

105 1/2
250

GS SCORE

TEST - 03

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are Five questions, printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- All the Questions are compulsory
- 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.

Name Abhinav Tyagi

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Abhinav

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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Roll No. _____

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: (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

1. A Harappan Site
2. A Chalcolithic Site
3. An ancient Capital
4. A Neolithic Site
5. A site of Ashokan Inscription
6. A Rock cut cave site
7. An early fortified city
8. An ancient temple site
9. A Paleolithic site
10. A trade city
11. A Harappan site
12. A PGW site
13. A Buddhist site
14. A Jaina site
15. A Prehistoric cave painting site
16. An ancient capital site
17. A Satvahana city
18. A Megalithic Site
19. A manufacturing site
20. A Mesolithic site

Remarks

① Sholavja

- Gujarat, India
- manufacturing center
- flourished in later Harappan period
- declined in around 2200 BC
- water management system

② Pandu, Dhubhi^{Rajshahi}

- present day West Bengal
- in the Damodar Valley
- copper usage secondary behind stone
- copper axes, ploughshares found
- rice, wheat & barley cultivated
- fishing

③ Vaishali

- capital of Lichchavi mahajanpada
- along Gandak river
- Bihar, India
- related with Birth of Mahavira.

Remarks

④ Kuchai, West Bengal

- Damodar valley
- neolithic along with mesolithic
- microlith along with polishing
- green wheat
- fishing done
- sheep, goat and cattle

⑤ Lumbini / Nigalisagar

- present day Nepal
- Ashoka visited during 20th regional year
- Associated with birth of Buddha
- pillar inscription depicting tax free status of village around.

⑥ Sittanavasal

- ⑫ → present day Tamil Nadu
- Jain cave
 - named after depiction of Vishnu
 - multiple stupas and chaityas
 - sculptures on wall.

Remarks

⑦ Harappa

→ present day Pakistan

→ along Indus river

- 12 granaries found

- lower town and fortified upper town

- first excavated site

⑧ Mahabalipuram

→ present day Tamil Nadu

- Pallava architecture

→ Rayunarvarman and Ganga coming to south sculptures.

- Shore temple in form of chariot

→ 60 km from Chennai

⑨ Charni Mound / Saei Mahay Rai

- present day Allahabad, UP

→ along Ganga river

- continues into Mesolithic

Remarks

- first sample of Rice cultivation
- sheep, goat and cattle domesticated

⑩ Kannauj

- present day Uttar Pradesh
- capital of Harshavardhana
- Uttarpradesh passed
- in early medieval era impacite struggle for control

⑪ Alchi

- present day India
- evidence of Harappan and neolithic time
- beach and Harappan valley
- evidence of agriculture - hunting and food gathering

⑫ Attock

- present day Uttar Pradesh
- important vedic site
- declined by mid 7th century
- leads conclusion

Remarks

(13) Amraoneali

- present day Andhra Pradesh
- Along Krishna river
- Buddhist stupas found
- Heung Tsang visited
- present capital of Andhra Pradesh

(14) Sasankelagala

- present day Karnataka
- 160km from Bengaluru
- monolith sculpture of Bahubali son of Rishabadeva
- every 12 years mahaabhisheka a ceremony held

(15) Ms Shimbetka

- present day Madhya Pradesh
- paintings from Paleolithic to neolithic
- green, red colour made naturally
- stick figures of human

Remarks

- zoo painting famous representing animals such as Tiger, deer & elephant

(16) Madurai

- ~~present~~ day Tamil Nadu
- capital of Pandyan in sangam age
- Meenakshi temple of Vijaynagar times

(17) As Nagasumbanda

- (17) ~~present~~ day Andhra Pradesh
- Buddhist stupa
 - megalith found

(18) Talikota

- ~~present~~ day Karnataka
- large boulders around graves
- valley of Krishna river
- beads and various crafts
- metal work of copper, bronze & iron

