



**An Institute for Civil Services**

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**IAS TOPPER'S**

**TEST COPY**

**MUKUND SINGH CHAHAR**

**AIR - 273**

**(CSE 2022)**

**HISTORY OPTIONAL**

**HISTORY**

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

**Instructions to Candidate**

67½  
250

- There are Eight questions divided in two Sections.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological 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 answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name MUKUND SINGH CHAHAR

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_



## Section - A

1. (a) 1916 Lucknow Pact is considered as a landmark event in Indian history but due to various reasons its achievements were negligible. (150 Words) (10)

1916 Lucknow Pact united the divergent groups of Indian nationalists to ensure a united struggle, but this unity lasted briefly.

★ 1916 Lucknow Pact : a landmark event :

- 1) Moderate - extremist unity : The two sections of congress came together after 1907's split and strengthened congress.
- 2) Congress - Muslim League Unity : League's demand for "separate electorate" was accepted & both parties united to challenge British.
- 2) Common demands : Both parties issued a common manifesto of demands ringing danger bells for British.
- 4) Inclusion of Home Rule League : Tilak &

Remarks



Besant also joined ~~to~~ provide complete unity.

1916 Lucknow pact: Negligible achievements

1) Issue of "Separate electorates": acceptance of league's demand & emboldened it & resulted in gradually separatist demands.

2) Rowlatt Act - Jallianwallah: The twin wrongs changed political circumstances & forced launch of Non-cooperation - Khilafat.

3) Reduced relevance of moderates: death of Gokhale. <sup>limitations of</sup> ~~moderate movement~~ <sup>its achievements</sup> ~~Nasroji~~ reduced relevance of ~~moderate movement~~.

$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{10}$  Despite limitations, Lucknow pact was a momentous occasion of "Hindu-Muslim unity" & was only thwarted by adverse circumstances.



1. (b) Discuss the basic principles of Satyagraha by Mahatma Gandhi. (150 Words) (10)

M. Gandhi was a political innovator whose "Satyagraha" challenged the ethical-moral foundations of British rule and transformed the nature of Indian National struggle.

\* Basic principles of Satyagraha :

- 1) Tough : Gandhiji empowered Satyagrahi's with power of "toothful" - righteous struggle against "immoral" British Raj.
- 2) Non-violence : Gandhiji adhered all violence & focussed on conquering the moral foundations of Imperialism.
- 3) Mass struggle : Gandhiji proposed participation of women, students, peasants, civil servants etc. & created large scale



mass struggle.

4) Methods used:

- i) Hunger strikes (ex: Ahmedabad Hunger strike)
- ii) Non-cooperation (ex: Champaran Satyagraha)
- iii) Civil Disobedience (ex: Kheda Satyagraha)
- iv) Peaceful court arrests, boycott, Swadeshi, village reconstruction, Atmakraft were other components.

★ Limitations

Lack of pragmatism

discrimination of youth

(ex: HRA)

Frequent call-offs when movement near at peak

(ex: NCM 1922)

Long struggle  
(30 yrs)

Yet, Gandhi's Satyagraha provided the "leadership" required to win independence in 1947.

21/10



1. (c) Briefly discuss the nature of the post-colonial Indian state and the new ruling bloc.  
(150 Words) (10)

India became independent in 1947 and became a "unique identity entity" based on a mix of Indigenous - European/colonial traits.

\* Nature of post colonial Indian state:

- 1) Constitutional: The independent Indian state was guided by its written constitution as the supreme law of nation.
- 2) Democratic: India's preamble terms India as a democratic state with "people's rule".
- 3) Republic: India chose an "elected head" i.e. President - P.M unlike British monarchy.
- 4) Socialist: Inspired by Capitalism - Communism, India forged a unique



18

Gandhian Socialism for welfare of all.

5) Secular: based on ideals of "No discrimination between religions".

\* Nature of new ruling bloc:

1) Multi party system: India chose a democracy with multiple political parties providing varied choice to voters.

2) One party domination: Despite multiple parties, Congress unilaterally dominated till 1970s. <sup>comparison with</sup> it was challenged by coalition politics <sup>which</sup> it was challenged by.

