

Ashish
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NAME

Mobile No.

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Start Time: 3:10pm

End Time: 6:05 pm

ANSWER SHEET
(FULL TEST III- MODERN INDIA)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

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.

इस पेपर में आठ प्रश्न हैं।

अभ्यर्थी को कुल मिलाकर पांच प्रश्न हल करने होंगे। प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं और शेष में से तीन का उत्तर देना होगा।

किसी प्रश्न/भाग के अंकों की संख्या उसके सामने अंकित होती है। प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहां भी निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

प्रश्नों के प्रयासों को क्रमिक क्रम में गिना जाएगा। जब तक काट न दिया जाए, किसी प्रश्न का प्रयास गिना जाएगा, भले ही आंशिक रूप से प्रयास किया गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया जाना चाहिए।

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SECTION A

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

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"Various factors led to the recurrence of famines in the nineteenth century India and some remedial measures were taken by the British in India to tackle it." Comment. [10 Marks]

"विभिन्न कारकों के कारण उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी में भारत में अकाल की पुनरावृत्ति हुई और इससे निपटने के लिए भारत में अंग्रेजों द्वारा कुछ उपचारात्मक उपाय किए गए।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

For long analysed in light of natural factors, famines in 19th century India are now largely seen as a result of British policies.

Factors that led to Famines:



1. Natural: There were crop failures, low output [e.g.] during World War I.

2. Commercialisation of Agriculture

Historians highlight role of replacement of food crops with cash crops.

However, Tirthankar Roy doubts its significance.

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3. Ruin of Agriculture
 - Over assessment
 - exploitative land revenue system
 - ill conceived policies
4. Deindustrialization
 - ↳ pressures on villages as Ruralization
5. Drain of wealth
 - RC Dutt linked it to poverty and famines
6. British policies (e.g.) supplying of food grains to soldiers during war, stoppage of Burmese rice.

Remedial Measures

Lytton appointed
Strachey Commission

↓
government control
food prices

→

Cameron appointed
Indian Famine Commission

↓
focus on irrigation works, canals, etc.

Imperialist historians says British policies decreased instances and severability of famines.

However, the colonial nature of British policies led to millions of deaths due to famines.

Q.1 (b)

"India was transformed in various ways through introduction of Western education." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"पश्चिमी शिक्षा की शुरुआत के माध्यम से भारत विभिन्न तरीकों से बदल गया था।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

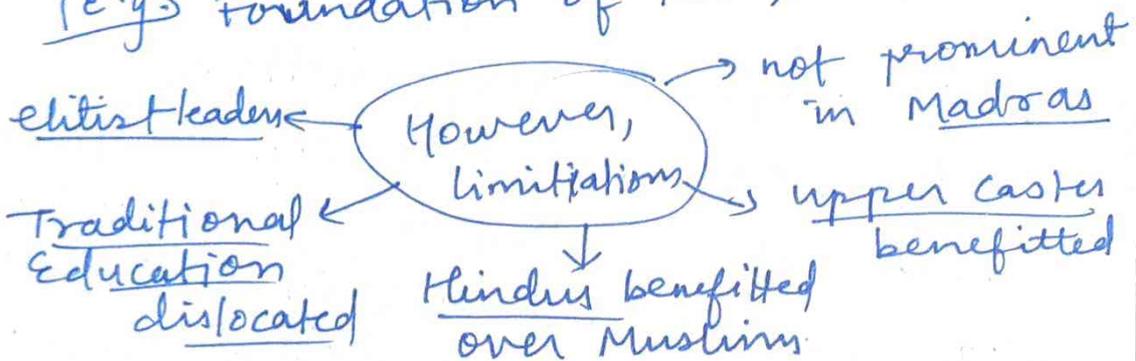
The Charter Act of 1813 marks the beginning of western education in India.

After Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy, English education was to be imparted as highlighted by Macaulay's Minute.

India transformed in various ways

1. Martin Carnoy writes that though purpose of education was not to develop colony rather to rule it, its unintended consequence was growth of nationalism.
2. Socio-religion transformation
western educated elites e.g. Bangali Bhadrakol pushed for reforms.
e.g. → Rammohun's role in Sati Abolition, Vidyasagar's in widow remarriage Act.

3. Cultural Nationalism
 Orientalism produced knowledge of Past which was used by Revivalists to take pride in everything Indian
 (e.g.) Dayananda's slogan Go Back to Vedas
4. Rise of Press and vernacular literature
 S.R. Mehrotra writes there came some 400 Indian newspapers (e.g.) Bengalee, Amrita Bazar Patrika and wide readership of 1,25,000 people.
5. National consciousness arose as a result of these transformation
6. Rise of middle class and civil society which led national struggle
 (e.g.) Foundation of INC in 1885



Hence, India broke her British fetters with western Hammer, one was western Education

Q.1(c)

"India was transformed in various ways through introduction of Western education." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"पश्चिमी शिक्षा की शुरुआत के माध्यम से भारत विभिन्न तरीकों से बदल गया था।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Charter Act 1813 led to introduction of western Education.

Provisions — Entry of Christian missionaries
Same sum of Rs. 1 Lakh.

Transformed in various ways :-

1. Growth of Educated class which provided leadership to national movement.
2. Socio-religious reform movements
[e.g.] Sati Abolition
3. Rise of Press and vernacular literature
[e.g.] Bengalee, The Hindu, Hindu Patriot
4. Cultural nationalism
[e.g.] Hindu Revivalism under Swami Vivekananda.

5. Economic Critique of Colonialism

(e.g.) Naoroji wrote Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.

6. National Consciousness and foundation of Indian National Movement

Critical Examination

1. Geographic limitations: to Bombay, Bengal presidencies, to cities, etc
2. Class limitations: upper middle class
"downward filtration" not masses
3. Religion: Mostly benefited by Hindus
4. Caste: upper castes like Bengali Bhadrakalok, Chitpavan Brahmins were prime beneficiaries.

