

NAME	Mobile No.	Email ID
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Start Time: 6.00pm

End Time: ~~7.00pm~~

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 came to India in March 1942 with Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of House of Commons and left wing labourite to secure the Indian support for the British war efforts.

proposal opened door for the possibility of an indefinite number of partitions:

proposals of Cripps mission

- Dominion status after world war two ended - Indian union formation
- States would be free to choose whether or not to join the union they will have separate constitution
- Indian union would be free to decide whether to stay in the Commonwealth & United Nations & other bodies - free participation
- Convening of a constituent assembly where ~~states~~ provincial assembly would send members - partly elected through proportional representation and princes would nominate members from princely states
- Defence of India in Britishers hand Governor general's power remain intact

These provisions became a blue print for the partition of India and mostly unanimously all parties - The congress, liberals, hindu maharabha and the muslim league, depressed classes and sikhs rejected cripps proposals.

The cripps mission was already doomed to be a failure before it even arrived and the proposals paved a clear way for succession of states

- ① The decision for succession will be taken in the legislature with a 60.1. majority and if 60.1. majority is not gained
- ② Plebisite will all the male members of that province with a simple majority.

Mahatma Gandhi called "Its a post-dated cheque" Nehru and Azad who were official negotiators were deeply resentful of proposals

The secretary of state Amery, winston churchill and G. G. Linlithgow did not give any leverage to Stafford Cripps and he turned back without any progress other than giving a blueprint for India's partition.

2.1 (b)

Critically examine the concept of revolution of Bhagat Singh. [10 Marks]

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Bhagat Singh was the nephew of Ajit Singh who was actively associated with freedom struggle. He got enrolled in Hindustan Republican Association and individual terrorist acts but died as a Marxist in 1934.

The concept of revolution of Bhagat Singh

Timeline

Sep 1928 - Formation of HSRA



NOV 1928 Killing of Saunders
" responsible for the murder of Lala Lajpat Rai

Phase of Individual Terrorist Action

⇒ 1929 Central legislative bombing against trade Disputes bill & public safety Act



Formation of Punjab Naujan Bharat Sabha

Phase involving shift to Marxist ideology and change from individual heroism to mass revolution

He used to say that revolution is not something like a sanguinary strife and it does not have any place for personal vendetta.

He then went on to pursue marxist revolutionary ideology.

He said that as long as "exploitation of man by man" continues, revolution must happen to correct the situation.

It does not matter if the revolutionaries are exploited by British capitalists or Indian capitalists. Each and every human being must work in a SECULAR manner and to profess tolerance in ones life.

He considers religion to be ones personal belief and had nothing to do with communal bodies. He saw the importance of people freeing themselves ~~from~~ ~~strength~~ from the mental bondage of religion & superstition.

To be a revolutionary one requires immense moral strength, criticism and independent thinking. Thus Bhagat singh even after his death in 1934 march 23, is still remembered for his revolutionary ideas.

Q.1 (c)

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Dalit movement continued in the post independence period and have actively been engrossed into the political sphere because of using their reservation provided in the constitution.

Dalit empowerment movements and carving out political space through electoral politics

The reason for involvement in politics is -

- to be heard and assert their rights
- to organised and demand their solutions and welfare schemes
- to get job opportunities of the educated young ambedkarites
- to get a social status and improve their self confidence.

① Black Panthers - Dalit Panthers Maharashtra
- 1972

The ~~Black~~^{Dalit} Panthers drew their inspiration from the USA's Black Panthers a socialist movement and they leaned heavily towards Ambedkarian ideology
Extension of 'Republican party of India'

moving beyond emotive politics they focused upon economic issues, social Justice. They gave radical politics and creative ideas. They were composed of youth and students in urban areas.

② 1982 Anti Dalit riots in Maharashtra by Kunbi peasants. Mastawada university renamed as Ambedkar University (Namantar movement by Dalit panthers)

③ They opposed the Dalit middle classes for lack of commitment. They went back from hasijam - Gandhi's paternalistic attitude back to 'dalit' & called for autonomous revolutionary agency.

④ Bahujan samaj party - Kaushikram and mayawati. Turned the whole Dalit wave into one of the wave of minority community. Earned votes by appealing to dalit people and the important dalit personalities.

Thus despite various constitutional provisions, dalits continued to be oppressed which can be seen from recent manu sanyal savaya reports etc.

