

MODERN HISTORY - 2

Time Allowed: 90 min.

Max. Marks: 150

Q.	Marks	<i>Instructions to Candidate</i>
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 10 questions. • All questions are compulsory. • The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. • Answer the questions in 250 words each. All questions carry equal marks. 15 x 10 = 150 Marks • Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind. • Answers must be written within the space provided. • Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

66

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Midushi Singh

Roll No. 40666

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Midushi

REMARKS

--

Q1. In what ways the Swadeshi Movement contributed to the rise of indigenous education in India?
 (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Swadeshi Movement started as a reactionary response to 'Partition of Bengal' in the year 1905. It entailed National level boycott of foreign goods, promotion of indigenous products and services, display of solidarity by tying 'rakkis', picketing of liquor shops selling foreign liquor. Swadeshi or the Boycott Movement turned out to be a 'turning point' in Modern Indian history by defining the course of Nationalism in the coming decades.

Started Good, But you need to keep your intro concise.

Contribution of Swadeshi Movement to Indigenous Education:

Swadeshi Movement was a leap forward in igniting the feeling of Nationalism in order to establish Swraj. This also

Remarks

In short, you may write about indigenous education in short.

largescale boycott of colonial goods and services, education being one amongst the many.

1. Bengal National College was established in line with Rabindranath Tagore's Shantiniketan. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh was appointed as its principle.
2. National Schools and Colleges sprang up all around the country with the funds accumulated.
3. National Council of Education was set up to organise a system of education on national lines.
4. Bengal Institute of Technology was set up for technical education.
5. Funds were raised to send students to Japan for technical education.

These examples are used!

Remarks

6. Students propagated the message of swadeshi and took lead in picketing shops, thereby changing their role in the run for freedom.
7. Feeling of Nationalism was entrenched into the young minds which later emerged with ideas for the freedom struggle.
8. Revivalist tendencies and realization of past of India exposed true nature of British colonialism and thus ^{marked} the beginning of ^{one of the} most peaceful freedom struggles ever witnessed.
9. Indian ideologies of Vedanta and Upanishads brought radical changes in the indigenous education.

Thus, Swadeshi Movement impacted the course of freedom struggle by making substantial changes to indigenous education.

Remarks

but part could have been shorter
was not needed

Just try to conclude by highlighting term impact of these development on freedom struggle.

7

Q2. Lucknow Pact between the Congress and Muslim League was an acceptance of the separate interests of the two communities. In light of the above statement, explain the fallouts of the Pact on Indian freedom movement. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Separate electorates for Muslim community was announced in Indian Council Act, 1909 or the Minto - Morley Reforms. However, during the course of World War - I, sentiments amongst the young militant dominated Muslim League changed, and they found themselves ideologically closer to INC w.r.t. anti-Imperialist regime. Thus, Lucknow Pact between the Indian National Congress and Muslim League was signed in 1916.

Lucknow Pact, 1916

INC and Muslim League agreed to present joint - constitutional demands to the government. The changed attitude on

Again, you took more but in describing in context
↓
try to make these shorter,

Remarks

League's behalf was broadly because:

1. Mistreatment of Turkey by Britain
2. Annulment of Partition in 1911
3. Wider Nationalistic views of Younger members
4. Repression during WW-I by Britain.

Good!

The effort was to put up a united front against the government, however INC accepted separate electorates as was mandated in the Pact. This implied the wide acceptance of separate interests of 2 communities and a major landmark in evolution of 2-Nation Theory.

Need to mention more important terms of the agreement

Fallouts of the Pact on Indian Freedom Movement

1. The effort to put up a united front came at a compromise of

Remarks

accepting separate electorates.

2. 2-Nation Theory: by accepting different interests, seeds of 2 Nation Theory were sown, which essentially was extremely chauvinist in nature.

3. Masses: coming together of the leaders & could not bring together the communities of Hindus and Muslims.

4. Different Goals and interests: In the events that followed, the 2 communities could not put up same set demands, making a huge gap between aspirations of the 2 communities.

