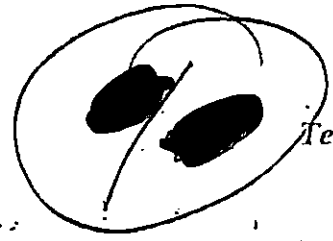


GS SCORE



Test - 04

online *mail to*

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. P. Bhat

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Rahul Bhat.

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 10/08/2017

Signature. P. Bhat

REMARKS

- Write - conclusion properly
- Don't deviate from the demand of the question
- Read question - find out key word - use that in answers

- Think various dimension
 - facts and analysis both
- require
- missing

- Answer should be with aesthetic value

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 serially. (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

1) Pitkhal

It was a neolithic - chalcolithic site in
South Karnataka. Stone axes (discovered)
excavated. Chalcolithic pottery - BRW - excavated
Rural culture → Bamboo seeds

Remarks

found

② Patan
microlith blades found
rock shelters excavated
hunting and herding practices
Gathering was also a mode of subsistence

③ Suklingendol

Hastinapur Post site

Important site for export purposes
to Dilman and Magan Along Makran Coast
And Present day Baluchistan

④ Mathura

Capital of Kushanas

Art centre and sculptures of Buddha,
Shiva, Vishnu, Yakshas, Yakshinis sculpted here.
Mathura School of Art famous.

⑤ Kushki

Hunting and Gathering

Big stones used for hunting

Living on Rock Shelters

Remarks

⑥ Kalibangan

1/2 Fire altars excavated.

Different religious beliefs signified.

~~Flint~~ ploughshare excavated.

Town plans. → disintegration of society

seen in late phase.

⑦ Banawali

Town planning.

1/2 Water management seen.

Seals excavated signifying social and

religious thought.

Basist clay Rajasthan

⑧ Pushkalavati

Modern day Peshawar → Capital of Kushanas.

1/2 Gandhara School of Art - found here.

Influence of Graeco-Roman art Bactrian

noted seen here. Important trade route

to connect Silk route

⑨ Ajanta / Ellora

Both sites are only a 150 km apart. Ajanta

Remarks

1/2

is entirely Buddhist in nature.

Padmapani Parity: is found in Cave 1

Maha Vajra scene is an epic display.

Ellora houses Brahminical, Buddhist and Jain sculptures.

(10)

Uttaramesura

1/2

It tells about electoral process or tones

of Cholas. It speaks about king Parantaka.

It tells about Uk, Sabha, Magasam.

It tells about Village assemblies and

local governance system.

(10)

Brahmavarshi / Nashi

Kudiy, Haroti, Epithets

No domestication

Continuum seen from Palaeolithic - Neolithic

Chalcolithic -
Megalithic

(12)

Nandatali / Sarvalola / Malwa

BRW pottery / Wattle and daub

Remarks

huts -> circular

1/2

↳ social stratification
seen

Painted culture

15) Vallabhi

1/2 Buddhist as well as Jain centre.
 It emerged as an educational centre.
~~Palmigrinze centre~~
Sanghas gurus here as well as charity,
Viharas for Shramanas

19) Mausulipatnam

2) Also known as Mausulipatnam
silk, muslin, textile trading centre
 as well as an important port site in
 ancient India.
 Export to South East Asia.
 Important under Pallavas, Satavahanas, Cholas.

18) Shikavasti

1/2 Capital Maharajapada period.
 Eventually brought under Mogadha control.
 Important ancient city and weaving
trading centre also. Crafts hub. Important
 part of Uttarapatha

Remarks

19) Madurai

1/2: Capital of Pandyas

Cultural Centre as Meenakshi temple

Sigam conferences held here.

Literature compiled here - Tamil significance

20) Rashtreeya

Capital of Mogadhas initially

Later turned into an important town

city - important strategic location,

art centre, cultural centre and an

most urbanised hub also.

Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

GS SCORE

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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)

2) 18th century saw the slow decline of Mughal authority and the rapid rise of regional states in India. Some such regional powers were Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad. They adopted various means to legitimize their authority =

① They accepted the nominal sovereignty of the Mughal emperor. to contain any backlash from central authority, they paid tributes to the Delhi throne seemingly to rule independently (semi) in their native states

Remarks

(2) They believed in giving good governance
 to their subjects. As a result, Bengal
 flourished and new urban towns emerged
 in 18th century. Hence, they had the support
 of their subjects as they gave adequate
 protection to artisans, artists, musicians,
poets, handicraftsmen from the wrath
 of frequent invasions in Delhi.