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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

The conditions between the years of 1919 and 1939-1945 necessitated conditions that enabled growth of socialist ideologies and various kinds of movements in India and INC's inclination towards socialist ideologies.

The growth of various forms of socialist ideologies in the Indian national movement

1. The conditions of the post world war I the rising prices, economic depression and pressure upon the peasants-
2. The romantic ideas of marx and the exploitation and "double burden" of the workers who were both exploited by imperialist and capitalist.
3. The growing awareness of the western educated nationalists and educated middle class about the marxist and communist ideologies.
4. Various peasant and workers movement and leaders with leftist

vision like B.C. Pal, M.N. Roy etc.

5. overemphasis of nonviolence and against revolutionary mass movement of the people and oppressed classes.
6. The swaraj without any socioeconomic dimension and no prospective of social justice of people.

The socialist ideologies can be seen in the form of

① INC

Accepting the Karachi resolution and formation of resolution on fundamental rights and national economic programme with inputs from younger elements Subash Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru

②

Formation of Congress Socialist Party by Taiprakash Narayan and Acharya Narendra Dev which emphasised upon the social struggles of the oppressed classes

③ The workers and peasants party which acted as a wing within the congress and worked towards the betterment of peasants and industrial workers who have been actively inducted into the national movement.

④ The communist party of ~~China~~ India which had both nationalism and communism in its agenda

⑤ The trade union movements:

The formation of All India trade union congress with Lalalapat Rai as president and Dewan Chamanlal as the secretary worked towards furthering the interest of the workers from the Bombay mills to Calcutta and Assam tea gardens and Madras mills.

The union organised many resistance movements against the Britishers and participation in boycott of Simon Commission, Prince of Wales in 1921 etc..

They were also actively involved in civil disobedience movement

J. Nehru gave the slogan "Political freedom also meant freedom from the economic exploitation of the masses"

S. Bose had an radical tinge with his socialist ideology and was seen to be a mix of nationalism, communism and fascism.

These social ideologies percolated into the congress which has been an all group party furthering even the interests of landlords and industrialists, but it changed slowly with activities of younger socialist members and it culminated with passing of abolition of zamindari in 1945 and evidently in its election manifesto of 1936.

.2 (b)

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

In 1942 August 8, Gandhi gave the 'Do or Die' speech and initiated the Quit India movement and this differed from all his other movements by its scope of nonviolence endorsed by Gandhiji.

Circumstances necessitating Quit India movement

1. The failure of the INC's statement to address the demand for constitutional guarantee if the INC supported in its war efforts
2. The August offer in 1940 which provided only dominion status and the "post dated cheque on a crumbling Bank" - Cripps mission of 1942
3. In 1942 Sumatra, Andaman & Nicobar Islands have been captured by the Japanese and bombings of Vizakapatnam and Coimbatore took place. Atrocities of American and Australian troops of May 1942 and Japanese atrocities in

Impal during its raid made Grandhiji realise that Japanese are not liberators.

He said "Leave India to god" if that's too much "Leave her to anarchy".

He was much against the disiplined anarchy and the lawlessness caused by the Britishers

4. The Behaviour of the British and the Japanese in the sumatran and Indonesian Islands and the "horror stories" made Gandhis mood more militant

↓

This culminated in 'August 8' "Do or Die" speech Free India from the oppressive colonial rule or die in the process of liberating her from Britishers

As Gyanendra Pandey says Grandhiji's proclamation provided the people with a "psychological break" and immense moral boost that they are able to continue the movement even after Grandhiji

and all other leaders arrested

The Difference of other movements Gandhi
launched from this Quit India movement

① He said on Aug 8, 1942, "I would perso
nally trust upon the whole of India to
launch a nonviolent struggle even if people
were deviated from this path I will not
swerve, I will not flinch."

Chauri Chaura violent incident
made Gandhi took a radical step to
stop the non cooperation movement. Here
he endorsed even non violence because
people have grown ripe and NCM was
not in a situation to susk violent British
oppression

But Quit India movement came
after careful 2 decade long struggle of the
people aided by the colonial aggressors
- Japanese and fascists threat turned
nonviolent patient Gandhi to his militant

mood.

