

109

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are Six questions, printed in ENGLISH
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no 1 & 4 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 ASHISH KUMAR

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Ashish Kumar

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

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REMARKS

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-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

- (i) Mesolithic site
- (ii) Paleolithic Site
- (iii) Ash mound site
- (iv) BRW SITE
- (v) Political and Cultural centre
- (vi) Trade centre
- (vii) Late Harappan site
- (viii) A cultural site
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware site
- (x) Chalcolithic site
- (xi) Early agricultural centre
- (xii) Late Harappan site
- (xiii) An ancient temple
- (xiv) Cultural centre
- (xv) An ancient sea port
- (xvi) Buddhist centre
- (xvii) Inscriptional site
- (xviii) An ancient capital
- (xix) A Jaina centre
- (xx) A NBPW site

(i) Sabarmati Hills - Mesolithic site

→ Gujarat

→ On bank of Sabarmati river

→ Microliths made of sandstone, quartzite found

→ Bones of wild animals found.

Remarks

(ii) Paleolithic site : RAJODI

(13) → Samakhli, Gujarat

→ Paleolithic + Harappan site

→ Evidence of houses with stone foundations.
No bricks used.

→ ~~Earthen~~ Graffiti with Harappan jar symbol

→ Stone tools, copper tools

(iii) Ash Mound site : Sanganakulki

→ Bellary district, Karnataka

→ Evidence of animal domestication

→ Tools: microlithic, flake made of chert

→ Pottery: Black and Red ware

→ Urn burials found

(iv)

Remarks

(v) Political and Cultural Centre : ANURADHAPURA

- (17)
- Sri Lanka
 - Famous Buddhist Centre
 - Stupas, inscriptions relation to Buddhism found.
 - Chola influence here during Raja Raja's time.
 - Ayyavola guild inscription found here

(vi) Trade Centre : DEBAL

- Sind, Pakistan
- Links with Arabia, Central Asia, South Asia
- Roman coins found
- Prominent during Harappan period

(vii) Late Harappan site : AMRI

- (18)
- Sind, Pakistan
 - ~~signs of~~ Brick and mud houses
 - Black and Red ware pottery
 - Bronze, copper tools found here
 - sign of decay in later stages

Remarks

(viii) Cultural site - ERAN

- Madhya Pradesh
- ~~Inscription site~~
- Eran inscription of 510 AD gives 1st physical evidence of Sati.
- Prominent during Satavahana, Gupta periods.
- ~~Gupta~~ → Temples found here

(ix)

(x) Chalcolithic site - Mandsaur Valley

- Madhya Pradesh
- Pottery: Black and Red ware
- Evidence of agriculture, animal domestication
- Copper tools, microliths found

Remarks

(xi)

(xii)

(xiii) Ancient temple - Dwarka

→ Samantitas, Gujarat

→ Religious centre with Dwarka Dham being one of 4 religious centres constituting "Char Dham"

→ Also a port city with contacts with Arabia.

→ Chalukyan coins found.

Remarks†

(xiv) Cultural Centre - Maski

→ Raichur district, Karnataka

→ Maski inscription of Ashoka.

→ Only inscription that mentions his full name.

→ Indicates southern extent of Mauryan empire.

(xv) Ancient Sea port - Quilon

→ Kerala

→ Contacts with Arabia, South East Asia,

→ Mentioned by Marco Polo in his accounts

→ Rice exported to Sri Lanka from here according to Al Idrisi

(xvi) Buddhist centre - Lumbini

→ Nepal

→ Birthplace of Buddha

→ Many stupas, monasteries found here, especially built under Ashoka.

→ Mauryan pillar inscription found, indicating reduction of land revenue to $\frac{1}{8}$ th.

