

1. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following: (10 x 5 = 50 Marks)
- (a) "Even though the Portuguese could not survive longer as a major player in Indian polity and economy but they left some greater impacts on the country".
 - (b) "The composition of the revenue sources changed in India under colonial rule".
 - (c) 1916 Lucknow Pact is considered as a landmark event in Indian history but due to various reasons its achievements were negligible.
 - (d) "The civil services under the colonial rule was the real 'still frame' for the empire".
 - (e) "The role of French power was gradually changing and over the period they started regulating political power of India".

1264
250

120

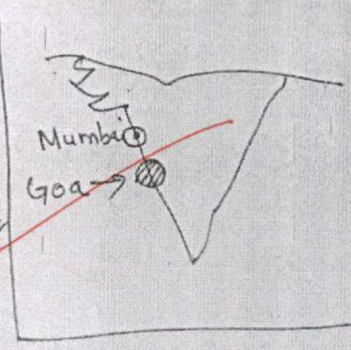
Impacts of Portuguese Rule

4

The Portuguese were the first Europeans to come to India and the last to leave. Their sphere of influence was limited, but powerful.

① Despotic Rule:

The Portuguese rule in India with centre in Goa was an example of a despotic rule.



② Christianity:

The Portuguese were followers of Roman Catholicism and spread it forcefully in southern India.

Remarks

Explains why not
Sumit

③ Economy:

The ~~Cartaz system~~ created by the Portuguese meant that the Indian traders were ~~thrown out of the competition~~ and Navies of native rulers did not become stronger.

~~These~~ gifting of Bombay to the British had greater repercussions.

Global Impact

(However, it cannot be said that the Portuguese impact was greater than even the British)

16)

Revenue Composition under colonial rule

4/4

After the Battle of Buxar in 1764, the British got diwani rights in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha and they started a new revenue system.

Features of traditional system:

- ① Based on hierarchical, hereditary land rights
- ② Local, regional variations
- ③ Low record keeping

Remarks

(4) collection in both cash & kind.

(5) sympathetic treatment during calamities.

Changes during colonial rule:

(1) Organisation:

The revenue system became more organised, based on a pre-decided common revenue model e.g. Permanent settlement in 1793.

(2) Officers:

Zamindars, villagers or headmen were recognised as the owners of the land based on permanent settlement, Ryotwari or Mahalwari. But, they were only revenue collectors & no hereditary rights.

Urban elements were brought in in 1813.

(3) Sources:

The revenue was collected in cash only. Thus the peasants were forced to sell their crops under distress. They also had to shift to cash crops.

These changes resulted into early peasant rebellions in the first half of 19th century.

Remarks

Look in detail about

Income tax

1) (c)

Analysis of Lucknow Pact

1916 marks the beginning of new era in Indian freedom struggle when a pact was made between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.

Importance:

- ① Recognition of the separate Muslim politics.
- ② A common front against the British colonial rule.
- ③ Postponing the bitter fruit of divide & rule policy.
- ④ Pre-cursor to the Khilafat movement.

Shortfalls:

- ① Viewed as a tacit permission to the idea of religion based politics; eroding the secular nature of the Congress.

Remarks

② Emergence of Gandhiji, changing the nature of movements.

③ viewed as pact made only by the elites by the later generations of Muslim League.

④ The 1937 assembly elections and the start of demand for a separate state.

Because of ICS' failure to give voice to changing Muslim aspirations & the later growth of extremism, the achievements of 1916 Lucknow pact remain negligible.

d)

Civil services of the colonial rule

34
The East India Company and later the British Empire ruled India with the help of the Indian civil services (ICS)

① The civil servants were selected and appointed in England. The first generation nationalists demanded inclusion

Remarks

of Indians and that appropriate changes were made in the Charter Act of 1853

(i) The civil service maintained uniformity in British Administration.

(ii) The British controlled was a centre of revenue administration and helped in the execution of a 'police state'

(iii) The judiciary, above the provincial courts was completely British and helped propagate the racist ideals of the colonial rule.

