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Start Time:

End Time:

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 No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE 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.

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Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1
Q.1(a)

SECTION A

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

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How did the partition of Bengal influence the course of India's freedom struggle? Critically discuss. [10 Marks]

The partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Curzon was a turning point in India's freedom struggle.

Influence on freedom struggle

- ① Start of Swadeshi andolan - exhorting self reliance and atma-shakti.
- ② Mass participation - from students, women in cities was observed.
- ③ growing role of Extremists - such as B.G. Tilak, Aurobindo. Also role of moderates receded during this time.
- ④ New forms of protest - such as boycotting schools, colleges, courts, foreign cloth, protest, picketing ⇒ never seen before.

5. Surat Split 1907 - in Congress due to split between moderates and extremist.

6. Development of indigenous alternatives
khadi, indian schools, courts, Indian companies, painting

(Eg.) Swadeshi Steam navigation company, Swadeshi Bhandar, Bharat Mata Painting

7. Start of revolutionary activities after the end of Swadeshi movement.

Limitations of Swadeshi Andolan

- rural participation absent
- Muslim-lower class participation absent
- Weakened due to internal dispute.
- Revert back to foreign product after some time.

Nonetheless, the Bengal partition gave rise to a virulent aggressive militant movement which characterized all the later movements.

Q.1 (b)

'Clive was not a planner of empire, but an experimenter who revealed some of the possibility.' Critically examine. [10 Marks]

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The important victory at Battle of Plassey 1757 by Clive laid the foundation of British empire in India.

Clive not a planner but experimenter

- ① Clive did not plan the British conquest of India from the start.
- ② His sole motive was expansion and protection of British commercial interests.
- ③ However, he experimented the dual rule in Bengal for the first time.
- ④ It acted as guiding principle for British to assume power without responsibilities.
- ⑤ Moreover, his experimentation in warfare can also be seen with the defense of Madras in 2nd Anglo-Mysore war.

Clive as an planner

- ① Clive also played a crucial role in planning Battle of Plassey
- ② Through his shrewd diplomacy he allied with Mir Jafar to defeat Siraj-ud-Daula.

The Clive played an instrumental role as planner and experimenter to advance British interests in India.

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Q.1 (c)

"Faced with the challenge of the intrusion of colonial culture and Ideology an attempt to reinvigorate traditional institutions and to realize the potential of traditional culture developed during the nineteenth century." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

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The 19th century was a period of Indian renaissance which not only led to social reforms but also discovery of past culture, history and traditions.

Challenge of Colonial culture intrusion

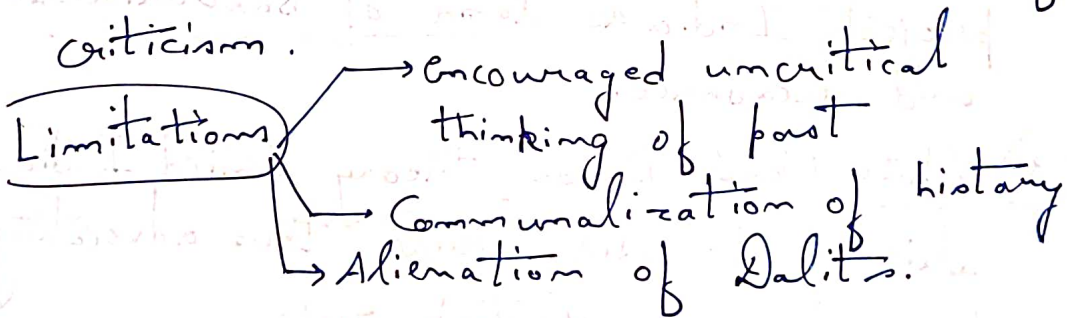
- ① Christian missionaries launched a scathing attack on hinduism, islam and sought large scale conversion to christianity.
- ② British racist historians tried to project India as land of Barbarians and decadence.
- ③ White Man's Burden theory denied Indian's ability to self rule thus advocating permanence of British rule.
- ④ Native language, knowledge was sought to be destroyed through western

education as per Macaulay's Minute 1835.