(3) They intrigued even with foreign powers
 like Nadir Shah and Abdalis to
 secure their vested gains and interests
 and to weaken the centralised hold
over their states. They were highly
successful in doing so.

Illustrations are good governance of
Ali Mardan Khan in Bengal, Nizam in

Remarks

Hyderabad, Saadat Khan in Awadh. They accepted the nominal suzerainty of Mughal throne but virtually ruled in their semi-independent capacities.

Conclusion

- b) East India Company represented the colonial state for long and it was qualitatively different from the pre-colonial states of India in following manner:
- ① It was a private concern and hence was highly commercial in nature. It had adventurers, entrepreneurs and businessmen as ~~well~~ its employees and their fortunes depended on securing trading privileges and royal favours. As a result, they took advantage of 'Company dastaks' and abused 'inland private trade' and extracted

Remarks

Indian resources via Company investments and drain of wealth which was never before seen in India.

② They were essentially foreign in nature and therefore and hence had not no connections and attachment with India. India was seen as a market to be exploited especially to feed hungry Lancashire mills.

③ Colonial state was technologically advanced and progressive in naval supremacy, ship building and modern warfare techniques and inclusion of modern artilleries, weapons, guns etc. This helped them excel martially and militarily and was evidenced in their military might after the victory at Buxar, 1764.

Remarks

- ④ It had shrewd diplomats and military generals like Cive who excelled in game of diplomacy to win over ambitious pre-colonial states, nobles, bankers, merchants and tradesmen.
- ⑤ Colonial state was going through industrialisation in England. Hence it turned Indian economy into an agricultural economy to suit the needs of free traders and growing capitalists abroad.
- ⑥ It had successful capitalist economic thinkers and utilitarians who devised land tenure policies to extract maximum resources to rule effectively over the colonial nations. Hence, the qualitative differences between Indian powers and English power was

Remarks

the reason for the subjugation of India, Pre-colonial Indian states were politically disunited, economically weak and socially fragmented and stagnated which allowed EIC to take opportunity to enforce their rule, militarily as well as economically.

2) Introduction of Railways served two purposes of colonial rule :-

① It expanded their market, and helped them in effective economic control.

② It helped them to quell any rebellion in far hinterlands due to rapid mobility and effective communication network.

Railways was hence a private enterprise at

Remarks

you can write in this way

in G.S. Optional paper
require flow.

public risk. It made Indian economy completely a servant of British colonial economy and completed the rapid economic colonisation of India.

- ① Capital surplus of free traders of Britain found Indian railways an attractive and lucrative enterprise to double their profits. They received a guaranteed interest returns of 5½% annually. This led to increased tenancy demands on Indian subjects.
- ② No technology was shared with Indian industrialists and it led to further de-industrialisation of India.
- ③ British manufactured goods - and cheaper textiles items of daily use found rapid dissemination in rural hinterlands. This

led to the decline of Indian handicrafts-
men and affected employment in India.

- ④ Railways sewed Lancashire mills as
it enabled rapid to and fro movement
of raw materials to ports for exports.
It accelerated the commercialisation
project of British economic policy of agriculture

Hence, Railway, indeed, was an
interventionist approach by colonial
state to colonize Indian economy
completely to serve the imperial
interests and growing capitalism in
England.

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

GS SCORE



Remarks

SECTION-B

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

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

Q) Commercialisation of Agriculture refers to

the sale of agricultural produce rather

than personal consumption. It integrates

agriculture with market forces and thus,

capitalising agriculture.

Rationale behind Commercialisation of Agriculture:

① To feed hungry Manchester textile mills

It was important to turn India into a raw material supplier.

② To promote British investors like planters

to invest successfully their surplus in estates

Remarks

like tea, coffee etc. to gain commercial
currency in America and other European
markets.

③ It was done to procure raw materials
at cheaper rates, to sell back machine
made goods to foreign market to have
added profits to invest back in
successful growing capitalist ventures and
industries in Britain.

