



An Institute for Civil Services

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UDIT KADIAN

AIR 375

CSE 2023

HISTORY



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GS SCORE

37281 (331)

HISTORY TEST SERIES 2021

TEST - 09

132
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 Five questions, printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt all the Five questions.
- All the Questions are compulsory
- 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 Udit Kadian
Mobile No. 9582158400
Date 08/11/2021
Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator's Signature _____
2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

581
135
525

1. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

- "The activism and politicization of women promote a feminist conscious in colonial India."
- "Quit India, the moment of India's most massive anti-imperialist struggle, provides a good opportunity for us to examine the contours of the Indian nation as it had emerged on the eve of partition."
- "The major interest of the capitalist in the fourth decade of 20th century was to keep the Congress within the bounds of constitutional politics and to clip its socialist wings."
- "The values which were learnt during the Indian freedom movement shaped the vision of the Constitution."
- "Untouchability was such an issue which was raised in India very carefully in the first half of the 20th Century."

(a) In Colonial India, women were living in a mixture of medieval & Victorian attitude, perpetuated by the males of India & Britain.

good aspects

In this scene rose the ~~the state~~ multitude of women to try to break free of shackles of patriarchy & raise their voice to be heard above the din of British raj and the Indian national movement.

The true progenitors of it were women writers like Begum Rokeya, Tarabai Shinde, Pandita Ramabai who brought out their voice,

Remarks

dreams & aspirations, pain and sufferings, et al in the open.

This was taken up by women stalwarts like Sarladevi Chaudhroni who started Bharat Stree Mahamandal and Pandita Ramabai who started the women wing of Arya Samaj.

Later on they were joined by others like Lady Tata, Margaret Cousins, Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu, etc. who started org like Women India Association, YWCA, etc.

The basic aim of all of them was to create an awareness of feminist issues of wide ranging flavors - from women education to widow remarriage to Right to Vote to Equal Pay for Equal Work to protect widows and women, provide them shelter, etc.

All of this resulted in leaders of Nat^l movement understanding the need for equality/party & incorporating it in the constitution.

Remarks

In brief write the limitations too

Well tried to write limitations too

572

⑥ Quit India Movement was launched on 9th Aug 1942, unofficially by the British actions of arresting Congress leaders ~~pre-emptively~~.

The various strands & positions ^{attitudes} regarding this movement among Indian society were:

i) INC and most of India including students, labourers, peasants, ~~women and socialists~~.

↳ they were the backbone of the movement & responsible for its massive upsurge & radical turn.

ii) Muslim League → ignored the movement and went about their agenda of further communalisation of the society.

iii) Communist → turned coat and supported party cadres ^{up hidden} the British; were responsible in giving INC leadership to police & CID.

Remarks

iv) Native/Princely → Gandhi welcomed in & States there were regions where people of these states mobilised simultaneously with Quit India movement.

Contrasting the above strands to the
era of partition

good
Articulate
and objective

(5/1)

The (i) strand remained steadfast, (ii) strand was responsible for partition & opposing (i); the (iii) remained neutral & equally divided later on & (iv) → people ^{of princely states} were with the INC & wanted freedom.

(C) Capitalist class entered the Indian nationalist movement & by its extension into congress after Non Cooperation movement.

In general they were of the opinion that their interests were parallel with the movement. Their role was mostly as

Remarks

financing as well as economic advisors.

With the entry of resurgence of left, the capitalists became concerned, primarily because - leftists were more radical, preached non-constitutional struggle and their ideology ran counter to the capitalists (also they preached class struggle).

This concern was visible in the Bombay Manifesto by the 21 leading capitalists who decried communists & the left.

Thus, they were of the opinion to control the left within the congress, support the centre - rights like Gandhi, Patel, etc.

Further, long-term non-constitutional struggles were bad for business, which was already reeling from Great Depression & such movements had greater chance of turning even more radical & violent which wasn't in their interest.

