

INSIGHT MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

GS MAINS TEST – 1 MODEL ANSWERS

1. "The policy of His Majesty's Government is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration, and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible governments in India as an integral part of the British Empire". How far do you think did the British implement this vision laid out by Lord Montague in August 1917? 12 ½

Introduction

The Government in Britain decided to effect a change in policy and adopt a conciliatory posture **after intense pressure from Indians** in the early decade of 20th century. The historic announcement of 20th August 1917 declared that the future direction of constitutional advance was towards grant of **responsible government to the people** of India.

Implementation of this vision

- **The Government of India Act, 1919 laid down in its preamble** the principles on which the reforms were to be progressively carried out in India. These principles were more or less the same as embodied in the Montagu declaration.
 - The system of *dyarchy* was introduced at provincial level by the act of 1919. The provisional administration was divided into two categories known as the *Reserved category and the Transferred category*.
 - Subjects of comparatively greater administrative significance like **police, revenue, budget, irrigation etc** were placed in reserved category.
 - Subjects of comparatively lesser administrative significance like **health, sanitation, agriculture etc** were placed in transferred category.
- The Government of India Act, 1935 provided greater financial autonomy. All the subjects of the provisional list were put under the control of council of ministers.
- In order to give effect to the new policy outlined, a resolution was also passed and it suggested that **local bodies should be made as representative as possible** of the people, their authority over the matters entrusted to them should be real and not be nominal, that all unnecessary official control should be checked and local bodies allowed to learn by their mistakes.

How far did they implement

The declaration, however, **failed to satisfy many Indians** because of the following reasons:

- **No definite time was prescribed**, by which India would reach her goal.
- No standard was laid down there by which one could decide whether a certain stage for further reforms had been reached or not.
- It was indeed insulting to India that the British were to the sole judge to decide whether India was capable of a particular set-up or not.

Indians had to wage a long but non-violent freedom struggle to achieve the goals of self-governing institutions and responsible governments in India.

Conclusion

Thus, **it was a sop to Indian nationalist demands** and for world propaganda purposes of the British imperialism.

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2. "Indian nationalism was partly the product of a world-wide upsurge of the concepts of nationalism and right of self-determination initiated by the French Revolution, partly the result of Indian Renaissance, partly the offshoot of modernization initiated by the British in India and partly developed as a strong reaction to British imperial policies in India". Elaborate 12 ½

Introduction

In 1883 J.R. Seeley described India as mere 'geographical expression'. In 1884 John Strachey, an ex-Indian civil servant, told that '**there is not, and never was an India**'. He further forecasted that India will never become a united nation. Despite the colonial views of these doomsayers, India has become a nation and various forces were behind the emergence of Indian nationalism.

Product of a world-wide upsurge of the concepts of nationalism and right of self-determination initiated by the French Revolution

- Contemporary strong currents of nationalist ideas which pervaded the whole of Europe after French Revolution did stimulate Indian nationalism.
- **National liberation movements of Greece and Italy** in general and of **Ireland** in particular deeply stirred the emotions of Indians.
- The defeat of Russia by an Asian country (Japan) in 1905 emboldened Indians further.

Partly the result of Indian Renaissance

- Progressive character of Socio-Religious reform movements sought reorganization of society on democratic lines and on the basis of ideas of **individual equality, social equality, logic and reason, scientific outlook, enlightenment** and liberalism.
- Some of the reformist leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar etc tried to reform the society.

Partly the offshoot of modernization initiated by the British

British colonial rulers followed modern methods- political, military, economic and intellectual-to establish and continue their stranglehold over India and for fuller economic exploitation of India's resources. Some of such measures taken were:

- The establishment of peace and administrative unification of India;
- The development of rapid **means of communications**;
- Introduction of **modern education**; and
- **Emergence of press**

All these measures have facilitated Indian to communicate nationalist ideas and fostered the spirit of one mindedness.

Partly developed as a strong reaction to British imperial policies

The racialist policies acted as strong forces behind the emergence of Indian nationalism. Some of them were:

- Lord Lytton's reactionary policies like vernacular press act, Arms act, and reduction in the maximum age for civil service from 21 to 19 years and
- the Ilbert bill controversy during the period of Lord Ripon

Conclusion

Thus, it would be more correct to say that Indian nationalism was the result of various factors and forces.

