
ANSWER SHEET

FULL TEST VI

(MODERN INDIA AND WORLD HISTORY)

Copyright © by SELFSTUDYHISTORY.COM

Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

Name: *Abhijit Hazarika*
Email ID: *[Redacted]@gmail.com*
Mobile No. *[Redacted]*

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.

Comments for improvement after evaluation

SECTION A

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

Q.1 (a) "The Revolt of 1857 was merely a mutiny." Critically discuss. [10 Marks]

→ Some English historians claim that the revolt of 1857 was merely a mutiny carried out by a selfish army.

Revolt as a mutiny

↳ In the initial phases, it started out as a sepoys mutiny

- first expression was revolt of Mangal Pandey at Banark pore, Awadh regiment

↳ Immediate cause - related to sepoys

↓
rumour of new Enfield rifle cartridge containing pig and cow bones

More than a mutiny

→ large no of civilians, peasants, landlords, intellectuals took part

ex: - Begum Hazrat Mahal - Awadh
Kunwar Singh - landlord

→ Historical records

- suggest large no of trees were used for hangings in Benares and nearby areas

- not only sepoy

→ Widespread geographically

- many places in North India like Awadh, Kanpur, Meerut etc. were affected

→ Mutiny as a war of independence

- matter of independence for many principalities like Jhansi, Awadh etc.

- V D Savarkar points as first national war for independence

Thus, various evidences suggest that it was not merely a Sepoy Mutiny.

Q.1 (b) "The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal developed into a self-strengthening movement- a movement for socio-economic regeneration; the hallmark of which was 'Constructive Swadeshi'." Elaborate. [10 Marks]

The Swadeshi Movement began in Bengal in August '1905 when it was proclaimed by Anand Mohan Bose at Calcutta Town Hall

Main pillars of Swadeshi

- Boycott of foreign goods
- Promotion of swadeshi
- Renouncing titles
- Swaraj
- National education

Constructive Swadeshi

- Indigenous industries

- Bengal Chemicals Factory by PC Ray
- Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company by VO Chidambaram Pillai

- Focus on indigenous culture

- Music. ex: - 'Dewan Shonar Bangla' by Rabindranath Tagore

- Paintings. ex: - 'Bharat Mata' by Abanindranath Tagore
- Writings. ex: - Rajnikanta Sen
- Indigenous clothes
 - Focus on making Khadi
- Indigenous education
 - National Council of Education by Lord Curzon
- Science and Technology
 - Institute by Jagdish Chandra Bose

Help in creating self strengthening movement

- ↳ by arousing self-esteem of people
- ↳ by highlighting rich culture of India
- ↳ by making people self-sufficient

The eventual British ambition of partitioning Bengal to divide people along religious lines was successfully countered by Swadeshi movement.

Q.1 (c) Evaluate the causes, results and significance of Santhal Hul (1855-56). [10 Marks]

The Santhal Hul was one of the most significant tribal movements in India during the British rule.

Causes

- entry of outsiders called 'Dikus' in the tribal areas
- huge burden of land revenue imposed on the Santhals
- interference into their socio-religious customs
- exploitation carried out by zamindars and money lenders.

Results

- initially, many zamindars, British, money-lenders were killed
- finally, the British crushed it violently with superior weapons

Significance

- inspired many tribal rebellions in the future
- forced British to reduce exploitation of the Santals
 - ↓
 - largely left undisturbed after it
- politically, not much impact on the British
- precursor to the Great Revolt of 1857

Thus, the Santal Hurl led by Sidhu and Kanu was not a complete failure, despite failing in its immediate objective to overthrow the British

Q.1 (d) In which ways did the expansion of the railways affect Indian economic development in the second half of the 19th Century. [10 Marks]

Railways started in India in 1853 with the opening of the Bombay to Thane route by Dalhousie.

Affects on Indian economic development

Negatives

- destruction of the handicraft industries
 - as the goods could be pushed into the interiors and raw materials extracted
- contributed to drain of wealth
 - railways were built on a guarantee system of 5% return where 'risk was public and profit was private'
- self-sufficiency of villages was destroyed
 - as goods reached interiors
- no development of cottage industries initially
 - technological development didn't take place

Positives

- integrated economy was created within India
 - as movement of people became easier
- India became part of global economic system
- gradually, by late 19th century, backward and forward linkages started
 - ancillary industries like track repair, baggy making etc.

