

## 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.
- Candidate has to attempt all the FIVE questions.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Chandrashekhar Singh

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature [Signature]

**REMARKS**

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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 serially. (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. A Port city
8. An ancient temple site
9. A Paleolithic site
10. An Ancient Education center
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 cultural center
18. A Megalithic Site
19. A Medieval Temple city
20. A Mesolithic site

Remarks

1. Mohen-jo-daro

(i) It is ~~one~~ of the largest Harappan sites and the earliest to be discovered along with Harappa in 1921-22 by D.R. Bhandarkar

(ii) It is divided into a lower town and a citadel, where the Great Bath has been found.

(iii) It is known for its grid like streets which intersect at  $90^\circ$  as well as the drainage system.

(iv) It is also known for the finds of crafts such as the Dancing girl, amongst others such as the sandstone torso, terracotta casts, mother goddess figurines.

2. Inamgadh

(i) It is known for the various copper artefacts that have been found here such as weapons, sickles, axes, anthropomorphic figures etc.

(ii) Weathle and daub huts have been found here.

(iii) Major subsistence activities include agriculture and animals were domesticated. Hunting was a subsidiary activity.

(iv) A house of the community chief has been found. It is circular and larger than its surrounding houses.

Remarks

## 4. Mehrgarh

- 2 (i) It is an important Neolithic site which shows occupation from c. 7000 BC. It is thus one of the earliest as well.
- (ii) It is known for cultivation of barley and some amount of lentil. Animals were domesticated though the practice of hunting continued.
- (iii) Later occupation levels show a pre-Harappan phase as well as some of the markers of Harappan culture emerge.
- (iv) The site was characterized by rectangular shaped houses and a room for storage of grains has been identified.

## 5. Brahmagiri

- (i) It is the southernmost site where Ashoka's inscriptions have been found and thus, it demonstrates the southern extent of Akbar's empire.
- (ii) This site was occupied during the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and the Megalithic periods as well.
- (iii) There is evidence of ashmounds & burials, dating to the Megalithic phase.
- (iv) The Neolithic phase yields mostly cells, grinders, pestle and mortar tools.

Remarks



6. Tombs Rishi caves in Barabar hills

- (12) (i) These caves were ~~not~~ made during the period of Ashoka.
- (ii) Ashoka donated a part of these caves to the Ajivika sect.

7. Lothal

(i) It is a Harappan site known for its dockyard.

(ii) It was important for trade as it connected to the Malabar coast and further inland to Suvarnabhumi, where lapis lazuli was found and the overland route connected to Dilmun, Magan, Mesopotamia.

(iii) Bricks found here were earlier in the ratio of 3:2:1 and later standardized at 4:2:1.

(iv) Various types of burials have also been found here - urn, grave, ritual burial.

8. Uttara9. Isampur

(i) It is located in Hunegi valley in Karnataka.

(ii) Tools of stone and bone (majority) have been found here.

(iii) It was excavated by K. Prasanna and others.

Remarks

## 10. Taxila

(i) It is an important centre of learning. Panini wrote his Siksha-dhyani here.

(ii) A minor chief Ambhi ruled this area when Alexander annexed it.

(iii) In mythology, it is said that Gandhari, the mother of Kauravas, came from this region.

## 11. Mohenjo-daro

(i) It is known for the sewer found here.

(ii) Five altars, probably related to Harappan religion, have been found here.

(iii) It is divided into lower town, a middle town and a citadel.

(iv) Finds of terracotta carts & models of bull have also been found here along with craft products such as beads, pottery etc.

## 15. Bhimbetka

(i) This site was occupied during the Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and early historic period.

(ii) Cave paintings have been found from the above periods as well with the Mesolithic ones being the most prominent.

(iii) Minerals were used to manufacture the paints used such as haematite - iron, limestone - white etc.

Remarks

- (iv) Hunters in the paintings have been depicted in red colour while others in green.
- (v) ~~Look out~~ during this period probably signified some sort of ritual before their hunt to make it successful.

16. Puhar

- (i) It was important city during the Chola period.
- (ii) It has been described as a bustling commercial site in Sangam epics.
- (iii) It was a part of the trade route that stretched till South East Asia till Malacca.