(Attempt to reinvigorate traditional custom)

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- ① Indian historians tried to explore India's past from Indian lens.
- ② The great empires of Mauriyas, Guptas was studied in detail to exhort upon India's glorious past.
- ③ Example of Lichchavis by cited by B.G. Tilak to emphasize on India's ability to self rule.
- ④ This past discovery filled Indians with glory about indigenous tradition enabled withstand Western onslaught of criticism.



Thus, the process of past rediscovery was a mixed bag with both positive and negative impact on freedom struggle.

Q.1 (d)

"The annexation of Awadh and summary settlement of 1856 were the major causes of 1857 uprising." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

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The Awadh annexation 1856 by Dalhousie under the Doctrine of Lapse ~~sowed~~ sowed the seeds of revolt of 1857.

Awadh annexation as major cause of 1857 revolt

- ① The annexation of Awadh was done deceitfully under the pretence of mis-governance by Wajid-Ali-Shah.
- ② Moreover, the Nawab was humiliated by deporting him to Myanmar.
- ③ Moreover, the illegal exactions of Awadh taluqdar led to ruination of peasantry.
- ④ These events deeply impacted ^{and angered} the Indian soldiers who were nothing but peasant dressed in uniform.

5. Also, the treacherous way in which British acted also alerted the other princely states as to their motives.

6. Thus the combined suspicion of both soldiers, zamindars and princes erupted finally in the ~~1857~~ 1857 revolt.

However, apart from this there were other causes as well

1. The racist outlook of British officers towards Indian soldiers
2. Pay discrimination between Indian and Europeans.
3. Interference in religion of soldiers by the army
4. Rumours of use of cow, pig fat in enfield rifles greased cartridges.

Thus Awadh annexation, in a way, ~~initiated~~ initiated a chain of events which led to 1857 revolt.

Q.1 (e)

"Swami Vivekananda opined that "We should give our ancient spirituality and culture and get in return Western science, technology, methods of raising the standard of life, business integrity and technique of collective effort." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

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Swami Vivekananda was one of the most intelligent and prominent social reformers of the 19th century India.

Swami Vivekananda Ideology

- ① He was against caste rigidities, religious dogmatism and social evils
- ② As per him, Change was the only constant. Indian religion needed change according to contemporary context.
- ③ To this end he advocated the merger of Indian spirituality and Western consumerism



- ④ He emphasized on the need of incorporating Western scientific technology with Indian traditions, spirituality forming a lease.
- ⑤ In this way, both moral and physical development of Indians was possible.

Limitations

- ① Incorporating western ideas may lead to blind copy of west
- ② Very difficult to change centuries old traditions and customs
- ③ Low exposure of masses to western ideas due to language barrier.

Nonetheless, Vivekanandai ideas played important role in spiritual awakening of Indian masses.

Q.2 (a)

"Dupleix had first showed the way of intervening in disputes of the Indian rulers and acquiring political control over vast territories- a technique which was later perfected by the English East India Company." Elaborate with examples. [20 Marks]

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Dupleix was the governor of the French East India Company during the 1st and 2nd Carnatic war.

Role of Dupleix

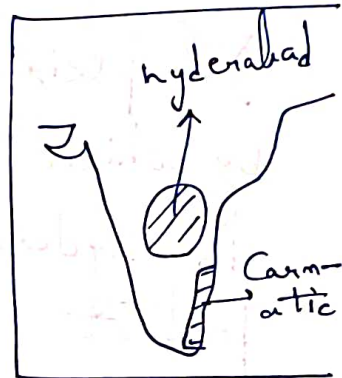
1. Intervening in dispute of Indian rulers

a) There was a fratricidal war of succession in Hyderabad and Arcot in the 1740s.

b) In Hyderabad, Asaf Jahs. son Nasir Jung and Muzaffar Jung fought for throne.

c) In Arcot, the fight was between Anwaruddin and Chanda Sahib

d) Dupleix decided to support Muzaffar Jung and Chanda Sahib in these



disputes.

e) The alliance of 3 led to the killing of Nasir Jung and defeat of Anwaruddin, thereby increasing french power in Deccan.

