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Start Time: 10:30 am End Time: 12:20 pm

ANSWER SHEET

(SECTIONAL TEST VI- MODERN INDIA)

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Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 130

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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.

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Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1
Q.1(a)

Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x3=30

"The Cripps Proposal opened the door for the possibility of an indefinite number of partitions."
Comment. [10 Marks]

Cripps Mission under Sir Stafford Cripps was sent to India in 1942 to offer concessions to nationalist in order to seek their co-operation in WWII against intense Japanese onslaught throughout S.E. Asia.

Cripps proposal opening door for partition

- ① It mentioned the formation of a constituent assembly to draw up constitution for free India post WWII.
- ② However, it also provided the option to provinces to not join this assembly and create their separate constituent assembly and declare independence.
- ③ It also provided the princely states with nominations powers thereby providing them autonomy for future secession.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Moreover, the defence of India were to remain in British hands making Indians incapable of handling any communal riots

These provisions were completely rejected by Nationalist leaders like J.L. Nehru however, it bolstered the intentions of Muslim League which launched a virulent Pakistan movement even after getting rejected by Cabinet Mission 1946

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Q.1 (b)

Critically examine the concept of revolution of Bhagat Singh. [10 Marks]Candidates
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Bhagat Singh represented the new generation of revolutionary leaders who spearheaded militant activities against British in North West India in the 1920s.

Concept of Bhagat Singh's revolution

- ① Tactics of attack and assassination of British officials to instill fear among the colonist coercing them to leave India.
(Eg.) Murder of Saunders.
- ② Attracting youth through heroic acts of bravery and valour who were disenchanted with slow Gandhian politics.
(Eg.) Bombing of Central LegCO in 1929
- ③ Socialist ideology - There was a socialist tinge in his movements. He called for welfare of poor peasants and labourers.

- (E) HSRA manifesto included nationalization of banks, and industries.
4. Overground organization - such as Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha which propagate anti-British socialist ideology to subvert army-police loyalty and invoke mass revolution.
5. Secularism - Major focus on Hindu-Muslim unity and prohibition of religious rituals. Many Muslims joined this movement like Ashfaqullah.

Although unsuccessful in his attempts, Bhagat Singh played a pivotal role in deepening of national consciousness among youth by removing the fear of British repression.

Q.1 (c)

"Dalit Movements for empowerment in independent India have essentially been for carving out political space through electoral politics." Discuss. [10 marks]

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Dalit movement in post colonial India is characterised by formation of various groups seeking to attain political space as an instrument for their empowerment

Reason for politicization of dalit movement

- ① Constitutional rights such as reservation in seats led to awareness.
- ② Vote bank mobilization by various political parties.
- ③ Spread of education among dalits.

Survey of dalit movements

- ① Phase I - Between 1950-60, the dalit were brought into political space by active campaigns of congress in election.
- ② Phase II - Between 1960-90 various regional dalit groups based on ambedkarite and marxist ideology emerged.
 (Eg.) Dalit Panther in Maharashtra.

3. Phase III - Post 1990 - Many dalit parties occupied political power in some states.

(Eg.) Bahujan Samaj Party, formed by Kashi ram occupied power in UP under Mayawati.

Limitations

1. The movements were weak and often fizzled out due to the leader joining other mainstream parties.

2. Split on ideology between ambhedkarites and marxist further sucking energy out of movement.

Nonetheless, dalit movements proved to be a major driving force for political awareness of dalits thus fulfilling gandhian idea of social justice.

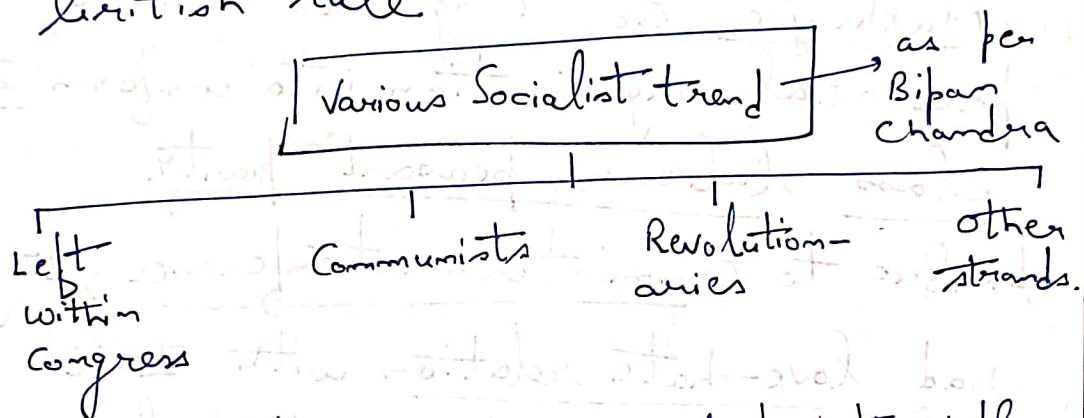
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Q.2 (a)

Underline the growth of various forms of Socialist Ideologies in the Indian National Movement between World War I and II. [20 Marks]

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The national movement between world wars took a definitive socialist trend under the influence of USSR revolution and nature of exploitation under British rule.



