

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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1. Invigilator Signature Piyush

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Date 29/9/2018

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REMARKS

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Q1. Demand for a separate Gorkhaland is rooted into the idea of self-regulation of linguistic minorities and geographically too-different region within a state. Discuss the prudence of creating too many small linguistic or hilly states in India. Also, analyze the merits of the case of Gorkhaland as a separate state. (12.5 Marks)

Q1 Demand for separate state based on language and geographically homogeneity or culture has been since independence which took a medical turn after death of Shri Potti Sreemulu.

After death of Shri Potti Sreemulu; first reorganisation of states based on language was created and Andhra Pradesh was result of that. Later on similar trend cropped in India such as:

- 1) demand for Haryana, Punjab based on language
- 2) demand for Nagaland, Manipal etc based on tribal culture
- 3) demand for Gorkhaland, Uttarakhand based on hilly culture.

However many of the demands were fulfilled but many of them were not because of reasons of lack of feasibility etc. And creating too many small states puts burden on administration, finances and stability. It is always not the result [eg: Jharkhand]

Remarks

Discuss issues in point format

Hence even though smaller states seem to be easily governed and show signs of better governance but the picture is always not true due to emergence of various political parties, factionalism leading to political instability (e.g. Jharkhand, Manipur, Nagaland etc).

5 Merits of Jharkhand as a separate state

Jharkhand as a separate state for tribal people of West Bengal having origins from Himalayas. Nepal has been demanded since independence but has not been created into a state. It has been given an autonomous status. But this demand has been started once again and merits for that are:

- They have different language (Nepali) and culture different from Bengali which can be preserved.
- They can autonomously govern themselves not far as governed by Kolkata (Bihar).
- Aspirations of Nepali people can be fulfilled.

Remarks

Discuss merits and problems with the demand in detail
Greater autonomy as way forward

Q2. Discuss the process of integration of Sikkim to India? Also analyze why it is considered to be an unique example of integration of a territory? (12.5 Marks)

Q2) Sikkim was a princely independent state at the time of independence. India did not try to merge it into Indian union because it was working as buffer state between India and China.

However circumstances after independence such as; mobilisation of Sikkim people against King of state, demand of people to join Indian union and India's responsibility towards maintaining peace and security for the state led to finally integration of Sikkim into Indian union.

All major events and facts regarding integration:

It was integrated as union territory at first instance and later on was given full fledged statehood. Now it is one of India's tourism hub, first state to be declared as open defecation free and having achieved the status of organic state of India.

Sikkim shows the example of merging of state peacefully and with people's aspiration along with King's will.

Remarks

current ~~and~~ which was missing in
integration of process of other states.

Hence it shows unique example of
integration of a territory into Indian
union.

Series of Treaty

3

Remarks -

Q3. Analyze the major influences of the French Revolution on social and political course of Europe in particular and modern history in general? (12.5 Marks)

Ans ③ French revolution was remarkable event in history of humankind which not only influenced socio-political courses of Europe but across the globe and guided the nature of history of world with new values of equality, fraternity and liberty.

Influence on social values

- French revolution was based on values of equality, liberty and fraternity; hence it dismantled old feudal structure of society prevalent in the society and gave a voice to the marginalised sections of people especially the serfs and women leading to development of culture of equality in Europe in general and in France in particular.

Political influence

French revolution was against atrocities of the monarchical system based on semi divine origin. It paved way for political participation of all classes of society which

Growth of relationship between Citizen and State in detail

Remarks

was unthinkable before that. So it changed the structure of political institutions especially in France. Its spill over effect were on other European countries such as Spain, Italy, Germany etc. Later on where people revolted against their kings for better political participation and new values for modernism.

Along with that French revolution spread a wave of nationalism across the Europe whose effect led to formation of new nation-states boundaries such as unification of Italy and Germany and inspired people across the globe.

However there were negative consequences of the same also such as extreme nationalism leading to disastrous world wars.

French revolution had huge impact on not only on France but also on world and shaped the course of future generation.