(iv) The police was perhaps the most important of all as they enforced law and order brutally to curb the national movement.

British Govt. For the colonial rule was standing on the steel frame of the civil service.

Explain how the change in composition of

Compelled the British Govt. to have the country.

1) c)

Role of French Power

The French were the second Europeans to come to India after the Portuguese and they established their power in the regions of Pondicherry, Mahe, Karikal, etc.

Changing Role:

① Struggle for prominence:

This was a phase when both the British and the French were new to India and were trying to exert their powers. The 3 Anglo-French wars were fought.

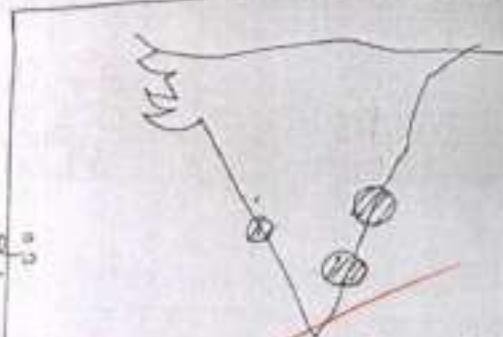


Fig. French Power

② World-over subjugation:

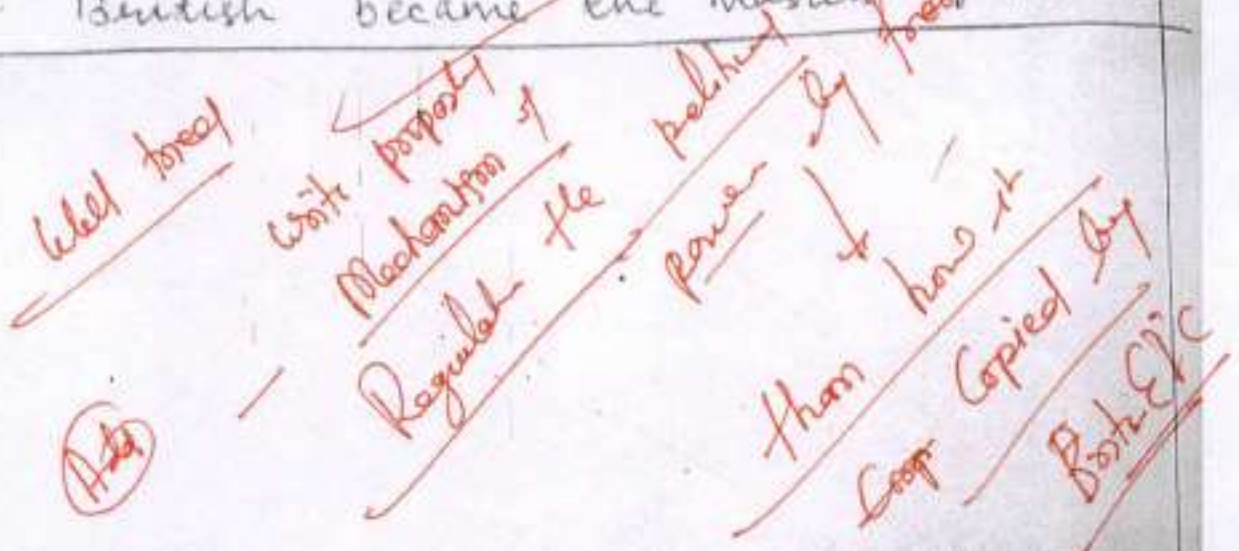
The French lost on many fronts with the British in a short period of time. e.g. the loss of Canada after 7 years' wars. By the treaty of Paris, their power in India

D Indirect regulation:

Instead of engaging in direct battles with the British, the French started regulating the native powers. Subsidiary alliance was developed by Duplex.

French army trained the armies of Sindia's, etc.

The superior naval power, resources of Bengal and able leadership meant that the British became the masters of India.



