

**GSSCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

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**VIDUSHI SINGH**

**AIR - 13**

**(CSE 2022)**

**HISTORY OPTIONAL**

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## MODERN HISTORY - 1

Time Allowed: 90 min.

Max. Marks: 150

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are <b>10 questions</b>.</li><li>• All questions are compulsory.</li><li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li><li>• Answer the questions in 250 words each. All questions carry equal marks. <span style="float: right;">15 x 10 = 150 Marks</span></li><li>• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</li><li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li><li>• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li></ul>
2.		
3.		
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6.		
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10.		

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Kidushi Singh

Roll No. 40666

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Kidushi

66 1/2

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Q1. Economic critique offered by moderate leaders influenced the economic policies of independent India. Comment. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Moderate leaders (1885-1907) were successful in disseminating knowledge about the policies of the British Raj. The Economic Critique offered by Moderate leaders - Dadabhai Naoroji, M.G. Ranade, R.C. Dutt helped the masses in realizing the true intent of British Rule and this set the stage for National level Mass Agitation for Freedom.

Good intro

Economic Critique offered by Moderate leaders

1. British Policies Making India Poor: leaders put forward the point that the net exporting country of India was now flooded with European commodities while raw materials of the country were exported to European countries, thus making India devoid of its own endowments and hence poor.

2. Economic Drain: was put forward by Dadabhai

Remarks



Nasroji in 'Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India'. Economic drain refers to a portion of National product of India which was not available for consumption of its people but was being drained away to Britain for political reasons. This retarded capital formation in India while accelerated growth in Britain.

### 3. Growth of Trade & Railways to Help Britain

They pointed out that pattern of foreign trade and railways was unfavourable to India and served British Interests.

4. Poverty: They also highlighted the prevalence of poverty, which ~~was~~ which had become a national problem.

### Economic Policies of Independent India

India on the eve of Independence was endowed with abysmal social indicators,

#### Remarks

What were their demands to check the eco. drain?

→ In light of them discuss the post-independence eco. policies

Discuss ans. content in short paragraphs

fragmented polity, high illiteracy, rampant poverty & dilapidated economic system. The policies undertaken in India post-independence were a derivative of the economic critique presented by the moderate leaders. Socialist Policies with a Central Planning Commission to oversee equity in resource distribution and development was established to overcome the drains of wealth. Import Substitution was followed in order to make India self-sufficient. Heavy Industries were developed, which were neglected during Colonial Regime. There was huge emphasis on Infrastructural Development. Institutes of Higher Education and Research Organisations (IITs & CSIR) were established. These measures were reflective of the independence struggle and values of Nationalism.

Good

Land reforms

6

Remarks

Protection to small scale industries



Q2. "The Macaulay's intention of creating a class, which is Indian in blood and color, but English in taste and opinion, was not fully successful in India, as there was revival of reforms in Hinduism and rise of self-respect puritan movements". Critically analyze. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Lord Macaulay's minute in 1835, established that limited government resources were to be devoted in western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone. Macaulay held the view that 'Indian learning was inferior to European learning'. This made English as the medium of instruction in all government schools and colleges. The British planned to educate a small section of upper and middle classes, thus creating a class 'Indian in blood & colour, but English in taste and opinion'. This class was supposed to act as interpreters for vernacular masses and propagate British tastes.

Good content

Discuss your ans. content in short paragraphs

Remarks

~~However~~, This was termed as 'Downward Filtration Theory'

However, this was not successful in India because of the rise of middle class Intelligentsia and enlightened class. The impact of modern western culture and consciousness of defeat by a foreign power gave birth to a new awakening. There was an awareness that a vast country like India had been colonised by a handful of foreigners because of weaknesses in Indian social culture and structure.

Being adept to the western culture well, this middle class Intelligentsia relied heavily on rationalism, religious universalism & humanism. Reformers like Raja Rammohun Roy and Abshay Kumar Dutt used rational approach to study

Remarks

You have basically focused upon reformist orientation of the movement.  
Need to emphasize more upon revivalist orientation (self-respect movement) of the movement.



tradition. They emphasized on social evils like sati and untouchability, how such practices were restraining Hinduism and the ~~people~~ social order.

as per demand of the question

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar used ancient texts to disprove prevalence of widow's social paralysis. Akshay Kr. Dutt brought

medical opinion to discourage child marriage. Dayanand Saraswati, ardent

follower of Vedas, condemned Untouchability.

