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NAME	Mobile No.	Email ID

Start Time: 1 pm

End Time: 2 : 30 pm

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: $10 \times 3 = 30$

"Emergence of a powerful left-wing group in India in the late 1920s and 1930s radicalized the national movement." Critically Examine. [10 marks]

"1920 और 1930 के दशक के अंत में भारत में एक शक्तिशाली वामपंथी समूह के उदय ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को कट्टरपंथी बना दिया।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

The rise of left wing group in 1920s and 1930s reflect the influence of communist ideology, voice of labours and peasants and renewed emphasis on socialist ideology.

Radicalization of National Movement

- ① Rise of leftist trend within Congress
 - 1.1 New leaders like S. Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru
 - 1.2 inspiration from bolshevik revolution and New economic program of Lenin.
 - 1.3 Swaj resolution for swaraj passed in 1927 reflected leftist influence.
 - 1.4 Poona swaraj declaration in 1929 at Lahore.
 - 1.5 Karadi program (1931) of fundamental rights and socio-economic policies.
 - Demand for peasant agrarian reforms.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- 1.6 Congress Socialist party (1934) under Swami Sahajram and Ushar Jagnik.
- 1.7. Faizpur session of congress and Kisan manifesto for 1937 elections
- 1.8. Civil disobedience movement → role of peasants, tribals, workers in protest like Dhansu salt.

- ② Communist party (1925) under MN Roy
- 2.1 Its policies were directed by communist international ideology.
- 2.2 Kanpur - Bolshevik conspiracy and public service bill protest.

- ③ Rise of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) under Bhagat Singh, Brad.

- use of ~~the~~ mass based movement.

But at the same time, the nationalist movement did not become extreme revolutionary and was directed and controlled by leadership.

Q.1 (b)

'Though in a limited scope, Scientists of India pursued original scientific research in colonial period. Critically examine. [10 Marks]

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'हालांकि एक सीमित दायरे में रहते हुए, भारत के वैज्ञानिकों ने औपनिवेशिक काल में मौलिक वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान किया।' आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Due to limited support by colonial government, the scientists on their own basis contributed in scientific research and were guided by Swadeshi movement, ideas of Atma Shakti.

Contribution of Indian scientists

- ① PC Ray in research on plant physiology and established Bengal chemicals factory,
- ② JC Bose contribution in Bose-Einstein equation and particle physics.
- ③ SN Bose contributed in research related to physics.
- ④ Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis role in establishing statistical institute.

⑤ Ramanujan contributed in
mathematics number theory.

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Q.1 (c)

"Many of us who worked for the Congress programme lived in a kind of intoxication during the year 1921. We were full of excitement and optimism.... We had a sense of freedom and a pride in that freedom." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

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"कांग्रेस कार्यक्रम के लिए काम करने वाले हममें से कई लोग वर्ष 1921 के दौरान एक प्रकार के नशे में रहते थे। हम उत्साह और आशावाद से भरे हुए थे.... हमें स्वतंत्रता की भावना थी और उस स्वतंत्रता पर गर्व था।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

This statement reflects the mood of nationalist leaders and people during Non-cooperation movement and new methods of struggle unleashed by Mahatma Gandhi.

Congress programme during 1921

- ① Gandhi launched the programme against three wrongs of → Punjab wrongs, Khilafat wrongs and Swaraj.
- ② Gandhi gave the statement that if we will get swaraj within one year.
- ③ The long passivity of national struggle gained energy, vigor because of faith in new leaders and his methods.

④ Hindu-Muslim unity due to Khilafat issue provided a joint front. Leaders like Ali brothers and Nehru, patel worked together.

⑤ There was great participation by masses not seen previously. The participation of youth, students, women, professionals and peasants gave it popular character.

Limitation of 1921 movement

① The sudden withdrawal of non-cooperation movement by Gandhiji caused widespread disillusionment and leaders were astounded.

② Bose said that it was a national calamity to stop the movement at this point.

③ The youth got discouraged and resorted to party activities.