Remarks

Nice flow

(d) Indian national movement was a long drawn out struggle with the British culminating in 1947, but it took approx 3 more years for us to get our own Constitution.

good flow

The vision of the constitution is aptly defined in the preamble. This preamble is based on the objective resolution drafted by Jawahar Lal Nehru and represents the ideas, values, hopes & dreams of 200 years of struggle to get freedom.

These values were:

- idea of Universal adult franchise.
- idea of equality in contrast to the racism & communalism being spread by the British.
- idea of certain alienable rights being enjoyed by all citizens contrasting

Nice points

Remarks

by the special rights enjoyed by Europeans.

• idea of justice - social, economic & political to all - an ideal to strive for after years of injustice.

• ideal of liberty so as to allow forth the voices hitherto unheard for last 200 years.

Add other factors which influenced Constitution

Constitution also represents the values of a nation that comes together to decide on what just laws should govern them, instead of the will of a foreign company and monarch.

More understandable

⑤ In the first half of 20th century, one of the issues plaguing Indian society was the idea of purity & pollution & by its extension untouchability.

Untouchability was like a termite eating away the foundations of our society. It was raised very carefully by the national leaders like Gandhi - who called them Hamijon,

Remarks

turned the INC machinery to work on a constructive program for their upliftment & help create awareness for their issues through Patrikas & Yatra.

Underline the
Main points

On the other hand Sri Narayan Guru, K. Kelappan, Periyar, etc. rose this issue quite vocally in the south when they opened up the doors of temple, opened up wells, etc. for use & roads for travel for the untouchables & proclaimed - 'One caste, One God'.

In Maharashtra Bhimrao Ambedkar went even more vocal in his proclamation for rights for his people. He didn't stop at social recognition but went ahead & used caste as a political tool to turn them into a force. He burnt Brahmin law books, launched Satyagraha, rejected caste & even clashed with Gandhiji.

Well noted

6

Thus Untouchability wasn't just raised carefully but also vocally & with force to help destroy their shackles.

Remarks

2. (a) "One significant territory where the dilemmas of the Congress leadership were becoming highly visible was princely states." Comment. (10 Marks)
- (b) "The Non Co-operation movement succeeded best in committing the mass of the people to political opposition in those areas where the tyranny of an upper caste landed gentry was relatively weak." With special emphasis to given statement, discuss the nature of Non co-operation movement. (20 Marks)
- (c) "Gandhi's role as a leader can be described as essentially that of a mediator between various groups and forces." Critically analyse. (20 Marks)

a) Congress and the princely states had a love-hate relationship, where most of the rulers hated the party for inciting their subjects, most of the above said subjects loved the party & wanted ~~to be~~ it to take charge in their states too.

Gandhiji was of the opinion that the conditions of British India & the native states were very different so Congress (INC) should not interfere in their working or movements, he even wrote such in the 1920 Constitution.

later on as the princely states had their own flag brand & started rudimentary movements ~~and~~ INC didn't intervene.

Remarks

After 901, 1935, ~~the~~ provincial autonomy was awarded & congress ministries were known for their good work this demand crested into the 1939 Trinidad Session.

Before this the rising left & its leaders like Bose & Nehru were of the opinion that princely states were an integral part of Indian nation and thus their movement should be incorporated into the larger national movement.

With the new awakening in these states & the rising clerk of left allowed for a new resolution to be passed in 1939 that made congress amend its policy.

Nehru was now made President of All India State People's Conference & this finally put an end to congress's dithering on the subject as Gandhi called them for Quit India movement.

Remarks

you have
Facts and
analysis

Important
Way of

Presentation

(5)

(b)

~~Non-cooperation~~

The landed gentry or the landlords were the tyrants of the era as they were directly responsible for worsening the situation of the peasants by fleeing them for beyond limit illegal rents, using coercion to get them to plant cash crops, evicting them from land, etc.

Non-cooperation movement was begun by Gandhiji on 1st Sept 1920 with Khilafat Committee & later with the Indian National Congress (INC) with the following aims: - Punjab unrest, Swaraj and Khilafat issue.

The nature of the movement was focused on pursuing the idea of satyagrah through the policy of non-cooperation.