2/10 <sup>highlight the post-colonial new ruling blocks</sup>

Thus, India became a hybrid-unique entity with core values of welfare for all leading to its stature as global leader in present day world.



1. (d) What were the various ways in which nationalism manifested itself in India during colonial rule? (150 Words) (10)

Nationalism refers to "common, collective cultural" consciousness of a people, and India's nationalism emerged in late 19<sup>th</sup> century, manifested in multiple ways.

★ Ways in which Indian Nationalism manifested itself during Colonial rule:

1) Political:

i) Formation of multiple nationalist parties:  
(ex: Congress 1885, Swaraj Party 1923)

ii) Rise of national movements challenging Imperialism (ex: Swadeshi 1905, Non-cooperation 1920, Civil Disobedience 1930)

iii) Rise of revolutionary terrorism: (ex: Anushilan Samiti, HRA, HSRA)

iv) Rise of nationalist armies (ex: INA)



## 2) Economic :

- i) Rise of Swadeshi enterprises (ex: Bengal chemical Factory, Chidambaram Pillai's shipping industry).

## 3) Cultural :

- i) Rise of nationalist songs, paintings, newspapers (ex: Abanindranath Tagore's Bharat Mata).

## 4) Historical :

- i) Rise of Nationalist Historiography and re-discovery of national pride (ex: R. C. Mazumdar).

2 1/2  
10  
while  
manifested  
stages  
of  
Raj.

all  
Tehus  
Nationalism  
strengthening

Indian nationalism was multiple dimensions struggle against British.

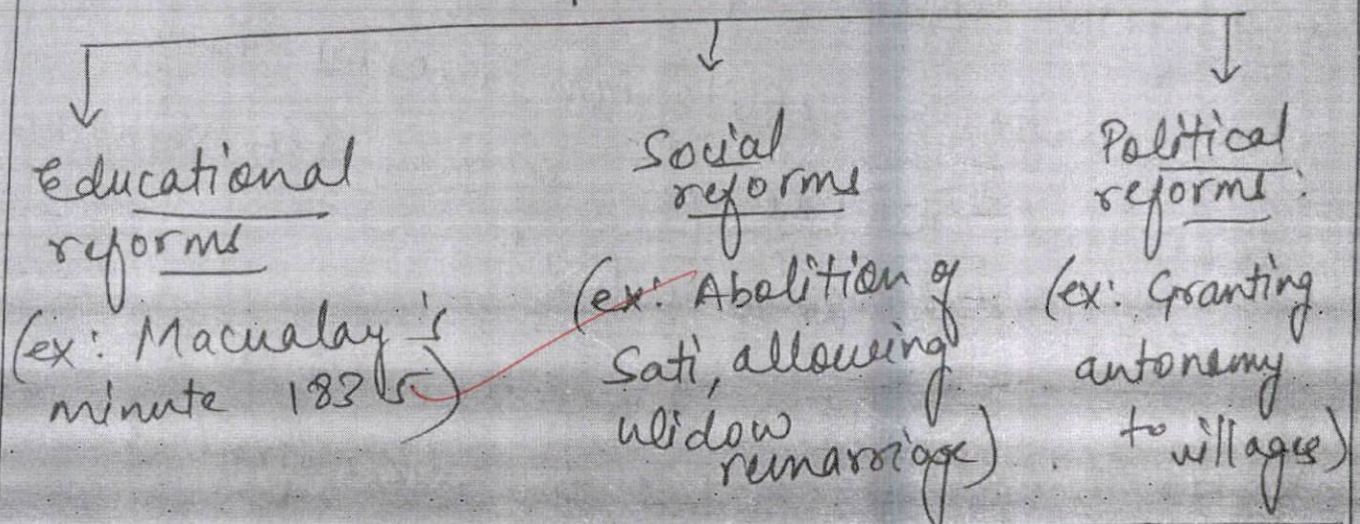


1. (e) How did the English utilitarian thinking impact India in the British era?

(150 Words) (10)

Utilitarianism referred to British ideology of reform by legislation to civilize the barbaric natives of India to fulfill the 'white man's burden'.