5. Communalism: Feeling of communalism could not be bridged and foundations were laid for communal ~~violence~~ differences.

Thus, Lucknow Pact appeared to be a political stunt forever changing the course of freedom struggle.

Remarks

Negative fallout were explained hood, But also mention few positive fallout

6

Q3. "Non-Cooperation Movement could not bring Swaraj in one year but it did give a new direction and energy to the national movement". Comment. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat
Aandolan from 1919-22 were 2 movements
with separate issues but a common
programme of action of non-violent
non-cooperation. Mahatma Gandhi
along with Ali Brothers led the
national movement which included
BOYCOTT of government goods and
services and non-cooperation with
the government. Gandhi declared that
if Non-cooperation programme was
implemented completely, swaraj would be
ushered in 1 Year.

*you need to
keep
your
introduction
shorter*

Non cooperation Movement: a new
direction and energy to the National
Movement:

1. Students: thousands of students left

Remarks

*Could have just
talk about reasons
and objectives behind
launching NCM.*

government schools and 800 National schools and colleges were opened up, eg - Jamia Millia at Aligarh, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, etc.

2. Lawyers: gave up practice, eg. Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhbhai Patel, etc.

3. Foreign Cloth & Boycott: All foreign goods were collected and burned publicly.

4. Women: came out of homes and participated on a large scale by picketing shops and burning cloths.

5. Hindu-Muslim Unity: Muslims were the most active in this movement due to the Khilafat issue. Events like Mopilla Uprisings occurred.

6. Peasants: participation was huge due to

Good, may you score also substantial -ing your points.

Remarks

anti-colonial feeling.

7. Business class: benefitted from Swadeshi cause.

New Direction

1. Non-cooperation movement experienced an unprecedented participation from people from all walks of life - women, students, peasants, middle class, business class, etc.

2. NCM was a testimony - was of the extent of mass participation and feeling of nationalism amongst the people, which was feared by the as missing by the Moderate leaders.

3. It was an important case of Hindu-Muslim unity, rarely seen anywhere else.

Thus, NCM was crucial in amplifying nationalist sentiment among the masses and set the course all for good National Movement.

Remarks

71/72

over all, you wrote a good answer.

Link part has been addressed very well

Q4. How did the outcomes of World War I create a conducive platform for the establishment of Gandhiji as an undisputed leader of Indian nationalism? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

In the period of World War-I (1914-18) nationalism in India was matured. Several important events took place during World-war-I, both in India and abroad to set the stage for Mahatma Gandhi being established as the undisputed leader.

Events during World-War-I:

1. Home Rule League Movement: led by Annie Besant and B.G. Tilak, focussed on awakening the masses and establishing links pan-India level.
2. Coming of Gandhi in 1915 from successful series of satyagrahas in South Africa. During this period, Gandhi took a nation-wide tour and 3 successful satyagrahas were

First, you need to highlight factors mainly related with W.W-I.

Remarks

organised in Champaran - 1917, Ahmedabad and Kheda 1918, which helped in popularizing Gandhi's concept of peaceful non-violent agitation.

3. Lucknow Pact in 1916 presented a joint front of Muslim League and INC with ~~demand for~~ joint-constitutional demands.

4. Readmission of extremists into INC in 1916, made INC organisationally more stable.

Thus, nationalism matured in India and the picture of nationalism further changed with the outcomes of WW-I.

Outcomes of WW-I : impact on Nationalism

1. Turkey had allied with Germany & Austria and suffered defeat. The treatment meted out to Turkey had

Remarks

incensed muslims all over the world.

Therefore, Gandhi saw an opportunity to put Hindus and Muslims together and launch a nation-wide Satyagrah.

2. Post-war Economic Hardships: WW-I rendered increased ~~prices~~ prices, high taxation, huge unemployment. Thus, the masses were also agitated.

Gandhi had been campaigning for the past 4-years and saw a wonderful opportunity to launch a nation-wide satyagrah to establish 'Swaraj'. He convinced other members of Congress to launch Non-cooperation Movement and thus, emerged as the undisputed leader of the Indian National Movement.

