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Start Time: 2:10 p.m End Time: 3:45 p.m

ANSWER SHEET

(SECTIONAL TEST VI- MODERN INDIA)

उत्तर पुस्तिका (अनुभागीय परीक्षा VI- आधुनिक भारत)

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Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 130

समय: 90 मिनट

अधिकतम अंक: 130

There are FOUR questions in this paper.

इस प्रश्नपत्र में 4 प्रश्न हैं।

Candidate has to attempt THREE questions in all.

उम्मीदवार को सभी में 3 प्रश्नों का प्रयास करना होगा।

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

प्रश्न सं 1 अनिवार्य है और शेष में से कम से कम 2 का प्रयास किया जाना है।

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

किसी प्रश्न / भाग के अंकों की संख्या उसके विरुद्ध इंगित की गई है।

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ भी निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

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.

प्रश्नों के प्रयासों को क्रमबद्ध रूप से गिना जाएगा।

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Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1
Q.1(a)

Answer the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 3 = 30$ निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में उत्तर दें: $10 \times 3 = 30$

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"The emergence of the Congress in 1885 the culmination of a process of political awakening that had its beginning in the 1870s." Comment. [10 Marks]

"1885 में कांग्रेस का उदय राजनीतिक जागृति की प्रक्रिया की परिणति थी जिसकी शुरुआत 1870 के दशक में हुई थी।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

The congress emerged as INC in 1885 under A.O. Hume and Lord Dufferin as a process of political awakening that had its beginning in the 1870's.

Events taken place during 1870's :-

(1) Rise of regional organisations :-

(a) Indian Association by SurenDRanath Bannerjee.

(b) East India Association - Dadabhai Naoroji.

(2) Rise of political awakening :- through various revolt post 1857 revolt.

(a) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.

(b) Indian Association supported Pabna movement.

(3) Role of Early moderates :- R.C. Dutt

book - Planned economy for India exposed drain of wealth.

(4) Role of media :- Hindu by Subramaniam Iyer. exposed the british raj.

Yet, the rise of political awakening had its beginnings earlier during,

(1) 1857 revolt :- 1st war of Independence as noted by V.D. Savarkar to oust the british rule.

(2) Role of peasants :- the peasants actively participated in revolts like Indigo revolt.

(3) Home - Rule movement :- Annie Besant and B.G. Tilak called for self-governance.

(4) Socio-Religious Reform movement :- Against the supremacy of British. The INC acted as an All Indian organisation to unite the people in the path towards independence following Gandhian approach.

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Q.1 (b)

"If abdication of British responsibility at the time of transfer of power was callous, the speed with which it was done made it worse." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

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"यदि सत्ता हस्तांतरण के समय ब्रिटिश जिम्मेदारी से बचना संवेदनाहीन था, तो जिस गति से यह किया गया उसने इसे और भी बदतर बना दिया।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Following the cabinet mission headed by Pethick Lawrence in the transfer of power to Indian dominion, both the process and speed made it worse.

The time of transfer of power was Callous:-

- (1) No more crown's responsibility:- The Indian Independence act washed away british responsibility in smooth transfer.
- (2) Partition of India:- The creation of 2 dominions following the direct action day in August 16, 1946.

The speed with which it was done made it worse :-

- (1) British Parliament's statement:- From initially in June 1948 sped upto August 15, 1947.

(2) Limited time for ^{Sir Cyril} Lord Radcliffe :-
6 weeks was given to decide partition & quick return to the Britain.

(3) Outdate census :- Used for creating dominions { India
 Pakistan

Yet, It was the demand of the hour :-

(a) Communal violence :- 1,80,000 died in Gwamukteshwar Station.

(b) The rigidity of muslim league :-

After rejection of creation of Pakistan in Cabinet mission.

(c) Decolonisation & rise of nationalism in Asia and Africa. Formation of Commonwealth Nations.

Though the speed of transfer made it worse, the remedy to create a peaceful yet developing country shaped the course of action from 1947 onwards.

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Q.1 (c)

Write a brief note on Bhagat Singh and his concept of revolution. [10 Marks]

भगत सिंह और उनकी क्रांति की अवधारणा पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें। [10 अंक]

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Bhagat Singh, a revolutionist wanted to attain independence, so adopted various measures during his lifetime.

