
ANSWER SHEET

TEST- V (MODERN INDIA & WORLD HISTORY)

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Name: Atul Kumar
Bansal

Email ID: atul.bansal 01
@gmail.com

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

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There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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Selfstudyhistory.com: Contact Number: 9718593510, 8210076034, 9717510106
Email ID: selfstudyhistory@gmail.com

SECTION A

Q.1 Answer the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

Q.1 (a) "New social economy during the British rule gave birth to the new social classes." Elaborate.
[10 Marks]

British rule introduced many changes in Indian society. While the dominance of many classes got reduced, new social classes emerged.

Britishers introduced new economic system, modern education, new administrative practices, land revenue settlements and new industrial practices.

This led to changes in society. Old social classes like Brahmanes, ~~but~~ traditional zaminders lost their dominance.

New social class emerged. Because

of land revenue settlements, moneylenders and new class of landlords grew which were loyal to British rule.

With the introduction of modern education, an educated intelligentsia grew which gradually became torch-bearers of modern education.

Decline of Indian handicraft and later growth of modern industries gave birth of new class of industrial workers, and capitalists.

Many of these classes were loyal to Britishers but some of them became leaders of national movement.

Q.1 (b) Examine the phase of political extremism of the Swadeshi Movement and the factors responsible for its decline. [10 Marks]

With the Partition of Bengal in 1905 and repressive measures of Britishers, extremist leaders assumed prominence. Under the leadership of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh, Lala Lajpat Rai and others, Swadeshi movement was launched in 1905.

The movement was based on promoting use of swadeshi goods and boycott of foreign goods. It was an economic weapon which succeeded in pressurizing Britishers to pass reforms in form of Morley Minto Act, 1909 and annual Partition of Bengal in 1911.

However, the swadeshi movement declined
by 1908 due to following reasons:-

- Swat split of 1907 which led to expulsion of extremist leaders
- British policy of repression: Bal Gangadhar Tilak was arrested in 1908 and Anusando Ghosh was charged in Alipur conspiracy case
- failure of extremist leaders to provide direction to movement effectively
- Inherent weakness of a mass movement which cannot sustain for a long time.

Despite this, swadeshi movement was a landmark in widening the social base of national movement and radicalizing the national movement.

Q.1 (c) Examine the nature of environmental movements that have emerged in independent India.
[10 Marks]

Many environmental movements emerged in India after independence. They were result of a mix of environmental causes and livelihood reasons.

Chipko movement was a prominent movement in Kumaon hills of Uttarakhand. It inspired Apirko movement in Karnataka. Silent valley protests were started in Nilgiri hills in Kerala.

Main features of environmental movements are:-

- The movements were mainly for saving livelihood of locals who depended on forests for minor forest produce, firewood etc.

- Movements saw large scale participation of women.
- Non-violent in character. Eg - During Chipko movement, people hugged tree to prevent them cutting.
- Local in character but attracted wide attention throughout country.
- Successful to its convincing government of the genuineness of their demands.

Taking cognizance of these movements, government enacted various environmental laws such as Wildlife Protection Act, Environmental Protection Act, etc. The concept of sustainable development - developing in consonance with nature - came into being.

Q.1 (d) "Quit India Movement, which started with the unprecedented mass fury, underwent various phases throughout the movement." Comment. [10 Marks]

Quit India movement was started on 9th August 1942 under leadership of Gandhiji. It has been characterized as August revolution because of unprecedented mass fury seen during the movement.

The movement spread immediately to different parts of country. Despite the fact that all leaders were arrested on 9th Aug itself, widespread participation of people was seen. There were many acts of violence and in some regions people took over administration as in Baliya [Uttar Pradesh], Satara, Sholapur [Maharashtra] and other places.

The movement underwent various phases. In the first phase, movement was large scale participation of people. However, the movement was gradually suppressed by Britishers using wartime restrictions. by 1943.

In second phases (1943-45), there was little activity. It was a dull phase.

During third phase (1945-onwards), movement again assumed militant phase. It started with agitations against INA trials. Agitations and protests were seen in Bombay, Karachi and other places. It culminated in Royal Indian Naval Mutiny.

The Quit India movement convinced Britishers that it would no longer be able to rule India against wishes of Indians.

Q.1 (e) Briefly discuss opposing views regarding consideration of the 19th century socio-economic reform movements as Renaissance. [10 Marks]

During 15th century, various socio-economic reform movements started to cure evils in Indian socio-religious setup. Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, & Ramakrishna Mission were some of these movements.

These movements critically analyzed Indian cultural practices in light of contemporary knowledge. Swami Dayanand Saraswati gave slogan, "Go back to Vedas".