★ Steps taken under utilitarianism :



★ Positive impact of utilitarianism on India :

1) Enlightenment ideas : Values of 'equality, liberty, fraternity' entered India and reformed Indian national struggle.



2) Rise of educated "intelligentsia": Middle class western educated Indians became leaders of freedom struggle.

3) Social reforms: led to improvement of women rights (Sati Abolition) and individual rights.

### ★ Negative impacts:

1) Inequality: utilitarian reforms only benefitted microscopic sections, rest remained "illiterate" & "uneducated".

2) 1857 revolt: Interference in socio-religious factors led to discontent & subsequent revolt.

*Emphasis on authoritarianism*  
 sparked the flame of utilitarianism "unintentionally" creating the foundation for Indian Nationalism for Indian Independence



2. (a) "Explain "Constructive Swadeshi" Characterised by atma shakti (self-reliance), which propelled the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal". (200 Words) (15)

The "Partition of Bengal" was aimed to break the "unity of Bengal: the centre of nationalist struggle: Risley (secretary of state), but instead led to the rise of "Swadeshi Movement" in Bengal.

★ Features of "Constructive Swadeshi" characterised by Atma-shakti:

1) "Constructive Swadeshi" was aimed at promoting "indigenous production" by replacing "foreign imported goods" to promote "self-reliance".

2) Boycott of foreign goods: British imports were burnt publicly and



boycotted completely to reduce import dependence.

3) Rise of "nationalist enterprises": Indigenous production was promoted by formation of national industries (ex: Bengal Chemical Factory, ~~Madras~~ Shipping Industry).

4) Rise of "national education": Focus on self-reliance in education by setting up ~~foreign schools~~ indigenous schools & ~~boycotting foreign institutes~~ (ex: Shanti Niketan).

5) Rise of "parallel governments": "Swadeshi Bandhan Samitis" promoted alternate dispute redressals to reduce reliance on British courts.



6) Rise of "indigenous culture": Nationalist songs, music, paintings emerged to promote cultural self-reliance (ex: Bharat Mata painting).

★ Limitations of Swadeshi movement:

- 1) Inferior quality of goods: Indian cotton textiles were "coarser" and thus less useful.
- 2) Expensive goods: High cost of production led to low competitiveness.
- 3) Swat split 1907: Congress split reduced national progress & caused halt of movement.

Despite limitations, Swadeshi movement forged nationalist consciousness and annulment of partition.  
 4/2. Emphasized on the philosophy of self-reliance in 1911.



2. (b) Do you agree with the argument that Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a retreat? Substantiate (200 Words) (15)

Gandhi - Irwin Pact (Delhi Pact) 1931 was a compromise after a ferocious Civil Disobedience movement that granted Indian demands, but many consider it a retreat.

★ Gandhi - Irwin Pact : A Retreat :

1) Peak of national struggle : 1930 saw incredible participation from all sections in nationalist struggle, and 'sudden' 'compromise' was deemed an obstruction to nationalism.

2) Capitalist influence : Many proponents suggested that losses caused due to 'Indian Business class' forced them to