2. (a) What factors were responsible to compel the British East India Company to tackle the Marathas in the last three decades of 19th Century? (15 Marks)
- (b) To what extent you believe that Raja Ram Mohan Roy marked the beginning of modernity in India? (15 Marks)
- (c) Colonial conquest was made possible by the acquisition of local knowledge for the cultural conquest of India. Examine. (20 Marks)

23a)

The British & Marathas

8

"By a single event, one power in India has triplicated."

↳ Regarding the defeat of Marathas in 1818

The Marathas were a powerful military and political presence in India whom the British had to defeat to gain conclusive control over India.

Factors Responsible:

The Treaty of Purandar by which Raghunath Rao sought British help for internal politics was first disapproved by Warren Hastings. However changing political circumstances led to the first Anglo-Maratha

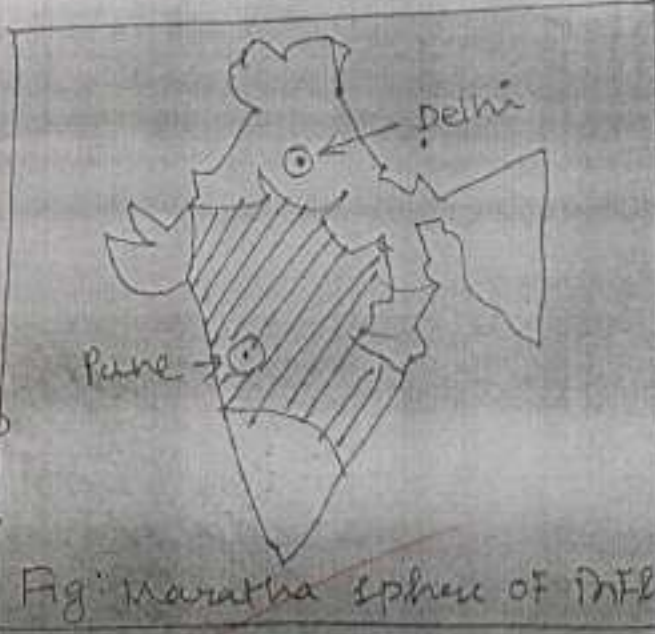


Fig: Maratha sphere of influence

marks

Wars -

① The French Menace:

The news of the invasion of Napoleon was prominent. At the same time, Mahadaji Sindhia, a prominent Maratha leader was seeking French help to modernise his army. This created suspicion in the British minds. Thus, treaty of Salbai was made.

② Subsidiary Alliance:

By the treaty of Bassein, Peshwa Bajirao II accepted the subsidiary alliance. This was not agreed upon by the Maratha confederacy and they started fights against the British.

③ Economic Interests:

The Marathas controlled huge revenue resources which the British now needed for governing India. The port of Bombay was very close to the Maratha kingdom, jeopardising the British trade.

④ Territorial Expansion:

Apart from comparatively small Punjab and Sind, only the Deccan remained out of British control where they had only economic presence.

Label box to cover all arch

⑤ The Pindaris:

These were disbanded Maratha soldiers-turned-dacoits whom the British sought to control. Here, the third Anglo-Maratha war broke out where the British defeated the Marathas in 1818.

2) b)

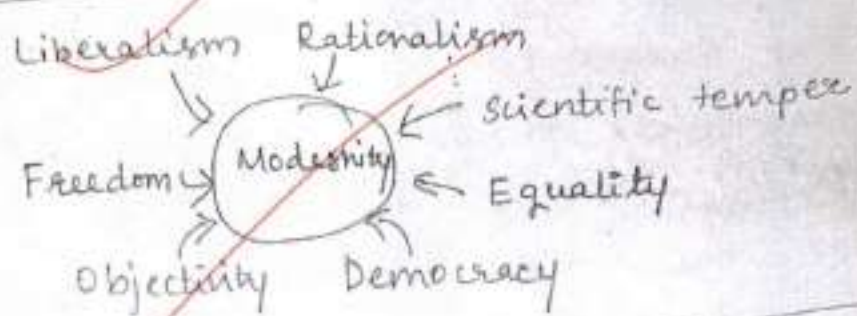
Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Beginning of modernity for India

⑧

Raja Ram Mohan Roy is known as the 'father of Indian Renaissance'. He started the cultural revolution in Bengal which gave way to the emergence of a modern India.

concept of modernity:

This includes a combination of material as well as ideational break from the past in every sphere of life from personal to political.



Contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy:

- ① He started the movement for cultural modernisation of Bengal by fighting against the ritual of sati.
- ② His Brahma Samaj believed in one god and propagated universal religion.
- ③ Through his writings in 'Mirat-ul-Akbar' etc, Roy spread the ideas of liberalism and nationalism.
- ④ He started the first political movement

Remarks

demanding entry of the Indians in the civil services.

- ⑤ He groomed future generations of Bengal like Keshub Chandra Sen to in objectivity and rationality.
- ⑥ Prarthana Samaj started in Maharashtra by his inspiration.

However, to trace the entire modernity of India to Roy will only be a half truth.

- ① He often resorted to religious scriptures to prove his point.
- ② His views reached urban centres only.
- ③ The reforms were limited to upper classes of the society.

Modernity is a process, not a point. Thus, no single trace of its beginning can be found. However, one must agree that Raja Ram Mohan Roy symbolises the new, modern Indian thought.

2) c)

Cultural conquest for colonial conquest

(19)

The British colonial rule was a result of all pervasive conquests of India, including political, economic, military and cultural conquest.

Need for cultural conquest

- ① It was essential to effectively rule the country to know its culture intimately.
- ② It was essential to find the fault lines within the civilisation in order to divide and rule.
- ③ It was crucial to keep the economic interest of Britain alive. As speculated by Macaulay → "English educated Indians will start using English products."

④ cultural conquest was a crucial link between the native states, rulers, Zamindars and the British.

⑤ After the backfiring of reform Acts in the revolt of 1857, cultural conquest was necessary to know the limits of the British intermediation.

cultural conquest means that the British culture is imposed upon the Indians and the idiosyncrasies of Indian culture are mastered by the British for their benefit. For this, the knowledge of Indian culture was necessary.

Acquisition of knowledge

① Fort Williams college, Sanskrit college and Calcutta Madarsa were established where new civil servants were trained in Indian customs, scripts and literature.

Remarks

② various institutions like the Archaeological Survey of India were established and people like James Prinsep were given patronage.

③ when the question of ^{mass} education arose the orientalist & Anglicists clashed but English education was adopted as a policy tool.

Impact

① Due to inherent 'providential mission' & 'racism', colonial history writing emerged with authors like V.H. Smith, Dodwell, etc.

② The cultural subjugation resulted in degrading the pride of Indians in their own culture.

To counter this, the Nationalist thought emerged and with writings of Max Müller & discovery of Harappa, the process of cultural Nationalism started.

3. (a) Discuss the Anglo-Oriental controversy with respect to the colonial education policy in Colonial India. (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the basic principles of Satyagraha by Mahatma Gandhi. (15 Marks)
- (c) "The commercialization of agriculture in India during the colonial rule left many far reaching consequences". Examine. (20 Marks)

3) a)

Anglo-Oriental Controversy

To give effect to the provisions of educational expenditure in the Charter Act of 1813, Lord William Bentinck created the "Committee for Public Education" in India under the chairmanship of Lord Macaulay in 1833-34.

The workings of this committee gave rise to the Anglicist-Orientalist controversy.

The controversy was regarding the system of education to be adopted for mass education in India. Following were the points of differences.

Anglicist View

Orientalist view

① Believed that the oriental knowledge has no modern relevance

① Believed that the oriental knowledge is culturally appropriate

② English as a medium of instruction

② Vernaculars as a medium of instruction

③ Believed in downward filtration theory

③ Believed in Bottom-up approach

④ Aim: To create loyal class of junior civil servants.

④ Aim: To impart education to carry forward the 'providential mission'

⑤ Utilitarian Approach

⑤ Evangelical Approach

None
copy of
presented

The 'Macaulay minutes' was a report produced as the outcome of this committee where the Anglicists had their way. The following system was adopted

① English Education

② In Vernaculars in primary levels

③ In English at higher levels

Remarks

Effects :

- ① This system saved a lot of colonial expenditure as only a few had to be educated.
- ② It created a workforce for the British empire.
- ③ It spread the ideas of equality, liberty & democracy.