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3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was not only an Indian nationalist freedom fighter; he was also a social reformer. Do you agree? Answer with suitable examples. 12 ½

Introduction

The selfless patriotism, courage and fierce determination of Bal Gangadhar Tilak **opened a new chapter** in the history of the freedom movement in India.

As a nationalist freedom fighter with suitable examples

Tilak is one of the Extremist freedom fighters who played a crucial role in India's struggle for Independence. Some of his contributions as freedom fighter are:

- He was the first to openly declare the demand for Swaraj. **"Swaraj is my birthright"**, he said, "and I shall have it."
- It was mostly due to his efforts and those of his associates that the Congress resolution at Calcutta (1906) demanding **Self-Government, Boycott and National Education** was passed. He was the first Congress leader to suffer several terms of imprisonment for the sake of the country.
- He started two newspapers entitled "The **Maharatta**' (English) and '**Kesari**' (Marathi) to propagate his political views.
- He mobilized masses in movements like Swadeshi and Home Rule Movement.

Social Reformer with suitable examples

He was also a social reformer. Through his works like '**Gita rahasya**', Lokmanya Tilak put forth before the people important elements from Geeta which inspire the man to perform actions within the code of Dharma. This proved to be the **medicine for the prevailing social ailments**. He also helped to **found a school** which laid emphasis on nationalism.

Do you agree? Suitable Examples

However, Tilak's opposition to the **Age of Consent Bill** (which proposed to raise the age of consummation of marriage for girls from 10 to 12 years), his association with **Anti-Cow-Killing societies**, celebrating **Shivaji festival** and his organization of the **Ganesh Festival** (1893) as a national festival projects him as the leader of Hindu orthodoxy and Hindu nationalism. Tilak also fought against the **evil of untouchability**. He once commented that "*If god is to tolerate untouchability, then I will not recognize him as god at all*".

Conclusion

Despite these extreme views, Tilak reverentially remembered by Indians as Lokamanya and the 'Uncrowned King of India'.

4. Highlight the significance of role played by early nationalists (moderates) in the history of India's struggle against British rule. 12 ½

Introduction

The national leaders like **Dadabhai Naoroji, P.M. Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Bannerjee, S.N. Banerjee** who dominated the Congress policies during the last decade of 19th century were staunch believers in liberalism and 'moderate' politics and came to be labelled as Moderate.

Significance of the role played by early nationalists

- **Moderate leaders were the most progressive elements** in Indian society and true patriots.

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- They desired all-round progress and modernization of India-social reform, modern **education, industrial and economic development** of India.
- They earnestly wished the betterment of Indian society and worked to lessen the harshness of British rule.
- Their main achievement was the appointment of a **Public Service Commission** in 1886 which caused disappointment and the enactment of the **Indian Councils Act of 1892** which did not modify the basic constitution.
- Their efforts resulted in a resolution of the **House of Commons** (1893) for **simultaneous examination for the I.C.S.** in London and India and appointment of the **Welby Commission on Indian Expenditure** (1895).
- Their methods like the use of prayers, petitions and protests (3P's) brought about **political maturity**.
- The greatest service of the Moderate leaders was rendered when they assessed the economic impact of British rule on India. The **Drain Theory** popularized by Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C.Dutt, Wacha and others was an open indictment of Britain's economic role in India.

However, the policy of the Moderate leaders was criticized as '**political mendicancy**' and were branded as political opportunist by some historians.

Conclusion

Although Moderates lacked mass based movement but they have provided a platform which has been used by successive leaders for the future political agitations.

5. The drooping spirit of the national movement received a much-needed fillip from the appointment of the Simon Commission. Comment. **12 ½**

Introduction

The appointment of the Simon Commission in Britain and the popular reaction against it in India occupied a significant place in Indian history.

Drooping spirit of the National Movement

Some of the events that highlight the drooping spirit of the National Movement:

- Congress was not in a position to launch another round of mass movement after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- **Gandhi** since his release from prison in 1924 remained aloof from direct politics and concentrated his energies on constructive programmes.
- The colonial government considered him to be a **spent force**, politically. This complacency was also due to the fact that the national consensus, which he had constructed a few years ago, broke down quickly and India witnessed a "**crisis of unity**".
- The short-lived **Muslim League-Congress alliance** was also jeopardized by the decline of the Khilafat movement. **Communal riots** broke out in many regions like North-Western Frontier and Bengal.

Appointment of Simon Commission

Within such a cluttered context of discord and disorder, Indian politics was galvanised again from late 1927 when **all-white Statutory Commission under Simon** was appointed by the British to review the operation of the constitutional system in India.