Initially, mostly the effects were negative, but by 20th century and in present times, it has a huge positive role. In words of Marx

'The effect of railways in India will be the same as in other parts of the world.'

Q.1 (e) "The Battle of Plassey that decided the fate of Bengal was won by Clive through intrigues."
Explain. [10 Marks]

→ The Battle of Plassey was fought on the fateful day of 23 June, 1757 between English forces under Clive and Siraj-ud-Daulah of Bengal

Intrigues in B of Plassey

→ Only a part of Daulah's army actually fought for him

- Mir Jafar was bribed and his command had around 50,000 soldiers

→ Minimal no of casualties
- only around 500-600 people died

→ Bribed by Clive

↳ Nobles like Rai Durlabh

↳ Mir Jafar

→ Support of opponents of Mir Jafar Daulah
- Gherati Begum, Shaukat Jung

→ Forgery of Watson's signatures

- English company had not sanctioned the fight

- it was a personal adventure of Clive

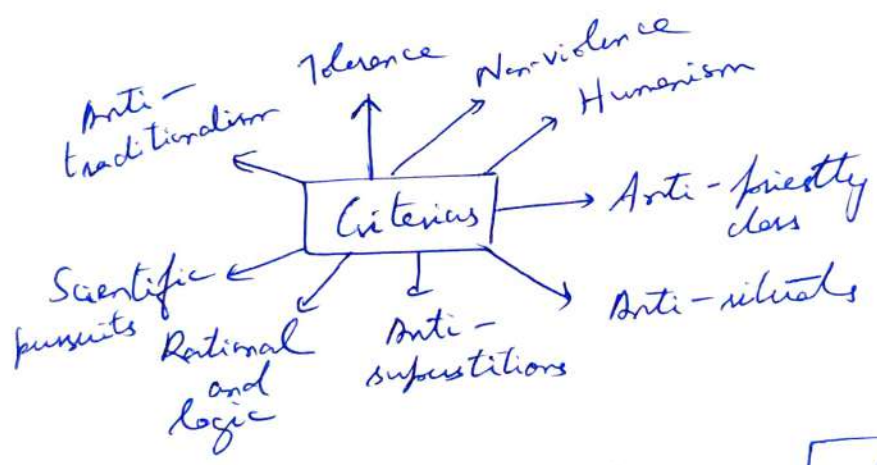
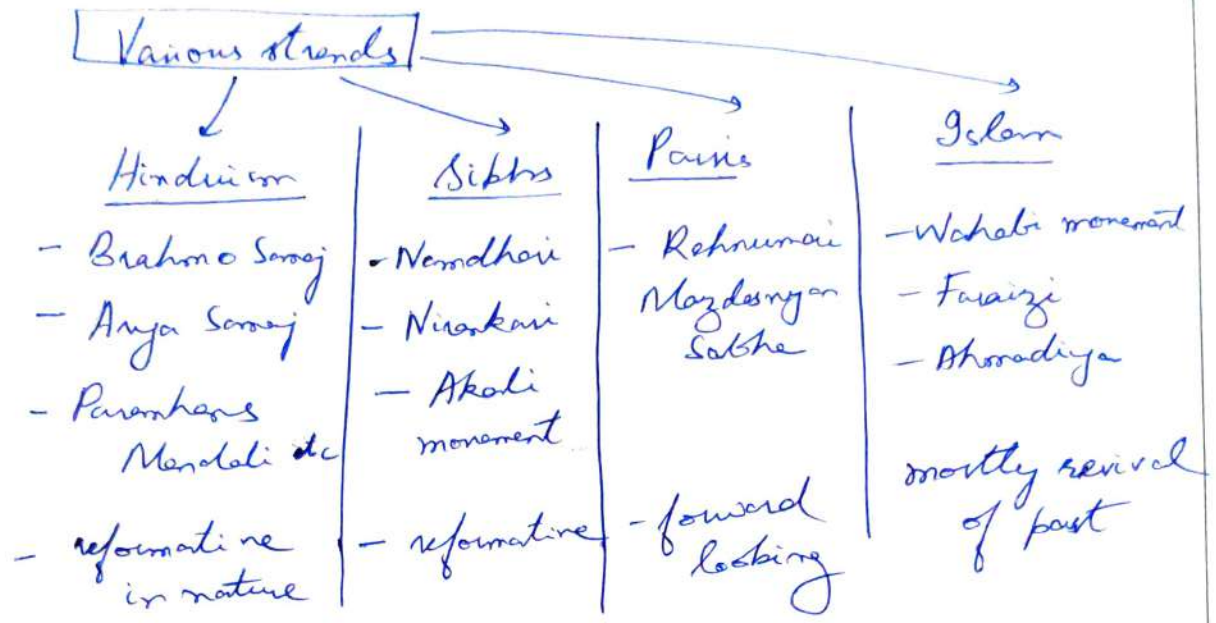
Thus, many intrigues were involved in the Battle of Plassey and as

