

120

250

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's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Dinesh Pratap Singh

Mobile No. _____

Date 1 / 1 /

Signature [Signature]

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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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 seriatim. (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

- (i) Ash Mound site
- (ii) Chalcolithic site
- (iii) Cave painting site
- (iv) Paleolithic site
- (v) Temple site
- (vi) Stupa Site
- (vii) Harappan site
- (viii) NBPW site
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware site
- (x) Chalcolithic site
- (xi) An educational center
- (xii) Early Harappan site
- (xiii) A Nagara style temple
- (xiv) Ashokan Inscription
- (xv) A sea port
- (xvi) Buddhist centre
- (xvii) Inscriptional site
- (xviii) An ancient capital
- (xix) A Jaina centre
- (xx) An ancient capital

i) Maeki

- Raichur district, Karnataka.
- Megalithic culture, usage of iron
- BRW pottery.
- domestication of animals.
- cist burials

ii) Anas

- Udaipur district, Rajasthan
- Near the copper mines.

Remarks

- copper tools like hand axes, scoopers, blades etc.
- microliths and sharp stone tools
- Mud houses.

iii) Ellora

- Aurangabad district, Maharashtra.
- carve from 6th century AD
- Buddhist, Jaina and Hinduism caves
- cut during the reigns of Kalachuris, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas
- Kailashnath temple dedicated to Shiva
 - ↳ monolithic temple
 - ↳ A world heritage site
- Decorative buddhist paintings, using multiple colors.

iv) Junagadh/Girnar

- ↳ Junagadh district, Gujarat
- ↳ core tools and flake tools.
- ↳ lower palaeolithic tools made of chert
- ↳ middle palaeolithic microliths made using chalcidony
- ↳ hunting gathering economy.

~~vi) Sarnath~~

v)

vi) Sarnath

- ↳ Allahabad district, Uttar Pradesh.
- ↳ One of the most extensive stupas.
- ↳ Site of Ashoka pillar inscription
- ↳ lion capital at pillar used as India's national emblem.
- ↳ Buddha gave his first sermon here

vii) Rajdi

- ↳ Rajkot district, Gujarat.
- ↳ one of earliest agricultural site in Gujarat
- ↳ Early, mature and later Harappan features
- ↳ Brick houses, with grid pattern
- ↳ Harappan seals of Steatite

Remarks

viii) Patliputra

- ↳ Modern day Patna in Bihar.
- ↳ later Capital of Magadham kingdoms and Capital of Mauryas.
- ↳ use of iron tools and NBPW pottery.
- ↳ Important trade center with many guilds.
- ↳ surrounded by three rivers

ix) Anichchitra

- ↳ In Uttar Pradesh
- ↳ Capital of Northern Panchalas.
- ↳ A mahajanpada in 6th C. BC
- ↳ PGW pottery with geometric paintings
- ↳ use of iron tools and chariot.

x) Navadoli

- ↳ Dhar district, Madhya Pradesh
- ↳ Mahua culture of Chalcolithic site
- ↳ Mud houses, with stratched roofs
- ↳ multiple copper tools including hand axe, beads, neckless.

xi) Taxila

↳ an Punjab province of Pakistan.

↳ site of world famous Taxila University

↳ important political center of post mauryan period

↳ World heritage site

↳ Chanakya, the guide of Chandragupta Maurya was a professor here.

xii) Kot Diji

↳ Sindh province of Pakistan.

↳ on left bank of Indus river.

↳ sundered - mud brick houses.

↳ wheat and barley as main cereal crop.
Also pea and gram.

↳ huge quantity of potsheds

xiii)

xiv) Dhauli

- ↳ Puri district of Odisha
- ↳ Major rock edict site of Ashoka
- ↳ All edicts present except edict 14 and 15
- ↳ Written in Brahmi script
- ↳ Talks about Ashoka's Dharma and his welfare policies

xv) Tamralipti

- ↳ West Bengal
- ↳ Major trade center for Magadhan empire and Mauryas.
- ↳ Connected to contemporary major trade routes
- ↳ Connected to both west asian and east asian trade
- ↳ Ashoka ^{bit} farewell to his son and daughter from here to spread buddhism

xvi) Sarnathi

- ↳ Sarnathi district, Uttarpradesh.
- ↳ A mahajanpada in 6th c. BC

- ↳ A PGW silt with huge use of iron tools
- ↳ Buddha visited here once.
- ↳ Buddhist monastery has chaityas and Viharas