2. Acquiring Political Control

a) Dupleix invented a noble idea by which french troops were placed in Hyderabad court, ostensibly to protect the empire.

b) He also sent Bussy to Hyderabad Court to exert influence on the rulers.

c) Moreover, after the victory of 2nd Carnatic War, Dupleix assumed the Diwani rights of vast territory in deccan.

d) In this fashion, Dupleix aggrandized french politico-economic interest in India.

Duplex techniques perfected by East India Company

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- ① EIC also repeatedly interfered in Indian rulers internal disputes.
 - ② Anglo-Maratha war, Doctrine of lapse.
- ② EIC came up with Subsidiary alliance under Wellesly to expand political control in India.
- ③ Features of Subsidiary Alliance
 - a) Permanent stationing of British troops in native rulers court.
 - b) Cost to be borne by native rulers
 - c) Bar on communicating with other princely states.
 - d) Bar on employing other Europeans in service.
 - e) British resident at royal court.

b) Reduction in army strength of native rulers.

Thus, both the Subsidiary Alliance and diplomacy of British were closely influenced by Duplex's initial manoeuvres during Carnatic wars.

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Q.2 (b)

Bring out the pattern of commercialization of agriculture in the 19th Century. Was it a forced process for the vast majority of poorer peasants? [20 Marks]

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Commercialization of agriculture was the process of transformation of agriculture from a subsistence way of living to commercial business enterprise.

Causes of agriculture commercialization

- ① Revenue settlements - It not only extracted maximum surplus but also aid in the creation of private property
(Eg.) Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari etc.
- ② Judicial structure and laws also favoured zamindars and planters against poor farmers.
- ③ European investment and immigration into lucrative plantation business

- ④ Use of political force - laws were passed to benefit planters (eg inland emigration act). Also peasants coerced by planters to cultivate cash crops.
- ⑤ Expansion of railways - aided in the massive import-export of raw materials to Europe.

Pattern of Commercialization

- ① The food crops such as rice, wheat was discouraged.
- ② Commercial crops - such as jute, tea, indigo, coffee encouraged.
- ③ European immigration and investment led to large scale plantations in tea, indigo.
- (Eg) Tea plantations in darjeeling
- ④ Arrangements such as Timkathia system ensured a steady supply of

indigo the planters in Bengal.

5. Similarly, opium was grown in Bihar to expand trade with China.

Was it a forced process?

1. The planters used lathiyals, government support to force peasants to grow indigo in Bengal.
2. Also, forced dispossession and indebtedness of farmers compelled them to grow cash ~~grain~~ crops.
3. Madras Torture Commission report highlighted the large scale torture of peasants in order to force them to accept unfavourable settlements.
4. However, Tapan Raychaudhary also highlighted the personal motive of farmers in commercial farming.

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5. He argued that the high prices and profit of cash crops encouraged rich peasants to undertake cash crop farming.

6. But since for the poor peasants, the profit was kept by planters, this process was generally forced.

An adverse impact of commercialization was the exacerbation of famines in India due to shortage of food crops.

Q.2 (c)

Discuss the role played by Swami Sahajanand in the Kisan Sabha Movement. [10 Marks]Candidates
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Swami Sahajananda was a prominent farmer leader in the United province who was instrumental in major Kisan Sabha Movements in India.

Role of Swami Sahajananda

- ① As a leader of the Bihar provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS), he intensified the demands of peasants for fair treatment.
- ② Support of Congress in 1937 election led to their victory in an overwhelming fashion.
- ③ Bakshat land Campaign - BPKS under Swami started demanding Bakshat land back.
↳ Bakshat land were those land which were taken from peasants after failure

to pay rent and then leased to the same peasant.

④ Formation of All-India Kisan Sabha - with Swami as the 1st president and N.G. Ranga as secretary.

⑤ Issuance of Kisan manifesto by AIKS

demands

- abolition of zamindari
- reduction of rent
- graduated income tax.
- Tenure security

Under communist movement, Kisan Sabha movement became extremely radical thus alienating Swami Sahajanand from Congress.

