

**GS SCORE**

90  
250

TEST - 06

## 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 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.

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

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

Name Chandrajyoti Singh

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature [Signature]

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 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) Mehrgarh

- It is located in Bolan pass, Balochistan.
- It was inhabited from c. 7000 CE.
- Wheat and barley were cultivated here.
- The houses are rectangular in shape.
- Evidence of cotton cultivation.
- Fishing & herding also took place.
- It has the antecedence of Harappan culture which developed as agriculture grew more profitable & a surplus was produced.

(2) Kayathra

- Located in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.
- It has artefacts from Ahav, Malwa phases.
- Bull worship took place here.
- Violet coloured pottery has been found here dating to c. 2400 - 2000 BCE.

(3)

(4)

(5) Tosali

- It was one of the provincial capitals under Mauryan empire.
- Rock Edict of Asoka has been found here.
- Rock cut elephant has been found.
- Glass bangles, clay bullae, Roman coins,

Remarks

Salvadhana coins & terracotta animals have been found

(6) Kalsi

- It is located near Dehradun, Uttarakhand.
- It is a site of a major rock edict of Ashoka in Brahmi script.

(7) Sutkagendur

- It is the westernmost site of ~~VAT~~ IVC.
- It is located on the Makran coast in Balochistan.
- It was discovered by Major Edward Mackley.
- Along with citadel & lower town, there is a massive fortification wall of semi-dressed stones.
- It was an important part of a trade route.

(8) Jigwa

- It is located near Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.
- Gupta period Kankali Devi temple built here.
- It is one of the earliest, characterised by a flat roof, square sanctum, shallow verandah.
- Image of Nataraj is inside.

Remarks



(10) Nalanda

- It was a large Buddhist monastery
- It is a UNESCO world Heritage site
- It was patronised by Gupta empire & later under Harsha.
- Hiuen Tsang & Yijing visited this place.
- It was destroyed by Bhaktiyar Khalji

(11) Chanudaro

- It is on the banks of Indus.
- It was an important industrial centre where bead making, seal making & weight making took place.
- There is no evidence of fortification.
- It was discovered by W.G. Majumdar

(12) Kuruksheeta

- The war of Mahabharata was fought here.
- Krishna preached Bhagvad Gita here.
- Under Ashoka, it was a centre of learning.
- It reached zenith under Harsha when it was visited by Hiuen Tsang.

Remarks

(13) Kaile → Located in Lonavala, Maharashtra

→ Buddhist rock cut caves found here.

→ Associated w/ Mahasanghika sect of Buddhism & Hinduism

→ Ashokan pillars found here.

→ 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC to 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD & 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD to 10<sup>th</sup> c. AD =

→ it was occupied

→ Chaityas & viharas found here.

(14) Madurai

→ On the banks of Vaigai

→ Capital of Pandyas

→ Sangam literature was compiled here.

→ Known for Meenakshi temple in Dravida style dedicated to Shiva & Parvati.

→ Important trading centre of cotton fabrics.

Remarks

(17) Maski

- Minor rock edict of Ashoka found here.
- The rock edict addresses Ashoka as Devanampiya Piyadasi
- Neolithic - Chalcolithic & Megalithic cultures found.
- Ashmounds & burial stones found here.

(19)

Martand

- Located in Anantnag, J&K
- Sun temple dedicated to Surya is here (8th c CE)
- built by Lalitaditya of Karkota dynasty & destroyed by Sikandar butshikan.
- Specimen of Kashmiri arch which blended Gandharan, Gupta, Chinese, Roman, Syrian & Greek forms.
- Vishnu & Yammu also depicted.

Remarks

Rema

(20) Silvassa



located in Barmer, Rajasthan.  
Famous for Mallinath fair held every year  
here (Cattle fair)

- Finds of microliths are common.
- Scraped bones of animals found here.