As highlighted by Gauri Viswanathan in 'Masks of Conquest' Indians selectively appropriated education and used it against British rule.

Q.1 (d)

Tipu Sultan had little success in setting forth a course of change significantly different from the general experience of 18th century crisis of Indian politics and society where public life tended over and over to become a system of plundering. Critically examine. [10 Marks]

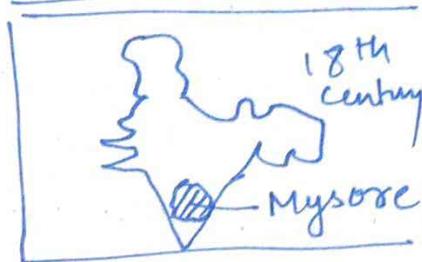
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टीपू सुल्तान को भारतीय राजनीति और समाज के 18वीं सदी के संकट के सामान्य अनुभव से काफी अलग परिवर्तन की दिशा तय करने में बहुत कम सफलता मिली, जहाँ सार्वजनिक जीवन बार-बार लूट की व्यवस्था बन जाता था। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Amidst the political crisis of 18th century, Tipu Sultan's Mysore was seen as an outlier.

Tipu's efforts to set forth a change

1. Military: He modernized military with help of French. 'Risalas' regiment was quite efficient.
2. Revenue Administration: Elimination of intermediaries, rent collected via salaried officials. Decreased burden on peasants.
3. Agriculture Reforms:
 promotion of Cash crops
 Sericulture introduced.



4. Economy : State led Corporation .

- ↳ Monopoly over pepper trade, Cinnamon - cardamom trade from Malabar coast
- ↳ establishment of trading centres e.g. in Muscat.

5. External Affairs :

- ↳ sought French assistance to defeat British.
- ↳ didn't recognised Mughal emperor suzerainty - sought 'sanad' from Caliph, issued own coins, etc.

However, he had little success

⊗ Tyran Habib writes his modernization project went far beyond his resources.

⊗ Burton Stein - his method of 'military fiscalism' similar to EIC was seen as threat by EIC

⊗ 9th Anglo - Mysore war (1799) - EIC defeated him and he died defending Seringapatam

Thus, amidst political crisis of 18th century, Tipu sought to build centralised and militarised state but ultimately lost to British.

Q.1 (e)

"The Champaran Satyagraha is an important milestone in the history of freedom movement of India." Elucidate. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"चम्पारण सत्याग्रह भारत के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण मील का पत्थर है।" स्पष्ट करें। [10 अंक]

After Gandhiji's return from South Africa, his first intervention was at Champaran.

Champaran Satyagraha

↳ Gandhi was asked by local leader Rajkumar Shukla to lead the movement against "tinkathia system" of Indigo Plantation.

↳ Gandhi launched civil-disobedience and after his fail, movement became popular.

↳ British forced to release him and Champaran Agriculturist Relief Act passed.

Important Milestone in Freedom Struggle

1. It was 1st movement led by Gandhi.

He soon became a national figure.

2. [Sekhri Bandyopadhyay] writes that his image of a 'messiah' who could heal people's suffering became widespread.
3. People got faith in non-violent methods as Gandhi's movement was successful.
4. Gandhi's open defiance and no hesitation in going jail removed fear of police among masses.
5. Boost to Gandhi and then it was followed by Kheda Satyagrah, Ahmedabad Mill strike, Rowlatt Satyagrah, etc

First Civil disobedience movement as it was, Champaran Satyagrah launched Gandhi and made him leader of Indian National movement based on non-violence.

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Q.2 (a)

For long, the Revolt of 1857, has been mistaken to be a mere mutiny of the Indian sepoys in the Bengal army. However, its causes need to be searched for not only in the dissatisfaction of the army, but in a long drawn process of fundamental social and economic change that upset the peasant communities. Discuss. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

लंबे समय तक, 1857 के विद्रोह को केवल बंगाल सेना में भारतीय सिपाहियों का विद्रोह समझने की गलती की गई है। हालाँकि, इसके कारणों को न केवल सेना के असंतोष में खोजा जाना चाहिए, बल्कि बुनियादी सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन की एक लंबी प्रक्रिया में भी खोजा जाना चाहिए जिसने किसान समुदायों को परेशान किया। चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

The Revolt of 1857 was a popular military and civilian uprising against the rule of British East India Company (EIC).

1) British administrators described it as mere 'mutiny', narrative carried on by imperialist historians.

However, Karl Marx wrote in New York Daily Post, what is labelled as Mutiny is actually a national revolt.

2) VD Savarkar called it war fought "Swaraj" and "Swadharma".

3) RC Mazumdar writes what began as a mutiny became a popular uprising as civil population joined.

Therefore, its causes are multiple.

Dissatisfaction of Army

1. Service related grievances - racism in promotion.
2. The privileges which were given to high caste army such as extra allowance were done away with.
3. Uniform military culture promoted in 1830s hurt the traditions.
4. Religious grievance
 Fear of conversions
 (e.g.) Rumours of pig and cow bone dust in flour.
5. Grievances at home as soldiers were after all peasants in uniform.

Immediate Cause: Rumours that the new Enfield Rifle has grease made of pig and cow fat which needs to be bitten off before loading.

However, causes needs to be searched also
in long drawn process of fundamental
social and economic changes:-

- 1.) Common believe that British rule
immoral and aim to christianize.
e.g. Lex Loci Act.
- 2.) Political annexations e.g. Doctrine of Lapse
Awadh annexed on ground of
maladministration. Deposed feudal lords
like Rani Jhansi, Nana Sahib became leaders.
- 3.) Ruination of Countryside
There were high Revenue demand,
Summary settlement, exploitation by
moneylenders, indebtedness, landlessness
in zamindari, Ryotwari, Mahalwari
4. Deindustrialization and dislocation of
traditional industries.
Amrita Kumar Bagchi → 18-1. in 1890 to
8-1. in 1901 → population depended
on secondary activities.
Therefore, artisans disatisfied

5. Social reforms brought despite resistance
(e.g.) Sati Abolition, widow Remarriage, etc.
6. Pre-history of peasant and tribal
uprisings and brutal repression.
7. Common feeling among Hindus and
Muslims that religion under threat.