Q.3 (a)

"Why did the British finally quit India on 15th August 1947? The Imperialist answer is that independence was simply the fulfilment of British self-appointed mission to assist the Indian people to self-government." Critically Examine. [20 Marks]

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The Indian independence historiography is highly divided on the motive of Britishers behind granting India independence.

Motives behind independence

① Fulfilment of Indian-self government

a) As per Phillip Woods, granting of Independence was the culmination of step by step ~~by~~ process.

b) The acts such as Morley Minto reforms, Montague Chelmsford, and GOI Act 1935 aided in the development of self government in India.

c) V.P Menon argued that India's independence was a parting gift of Labour government to India, who were sympathetic towards India.

② Britain compelled to transfer power

a) As per Carl Bridge and Tomlinson, the British before 1946 never wanted to transfer power.

b) The acts were brought to satisfy demands as well as divide the Indians.

c) The WW II greatly weakened Britain and its ability to hold on to India.

d) Moreover, pressure from US, USSR also helped in liberation

of India.

e.) The mass discontent and virulent Quit India movement also reduced British morale and forced them to quit India.

Thus, independence of India cannot be simply categorized as fulfilment of self-rule. However, sympathetic labour government, internal-external issues helped in Indian decolonization.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.3 (b)

Identify the main features of industrial development in India from 1914 to 1947, and trace its impact on the factory labourers. [20 marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Within the limited confines of the colonial government, industrial development took place slowly in India which gathered speed between 1914 to 1947.

Main features

- ① Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Ahmedabad emerged as major industrial hubs in India.
- ② Major industries in India were cotton textile, jute, tea, coal and an incipient iron and steel industry.
- ③ A large network of British Managing Agencies formed in the previous centuries aided in capital formation and mobilization on a large scale.

- ④ Large scale European immigration and investment led to expansion of tea plantation in the darjeeling hills.
- ⑤ The expansion of railway network helped in expansion of cotton industries to Northern Tamil Nadu, Karnataka regions as well.
- ⑥ The World War I and II greatly benefitted Indian industries. The import from Britain was stopped which was replaced by Indian goods thus leading to huge profits.
- ⑦ Organization among industrialists started. FICCI was formed in ~~1928~~ 1928. Industrialists also took keen interest in National movement supported them.

Impact on factory labours

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- ① The labours condition deteriorated in this period.
- ② They had long working hours, low wages, unsanitary living conditions and no-occupational security.
- ③ Moreover, the caste, religion division among labours prevented in formation of large labour unions initially.
- ④ Labours took active interest and supported National movements like NCM and CDM.
 (Eg) Sholapur textile strike 1930.
- ⑤ Congress supported the labours and led to the formation of All India Trade union Congress in 1920 with L.L.Rai as 1st president.

6. After 1920s, labour movement came increasing under Communist influence.
7. CPI organized labours into Peasant and Workers party and organized large scale revolts, strikes in 1920s and 1930s.
8. During Congress ministries, it took measures for labour welfare in industries.
9. However, passing of Bombay Trade Dispute act brought it into direct conflict with labours.
- Thus industrial development and labour activism reached a crescendo between 1914 and 1947.

Q.3 (c)

"By granting Muslims separate electorates the Imperial power institutionalized their division from other Indians." Comment. [10 Marks]

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Separate electorates were granted to Muslims for the 1st time in Morley Minto reforms 1909.

Features of separate electorate

- ① Electorates from where only Muslims can contest and vote.
- ② Representation in excess of population.
- ③ Low qualification criteria than others.

Impact

- ① It led to communalization of politics.
- ② By linking politics and religion, it yielded space to communal leaders.
- ③ It became the basis of all future demands of Muslim League.

including partition and Pakistan.

④ It started similar demands from other sections such as christians, sikhs, dalits.

⑤ It gave rise to reactionary communal hindu politics which opposed Muslim League.

(eg.) Hindu Mahasabha formed in 1915.

Counter arguments

① Despite communal electorate large muslim participation observed in Khilafat andolan.

② Congress maintained its secular character and had many muslim leaders.