Remarks

Q4. What is colonialism? What were the main reasons behind colonialism? Which powers led the era of colonialism and why? (12.5 Marks)

Q4) Colonialism means subjugating another country by a country for exploiting its resources for benefit of mother country.

Reasons behind colonialism

- Before colonialism; there was imperialism across the globe which means extending power and prestige of a nation to more territories and was prevalent since ancient times. However this took form of colonialism because of:

- industrialisation in Europe which increased the demand of raw material and also needed to new markets for their finished goods.

- Aggressive nationalism developed in Europe which led to development of ~~states~~ to do anything for the benefit of mother country

- development of new routes to reach the far fetched areas and invention of new devices such as magnetic compass and ships which pushed the aspirations for extending power and subjugating others.

Remarks

Propagation of Christianity and western values

Initially it was started by small countries such as Portugal ~~Spain~~, Holland which were too small to influence European politics and hence ~~had~~ had to make out to search for the raw materials, spices etc. That is why these governments used to give special charters to the companies to explore new areas of the world.

Later on big countries such as England, France also joined the league and searched for new areas. Because of their superiority in naval expedition and ~~arms~~ ~~ammunitions~~, they ~~succeeded~~ ~~in~~ ~~colonising~~ the area very rapidly. ~~And in~~ ~~spice~~ ~~of~~

Afterwards industrialisation and modernisation further pushed their aspirations for more raw material and ready market and hence they aggressively pursued policies of colonisation.

Remarks

Q5. Socialism grew out of the endeavour to improve miserable condition of the working classes and seek to establish socio-economic equality between man and man just as democracy seek to establish political equality. (12.5 Marks)

Ans (5) After industrialisation, the social structure of the society started changing especially with respect of ~~social~~ labour class of society. Before that people used to work in their houses and moreover system of family enterprise was there.

But after industrialisation, factory based production started where the class distinction started to emerge. :- owner of factory
labour class of factory.

In factories, labourers were treated inhumanly; they used to work for 16 to 18 hours a day and with no basic amenities.

Utopian Socialism
Saint Simon → ~~Utopian Socialism~~ emerged
theory of socialism which was propounded

by Simon who also had a factory and started treating his labourers humanly and with more say in factory's own profits. This resulted in increasing his profits rapidly. That is why it is said that Relevance
socialism as a theory emerged in endeavour

Remarks

Analysis of necessity of Socialism despite of Democracy

to improve miserable conditions of the working classes and seek to establish socio-economic equality.

later on this theory was developed further by many thinkers and even included state's role to protect interests of labour class.

finally it was given a radical shape by Karl Marx who gave extreme interpretation and came out with theory of Communism. In his Das Kapital with classless society.

Hence this is how theory of socialism was developed.

Differences between
ideals of Socialism
and Capitalism
in detail

Q6. What factors lead to the formation of NATO? What were the impacts of formation of NATO on global politics? What is the relevance of NATO in post USSR era?

(12.5 Marks)

Q6 After Russian Revolution, a new form of political system emerged that is communism which threatened the existence of capitalistic country; hence suspicion between ~~USSR~~ USSR and USA along with west European countries started to ~~contain~~ contain each other's activities.

This took more aggressive form after WWII and emergence of china as a communist country which pushed west European and USA to form an alliance called North Atlantic Treaty Organisation to safeguard each other's interest ~~in~~ against communism. ~~to~~ these ~~were~~ reasons/factors for formation of NATO.

The impact of formation of NATO was that it led to increase in rift between the two blocs of globe further and USSR formed another treaty on lines of NATO that is Warsaw Treaty. This further escalated the

Based on the idea of
Collective security

Remarks

tensions between the two blocs which reached to heights in Cuban Missile crisis.

Arms race ^{also} due to suspicion and fear of each other's ideology. Both blocs started in indirect wars against each other.

NAT Vietnam was such an example, where

Competition ^{in economic sphere} ~~is~~ in indirect way indulged in war and then directly just to contain communism in South Vietnam.

