकास में एक नवीन चरण का प्रतिनिधित्व किया?

Non Cooperation and Khilafat Movement (1920 - 1922) marked the beginning of mass movements in Indian national politics.

SIGNIFICANCE

→ united Hindus and Muslims on same plank





Negative Aspects

- inflaming religious consciousness led to communal riots after movement eg: Moplah Revolt, Kerala
- liberal Muslims like Tinnah criticized support to Khalifa → seen as step backward in modernization of Islam
- eruption of Non-Violence eg: Chauri Chaura station, 1922

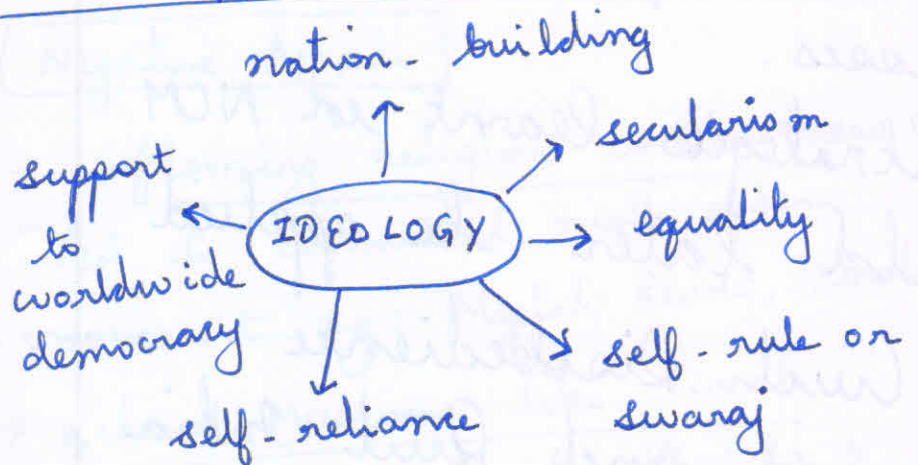
Nevertheless, NCM / Khilafat movement brought Gandhi and Congress Party to national stage and indicated power in the masses.

Strategies learnt in NCM would later be applied in Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement.

16. Over the years, the nationalist movement successfully created an ideology and culture of democracy and civil liberties that became a source of its strength. Discuss. (250 words) 15

समय के साथ, राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन ने लोकतंत्र और नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं की विचारधारा और संस्कृति का सफलतापूर्वक सृजन किया जो इसकी शक्ति का स्रोत बनीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian National Struggle was an ideological as well as a political movement.



FOUNDATION FOR DEMOCRACY

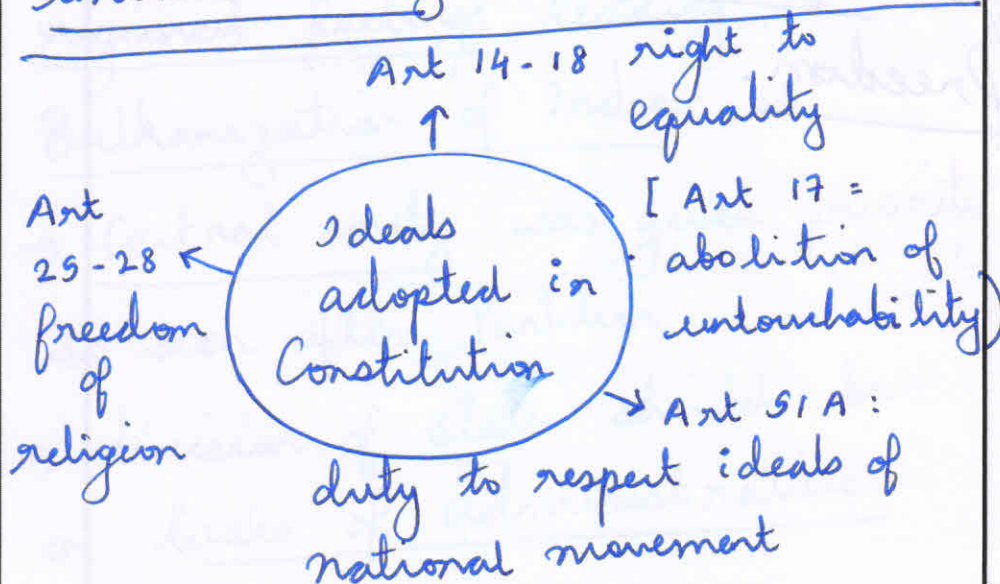
→ the feeling of nationalism cut across linguistic, regional, class, ~~etc~~ ethnic and religious barriers

