

# ANSWER SHEET

## SECTIONAL TEST- VI

### (MODERN INDIA)

Copyright © by SELFSTUDYHISTORY.COM

Name: NAUSHEEN

Email ID: [REDACTED] @gmail.com

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 130

There are FOUR questions in this paper.

Candidate has to attempt THREE questions in all.

Question No. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, TWO are to be attempted.

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

#### Comments for Improvement

1. The student has good handwriting.

#### Comments for Improvement

1. The student has good handwriting.

Q.1 Answer the following in about 150 words each:  $10 \times 3 = 30$

Q.1 (a) How far do you agree with the view that the Quit India movement was a Spontaneous Revolution? [10 Marks]

**"Do or Die"** — Gandhi

This slogan given by Gandhi during Quit India movement point towards the spontaneity in the movement. Also, this movement has been immortalised in history as "August Revolution" — pointing to great degree of uncertainties.

### Spontaneous Revolution

After the arrest of leaders of Indian National Movement, the movement was left with the masses.

The movement began with urban areas when communication lines were destroyed. After this ~~it~~ moved to countryside where large scale destruction of railway and supply lines took place.

Gandhi announced that "I believe the movement to be non-violent but even if it

becomes non-violent, I shall not deserve or finish."

However, there are various signs that point towards it being a planned revolution.

- ① Long events of association with radical groups like AIKS, CSP etc. have lent a degree of violence in the congress programme.
- ② Various versions of 12 Point Programme was already in circulation in provincial assemblies including the one at Andhra Provincial Committee. This included not just methods of Gandhian non-violence but violent methods like destruction of supply lines, setting up of parallel government.
- ③ Also by this time Congress had become undisputed leaders of masses whatever happened happened in their name.

Gyanendra Pandey thus commented that Gandhi was leader of the movement over which he had little control.

**Q.1 (b) Delineate the evolution of the Congress's attitude towards the Peoples' Movements (Praja Mandal Movements) in the Princely States. [10 Marks]**

Attitude of congress toward People's Movement evolved in stages. Finally, the princely states within India were included in the country after independence.

Congress' attitude towards princely states began forming when Praja Mandals in these states began exerting their rights and sought to become part of National Movement.

### Evolution

- Nagpur Session, 1920 : People from Praja Mandals can become part of the Indian National Congress but they will have to take initiative on their own and not in Congress' name.
- This policy of separation from princely states' movements continued till 1936.
- Haripura Congress Session, 1938

with the influence of left-wing elements on policies of the Congress, the freedom movement was transmitted to princely states too.

Finally, this policy of isolation from princely states was finally abandoned in Tripuri Congress Session.

Jawaharlal Nehru became the founder of All India States' People Conference in 1936 and its President in 1938. Thus, culminated the policies regarding states and they became inherent part of the movement.

Q.1 (c) "In the late 19th century, the Congress movement started in India as a limited elitist politics for limited reforms." Elucidate. [10 Marks]

In late 19<sup>th</sup> century i.e. in 1885, the formation of Indian National Congress took place at the initiative of A.O. Hume.

### Limited Elitist Politics

- The social composition of the early sessions of Congress was elitist with non-inclusion of common masses.
- In terms of religion, 90% of them were Hindus - mainly Brahmins and about 6% of them were Muslims.
- Professionally too, they were quite out of touch from masses. About 18% of them were landlords, 30% of them were lawyers and other members were from traders, business and teacher classes.
- They came from Presidencies mainly.

## Limited Reforms.

- The earlier policy of Congress was driven by belief in the benevolence of British and that of their granting concessions.
  - They wanted inclusion in the political set-up and not self-rule or independence.
  - It was based on prayers, petitions, only three-day meetings and passing of these demands without any genuine attempts to actually implement them.

However, it ~~was~~ is not correct to dismiss the Congress as representing elite classes as they were quite conscious of the chances of British repression in early days. Any radicalism would have sounded a death-knell to nationalism.

Q.2 (a) Analyse the activities of civil disobedience movement as mass mobilization where various sections of population participated and different regions showed different form of protest. [20 Marks]

Civil Disobedience movement was one of the events in line of Gandhian methods of opposition to British rule.