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Much-needed fillip

- The response in India was immediate and unanimous. The call for a boycott of the Commission was endorsed by all major political groups like the **Liberal Federation**, the **Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League**.
- However, it was the Congress party which successfully converted this popular resentment into a wide spread movement. **New methods of agitation** became a part of anti-Simon commission agitations like *waving of black flags, black kites*, coming up with a popular phrase "*Go back Simon*" coined by Khaliq-ul-Jama at Lucknow etc.
- The anti-Simon commission agitations intensified the Revolutionary-extremism as **Lala Lajpat Rai** died due to police lathi charge at Lahore.
- Motilal Nehru in this context started negotiating for a **joint Hindu-Muslim constitutional scheme** as a fitting reply, and at in August 1928 the **Nehru Report** was finalised.
- On 31st December, 1928, the **Congress** gave the British an ultimatum that it would organise a campaign of non-violent non-cooperation, non-payment of taxes, etc if the demand of Dominion status is not accepted within a year.

Conclusion

Thus, the drooping spirit of the national movement received a much-needed fillip from the appointment of the Simon Commission.

6. Examine the major factors that influenced British land-revenue policy in India. How did it affect Indian society?

12 ½

Introduction

The British imperial rulers of India unleashed far-reaching changes in the land-revenue policies of India.

Major factors that influenced British land-revenue policy

The British industrial and mercantile interests prevented the Company from **raising any substantial revenue from high custom tariffs**. The Company's government in India had, therefore, to rely on land revenue as the principal source of income for the State.

- The company needed Indian revenues for its purchase of Indian handicrafts and other goods for export.
- To meet the cost of conquest of whole of India and the consolidation of British Rule.
- To pay for the employment of thousands of English men in superior administrative and military positions.
- To meet the costs of economic and administrative charges needed to enable colonialism fully penetrate Indian villages and far flung areas.

Reason for Permanent settlement system

In 1784, Lord Cornwallis was sent to India with a specific mandate to streamline the revenue administration. Cornwallis realised that the existing system was not producing the **large and regular surplus** that the Company hoped for. Company's trade also suffered, because of the difficulty in procuring Indian goods for export to Europe. While decline in agriculture also **affected handicraft production**.

It was thought, therefore, that the only way to improve this situation was to fix the revenue permanently and he introduced Permanent zamindari settlement in Bengal

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Reason for other settlement system

According to the local conditions, the English adopted two other types of land tenures in India viz., the Ryotwari system in Madras region and the Mahalwari system in some parts of the country.

How did it affect Indian society?

New land tenures, new land ownership concepts, tenancy changes and heavier state demand for land revenue triggered far-reaching changes in rural economy and social relationships. The Government policies ushered in a new era of **distorted modernisation**.

- The Zamindars could extract money as much as possible from the peasants leaving them at the mercy of landlords.
- Because of 'Absentee Landlordism', there was no proper attention for the improvement in agriculture.
- Many peasants who could not pay heavy land revenues had to leave farming, thereby creating shortage of food supplies which manifested itself in the form of famine in the long run.

The overall impact of the revenue systems coupled with the **new judicial and administrative set-up** turned Indian rural economy upside down with the village Panchayats deprived of their two main functions - land settlements, judicial and executive functions – and the traditional politico-economic-social framework of village communities broke down.

7. What was the Anglicist-Orientalist controversy about? How was it resolved and with what results?

7+5 ½ =12 ½

Introduction

The **General Committee of Public Instruction** was formed in 1823 to guide the East India Company on the matter of education.

What was the Anglicist-Orientalist controversy about?

Within this committee, there were two groups:

- The **Orientalist led by H.T. Prinsep** who advocated the policy of giving encouragement to **Oriental literature** and
- The Anglicist or the English Party which favoured the **adoption of English as a medium of instruction**.

The equal division of parties in the Committee made it extremely difficult for it to function effectively.

How was it resolved?

As a member of the Executive Council, **Macaulay favoured** the viewpoint of the Anglicist Party. He showed great contempt for Indian customs and literature. The Government of **Lord William Bentinck** in a resolution in 1835 accepted the viewpoint of Macaulay. In future, the object of the Company's Government should be the promotion of Western knowledge in **vernacular medium at primary level and English language at higher level**.

Results of this decision?