Q.2 (a)

"In the divided and contestable space of Indian politics, Gandhiji could claim for himself a centrist position because he alienated neither and tactically combined the goal of the moderates with the means of the extremists." Discuss. [20 Marks]

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"भारतीय राजनीति के विभाजित और विवादास्पद स्थान में, गांधीजी अपने लिए एक मध्यमार्गी स्थिति का दावा कर सकते थे क्योंकि उन्होंने न तो नरमपंथियों को अलग-थलग किया और न ही गरमपंथियों को और सामरिक रूप से नरमपंथियों के लक्ष्य को गरमपंथियों के साधनों के साथ जोड़ दिया।" चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

When Gandhiji reached India in 1915, Indian political scene was full of divides on moderate-extremist lines, methods of struggle, Hindu-Muslim communal issues.

Gandhian Ideology

- ① The experiments in South Africa gave him confidence about methods of satyagrah based on non-violence non-cooperation and civil disobedience against unjust laws.
- ② Gandhiji method was based on compromise and not confrontation. In Ahmedabad mill strike, he agreed for the offer given by mill owners.

③ Gandhiji did not believe in violent revolutionary change but gradual progressive reforms. He adopted the goal of swaraj as given by moderates of dominion status and not of complete independence until 1929.

④ Gandhiji adopted the tactics of extremists like extra-constitutional struggles of passive resistance, mass movement. So, extremists believed and trusted Gandhiji.

Contestable space

① During, Khilafat-NCM phase, Gandhiji used religion to unite both Hindus and Muslims.

② He clarified the goals of 'swaraj', Punjab wrongs and Khilafat issue. But when movement got violent, in Chauri Chaura, he stopped the movement.

③ Post- non-cooperation movement, the issue of No-changers vs pro-changers rose again. He advocated for both the methods and allowed council entry. This avoided the split as earlier seen in swaraj split.

④ During adoption of Nehru Report, young ~~radical~~ nationalists like Nehru, Bose demanded the adoption of Poona Swaraj, Gandhi advocated for waiting for 1 year and give british ~~with~~ rule time. and later swaraj adopted in 1929.

⑤ During civil disobedience movement, the mass participation, 11 point agenda reflected the socialist goals also.

⑥ Gandhi was in a stage militant mood in Quit India movement and even said that 'choose your own part of struggle'.

Grandhiji, acted as a bridge between the moderates and extremists and gave a united front for national struggle.

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Q.2 (b)

Examine the growth of Revolutionary movement after the withdrawal of non cooperation movement. What differences do you find in their ideology and programmes with the first phase of Revolutionary movement? [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

असहयोग आंदोलन की वापसी के बाद क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन के विकास का परीक्षण करें। क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन के प्रथम चरण से उनकी विचारधारा और कार्यक्रमों में आप क्या अंतर पाते हैं? [20 अंक]

Non-cooperation movement was withdrawn after Chauri-Chaura incident and it led to growth of Revolutionary activities by disillusioned youth who believed in use of force.

Growth of Revolutionary movement

- ① Hindustan Republican Association was formed by Bismil, Chandra shekhar Azad. They were believers in use of force, violence to put the ~~the~~ British rule in backfoot.
- ② Kakori train robbery was organised and later most of leaders were either arrested, hanged or exiled.
- ③ In 1928, (HSRA) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was formed by Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Azad.

- ④ MSPA believed in role of masses and not in individual heroic acts.
- ⑤ They believed in socio-economic change and upliftment without which political change will not bring any results.
- ⑥ Death of Lajpat Rai during Anti-Simon protest led to assassination of Saunders.
They believed that "Death of a mass leader by ordinary policeman is an insult to nation".
- ⑦ Rise of Revolutionary in Bengal
→ Suryasen in Chittagong organised Chittagong Armoury ~~Armed~~ Robbery and parallel government was setup.
→ ↑ involved role of women leaders like Pritilata Waddatta

→ Bina Das were involved in shooting governor during convocation ceremony.

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Difference in ideology & program

Phase-1 1905-1915	Phase-2 1920s onwards
<p>① Ideological inspiration from nationalist leaders like Swami Vivekanand, Dayanand</p> <p>② Individual acts of heroic action and assassination of unpopular officials.</p> <p>③ Believed first to attain independence and then socio-economic reforms.</p>	<p>① Inspiration from Russian revolutionaries, communist and socialist ideas of Marx.</p> <p>② Mass action based on armed struggle.</p> <p>③ Believed in socialist agenda as core program.</p>

Similarities between early and later revolutionaries

- ① Both also operated from outside India
 eg. Ghadr movement and Bose
 Azad Hind Fauz.
- ② Both believed in use of violence and force.