- ⇒ In civil disobedience movement and in non cooperation movements he asked people to boycott councils, leave their jobs. But in Quit India, He did not ask them to leave their jobs, he asked soldiers to be in the army but not fire on compatriots.
- ⇒ He asked people to not leave space for British to carry out any regular activities.
- ⇒ The another big change is the extent and variety of the participation of the masses. Women like Sucheta Kripalani, Usha Mehta, Aruna Asaf Ali took over the reins of top leadership.

Thus Quit India movement of Gandhiji ~~only~~ has been a major turning point in which the Britishers realised it's no longer possible to oppose this sort of crowd (whole India) by them. Finally culminating in India's Independence.

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]

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India soon after her independence in 1947 found herself between two power blocks US and USSR involved in the cold war and adopted the policy of nonalignment to not get caught up in the bipolar struggle and improve her just independent nation.

The policy of non Alignment and its contribution to the development of India :

- ① Not getting too involved in the power struggle between US and USSR.
- ② concentrate on developing its economy to support her population and not spend too much in unwanted military adventures.
- ③ India got support of many Asian and African countries - Krumah, Tito, nasser etc who also adopted and joined NAM. Various newly independent nations ^{Joined} and decolonisation process hastened.

④ Non alignment was initially opposed in the international sphere as being 'neutral' and silently supporting other bloc. But the NAM does not mean middle path and its seen when India was involved in negotiation of

- Korean war and its solution where India even gave medical help to the country. It was against providing military help.

India even went to solve the problem of Suez canal crisis as Nehru said, India was actively involved in negotiation with Nasser.

NAM thus enabled India and other newly developed countries to focus on their personal development and improved of their socioeconomic conditions before involving in radical wasteful expenditure which might collapse its independence.

2.4 (a)

Describe briefly the main events (1940-47) which contributed towards the partition of India.
Was it inevitable? [20 Marks]

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Partition of India was due to many underlying situations and processes of the preceding two decades starting from the muslim league formation.

The main events of 1940-47 contributing towards Partition :

1. The 1940 August offer

Though they did not give any significant promises, they tried to do their usual 'divide and rule' policy and instigated the minority community against the congress (INC).

2. The Cripps mission ¹⁹⁴² came with a proposal that if any of the provinces are not willing to join the Indian union can secede from the union. This is again a blueprint for balkanisation of India.

3. The consequent cabinet mission eventually rejected the partition they gave way for

muslim demand and convinced them into forming a constitutional assembly.

In 1944, CR. Formula, Rajagopalachari put forth that muslim league should work with INC for independence and in that they accepted partition, saying even in case of partition, they have to cooperate on certain fields.

The Desai Liaqat pact furthered the compromising stance.

But the muslim league's again overpowered the constitutional talks in the Shimla conference and Indian national congress can sense the impending danger of evident partition in the 1940's.

This was strengthened by cabinet mission accepting groupings - elements of partition.

The inevitability of partition

1. The mass mobilisation of muslim league : After its underperformance in

1937 elections. They couldn't even win majority in muslim provinces and while congress was working towards Quit India movement, the muslim league instilled notions of 'Islam in danger' and the treating of people as 'second class citizens' combined with wavel plan and cabinet mission muslim league had practically veto in constitutional matters

2. unrelenting muslim league
congress - 1st priority independence
muslim league - 1st priority - separate nation

3. The muslim leagues Direct Action Day

The muslim league announced 16 Aug 1946 as direct action day and instigated the masses for a day of rioting in which thousands of people were killed.

4. Threat of large scale communal riots :

Thus muslim league's fervent stance on its partition demand and its torpedoing constitutional progress frightened the INC.

This threat for an immediate complete independence and the need for reduction in communal riots that has gone out of hand in Calcutta and Punjab forced Congress to come into a solution where they accepted the partition demand and basically Mountbatten plan even though unwelcomed by many like Gandhiji turned out to be inevitable owing to the situations of 1940's and activities of muslim league.

Q.4 (b)

How far can the Non-cooperation Movement of 1920-22 be termed as a mass movement? Through examples, analyse the same with reference to its ideology, programme, methods and the extent of participation by different social classes and groups. [20 Marks]

Candidates
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The non cooperation movement was launched in sep 1920 in the special session of the congress in Calcutta under the leadership of Gandhiji who said in 'Young India' if this happens swaraj will be ushered in a year.

Noncooperation movement - A mass movement

Various groups started participating in the noncooperation movement like the Muslims who opposing the Khilafat wrong and via active participation of the All Brothers were seriously involved.