It was the English educated middle class which later spearheaded the Indian National Movement.

Principles of Satyagraha

- 3) b) 8 Mahatma Gandhi started a new era in Indian National Struggle with the emphasis on justness of the means as much as justness of the end. Non-violence, Truth, Satyagraha were the basic principles on which the Gandhian movement was established.

① Courage:

Gandhiji believed that satyagraha is a tool for the brave and courageous and not for the coward. It required extreme conviction to stand-up for one's rights without fighting back. e.g. The Dharasana Salt March.

② Non-violence:

Gandhi's satyagraha meant that the Satyagrahi is non-violent; both in thoughts and in deeds. He abstains from alcohol and doesn't follow untouchability.

③ Continuous constructive work:

The Satyagrahi engages in constructive activities like charkha or village reconstruction when not in action. Moreover, in Gandhi's belief, the constructive work is merely an extension of the freedom struggle.

Remarks

④ Compromise :

Satyagraha involves giving the opponent a fair chance and keeping the window of compromise open. This was in order to reach a peaceful solution. e.g. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

⑤ Truth :

The satyagrahi strives to propagate the truth and fights for it. At the same time, he is willing to change his opinion if new facts come to light. e.g. Gandhi's changing thoughts as seen through his writings.

Thus, satyagrah gave new meaning to what a 'fight' would mean and gave a sustainable and peaceful way to fight against colonialism.

(Correct)

- ① After independence
② in other countries

3) (7)

Commercialisation of Agriculture

(19)

The colonial rule marked a break from many ~~an~~ institutions of the past, including the agriculture system in India.

Commercialisation of agriculture means the shift from taking food-crops to cash-crops and monetisation of the agriculture economy.

Why commercialisation?

- ① Commercial agriculture served the economic interests of the British as it provided easy and cheap raw materials for the British Industry, e.g. cotton, Indigo.
- ② It served the purpose of British capitalists who got a permission to invest in India.

Remarks

after the charter Act of 1813. e.g. the tea and rubber plantation.

⑤ Forced commercialisation due to the demand of revenue in cash only.

Consequences

① Drain of wealth:

It formed a major component of India's drain of wealth as cheap raw material was exported and finished goods were imported in India. This meant that Indian Agriculture was ruin for the benefit of Britain.

② Deaths due to hunger:

Lack of food

- ① due to abandoning food crops
- ② keeping land fallow
- ③ Export of food for war efforts

Lack of purchasing power

- ① Distress sell
- ② High revenue demand
- ③ Over-stress on land due to de-industrialisation

Remarks

③ Balance of Trade:

India had 17% favourable share in the world market before the advent of the British. Commercialisation of agriculture meant that the internal poverty ate into external trade as well.

④ Land degradation:

This happened due to the over-burden on land and cyclic production of crops like Indigo. Monocropping also had a role to play. This had impacts even after independence.

⑤ Land/Forest rights:

Due to plantation agriculture, the traditional rights of tribals & peasants were reduced who rose in rebellion during the first half of 19th century.

⑥ Moral degradation:

People started not cultivating land to escape the burden of revenues.

Remarks

Land forest

not impact
off
independence

Section - B

5. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following:

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

- Theories of the Modern World meant that men were "released from the bondage of mechanical labour and free to cultivate the mind". In this context critically examine the essence of the idea of progress espoused by the enlightenment thinkers?
- The Peace of Paris could not solve the problems in the Balkans'. Analyse.
- The league sought to transform the war mentality of man into a peace mentality'.
- "Nationalism played in the hands of imperialism by making it popular in Europe". Elaborate.
- "Even after seventy years of its establishment, the United Nations Organisation (UNO) seems to be an improved League of nations, but is still nowhere near achieving its basic aims". Critically examine.

5) a)

Idea of Progress

Enlightenment is a name given to the process of socio-cultural changes that happened in 17th century Europe.

