

## HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

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

Name HARSH SINGH  
Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mobile No. [REDACTED]  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# REMARKS

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Q1. The decolonization was more of an agreed upon principle at UN, rather than a result of long resistance, except few. Critically analyse? (12.5 Marks)

Decolonization refers to process of states in Asia and Africa becoming Independent from colonial rule.

It was a result, more of an agreed principle because after the 2<sup>nd</sup> ~~first~~ World War, there was consensus among the allied powers about the right of self-determination of the colonial countries, which was also reflected in the U.N. manifesto.

Further pressure of United Nations as a supra body played a key role in increasing pressure on colonial countries to vacate. This was seen in case of Algeria, Congo, where U.N. peacekeeping forces were used against intervention by Belgium.

But it was also result of the long resistance movements

Remarks

for eg, the resistance movements  
in India China, by  
Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam, in  
Indonesia by Sukarno, in  
Egypt by Nasser, In India  
by Congress.

Along with other  
causes like emergence of Soviet  
Russia supporting anti colonial  
movement and providing  
logistical support its anti  
colonial movements also  
proved to be key factor

Colonial Decolonization  
was a multicausal process  
and can't be solely attributed  
to U.N.

Remarks

Q2. The unification of Italy was not easy, given the complex issue of Catholic Church and its controlled Papal states? Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Unification of Italy between 1850 and 1870 was not easy, given multiple states like Sardinia, Rome, Naples; further Rome was supported by French armies, which were powerful than Sardinia.

So Cavour, the prime minister of Sardinia, adopted a shrewd approach by initially forming alliance with Prussia and attacking Austria, which led to conquering of Lombardy.

~~Later when~~ Also using resistance movements by Garibaldi, Red shirts, Venice was conquered.

Further when Prussia attacked France in 1867, then, France had to take back army from Rome. Cavour took advantage of situation by

Remarks

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8  
sending armies and conquering Rome and making it capital of Italy.

Rome was the head of Roman Catholic Church and hence French support to it made it difficult for Italy to unite with by clever Diplomacy by Cavour led to merger of Italy and rise of a new nation.

Remarks

Q3. India and China had a great impact on global development during ancient and pre-historic eras, but they lost out to imperialism and failed to make any strong impact in the modern history of the world. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

India and China had were ancient civilizations that had great impact on global development like - invention of silk, paper, compass by China, and Iron, steel, spices production, discovery of a decimal system by India.

But they lost out to imperialism in modern era, this was because -

① Religions in India and China had become ~~innerworldly~~ ~~Asiate~~ otherworldly and hence they didn't encourage innovation. eg - Hinduism forbade hunting from travelling in seas, while Vasco Da Gama were encouraged for doing so.

② Emergence of Protestant ethos that emphasized on innerworldly ethos

Remarks

of hard work, innovation, investment, led to rise of Modern Capitalism,

③ Industrialization led to machines, increase in efficiency, huge production.

③ Enlightenment movement in Europe led to growth of reason, greater rationalization, while in India, Weber had said - Hinduism had become iden. of magic and amusem.

④ Further rise of nation states gave new unity to European powers to go for colonization development. While India and China remained fragmented around caste and ethnic line.

So Europe was able to take lead because of unleashing of forces of modernization, which India, China stagnated under old value system.

Remarks



Q4. Africa's biggest tragedy is that, people have never been able to choose their leaders. Elaborate. (125 Marks)

Africa after decolonization in aftermath of post World War - 2, had faced a hurdle in route of political modernization.

One of the hurdle was that people have never been able to choose their leaders, this was because of the interference of Western powers, cold war, ethnic violence, rigged elections, rule by dictators, genocides.

During cold wars, United States supported many colonial dictatorial regimes, give them money and arms to suppress any democratic movements by people. For Instance - King Leopold of Belgium interfered in Congo, leading to genocide. Western powers interfering in

Remarks

Somalia, genocide in Kenya by leader, Kenyatta, in Rwanda between Hutus and Tutsis in 1994.

A ~~for~~ major reason for this is a ~~civil~~ scramble for Africa, led to its partition in line that led to multiple ethnic groups in one ~~country~~ country after Berlin Conference in 1871-1875.

This has given rise to dictators instead of true leaders, rigging of elections, so people not able to elect their leaders leading to crisis of governance.