④ It was done to improve state revenues.
Floor instructions were given to year
indigo, opium on a fixed level.

Consequences:

- ① Poverty, suffering, famines → Assamian revolts
- ② British capitalists prospered as
revenue generated was huge

Remarks

Understand the demand of question

The theme of question is — "Revenue demand"

demand
= administration
import.

revenue

write about

② Colonial agrarian policies is best
 ③ reflected in their land tenure
policies viz. Permanent settlement,
Ryotwari and Mahajirari. It led to
following consequences:

- ① It gave rise to new social classes
 in rural society - landlords, proprietors,
moneylenders, dikus in tribal areas,
peasants, cultivators, slaves, serfs etc.
- ② It led to extreme land revenue
demands leading to exploitation by
landlords.
- ③ Land became a market commodity.
Absentee landlordism was its feature
 which led to growth of new managers.

Remarks

who had no attachment to the rural peasantry and lands.

- ④ It led to social tensions in the form of many agitations, revolts - Deccan Riots against moneylenders, Satthol Hoop of 1855-56 are notable examples of social fragmentation and conflicts.

Colonial Agrarian policies promoted exploitation and huge revenue extraction without any deployment of technologies in agricultural productivity which led to frequent famines.

⑤ 19th Century India saw extreme exploitation.

3/2 Remarks

of natural resources of India. British authority wanted to monopolise forest lands, tracts and resources for its capitalist and industrialisation interests.
 Hence, they passed Forest Act, 1861 to bar local tribals to procure food, fuel, fodder, timber from forests. They realised their and repression and suppression of tribals was followed as a policy. They even introduced opium to exploit them further by bringing them into debt trap.
Community and local tribal control over forest produce was virtually eliminated. This is the primary reason for tribal revolts as it uprooted the symbiotic relationship of tribals with their immediate nature. Also, it hurt their unique religious sentiments.

Remarks

And it accelerated more Christian missionaries. Hence, they revolted as manifested in Santal Hoop.

d) Civil Disobedience Movement ended with Gandhi Irwin Pact on March 1931.

It is called as a retreat due to following reasons:

- ① Swamy was not given. Hence, prime goal of CDM was not met.
- ② It was a bourgeoisie collusion to secure capitalist interests as CDM was harming even Indian industrialists.
- ③ Capital Punishment of revolutionaries was not stopped.
- ④ No inquiry into police excesses meant a retreat and a surrender.
- ⑤ No radical reforms were made in the Pact. e.g. Revenue and rest of all peasants were not done away with.

But to term it as a failure would be partial.

Remarks

The theme of the question is retreat. So are they good.

Correct - Its successes:

- ① It led to the Karachi Resolution, which hailed Gandhi - Irwin Pact and strengthened the resolve of Poona Satyagrah.
- ② Tax free salt could be manufactured in entire coastal villages of India.
- ③ 90,000 political prisoners were released which was no less a normal achievement.
- ④ It exposed British economic policies before the nation. Hence, Gandhi Irwin Pact was needed to discuss the future constitutional reforms of India by already several round table conferences and the Pact set several purposes and goals of CDM and hence cannot be taken as a failure.

Remarks

Write about the colonial approach of Lord Rippon

- (e) Lord Rippon was a liberal Viceroy of India from 1881. He realized the political importance of India's middle class.
- (1) He was for a decentralized polity. He believed in the potential of educated middle class to govern India locally. Hence, he brought various local governance reforms.
- (2) He constituted Hunter Commission for educational reforms and believed that primary and secondary education should be handled by local educated middle strata of society.
- (3) He brought Ilbert Bill, 1883 which allowed equally competent Indian magistrates to try civil, criminal cases of European prisoners.
- He realised that Congress could spearhead the politicisation of India on a grand scale and ~~also~~ realised the potential of its political leaders fully.

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)

② Indian economy became subservient to the needs of the colonial economy with the advent of Company rule in India. De-industrialisation was its one such dimension which had an adverse impact on employment in colonial India :-

① Unfair trade ~~tariffs~~ and one way free trade led to the collapse of the Indian textile giants. Duties imposed on Calicoes was $37\frac{1}{2}\%$, on silk muslin was $67\frac{1}{2}\%$, on sugar was 300% . This led to the destruction of local mills and industries which led many unemployed Weavers' thumbs were ~~cut off~~ to reduce

Remarks

competetian from skilled Muslin Calcutta's weavers.

