

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are SIX questions divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 & 4 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least TWO from each section.
- 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.

1. Invigilator Signature Piyush

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Gaikwad VaibhavMobile No. [REDACTED]Date 6/8/2017Signature [Signature]

REMARKS

GS SCORE

→ Now your conclusion is good.

→ Now you can visualized the answer.

↳ Keep it up.

→ You should underline the important fact

→ Read question → Key word Use in answer writing
 ↳ dimension
 ↳ Over view

→ Before writing answer - Think
 Main body
 Intro
 Conclusion
 Mapping
 Chart
 diagram

→ Write - Clean
Meaning full

→ ~~Now your~~ answer writing very much improved in this direction

↳ keep in mind the time limitation

↳ It is totally depend on you
↳ Be honest

Roll No. _____

GS SCORE

SECTION- A

1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum-Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (2.5 × 20 = 50 Marks)

1. A Neolithic-Chalcolithic Site
2. A Mesolithic Site
3. A port site
4. A capital city
5. A Paleolithic site
6. A late Harappan site
7. A Harappan site
8. An capital city
9. An Art Centre
10. An Inscription site
11. A Paleolithic site
12. A Chalcolithic site
13. A Buddhist centre
14. A trade centre in Ancient India
15. An ancient capital
16. An Early Harappan site
17. A Temple site
18. An ancient capital
19. A political and cultural center
20. An ancient town

Remarks

①

Hallur -

- A neolithic-chalcolithic site located in the Southern Karnataka.

- Evidences of polish tools and some copper objects have been found here.
- Evidences of agricultural practices and domestication of animals.

②

Langhnaj (Nearby Loteswar)

- A mesolithic site located in a present state of Gujarat.

- Evidences of microliths, stone chisels, axes have been found here.

③

Sulthangor -

- A post-site during the Harappan period located in Baluchistan province of Pakistan.

- Trade had been carried out from here to central Asia, Mesopotamia etc.
- Evidences of remains of horse have been found here.

Remarks

④

~~Sarnath~~ Kanyakubj (Kanauj)

1/2

- An ancient capital of ruler Harsha located in Uttarpradesh.
- Sarnath school of art during the Gupta period → sculpture made up of metal.
- Ashokan pillar have been found here, capital of the pillar adopted as a national emblem.

⑤

Dam-Dugri

- A paleolithic site located in a present state of Jharkhand.
- Earliest evidences of hunting and gathering economy.
- Core-tools and flake tools made up of stone have found in excavation.

⑥

~~Kalibangan~~ Kalibangan

1/2

- A late harappan site located in a Rajasthan.
- Harappan culture have been continued here in rural form.
- Various copper objects; mother goddess figurine have been found, which shows Harappan influence.

Remarks

⑦

~~Bangarali~~

1/2

- A famous Harappan site located in a state of Rajasthan.
- Evidence of earliest ploughing have been found here.
- Evidences of five altars, bangles etc.

⑧

~~Puroshpur~~

1/2

- An ancient capital of Kushana ruler in western side of empire located in a Pakistan.
- It was famous ancient town and it was situated on trade route Uttarapatha.

⑨

~~Ajanta (Nearby Ellora)~~

2

- A rock-cut art centre in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra.
- Mainly a Buddhist theme in paintings.
- Chaitya and Viharas constructed for Buddhist monks.
- UNESCO world heritage site.

Remarks

⑩ Uttaramerur -

- 1/2
- A famous inscription of Chola-king Parantaka have found here.
 - site is currently located in a state of Tamilnadu.
 - Inscription talks about village assemblies and their work and functions.

⑫ Kayatha (nearby Navdatoli)

- 1/2
- A chalcolithic cultural site located in a Madhyapradesh.
 - Evidences of agricultural practices and copper tools have been found here.
 - Local people had contact with contemporary Harappan civilisation.

⑬ Nellore -

- A trade centre in ancient India located in Andhra Pradesh.
- Trade had been carried out from here to South-East Asia, Sri-Lanka etc.

Remarks

18

Ayodhya -

- An ancient capital of one of the Mahajanpadas.
- Located in Uttar Pradesh.
- Associate with the birthplace of Hindu god Rama.
- Famous pilgrimage site.

1/2
19

Madurai -

- A famous political and cultural site under ancient ruler Pandya, located in Tamil Nadu.
- Sangam of poets have been held here and Sangam literature was compiled.
- Currently famous for textile industries.

