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SS SCORE

TEST - 03

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

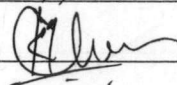
Instructions to Candidate

- 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 CHAVAN KUNAL M.

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature 

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

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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

Q: 1

1)

Surkotada

- located in ram of Kachh of Gujrat
- a mature Harappan site
- excavations found citadel made of burnt bricks and stones.
- The site also reveals elaborate drainage patterns

2)

Mahisdal

- located in Birbhum district of West Bengal
- chalcolithic site
- shows transition between Neolithic to chalcolithic period.
- many copper tools, remains of kilns, slag found during excavations.

3)

Vaishali

- located in Bihar
- capital site of Vrijji confederacy
- It is also visited by Bhagwan Mahavira and Gautam Buddha.
- important ~~pre~~ NBPW site.

4)

Pandu Rajar Dhibi

- located in West Bengal
- Neolithic site
- excavations found use of circular huts
- pottery used is black on red ware, ill fired used to store rice, fishing was practiced

Remarks

5) Lumbini

- Located in Nepal
- Ashokan inscription 'says Ashoka visited the place
- site where Buddha was born.
- It also describes taxation system during Mauryan as Ashoka waived off the Bhaga and Bali of people living in Lumbini.

6) Sittanavasal

- Located in Tamilnadu
- Rock cut caves containing paintings done on walls and roofs.
- Jaina site
- paintings indicate aesthetic sense of the people was quite high.

7) Harappa

- Located in Punjab province of Pakistan on the bank of Satluj
- early fortified city with citadel on the West and lower town on East.
- The site was first excavated by Daya Ram Sahni.
- one of the major ~~to~~ cities belonging to Indus valley civilization.

8) Chidambaram :

- located in Tamilnadu
- an ancient temple site.
- Pallava rulers patronised temple construction activities here.
- Shiva temple with large Nandi mandapa is present here.

9) Chopani Manda :

- Paleolithic site
- located in Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh.
- early evidence of pottery have been found.
- It also shows phases of Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.

10) Ahichhatra :

- located in Uttar Pradesh
- an important NBPW site
- one of the flourishing towns during period of Mahajanapada (600 BC)

11) Manda :

- located in Jammu and Kashmir
- Northern most Harappan site.
- It shows 'use of baked bricks', wheel made pottery with geometric signs on it

Remarks

12) Mathura

- located in Uttar Pradesh
- an important PGW site from ~~Ganges~~ Yamuna basin

13)

14) Sravanabelgola

- located in Karnataka
- jaina site
- monolithic statue of Lord Bahubali is present here.

15) Bhimbetka

- located in Madhya Pradesh
- early historic paintings of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods found.
- The paintings reveal day to day activities, hunting, gathering etc.

16) Korkai

- located in Tamilnadu
- ~~earliest~~ ancient capital of early Pandyas
- Sangam literature mentions it.
- important port site.
- Roman coins are found here showing external trade of Pandyas

Remarks

17)

Dhanyakataka :

- located in Andhra Pradesh
- second capital of Satvahana
- important trade centre and store of foodgrains
- also Buddhist stupas are constructed here by Satvahana

18)

Sanganakallyu :

- located in Karnataka, Bellary district
- Megalithic site
- also a mesolithic site.
- ~~port~~ Urn burials are found.

19)

Sopara / Kalyani

- located in Maharashtra
- important port city in ancient period
- Dakshinapatha was connected to it.
- Ashokan inscription is also found.

20)

Remarks

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

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)

2
9)

5 1/2 After the success of Battle of Plassey (1757) and battle of Buxar (1764), East India company started its political career in India. It was important for Britain to protect its Indian territories and hence, the administration had to be very perfect.

The post enlightened Europe had seen many ideologies emerging in Britain.

- such as
- Bentham's utilitarian philosophy
 - Adam Smith's Laissez faire policy
 - Orientalists policy.

With the arrival of William Hastings, there was more focus on reviving the ancient traditions and giving them modern touch.