Remarks



- 2. (a) To what extent you believe that Indigo rebellion in Bengal carried both old and new characteristics of peasant movements? (10 Marks)
- (b) "Indian national Congress was just an outcome of the political developments of second half of 19th century." Evaluate. (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) The revolutionary terrorism changed its attitude in the third decade in 20th Century. Comment. (10 Marks)
- (e) "Planning commission could not taste great successes." Comment. (10 Marks)

3) a) The Indigo rebellion took place in Bengal in 1859-60. It was an uprising of Bengali peasants who had been forced to cultivate indigo by the European planters.

Most of the rebellions which took place during the time, whether tribal peasant or general, were in open defiance of the British. However, in this case, the British sympathised by with the poor plight of the indigo cultivators. John Compton, the Lt. Governor of Bengal was clearly on the side of peasants and also believed in the concepts of laissez-faire without dominance of a particular group. Therefore, he refused to renew the licenses of the European cultivators regarding

Remarks

you should write the character  
 Continuity of  
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their factories.

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good  
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Similarly the cultivators used the law to keep their holdings with themselves (Rent Act of 1859). Thus, one notices the clear emergence of two new elements - British support and use of law. This combined with the old methods, such as using traditional linkages to make the movement a mass one shows that the indigo uprising had both old & new elements.

(2)

b) The Indian National Congress, formed in 1885, was a result of not just political developments, but also social and economic ones of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

While political developments such as the slow pace of legislative reforms, lack of Indianisation of services, lowering of age limit for ICS examinations amongst many others did form an important cause for the rise of Congress, there are

Remarks

Ret

other factors.

This was the time when Dadabhai Naoroji had written the book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule' which threw light on the drain of wealth cause due to the British rule. The poor economic situation incensed the people. At the same time, British economic interests had integrated the country through railways, telegraphs and a uniform law code which brought people from different regions together, united due to common British oppression. Similarly, the racist attitudes of the British, poor job growth of Indians remained at lower echelons along with growing interference of British in personal lives proved to be a social factor.

Thus, the formation of Congress was a culmination of social, economic and political factors.

Remarks

Try to write answers in detail from 1000

Congress as a Socio. Value  
 Just what arose political development



4) c) The Nagpur session of Congress took place in 1920, four years after the moderates and extremists had reunited. In this session, Gandhi wanted approval for the launch of a Non-cooperation - Khilafat movement.

However, both moderates and extremists were not in favour of the movement. While moderates to restrict the struggle to constitutional means ~~is~~ entering the legislative councils and did not want to be openly hostile, the extremists had other plans. Extremists did not want to restrict the movement to peaceful and non-violent mass-agitation. They wanted passive resistance, wherein the British laws would be broken. The moderates still hadn't developed faith in masses.

Remarks

Nice by  
Substantiated  
with facts

Rem

Eventually, Gandhi succeeded in convincing the moderates and extremists to reconcile to a more centrist position. They finally agreed and the movement was launched. This shows compromise on part of both extremists & moderates on a centre position and marked the beginning of an era of pluralist politics where Congress became an umbrella organisation, representing different & often divergent opinions.

cell focal

d) Revolutionary terrorism re-emerged, after a short lull, in the late 1920s and early 1930s. This was ~~the~~ different from the one that had become popular in the late 19th and early 20th century.

The major differences that can be seen in both the Punjab and Bengal revolutionaries are as follows:

Spread of 'group' revolutionaries instead of individual acts of valour. The

good fact

Remarks



best example of this is the Chitragong army raid, led by Surya Sen.

2) Decline in communal beliefs.  
 There was a discard of communal language by the revolutionaries and Bhagat Singh spread the ideals of communal harmony through Naiyawan Phasal. He, ~~himself~~, declared himself to be an atheist.

3) Rise of ideals of socialism and communism. This can be seen in the change of name of HRA to Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru & Sukhdev were influenced by the Russian revolution & Lenin.

Thus, the revolutionary terrorism of this period was more crystallized in terms of ideology and participation, making it different from earlier periods.

Remarks

all points

9  
 a) Planning Commission was formed in 1950 to guide the path of development that India would take.