Remarks

Q5. Examine how Indian freedom struggle was indirectly inspired by the ideas of Henry David Thoreau? (12.5 Marks)

Gandhi was inspired by Henry Thoreau, to adopt his strategies, were used during Indian freedom struggle as seen in Non Cooperation movement, Civil Disobedience movement.

Thoreau's strategies of Hartal (strikes), Hijrat (migration to princely states) of prophet Muhammad, non violent protests were used during the freedom struggle by Mahatma Gandhi.

- It was premised on not ~~any~~ voluntarily not obeying the unjust laws, hating the sin not the sinner, further offering non violent resistance to unjust government.

- Indian freedom struggle

Remarks

made a paradigm shift through Thoreau's methods from only petitioning by moderate which was proving to be as ineffective, to actively protesting against British rule in a non violent manner and demanding Swaraj.

It also gave national movement its mass base, with peasants, students, workers, lawyers joining and hence national movement could no longer be dubbed aspiration of a microscopic minority as was said by Lord Ruffery. Instead now movement with wider base represented national aspirations.

Remarks

Q6. The peasant movement in India could never take the shape of a national struggle with a strong leadership; rather there were regional leaders with regional agenda. Examine the statement (12.5 Marks)

The peasant movement in India started with coming of British rule, with demands for land reforms, abolition of Zamindari system, land ceiling, reduction of land revenue.

It could not take shape of national struggle because of the vested interests and personal rivalries of the leaders. For eg -

All India Kisan Union was formed in 1936, but peasant movement remained regional with N.G. Panga

in South Andhra protest, ~~at~~ Swami Sahayamunda in North

India.

Further After Independence, with land reforms, there was rise of middle caste who become land owners, - this led to rise of backward class movements eg -

Remarks

Yadavs, Jats in Uttar Pradesh, Vokkaligas, Lingayats in Karnataka, Muddajars in AP and Noddu. These remained segmented and couldn't reconcile to form national level alliance.

Post Green revolution, New farmers movements started with leaders of like Mahendra Singh Tikhai in UP, and Sharad Joshi in Maharashtra (Shikhar Sangathan), but again these were regional in nature, lacking pan India mobilization strategy.

mostly on demands for subsidy, MSP, fertilizer subsidy,

This narrow vision and price cost differences, prevented rise of national peasant movement that could address

Remarks current problems like farmer suicides, operation distress.

Q7. The linguistic re-organization of Indian states seems insufficient to fulfil the aspirations of Indians in many parts of the country, why? What is the learning from historical experience in this regard? (12.5 Marks)

Linguistic re-organization of Indian states in 1950's after recommendation of States Reorganization Commission, led to the linguistic based states like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.

But this seems insufficient to fulfil the regional aspirations in many parts like Demand for Corkhaland, Bodu state, Vidarbha, 4 fold division of Uttar Pradesh.

Various reasons for this are -

① Economic backwardness in states leading to sub-regionalism - eg demand for Vidarbha in Maharashtra, ITelengana in Andhra

② Ethnic consciousness - by Bodos in Assam, Corkhaland in West Ben Bengal.

Remarks

③ Administrative Convergence in case of Uttar Pradesh with over 20 crore population

The learning from historical or experience is that along with language, economy and ethnic identity can sometimes become basis for statehood. Further, unique geography could also be basis for statehood - eg. Uttarakhand or Tribal states of Jharkhand.

P. J. K. Kothari said that formation of linguistic states has rationalized state boundaries, provided cultural autonomy to states and strengthened national unity. This needs to be taken further with more state by 2nd States Reorganization Commission.

Remarks



Q8. Examine critically the various facets of economic policies of the British in India from mid-eighteenth century till independence. (12.5 Marks)

British rule brought change in economic policies through colonialism. Various facets of these policies were -

- ① Imposition of high tariffs of Indian goods ~~and~~ exported to England.
- ② Destruction of local textile industries through policies of Mercantilism, by obtaining free trading rights, after battle of Plassey.
- ③ Post 1850 investment in India were made in Railways, mines, to earn high returns for British capitalists.
- ④ Drain of wealth from India with home charges, salary paid to officials from Britain.

Remarks

④ After Industrial revolution in Britain, better quality British goods flooded the Indian market, leading to local industries becoming uncompetitive.

⑤ After First World War Limited industrialization was allowed in paper, sugar, steel & so on by Indian entrepreneurs like Tata, Birla, Bajaj.

⑥ By 1927, Tariff Board was established, giving protection to Indian Industries.

So, colonial economic policies exploited India to the hilt, led to its impoverishment, destruction of local industries, high revenue demand, pauperized the farmers.