Further when USSR attacked Afghanistan USA supported Mujahideen against it which has resulted in extremism leading to mass devastation. Hence these groupings

had huge impact over global politics.

5. Relevance of NATO post USSR

- Post USSR, there is no threat of communism and there emerged a unipolar power in form of USA; hence no doubt relevance of NATO has declined but in times of increased terrorism, this grouping can have new set of goals and new relevance.

Why NATO cannot be replaced by UN?

Remarks

Q7. Pottery has been known as lyrics of handicraft and significantly symbolized the status of culture and society. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

Q7) Pottery has been associated with maturity of the civilisations and their culture and society.

In earliest times; in Harappan times pottery was simple but not much evidences are there. But emergence of pottery as a cultural symbol started emerging in later times. Painted Red and Black ware

In early vedic period; pottery was simple with Painted Red and Grey were with no polishing showing that handicrafts was still in nascent stage. Orange colour

In post vedic period; Painted Grey were pottery started showing maturity in pottery style. Mauryan period

Pottery reached its climax in Gupta period where Black polished pottery started emerging.

Hence it shows that as the

Remarks

Precisely explain the reflection of society and culture through them

3
civilisation grows from one phase to other; there is development of art and culture of the society. New ways of life are developed especially in handicrafts because it provides for the new value system of materialistic living.

Remarks

Q8. Painting is one of the most delicate forms of art giving expression to human thoughts and feelings through the media of line and color. In this light trace the origin and development of wall paintings in India and their significance. (12.5 Marks)

Q8. Wall paintings in India trace their origin to ~~the~~ middle paleolithic or mesolithic times whose evidences are found in Bimbethka caves. In Bimbethka colour from nature are used to develop painting showing relevance of nature in man's life.

Their paintings were developed subsequently but reached to its zenith in Gupta times where a lot of paintings were drawn especially in caves such as Ajanta and Ellora etc.

Then in post Gupta period also, painting was developed and had huge influence in people's way of life.

Paintings have great significance in development of human's culture. As it gives reflection of maturity, thought, way of life of people. For example in Bimbethka, wall paintings had groups of people showing that herding of people started in that times.

Remarks

Similarly in Gupta period; paintings of Ajanta, Ellora shows assimilation and synthesis of new cultures developed due to ~~the~~ Buddhism and Jainism. Also it shows policy of tolerance of Gupta Rulers.

Similarly wall paintings of Buddha's stories in Gupta shows influence of Buddhism in people of that time.

(4 1/2) These paintings have huge significance in people's lives.

Elaborate upon human thoughts and feelings theme.

Remarks

Q9. Storytelling has been one of the major themes of Indian classical dances. Identify these dances and discuss their major characteristics. (12.5 Marks)

Q9 Indian classical dances have originated uniquely to their forms and have unique identity and storytelling is one of the common identity of Indian classical dances such as:

- In Kathakali; there is dance form where a fight is shown between devil and god in story form.

- Similarly in Mohiniattam; the stories of lord Vishnu and his avatars, is told with Kyasa form of dance.

- In Kuchipudi; there is storytelling with dance form of local deities.

- Similarly in dances of Kathak where there is Jugalbandi, and others have one or Theme other form of storytelling.

~~The major~~

- Major characteristics of these dances

1) Kathakali : originated in Kerala, is

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Remarks

Analysis of themes and characteristics in context of storytelling in detail

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Remarks

Analysis of its retrospective outlook and approach

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Q10. The Revolt of 1857, an unsuccessful but heroic effort to eliminate foreign rule and turn the clock back. Do you agree with the statement? (12.5 Marks)

Ans 10) Revolt of 1857 was first war of independence as said by V.D. Savarkar and has huge relevance in Indian struggle for freedom against British rule.

In 1857, ~~the~~ ~~the~~ the majority of people (especially in northern India) came together to fight against foreign rule. It was result of growing socio-economic political conditions of those times and was started with issue of cartridges given ~~with~~

~~people~~ In this event, people from army who were serving Britishers revolted against their misrule which was later joined by other sections of society also and they took slogan of Beti Chalo. This event showed the impeccable unity among Indian people across their caste and creed.

