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10:00 AM

Start Time:

1:00 PM

End Time:

ANSWER SHEET (FULL TEST III- MODERN INDIA)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

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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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Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

SECTION A

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

Candidates
must not
write on
this marginQ.1
1(a)

"Young Bengal left little distinctive or permanent impression on the plane of religion and philosophy." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

"युवा बंगाल ने धर्म और दर्शन के धरातल पर बहुत कम विशिष्ट या स्थायी प्रभाव छोड़ा।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Young Bengal Movement was started by the students of Henry Vivian Devario in 1820's.

features of Young Bengal Movement

1. Break up from Conservatism - advocated modernisation of society.
like - English education.

2. Demanded Social Reform → against caste discrimination, Sati, advocated for women education.

3. Demand Labour Reform and supported peasant cause against exploitation.

4. Intellectual Movement of Bengali intelligentsia, filled with radical ideas

of Progressivism

Why it didn't leave permanent impression

- ↳ ① They were Radical and their demands were ahead of their time.
- ② Limited to Bengal Bhadralok educated Middle class.
- ③ They were not connected to masses, only visible in University space of Hindu college.
- ④ Social reform, labour reform like equal wage was too Radical.

However, they started a culture of Progressive discussion. Later day reformers like Sat Bose and others were part of detaxist movement.

Hence although it failed, it started a culture of intellectual debate, discussion in Bengali society.

1 (b)

"Bengal united is power; Bengal divided will pull several different ways." Comment on this statement in the context of the division of Bengal in 1905. [10 Marks]

"एकजुट बंगाल ही शक्ति है; विभाजित बंगाल कई अलग-अलग रास्ते अपनाएगा।" 1905 में बंगाल के विभाजन के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Herbert Risley statement about Partition of Bengal; neglect British intention behind the partition of Bengal.

Partition of Bengal Causes

↳ ① Administrative reasons → Governability issue, vast region from Orissa to Chittagong. (Govt. supported this view)

② Political reasons → Govt. wanted to control the rising tide of Nationalism.
 • Calcutta was the hub.
 • Intention of separating Calcutta leaders from their east Bengali followers.

• It would give British advantage to curb nationalism, by dividing the spark and fire of leaders.

② Divide and Rule - This is the real motive of Govt

- Dividing on the basis of religion.
- Making Bengalis minority in the west → as Bihar and Orissa also included.
- East Bengal have Hindu Minority.
- By granting concessions, rallying Muslim leaders and their support for govt.

Result → Swadeshi movement launched

→ Muslim League formed in (1906) - Aga Khan, Nawab

→ Suppression of Sabarwalah movement

Hence it was design to create division. However partition was annulled in 1911.

1(c)

"We have now an open conspiracy to free this country from foreign rule and you, comrades, and all our countrymen and countrywomen are invited to join it." Discuss Nehru's perspective in this statement of Lahore Session of 1929. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"अब हमारे पास इस देश को विदेशी शासन से मुक्त करने की खुली साजिश है और आप, साथियों, और हमारे सभी देशवासियों को इसमें शामिल होने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाता है।" 1929 के लाहौर अधिवेशन के इस कथन में नेहरू के परिप्रेक्ष्य पर चर्चा करें। [10 अंक]

Nehru's perspective reflect a direct confrontationalist strategy against British, as he was demanding puina swaraj in Lahore Session.

Nehru's perspective in Lahore Session

1) Struggle-victory-strategy against struggle-truce-struggle strategy of Gandhi.

2) He was Madical in his opinion about the Raj → influenced by the Soviet progress after revolution, wanted to adopt puina swaraj as goal.

③ shows Nehru's opposition against 'Dominion' status as proposed in Motilal Nehru report.

④ He was advocating for mass based movement at pan India level.

⑤ The above quote reflect Nehru's 'Left leaning' perspective and change in congress approach towards the future movement.

Hence Lahore Resolution adopted 'Purna Swaraj' as goal and in the later year Civil disobedience movement was launched by congress.

(d)

"Though the Act of 1919 was superseded by that of 1935, the preamble to the former was not repealed- the preservation of the smile of Cheshire cat after its disappearance, and the latter said nothing about dominion status." Comment. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"यद्यपि 1919 के अधिनियम को 1935 के अधिनियम द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित कर दिया गया था, पूर्व की प्रस्तावना को निरस्त नहीं किया गया था - चेशायर बिल्ली के लुप्त होने के बाद उसकी मुस्कान को संरक्षित किया गया था, और बाद में डोमिनियन स्थिति के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया था।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Act of 1935 was brought after Round table Conferences and Simon Commission Recommendation. However it has several retarding features.

