

# **G|SCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

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## **IAS TOPPER'S**

## **TEST COPY**

### **MUKUND SINGH CHAHAR**

**AIR - 273  
(CSE 2022)**

### **HISTORY OPTIONAL**



**8448496262**



**iasscore.in**

110½

250

**HISTORY****Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.****Max. Marks: 250****Instructions to Candidate**

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.
- There are SIX questions, printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question No. 2 is compulsory and out of the remaining, any FOUR are to be attempted.
- 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.
- 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.

Name Mukund Singh Chahar 36069

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

1. (a) Do you subscribe to the view that Indian socialism was not tuned as per Indian conditions. (20 Marks)
- (b) It was the Non-Cooperation movement after which, Congress formally recognised the importance of the peasantry and workers in anti-imperial movement. Substantiate with suitable examples. (20 Marks)
- (c) How far do you agree that, what was articulated in the 1932 Communal Award was nothing but a well-prepared design to strengthen the argument that Muslims were a separate community with a distinct identity? (10 Marks)

*good starting*

1) a) the term "socialist" was incorporated in Indian constitution through the 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976. But the genesis of Indian socialism has its roots way back in the Indian National freedom struggle.

During our freedom struggle, many nationalists looked for inspirational ideologies to rally the masses. It is here that the "west born" concept of "socialism" entered Indian Society.

Bhagat Singh and S.C. Bose had varying degree of inclination towards socialism. However, it seemed that their ideologies were not adequately tuned to per Indian conditions. Indian society, filled with a massive agrarian community could simply not be seen through the prism of western Industrial class struggle.

Remarks

Approach is good  
But Requisite more substantive facts

If it is here that J-L Nehru's vision shaped the Indian model of Socialism. Though partly influenced by the Soviet model of socialism, Nehru made enough tweaks to ensure that his brand of socialism fit Indian requirements.

Thus, it can be seen that present day Indian socialism has its own unique features. Focussing on welfare for all and expenditure on Health and public education are still a priority, but this is sought to be achieved through limited state intervention.

Hence, it can be concluded that though inspired from a number of western interpretations, Indian socialism maintains its uniqueness. It is well suited to mingle with the other valued traditions of our nation, namely "Democracy", "Equality", "Fraternity", "Unity" and "Integrity".

- (S) 1) your answer should be found in why not think C caste is dated the factors like - A religiosity of India market
- ② Both of Congress Socialist party and feudal stoach
- ③ Caste system and Dalt mukt and socialization of fallacy of Chomsky's ideology
- ④

Q) a) The Non-cooperation movement (NCM) marks a landmark event of Indian National freedom struggle. It displayed the unity of masses at an unprecedented scale and shook the very foundations of the British Empire in India. It also marked a shift in Congress' attitude and its strategy.

Before NCM, Congress leaders generally showed a lack of belief in capability of masses. Largely led by "Indian intelligentsia", the Indian National movement usually stayed away from large scale confrontations with the British government. Instead, "petitions" and "propaganda" were the main instruments to display discontent against the Britishers.

However, the arrival of Gandhi, and the subsequent NCM under his leadership change the course of our freedom struggle for good. Gandhi's "satyagraha" and "non-cooperation" necessitated the involvement of masses at a grand scale. It is here that "peasant" and "worker" showed their true capabilities. Rent strike and frequent boycotts were admirably led by the villagers, while Industrial workers participated

Remarks

in crippling industrial strikes to break the back of British administration.

What followed was a renewed recognition of efforts of "peasantry" and "workers" by the Congress. Various organizations came up after NCM, and were whole heartedly backed by the Congress.

"All India Kisan Congress" now became a strong organization that kept peasants demands in front of the administrators. AIKC were frequently backed by various Congress leaders and was seen as a strategic body to voice peasants concerns.

*debate thy past*

Similarly, N. M. Lokhande led Industrial movement found a renewed fillip post NCM. Industrial workers went on to play a crucial role in the Civil Disobedience movement, where industrial strikes became a common method to display nationalist spirits.

Thus, it can be concluded that "peasants" and "workers" played a crucial role in the Indian National Movement post NCM, and this was aptly recognized and saluted by the Congress.

*good approach*

*Add more facts/examples*

1. Peasant and worker's participation in National Movement

Remarks

c) The 1932 Communal Award can be seen as the continuation of "Divide and Rule" policy of the Britishers. Their cold and calculated strategy to alienate Muslims from the Indian National Movement saw its culmination through the Communal Award.

offered by Ramsay McDonald, the Prime Minister of Britain, Communal Award extended separate electorates to Minorities and Depressed classes. The concept of "separate electorates" meant that only Muslim voters could vote for electing Muslim representatives. This was a major setback to the unity and fraternity of the Indian populace.

The Communal Award was a devious attempt of the Britishers to portray that Muslims and other minorities were a separate communities with distinct identities. Gandhi smartly saw right through this evil plot, and sat on a fast to avoid this injustice. Eventually, "Poona Pact" was brokered, but it only covered Depressed classes and thus failed to counter the British motives.

Gradually, the "Divide and Rule" policy promoted the rise of the "two nation theory", thus making India a fractured

entity. However, India continues to honour the traditions of "Secularism" even today, and has managed to form a nation where minorities stand on a equitable footing, with peace.

(10)

(Add)

under the policy  
of British govt

Since

1858

till

Liberal and  
Conservative

divide and Rule

In this context discuss  
the growth of

Communism and  
Capitalism in 1932

Andrea

2. (a) "Various ideologies in Britain played very important role in shaping the administration in India". Evaluate. (10 Marks)
- (b) 1919 Act is a land mark in Indian freedom Struggle and constitutional development in India. Comment. (10 Marks)
- (c) How far do you agree that, Nagpur Congress symbolise the emergence of a centrist leadership within the pluralist structure of political India. Explain. (10 Marks)
- (d) How far do you agree that Muslim mobilisation under the banner of Khilafat generated a sense of inferiority and insecurity among Hindus who now started counter mobilization. (10 Marks)
- (e) The revolutionary terrorism changed its attitude in the third decade in 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Comment. (10 Marks)

2(a) India, the "crown of the British Empire", was a much coveted colony for Britain. Thus, it was deemed essential to ensure administration that promoted efficient extraction of Indian resources. To achieve this, various ideologies emerged over the years, which shaped British administration in India.

i) Pre 1857 : Orientalists v/s Anglicists :

Though this debate generally pertained to the education system in India, it also portrays the general debate regarding British administration in India. While Orientalists believed that Indian traditions were to be respected and Oriental knowledge base was supreme in its own right. Anglicists disagreed, and saw India as an inferior civilization in need of urgent reform. Thus what followed was a period of annexation, reforms and an intense subjugation of Indian society.

Remarks

~~about property~~  
~~about Mercantilism~~  
~~Orientalists~~  
~~Utilitarianism~~  
~~Evangelicals~~  
~~Missionaries~~

ii) The Revolt of 1857 & subsequent years:

The revolt showed that Britishers had underestimated the spirit of Indians. It was now deemed suitable to refrain from extensive reforms. Imperialist ideas of Wellesley and Dalhousie made way for renewed respect for territorial sovereignty of indigenous rulers.

(iv)

Thus, it can be concluded that British administration was significantly shaped by ideologies of the time, and saw continuous dynamism to ensure efficiency.

5) The Government of India Act ~~was~~ 1919 was a landmark in Indian freedom struggle and Constitutional Development in India. It paved the way for facilitation of Indian aspirations of "Swaraj" and complete freedom from the British rule.

Its important features include :

- i) expansion of legislative assemblies.
- ii) provisions for elections in legislative assemblies.
- iii) introduction of Dyarchy in provinces ("transferred subjects" were now administered by ministers responsible to the assembly).
- iv) Bicameral Indian Legislative Council.

Remarks

You should discuss  
local self rule /  
constitutional  
making policy

However, despite various concessions it failed to satiate Indian aspirations because:

- i) "Reserved subjects" were still kept under Governor's control.
- ii) continuation and extension of "separate electorates" to other minorities.
- iii) veto powers to Governor.
- iv) Limited franchise for elections.

~~In brief  
discuss those  
elements  
the aspect~~

Thus, it was rightfully deemed by nationalists as an act with "all brakes and no engine". Yet it recognized various Indian aspirations for the first time and thus did facilitate further concessions in future.

- (B) (iii) The Nagpur session of Congress in 1920 is largely remembered as the juncture where centrist leadership emerged within the pluralist structure of political India.

The session was preceded by events such as Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. It was felt that Indian national movement needed a more tant organisational set-up to uproot the ruthless British empire. The arrival of Gandhi had further bolstered the possibilities of an

Remarks

*Chart for  
making of rep.  
decision taken  
in this sessn*

*Substantiate with  
more facts to  
show - Centralist  
and Pluralist*

**GS SCORE**

Concept

*→  
Non-coop  
gt power*

organisation that was centred around the principles of one man.

The Nagpur Session thus saw a definite statement from the Congress. It was emphasized that the central leadership of Congress would now embark upon the path which led to the Non-cooperation Movement. The Congress working committees were envisaged to play a massive role, but they would be bound and guided by the strategies from central leadership.

Thus, it can be

c) concluded that Nagpur session saw the shift towards central leadership that paved the way for mass struggle in Indian freedom struggle.

d) The Khilafat movement saw the participation of Indian Muslim in Indian freedom struggle at an unprecedented scale. Under the vision of Mahatma Gandhi, Hindu-Muslim were united for a unified cause, aimed at uprooting the imperialist rule.

However, a closer analysis shows that deep down, Hindu and Muslim did not exactly share a common purpose in this struggle. While the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and the subsequent failure of Hunter

Remarks

Committee to provide justice motivated many Hindu, the treatment meted out to Khalifa of the Ottoman Empire largely inspired many Muslim.

~~classical this part~~ It was in this context that many Hindu organizations felt ~~insecure~~ in supporting a religious issue that only pandered to one particular religion. What followed was attempts to counter mobilize Hindus against the Khilafat movement. Though largely limited to the periphery, this counter-mobilization displayed the course of what was to follow in future.

~~you should also work that counter argue I too people~~ Thus, it can be concluded though Gandhi's attempt to unite Hindus-Muslims to counter imperialist forces was a noble attempt, the selection of Khilafat as the rallying point was less than ideal, and only served to deepen the ~~schism~~ between Hindus and Muslims.

- (5) e) The Indian National Movement saw a unique trend of revolutionary terrorism in the third decade in 20<sup>th</sup> century. The sudden withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement was largely seen as the trigger behind this new attitude.

Disillusioned by central leadership, Indian youth now took inspirations from the concepts of nihilism and the bravado

Remarks

of Irish nationalists. Thus, a period of individual heroic actions against the British, aimed to make "the deaf hear" followed.

Led by nationalists such as Bhagat Singh, Chandrasekhar Azad, Sachin Sanyal, Bagha Jatin and Sukhdev, revolutionary terrorism gradually became a common method to fight imperialists. Inspired by radical literature such as "The philosophy of Bomb", these nationalist provided a renewed urge to the freedom movement.

Thus, it can be concluded that the charged attitude of revolutionary terrorism post 1920 provided the spark which inflamed the fire of independence in every Indian heart.

⑤

Approach &  
Substantiate with  
more

fact  
and  
analysis

Remarks

3. (a) How far do you agree that India got its freedom because of the subaltern nationalism not because of the elite nationalism? (20 Marks)
- (b) Do you really think that nationalism and reformism seemed to be contradictory ideas, which led to the growth of anti-reformism, based on a sense of pride in everything Indian? (15 Marks)
- (c) In the process of freedom struggle the politicisation of women failed to promote to any significant extent social emancipation of women in India. Critically examine. (15 Marks)

3) a) The Indian National Movement saw the emergence of two distinguished threads of nationalism. While one was led by the Indian intelligentsia, the other was a movement led by the common masses.

The elite nationalism was the dominant force during the early stages of the Indian struggle against imperialism. Led by zamindars, jagirdars & educated classes, this thread of nationalism largely believed in the "providence" of British rulers. They felt that through petition & propaganda, these rulers could be influenced to take decisions in favour of Indians.

However, the later stages of Indian National Movement saw a different attitude in nationalism. Subaltern nationalism was led by the common masses. It believed that the only way to ensure Indian prosperity was to remove the parasitical British rule.

Remarks

*about the  
Historiography of  
nature of National  
movement*

"Swaraj" was deemed as the ultimate goal, and mass movement was seen as the way to achieve it.

Though both these forms of nationalism were poles apart, it cannot be denied that India owes its freedom to both. While Subaltern nationalism failed to believe in the capacity of masses, it did succeed in providing a scathing economic critique of the British rule.

Based on the preachings of elite nationalists, Subaltern nationalists took the movement to the next stage. They promoted awareness regarding the cruel nature of imperial rule, and then successfully managed to unite various forces to fight against it.

Thus, it can be concluded that leaders such as M.K. Gandhi, J.L. Nehru and V. Patel led the later stages, it wouldn't have been possible without the contributions of G.K. Gokhale, D. Naoroji etc.

(10) good conceptual clarity

No  
Content

Content  
Content

5) The Indian socio-religious movements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century played a crucial role in paving the way for creating Indian consciousness. They inspired Indians to reform Indian society & its evils and promoted a renewed sense of pride in being Indian.

The movements such as "Brahmo Samaj" Movement by R. Roy, "Parthana Samaj" by M.G. Ranade and A. Pandurang, "Young Bengal" by R. Derozio and efforts of reformists such as I.C. Vidyasagar and Swami Vivekanand promoted reformism in Indian society. A renewed attempt to purge evils such as Sati, Child marriage, Caste distinctions etc. played a crucial role in uniting Indian society in an unbreakable bond.

However, reformation was also accompanied by "revivalism". This trend generally focused on reviving lost sense of Indian glory. It gradually turned into a movement which associated pride with everything Indian, thus facilitating anti-reformism and promoting status quo. Examples include Arya Samaj and its Chudamani Movement, & Ulahabi Movement.

Remarks

Nicely understood  
the demand of  
question

~~Thus, it can be seen that though reformism promoted nationalism, it also inspired the rise of communalism and anti-reformism. However, it cannot be concluded that nationalism and reformism were contradictory ideas. This can be attested by the glorious success of various reformist movements which not only purged evils of society, but also inspired nationalism and paved the way for future Indian freedom struggle.~~

(21)  
Q7

Q7  
With the  
concept of

Private sphere

No entry of Govt. and Govt.  
policy in the

Private sphere of  
Religion

good aspect  
↓  
But explain  
properly

c) The process of Indian freedom struggle saw a lack of participation from women, especially in the early stages. However the later mass based movements saw a renewed vigour in Indian women which promoted intense politicisation of women.

However, despite this politicisation, it seems that the freedom struggle failed to promote social emancipation of women to a desirable extent. Though the women of India played a crucial role in strikes, boycotts and picketing against foreign rule, they later returned to their same households, engulfed in the chains of patriarchy.

The lack of reservations in legislative representation, and their systematic refusal to grant them right to vote ensured that though women participated in freedom struggle with enhanced vigour, their concerns were never really voiced.

Thus, it seems that the politicisation of women failed to facilitate their social emancipation. However, there are various evidences which prove that Indian women

Remarks

*Topic is very generalistic*

*so court specific aspect*

*Women and beke not of  
policy / had make  
Struggle*

continuously strived to fight for their emancipation, and were successful to a certain extent. From Pandita Ramabai in 1882 to Bharat Stree Maha-mandal in 1910, followed by Indian Women's Association in 1927, women collaborated to demand their rights and moved closer to social emancipation. Thus, it can be concluded that though freedom struggle could not ensure complete social emancipation for women, Indian leadership has continued to strive in this direction. Examples include Hindu Civil Code 1951, Right to vote for women, and recently constituted separate ministry for women and child.

(S)

good approach

4. (a) Political extremism in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was not just a reaction to moderate failure it drew its inspiration and ideology from cultural and intellectual movement. Elucidate. (20 Marks)
- (b) New generation of industrialist coming from an expanded social base were more mature and less prepared to surrender to imperialism. At this stage what was the political attitude of this Indian business community towards nationalism. (15 Marks)
- (c) There were various factors, responsible for making Gandhi as 'The Gandhi' in the Indian freedom movement. Elucidate. (15 Marks)

4) a) The second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century saw a rise of political extremism which took the leadership for future Indian freedom struggle. It was partly inspired from both failure of Moderate as well as from the socio religious movement of 19<sup>th</sup> century. The factors involved in its rise were:

i) Failure of Moderates :

Extremists / Neo - Nationalists were simply tired of the inadequacies of Moderate mode of operations. They felt that "passive resistance" was the only feasible method to achieve "swaraj". And the failure of moderates to involve masses and their continuous belief in the providential nature of British rule further alienated the extremists.

ii) Indian Socio religious movements :

The reformist and revivalist trends

*good context  
conceptual clarity*

Remarks

~~socio religious movements in 19<sup>th</sup> century instilled a renewed sense of pride in being Indian. It was felt that Indian culture and traditions were inferior to none, and the theory of "white man's burden" was simply a propaganda to facilitate imperialism.~~

### iii) Influence from Western Ideas:

~~The ideas of renaissance and French revolution gradually pervaded the Indian society. Values of Democracy, Liberty, fraternity, individualism and equality facilitated a new political extremism aimed at uprooting the imperial rule.~~

~~Thus, it can be concluded that while Moderates' failure played a crucial role in the emergence of need to look for alternative methods of struggle, Indian socio-religious movements also contributed equally in fostering political extremism.~~

(10)

~~Write the Role of  
Revealist  
Concept of cultural Nationality  
and other  
International factors~~

Remarks

D) The new generation of industrialists presented a ~~resolving~~ outlook towards fighting imperial injustice. They were inspired from the values of nationalism and played a crucial role in fighting off ~~foreign~~ rule.

While the initial industrialists seemed to be concerned only with their profits, the new generation of industrialists showed a unique spirit of confrontation. They were readily open to compete with British industrialists on equal footing, and despite various setbacks continued to fight British oppression.

However, a closer analysis also suggests that though this new breed of nationalists was ready to take imperial challenges, it had certain inherent limitations. Though the boycott of foreign goods was readily supported by this class to boost its own sales, other radical attempts such as industrial strikes and civil disobedience were generally foisted upon by them.

Thus, it can be seen that a broader social base of these new industrialists certainly helped them to relate to concerns of Indians.

Remarks

in an improved manner. However, their support to freedom struggle was also limited due to certain inherent factors.

(6)

Substantial with some fee

Electr is detect fee

view of Bipin Chandra

Role of Bipin Chandra in National Movement

→ Role of Bipin Chandra in National Movement

- ① Bagnatic
  - ② Marxist
- equidistance

Remarks

c) The factors involved in making Gandhi as "The Gandhi" in Indian freedom struggle are:

i) Split in Congress:

Before Gandhi's arrival, Congress was in disarray due to the split between moderates and extremists. However, his arrival provided a renewed relevance to Congress.

ii) Mass movements:

Though Gandhi's arrival was preceded by his reputation of successful movements of indentured labourers in South Africa, it was in the 2nd decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century that he truly established his legacy. Movements such as "Champaran", "Kheda", and "Ahmedabad Strike" truly solidified his image as "The Gandhi" in India.

iii) Struggle - tactic - struggle (STS):

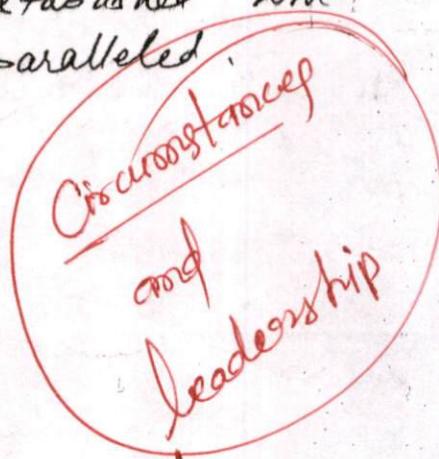
His STS strategy proved to be a major boon in the final stages of freedom struggle. His intricate understanding of Indian society enabled him to devise a strategy that ensured freedom for India.

iv) His commitment to cherished values:

His underlying love for non-violence, truth, democracy, secularism, and abolition of caste distinctions truly established him as a leader who was simply unparalleled.

(6)

Could fail to  
cover both  
aspects



But require more fact  
and analysis

Remarks

6. (a) What factors contributed to the disappearance of the women's question, so central to the concerns of the reformers, from the agenda of the nationalists towards the ends of the 19<sup>th</sup> century? (20 Marks)
- (b) V.D Savarkar who stayed away from the Gandhi-dominated congress movement was thorough modernist, opposed to all kinds of superstitions and was greatly influenced by the scientific and philosophical achievements of the west. Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's unique contribution lay in conceptualising nationalism in indigenous terms. Do you really think that It was the "moment of departure" in our national thought? (10 Marks)

6) a) The factors which contributed to disappearance of women's questions from the agenda of nationalists towards the end of 19<sup>th</sup> c. were:

i) Inexpensive British administration:

The British administration became significantly wary of promoting social reforms in India post-1857 revolt. It felt that it was best to disassociate itself entirely from the field of social reforms. Thus, it was obvious to various Indian nationalists that pleading to the cleaf British administration for social emancipation of women was an exercise in futility. Thus, they focussed entirely on getting "swaraj".

ii) Conservative nature of leadership:

The early leadership of Congress in 1890s was made up of various conservative Hindu zamindars, who simply could not bear the idea of transformation in Indian social structure. Thus it became increasingly difficult for Indian leaders of Congress to focus on social reforms regarding women, as it meant a loss of base in patronage of zamindars.

Thus, it can be seen that various factors contributed to the women's question's disappearance from agenda of nationalists towards end of 19<sup>th</sup> c.

(b)

Main factors

Emergence -

Cultural Nationalism  
Revivalism  
Concept + Forest sphere

Explain all three  
in detail &  
possible ~~this~~  
this question

Remarks

b) V. D Savarkar is usually associated with Hindu nationalism and his role in Indian freedom struggle. A thorough modernist, he chose to stay away from the Gandhi-dominated congress movement. Instead he devised his own unique method to rally support for Indian freedom.

Largely influenced by the scientific & philosophical achievements of the west, Savarkar decided to join "India House" in London as his base of operations. From there, he initiated a unique propaganda to promote Indian freedom by providing shelter to persecuted Indian nationalists. Soon under his leadership, India House became the leading platform for promoting anti-British propaganda.

In India, he felt it was important to rally the Indian Youth. For this, he promoted "Rasta Mela" as meeting points for budding nationalists to fight against imperialism.

Thus, it can be concluded that Savarkar shewed a unique approach towards Indian nationalism, based on propaganda and awareness. His modern outlook allowed him to counter the biased colonial interpretations of Indian history. However, in a bid of revisionism, it also seems that he inspired certain communalist threads of nationalism which made their due contribution to alienating Hindu-Muslims and thus promoting the two nation theory.

(67)

Focus on the demand of question

What the view of Savarkar

Caste system  
Untouchability

Mechine

Scientific force

Remarks

c) B. C. Chatterjee's unique contribution lay in conceptualising nationalism in indigenous terms. His seminal work "Anandmath" played a crucial role in the rise of nationalist spirit of Indian populace.

In "Anandmath", Chatterjee focused on the Sanyasi Rebellion in Bengal. The intricacies of this rebellion inspired Indians to make a renewed bid for independence against imperialist rulers. The poem "Bande Mataram" became a rallying cry for thousands of nationalists who now felt proud of the rich Indian heritage.

Thus, it can be concluded that B. C. Chatterjee's contributions inspired a "moment of departure" in our national thought. The feeling of nationalism now pervaded the common populace of India, and a unique feeling of fraternity and brotherhood marked by a renewed "indigenous" interpretation of nationalism promoted the future struggle for Indian freedom.

(iv)

Remarks

concept of Cultural Nationalism  
Chatterjee changed the concept  
of Nationalism  
directed towards  
based on Western concept