

**HISTORY - 1**

Time Allowed: 50 Mins.

Max. Marks: 70

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 05 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.		

25

Name UttamRoll No. 57128

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

Date 08 NOV/2021Signature Uttam

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

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



mallo

mallo

mallo

mallo

mallo

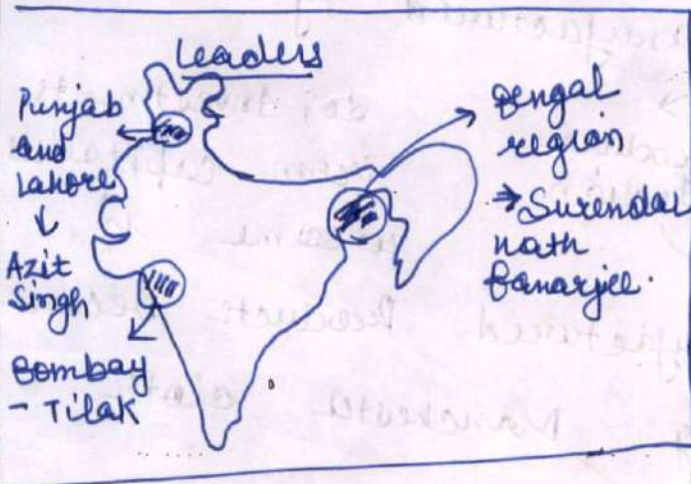


Need to precisely cover related facts

Q1. The Swadeshi Movement's richness was not limited to the political sphere alone, but it also included art, literature, science, and industry. Discuss. Also, elaborate on the role played by Bengal School of Art and Abhinidranath Tagore.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Swadeshi movement started with a proclamation on 7th Aug, 1905 in response to anti-partition movement. Swadeshi movement was started in Bengal with boycott of foreign goods, clothes as its main pillar.



Swadeshi movement can be considered first organised mass movement against alien rule.

It uplifted political stature of Indians. It united people irrespective of caste, creed and clan. Politically - it was extra constitutional movement of the Congress.

Apart from political impacts, it also helped in art and literature. In this area Abhinidranath Tagore got an award from British government for his painting and also scholarship.

Discuss his painting style and compare it with prevalent British style of painting

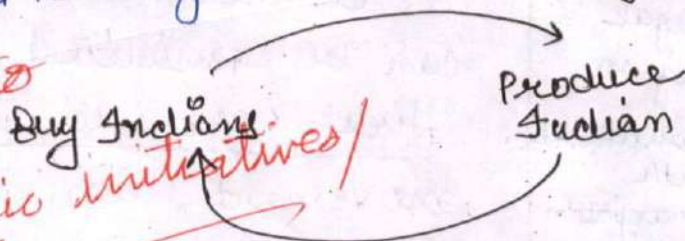
Remarks



In science area, national leaders were enthusiastic for promotion of scientific and western studies. For this National college with Aurobindo Ghosh as its principle was opened in 1908 and funds were collected to send students for studying in Japan.

In industry also, Indians were encouraged to buy Indian manufactured goods.

*Need to cover specific initiatives/facts*



So, investments from capitalists came in

the clothes, other manufactured products because Indians were boycotting Manchester cloth and Liverpool salt.

Swadeshi movement saw a participation from women (participated first time), students, labour, peasants and strategies used were more or less were like Gandhian strategies.