However there were many deficiencies in this efforts also such as:
- It was limited to northern belt of India especially UP, Awadh, Bihar, southern belt was untouched, also provinces of NWP, Punjab

Remarks

were also ~~not~~ not involved.

- Their landlords did not support it, as it was against their interests.

- Their educated class also remained aloof because they thought British rule was necessary for ~~the~~ India's modernisation.

- Their uling class ~~was~~ such as peasantry class were also against it.

- It lacked coherence and plan, lacking modern weapons and organisational skills.

Due to above reasons it was suppressed by Britishers but however this revolt forced Britishers to change their policies towards India and also showed Indian people that they are no less. It instilled a

sense of confidence among Indians to

stand against mighty rule. Hence it can be said that the revolt of 1857, an

unsuccessful but heroic effort was to

eliminate ~~the~~ foreign rule and turn the clock back.

Fulfilled all the requirements of the question

Remarks

Remarks

Q11. Emergence of political organizations in the second half of the 19th century was a result of the changes brought about by the Britishers in India to its, social and political landscape.

Comment:

(12.5 Marks)

Ans (11) In second half of 19th century; India saw emergence of many political organisations to discuss Indian issues such as:

- British Indian Association
- Madras Native Association
- Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
- East India Association

etc; finally all these efforts went to the formation of pan Indian organisation named Indian National Congress. However the causes for their formations were many which had Britishers impact such as:

1) Due to modernisation and westernisation, few Indians got western education which rationally could see that the cause of their conditions was because of foreign rule especially in economic field; hence started organising people to make them aware. In this name of Raja Ram Mohan, Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt stands tall.

2) Then due to renaissance and enlightenment, Indians could see and speak about their

Remarks

glorious past and realised that social evils prevalent in the society is not part of our culture and hence is need to reform the same.

- Then due to work of missionaries and spread of western education pushed it more.

- Then apathetic reactions / response of Britishers at times of famines also enraged people and forced them to stand for themselves

- Then Britishers interference in Indians social life such as in abolition of sati, banning of female infanticide also made people conscious to protect their culture and hence they started organising themselves.

5 Hence there were socio-economic-political conditions which helped in emergence of political organisations in second half of 19th century.

Introduction of Democratic Political system

Admin. and Geographical integration

Destruction of aristocracy

Remarks

Q12. "The Extremists of today will be the Moderates of tomorrow, just as the Moderates of today were the Extremists of yesterday". Elucidate the statement in the context of Indian freedom struggle. (12.5 Marks)

Ans 12) Indian freedom struggle had many phases such as phase of moderates (1885-1906), phase of extremists, phase of Gandhiji etc.
 However one phase because reason/cause of other phase and there is no clear compartmentalisation that which is better because one can become other in coming years.

For instance due to failure of moderates in early years of freedom struggle, enraged youth and new class of people which forced them to take radical path since moderate's path was not ripening into fruits.

Similarly after great split, there was political pessimism for next 8 years and it was shown that only extremist path cannot help Indians to ~~follow~~ gain Indian independence.

Here there came phase of Gandhiji which was radical in outlook but path of moderates and was ethical-moral in

Remarks

in their means. However non successful of Non cooperation movement and civil disobedience movement resulted in taking extremist path by Gandhi ji himself who gave slogan of Do or Die in quit India movement.

(5/5) Here from above analysis it is clear that "the extremists of today will be the Moderates of tomorrow, just as Moderates of today were extremists of yesterday."

Include militant nationalism also

Remarks

Q13. Describe the circumstances leading to the formulation of Nehru report? Also, critically examine the features of Nehru report; explain what was the response of the Muslim League to the Nehru report? (12.5 Marks)

Q13) In 1928 Simon Commission was appointed to enquire about further reforms in Indian political structure. It was a 7 members all white commission. Not even a single Indian was given representation in commission which was to decide about future ~~course~~ of Indians. Hence it was vehemently opposed by Indians with strikes and slogan of Simon Go Back.

