

# ANSWER SHEET

## FULL TEST III

### (MODERN INDIA)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

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There are EIGHT questions in this paper.

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.

## PART A

Q.1 Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

Q.1 (a) "The Swarajists emerged as a manifestation of the aspirations of some leaders of nationalist ranks to start a new line of political activities." Elaborate. [10 Marks]

After the withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement, <sup>in 1922</sup> there emerged a debate on issue of council entry which led to emergence of Swarajist Party within INC, led by CR Das and Motilal Nehru.

### Reasons for Swarajist rise

- i) They wanted to continue the national struggle within councils as the mass movement was withdrawn.
- ii) Councils were to be exposed as Sham Parliaments by forcing governors to use their veto and certifying powers.
- iii) Councils couldn't be left for loyalists which would have harmed national struggle.
- iv) Believed that constructive program of Mahatma Gandhi would not bring results fast enough.

Hence they formed Swaraj party to contest elections under the act of 1919.

## Contributions :

- i) They helped in filling void in national struggle.
- ii) Opposed public safety bill, trade disputes bill.
- iii) Raised important matters with government like Indianisation of civil services.

~~How~~ That was why Gandhiji gave them majority in his working committee in Belgaum session.

However, after death of C R Das, and compulsions of coalition politics and rise of communalism, they became weak.

Q.1 (b) "Economic critique of early nationalist leaders contributed in undermining the ideological hegemony of British rulers and cutting the political root of the Empire." Comment. [10 Marks]

The early nationalists contributed to the economic critique of colonialism through the 'Drain of wealth' theory. Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, RC Dutt, G Subramaniya Iyer were its main proponents.

### Undermining Colonial hegemony

Colonial rested on 2 crucial pillars:

- i) Its beneficence role for 'ignorant' natives
- ii) Its invincibility.

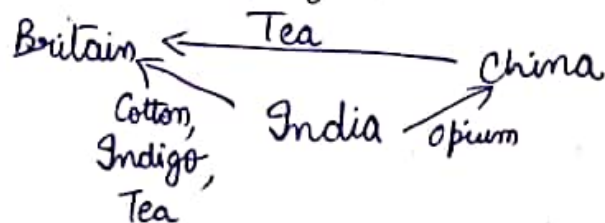
By linking Indian poverty to British rule, it was eroded of its beneficent nature. Thus middle class began to criticise it. Much of the early nationalists were from this class.

### Economic critique

British rule was shown to drain India's wealth through various means:

- i) Home charges.

- ii) Expenses of army on Indian government
- iii) Unfair tariff regime → 'One way free trade' as per Prof. Bipin Chandra.
- iv) Exchange rate policy favoured British.
- v) Railway policy → 'Private enterprise at public cost' - S. Bhattacharya.
- vi) Dominance of management companies.
- vii) Commercialisation of agriculture



The ease of the theory helped Indians easily understand the true nature of colonialism, contributing to the early phase of resistance against it.

Q.1 (c) "... instead of rejecting the Cabinet Mission Plan, the Congress Leadership resorted to a half-baked legalistic stratagem to reserve their position on its long-term arrangements and accepted its short-term provisions." Explain. [10 Marks]

Cabinet Mission plan 1946 came as a means to discuss transfer of power and issue of partition with Indian leaders. It drew mixed responses from INC and ML.

Congress' response:

Short term provisions accepted

It accepted the provisions like creation of constituent assembly with elected members, <sup>a</sup>common centre; interim government; ~~was~~ grouping of provinces into 3 groups as a way out of partition.

long term provisions

It however rejected the proposal of mandatory grouping. Assam and NWFP were strong INC bastions which were placed in groups B and C.

Still it accepted the plan as it expected muslim league to reject it due to provisions like common centre, longer time limit to revise group constitutions etc.

However, Muslim league withdrew from constituent assembly over Pt. Nehru's speech. It played obstructionist role in interim government. The Direct action continued to create communal tensions.

Hence in such a scenario, cabinet mission failed and under Mountbatten's plan, JNC accepted partition.

Q.1 (d) Give a brief account of the role played by the Princes in electoral politics in post-colonial India. [10 Marks]

Despite the end of princely rule, and India being declared a 'Republic' by constitution, Princes continued to play crucial role in electoral politics.