① Left within Congress - Under the influence of young nationalists (I.L. Nehru, S.C. Bose, J.P. Narayana), it took definite socialist ideology.

a) Karachi resolution 1931 - national plan for economic development.

b) Haripura congress session - formation of planning Commission under Bose's presidency.

c) Congress Socialist party - led by J.P.

organized various peasant-labour movement and urged congress to shift focus on proletariat.

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② Communist - Formation of Communist party in 1920s under M.N. Roy, Albani Mukharjee ^{in Tashkent, USSR} etc. Organized various provincial organization into uniform 2 class labour peasant party.

↳ Due to Commintern interference, they had love-hate relation with INC and frequent flip flop of ideologies.

③ Revolutionaries - led by Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar azad, Batukeshwar datta had overt socialist influences. They sought to affect a mass revolution and form united states of India. In their manifesto, Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) sought

welfare of labour-peasant by nationalization of banks and other industries.

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4. Other strands - developed fairly independent but influenced from above 3 strands

a) Forward Bloc - formed by S.C. Bose after disenchantment with Congress to launch mass uprising in the midst of WWII.

b) Loyalist - formed by loyalist of M.N. Roy

c) Kisan Sabhas - such as UP Kisan Sabha, Awadh Kisan Sabha, Bihar provincial Kisan Sabha demanding radical reforms such as zamindari abolition, tenancy rights etc.

↳ These movements were led by N. G. Ranga, Baba Ranchandra, Sahajananda and supported by Congress as well as Communist.

d) Kisan sabhas were increasingly radicalized by communists in 1930s leading to alienation of Congress.

Thus, various socialist undercurrents during national movement deeply impacted ^{India's} ~~the~~ post independent economic policy when the government adopted derigism in favour of free market.

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Q.2 (b)

Under what circumstances Gandhi initiated his 'Quit India Movement' in 1942? How far was it different from his other movements? [20 Marks]

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The Quit India movement (QIM) was launched by Gandhiji in August, 1942 as a final attempt to force the stubborn British government to grant independence to Indians.

Circumstances during launching of QIM

① Failure of Gopps Mission - the inflexible and cunning approach of British to divide India was unacceptable to the nationalist leaders.

② Plummeting Congress popularity post Bose's expulsion threatened the national movement. QIM was launched in response to the restless masses yearning for freedom.

③ Bengal famine - due to lack of import of rice from Burma and export of Bengal rice to Europe greatly infuriated masses.

4. Revelation of British intentions - the British retreat from Burma against Japanese aggression by neglecting natives created huge insecurity among Indians because of discriminatory treatment.

5. International influence - The British signed Atlantic Charter 1942 underlining right of self determination to all, while denying the same to Indians.

Difference from other movement

1. Radicalism - Sumit Sarkar observes a definite advancement of radicalism in this movement.

a) Gandhi's militant mood was justified by giving a clarion call for 'Do or die' and calling onto sacrifice without exhorting non-violence.

b) Gandhiji even undertook fasts to support the revolutionaries.

② Spontaneity - The movement was leaderless from the start since all top leaders were arrested.

a) Gyanendra Pandey opines that Gandhiji gave us psychological break to masses who reacted in anyway they wanted.

b) Courts, police stations were attacked and looted and guerrilla warfare was also seen.

c) Limlittgow compares this to revolt of 1857 which was a highly spontaneous event.

③ Leadership by young nationalist - The vacuum of leadership was filled by young nationalist, especially women.

a) Arum Asaf Ali unfurled 'Tiranga' at Gowalia Tank maidan at start.

b) Usha Mehta launched a clandestine radio network aimed at anti-British propaganda.

c) I.P. Narayana led guerilla war at Terai region and Sucheta Kriplani sabotaged war efforts

④ formation of parallel government at various places and levying taxes and passing laws was also a common sight in several areas.

The level of mass mobilization in QIM shook the foundations of Raj which after this, tried a strategy of graceful exit via calimet mission 1946

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Q.2 (c)

"After independence India adopted the policy of Non-Alignment and contributed to its development to a great extent." Discuss this statement. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) emerged in response to ideological division post WWII to safeguard autonomy of recently decolonized countries.

India adoption of non-alignment

- ① It was done to evade bloc politics, military pacts and safeguard autonomy
- ② Decision based on merit & not ideology was the core concern.
- ③ Non-alignment allowed India to seek help from both blocs for economic development.
- ④ It also enabled India to focus on neglected issues of colonialism, racism and nuclear proliferation.

Contribution to its development

- ① Nehru ~~conducted~~ cultivated close ties with neutral leaders — J. Tito, Sukarno

, Abdel Nasser and K. Nkrumah

② Afro-Asiatic Bandung Conference 1956 - laid out stage for collaboration among global south.