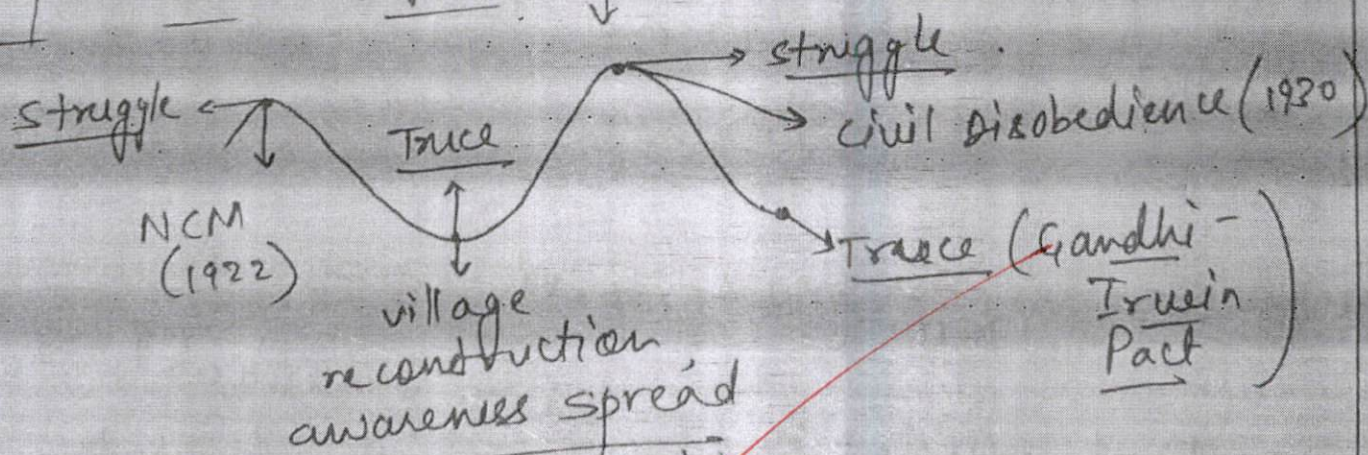


influence Gandhi for a "compromise"

3) Weak demands: the pact contained liberal demands like "Abolition of Salt Tax" and had no mention of "complete Independence", thus considered as a "step back".

★ Critique of "retreat view"

1) Gandhian strategy: Gandhiji masterfully planned "struggle-truce-struggle" (STS).



★ Fig. | S - T - S |

a) The strategy accounted for "limited"



Capacity of masses for continuous struggle  
↳ thus called off struggle to re-energise  
masses.

3) National Economic Programme (NEP),  
Fundamental Rights: These two resolutions  
were passed in 1931 with promotion of  
civil-democratic rights, thus indicating  
"lack of influence of capitalist lobby" &  
focus on welfare for all.

4) Pragmatism: Delhi Pact became a necessity  
as possibility of severe repression by  
British was heightened due to sustained  
struggle.

4½  
15 Explaining the content and  
the sense of Gandhi-Jinnah Pact was a  
practical choice to promote national  
interests and propel national struggle  
to new heights.



2. (c) "The 'nationalism' in India was a multi-faceted phenomenon, which had its ideological roots in Indian society only". Evaluate. (250 Words) (20)

Indian Nationalism was the rise of common, cultural, collective consciousness that emerged in late 19th century, but roots have been a "matter of debate".

★ Indian Nationalism: A multi-faceted phenomenon:

- 1) Political:
  - i) Rise of nationalist parties (ex: Congress, Swaraj Party)
  - ii) Rise of national movements (ex: Swadeshi, NCM, CDM)
  - iii) Rise of revolutionary terrorism (ex: HRA)
  - iv) Rise of national army (ex: INA)

2) Economic:

- i) Rise of national enterprises (ex: Bengal chemical factory)



3) Cultural :

i) Rise of national songs & paintings (ex: Bharat Mata painting)

ii) Historical :

i) Rise of nationalist historiography (ex: R.C. Majumdar)

★ Ideological roots of Indian Nationalism

I. Indigenous roots :

i) Nationalist scholars like R.C. Majumdar suggested "indigenous influence behind Indian Nationalism"

ii) Socio-religious reform movements created ideological unity by reducing caste - gender barriers (ex: R.R. Roy, I.C. Vidyaasagar)



- iii) Nationalist historiography: proposed "golden ages" (i.e. Mauryan - Gupta) of Indian history & ruined national pride.
- iv) Role of Moderates: provided foundation of national movement & created national consciousness.
- v) Economic Drain Theory: R.C. Dutt, D. N. Sanyal exposed real nature of British Raj & created national apathy against imperialism.

## II. Other factors in Nationalism:

- i) Scholars like Richard Campbell, P.J. Marshall proposed Indian Nationalism as a "Brainchild of British Raj".
- ii) British impact:  
→ Unification of political India.



- GS SC
- ii) Common administration - Common communication (ex: Railways) strengthened national unity.
  - iii) Press started by Britishers created "ideological revolution".
  - iv) British Education created ideas of "democracy" & equality.