KM Panikar opines

The Battle of Plassey was nothing but a transaction in which the nobles of Bengal sold Diraj-ud-Daulah to Clive.

Q.2 (a) "Rationalism and religious universalism were two important intellectual criteria of the reform movements in British India." Critically examine. [20 Marks]

The reform movements in British India started in the early parts of the 19th century



Among the many criteria, rationalism and religious universalism were very important

Rationalism

→ focus on understanding the meaning of rituals and giving away irrational ones

ex: - Brahmo Samaj worked for abolition of sati

- Nya Samaj for upliftment of women

→ rational in being open to positives of Western World

ex: - Swami Vivekananda in World Religion Conference Chicago, talked about adopting scientific temper, work ethics from the West

Religious universalism

→ preached essential unity of all beings

ex: - A Gift to Monothists by Raja Ram Mohun Roy

→ non-violence

- didn't push reforms violently or by

being aggressive

→ preached tolerance

- of all religions to maintain harmony

→ accepting and respecting differences

→ good things from all religions accepted

ex:- seen in teachings of Ramakrishna

Paramhansa

→ fought to remove caste and religious barriers

At the same time, in some instances,

these criticisms were violated

Rationalism

→ opposition to positive reforms of the British ex:- Age of Consent Act, 1852

→ 'Go Back to Vedas' slogan → Arya Samaj
- at times, going back to traditional practices

Religious universalism

→ Shuddhi movement - Arya Samaj
↳ sought to reconvert people to Hinduism

→ Extremely radical ex:- Young Bengal movement

Q.2 (b) What were the circumstances that led Mahatma Gandhi to start the Non-Cooperation Movement? How did it make contribution to India's Struggle for freedom? [20 Marks]

The Non-Cooperation Movement was initially launched from the Rhilafat camp in Aug 1'1920 and was later endorsed by the Congress.

Circumstances responsible

- Scope for Hindu-Muslim unity
 - ↳ The Muslim community were against the Treaty of Sevres which divided territories of the Caliph → already protesting
 - ↳ Gandhi thought as a great opportunity
- British oppression and repression
 - after World War I increased
- Rowlett Act - inhuman act imposed
- Jallianwala Bagh massacre, 1919
 - large no of peaceful protesters were killed
- Gandhi's dissillusionment with strategy of cooperation with British

- as despite helping British to get soldiers in World War I; after the war, instead of concessions, repressions were meted out

Contributions

Political

→ gave new forms of struggle to freedom movement

↳ ~~to~~ boycott of schools, colleges etc.

↳ renouncing titles

↳ peaceful court arrest

↳ picketing before shops

→ gave new agenda to freedom struggle

↳ swaraj was popularised

1) Social

→ first real mass struggle
- as villages got involved

→ helped in liberation of women

- Sunita Devi courted arrest

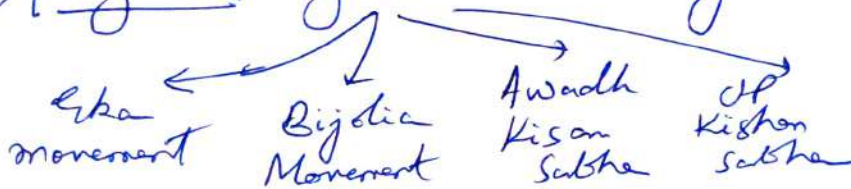
1) Education

- many new institutes established
 - ↳ Kashi Vidyapith
 - ↳ Geymat Vidyapith

2) Economic

- huge losses to British as
 - ↳ boycott of goods
 - ↳ picketing were carried out
- 'No rent no revenue' campaign
in -ⁿ Eastern UP, Bihar etc. region