In the first five year plan (FYP), the aim was to increase domestic savings to build up investment & agriculture was a priority. Against a target of over 3%, & more than 5% growth was recorded. Similarly, by the end of 2nd FYP, heavy industries such as iron & steel were developed and Bhakra Nangal & Hirakud dam had been constructed, which contributed significantly to growth. However, by the time of the 3rd FYP, growth slowed down due to 2 successive years.

Critics also argue that agriculture was given less attention & the major focus was on industrial growth. However, the Nehru - Mahalanobis model of trickle down growth did not work. Similarly, social indicators did not improve much.

Thus, one can conclude that the

Remarks

Challenges for  
 Diversify growth

Planning Commission not only tasted failure but also successes, which balanced the failures.

Label joined

- 3. (a) ✓
- (b) ✓
- (c)

(2)

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Remarks

Re

3. (a) Indian nationalism which took birth in the course of anti-colonial Indian struggle, was not a single nationalism but two parallel nationalisms. Critically analyse. (20 Marks)
- (b) "Muslim League was result of changing politics and circumstances among Muslims." Elaborate. (15 Marks)
- (c) How far it is correct to say that the socialist parties in India could not materialize the labor grievances in colonial India. (15 Marks)

10/10

Indian nationalism is characterised varied streams due to the diversity of the people who participated in it. The differences arise on the basis of caste, class as well as religion. I shall delineate the parallel nationalisms that characterised the national movement.

Class played a major role in determining the participation of a person while the nationalist struggle was earlier dominated by western educated, elite professionals, Gandhi's arrival changed the movement from one of classes to masses. The symbolism of 'Ram Rajya', Buriat Sarkar argues, attracted peasantry to the national movement who brought with them their own set of grievances against landlords. Similarly, as workers

Remarks

In brief  
Explains the  
concept of  
Nationalism



joined the movement, they complained of the ill-treatment by Indian capitalists. In such a situation, Gandhiji gave the model of trusteeship where the powerful would feel responsible for the weak under him. This, Gandhiji hoped, would allow him to unite opposing sections of Indian society to form a united front against British.

This extended to the religious issues as well. Gandhiji tried to unite Hindus & Muslims through the Non-cooperation-Khilafat movement and he did succeed for a while as Hindus & Muslims agitated together against the British.

Similarly, the lower castes were tired of upper caste dominance & atrocities. Through Gandhiji's efforts, some amount of dignity

Remarks

Re:



was restored to them

However, cracks soon developed in these compromises. In case of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the capitalists withdrew their support due to monetary loss in business while other sections wanted to continue. Similarly, Muslims were alienated due to the actions of the Congress leadership. The lower castes too were miffed due to 'label of Harijan' as well as Gandhi support to the varna order.

Thus, one notices the various streams of nationalism, which show that Indian nationalism was not one but 2 parallel nationalisms, divided either on caste, class or religious grounds.

Chelliah

T. S. Srinivasan

M. K. M. Srinivasan

Remarks

71) b) The Muslim League was formed in 1904 in Tacca by a group of rich Muslim landlords under the leadership of Shaikh Salimullah. At first, it was given government support to counter Congress popularity and divide the ranks of nationalists. Over time, it changed its position several times reflecting the needs & demands of Muslims. However, it is important to note that the league cannot be considered the sole representative of Muslim interests.

While at first the Muslim League led by conservatives, were British' loyalists who opposed every move of Congress & told fellow Muslims to be loyal & not participate in the agitation, change can be noticed from 1916.

Remarks

Remarks

good  
objectivity  
and  
clarity

The League and Congress sought to unite through the Lucknow pact, which promised separate electorates to Muslims in legislatures. Then, the League wished to secure Muslim interests and then joined the nationalist struggle. Under the leadership of young leaders, Shaukat & Mohd. Ali, they led the Khilafat movement was launched. The Treaty of Sevres which had destroyed the <sup>Ottoman</sup> Sultanate's power & he no longer had control over the sacred Muslim shrines. This time since the Muslims were against the British act the League led a movement against the British.

Later when the demand for Pakistan spread the League decided to cooperate with British & go against Congress/secure their demand for

underline  
the  
main  
points

Remarks

a separate nation state.