However, close analysis of these British steps indicate "unintentional nature" (ex: Railways to promote British trade, Education to provide loyal Babus). Thus, it can be concluded that Indian Nationalism was an entity of its own with "strong indigenous roots" and "unintentional British influence".

6/2/20. Desires the socio-logical perspective of Indian Nationalism.



4. (a) Do you really think that the concept of economic nationalism of the moderates, become major theme that developed further during the subsequent period of Nationalist movement and to a large extent influenced the economic politics of government in independent India?  
(200 Words) (15)

Moderates led by G. Gokhale, D. Naoroji, P. Mehta provide socio-economic-political leadership to nationalist struggle and laid the foundations of Indian Nationalist movement deep: Bipin Chandra.

★ Moderates' concept of Economic nationalism:

- 1) "Drain Theory": D. Naoroji in "UnBritish rule in India" exposed real nature of Imperial economy and blamed colonial economic policies & heavy imports as reason for Indian woes.
- 2) Atma-shakti: Based on Drain Theory, the counter to British imports was



deemed as "self-reliance" in production capabilities.

3) Economic equality: The moderates fought for welfare of peasants through "lower land revenue" demands which added new dimension to nationalism.

4) Development of economic nationalism post Moderates.

i) Moderates' contribution led to struggles like "Swadeshi Movement" (1905) based on Atma Shakti.

ii) It also encouraged new "socialist" youth in form of J. L. Nehru, S. C. Bose who radicalized Congress towards egalitarian goals.



iii) Revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh also proposed "altered economic structure" for equality inspired from Moderates.

★ Influence on govt. of Independent India:

1) Socialism: India adapted "socialist" economy with "nationalization of key industries" and "Central Planning".

2) Self-reliance: India became "import-resistant" by promoting "protectionism".

3) Land reforms: India actively promoted peasant welfare by Land consolidation & abolition of intermediaries.

*Explain the long term economic consequences of these policies.*  
Thus, Moderates' policies were reflected throughout Indian National history indicating their long term relevance and efficacy.



4. (b) "Indian Nationalist evoked the past as an alternative to Colonial rule. This provided for a cultural foundation of nationhood, but this particular mode of conceptualization had also some inherent contradictions and consequent dangers". Discuss. (200 Words) (15)

Indian Nationalists countered Imperial view of "white man's burden" and emphasized on past glory, but it led to certain unintentional consequences.

★ Evoking past as alternate to Colonial rule:

1) Colonial view suggested Indians were "uncivilized", "barbaric" and lacked the basic values of self-rule and autonomy.

2) Indian scholars like R.C. Majumdar and Nationalists like D. Saraswati, B.G. Tilak evoked "past Indian Glory" aimed at reviving "national pride" and countering



British propaganda (ex: Rule of Mauyans & Guptas, India's resilient ancient economy)

★ Past glory for a cultural foundation of nationhood:

- 1) Ideological upliftment: Ancient glory restored national pride and spread awareness amongst Indians.
- 2) New ideals for inspiration: New generation of political revolutionaries revived boost as they idolized "Indian ancient values" to counter imperialism.
- 3) Common consciousness: The past glory of India inspired new "unity" amongst Indians as they countered the "Divide" and "Rule" policies of British.



★ Inherent Contradictions & Consequent dangers in past glory:

1) Hindu - Muslim Divide: The revivalist mode of nationalism saw "Ancient India" as glorious, while Muslim dominated "Medieval India" were ignored → leading to "rise of Separatism"

2) Focus on only "selected aspects": as social evils of ancient India (ex: Sati) were ignored.

3) Exaggeration of Ancient India's Golden Age led to lack of rationality in analysis.

4 1/2 Explain the limitation of the revivalist nationalism. Despite shortcomings, the revivalist created new consciousness among Indian youth & set foundation for Indian Nationalism.



4. (c) Discuss the factors which provided opportunities to unite The Hindu and Muslims in common struggle against the British during Khilafat movement.

(250 Words) (20)

Khilafat movement was a unique struggle where Hindu-Muslim unity was at the "peak" against Imperial wrongs, but this unity lasted briefly.