Criticism of Act of 1935

↳ ① Preserved the Core of 1919 act

• Governor's general power was kept intact - ordinance power.

• Veto to Governors, no responsible govt. at centre.

• Although Duality abolished in provinces, Governor retained exclusionary power - can remove ministers.

• Defence, foreign affairs controlled by Governor General.

- ② There was no provision of independence and dominion status.
- it was designed to absorb leaders into constitution at end electoral periods → 1937 election
 - No provision of constitution of Constituent assembly.

Tomlinson argued that 1935 act was designed to protract British rule by attracting collaborators.

Nehru called it engine with all brake.

Hence it was envisaged to create paper federation, but there was no significant progress from 1939 Act.

1(e)

Give a brief account of the uprising of Telangana in late 1940s. [10 Marks]

1940 के दशक के अंत में तेलंगाना के विद्रोह का संक्षिप्त विवरण दें। [10 अंक]

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Telangana uprising of 1940's emerged due to peasant uprising in the Nizami rule.

Telangana Uprising

- ↳ ① Exploitative policy of Nizami -
 High Revenue taxes, oppression of Peasantry.
- ② No land reforms were undertaken. It led to increase in rural distresses.
- ③ It erupted in the northern districts, Khammam, Guadern region were large no. of tribals and peasants participated.

④ Organized Movement - Communist and Kisan sabhas supported this movement.

⑤ Communist guerrillas went to villages, urging masses to evict Zamindars.

⑥ Kridhuk Sangam, Kritikani Mahila Sangam and women participation was visible.

⑦ It continued in the post independence era, taking violence turn.

In later years, their leaders cadre formed the base of Naxalite Movement in Northern and Southern Chhatisgarh regions.

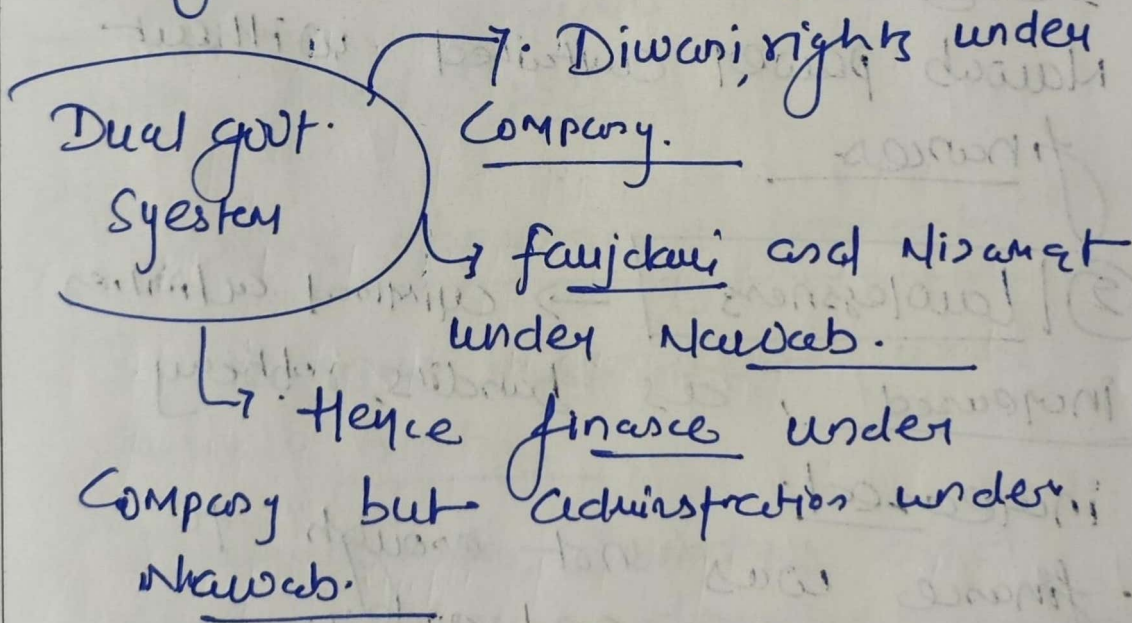
2 (a)