Remarks

Add more ideologies

- He established Calcutta Madarsa, Sanskrit college in Varanasi and also consolidated Hindu and Muslim laws.
- Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) implemented "Permanent settlement" so that Landlords would implement reforms in their areas
- From 1813, we see many utilitarians arriving in India who encouraged
 - Ryotwari system to eliminate Landlords
 - Education in English language
 - Judicial reforms.
- Lord Bentinck was the champion of social reforms. During his administration he implemented many social reforms eg. Sati (prohibition) Act 1829.

Thson
 - Charter Act of 1813 eliminated monopoly of company in all trade except Tea and Chinese trade under pressure of free trade supporters.

Nice class
 Thus, various socio-eo and political policies of British in India were result of the ideologies prevailing in Britain.

2
 b)
 (9)
Montague-Chelmsford reforms Act, 1919 was an important step towards the constitutional development in India.

Remarks

It Provided for -

- increase in the no. of members of Legislative Council.
- introduced provincial and central government system
- Direct elections were introduced
- separate list for centre and provinces to legislate upon.
- Governor to administer with the help of council of minister.

However, there were many other provisions which were strongly disliked by nationalists such as

- no dominion status
- provision of dyarchy - transferred subjects and reserved subjects at provincial level.
- No universal adult franchise
- separate electorates for christians, angle Indians, sikhs

Hence, the Indian National Congress decided to Boycott the elections and launched Non-cooperation movement.

~~Response~~ For first time, Gandhian methods of Non-violent satyagraha was experimented. Thus, the act was landmark in not only constitutional development but also to the freedom struggle in India.

you have clarity — but try to cover all aspects of question properly

Remarks

⊗ Analyse how it helped in the constitutional development

c)

The 1920s Nagpur Congress saw emergence of Gandhiji as the main leader on political horizon of India. Till independence, he ~~has~~ remained an important voice in INC's decision making.

The pre-Gandhian phase has seen many thoughts evolving in INC such as moderates, Extremists.

Hence, it gives an opportunity for critiques to argue that Gandhiji centralised the Congress movement.

However, It needs to be read with the context of nature of colonial power we are dealing with. Pre-Gandhian phase, even though, contributed in National freedom struggle was largely aloof of the partition of commoners.

Even though India would have got freedom, it would have been again dominated by few.

Hence, the participation of masses was an important achievement of Gandhian phase.

It helped in evolving democratic ideas

Remarks

Lack of clarity

Try to write objective answer

and grassroot level democracy in India.

Hence, it would not be appropriate to say that it was centralised by one person. Instead, it should be seen as headed by the most capable person of the time - Gandhiji.

- d) (B) The post world war I developments saw many movements in India. such as
- Anti Rowlatt Act (1919)
 - Khilafat movement (1920)
 - Non-cooperation movement (1921)

Gandhiji was at the centre of all affair. His successes in South Africa and also in Ahmadabad mill strike. Champaner Satyagraha made him undisputed leader of INC.

Gandhiji decided to support Khilafat movement and merge with Non-cooperation movement.

The proposal was accepted because it was instrument to unite both Hindus and Muslims of India against common enemy.

No Need
to
write

↓
Write to
the
point.

However, the movement also generated some negative outcomes.

Khilafat leaders included many extreme Muslim leaders who rose to the occasion in popularity.

After Non-cooperation movement was withdrawn (1922), these leaders openly preached core tenets of Islam, Jihad from their political forums.

This created sense of insecurity and inferiority among some sections of Hindus and it was fanned more by communal groups.

Thus, even though the cause of merging the two movements was right the result was unexpected and it led to communal tensions.

2.

e)

The revolutionary activities in early decades of 20th c. were mostly by forming secret societies, individual acts of assassination. However with the growth of socialist ideas, the revolutionary attitude also got modified.

Remarks

The success of Russian revolution ⁽¹⁹¹⁸⁾ and progress made by Russia became role model for many revolutionaries.