xvii) Junagarh

- ↳ Junagarh district, Gujarat
- ↳ Ashokan major rock edict
- ↳ inscription of Shaka ruler Rudradaman I
 - ↳ talks about repairs of Udareshwar lake by Ashoka.
- ↳ A lot of Jain temples complex nearby in Girnar

xviii) Amravati

- ↳ ~~was~~ The proposed capital of new state of Andhra Pradesh.
- ↳ earlier called Dristadykta - capital of eastern Chalukyas.
- ↳ on bank of river Godavari

xix) Sravanabelgola

- ↳ In Karnataka state
- ↳ large monolithic statue of Lord Bahubali.
- ↳ Mahabhishekam is conducted once in twelve years.

↳ Near the Chandragiri hill.

xx) Uraiyur

↳ In Tamilnadu

↳ Capital of early Pallavas

↳ Dravida style temple architecture

↳ Samati gopuram; with inscription
on temple walls.

2. (a) The Enlightenment had represented the present as an advance upon the past, the Romantics, by contrast, saw in it the deterioration of the human condition. Substantiate. (10 Marks)
- (b) "The political transformation in Britain was different from those of other European countries." Discuss. (10 Marks)
- (c) "Britain adopted mercantilist policies in colonial America which were designed to promote British economic interests mainly in the form of a favorable balance of trade." Discuss. (10 Marks)
- (d) "The Six day war of 1967 proved to be a humiliation for the Arab states." Discuss. (10 Marks)
- (e) Beyond Continents, Colours, and the Cold War: the NAM. Explain. In brief discuss the strength and weakness of NAM in the changing world order. (10 Marks)

5) Enlightenment was a cultural movement in 18th century Europe based on scientific outlook; whereas Romanticism was a culture and artistic movement in 19th century based on values of naturalism, emotions and humanism.

good info

Features of Enlightenment movement in 18th century

- a) Declared supremacy of nature: Understand natural laws for progress of modern world.
- b) Logic and reason: Test every practice on the standards of reason.
- c) Individualistic: State and society are to serve individual not vice versa.
- d) Democratic: Anti-monarchist, promoted popular sovereignty.
- e) Liberal: freed individuals from shackles of society.

This movement doomed the fate of medievalism and started modern age in Europe. It proposed a present which was better than past.

But; this movement ^(Enlightenment) had some inherent issues which gave way to another movement called Romanticism. These issues were:

Went tried to
consider in the context
→ Cause →
Consequence

- a) Too much focus on logic and reason,
Very mechanical
- b) Lacked emotional warmth
- c) Disconnect of individual from society

Thus, Romanticism grew by addressing the negative effects of Enlightenment by:

elaborate

- a) Promoting use of natural beauty,
human relation in art and painting.
- b) Themes like love, bodily beauty,
social relations dominated.

Thus both movements were related; and complemented each other by balancing one's weakness by other.

How both
views collaborated
by Kant
discovery

ii) Britain's path of development to modern political transformation from other countries like, France, Germany, Italy etc. on many dimensions of time, geography, nature of change etc.

Unique features of British political transformation

a) Advanced in timing:

British system adopted

the elements of constitutional monarchy in 1215 via magna carta

↳ While in other countries of Europe this was late. eg. France (1789), Germany (1870) etc.

b) Nature of revolution:

The transformation was

far more less violent in Britain than other countries. The bloodless revolution of 1688 transformed system without major life loss.

↳ French revolution, German unification, etc. contained element of violence.

c) Modern ideas adoption:

Enlightenment in Britain

started first in 17th century while it reached others in 18th century. Industrial revolution was also pioneered in Europe.

Remarks

Work the
factors of
difference

Global forces
Work on sum
Dup to other
transformation
was different
It percolated
new ideas
in Europe
and acted
as guiding light.

change
European
combing

c) The America was under British domination soon after its discovery in 15th century. During 18th century Britishers used mercantilist and imperial policies to serve their interest.

Explain
4/10
Concept of
mercantilism

Major mercantilist policies and their aims:

* New taxes on America:

↳ Strictly enforced Navigation taxes after 1763: To increase profits of British shipping industry.

↳ Imposed new taxes between 1764-1767
eg. Sugar tax (1764); Currency tax (1764), Quarter tax (1765); Stamp duty (1765), Townshend tax (1767)
↳ aim: To attack private property of Americans and increase revenue.