However, Communal separate electorate was instrumental in increasing communalization of society and ultimately culminated in partition.

Q.5 (a)

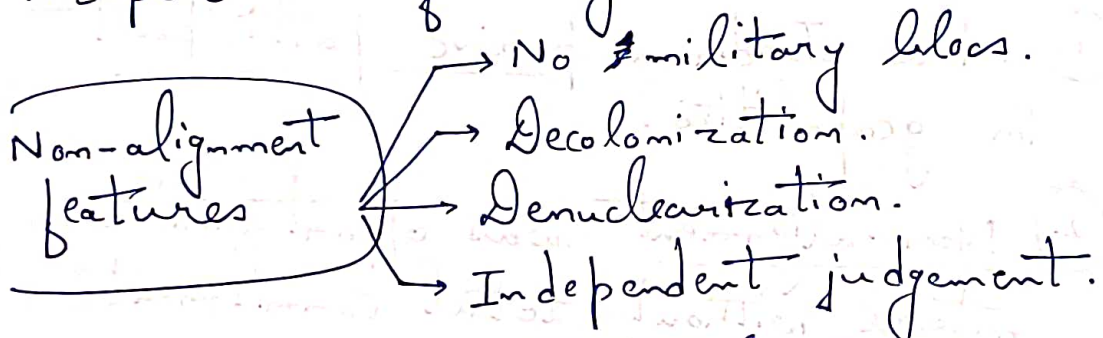
SECTION B

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

"The Non-Alignment policy of Nehru was aimed at retaining and strengthening independence from colonialism of India and other newly independent nations." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

Non-alignment was the policy of not entering any military blocs to safeguard independence of thought and action.



Rationale behind non-alignment

- ① Joining military blocs may exacerbate global tension.
- ② Retain and maintain independence by not following any bloc blindly.
- ③ Judgement of issues based on merit and not on ideology
- ④ Resist undue pressure from US or USSR.

- ⑤ Seek economic, military help from both the blocs.
- ⑥ focus on other important issues — decolonization, denuclearization etc.

Criticisms of Non-alignment

- ① Made India a passive participant in geopolitics.
 - ② Non-alignment was opportunistic in nature without total commitment to neutrality.
 - ③ Little relevance in post cold war era.
- ④ India drifting towards USSR in 1971

The Non-alignment policy of Nehru was given an organizational setup after the formation of NAM in 1960 Belgrade.

Q.5 (b)

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

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Leftist trend within Congress started emerging in the 1920s which intensified after 1930s.

Leftism in Congress

Socialist leaders
(Nehru, Bose)

Congress Socialist Party.

Leftism in socio-economic agenda of Congress

1. Gandhian constructive work for poor, dalit was a form of socialism
2. Support to Kisan Sabhas - like Awadh Kisan Sabha, Bihar provincial Kisan Sabha
 ↳ Congress supported Kisan manifesto of BKPS which called for abolition of Zamindari.

3. Congress support to Communists in the Meerut Conspiracy Case of 1929.
4. Karachi resolution of 1931 had national economic program for country's development on socialist lines.
5. Organization of peasant-worker strikes by Congress Socialist Party under the aegis of Congress.
6. National Planning Committee under Nehru formed during S.C. Bose presidency in 1938.

The leftist trend in Congress during national movement manifested into a socialist form of governance post independence in India.

Q.5 (c)

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

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The princes continued to play important role in Indian politics post unification and Independence.

Account of role played by Princes

① Assimilation as Rajapramukh - many princes were made governors of new unified states such as ~~Pe~~ PEPHU, Madhya Bharat etc.

② Privy purse - A hefty compensation was provided to princely states in lieu of surrendering their autonomy.

↳ Attempts to abolish privy purse by government in 1960s were denied by Princes by allying with reactionary elements in the parliament.

Ultimately privy purse was abolished in 1971.

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3. Performance in election - Despite losing princelyhood, they held enough sway over the masses and swept election.

Eg. Scindhias in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh are very successful politically.

4. Assumption of prominent roles - such as high constitutional post in India.

Eg. V.P. Singh, ^{ex-} PM of India, was the prince of Manda

Thus addition of Princes to electoral politics added a new dimension to Indian polity.