Good points, try to add more on this aspect

Link with Rev. Rishi Revolution, Failure of Montague-Reform, Paris Peace Congress etc

61
62

Remarks

A. For the requirement, try to focus more on condition created by WW-I -

Q5. Morley-Minto Reform was crucial in establishing parliamentary democracy in India.
Critically analyse. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Indian Councils Act, 1909, popularly known as Morley-Minto Reforms, made the first attempt to bring in a representative and popular element in the governance of the country. *Good introduction.*

Morley-Minto Reforms

1. Elective Principle was recognized
2. Number of elected members of legislative Council ~~to~~ was increased.
3. Elected Members were elected indirectly.
4. Separate electorates for Muslims was announced.
5. Powers of legislatures - Provincial & Central - were enlarged.
6. One Indian was to be appointed to

Remarks

Viceroy's Executive Council (Satyendra-nath Sinha - 1st Indian in Executive Council).

Morley Minto Reforms and Parliamentary Democracy in India

1. Separate Executive and legislature
2. Legislatures could vote on budget.
3. Advent of elections and representation
4. Indians were allowed to participate in elections.
5. Increased power of legislature wherein, legislatures could pass resolutions.

Thus, Morley-Minto reforms introduced parliamentary forms for the 1st time in India.

However, there were several changes

Remarks

Can align these points with part 2 itself.

in the power of parliamentary govt:
1. Even though legislatures could now pass resolutions, Viceroy had the final say and resolutions may or may not be accepted.

2. Vote on Budget was very minimal.

3. System of elections was too indirect and franchise was very limited.

4. These reforms were in fact aimed at weeding the moderates and making the split between moderates and extremists larger.

5. Separate electorals started the ~~era~~ of evolution of 2 Nation Theory.

Thus, reforms of 1909 was barely a shadow of responsible government and India was subjected to 'benign despotism'

Also
Non-official
majority in
provincial
official majority in C.B.

members
could only
do less
and move
resolutions
before the
final
approval.

Remarks

overall, you
addressed it
well.

7

Q6. The Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) revolutionaries aimed not only at the overthrow of the British by the gun, but they also had a vision of social and economic transformation. Elucidate. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

The Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was founded by Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachin Sanyal in 1924 at Kanpur, with an aim to organise armed revolution to overthrow British. But, they also had a vision of social & economic transformation due to influence of socialist ideologies.

Good. Can also influence their initial beliefs in individual heroic action.

Overthrow of British by Gun

1. Kakori Robbery, 1925 near Lucknow by Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Roshan Singh & Rajendra Lahiri.
2. Saunders' Murder, 1928: by Bhagat Singh, Azad & Rajguru.
3. Bomb in Central Legislative Assembly.

Remarks

in 1929 by Bhagat Singh & Batukeshwar Dutt.

Vision for social and Economic Transformation

However, arms were just a means, their ends were a socialistic society for HRA/HSRA.

1. Founding Council of HRA including Ramprasad Bismil urged the youth to participate in open mass movement and give up pistols.

Bismil urged the youth to strengthen Hindu-Muslim unity and let INC lead them. They also preached revolutionary and communist principles to establish equal and just society.

2. Redefining Revolution: Revolution was not militancy and violence, rather objective

Remarks

Good

was of National Liberation. Revolutionaries wanted to establish a new socialist order ending exploitation of man by man.

3. Bhagat Singh accepted Marxism & class approach to society and believed in Socialism as the end of Capitalism & Class Domination.

Also talk about their ideas on superstitious practices etc

Revolutionaries also believed in capacity of villages and role of industries in the society.

Thus, for the HRA/HSRA, social and economic vision entailed an equal just society with class order and socialism, where every man is equal and there is no class domination.

largely, you have attempted it well.

7!
7/2

Remarks

Q7. Analyse the various phases of Dalit movement during pre-independence India. Explain how B. R. Ambedkar tried to implement a political solution for the issue of caste in India.
 (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Dalit Movement in India stemmed from injustice suffered by 'Untouchables' for centuries and were crucial in awakening the spirits of Untouchables in pre-Independent India.