Hence, Began as military mutiny,
due to various grievances different
sections joined and as highlighted
by Rudrangshu Mukherjee it was
major jolt to mighty British Raj.

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Q.2 (b) Analyse the India-China relations in the 1950s and 1960s especially in the light of contentions over the McMohan Line. [20 Marks]

1950 और 1960 के दशक में भारत-चीन संबंधों का विश्लेषण करें, विशेष रूप से मैकमोहन रेखा पर विवादों के आलोक में। [20 अंक]

India-china → the two Asian giants representation almost 33% of world's population have had various phases in their relations.

Initially, after Chinese Revolution of 1949 and Indian Independence of 1947, there were elements of cooperation.



Relations in 1950s & 1960s

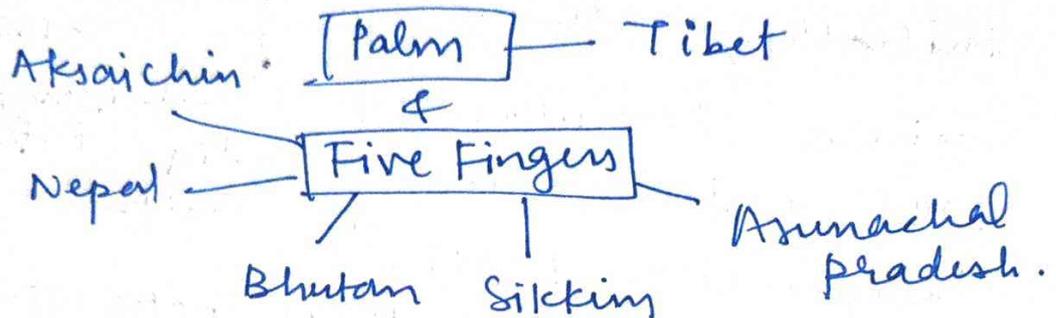
→ 'Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai' was the slogan as both countries focussed on economic and social development through cooperation.

→ India immediately weighted support to China's candidacy for permanent

Seat at UNSC .

→ However, the relations deteriorated over china's Mao zedong aggressive expansionist policy .

~~to~~ Mao pushed for getting :-



→ When china claimed on tibet, India recognized china's sovereignty over the same .

→ china. recognized later sikkim to be part of India.

→ Situation changed after Dalai Lama's refugee in India in 1959 .

→ China - India then clashed in Indo-Chinese war in 1962.

Contentions over McMahon Line

→ The line was drawn after a supposed agreement of British with Chinese King-Tibetan authority.

→ Anurachal Pradesh according to it is part of India while China continues to claim it as extended part of Tibet.

→ Despite, India-China Agreement over Panchsheel because of Zhou Enlai - Nehru reapproachment, the contentions remain to continue.

→ India and China under the agreement do not engage in exchange of firearms but fights using sticks, boxing etc is common.

→ China continues to staple the visas of Indian players from states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and also renames various places inside Indian territory.

→ Meanwhile, western countries like USA have recognised McMohan line as the border.

Thus, though there have not been any conventional warfare between India - China since 1962, relations particularly over Border issues are at standstill.

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Q.2 (c)

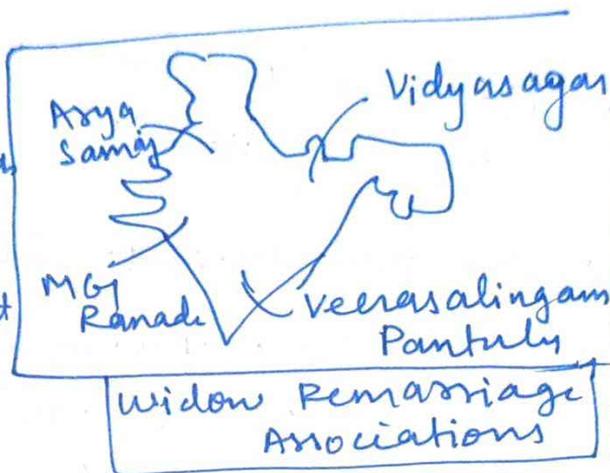
Was the widow remarriage movement effective in arousing social concern for Indian women? [10 Marks]

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क्या विधवा पुनर्विवाह आंदोलन भारतीय महिलाओं के लिए सामाजिक चिंता जगाने में प्रभावी था? [10 अंक]

After the campaign of Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Hindu widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856, permitting widow remarriage.

The movement, however met with little success as Vidyasagar couldn't see many widows getting remarried during his lifetime.



Effective in arousing social concern for Indian women:-

In Maharashtra, movement was led by Balshastri Jambekar, M.G. Ranade. Pandita Ramabai opened widow house at Poona & pushed for widow remarriage.

About 38 widow remarriage occurred in Maharashtra.

↳ In Madras, Widow Remarriage Association under Venkatalingam Pantulu wasn't much effective as only 2 to 5 marriages happened.

↳ Movement however was quite successful in Haryana.

↳ The movement had spill over effects

- ↳ Campaign against child marriage
- ↳ Age of Consent Bill (BM Malabari)
- ↳ promotion of women Education

However as pointed out by Tanika Sarkar movement did little to uplift women as women were ~~not~~ simply object and subject of these movements and not a party to it. Moreover, social acceptance of widow remarriages remained low due to patriarchal notions of society.

Q.3 (a) How did the Permanent Settlement initiate a rule of property in Bengal? What were its consequences? [20 Marks]

स्थायी बंदोबस्त ने बंगाल में संपत्ति का शासन कैसे शुरू किया? इसके परिणाम क्या थे? [20 अंक]

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Comwallis introduced Permanent Settlement in Bengal in 1793 which was made with zamindars.