The middle class and people of the backward and provincial regions were also actively participating under Gandhiji - which can be seen from the large number of people that participated in the Nagpur session 1920.

The workers and labour unions - The AITUC Madras labour union and the Bombay mill workers, Assam tea garden workers were actively participating in the noncooperation movement.

The workers also staged a massive demonstration when the prince of wales arrived in Nov 1921. This also had a major women demonstration of 10,000 people who first arrived in the national movement in active phase.

Various other leaders such as C. R. Das, in Bengal, Baba Ramachandra in CP, Swami Vishwananda in Bihar, Bardoli - Kunwari Mehta also gathered a mass following in their respective provinces.

Tribal involvement can also be seen opposing forest laws, moneylenders and they can be seen actively opposing the colonial government in Uttarakhand - Garhwal Himala - Gas, Andhra forest satyagraha - Alluri Sitarama Raju.

In Punjab - Akali movement which was opposing the corrupt mahals actively participated in the non cooperation movement.

Capitalists and Business owners contributed to the ^{tilak} Swaj Fund and benefited from the banning of foreign cloth during non cooperation movement.

IDEOLOGY, PROGRAMME, METHODS OF PARTICIPATION OF NONCOOPERATION MOVEMENT

The ideology of Gandhiji behind the noncooperation movement, is to oppose the British government in a peaceful nonviolent manner through satyagraha.

They move forward with

① Boycott of schools and colleges

many people opened national schools in Bengal. ~~Students~~ Bombay - Subash Bose opened Jania millia Islamia etc.

② Boycott of law courts and offices

C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad etc. gave up their practice

③ Temperance or Antialcohol movement

actively undertaken in Madras province and by women throughout India

④ surrender of titles

⑤ Boycott of foreign cloth

⑥ Encouragement of arbitration courts and khadi use.

The Non cooperation movement mainly was against the

- ① Punjab wrong
- ② Khilafat wrong
- ③ Swaraj

Swaraj was very vaguely defined and this noncooperation movement though initiated by the INC in a centralised level it progressed because of the active support of the masses which is possible mainly due to the provincial leadership.

The entrance fees to INC was reduced which is in line to include more grassroots mass participation and it came to an abrupt halt when the masses torched down an entire police station in Gorakhpur district UP - Chauvi drama village - where 22 policemen died on spot.

Thus Noncooperation movement turned to be a first step and its extent of mass participation and Hindu Muslim unity is immense but its abrupt end disappointed younger extremist elements resorting to revolutionary terrorism.

Q.4 (c)

"The Trade Union Movement in India not only supported the call for national struggle at critical junctures, but also impacted its course and character in several ways." Critically examine [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

The working class people also contributed immensely to the national movement and to alleviate their economic struggles by forming trade union and achieved many milestones in the struggle.

Trade union support for national struggle and its impact on national struggle course and character

support for national struggle impacts

- ① Formation of All India Trade Union Congress to give organised gathering of workers to the national movement
- ② In 1900s, The 1899 Great Indian Peninsular Railway strike led by Mahatma and Kesari of Tilak, Pherozshah Mehta, Dinshaw Ewacha
- ③ In Early 20th century under C. Subramaniam Iyer, B.C. Pal and C.R. Das, they actively participated in the swadeshi upsurge - They organised many strikes in Kawalpindi railway engineering workers under Ajit Singh and Jhapat Rai, V.O. Chudambaram Pillai in Tirunelveli and Thootlukudi,

- ④ They even opposed the Simon Commission and the Prince of Wales arrival with a huge participation of 1,30,000 workers.
- ⑤ workers sacrificed their present day needs for the future of the nation, they moved on with many 'unresolved grievances'.
- ⑥ constantly integrated national movements in trade union strikes like in Assam tea gardens, north west railways, Madras cotton mills and in Ahmedabad etc.
- ⑦ The government responded with public safety act Trade disputes act etc.
- ⑧ within INC workers and peasants party contributed to the trade union movement and workers.

In 1930's and 1940's

After a brief interval in the election 1936 manifesto - various concessions have been given to them and in RIN revolts and INA trials, All India post and telegraph department strikes, the trials continued

Thus the trade union movement have been an important part in the path towards national independence, workers beyond their narrow considerations made immense sacrifices