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TEST - 03

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 NAUSHEEN

Mobile No. _____

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

Date _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Signature Nausheen

REMARKS

GS SCORE

1. (a) Do you subscribe 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)

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946 announced in the Constituent Assembly that India would take up socialistic principles for the nation.

This meant setting up of Planning Commission, land Reforms, special attention to farmers & workers, industrialisation & reconstruction of the economy.

Reasons that can be cited that Indian socialism was not tuned to Indian conditions are :-

① De-industrialisation of India during British rule & absence of well-developed industries.

② For transfer of India from agriculturalist to industrialised developed country required rapid industrialisation.

Remarks

③ Not having enough resource at its disposal just after independence.

④ Fragility of the nation that had just bypassed partition, any form of land reforms would begin opposition.

However, there were presence of some clear conditions that prompted taking up of 'socialism' as a guiding factor. These were :-

- ① $\frac{1}{2}$ of population engaged in agriculture
- ② Land ownership restricted to a certain %age of land owners - Zamindars
- ③ Poverty, repeated famines & food shortages
- ④ Success of planned development in Russia and its rapid industrialisation.

Keeping all these factors in mind, India took up socialistic course and thus had conditions well suited for it.

Remarks

370

Understand the context of question

Was word of question indicates that - context is

Pre-Independence

Explain why/ how

Socialism was not termed with Indian condition

So Read and write again

(b)

Peasants and workers played a very important part in India's struggle for independence. It was because of India's influence of Socialism & Marxian Communism along with Gandhian strategy of agitation through mass mobilisation.

At the beginning of India's freedom struggle, with the formation of Indian National Congress in 1885, the struggle was mainly confined to 'elite' classes who were generally part time politicians. Their politics were confined to 'prayer, petitions and mediation', usually termed as 'politics of mendicancy'. This phase of 'Moderates' did not see the participation of workers & peasants in large numbers.

Little amount of peasant & workers participation began with 'extremists' among the Congress. They sought mass

Remarks

Call for
unit is historical
development

mobilisation mainly during the Swadeshi Movement. However, their participation was based more on their evocation to 'religious methods' of the Extremists.

After Non-cooperation Movement, which was first pan-Indian anti-imperial struggle organised under the aegis of Gandhi with the help of Congress leaders, saw huge participation of workers & peasants. Movement's successes included;

→ Reducing value of imported goods from 11.6m in 1920 to 5.3m in 1921

→ large scale boycotting of goods.

→ non payment of taxes by peasants.

This succeeded to the formation of All India Kisan Sabha and All India Trade Union Congress under Congress and they became major force to be reckoned with.

Remarks

10

elaborate this part and discuss till 1947

The Role of Peasants and Workers

Nicely understood the demand of question

(c) 1932 Communal Award announced by Ramsay MacDonald was a design to create major rift between not only Hindus & Muslims but also caste Hindus & Dalits.

This award provided reservation from central legislature seats to Muslims and thus recognition of a false argument that Muslims have different interest than overall national interests.

For brief
create the
final Imp
Proposals of
this Award

Moreover, this came with a background when Hindus & Muslims were fighting over issues like law protection, playing of music in front of mosques, Hindu-Muslim under controversy and also Swarajists within the Congress along with Mahasabaites giving Congress a 'religious garb'. In addition to this, Mohammed Iqbal's concept of Islamic territory with North West

Remarks

Frontier Province, Sindh, Bangladesh was also gaining ground.

All these factors together with Communal Award of 1932 strengthened the argument that Muslims were a separate community with distinct identity.

(5)

Approach is good

Explains properly

Historical development
Communalism
Muslim League

↓
then explains the Role of
Communal award in
strengthening the
feeling of

Muslims of
Separate community

Remarks

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 20th Century. Comment. (10 Marks)

2. (a) Most of the policies that Britain took to implement in India were shaped by the ideologies that were prevalent in Britain just before the introduction of that policy:

Nice
objectively

① Utilitarianism

- Paternalism & Respect → for private property
- Separation of Judiciary & Executive
- Physiocratic School of Thinking that gave primacy to agriculture in economy. These ideologies went on to introduce Permanent Settlement of Land Revenue.