Initiated a rule of property in Bengal

1. Settlement made with zamindars and every piece of land in Bengal became part of zamindari or estate.
2. Property rights of zamindar recognized who could sell, mortgage, transfer his property.
3. This was done so that zamindars would invest in lands as benefits from increased income will come to them. ∴ Land Revenue fixed permanently at $10/11^{\text{th}}$ of produce.

4. If the zamindars, fails to pay the revenue on time, his land would be auctioned and all property rights shifted to new owner.

This was creation of private property in Bengal.

However Daniel Thorner writes creation of private property was 'Misnomer'

↳ Absolute ownership was with imperial authority.

↳ Sun-set law - if revenue not paid before time, then auction & there were various sales & dispossession in Bengal.

Consequences -

1. On Agriculture & Ruin.

Over assessment was common feature leading to high revenue demand.

As there was fear of dispossession and after such high payments, zamindars were left with little to invest.

2. On Peasants — reduced to "tenants at will"
 patta system not respected
 high rents
 ↳ loans from moneylenders which led to indebtedness

3. On zamindars — from Revenue Collector to owner of land
However,
 "Sunset clause" → widespread sales.

↳ However, many of these lands bought by zamindars or their own amlas and relatives.

↳ Land was parcelled among each other
 (e.g.) Burdwan Raj.

4. New Social classes

Rajat and Ratnalakha Ray writes a powerful Totedar - Hada Haaladar

class came to prominence and zamindars didn't have actual occupancy rights.

5. Exploitation - by zamindar-daroga nexus, zamindars extracted abwabs, etc.

Hence, British rule led to private property in India but the dislocations brought in countryside led to series of agrarian uprisings against British in 18th century and 19th century.

Q.3 (b)

Evaluate the role of Mahatma Gandhi in struggle of independence of India between 1920 and 1947. [20 Marks]

1920 और 1947 के बीच भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में महात्मा गांधी की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन करें। [20 अंक]

Candidates must not write on this margin

The arrival of Mahatma Gandhi from South Africa brought the Indian National Movement - new variables.

Judith Brown writes that before his arrival, national movement was "politics of studied limitation".

↳ Moderates - Extremists were divided after Surat Split (1907) and Congress was in total inactivity.

↳ In this contestable space, Gandhi took a contortist position and alienated neither, he combined goals of moderates (swaraj) with means of extremists (passive resistance).

- ↳ He didn't define swaraj, therefore anyone can interpret it and fit in his umbrella type leadership.
- ↳ His focus on non-violence removed fears of moderates.

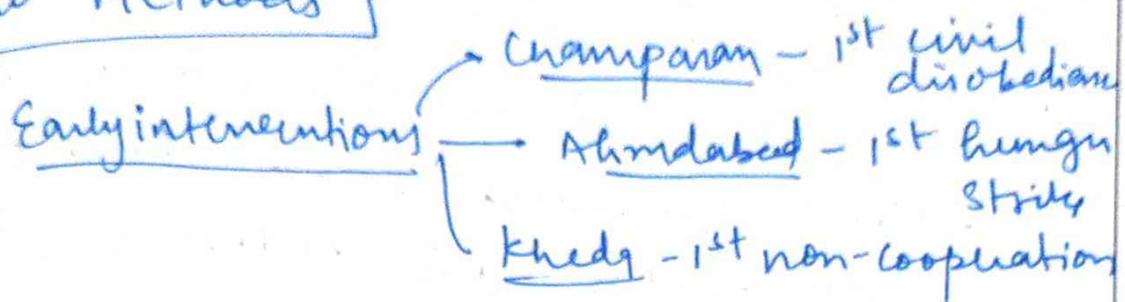
Ravinder Kumar writes his coming highlights shifting of movement from classes to masses.

- ↳ Earlier only educated elites led the movement. Congress called as "part-time politicians".
- ↳ Workers, peasants were alienated and so were the youth, women and muslims.

Sekhar Bandopadhyay writes his simple attire, use of colloquial Hindi, popular allegory of Ram Rajya

made him comprehensible to masses

New Methods



↳ successes in these non-violent struggle and focus on **Satyagraha** made him popular among masses and at same time didn't attract oppression from British.

↳ He fostered Hindu-Muslim unity for e.g. during Khilafat - Non-Cooperation Movement.

↳ Constructive work - started Sabarmati Ashram

- indigenous Ichadi, Charkha.
- trained people in Satyagraha

↳ **Strategy of struggle since struggle**

The civil Disobedience movement and

Quit India Movement ~~was~~ saw widespread participation of peasants, workers, women.

↳ He influenced revolutionaries like Alluri Sitarama Raju, Forest Satyagraha, INA soldiers.

Thus, as in his address, Subhas Bose referred to Gandhiji as 'Father of Nation' due to unparalleled influence and impact on India as 'a nation in making'.

Analyse the significance of Orientalist-Anglicist controversy in nineteenth century India. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.3 (c)

उन्नीसवीं सदी के भारत में ओरिएंटलिस्ट-एंग्लिस्टिस्ट विवाद के महत्त्व का विश्लेषण करें। [10 अंक]

Orientalist-Anglicist controversy revolved around the nature of western Education to be introduced in India after charter Act of 1813.

Orientalists

(V₃)

Anglicists

→ led by J.T. Princep

→ educating in Indian language, cultures, to rule India Indian way.

→ Focus on educating masses.