* Northbrook's Tea Policy (1763)

↳ Giving East Indian company direct access to American markets

Remarks

↳ aim: To reduce monopoly of American businessmen

* strict control:

via law enforcement agencies to control the dominance of American businesses.

try mercantilist policy with

Hence the mercantilistic policies of British in America were to extract a favorable balance of trade specially due to financial crisis after seven years' war during 1756-63.

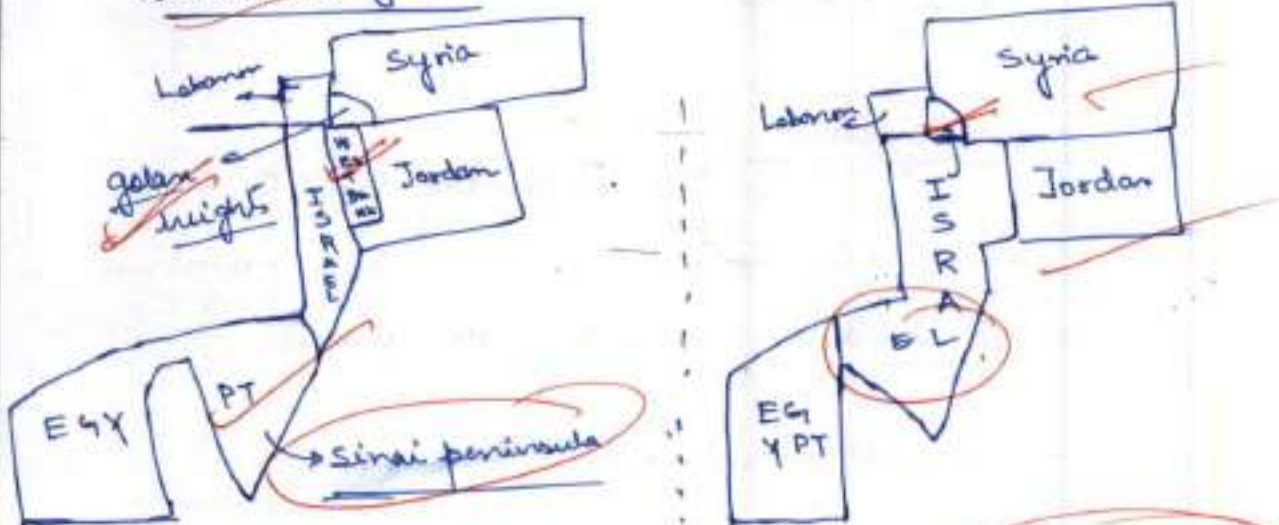
WORLD history

Corollary

American Capitalism Vs British Mercantilism and American Revolution

d) Six days war in 1967 was fought between

⑥ Israel and coalition of Arab nations in which Israel became victorious and acquired large territorial gains.



West Asia before 1967 war

West Asia after 1967 war

Remarks

great fragment

Reason for six days war for Arabs:

- Arab feeling of revenge towards establishment of Israel in 1948.
- To destroy state of Israel and establish palestinian state.
- Take revenge of loss of 1948 war at hand of Israel.

But; Israel won this war within six days.

Its impact was:

↳ Loss of territory:

Israel gained huge territory from Arab states.

↳ Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, also Gaza strip

↳ Golan Heights from Syria

↳ West Bank from Jordan

↳ Loss of prestige:

The military might and confidence was shattered. Many Arab countries lost at hand of much smaller opponent.

↳ Divides between Arab states:

Arab unity suffered blow. Egypt signed agreement with Israel to get back Sinai peninsula.

Thus Arab states ~~received~~ received unprecedented humiliation which ended their challenge to Israel.

It also ~~established~~ established Israel as major power in the area.

Word bank
good conceptual class
Casey

5) e) Non Aligned Movement (NAM) was an international grouping formed at Bandung Conference in 1955. It chose to remain equidistance from both powers in bipolar world.

Strengths of NAM

1) Diversity:

↳ groupings of countries across continents

↳ eg Egypt (Africa); India (Asia)

↳ Mix of ethnicities.

↳ Africans (Ghana, Egypt); Indians; Indonesia etc.

Notably understood the demand of question

2) Moral ideals:

They were not just a grouping for narrow gains. They believed and promoted high ideals of peace, prosperity and coexistence.

3) Anti-colonialist.

These were newly decolonised countries who were against the imperialist

expansion and promoted cooperation and sovereignty.

Weakness of NAM

1) Stagnation:

could not reinvent itself in changing geopolitical scenario especially after coming of unipolar world in 1991.