Remarks

(xvii) Inscriptional site : Hattigumpha

→ Odisha

→ Hattigumpha inscription of Kharavela
Kings found

→ Talk of his victories and achievements

→ Rock cut caves found here

(xviii) Ancient capital : Daimabad

→ Maharashtra

→ Chalcolithic site with black and red
ware, copper tools

→ Mohammad Bin Tughlaq ~~has~~ transferred
capital here

→ Mentioned in works of Zia-ud-din Barani,
Ibn Batuta

(xix)

Remarks

(xx) NBPW site : BAGHOR

→ ^{Sidhi} Mirzapur district, Uttar Pradesh

→ Evidence of mother goddess worship
concentric triangle found which is
still used as worship by present
tribals.

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 the introduction of Railways in India clearly reveals the interventionist project of the Colonial state especially with regard to economic control." Explain. (15 Marks)

Q12
The 18th century saw the disintegration of the Mughal empire and the simultaneous rise of regional kingdoms like Awadh, Hyderabad, Bengal, Maratha and so on.

States like Awadh, Hyderabad, Bengal were formed by entwined Mughal governors while those like Maratha, Sikh & some had independent rulers that rose in prominence because of Mughal weakness and own strengths.

Since they comprised a new ruling class, they had to find means to legitimize their authority so that → people acknowledge their sovereignty.

good articulation

Remarks

for better presentation you can combine the main points

→ ~~They~~ Then they can effectively organize finance, raise armies, establish legitimacy
→ Other powers acknowledge legitimacy.

Means adopted to legitimize authority comprised:

→ Pledging allegiance to Mughal emperors
Since Mughals were still recognized by people and most rulers as a pan India paramount power, these new states like Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad and even Maratha (rashtra) acknowledged supremacy of Mughals.

e.g. Mumtaz Ali Khan sent regular tributes to Mughals.

→ Adopting/Modifying Mughal structures of governance

Done by some states in order to ensure familiarity and indicate that they were under the paramount Mughals.

Remarks

→ seeking support of local powerful elements like zamindars, merchants, moneylenders. This helped them financially as well as militarily, as often these powers provide loans, soldiers that helped the new rulers establish authority. e.g. Sulich Khan of Hyderabad sought support of powerful local merchants, zamindars.

→ Establishing power by suppressing local elements Done by Mysore. They suppressed the Nayakas to establish authority.

These means helped them establish authority but also backfired as in case when local elements they depended on got powerful.

Maratha
Tipu
Bhakti movement
Military Fiscalism
good clarity
Achal sonar
point

(b) The 18th century marked the growth of the British as a political power beginning from the Battle of Plassey (1757) finally leading to direct assumption of power by Britain in 1858.

Remarks

Establishment of colonial state led to new military structures and organisation and new methods of resource extraction.

MILITARY CHANGES

→ Pre Colonial Indian States

- Ancient States like Maurya, Gupta, Mughals often had standing armies that were well equipped, adequately trained.
- Lesser powerful states had to depend on feudal levies and lacked centralised training.
- Often regimentation was absent (e.g. Mughals) and all soldiers were responsible to the Sultan.
- Efficacy of army depended upon Sultan because local leaders were often not very capable.
- Upper caste composition (Hindu states), Majorly Muslim composition (Muslim rulers)

→ British Times

- British had a strong, centrally raised, well equipped and regimented army.

Remarks

- They had brilliant commanders like Colonel Outram, Hudson.
- Natives were kept in subordinate positions (unlike earlier)
- Natives comprised all castes, all religions in the army.

RESOURCE EXTRACTION

→ Pre Colonial state

- Land Revenue was the main source.
- State officials were used to collect revenue from the peasants or zamindars. e.g. Amils during Khajol times
- Burden was high but remissions, taccavi loans were often offered. e.g. during Shah's time.
- It was collected in cash or kind.
- There was no massive intervention in village affairs except maybe during Alauddin's time

→ Colonial state

- Penetrated deeper into socio-economic structures, often breaking them to ensure

Remarks

Well based + works in structure

better resource extraction.