Q.5 (d)

"The modern Indian Renaissance had continuing importance of religion and philosophy and there is as much reason for regarding it as a reformation as there is for treating it as a Renaissance." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

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The 19th century Colonial India was undergoing a social revolution having elements of both renaissance (revivalism) as well as reformation.

Nature of Modern Indian Renaissance

(i) Renaissance/Revivalism

- a) The past discovery by many nationalist highlighted the glory of Guptas, Mauryas.
- b) Example of Lichchhavi was used to cite self-governance in India.
- c) Various revivalist movements took place — Arya Samaj, Wahabi movement etc.
- d) The revivalist movements sought to purify religion by removing impurities and bring back the older days.

2. Reformation

- a) The focus of these movements was social reforms and not bringing back old days.
- b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Brahmo Samaj fought for abolition of Sati.
- c) I.C. Vidyasagar fought for legalizing widow remarriage.
- d) D.K. Karve, B.M. Malabari fought against child marriage and worked for women empowerment.
- e) Phules, J.B. Walangar, Sri Narayan Guru fought for abolition of untouchability and equal rights of Dalits.
- f) All these reform movement attacked religious dogmatism and strictures.

Thus, religion and philosophy played major role both revival and reform movements.

Q.5 (e)

How the philosophy of Swami Dayanand had elements of extremism and social radicalism?
 Explain. [10 Marks]

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Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj movement in India which revivalist in form but reformist in content.

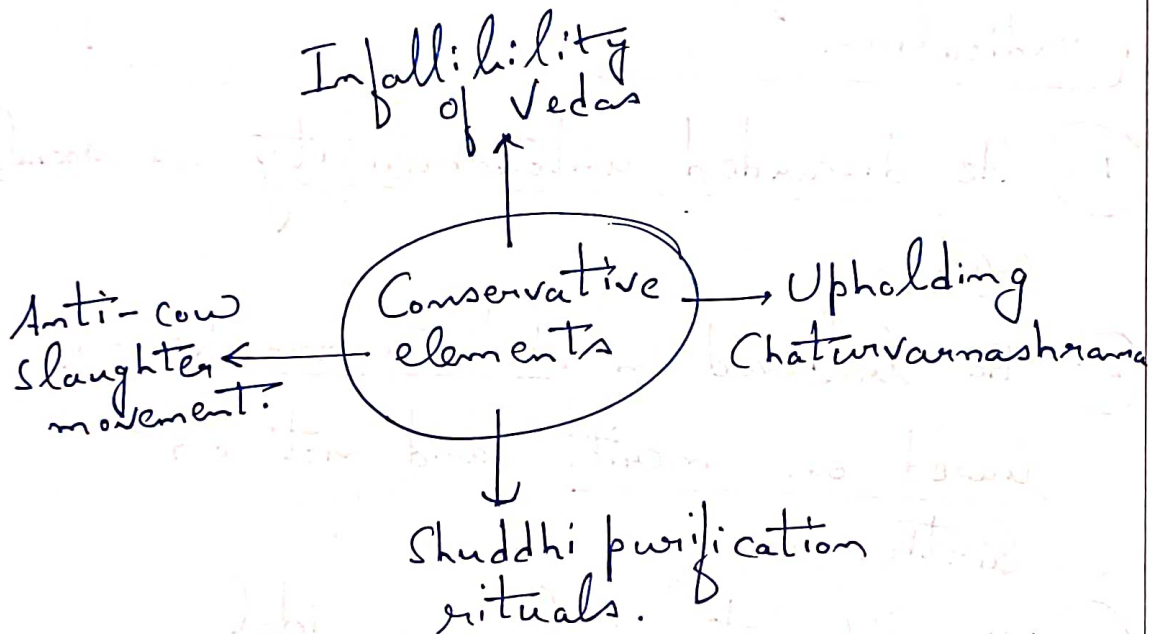
Elements of extremism and social radicalism

- ① He discarded untouchability as social evil.
- ② He believed in chaturvarnashrama based on merit and not on birth.
- ③ He did not believe in idol worship, polytheism etc.
- ④ He was against child marriage, sati and supported widow remarriage.