17. Paithan

- (i) Its ancient name was Pratishthana.
- (ii) It was on the Bakshinapatha.
- (iii) It was itself an important commercial centre and took part in trade of the period.

18. Golconda

- (i) It was important for Jains who still make pilgrimages here.
- (ii) The Shivran-Belagola is located here.

Remarks



20 Didwana

(i) It is known for its Mesolithic occupation as microlithic tools have been found here - geometric as well as non-geometric.

(ii) Animal bones with escape marks have been found here, meaning hunting took place.

3. Anhilwara

Remarks

*Remarks*

2. (a) "The 18<sup>th</sup> century regional powers in India adopted various means to legitimize their authority." Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The colonial state was qualitatively different from the pre-colonial Indian states especially in the manner in which it marshalled military force and extracted resources from India." Examine. (20 Marks)
- (c) "The story of introduction of Railways in India clearly reveals the interventionist project of the Colonial state especially with regard to economic control." Explain. (15 Marks)

(a) In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, India witnessed a decline of the centralized power of Mughals and the rise of several regional centres of power such as Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad, Punjab, Marathas etc. Each of these states saw themselves in different ways. While some conceptualized themselves as independent under a distant Mughal power, others saw themselves in complete opposition to Mughals and yet others who earlier saw themselves as complete opponents of Mughal rule re-visualized themselves as protectors of the emperor.

In the successor states of Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad, the link with the Mughal state was never broken, even though the governors of these states beginning with Nawab Saadat Khan of Awadh, Nawab Murshid Quli Khan of Bengal and Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah of Hyderabad functioned autonomously in all respects. They, however, continued to send tribute to the emperor and their coins bore the emperor's name.

Analysis properly the legitimacy

Remarks

Approach is good

But Regular

more

legitimacy

States such as Punjab under the Sikhs were opposed to Mughal rule and functioned independently out of Mughal control. They portrayed Mughals as oppressors of the peasantry as they sought to collect high taxes as well as oppressors of Sikhs, as Mughal rulers had beheaded or imprisoned Sikh Gurus. Thus, they presented themselves in opposition to the Mughal rule to remain in power. Yet, later on they too began extracting high taxes.

Marathas, who regularly plundered Mughal territories and sought taxes such as sardeshmukhi and chauth, came close to the Mughal rulers in 18th century. This began with the Mughal sanction for their taxation and eventually the Marathas, by the time of Shirdi Shah Abdali's raid, began portraying themselves as the Mughal protectors. This was because the Pathans eyed Delhi. This move proved to be fatal as the Marathas lost in the 3rd Battle of Panipat in 1761 & were again confined to being a regional power.

Thus, one notices that the

Remarks

Well noted



various successor states had different means of legitimizing their rule - maintaining ceremonial links, opposing the 'oppressive' Mughal rule and projecting themselves as Mughal protectors.

b) The colonial state in India was different from the previous rulers and this difference is witnessed in the nature of this state - extraction of revenue and marshalling the army for war.

The rulers of Indian subcontinent before the arrival of Britishers were those who had made the subcontinent their home. This means that while they were responsible taxing the subjects, they also used the money collected by means of taxation in the country itself - constructing monuments, buying textiles, crafts & other arts. This led to economic growth in the region and also provided employment to the masses.

Remarks

In a stark contrast the British extracted revenue at high rates but sent this home to England or used it for furtherance of their own trade. In any case if the money was indeed spent in India, products such as opium, indigo or other cash crops would be bought. Usually, farmers were forced to grow this. Secondly, such crops led to food shortages and the soil was also drained of its resources. Lastly, it meant a shift to agriculture from handicraft production, stagnating the economy.

Therefore, one can clearly make out the nature of British revenue collection differed from earlier indigenous elites and it was this that led the people to see the British as truly foreign, even though the Mughals too had come from outside.

In terms of marshalling military force, the erstwhile rulers had loyal members of the nobility who formed the army. However, military

force was weak due to lack of technological advancements in India. The only ruler with any advanced military was Tipu, who used rockets in his army.

On the other hand, the British took advantage of the lack of national consciousness of India & used them as mercenaries. The British, even with smaller contingents, secured their victory due to the Industrial Revolution which had led to new innovations in the field of war.

Thus, clearly, British were successful in marshalling military force as well, which became the basis for conquering new territories in Indian subcontinent, following which they extracted resources at an unprecedented scale.

