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10:00 AM

Start Time:

11:30 AM.

End Time:

**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:  $10 \times 3 = 30$

Candidates must not write on this margin

"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 was formed in 1885 when the delegates from all over the country decided to form a pan-india organisation at Bombay.

The formation of Congress had its genesis in the preceding years:-

① Racial policies of the British had emerged educated intelligentsia.  
 ex → ley Loi act of 1850, arms act,  
vernacular press act (1878), Civil Service  
boards all engaged Indians.

② political awakening of the upper section of the society contributed in the growth of political consciousness. They formed various organisations -

- Indian Association — Surendranath Banerjee
- Madras Mahajan Sabha — in Madras  
by P. Ananda Charlu,
- British Indian Association — Naoyaji
- Pravina Samaj etc. all were  
contributing to the growth of cohesive force.

### ③ Modern education and press

Contributed as well in building  
political consciousness:

Amrita Bazar Patrika, Hindu Patriot  
etc. raised national and peasant  
issues.

Here all this resulted in  
need for a national organisation  
which could present their demands  
in front of British and Congress  
was formed in 1885.

Candidates  
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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]

Candidates  
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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]

India got independence and partitioned as per the govt. of india independence of india act (1947) and it left two dominions dealing with several problems.

Transfer of power and abdication of British responsibility :-

↳ ① Clement attlee had set a date of 30 June, 1948 for British withdrawal, but independence granted in 15 August 1947.

② Mountbatten was sent for early transfer of power. He announced a Sandhu Commission which gave its verdict just after independence that left

many people confused in border areas, which side to go

③ Communal riots in Bengal and Assam had worsened the situation. The British wanted to get rid of the situation by abdication as early.

④ British made no serious efforts to contain the refugee crisis, early abdication was seen as face saving measure by Mountbatten.

Hence within a span of few months, India was partitioned jeopardizing the life of millions of people across the border.

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 was a young revolutionary  
he was accused of Lahore Conspiracy  
case and was hanged at the age of  
23.

Bhagat Singh philosophy

↳ Bhagat Singh formed Naujawan  
Bhawan Sabha to propagate  
the spirit of revolutionary nationalism  
among youth.

• He was responsible for throwing  
bomb at central assembly and  
was prosecuted for it.

• He wrote a book "why i am an  
atheist", where he talked  
about his revolutionary ideas.

• Bhagat Singh earnestly wanted to establish Socialist Republic of India through revolutionary means.

• He was vocal for education and was urging youth to pursue Education.

• In later years of his life, his philosophy changed and he argued that Guns alone could not bring Revolution.

Bhagat Singh was a martyr, who died for the cause of Motherland, his revolutionary zeal contributed and inspired later generation of revolutionaries.

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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Women were at the forefront of the national movement, we had seen many incidents where women had resisted British rule, for national independence.

### Role of women in National Movement

#### ① Women's role in [1857 Revolt] -

Rani Jaijanti Bai, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Jhalkani Bai etc rose in revolt against British, although these revolts were restorative in nature.

#### ② Women's role as Reformers

Pandita Rukhmani Bai set up Mahila Samaj for destitute and widows, she promoted women education.

Sati prohibition, and also preached  
against child marriages

Jawhri Bai Phule also worked for  
the upliftment of marginalized women

the reformers of late 19<sup>th</sup>  
century contributed and placed women's

discourse in the centre (eg) Tarabai  
Shinde's Sri parvati Tulana, and

all this efforts later pushed women  
into the national movement

③ women as leaders → Annie  
Besant started Home rule league  
in 1916, she later became  
Congress president in 1917.

Similarly Sarojini Naidu was an  
active participant in Congress activity,  
she presented demand of female  
franchise to Mandagao and

later she became Congress president  
in 1925.

④ women's role as Mass participant

After the advent of Gandhian  
Movement women were active participant

• Basanti devi, Suniti devi courted  
arrest, Sarla devi chaudhauri  
participated in Non-cooperation Movement

• Dhansara Salt Satyagraha was led  
by Sarojini Naidu.