Macaulay said that "**a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia**." Probably, Macaulay aimed to create a class of persons who should be "**Indian in blood and colour, but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect**". The Britishers came up with '**Downward Filtration Theory**', in which the objective of the Britishers was to create a class of Indians who could help them in their administrative functioning in

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the form of topmost layer imparting education to the lower base. In other words, he sought the production of brown Englishmen to fill the lower cadres in the Company's administration.

Conclusion

Hereafter, the Government made half-hearted efforts to develop vernacular languages and the development of literature in these languages was left to the genius and needs of the people who spoke these languages.

8. 'Despite the fact that Muslims and Hindus fought together against the British in the Revolt of 1857, a separatist movement started soon after, resulting in the partition of India'. Do you agree? Give your views. 12 ½

Introduction

Hindus and Muslims had fought shoulder to shoulder in the Revolt of 1857. But the '**Divide et Impera**' (Divide and rule) policy of the British resulted in the mutual suspicion between two communities and finally led to the partition of India.

Separatist movement started soon after 1857

The British looked upon Muslims as **chief conspirators in the Revolt of 1857**. The Wahabi movement confirmed their suspicion. The **Wahabi movement** left behind a legacy of isolationist and separatist tendencies among the Indian Muslims. Thereafter, the British-Government deliberately adopted the policy of suppressing the Muslims.

At the same time, Hindus, politically more advanced than the Muslims, demanded for grant of political rights and introduction of representative government. The Hindus posed a serious menace to the stability of British rule in India than the politically, economically and educationally backward Muslims. This resulted in the beginning of '**Divide and rule**' policy of British towards the two communities.

Early Muslim leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan fell into the trap of British Imperialists and started believing that the **Muslim's share in administrative posts** and in profession could be increased only by professing and proving **loyalty to the colonial rulers** and decided to join in the attack against the early nationalist forces.

Resulting in the Partition of India

This has created a gulf between Hindus and Muslims and resulted in the formation of all India communal organizations like the **Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha**.

Having realized the limitation of its mass appeal, the Muslim league decided to take up a radical communal approach post 1937 elections to widen its mass base. To portray congress as anti-Muslim party, a number of fabricated reports were published such as *Pirpur report (1938)*, *Sharif report (1939)*; they came up with the slogan "Islam is in danger". They also celebrated 22nd December 1939 as the *day of deliverance*.

Do you agree?

In addition to it, some communal and regressive steps of socio-religious reform movements, **separate electorate of Minto-Moreley reforms**, miscalculations of the Indian National Congress and strong Muslim League leaders like Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Mohammad Iqbal and finally the **cold war calculations of the British resulted** in the partition of India.

9. Is there any national language in India at present? How far it is correct to say that language issue has been one of the most serious controversies faced by India since independence? 3+9 ½ =12 ½

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Introduction

Language problem is one of the most divisive issues faced by India since independence.

Is there any national language in India at present?

The issue of a national language was resolved when the **constitution-makers** virtually accepted all the major languages as 'languages of India' or India's national languages.

In Independent India, the legislators unanimously approved all the languages in the Eighth Schedule as official languages.

How far it is correct to say that language issue has been one of the most serious controversies

But the problem aroused while deciding the official language. It was highly politicized from the beginning. The constitution provided that Hindi would be India's official language. English was to continue for use in all official purposes till 1965, when it would be replaced by Hindi.

When there was **demand for making Hindi as the sole official** language by protagonists of Hindi (Samyukta Socialist Party of Dr. R M Lohia and Jan Sangh), Anti-Hindi agitations in non-Hindi **regions mainly in South India led by Tamil Nadu** (by Dravida Kazagham) complicated the matter.

How was it solved?

Finally, it was solved by **amending the 1963 Official Language Act** and provided that the use of English as an associate language in addition to Hindi for the official work at the Centre and for communication between the Centre and non-Hindi states would continue as long as the non-Hindi states wanted it.

The states were to adopt a **three-language formula** according to which in the non-Hindi areas, the mother tongue, Hindi and English or some other national language was to be taught in schools while in the Hindi areas a non-Hindi language, preferably a southern language, was to be taught as a compulsory subject.

Conclusion

Though the language issue has been one of the most serious controversies faced by India since independence, it **was solved with political maturity**. However, no political problem is solved for all times to come. **Problemsolving** in a nation as complex as India **is bound to be a continuous process**.