② Scottish Enlightenment → that gave primacy to yeoman farmers.

David Ricardo's Theory of Rent → that argued for removal of intermediaries between government

Remarks

4 peasants } led to the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in Madras.

③ ~~Utilitarianism~~ Utilitarianism & Anglicisation led to the introduction of English education & later vernacular education in India.

④ Orientalist school of thinking → converting oriental texts into English; setting up of Calcutta Madrasah etc.

(b) Government of India Act of 1919, introduced the following:

① Dyarchy in the province, i.e. division of subjects into two lists → ② Reserved & Transferred. Former was under exclusive control of governor & executive without being responsible to legislature while the latter sought responsibility to the legislature.

② It also divided lists of subjects into three lists :- Central, Provincial & Residuary. And divided central legislature into Upper House & Lower House.

Remarks

③ ~~Reserve~~ Separate electorate for Sikhs, Christians & Anglo Indians, Europeans.

④ Increased number of persons eligible for voting.

⑤ Commission to review these reforms after 10 years.

Reasons for it being landmark for Indian Constitutional development were :-

① Bicameralism in central legislature was introduced which still exists.

② Introduced responsible government in the provinces, although limited.

③ Education, land, Agriculture in provincial lists still exists in State list of our Constitution.

⑤ Article 46
Crisis

as constitution and
Reaches of India
various

↳ 40% Part of members should
be focused on these
aspects

Remarks

(c) Nagpur Congress approved taking up of Non-Cooperation movement under the leadership of Gandhi by the Congress. It provided centrist leadership in the following ways: -

① Congress leaders organised peasants in areas that were earlier outside the purview of freedom struggle.

For e.g. - Uttarakhand under Badi Dutt Pandey
Gudem Hills under Alluri Sita Ram Raju.

② Women also took up the call of Gandhi and got organised under him.

③ Workers organised boycott of foreign goods and the quantity decreased from 11.6 m → 5.6 m within 1 year.

④ Anti liquor Campaign also got immense support & was taken under the central direction.

Remarks

how you have linked this point with

Centrist

you should focus on

Centrist leadership

Dualist structure

So as to be part of decision taken by Congress at Nagpur

Control of Gandhiji and Congress

Mass movement

However, Congress & Gandhi were still not able to fully centralise the leadership because:-

① Most of the peasants participated for personal issues like reduction of tax, exploitation of landlords etc.

② Non-Cooperation was more successful in areas where peasants have already organised themselves before.

Foreg ① Chenab water colony.
(ii) Champaran, Bihar

(d) Khilafat Movement took up the cause of Muslim head → Khalifa / Caliph to garner the support of pan-India Muslims.
This was taken along with Non-Cooperation Movement.

This created a sense of inferiority & insecurity among Hindus as can be seen through following events :-

(i) Formation of Rashtriya Sema Sangh by

Remarks

Hindu Mahasabha which took up militant
'Suddhi' campaign. → Rise of Mahasabhaites in Congress → Madan Mohan Malaviya, Jala
→ organised cow-protection riots and Rajpat-Pai
formation of Gaurakshini Sabha.

However, Hindus were not counter-mobilised
to a very large extent as

④ In 1923 election, Khilafatists & Swrajists
were willing to cooperate together;

good facts →
analysis

✓ Approach is good
with more facts →
analysis

Remarks

(c) Revolutionary Terrorism in India can be seen to develop in 3 phases :-

① 1st phase (1870-1900) → This period saw the emergence of 'gymnasiums' & 'akhara' to proclaim Kshatriyahood as against 'gendered discourse' of colonial rule. ② Secret societies like Misnapore.

③ Individual acts of terrorism like
→ Chapekar Brothers assassinating WC Rand of Plague Commission.

② 2nd phase (1900-1920) → This period was mainly famous for Ghadar Movement organised by peasants & workers who went to Canada & organised a planned attempt to overthrow British rule in India.

③ 3rd phase (1930-1946) → saw the influence of Communism in India.