- New land Revenue systems like Permanent Settlement led to a new land owning class called Zamindars that had major changes in village economic structures.
- The colonial state was more exploitative and often stressed on revenue collecting even during famines.
- Forest Acts were passed to better extract forest resources and deprive rights of tribals.
- A major difference was that pre-colonial rulers spent the resource they extracted on India only but the colonial state drained it.

good objectivity and clarity

British insisted on cultivation of commercial crops and payment of revenue in cash to ensure better extraction

This colonial state brought many changes with multi-faceted effects.

(C) The railways were introduced by Lord Dalhousie in 1854 and it played

Remarks

7/10

an important role in strengthening British hold over India.

How it reveals interventionist project of British?

- It connected the ports to each other and ports to the hinterlands. This was so British could reach the remote corners of India and extract raw materials, land revenue from India.
- It sped up the process of decentralisation of India by even intervening in work of small autium.
- A historian comments that it was the railways that broke the steel frame of self sufficiency of the villages.
- There was no interconnection between the hinterlands to prevent increased trade among Indians.
- Freight charges were lower for bringing products from hinterland, in order to strengthen economic control.
- It ensured that British textiles and goods reached the hinterlands to further

Remarks

establish control of British industries

Apart from economic control Railways also showed intervention in other fields:

→ Connection made mobilization of army easier. Army could be now posted in remote places and used to suppress revolts.

→ Moreover, it was an example of private enterprise at public risk. Foreign capital was allowed a place in investing and Indian capital was ignored. Foreign capitalists were given an assured return. Even the coal, technology, rails were imported from Britain.

→ Railway ^(core factor) led to British enacting forest laws in order to have secure supply of timber which interfered with tribal rights to forests.

→ Ecological destruction happened.

Despite these interventionist motives, railways also had unintended benefits like acting like a unifying force, benefiting Indian capitalists later and so on.

Remarks

More points

for forest destruction
+ the aspect of
absorption

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 1813, 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)

⑧ The charter Act of 1813 was an important landmark in British India's educational policy as the state company took responsibility for Indian education and committed to spend Rs 1 lac per annum on education.

But this money could not be spent for the next 20 years because of ambiguity in the Act:

- It didn't define the medium of education - English or vernacular
- It didn't define the purpose of education
- It didn't define what would be taught - vernacular or western literature, Indian or European science?
- There was no mechanism spelt out to

Nicely explained the ambiguity

Remarks

spend the money.
→ Was education to be for all or a select few?

All these questions led to a hot debate leading to Governor General William Bentinck appointing Macaulay as a law member to sort out the issue.

→ He had a committee under him, half of whom were Anglicists - those who supported western education, English language as a better way to advance their interests.

→ The other group were the Orientalists who thought that education should be in vernacular and of Indian subjects because Oriental learning was in no way inferior to Western learning.

The scales were tipped in favor of the Anglicists as Macaulay was one himself. He said that a "single shelf of a European library was better than all books of Arabic and India combined." He favoured

Remarks

well done

English education as it would help create a class of Indians that were broad in color, but British in taste and intellect. They would provide able administrators and consumers of British goods.

This then charted the course of English Indian education for the coming century.

Corroborating
already expected
An hour
write the
Prospect
of
May
education

(b) The ~~18th~~ 18th century saw increasing entry and activity of the Europeans in India, especially in the field of trade.

Earlier trading order

→ The East India Company brought its own bullion and purchased Indian goods with it and sold them at a profit.

→ Other European companies also had a strong involvement. e.g. French, Portuguese

→ Less influence of British industrial trading needs and the British Parliament.

good
objectivity

Remarks

But all this began to change with:

→ British victories in Bengal at Plassey and Buxar.

→ Defeat of French in 3rd Anglo-Carnatic war.

→ Defeat of Dutch in the Battle of Bedara.

Thus the company now emerged as the ~~power~~ a political and economic power in India. It got diwani rights to Bengal, Bihar and Odisha.

At the same time, the industrial revolution was picking up pace in Britain. The free trade lobby was getting stronger

demanding an alteration in the company's rights. The increased fortunes and corruption in East India company

was also attracting the Parliament's attention. All this led to important

change in the trading order:

→ The company now used Indian resources to buy Indian goods.