Remarks

This non-cooperation was aimed towards the British and their institution, i.e. law courts, business, products, administration structure, etc.

This was accomplished through the use of mass mobilisation tactics of hartals, picketing, ~~jams~~, ~~boycotts~~ etc.

Thus, the whole of the movement was aimed towards the Britishers while quickly ignoring the landed gentry and their acts of tyranny as they formed a substantial portion of INC cadres...

But that is not to say that all landed gentry were shielded from the effects of the movement as in Moplah,

Remarks

a rebellion broke out along with (read fuelled by) the movement. This rebellion was constituted of tenants & sharecroppers - the mopalabs who attacked the landed gentry the Nairi etc for cases of long standing agrarian distress.

While this was the only part of the movement where the aim was just not the British exclusively, the movement and its widespread reach & success was indirectly responsible for some other attacks on the power of these landed gentry. These were - Eka
revolt by Madari Pasi, tea plantation
workers strike in Assam and Kisan
Sabhs movements in UP & Awadh.

Remarks

⑥ Gandhi was a charismatic leader who took the reins of the Indian National Movement in 1920 and guided it to its conclusion in 1947.

But, during this course there were many instances when multitudes of other voices / factions rose in the Congress.

These factions had, often, opposing views towards the eventual goal & engaged in fights for control of the stick that guided the movement.

Being the well respected leader that he was, one of the jobs of Gandhi was to mediate b/w such groups as at times their conflicts threatened to split the Congress as done before.

Remarks

in 1907 4 Britishers were always looking for a chance to help guide congress towards such an end.

Swarajists & Non-Swarajists (No-changers) were the groups that rose in the aftermath of NCM with one group wanting to join the legislature to ~~summarise~~ ~~them~~ from inside while the other wanting to focus on constructive work.

Gandhi was able to mediate successfully & though he didn't initially support the idea of contesting elections, he agreed to so as to stop a split.

Another such ^{struggle} faction ~~was~~ when the left arose within the congress, and during 1935-39, the govt wanted to create dissension b/w them.

Remarks

They tried to mean rightists away from the mass politics of leftists, and believed that Nehru's radical speeches would split the Congress from within.

But Gandhi was able to convince Nehru to support the constitutional politics & help campaign in the elections which helped secure INC a big win & even broke the bone of communalism.

Later on Gandhi even tried to act as a mediator b/w INC & muslim league through the Rajgopalachari formula to prevent partition but he was thwarted.

These qualities of Gandhi were the hallmark of a true leader as he acted as a true 'sacchari' & guided his chariot (movement) driven by horses to destination.

Remarks

Nicely
Substantiated with
example

10/10

In brief you
should also describe
the new but
less more the
mediator

3. (a) Evaluate the role of revolutionaries and their organisations in national freedom movement? (15 Marks)
- (b) "The failure of the anti-rowlatt act agitation, made Gandhi realize the need for an impersonal political organization such as the congress." Elucidate. (15 Marks)
- (c) To what extent do you think that the peasant organisations in first half of the 20th Century were responsible for a powerful socialist ideology? (20 Marks)

Socialism

a) Revolutionaries were the group of people often youth who undertook operations of, often individuals, sometimes as a group, immense bravery & sacrifice to strike deep into the heart of British empire through bombing, assassinations, rebellions, etc.

They generally were part of secret organisations like HRA, NSRA, Abhinav Bharat, Anushilan Samiti, etc.

Role in the national movement:

filled the gap when there was a lull in the mainstream movement by congress.

for e.g. After Surat split congress faded away but revolutionaries stepped up to keep the britishers on their toes.

Remarks

Similarly after the Non-cooperation movement, revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Azad, Bismil, Surya Sen, etc stepped up to terrorise the British till Civil disobedience movement.

- diverted the energies of the disenchanted youth toward works of nations-building.
for e.g. one reason of spurt in revolutionary activity after NCM was Gandhi's abrupt withdrawal of it.
- brought forth the hitherto forgotten manhood of Indians (as written about by Vinayakdas & B. C. Chatterjee).
- responsible for the spread of ideas like socialism, non-communalism, federalism, etc.
e.g. Bhagat Singh believed in the idea of class struggle & need for social transformation through revolution.