Remarks

- (19) Sapaga, Thane Mahasthis
 → ancient port city
 → Dakshinapathy during Mauryan times
 raised
 - manufacture of textiles mainly cotton
 textiles

- (20) Danghmag - Gyzical
 → on banks of Mahi river
 → mecholith in form of oxen heads
 and plough heads
 → houses made of stone and mud

Remarks

2. (a) "Various ideologies in Britain played very important role in shaping the administration in India." Evaluate. (10 Marks)
- (b) 1919 Act is a land mark in Indian freedom Struggle and constitutional development in India. Comment. (10 Marks)
- (c) How far do you agree that, Nagpur Congress symbolise the emergence of a centrist leadership within the pluralist structure of political India. Explain. (10 Marks)
- (d) How far do you agree that Muslim mobilisation under the banner of Khilafat generated a sense of inferiority and insecurity among Hindus who now started counter mobilization. (10 Marks)
- (e) The revolutionary terrorism changed its attitude in the third decade in 20th Century. Comment. (10 Marks)

(a) The administration of British empire in India changed gradually since its establishment formally in 1657. It was shaped by various ideologies such as

1) Orientalism ideology focussed on knowing about Indian culture and ruling India according to those traditions.

→ Calcutta madrasah by Warren Hastings in 1781 and Sanskrit college in 1791 by Jonathan Duncan were established to study about Indian culture.

Call/Write

Remarks

2) Militarism

- based on philosophy of good for maximum people.
- took the form of Ryotwari system by Thomas Munro in 1820 in Madras
- had to lower being unfarmed and written by Lord Macaulay
- Ramela Thapar looks at it as justification of economic exploitation

3) Evangelicalism

- based on theory that Indian religion responsible for backwardness and spreading Christianity would help in development.
- through Charter Act 1833 Christian missionaries giving official backing
- resulted in reaction by Hindu leaders

4) Anglicism

- based on theory that everything western was superior

Remarks

→ lead to introduction of western teaching in English.

Thus we can see various ideologies played role in shaping the British administration.
 Sometimes ideologies shaped the administration and other times needs of colonial empires needed justification through ideologies.

Work the
 example
 up to
 1947 Act

2(b) (9) 1919 Act also known as Montagu Chelmsford reforms was enacted at a time Home Rule movement had lead to national awakening.

Features

→ enacted on basis of August declaration of Lord Montagu which acknowledged that giving dominion status ultimate aim of constitutional reforms.

→ Preamble stated ultimate aim of dominion status within British empire.

→ Dyarchy was introduced at state

Remarks -

- ↳ Subjects at state level divided into reserved and transferred
- ↳ Reserved subject to be administered by governor along with executive council
- ↳ Transferred subjects to be governed by state assembly.

- Central legislature was divided into 2 houses
- ↳ lower house elected directly
- ↳ upper house was nominated

- separate electorates introduced for Christians, Anglo Indians and Sikhs

Grand Mark

- Accepted Dominion status demand.
- Dyarchy transferred subjects to Indians ministers for first time
- Direct elections for first time
- Provincial autonomy to some level
 - ↳ separate budgets

Remarks

in the field of ① freedom struggle
 ② constitutional development

Issues

- congress demanded universal suffrage
 - Dyarchy was farce
 - ↳ remains still with governor.
 - Time and way of transfer of power to be still decided by British
- So although 1919 Act was landmark in Indian freedom struggle it was colonial tool to share minimal power to give feel of self-rule

9/11/2004
observed at
Prashant

2 (d) (9)

2 (d) Indian freedom struggle saw a high phase of Hindu Muslim unity when in 1920 Khilafat and Non Cooperation movement were introduced in tandem.

However many historians have seen support of Khilafat as scular to uphold secular character of Indian Freedom struggle.

