

**HISTORY - 2**

Time Allowed: 50 Mins.

Max. Marks: 70

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are <b>05</b> questions.</li><li>• All questions are compulsory.</li><li>• The marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li><li>• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</li><li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li><li>• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li></ul>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

28

Name UTTAMRoll No. 5728Mobile No. [REDACTED]Date 9 Nov. 2021Signature uttam

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# REMARKS

**GS SCORE**

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Q1. Mahatma Gandhi called Subash Chandra Bose as "Prince of all Patriot" while Bose called Gandhi as "father of the Nation". In this context, explain how Mahatma Gandhi and Bose represented two different ideologies of freedom struggle and enriched Indian Nationalism? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Mahatma Gandhi and Subash chandra Bose are two important personalities of Indian National movement. The ideology of these two towering personalities was different on many fronts. But these two respect each other it was evident by the designation given to each other.

SC Bose called Mahatma Gandhi - as father of nation and asked for his blessings. On the other hand Mahatma Gandhi called him Prince of all Patriots.

Elaborate upon the qualities of Bose highlighted by Gandhi. Differences of the two are listed below

Idea	Gandhiji	SC BOSE
1) methodology for getting freedom	truth and non-violence Always relied on Satyagrah technique	militaristic struggle Even formed <u>Azad Hind Fauz</u> in Singapore
2) women participation	Gandhiji advocated role of women in freedom struggle in picketing of shops etc.	Bose advocated women should fight similarly as the men in freedom struggle. He formed a regiment for female

Remarks |

<p>3) Method of development of country</p>	<p>Grandhiji advocated small and cottage industries.</p>	<p>in the Indian National Army (Rani Laxmi bai Regiment).</p>
<p>4) Power concentration</p>	<p>- favoured <u>decentralisation</u> for equity, liberty</p>	<p>He focused on the methods of heavy industrialisation similar to that of Germany. - favoured <u>centralisation</u> for efficiency, economy.</p>
<p>5) Relationship between means and ends</p>	<p>Grandhiji Popularised that means should be equally good as that of ends</p>	<p>He advocated end should be good. (means are not emphasised)</p>
<p>6) Religion</p>	<p>Grandhiji believed that state and Religion have very close relationship</p>	<p>SC Bose advocated complete separation of religion and politics. etc</p>

Differences well covered

By above present analysis, it can be understood that Grandhiji and Bose have ideological difference. ~~(But Ideology)~~ Still the respect for each other was very high.

Cover some of their similar views and objectives

→ Bose resignation from teipuri session due to differences with Gandhi shows respect for each other.

→ Cover before discussing the differences and try to provide some factual details about the incident

6½

Need to discuss it  
also

GS SCORE

Q2. Jyotiba Phule dedicated his life towards equal rights for all, women empowerment, and education. Therefore, Jyotiba Phule's legacy and effect on anti-caste campaigns and women empowerment have lasted throughout the years. Comment.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Jyotiba Phule belonged to a mali community and he worked for all his life for upliftment of women and depressed people.

He always said that people of lower strata and women suffered a lot and are not free since ages.

Jyotiba Phule worked for educational rights for scheduled caste and women. In this regard he with his wife opened school for girls.

They faced social outcast for this step. Even villagers threw cow dung on him and his wife for educating girls.

He established Satyasodhak Samaj (Truth Seeker Society). People from lower strata like malis, Telis, Nais, Kumbhis can become member of these organisation.

In this organisation he advocated idea of equality, liberty, freedom of using temples, roads etc.