10. Caste movements aimed at upliftment of Dalits underwent a major shift in their character in the years after India's independence from British rule. Comment. **12 ½**

Introduction

The caste system in India originated about **2,500 hundred years ago**

Situation after independence

With independence, major initiatives in the area of removing caste injustice and inequality were to be attempted. The constitution extended political rights to all citizens irrespective of religion, caste, sex, language, race and this included the Dalits. **In 1976, the Protection of Civil Rights (Amendment) Act** was passed which provided for enhanced and stringent punishment, appointment of officers and special courts to deal with offenders, legal aid for victims, etc. The constitution also made provisions for **reservation of seats in legislatures and educational institutions** and of government jobs for SCs.

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Strategies for upliftment:

Dr Ambedkar formed All India Scheduled Castes Federation and **contested in the elections**. But he could not make much electoral gains due rigid caste differences.

In the early 1970s, a new trend identified as the **Dalit Panthers** emerged in Maharashtra as part of the countrywide wave of **radical politics**. It was first reflected in creative literature and then in politics. They talked about revolution, but there is little evidence of any concrete strategy being evolved.

In North India, a new party, the **Bahujan Samaj Party** emerged in the 1980s under the leadership of Kanshi Ram later Mayawati which declared electoral power as its basic aim and strategy.

In South India the Self Respect Movement of Periyar was in forefront.

Non-Dalit parties and groups taking up issues of concern to Dalits have also played a significant role in their empowerment. Some religious conversions among Dalits were also taken place with a hope of betterment of lives.

Conclusion

The overall position of SCs has **improved considerably, nevertheless**. But the causes are not to be found mainly in either conversion or reservation, the two highly visible strategies. The **more invisible processes of social and economic change, of industrialization**, of agricultural growth leading to growth of rural employment, of urbanization, have all helped.

11. Present a critical and comparative account of views of Subhas Chandra Bose and Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore on Nationalism. **12 ½**

Subhas Chandra Bose on Nationalism

Bose envisaged a strong central government but with a “large measure of autonomy” allowed to the minority communities and the provinces. As a great proponent of national unity, Bose argued for Hindustani in Roman script as a lingua franca for India. To further the cause of unification, Bose was in favour of a role for the Congress party in India on the lines of “the Communist Party in Russia, the Nazi Party in Germany, the Fascist Party in Italy and Kemal’s Party in Turkey”.

Once he had left India to seek the help of Axis powers, Bose’s commitment to democracy seemed to have waned. In a speech delivered at Tokyo University in November 1944, Bose said, “... modern progressive thought in India is in favour of a State of an authoritarian character, which will work as an organ, or as the servant of the masses, and not a clique or of a few rich individuals.”

Netaji openly opined that India should be placed under dictatorial rule for at least 20 years in the aftermath of Independence.

He said that the constitution has to be republican. Bose rejected Dominion Status because he feared that it would perpetuate British capitalist interests in India. There must be no ‘repressive ordinances’; barriers of wealth, class and caste must go; women must have equality of status with men, and there must be no distinction between Hindu and Muslim at election times. He regarded communal representation in the legislatures as a device for dividing India and supporting foreign rule. He was sure that if the communal question was ignored it would vanish, and this view he held to the close of his life.

Thus, the ideology of Subhash Chandra Bose was a combination of nationalism, fascism and communism.

Rabindranath Tagore on Nationalism

Rabindranath Tagore in 1908 said: ‘I will never allow patriotism to triumph over humanity as long as I live’. He said: "India has never had a real sense of nationalism. It is my conviction that my countrymen will truly gain their India by

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fighting against the education which teaches them that a country is greater than the ideals of humanity. And nations who sedulously cultivate moral blindness as the cult of patriotism will end their existence in a sudden and violent death. I am not against one nation in particular, but against the general idea of all nations. What is the Nation?...the wisdom of the Nation is not in its faith in humanity but in its complete distrust....Yes, this is the logic of the Nation. And it will never heed the voice of truth and goodness. It will go on in its ring-dance of moral corruption, linking steel unto steel, and machine unto machine; trampling under its tread all the sweet flowers of simple faith and the living ideals of man. ...the idea of the Nation is one of the most powerful anaesthetics that man has invented. Under the influence of its fumes the whole people can carry out its systematic programme of the most virulent self-seeking without being in the least aware of its moral perversion, - in fact feeling dangerously resentful if it is pointed out.

12. "The process of conquest of India, to begin with, was accidental but in the later stages the design of an Indian Empire gripped the imagination of both British politicians and their Indian administrators". Examine the statement critically. **12½**

Introduction

Broadly, there are two theories regarding the British conquest of India while there is an **element of exaggeration** on both the opposing theories.