"The Dual System of Government led to the power being divorced from responsibility, lawlessness, heightened abuse of private trade, severe oppression of peasantry and was a complete failure but still it can be considered as political sagacity of Clive." Examine. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"सरकार की दोहरी प्रणाली ने सत्ता को जिम्मेदारी से अलग कर दिया, अराजकता, निजी व्यापार का दुरुपयोग बढ़ा, किसानों पर गंभीर अत्याचार हुए और यह पूरी तरह से विफल रही, लेकिन फिर भी इसे क्लाइव की राजनीतिक बुद्धिमत्ता माना जा सकता है।" परीक्षण करें। [20 अंक]

Dual Govt. system was started by Robert Clive after battle of Plassey to control revenue rights without taking any responsibility.



If was designed to maximise revenue, without indulging in any responsible acts.

Critiq of Dual of Govt System

↳ ① Divorced from responsibility

- Nawab was granted Meagre 50 Lakh rupee for administration.
- Revenue assessment under Company
- led to profiteering at grandiose scale
- Nawab power curtailed without finances

② Lawlessness → Criminal activities increased, as bandits, robbery increased:

- finance was not enough to maintain law and order.
- Surveillance gone down, as officers were also depended upon Britishers.

③ Hightened private trade

- officials indulged in private trade and amassed personal fortunes
- Consumption of officials increased
- Clive's Zagirdari cost millions of pounds.
- Misuse of Dastaks and illegal trade, officials returned to England with filled pockets.

④ Severe oppression of peasantry

- ↳ Revenue assessment was kept high.
- Intermediaries, Zamindars and Company officials demanded exorbitant rate.
- led to Bengal and Orissa famine of 1770's.

However it was a political
 Sagacity of Clive

- ↳ ① He showed pragmatic approach
in foreign soil.
- ② Didn't angered the remaining
power centre like Mughal and
Marathas.
- ③ Company officials were unaware
about customs and language
of India.
- ④ Direct conquest would make
Company indulge into conflicts
neglecting its commercial interest.
- Hence it was a visionary
step by Clive to consolidate British
rule, but it led to overall
ruination of people of Bengal.

2(b)

Critically examine Orientalism versus Anglicanism debate and how it was solved. [20 Marks]

ओरिएंटलिज्म बनाम एंग्लिकनवाद विवाद की आलोचनात्मक जांच करें और इसे कैसे हल किया गया।
[20 अंक]

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Orientalist / Anglicist debate started
in early 1820's when Charter
act of 1813 implemented in India.

Orientalist

↳ Driven by desire to understand
native culture and language.

- Supported eastern learning, philosophy.
- Belief that "Subjugated population
must be governed through their
own interest."

- Prominent figure → HT Colebrook,

- James Prinsep → translated Ashokan
inscriptions.

- Charles Wilkins → Bhagvat Gita
translation

- William Jones - Asiatic Society founded

- Mary Muller, HT Wilson

Anglicist

- ↳ Driven by utilitarian goal
- Believes in white man's burden
 - promoted western learning for the welfare of subjugated.
 - key figure → Js Mill, Bentham, Macaulay, Bentick.

Debate of Anglicist vs Orientalist

↳ (i) Debate over 'spending of 1 lakh rupee for education' granted in charter act of 1813.

Orientalist → want to spend on oriental education, Indian religion, culture - Philosophy study.

Anglicist → wanted to promote English education and superior education.

it created deadlock and
money was not spent

② Committee on public instruction
debate

- Medium of education - English
Supported by Anglist like
Macaulay

Cited that Native would themselves
adopt English.

Macaulay "one book shelf of west
is better than whole knowledge
of east"

~~Ang~~ Anglo-Indian → wanted Santhi
and Persian learning and
gradual imposition of English.

Cited that → Madras and
are depended on Govt grants -
- Petition of students.

However later Anglicist dominance with the Macaulay's policy were promoted.

It was solved

↳ As Anglicist views were given primacy.

- Bastick brought several reforms which were utilitarian - Sati abolition, legal codification.

- Macaulay minute → adopted English as medium of education, through downward filtration.

Hence Anglicist and utilitarianist controversy ended when Macaulay's policy were implemented in India.

(c)

"The British policy towards Indian States in 1818-1858 was one of isolation and noninterference tempered by annexation." Comment. [10 Marks]

Candidates
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"1818-1858 में भारतीय राज्यों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति अलगाव और अहस्तक्षेप की थी, जिसे विलय द्वारा नियंत्रित किया गया।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

After the Anglo-Maratha War
British followed subordinate isolation
from 1818-1858.