① Hindustan Republican Revolutionary Association (HRA) by Bhagat Singh : whose aim was to fight both Imperial rule & Indian oppressive rule of landlords.

Remarks

Nicely Explained
is a very good
historical development

(2) Similar was the case with Bha S.C Bose who tried to bring communism to India.

(3) Development of Bomb culture → B.K. Mitt
A. Ghajab Singh.

Therefore, the 3rd decade of 20th c saw change in the attitude of Revolutionary terrorism.

Explain in detail the factors of change

↳ Focus should be on the main theme of the question

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)

India's freedom struggle saw the participation of elite groups like → landlords, working professionals: lawyers, industrialists, religious heads along with subaltern groups like → workers, peasants, tribals, women and dalits.

Contribution of subaltern groups can be seen in all the important events & uprisings like:-

① Peasants :- (a) Great Revolt of 1857 → taken up by soldiers who were uniformed peasants.

(b) Indigo Rebellion of 1867

(c) Deccan Uprisings

(d) Non-Cooperation Movement esp in giving it up a violent turn of Chauri Chaura incident. Giving a signal of breaking up of shackles of colonial rule.

Remarks

(c) Uprisings under All India Kisan Sabha & Provincial Kisan Sabha.

(f) Civil Disobedience Movement → in non-payment of taxes.

(g) Quit India Movement → immense participation after the arrest of main leaders.

(2) Salits & Tribals → Santal Rebellion
 → Munda Uprising
 → anti-caste struggle combined with freedom struggle by Jyotibhar Phule, B.R. Ambedkar, Jyothee Das etc.

(3) Women also sought to participate especially after coming up of Gandhi that led them to break the shackles of domestic compulsions, though not fully.

Therefore, Indian struggle for independence was majorly driven by subalterns as argued by Rudrangshu Mukherjee and Badriddutt Bande.

However, one can not overlook the early contribution of early groups :-

Remarks

Well tried to cover both aspect with facts and analysis

(i) Defining Drain of Wealth by Bada Bhai Narajil, R.C. Dutt that linked India's economic condition with Britain's colonialism.

(ii) Organising political associations

(iii) Writing journals like Darbandhu, Hindoo Patriot that transmitted ideas to common people.

(b)

Nationalism and Reformism was considered to be contradictory by political extremists who started looking for 'revivalism' of ancient Indian culture.

(Reasons why both can be seen as contradictory:)

(a) British tried to justify their colonialism by citing 'inferior culture' of Indians as against 'superior western culture'.

(b) Moral degeneration of Indians who had no other option than to accept their colonialism.

Remarks

Reasons why both cannot be seen as contradictory

→ India was behind western advancement of science & technology. Indians were not willing to take up scientific ideas before reforms

→ Condition of women was in ancient India not suited to take up revivalism. Prevalence of bad social customs like sati, widow celibacy etc, needed reformism.

→ Age old monarchical traditions of India as against democratic tradition of English.

→ Humanism & Renaissance in West.

All these reforms in all these sectors were urgently needed to strengthen India's claims to power and removal of British rule.

Approach is good

Nicely understand the development & demand of

good context and logic

(Add)

→

Substantiated with more

Fact

Cultural Nationalism

Private sphere

Remarks

(c) In the course of Freedom Struggle, women were always a major force. In the initial phase, women became a subject of social reformism by political leaders and later they themselves took up the cause of freedom against British.

When social reformers took up the cause of women reformism, it led to the introduction of social emancipation of women in several areas :-

(i) Banning of Sati, female infanticide, child ~~sacrifice~~ marriage by William Bentick

(ii) Widow Remarriage Legislation because of agitation by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

After some sort of political awakening, they participated in following events :-

(i) Swadeshi Movement → picketing of cloth shops, burning liquor shops.

(ii) Gandhi's movement → Non-cooperation - Protests against Prince Wales visit to Calcutta.

Remarks

- Civil Disobedience Movement
 - ~~illegal~~ manufacturing of ~~stop~~ salt.
 - Dandi March.
 - Quit India Movement → many went to jails
 - Aruna Asaf Ali, Lucheta Kriplani
 - women after arrest of men leaders.
- (iii) Home Rule League by Annie Besant.