Requires more objectivity.

Remarks

Requires more analysis  
 Regarding

Relative to  
 Marshalled military force  
 and  
 Exports of  
 Resource



72  
 9  
 Railways in India were introduced by the British during the 19th century. Scholars of Cambridge or the imperialist school while arguing regarding whether the British rule was beneficial to Indians often cite education and railway construction as the benefits that Indians received.

However, it is important to understand the reasons behind railway construction. The "benefit to Indians" happened to be a byproduct of it.

Railway construction began under Lord Dalhousie who saw them as means of strengthening the British military power. This would enable connection from garrison towns to hinterlands to quell any rebellion in its bud. It would also allow the British army to easily recruit Indian soldiers into the army.

It would also aid Britain's economic growth as railways connected port towns to hinterlands. It is also important to note, as S. Bandyopadhyay points out, that

Remarks



the cost of carrying raw materials from hinterland to ports and that of carrying manufactured goods from ports to hinterland was cheaper than carrying raw materials to hinterland & manufactured goods to ports. This allowed Britain to extract raw material for their own industries and flood Indian markets with their products.

Indians received no benefits as they could not import any required raw material or export their finished goods.

One must also keep in mind that railway construction companies received guaranteed 5% interest for construction & the land was leased free of cost for 99 yrs.

Thus, the railways were never meant to benefit Indians and were representative of the interventionist policies of the British Empire.

Remarks

well done

good

objectivity  
clarity

and

structure

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*Remarks*

3. (a) ✓ The Charter Act of 1813 had defined the educational policy in very ambiguous terms, which started a hot debate in India. Discuss the debate with special reference to Anglo-Oriental controversy. (15 Marks)
- (b) ✓ "The period between 1780 to 1800, marked an important transition in trading order in India." Analyse. (20 Marks)
- (c) ✓ "During the ups and downs of 18<sup>th</sup> Century in India it was the intermediate class which gained much power." Examine. (15 Marks)

a) 7 Education was deemed to be one of the gifts of the British empire to "uncivilized Indians". Civilising the natives was the white man's burden and for this the British govt. provided ₹ 1 lakh to be spent on educating the Indians. Yet, it was not specified how it was to be spent - whether teaching in western sciences or indigenous sciences and in which language - vernacular or English?

good  
10/20

British officers during this period were influenced by different ideologies. The Orientalists were those who believed in the glory of India's past and sought to understand its customs, religions, laws. This would allow them to govern the natives better, according to their own laws. Thus, they argued that education of Indians should take place in vernacular and indigenous learning of traditional subjects should take place.

Remarks

well toned to work with  
clearly

On the other end of the spectrum were Anglicists. They believed that, in the words of Macaulay, 'a single page of a Western book is worth an ~~entire shelf~~ <sup>entire shelf</sup> of an Eastern library'. Thus, they believed in teaching natives the Western sciences, leading to the creation of Indians who would be brown in colour but English, intellectually.

Adding to the controversy were Evangelicals who argued for teaching in English to provide morals to Indians. This would allow them to see the flaws of their religion. On the other hand, Utilitarians argued for vernacular education as it would lead to a more productive workforce.

The controversy was eventually resolved by William Bentinck who instituted Committee of Public Instruction & the Anglicists eventually won as this committee was led by noted Anglicist Thomas Babington Macaulay.

Remarks

well forest

than  
 to  
 worth  
 what  
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 impact  
 or  
 Play  
 colour



Remarks

*Remarks*

<b>Remarks</b>			

*Remarks*



Remarks

*Remarks*

4. (a) "The commercialization of agriculture in colonial India could be better understood in relation to revenue demand." (10 Marks) ✓
- (b) "The colonial agrarian policies in India promoted differentiation among rural societies." (10 Marks)
- (c) "The tribal revolts in colonial India could be better understood in the background of state monopoly versus community control." (10 Marks)
- (d) "Although the state was profiting from the empire, the question was how to control it." (10 Marks)
- (e) "Following of Indian traditions became disastrous for the company." (10 Marks)

3) a) The ~~revenue~~ <sup>revenue</sup> policy of the British was the cause of commercialisation of agriculture. As they wished to secure higher and higher revenue to finance their trade, they sought to extract higher revenue from peasants. This meant that they forced the peasants to shift from ~~the~~ <sup>cotton</sup> food crops to cash crops such as indigo, opium etc. This would not only enable British to trade these commodities but also since these commodities secured higher prices in the market, the British revenues would also rise as a result.