3) Long term - gave rise to many movements



4) led to growth of revolutionary activities

ex:- Chittagong armory raid
as it was suddenly withdrawn

Non-Cooperation Movement was the first of the major freedom movements against the British and had far reaching consequences

Q.2 (c) "This Congress is of opinion that to enable the masses to appreciate what "Swaraj," as conceived by the Congress, will mean to them, it is desirable to state the position of the Congress in a manner easily understood by them. In order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom of the starving millions". In the light of the given statement, elaborate resolution made in Karachi Congress which was aimed at Swaraj for masses. [10 Marks]

Karachi Congress in 1931 was led by Bardoloi Vallabhbhai Patel which was a breakthrough session in terms of the resolutions adopted

Resolutions

Political

- universal adult suffrage will be granted
- right to form unions to workers

Economic

- living wages for workers
- reduction in land revenue
- tenancy reforms
- nationalisation of critical industries

Social

- ^{minimum} living conditions to be ensured for workers
- protection of rights of minorities
- free and compulsory primary education to all

→ to improve conditions of women

Thus, although critiques point out that the Karachi session was dominated by landlords and that it was pro-landlord; instead it points to the pro-mass stand of the Congress.

Q.3 (a) "The consequence of British land revenue settlements was an extensive revolution in the landed property of the country and a basic transformation in the agricultural community."
Elucidate. [20 Marks]

The British land revenue settlements commenced in India with the quinquennial settlement introduced by Warren Hastings in 1772 in Bengal

Land revenue settlements

1) Permanent settlement, 1753

- Provisions
- Landlords were declared as owners of land
 - Zamindari rights were given through bidding
 - the revenue amount was to be fixed for perpetuity - 11% retained by zamindars
 - Sunset clause, 1754
 - zamindars to be removed on non-payment of revenue
 - Haptern, 1755
 - peasants could be removed from land without any clause

Consequences

Peasants - lost all land they had for thousands of years in one go

Zamindars - become owners of land from where they collected revenue for first time

Social changes - resulted in rise of 'sub-infeudation' - many intermediaries and 'absentee landlordism' → zamindars who lived in urban areas

Agriculture - got ruined as burden of land revenue increased immensely due to unrealistic bids by urban elements

2) Ryotwari settlement, 1820 onwards - Madras, parts of Bombay

- Provisions
- The ryots were considered as owners of land
 - revenue collected directly from ryots
 - land revenue could be increased any time
 - land revenue based on survey and measurement
- (c)

Consequences

Peasants - ruined as land revenue burden was very high → due to abandoning of survey and measurement

↳ many ran away to villages forests
- As per records, 1.8 million acre land in Madras presidency (75%) was left uncultivated

3) Mahalwari settlement

↳ Bombay, NWP, Punjab etc.

Provisions → revenue was collected at the level of villages
↳ zamindars were not owners of land - just revenue collectors

Consequences

Peasants - ruined due to high land revenue burden
↳ lost much of the land due to non-payment of due.

Thus, due to British land revenue settlements, the peasants were ruined and led to basic transformations in agricultural community

Q.3 (b) What factors led to the Home Rule Movement in India? Also critically discuss various factors during 1918 which combined to diffuse the energies that had concentrated in the agitation for Home Rule and led to the failure of the movement. [20 Marks]

The Home Rule Movement was launched in India in 1918 initially by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and later ^{in other areas} led by Annie Besant

Factors leading to HRM

- To popularise idea of self-rule among the masses
- Long gap since launch of a mass movement - last during Swadeshi movement, 1905-06
- Repression and suppression routed out by the British during WWI
 - Defence of India Act, 1915
 - Press restrictions
- Return of B.G. Tilak from Mandalay
 - wanted to restart independence movement actively once again

→ clashes between Indian National Congress and Muslim League

- leading to chances of mass participation
at: - Lucknow Pact, 1916

→ To force British to undertake reforms

↳ grant more political participation to people

↳ simultaneous civil services exams in India

Factors that led to decline

→ suppression meted out by British

- many people like Annie Besant were arrested

→ gradual waning of mass support

→ August declaration in British Park

- dominion status would be granted to India

↓
led Besant to call-off movement

→ Travel of Dal Gangaadhar Tilk to Britain
- to fight a case against Valentine Chirol
who called him the 'father of the Indian Movement'

Due to those various reasons, the Home Rule Movement gradually fizzled out in 1918 and was followed by Non Co-operation Movement, 1920.