Remarks

Q9. Partition of India was inevitable, once Jinnah was convinced that he had no future in united India, after the provisional elections after GoI Act, 1935. Discuss.

(12.5 Marks)

After the provisional elections in 1935, Muslim League lost and Congress won in 8 provinces, but Congress refused to share power with the Muslim League, leading to Jinnah raising the Pakistan Demand to ensure his political survival.

Jinnah after being rebuffed by Congress was convinced that he had future in a united India, as the moderate Muslim leaders like Abul Kalam Azad, and A.R. Kidwai had emerged in Congress.

Further Muslim League was fighting for existence, so it raised the demand for

Remarks

Pakistan as state of Muslims in  
Lahore session in 1940.

Jinnah who initially  
was a member of Indian National  
Congress, lost out to Gandhian  
view for leadership to Mahatma  
Gandhi, as he resigned against  
launching of Non-Cooperation  
movement.

Jinnah realized his  
ambition with creation of  
Pakistan, with heavy bloodshed,  
and became Quaid-Azam of  
Pakistan.

Remarks

Q10. The British policy on imperialism and its attitude towards India was never uniform and changed from time to time between sympathetic and outright hostile. Elaborate the reasons and examine the reasons. (12.5 Marks)

British rule in India started after battle of Plassey in 1757, and was never uniform in its attitude.

It changed from time to time as when it ended Sati by law, allowed widow remarriage, introduced modern education, ended Thuggee, allowed Indians representation in legislative assembly, or giving reservation to Dalits, it seemed to be sympathetic with a reformist intent.

But at times it was also hostile like using violence to control Quit India movement, firing in Jallianwala Bagh leading

Remarks

murder of thousands of innocents. Further it also clamped down on press, like - Vernacular press not to curb Amrit Boycott Patrika.

The reason for this was that as British society had modernized with rule of law, gender equality, so these were also brought to India through acculturation, diffusion.

Further the role of missionaries and abolitionists like Jeremy Bentham, James Mill were critical in laws to reform the society of laws like Salt, introducing education.

But hostility was whenever there was any threat to British state or its economic interest.

Remarks

Q11. Examine the factors that led to India opting for non-alignment, as the major framework of its foreign policy? Is it still relevant? (12.5 Marks)

Non alignment was a grouping and was Ideology of the newly decolonized states. It had to be not neutral during cold war towards United States or Soviet Russia.

Factors for India opting for Non-alignment were -

① For India Non Alignment was the means to serve its economic and strategic interests. eg. India was helped by Soviet Russia in starting <sup>Bhilai</sup> Bhilai steel plant, while it also got food aid from United States, United Kingdom.

② It helped India preserve its Independence, from being involved in cold war like Korea or Vietnam.

Remarks

③ Nehru was an Idealist and sought this world leadership, Asian solidarity through this forum.

④ It also helped in speeding up decolonization in Asia and Africa, gave impetus to Disarmament.

⑤ After end of Cold war, Non Alignment is losing its relevance with Multi-Alignment being the Ideology of states guided by National Interest and strategic Autonomy.

But NAM is largest forum outside United Nations and could play a key role in various climate change, internet governance, giving voice to 3rd world nation.

Remarks

But with recently Prime Minister stayed away from Non NAM meet - signifying its losing relevance.



Q12. Discuss the circumstances that lead to the signing of Shimla Agreement in 1972? Did it fulfil its purpose? (12.5 Marks)

Shimla Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in 1972, after liberation of East Pakistan.

The circumstances that led to its signing were -

- ① Genocide by Pakistan army in Bangladesh, leading to migration of over 1 crore refugees in India.
- ② Huge refugees proved burden on India's resources, security, demography.
- ③ China and United States were supporting Pakistan, so India signed Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Soviet Russia, to help in case of war.
- ④ Pakistan launched attack on India air based, led to war started.

Remarks

with India supporting Mukti Bahini (movement for liberation of East Pakistan).

- ① With Liberation of Bangladesh and capturing over 90,000 prisoners of war of Pakistan, India and Pakistan signed Shimla Agreement.

In hindsight the ~~agree~~ agreement could not fulfill its purpose because -

- ① Pakistan refusing to recognize Line of Control as border and using not non state actors to capture more territory - eg Hard Ware during 1999.
- ② Repeated ceasefire violations, recent Uri attack.
- ③ Pakistani deep state not allowing the political leadership to resolve the disputes like Sadrachan, Sri Creek through bilateral talks.