In this background hard Bickerhead challenged Indian parties to come together and form a constitution and if it would be accepted by all Indian parties then it would be implemented by him.

On this challenge, a committee under Motilal Nehru was constituted to formulate Indian Constitution. This committee formed draft Indian Constitution whose features were as follows:

- fundamental rights of life and personal liberty to all citizens
- compulsory primary education
- Dominion status under British Rule

Remarks

- universal adult franchise
Reservations for Muslims

However this report was criticised on the point that it wanted Dominion status which ~~was~~ opposed by younger generation such as J.L. Nehru, Patel etc because idea of Swaraj was to gain complete independence.

Also various parties could not form consensus over this report. Ambedkar opposed this because it did not give representation to Dalits, Hindu Mahasabha opposed this on pretext of giving too many rights to minorities.

6 However most vocal opposition was from Muslim League which rejected it on pretext that there was no separate electorate of minorities.

Due to this opposition, Nehru report could not be implemented and Simon Commission's report formed basis for 1935 Act.

14 points demand of Jinnah

Remarks

Q14. The largest gain of the Congress ministries during the 18-month government post 1937 elections was psychological gain for Indians. In light of the above statement, explain the important steps taken by Congress ministries in Provinces. (12.5 Marks)

Ans (14) In 1937 election, congress emerged as the largest party in six provinces of UP, Bihar, Assam, CP, Madras, Bombay and formed coalition government in other two provinces.

With this election, it was proved that congress held the conscious of Indian people across caste, religion ⁱⁿ against fight of BR against BR. Indian ministries formed in these areas worked for the welfare of ~~state~~ people and strengthened their confidence because:

- earlier police and civil service which used to subjugate them, were taking orders from them to work for people;
- they deformed land laws such as UP tenancy laws and gave sense of relief to Indians
- they helped in freeing all political prisoners
- they cut the powers of police and CID

Remarks

More reforms and initiatives

In this way they gained immense psychological confidence against British Rule as they would work as equal in British system and can also work for Indian people without any fear or danger.

However due to declaration by Lord Linlithgow about Indian support in WWII without consultation of Indians; Indian ministries resigned after span of 18 months;

5 But this period of 18 months gave immense psychological confidence to Indian leaders as discussed above.

Remarks

Q15. "The Revolt of 1942 was in fact short lived. Its importance lay in the fact that it demonstrated the depth up to which nationalist feeling has reached in the country".

Elucidate.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans 15) After failure of Cripps mission; Gandhi ji gave slogan of Do or Die and started new movement of Quit India asking Britishers to leave as early as possible.

This movement was suppressed brutally and all the ^{major} political leaders were imprisoned but still this movement did not die out.

Because now this movement reached to every nook and corner of the country and enabled citizens to fight for them without any leaders. The result was that there was emergence of local leaders fighting against mighty rule and even formed independent governments in Satara, Balia etc also.

Also women participated with full zeal in this movement. Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta to name few. This revolt showed that now every Indian across

Remarks

their caste, creed, gender was awakened and can fight for themselves.

Hence even though revolt of 1942 was short lived; its importance was in demonstrating the depth upto which nationalist feeling reached in the country.

4

Discuss indications for future of British rule in India in detail

Remarks

Q16. Describe the evolution of land revenue collection system under British? Also examine the major differences between the major-land revenue systems? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. One of the worst impact of British Rule was land revenue collection system devised by them which not only changed political structure but also changed social structure of Indian society with emergence of new class called zamindars.

Lord Cornwallis was the first person who devised permanent settlement of revenue collection in Bengal and Bihar, Orissa. Later on Mahalbari and Ryotwari system of revenue collections were developed. The evolution of these systems happened because company wanted to have fix income of their revenue generation.

With this object in mind, Cornwallis auctioned land revenue collection rights to rich people with share of $\frac{10}{11}$ to company and $\frac{1}{11}$ to these people and hence created new class of people called zamindars having no connections with land.