- The first theory says the British conquest of India was made "**in a fit of absent-mindedness**".
- The second theory believes that the British came to India **with plans to occupy territory** and determined to lay the foundation of a strong and stable empire.

Accidental or Planned?

In the 17th century, the traders of the English East India Company were lured by the fabulous profits from trade in the spices of the East. In this process, different circumstances and a large number of factors - quick profits, personal ambitions of **individual military leaders, Governors or Governors-General, contemporary European political developments**, etc., contributed to the extension of British political sphere in India.

There had been a parliamentary intervention in 1766 over the rights of the state to the revenues of the territories conquered with the help of the royal army. Thus, right from the beginning, the British state participated in and profited from the empire.

Therefore, initially, the Indian Empire began as an accidental affair but later gripped the imagination of both British politicians and their Indian administrators.

Examine critically

In addition to this, Indian administrators like **Lord Wellesely** resorted to aggressive application of the **Subsidiary Alliance System** to extend British dominion in India as a counter measure against the imperialistic designs of **France and Russia**. From 1798 to 1818 the British motives were consciously imperialistic. Lord Hastings treated India as a conquered rather than an acquired country. Thereafter, the British seemed to work according to a set **design to conquer the whole of India**.

Conclusion

Thus, the British conquest of India was part of a world political phase when imperialistic countries of Western Europe intruded into the East in search of trade and colonies.

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13. Emergence of Socialism and Communism in Europe in 19th century was the manifestation of chain reactions evoked by the outcome of Industrial Revolution in various layers of the contemporary society. Comment on this statement critically. 12½

Introduction

The rise of new ideas like socialism and communism in the mid-nineteenth century became powerful forces in 19th and 20th centuries influencing hundreds of millions of people in all parts of the world.

Chain Reactions evoked by the outcome of Industrial Revolution

The root of socialism and communism mainly lies in the **evil outcomes of Industrial Revolution**.

The bourgeoisie class exercised their control over the economy of industrial countries. The **misery of industrial workers like more working hours, child labour, emergence of slums and diseases** drew the attention of socialist thinkers.

The socialist thinkers held capitalism to be a distressing predicament and rejected the trend of **labour exploitation for earning maximum profit**. They also emphasized equal distribution of surplus income to benefit the majority of society. They advocated for a type of society in which all property is owned by the community instead of by individuals and social life is based on the principle "**from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs**". These powerful ideologies aimed at **social justice in the world**.

Comment on this statement critically

In addition to remove the evils of the Industrial Revolution, socialist ideas also aimed to overthrow of the autocratic rulers like Russian Czar and the establishment of a republics as well as ending the oppression of the colonial masters and granting the colonies the right of self-determination.

14. The issue created by nationalism and imperialism kept on disturbing the peace makers of Europe during 19th and 20th centuries. Explain. 12 ½

Introduction

While the peace makers of 19th and 20th century tried to bring in peace in the form of Vienna congress, Berlin conference, Locarno pact, Policy of appeasement, League of Nations and UNO etc, the nationalist and imperialist policies kept on disturbing the peace in the form of German and Italian unifications, alliances created by Bismarck, rise of Hitler and Mussolini, world war I and world war II.

How Nationalism and Imperialism disturbed the Peace makers of Europe?

- It was mainly because of the **impact of new ideas like nationalism and imperialism** propagated after enlightenment phase. Revolutions erupted in France and across Europe in 19th century. With the end of Napoleon era, Congress of Vienna tried to bring about peace. As the Vienna congress was against the principle of nationalism, violent attempts were made to unify Italy and Germany.
- The imperialist and nationalist policies of major nations could be once again witnessed in the form of **Eastern Question**.
- After German unification, Bismarck tried to bring about peace and stability in the Europe through some alliances by placing Germany in forefront. But in the long run this process hastened nationalism and resulted in arms race, Moroccan crisis and ultimately world war-I.
- After World War I, Paris peace conference tried to bring about peace by establishing League of Nations, but some of the treaties especially the treaty of Versailles with Germany disturbed the peace with the rise of Hitler

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and Mussolini and World War II became inevitable due to rabid nationalism and imperialist ambitions of fascist forces.

- The imperialist and nationalist policies of some countries continued even after the World War II and the resulted in cold war among European nations.

Conclusion

Thus, issue created by nationalism and imperialism kept on disturbing the peace makers of Europe during 19th and 20th centuries.

