

Subject matter: "India in the second half of the XIXth century - first half of the XXth century: movement for independence."

Author: Khamkhoeva Ludi Magomet-Bashirovna.

Supervisor of studies: Linets Sergei Ivanovich, doctor of historical sciences, professor, chair of historical and socio-philosophical disciplines, Oriental studies and theology.

Topicality the research consists in the study of the history of India in this period in order to identify the prerequisites for the beginning of the liberation uprisings in India, as well as to show their role in the formation of India as an independent state. In India itself, a deep interest in the study of its history and culture became especially noticeable at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries in connection with the development of the national liberation movement. Indian scientists have achieved great success in the study of the history of their country, they have introduced into scientific circulation many interesting monuments of literature, historical sources, etc. For the first time, the history of modern India appeared as a historical struggle for independence.

For India itself, this era coincided with a period of brief prosperity and rapid decline, and then the collapse of the Mughal Empire, when several States emerged as heirs and pretenders to strong power. One of them was the Maratha state.

Objective of the research is to study the period of active conquest of India by England, a subsequent development of the colonial regime, the evolution and forms of management and exploitation of the wealth of India, the analysis of the type of the insurrection the period under study.

Tasks of the research:

- study of the history of India in this period;
- establishing the causes and factors of political connections between Indian nationalists and British liberals;
- identification of prerequisites for the beginning of liberation uprisings in India;
- determination of the reason for the termination of the INC's cooperation with the British liberals in the second half of the 1910s.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research is in the filling of the gaps in some issues in the formation of the state sovereignty of India, as well as opportunities for the development of Indian-English relations in the post-colonial period, the study of the new political system of India, of the development of party-political and state legal structure, the characteristics of the social, economic and political development of India during the period of independence.

As part of the work on the final qualification work, the article "India: the independence movement" was written (within the student scientific conference "Young science - 2020").

Results of the research showed that the Indian national liberation movement was a mass movement in which various segments of society participated, and which went through a process of constant ideological evolution. Although the basic ideology of the movement was anti-colonialism, it was also inspired by the idea of a future independent capitalist development combined with

a secular, democratic, Republican, and liberal political structure. In the 1930s, the movement acquired a pronounced socialist orientation, mainly due to the increasing influence of left-wing elements in the Indian national Congress and the strengthening of the Communist party of India.

Recommendations:

1. To study when and how India became the most significant part of the British colonial Empire.
2. To find out what actions India took to free it self from the influence of Britain.
3. To show the coves of the struggle of the Indian people for the independence of their state on concrete examples.