This, however, had disastrous impact on the Indian peasantry who suffered from food shortages, famines especially after USA began producing cotton again after the crisis.

Remarks

① Coindlake

Revenue demand with

Commercialization

Agreement

② Don't about final year.

Cash crops

Requires more objectivity

In conclusion, the commercialisation of agriculture satisfied the British revenue ~~and~~ demand at the cost of lives of the peasantry.

(3)

b) British agrarian policies, which were based on an incomplete & faulty understanding of India's agriculture, led to a great degree of social differentiation.

In areas where Permanent Settlement was imposed, zamindars who previously collected only revenue were turned into landlords & peasants became mere tenants. Further subinfeudation led to rise of a class of rich peasants jotedars, who suppressed the poor tenants, economically & socially.

Explain this part

In regions of ryotwari settlement, since land was made a saleable commodity, peasants who were often caught in debt traps lost their lands to moneylenders and sahukars, becoming landless peasants.

Remarks

with more examples different



Thus, clearly, the British agrarian policies created great differentiation and led to divisions in an otherwise, largely egalitarian, united setup.

3) Tribal revolts in colonial India were a consequence of the ever-increasing encroachment of the British state on the tribal lands which had been for generations under the control of the tribes.

A case in point is the Santhal rebellion of 1855-56. For several years, outsiders or, as Santhals called them, <sup>dikus</sup> had begun encroachment. This was done by British state first coercing them to practise settled agriculture. This led to payment of revenue & on crop failure this meant loans from moneylenders. Non repayment meant seizure of the lands, which had till then been under the tribes. Thus, the Santhals erupted in revolt fighting

Remarks

Asst. in default of  
 of Communal ownership  
 State control  
 of working  
 passed by 20th

community control against the British state monopoly. This ended their victory as Britain was forced to create Panchayat Raj which could not be taken away from Santhals.

d) While the state profited from the Empire that they had secured in India, they were still unsure of how to control it in terms of police, army, education, legislations on social evils.

This can be seen in the Anglo-Oriental controversy regarding how to educate Indians so that they become better subjects. At the same time, one also notices the slow social progress. While the British were against customs of Sati, child marriage, they were reluctant to pass legislations, as they feared uprisings of the masses.

Remarks

even if terms of civil & criminal courts, the British tried following Indian ~~old~~ customary laws but eventually chose in favour of a modern legal system - Criminal Procedure Code of 1860.

Thus, the slow implementation of policies, which British believed in, shows us that they were rather confused about the question of controlling the empire.

1st explain in detail how state

benefited

work in proper way

the reason taken by

British Parliament

for controlling

India

Remarks

Remarks



*Remarks*

Remarks

5. (a) How far do you agree that de-industrialisation had an adverse impacts on employment in colonial period. ✓ (15 Marks)
- (b) "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 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Evaluate. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Various ideologies in Britain played very important role in shaping the administration in India." Evaluate. (20 Marks)

a) De-industrialisation refers to the phenomena that emerged under the British rule in India which was characterised by a decline in the traditional handicraft industries as well as no subsequent development of modern industries.

This meant that those who had become unemployed as a result of decline in handicraft production continued to be unemployed or shifted to agriculture as no parallel industry came up.

Various historians of different leanings such as imperialist, nationalist, revisionist have agreed regarding the effect of deindustrialisation but argue against regarding the level of deindustrialisation.

Scholars such as David Thomson argue against a large degree of unemployment due to deindustrialisation, arguing

Remarks

good aspect

that they found employment in agriculture and the mills that had ~~started~~ emerging during the period.

However, Lithankar Roy and others argue that the emergence of mills was ~~fast & far~~ slow & though Indian capitalists set up their own mills ~~in~~ eventually in the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was decline in employment. Those who did join agrarian production were the cause of subsequent fragmentation of holdings; leading to decrease in food production, food shortage & famine.