Mukulabai weddy, Rajkumari Ami-  
kumari, Kamla devi Chatterjee etc  
participated in various movements

⑤ women's role as revolutionaries

• Bina das shot Bengal governor

• Pratibha Wadkar was part of  
Surya Sen's group.

- Usha Mehta, Aruna Asaf Ali participated in underground activity.
- Laxmi Swaminathan, led IIT women battalion.
- Rani Gaidinliu also participated in Civil disobedience.

⑥ Women's role as patrons

- Mehribai Tata, Chinnabai Gokhale Munira Cousins were founders of Women's association. All India women conference formed in 1927.

Critical view → Women's role was generally limited to picketing, and playing indirect supportive role.

Gandhian movement saw "womenhood" as Sisterhood on the ideals of sati and dowry. However women role is restricted but they were popular force against the British.

Q.2 (b)

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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]

Quit India Movement started in 8 August, 1942, after Congress resolution in Bombay decided to launch mass movement for British withdrawal.

Quit India Movement as Spontaneous Movement:

↳ ① Jawahar Nehru had identified trends in the Quit India Movement

• Early phase → Mass protest, agitation in the urban areas

• Next phase → Violent activities, Subverting in the rural areas.

② Spontaneity occurred due to the arrest of the immediate arrest of top National Congress leaders, leaving room for local initiatives

② I - It was Spontaneous: -

- ↳ There was mass participation of Peasants and workers.
- Violent activities were witnessed - people attacked govt. buildings, sabotaged railway and telegraph lines.
- British authorities in some areas were absent during the movement.
- ↳ Balika - chitra panchayat formed parallel govt., dispensing justice.
- Satara - Nana patil, YB Chavan formed Prati Sankar which was active for many years.
- Tamruk - Jaiya Sankar was acting as local court and act as administrative body.

• There were guerrilla warfare by  
Acchant Patwardhan, JP Nayyar,  
Usha Mehta run Radio Services,  
Aruna Asy ali participated.

• In some areas Govt. serpent also  
supported the masses, providing  
them essential supplies.

Hence there was a evidence  
of spontaneity, Gyandari Pandey  
argued "Gandhi" had become undisputed  
leader of the mass of which he had  
no control".

However some consider it non-spontaneous

↳ It was the work of preceding  
years and movement that inspired  
people to join it

• AIKS, CSP, forward Block etc. organisations  
contributed in the movement.

- Congress Ministry weak after 1937.
- Awakened consciousness among mass.
- Congress leaders gain direction during the movement.

Hence there was an incident of Spontaneity in the sudden upsurge of people, but it was weak of preceding years of Congress.

It did hasten the path of Indian independence

↳ The fear of British might erased from people's mind.

- Uniting - Called it biggest revolution after 1857.

Bureaucracy loyalty was questioned,  
people's participation eroded British authority.

Hence Quit India Movement was crucial phase in Indian independence journey.

Q.2 (c)

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Gandhi ji gave "an effective formula" for bringing Swaraj and instilling civil disobedience against the Raj.

Gandhi's effective formula

- ↳ • Non-payment of taxes
- violation of unjust laws
- Students should leave colonial institutions
- Govt. servants would leave govt. jobs.
- He started the civil disobedience movement by starting Dandi March in 12 March 1930.

Effective formula was designed  
for mass participation of every  
sections of the Society

• It was designed for the  
quest of independence.

• on the basis of 11 points demand  
he participated in 2<sup>nd</sup> Round  
table Congress.

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]

Candidates  
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Partition occurred in 1947 after  
India was divided into two  
dominions by the British.

Historians are divided  
on the issues of the causes of  
Partition :-

- ① Palustani Hishwars - called it  
as a liberatory experience  
and considered it a 'primordial divide'
- ② Sucheta Mahajan has argued that  
It was due to the advent  
nature of Muslim League that  
Partitioned awared and Congress  
stood for united Secular India.  
However their are myriad  
Cause of Partition.

### ① Communalisation

from the consistent British policy of divide and rule, since Montagu - Minto separate electorate, Muslim masses were asserting their idea of nationhood on the basis of religion.