The enlightenment era freed man from the bondage of medieval thoughts, clutches of the church and from the vicious cycle of inequality and poverty.

Enlightenment thinkers like Kant and Rousseau thought deeply about the future of mankind.

① Kant stated that mere material progress is not progress and real progress

Remarks

Involves creation of society based on universal ethics.

② Rousseau was a romantic who believed in the progress of the soul and the idea of compassionate education as seen in 'Emile'.

This individual view gave rise to literature and arts with people like Leonardo-de-vinci, Diderot, Milton, etc.

Call to rise to take all to respect

substantial fact

5) b)

Peace of Paris & Balkans

⑤ Balkans are the group of small east European nations who have always been an international issue.

Nature of the problem -

- ① Closeness to the expanding Russian empire.
- ② Multi-ethnic, Multi-religious society
- ③ The imperative to maintain balance

Remarks

power in Europe

- ④ The issue of the 'sickman of Europe'
- ⑤ The need to keep the sea-routes to Asia open for the colonial interests of France and Britain.

Peace of Paris:

- ① It tried to impose the ideas of some of the world leaders on the entire region.
- ② It did not give any validation to the regional aspirations and different cultures.
- ③ It didn't give attention to the principles of regional autonomy and legitimacy of rule.

good objectives
and clarity

530)

The League of Nations

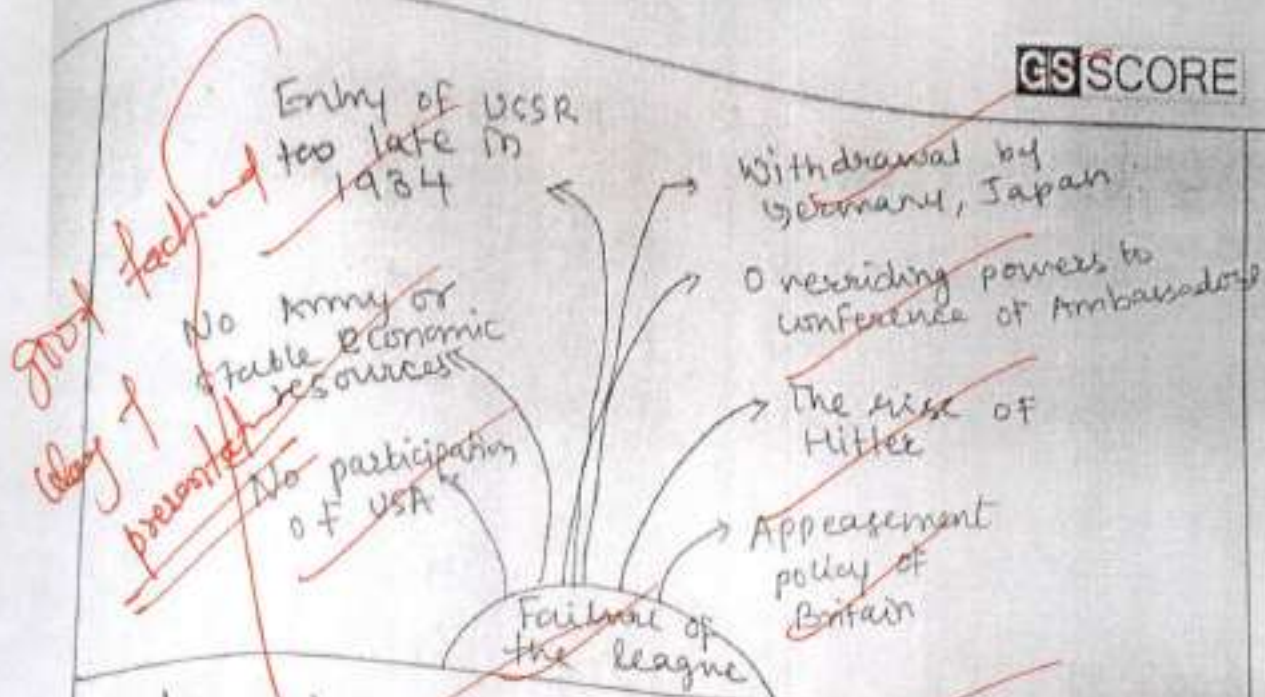
5) The League of Nations was established after the first world war in order to find a peaceful solution to the issue in front of the world.