- united different regions (from Bhagat Singh in Punjab to Rajaji)

in Tamil Nadu)

- ~~was~~ united different social groups - farmers, tribals, soldiers, capitalists, etc. all had grievances against British

- reformist outlook : Gandhi
strive for Hindu-Muslim unity
and ~~was~~ abolition of untouchability



→ initiated economic planning :
Karachi Session of Congress

→ Role of press in national movement ensured Art 19(a) → freedom of speech & expression

The experience of British subordination made Indians long for sovereignty, racism for equality, bondage for freedom.

17. Even though the leading Indian Nationalists had long been sensible of the power of the mother tongue to rouse and move, linguistic reorganisation of states after independence took some time to become a reality. Explain.

(250 words) 15

भले ही अग्रणी भारतीय राष्ट्रवादी लंबे समय से जागृत होने और आगे बढ़ने में मातृभाषा की शक्ति से अवगत रहे थे, लेकिन स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन को वास्तविकता में परिणत होने में कुछ समय लगा। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Indian Nationalists feared
division of states for following
on linguistic basis

Reasons :-

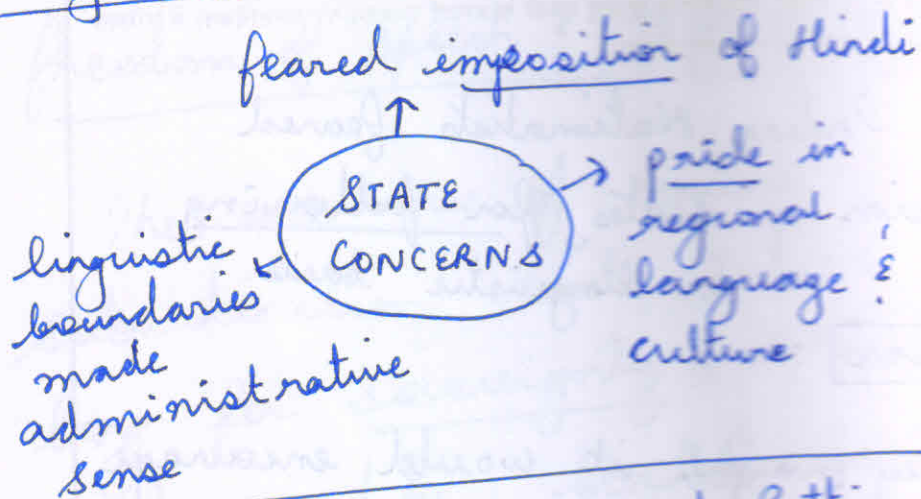
→ they thought it would encourage
regional feelings leading to
Balkanization of India

→ Central unity was given priority
so soon after Partition

→ division of states should be
on basis of administrative
convenience

linguistic redivision occurred

due to widespread protests
by states.



Ultimately, death of Potti Srinamulu in 1953 forced Centre to carve out separate state of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu speaking population.

GRADUAL ORGANIZATION OF STATES

→ formation of States Reorganization Commission, 1956

→ passing of States Reorganization Act, 1956 on linguistic basis

Contrary to the fear of national leaders, linguistic reorganization has helped to strengthen Indian unity avoiding fate of Pakistan (~~and~~ East Pakistan split to form Bangladesh)

18. Critically evaluate the role of caste based mobilisations and movements in improving the socio-economic and political status of scheduled castes and backward classes in post-independence India. **(250 words) 15**

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थिति को सुधारने में जाति आधारित लामबंदी और आंदोलनों की भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Caste-based mobilization
Since 1980s has transformed
Indian politics leading to rise
of backward caste leaders.

[Impact]

→ vote-bank politics ensures that
SCs and backward classes
cannot be ignored by political
leaders → gives voice to
marginalized

→ Reservations : following implement-
ation of Mandal Commission Report
(additional 27% reservations
for OBCs) representation of

backward castes in
educational institutes &
government jobs has become
more equitable

→ enhancing dignity of the individual:
laws like Prevention of Atrocities
Act ensures that younger generation
will fight for its rights.

Influence of Patil Panther Movement
also led to birth of Patil art
and literature focusing on
empowerment.