(1) A revolutionist:- rejected the appeasing policy of the moderates

↓ ↓ ↓
 prayer petition Protest.

(2) A nationalist :- wanted to attain Purna Swaraj and just swaraj.

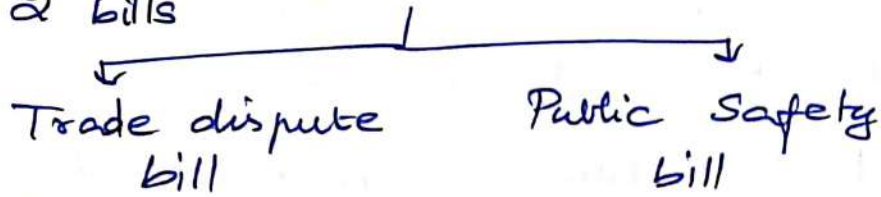
(3) Individualist:- Instead of mass movements, he promoted individual attack on the British.

Eg:- Killing of Saunders, for the death of Lala Lajpat Roy during anti-simon protest.

His concept of Revolution :-

(1) Use of arms :- Threw bomb into

The CLA for the withdrawal of
2 bills



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(2) Trained & formed organisation :-

Under the HSRA in 1928, he mobilised troops → Sukhdev, Rajguru.

(3) Nationalistic ideals :- Ready to sacrifice his life.

(4) Exposed British Raj :- He questioned the Simon Commission and its rejection for Swaraj.

(5) Past - Independence :- He was honoured with a commemorative stamp under the Indian union.

His sacrifice and valour brought freedom struggle inside the council and made the people politically aware, this was continued by Gandhi's Ahimsa principle later.

Q.2 (a)

Analyse in detail the role of women in India National Movement with examples. [20 Marks]

भारत के राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में महिलाओं की भूमिका का उदाहरण सहित विस्तार से विश्लेषण करें। [20 अंक]

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The Indian National Movement garnered support from all walks of life during 1857 till 1947.

Women participated in large numbers post swadeshi movement in 1905.

Role of women in India National Movement :-

(1) Leadership qualities :- Sarojini Naidu's leadership in salt satyagraha after the arrest of Gandhi on his way to Darasana Salt factory.

(2) Revolutionary activities :-

(a) Pritilata and Kalpana dutta during chittagong army raid.

(b) Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha mehta used underground channels during Quit India movement.

- (3) Wide representation :- During the Swadeshi movement in 1905, 1st time women left their homes to participate in National movement.
- (4) Mobilised mass :- Rani Gaidolieu raised awareness about the British raj in North eastern states.
- (5) Inspirational work :- The death of Valiammai in South Africa acted as a lucrative to movement.
- (6) Presided session :- Kadambini Ganguli's presidency in Congress established gender equality.
- (7) Women-led movement :- The arrest of leaders past Gowalia tank resolution on 8-8-1942, women's led the Quit India movement.

(8) Role of children's :- Indira Gandhi as a kid started Balak Sena to organise communication among national leaders.

(9) Financial Support :- women gave away their jewels, savings to support fair Indian trials against bhagat singh.

Yet, it was not without challenges -

(1) Resistance of Gandhi :- Gandhi initially resisted women's participation in salt satyagraha.

(2) Atrocities against women :- Annie besant noted the atrocities committed against women during Madra revolt (Khilafat issue).

(3) Limited participation :- upper class women had access to

political post which was denied to lower caste.

→ Muslim, women were also given reservations in 1919 & 1935

Government of India Act
↳ Divide & Rule policy

(4) Societal restrictions :- restricted

their participation in revolutionary activities.

(5) Personal Grievances :- Most joined movements to express personal loss because of British policies.

Yet, Gandhi's policy of Struggle, -truce- struggle, Ahimsa and the support of leaders like Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu acted as impetus for the participation of women in the Indian freedom struggle.

2.2 (b)

Why is the Quit India Movement described as a "Spontaneous Revolution"? Did it hasten the path to Indian independence? [20 Marks]

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भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन को "स्वतःस्फूर्त क्रांति" के रूप में क्यों वर्णित किया गया है? क्या इससे भारतीय स्वतंत्रता की राह तेज़ हो गई? [20 अंक]

Following the resolution of Gowalia tank in Mumbai in (QIM) 8.8.1942, the Quit India movement started with mass participation.