Because of this, these movements have been characterized as Indian Renaissance by some historians.

However, this view has been opposed by some scholars. Renaissance refers to a 'rebirth' or 're-awakening'. However, in these movements, effect of western ideas can be clearly seen. Swami Vivekananda emphasized on combining 'materialism of west' with 'spiritualism of east'.

19th century reform movements emphasized on reformation by incorporating best of Indian elements and Western elements.

Because of this, some scholars oppose ~~to~~ to describe them as renaissance.

Q.3 (a) "Emergence of the Swarajists was a manifestation of the aspirations of some leaders of nationalist ranks to start a new line of political program." Discuss. Also examine the factors leading to the decline of the Swarajists. [20 Marks]

Swaraj Party was formed as a group within Congress in 1920s which participated in elections to legislative councils.

After the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation movement, there were two lines of thoughts in nationalist leaders:-

- Pro-changers wanted participation in forthcoming elections. C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru were prominent leaders.

- No-changers - wanted to boycott forthcoming elections and take up village reconstruction program of Gandhiji.

Vallabhbhai Patal, Dr. Rajendra Prasad were prominent leaders.

These differences emerged in Gaya session 1922 and pro-changers formed a party - 'Swaraj Party' - as a group ~~which~~ within Congress.

Swarajists wanted to take boycott inside the legislative Councils and expose weakness of 'dyarchy' established by Montagu - Chelmsford reforms of 1919.

Swarajists were highly successful in beginning. They won 42/101 seats in Central legislative Assembly, and emerged as a dominant party in Bengal, Central Provinces, and North West Provinces. Inside Councils, they defeated Public Safety ~~Act~~ Bill.

However, by 1927 they gradually declined in influence because—

- They failed to coordinate their activities inside legislature with protests outside legislatures.
- Some of their activities gave impression that they were cooperating with Britishers. For example— Acceptance of office of speaker by Vithalbhai Patel.
- Split with Swarajists — Neo-Swarajists like N.C. Kelkar, Lala Lajpat Rai got separated.
- Death of prominent leaders like C.R. Das.
- Appointment of Simon Commission which led to anti-Simon agitations.

But Swarajists contributed by exposing hollowness of system of dyarchy and bringing political maturity in India—

Q.3 (b) Discuss the factors responsible for the rise of leftism in India. How leftist ideologies grew in Congress and got reflected in its socio-economic programs? [20 Marks]

Leftism grew gradually in India during 1920s and 1930s.

factors responsible for their growth

- Russian Revolution of 1917 which intensified appeal of communism
- Sufferings caused to people due to World War I. Food shortages, inflation, war time restrictions etc. pushed them towards leftism.
- Failure of early nationalists in appreciating demands of peasants and workers. Political freedom or Swamy meant nothing for vast masses.
- Failure of Gandhian movements like Non-Cooperation

movement also pushed many leaders towards leftism.

- Heightened awareness among peasants and workers. All India Trade Union Congress was formed in 1920, Oudh Kisan Sabha in 1918.

Rise of leftism was manifested in rise of left parties such as Communist Party of India. It also manifested in rise of left wing within Congress. It was symbolized by leaders like Subhash Chandra Bose and Jawahar Lal Nehru.

In 1934, Congress Socialist Party was formed as a group within Congress

Leftist ideology was reflected in
socio-economic programs. Under influence of
leaders like Pt. Nehru, Congress adopted
'Purna Swaraj' declaration in Lahore Session 1929.

Karachi Session saw adoption
of resolutions on New Economic Program and
Fundamental Rights. Swaraj was defined in
context of masses. Fazpur Session 1936 saw
adoption of resolutions to reduce rent and
ensure security of tenure for cultivators.

National Planning Committee 1938,
adopted 'mixed economy' for Independent India.

These developments helped in
widening base of national movement and affected
course of development of Independent India.

Q.3 (c) "The non-cooperation movement was more effective where the peasants had already organised themselves." Justify with the help of examples. [10 Marks]

Non-cooperation movement was started under leadership of Gandhiji in 1920.

It was first of great Gandhian movements based on withdrawing cooperation from 'evil' British Rule.

Peasants provided the base of India. In regions where peasants had organized themselves, the movement was more successful. This can be

seen in success of movement in Udh

and North West Provinces where Udh

Kisan Sabha and UP Kisan Sabha had

emerged. Movement was peaceful and effective.

But in regions where peasants had not organized themselves, either the movement failed to have effect or it became violent. This ~~can~~ can be seen in Kerala where Mappila Revolts broke out. They were suppressed by Britishers using force.