Reasons :

- i) Strong regional loyalties with princes
- ii) Enough funds with royal families.
- iii) Political connections
- iv) Popularity of royal family
- v) Experience of politics - they were nominated into constituent assembly etc.

Hence they had multiple advantages leading to their participation.

Many princes were appointed as governors, Raj pramukhs.

Many got party tickets, MP, MLA seats.

Some even got elevated to Cabinet ranks like Dr. Karan Singh of J&K.



And one member of princely family has been the PM too - Mr. V.P. Singh.

However, royal family doesn't guarantee electoral success and this shows the growing maturity of Indian electoral democracy. Voters decide based on multiple socio-economic, politico-cultural and emotional factors.

Q.1 (e) "The proposal of the Cripps mission was departure from the past but not acceptable to Indian leaders." Critically comment. [10 Marks]

The quick victories of Axis powers in continental Europe, Burma prompted British to send Cripps mission 1942.

### Cripps mission - Departure from past

It was much ahead of August offer 1940, as,

i) Provided for a constituent assembly with fully Indian membership, against 'mainly Indian'

of August offer.

ii) Dominion status after war was reiterated.

It indicated that British were ready to give self-rule to India.

iii) Provinces which wanted separate agreement could enter into such agreement with British. It was tacit acceptance of Pakistan Demand.

However many such provisions were reiterated from August offer 1940 like dominion status; War advisory council, constituent assembly etc.

## Rejection by Indians

The plan was rejected because Indians wanted complete independence and didn't accept partition demand.

Moreover there was a feeling of imminent British collapse after loss of Burma. Hence it was termed as a 'post-dated cheque on crashing bank'.

~~And after its failure~~

Thus Cripps Mission didn't aim to offer significantly more than August offer and hence was rejected.

Q.2 (a) What were expectations while introducing the Permanent Settlement in Bengal and how did it impact and brought structural changes in agrarian society? [20 Marks]

Permanent settlement system was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal in 1792 as a measure to stabilise revenue and British rule in India.

### Expectations

i) ~~Physiocrat school expected that this would~~  
Under this, revenue was assessed in perpetuity and 10/11 was govt. share and 1/11 of zamindars. Failure to pay revenue would lead to eviction.

### Expectations

i) Creating a source of stable income as earlier experiments of Warren Hastings proved failure.

ii) Creating a loyalist group of zamindars who would support British rule and create market for British goods.

iii) Improve agriculture as zamindars would be encouraged to invest in land and increase their income. This was the influence of

## Physiocrat school.

- iv) It was ~~intense~~ believed to be in accordance with existing land rights, by confusing Indian zamindar as British landlord.
- v) Constant supply of raw material to British industry like cotton, indigo etc.

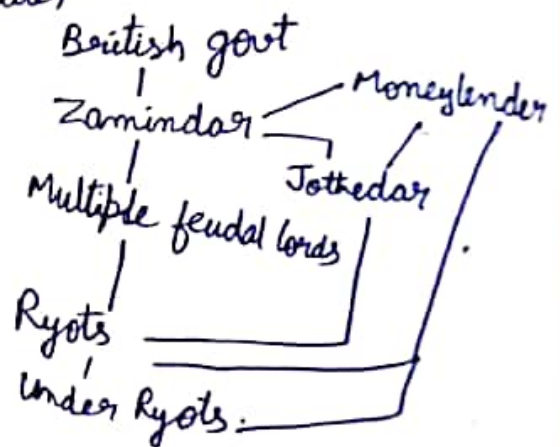
## Impact

- i) Changed the structure of land rights:

Earlier:



later



- ii) Customary rights of ryots, under ryots were not recognised and they became tenants at will and entire land proprietary right given to Zamindar.

- iii) Commercialisation of agriculture as tenants were forced to cultivate commercial crops due to advances, high revenues
- iv) land became saleable commodity leading to parcelling, distress sales during droughts, famines.
- v) Rural artisans lost market due to less purchasing power of farmers, loss of traditional patrons. led to glut in agri-labour market.
- vi) Rural distress and rebellions like the Indigo rebellion.
- vii) As per historians, permanent settlement re-energised the forces of feudalism in India and prevented emergence of Capitalism.

This was major reason behind occurrence of some major famines in East India like 1876-78, famine of 1943. The settlement caused wide impoverishment, decline of morals and social distress and stagnation.