Thus, the League changed in position multiple times depending on political & special exigencies.

Remarks

R



4. (a) 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. *Lack of Hindu support, Capitalists support* (15 Marks)
- (b) "In many aspects civil disobedience movement of Congress may be called as a limited movement." In the light of given statement discuss the limitations of civil disobedience movement. *Achievement = limited* (20 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. *mandir*  
 - Bharat Mata - symbols  
 - Sita, Duryodhan  
 - Gandhi

2) Muslim mobilisation, under the banner of the Khilafat movement, was on religious lines. Seeing the spread of Muslim propaganda (Tabligh), Hindus, too, sought to unify members of their own community and erase difference between its members. This had wide and long lasting consequences for the subcontinent.

The Khilafat movement was against the British imposed Treaty of Sevres on the Ottoman Sultan. The Muslims wanted the Caliph to have control over the jazirat ul Arab which had the holiest shrines of Muslims. The Muslim outrage transformed into fanzim and Tabligh against the British. As the

Remarks

Cont the activities during Khilafat movement

Khilafat movement

Muslim

Rel

Class



Muslims united and began their demonstrations, Hindus felt threatened.

As a result, organisations such as Arya Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha, followed by the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, launched their own movements characterised by shuddhi i.e. bringing <sup>converts</sup> back into the Hindu fold and the cow-protection movement.

Christoffe Laffield points out that these movements portrayed Muslims as 'the Other'. This was followed by music-before-mosque, which further angered the Muslims who then began their agitation against Hindus.

Gyan Pandey points to the nature of the colonial rule - which had brought these differences in the fore - separate electorates,

Remarks

20/11/20

red.

lack of jobs etc. However this was taken forward by communal organisations which created divisions ~~among~~ b/w the communities, who had hitherto lived as brothers

10

The civil disobedience movement, which began with the Dandi March ~~in~~ 1930, was characterised by the novel participation of ~~various~~ social groups, which limited the participation of others. In terms of goals, the movement had a set of 11 goals to appeal to a diverse audience. My shall examine if this actually happened.

The civil disobedience movement was characterised by the participation of Indian capitalists who had grown tired of the govt's favouritism to their British counterparts, in terms of tariffs, taxes and trade barriers. They wanted their own fledgling industries to be

Remarks

protected and realized that this would not happen till a nationalist Indian govt. was in power. Thus, they gave their full support to the movement.

The workers were liked by the Congress acceptance of the capitalists, who had oppressed them. As a consequence, their participation was highly limited.

The Muslims who felt let down by the result of the Non-cooperation movement of Gandhi stayed away. Communal riots in 1926-27 had alienated them along with the Council entry of the Hindu Mahasabha, which appeared to be close to Congress. In fact, during the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Moplah (Muslim) peasants rose up against the

Remarks

Hindu landlords.

Similarly, the participation of lower castes was also low.

The All India Scheduled Caste Congress, led by Ambedkar, stayed aloof.

Eventually, ~~the~~ when the movement did gain ~~in participation~~ the business groups withdrew their support since they felt the <sup>brunt</sup> economic losses. This angered the other sections.

Similarly, Gandhi chose to have talks with Jinnah but did not secure the release of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru & Sukhdev, even though one of the goals was to secure release of political prisoners.

Therefore, one sees that even though Gandhi chose the symbol of 'Salt' to unite Indians, he could not succeed in securing

Remarks

Nice

clear and  
objective



greater participation or achievement  
of many of the demands put forward.  
This made the movement  
limited in terms of participation &  
achievement

⊗ Substantial  
with more examples →

Success

Remarks

(P)

c) During the freedom struggle, women sought to break out of the shackles of home and enter the public sphere to take part in the nationalist struggle. However, some degree of political emancipation did not translate to social emancipation. My essay shall delineate this further.

The home was an extremely the contested sphere beginning of politicisation of women can be traced to the image of Bharat Mata, created by Abanindranath Tagore. This symbolism allowed Indians to imagine their homeland as their mother who had been mistreated by the British and they sacrificed their life in her honour. This did not translate into <sup>social or political</sup> benefits for real women. They were still confined to their homes.