Remarks

responsible for spread of the knowledge & idea of the struggle overseas.

for e.g. Ghadar Movement in San Francisco.

had Behari Bose & S.C. Bose through INA were almost able to militarily defeat the Britishers in India.

↳ this sparked the British raj & being the death knell of the empire.

⑦
⑥ Rowlatt Acts were passed in 1919 & ~~the~~ these acts were a tool in the hands of Britishers to curtail the liberties of Indians without the force of fair trial.

To protest against these Gandhi planned to launch a satyagraha with the help of Non-rule League activists. The plan was to begin with a hartal.

Remarks

4 then escalate it to civil disobedience & boycotts. But clashes occurred, martial law was declared in Punjab & finally Jallianwala Bagh incident happened.

The causes of failure of this were:

- masses weren't trained for non-violence as a principle.
- overzealousness of the youth.
- inability to control people when the leaders are jailed & their propensity to go out of control increases.
- lack of any real organisational structure.

All of this culminated into Gandhi calling in a Himalayan Blunder.

To rectify his mistakes & change his strategy Gandhi decided to join the

Remarks

Remark

Indian National Congress. But the body was also not structured well.

So, he took upon himself to rewrite its constitution and was responsible for creating an 'impersonal body' as the head of INC - the Congress Working Committee, which would decide all actions, as a body, of congress & would be elected. He created provincial committees on linguistic lines therefore creating a hierarchy of command best suited according to the regional situation.

All these changes were visible in the success of NCM 4. Later CDM as Congress as a party was now able to lead mass movements effectively.

Remarks

Combination of Paragraph and Point form well improve the way of presentation

you Way of presentation is more diverse it

(C) In the first half of 20th century peasant movement in India had ~~taken~~ a very well organised form.

This was because of the rise of peasant ~~organisations~~ like UP Kisan Sabha, Awadh Kisan Sabha etc.

These organisations were responsible for turning the movement more comprehensive & having a ~~defined~~ interest representing class interests.

Thus, peasants had development of class consciousness which resulted in development of class ideology overtime and finally showcased class unity & class ~~organisation~~ through these 'Sabhas' which finally culminated into pan india character through All India Kisan Sabha,

Remarks

Remarks

1936.

Their demands now represented class grievances instead of specific local issues. They were - security of tenure, abolition of victu, reducⁿ of taxes, abolition of illegal taxes etc.

All of these represented growth of socialist ideology. This was further given credence by the fact that they were led by socialist leaders like Madhul Yagnik, Swami Sahejnarad, etc.

While it is true that peasant movement can be credited ~~with some~~ for rise of socialist ideology in the nation, there were other groups - equally responsible or even more

One such group was the communists that were inspired by

Remarks

Russian Revolution and for Comintern and were responsible for CPI & CSP and also mobilisation of the work force to work towards class struggle.

Another such group would be the youths like Bhagat Singh, Nehru, Bose, etc. These were either revolutionaries or national leaders of the mainstream movement who helped orient INC towards socialist ideas, but their contribution to this ideology was as important as the other two.

And together all of them were responsible for the socialist turn that our country took after independence.

Remarks

(11)

good
Fact
Objectivity
Articulation

4. (a) "Swaraj or self-rule, before the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi, was put to multiple interpretations. Comment. (10 Marks)
- (b) "There was a shift in Muslim politics in first half of the 20th Century." Critically evaluate. (20 Marks)
- (c) "Government of India Act 1919 had more negative features than positive for the Indians. Evaluate. (20 Marks)

Before the arrival of Gandhi, the idea of ~~Swaraj or self-rule~~ had gone through multiple interpretations.

For the moderates, the idea of self rule represented reformed but enlightened living under the shadow of Britishers.

The extremists coined the term 'Swarajya' during Swadeshi movement. This had multiple interpretations in multiple person's minds.

