

a kingdom to control. This wealth and prosperity also **lured in the foreign kingdoms**, something that **started** with **Persians in 6th century BC** and ended with **British in 18th century AD**, majority of our known history. (412 words)

Q.2) Highlight the difference of opinions of Gandhi and Nehru during freedom struggle.

Approach: In the introduction, write about the Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. In the body, point out the differences in their opinions during freedom struggle. Conclude by mentioning about their similarities.

Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru were **two principal leaders of Indian freedom Struggle** against British colonial rule. While these two legendary Indian leaders **shared a similarities, in most respects, they were very different.**

Mahatma **Gandhi**, the father of the Indian nation, was one of the most successful and well-known practitioners **of active, non-violent civil disobedience**. In contrast, **Nehru** was the architect of Indian **democracy, rapid modernization**, and one of the founding fathers of the **Non-Aligned Movement**.

Both perceived the world with different outlook and thus had difference of opinion on several issues:

Parameter	Mahatma Gandhi's view	Jawahar Lal Nehru' view
Policy of Non-violence	Gandhi was strong advocate and practitioner of non-violence . For him, it was a way of life . For example, Gandhi suspended the Non- Cooperation movement due to violent incidence of Chauri Chaura.	Nehru had faith in policy of non-violence. However, unlike Gandhi who saw non-violence as way of life, Nehru did not accept Non-violence as a solution for all situations . For example- Nehru vehemently opposed the suspension of Non-Co-operation Movement. Nehru believed that preservation of law and order through coercive authority of the state as indispensable.
Modernity	He was critical of Modernity as espoused by the Western Civilization which focussed on unbridled capitalism and consumerism. He favoured small scale and cottage industries .	He was an ardent supporter of Scientific and technological knowledge of West . He believed in the development of heavy and large-scale industries.
Form of Government	He advocated for swaraj (self-rule) which provides for local autonomy and self-sufficiency.	He advocated strong central government staffed by educated and competent technocrats.