★ Factors which provided opportunities for Hindu-Muslim unity during Khilafat:

1) Treaty of Sevres → The End of World War I saw regressive treatment of Ottoman Empire as it was partitioned among imperial powers.

→ This endangered "Khalifa" i.e. spiritual head of Islam's position and created wide discontent among Indian Muslims.



2) Rowlatt Satyagraha - Jallianwallah Bagh -

→ The "Black Act" i.e. Rowlatt Act was protested by Indians for its extreme action against individual liberty.

→ But subsequent repression, followed by Jallianwallah killings led to wide discontent among all Indians.

3) The widespread discontent amongst Muslims - Sikhs - Hindus against British gave Gandhiji the platform to launch "Non-cooperation Movement - Khilafat Movement".

4) ~~Rational~~ Other issues like near time repressions and scarcity, famines etc affected all Indians and ensued



perfect conditions for launch of nation-wide struggle.

### \* Limitations of Khilafat Movement:

1) Anti-nationalist: Scholars like Dr. Kaenraad suggest the Gandhi made a "blunder" in uniting "Khilafat" - "NCM" as "Khilafat was a pan-Islamic struggle".

2) Separatist: The Khilafat movement promoted use of "religion" in national struggle, ultimately inspiring Muslim League's separatist tactics.

3) Resulted in failure: Khilafat - NCM had to be abruptly called off after Chauri-Chauri & failed to achieve objectives.



## Achievements of Khilafat movement:

- 1) Mass struggle: It spawned the biggest national struggle and challenged imperial foundations.
  - 2) Hindu-Muslim unity: It was the first instance of large scale unity that caused nervousness in British.
  - 3) Victim of circumstances: Gandhiji's rationale was solidifying long-term Hindu-Muslim unity through Khilafat, but Kamal Pasha's reform abolished Caliphate & made Khilafat redundant.
- 6/2/20* While all this, Khilafat movement was a fatal blow of adverse luck that shook imperial foundations through short-lived Hindu-Muslim unity.



## Section - B

5. (a) "Gandhiji was fast becoming a mere father figure of Indian National movement who needed to be honoured but not necessarily listened to". (150 Words) (10)

Gandhiji's role in Indian nationalism post 1937 was diminishing as he became a "father figure" in later stages: Bipin Chandra.

\* Reducing influence of Gandhiji in later national struggle:

- 1) Quit India Movement: It was a "spontaneous", "leaderless" struggle led by youth while Gandhiji was in jail.
- 2) Reduced influence in Congress: P. Saramayya's loss to S. C. Bose in Tripuri indicated Gandhi's reduced relevance in Congress leadership.
- 3) Compromises between 1944-47:



Gandhi was largely absent from these discussions as Congress-M-League battled for their viewpoints.

4) Partition: Despite Gandhi's strong opposition, Partition was accepted.

★ Gandhi's role in later stages:

1) Despite ~~role~~ reduced relevance, Gandhi remained "spiritual head" of national struggle.

2) He guided Congress Working Committee, gave "Do or Die" mantra for Quit India and ~~actively~~ <sup>actively</sup> ~~who~~ <sup>who</sup> ~~urged~~ <sup>urged</sup> in Punjab-Bengal to ~~reduce~~ <sup>reduce</sup> ~~partition~~ <sup>partition</sup> ~~impact~~ <sup>impact</sup>.

Thus, despite ~~lower~~ <sup>lower</sup> participation, Gandhi remained crucial as the leader of national struggle.



5. (b) "India after independence retained continuity with its colonial past". Critically analyze. (150 Words) (10)

India post independence saw integration of national-colonial ideologies to create a hybrid entity.

★ India's continuity with colonial past:

1) Constitution: Largely borrowed from GOI Act 1935 which was formed by British (ex: Emergency powers).

2) Parliamentary system: India adopted Westminster British parliamentary system post independence + Rule of law adopted.

3) Administrative structure: persisted as created by British (ex: ICS).

4) Commonwealth: India became a member of Commonwealth to stay



connected with British roots.

\* India's "new path" post independence:

1) Democratic socialism: India followed an "welfare for all" with unique capitalist - communist hybrid.

2) Indian secularism: unlike western model, India's secularism is about "equality of all religions".