Remarks

S. Shimla ~~agree~~ agreement has failed to fulfill its promise and there is need for paradigm shift in relation.

Q13. The HRA revolutionaries aimed not only at overthrow of the British by the gun, but they also had a vision of social and economic transformation. Elucidate. (12.5 Marks)

HRA revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad had aimed at overthrow of the British by gun. eg Assassination of Sainders, Hakari Hakori robbery, but they also had a vision of social and economic transformation.

As Bhagat was attracted towards Socialist ideas that had inspired Russian Revolution. He aimed at establishing a society in which there was no exploitation of man by man. He established Naujawan Bharat Sabha in which he shunned communal elements.

That is why the world Socialist was also added to HRA in 1928. P

Remarks

Further Bhagat Singh had realized the futility of heroic action by individuals in securing Independence. He had begun to realize importance of Mass based struggle.

So ~~the~~ Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw bombs in assembly without killing anyone to protest against ~~Public Disorders~~ ~~Act~~ Safety Bill.

H.R.A become H.S.R.A.,  
 indicating the social vision of  
 egalitarianism, ending exploitation of  
 man by man, ending ~~the~~ Imperialism,  
 racism and ushering humanism.

Remarks

Q14. The lower caste movements in India during British rule had both a progressive as well as a reactionary orientation. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Lower caste movements like by Jyotiba Phule, Ambedkar, Periyar led to social change and emancipation of these castes.

It had many progressive elements - like demand for reservation of Dalits, backward castes in jobs, legislatures. Further they opposed Caste Discrimination, e.g. Ambedkar launched water tank access and temple entry movement for Dalits. They advocated modern education, moving away from caste based employment.

Further Jyotiba Phule advocated that Shudra and all Shudra (Dalits) unite to strengthen their empowerment.

Remarks

But the movement also had many reactionary elements like  
 Periyar in Tamil Nadu, garlanding  
 Idols of gods with footwear,  
 beating priests; Ambedkar  
 burning Manuscripts, demanding  
separate electorates for Dalits.

But on the whole looking at  
 caste restriction and discrimination  
 prevalent in their society,  
 these movements helped in empowering  
 Dalits. Further they also  
 advocated women empowerment,  
 their education. Periyar supported  
 women's right to ~~the~~ divorce  
 opposed child marriages,  
 so these movements were based  
 on humanism and assertion  
 for equality

Remarks

Q15. Indian national movement received a new economic outlook under the socialist leadership of the congress. Describe the role played by the socialists in establishing new economic agenda within nationalist movement. (12.5 Marks)

Socialism involves more emphasis on welfare of poor, dalits, women, state owning capital, reducing inequality.

Indian National Movement received new economic outlook under socialist leadership, with leaders like Nehru, Subhash Bose, advocating policies like land reforms, state planning, state ownership of industries. This was reflected in the Harohi resolution of 1931, which espoused these demands.

Further formation of Congress Socialist Party in 1934, gave impetus to socialist orientation within the Congress, with formation of Planning Committee in 1934.

Remarks

They demanded abolition of Zamindari System, socialistic pattern of society which were reflected in Mixed economy that India adopted and Directive Principles that aimed to provide health, education for all and prevent concentration of wealth.

But these leaders failed to established hegemony of socialist ideas and fought over trivial issues like office acceptance, methods of struggle, hence right wing leaders like Vallabh Bhai Patel and Prafulla Prasad were also influential and called Capitalist policies along with socialist in a Mixed economy.

Remarks



Q16. In ancient times, India had a much flourished trade with West, especially Roman Empire. Write a note on Ancient Indian overseas trade with special reference to the ports used in India. (12.5 Marks)

In ancient times India had trade relations with West that existed even during Harappan civilization.

Trade with Roman Empire during 100 B.C. to 200 A.D. had led to ~~see~~ rise of new urban centres in India. The items of trade were silk, spices, Iron and steel steel products from India, and Gold, other products from Rome.

Indian artisans created varied products like ivory, Iron cutlery, silk that had huge demand.

Further there was considerable transit trade from India through ports

Remarks

like Broach in Gujarat, Arukamada on eastern coast, Tamralipta in Bengal.

↳ This led to exchange of culture, greater people to people contacts, rise of urban centres in India as mentioned by Vatya Vatsyayan in his books.

↳ But later, band on trade with India by the Roman empire, led to decline of trade and cities, and growth of feudalism in India.