Spontaneous Revolution :-

(1) Fear of Japanese:- World war-II, and Japan's arrival to India made Gandhi start QIM.

(2) Failure of Cripps's mission:- Addressing this as a post-dated cheque, Gandhi and Nehru both wanted a new QIM.

(3) Exhausted Indians:- Being in struggle - truce - struggle for long time, people needed a new and quick method to

achieve independence.

(4) British war efforts :- Rejection of Independence.

(a) Provision of dominion status,

(b) Use of Indian troops in foreign land.

(c) Prisoners of war and famine during 1942.

[Yet] it is an accumulation of previous grievances and organised movement.

(a) Gandhi combined Non-cooperation movement, civil disobedience movement along with QIM. ↳ (CDM)

(b) Past grievances of August offer were addressed.

It did hasten the path of Indian Independence :-

(1) A mass movement :- Following

the dull phase of LDM in 1930's,
QIM mobilised large troops.

(2) revolt during the crown's rule :-

The company rule came to an end to prevent 1857 like revolt, yet it occurred.

(3) Wavell plan :- was setup to

discuss about constituent assembly and induction of Indians in Viceroy's executive council.

(4) Ripples in RIN mutiny :- Questioned

the excesses used by British during QIM - in HMS Darachi.

Though, it had setbacks :-

(1) Vident movement :- revolutionary

activities, everyday was like chauri chaura incident.

Ⓜ Usha mehta used underground radio stations.

(2) Arrest of the leaders :- QIM

was largely a leaderless movement

(3) Against Gandhi's ahimsa
concept.

(4) failure of wavel plan :- Though
QIM helped in establishment
of wavel plan yet no consensus
was reached because of Muslim
league.

(5) Large scale death :- killing,
looting and dacoity occurred.

With the RIN mutiny, as
a final nail in the british
coffins and cabinet mission,
The QIM acted as a means
to achieve Indian independence
in 1947.

Q.2 (c)

"Critically analyze Gandhiji's quest for "an effective formula" when he initiated the Civil Disobedience Movement. [10 Marks]

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सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन की शुरुआत करते समय गांधीजी की "प्रभावी सूत्र" की खोज का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। [10 अंक]

Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) as a quest to find the "an effective formula" in 1930's.

Quest for an effective formula :-

(1) Failure of NCM (Nonco-operation movement) :- following chauri-chaura incident in Feb 5, 1922.

(2) New approach :- People were exhausted because of long struggle.

(3) No changes/swarajists struggle - the bengal tenancy issue and the non-responsive swarajists.

(4) A last yet quick movement :- To promote & achieve swaraj

within 1 year.

(5) Non-violence (Ahimsa) following the Chauri-Chaura incident.

Yet, it had significant challenges :-

(1) Arrest of leaders :- Gandhi's arrest during salt Satyagraha created mass revolts
↳ violence -

(2) Round Table Conference :- The CDM lost its significance because of "Communal Pact".

(3) World War - II :- The CDM came to an end and the world was called for fresh actions.

With the resigning of Congress H.P's in 1939 and subsequent Quit India Movement accelerated Independence efforts -

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Q.3 (a)

Analyse the various causes which were responsible for the partition of India. [20 Marks]

उन विभिन्न कारणों का विश्लेषण करें जो भारत के विभाजन के लिए जिम्मेदार थे। [20 अंक]

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With the appointment of Lord Mount Batten and the Radcliffe Commission accelerated the cause for the partition of India.

Various causes for India's partition :-

(1) British policies :- The divide and rule policy / carrot & stick policy followed by the British post-1857 revolt.

(a) Princely States :- Maintained neutrality under British and demanded to join with Pakistan post 1947.

Eg Wajid ali shah - Hyderabad.

(2) Political causes :-

(a) Muslim League rejected any proposal by INC.

Vallabhai Patel :- "It is better to create a single Pakistan rather than to create more later."

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(3) Communalism :-

(a) Communal politics :- Muslim League by Aga Khan - in 1906.

(b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was against INC and supported British.

(c) Failure of Wavell plan :- as no consensus can be reached because of M. A. Jinnah.

(d) Two Nation Theory in 1940.

(e) Direct Action Day on August 16, 1946 led to mass killings and Nehru's statement, "It is better to have small yet strong India rather than

big and weak India."

