

122 1/2  
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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.

Name Neha Desai

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Neha Desai

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator's 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-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

① \_\_\_\_\_ :

② Ahar :

- (14) Situated at Vdaypur district in Rajasthan
- Related to Banas culture
- People were hunters but also cultivate food grains
- NBPW & ~~Black~~ Black & Red ware is found

③ Ajanta :

- (14) Situated near Aurangabad in Maharashtra
- 30 caves are carved in the hills
- They range from Satvahana to Chalukya period
- Buddhist paintings of Jataka stories have been depicted
- It is a world heritage site.

Remarks

④ Hiran valley :

⑤ Deogarh :

- Located in Jhansi, in Uttar Pradesh
- Earliest stone temple is found here.
- Temple built in Gupta period.
- It also has Dashavtara temple

⑥ Sarnath :

- Situated in Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh
- Buddha delivered his first sermon here
- Ashokan inscribed pillar is found.
- The lion capital of Sarnath is made India's national emblem.

Remarks

### ⑦ Rangpur :

(17) In Saurashtra of Gujarat

- Pre-harappan, Harappan & late Harappan continuity can be seen
- Paddy husk found suggests cultivation.

### ⑧ Patliputra :

(17) Patna in modern Bihar

- capital of the Magadha empire
- Beads, terracota figurines, coins have been found here.

### ⑨ Amhichatra :

(17) Situated in Barichy of Uttar Pradesh

- PGW and terracota figurines have been found
- Kushana coins have been found here.

⑩ Navdatoli:

①

⑪ Taxila:

- ①/2 - situated in modern Pakistan
- Taxila university was prominent in ancient times. Jivaha, Panini, Chanakya were associated with it.
  - capital of Gandhara
  - world heritage site.

⑫ Kot-diji:

- ①/2 - situated in Sindh in Pakistan
- situated near Mohenjo Daro
  - It is a pre-Harappan site
  - Brown coloured fine pottery is found here.

Remarks

(14)

(13) Khajuraho :

- In Chhattrapure district of Madhya Pradesh
- It has Hindu & Jain temples of ~~the~~ Chandela period.
- Some temples have erotic sculptures
- World heritage site.

(14) \_\_\_\_\_ :

(15) Tamralipti :

- (14) - Also known as Tamaluka
- situated in West Bengal
- connected to Tanila via Uttarapath.
- Major port for Eastern Trade
- Roman pottery and terracotta figurines are found from here.

⑩ Shravasti :

- In modern ~~Shravasti~~ district of O.P.
- Buddha spent many years here
- Also famous Jain place as Mahavira lived here
- Capital of Kosala.

⑪ Gjirnar :

- In Junagadh district of Gujarat
- Rudradaman's Rock Inscription giving information regarding Sudarshan lake is found.
- Ashokan inscription is also found.

⑫ Kanchipuram :

- Capital of Pallava Kingdom
- Kailashnath Temple of Dravida style
- Major educational centre
- Situated in modern Andhra Pradesh



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### ①9 Shravan Belgola :

- In Karnataka, monolithic statue of Gomateshwara can be found.
- Jain pilgrimage centre
- Chandragupta Maurya came here for Santhara.
- ~~Evolution~~ Inscription depicting evolution of Marathi can be found.

### ②0 Tanjore :

- In ~~modern~~ Tamil Nadu
- Capital of Chola kingdom
- Brihadeshwara temple was made by Rajaraja Chola
- Famous for Tanjore paintings