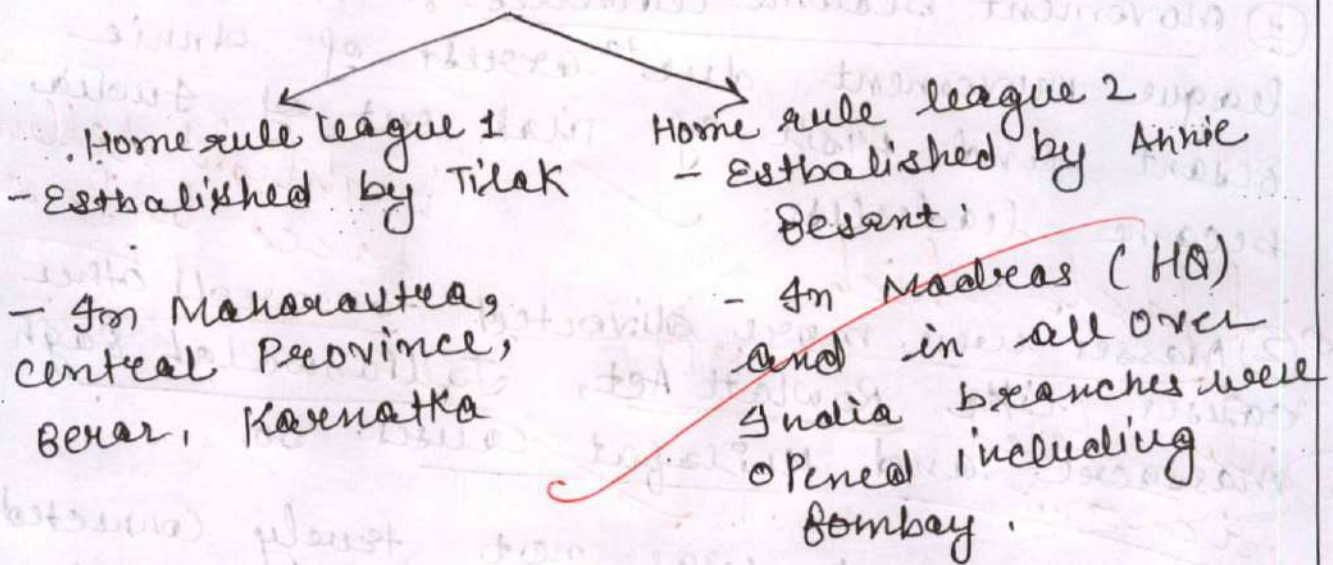
*71/51* This movement played a very important role in political, social, economic, cultural development of India.



Q2. Discuss the importance of the 'Home Rule league' movement in educating and making masses ready for political participation. What were the reasons behind the fizzling out of the movement by 1919? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

'Home Rule' - a term introduced in Indian politics by Annie Besant - an Irish lady. meaning of Home rule is rule by government formed by local people (freedom in the internal affairs and defence, foreign affairs, communication left to the British government).

It was demanded power to rule as in line of Australia, Canada, Ireland. In India in 1916, Home rule movement was started and Home rule league were established.



Home rule movement created by non-activity of Congress and other political organisations. fulfilled vacuum.

Remarks



# Initiatives undertaken in furtherance of these

Home rule movement Contribution.

Good coverage  
Try to discuss in more detail and also discuss significance

- ① Educated masses about what Home rule exactly means.
- ② Provided political activity at time of war was that pressurized government for taking action.
- ③ Took the political movement to masses and hitherto untouched sections.
- ④ Bring moderate and extremists section of Congress together on this front (Home rule).

This movement was started with hype but could not continue with same passion and fizzled out very soon. The causes are:

① Movement became leaderless :- Home rule league movement due to secret of Annie Besant and visit of Tilkat out of India became leaderless.

Highlight dilemma faced by Besant

② Masses were more diverted towards other causes like Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh 1919, Massacre and Khilafat cause. So,

Avoid facts which are directly related as factors

③ This movement was not tightly connected to masses. As Besant, labourers could not understand what is home rule, they can only get idea for their grievances.

Remarks

Mention how constitutional reform initiatives led to separation of moderate leaders from HRL



④ Emergence of Gandhi : Gandhi came to India and Success in South Africa and in the Champaran Satyagrah increased the popularity and trust in weapons of truth and non-violence of Gandhiji. People / masses were more inclined towards his ideas. Gandhi did not supported the Home rule movement.

⑤ Congress did not give full fledged support to the movement. Although few leaders like M.L. Nehru supported the idea but Organisation did not supported it.

The fizzling out of movement can't reduce the relevance of movement in political education, extremist moderate union and unification of Congress and Muslim League in Lucknow fact in history of Indian National movement.

5 1/2



Q3. Explain the various features of the Quit India Movement that distinguish it from the previous anti-imperial struggle in colonial India. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Quit India Movement: → was started on 9th August, 1942 in Bombay. This is regarded as last mass movement of India. The movement was launched in response to Cripps mission failure to address demand of Indians.

Quit India movement differed from earlier mass movements in following ways:-

(1) This movement was leaderless. Earlier <sup>in</sup> every movement leaders guided masses for action.