15. One of the most significant outcomes of First World War was the redrawing of national boundaries. Explain with examples. 12½

Introduction

The First World War is one of the most significant events in the history of the world. More important than the military significance of the war were its social, political, economic and diplomatic consequences.

Redrawing of national boundaries

One great result of the war was the triumph of the **principle of nationalism**. This led to the redrawing of national boundaries in different parts of the world but mainly in Europe. Some of the examples are:

- The Empires where people had been subjected against their will dissolved into their component elements. Out of the Old Russian Empire were set up four independent republics of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
- Poland was recreated by gathering up the fragments which had been seized by her neighbors.
- Alsace-Lorraine to **France** and Danish speaking portion of Schleswig to **Denmark** redressed long standing national grievances.
- The Treaty of Saint-Germain was signed with **Austria** in 1919. By this treaty, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was broken into pieces. The fragments of this empire of Austria-Hungary went to make the new state of Czechoslovakia as well as to enlarge the possessions of Rumania. Austria also lost Slav-dominated Bosnia-Herzegovina to Serbia which along with the Dalmatian coast made up the newly formed kingdom of **Yugoslavia**.
- The Treaty of Sevres was signed with **Turkey**. According to the terms of this treaty, Turkey was to lose sovereignty over many of its territories.

The influence of nationalism was not confined to Europe alone. The Great Britain was obliged to yield to **Egyptian** nationalism. The British government entered into **Ireland** to create an Irish Free State.

Conclusion

Thus, one of the most significant outcomes of First World War was the redrawing of national boundaries.

16. What was Atlantic Charter? How did the announcement of Atlantic Charter affect the course of Second World War? 5½+7=12½

Introduction

The Atlantic Charter was a pivotal policy statement issued during World War II on 14 August 1941, which defined the Allied goals for the post-war world.

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What was Atlantic Charter?

It was a declaration which the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, and the US President, Franklin D. Roosevelt issued in 1941. The Charter called for "the final destruction of the **Nazi tyranny**". Later the Soviet Union also became a party to the Atlantic Charter. This finally led to the defeat to Nazi Germany and **victory of Allied powers**.

This was an important document even though it did not imply any direct military commitment on the part of the US to take part in the war.

Effect on the course of Second World War

The Charter set out certain common principles for constructing "a better future for the world". Both Britain and USA declared that they do not seek "aggrandizement, territorial or other" or any territorial changes "which do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned".

The Charter also stated that the two countries "respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them." This resulted in emergence of **many independent nations**.

Conclusion

Atlantic Charter has also become the basis for the modern United Nations. The Atlantic Charter inspired many of the international agreements that shaped the world thereafter. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the postwar independence of European colonies, and much more are derived from the Atlantic Charter.

17. How far is it correct to say that there was a common thread among the events such as the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and the European revolutions of 19th century? **12½**

Introduction

The common thread among the events such as American Revolution, the French Revolution and the European Revolutions of 19th century is **the impact of the essential elements of enlightenment**. This impact can be seen as:

- The spread of the ideas of enlightenment resulted in the **growth of awakening among the people**. The level of knowledge increases enormously.
- Liberal and progressive ideas like **liberty, democracy, constitutionalism, rule of law, equality** were popularized among the masses.
- The spirit of the ideas of enlightenment **doomed the fate of medievalism** and opened the doors of modern age. Feudalism, aristocracy etc were no longer sustainable.
- **Nationalist thinking** emerged as the enlightenment enabled the people to comprehend the exploitative character of colonial regimes. All the revolutions were manifestation of the same.
- **Egalitarianism** was another important idea associated with Enlightenment. Discriminations were condemned and it was emphasized that "men are born equal".
- There was a **strong condemnation against despotism** and thus **democratic character** was been emphasized upon.
- **Absolute monarchy** was considered as the root cause of all evils. It was demanded that the king must exercise his authority in accordance with a **constitution**.

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Conclusion

All these progressive elements were visible in the American Revolution, the French Revolution and the European revolutions. Thus, there was a common thread among all these revolutions.

18. Treaty of Versailles (1919) was one of the most controversial settlements ever signed in history. In the light of this statement, critically examine the validity of German objections to the provisions of this treaty. 12 ½

Introduction

A Peace Conference was held in Paris in 1919 for the establishment of peace after the World War I. The conference prepared the drafts of treaties and agreements to be concluded with various defeated nations. The Treaty of Versailles is the most important among these.