Policy of isolation

- Abandoned conquest policy directly as Company's commercial interest were getting affected.
 - Russophobia decreased and there felt a need to build allies.
 - Non-interference was followed.
- However, British Residents were allowed in Subjugated State.

It was not complete isolation.

Annexation events

↳ Anglo-Burmese War → Interference in the Burmese familly, subjugated

Anoms.

• Anglo-Maratha War → Sindhias, Holkars, Peshwa were brought under company's subordination

• Anglo-Sikh War — designed to Control Punjab.

• annexation of Sindh — under Napier

• Doctrine of lapse under Dalhousie

• Satara, Jhansi, Sambalpur annexed.

Here all this led to ↳ Best threat and Nature of Paramountcy changed.

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SECTION B

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

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"Champaran Satyagraha is a watershed in the freedom struggle in India," Elucidate. [10 Marks]

"चंपारण सत्याग्रह भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक मील का पत्थर है।" स्पष्ट कीजिए। [10 अंक]

Champaran Satyagraha was launched by Gandhi in 1917, to support peasant grievance against British taxation and exploitation.

Champaran Satyagraha watershed movement

↳ ① Advent of Gandhian politics

- It was the first experience of Satyagraha in India.

- Gandhi surveyed villages, along with leaders like Rajkumar Shukla, Rajendra Prasad.

- Presented peasant case to Magistrate.

- Urged peasants to defy authority.

② Initiation of Mass based politics that resonates with peasant issue.

③ Gave new direction to National Movement → focus shifted from presidencies to towns.

④ Political mobilization in rural India started → leaders get to negotiate with British authority.

⑤ Emergence of local leaders → Rajendra prasad / Rajkumar shukla

Hence it was the first Mass Movement under Gandhi's leadership and method. as

Rawinder kumar argued Gandhi's advent led to Movement of Masses not class.

(b) What were the major political, economic and social developments in the world which motivated the anti-colonial struggle in India? [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

विश्व में वे प्रमुख राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक घटनाक्रम क्या थे जिन्होंने भारत में उपनिवेश-विरोधी संघर्ष को प्रेरित किया? [10 अंक]

Anti-colonial struggle was also influenced by global developments as Indian leaders imported western ideas.

Global developments impacting anti-colonial struggle:

↳ ① Political → French Revolution, American Revolution, impacted

People like Ram Mohan Roy.

- Spirit of liberty, equality, fraternity were advocated by early moderates

• Russian Revolution and Bolshevism attracted Indians to Communism

• Irish Revolutionary attracted HSRA Ghadar Movement.

- British parliamentary institutions were appreciated by leader like Nawroji

② Economic development

- Soviet led model attracted Nehru's. He implemented state led developmental model.
- free trade think, capitalism, integration with global economy were supported by FIREF under Prushotkudas.
- Critiqued → "drain theory" without colonial rule.

② Social development impact

- ↳ Reform movement → anti-Caste, Sati prohibition, Education advancement.
 - Slavery abolition around globe.
 - Equality and Women rights issue were centre of discussion.
- Hence Global developments have bearings on India's national movement.

(c) "Quit India Movement had developed in phases and streams." Comment. [10 Marks]

"भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन कई चरणों और धाराओं में विकसित हुआ था।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Quit India Movement started in 8 August 1942, started from Congress Resolution in Mumbai.

Quit India Movement developed in Phases and streams

Savit Sankar identified three phase.

① Urban Meoalt → Mass rally, protest in urban areas, Congress leaders were arrested. Student participation was visible.

② Movement in the countryside
focus shifted in rural areas, farmers and peasant participated. Violent, breaking and destroying colonial symbols → Court, police station, railway.

Candidates must not write on this margin

British authority diminished

→ prati'sankar → Sabara (Nana pati)

→ Jatiya sankar - Tumkur

→ Chittu pardey - Balia were

forming local councils, and ending
colonial administration

③ Revolutionary phase

- underground radio stations - Usha
Mishra

- Guerrilla war → J.P. Nayyar,

Biju Patnayak, / Aschut Patwardhan

- Railway tracks were destroyed

- got support from local govt.
officers and citizens.