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5. He launched a scathing attack on hindu ritualism and belief in magic charms etc.

6. He also exhorted social work during calamities like flood, famine, earthquake etc



Nonetheless, Swami Dayananda's positive social work yielded results in the long term in the form of reformed religion and abolition of social evils.

Q.6 (a)

What were reasons of considering Mysore as a threat to the possessions and mercantile interests of the British? How Tipu Sultan's posturing became his undoing? [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Mysore under Haider and Tipu emerged a powerful kingdom which directly threatened British interests in South India.

Mysore as a threat to British interest

- ① Mysore was politically powerful and had a large army.
- ② Close French Collaboration
 - a) Tipu Sultan took French help to modernize Mysore army by introducing Rinaladar system.
 - b) He also equipped army with modern weapons. (Eg.) Rockets in Tipu's manual.
 - c) Tipu was a supporter of French revolution and planted liberty tree in Seringapatnam.

d) Tipu had contact with Napoleon and invited him to invade India which directly threatened Britain.

3. Building of a Navy - Tipu also started building a strong navy to directly challenge the British.

4. Commercial enterprise - Tipu created a company to trade in rice, silk, sandalwood. He also established factories in Malabar, Oman and threatened Britain's commercial interest.

5. Control of Malabar by Tipu directly threatened British Spice trade.

Thus Tipu had means and intent to

undermine British influence in South India.

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Tipu Sultan posturing became his undoing

① Treaty in the 2nd Anglo-Mysore war 1782:

Tipu made peace deal with EIC which enabled them to focus on the Marathas. Also, Tipu supported EIC against Marathas.

② Aggressive posturing towards Travancore invited British hostility in the 3rd Anglo-Mysore war 1790.

③ Hostility against Hyderabad also led to the 1st Anglo Mysore War in 1767.

④ Open support for French and Napoleon also incensed Britishers and led to war.

Thus, because of wrong strategic posturing and shrewd British diplomacy, Tipu Sultan was defeated and killed in the 4th anglo-mysore war of 1799.

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Q.6 (b)

"The Nehru Report and the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928), both were Gandhiji's entry points once again into the congress-led nationalist politics." Explain. [20 Marks]

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The Chauri - Chaura incident 1922 and subsequent withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement forced Gandhiji to take temporary break from Indian politics

Reason for break from politics

- ① Gandhiji was arrested soon after the NCM withdrawal and later released in 1924.
- ② Gandhiji was saddened by tragic events of Chauri - Chaura, and the violent turn the NCM took.
- ③ He wanted to continue constructive work to popularize Satyagraha and promote social welfare.

The Nehru Report

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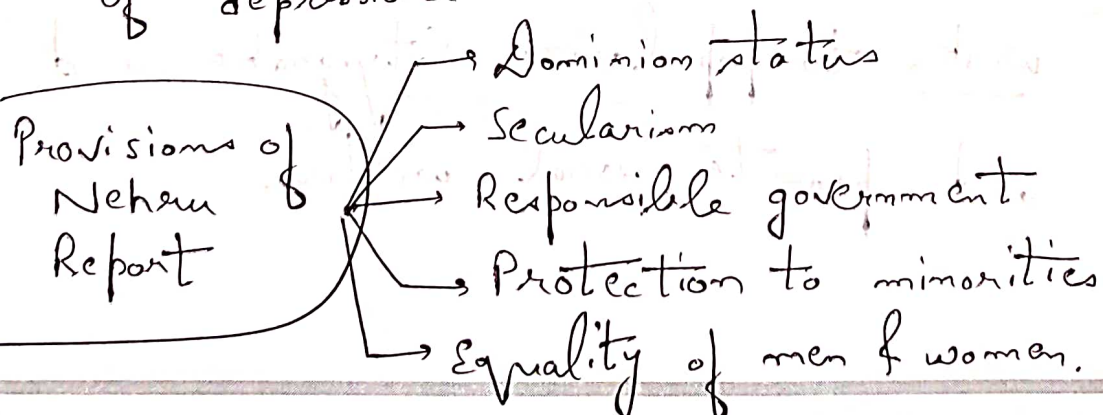
① The Nehru report was an attempt by the nationalists to draft a constitution in response to Lord Brimkenhead challenge.

