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SIDDHARTH ATTRI

AIR - 882

(CSE 2022)

GENERAL STUDIES

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GS SCORE

TEST - 10

MODERN HISTORY + POST INDEPENDENCE INDIA

Time Allowed: 3 hrs. *Max. Marks: 250*

Q.	Marks
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Instructions to Candidate

- There are 20 questions; all questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
- The paper contains 3 Sections; First Section has direct questions from core concepts, while Second Section has questions from wide range of books and study material and the Third Section has inter-disciplinary and application based questions that require knowledge and information of other subjects as well.
- Answers to questions no. 1 to 5 should be in 150 words, answers to questions no. 6 to 15 should be in 200 words, whereas answers to questions no. 16 to 20 should be in 250 words.
- 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.

1. *Invigilator Signature* _____

2. *Invigilator Signature* _____

Name Siddharth Attri

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature _____

Section - A

Q1. Throughout the early eighteenth century the conflict between the Company and the nawabs of Bengal intensified which led to confrontations and finally culminated in the famous Battle of Plassey. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

The landmark battle, which sow the seeds of British rule in India was Battle of Plassey which was fought between East India Company & Siraj-ud-Daula of Bengal.

The major factors which led to the Battle were confrontations b/w Company & Nawabs of Bengal. Among them, prominent were

1. Murshid Quli Khan - who didn't accept 'farman of 'dastak' i.e. duty free-trade granted to Britishers.

2. Siraj-ud-daula - Major cause of conflict was
- fortification of Calcutta Fort
- backing of corrupt accountant, Krishna Das by EIC

Remarks

- Black Hole Incident.

However, The conflict continued even after the Battle. With

1. Mir Jafar -
   - making trade duty free in Bengal

3. 2. Mir Qasim -
   - shifting of capital
   - recruiting army personnel

Cut to too detail

C - factors of Conflict Confrontation & Battle

Work on Articulation

Impact of Battle

Remarks

Q2. The Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements certainly unleashed a surge of popular action that was altogether unprecedented in colonial India. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Had the Non Cooperation movements & Khilafat movt not been there, the struggle for independence might have lasted much longer.

The impact NCM caused was -

1 Peaceful revolt & non obligation to discriminatory laws.

2 Popular action in the form of boycottin of foreign goods, looting of British shops & burning of foreign cloth.

3 Popularized use of swadeshi

4 Women came out to streets at the forefront barring social prejudice

5 Tilak Swaraj fund was oversubscribed. People pooled in every penny they saved.

Remarks: work in detail the issues of demand

Khilafat had also had similar impact

1 Brought Hindus & muslim under the same umbrella for the first time

2 Led to secular revolts & India unity

3 The movt saw large scale boycott of courts, universities.

4 Large no. of lawyers, officials resigned from govt positions.

Where as revolts during colonial India could be easily suppressed as

- no large ground of interest
- intimidation by British police
- limited to sections not masses.

3½

Remarks

Q3. Gandhiji transformed the Indian nationalism as after his arrival it was no longer a movement of professionals and intellectuals. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

The significant of all leaders who tried to ~~inculcate~~ sense of nationalism into the minds of Indians was Gandhi.

Gandhi's nationalism after 1917 was no longer movt of professionals & intellectuals as earlier it was used to be.

Gandhi started his protest from with the Indigo planters distress. Ahmedabad mill strike & Kheda satyagraha also upheld the demands of workers.

With the swadeshi & non cooperation movt, women, students, professionals all joined it.

Gandhi took the movt to the masses with his promotion of local industry, handicrafts & peasant movts.

Remarks

The two Indias - the rich and the poor was made into one with Gandhi's vision & his determination.

3

Approach is good

Substantiate with more facts & examples

Remarks

Q4. Explain the difference between Zamindari and Ryotwari system of land revenue. (10 Marks)

With the commercialization of agriculture, the system of permanent settlement started eg - Zamindari in Bengal, Mahalwari in Madras, Ryotwari in Awadh.