Why?

- ① Massive destruction caused by the war
- ② The factions and secret pacts being the reasons behind such war.
- ③ Need for economic reconstruction of Europe
- ④ Attempt to reconstruct the world after the first world war.

Thus, based on collective and peaceful solutions, the league sought to change the 'war mentality'.

It was successful in averting conflicts some small nations, but failed miserably as the second world war broke out.



Learning from the failures, more care was taken while forming the United Nations after the Second World War

2d) Nationalism and Imperialism in Europe

(5)

The Nation-state system emerged in Europe after the Treaty of Westphalia. Coupled with Industrial Revolution, it gave rise to Imperialism.

Imperialism is the ideology that believes in territorial expansion for the glory of the motherland. When coupled with economic interests, it gives rise to colonialism.

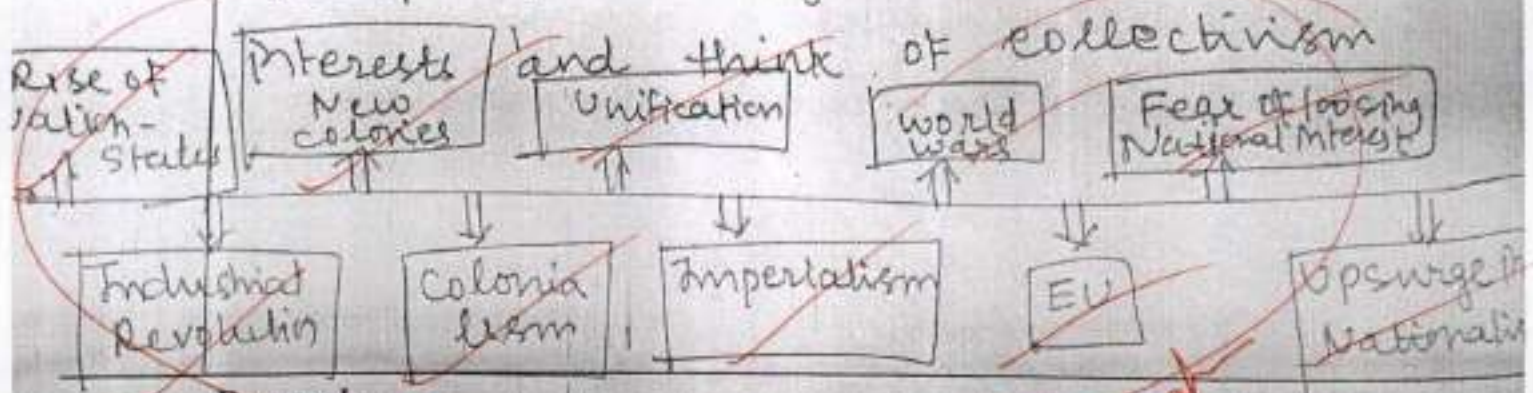
Remarks

① In Europe, imperial expansion was started by Portugal & Spain & carried forward by England & France. This was with the motive of economic gains.

② In the second phase, with the unification of Germany and Italy, imperialism became a tool to increase the glory of the Nation. e.g. Scramble for Africa.

③ In later periods, leaders like Hitler made use of nationalist sentiments to expand the territories. This gave rise to two world wars.

④ The devastations caused have forced Europe to let go of narrow nationalism



Remarks

EU based

Imperialism

Critical Analysis of UNO

The United Nations ~~was~~ was established after the second world war to reconstruct the destroyed world and create a peaceful, equal and just, rules based world order.

It tried to learn from the mistakes in the organisation of the league of nations but still needs a lot of improvement to achieve its aims.

Issues:

- ① Dominance of the USA, leading to hegemonic decisions. With the withdrawal of USA from the UNESKO, its role has become more questionable.
- ② Failure to avert bigger conflicts like the Iraq wars, the Israel-Palestine conflict, etc.
- ③ Lack of equitable funding mechanism.