(2) India became a raw material supplier from a fabric exporter. India was turned into an agricultural vast and rural self-sufficient economy along with peasant- handicraft union was perished.

(3) Even commercialisation of agriculture was not profitable to Indian cultivators, leaving them landless laborers over time.

(4) Technology in the form of railways led to private enterprise at public risk. British manufacturers and cheaper machine made goods made their way into rural hinterlands. Market control led to perishing of handicraftsmen, weavers in rural areas.

(5) Indian industries were not allowed in

Remarks

unemploye
and
deindustrialis

justify it — through

two face

The question is

sectors such as banking, insurance, shipping and export-import concerns virtually eliminating local enterprises and with it the local employment.

Hence, it is compelling to believe that de-industrialisation led to adverse impacts on the employment and those who got jobs had low wages, poor working conditions and continuous exploitation at the hands of their colonial masters.

B The statement has arguments for and against as 'nationalism' in India was a mixed phenomenon and unique in its own ways.

Arguments against the proposition:

Remarks

① International affairs affected Indian elite middle class in the middle of 19th century. French revolution and subsequent Italy-German unification led to the concept of modern-nation-state in the world. It influenced educated middle class in India.

② Democratic ideals like liberty, freedom, equality, nationality were feelings derived after getting influenced from liberal thinkers like Rousseau, Thoreau, Voltaire etc.

Hence, Indian nationalism got its critical shape from world affairs and this led to indigenous national awakening against imperialism and oppressive colonialism to establish a modern nation-state India, which erstwhile was a feudal, fragmented medieval state.

Remarks

Arguments for the proposition:

- ① Nationalism in India was not merely limited to aggrandizing nationalism and patriotism but was inclusive, secular, tolerant, egalitarian and assimilative in its character.
- ② It envisioned, not consecrating a homogenous society but believed in the composite culture of Indian nation evolved over years due to Bhakti-Sufi syncretism in society.
- ③ It believed in cultural nationalism and consisted of various strands in 20th century like 'Atma Shakti', 'Swaraj', 'self-reliance' and 'self-sufficiency' as well as 'anti-imperialism' and 'anti-colonialism'.
- ④ It believed, not only in freedom of nation

Remarks

but freedom of soul also. Nationalism of Tagore was not narrow but Catholic internationalism. Vivekananda's nationalism was service of humanity. Gandhi's nationalism was 'rule of the self'. Their ideological thought process was shaped by Bhakti poets and age old tolerant civilisation of India.

Hence, Nationalism, though began as a modern European concept in India, over time acquired multi faceted indigenous elements which made Indian Nationalism broad in its nature and scope.

2) 19th century was a period of sero-religious reformation in India which saw the collaboration of progressive Indians with

Remarks

British lawmakers to bring about progressive legislations for social reform. Legislators and their mixed impact can be discussed as follows:

- ① Abolition of Sati Act, 1829: With Rammohan's efforts, William Bentinck passed this Act. It created awareness in the society against this social evil and did help in reduction of widow immolations.
- ② Female Child Infanticide bn: This Act yielded limited results as Practices continued this heinous and gross discrimination continued for long in Indian society.
- ③ Widow Remarriage Act, 1856: With Isvar Chandra Vidyasagar's efforts, Dalhousie passed this act. Although this Act had weak implementation on ground due to orthodox nature of ground level society,

Remarks

this did allow women a legal right to
re-marriage

- ④ Sharda Act, 1929 → With WIA's active
efforts, this Act raised the marriageable
age of girls which respected her
reproductive rights and right to Life

Legislators did provide a statute
backing to women's rights and political,
legal awareness to women which got
accelerated to further demands in 20th
century as universal adult suffrage demands etc.
But deep social reformation on ground
was necessary to nudge the male
dominated society to bring about an
effective implementation of such laws in
India.