3) National Planning: India adopted 5 yr plans based on U.S.S.R model.

4) Constitution: borrowed French, American, Irish, Japanese values + Indian values.

*9/10*  
*explain the colonial phase*  
despite continuity, India charted its own way to become a "unique" post independence.



5. (c) "There were various factors, responsible for making Gandhi as Gandhi in the Indian freedom movement". Elucidate. (150 Words) (10)

Gandhi became the 'leader of Indian National Movement : Indira Bhowan , and their were multiple factors responsible.

★ Factors responsible for making Gandhi as leader of struggle :

- 1) Gandhian success in S. Africa : Gandhi's political struggle in Africa instilled confidence in Indian public.
- 2) Gandhian early success : Success in Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad promoted awareness of Satyagrah's efficacy.
- 3) Failure of Moderates - Extremists : while Moderates were too pacifist, Extremists were brutally repressed &



both failed to provide leadership.

4) Political vacuum: Death of G. Gokhale, D. Narseji, B. G. Tilak created space for a new national leader.

5) British colonial exploitation: created widespread discontent & urge for united struggle.

6) Hardships during World War: Scarcity, famines etc.

7) Rowlatt Act - Jallianwala: provided "trigger" for urgent Gandhian struggle against imperial wrongs.

8) Gandhi's charismatic personality created conditions for rise of a pan-Indian leader in form of Gandhi.

2/10

Explain the rise of Gandhi



5. (d) "It was Lord Ripon who realized the political importance of the Indian middle class".  
(150 Words) (10)

Lord Ripon was an enlightened imperialist who introduced multiple reforms & recognized the strength of Indian middle class.

\* Ripon: harbinger of reforms in India:

1) Ripon realized that "modern" western educated Indian middle class was the leader of future India.

2) He acknowledged this importance by introducing various reforms in hope of pacifying this middle class.

3) Reforms included:

i) Ilbert Bill: aimed at allowing



Indians the right to try Europeans in courts.

ii) Self-rule : Introduced legal reforms to promote 'local autonomy' to ensure Indian led development at grassroots.

iii) Repeal of Vernacular Press Act, Arms Act.

iv) Introducing enhanced emphasis on Indian education and civil reforms.

However, Ripon's reforms were "cut-short" due to European opposition, leading to his failure in achieving objective of enhanced Indian

middle class participation in rule.

2/10  
clearly highlighting the objective of his policy  
Sensitive approach towards  
Lord Ripon's policy



5. (e) "Reforming society through legislation seldom yielded the desired results". Critically comment on this in the light of several acts passed by the British government in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Evaluate. (150 Words) (10)

Utilitarian thought proposed legislation as "panacea" for reforming Indian society, but its impact remained minimal.

★ Acts passed by British Govt. to reform Indian society:

- 1) Abolition of Sati (1829): Introduced by Bentinck with objective of eradication of immolation of Indian widows.
- 2) Widow remarriage Act (1856): Introduced by Canning to promote widow remarriages.
- 3) Age of Consent Act (1891): aimed at eliminating child marriages.
- 4) Army Enlistment Act to reduce caste



barrier of travelling post seas.

5) other measures:

↓  
Education reforms  
(Hunter Committee)

↓  
Legal reforms  
(codification of laws:  
IPC, CrPC)

★ Limitations of acts:

1) Remained restricted in application: (ex: widow remarriage Act only implemented in some states)

2) Caused violent reaction: (ex: 1857 revolt)

3) Remained "half-hearted" efforts: as they were seldom followed by grassroots awareness campaigns

2/10/4) Lacked public support.  
This act failed to cause reform & instead caused revolts, leading to British conservatism post 1857.



6. (a) Critically analyse that how much the relationship between capitalist and Congress was a strategic, issue based and pragmatic. (200 Words) (15)

Congress - Capitalist partnership was a "need-based" compromise that ebbed and flowed based on circumstances.

★ Capitalist - Congress relation : Strategic :

1) Congress's view : Congress needed "money", "capitalist connections" and business class support to strengthen its roots.

2) Capitalist's view : Capitalists envisaged victory of Congress in future struggle & expected its support once India became independent.