After this, permanent settlement's deficiencies were realised especially in

Remarks

form of exploitation of peasants by Zamindars etc. So in Madras Charles used developed system of Ryotwari system where company used to give patta to each ryot (sharecropper) dealing directly with ryot with no zamindars.

Then Metcalf devised system of Mahabari which dealt with Mahals or village head to generate revenue especially in northern areas.

Hence this way evolution of revenue collection system happened during British.

Major differences between Major land Revenue Systems

1) Permanent settlement : was developed in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa

5 Zamindars have to submit permanent revenue to company irrespective of their revenue

2) Mahabari system : in North West, UP region
- village headman used to collect revenue and give it company. That person was given number called tambedar.

3) Ryotwari system : Madras and Bombay Region
- Ryots were dealt directly
- were given a unique patta.

Remarks

Impacts on peasants

Q17. The Chalukaya architecture of Badami is one of the most striking and distinct architecture style in India. Describe its unique features, while highlighting its contribution to Deccan architecture? (12.5 Marks)

Ans (17)



Remarks

Q18. What is the difference between Scheduled Language and Classical Language in India?
What exactly are implications of getting classical language status? (12.5 Marks)

Ans. Scheduled languages are those languages which ~~are~~ find place in schedule VIII of Indian constitution. India total have 22 scheduled languages.

whereas classical language means a language which is original in form and has developed by its own with its unique history and literature.

Differences between schedule language and classical language

- status of schedule language is given by Indian parliament through amendment to constitution

whereas status of classical language is given by Indian Council of art and culture.

- There are 22 scheduled languages. whereas there are only 6 classical languages.

- schedule language has more of constitutional value of protection whereas classical language status has more of art and aesthetic value.
Name them

Remarks

All major criterion for classical languages

Implications:

By declaring a language a scheduled language ; it comes under purview of constitutional safeguards. It can be applied in primary education curricula and gives a sense of protection of and preservation to language.

5 whereas on other hand; classical language status gives a language value in form of aesthetic and gives ~~protection~~ ~~recognition~~ recognition by government of its unique value in Indian art and heritage and hence it helps in protection and preservation of same in cultural sense.

Creation of professional class
Financial assistance

Remarks

Q19. Elaborate on the 'Back to Vedas' movement of the 19th century and examine its contribution to revival of pride in Indian heritage? (12.5 Marks)

Ans 19. Dayanand Saraswati gave the slogan of 'Back to Vedas' to instill a confidence among Indian people that they had a glorious past and hence to fight against foreign rule and social evils of society; one should read Vedas.

This movement helped in organising Indian people on a common ground forgetting their differences and hence strengthened the Indian national freedom movement.

Also this movement helped in understanding the nature of Indian society as well as nature of foreign rule since this movement led to shedding of false propaganda of British that they are the best civilised people and Indians are backward and immoral.

This movement led to development of understanding that Indians had a glorious past and that glorious past can be achieved once again if they

Remarks

came together and understood their heritage. Hence it led to revival of pride among Indians in Indian heritage and also breaking the glass of misconception that Indians were whiteman's burden.

3 Hence this movement has huge significance in this context.

Analytically discuss how the Reformist movement transformed to Revivalist in nature?

Remarks

Q20. Henry David Thoreau influenced the thought process and vision of Mahatma Gandhi. Which later influenced the resistance during freedom struggle? Elaborate.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans: Henry David Thoreau had huge influence over Gandhi and helped Gandhi in devising his tools for struggle against foreign rule.

Henry David Thoreau said that a person should always support the good and if a person or government does wrong then that should not be supported and pre-pounded the idea of civil disobedience.

Civil disobedience means wilfully breaking unjust law to demonstrate against unjust law to government so that it can change its stance.

This was used by Gandhi in his mass of ~~saty~~ Satyagraha where he broke the salt law which was unjust because salt was essential element for human survival and they should have right

back

Remarks

to manufacture the same.

Hence Henry David Thoreau influenced the thought process and vision of Mahatma Gandhi in a big way which culminated in shaping the Indian freedom struggle.

Elaborate

Remarks