Zamindari system of land revenue -

- A Zamindar or revenue collector was selected for a particular region, on auction basis for 10 yrs.
- Zamindar has to give $\frac{10}{11}$th of revenue collected from peasants or landlords & keep $\frac{1}{10}$th as commission.
- Sunset clause provision was also given to zamindars
- Zamindar is free to charge the amount of revenue from land lord, but there is min re to be given to state
- In case of non payment, land ~~can be~~ acquired by zamindar
It led to
- High levy of charge on land lord to increase commission.

Remarks

Ryotwari system -

In this, village as a whole has to pool in resources & give to the govt (on the basis of area). It led to oppression of poor peasants as rich landlords did not contribute and the burden fell on poor peasants

However, mahalwari was most exploitative of all as 55% of produce was taken by state.

3½

For better presentation you can write differences in table form

You don't write only what is needed

Approach

Remarks

Q5. Discuss the provisions of Rowlatt act and examine the reasons behind the opposition to this act. (10 Marks)

Rowlatt act came to India in 1919 under the Chairmanship of ~~Justice~~ ST Rowlatt It led to popular revolt as the provisions were draconian.

1 It enabled British govt to jail anyone suspected of plotting to overthrow govt ; without trial for two years

2 It curbed freedom of press & expression & liberty

This led to large scale opposition b/c

- It was basically formed to deter the indian sentiment
- To keep a check on revolutionary activities.

Remarks

- To keep control on any freedom activity
- ~~To stack against sedit~~
The provisions were very harsh as the charge was not to be investigated
- Trial period of 2 yrs was also exploitative.

3*

- Hence, it was widely opposed with the slogan 'Black Act'

* Try to write more compact answer

Explain in detail how it exposed the exploitative nature of British Rule

Remarks

Section - B

Q6. What was the contribution of N.G. Ranga and Shahjanand saraswati to the national freedom struggle? (12.5 Marks)

N. G. Ranga & Shahjanand Saraswati played a significant role in freedom struggle.

They were responsible for:

1. Ensuring that the freedom struggle expands its horizons and reaches to the masses.
2. Inculcating the sense of nationalism via their advocacy of education in local languages & love for swadeshi.
3. Shahjanand Saraswati revived the pride of cultural heritage of India. He insisted people to go back to vedas - and adopt dharma as a part of life.
4. Both were very active in organizing movements, protests via slogans, underground meetings

Remarks

5. N. G. Ranga took up the cause for minorities & publicized the discrimination & harassment faced by them and worked until his last breath to raise their status in the society.

6. Both stood for national unity & a secular country — Both were against partition of India.

7. They understood very early that any foreign rule is not in the interests of the country & hence sided with extremists to overthrow the British govt.

N. G. Ranga & Shahjanand Saraswati are still alive in the minds and hearts of Indians & their contribution to freedom struggle was significant.

Their role in → incorporating the Peasant demand with national movement.

Remarks

Q7. Examine the evolution of Constitution building efforts during independence struggle. (12.5 Marks)

4½

Indians were not satisfied with dyarchy provided by Govt of India Act, 1935 & wanted their own constitution - for the people, by the Indians.

The earliest Attempt in this regard was made by

1 Motilal Nehru
- joint electorates were proposed
- DAF
- constitution of constituent assembly

2 Quit India Movt was started as demand for 'Purna Swaraj' started with demand of constituent Assembly

3 August offer, Wavell plan were rejected
Demand of CA remained for

Remarks

- Const. Assembly was finally formulated with the change of govt in Britain (Labour party coming into power)
- From British provinces, members were elected. From princely states, they were nominated.
- It comprised of all sections of society & and all major parties with congress forming the major majority

It took deliberate effort of 3 years to make a living document i.e. const, which moved great indian freedom struggle.

Approach of govt. of India Act
Provisions of (1858 to 1935)
which incorporated in Indian Constitution

Good

Remarks

Q8. What is orientalism? Discuss its impact over the early social reformers especially in Bengal in the first half of the Nineteenth Century. (12.5 Marks)

Orientalism is the ~~study~~ opposite of westernization. It is the study of Eastern world's values, cultures & language. good

It particularly pertains to the Third World ie Asian values.

Asian culture values are not suited to the western countries as they advocate hegemony, authoritarianism. Hence, democracy in other third world collapsed in second half of 20th century except in India. Require more clearly in expression

In similar ways, western values are not suited for eastern world which are liberty, equality, dignity. Eg In middle east, female is second sex as compared to men.

Western world focuses on too much,

Remarks

scientification & eastern world ~~on~~ too much spiritualism.

Aurobindo Ghosh said that 'West needs East & East needs west'.

Impact over the early social reformers -

- Orientalism ~~led~~ instigated social reformers to revive a sense of pride in their own culture.

- It led to bursting of myths like 'white man's burden' and that whites cannot be defeated.

- Social reformers cited a science as a discourse to promote ~~consumerism~~ and west's superiority.

- The 'One size fitted' policy does not work in eastern world due to extreme poverty. Equality of opportunity is more imp. than dignity.

Read again and write properly

Sprich → orientalism
→ Impact on Social Reform
→ Critic by Reverendish

Remarks

Q9. Examine the rise of Muslim identity politics in India in the 19th century and analyze how it transformed into a separatist movement in 20th century. (12.5 Marks)

5½

The rise of identity politics is essentially related to policies of British Govt to divide & rule.

Causes of identity rise

1 Revolt of 1857 - Britishers thought muslims are the cause, so they promoted Hindus. But that was later clarified by Sir Syed Ahmed K in article 'Loyal Mohammadans'

2 Partition of Bengal - Curzon's explicitly said that eastern Bengal to be muslim majority area, but was later revoked, causing identity consciousness.

3 Monte-Morley reforms of 1919 - gave seperate electorates to muslims.

4 In round table conferences, muslims were represented as a seperate party.

5 Jinnah, Liyaqat Khan had separatist demands & power cravings.

Remarks

Require more fact related to 19th Cent

However, it turned into a separatist movt b/c

1 Lucknow Pact, where Congress agreed for joint electorates with reservation in Muslim majority provinces was later revoked.

2 Promotion of Hinduism by Congress
Eg. Tilak holding Ganpati festival

3 Although Congress being secular party, Jinnah's 14 point agenda was not accomodated.

4 Clashes between Nehru & Jinnah on certain provisions. Eg. Muslim leaders to be nominated with permission of Muslim League

5 All this led to violent clashes, with loss of many lives, which ultimately resulted into partition

well tried

good objectivity and clarity

Remarks

Q10. The utility of Wardha scheme of education in India was realized late. Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Wardha scheme of education was given by Mahatama Gandhi. It placed major focus on elementary education and it had many benefits over western education.

1. Education/Schooling in indigenous languages - Indians could never adopt English as it was alien to them.
2. Elementary Schooling provides knowledge of own culture & customs & inculcate a sense of pride & promote westernization.

However its utility was realized very late in India.

1. Only in 1931, it was part of Gandhi - Irwin Round Table conference

Remarks

2 Though social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Vivekanand insisted on indigenous education, yet not even an iota of it was materialized.

3 The early nationalists i.e. moderates believed that western education would make the civilization better in thinking & behaviour

4 Not picking up wardha system at right time, caused uprising of an educated class which was not educated in right sense but a class low in skills learned to take orders from others.

5

Although lately realized, but was significant in later years of freedom struggle

Add - ① Imitation
② Why late
③ Example of realization
RTE

Remarks

Q11. Examine the evolution of Panchayati Raj system in India and discuss why it took so long despite being a central idea of Gandhian policies. (12.5 Marks)

Gandhian Central idea of govt was democratic decentralization & emergence of panchayati raj institutions.

His ramrajya was a casteless and stateless society with rule of local govt.

However, till date, the idea had limited success.

Evolution of PR -

- The system is in place since independence. Even the 1st Gram Sabha constituted was before independence.
- However, it was given constitutional status after 45 yrs, in 1992 with insertion of a separate schedule - Sch IX

Remarks

However, there is no real self or local govt b/c -

1 Grant of funds to PRIs lies with State govt.

2 Tied funds - ie cant be used for other schemes

3 No real devolution of powers Eg of taxation.

4 Powers are only devolved not decentralized

5 Bureaucratic hold & local politicians interference

Way forward -

1 State Finance Comm. recom should be regularly constituted, & recomm should be made mandatory

2 National guidelines on proper decentralization of powers

5½

Approach is good. Work the manner of Narr. committee

Remarks

Q12. Examine the importance of institution building in nation making in context of post-independence period. (12.5 Marks)

India was the only country in the third world where democracy flourished in second half of 20th century. The reason for this was the emphasis laid on institution building which was in sync with Nehru's grand vision of India.

- Importance of institution building

1 Wide seperation of powers b/w executive, judiciary & legislature prevented concentration of power & authoritarianism.

2 Institutions like Planning Commission promoted competitive & cooperative federalism b/w the states

3 Institution building prevent ed overlap

Remarks

of various function & hence improved efficiency

4 Institutions made to resolve conflict b/w states were instrumental in maintaining unity Eg Interstate River Water Disputes Act, 1956

5 Institutions like Financial Commission also helped to maintain cordial relations b/w centre & states & prevented any secessionist agenda

6 Seperate institutions for defence & integration of centre & state forces enhanced security position of the country

Overall, Helped institution building was making in nation

Remarks

Work on detail
① Narrow + Inspiration
② Imitation
Way forward
③ Role of factors in Nation making process

6

Q13. The INA trials increased the nationalistic fervor while also promoting national integrity. Examine. (12.5 Marks)

INA trials was a turning point in freedom struggle b/c

1. The committee to investigate had no Indian representation.
2. Lack of transparency in investigation.
3. Punishment was unduly harsh.

Those fighting for independence for others were brutally hanged.

Hence, INA trials

- increased national consciousness
- There was resentment amongst people towards British.

The trials promoted national integrity in the sense that -

1. Different sections whether lawyer, politicians, soldiers all went against the trials

Remarks

2 - It led to revolt (non-following of orders) by Bombay Command itself, called Bombay Naval Mutiny.

3 This was the moment
Following them, other contingents also revolted

4 When army lost the control, Britishers could not survive

5 Hence, Mountbatten plan was formulated to give independence to India.

Subhash Chandra Bose showed great valour in leading INA & played a crucial role in India freedom struggle

Well tried

Go for brief analysis

Use connectors

Remarks

Q14. Examine the causes and impacts of JP movement in the 1970's. Discuss whether it was the reason behind implementation of emergency in 1975. (12.5 Marks)

J'P movement was a mass led by Jai Prakash Narayan with the help of students union in the state of Bihar against Indhira Gandhi govt in 1970.

Causes of movt :

1 Due to Inefficiency of Indira Gandhi administration.

2 Indira Gandhi turned to centralization of powers, by passing Parliament, taking all decisions by herself & personal advisors, without consultation, which led to mismanaged policies

3 There was large scale poverty in Bihar

4 Education system was crippling & there were no reforms

Remarks

Impact

- The revolt changed to a movement that had shaken the whole country.
- Widespread protests also followed in various parts of the country.
- The movt took the shape of a social cause that had joined the masses
- Serious criticism & support for restoration of democracy in true sense was seen.

Good

Yes the movt was the cause of Emergency in 1975 b/c Indira Gandhi could foresee loss of power & position.

6

- After huge economic loss in 1971 war, govts accounts were crippling & CAD had widened.

The movt finally led to change of govt with the leader JP Narayan, in 1977 & restoration of faith of people.

Good start

Remarks

Q15. Faced with the rising demand for indigo in Europe, the Company in India looked for ways to expand the area under indigo cultivation. In the light of this statement highlight the problem with indigo cultivation. Also discuss the "blue rebellion". (12.5 Marks)

6

There with the rise in industrialization in Britain, there was increasing demand for Indigo for making dyes and to be used in textile industry. Since there was shortage in Europe Britishers emphasized started Indigo cultivation in India due to favourable climatic Conditions.

To expand the area under cultivation,

1. peasants were forced to grow 1 to 2/5 th of their land
2. Advance loans were provided to them for raw material procurement.
3. MSP was defined for state procurement
4. Tax exemptions on cultivation.

However, there were many problems with its cultivation.

Remarks

- The crop was not resistant to pests hence it led to huge crop loss
- It acquired large area but the yield was low
- It requires intensive supply of water & after few drought years, peasants fell to debt trap.
- With the rise in synthetic dyes in Germany, indigo's demand decreased so does the MSP causing loss to peasants.

Blue rebellion is the name given by the Indigo planters against the oppressive policies of British. Later, Gandhi picked up the cause & on his resistance of non payment of revenue b/c of drought the Indigo review committee was setup which later favoured the planters, given them share of land acquired back and also compensation

Remarks

Work in detail about - 1859

Rebellion and correlate it with National movement

Section - C

Q16. As Diwan, the Company became the chief financial administrator of the territory under its control in India and began its plunder. Elaborate. Also, discuss the exploitative nature of permanent settlement.

(15 Marks)

The administrative control of modern India was divided into diwani revenue administration & nizamat general adm. including security.

When English used to win any war, they used to acquire diwani rights & leave the responsibility ie. nizamat to King. like they did in Bengal & Awadh. That led to plunder of India in following ways

1 Low fees of rights - ~~While~~ Britishers use paid £ 350 while revenue was more than £ 50000 in Bihar provinces

2 British Army payment - That had to paid from revenue collection. Additionally, salaries of British officials station was also paid ~~for~~ from territory acquired

3 No outflow of bullion - The Indian revenue mustered was used to pay for purchase of goods so British currency became stronger

good

Jack

Remarks

4 Exemptions for British merchants - While on the other hand, Indian merchants were charged a huge fee for trade of goods.

5 Corruption - As British ~~officials~~ merchants used to charge Indian merchants for sending goods outside the country.

6 Revenue used for waging wars - Also, British govt hand was loosened so there was more acquisition of territories.

Among other exploitations, most prominent was of a permanent settlement ie Zamindari system -

1 The Zamindars who had to pay Zamindari to govt, used to charge hefty amount from peasants to muster huge profits

Remarks

2 As a result, the investment in agriculture decreased, so does the yield, and hence the share paid to zamindar

3 On non-receivement of payment, zamindar used to throw peasant out of land

4 After severe drought, zamindar who could not pay required share to govt (10th/11) were thrown out too

5 Led to monopoly of few zamindars & more exploitation

Well done!

Remarks

Q17. The lives of tribal groups changed during British rule as they lost the autonomy they had earlier enjoyed amongst their people, and were unable to fulfill their traditional functions. Discuss. (15 Marks)

good work

Among other various sections affected by the British rule, the most adversely impacted were tribal people. In 19th century, Tribals Land Acquisition Bill was passed by British govt which -

1. defined all forests to come under British govt.
2. There was charge put on using resources of forest land.

As a result, tribals lost the autonomy which they once enjoyed -

1. As they were rendered homeless.
2. With increasing deforestation for making railways etc, their land was encroached upon.

Remarks

3 That led to violent clashes between British officials and tribal people

4 Loss of livelihood - as they were dependent on Nature to sustain.

Hence, they were unable to fulfill their traditional features that were -

1 Collection of forest products - like bamboo to make huts, fruits to eat.

2 They had centuries of traditional culture to preserve forest area. With they led rendered homeless, quality of the natural fauna declined

3 Forests were means of livelihood Eg - they used gum to make lubber. Hence, they could n't learn to eat

Remarks

The increasing exploitation led to

- Huge protests that led to rebellions – Eg – Koya rebellion
- Interference with their culture led to they being turning violent.
- Isolated nature of tribal people brought them into conflict with officials.

They played an imp. role in resistance against British and showed great valour.

① Correlate their Rebellion with National Movement

② Mention Steps taken by Post Independence Govt of India

Remarks

Q15. The policies of the East India Company had worst effect on different people. Kings, queens, peasants, landlords, soldiers were all affected in different ways which ultimately led to the Revolt of 1857. Elaborate. Also, discuss the changes introduced by the British after the Revolt of 1857. (15 Marks)

The time of EIC, after Battle of Plassey in 1757 till Revolt of 1857 was marred with exploitations to all sections of society