Nicely
understood
Context

Remarks

→ It used its economic and political power to coerce artisans and farmers to sell their products at low prices and the company then made huge profits out of it.

→ The Parliament tried to control trading activities by Regulating Act, 1773 whereby Court of Directors was formed for revenue matters and it was accountable to the Board of Directors.

→ Company had a virtual monopoly over Indian trade because there were no competitors now.

→ Pressure of the Lancashire textile lobby was increasing as it wanted a market to sell its increasing production.

This led to abolishing of Company's monopoly in trade except with respect to tea and trade with China. This paved the way for further changes in the trading order like quarter

Remarks

integration of India's trade as per the mother economy's needs.

Call for

you should

work

Personal

⑧ The 18th century was a period of continuity and change in political, social, economic fields in India. A pronounced effect happened on the intermediate class.

How they gained in power?

→ Regional states that emerged - like Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad - often depended on intermediate class like zamindars to legitimize their power. These landed elements often provided finances, soldiers to these powers.

Remarks

- Initially since the British didn't have much idea of local conditions, they depended on Indian intermediary class to collect revenue. e.g. Nairs dewans in Bengal.
- Waver makings quinquennial and annual settlements led to important role of intermediaries in revenue collection.
- Permanent settlement created zamindars who were now landed intermediaries with power to collect land revenue and alienate land at will.
- This zamindari class often rent out land to other intermediaries leading to a long chain between him and the peasant.
- Intermediate class in the market (Dartals). also gained on the foreign merchants had to depend on them for procuring goods from a fragmented market.

Remarks

- But it want all good for the intermediate class:
- Some policies saw displacement of earlier intermediate classes and their replacement by new ones. e.g. in case of Permanent settlement.
 - British expected too much land revenue leading to extra pressure on zamindars.
 - Inability to properly pay rent on time led to ejections.
 - Despite getting ownership of land and revenue collection, ultimate authority was with the British.
- Thus the intermediate class had a mixed bag of fortunes, but their lot did improve as time progressed.

Debate is about Merchant class

own property had
intermediate class
helpful for
etc

Remarks

4. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)
- 'The commercialization of agriculture in colonial India could be better understood in relation to revenue demand.'
 - "The colonial agrarian policies in India promoted differentiation among rural societies."
 - "The tribal revolts in colonial India could be better understood in the background of state monopoly versus community control."
 - Do you agree with the argument that Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a retreat? Substantiate.
 - "It was Lord Ripon who realized the political importance of the Indian middle class."

(a) Commercialization of agriculture refers to a mostly forced process by the British to make Indians grow cash crops in place of food crops.

It was related to revenue demand as:
 → Such crops could be easily sold in the market, and this helped pay the land revenue, which the British demanded in cash. Thus farmers grew more cash crops.

→ Moreover cash crops also yielded greater income for farmers, which again made easy the payment of revenue.

But some historians contend that land revenue considerations weren't the only

Remarks

work in detail
 Cash Crops

Factor behind commercialization.

- Some farmers also grew cash crops out of profit motive. Some areas show greater cultivation of cotton with increase in price.
- Commercial crops like cotton, indigo also served British industrial needs.
- Foreign investors encouraged commercialization by investing in plantations.

(b)



Economic Burden

Colonial Agrarian policies marked an unprecedented penetration in rural socio-economic structures.

How such policies provided differentiation?

Remarks

- Permanent settlement created a class of landed intermediaries (zamindars) and turned peasants ^{proprietors} into tenants. This led to huge socio-economic cleavages.
- Demand of ~~the~~ settlements also led to introduction of zamindars and moneylenders into tribal and peasant societies. They exploited the tribals and peasants.
- Demand of Land Revenue in cash led to peasant dependence on moneylenders to pay revenue on time. He was often caught in life long bondage.
- Commercialisation of agriculture led to greater inequalities as only the richer peasants could afford the more expensive seeds and implements.
- Greater integration of Indian economy led to greater fluctuation in fortunes of farmers, leading to mass impoverishments.
- Lack of Land Revenue remissions, ~~and~~ famine policies affected poor disproportionately.
- Irrigation facilities were built in more prosperous areas and their high charges

Remarks

Worth the consequence of this different

could be paid by richer peasants

④ British intervention affected the tribals the most as their unique, culturally distinctive and independent way of life was threatened.