Q.2 (b) "Raja Rammohan Roy was the herald of new age who fought against the forces of medievalism in India." Comment. [20 Marks]

Raja Rammohan Roy is regarded as the 'father of Indian Renaissance' for his contribution to socio-religious reforms in early 19<sup>th</sup> century, through Brahmo Samaj formed in 1828.

Contributions - His fight against medievalism:

i) He worked for women upliftment. Criticised Sati and pressurised govt. to ban it in 1829.  
Advocated widow remarriage, girl child education, women property rights.

He opposed child marriage, purdah system etc.

ii) Questioned caste based discrimination. People from various castes participated in Brahmo Samaj.  
He opposed untouchability.

iii) Irrational practices like idol worship, superstitions, sacrifices were questioned.

- iv) Opposed polytheism and advocated for monotheism and unity of all being as inspired from vedas.
- v) His philosophy was a rational interpretation of Vedas. He believed in bringing best of oriental and western world.
- vi) He contributed to western education in India. Vedanta college, Hindu college in Bengal were established.
- vii) Contributed to modern politics by leading processions, giving petitions to govt, raising important demands like tariff protections, revenue relaxations etc.
- viii) Journalism - Sambad Kaumudi, Moratul Akhbar. Thus promoted another crucial organ of modernism.
- ix) He was an internationalist. Celebrated Spanish revolution, liberation of Latin America etc.



## ▣ Limitations

However, his impact was limited as he had to work with a callous government and a reticent society. Overreliance on reforms from above, led to less compliance.

His conception of hinduism based on vedas became defining tradition for later reformers, thus eroding it of many popular elements.

Women's reforms often were justified using patriarchal arguments. Though they seem to be due to compulsions of contemporary times.

Hence he was a great reformer who initiated a new era of reforms that strengthened in later period.

The disruptions caused by British in the Indian agricultural setup led to various peasant movements like Indigo rebellion, panna rebellion etc.

### Nature of Peasant movements

Before 1857, peasant movements were mainly restricted to tribal areas like Kol rebellion, Santhal hool etc. These were extremely violent, followed by brutal suppression and concessions like Santhal pargana tenancy act.

### Post 1857 shifts:

- i) Greater involvement of middle class as seen in Poona Sarwajanik Sabha's role during deccan agrarian riots.
- ii) Support of media, press. eg., Hindoo Patriot, Som Prakash supported farmers during Indigo rebellion.

- iii) Greater awareness of laws eg.,  
Pabna agrarian league movement.
- iv) Greater faith in British colonial institutions  
like courts.
- v) Degree of violence in tribal areas increased  
due to greater exploitation under forests  
act.

However, these movements didn't recognise the true nature of colonialism and aim was never the abolition of zamindari. In this sense, lack of ideology affected their growth too.

## PART B

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

Q.5 (a) Critically analyse the progress of Science in the early phases of colonial India. [10 Marks]

Under Colonial Rule, scientific and technical education didn't receive much impetus due to racial, utilitarian influences in government.

Some developments:

- i) Initially to study Indian history, culture, archeology, got impetus. Ashokan inscriptions deciphered.
- ii) Social practices like caste system were justified by ethnographers like Risely based on scientific justification.
- iii) Management of forests through 'Scientific forestry' was introduced by Dietrich Brandis.
- iv) Missionaries educated in western sciences. Estd Christian Medical College Vellore, and others.
- v) Indian rulers promoted it in 18<sup>th</sup> century eg., Jai Singh II's Jantar mantar.

### limitations :

- i) Much of science was not even introduced.
- ii) Mainly europeans dominated in Indian science's progress.
- iii) less focus on technical education.
- iv) Traditional education setup which promoted craft based sciences was dislocated.
- v) Education system focussed on providing clerical resources.

Hence, India ~~is~~ slowly degenerated to ~~techno~~ scientifically backward nations which affected her economically, socially and psychologically.

Q.5 (b) "The British fought the first Maratha War in a period when their fortunes were at the lowest ebb". Comment. [10 Marks]

During the first Maratha war (1776-82)

British faced tough situation. Conflict began with treaty of Surat with Raghunath Rao.

Fortunes at lowest ebb

i) War with colonies in America. • The American war of Independence.

ii) War with Mysore : 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo Mysore war  
1780-84

iii) Hostility from Nizam

iv) Marathas had recovered from the disastrous defeat of III Battle of Panipat and were a powerful force to fight against.