Phases of Dalit Movement during Pre-Independent India

1. Jyotiba Phule and Satyashodhak Sanstha (1873): Jyotiba Phule belonged to 'mali' community in Maharashtra, and his life was entirely dedicated towards upliftment of Untouchables and women.

2. Sree Narayan Guru Paripalana Movement (SNOP): led by Sree Narayan Guru in 1903 among 'Ezhava' community of

Remarks

Need to discuss Phule from Bhakti movement itself.

toddy tappers in Kerala. The movement focussed on temple-entry for Ezhavas.

3. Vokkaliga Sangha in Mysore launched anti-brahmin Movement in 1903.

4. Justice Movement in Madras Presidency to secure jobs and representation of non-brahmins in legislature.

5. Self-Respect Movement in 1925 by Periyar

6. Temple Entry Movement following Sree Narayan Guru through Vaikom Satyagrah in 1930 led by K. T. Kesava.

Going Good

7. Gandhi's Harijan Campaign in 1933 :
Gandhi - set-up all India Anti-Untouchability League in 1932 and started weekly 'Harijan' in 1933. He also established Harijan Sevak Sangh in 1933.

8. B. R. Ambedkar: of Mahar community worked all his life for upliftment of

Remarks

Good, that you discussed in a chronological manner

untouchables. He demanded Separate Electorates for dalits, but later succumbed to Gandhi's demands Political Solution for issue of caste in India by Ambedkar:

- Ambedkar vouched for separate Electorates for dalits in Round Table Conferences.

This would have ensured proper representation of dalits, no domination of ~~the~~ Upper-caste Hindus and essentially liberated dalits from shackles

of untouchability. However, Gandhi's fast unto death after Communal Award, forced Ambedkar to sign Poona Pact in 1932 which agreed for Joint Electorates

- Ambedkar made the case for reservations of electoral constituencies for SCs & STs

as a solution to the problem of casteism and hoped to that this would

bring Dalits to a level-playing field after Independence. Thus, Ambedkar tried to implement political solution for casteism.

Remarks

6 1/2

Mention some of literary and organisational work of Ambedkar as well
Good But include more of Ambedkar in this field
Good. But include more of Ambedkar in this field
Good. But include more of Ambedkar in this field

Q8. Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru emerged as two most important leaders of Indian Freedom Movement, but both had contrasting views regarding world, state, society and on various issues of freedom struggle. How did Nehru and Gandhi differ from each other in their conception of modern India? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru were 2 most important leaders of Indian Freedom Movement. Gandhi followed principle of Ahimsa; while Nehru sternly believed in socialism. Despite there being various ideological differences between the 2 leaders, Gandhi designated Nehru as his successor in 1944 because of the fair and likability Nehru possessed.

Good, But again you wrote a very long intro.

Differences between Gandhi and Nehru

- State: Nehru believed in centralized state wherein state allocates all resources in the economy and distributes resources in equity. Broadly

Remarks

Nehru believed in Socialist State. Gandhi on the other hand believed in 'Least Governance' being the best Governance. Gandhi wanted minimal role of the state in Modern India.

2. Society: Nehru believed in Industrial Society. He believed Industrial growth to be crucial in establishing equity and equality. Gandhi, had the concept of 'Ranrajya / Gramrajya' or Village Societies which are largely cooperatives, independent of each other and self-sustaining. Gandhi rejected the idea of Industrialisation and instead wanted Ancient Village Societies to be established in India.

3. World: Nehru was highly influenced by USSR and other industrial nations.

Going Good!

Remarks

He believed in socialism and establishing links with rest of the world to create a modern state in India.

Gandhi, however was sceptical of both socialism & capitalism for India and wanted minimal interference of world in India's matters. Ranvijay was supposed to self-sustain & not depend on rest of the world.

4. strategy: Gandhi believed in S.

However, despite these differences Nehru revered Gandhi and Gandhi believed

Further you need to bring their idea over of freedom struggle etc
to bring differences
 with India as a whole rather than region, defined by caste, language, region, religion and both believed in non-violence and Satyagrah.