Hence Quit India Movement
witnessed different streams
and phases, encompassing different
regions and sections of society.

(d) "Post-1857 peasant revolt saw the greater awareness of laws and institutions among the peasantry and involvement of the educated middle class intelligentsia as spokespersons for the aggrieved peasantry." Comment. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"1857 के बाद के किसान विद्रोह में किसानों के बीच कानूनों और संस्थाओं के बारे में अधिक जागरूकता देखी गई और पीड़ित किसानों के प्रवक्ताओं के रूप में शिक्षित मध्यम वर्ग के बुद्धिजीवियों की भागीदारी देखी गई।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Pre-1857 revolt were pre-political as argued by Dhangare, but after 1857 peasant revolts show greater level of awareness.

Post-1857 Peasant Revolt

↳ ① Conscious of objectives

• Have political orientation

Used law courts — peasants

agrarian league — "peasants

projected them true subjects of Queen"

② Supported by urban intelligentsia

- Indigo revolt, Zamindari

exploitation is highlighted

by press.

Hindoo patriot vs Amritw Bazar
 ↓
Pro-peasant. ↓ Pro-landlord

③ Deccan association supported
Peasants Cause during 1875
deccan uprising.

④ Association of Peasantry with
 Congress through kisan Sabhas.
Eka Movement, such kisan
Sabhas - Baba Ranchodra leaders.

⑤ Contributions through literature
Noel dampus Moderate leaders
 also presented petitions.

Hence Middle Class Intelligentsia
 presented itself as Paternalistic
 toward Peasants Cause.

2.5(e)

Do you agree that the annexation of Awadh and summary settlement of 1856 were the major causes of 1857 uprising? Comment. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि अवध पर कब्जा और 1856 का संक्षिप्त बंदोबस्त 1857 के विद्रोह के प्रमुख कारण थे? टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Annexation of Awadh occurred on pretext of Misrule and Company deposed Wajid Ali Shah.

1857 Revolt Causes

↳ ① Annexation of Awadh → angered old ruling zamindars.

Colonial Revenue policies were imposed in Awadh - led to Suppression of peasantry.

Leaders such as Brijis Prasad, Hazrat Mahal, Barkatullah were

Participant in the Revolt.

② Summary Settlement of 1856

led to eviction of Talqdars and zamindars. It disbanded

traditional rural structure.

- Permanent settlement created oppression of peasantry.
- They participated in large no. during the revolt.

Consequence → Bengal army composed of Awadh natives. Soldiers were peasants in uniform. Grievance in home affected peasantry. Hence Sepoy Mutiny witnessed.

Other reasons → Religious reasons → Removal of original fat cartridge
 → Discrimination in the military.

Hence all these reasons caused revolt, but disgruntled peasantry and soldiers formed the base of rebellion.

a) Analyse the nature of organization, leadership and ideology of the Moplah rebellion. Was it a communal movement? [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

मोपला विद्रोह के संगठन, नेतृत्व और विचारधारा की प्रकृति का विश्लेषण करें। क्या यह एक सांप्रदायिक आंदोलन था? [20 अंक]

Moplah rebellion occurred through series of riots from (1836 - 1921) and finally culminated in Malabar rebellion of 1921.

Causes of Moplah rebellion

↳ • Division between landlord and landholder tenant.

Jemis → Mostly Nairs and Namboodipath Brahmins were owners of land.

Kanamdas → were Muslim tenants.

Veyampattiar → majority Moplah Muslim who worked on Jemis land.

British annexation of Mysore led to restoration of Jemis rights.

and oppression of Moplahs continued as govt. and courts supported Jemnis.

this creation friction and this led to Revolt, when Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat issue combined with Moplah issue.

Nature of organization

• Moplah were organized on Religious lines as enemies were Hindus.

• Mosque provided a shelter place

• Majlis supported the cause.

• Got support Khilafat leadership and Ulema around India.

Leadership involved

- Kozhikode Congress Committee supported the Moplah Cause.
- Police raided the mosque and arrested rebels.
- arrest of Ali Musaliyar led to violent Movement.

ideology of Moplah Movement

- Driven by Islamic Jihad principle as they attacked Hindu household.
- Religion provided Solidarity to organize.
- Khilafat Movement and non-cooperation gave it anti-British touch.

was its Communal Motives

↳ Initial cause was based on peasant grievances as Jemis were Hindus and Jenals were Muslims it took Communal Overtones.