→ led by Macaulay

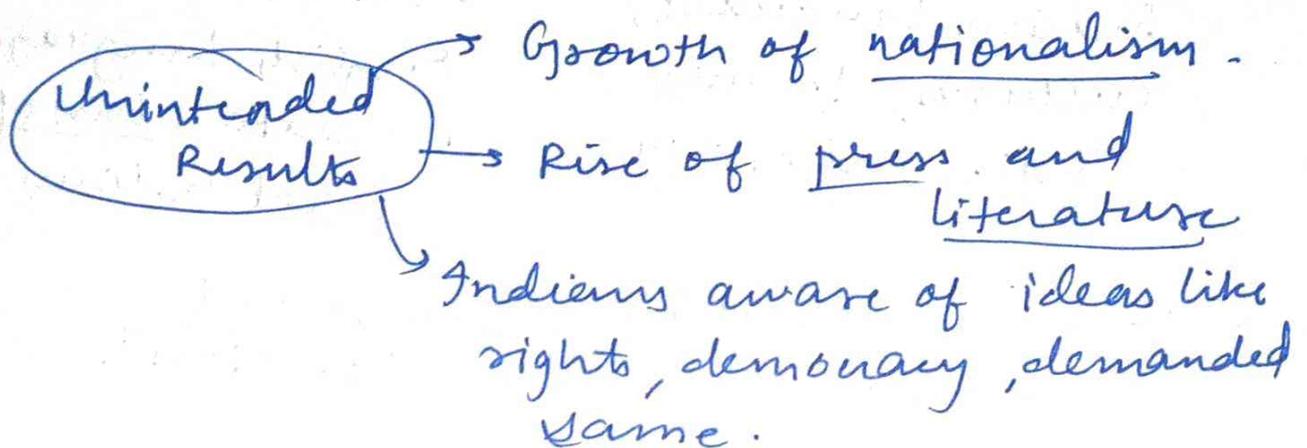
→ Favoured western Education in English language to create class of loyal Indians

→ "Downward filtration".

Debate finally shifted in favour of Anglicist. Macaulay's Minute in 1835 led to introduction of English Education.

[Gauri Viswanathan] writes in 'Marks of Conquest' that aim was to create a class of Indians, 'Indians by blood & colour' but 'European by taste, ideas' as said by Macaulay.

"Downward filtration" theory in which those who will get taught in western education will teach others at grassroots in vernaculars.



Thus, Orientalist - Anglicist controversy is significant as western education in India introduced to benefit British, became one of reasons of rise of nationalism.

SECTION B

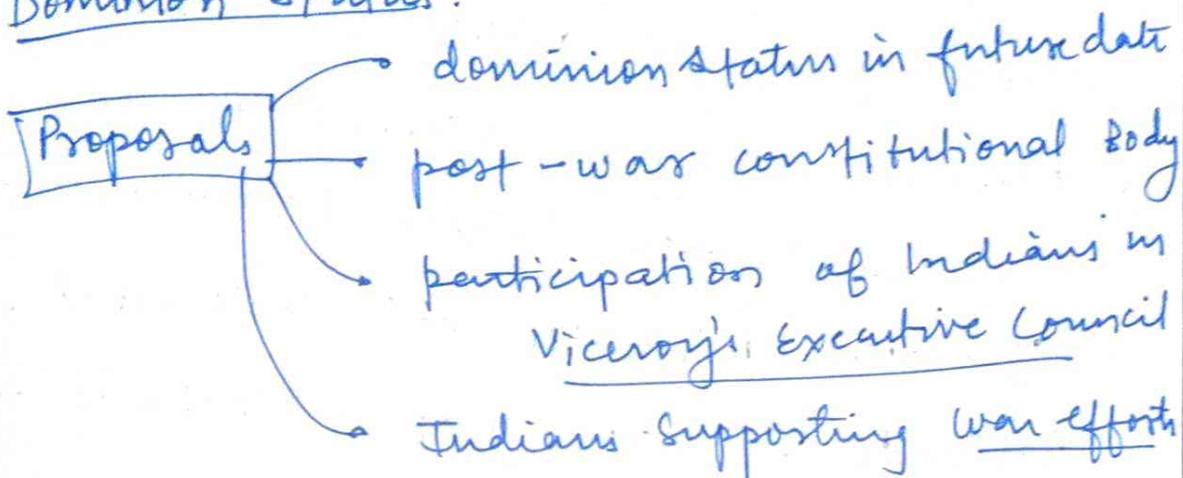
Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

Q.5
Q.5 (a) "The draft declaration of Cripps Mission was a conservative, reactionary and limited offer and finally the mission ended in failure." Comment. [10 Marks]

क्रिप्स मिशन की मसौदा घोषणा एक रूढ़िवादी, प्रतिक्रियावादी और सीमित प्रस्ताव थी और अंततः मिशन विफलता में समाप्त हो गया।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

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Cripps Mission came to India in 1942 during world war II and promised Dominion status.



Conservative, reactionary and limited offer

↳ INC had demanded 'purna swaraj' in 1929 Lahore session that was not fulfilled hence limited.

↳ Gandhi said Cripps mission is post-dated cheque drawn on washing bank.

↳ Pressures from war allies like America, forced Churchill to give some concessions, hence conservative.

Mission Ended in failure

- Congress rejected dominion status and provinces' right to secede.
 - Muslims League rejected as no demand from Lahore Resolution met
 - Churchill himself not interested.
- Attitude of Cripps was - 'Take it or leave it!'

However, Cripps Mission remains a milestone as it marks the British policy shifting to devolution and its failure led to last round of INC - Raj confrontation i.e. Quit India Mission -

Q.5 (b)

"The Regulating Act of 1773 was passed to remove the evils inherent in the Company's constitution but the system that it established was still imperfect." Explain. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"कंपनी के संविधान में निहित बुराईयों को दूर करने के लिए 1773 का रेग्युलेटिंग एक्ट पारित किया गया था लेकिन इसके द्वारा स्थापित प्रणाली अभी भी बुद्धिपूर्ण थी।" व्याख्या करना। [10 अंक]

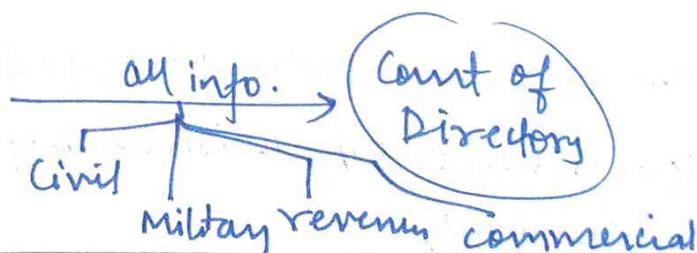
After reports of company's corruption and maladministration, select committee of Parliament formed in 1772 led to formulation of Regulating Act, 1773.