★ Congress - Capitalist relation: issue based:

- 1) The relation was based on "issue taken up" by Congress for struggle.
- 2) For "Swadeshi movement", Anti-colonial economic movements, Capitalists were "in-support" to gain from demand for indigenous goods.
- 3) For "Labour reforms", peasant welfare, Capitalists remained aloof.

★ Congress - Capitalist relation: pragmatic:

- 1) Capitalists were usually in full support for "initial stages" of movements.
- 2) As movements stretched beyond a year,



loss of economic activity led to their  
aloofness.

### ★ Critique of above view:

- 1) While Congress - Capitalist relation was "pragmatic" in many stages, there were many nationalists who were genuinely invested in Indian struggle.
  - 2) Industrialists like J.R.D. Tata, V.O. Chidamparam Pillai contributed heavily, both economically - ideologically throughout the struggle.
- 4/2  
1/5  
Explaining contribution of the capitalist class to National movement.
- both constitutionally and "practically" influenced & led to strong foundation of National movement.



6. (b) Discuss the different phases of Quit India Movement and critically analyse, it a spontaneous Revolution or premeditated? (200 Words)

Quit India Movement began on 8<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1942 and was "never called off", being a continuous - high-pitched struggle, but its "nature" has been under debate.

★ Quit India: A spontaneous revolt;

1) Leaderless revolt: Most national leaders like Gandhi, Nehru were jailed and thus "central leadership" was missing.

2) Mass led: According to Bipin Chandra; the movement was led by masses & was unplanned and spontaneous.



3) Youth led: Leaders like Usha Mehta, Aruna Ali emerged in emergency and spontaneously led movement without much prior experience.

4) Grass root led: Parallel govt. in Satara, U.P displayed "leadership from below".

★ Quit India: Premeditated.

1) Individual Satyagraha: Gandhi carefully created foundation for Quit India through Individual led movement of 1940.

2) Cripps mission failure: Cripps mission, preceded by August offer



had already created immense discontent and grounds for a national struggle.

3) Ideological leadership: Gandhi provided ideological guidance through motto of "Do or Die" and gave specific recommendations to each section in the role for national struggle.

Thus, Quit India had elements of premeditation - ~~unplanned~~ <sup>natural</sup> together to ~~create~~ <sup>create</sup> a ~~national~~ <sup>national</sup> struggle leading to ~~independence~~ <sup>independence</sup> of India.

4 1/2  
15  
Emphasise more on the character of the Quit India Movement through national struggle leading to independence of India.  
perspective



6. (c) "The ideology of Subhas Chandra Bose was blend of nationalism, fascism and communism". Critically analyze. (250 Words) (20)

S.C. Bose was the charismatic national leader of Indian National Movement whose contributions gave "new energy" to Indian struggle.

★ S.C. Bose : Nationalist influence :

- 1) S.C. Bose was inspired by "ancient Indian glory" and gained courage from Nationalist historiographic interpretations.
- 2) He believed in ~~exp~~ "national unity" based on caste - gender unity & created a secular - feminist INA (ex: Rani Laxmibai wing of INA)



3) Bose believed in "Religious unity" as he had both Hindu - Muslim - Sikh - Christian soldiers in INA to ensure comprehensive nationalism.

★ S. C. Bose : Fascist ideology

1) Bose was influenced by Hitter - Stalin's fascist - central tendencies

2) He also took support from Axle powers during WW II displaying affinity for "central control".

3) He further stated that India required "dictatorship" in early stage post Independence to



ensure "centralised" "regulated"  
growth.

4) ~~He further supported~~

★ S. C. Bose : Communist ideology :

1) He believed in Marxist ideology  
and proposed "complete Nationalisation"  
based on ~~a~~ communist patterns.

2) He further chaired "National  
Planning Committee" of 1938 &  
strongly ~~supported~~ U.S.S.R's model  
of ~~central planning~~ <sup>while all the dimensions of</sup>  
<sup>signature Bose</sup>  
<sup>Chandra</sup>

Thus, Bose was a revolutionary  
mind who believed in radical ideas  
to promote welfare of India post  
independence.