### Mass Mobilisation

- Gandhi passed an 11 point programme for attainment of swaraj. This programme included demands representing peasants, bourgeoisie and common people. This acted as a means to mobilise people.
- The biggest source of mobilisation was the issue of salt that was linked with each and everyone equally.
- Various events that took place like Dandi March, Dharasana Salt Satyagraha by Sarojini Naidu, Swami Sahib and Manilal acted as a means to mobilise

large number of people around the programme.

### Various sections of population

- Women : They participated in salt satyagraha, boycotting foreign clothes and picketed shops.
- students : got involved in protests and boycotted classes.
- lawyers : many of them give up their legal practise.
- workers : got involved in protests in sholapur (after gandhian arrest), Ahmedabad, Surat etc.
- Peasants got involved in the movement with no-tax campaign in Ryotwari areas.

## Different Regions

- In areas of Zamindari, Zamindars organised a no-revenue campaign to British : Areas under forests gave up their protest against forest-laws.
- In Assam, violent riots against Cunningham circular which asked parents to stop their children in getting involved in the movement.
- In Manipur, Nagaland Rani Gaidhelic organised civil disobedience on the call of Gandhi and was arrested.
- In Northwest Frontier Province, Khudai Khidmatgar of Khan Abdul Gaffar - "Red shirts" supported Indian cause.
- In south, civil disobedience movement of salt breaking laws in Tanjore and Malabar. It combined with temple entry movement too.

All this made Civil Disobedience a true "People's movement".

Q.2 (b) "Sardar Patel accomplished a silent revolution by absorption and assimilation of a multitude of principalities with the Indian Union without shedding blood with great skill and masterful diplomacy using persuasion and pressure." Elaborate. [20 Marks]

Almost 40% of areas that is now part of Indian union was left out after its independence. It was by Sardar Patel's initiative of pressure and persuasion that it became part of India.

Indians couldn't have left these princely states independent as they would have undermined the sovereignty of India. S. Patel thus resorted to pressure and persuasion.

- Persuasion : He tried to convince the princely states that the deal between the union and these states would be on favourable terms. All the agreements that existed priorly with Britain would be continued.
- Instrument of Accession : They were asked

to concede to the union only matters of foreign affairs, defence and communication. Other methods included fostering people's movement in these states, continuance of Rajwadas as governors etc. There were given time till 15 Aug 1947, after which pressure in form of ~~actions~~ would be taken.

- Most of the states joined Indian union with ~~themselves~~ being offered Privy Purse. Only 3 states remained : Junagadh, Kashmir and Hyderabad.

Junagadh : The ruler there wanted to join Pakistan. However, people resisted against it. Finally, a plebiscite was organised that voted in favour of joining Indian union.

Kashmir: Hari Singh, the ruler was Hindu and population of about 75% was Muslim. After intrusion of insurgents in face of Pathans started entering the state. The ruler signed Instrument of Accession with India with provision of Article 370 and 35A.

Hyderabad: It wanted to remain independent. However, the Nizam along with his appointed Razakars were exploiting peasants there. Finally, Operation Polo was organised for their inclusion into the union..

Final organisation took place with formation of states - Madhya Bharat, PEPSU, Saurashtra etc. which also included princely ~~state~~ states surrounding it.

Q.2 (c) Outline the difference of opinion of Jawaharlal Nehru with Mahatma Gandhi on several issues and how it never clashed to the breaking point? [10 Marks]

Jawaharlal Nehru considered himself the heir and follower of Gandhi. Both met at Almora Congress session after which Nehru became his follower. However, there were differences in opinions amongst them too.

### Clashes on several issues

- Nehru did not believe in Gandhi's fasts. He was a progressive and socialist while Gandhi was a religious person who used religion as a tool for mobilisation.
- Also, Nehru disapproved of Gandhian method of struggle - truce - struggle. He was disappointed with Gandhi withdrawing Civil Disobedience Movement.
- In Madras session 1927, Nehru announced the goal of complete independence, to which

Gandhi expressed his disapproval and called it unrealistic.

- After independence, Gandhian belief in village panchayats was not included in democratic set-up.
- Gandhi also wanted removal of parliamentary democracy which was not followed by Nehru...

These differences, however, never clashed to the breaking point.