With Gandhi's arrival things changed. Upper caste women began participating in the movement as their husbands or fathers saw this as a service to the nation. They took part in bonfires & picketed shops. Gandhi projected women

Remarks

such as Lila and Damayanti as ideals. They were not dependent on men but were virtuous women. This also helped him to portray the British as Raskas. Gandhi also focused on their self-sacrificing and non-violent nature, which made them the perfect satyagrahis. He thus turned their weakness into strength. However, one must note that after the movement, women went back to their routine lives, relegated again to home.

Sekhar Bandopadhyay argues that the freedom fighters had hoped that once the freedom was achieved, the women's question would be resolved, ignoring the ingrained patriarchy. This is exactly why politicisation did not result in social emancipation & failed to resolve women's problems.

Nice approach

Add

Work proposed

the role of

Women

of

emancipation

Remarks

RE

3. (a) 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)
- (b) Was it a spontaneous Revolution or premeditated? Evaluate the given statement with respect to Quit India Movement. Discuss the different phases of it. (15 Marks)
- (c) "India after independence retained continuity with its colonial past". Critically analyze. (15 Marks)

a) 10/10 Indian freedom, was a result of the struggle of Indian masses along with a realisation on the part of British that they would not be able to retain India due to political, economic and social factors.

Scholars have argued that British 'gave' India independence in an act of 'positive statesmanship'. However, this idea can be thoroughly questioned on multiple grounds.

Firstly, Britain, after the war, was in shambles with respect to its economic position. Thus, holding control over another nation where police, army and bureaucracy had to be paid wasteful great economic losses.

Secondly, the British had sought to

Cambridge  
School Institute

Remarks



perpetuate their rule over India by means of "constitutional carrots". While this did not fully appease the people, they certainly made them realize the true nature of British rule. This further provoked mass agitations, requiring army & police to control them. Since that became economically unfeasible, India had become ~~economic~~ 'ungovernable'.

Thirdly, Roosevelt had been putting pressure on UK to let go of its colonial possessions in the subcontinent. Considered US was giving huge loans for economic reconstruction of UK and the international pressure rose, UK had to toe the line.

During the war, British statesmen had no real intention of giving up India. This can be seen in ~~delhi~~ August Offer as well as Churchill's statement that he had not been appointed her Majesty's first minister to oversee the

Remarks

Dec 19

GS SCORE

destruction of the British empire. The support of labour party was limited.

Therefore, in my opinion, it was not positive statesmanship that led to Indian independence, rather the efforts and blood of millions of India that India was freed from the British yoke.

Call me

b) 6) Quit India movement, which began on 9 August 1942, was a response to Gandhi's call "Do or die". Gandhiji had declared it was every man for himself none. He also said that it is better to be violent than be a <sup>non-</sup>violent coward. All this inspired the masses to rise up against the British.

As the Congress leaders had been jailed at the start of the movement, the movement went into the hands of masses. Sumit Sanyal has identified its three phases. The first was largely urban, led by students and

Remarks

professionals. After this the movement spread to the countryside. This can be seen in the formation of parallel governments such as Prati Sarkar, Satyagrah Sankalpa etc. Peasants joined the movement in large no.s, responding to Gandhi's call.

Seeing this, the government responded with brutal repression. As a consequence, the movement went underground.

Jayprakash Narayan, Asha Desai, Usha Mehta (who ran a radio to help the underground freedom fighters) emerged as leaders of the underground movement.

Thus, one sees that the Quit India movement was not a premeditated one. It was spontaneous movement and this can be seen in violence that characterised it along with local leaders who emerged during its course.

Call for Remarks

Requires more study

9 India retained continuity with its colonial past in many respects, especially in terms of politics as well its international relations.

In the political sphere, India followed the Westminster model with its parliamentary politics. The state was a republic with President being the nominal head. This was analogous to the position of the British monarch.

In international relations, India chose to be a member of the Commonwealth to continue its link with the British govt.

Thus, Independent India retained its link with Britain.

Complete properly

Remarks