Remarks

The Khalaf movement generated a sense of insecurity and inferiority as

- Congress accepted a demand of Khalafat based on religious values
- Khalafat was based on non-Islamic than undenying freedom struggle
- The Mapilla revolt of Muslim peasants was supported by leaders in initial phase.

→ Hindu Communist communalist leader could policy Congress as anti-Hindu organisation and spread fear.

→ (The facilities of Khalafat with Kamal Pasha revolution in Turkey brought to fight the communal agenda.)

Hindu communal groups started with starting Shuddhi and cow protection movement was manifestation of same fear.

However the leader of Congress can not be blamed as they started movement

Remarks

Require more clarity

for bringing hinder-Muslim unity.
The manifestation of movement could not
have been visualised.

2 (4 1/2) Nagpur congress session of 1920
held under presidency of Kala Rajlal
Rai saw the influence of Gandhiji had
started on Indian National Movement.

Outcomes of session

→ Demand of swaraj was accepted as goal,
which stood for self rule within
British empire if accepted and autod
if needed.

→ The Non-cooperation movement was
backed with aim of swaraj, Punjab
weong darig and shilafat.

Centrist leadership

→ Balance between moderate and extremist
with both sides accepting the outcomes

→ Influence of Gandhi a central leader who included all ideological sections from Hindus to Muslims, moderates to Communist and extremist to revolutionary was established.

→ Decision to back Whilafcal was summac of Hindu Muslim unity in the plural country.

→ All sections of Congress supported the non cooperation resolution

Although non-cooperation failed in establishing its result of winning sovereignty within 1 year. The Magnum

Congress of 1920 was symbolic of emergence of central leadership within pluralist structure of political India.

Note
 ↳ To the point
Add more examples

Remarks

2(e) Revolutionary terrorism declared as a strand of Indian national movement in the start of 20th century. Organisations such as Nitai Mela (1896), Amushilan Samiti and Abhinav Bharat were flagbearers of revolutionary terrorism in initial phase.

Change in attitude in third decade of 20th century

- Revolutionary terrorism came under the influence of socialist & communist ideas
- The success of Russian revolution and economic progress of Russia USSR at time of crash of 1929-39 pushed the movement towards communism

Outcome

- groups such as Hindustan Republican Organisation (HRO) changed name to HRS HIRA.

Var. Name
HRS

- change in belief from just ousting British to change in whole socio-political-economic structure of India.
- change in methodology from assassinating British officers to mass movement
 - ↳ Bhagat Singh and Bhanu Prasad and these bombs on empty desks for creating man awakening
- creation of student and teacher associations throughout India.
- Many revolutionary leaders joined mainstream Congress and spread socialist ideal.

Thus third decade in 20th century brought a change in revolutionary terrorism, a change towards communism and socialism.

well tried

3. (a) How far do you agree that India got its freedom because of the subaltern nationalism not because of the elite nationalism. (20 Marks)
- (b) Do you really think that nationalism and reformism seemed to be contradictory ideas, which led to the growth of anti-reformism, based on a sense of pride in everything Indian? (15 Marks)
- (c) In the process of freedom struggle the politicisation of women failed to promote to any significant extent social emancipation of women in India. Critically examine. (15 Marks)

3(a) subaltern history brought to forefront by historians such as Ranjit Guha focuses on history of commoners such as tribals, peasants, workers and women.

Role of subaltern nationalisms

- Revolts and rebellions started as soon as 1763 in form of sanyasi rebellions
- continued throughout the British rule:
Pagalpanthi Revolt, Kali Revolt (1819),
Deccan Riots (1870), Indigo Revolt,
Pagalpanthi Revolt, Eka movement (1920), Atulungama movement

explains the concept of Subaltern nationalisms

Very nice examples

Remarks

- These movements associated with mainstream movements such as Non Cooperation associated with Gandhi and Quit India.
- Quit India with Telangana movement.
- These movements were independent in the sense their aim, objectives and methods were independent.
 - ↳ Used name of leaders like Gandhi only to get more following.
- These movements made way of creating anti British sentiments in the masses.
 - ↳ Congress influence limited to urban centers and high caste population.
- These movements resounded the spirit of fight and sacrifice needed for expulsion of British.