Remarks

Q17. Buddhism came up as a religious revolution in 6th Century BCE, but at the same time it has enormous contributions towards various fields of arts. Comment on the statement with a special reference to Thangka paintings. (12.5 Marks)

Buddhism emerged as a protest movement against the evils of Vedic religion in 6th Century BCE, leading to greater equality, humanism.

But it had enormous contribution towards various fields of art like -

- ① Cave Architecture like Ajanta, Ellora, Bogn, ~~Bode~~, Haridwar of Buddhist Chaityas and Viharas.
- ② Inspired Gondhara ~~and~~, Amaravati and Mathura school of ~~painting~~ sculpture.
- ③ ~~Led to~~ further inspired Art like Pi truscoes of Buddha, Padmaponi, Vajrapani at Ajanta.

It ~~was~~ also inspired various schools of painting like

Remarks

Thangka paintings in Tibet and Sikkim, which reflect the artistic endeavour of the old Buddhist painters who used bright colours to draw the paintings of Buddha in various poses, further it also the artistic expression of the painters who were inspired by ~~and~~ various Jataka stories as themes for inspiration to their paintings.

Thangka painting, as an enduring legacy of Buddhism is evidence of its rich cultural traditions.

Q18. After a five-year long legal case, Phulkari was awarded the geographical indication (GI) status in India. Write a brief note on Phulkari embroidery. (12.5 Marks)

Phulkari embroidery is done on cotton clothes in Punjab, and involves creating such designs of flowers on clothes by ~~can~~ hand sewing needle.

Phulkari provides the evidence of such cultural traditions of Indian handlooms that have huge market overseas.

Phulkari embroidery developed as a part of cultural legacy of Punjab, where Phulkari designs were used on ~~on~~ cotton shawls, sarees, dupattas.

These Phulkari clothes are given as gift on special occasions like marriage, festivals to ~~for~~ friends, family as a mark of respect and care.

Remarks

With G.I. tag (Phulkari) has now got <sup>an</sup> international recognition with distinct identity for it. Recently government ~~has~~ launched 'India Handloom' brand which could further boost Phulkari in its international credentials guaranteeing quality.

But there is need for further branding through mass media campaign, using social media, trade, fairs, exhibitions, overseas, to generate awareness and interest.

Further online avenues like e-commerce need to be used to let the weavers tap the global markets, using traditional heritage to boost MSMEs, Indo- and generate employment.

Remarks

Q19. Rukmini Devi Arundale was one of the greatest exponents of Bharatanatyam. Write her contributions to this classical dance. (12.5 Marks)

Rukmini Devi Arundale was a doyen of Indian classical dance form of Bharatanatyam.

She came at the scene when Bharatanatyam was with out witnessing degeneration as an art form as it was reduced to dance by Devadasis and temple women.

Rukmini Devi took it upon herself to revive this ancient art by learning it, and popularizing it by her various performances.

She even become Member of Parliament and worked tirelessly to propagate this art, at various international fairs, she improvised on various aspects of Bhava (emotion), Raga (music, beats),

Remarks

Natya (Theatre), Lasya (facial expressions, body movements, to bring grace and versatility to this art.

Further she mentored so many exponents of Bharatnatyam like ~~the~~ who took forward the legacy established by Pukmini. It was due to her tireless efforts that a new generation of Bharatnatyam Artists came up.

So Pukmini Devi could be considered what Renaissance was to Western Europe by giving rebirth to this ancient form of art.

Remarks



Q20. Chettinad cotton saree has been given the tag of Indian Handloom. What are the advantages of getting the Indian Handloom tag? (12.5 Marks)

Chettinad cotton saree has been tag of Indian handloom,

Chettinad saree is produced in Tamil Nadu, and has a brand value globally among women for its singleness and quality.

Indian handloom brand was launched by Indian government to provide brand value to Indian cotton textiles—ensuring quality and source to global customers.

This tag will help Chettinad sarees in accessing the global markets with a distinct brand and market positioning.

It will also lead to

Remarks

more support by government in its popularization through media campaigns, social media, trade fairs, exhibition across the world,

It would in long run lead to more demand for these services, leading to more employment, more income. This would also give boost to not MAKE IN INDIA using cultural heritage to boost the economy and India's soft power.

But this needs to be taken further with labour reforms, improving ease of doing business, using Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for improving technology at the production centres, developing economies of scale to reduce costs.

Remarks