③ 1st NAM Summit, 1960 in Belgrade gave rise to NAM as an organization

④ The NAM countries were persuaded by India not to join any US or USSR led military pact.

However, with the passage of time, this movement weakened and countries were eventually drawn into one sphere or the other.

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Q.3 (a)

Discuss how the Satyagrahas of Gandhi removed the spell of fear among Indians and thus knocked off an important pillar of Imperialism. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Satyagraha or 'Quest for truth' is a major instrument used by Gandhiji for non-violent but intense struggle against British.

Satyagraha removing spell of fear among Indians

① Love for truth - The satyagrahis were persuaded to develop deep love for truth and always pursue it even in the face of brutal violent repression.

② Adherence to non-violence - Satyagrahis were to have immense patience and not to raise arms even during violent opposition by government, as a violent protest could be easily repressed by government.

3. Idea of self-sacrifice for nation - Gandhiji exhorted Indians to surrender everything in the national interest. It was a radical change from earlier part-time moderate leaders.

↳ Due to this a dedicated cadre of young nationalists emerged who did not fear British repression.

↳ Strikes, lockouts, jail courting was normalized.

4. Women empowerment - Although initially hesitant, Gandhiji encouraged women participation in national movements.

a) As per Madhu Kishwar, Gandhiji shifted women's focus from motherhood to sisterhood thereby equalling them to men.

b) Women were encouraged to participate in strikes, encouraged to give up marriage for national service.

However as per Shahid Amin —

a) Gandhi came to be associated with mystical powers in the rural and tribal belts.

b) His idea of satyagraha was misinterpreted to justify violence on police stations, courts etc.

c) Amin notes that "amidst intense popularity of Gandhi, his real message got lost."

It was because of these limitations, that Gandhiji started an active campaign for constructive work to popularize the concept of non-violent freedom struggle amongst masses.

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Q.3 (b)

Discuss the pattern of constitution changes from the Morely Minto Reform of 1909 to the Government of India Act 1935. [20 Marks]

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The nature and pattern of constitutional change between 1909 and 1935 has been a subject of much debate among historians even to this day.

Pattern of constitutional changes between 1909 - to 1935

- ① Monley Minto Reform 1909
 - a.) Expanded non-official members in both central and provincial legCo.
 - b.) Indirect election was introduced having a very limited franchise.
 - c.) Communal electorate - for muslim was introduced for first time.
 - d.) Governors and viceroy had wide powers of veto, ordinance etc.
- ② Montague Chelmsford reform 1919
 - a.) Dyarchy at provincial level introduced

- b) Communal electorate was extended to sikhs, anglo Indians.
- c) Non-official majority at both centre and the provinces.
- d) A bicameral ~~for~~ central legCo was established for first time.

3. Government of India Act 1935

- a) Envisaged a federation of provinces and princely states.
- b) Bicameral legislature at centre with dyarchy.
- c) Unicameral provincial legislature having significant autonomy.
- d) Significant powers of Viceroy, governors remained intact.
- e) Communal electorate - was extended further to dalits and women.

Various views and reactions

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- ① The nationalist leaders completely rejected the reforms as —
 - a) Self government and dominion status was repeatedly denied.
 - b) Divide Indias on caste, religious lines
 - c) Excess power vested in executive without responsibility or safeguards.
- ② Muslim league also decried the reforms as against self determination of muslims and pakistan resolution.
- ③ Historian Carl Bridge, B.R. Tomlinson opine that the sole purpose of these acts were to ensure continuation of colonial rule by discrediting congress.
- ④ While Philip Woods toes official line by saying that these acts were responsible for gradual introduction

of self rule in India.

Nonetheless, there was a radical shift in ~~the~~ British policies post WWII where a genuine effort of power transfer was made in Cabinet mission 1946, Atlee's declaration and Mountbatten plan 1947.

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Q.3 (c)

How did the introduction of Community Development Programme and Panchayati Raj promote welfare of rural India? [10 Marks]

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Community Development Program (CDP) launched in 1952 aimed to promote people led development and welfare activities in rural areas

CDP promoting rural welfare

- ① Although prime focus was on agriculture other activities were also promoted.
- ② Activities undertaken
 - a) Provision of seed, implements to farmer
 - b) Expansion of irrigation.
 - c) development of roads.
 - d) Expansion of education, healthcare services in villages.
- ③ Institutional mechanisms - Villages were grouped under blocs and a Block development officers ^(BDO) was appointed.
 - a) Gram Sewaks were also appointed seek participation of masses by raising awareness.

Limitations

Balwant Rao Mehta Committee appointed to monitor CDP highlighted severe lacunae —

- a) Lack of people participation in activities
- b) The schemes implemented as routine government business without involvement of masses.

The committee recommended democratic decentralization of power by constituting ^{3-tier} Panchayati raj in villages.

The first such experiment was done by setting panchayat in Nagaur, 1959 which failed miserably.

Thus after many years, 73rd and 74th amendment of 1992 ensured constitutional status to panchayati raj.

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