Q.3 (c) Discuss the factors which provided an opportunity to the Britishers to establish their political hegemony in India. [10 Marks]

The Britishers established their political hegemony in India ^{largely} by 1857 starting from occupation of Bengal in 1757

Factors

→ Political

↳ lack of central authority in India
- after decline of Mughals since 1707

↳ internecine fights between various dynasties made all weak
ex: - Mysore - Maratha

↳ great leaders of British
ex: - Robert Clive, Eyre Coote, Stringer Lawrence etc.

→ Economic

↳ the occupation of Bengal provided them enough resources

- to occupy rest of India

↳ Industrial Revolution - wealthy

↳ ~~rest~~

→ Science and technology

- superior arms and weapons ex:- Muskets, rifles etc.
- naval supremacy

→ Military

- well organised
- well trained
- won against larger forces ex:- Battle of Buxar

→ Social

- betrayal of kings
ex:- Battle of Plassey
- internal fights ex:- Peshwa Bajirao II and Holkar

↓
leading to Maratha subjugation

Thus, many causes contributed to provide opportunity to Britishers and they took it with both hands.

SECTION B

Q.5 Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

Q.5 (a) "Triangular contest of ideology was a major factor in the Second World War." Elaborate. [10 Mark]

The interwar period between 1919-39 was marked by the clash of three dominant ideologies of the time



Role in Second World War

→ Policies of Fascist regimes

→ militarism - belief that issues can be settled only through wars

→ 'Lebensraum' - Nazi philosophy of living space to expand territories

→ pan-Germanism - to occupy all territories having German people

→ Policy of appeasement

- by capitalist block

- to ensure that a safeguard is there against communism in the form of

Fascist regimes

ex: - Nazi → annexation of Austria, March 1938
→ occupation of Sudetenland, 1938

→ Eventual outbreak of war

↳ when Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact was signed between Germany and Russia

↓
'capitalist' block realised this 'Communist-Nazi' block will wipe them out

Despite being ideologically completely opposite, 'capitalist-Communist' block joined hands to defeat the 'Fascists' but 'friends in war' couldn't remain 'friends in peace' resulting in Cold War

Q.5 (b) "Though reaction triumphed in some countries, the Revolutions of 1830 had far reaching consequences beneficial to the cause of the people." Comment. [10 Marks]

The 1830 July revolution started in France and spread to many countries of Europe in quick time

| Places of revolution | Consequences |
|----------------------|--|
| → <u>France</u> | → led to overthrow of absolute monarchy and establishment of constitutional monarchy |
| → <u>Belgium</u> | → gained independence from Holland |
| → <u>Spain</u> | → constitutional monarchy |
| → <u>Portugal</u> | → constitutional monarchy |
| → <u>Italy</u> | → suppressed by Metternich |
| → <u>Hungary</u> | → suppressed by Metternich |

Thus, it was not successful everywhere

Beneficial consequences

→ Granted liberty to many people
↳ through overthrow of despotic monarchy

→ granted independence to people
ex. - Belgium

→ led to the domination of middle class in
society
- through establishment of constitutional
monarchies ex. - France