The emergence of Hindustan Socialist ~~Association~~ ^{Association} (HSA) by Bhagat Singh. Chandrashekhar Azad proclaimed a socialist revolution ~~is~~ based on peasant and workers mobilization, state monopoly over resources.

They not only thought in short term but also long term agenda and an alternative form of government to capitalist British rule.

Thus, there was change in the attitude of revolutionaries.

Add - more factors of change

more examples of changes

Remarks

Remarks

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)

10/29) The emergence of section of Historians under the banner of subaltern historiography saw increase in the study of role of sub-altern elements of society such as peasants, workers, tribals, women, students.

According to Ranajit Guha, there was two movements going on in India }
 One belonging to upper elites of society, }
 second belonging to subalterns. }

from Above & below

The present statement under study totally rejects the role of elites in the national struggle. Hence, it can not be accepted completely.

Indian national struggle consisted different sections of society. In its early phase, it ~~was~~ witnessed many peasant and tribal revolts and rebellions which continuously keep on hammering the British rule in India.

Remarks

* write more examples of Subaltern nationalism

However, the superior military power of British was sufficient to curb these local challenges.

The formation of various local organizations in Bengal, Madras, Pune, Bombay finally culminated in the formation of Indian National Congress (INC). This was totally manned by elites in society.

It also saw failure in achieving sufficient progress in political arena. When Gandhiji arrived in India, he mixed both these sections and a mass movement was called for.

Elites, no doubt with their scholarly acumen and knowledge could speak and demand for the independence, it would not have been possible to pressurise the British government without masses of subalterns raising their voice.

Thus,
The subalterns played an important

Nice
analysis

Remarks

role in Indian freedom struggle but they were trained and called for participation by elites, making both of them equally important and complementary to each other in gaining the independence.

b) P The 19th century is termed as century of Indian renaissance when the rebirth of ideas based on ancient texts took place to purge the degenerated society of its evils.

The reformers, such as Raja Ramnohan Roy (Anti-Sati Act), Pandit Ishwarchandra Vidyanagar (Widow remarriage, Women education), Gopal ~~...~~ Ganesh Agarkar, M.G. Ranade (Age of Consent Act) were opposed by the nationalists of their contemporary period such as Radhakant Deb, Lokmanya Tilak etc.

However, these two ideas are not contradictory.

The reformers felt the need of Top-Down approach since the society had many social evils which was supported by elites and upper class.

Remarks

Reformist accepted the colonial criticism
Revivalist not " " " **GS SCORE**

The law could provide remedy in such cases. Hence, they went for support from colonial system.

This was, however, seen as an interference in Indian culture by the nationalist leaders.

Their argument was that Indian society is in evolutionary phase and it will reject the social evils and the alien government should not interfere in them.

However, they forgot that the evils of society were so cruel and anti-humanistic, they can not be tolerated in the times of modernity.

analysis is good

Hence, the reforms were indeed necessary and important to cleanse the society so that a new nation based of equality, liberty and freedom could take birth.

This united society would put a great challenge against the political power. Thus, in a way they were complementary and not contradictory to each other.

Remarks

Require more clarity
Revivalist and Reformist

3
C)

The women have been passive recipient in the Indian history due to the various restrictions and patriarchy prevalent in Indian society.

The participation of women in Indian freedom struggle was witnessed during Anti-partition movement in Bengal. However, it was only restricted upto lower levels.

The political empowerment was seen when Gandhiji called for Non-violent methods such as satyagraha.

He was of firm belief that women were god-gifted in their strength of beliefs in tolerance and non-violence.

Hence, he encouraged women to participate in National movement not only as volunteers but also leaders.

However, the political participation was very much limited in its success to emancipate women from various clutches of society.

underline
the
main
point

Remarks

Apart from few examples such as Kamala Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Sucheta Kriplani, we do not find many women becoming leaders in INC.

The reason was inherent in the social attitude towards women. Women were considered as property by patriarchal tendencies and hence these tendencies did not let them to come out of clutches and participate freely.

The women were not allowed to educate. Without education, they failed to perform any active role in economy and politics.