### ② Formation of Muslim League in 1906

provided united forum for Muslim League, to state their demand. Their rhetoric became anti-Congress after 1920's, and were demanding concessions to Muslim majority areas.

### ③ Jinnah's politics and his adamant nature gave impetus to the demand of Pakistan.

He created deadlock in the Cripps Mission, Warren Plan and Cabinet Mission Plan.

He considered himself as the  
sole Spokesperson of the Muslims and  
his oratory contributed in the  
growth of two-nation theory.

④ Failure of Congress to accommodate  
Muslim aspiration ... Right wingers  
dominated the Congress, and the  
use of Religion by its leaders  
alienated the Muslims.

⑤ Rise of Hindu Nationalism under  
Hindu Mahasabha and RSS also  
contributed for the Muslim alienation,  
their leaders gave  
Communal speech to Communal Muslim  
League and their were subsequent  
Mobilisation of masses based on religion.

⑥ Riots in 1940's, Pakistan's direct action day - Calcutta and Bombay riots etc. worsened the situation.

⑦ and overall it was the political situation of 1940's that mobilized the masses, the performance of Muslim League in 1946 elections, the British policy of dividing appeasement created a situation for the two nation theory.

Hence all these factors contributed to the growth of religious based identity and nationhood and contributed to the partition.

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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

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]

Jawaharlal Nehru was an important figure of the national movement, served as Congress president and later became the prime minister of India.

Nehru had several differences with the Mahatma Gandhi :-

↳ ① National movement strategy

- Nehru criticized Gandhi's struggle - Truce - Struggle strategy, he was disappointed after the withdrawal of non-cooperation movement.
- He propounded Struggle - Victory strategy against the S-T-S strategy of Gandhi.

② Nehru was left leaning, while Gandhi was Moderate Nationalist.

due to this difference, Nehru formed Indian independence league within Congress.

③ Difference over Economic Model

Nehru was critical of Gandhi's village based Self-sufficient Economic Model. He propounded social model of state-led planning.

④ Religious difference - Gandhi

was religious person. he used religious ideas in his speech

to enthuse mass, but Nehru was Secular in outlook and

actions.

Despite all this difference  
they worked in tandem to  
achieve indian independence.

Nehru's role in making of modern india

↳ ① Nehru stood for democratic secular india

↳ He handled the Partition crisis  
wisely, Delhi pact (1950) for  
Minority, Protection. He was adamant  
on his secular principle, despite pressure  
passed Hindu Code Bill.

② Nehru's as institution builder

↳ Nehru vision of developed india  
was seen as he laid the  
foundation of ITIT's, AIIMS,  
IISC, etc. for building an  
educated human resource.

④ Nehruvian Economic Model

↳ followed mixed economic model that would be based on limited private participation and state led industrialisation.

⑤ Accommodative policy - Grants recognition to Linguistic State (1956 Act), tribal plan, land reforms measure (1<sup>st</sup> schedule

⑥ DAMS and Nuclear capability - Nehru build Maganjira Sagar, Bhakra Nangal, build Nuclear energy capability (BARC).

Intcospar (Space research)

⑦ Foreign policy - NAM movement

Note during Korean war gave him global recognition.  
- Hence Nehru was considered as the maker of Modern India.

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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 Act of 1861, was brought during Lord Canning and it marks the start of representative government in India.

### Provisions of 1861 act

- ↳ Decentralized of administration, granted autonomy to Madras and Bombay Presidencies.
- Introduced Viceroy Executive Council, Indian members were also included.
- Provisions for civil service reforms for open competition.
- Viceroy given veto and discretionary powers & ordinance making power.
- Official majority were retained.

The act was believed to be  
despotic for British control

↳ Viceroy's ordinance making power  
was arbitrary.

• Indian Members, Sir Dinkar Rao, Raja  
of Benaras and Pattana all were  
Loyalist.

• Official majority was retained.

• Meetings were hardly conducted

• There was hardly any step  
towards formation of Responsible  
Govt.

• Civil Service reforms were minimal

↳ Hence act of 1861 was  
brought to ensure British control  
under the guise of granting representative  
Government.