1/2
20

Vaishali -

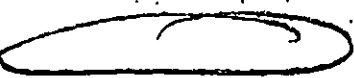
- An ancient town located in northern Bihar.
- Famous for trading activities.
- Buddha have been visited this site.
- Buddhist council have been held here.

Remarks

(13) Vallabhi -

- 1/2
- A famous cultural centre located in state of Gujarat.
 - A jaina council have been held here.
 - Huan Tsang, Chinese Buddhist ~~monk~~ visited the place.

(14)



- An early Harappan site located in state of Madhyapradesh.
- Evidences of copper objects have been found.
- Some features of mature Harappan phase like terracotta figurines, mother goddess etc.

Remarks

2. (a) "The 18th century regional powers in India adopted various means to legitimize their authority." Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The colonial state was qualitatively different from the pre-colonial Indian states especially in the manner in which it marshalled military force and extracted resources from India." Examine. (20 Marks)
- (c) "The story of introduction of Railways in India clearly reveals the interventionist project of the Colonial state especially with regard to economic control." Explain. (15 Marks)

97 (7/2)

18th century in India witnessed the decline of mighty Mughal Empire and subsequent rise of regional powers like Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore etc. good

These regional powers adopted various means to legitimize their authority. Various means can be categorised in following ways-

Legitimacy from Mughal Emperor -

Regional power had established their autonomous rule in their area, but still they sought legitimacy from the Mughal ruler. For example - The ruler of Awadh, Alivardi Khan of Bengal paid tribute to the Mughal ruler.

Legitimacy from local powerful groups -

18th century in India witnessed rise of local powerful groups in society. They were large landholders, revenue collected

Remarks

tor, moneylenders, banking houses like Tagat Seth in Bengal. These groups were so powerful that local power had to take legitimacy from them in order to rule area.

Legitimacy from Religious ideas -

Regional power had also taken legitimacy from the religious movements like Bhakti movement, Sufi movement etc. For example, Rise of Punjab as regional power was based on the religious ideas of Sikhism.

Legitimacy through militarism -

Mysore as a power rose to the power through its militarism. Peasants of Mysore were prosperous and state initiated many measures to improve agriculture. In return they gave legitimacy to Mysore ruler.

In this way, regional power of 18th century adopted various means to legitimise their rule.

Remarks

b] (16) Elements of changes have been witnessed after transition of pre-colonial rule to colonial rule. Colonial rule was different in every aspect socio-economic-political field of pre-colonial Indian society.

Differences in military force -

Army was the important pillar of British rule in India. Army played important role in order to suppress many internal revolts and fought many wars outside also. Because of this, strong Army was pre-requisite during the British rule.

The army of British was more organised in comparison to pre-colonial armies. Soldiers were regularly paid. Training in modern weaponry have been given to them. Colonial ruler also organised army on the basis of race, religion etc. For example, Goorkha regiment, Maratha Battalion were the expression of same policy. The army of British was modern in many aspect as compare to pre-colonial armies.

Remarks

Differences in extraction of resources

Pre-colonial ruler exploited resources of India according to need of the society. There was balance between need of society and extraction of resources.

However, colonial ruler adopted various means to maximise the extraction of resources from India. Initially, British Company trade was carried out with the help of bullions from England. Later on, revenue from Bengal region replaced the Bullion supply from England.

Commercialisation of agriculture and introduction of plantation of India resulted into extraction of surplus from agriculture.

Foreign capital came in the field of construction of railway, industries etc. The profit from this activities also resulted into drain of wealth from India. British rule also established monopoly over the forest areas. It dislocated the traditional forest communities and

Remarks

extracted mineral and forest resources.
Colonial rule was different from
pre-colonial one and it resulted into
strengthening of rule with the help of
military and extraction of maximum
resources for the benefit of British
government.

Remarks

② c]

6/2

Railway was introduced in India during the mid-19th century. It was used as a tool strengthen colonial rule over economic matters.

Extraction of economic resources had been started from establishment company rule in Bengal. There was rise of plantation and commercialisation of agriculture in India. Colonial rulers started treating India as the source of raw material and market for their finished products.

The traditional roads, network, linkages, ports-roads connectivity was not enough to successfully mobilise raw material and finish products. In order link ports with hinterlands i.e. agricultural area and to connect the market places, British government started constructing railway networks.

Construction of railway in India was solely for the economic purpose. The various ports were connected to agriculture.

Remarks

production areas. Market places were connected with the ports. eg - Mumbai port was used for the export of cotton to England. Railway helped in fast movement of raw material and finish products in India.