This manifested in form of often violent tribal reactions.

State monopoly vs Community Control

→ Tribals had been living in and using forest resources since ancient times. They killed the land, hunted and gathered food. Community socio-cultural, administrative, political, judicial institutions were prevalent.

→ But British rule led to attempts to monopolise their resources and impose a certain way of life.

took Forest Acts of 1865 and 1927 classified forests into 'reserved' and 'protected' thereby depriving tribals of their community resources.

4 In forest discuss the pre colonial situation

underline the state's policy

Remarks

Land Revenue systems led to introduction of zamindars, moneylenders whereby British tried to establish a monopoly over tribal resources. Community control over judicial, administrative matters was threatened by British intervention. It was this tense that erupted in form of Santhal revolt, Munda Ulgulan, Kol rebellion, etc

Complete with
Mamant

Well done

(d) Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed by which the Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn and Congress agreed to participate in 2nd Round Table Conference.

Why it was termed as a retreat?

- Agitations were at their peak.
- Seen as a retreat from recently iterated goal of Purna Swaraj
- Some historians allege it was to placate business interests.
- It gave respite to the British who were in panic due to the mass movement.

Remarks

But it was not a retreat because:

- It was in the nature of Gandhian strategy of Struggle - Truce struggle.
- Mass movements by their very nature cannot go on indefinitely.
- It would give people time to recuperate for next mass movement and engage in constructive work.
- Congress could get many concessions like release of political prisoners, return of seized land of peasants, reduction in salt duty.
- Small traders and merchants were suffering losses due to piled up stocks.
- British repression was increasing.

Thus it was merely a period of rest as Gandhi remarked - "The battle may be over, but the war is still on!"

good concept clarity

Remarks

③ Lord Ripon was governor general from 1880-1884 and still holds a special place in Indian hearts due to his benevolent policies.

His period was preceded by the term of the reactionary Lord Lytton who had especially antagonized the growing middle class that was becoming more politically aware.

Lord Ripon realized that to further consolidate British rule and win over the Indians, placating and politically involving the middle class was paramount.

He repealed the Vernacular Press Act in order to give the middle class an outlet to express their political opinion and let the British be aware of their opinion, in order to better incorporate their concern into British policies.

He allowed convening of the Indian National Conference in 1883 of politically active middle class like Surendranath

Use
Compare
Study

Remarks

Barakzade.

He wanted British policies to further incorporate Indians into administration and policies.

Thus his role was important in strengthening political role of Indian middle class.

Analyze
↳ Real intention of Ripon
↳ Impact of Ripon's Steps

Remarks

5. (a) In the initial days of Indian freedom movement ^{only} moderate form could be successful. Critically analyse. (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)

The Indian national movement got a strong impetus in the form of formation of Congress in 1885 which played a pivotal role in gaining freedom on 15th August, 1947.

The initial phase (1885-1905) was called the Moderate phase because of moderate aims (political concessions like representation, equality) and moderate methods (petition, prayer, memoranda). It had leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Dadabhai Naoroji.

Why it was suited for success in initial phase of national movement?

→ Too much radicalism would've led to early suppression of Congress by the British.

Remarks

good objectively

- The tradition of open defiance of British had not taken root yet.
- People were not politically conscious yet.
- Roots of Indian National movement were still weak.
- Before a national struggle could be waged, an ideological struggle was needed for which Moderates had to gradually build an ideology.
- Its activity did lead to initial successes:
 - Aitchison Committee (1886) appointed to look into Civil Service reforms.
 - Welby Commission (1895) to bring expenditure reforms.
 - Greatest contribution was economic critique of British rule by Naoroji, RC Dutt led to realization of colonial and exploitative nature of British rule in India.