Remarks

④ veto power to 5 powers.

Work the function of U.N. check

However, the UNO has been successful in solving some issues like the Suez canal conflict. Its cultural & other arms like WHO, ILO have been successful.

In order to improve the world order and emerge more successful the UNO needs to have structural reconstruction.

Global history

7. (a) How did the German and Italian unification lead to new diplomatic maneuvers which redefined the role of nation states in international relations? (15 Marks)
- (b) "Revolution can never be forecast; it cannot be foretold; it comes of itself. Revolution is brewing and is bound to flare up". In the context of this statement examine why did socialist revolution take place only in Russia? (20 Marks)
- (c) "We of the African National Congress (ANC) had always stood for a non-racial democracy, and we shrank from any policy which might drive the races further apart. But the hard facts were that 50 years of Non-violence had brought nothing but more and more repressive laws and fewer and fewer rights". Elucidate. (15 Marks)

7(a) Impact of German & Italian Unification

The 19th century saw the unification of both Germany and Italy which had far-reaching impact on world politics for the next 50 years.

Diplomatic Maneuvers :-

- ① Cavour and Bismarck, the creators of unified Italy and Germany used diplomatic means to further their causes
- ② Cavour sent troops to the Crimean war and later used the opportunity of the peace conference to oust Austria.

③ Bismark creatively 'solved' the question of won territories in a way that it led to future conflicts with Austro-Hungary.

④ Bismark purposefully carried forward the policy of 'French Isolation' and entered into alliances with the Russian Empire and the Austrian Empire.

⑤ To counter these diplomatic challenges, the nation-states like France, Britain entered into agreements, which was a precursor to the future conflicts.

⑥ Redefining the Role of nation-states :

① These diplomatic manoeuvres were a first step towards modern international relations.

② They transformed empires into nation-states.

Remarks

and made collective security a currency
 for future international relations.

Thus, it is said that the
 unification of Germany and Italy
 was the start of a new era in

European

Objectivity is given
But Substantive points
are missing

Socialist Revolution in Russia

7(b)

(12)

The year 1917 is a watershed
 event in the history of the world
 where a socialist regime came to
 power in Russia after the Bolshevik
 Revolution led by Lenin.

There were many factors that

Firstly, led to the overthrow of the Tsarist regime and then the Bolshevik revolution.

Reasons behind the Menshevik Revolution

① Increased disparity:

Like the revolution era France, Russia too was grappling with class discontent and hegemony of the noble class.

② Economic conditions:

Industrialisation arrived very late in Russia and thus there was stagnant economic growth with rampant poverty.

③ Political aspirations:

The newly emerging 'common' classes were disgruntled by the hereditary rule which they overthrew.

What is important in the second revolution that established a Bolshevik regime. 23

ES SCOPE

① Economic policies of the Mensheviks -

They were not able to curb rampant food inflation and couldn't stop the downward trend in Russian economy.

② Policies regarding WWI -

The Mensheviks continued Russian participation in the world war despite the widespread sentiment in Russia to withdraw early.

These created a feeling that even the Menshevik government is status quoist and does not represent the masses.

③ Leadership of Lenin:

These sentiments were furthered by the

mentary of Lenin in Russia who spearheaded the socialist revolution.

This event had a wide-spread impact on global geopolitics till 1991.

Thus it is said that, "There are decades when nothing happens and days when

decades happen."

good

creativity

Copy

7)(c)

Strategies of the ANC

5/10

The ANC was a leading political party of South Africa fighting for equal rights for the natives and headed by Nelson Mandela.

The ANC, inspired by the Gandhian strategies started a non-

Remarks

violent civil disobedience movement to raise voices against the racist regime.

However, this struggle does not seem to be justified in any development.

Thus a violent struggle was waged.

Coupled with the international embargo, sanctions and the ANC struggle, the racist government stepped down.

The ANC adopted conciliatory policies after coming to power as symbolised in the idea of a 'Rainbow' nation.

Complete prosperity