It was in this situation that British under William Hastings emerged from the crisis.

They successfully took control of Gwalior and

used it to sign the Treaty of Salbai 1782 which ended the conflict and raised their prestige and even gave them 20 years of peace within which they eliminated threat of Mysore under Tipu.

Q.5 (c) Delineate the character of the Deccan Revolt of 1875 and the adverse circumstances which led to the Revolt. [10 Marks]

Deccan revolt 1875 was a peasant movement that was an outcome of the exploitative land revenue system of British.

### Circumstances

It emerged due to various factors:

- i) Illegitimate increase in revenues by British government.
- ii) Exploitative Sahukar moneylenders who refused to lend to ryots.
- iii) Disruption in local economy caused by American Civil war.
- iv) Weaknesses of Ryotwari system.
- v) Growth of politically motivated middle class.

### Character Nature of revolt:

The revolt has been variously characterised by historians. For the British, it was a law and order problem.



It showed remarkable awareness of law.  
It was due to this that government was  
forced to pass Deccan agrarian relief act.

It saw participation of political leaders  
like Poona sawajanik Sabha, which raised  
awareness, spread their movement.

Violence was comparatively less and mostly  
against Gujarati and Marwari lenders (Shukras).  
Mostly the revenue, loan records were destroyed.

Hence movement shows both elements of  
radicalism and moderate politics with greater  
emphasis on latter.

Q.5 (d) "The social base of the early Congress was unmistakably narrow. It had uneven representation and total exclusion of non-elite groups of Indian society." Critically analyse. [10 Marks]

The early congress is often criticised for being the elite political group, due to its composition.

Social base :

- i) Dominated by men
- ii) Upper class dominated - ~~the~~ Middle class; landlords.
- iii) Mostly people from 3 presidencies - Bombay, Madras, Bengal.  
And 3 linguistic groups : Marathi, Bengali, Tamil.
- iv) Mostly hindu. Between 1890s, 1910, only 6.6% of members of INC were muslims.
- v) Mostly working ~~at~~ as lawyers, journalists, doctors, teachers etc.
- vi) Higher castes dominated. In 1896, Indian Social Conference was driven out from INC sessions.

It was because of these issues, the GNC leaders didn't take up issues of working class, women, dalits, tribals etc. Many even opposed these reforms like opposition to Age of consent bill 1892.

Peasants remained neglected and landlords dominated. This ~~so~~ led to class interests eg; opposition to Punjab land alienation act.

These trends were corrected with rise of socialistic thought and Grandhian movements giving GNC a much broader base.

Q.5 (e) "The federal part of the 1935 act remained a non-starter, as no one seemed to be really interested in it." Comment. [10 Marks]

The Government of India Act 1935 provided for various provisions to create a federal system - Division of powers in 3 lists; All India federation; federal bank, public-service commission etc.

Remained non-starter

All India federation couldn't be created because,

- i) Initially princes wanted more clarity in Instrument of Accession.
- ii) later the increased interference of congress ministries in Princely states discouraged them.
- iii) later INC too wanted a more democratic federation and not the system of nominated representatives as per the 1935 act.
- iv) British wanted a more strict

implementation of paramountcy regime, as recommended by Butler commission. Hence they too didn't pursue it further.

However, initiatives that were independent of princely states, like the division of subjects, finances, FPSC, judiciary etc were implemented successfully; ~~the~~ Bicameralism was strengthened.

Hence while the federation issue remained non-starter, many federal provisions were implemented.

Q.7 (a) Critically evaluate the nature, working and effects of the Dual Government in Bengal. [20 Marks]

The British victory in battle of Plassey 1757 led to establishment of Dual government in Bengal.

Working:

Under it, Company had the right to appoint administrator of Bengal (Nizamat) and collect revenue (Diwani) while the duty to maintain law and order was with Bengal Nawab.

Nature:

It was creatively devised by Robert Clive as a system that increased British power and revenue without increasing any burden.

Sole burden of administration was on Nawab.

However it was criticised as being exploitative, unresponsive, and against the British ethos, by British Parliamentarians.

## Working

The system was devised by Clive because, it avoided interference by parliament, threats from Indian and European powers etc.

## Effects :

It proved useful to company in short run as it could carry its free trade, misuse of dastaks etc. However it contributed to decline in morals, corruption etc. Hence Clive banned private trade of company officials.