But the moderate method of struggle had its weaknesses

→ Their demands were often brushed aside

Remarks

by the British

→ Their methods of petition, memoranda, prayer were too weak to elicit a British response

→ They reposed a misplaced trust in the benevolent, efficient and just nature of British rule.

→ They failed to envisage a role for the masses and were labelled as amcham nationalists.

Despite above limitations, it was the base that they laid upon which the superstructure of Indian Freedom struggle was played.

Use approach
+ conclude

⑥ Nationalism in India began in the 2nd half of the 19th century, picked up pace with the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

How it arose from Indian society

→ Socio-religious reform movements that began with Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked to reduce the social evils thereby purifying society and bringing mental cohesiveness.

Explains the
concept of
Nationalism

Explains
purpose
and
multifaceted

Remarks

→ Historical These reformers highlighted the commonalities in different Indian cultures thereby leading to evolution of a common cultural consciousness.

→ Historical researches revealed the extensive Mauryan empire, the republican tradition during Mahajanapada times which led to pride among Indians of their greatness.

But there were other ideological roots of Indian nationalism also:

→ Colonial rule and exploitative, unfeeling and insensible nature of British rule unified the people in their suffering.

→ Political unification, uniform administration, judicial legal system also contributed to greater unity among people.

→ Western education exposed Indians to western ideals of equality, liberty, fraternity, democracy, rule of law which led to Indians like Ram Mohan Roy, Swarnikar, Banajiya demanding

Remarks

the same.

→ Attacks by British, especially Christian missionaries at India's society and culture led to a reaction among Indians to defend it and find greatness in it.

→ Colonial scholar like Vincent Smith argued that India was merely a geographical entity. This led to anism by people like Gandhi that India constituted a 'praja' since ancient times.

→ Non violence - that characterised our freedom struggle in form of Gandhian movement had Indian roots (Buddhism, Jainism) as well as foreign roots (Leo Tolstoy).

→ Revolutionaries were inspired by Russian Nihilist, Garibaldi and Mazzini, Irish Nationalist.

→ Ideals of French Revolution, American and Russian revolution also inspired nationalism in India.

Thus Nationalism in India was nourished both on Indian ideas and ideas from abroad.

Remarks



③ The British assumption of power in the 19th century led to British intervention in many fields, especially the field of socio cultural reform.

This was an expression of reforming zeal of self-confident Victorian liberalism guided by ideas of 'providential mission' and white man's burden. It was to



Such reforms were aimed at ridding society of many evils but were often unsuccessful because of lack of societal support

→ Banning child sacrifice at Sagar Island still led to many ~~sati~~ sacrifices and infanticide.

Remarks

→ Sati Act wasn't ~~successful~~ as seen in increasing sati cases (due to Sanskritisation).
The Karpur Kanwar case (1983) was a much publicized case of Sati.

→ Widow remarriage Act didn't lead to improvement of conditions of widows, despite reformers like Veeralingam Pantulu officiating widow remarriages.

→ Various child marriage acts couldn't stop the menace.

Why this happened?

→ Social practices formed over centuries couldn't be changed with a stroke of a pen.

→ Indians often protested against unwanted interference by the British into their lives. e.g. Tilak against Age of Consent

Bill, 1891.

→ Social norms, customs, traditions, personal laws were more strongly established in India.

→ Adequate ground work in form of

Remarks

raising consciousness was not done.
→ ~~the~~ laws were often passed based on rationality, justice - beyond comprehension of masses.

But despite these caveats, such laws did provide impetus and generate some awareness regarding the such evils in society.

Any change needs a beginning and an impetus and these laws provided it.