Jyotiba Phule, Periyar, Ambedkar highlighted the problems of lower castes. ~~and~~

All these ideologies impacted the masses and amassed huge support from all over the country. Thus, ~~the~~ revival of

Hinduism and self respect puritan movements were brought in by the

educated class which rendered Downward

filtration theory baseless.

Need to focus on its analysis in second part of the ans.

6

Remarks

(Discovery of glorious past and culture)

Q3. "The peasant revolts and uprisings in 19<sup>th</sup> century India against the colonial rule were not religious, but in most of the cases, religion did play very important role". Discuss the nature of Peasant uprisings in 19<sup>th</sup> century India with appropriate examples considering the above given statement. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Peasant revolts in 19<sup>th</sup> Century India against colonial rule were a direct result of the exploitative agrarian structure. This was because of colonial policies, ruin of handicrafts which forced artisans to switch to agriculture and thus overcrowd the land, new revenue system and colonial administrative and judicial systems. Peasant uprisings were protests against high rents, evictions, moneylenders' oppression, landlords' oppression among other things.

Good

Non-religious Peasant Revolts (19<sup>th</sup> Century)

1. Indigo Revolt (1859-60): Indigo Planters who were Europeans exploited local peasants by forcing them to grow indigo on lands instead high paying crops.

Remarks



Digambar Biswas & Bishnu Biswas started the revolt against ~~ethiyats~~ & planters. Ryots went on strike and finally Govt had to intervene.

Well covered

2. Pabna Agrarian leagues - 1870s, 1880s - in large parts of Eastern Bengal witnessed agrarian unrest due to oppressive practices of Zamindars.

3. Deccan Riots - ryots of Western India against heavy taxation under Ryotwari System.

Try to include a connecting paragraph as per context of the question

# Revolts with Religion playing an Important Role

1. Narkelberia Uprising: Titu Mir inspired Muslim Tenants in West Bengal to rise against Hindu landlords.

2. Pagal Panthis: Pagal Panthi was a semi-religious group mainly constituting Hajong & Garo Tribes founded by Karam Shah. Pagal Panthis

Remarks

refused to pay rent above a certain limit and attacked zamindars.

3. Faraizi Revolt: Faraizis ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> a Muslim sect in East Bengal. Dudu Miyan organised his followers to expel English intruders. It also supported cause of tenants against zamindars.

4. Moplah Uprisings: Moplah/Mappilas were Muslim Tenants in Malabar region who rose against Hindu landlords.

5. Peasants during 1957: were also inspired <sup>to</sup> ~~by~~ religious divide remove Christian Rulers.

Focus on 19th century

Thus, Peasant Revolts and Uprisings of 19<sup>th</sup> Century against colonial rule were not religious, but religion played an important role. ~~Oppressed Tenants~~ revolted against landlords and sometimes religion was an added factor, ~~to~~ making it something to fight for.

7  
Overall good effort

Remarks



Q4. British Policy towards education in India had a narrow focus towards providing clerks and interpreters for administration only. Critically evaluate.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

British considered Indian learning inferior to European learning. For the first 60 Years in India, East India company had solely profit-making concerns and took no interest in promotion of education. However, with pressure from enlightened individuals and missionaries, humble beginning of Education was noticed with charter Act of 1813. This was followed by Lord Macaulay's Minute in 1835 which made English the medium of instruction and propagated Downward Filtration theory which aimed at creating a class 'Indian in blood & colour but British in taste and opinion'. Wood's Despatch of 1854, the 'Magna Carta of English Education in India' established

Cover these initiatives in point format to increase their visibility

Remarks

Vernacular education at elementary level, but English Education at Higher level.

Thus, in order to be employed in Government service, English language was necessary. Education was also to be paid for, thus limiting it to middle and upper classes only. Mass Education was neglected. Scientific Education was largely neglected.

The limited Education accessible to the better-off classes in India was thus an assurance of 'cheap supply of Educated Indians to man increasing number of subordinate posts in administration and in British Business concerns'.

Cover more motives

However, British policy of Education, which professed Downward Filtration Theory

**Remarks**

was not very successful. Exposure to modern thought and ideas created a class of Intelligentsia, critical to establish foundations of enlightened class in India which further propagated ideas of social reforms and nationalism. The socio-cultural regeneration of India of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was occasioned by the colonial presence, but not created by it.

Thus, British Policy towards Education had a narrow focus on providing subordinate officials for administration.

However, an additional class of intelligentsia was occasioned which ~~proved to~~ laid the foundations of modern thought and ideals in India.

7½

Overall good analysis and answer

Remarks



Q5. Analyze the role played by the press in the pre-congress era in awakening the Indians for the nationalistic cause.  
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Press played a crucial role in propogating ideas and values for awakening of Nationalist cause among Indians. British were able to consolidate ~~on~~ their control over the Indian subcontinent, because there was an absence of feeling of unity among the people. They did not associate themselves with a 'nation', rather, religious orthodoxy and linguistic barriers were omnipresent.

With the rise of Middle class Intelligentsia and occurrence of 'Indian Renaissance', reformers and enlightened people felt the need to educate the masses and propogate messages of rationalism & humanism.

Good intro

Remarks



Right from early 19<sup>th</sup> century, defence of civil liberties - including freedom of press - had been on National Agenda.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, through his 2 Newspapers - Misat-ul-Akbar and ~~Shatabd~~ Sambad Kaumudi propagated the need to abolish Sati, encourage Widow remarriage and defended Civil liberties.

Early Phase of Nationalist Movement during pre-Congress Era focussed more on political propaganda and education, formation and propagation on Nationalist Ideology. This helped in arousing, training, mobilising and consolidating Public Opinion rather than focussing on mass agitation. For this, Press proved to be a crucial tool in hands of Nationalist.

Remarks

Hindu by G.S. Aiyar, East Ageer by Dadabhai Naoroji, Indian Mirror by Devendranath Tagore, Amrita Bazar Patrika by S. Ghosh & M. Ghosh, Bangadarsman by Bankimchandra Chatterjee, Tribune in Punjab were established in pre-Congress era. These newspapers had a wide reach and stimulated a liberty movement. They also acted as an institution of opposition to government. Critique of Economic and Political Policies of the British helped in awakening of spirit of unity and objectifying British Raj as Foreign rule. Thus, Press in pre-Congress era helped in awakening the Indians for a Nationalist cause and entrenched the feeling the Nationalism, setting stage for mass mobilisation & agitation against British.

Role of the press well analysed

7

Remarks

Also mention the British laws/Acts which tried to curb the freedom of press in pre-Congress era



Q6. Emergence of political organizations in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was a result of the changes brought about by the Britishers in India in its social and political landscape. Comment. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Various political organisations sprung up in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

It was mainly due to growth of Indian Nationalism. Indian Nationalism

Good intro

grew 'partly' as a result of colonial policies and partly as a reaction to colonial policies in the social and political landscape.

How changes brought about by British in social and political landscape led to emergence of political organisations:

1. Indian Renaissance: Exposure of Indian upper and middle classes to modern thought and ideas, resulted in formation of Enlightened, Educated Middle class, which propagated ideas of social reforms and nationalism in India.

Remarks

2. Political, Administrative and Economic Unification of the country : led to establishment of stable political organisations with a wide base.
3. Opposit of Modernisation initiated by British in India through Western Education.
4. Exploitative Policies of British produced political organisations as a reaction in order to oppose the oppressive regime. Eg, Ilbert Bill Controversy, Vernacular Press Act, 1878; Arms Act, 1878.
5. Rise of Middle Class Intelligentsia demanded reforms and the best way to lobby demands were through political organisations.
6. Understanding of Contradictions in Indian and Colonial Interests : The educated class realised the reasons for India's economic backwardness was

well analysed and presented

Remarks



due to British socio-economic policies. Thus, as a result of colonial policies, various political organisations emerged in 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 19<sup>th</sup> century, eg, Poona Sarwajanik Sabha, 1867 by M.G. Ranade; Bombay Presidency Association in 1885 by Pherozshah Mehta, INC in 1885 by A.O. Hume, etc.

However, social reforms undertaken by Nationalists in 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 19<sup>th</sup> Century was not only a result of changes brought about by colonial policies. It was also due to realisation of India's glorious past, realisation of exploitation suffered by the masses for more than a century which led to such political organisations, which set the stage for the Freedom Struggle & the Indian National Movement.