Quit India Movement comparison with earlier movements

(1) leaderless: All leaders of movement were arrested before beginning of the movement and were sent to unidentified locations. Masses took actions on their own and accomplished goals.

(2) Parallel governments for instance - Jatiya Sarkar in Ballia, Tamruk etc.

All movements right from 1857 to NCM, to CDM - leaders guided masses to relieve energy in particular channel.

(3) Earlier, no parallel governments were formed.

Remarks



Quit India Movement features

Comparison with earlier movements

2) The movement was violent and yet got sympathy and support of Mahatma Gandhi.

2) In earlier cases, Gandhi withdrew of Non-Chowri incident was example of non-tolerance of violence.

3) Government sections like military, Police, civil servants ~~also~~ participated in the National movement and fought bravely for cause of Nation.

3) In earlier movements, Government sections did not participate in movement but ruthlessly repressed the movement.

Well differentiated

4) This movement was ongoing when world war was ~~also~~ going.

4) This is a shift from earlier ideology of supporting government irrespective of results during world war.

5) Quit India movement included all sections of society - Peasant, women, students. All fighting for national cause.

5) In earlier movements few sections remain illusive due to their personal cause. For instance Zamindars, Peasants etc.

Remarks

Women took leadership role

Women participated



Quit India Movement played a very important role in Indian National movement

- ① Presented idea that it is difficult for a foreign ruler to rule India now.
- ② masses are ready for protest, struggle and politically very active
- ③ Coming of cabinet mission and setting of constituent assemblies.

It can be regarded as last nail in coffin of British empire in India.

6/2  
Good comparison and effort

Remarks



- Q4. "The peasant revolts and uprisings in 19<sup>th</sup> century India against colonial rule were not religious, but in most of the cases, religion did play a very important role". Discuss the nature of Peasant uprisings in 19<sup>th</sup> century India with appropriate examples considering the above given statement. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Peasants - an important section of society, an important contributor to food security of Nation and economic growth of country revolted against British rule. even before the revolt of 1857 / for instance (SANYASI REVOLT)