6 1/2

Remarks

Q9. The division of Congress after the Surat Split effectively rendered the moderate section toothless, until it was revived by the return of Gandhi. Critically analyse.
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

The Congress split at Surat in 1907, marking the end of moderate phase of INC (1885-1907). Surat split occurred because of differences between Moderates and Extremists on the extent of Non-Cooperation in Swadeshi Movement. Moderates wanted to limit the movement till Bengal, while Extremists led by Tilak, B. C. Pal & Lala Lajpat Rai & Kurobindo Ghosh wanted to take Swadeshi on nation-wide level. Moderates also were hopeful of Minto - Morley Reforms, 1909 and thus, carrot-and-stick policy of British divided the Congress.

With the coming of Swadeshi Movement it was clear that the Constitutional

Not correct to write this
Good, But try to make this part shorter.

Remarks

To explain you need to bring more points/aspect
 Easy Repetition of
 Extremist, No movement till 1916, Failure of Constitutional Reform

means' approach of moderates had become obsolete. They were not able to work among the masses and could not instill nationalism to the lowest rung. They also did not believe that the masses had the capacity to stage nation-wide showdown. Thus, Swat split rendered moderates toothless.

With coming of Gandhi in India in 1915, a unique blend of moderate and extremist ideology brought moderate propaganda to the light again. Gandhi propagated the idea of Satyagrah, a peaceful - Good! non-cooperation which ~~was~~ also entailed spreading awareness, negotiating demands and using constitutional

Remarks

means as well.

Moderates used press to spread nationalist ideas, and so was followed by Gandhi as well.

However, Gandhi also believed in Civil Disobedience as a means of protest which was not acceptable to the Moderates. *also attracted extremists*

Moderates had been successful in exposing the nature of the British and created a solid base for a vigorous, militant and mass based national Movement in the years

that followed. However, their inability to widen their democratic base,

made their means of agitation obsolete and paved way for ~~was~~

Extremists later Gandhi to lead the movement.

largely hood, but in part, try mention

Remarks
named moderates wings supported with Gandhi.

6 1/2

Q10. World War 2 is remembered for giving a renewed impetus to the Indian National Movement. Critically Analyze. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

World War - 2 (WW-II) started in 1939. Congress decided to support the war effort due to campaign of Fascism, Nazism and imperialism. However, Congress offered to cooperate on 2 basic conditions:

1. Constituent assembly to be established after war.
2. Immediately establish responsible govt. at the Centre.

These demands were rejected by Viceroy Linlithgow.

Congress stood divided on the question of support to British:

1. Gandhi supported British completely against Fascism & Nazism.

No need to describe these in detail - strict demand of the question.

Remarks

Thus, WW-II presented a situation of confusion in the National Movement

However, Nationalist stride was not lost.

Individual Satyagrahas started by Vinoba Bhave and Jawaharlal Nehru were replicated all over India.

Delhi Chalo Movement originated out of Individual Satyagrahas.

Constructive Works took place all over India to not let Nationalist Sentiment Subside.

~~After~~ ~~WW-II~~ August Offer (1940) and Cripps Mission (1942) were rejected and in 1942, Gandhi decided to launch all-India Satyagrah through Quit India Movement. Movement spread rapidly and

finally, Govt. announced further steps towards freedom of India.

Need to
reinforce this
mainly with
weakening
of Colonial
powers

Remarks

2. Subhash Bose & Socialists: wanted to take advantage of British at such crucial ~~top~~ time by ~~starting~~ all-India mass struggle.

3. Nehru: did not agree to either factions

Grandhi was adamant not to start Nation-wide struggle as he felt that organisational structure of Congress had corroded and masses were not ready for another struggle as they were facing war hardships.

Bose wanted to make the most out of this opportunity. He formed Forward Bloc in 1939 and later joined INA as the Supreme Commander. He allied with Japan and launched attack on British.

Meanwhile, Congress Ministries had also resigned.

Remarks

you have been deviated from the demand - talk about external pressure on Britain, recognition of conditions by Indian leaders and then like some events