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)

- a) Swami Vivekananda is termed as a new-Hindu who was inspired by Vedantic philosophy and believed in Karma Yoga. Mahatma Gandhi was deeply influenced by Bhagavad Gita and Bhakti poets like Vaishnavite Narsingh Mehta. Such inclusive religious thoughts and schools made them highly secular and universalist. In the light of this, it can be very well said that their teachings, ideas and philosophies are relevant even today.
- ① Vivekananda was for improvement of life, not

Remarks

Contractors. He believed in creating a bridge between East and West. Hence, it is more important today in times of isolationist policies and extreme nationalisms adopted today by global leaders.

- ② Both believed in service of humanity and service of poor brings service of God. Today their teachings are relevant to serve the needy, marginalised, poor and the suffering.

Similarities between their ideas:

- ① Service of humanity, wiping tears from every eye.
- ② Inclusive nationalism.
- ③ Mutual interaction between East and West.
- ④ Self Rule (Swaraj) and freedom of soul.
- ⑤ Believed in 'Action' and 'sacrifice' for truth.

Remarks

Differences between their ideas:-

⊕ Vivekananda

Gandhiji

① Wanted to adopt modern technology of the West for Indian progress.

① Was against industrialisation of the West - Was against modern machines.

② Believed in Karma yoga. And believed even in Krishna tactics to establish Dharm.

② Staunch ahimsa supporter. And believed in non-violence to the core.

③ Social reforms but was not involved deeply in political reforms.

③ Involved both in political and social reformation.

Gandhiji and Vivekananda were great souls who treaded on the soil of our motherland. Their ideas and teachings are eternal and are more than ever relevant today.

Remarks

⑤ Partition of India was imminent as otherwise, it would have led to fragmentation of India into numerous British loyalist princely states. It was indeed a form of de-colonisation in following ways:

① There was continuous deadlock between Congress and Muslim League with no scope for reconciliation. Gandhi - Jinnah talks, Royaji Formula, Liaqat Desai Pact, Cabinet Mission Plan all had failed to placate Jinnah. This had led to Direct Action Day in Calcutta - leading to a communal flare and riots. The demand for Pakistan and Two Nation Theory had gained scores.

Remarks

- ② Toll on human life was huge and Congress thought it best to partition India to gain maximum independence and minimum hostilities.
- ③ Jinnah was instigating border princely states like Jodhpur, Jaisalmer to integrate with Pakistan or remain independent. To prevent this, India accepted partition.
- ④ British's divide and Rule and 'Plan Balkan' assured India that if Partition did not happen, India would be disintegrated into pieces and would remain small satellite states of Britain forever.
Hence Partition was a form of decolonisation as Congress had to assume the responsible leadership to frame an inclusive, secular constitution to eliminate colonial curse.

Remarks:

→ There is lack of clarity in your answer. Link it to the decolonisation of question.

like Communalism, Casteism etc. India could not have afforded to turn at the shins and wishes of 'Breaking India' forces for long.

② Post colonial India believed in all-inclusive cosmopolitan character whose shape was given by a visionary statesman Nehru. This got reflected in various events that took shape after 1947:-

① India agreed to join Commonwealth for better, prosperous and peaceful bilateral relations with Britain in future. It knew that it needed help and support of foreign powers to eliminate its honesty sufferings and build modern institutions and technologies.

Remarks

- ② Many provisions of the Constitution were directly evolved from Government of India Act, 1935. Rule of Law, Parliamentary system, Bicameralism was continued and it is a living example of colonial legacy.
- ③ English as an official language continues even today and has helped India interfere with the larger Global world in a better manner.
- ④ But, it retained its composite culture by repudiating separate electorates and introducing joint electorates in India. It established unity and cohesiveness and eliminated Divide and Rule policy of Britishers.

Remarks

⑤ The biggest legacy was the continuation of Indian Civil Services which formed the steel frame of Indian administration. But nationalists like Sardar Patel indianized it and reformed it in pursuit of a nationalist viewpoint to make it a national service and not an arm of colonial loot.

On the whole, India adopted everything from across modern nation states to suit its needs and aspirations. But it did not compromise on its own sovereignty and freedom and retained its ethos, morals, ethics and principles traditions in every field.

Remarks

History (Optional)
Test No. 4

INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHÜTAN, NEPAL,
MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA