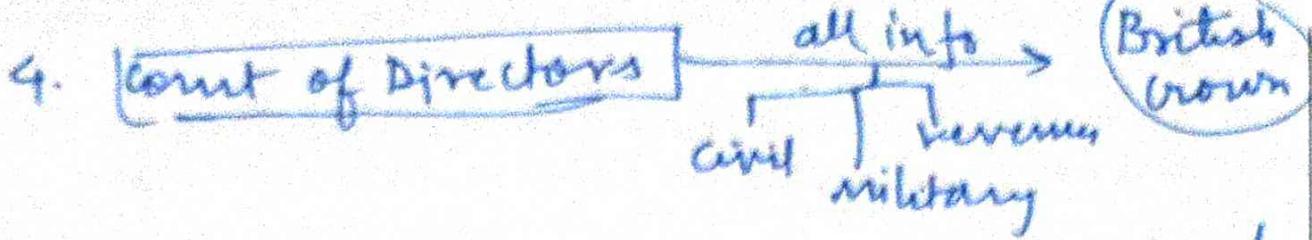
Passed to remove evils inherent in Company's Constitution -

1. It ~~placed~~ replaced Governor of Bengal as Governor General of Bengal, placed in Council of 4.
2. Governors of Bombay and Madras subordinated to him except in emergency situations.

3.

Governor General Bengal

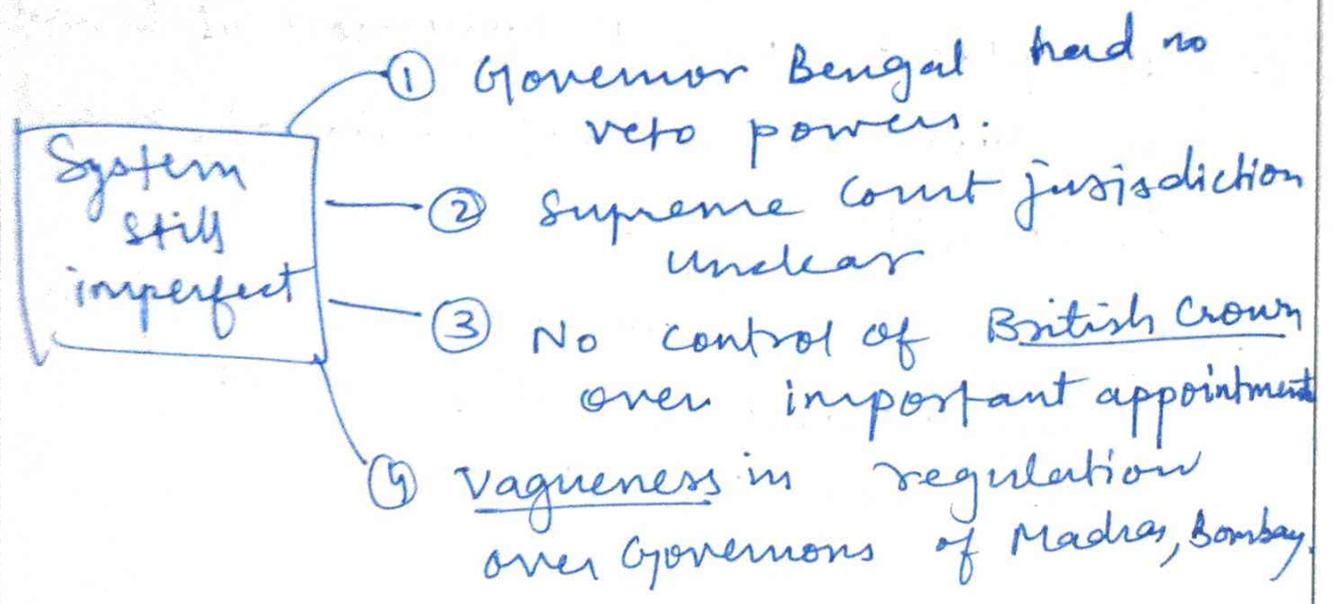




5. Supreme Court was to be established in Calcutta.

Thus Regulating Act 1773 defined relation between Court of Directors and EIC men in India

defined relation between Company administration and British Crown.



Few defects were plugged and a 'dual government' established by Pitt's India Act in 1784.

Q.5 (c)

"The rise of Communist Movement in India in the 1920s led to the radicalisation of the Trade Union Movement. Critically examine. [10 Marks]

1920 के दशक में भारत में कम्युनिस्ट आंदोलन के उदय के कारण ट्रेड यूनियन आंदोलन में कट्टरता आई। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

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In 1920, Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed under M.N. Roy at Tashkent.

Led to radicalization of Trade Union Movement: —

→ 1920 - All India Trade Union Congress found.

→ Trade Unions got associated with militant / violent ideology of CPI and leaders like S.A Dange, N. Ranga, etc

→ Three conspiracy trials — Peshawar
— Kanpur
— Meerut.

→ Wilderners Trade Union Movement under Communist influence attacked

both left and right in Congress and resorted to criticisms of Congress as pro-capitalist and pro-landlord.

CPI was banned in 1934.

→ In the movements led by Gandhi, Trade Unions, if participated led to violent strikes
 [e.g.] Sholapur during civil-disobedience

Critical Examination

Due to directions from Comintern and subsequent changes, workers got alienated from CPI and CPI failed to have in the end any major influence on Trade Union Movement.

Legacy of Trade Union Movement continued after independence pushing for factory reform, wages, working conditions.

Q.5 (d)

"Based on his discussion with Indian leaders, as well as his own perception, Lord Mountbatten soon came to the conclusion that partition was the only practicable and feasible solution." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"भारतीय नेताओं के साथ अपनी चर्चा और अपनी धारणा के आधार पर, लॉर्ड माउंटबेटन जल्द ही इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे कि विभाजन ही एकमात्र व्यावहारिक और व्यवहार्य समाधान था।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Lord Mountbatten was sent to India as Viceroy by Atlee to negotiate between Indian political leaders for peaceful Transfer of Power.