In this way, we can say that ~~peasants~~ organized peasantry formed the backbone of the Non-Cooperation movement.

In return, non-cooperation movement ~~gradually~~ greatly increased the awakening among peasants and other sections and brought them into the fold of national movements.

Q.4 (a) "The safety valve theory does not satisfactorily explain the foundation of the Indian National Congress". Critically examine. [20 Marks]

'Safety Valve' theory was propounded by Late Lajpat Rai in his paper 'Young India' in

1913. This theory explains the foundation of Congress as a 'safety valve' for Britishers.

Safety Value Theory

Late Lajpat Rai referred to biography of A.O. Hume ~~and~~ by Williams Wedderburn. He said that A.O. Hume was worried about safety of British rule and the gap prevailing between Britishers and masses. Congress was founded by him in 1885 to act as safety valve (fail safe mechanism) for Britishers. Britishers would be able to

know the grievances of Indians through Congress so that a mass revolt can be avoided.

Evidence in support of theory

- Biography of A.O.Hume refers to a network of Chelas and Mahatamas ~~also~~ through whom he came to know of prevailing discontent among masses.
- A.O.Hume while working in Shimla ^{in 1878} came to know about 30 thousand secret reports showing that people are dissatisfied with rule.

Critical Examination of Evidence

- The reference to Chelas and Mahatamas appears fabricated as these Chelas and Mahatamas had ability to appear and disappear at will.

- In 1878, A.O. Hume was working in revenue department while the secret reports were with home department.
- Even if he became aware of secret reports, there was no reason for him to wait for seven long years to organize congress.

Thus, the theory fails to ~~not~~ satisfactorily explain foundation of Indian National Congress.

In reality, the larger circumstances for nationalist activity were ready. Many organizations like Indian Association of Surendranath Banerjee, Indian League had been founded. Role of Hume was of a mere organizer. Indian nationalists accepted ~~his~~ ~~own~~ ~~own~~ leadership to ~~save~~ ~~save~~ Congress from British Suppression.

Q.4 (b) "The Regulating Act of 1773 was passed to remove the evils inherent in the Company's constitution but the system that it established was imperfect." Elaborate. [20 Marks]

The Regulating Act of 1773 was passed by British Parliament to regulate affairs of English East India Company.

After the battle of Buxar, 1764, English Company emerged as a political power through treaty of Allahabad. There ~~was~~ ^{was} a ~~was~~ ^{change} in character of company from purely commercial to a political entity.

The three governors of Bombay, Madras and Bengal were having equal status and there was major problem in securing their coordination. Some sort of administrative hierarchy was needed.

Due to indulgences in wars and battles, company reached a position of near bankruptcy. It applied for a loan of £1 million to British government in 1772.

While the Company was near bankrupt, its officials were making rich gains due to misuse of private trade. To correct these evils, Regulating Act was passed. Its

major provisions were:-

- Governor of Bengal was made Governor-General.
- ~~The~~ collegiate form of government was established to check arbitrary functioning of Governor-General. decisions were to be taken by Governor-General-in council of 4 members.
- Governor General had supervision over governor of Madras and Bombay in matters of peace and war.

A Supreme Court was established at Calcutta.

Court of Directors was to submit annual reports to British Parliament.

But this system had some flaws. Collegiate form of government failed to function

effectively as there ^{was} ~~was~~ lack of consensus

on many matters. The jurisdiction of Supreme

Court was not clearly defined. There was

conflict between Governor general in Council and the Supreme Court over jurisdiction over residents of Calcutta.

These flaws were corrected through

Amending Act of 1781 and Pitt's India Act

of 1784.

Q.4 (c) "Ecological imperialism caused the destruction of forest and encroachment upon traditional rights of the people leading to the popular resistance during the British period." Analyse. [10 Marks]

Imperialism of Britishers extended to ecological domain where they secured complete rights ^{over} of Indian ecological wealth and curtailed traditional rights of Indians. This produced many revolts and rebellions.

Britishers required timber in large quantity to build railways, ships and other infrastructure. This led to large scale deforestation.

Britishers designated ^{many} forests as 'reserved forests' through ~~the~~ Indian forest Acts of 1885 and 1927. ~~By~~ ^{Restrictions} were imposed with respect of practice of

Thum cultivation and hunting. Rights of forest dwellers over forest produce like firewood were curtailed.

This led to many tribal revolts and rebellions. Bhis uprising, Kohis uprising, Santhal rebellion of 1854-56 are some of the examples. Munda Rebellion of 1899-100 was last major such uprising.