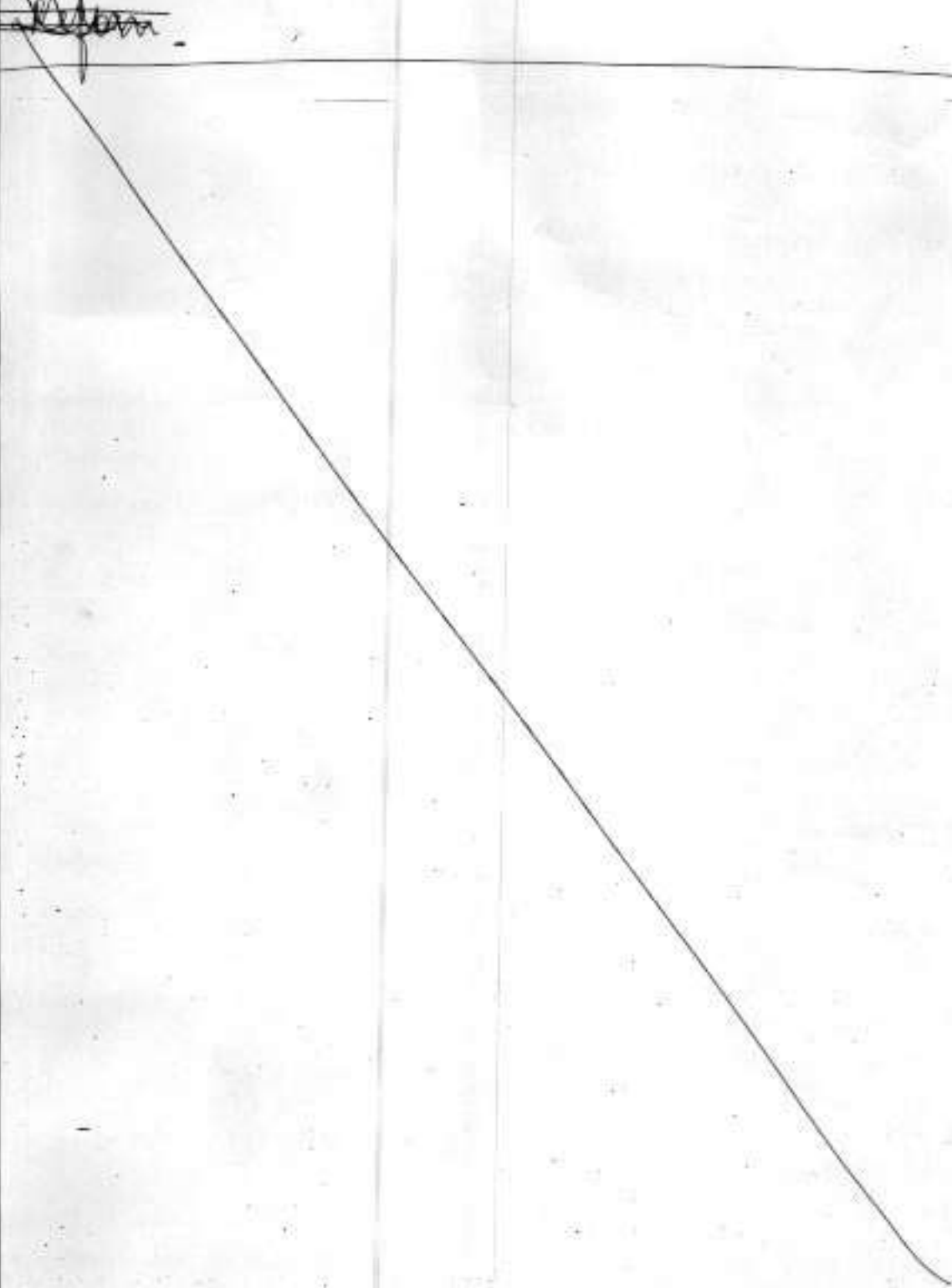
Thus, one can safely conclude, while arguing about the degree of impact, that there was an adverse impact on ~~agri~~ the employment scenario due to deindustrialisation.

Remarks

Good

~~12-11-2011~~

b



*Remarks*



62) The 19<sup>th</sup> century under the British rule witnessed numerous legislation in the social arena. There was a ban on sati, sanction for widow remarriage as well as an increase in the age of consent to 10 & then 12. The British had hoped that these measures for social reform would not only produce the desired results but would also lead to the acceptance of the British rule amongst the Indians.