Also analyse the nature and orientation of the pol. organizations

Good

Try to  
conise  
it

6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

Remarks

Q7. Though Dalhousie was infamous for forced annexation to expand British territory, yet he laid down the foundation of modern infrastructure in country and several reforms in society. Discuss. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Lord Dalhousie during his tenure as ~~the~~ Governor-General from 1848-1856 took various measures to ~~consolidate~~ British Power and ~~establish~~ infrastructure stability. Before his tenure, British / East India company had avoided annexation, Dalhousie in turn acted on general principle of annexing legitimately.

FORCED ANNEXATION: Doctrine of lapse

Lord Dalhousie was infamous for forced annexation to expand British Territory. During his Governor Generalship, Doctrine of lapse was applied to several Indian States. The doctrine stated that adopted son could be heir to his foster father's

Remarks

Annexation of Punjab, Awadh, etc.



private property, but not the state. This led to annexation of Satara (1846), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854), Awadh (1856). Incidentally these were the major centres of Revolt of 1857. Thus the policy of annexation had set the stage for the biggest uprising the British Raj had faced.

However, Dalhousie is also known for laying down foundation of modern infrastructure and bringing in several social reforms as well.

### Foundation of Modern Infrastructure

1. Railway Minute of 1853: laid down 1<sup>st</sup> railway line connecting Bombay and Thane in 1853.
2. Telegraph: 4000 miles of telegraph lines

Remarks



to connect the provinces.

3. Postal office Act, 1854: postal reforms to strengthen the network.
4. Ganges Canal (1854): was opened
5. Public works Department: was established as a separate department in every province.

### Social Reforms

Good coverage of his reform initiatives

1. Wood's Despatch, 1854: the 'Magna Carta of English Education in India'
2. Opening of Anglo-Vernacular Schools & Government Colleges.
3. Widow Remarriage Act, 1856: passed to encourage widow remarriage.

7

Thus, Dalhousie, although infamous for forced annexation, laid foundations of modern infrastructure in India & also brought about social reforms to change the course of Modern Education.

### Remarks

Try to briefly discuss his motives behind the reforms in brief

Q8. Despite an obstructionist colonial presence, some factors did facilitate a modest Indian industrial development. Elaborate. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

British Rule in India caused a transformation of India's economy into a colonial economy, i.e; structure and operation of ~~Indian~~ economy were determined by ~~interests~~ of British Economy.

### Obstructionist Colonial Presence

According to historians, at the beginning of 18<sup>th</sup> century, share of ~~India~~ in World Economy was 23%. This came down to 3% in 1947.

1. One Way Free Trade after charter Act of 1813 allowed ~~excessive~~ exploitation of Indian ~~resources~~ and markets.
2. No steps towards Modern Industrialisation.
3. Ruralisation occurred ~~with~~ artisans losing their ~~livelihoods~~ and shifting to agriculture.

Remarks

5. Destruction of Industry: eg: Handicrafts, Ship building, ~~textiles~~, etc.

However, despite such obstructionist & oppressive presence of British in Indian Industries, modest development of Industries was noticed only in the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

### Modest Indian Industrial Development

1. First Cotton-Textile Mill was set-up in 1853 in India Bombay by Cawasjee Nanabhoy.
2. First Jute Mill came up in 1855 in Rishra (Bengal).
3. TISCO was established by Jamsetji Tata in 1907 at Jamshedpur.

Indian-owned Industries came up in cotton textiles, jute, sugar, cement, etc. in 20<sup>th</sup> Century. There was a rush of foreign capital in India at this

Remarks

Enrich your analysis } Include → Opportunities provided by WAs  
 → Events which favoured the Indian capitalist class to invest and entrepreneurship to grow



time due to prospects of high profits, cheap labour, raw material and ready market.

However, Industrial Development was characterised by a lopsided pattern - core and heavy industries were absent and some regions were favoured more causing regional disparities. Socially, there was a rise of Indian capitalist class.

Thus, although a presence of obstructionist colonial regime was dominant, humble beginnings of Indian Industrial development began in 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 19<sup>th</sup> century. This was further accelerated after independence with an aim to develop infrastructure and making India self-sufficient.