All this points to women emancipation.
However, they failed to promote social emancipation to large extent -

(i) Early reformism of women's state of living had no participation of women themselves. which C.A. Bayly calls it "politicisation of women" without women. good fact

(ii) Gandhi considered Sita-Draupadi as ideal women and expected them to be good wives. No example

(iii) Their continued subjugation in private spheres.

Thus, several areas were yet to see their emancipation and it still continues even after independence.

Remarks

good - Conceptual clarity
Articulation
objectivity

Carry on

4. (a) Political extremism in the second half of the 19th 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 list 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)

In the second half of 19th c, political extremism began to take hold of political discourse of the country. It also led to the split of Indian Congress into Moderates & Extremists.

Rise of ~~the~~ Extremists can be seen both in Moderate failure & cultural & intellectual movement : +

(i) Moderates failed to fulfil most of their demands like representation of Indians in legislature, right to discuss budget & ask supplementary questions, Indianisation of civil services. Their method was limited to prayers & petitions. Morley-Minto Reforms Act of 1907 failed to fulfil expectations.

→ good conceptual clarity

Remarks

(ii) In intellectual & cultural sphere, religious reformism was taken over by revivalism by political leaders.

(i) Swami Vivekanand's concept of infallibility of Vedas allowed him to become PATRON PROPHET of extremists.

(ii) Ramakrishna Paramahansa's principle of isolationism through 'bhakti' as against life of modernity.

(iii) ~~to~~ Trying to rejuvenate 'Kshatriyahood' as against 'gendered' discourse of colonial rule.

(iv) Presenting a case of local self government in ancient India.

(v) Arguing for incompatibility of survival reformism & nationalism.

(vi) Shivaji Festival & Ganpati Festival began to be celebrated in Maharashtra.

(vii) 1870 : Nagari script began to be used along with Persian in official works.

Remarks

Well tried to cover all aspects of this exercise

(viii) Hindi - Indian
Urdu - Foreign } led to Hindi-Urdu controversy.

(ix) Gaurakshini Sabha

(x) Buddha campaign by Arya Samaj.

All this led to the rise of extremism within the nationalist ranks and finally led to the Swat split of 1907.

(b) Indian business community that was earlier in support of imperialism as it led to industrialisation and export, later became largely anti-imperialism as they started looking compatibility between their business interests & nationalism.

This was because :-

(i) World War I :- led to the increase in direct & indirect taxes on them; war bonds were issued by the government with low interests.

Remarks

(ii) Business houses & managing agencies like Andrew Skinner, Jule were hereditary in nature and their expansion motive was seen as incompatible to the interests of Indian Business class.

(iii) Formation of FICCI by business class to further their interest.

(iv) Congress projecting itself above class interests and thus taking up business class cause.

- They also started providing funds.

- Sunil Sarda even argues that Gandhi decided to sit for Round Table Conference

due to pressure of business classes.

Thus, business class and industrialists had started to develop Nationalism and supported national cause.

good aspect

7 to

This type of question
can't properly be
debate amongst Historians
So can't answer in the
form of Historiography

Remarks

(c) Gandhi is often projected as ^{with simplicity} ~~the~~ most responsible Indian freedom struggle. He was most responsible for binding nation together over and above partisan interests of different communities. Factors responsible for making him 'The Gandhi' are :-

(i) His colloquial Hindi, simple attire, allegory of 'Ramrajya' resonated with the common people.

(ii) In Hind Swaraj, his book, he argued that Indians are themselves responsible for their colonialism, as they considered themselves inferior to 'Godless' Western Civilization.

(iii) Argued against 'parliamentary democracy' claiming that it represented 'opinions of few leaders in the name of party discipline'. Thus, presented a unique case for 'village self-sufficiency'.

Remarks

(iv) called for Hindu-Muslim unity; caste Hindu-dalits unity; worked for upliftment of downtrodden.

(v) Provided dignity to labourer by himself working on 'charkha'.

(vi) worked for upliftment of condition of women; made them consider service to nation as their "religious duty".