(4) Gandhi's statement :-

"Muslims have right to decide their own fate."

(5) Mount batten plan :- with

Simple majority, two dominions were formed and J.B. Kripalani accepted the partition.

Impacts of the partition :-

(1) Migration and refugee crisis :-

Huge migration and refugees arrived at India then who left and settled at Mumbai and delhi.

(2) Mass Killings :- Gurnukteshwar

trains carried 1,80,000 bodies following the direct action day.

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- (3) Interim relief :- Gandhi carried out fastings to stop violence and did not participate in Independence day celebration.
- (4) Nehru-Liaquat Agreement :- to protect the minorities within both the sides.
- (5) Border issues :- The flaws in the Radcliffe commission led to 1948 and 1965 war.
- (6) 1967 war :- Again refugee crisis occurred.
- With partition came refugee and resource crunch, yet within 1960's, most of the issues were solved and with the Five Year's plan and diplomatic skills, India was on development path.

Q.3 (b)

Outlining the difference of opinion with Mahatma Gandhi on several issues, evaluate the contribution of P. Jawaharlal Nehru after independence in the making of Modern India. [20 Marks]

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कई मुद्दों पर महात्मा गांधी के साथ मतभेद को रेखांकित करते हुए आधुनिक भारत के निर्माण में स्वतंत्रता के बाद पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू के योगदान का मूल्यांकन करें। [20 अंक]

Both Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru were freedom fighters who shaped the path towards independence and they continued to do so post 1947.

Similarities between them

- Both were from Congress (INC).
- Followed Ahimsa and Gandhian principles.
- National leaders.
- Educated and wanted to politically educate the people.

Yet, they had differences in the making of Modern India post 1947

Gandhi	Nehru.
(i) Wanted local self-governance	(i) wanted central governance.

Ram Rajya .

(2) Believed in cottage industries & established AIVIA .

(3) wanted moral changes .

(4) wanted to promote Indian Education
 ↓
"Nai Talim"

(5) criticised power usage in foreign affairs .

Federal Structure

(2) Believed in industrialisation & established heavy industries .

(3) wanted constitutional reforms ,

(4) wanted to promote western Education ,
 ↓
IIT - Kharagpur .

(5) Promoted NAM and tried establishing ties

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Contribution of Nehru in the making of modern India :-

(1) Scientific Knowledge :- Held

the portfolio of science department & CSIR.

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(2) Educational reforms :- Tried modernisation in lines with MIT in USA.

(3) Infrastructural development :-

(a) "Dams are the modern temples", built Hirakud and Bhakra-Nangal dams.

(b) established fertilizer plants in Gorakhpur.

(c) Agricultural college in Punjab.

(4) Foreign relations :- As an architect of India's foreign affairs, he started NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) in Bandung conference & Panchasheel.

(5) Space technology :- 1962, ISRO

was setup under department of space. (earlier under dept. of Atomic energy) 1

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(6) Atomic Energy:- For peaceful usage rather than for war.

Yet, he faced many challenges in his post 1947 leadership:-

(1) 1948 war with Pakistan, 1962 war, War with China and all Diplomatic ties with China came to an end.

(2) Poor military reforms.

(3) Famine's during 1966 - Lal Bahadur Shastri period.

(4) No-confidence period against him.

Nevertheless, His contribution laid the foundation, which was followed till now.

Q.3 (c)

While presenting the Indian Councils Bill of 1861, the British believed that "a despotism controlled from home" was the only appropriate form of governance for India. Discuss. [10 Marks]

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1861 के भारतीय परिषद विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करते समय, अंग्रेजों का मानना था कि "घर से नियंत्रित निरंकुश शासन" भारत के लिए शासन का एकमात्र उपयुक्त रूप था। चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

The 1857 revolt made the British pass 1858 Act yet this act made changes only in Britain and subsequently 1861 Indian council bill was passed.

A despotism controlled from home :-

(1) Secretary of state :- was created in 1858 Act and gained control in 1861 Act.

(2) Parliamentary supervision :- Not to commit the same mistake as the company did. → cause of 1857 revolt.

(3) No more 1857 revolt :- Not to aggravate and suppress the population.

(4) Crown rule:- Kept Higher posts closer to the British.

Yet, there are significant outcomes:-

(1) Changes in India:- Governor General of India to carry out duties after consultations with Council.