However, it should be understood that the Indian society was set on path of modernity and it was indeed natural that the early period of freedom struggle seeing not many politically active women.

The society takes time to change its attitude. ~~Therefore~~ This can

Remarks

be seen in present times when many women are participating in elections.

Thus, even though it could not be possible for women to emancipate from social clutches, it is gradually happening now.

your answer looks like G.S.
answer

for optimal

write proper examples

with help of these

Substantiate your

argument

Remarks

In brief - write some positive

impact of rational movement.

Remarks

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 not 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)

a)

10 1/2 The early years of Indian National Congress witnessed the leadership provided by eminent personalities such as Dadabhai Naoroji, W.C. Banerjee, Surendranath Banerjee etc. However, these leaders were termed as 'moderate' by the extremists because of their politics of prayers, petitions and plans.

The moderates put forward many demands such as

- increasing members of legislative council
- right to debate and discuss budget
- Ask question and vote on budget
- ~~and~~ military expenditure to be rationalized.
- simultaneous examination for ICS in India and England.

Remarks

However, hardly any of these demands were met with success. The pace of reforms by which moderates were moving was disliked by extremists.

The extremists were of strong opinion that the land belongs to them and it is their birthright to have political freedom and not on mercy of alien government.

Add more culture of India
 The thoughts of extremists were cultivated by culture of India. e.g. Lokmanya Tilak, through his editorials in Kesari and Maratha promoted the glory of Shivaji Maharaj. He also started Shivaji Jayanti celebration and Ganpati festival.

Very Nice example
 The intellectual movement prevailing in this times was result of ~~and~~ ideologies such as French Revolution, Mazzini and Garibaldi's ideologies, thus, they also supported revolutionary activities.

Remarks

Thus, from these arguments we can see, extremists were not only reacted to failure of moderates but also they were motivated by cultural and intellectual movement.

- b) P The industrialists played major role in Independence struggle of India. Industrialists such as G.D. Birla, Jamnalal Bajaj not only financially supported freedom struggle but also retraced from being capitalist block who were hated by socialists.

The British rule deliberately employed such policies which resulted in de-industrialization of India. The indigenous capital was not available to import heavy machinery from Britain.

This had impacted the attitude of Indian business community because they realized the true nature of colonial rulers. They were mature enough and they struggled in these harsh circumstances.

With the shortages arising due to World War I, the industrialists got opportunity to prove their skills. This led to rise of textile, steel factories in India.

The imperialist policies were always against them. Hence, they knew it was very important to support freedom struggle so that there could be indigenous development of economy.

The leaders such as Jamnalal Bajaj spent their time with Gandhiji. They spread ^{the word} and motivated other business leaders to support movement. Especially during Civil Disobedience movement, the industrialists showed great faith in Indian political class.

Thus, the industrialists showed that they were Indian first and then businessmen from their support to nationalist struggle.

Remarks

Answer properly - ① Expanded Social base
② best prepared to
Survive.

Q Mahatma Gandhi, in his autobiography 'My ~~Real~~ Experiments with Truth' describes his journey of being Mohandas K. Gandhi to Mahatma Gandhi.

There were various factors responsible for this transformation such as

- ~~this upbringing in Hindu family.~~
- ~~his graduation in England with many non-Hindu friends.~~
- ~~his practice in South Africa~~
- ~~philosophies of Tolstoy, Thoreau~~
- ~~Theory of Karma preached in Bhagvadgeeta.~~
- ~~Pluralistic traditions in ancient India as described in Upanishadas, Buddhism and Jainism preaching importance of Truth and non-violence~~
- ~~His interactions with people of different parts of India when he arrived in India and took whole nation tour. He realized the poverty and impoverishment present in the society.~~

explain

Explain properly

Remarks

The various thought processes prevailing in Indian National Congress and their confrontations made him to unite them under one banner.

His political Guru was Gopal Krishna Gokhale who not only taught him various important lessons but made him aware of the future challenges and real nature of colonial rule.