Most controversial settlements

The Treaty of Versailles was one of the most controversial settlements ever signed and it was criticized even in the Allied countries. Some of the provisions of treaty which were considered too hard on the Germans were:

- Germany had to **lose territory** in Europe to France, Belgium, Denmark, Poland, Lithuania.
- France was to have the use of its **Saar coal mines** for 15 years.
- Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were taken away from Germany and set up as independent states.
- Union between Germany and Austria was **forbidden**.
- Germany's **African colonies were taken away** and became 'mandates' under League.

It was natural by the Germany to object to the provisions of Treaty of Versailles so violently that another war was inevitable, sooner or later.

Why did the Germans objected?

- It was a dictated peace.
- Many provisions were not based on the Wilson's 14 Points.
- Loss of territory in Europe.
- Loss of Germany's African colonies.
- The disarmament clauses were deeply resented.
- The War Guilt' clause.
- Reparations.

Critically examine

The Germans clearly did have some grounds for complaint, but it is worth pointing out that the treaty could have been even harsher.

19. The Chinese revolution of 1949 was a continuation of process commenced by success of Russian Revolution of 1917. Elucidate. 12 ½

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Introduction

The Russian Revolution filled the followers of Marx all over the world including China with enthusiasm.

Continuation of process commenced by success of Russian Revolution of 1917

After the Paris Peace Conference, the Chinese felt convinced that the regeneration of China was possible through the adoption of the **Bolshevik ideology**. Hence the educated class in China began to lean towards communism, communist institutions sprang up there and an organized revolutionary communist movement set in. Russia opposed colonialism and capitalism and registered a sustained progress. This left a deep **impression on the Chinese**. In 1920, Mao established a unique political organization of the workers. Mao's efforts were instrumental in the formation of the Chinese Communist Party.

Chinese revolution of 1949

In the beginning, the Chinese Communist Party fully obeyed the dictates of the Russian Communist- Party, for it had no experience of revolution. The Russian Party followed the policy of cooperation with the Kuo Min Tang party in China so in 1923 the Chinese Party cooperated with Chiang-Kai-Shek. But after a anti-religious behaviour and revolutionary activities of the communists made Kuo Min Tang party under Chiang-Kai-Shek **imposed severe restrictions on them** and attempted to suppress them with the help of army.

Conclusion

This has created a civil war in china and continued till Communist party emerged victorious in 1949. The impetus behind the success of communists lies mainly in the success of Russian Revolution of 1917 and The Chinese revolution of 1949 was a continuation of process commenced by success of Russian Revolution of 1917.

20. Differentiate between the first and the second industrial revolutions. How far is it correct to say that the period branded as the era of the Industrial Revolution was essentially a period of transformation? $4\frac{1}{2}+8=12\frac{1}{2}$

Differentiate between the First and the Second Industrial Revolutions

The transformation which the industry and economy underwent in Britain **between the 1780s and 1850s** is known as the 'first industrial revolution'. Later on European countries and the U.S.A. underwent similar transformation which affected society and economy not only in those countries but all over the world.

The second industrial revolution occurred around 1850 and in new industrial fields **like chemical and electrical**. During this period Britain which was earlier the foremost industrial power lagged behind and Germany and the U.S.A. superseded her.

	First Industrial Revolution	Second Industrial Revolution
Period	1760 – 1840	Started in 1840 and went on until the First World War
Characteristics	Called as “The Industrial Revolution”	Called as “Technological Revolution”
Fields of Transition	Centered on Textiles, Steam Power and Iron	Centered on steel, railroads, petroleum, chemicals, and electricity.
Origin	Started in Great Britain	Originated in Germany

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Period of Transformation

Industrial Revolution marked the final phase of the broad transformation **from feudalism to capitalism** which had begun with the European Renaissance and the Protestant Reformation in early modern Europe.

The Industrial Revolution marked the end of old modes of production and it was the final move away from medieval feudalism. Within the feudal-social set-up, the economy had been by and large self-sufficient, though the exchange of goods was not totally absent. But with industrial revolution, western and central Europe saw the rise of a **full-fledged capitalist economy**.

Such an economy was based on commodity production and market economy. Thus, capitalism made its presence felt across the whole world. Under the forceful thrust of capitalism, the Asiatic societies of the east and the feudal societies of Eastern Europe were to undergo economic changes too.

Conclusion

Thus, the era of the Industrial Revolution was essentially a **period of transformation**.