Remarks

→ Unlike mainstream national movement which only had few movements in form of Swadeshi, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India

↳ Subaltern movement continued throughout the British rule.

However these subaltern movement had some drawbacks

- were mostly local and easily suppressed
- did not have understanding of strength and weakness of British rule
- were unsuccessful in initial phases and success only when integrated with congenial national struggle
- ↳ eg: Awadh Kisan Sabha (1920), UP Kisan Sabha (1916) etc.

Thus India got its freedom as result of both subaltern and elite nationalism.
 Role of none of the nationalisms can be underestimated.

* write about elit nationalism

for each other
 complementary
 both way
 Examine how

Remarks

(very nice conclusion)

3(b) The Indian reform movement started in the middle of 19th century with leaders such as Raja Ram Mohan Ray, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Debendra Nath Tagore starting fight against social evils in Indian society.

contradiction of nationalism & reformism

→ Reform movement based on glories of Indian past

- looked to ancient times, ignoring the muslim rule of medieval times

- leaders like Sayananand Saraswati called for infallibility of vedas

- Regressive leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Ray tried reformations on basis of true interpretation of religious text

Remarks

- These movements then mainly focused only on hindus and created rift between hindus and muslims
- Also was interpreted by many as reaction to anything western.

However

- The need of reform movement to look into Indian past was to create confidence among the Indian middle class.
- Foreign rule along with events like sati, untouchability & medal systems had beaten Indian society.
- examples from Indian culture gave Indian citizen to cling to something to stand and fight British rule.
- None of the leaders were against western ideas. Vivekananda spoke about harmony

Remarks

→ Reform accepted the critique of colonial status

Structure

→ Revivalist (Nationalist)

not accepted.

→ creates the last part of question

Try to write balanced conclusion.

between Indian ideas and western ideas.
Raja Ram Mohan Roy also promoted English education.

There anti-reform based on
 need in everything Indian & rejecting
 western ideas was result of misinterpretation
 and shallow understanding of reform movement
 — X —

7) 3(c) Women played an important role
 in Indian freedom struggle, starting
 from Rani Karni Bai in 1657 women
 participated in all dimensions of
 freedom struggle.

However, it has been claimed that
mobilization of women failed to promote
social emancipation of women in India.

→ If seen in percentage of population

Remarks

- women participated in low numbers.
- Only a handful women such as Satyajit Naidu lead the movement
 - ↳ Others like Pritilata Waddelal, Bina Das participated as members.
 - Even leaders like Gandhi focused on foremost responsibilities of women in home.
 - Only those women joined the movement whose husbands were active and gave permission.
 - Social evils like sati, rudra system and servitude to ruder samsara continued.
 - Mass ager and kidnapping of women during rebellion of both sides signify low social status at time of independence.

Worst example

However :-

→ Any region in social emancipation is to be seen in comparison to status at start of national movement

→ Passage of law against child infanticide (1829, 1830) - Widow Remarriage (1856) -

Age of consent Act (1891) - Sarda Act (1907)

helped to large extent in emancipation

→ when leader like Gandhi asked women to participate in public demonstration, picketing & hartal the private-public dichotomy undermining women near beats.

Therefore emancipation of women although fructified in comb social emancipation of women. It started a process which took even longer stride after independence in 1947.

Remarks

well tried

More facts and analysis

4. (a) Political extremism in the second half of the 19th century was not just a reaction to moderate failure it drew its inspiration and ideology from cultural and intellectual movement. Elucidate. (20 Marks)
- (b) New generation of industrialist coming from an expanded social base were more mature and list prepared to surrender to imperialism. At this stage what was the political attitude of this Indian business community towards nationalism. (15 Marks)
- (c) "There were various factors, responsible for making Gandhi as Gandhi in the Indian freedom movement." Elucidate. (15 Marks)

4(a) 11 Political extremism in second half of 19th century and first half of 20th century came into forefront with leaders such as Halal Khaspat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin chandra Pal taking lead.