2) Internal disagreements:

on issue of methods of nationalistic struggle; economic models; openness etc.

3) Limited spread:

They couldn't attract more countries in their fold; reducing their influencing power.

NAM was a unique model during cold war period. It needs to be revised and reinvented to take challenges of international conflict and rise of multipolar world.

100

For this
conclude
work the
theory for

3. (a) Critically examine the statement that, "the process of secularisation and rationalisation is a part of modern social structure"? (Do you agree) that with colonialism, secularization was exported to the non-European world? (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the role of women in French Revolution, as well as examine the main features of modern political culture which emerged in France during the revolution phase? (20 Marks)
- (c) "There are decades where nothing happens; and there are weeks where decades happen." In the context of this statement, examine the legacy of Russian Revolution. (15 Marks)

a)

The ideas of secularisation and rationalisation in its modern form got highlighted most in modern age after 17th-18th century. Secularisation is separation of state from religion; while rationalisation is promotion of logic and reason to evaluate social processes.

Secularisation and Rationalisation as part of Modern of social structure:

- i) These idea gained popularity after the superformation movement and enlightenment
- ii) They were absent in earlier time (medieval)
 - ↳ Roman catholic church had huge political control in Europe.
 - ↳ Despotism, traditionalism was in vogue.
- iii) These values are found in almost all modern democratic nations of Europe

Secularisation and Rationalisation's early roots

1) Not completely absent:

Rationalisation was not completely absent - earlier also people used scientific methods.

↳ Before modern age too; people questioned role of religion

2) British magna carta:

Had elements of rationalism where despotic authority of king was questioned.

Thus though ideas of secularisation and rationalisation have gained popularity as part of modern structure; - they were present earlier also but in minority.

Though it is commented that colonialism transported secularism to non-european world; its not completely true; because:

a) Earlier knowledge of secularism:

Indian society

was not new to concept of secularism.

↳ India was a living example of a secular society ~~or much before~~ British came

↳ Mauya rulers promoted secular state

b) Expanding Rationalisation:

Great advances in scientific outlook in non-european world.

↳ eg. High advances of science and technology in early gupta period

↳ Diverse faiths sects in India; which regularly questioned the popular beliefs

↳ eg. Bhakti movement
Charvak philosophy.

This non-european world was not ignorant of secularisation. Colonisation just made the concept more popular and formal.

Study critically
analyse
Copy

c) Russian Revolution ⁽¹⁹¹⁷⁾ was a transforming event of 20th century which has far reaching effect on multiple dimensions; not just in Russia but across world.

Legacy of Russian Revolution

a) Quick changes:

Russia was a largely feudal society since ages. But few weeks of revolution from March 1917 to November 1917 changed the whole nation.

b) Political impact:

↳ Despotic rule of Czar ended and Russia emerged as communist state

↳ Now it changed communism from theory to practice

c) Spread of communism

↳ presented communism as dominant ideology against capitalism.

↳ Other countries got attracted and adopted it Eastern Europe; China.

Remarks

Answer properly if
1st part of
question

d) Cold War:

↳ In one way Russian Revolution gave foundation to late day cold war (1945-1991) which kept world divided for decades

e) Rise of Russia:

↳ Russia emerged as major global power on international stage and still remains.

f) Worker's movements:

It inspired many labour movements, unions to assert their rights.

g) Decolonisation:

Russian revolution inspired colonies to fight against imperialist power.

↳ Key leaders of Indian National Movement like J.L. Nehru were inspired by Russian Revolution.

h) End of Western Hegemony:

Rise of Russia gave challenge to European and Western hegemony on geopolitical issues.

Thus it is rightly said that few weeks of revolution in 1917 changed Russia

Remarks :

Study
the
2nd
part
question

World history and the world so much; which
was not witnessed even several decades
before it.

Remarks

Remarks

t

Remarks

4. (a) The beginning of French Revolution could be taken as the beginning of Modern War and this process reached its logical culmination under Adolf Hitler. (20 Marks)
- (b) "We solemnly proclaim to the entire world, Vietnam has the right to be free and independent, and in fact has become free and independent". Discuss briefly how the growth of modern nationalism was intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement in Vietnam. French (1859) → 1940s - Ho-chi-minh. (15 Marks)
↳ upto 1934 - Geneva Accord
- (c) "The anti-Israel struggle of the Arabs got mixed with two other important concerns. These were political and economic unity among the Arab states and the end of foreign intervention". Discuss. (15 Marks)

10%
 a) French Revolution of 1789; is a milestone event of modern history which changed political, social and economic systems across world.