Barriers

→ Census 2011 shows low landlessness
ownership rates concentrated
among SCs and STs.

→ High prevalence of caste-ism (>95%
marriages within caste)

→ farm crisis has disproportionately hit OBC groups eg: Marathas, Jats, Patidars

→ Government jobs only form 2% jobs in India → reservations not a solution to unemployment problem

Although political mobilization has helped, changes in mindset and ~~so~~ economic structure are needed.

19. Discuss whether the Second World War was a conflict of ideologies or an inevitable international conflict resulting from pursuit of imperial interests.

(250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध विचारधाराओं का एक संघर्ष था या साम्राज्यवादी हितों के अनुसरण के परिणामस्वरूप एक अपरिहार्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष था।

WWII was the result of both ideological conflict as well as imperial interests.

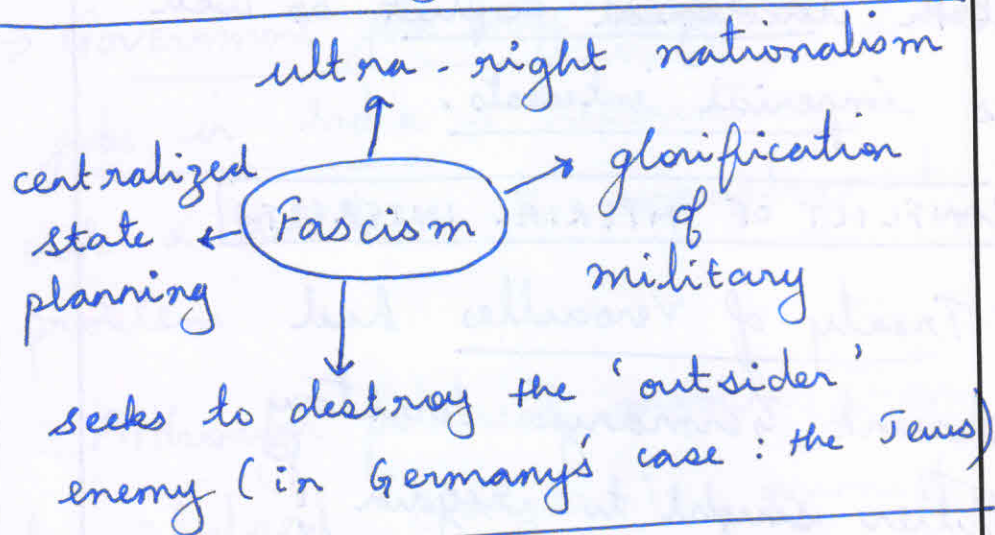
CONFLICT OF IMPERIAL INTERESTS

- Treaty of Versailles had shrunk Germany's territory. Hitler sought to regain & expand Germany on imperial lines.

Although the Allies pardoned Hitler's invasion of Czechoslovakia (policy of appeasement), the invasion of Poland in September, 1939 triggered the war.

IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICT

The war was also a response to the ideology of fascism.



→ Nazi ideology considered democratic liberalism practiced by US, UK and France to be weak and unstable. Democrats were blamed for Germany's defeat in WWI.

→ Anti-semitism portrayed Jews

as greedy capitalists.

The fear of German expansion and opposition to fascist ideology triggered the Allies' declaration of war against Germany.

20. Comparing the process of decolonisation in Africa and Asia, explain why did it take longer for African countries to gain independence. (250 words) 15

अफ्रीका और एशिया में विउपनिवेशीकरण की प्रक्रिया की तुलना करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने में अफ्रीकी देशों को अधिक समय क्यों लगा।

Both Asia and Africa were colonized by European powers.

However, Africa's process of decolonization took a longer time because :-

→ middle class was comparatively under-developed - in India, Congress took lead in spreading nationalist ideology since 1885.

→ lack of national leaders - in contrast, India had Gandhi, Jinnah, C. Rajagopalachari, Sardar Patel, etc...

- interneine tribal conflicts prevented growth of national feeling
- continual mineral exploitation by British (rubber, gold, ivory, etc.) made Africa economically important for British Empire
- lack of national strategies like non cooperation, satyagraha, etc.
- absence of free native press
- harsher suppression of revolt by European plantation owners
- vast size of African ~~cont~~ Continent

→ under developed state
structure

However by the 20th
century, African leaders
like Nelson Mandela began
to take charge and
fight for freedom.