There were selective killing of Hindus, forced conversions, further widened.

• Jihad was the motive against Hindu Landlord.

Annie Besant considered it Communal as later Hindus were murdered, tortured, raped converted.

However it was started due to economic reasons but later on it took Communal Colors.

Q.7(b)

Describe the role of the Christian missions in India during 1757 to 1947 A.D. [20 Marks]

1757 से 1947 ई. के दौरान भारत में ईसाई मिशनो की भूमिका का वर्णन करें। [20 अंक]

Candidates
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Christian missionaries were officially allowed in India after the charter act of 1813.

Role of Christian Missionaries

① Early phase (1757-1813)

• They were restricted, as Company thought of non-interference in native religions.

• However Danish Missionary in Tranquebar opened churches in South India.

• Pastors lived in remote village curing ill's attracting natives toward Christianity.

③ After 1818 - State Sponsored Missionaries.

Causes → Consider it civilizing mission under utilitarian thought

Alexander ^{duff}~~gait~~ → advocated conversion of heathens to spread christian light.

- They thought that educated population would be loyal and would be market for British product.

Positive role

↳ ① Social upliftment

• Missionaries worked in tribal areas (Ranchi was headquarters)

• provided medical and educational facilities → Holy Cross, school, Loyola College.

• attracted Dalits as they
didn't discriminate, opened school
for them

② Educational activities

• Missionary school colleges →
Madras Christian College, St Stephan
College, promoted English education

③ Provided Medical Service

• opened Hospitals, work
toward leprosy, plague, cholera
eradication.

④ Women upliftment

• opened shelter homes.
• Pt Rambhau opened Sharda
Sadan. Advocated for women
education and Social Reforms.

Negative Role

↳ ① Christian conversion of tribals → Oyans and Mundas were converted at large scale.

'North-east tribals' cultural erosion

② Disdain toward Indian culture and traditions.

Vivekananda → 'When a child goes to school first thing he learns, father is fool, grandfather is lunatic and curias and religion are lies'.

However their activities inspired Indians rejoice to undertake rejoice activities in Hindu religion.

Hence missionary has center positive as well negative aspects in the Society.

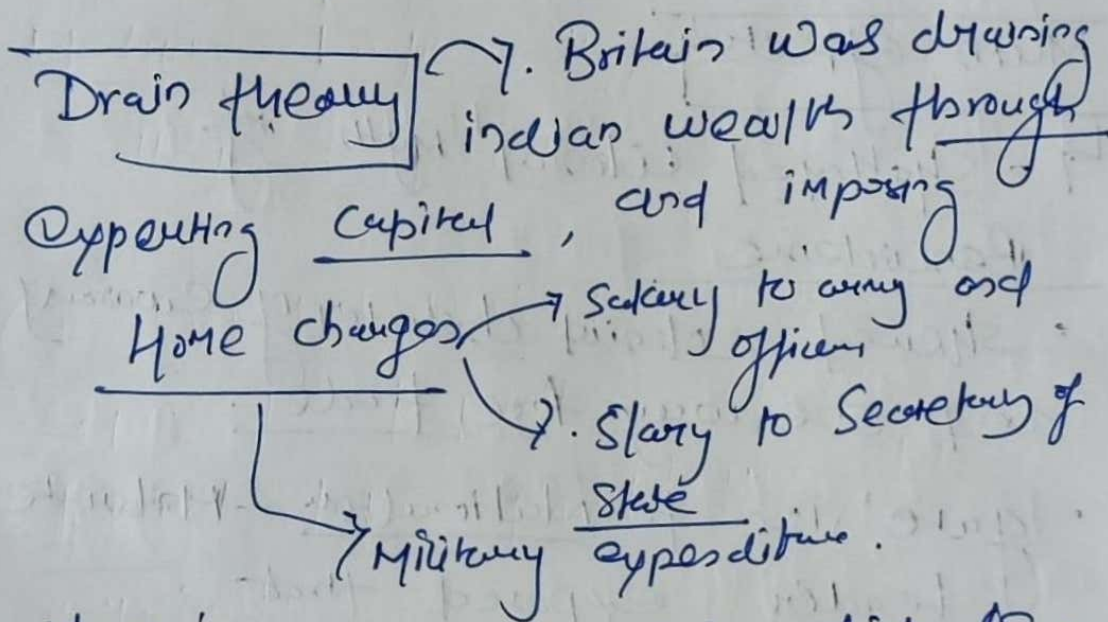
Q.7(c)

Discuss critically the 'drain of wealth' theory from India. What were its main effects? [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

भारत से 'धन' के निष्कासन सिद्धांत की आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। इसके मुख्य प्रभाव क्या थे? [10 अंक]

'Drain theory' was propounded by Narajji, Reddih, in economic history of India.