Remarks

Jyotiba Phule advocated his ideas in his  
book Gulamgiri

3

Need to separately cover his views  
and initiatives regarding

- Social equality
- Women empowerment

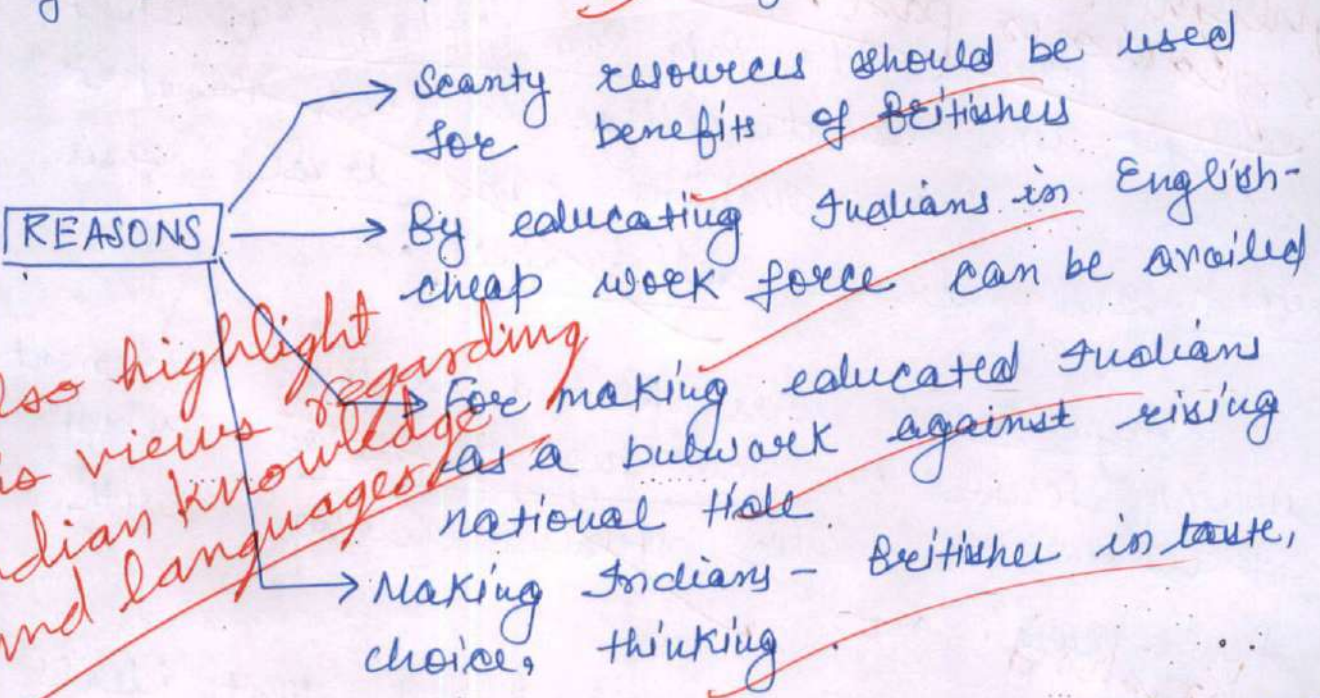
The Republic advocated in 1914 in the  
 book *Imperialism*  
 to separate the  
 two activities of  
 social activity  
 from economic

Remarks



Q3. "Macaulay's intention of creating a class, which is Indian in blood and color, but English in taste and opinion, was not fully successful in India, as there was revival of reforms in Hinduism and rise of self-respect puritan movements". Critically analyze. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Macaulay - Presented 'Macaulay Minute' in 1835 for the propagation of education in India. He advocated English should be only medium of instruction for educating Indians.



*Also highlight his views regarding Indian knowledge and languages*

He Proposed 'trickle down theory' for Percolation of benefits of education to masses. It is not government responsibility to educate masses.

The idea of Macaulay could not be justified due to following mentioned reasons:-

## 1) Reforms in Hinduism

In first half of 18th century socio-religious reform movements were going on. These movements took religion as their base and ~~advocated~~ that Indian scriptures like Vedas, Upanishads are completely based on reason. Only interpretation is faulty.

*Highlight for glorious past  
rediscovery*

Reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy started colleges like Vealata college in 1825, Sanskrit college - so that Indians can trace their roots and increase self-respect.

Arya Samaj was also a reform movement which focused on teachings of vedas and focused on vedic studies along with Anglo-vedic etc.