(vii) Repeated emphasis on 'Satyagraha' & 'non violence'.

All these attributes can surely be seen as making GANDHI as 'THE GANDHI'.

If you want write answer to the \$

Context

Situation / Environment
Leader / Personality

Good

Objectively
Context

it will be better include

Remarks

5. (a) Examine how August revolution was the most serious rebellion since 1857.
(15 Marks)
- (b) The freedom of India was seized by the Indians or power was transferred voluntarily by the British as an act of positive statesmanship. (Give your analytical overview.)
(20 Marks)
- (c) Gandhi, Bose and Ambedkar are three ideological pillars of present-day Indian democracy. Elucidate.
(15 Marks)

5.
(a)

Quit India Movement, known as 'August Revolution', in Indian freedom struggle, is considered to be a landmark & final phase of struggle for independence.

It can be considered to be the most serious rebellion since 1857 due to the following reasons :-

(i) Its 'phased' & 'planned' nature.

(a) Phase I : movement in the urban areas : boycotting of British symbol of power : courts, councils etc.

(b) Phase II : movement in the countryside : revolt by peasants at a very large scale

Remarks

(v) Three of the most important leaders taking up tasks in different regions: -

- (i) Jayprakash Narayan along Indo-Nepal border;
- (ii) Aruna Asaf Ali - Gwalior Tank Maidan announcing revolt against British.
- (iii) Sucheta Kriplani - Gandhian method of mass mobilisation.

(ii) Setting up of parallel governments in Nagpur, Satara etc. Thus, defying government to its utmost capacity.

(iii) Common people (subaltern) taking up the cause of freedom after the arrest of main political leaders.

These factors make this event as the most serious rebellion since 1857.

Well thought
 (7) These factors make this event as the most serious rebellion since 1857.
 To think is a broader perspective
 with the historiography of this period
 ✓ Colonial Historian (Cambridge School)
 ✓ others

Remarks

(b) After the Independence of nation, various historians have tried to provide explanation to the winning up of India's independence.

* Western historians like Stanley wooperst argued that India's independence was the culmination of long process of legislative devolution which began a century ago.

However, even after India's independence, Britain was trying to secure their economic and political interest through membership to Commonwealth.

* It has also been argued by the Western historians that Britain after World War II was not in a position to hold its former colonies and thus started decolonising its former colonies. Thus, it was not India's effort but Britain's 'helplessness'.

However, Churchill was not interested in Independence of India and argued that 'self-determination'

*Specially
Cambridge
School &
Historian*

Remarks

of UN charter doesn't apply to India ..

* Pressure created by rebellions against
INA Trials, Naval Mutiny of RIN, mutiny
by RIAF; ~~even~~ disloyalty of soldiers of
armies that helped them colonise India;
Quit India Movement and its associated
uprising led to British giving India long
sought independence.

11/10

well tied. to
cover both aspects of
regular
properly

Carry a

Approach is
good

↓
Substantiate with
more fact
and analysis

Remarks

(16) Gandhi, Bose, Ambedkar can be considered to be 3 ideological pillars of Indian democracy because their ideas formed the basis of various features of Indian Constitution upon which functioning of Indian democracy is based :-

GANDHI	BOSE	AMBEDKAR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 73rd & 74th Constitutional amendments & strengthening of <u>grassroot democracy</u>. <u>Arbitration courts</u>. <u>Hindu-Muslim unity</u>. <u>Temperance</u>. <u>Banning of killing of cows</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Socialistic features</u> of our Constitution. providing space for respect for different ideologies. <u>Basic Minimum Wage</u> for workers. right to form <u>trade unions</u> & effective bargaining from employers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Article 17</u> against <u>untouchability</u>. safe working conditions for <u>women</u>; paid <u>maternity leave</u> for them. <u>Reservation</u> of SC-STs in <u>legislature</u>, <u>educational institutions</u>.

Require more fact & analysis

Remarks

6

Cell tried to present in innovative way as well as in compact way

8. (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 end of the 19th century? (20 Marks)
- (b) V.K. Darda 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)

Remarks

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