Issues → The lower class were not benefitted
much - resulted in 1848 revolution

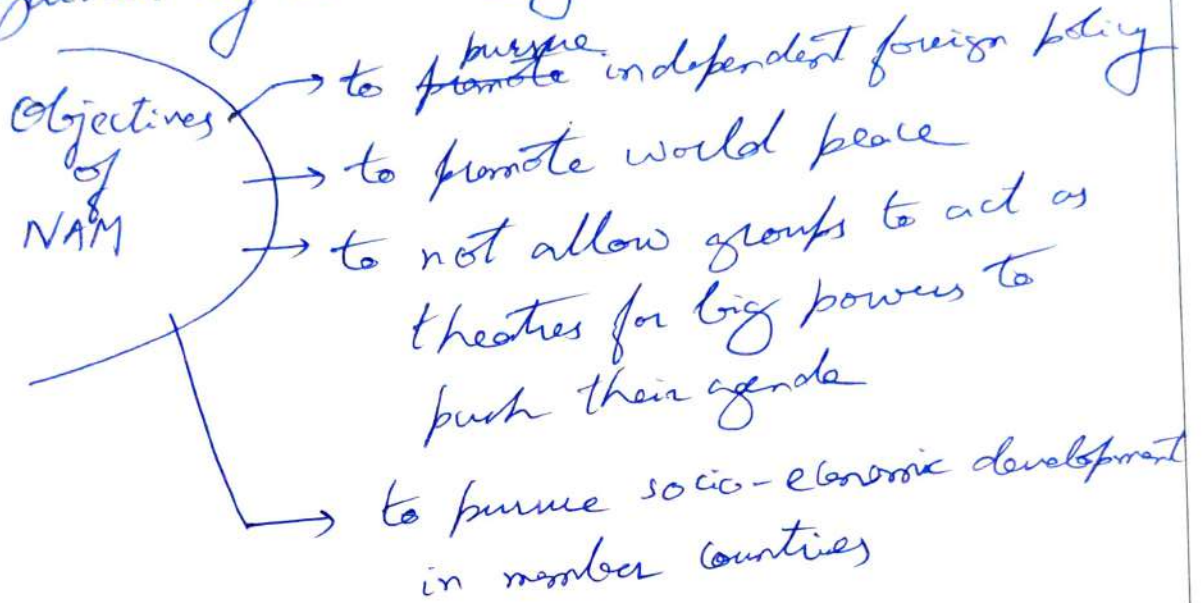
↳ no major economic advancement

↳ unsuccessful at many places

Thus, 1830 revolution contributed
greatly to benefit of many people.

Q.5 (c) The role of the Non-Alignment Movement in world affairs had suffered greatly due to the theatre of internecine conflicts among the Third World countries who spearheaded it." Elucidate. [10 Marks]

NAM (Non-Alignment Movement) was established in 1961 at Afro-Asian Conference, Belgrade guided by the Bandung principles, 1955



Issues due to internecine conflicts

→ Became part of block politics
- divided into hostile groups

→ boundary wars
ex:- Sudan - South Sudan

→ internal conflicts
ex:- Ethiopia

- growth of dictatorship
 - lack of democratic values
- religious conflicts
 - among tribal groups
- rise of terrorism
 - ex:- Islam state of Sahara etc.

Thus, these intense conflicts have resulted in non-fulfilment of many objectives of the NAM

Q.5 (d) "Chinese Revolution left deep mark on the World Politics." Explain. [10 Marks]

The conversion of China into a Communist country through the victory of Chinese Communist Party in 1949 is called the Chinese revolution

Impact on world politics

- Resulted in expansion of Communism
- Shifted power balance on the side of the 'Communist' block
 - by Russia-China joining hands through Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950
- Increased Cold War hostilities
- Resulted in change of tactics by USA
 - from indirect to direct politics
 - as seen in US involvement in
 - Korean War (1950-53)
 - Vietnam War (1946-1973)
- Expanded the scope of Communism
 - by new theory of Maoism

Communism (Marxist)

→ farmers have no revolutionary potential

→ internationalism

Maoism

→ proved revolutionary potential of farmers

→ 'nationalism' prime

→ resulted in many present (Marxist) revolutions in future

ex:- Naxalism in India

Thus, Chinese revolution has left indelible impact on world politics as even seen in present day

→ 'Chinese imperialism'

→ superpower

Q.5 (e) 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]

→ The Communist revolution happened in Russia in 20/1917 with the overthrow of the Czarist regime

Reasons for Communist Revolution!