Pre-Modern Wars

↳ These wars were fought by feudal lords by their limited army.

↳ They were mainly fought for territorial gains.

↳ Colonial interest also inspired these wars

good answers

Beginning of Modern War: Changes made by French Revolution

- ↳ It inspired wars for nation creation.
- ↳ Based to concept of nation state
- ↳ Nationalistic feeling inspire war.

Remarks: Nearly correlated with Nationalism and F.R

Slogan → Country in threat } → large army
 Tax on resources

↳ These wars were for internal reorganisa-
sation; change of political system.

↳ Role of masses:

Masses and their involvement played a crucial role in success of these wars.

↳ High scale of Violence:

Fall of Bastille; Reign of terror, Guillotine methods increased violence in society and new methods.

Modern war under Adolf Hitler

↳ Adolf Hitler assumed leadership of
Germany ^{in 1933} and led his country and world in World War II.

↳ Mass mobilisation:

promoted cultural, social identities to gain mass support

↳ Included soldiers in large quantities to make powerful army.

↳ Radical Nationalism:

It was promoted as a tool to unite people and mobilize them.

↳ promotion of pride of German, promotion of vengeance against others etc.

↳ Massive Violence:

By promoting concept of racial purity of Aryans; Hitler legitimised killings of Jews

↳ Unethical and unprecedented violence in case of Holocaust

↳ Use of Weaponry:

New warships, submarines, weapons of mass destruction etc. were used by Germans under Hitler.

Thus the modern war concept can be traced back to Hitler and French revolution.

And this process threatens the existence of world even today.

So think
Cubanate day order
Hitler or it is

going towards
Cubanate even
today

- b) Vietnam was an independent country till 1859, which was later colonised. It led a long anti-colonial struggle and got independent in 1976.

Growth of modern Nationalism in Vietnam

- * It was inspired by the Russian Revolution and other changes in second decade of 20th century.
- * Viet Minh party led by Ho Chi Minh; promoted ideas of common Vietnamese identity and shared culture etc.
- * Ho-Chi-Minh started colonial struggle against French colonial power.

Nationalism and Anti-colonial struggle in Vietnam

- * Anti-colonial struggle which started during 1920s challenged French power bravely by 1936. Here under Geneva Accords

- * But after World War I; French again tried to subjugate Vietnamese. Against Japan too
- * At this time; Nationalistic feelings further grew. Due to rise of independent nation states across world.
- * French were removed by Geneva Accords of 1954.
- * But now Americans ~~can~~ tried to control Vietnam.
 - ↳ This gave way to radical nationalism.
- * Vietnamese Nationalists continued Guerilla war against Viet Americans till 1973; when they withdrew from Vietnam
- * After Treaty of Paris (1973); Vietnam emerged as an independent nation in 1976.

Thus over the years; Vietnamese Nationalism grew into a more radical form; and got independence by combining north and southern part.

Remarks

Will tried to explain factors of Nationalism of anti colonial stage in this country. want to discuss the Role of the factor in Nationalism feeling.

9) Israel was established as a nation state in 1948. In this process, it replaced earlier Palestine which was religiously, ethnically different Arab state. This led to Anti-Israel struggle by Arabs.

Dimensions of Anti-Israel Struggle

- ↳ A united Arab front to fight Israel
- ↳ Increase in military might to defeat Israel
- ↳ Boycott of supporters of Israel

But some other concerns emerged;

* Political and Economic Unity among Arabs

↳ Arab League was established in 1960 and O.P.E.C. in 1970s to provide political and economic unity.

↳ But these get disturbed due to;

a) Loss at hand of Israel in 1948 and 1967

b) Different political systems in Arab Nations

- ① Reconciliation of some Arab states with Israel
 ↳ eg. Egypt, Jordan

Anti-Israeli struggle and concern of foreign interventions:

- a) USA and Britain emerged as strong supporters of Israel

↳ gave a global dimension to struggle:

- b) 1973; oil crisis was basically a manifestation of opposition to foreign intervention of foreign powers.

- c) Changing loyalties of different nations of Arab coalition towards foreign powers
 ↳ eg. Saudi Arabia - USA
 ↳ eg. Syria - Russia

Thus anti-Israel struggle got increasingly complex and ultimately lost its momentum.