Colonial rule had already established control over economy and construction of railway strengthened it and hastened the process of extraction of resources.

Remarks

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Remarks

3. (a) "The Charter Act of 1813 had defined the educational policy in very ambiguous terms, which started a hot debate in India." Discuss the debate with special reference to Anglo-Oriental controversy. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The period between 1780 to 1800, marked an important transition in trading order in India." Analyse. (20 Marks)
- (c) "During the ups and downs of 18th Century in India it was the intermediate class which gained much power." Examine (15 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

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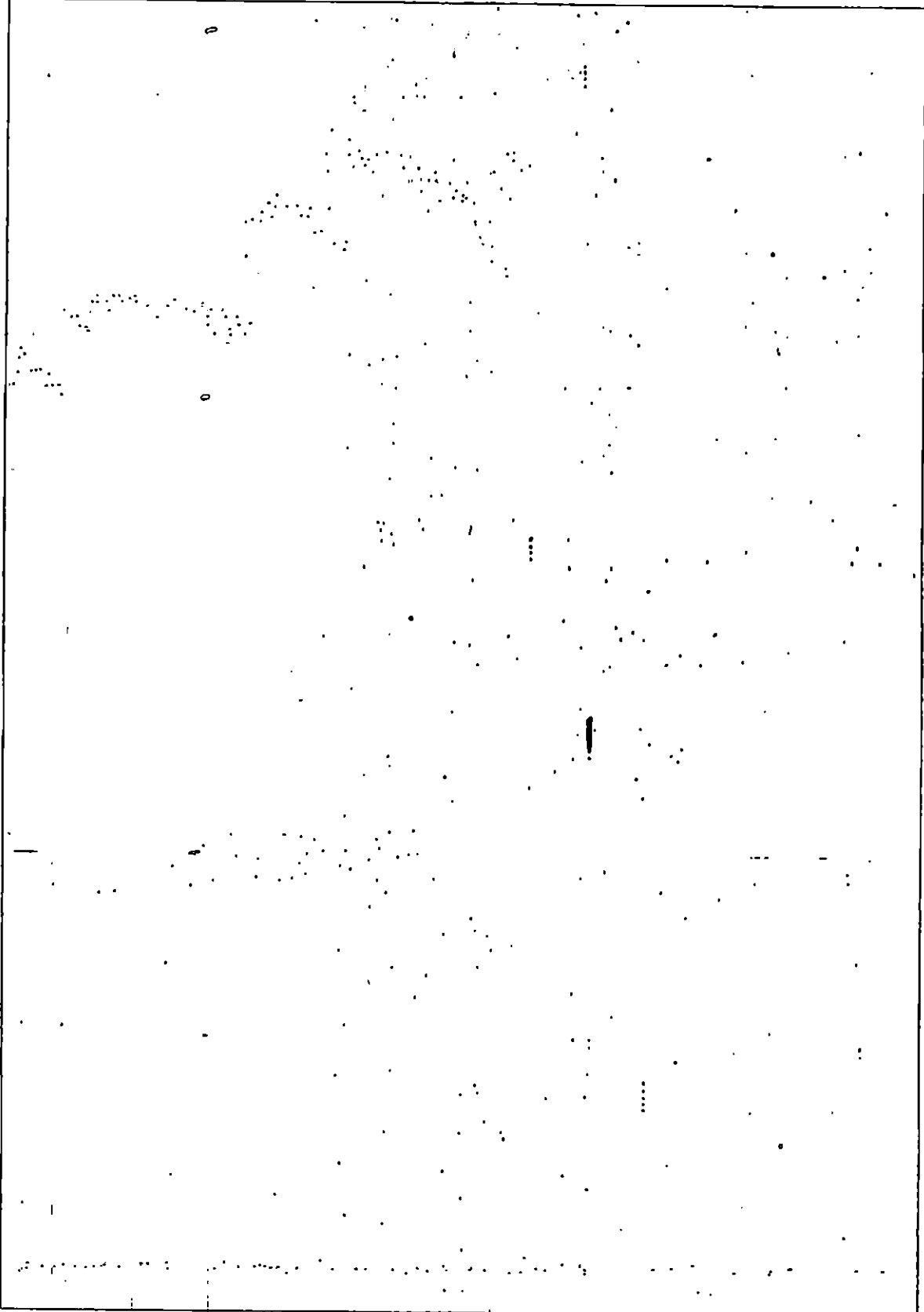
Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks



Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

SECTION-B

4. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- "The commercialization of agriculture in colonial India could be better understood in relation to revenue demand."
- "The colonial agrarian policies in India promoted differentiation among rural societies."
- "The tribal revolts in colonial India could be better understood in the background of state monopoly versus community control."
- Do you agree with the argument that Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a retreat? Substantiate.
- "It was Lord Ripon who realized the political importance of the Indian middle class."