② An all party committee headed by M.L. Nehru was formed to draft the constitution.

③ Active discussions were undertaken with all the parties to reach a consensus on different provisions ~~with~~ of the constitution.

④ It was Gandhiji's first public involvement in national politics after the break and helped him lift out of depression.

Provisions of
Nehru
Report



Bardoli Satyagraha

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- ① A powerful no-tax campaign emerged among the patidar peasants in Bardoli, Gujarat.
- ② The movement was led by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel with Gandhiji's ~~self~~ blessing.
- ③ The patidar peasants were facing the brunt of high revenue demand even when there was a large scale famine.
- ④ Towards the end of the campaign, Gandhiji himself arrived in the scene and took fasts to support the peasants.
- ⑤ The administration was forced to act which decided to investigate the matter and subsequently reduced the revenue demanded.

6. As per Judith Brown, Bardoli Satyagraha indicated the arrival of Gandhiji once again into the active political scene.

Thus with the arrival of Gandhiji in the National politics, Congress was once again determined to launch a Nation-wide Civil Disobedience Movement to force Britishers to grant Purna Swaraj in 1930.

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Q.6 (c)

How the philosophy of Swami Dayanand had elements of extremism and social radicalism?
Explain. [10 Marks]

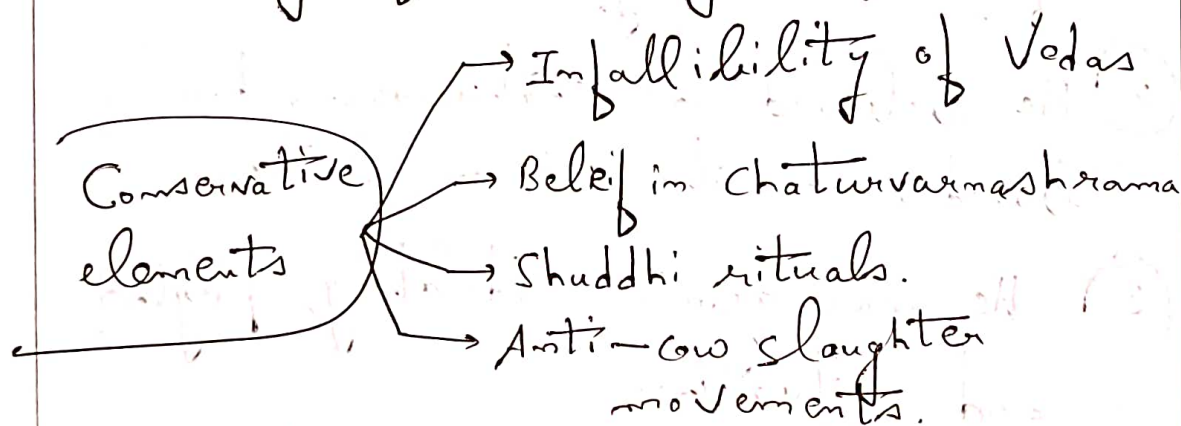
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Swami Dayanand Saraswati's Arya Samaj movement had elements of both extremism and conservatism.

Elements of extremism and social radicalism in Arya Samaj.

- ① He completely rejected the tradition of untouchability as anti-Vedic.
- ② He believed in chaturvarnashrama based on merit not on birth.
- ③ He was against idolatory, polytheism and situalism.
- ④ He opposed social evils like Sati, child marriage, Kulinism and supported widow remarriage.

5. He was also opposed to religious dogmatism, strictures and belief in magic charms etc.
6. He also called for incorporating modern western scientific education in traditional Indian learning.
- (eg.) DAV schools.
7. He also supported social work during famine, drought, flood etc.



Thus, the true knowledge prized out of Vedas by Swami Dayanand was surprisingly modern and ahead of time and hence it was a unique mix of revivalism and reformation.