Its impacts on Indian economy and society were disastrous:

i) Peasants were exploited to sell their produce at lower rates, cultivate commercial crops. High revenue was imposed. Khatbandi system

This led to flight of peasantry and swelling of dacoits', Thugs' ranks.

- ii) Artisanal decline due to exploitation of Gromasthas (Agents). They also took to dacoity.
- iii) Administration system declined as no responsibility with British company, increased dacoities, ~~etc~~ fall of morals etc.
- iv) Trade networks disrupted due to misuse of dastaks increasing.

Hence Clive tried to check these malpractices. But he remained unsuccessful. Finally it was ended with regulating act 1774 with which began direct rule of company.

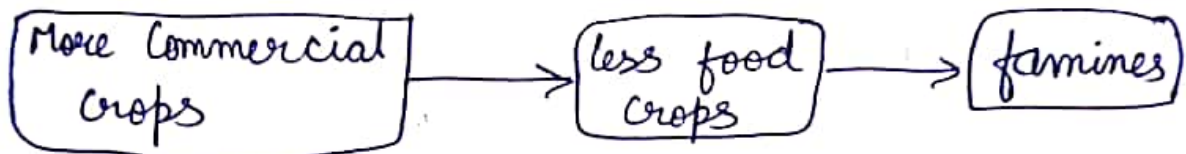


Q.7 (b) Why there was recurrence of famines in the nineteenth century and what remedial measures were taken by the British in India? [20 Marks]

Famines were a recurrent issue in Indian economy under colonial rule like the 1860-61, 1876-78, 1899 famines etc.

These were due to multiple reasons:

i) Commercialisation of agriculture:



Small peasants had to depend on market for sustenance which were fluctuating, causing famines.

ii) Many famines were due to droughts. As irrigation rates were high, farmers depended mainly on rain. Hence more famines.

iii) British rule induced poverty. It led to weak purchasing power of farmers and any price fluctuation would cause famines.

Govt. was often less proactive in providing support as seen during the 1876-78 famine when it celebrated Delhi Durbar.

iv) Due to commercialisation, common resources like grazing lands were occupied. More pressure of resources too led to famines.

Forest policy led to ecological decline and this too contributed.

v) Railways too augmented the famines as it promoted long distance trade leading to price fluctuations.

More food crops were exported to Europe to feed rising population.

vi) Flawed policies like Permanent settlement. It discouraged investment by government and absentee landlords.

### Remedial measures

British govt. tried mainly to control these famines but the root cause i.e., exploitative

Colonial rule was never addressed.

Various committees setup - Stratchey Commission,  
McDonald Commission etc. It led to creation

of famine code that provided -

- i) Early detection, zoning
- ii) Prevention
- iii) Official duties during famine.

Moral code for famines was devised.

However, it also led to increased investment in railways due to its role in relief works.

Govt. focus was not on increasing agri-productivity, farmers' income and social security. What it wanted was perpetuation of British interest and status quo to justify British rule based on 'White man's burden'.

Q.7 (c) "After all we framed the constitution of 1935 because we thought it the best way to hold India to the Empire." Explain the perspective of Viceroy Lord Linlithgow. [10 Marks]

The act of 1935 provided for some major concessions that were thought to meet Indian aspirations which had increased after the 'Poorna Swaraj' resolution of Lahore Session 1929.

Best way to hold India to empire

i) Poorna Swaraj resolution was adopted by Congress. It asked for severing of ties with Commonwealth.

ii) Civil disobedience movement had seen strong public participation.

iii) Through full responsible government in provinces, government intended to provincialise Congress

iv) Through this it wanted to divide moderates and extremists, carrot and stick approach.

However, it proved less successful:

- i) Indian leaders like Pt. Nehru rejected the law.
- ii) It gave immense experience to Indian leaders in administration : 1937-39 governments
- iii) Taste of self rule to people and bureaucracy.

Hence though seen as a tool to promote British rule, it was used to further national movement by leaders.

Q.8 (a) Delineate the development of land reforms in India between 1947 and early 1960's. [20 Marks]

Land reforms refers to reforms in the land tenure system. It was one of the crucial focus areas after independence to ensure social justice and agrari growth.

### Land reforms 1947-60

During this phase main focus was on:  
Abolition of zamindari; Tenancy reforms;  
land ceiling; cooperative land setup. Land being a state subject, responsibility was with states.