Whatever the limitations, the role played by revolutionaries in Indian national struggle is inspiring the present generation.

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Q.2(c) / Wh

Q.2 (c)

What is the changing nature of Dalit assertion in India in the 20th century? Discuss with examples. [10 Marks]

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20वीं सदी में भारत में दलित दावे की बदलती प्रकृति क्या है? उदाहरण सहित चर्चा करें. [10 अंक]

Dalit movements post-independence reflected the various methods and programs.

Changing Nature

① Political mobilisation

The political mobilisation by Kanhiram in 1950s and formation of Bahujya samaj party

② Dalit Panthers

Aggressive ideology movement to reassert their rights of Dalits and
the
socio-economic reforms.

③ Bhim Army → militant way
of expressing.

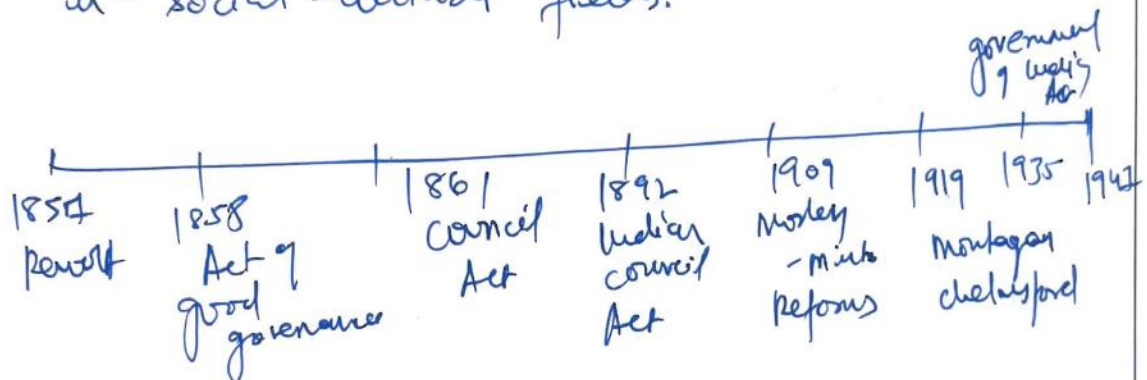
Q.4 (a)

What were the major constitutional developments after 1858 in India and how did it impact on society and polity? [20 Marks]

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भारत में 1858 के बाद प्रमुख संवैधानिक विकास क्या थे और इसका समाज और राजनीति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा? [20 अंक]

After Revolt of 1857, British took direct control of Indian empire by passing the Act of good governance of India (1858) and drastic change in policy guided by white racist approach and non-interference in social-cultural fields.



1858 to 1892

Council Act 1861

- ① integration of Indians as representatives in legislative assemblies.
- ② It led to representation by conservative sections like landlords and Rajyas.

Police Act 1861 → Reforms Indian police machinery.

Military Reforms.

- ① More division on the basis of vertical and non vertical races
 - ② Regiments on caste and regional lines.
 - ③ Lack of muslim participation as they considered as prime role in 1857 revolt.
- Codification of laws - IPC, CrPc,

Council Act 1892

The demand were raised by moderates for reforms

- ① Element of election introduced for representation.
- ② New assemblies for provinces.
- ③ increased participation of members to around 60-70 but official majority retained.
- ④ could discuss budget but can't raise supplementary question and no financial power on budget

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Govt. of India Act 1909

- ① It provided separate electorates for Muslims creating divide & rule in society on communal lines.
- ② It was meant to placate the moderate leaders of Congress and created divide in nationalist struggle as extremists were suppressed.
- ③ Limited franchise to people on the basis of property and qualification.

Government of India Act 1919

- ① Further separate electorates for Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Landlords.
- ② Dyarchy - introduced in provinces. Transferred and reserved subjects.
- ③ Ministers appointed but can be removed by governor.
- ④ executive council not responsible for legislature.
- ⑤ It provided representative form and some reforms for society undertaken in education.