Narajji → 12 mn£, William Digby £30 mn.

They argued that if this surplus capital were invested in India, it would generate employment and cause economic growth.

Critiq → Colonial Historians criticised it argued that British policy led to development of railway, Market economy, growth of agriculture.

- there were controversy over nature and impact of drain.

Main effects

↳ Shattered colonial myth of Benevolence

- showed colonial character of economy and one way free trade.
- gave rise to Nationalism - Moderate leader exposed that British were not "Mai Baap"
- provided economic critic and held British accountable for India's poverty.

These drain theory was used for building economic Nationalism.

Q.8 (a)

How Planning was seen as an instrument to remove regional inequality? Critically discuss in detail. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

नियोजन को क्षेत्रीय असमानता को दूर करने के साधन के रूप में कैसे देखा गया? विस्तार से आलोचनात्मक चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

Indian govt. under PM Nehru adopted planning model based on Soviet five socio-economic development.

• Planning Commission was established in 1951 to make five year plan for development.

Rationale for planning

↳ ① State led model would ensure efficient allocation of resources.

② India at that time had skewed regional growth. planning rate below 10%.

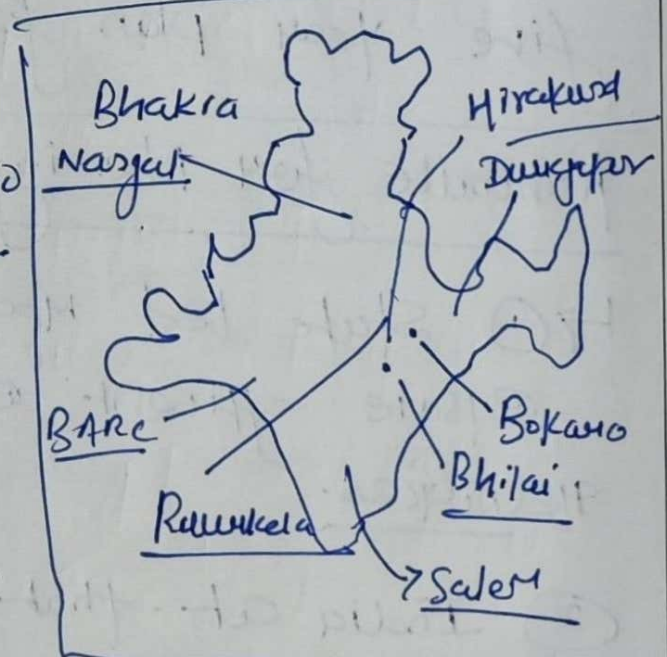
• Poverty rate 78%, these Planning was thought to be crucial.

② There were nascent private sector during colonial rule so state needed to take lead.

Instrument to remove Regional Inequality

① Development in tribal areas

↳ iron and steel industry opened in Bokaro
Bhilai to uplift tribals and backward regions.



② Nehru considered dams as temple of 'Modern India'

- Hirakund Dam, Bhakra Nangul
Built to provide irrigation.

③ Development of Capital
industry in central provinces

↳ Coal and iron were used.

④ Education development

• 5 IIT's opened → Kharagpur
first, BARC for atomic research
1947 → National Physical Laboratory.

• IITs, AIIMS, IIS to
increase technical professionals

⑤ Tribal Sub-plan - for
tribal development is align
with tribal panchayat.

Crising of "planning" Model

↳ ① led to inefficiency and target was not achieved after 2nd plan.

③ limited private sector,
IPR 1956 reserved key industry for private sector.

④ license, permit & quota Reg led to corruption and inefficient production system.

⑤ devalued rupee → 1951 crisis

However planning at that time was designed to achieve India's socio-economic needs of that period.

Q.8(b)

What were the main strands in the Civil Disobedience Movement in India? Also discuss the changing role of 'business pressures' in the country. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

भारत में सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के मुख्य पहलू क्या थे? देश में 'व्यापारिक दबावों' की बदलती भूमिका पर भी चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

Civil disobedience Movement was started in March 1930 when Gandhi ji started Civil Disobedience Movement

Two phase → ① March 1930 - 31
② 1931 - 1934 after Gandhi inwin part and 2nd Round table Conference.