Nearly
Concluded in
the early

Remarks

- 6. (a) To what extent is it correct to call Quit India Movement as August Revolution?
(15 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that the partition of India was a Form of De-colonisation.
(20 Marks)
- (c) "India after 1947 incorporated and accommodated ideological strands advocated by the colonizers as well as the nationalist viewpoint." Discuss the above statement with reference to national legacy.
(15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

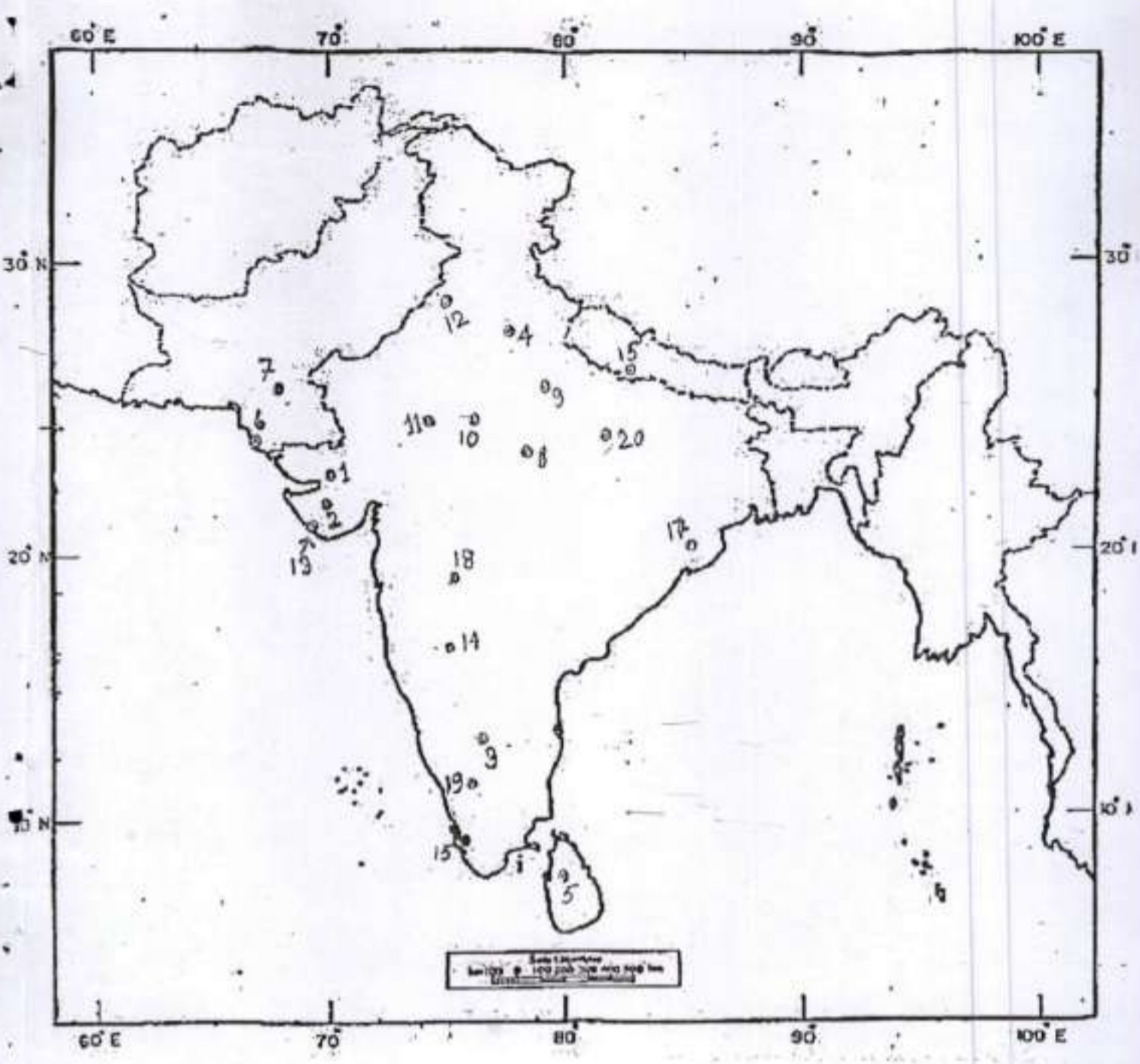
Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Map-Test: 3



HS-2019-2/3