By 20th century, the issue of forest rights was raised by nationalist leaders and it became a part of national movement.

Q.5 Answer the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

Q.5 (a) "Rousseau's sovereign was like Hobbesian leviathan with its head chopped off." Comment.
[10 Marks]

Rousseau was a prominent french philosopher belonging to the age of Enlightenment. He gave the idea of popular sovereignty and democracy which differed from views of Thomas Hobbes.

Hobbes propounded the concept of Leviathan state, that is, a state which is all powerful. Hobbes did not have faith in capacity of people to govern themselves that is why state should be all powerful.

Rousseau propounded his ideas in 'The Social Contract'. According to

him, state should have many powers but these powers are derived from the people through a social contract. People delegate powers to the sovereign and hence, people are the source of power of sovereign and not sovereign himself.

As per the social contract, sovereign can use his powers only for well being of masses. People have the right to overthrow an unjust ruler who ~~does~~ does not uphold the terms of social contract

The sovereign of Rousseau was thus, like a Hobbesian Leviathan with its head chopped off.

Q.5 (b) "Nationalism in Asia and Africa differed from European nationalism which itself had variety of forms." Elaborate. [10 Marks]

Nationalism is a feeling of oneness among people who share common history and culture. Nationalism emerged in Europe in 18th century and gradually spread to Asia and Africa.

However, there were marked differences in European nationalism and nationalism in Asia and Africa such as:-

- European nationalism was exclusive. It was tinged with racism. Asian-African nationalism was inclusive.
- European nationalism was aggressive. It believed in greatness of one's nation over another. Asian-African nationalism was

much more benevolent in nature.

- European nationalism believed in aggrandisement of one's nation by carving extensive colonial empire. It was closely linked to Imperialism. Asian-African ~~imperialism~~ nationalism was based on principle of self determination and equality of all nations.

However, European nationalisms itself had many forms. French nationalism under Napoleon was aimed at enlarging France's continental empire. In Balkans, it was based on realizing a nation. It was tinged with racism. Magyars of Hungary, slaves of Serbia, each wanted to carve a separate nation. Nationalism in Italy aimed at unifying diverse ~~nations~~ identities to create a united nation.

Q.5 (c) "A roster of talented leaders emerged during 1763 to 1775 to make the American Revolution happen." Comment. [10 Marks]

American Revolution of (1775-83) was an important event in world history which resulted in independence of American Colonies from British Rule.

~~From 1763~~ After defeat of France in 1763, British rule in America became more oppressive. New taxes like Stamp Act, Currency Act were imposed. Traditional privileges of the legislatures of American Colonies were sought to be curbed.

American were enlightened and awakened people. These protested against British rule. Many leaders emerged during this such as Benjamin Franklin, James Otis,

George Washington and Thomas Paine:

Benjamin Franklin was the first one to put forward the idea of a republic.

James Otis gave the slogan, "No taxation without representation". George Washington

united the 13 colonies in a common struggle.

Thomas Paine published many pamphlets to spread awareness among people.

The leadership provided by these leaders proved crucial in giving direction to independence struggle and Americans got independence in 1782.

Q.5 (d) Prediction of Marx was a Communist Revolution in a country with a large industrial class, but why did it occur in an industrially backward country like Russia with relatively smaller industrial class? [10 Marks]

Marx emphasized that capitalist societies have inherent contradiction where a small minority of capitalists own means of production and live off the surplus produced by ~~labor~~ proletariat.

He predicted a communist revolution where proletariat take over the ownership of means of production and establish a classless society.

But the first communist state ~~was~~ Russia emerged in Russia after Bolshevik Revolution. Communist revolution in ~~an~~ ^{this} industrially backward nation occurred due to following reasons:-

- The reign of Czar Nicholas II was oppressive.
- Russia was facing constant reversals during World War I which intensified discontent among masses.
- Rasputin affair further discredited the monarchy.
- Some industrialization had happened by end of 19th century and a working class had started emerging. Peasants and workers were suffering immensely.
- Leadership of Lenin and his 'red guards' were effective.
- Bolshevik party of Lenin was supported by Germany from outside.

These factors contributed to success of Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.

Q.5 (e) How the language of narrow nationalism held at Frankfurt destroyed the German Revolution? [10 Marks]

During the revolution of 1848, German nationalists made an attempt to unify Germany by offering crown to Prussian Monarch Ferdinand IV. But the attempt to unify Germany failed.

The German nationalists ~~at~~ ^{at} assembled at Frankfurt Parliament and drafted a Constitution. A Constitutional Monarchy was sought to be established by ousting Austria and giving crown to Prussian monarch.