The extremist movement near outcome of number of factors: Very nice points

1) Failure of moderate

→ starting from formation of congress in December 1885 the reform and concession strategy of moderate failed

→ It became clear that strategy such as petition, sedition and press

Remarks

would not be successful against British.

→ The hollow reforms of Reform Act 1892 further highlighted facilities of medical lack.

2) Cultural movement

→ The reform movement highlighted the good in Indian culture.

→ Periods such as Bhaktan era and golden age of Gupta period gave confidence to Indian population.

→ The cultural movement of reformist helped in giving something to middle class to cling to something in fight against British.

3) Intellectual movement

→ The western ideals of liberty, equality and justice became needs spread.

→ The defeat of Italy by ethiopia (1895) and

Remarks

4(b) Indian industrialist class emerged in
 opening decades of 20th century. Opening
 of Indian owned jute mills in Bengal
 and cotton mills in Bombay lead
 to emergence of industrial class.

Initial attitude of industrialist towards
national movement

- The early industrialist depended
 on British for raw materials and
markets in export.
- This lead to the industrialist supporting
colonial rule.
- Not only the industrialist highlighted
 importance of British rule for law and
order.
- These industrialist supported British
 through monetary gifts

Remarks

- The opposition of these industrialist towards national movement was clear when they opposed the Non-cooperation movement of 1920.
- The industrialist not only opposed of movement they reacted against by manufacturing according to British need.

change in attitude

- By the 3rd decade of 20th century a new generation of industrialist came up.
- coming from all classes they came to understand that own holding of English companies and support to European enterprises by British government would never allow them to become major players.
- This understanding lead these industrialist to take up short term loan for bigger picture when they supported the

add more examples to show in change

Remarks

* Structure of answer is good

- 1) Success of Gandhi in South Africa, standing up for Indian rights had made Gandhi a well known figure even before he set his foot in India.
- 2) Failure of moderates and extremists: Swad shilpi of 1907 had left both camps alone and powerless. The moderates had become too weak to stand against British and expulsion of extremists from Congress had made them directionless.
- 3) Vacuum in leadership was being felt in Indian national movement by 1920 with the death of leaders such as Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, K. M. Munshi, Shah Mehta.
- 4) Success of initial movements led by Gandhi such as Champaran Satyagraha (1917), Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918) and Khedda Satyagraha (1918), led masses

Remarks

to believe in the leadership of Gandhi.

5) The hardships being faced by Indians after the end of World War I due to recession, Defence of India Act and Rowlatt Act gave opportunity for a leader to make his claim. Gandhi was the right man at the right time.

6) Personality of Gandhi who lived like a saint also made him more acceptable to a common man.

7) Gandhi was the leader every section wanted. Gandhi kept his ideology open ended & vague which allowed all sections to join him.

8) The Khilafat movement also gave Gandhi opportunity to claim his leadership.

Thus external factors, need of Indian masses and his personality combined together to make Gandhi as the Gandhi in Indian national movement.

Remarks

well tried

5. (a) Examine how August revolution was the most serious rebellion since 1857. (15 Marks)
- (b) The freedom of India was seized by the Indians or power was transferred voluntarily by the British as an act of positive statesmanship. Give your analytical overview. (20 Marks)
- (c) How far do you agree that the present day India is a gift to us by Sardar Patel. (15 Marks)

5(a) Quit India movement also known as the August revolution started on 9th August 1942 with the imprisonment of all important leaders in early morning.
most serious rebellion since 1857

- 2) Leadership of masses
- All Congress movements until Quit India movement had been regulated and directed by Congress leaders.
 - The imprisonment of all leaders on 9th August led to common man leading the movement.
 - The 1857 movement also was led by all sections such as peasants, soldiers and king.