9. 4/2 Advent of colonial rule has changed the agrarian structure from subsistence one to commercialisation.

Various factors were behind the change in agrarian structures. Demand of raw material for European traders, increase plantation of cash crops like sugarcane, jute, cotton etc., forceful cultivation of cash crops were some factors behind change in agricultural structure. ~~However~~, the change in revenue demand and new revenue collection method could be the major factor behind the commercialisation of agriculture.

good

Remarks

Colonial ruler had introduced the new revenue ~~methods~~ like zamindari, Ryotwari and Mahalwari systems. In which, the demand of revenue got increased on an average. Colonial ruler also started demanding revenue in cash only.

Traditional cropping pattern was subsistence based, which ~~only~~ ^{seldom} produces surplus. The price of food grain was also minimum due to different policies of colonial rulers. So in order to ^{fulfill} increase revenue demand and pay it in cash, peasants ~~not~~ forced to grow commercial crops, which could give them high remuneration. But it largely failed in its purpose and distress of farmers got increased.

Various factors which forced peasant to cultivate commercial crops but it was change in revenue demands, which was major factor behind commercialisation of agriculture.

Remarks

b) (4/6) Agrarian policies introduced by the colonial ruler had been altered the rural societies in India. There was change in existing society, which gave rise to many new classes.

Prior to the colonial rule, agriculture was more of a subsistence pattern and there was absence of notion of private properties. However, after introduction of new revenue methods like Zamindari, Ryotwari, Mahalwari systems, the notion of private property came.

In Bengal region, East India Company had made settlement with few zamindars and these gave rise classes in society i.e. Zamindar and Peasant. Company demanded revenue in cash form, so peasant had to rely on moneylenders during failure of crops. This gave rise to new moneylending class which was very dominant.

In Ryotwari and Mahalwari area company demanded revenue from peasant and village community respectively. This gave

Remarks

rise to new class of officials in rural area, who collected revenue from the peasants. Apart from this, new class of izardari also came into prominence, which didn't had relation with agriculture earlier but later on became the landlords. The new landless class also emerged due to de-industrialisation in urban areas...

Some continuity had been witnessed like tenant cultivators, landless labours, small peasants but simultaneously new classes also emerged which differentiated the rural society.

④] Tribal revolts during the colonial rule was the significant phenomenon in modern history of India. Increasing monopoly of state on tribal area gave rise to revoluntary fervour among the tribals.

Before the advent of colonial rule in India, tribal people had enjoyed autonomy in their socio-cultural-economic matters. There was community ownership.

Remarks

over the resources of forest and there was absence of any outside influence. However after the colonial rule came into existence, state started encroaching upon the forest area.

Expansion of agriculture, timber for construction mainly railway, minerals and mining activities led to the entry of outsiders into forest area. Colonial rule and later on state had passed various act in order to increase control over forest area like forest act of 1878. Money lending activities also permitted into tribal areas.

This encroachment on tribal area resulted into discontent among the tribal population. They termed outsiders as their enemy dikus etc. and revolted against them in order to establish traditional societal order. Revolt of Saonthal, Kol, Mundas were the expression of same.

So tribal revolt was better understood in the light of increase state monopoly on forest area and minimisation of community control.

Remarks

④ d]

④

Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy Irwin made pact in 1931, according to it, Gandhiji suspended the civil disobedience movement and announced the participation in Round table conference.

The Gandhi-Irwin pact was contentious issue among the many scholars. Critics of pact argued that - pact was retreat by Gandhiji. Their views were present on -

- There was pressure from capitalist class to suspend the movement and initiate talk with government.
- The movement was its peak and there was no need to recall it.
- Already Congress had adopted Purna Swaraj as its goal and Gandhi-Irwin pact not relevant to earlier committed goal.
- Young leaders like Nehru, Subhash Bose also criticised Gandhiji over withdrawal of movement.

However, closer examination of Gandhi-Irwin pact reveals that, it was the wise.

Remarks

decision by the Gandhiji. The mass movement does not sustain for longer period. People's participation started showing decline later on. Capitalist and merchant class also became dissent over long struggle, which affected their business and economy.