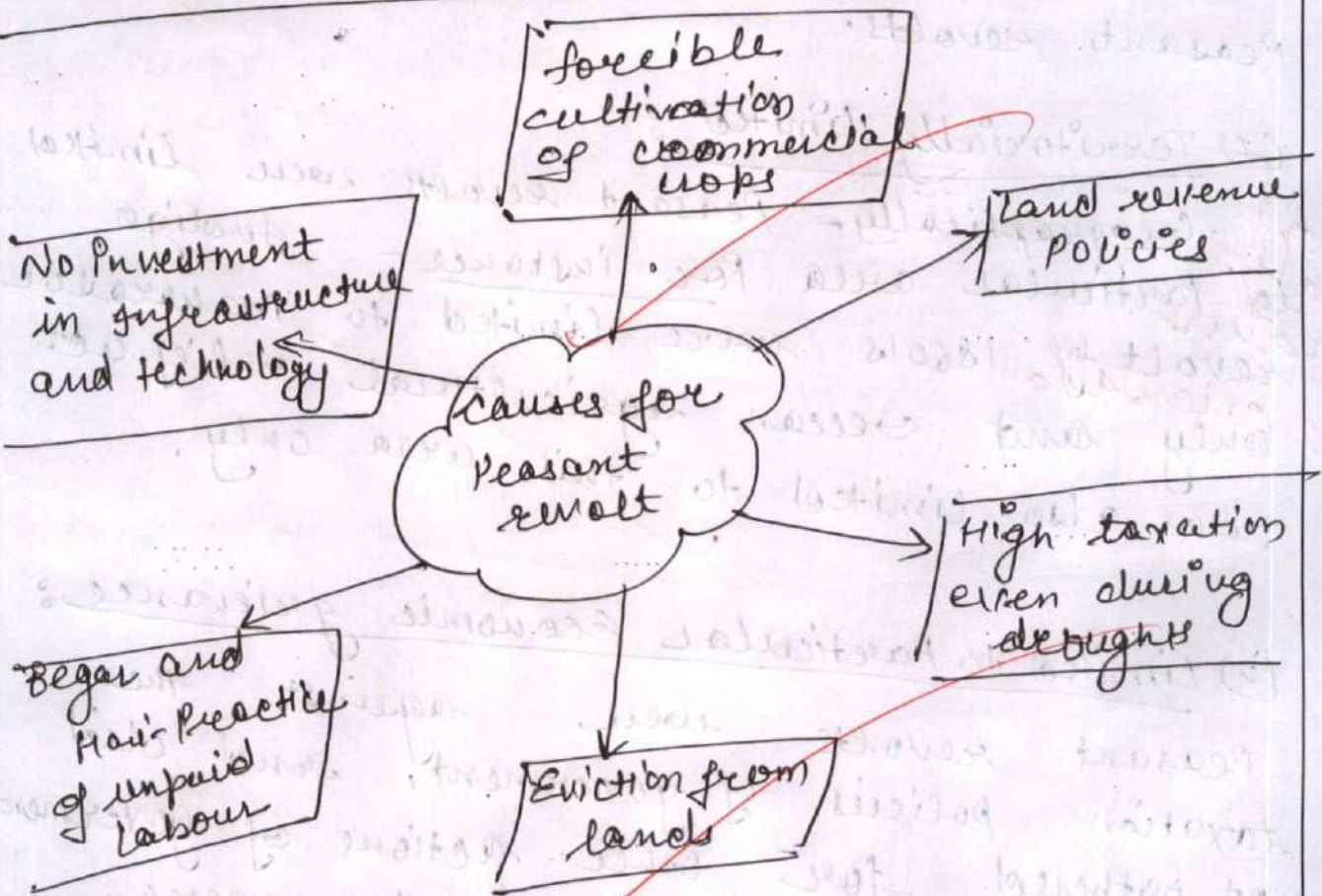


Fig: causes of Revolts of Peasants.



Peasants' revolts nature was limited to their personal grievances, related to revenue. and national causes were not part of their revolts.

- lack of Political awareness
- lack of national consciousness
- lack of Political Unification of India during 19th century

are few causes of limited nature of political Peasant revolts.

(1) Territorially limited:

*Good analysis of nature and orientation*  
Geographically - Peasant revolts were limited to particular area. For instance - Judigo revolt of 1860's were limited to Maharashtra only and Deccan agricultural relief act was also limited to this area only.

(2) Limited to particular economic grievance:

Peasant revolts were against the taxation policies of government, and did not bother for other actions of government. For instance - Bardoli movement - were against tax during droughts by governments.



③ Against Exploitation :- They were against the zamindars as well as money lenders as well as Britishers. They do not understand true nature of Britishers and national cause of India.

For instance - Moplah Revolt of Kerala were against zamindars of that area.

Few also points that Peasant revolts were linked with religious causes.

1) Moplah Revolt Peasants were muslims

2) Pagal Panthi revolt was also by muslim Peasants

1) Against zamindars were mainly Hindus

2) Against money lender and zamindars who were Hindus.

Cover more of them

Present day evaluation of communalism can't be applied to the that particular time.