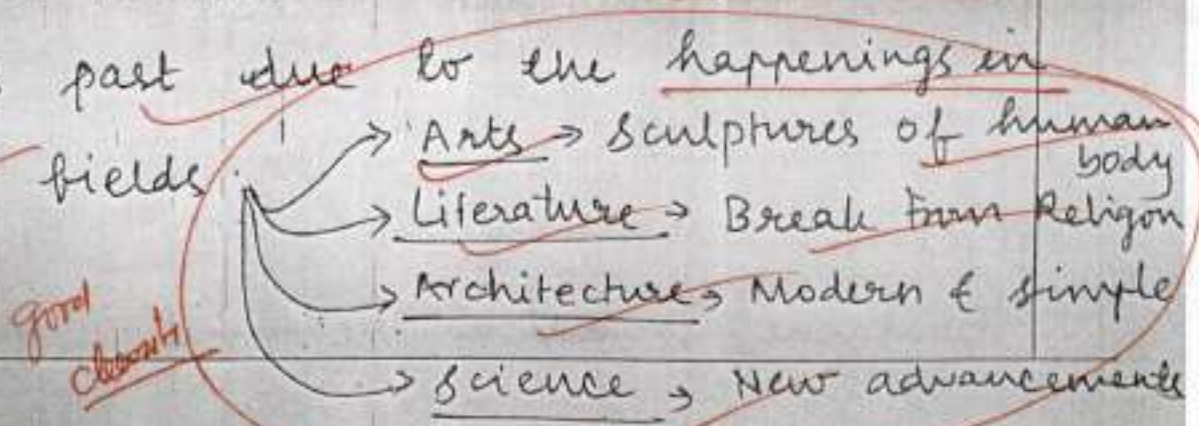
2. (a) The Enlightenment had represented the present as an advance upon the past, the Romantics, by contrast, saw in it the deterioration of the human condition. Substantiate. (10 Marks)
- (b) "The political transformation in Britain was different from those of other European countries." Discuss. (10 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)

3a) Enlightenment & the Romantics

Enlightenment is the process whereby the middle ages of Europe ended and a new era of rational and human centricity began.

Enlightenment authors like Roger Bacon gave primacy to scientific attitude, human knowledge, objectivity and rational thinking.

It is known as an era of advance upon the past due to the happenings in various fields.



good content

Remarks

The Romantics like Rousseau, however, thought that this process gave more importance to the brain, forgetting the human heart. According to them, the enlightenment reduced the human condition to a mere tool to achieve rational society.

good objectives  
Add - to develop a modern yet human children's education system  
link collaborative aspects

Rousseau's 'Emilie' was an answer to this question where he tried to develop a modern yet human children's education system.

Q b)  
5

Political Transformation in Britain

Britain's transformation to a people centric democratic system is different from violent revolutions in France or the process of German unification.

Characteristics

① Civil movements :

Britain's political reformation happened

Remarks

because of the demands of a civil movement where protests and marches formed an important part - e.g. Reform Act of 1832.

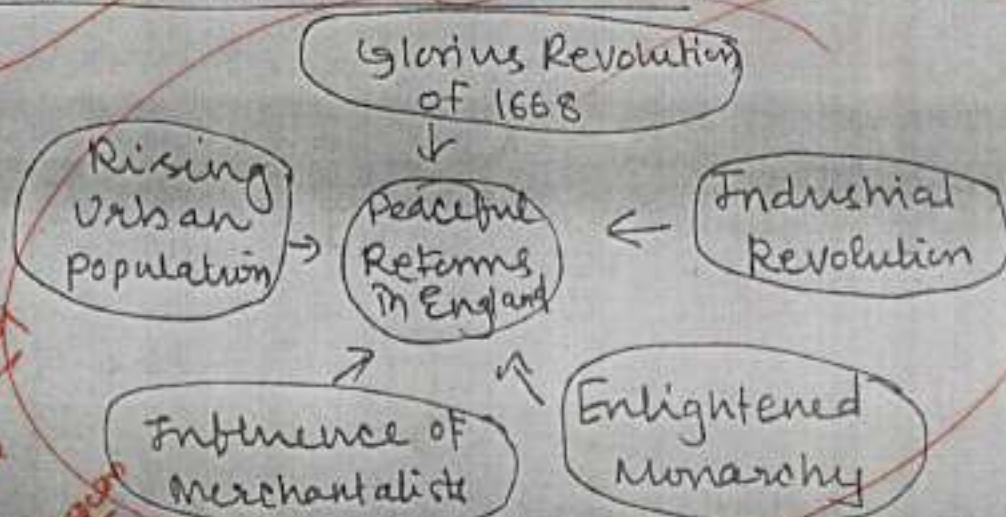
### ② workers' participation:

This was seen in the chartists movement of 1830 whose majority of the demands were agreed upon by the Reform Act of 1832, 1867, 1884, etc.

