BHIC 113: HISTORY OF INDIA-VIII
(TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT)

Course code: BHIC-113
Assignment Code: BHIC-113/ASST/TMA/2026-2027
Marks: 100

Note: There are three Sections in the Assignment. You have to answer all questions in the Sections.

Assignment - I

Answer the following in about 500 words each.

1) Discuss the various theories of Colonialism. 20

2) Discribe the impact of Non-Cooperation movement in Indian History. 20

Assignment - II

Answer the following questions in about 250 words each.

3) Review the controversies relating to the origin of the Congress. 10

4) Discuss on the Morley-Minto reformes. 10

5) Explain the formation of Azad Hind Fauj (I.N.A). what was the impact of the INA on Indias freedom struggle. 10

Assignment - III

Answer the following questions in about 100 words each.

6) Ideological basis of Extremism. 6

7) The Gandhian Ideology. 6

8) Hindi. 6

9) Congress and Muslim league. 6

10) The Cabinet mission. 6

1) Discuss the various theories of Colonialism. 20

Answer

Colonialism refers to the political domination of one territory by another power, accompanied by economic exploitation and the reshaping of institutions, culture and social relations. In modern history, European powers established colonies in Asia, Africa and the Americas. Historians have offered several theories to explain why colonialism expanded, how it operated and why it survived. These approaches are complementary in some respects but differ over the relative importance of economic, political and cultural forces.

Liberal and economic explanations

Early liberal thinkers often justified overseas expansion through trade, commerce and the supposed spread of modern institutions. Supporters of the 'civilising mission' argued that European rule could introduce railways, law, education and administrative order. In practice, this language also concealed political coercion and racial inequality. Free-trade imperialists sought overseas markets and favourable commercial rules even where formal annexation was unnecessary. Thus an empire could exercise economic influence without directly governing every territory. Some liberal critics, however, condemned conquest as morally wrong and economically costly, showing that liberalism did not offer one uniform defence of empire.

J. A. Hobson, in Imperialism: A Study (1902), presented a particularly important economic explanation. He argued that unequal distribution of wealth at home limited the purchasing power of ordinary people. Wealthy investors consequently searched for profitable overseas opportunities. Financial interests and powerful business groups encouraged governments to secure markets, loans, concessions and investments by imperial means. Hobson considered imperialism a policy promoted by vested interests, not an inevitable necessity for every citizen or for capitalism itself. A more equitable distribution of income, he believed, could reduce the pressure for overseas expansion.