On one hand Aravind Ghosh called it the true freedom from British.

But, the democratic Swarajya of Tilak was self-rule under the sovereignty of British.

Remarks

later on through the home rule movement
Besant & Tilak decided on the definition
of the rule by Indians not unlike
that was practiced in Ireland.

Montagu through his declaration after
war talked of self-govt as the guiding
principle of ~~the~~ towards which British
were aiming. This turned out to be
a limited swaraj through dyarchy in
the Govt. of India act 1919.

Well tried

Nice

Conceptual
clarity

Even After Gandhi's arrival, the debate
continued, while Motilal Nehru & Gandhi
defined it as dominion status.

In 1929 Nehru redefined Poorna
Swaraj as complete independence from
the British.

5th

Remarks

Remark

(b) Muslim politics in the first ^{half} of the 20th century began with a continuation of old where Britishers talked Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to talk against Congress & preach loyalty.

In 1905 a delegation went to the viceroy in Shimla of nawabs that asked for separate electorates for Muslims, which was granted leading to a complete shift in the politics, as communalism was born.

Muslim League was formed and while initially they opposed INC but in 1917 they came together to make a joint statement demanding independence.

Remarks

This was short-lived but the muslim politics carried on the idea of - Muslim interests are threatened & need mechanisms like reservation, separation of power, etc.

There was no demand for separation though the idea was voiced by certain individuals.

Rehmat Ali conceptualised the idea of Pakistan but it wasn't picked up.

In 1936-37 elections when communalists were heartily defeated & they changed tack & started harping about - "Religion is no longer, community in danger & the only solution is a separation nation."

Now the communal politics had turned radical & even acquired violent character as seen from the spate of communal riots.

Remarks

that rocked ~~the~~ nation.

1940, Muslim League in its Lahore session, passed the famous resolution demanding a ~~separate~~ state. Pakistan wasn't mentioned.

~~For~~ This idea attracted ~~the~~ Muslim masses further helped by the minority complex among Muslims.

This was visible in the great victory of the League in the 1945-48 election.

This victory allowed League to now pressure the British & even the Congress.

Direct Action Day was launched in 1946 with the strategy of - "Lad Kar large" leading to large scale violence.

All of these culminated into the partition of India as INC consented in the end and Muslim politics resulted into a new state.

Well tried

Nice

Abstruse

objection

underlines this

10

Remarks

(C) Govt. of India Act 1919 (~~Govt. 1919~~) was passed by the Br. parliament that allowed for ~~changes~~ in the legislative structure of India.

This act was hailed by the viceroy & Secretary of State as a step forward in the promise of British to provide democratic government to the Indians.

Positive features of the act

- division of subjects into provincial & central (symbolises seeds of federal system)
- creation of bicameral legislature
- limited self government in provinces (dyarchy)
- provision of franchise to women
- expansion of Indian in the viceroy's executive council

good way of
Presentation

Remarks

Negative features of the act:

- no share in the C. govt.
- limited sovereignty in provinces,
- transferred subjects were of lesser importance, ex: library, museum, sanitation, etc
- even among these transferred subjects governor had full powers over them too.
- all important subjects under the reserved head
- increased spread of separate electorates to Sikhs, anglo indians & europeans.
- governor appointed ministers & could dismiss them, easily.
- irrational division b/w subjects.
eg. vegetation within reserved & agriculture under transferred.

Remarks

Thus, the law while proclaiming one thing, was just another attempt at convoluted manner of keeping control of India away from Indians.

But Indians got some benefits from it, like:

- got some administrative experiences
- a big section of the leaders now realised that they can't ever depend on British for reforming.

- Congress ministries more responsible for taking some good decisions like Calcutta Municipal Act.

for this type
Q → Proper conclusion is growth

Remarks

- (a) "No point between 1940 and the arrival of the Cabinet Mission in 1946 did either Zinnah or Muslim League ever coherently defines the Pakistan demand." (20 Marks)
- (b) Whether the freedom was seized by Indians or power was transferred voluntarily by the British "as an act of positive statesmanship"? Comment. (20 Marks)
- (c) India's independence could be defined as the implication of constitutionalism in real sense. Critically analyse. (10 Marks)

In 1940, at the Lahore session of Muslim League, a resolution was passed called the Pakistan resolution now, which called for a separate state for Muslims. While Pakistan wasn't mentioned nor defined there.