Main strands of Civil Disobedience Movement

↳ ① Opposing unjust laws and colonial institutions

↳ abolition of titles like Ray Bahadur, Khas Bahadur.

• oppose court, School, colleges.
• oppose taxes.

Candidates must not write on this margin

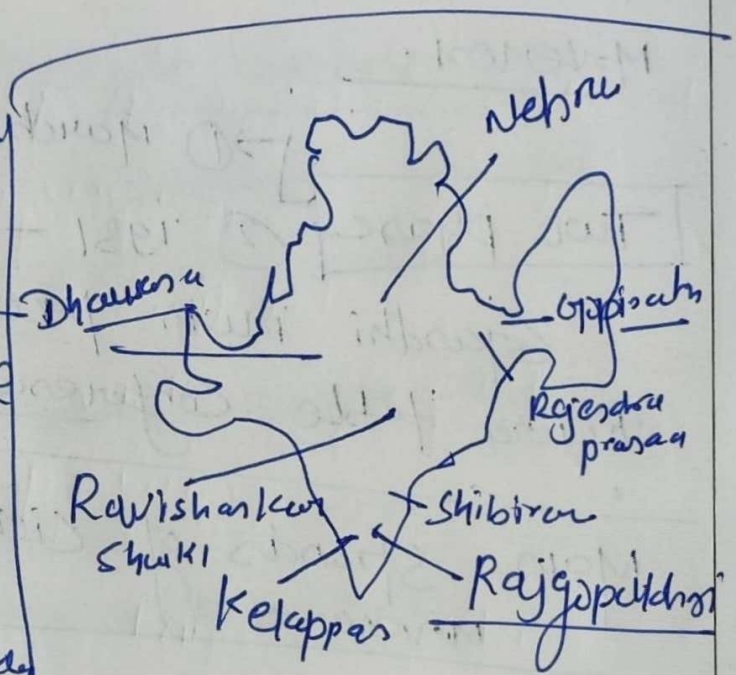
② Salt March

• Gandhi chose salt as symbol of resistance, as it was consumed by rich and poor equally, and govt. has imposed tax on it.

Dandi March

attracted global audience
Gandhi Ji broke salt law

• Dhansra led by Sarojini Naidu



Publicised by American press and exposed British brutality

③ Peasant movement

• No tax campaigns in Ryotwari areas
• No chowkidari campaigns in zamindari areas.

4) Tribal Revolt

• In Central Province → Gonds
Maria, Quangs

• Rani Gaidelwa arrest in Mariposa

5) Revolutionary activity

• Surya Sen - Chittagong raid
challenged British authority.

• Workers and Peasants

participated in large no.

6) Women → Sasasti devi,

Surini devi counted arrest

• Sculla devi Chaudhary participated

• Picketing and boycott was

popularised

Changing role of Business pressure

↳ Early phase → Supported the Movement. AICCE, Prabandhan, Jannata Bajaj provided funding and Support.

- Gandhi Irwin pact → Business demand

• Company conversion - spread - hype

• Later phase → ambivalence as they feared violence could be threat to business.

Jawahar Senker → Business class play pivotal role in Supporting and Early withdrawal.

However Aditya Mukherjee called Multi-pronged approach with short term dependence on govt.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.8 (c)

Explain the major policy changes towards India after the British experiences of 1857. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

1857 के ब्रिटिश अनुभवों के बाद भारत के प्रति प्रमुख नीतिगत परिवर्तनों की व्याख्या कीजिए। [10 अंक]

• Revolt of 1857 shook British and Act of 1858 was brought to administer India directly.

Policy changes after 1857

↳ ① ended Company rule → Now under Crown Jurisdiction

② Governor general to Viceroy → appointed by Queen/King

③ Paramountcy change → Prindly State would accept British crown paramountcy

Policy of annexation and
lapse were stopped.

④ Changes in military

- Europeanisation of military

Ratios \rightarrow 1:2 in Bengal

1:3 in Madras

Important posts were given
to Britishers.

⑤ Non-interference in local
customs and Religion

⑥ Office of Secretary of State
Created, British Parliament
would make acts.

Here the transfer of
control shifted to Parliament
and govt from Company.