- Presence of great leaders
 - like Lenin, Trotsky etc. who gave strong foundation to Communism in Russia
- Sufferings of people
 - Economically - poverty was widespread
 - Socially - feudal elements were still predominant
 - ↳ exploitation of peasants
 - Politically - despotic monarchy
 - ↳ no heed towards welfare of people
- Unhappy with Czarist regime
 - ↳ Influence of Rasputin
 - ↳ murder of Peter Stolypin → enquiry halted

- failure of liberal Communists (Mensheviks)
↳ to bring about positive changes

At the same time, it can be seen that the Bolsheviks didn't have majority support

↳ in the elections of 1918, instead the Socialists (Revolutionary Socialist Party) of Viktor Chernov had won maximum seats

Thus, it was imposed from the top
and so eventually collapsed in 1951

Q.8 (a) "The overt goal of the Chartist 'movement' was to secure political rights for working class men, but the political demands arose from political, economic as well as social roots." Elaborate. [20 Marks]

The Chartist 'movement' was a major movement for reforms during 1830s-40s in England under leaders like William Lovett and Feargus O'Connor

Causes of the Chartist movement

→ Political

of Reforms Act of 1832 didn't fulfil aspirations of working class as

- they didn't get voting rights

[criteria was very high]

-) workers did not have political representation
-) Many reforms of 1832 Act were not rational
 - ↳ constituencies having 2000-4000 people were given one seat
 - ↳ no salary for MPs

→ social

- exploitation of the workers in industries

- basic necessities were also not fulfilled
ex:- clothing, housing etc.
- discriminated in society

→ Economic

- very less wages were given
- 1830s-40s marked by economic slowdown in Europe
 - ↳ many became unemployed
 - ↳ inflation was skyrocketing
 - ↳ industries closing down

Demands of Chartists

- ↳ to conduct elections every year
- ↳ to rationalise distribution of seats
- ↳ to grant adult male suffrage
- ↳ to give salary to members of legislature
so that poor people could also contest

Thus, most of the demands were political in nature.

It failed in the immediate sense because:-

- leadership ~~was~~ was weak
- excessive focus on political demands only
- use of foul means - like forged signature

However, in the long run it was largely successful as most of the demands were accepted in consequent reform in 1867, 1884 etc.

Q.8 (b) Discuss how the Second World War gave impetus to the process of decolonisation from European nations which still claimed ownership of vast areas of the rest of the world at the end of the Second World War. [20 Marks]

The Second World War formally ended in Aug' 1945 after the unconditional surrender of Japan after nuclear bombs were dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Impetus to decolonisation

→ Traditional powers became weak
- suffered immensely during war time
ex:- Britain had to leave India and Pakistan

→ Conquests by Japan
- mostly in South East Asia
ex:- Dutch left Indonesia
France left Indo-China (Vietnam)

→ Growth of Communism
ex:- in Vietnam when the French temporarily left during ending of war
- resolved to gain independence

→ Spread liberal ideas like liberty, equality, fraternity across the world

ex:- soldiers from Africa became aware and started nationalist movements in native countries ex:- Ghana

→ Circumstances of Cold War

- made it necessary to decolonise places

ex:- withdrawal of British from Malaysia to stop spread of communism

→ Anti-war psychology

- as WWI led to huge losses of men and material

→ Growth of various organisations

- focused on removing colonialism from world

ex:- UNO - liberated West Guinea island

NAM - by Third World countries

→ Need to maintain friendly relations with decolonised nations

- so left quickly as in case of India

→ Weakening of hold of colonial regimes

- due to temporary withdrawal during war time

ex:- Dutch in Indonesia

~~Although the process~~

Although the process of decolonisation is largely over with the independence of Britain in 1953, but still in economic, political terms they are still colonised as stressed by Kwame Nkrumah in neo-colonialism.

Q.8 (c) Give a brief account of external factors constraining the development of Latin America. [10 Marks]

Although most countries of Latin America were liberated in the 19th century, but still even in the 21 century, they are relatively less developed compared to European countries.

Reasons for constraining development

- lack of democratic values
 - ↳ resulting in use of dictators at various times
- fights between countries
 - due to non-demarcated boundaries
 - ex:- Acre crisis - Bolivia and Brazil
- interference of USA
 - ex:- as seen in El Salvador, 1950s
- 'Resource curse'
 - excessive resources resulting in conflicts
 - ex:- in Venezuela → petroleum
- lack of development of education
 - ↳ less skilled population

→ intertribal wars

- leading to loss of life and property

→ colonial legacy

↳ lack of infrastructure

→ neo-colonialism

↳ not sovereign in real sense to take independent decisions

Thus, there are many factors constraining development of Latin America which needs to be addressed for progress of Latin America