- Gandhi supported Nehru as Congress President over senior leaders like Kripalani and Sardar Patel.
- The Gandhian method was included in 1957: Community Development Programme of ~~you~~ Nehru.
- Also, Nehru called himself supported of Gandhi as both fought for Indian independence Hindu-Muslim unity etc.

Q.3 (a) "The foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 was not a sudden event, or a historical accident. It was the culmination of a process of several events and political awakening that had its beginnings in the 1860s and 1870s and took a major leap forward in the late 1870s and early 1880s." Elaborate. [20 Marks]

The foundation of Indian National Congress in 1885 was a watershed movement as the political organisation from then onwards acquired an all India character.

- Not a sudden event and culmination of several events
- In 1860, leaders resisted the Lex loci Act.
- They also resisted the policies of viceroys such as Lord Lytton's Afghanistan expansionism; Vernacular Press Act of 1878 that restricted the freedom of press and Arms Act of 1878 that denied right to carry arms to Indians.
- They also expressed their grievances through various political organisations

like Bengal's Landholders Society, Bombay and Madras Associations that followed similar policies for protection of interests of landlords and highlighting the grievances of Indians to them.

Also organisations like Madras Mahajan Sabha by G Subramaniam Iyer, P. Ananda Charlu ~~as~~; Bombay Presidency Association by Badruddin Tyabji and Indian Association all highlighted the grievances of Indians and sought to bring political, economic and social reforms.

All these organisations lacked strength as they represented local grievances and had no "all India character" that could have moulded the members of nation together.

Foundation of Indian National Congress with the initiative of A.O. Hume was thus a culmination of all these events prior to 1885.

Q.3 (b) Explain the different major trends of the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal. [20 Marks]

Swadeshi Movement in Bengal began after the partition of Bengal in 1905. However, the uprisings had begun even before the official announcement, in 1903.

According to Swades Sumit Sarkar, the Swadeshi Movement had 4 strands

- ① Moderate Trend.
- ② Constructive Swadeshi
- ③ Political Extremism
- ④ Revolutionary Terrorism.

#### 1 Moderate Trend.

At the dominant trend in India, National Congress was following moderate methods, the leaders resorted to prayers, petitions and speeches.

- However, for the first time they made an attempt to include masses. A proposal to initiate boycott of British goods was announced at Calcutta Town Hall. But they could not go beyond initial methods favouring self-reliance of masses.

Therefore,

Constructive Swadeshi programme began which included National Education movement and amateurish attempts at establishing factories for goods of daily use.

This began with institutions like Bagaspathi Chatuspati, Dawn Society and Paraswati Ayatan.

Chemical factories and porcelain factory was established in Bengal. Arbitration courts came at Barisal.

Political Extremism : with failure of moderate methods, leaders like Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipan Chandra took to extremism.

- They used sakta imageries and quoted phrases from Ramayan, Mahabharata and Puranas.
- Initiated Samitis that carried construction work, philanthropic work amongst masses.

Finally, the disappointed leaders took to revolutionary terrorism. Established secret societies, Anushilan Samitis in Midnapore and Bengal. Individual acts of terror like the one by Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose assassination attempt on WC Rowlatt.

According to Sarker, the anti-partition struggle included all methods of Gandhian era except for non-violence.

Q.3 (c) "Leftism was clearly visible in the socio-economic agenda of the Congress during the National Independence Movement." Comment. [10 Marks]

Left wing movement emerged in 1920s and influenced the programme of Congress both from within and outside.

### Leftism in socio-economic agenda

- ① The inclusion of workers and peasants in national struggle despite presence of 'bourgeoisie' elements.
- ② 1931 → Congress defined what 'swaraj' would mean to masses. It included fundamental rights for the masses.
- ③ In Jairpur Congress session, Congress passed a resolution for peasant programme which included reduction in land revenue; removal of feudal levies and exploitation.
- ④ In Haipura Congress session, 1938, the

freedom movement was transmitted to princely states.

- ⑤ In 1945, a resolution for removal of Zamindari system was passed.
- ⑥ The violence of Quit India movement and the fact that it was not withdrawn anytime, was also an influence of leftist movement.
- ⑦ Political agenda of ministers in 1937 elections also included programme for peasants. This is against the pro-babulok policy of the Congress earlier. Finally, Socialism influenced the programme of Congress after Independence like 5 year Plans and was included in Preamble with 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976.