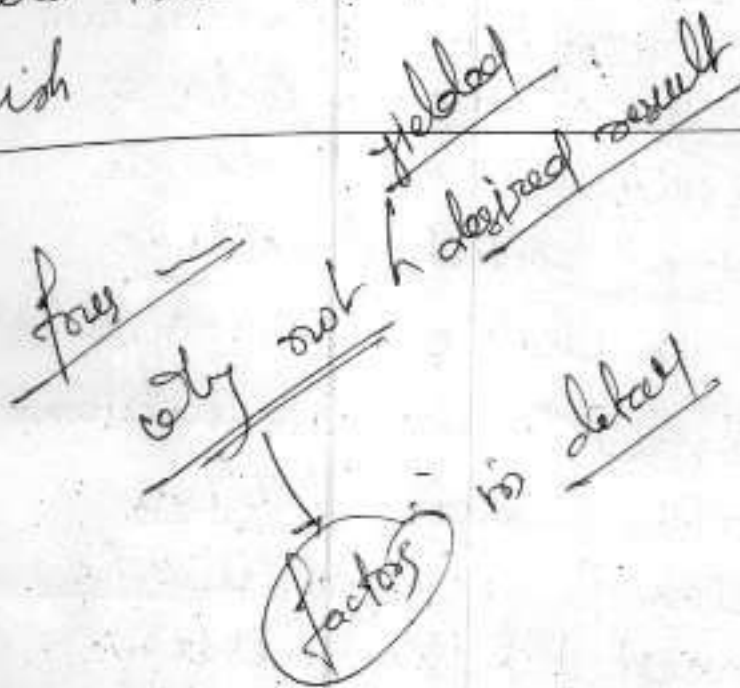
However, these measures had adverse social consequences for the British sets. First and foremost, sati continued to be practised and widow remarriage never became accepted by the society & couples engaging in doing so were often ostracized. Secondly, these social reforms made Indians realize the foreign nature of the British rule. They resented British interference in

their customs and they now wished to go back to the period where they could freely practice their religion.

Thus, their grievances were a cause of the revolt of 1857, which shook the roots of British in India.

~~The British eventually learned their~~

Hence, one can safely conclude that the social reforms did not yield the desired results for the British.



Remarks

Q 11 The British in India were influenced by the various policies prevailing in their home country, which affected the nature of British rule in India.

The earliest ideology to be popularised and which affected the British attitude was that of Orientalism. Warren Hastings was an Orientalist who believed in ruling the natives in accordance with their customs and traditions.

This led to scholars such as Nathaniel Halhed translating the Manusmriti as 'The Code of Gentoo Laws' & William Jones translating Bhagwad Gita & the Asiatic Society, as well as the establishment of Sanskrit College, Hindu College to enable British officers to get accustomed to Indian traditions.

Following this, White ideology became popular & Cornwallis who

was influenced by the ideology expressed it by ordering the British officers to maintain their distance from the natives, not to have

Remarks

Sexual relations with native women & rule according to British moral standards. He felt that the growing corruption & declining moral standards were a <sup>result</sup> ~~cause~~ of the British association with Indian culture.

This was followed by the rise of Evangelicalism <sup>in Britain</sup>, which allowed Christian missionaries to come to India & educate the masses. They had also hoped that Indians would convert to Christianity.

Utilitarians also sought to influence the British policies. ~~So~~ Bentham & Mill's ideologies believed in the greatest good of the greatest number. This was manifested in the demand for good laws in India which would make the population more productive. ~~Eg~~ Western learning in vernacular ~~and~~ languages. This would benefit both the masters.



the British as well as Indians, who would be more productive would be able to learn their own language while doing so.

However, the most dominant ideology was of Anglicists which determined the policy of education in India & the nature of social reforms

eg- The ban on sati & sanction for widow rem-marrriage was provided under Bentick, who was an avowed Anglicist, believing that India could be restored to its past glory & current state of degradation only through British rule.

Thus one can conclude that British policies in India were influenced by the ideologies prevailing in Britain.

good

objectivity  
- clarity  
- structure

copy  
all the  
best

Remarks

# Map-Test: 5

## INDIA

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