(2) Prinsep's Committee, Chamber of Princes was setup to improve the conditions of the princely states.

(3) Rise of Nationalism:- INC to prevent another 1857 like revolt.

These helped in not only the British supervising India but India to use British to give nationalism as used by INC.

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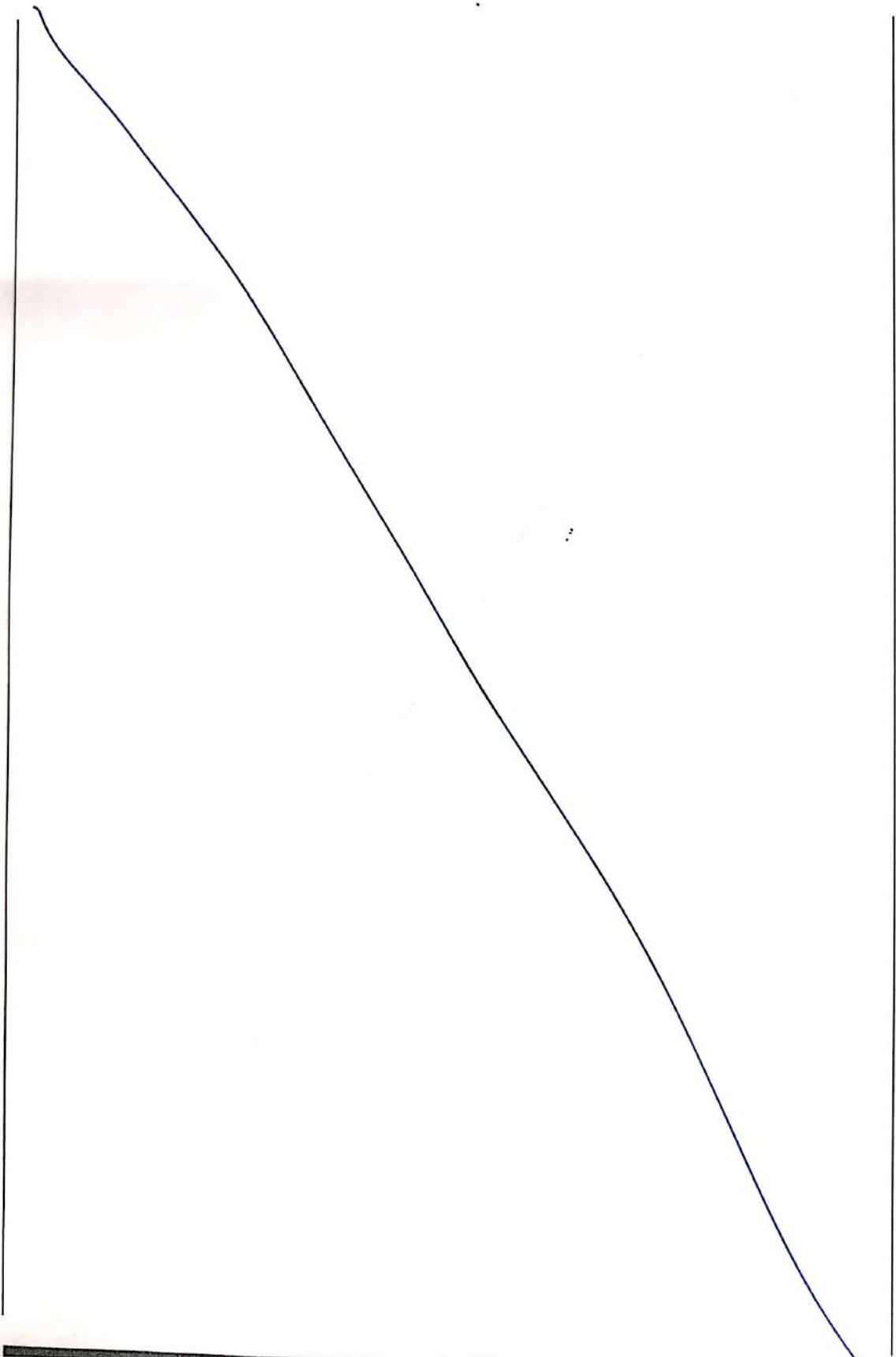
Q.4 (a)

Explain the origins of the Ghadar Movement and evaluate its influence on revolutionary activities in India. [20 Marks]