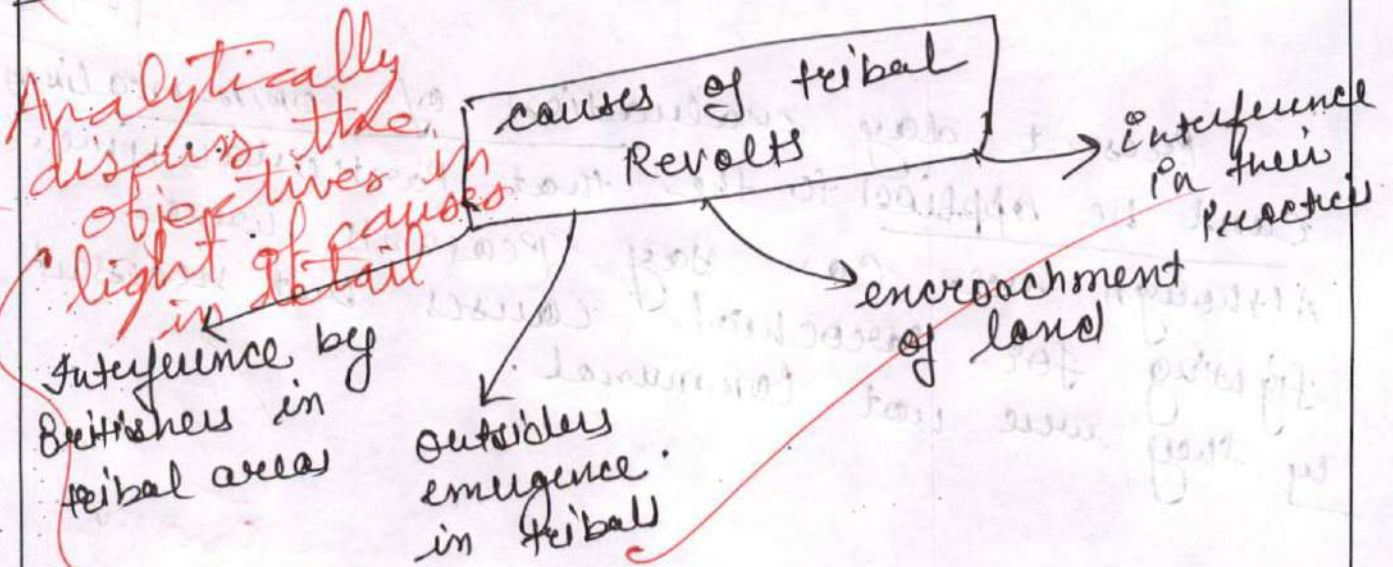
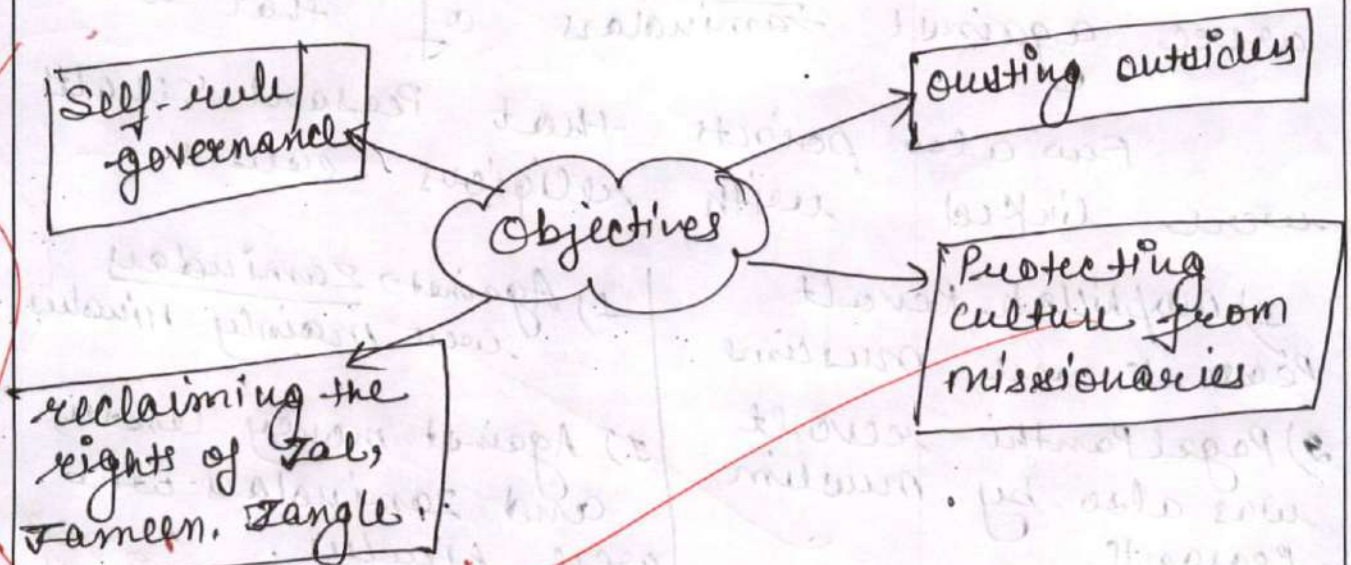
Although we can say Peasants were fighting for parochial causes but necessary they were not communal.

7  
Overall good analysis



Q5. What were the objectives of various tribal uprisings in India during British rule? Discuss their contributions in the national movement. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Tribals rose against Britishers both in central India as well as in North-East India.



2½

Remarks



Contribution in National Movement

→ Ramo ki uprisings.

Need to discuss  
it also



Construction in Western Hemisphere

Construction in Eastern Hemisphere ←

Construction in South America

Remarks