Three years later in 1943 Pakistan day was celebrated by Muslim League. Now, while the word was accepted but the true definite range of this demand wasn't explicitly mentioned.

Even in 1946 when the direct action day

Remarks

There were multiple different definitions of the demand ~~where some~~ where different territories were asked for by different leaders like Rehmat Ali & Iqbal but never by Jinnah or Muslim League.

~~Even after the arrival of~~ ^{When} ~~the~~ ^{the} Cabinet Mission arrived & presented the idea of no Pakistan & Muslim League resented over the fact of compulsory grouping was the true extent of their designs was known.

The decision not to correctly define was smart politically as it allowed the Muslim League to get as big a share of the pie as possible, because if they had defined it before then

Remarks

Congress & Britishers would have held them to their words & they wouldn't have gotten regions like NWFP, Sylhet, etc.

Nice
objective

This policy also helped them when they attacked Kashmir, claiming it had always been part of Pakistan when it was a princely state whose existence was never even debated.

good
fact and
analysis

10

There have been different views by different historians on the subject -
"Whether freedom was seized by the Indians or given voluntarily by the British."

View I → ref. historian Amil Seal
He is of the view that Britain was

Remarks

given voluntarily by the Britishers because it had become a liability & burden on the empire. There was no gain to be had from there so British left India.

View II → most British historians

they are of the view that it was the culmination of the promised process of self-govt to Indians when they were able. This began with dyarchy, then prov. autonomy & finally freedom.

View III → rep. historian C. Bridge.

They are of the view that this freedom was a parting gift by the Labour party who had already promised as much in their 1937 Manifesto.

Remarks

View IV → puts question mark on view III as though Labour party had made a commitment earlier, but their own leaders weren't willing to give up India & break the Empire.

View V → rep. historian J. Darwin

He is of the view that the real reason was the increased nationalistic pressure from India where the movement had turned radical for e.g. → Quit India Movement, followed by Indian National Army & their trial and followed by the striking by RIN.

Plus Besides all these the changed international scenarios ~~and the~~ due to weakening of European power & Atlantic charters were also factors in the

Remarks

Well tried
to cover all
Relevant aspects
good conceptual clarity

equation.

(11)

Finally, the idea that a colonising power would voluntarily, from the goodness of its heart leave a colony as prosperous and important as India seems a bit too stretched.

(C)

Very long
Intro

Indian independence movement was a long drawn out struggle that had many faces represented by change of leadership or ideology. It began with the moderates, turned to extremists and after a little Gandhiji took over & even during his term left & right ~~for~~ ideologies held command at different times, but one common feature visible throughout was - faith in constitutionalism & belief in democratic

Remarks

process.

This was visible in the moderates demand for reform in the government being operated in India which was undemocratic & anti-constitutional in nature.

Extremists showcased it in their idea of Democratic Swarajya and later in the idea of Home rule.

Later on, ~~egged on by the British~~ ^{this was visible in the} revamped nature of the Congress Constitution and its focus on linguistic diversity & equitable access (then repeal of jainy fees).

During 1928-29, the Nehru Report put forth the two principles of an eventual Indian constitution which would contain fundamental rights of expression, assembly, speech, etc and also universal adult franchise & reserved seats for the minorities.

Remarks

focus on rights of cultural & linguistic minorities
& on issues of labours & peasants became
part of DPSP later on.

The National Economic Programme & State Planning Committee were two more features of
the democratic & constitutional features to
come.

well to keep

good

domestication

Also the values, ideas & struggle
of the freedom fighters was incorporated in
the Objective resolution & later in the
Fundamental Duties.

(5)

Thus, Indian independence movement
from its genesis had implications for constitution.

Remarks