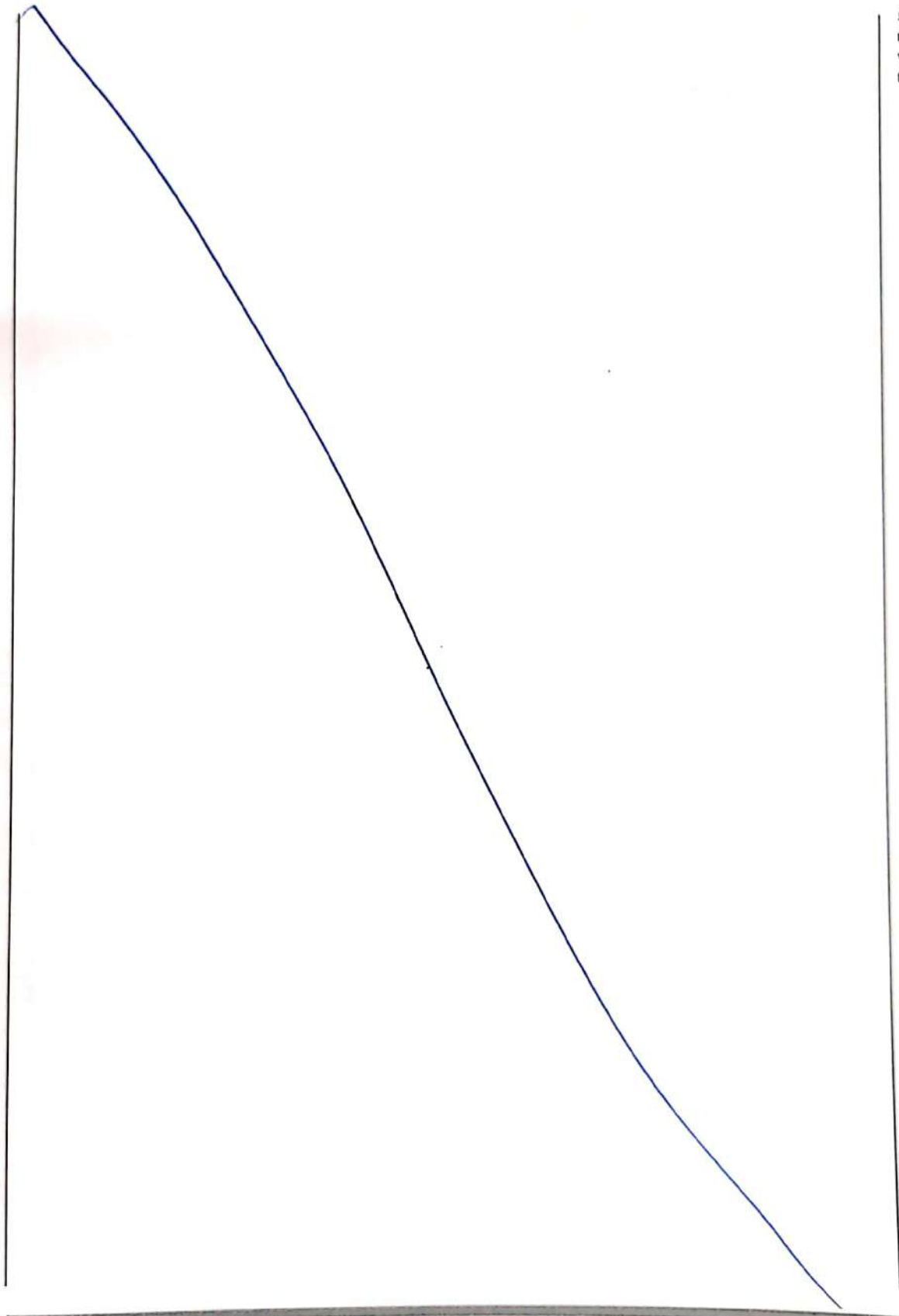
गदर आंदोलन की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या करें और भारत में क्रांतिकारी गतिविधियों पर इसके प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करें। [20 अंक]