~~His~~ Gandhiji's wife Kasturba Gandhi also had influence on his thoughts and hence he promoted active participation of women.

Thus, we see many factors responsible for transformation of Gandhiji who not only led Indian freedom struggle but also influenced many non-violent movements in the world such as Apartheid in South Africa.

In brief write the
circumstances which
conducive for
creation of
Gandhiji
for
Socio-Econ
Popul. & w.w in
India.

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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)

b) (a) India got its independence in 1947 and the moment was celebrated by the British to show their generous attitude towards Indians and saying that it was always the same aim for them. However, the freedom of India is soaked in the blood of millions of Indians and in reality, it was snatched by Indians from clutches of Britain who was economically exhausted after World War II and in no conditions to rule.

The second world war devastated British economy. They not only lost many men but also became bankrupt. The ~~the~~ period also witnessed many activities in India which created fears among British about their continuity.

Remarks - write the view of Cambridge school of history with example

British PM Clement Attlee mentioned the challenge of ~~the~~ Subhash C. Bose led Indian national Army and the Naval mutiny of 1946 were the two phenomena that made British realise ~~that~~, its time to pack up.

The naval mutiny showed deep rooted anger against British and the armed forces which remained apolitical till then, could not be trusted by them.

The INA trials raised lot of masses to raise their voices against British.

It was also the period of spread of communism from Russia to other parts of the world. Hence, USA was in favour of granting the freedom to India.

Thus, the combination of all these culminated into the independence of India and it was not an act of positive statesmanship of England.

Remarks

2

c)

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took the responsibility of integration of native states in India. There were almost 562 native states which became independent along with India and Pakistan.

These native states were given option to join any of the two or remain independent. Hence, if these were not integrated with Indian state, the present map of India would have been somewhat disproportionate.

Sardar Patel before taking the mammoth task of integration, went to gain support from the steel frame of India. He knew the importance of Indian civil services for the administration of newly born India.

Then he followed two way policy

① He appealed to the patriotic and nationalist feelings of the rulers and asked their contribution in nation making.

② against a non-cooperating state, he followed policy of iron fist.

Remarks

In brief write the role of Patel before
Independence.

He openly declared that it would not be possible for any smaller state to remain independent in the difficult times.

He along with his superb associates frames 'Instrument of Accession' document by which the rulers had to surrender only - communication, defence and foreign affairs with a guaranteed privity purses.

Thus all the states except Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir acceded to India. These three were later ~~are~~ integrated by plebiscite in Junagadh, Police Action in Hyderabad.

However, it should also be noted here that while glorifying the role of Sardar Patel, we should not reject the role of other important leaders in development of India.

The triumvirate - Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel were responsible for the present day India in physical sense as well as social, economical and political sense.

Remarks

6/2

9) The August rebellion or Quit India movement was indeed a mass struggle without major leaders.

Gandhiji in his speech at Gawalia tank gave Mantra of 'Do or Die'.

He said - 'either we should free ourselves or we should die; we should not live to see the perpetual enslavement of our country.'

This militant mode of Gandhiji was quite distinct from his earlier phase.

As the major leaders were arrested by the Government, socialist leaders such as Jay Prakash Narayan, S.M. Joshi etc. provided leadership to the movement.

There were many incidents of violence. It would not be wrong to say the revolutionary movement was merged with satyagrahas of Gandhiji.

The colonial government experienced great deal of ~~an~~ difficulties to

tackle such a vast revolts and rebellions.

Many leaders such as J.B. Kiplani continued ~~the~~ activities under ground. Railway lines were detached, telegraph lines were damaged, bridges were bombed, government officers were attacked.

This was, unlike 1857 revolt was witnessed in almost every part of India.

All sections of society - women, peasants, students, businessmen etc. participated in whatever possible manner they could.

Thus, such a rebellion made British realise that it would not be easy for them to continue ruling over India and they took steps in constitutional development in India.

(Add)

① Compare with 1857 Revolt properly

Remarks

② Importance of Satyagrah, also cooperation and civil disobedience movement in this part.

Remarks

Remarks