*Ram Krishna Mission*  
*Surendra*  
*Vivekananda*  
Theosophical society preached that ideals of Hinduism, the idea of Universal Brotherhood is respected worldwide and India is a civilised country since ages.

These reforms helped Indians to: -

Ideals taught by  
west - are  
already present  
in vedas,  
Upanishdas.

Revivalism  
Helped

sense of self-respect

Ideas like  
Vasudhaiva  
Kutumbam  
are even better  
than Utilitarianism.

People to Part of  
India

- Glories
- Economic Prestige.

with these reforms, Indians were proud  
to be Indian and by learning English language.  
They used it as a weapon - for communicating

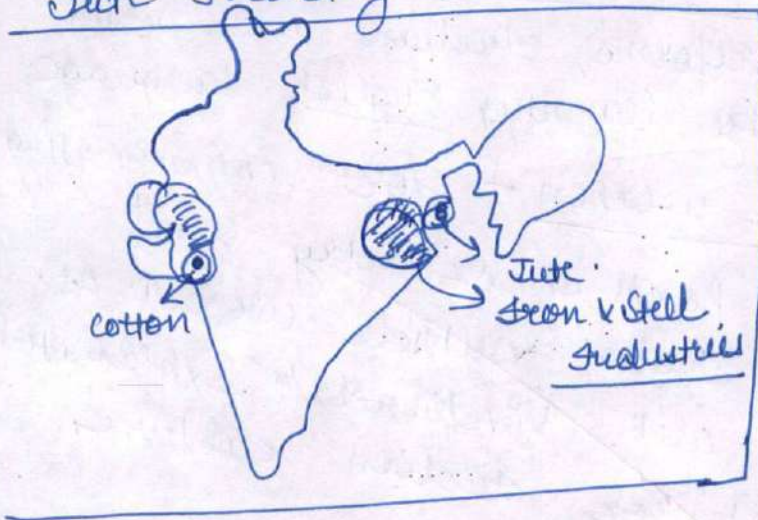
with leaders of other parts of country and  
propagating ideas of India outside world. As  
in Chicago conference - with Vivekananda's explanation  
about India - Respect for Indian culture

7  
Overall  
good  
ans. content  
and analysis

Q4. Despite an obstructionist colonial presence, some factors did facilitate a modest Indian industrial development. Elaborate. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

India due to colonisation suffered deindustrialisation. Indigenous industries were destroyed and new modern industries emerged only in 1850s and these were very few in number.

In 1854 - Cotton Industry and in 1855 Jute Industry were established.



Britishers for their own benefits (extraction of raw material and supplying of prepared goods to India) discouraged the development of industries.

But due to number of factors industries emerged in our country. Indians understood the true nature of Britishers rule and demanded that India should be developed with setting up of industries and using Indian Capital.

Drain of wealth theory presented by Bal Gangadhar Tilak is one example.

Remarks

(2) Rising middle class - (economically well off)  
 This class was educated and could turn against interest of Britishers if not catered properly. So to pacify this class for not joining freedom movement. Britishers allowed development of Indian Industries.

(3) For creating bourgeoisie class which favours them and act as bulwark in just as gemindas and money lenders.

(4) International growth (USA, Canada) - Analyse the nature of these from last quarter of 19th century till 1947.  
 Countries also want to invest in the colonies of Britain. So, capital from these countries helped development of Industries in India.

(5) Mineral wealth - such as finding of iron ore in India. India's growth despite after setting up of Industries was top sided. Only few area like areas which were so good for production for cotton and jute were developed. Moreover - mainly agri-based Industries were developed. After Independence with 2nd STP - Heavy Industries were developed in our country.