For Kings & queens

1. Divide and rule - led to vast huge loss of their territories
2. Doctrine of Lapse - In case of no heir, Kingdoms were handover surrendered to EIC. Eg - Satara, Jhansi
3. De Jure Rule - The role of Kings were only Nominal for nizarrat & Revenue rights was with EIC
4. Some were even imprisoned Eg - Bibi of Punjab or sent removed & sent on pension Eg - Bhagwat King
5. Ring fencing & subsidiary alliance took away their sovereignity

For peasants

Remarks

For landlords -

1. Indigo cultivation - was made mandatory & were made to sell at fixed prices
2. Commercialization of agriculture - led to famines
3. Huge share to state - Eg - Zamindari system, in Mughal era it was 55% of total produce
4. No rebate even in drought year - led to loss of part of land

For soldiers

1. Higher positions were reserved for Britishers
2. Non payment of additional allowance
3. Religious sentiments hurt.
   Eg - Rifle Grease (Cartridge) was made of pig fat, - to be removed with mouth
4. For hindus, crossing the continents meant impurity, which was not taken into account
5. Discrimination on the basis of caste, religion Eg - non-wearing of turban for Sikhs

Remarks

Changes after 1857 revolt -

Proclamation of

1 No further conquest of territories

2 Sovereignity to princley states.

3 Administration directly in the name of Queen

4 Company's affairs to be managed

5 Followed by passage of various acts

Eg. India Council Act, 1891.

6 Representative & responsible govt

(8)

Well tried

Nicely covered all aspects of question

Remarks

Q19. We have failed to integrate the tribal population into mainstream society. Examine in the context of 5th schedule of Indian constitution. (15 Marks)

Fifth Schedule of Constitution mandates setting up of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Advisory Council for the administration & control of Scheduled Areas & Scheduled Tribes in any state except Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram.

However the provision failed to integrate the tribal population into mainstream society →

1. The decision of any infrastructure development in this area by state govt is purely left to the discretion of the Governor. Often the development process is politicized.

Remarks

2 The Tribes Advisory Council is headed by Chief Minister of State. So, there is conflict of power of CM & governer & the body is rendered toothless.

3 Whether governer needs to adhere to advice of TAC or not is also not clear

4 Rules for functioning of TAC is made by State Govt, which causes interferency by political parties in power.

5 These areas are rich in minerals so there is nepotism & tribal people suffer eventually for livelihood needs

Remarks

6 5th Schedule area states ranks among the lowest on socio economic, health and education as compared to other states.

Therefore, the 5th schedule area law needs immediate judicial interventation to make lives of tribal people in these areas better.

Write in detail the steps taken by Govt. Constitution

Way forward

Remarks

Q20. Elaborate on the water disputes in post-independent India with a special focus on Cauvery River dispute between Tamilnadu and Karnataka. (15 Marks)

As water sharing is a state subject, there have been various disputes since independence because

- Water sources are scarce
- no consent between lower riparian & upper riparian states
- State politics
- competetive federalism

For same, various actions are taken by CG -

(1) Interstate River water disputes Act was enacted under A-262 to resolve water disputes on control & distribution.

(2) Constitution of various tribunals for settling disputes.

(3) Petition to SC against award of tribunal under A-141.

(4) Mediation by CG where necessary eg in Punjab - Haryana case,

Remarks

Delhi was made a party

Various water disputes are -

1 Mahadayi - Goa, Karnataka

2 Cauveri - TN, Karnataka, Kerela

3 Krishna - AP, Maharashtra

4 Mahanadi - Odissa Chattisgarh

5 Satluj, Beas - Punjab, Haryana.

Cauvery River Dispute

- TN demanded constitution of tribunal 1970 as agreement on sharing was to be expired in 1974.
- Cauvery Water Tribunal est. in 1990
- In 2007, order of tribunal was announced.

Allocation

TN - 450 BCT, Kar - around 270

Rest b/w Kerela & Puducherry

Remarks

However, dispute started with SC order to Karnata to release 15 K cusecs a day for 10 days to TN.

Final verdict -

1. Grandiosity factor considered in verdict
2. More equitable sharing.

Way forward

National Water Commission to be set up

Mihir Panel Commission recommendations to be adopted

Factors → Reason

① River water dispute

② Way forward

5 R's

Reuse Recycle

Remarks