~~But~~ ~~the~~ The nationalists did not envisage any change in existing ~~so~~ political setup except making Prussia leader of

Germany instead of Austria.

This narrow nationalist language led to failure of German Revolution. ~~The~~ Prussian monarch refused to accept the crown as he did not want to offend Austria and the Pope. Austrian ruler was the emperor of Holy Roman Empire.

The failure of German nationalists led to disenchantment of nationalism with liberalism. This paved the way for rise of Bismarck who unified Germany with his policy of blood and iron.

Q.8 (a) "The comparison between Italian unification and German unification reveals striking points of resemblance and no less striking points of dissimilarity with some in favor of Italy and some in favor of Germany." Analyse. [20 Marks]

The process of Italian and German unification were two prominent events of 19th century which marked victory of forces of nationalism and democracy. A comparison in these two processes reveal many similarities and dissimilarities.

Resemblance

- Both the processes were led by respective Prime Ministers - Cavour in Italy and Bismarck in Germany.
- Both were aimed at destroying Vienna order of 1815.
- Austria was a common enemy to be

defeated in both the processes.

However, there are major points of dissimilarity also, such as:—

• Piedmont-Sardinia was a comparatively weaker state, which could not complete unification on its own. Cavour sought French help through Peace of Villafranca

Prussia was a strong state and Bismarck's task was merely to seek neutrality of other powers.

• Compared to Italy, Austria's rule was much stronger in Germany and in this,

Bismarck's task was more difficult. Prussia defeated Austria in battle of Sadowa 1866.

- level of unification was more in Prussia due to ~~effects~~ ^{effect} of Zollverein, while Italy was less united.

- Unification of Germany was strongly opposed by France, which was interested in keeping Germany weak and divided. Bismarck defeated France in battle of Sedan.

Unification of Italy was initially supported by France.

- Pope's authority was more strongly vested in Italy and in this task of causur was more difficult.

Despite these dissimilarities, both the events mark culmination of nationalism in Germany and Italy.

Q.8 (b) "Crimea war was a fumbling war, probably unnecessary, largely futile, certainly extravagant, but rich with unintended consequences." Elaborate. [20 Marks]

Crimea War was fought from 1854-56 between Russia on one side and England, France and Ottoman Empire on other side. Italy also fought from side of England and France.

Crimea war is considered ~~by~~ unnecessary and futile by many historians because it was fought for a minor reasons. There was fight between Latin monks and Greek monks over custody of holy Christian Church. France supported cause of Latin monks and Russia supported cause of Greek monks.

Britain joined on the side of France ~~to~~ because a victory of Russia would have led to

dismemberment of ottoman Empire which was not in best interests of Russia.

The war did not produce any immediate results as Russia did not lose anything significant. France and Britain did not gain anything despite being victorious.

But despite this, the war had ^{indirect} such consequences such as:-

- Cavour used the peace conference to highlight sufferings of Italians under Austrian rule. This ~~led to~~ helped in process of Italian unification. That is why, it is commented that "a united Italy rose from mud of Crimea".

- Russia was expecting help from Austria which it did not receive. This discontent was exploited by Bismarck to defeat Austria in 1866.
- The peace conference sought to find a viable solution to 'Eastern Question' and put the 'sick man of Europe back on its feet'.
- Russia having lost on western front started expanding on ~~eastern~~ ~~front~~ southern side and great game for Indian Empire began.

Because of these rich unintended consequences, Battle of Grunva is called a watershed in European history.

Q.8 (c) How far do you agree with the view that Spanish ulcer ruined Napoleon Bonaparte? [10 Marks]

Spanish Ulcer refers to localized revolts and rebellions against Napoleonic rule which led to downfall of Napoleon.

During 1808, Napoleon put his brother Joseph Bonaparte on throne of Spain taking advantage of a dispute in the ruling family.

This hurt the nationalist sentiments of Spanish people which led to many localized revolts. The hill topography of Spanish Peninsula provided adequate site for waging guerilla warfare.

Napoleonic army, which was

invincible ~~was~~ ~~lost~~ in face to face battle,
failed to suppress the ~~rev~~ revolts.

These revolts were actively supported
by Britain who could use their naval
supremacy against Napoleon.

The success of Spanish revolutionaries
encouraged rebellious elements in Germany,
Italy and other places. The myth of
invincibility of Napoleonic army was broken.

Fourth European Coalition was formed
against Napoleon. Now, monarchies were enjoying
mass support. Napoleon was defeated in
Battle of Leipzig and Battle of Waterloo.

In this way, Spanish Uter ruined
Napoleon.