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Government of India Act 1935

- ① provided for All-India federation.
- ② Reservation of seats for depressed classes after Poona Pact signed.
- ③ Abolished dyarchy in provinces and established in federal government.
- ④ established federal court.
- ⑤ established Reserve Bank of India, Federal public service commission.
- ⑥ 1937 election held and Ministries formed in provinces working for peasant, agrarian reform, labour issues.

The independent India Constitution took and incorporated various provisions from previous British passed laws.

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Q.4 (b)

Do you agree with the view that the Indian National Movement was a 'multi class movement' representing the anti-imperialist interests of all classes and strata? Discuss with reasons. [20 Marks]

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क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन एक 'बहुवर्गीय आंदोलन' था जो सभी वर्गों और स्तरों के साम्राज्यवाद-विरोधी हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता था? कारण सहित चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

Indian national movement was not a homogeneous struggle but contained various strands and different groups. With course of time, different class struggle either got merged with mainstream struggle of Congress or worked in its own sphere.

Multiclass Indian national movement

① Peasant movement

- 1.1 It began from establishment of colonial rule in 1770s to 1940s.
- 1.2 Types and nature changed with time

Peasant

Before 1857 post-1857 1920s onwards.

- 1.3 Earlier period of before 1857 showed peasant revolt along with civil rebellions e.g. Napp's Revolt 1830s
- 1.4 Post-1857, peasants used the legal-administrative machinery, fought for

their rights in limited way and localised in character.
eg. Indigo revolt, Pabna uprising, Deccan cotton uprising.

1.5. Post 1920s, peasant organised themselves on class lines in bodies like Kisan sabhas, supported by socialist and left groups. Congress socialist party was formed.
eg. Bardoli satyagrah, Champaran satyagrah, Tebhaga movement

② Tribal movements

2.1 Tribal uprising reflect the subaltern nationalist struggle as told by K. Suresh Singh.

2.2 They fought for economic exploitation, changed socio-cultural situation and entry of outsiders.

eg: Santal uprising (1855), Munda uprising (1899)

③ Women movements

3.1 The role of socio-cultural reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Jyotiba Phule in raising awareness

about women issues of child marriage,
widow remarriage promotion.

3.2. All Indian women congress founded
by early Devi Choudhary for women
education

3.3. Anusi Bhabha and Sarojini Naidu
raising women movements.

④ Bourgeoisie struggle

4.1 The finance capitalism of British
capitalists drained the Indian wealth
due to transfer of profit and interest

4.2. Tatas, Birlas struggled and promoted
the idea of indigenous industry to
for self-reliance and capital goods industry

⑤ Zamindars

5.1 Early Congress composed mainly of
zamindars who wanted to protect
their interest

⑥ Labour

6.1 Rise of industrialisation and
exploitation of labour led to

passing of Indian labour protection acts in 1881 and 1891. under influence of M. A. Lokhande.

G2. All India Trade Union Congress (1920) was formed.

⑦ Intelligentsia

F.1. western educated elites and intelligentsia was important to expose the colonial character.

F.2. they undermined the ideological hegemonic struggle of British rule.

The national movement included different classes and different strands like revolutionary, leftist, socialist, Moderates, extremists and tried to balance the interest of all.

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Q.4 (c)

Discuss the nature of environmental crisis in post-colonial India with the help of popular movements. [10 Marks]

लोकप्रिय आंदोलनों की मदद से उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक भारत में पर्यावरण संकट की प्रकृति पर चर्चा करें।
[10 अंक]

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Post-colonial India witnessed the conflict raised due to need for rapid development and protection of rights of indigenous people and their local rights.

Nature of environmental crisis

① Big developmental projects for rapid economic growth and irrigation facilities for agrarian growth.

e.g. Narmada Bachao Andolan for

Dam project on Narmada by Medha Patkar.

② Local rights of women

The Chipko Movement reflected the struggle between women for their

timber, fuel, food needs and nexus
between state and rich class

③ Mining lease and exploitation of
tribals by big corporates.

eg. Chhattisgarh & Orissa

④ Milgiri movements in Kerala & Karnataka
against the unplanned development.

⑤ Himalayas movement for water