↳ He recommended pro-Balkanization plan

↳ This was because of failed negotiations over Cabinet Mission plan.

Congress → pushed for secular united India

Muslim League → Separate - nation Pakistan.

There seems to be no middle ground for Mountbatten.

He recommended ;

- Partition of Bengal and Punjab.
- freedom to Muslim majority provinces to join India or Pakistan.
- no choice to Hindu-majority provinces.
- Princely States - free to remain independent or join India or Pakistan.

3rd June Plan which was accepted by Congress and Muslim League thus led to Indian freedom as well as Partition.

Q.5 (e)

"In the initial stages, when Indian nationalism was immature, just sprouting, it found expression in many socio-religious reform movements." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

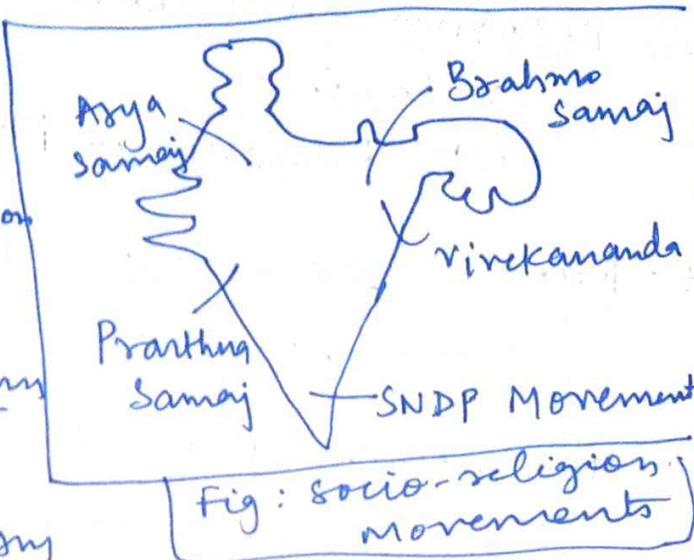
"प्रारंभिक चरणों में, जब भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद अपरिपक्व था, बस अंकुरित हो रहा था, इसे कई सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों में अभिव्यक्ति मिली।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

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In 19th century, various socio-religious reform movements sprang up - in period called as "Indian Renaissance".

They were result of :-

- 1) English Education when elites looked at social problems
- 2) reaction to British criticism of Indian culture
- 3) Rediscovery of glorious Hindu Past.



Bipan Chandra writes there were two Broad themes } Rationalism and Universalism.

They were of various types :-

1. Reforms from within - e.g. Prarthna Samaj, Brahma Samaj Campaign against idolatry, polytheism, Caste system.
2. Reforms from above - By laws - based on logic
 [e.g.] Rammohan Roy's role in Sati Abolition
3. Reforms for change - Rejection of existing structures [e.g.] by Derozians.
4. Revivalism: pride in everything Indian
 [e.g.] Arya Samaj and Dayanand Saraswati, Vivekananda.

Hence, Cultural Nationalism rose which prepared solid foundation for rise of Modern Nationalism in 19th century.

Q.6 (a)

Discuss the nature of peasant movements under the Kisan Sabhas during 1920-1940 with proper examples. [20 marks]

उचित उदाहरणों के साथ 1920-1940 के दौरान किसान सभाओं के तहत किसान आंदोलनों की प्रकृति पर चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

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Peasants were always an important component of anti-imperialist struggle as highlighted by subaltern historians.

During 1920s and 1940s, the Peasant movement became part of the national movement.

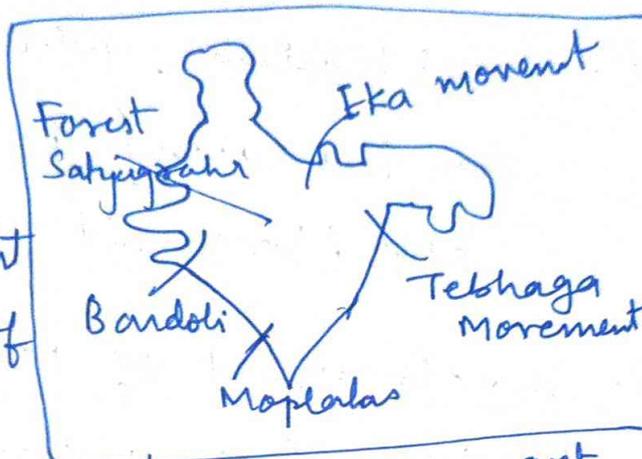


Fig: few peasant Movement

All India Kisan Sabha was formed after amalgamation of various provincial Kisan Sabhas in 1928 and President was Swami Sahajananand Saraswati.

Nature of Peasant Movements :-

1. Local Causes and Local initiatives.

Most of peasant has specific local grievances and didn't fight for national cause i.e. Swraj.

[e.g.] Bardoli Satyagraha against increased Revenue by 22%.

2. Local leaders : who mobilised peasants for the cause [e.g.] Madari Pasi in Eka Movement of Awadh Kisan Sabha.

3. Involvement of National Leaders
local leaders often called National leaders for support

[e.g.] Baba Ramchandra calling Nehru to Awadh.

4. Anti-Zamindars

Though some Kisan Sabha movements were against colonial rule, most of them were Anti-zamindars.

[e.g.] Telhaga Movement by Bengal Kisan Sabha in which peasants took $\frac{2}{3}$ rd produce to storerooms & asked zamindars to take $\frac{1}{3}$ rd.

5. Base of National Movement as Mobilization done by AIKS, CSP, Forward Bloc.

[e.g.] In Civil Disobedience (1930-34)

- forest Satyagraha
- no-chaukidari campaigns in zamindari areas
- no-revenue Campaigns in Ryotwari

6. Part of National Congress's Agenda

[e.g.] In Faizpur Session, Congress accepted Agrarian programme.