Today the Arab unity against Israel stands shattered

good objectivity and clarity

Substituted with Max examples

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Remarks

5. (a) Was there decolonisation or were there as many decolonisation as there are colonial powers or even colonies? In this context examine the difference between France and England towards decolonisation? How did it lead to different and similar historical results? (15 Marks)
- (b) The Cold War was waged in a particularly brutal and cynical way in Africa, Asia, and other third world countries seemed powerless to do anything to stop it. In the context of this statement mention the features of the Cold War. Examine how it affected the world politics? (15 Marks)
- (c) Write the salient features of underdevelopment; also discuss the policy options for tackling underdevelopment. Compare the strategies of development adopted by India and China. (20 Marks)

18) a) Decolonisation was the process of removal of colonial rule from nation and emergence of sovereign nation states. The decolonisation movement is interpreted differently by different scholars.

Decolonisation as single movement

↳ Some scholars, suggest that decolonisation was a unified, well directed movement

↳ It got prevalent in mid 1940s; and many nations got independent in this phase

Many decolonisations

↳ In reality; decolonisation was a long process starting from American independence in 1776 to independence of Eritrea in 1993.

↳ It was not a one time movement.
different countries get decolonised at
different time.

↳ There were difference of decolonisation
movement in different countries.

↳ India → non-violent & peaceful

↳ Africa → Violent revolutions.

Thus actually; there were many decoloni-
sations than one decolonisation.

British Decolonisation

1. Much more wide
geographic spread of British
colonies.

2. Process got continued,
much longer

↳ eg. Indian ocean islands,
Africa etc. get decolonised
in 1990s.

French Decolonisation

1. Comparitively limited
geographic spread.

2. Decolonisation in
much shorter span.

↳ In one big phase
most colonies get decolo-
nised.

↳ eg. 1950s

↳ 1954 - Pondicherry

↳ 1954 - Vietnam

good along
of presentation

3. More Violent

3. Less Violent

4. Mechanisms of linkages in form of Commonwealth

4. No such grouping of decolonised nations

Results of difference in British and French colonialism:

a) Ethnic divide:

↳ In countries which got decolonised from British it is more comm.

↳ In french decolonisation is less seen.

b) Superficial contact

↳ British maintain it in form of Commonwealth whereas french dont.

Decolonisation thus was a long process which brought independence to many states. But its nature and results differed in ways as well as colonial rules

GS SCORE

b) Cold war was an ideological war between two blocks of world, one led by Russia (communism) and other America (capitalism)

Features of Cold War

* War of ideologies:
Between communism versus capitalism.

* Division of world in blocks

* War of proxies:
Not fought directly but by proxy channels.
↳ eg. Secret service, diplomats.

* Multidimensional
↳ militarisation
↳ space war
↳ competition in sports

* Secretive
↳ The actions were taken behind the scenes.

Discussion properly the
let part of question

Effect of cold war in world politics

1) Military alliances:

↳ NATO - Capitalist world

↳ Warsaw Pact - Communist world

2) Rise of USA: As the sole leader of capitalist world.

3) Emergence of N.A.M.: Non alignment Movement by countries which did not adhere to any wars.

4) Wars and conflicts:

↳ Korean war (1953)

↳ Vietnam war etc.

Thus cold war has shaped in large way; the world as it is today.

Approach is good But Substantive with more examples and analysis

c) 9/10 Underdevelopment means below par and inadequate level of economic, human, social & progress in nation.

Features of Underdevelopment

1) Political:

↳ Instability: Changing governments, military coup d'état & civil unrest etc.

↳ eg. Africa - Sudan, Somalia

2) Economic

↳ Large dependence of economy on primary sector

↳ Lack of development of industries.

↳ Low per capita income

↳ Large scale poverty.

3) Social:

↳ Low level of literacy.

↳ social and ethnic conflicts.

Write the factors of underdevelopment and correlate it with colonialism.

Steps taken by India

- 1) Welfare policies by government: Schemes, programs to develop economy and social condition.
- 2) Liberalisation reforms in 1991:
Opened up domestic economy.
- 3) faster industrialisation:
Promoting foreign investment.

Steps taken by China:

- a) Mixed communism model
↳ open economy + one party communist rule
- b) Dominance of state in economic activity.
- c) Industry led growth
↳ huge investment in infrastructure.

Remarks

well based to
growth in postwar
structure

Under-development is a major challenge for developing world; India and China despite different systems have tried to address it in their own framework.

Nice objective

Map-Test: 4