Gandhi-Irwin pact was also important in the sense that, British government first time invited Gandhiji and Congress at equal status and treated it equally.

Q. 4½ The period of Viceroy Ripon has witnessed many reforms in political field. He was the first who realised political importance of middle class in India.

Lord Ripon started the local-self government in India. He was also called as a father of local government in India. Due to which many Indian middle class started participating in political field.

He also repealed the vernacular press act enacted by the Lord Lytton.

Remarks

Due to which, various vernacular papers started disseminating political ideas to the common people.

The nationalism was at its peak during the Ripon's period and after its departure, within two years Indian National Congress came into existence. However, Ripon policies were imperial in nature. This was the another tool to strengthen British rule in India.

Ripon was the enlightened imperialist and he wanted to accommodate Indian middle class at local politics, so that they does not rise against the British rule. He wanted continue British policy of imperialism through different means.

The policies of Ripon helped for rise of political middle class in India, but it was Indian Nationalism ~~which~~ ~~inspired~~ ~~and~~ ~~participated~~ which inspired middle class to come forward and participate national politics.

Remarks

5. (a) How far do you agree that de-industrialisation had an adverse impacts on employment in colonial period. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The 'nationalism' in India was a multi-faceted phenomenon, which had its ideological roots in Indian society only." Evaluate. (20 Marks)
- (c) "Reforming society through legislation seldom yielded the desired results." Critically comment on this in the light of several acts passed by the British government in the 19th Century. Evaluate. (15 Marks)

Q] 6/2 Colonial period from the 2nd half of 18th century witnessed the decline of traditional handi-craft industries and it had huge impact on employment during the period.

De-industrialisation in India is highly debatable topic in India. One school of history argued that there was no such de-industrialisation in India. While the other school of history accepted the view of de-industrialisation and it is widely accepted now.

De-industrialisation during the colonial period resulted into ruin of handicraft industries. The large workers got unemployed due to this. There was large scale migration from urban area to the rural area. The pressure on agriculture was

Remarks

increased and there was rise of marginal land holding and disguised unemployment. Those population which didn't had land became the landless labour in farm other peasants.

Other alternative employment sources were not there, because modern industries came very late in India. Government exploited India only for raw material. This surplus workforce had to depend on agriculture and with colonial agricultural policies, agriculture also became the decadent activity.

So de-industrialisation was largely responsible for rise in unemployment during colonial period and increased pressure on agriculture, which also resulted into many famines.

Remarks

6]

(8/2)

The 2nd half of 19th witnessed rise of national consciousness among the Indian people, which was response and reaction against the colonial rule.

Nationalism in India was a multi-faceted phenomenon, which had influence of both western world and Indian traditional society. The rise of western education, western educated middle class, modern political-administrative machinery, modern ideas were responsible for the rise of nationalism.

However, ideological roots of Indian nationalism present in Indian society only. Arya Samaj movement, Vivekanand's movement helped to increase nationalist feelings in Indian society. They glorified the ancient Indian society, so leaders started taking pride from the ancient Indian society.

The work of nationalist historian was also important in this direction. The

Remarks

evidences of Mauryan pillars throughout the India also revealed that large scale Indian Empire was present during the ancient India also. Tilak's Ganesh and Shivaji festival, Cow-protection movements, Hindi-Urdu controversy also the expression of some cultural traditions which gave rise to national consciousness among the Indian society.

Though the modern ideas came from the western world like liberty, equality, ~~but~~ roots of national awakening in India was present in Indian society only, which gave rise to cultural nationalism in India.

Remarks

⑤ 6/2 19th century was ~~also~~ significant for socio-religious movement in India. British government also passed various acts in order to remove social evils from the society.

Earlier period of 19th century was dominated by the liberal and utilitarian ideas in British government. According to utilitarian ideology, good laws are necessary in order to reform society. It believes in greater happiness for large number of people and it can be achieved through goods, laws and regulations.

So British government has passed acts like Prohibition of Sati in year 1829, widow remarriage act in 1856, prohibition of female foeticide, education for women (Wood's dispatch), Age of consent act 1891. However, these acts seldom yielded the results.

There was references of practice of Sati in Rajasthan even after the prohibition. The widow remarriage act didn't increase.

Remarks

the marriages. We have few references of widow remarriage from Bombay and Madras province. The condition of women not improved even after introduction of education. Child marriages were still prevalent in the society.

On the other hand, this law helped in bringing awareness among the society about different evils. The status of women started showing some improvement. It paved way for future reforms in the society.

The intention of government was good behind enactment of various laws for social reform, but in the presence of dominant traditional-conservative forces, it seldom yielded the results.

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

6. (a) "Swami Vivekanand and Mahatma Gandhi were religious yet secular." Are their teachings and philosophies relevant today? Also bring the similarities and contrast between their ideas. (15 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that partition of India was a Form of de-colonisation. (15 Marks)
- (c) "India after 1947 incorporated and accommodated ideological strands advocated by the colonisers as well as the nationalist viewpoint." Discuss the above statement with reference to national legacy. (20 Marks)

Q) Swami Vivekanand and Mahatma Gandhi were the greatest hero of modern Indian history. Their ideas were inspired by the religion but in reality both strived for secular ideology.

Swami Vivekanand took inspiration from Vedanta philosophy. They glorified the Hindu culture and religious traditions. They propagated Hinduism even beyond the frontiers of India. However, they believed in universal brotherhood. He respected philosophies of all religion and expressed the view that, all the religion of world are true and follows different means to achieve same goals.

Gandhiji also took inspiration from religious ideologies. He often talk about the concept of Ramrajya. He believed in Varma system and provoked many religious ideals.

Remarks

during the freedom movement to increase masses. However, Gandhiji also believed in brotherhood concept. He worked for Hindu-Muslim unity and he was against the partition of India.

Relevance of their philosophies -

Vivekanand and Gandhiji both propagated universal brotherhood, Hindu-Muslim unity, communal harmony, etc., which are relevant in today's context because we have witnessing communal riots, cow-protection movements, attacks of minority etc. They also propagated the values like peace, which is not only necessary for today's context but for many generation to come. Service to mankind is the greatest service and it is always has its place in society.

Similarities and Contrast between them -

As the both are believed in brotherhood concept and had secular ideologies, but they were some fundamental differences. Vivekanand was the religious teacher while Gandhiji was the political leader. Vivekanand

Remarks

wanted to promote Hindu nationalism, while Gandhi used religious ideals for enhancing support of masses in freedom struggle.

Though both had some fundamental differences, but yet secular and they contributed for societal development with different means.

Remarks

⑥ 6]

①/2

De-colonisation process in year 1947 gave birth to two separate states India and Pakistan. Partition movement was going on simultaneously with the decolonisation process.

The year 1937 was the watershed in the history of modern India. Liberal communalism had got transformed into aggressive communalism and Muslim League started demanding separate nation for muslim population. However, this movement got intensified during the Quit India Movement of 1942. Congress had adopted Quit India resolution, while muslim league adopted quit and partition India.

However, the demand of separate Pakistan came more at front during the year 1946, when Muslim League passed the resolution for direct action. During the similar period national freedom struggle was also at the peak. Quit India movement, INA movement and Royal Navy Mutiny

Remarks

had changed the entire scenario and independence of India was very near to Indian masses.

Muslim League was very adamant in later period and they wanted nothing short than separate Pakistan. Congress made many efforts to save union and these were failure of talks after talks. Finally, it culminated into partition of India into two states India and Pakistan.

In this way, decolonisation movement was parallel with the partition movement and consequences of it was the partition.

Remarks

Q. 9.

8/2

India after the independence incorporated and accommodated various ideological strands in its socio-political-economic structure. It has influence of colonisers, but it is more of national ideas, which dominated the scene.

After the independence, there was large scale poverty, unemployment in India. There was absence of private capitalist class, which can initiate the development process. There was strong need of support from state, so that million of people brought out of deprivation and live life of dignity.

— In this scenario, India has adopted various ideas of colonisers. Like modern institutions, civil services, judicial systems etc. They was influence of ideas of west in values like liberty, fraternity, equality. Rule of law was the feature of colonial legacy.

Remarks

However, it was Indian national legacy which dominated and many ideals were taken from Indian cultural tradition. Equality of law protection, peace and tolerance are the feature of Indian culture. Directive principle of state policy, which work for the welfare of people have it's roots in Indian tradition.

Apart from this, state has took important role in management of Indian resources and for economic development. State had control over the economic through the planning process and it successfully mobilised the Indian resources. Economy by planning concept came from the 1938 session of Indian National Congress.

Fundamental right which are incorporated in Constitution of India has it's root in freedom struggle and they first had mention in Nehru report of 1928 and they Karachi Congress session of 1931.

Remarks

Though India had influence of colonial ideas after the independence, but it is Indian national ideology, which ~~is~~ strengthen the democratic ~~ideas~~ in India.

Remarks