However, differences arose as Kisan Sabha Movement posed violent demands like Abolition of zamindari.

Congress then forbade its members to be part of kisan sabhas.

Nevertheless, Peasants movements led by Kisan Sabha brought the nationalist struggle for 'Swaraj' to the 'grassroots' and contributed immensely to Gandhi-led Indian National Movement.

6 (b)

What led to the deindustrialisation in India during British period? Also critically discuss its consequences. [20 marks]

ब्रिटिश काल के दौरान भारत में विऔद्योगीकरण का कारण क्या था? इसके परिणामों पर भी आलोचनात्मक चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

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The major nationalist complaint against British rule was destruction of India's traditional handicraft industries, i.e. deindustrialization.

Factors leading to Deindustrialization

1.) "Colonial economy"

India after Industrial Revolution became mere supplier of raw material and markets for finished goods.

2.) Tariffs - discriminatory.

There were no tariffs on British goods entering India while the Indian goods attracted huge tariff and non-tariff barriers.

3. Mercantilist policies

focussing on monopolistic trade, favourable balance of trade, accumulation of capital.

4. Drain of wealth.

Bipan Chandra writes about 9% of India's national income drained through various pipelines.

Dadabhai Naoroji said what was being drained was 'potential surplus' which if invested would have brought industrialization.

However Imperialist historians deny these claims.

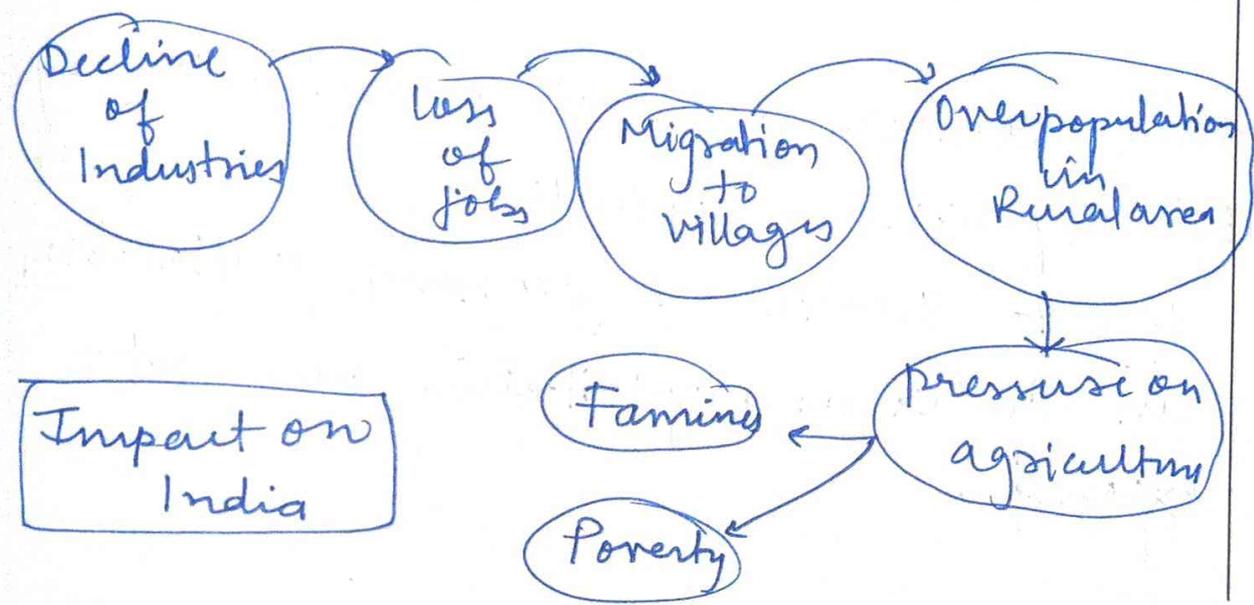
They say British rule led to India becoming modern capitalist economy and there was introduction of railways, canals, telegraph, etc.

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Morris D Morris highlighted that growth of population led to increased demand in India which was satisfied by British goods not necessarily at expense of Indian Industries.

Aniya Kumar Bagchi through statistical analysis by Buchanan survey and Census highlights decline in population depended on secondary activities from 18-1/2 in 1890s to 8-1/2 in 1901 in Gangetic Bihar.

Consequences of Deindustrialization



- There was ruination of handicraft sectors and cities like Musshidabad, Dacca, etc
- India became a net importer from net exporter.
- Dadabhai Naoroji linked it to poverty while RC Dutt to famines
- Irfan Habib says that at the expense of Indian deindustrialization, there was industrialization of England.

Thus, common economic exploitation by British policies in agriculture, industry, etc led to growth of Economic Nationalism in India as exploitative rule got exposed.

Q.6 (c)

Critically examine the features of Foreign Policy of Jawaharlal Nehru. [10 marks]

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जवाहरलाल नेहरू की विदेश नीति की विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Independent India's first Prime Minister had to face critical challenge of carrying out Foreign policy amidst bi-polar world during cold war.

Features of Nehru's foreign policy

1. Anti-Colonialism - as India itself got liberation. Therefore, support extended to African struggles for decolonization.
2. Promotion of world peace - (e.g.) Article 51 of DPSP
3. Anti-Racialism - also became one of the dominant pillars with Asia-Asian Solidarity.
4. Non-Alignment - not siding with any of two super powers.

[e.g.] Nehru founded along with others, Non-Alignment Movement.

5. Peaceful Coexistence - [e.g.] in Panchsheel Agreement with China.

Critical Examination

1. Policy of non-alignment referred as Nehru's idealism.
2. Failure with respect to China as faced Chinese Aggression in 1962 despite slogan 'Hindi-chini Bhai Bhai'.
3. Blind trust in UNO led to Kashmir issue unresolved and still pending.
4. Focus was on peace but fought 3 wars :- Indo-Pak in 1948, 1965 & Indo-China - 1962.
5. Alienation from progressive ideas and investments from west.

Thus, Nehru chose to carefully navigate amidst chaotic world order and got some successes and some failures.