Remarks

2) Revolutionary Character

- Quit India movement was not longer weakened by over emphasis on non-violence.
- even Yandhi blamed British government for the violence & took a lead to support movement from jail.
- such revolutionary spirit was lost soon during revel of 1857.

3) Geographical spread

- The 1857 movement's geographical spread surpassed that of all movements preceding.
- Similarly Quit India movement was the first All India movement in true sense.
- ↳ Congress allowed provincially state citizens to take part in movement.

4) Response of administration

- while in 1857 the administration became helpless against the revel.
- The Quit India Movement saw the

Remarks

Since Indian national movement was a process and quit India was the culmination of it.
So in brief mention the role of Swadeshi, Non-Coop, Swadeshi

military and administrative machinery helped as it supported the independence movement to some extent.

5) Result of the movement

→ The 1857 movement was a new page in Indian administration as it was passed from company to British government

through and India movement led to British accepting its line in India was over and leaving administration to Indian.

This August revolution was the most serious rebellion since 1857.

5(b) 11/2 — x — x —
 India gained independence on 15th August 1947 with power being transferred by British on the lines of Independence of India Act 1947.

This power transfer was considered

seizing of power by Indians by many.

→ Quit India movement realised that Indian national movement which started with formation of congress in December 1885 had become too powerful to be controlled.

→ The amicable reaction of Indian administrators towards nationalist during Quit India movement showed British that its iron steel had rusted.

→ Indian Naval mutiny of February 1946 further proved the army had become rebellious and it was no longer possible to sub India through military might.

→ The success of Quit India movement even after the imprisonment of all major leaders proved to British that

Remarks

Indian nationalism was not just a phenomenon supported ~~only~~ by elite leaders. The nationalism had spread deep and wide engulfing all parts of country and encompassing all sections. Ruling such a country was impossible.

B However few historians have stated that British voluntarily transferred power

→ British were asked by leaders of capitalist bloc such as USA to transfer power so that communist spread in India could be prevented.

→ The two world war had made Britain economically weak and it no longer believed it could rule India a colony so far off.

→ English government had been sharing power with Indians slowly through

1/27 to
write score
economic
angle with
proper
paragraph

various acts. Government of India Act 1935 left no further negotiation possible and transferring full power was logical step forward.

→ British citizens had voted liberal government in power with expectation of giving independence to India.

The above points make it clear that

freedom was seized by Indians through spread of nationalism. The Britishers just tried to save their face when it was clear that British status in world order had declined.

— x — x —

5(c) Vallabh Bhai Patel was the Prime

minister in the first independent government of India. Sardar Patel along with V.P.

Menon took all steps to ensure unification

Remarks

of princely states ~~was~~ became a reality.

→ At the time of independence Indian territory was divided into 565 princely states from as big as Hyderabad to as small as Ilbasi

- Independence of India Act 1947 provided these native states 3 choices. Join India, Join Pakistan or Remain Independent
- Independence of these many ~~into~~ native states would have made independence for India useless.

How Patel ensured integration

- Sardar Patel used their strategy of persuasion & pressure.
- On one hand native states were persuaded to join India by highlighting their great history - requesting leadership in independent India and assuring monetary

Remarks

benefit through peace means

- The states which did not fall to reservation were threatened by policy action. Threatened with taking away monetary ~~com~~ belongings and jail time.
- This dual tactics were highly successful with all princely states except Kashmir, Hyderabad & Junagadh joining India.
- Kashmir was further integrated through Instrument of Accession. Hyderabad through policy action and Junagadh through plebiscite.

So we can say that Sardar Patel made sure that ~~we~~ independence became a blending for India and not a quest. Thus swely present day India is a gift to us by Sardar Patel.

Remarks

Add → ① Patel / Patel before Independence
 ② In brief. mention the role of other leaders.