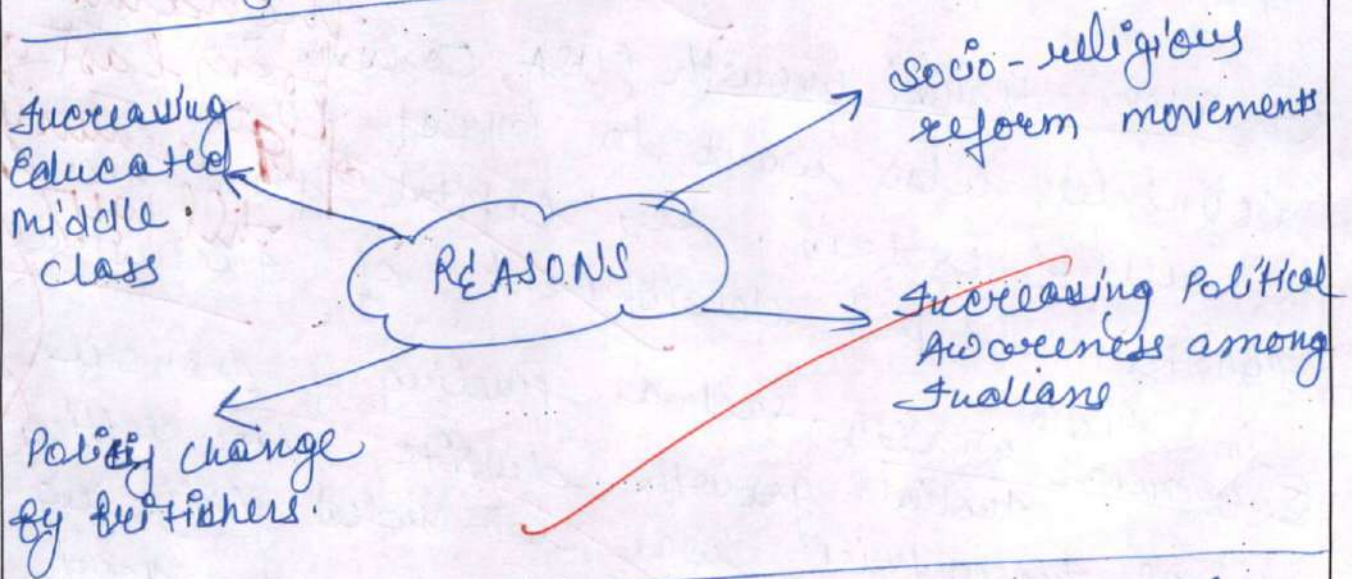
Also analyze the nature of growth of Indian industries and specific initiatives of Indian capitalist class and entrepreneurs.

Remarks

Q5. Emergence of political organizations in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was a result of the changes brought about by the Britishers in India in its social and political landscape. Comment. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

~~Good intro~~  
 In 19<sup>th</sup> century, a number of organisations were formed in our country for instance East India Association, British Bengal Association, Indian National Association and Indian National Congress.

These associations sprouted due to following reasons.



One of the most important reasons for formation of these political associations was change brought about by Britishers in India in political and social sphere.

Remarks

(1) In Political Sphere - Britishers wanted Indians to be associated with the government so that their idea of foreign rule can be ventilated out. For this purpose with Indian Council Act, 1861 - Britishers started joining Indians with legislature.

(2) Britishers were aware of increasing educated middle class and formation of Political ideology, knowledge about outside world. So, Britishers want political organisations to emerge, so that these platforms can be used as safety valve. Formation

of Congress by A.O. Hume - even was criticised by Indian leaders for bringing a safety valve mechanism. *Changes brought in pol. domain*

(3) By engaging politically aware Indians with legislature (local self government bodies), giving power of development, collection of taxes to these bodies - Britishers want the Indian to share the power to that extent that it does not become a challenge for them.

Remarks

*Need to also analyse the changes brought in social domain in little detail*

Britishers with advent of waves of revolt in 1850's, 60's and most formidable in form of revolt of 1857 understood that it is better to associate Indians so that Indians can develop a sense that they are ruling themselves.

So, by pacifying the different groups like zamindars, princely states (allowing them autonomy in internal matters), allowing

them formation of political organisation tried

5½ to use evolutionary form of development which prevailed in Britain also.

Analytically discuss the nature and orientation of pol. parties which emerged in second half of the 19th century in detail.

Remarks