6 1/2

Overall good effort

Remarks

Q9. Critically analyze the values that helped Ramakrishna Mission to stand the test of time.  
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

The teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa (1836-1886), a poor priest at Dakshineshwar, Calcutta found many followers in 19<sup>th</sup> Century. One amongst his followers was Narendranath Datta (1862-1902), also known as Swami Vivekananda. Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 and used it for humanitarian relief and social work.

Good intro

Values that helped Ramakrishna Mission to stand the test of time

Ramakrishna Mission stands for religious and social reform. It advocates the

1. Doctrine of service; i.e., service of all beings. By service, divine exists within the man.
2. Mission recognises the utility and value of image worship in developing spiritual

Remarks

fervour. It emphasizes on 'essential spirit', not the symbols or rituals.

3. Vedanta: with focus on knowledge. Vivekananda declared that 'knowledge without action is useless'.

4. Need for secular and spiritual knowledge to have faith and strengthen moral sense.

5. Spirit of liberty, equality & free thinking professed.

6. Emphasis on social good and reform along with personal salvation.

Focus more on Mission's core values which reflect in their social works

Ever since its inception, Mission has been running a number of schools, hospitals, dispensaries. It offers help to afflicted in times of natural calamities like earthquakes, famine, floods & epidemics.

Good

Remarks

Also try to cover related criticism in brief



The mission has developed into a worldwide organisation. It does not consider itself to be a sect of Hinduism, which has been a strong <sup>reason</sup> ~~cause~~ of its success. Although a deeply religious body, the Mission is not a proselytising body, neither does it tend to profess Hinduism internationally. Its belief in philosophy of Vedanta, which is relevant in today's world is also what makes this mission very successful.

Thus, Ramakrishna Mission, established more than 120 years ago, still is propagating the teachings & philosophies of Ramakrishna Paramhansa and Swami Vivekananda and has stood against time and space.

Good

Well concluded

6

Remarks

Q10. Examine the reasons behind growth of communalism in India and discuss their impact on society and freedom struggle.  
 (15 Marks) (250 Words)

India since ancient times has been known for its love and tolerance towards foreign elements. However, the advent of British Raj, forces of communalism started emerging. Before colonial regime, various religions in India coexisted since many centuries. Communal forces were not completely absent, however, were not in the forefront.

### Reasons for growth of Communalism

1. Carrot and Stick Policy: adopted by British to diverge Hindu - Muslim interests at several points in colonial era, eg: Rowlatt Act & ~~Montagu~~ Montagu Reforms.
2. Partition of Bengal, 1905: to administer apparently 'very large to administer' Bengal, but in reality to divide the Nationalists

Remarks

Apart from Divide and Rule policy related facts try to cover other major factors/reasons like-socio-eco reasons, - use of religious

symbols/festivals which created suspicion within communities, etc.

and masses on communal basis.

3. Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909: introduced separate electorates for Muslims which intensified communal feelings.
4. After 1876, British started supporting Educated Muslims to ensure communal trends in the nation, eg: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, and also to counter INC, more religion based organisations were promoted.
5. INC was pictured as Hindu upper caste dominated & representative of Hindu interests by the British.
6. INC's Extremist leaders like Tilak took part in various Hindu Festivals to propagate feeling of Nationalism which isolated Muslims, and other religions.
7. Aurobindo Ghosh & Tilak presented ideas for 'Hindu Nation' which again isolated Muslims.

Remarks

Cover more  
in detail



8. Emergence of Religion specific organisation like Muslim League in 1906 and Hindu Mahasabha by Madan Mohan Malviya ~~was~~ hindered putting up of united front.

9. 2-Nation Theory by ML decimated United India.

Impact of Communalism on Society & Freedom Struggle

1. National level Mass Agitations often lacked support from different religions.

2. British had an excuse of not fulfilling INC's demands as to it may not agreeable to other factions.

3. Riots among religious factions: Post-independence, there have been many independence related facts riots, eg: Anti-Sikh Riots, 1984;

Babri Masjid Demolition, 1992; Gujarat Riots, 2002.

4. United Front against British could not be fostered and ultimately India attained Independence with Partition.

Thus, impacts of communalism ~~are~~ is still entrenched deep into the society.

Remarks

7

Overall good content