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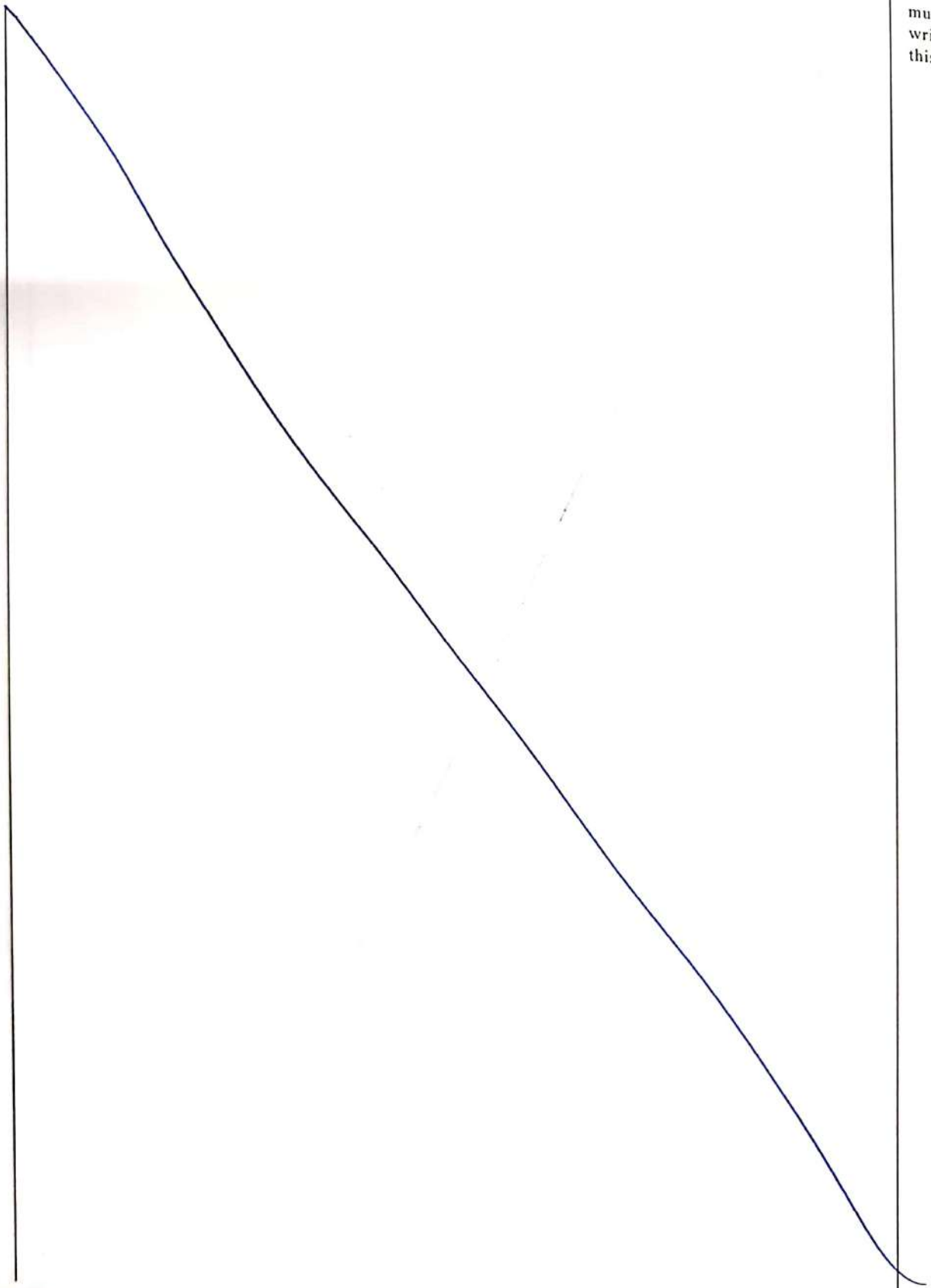
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Q.4 (b) Discuss the pattern of constitution changes from the Morely Minto Reform of 1909 to the Government of India Act 1935. [20 Marks]

1909 के मोरेली मिंग्टो सुधार से लेकर भारत सरकार अधिनियम 1935 तक संविधान में बदलाव के पैटर्न पर चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

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Q.4 (c)

What do you know about Subhas Chandra Bose's contribution to India's Freedom Movement? [10 Marks]

भारत के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में सुभाष चंद्र बोस के योगदान के बारे में आप क्या जानते हैं? [10 अंक]

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