#### i) Abolition of zamindari:

It was recommended by JC Kumarappa Commission

It was implemented in all states with varying success. In J&K, West Bengal it was implemented along with land ceiling leading to success. But in other states, land ceiling acts were delayed and by then benami transactions happened.

It led to issues like huge burden on state to compensate landlords, communal tensions in J&K etc.

## ii) Land Tenancy reforms

Its main aim was security of tenure for tenant and rights of owner. But there were issues:

- Many states like West Bengal banned tenancy.
- It only covered formal tenants. Thus even the earlier formal tenants were now brought in informal tenancy.
- It ~~did~~ couldn't succeed due to unclear land titles.

## iii) Land Ceiling

This was the most crucial reform. But there were multiple issues:

- Due to delay in implementation, there were benami transactions, transfers to minors etc.
- Multiple exemptions like plantations, scientifically managed land, land under cooperatives. These were misused.

→ Ceilings were on 'individual', not on households.

~~How~~ Moreover, with green revolution, the ceiling laws were relaxed even further. These reforms were opposed by beneficiaries of earlier reforms — dominant castes like Jats, Yadavs etc.

iv) Cooperative structure was opposed due to social divisions, lack of trust, differences over sharing of produce etc.

v) The Bhoodan and Gramdan movements initiated as people led ~~no~~ land reforms by Vinoba Bhave. ~~But~~ After initial success, it failed as most of land donated was uncultivable, disputed etc.

Hence on the whole land reforms couldn't achieve the desired objectives as the states lacked resolve and resources to implement them and compulsions of green revolution ~~etc~~ weakened it further.



Q.8 (b) Examine the growth of Revolutionary movement after the withdrawal of non-cooperation movement. What differences do you find in their ideology and programmes with the first phase of Revolutionary movement? [20 Marks]

The withdrawal of Non-cooperation <sup>movement</sup> (NCM) after Chauri Chaura ~~move~~ incident 1922 led to widespread resentment and one of its impacts was growth of Revolutionary movement.

Revolutionary movement post NCM:

There emerged new groups in various regions which tried to carry the movement:

i) Bengal: Jugantar group within Anushilan Samiti, in which Subhash Chandra Bose, Surya Sen etc. It conducted various operations like Chittagong armoury raid.

ii) U.P.:

Groups like Hindustan Republican association with the aim of federal republic of United States

of India:

HSRA was formed by Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh and others.

Events like Kakori conspiracy, bomb in Central assembly were conducted.

iii) Punjab:

The Ghadarites, members of Naujawan Bharat Sabha etc continued the movement here. Lahore conspiracy - murder of Saunders was conducted.

Differences over early revolutionaries

i) Increased influence of socialistic thought on revolutionaries - Bhagat Singh's philosophy, formation of HSRA.

ii) less emphasis on religion as ideology. They used secular and nationalist ideas

and their participants were from different religious groups. eg., Ashfaqullah Khan, ~~Kala~~ Bhagat Singh etc.

iii) More women participation eg., B. Pretilata Walledar, Kalpana Dutt.

iv) Emphasis on mass action ~~to~~ in revolution-ary acts like Chittagong raid.

v) More reliance on parallel governments like Sholapur incident of CDM.

Hence the revolutionary movements had drastically transformed from earlier acts of ~~the~~ individual heroism to more organised activities.

Q.8 (c) Discuss how the Indian Renaissance Movement contributed towards the rise of nationalism in India. [10 Marks]

Indian renaissance refers to the socio-religious reform movement of 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Prominent people - Raja Rammohan Roy, Swami Dayanand, Vivekanand etc.

### Contribution to nationalism

- i) Promoted rational ideas like unity of being, tolerance etc which helped emergence of national character.
- ii) Social reforms helped raise various issues on national scale like sati, caste discrimination.
- iii) Reinterpretation of history. Indian rulers like Guptas, Rajputs were glorified.
- iv) Boosted Indian self confidence due to works of Swami Vivekananda.

v) Reformers like Raja Rammonan Roy promoted western ideas and education that supported nationalism.

vi) Cultural renaissance began due to various art works :

Bharat Mata painting by Abanindranath Tagore

Vande Mataram poem of Bankim Chatterjee

vii) Journalism strengthened and promoted nationalism further.

Hence it contributed immensely to nationalism