### ③ Economic dimension:

It is evident in the reforms made where the limit of taxation for voting was reduced or new boroughs were given representation.

### ④ Reasons for the difference:



- not conceptual  
classmate

Write properly  
marks  
other examples  
compare

270

## British Economic Policies in America

The 'New world' of America was viewed by Britain as a colonial expanse to take benefit of by way of favourable balance of trade.

Various laws were enacted by the British parliament towards this end.

① The tea trade could be passed through Britain only.

② Sugar Act of 1773

③ Stamp Act of 1774

④ Quartering Act of 1774

Through this, Britain tried to maintain a favourable trade balance.

However, there were

geo-political considerations too. Britain did not force these Acts in America as long as Canada was ruled by the French and started doing so only after the 7 years war ended.

Remarks

American colonies were a firm belief in capitalism and right to personal property and thus they did not easily accept the mercantilist policies of the British.

This became a major bone of contention behind the American Revolution of 1776.

→ Move explains in the context  
American Capitalism  
British Mercantilism

23d)

Six Day war of 1967

9

The modern history of Arabian peninsula is defined by the Israel-Arab conflict and the 6 day war is a seminal event in it.

The war was fought between the Israel on one side and a coalition of major Arab powers on the other in 1967 which Israel emerged victorious.

But require more facts

Remarks

Cont. prop.  
background  
of  
1967  
Declaration

### Why humiliation :

- ① A coalition of rich Arab states lost against a relatively new small country.
- ② The religious nature / backdrop of the conflict meant humiliation for the entire Islamic world.
- ③ It proved the military prowess of the Israeli Army.
- ④ It also meant diplomatic humiliation as major world powers like the USA supported Israel.

This war proved that the Arabian question is an international one and the peaceful resolve is a long lost cause.

Well noted  
Also write about  
↳ lessons for Arabian countries

27e)

## Non Alignment Movement

5

The NAM was a product of cold war era where the newly decolonised "third world" countries came together and formed a block at the Bandung conference.

### Reasons

- ① To stay away from the block-politics of the cold war era.
- ② To create an independent pressure group with independent foreign policy.
- ③ To enervate the independence of the former colonies.

It had representation from Asia, Africa, Latin America and was tied with the aspirations of a newly emerging world.

### Changing Scenario

With the fall of USSR and the end of cold war in 1991, the efficacy of NAM is often questioned.

Remarks



## Strengths / Needs

- ① It represents almost 85% of the world population.
- ② Gives strength to developing countries' voice on a world stage.
- ③ Represents the legacy of anti-colonial struggle.
- ④ Economic cooperation

## Weaknesses

- ① The aim of impartiality doesn't sit well in a unipolar world.
- ② India's tilt towards the USA.
- ③ Other continentwise groups like SAARC, ASEAN, etc.
- ④ Clashing geo-political and economic interests.

The key lies in strengthening the NAM and not in ignoring it.

In the context of this work the key focused

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)

3(a) Secularisation & Rationalisation: Modern social structure

① Secularism, in its truest form stands for the separation of religion from the state and has its roots in modern Europe's separation of the church and the king.

These ideas emerged from the enlightenment period alongwith the advent of rationalisation. They are considered essential for the formation of a modern-social structure.

① Scientific outlook is possible only with a rational attitude and is responsible

Remarks

For modern progress.

② Secularisation helps in a peaceful coexistence and rule of law, thus creating a modern society governed by laws and not by whims and fancies of a ruler.

③ They are an integral part of a well functioning modern democracy.

These ideas first emerged in Europe and were spread to the rest of the world through the process of colonisation. Writers like Rudyard Kipling have argued that this was the 'white man's burden'.

However, this is not entirely true and the spread of these ideas was merely a bi-product of English education and not its intent. Moreover, in some colonies like that of Portugal's, Catholic Christianity

Remarks

In books  
→ Artho  
Kamishko  
2  
AHL

was imposed on the people, thus there was no question of secularism.

In the African continent, though heavily colonised, neither of these concepts emerged as the colonisers focussed on economic exploitation.

Thus, a blanket statement about the correlation between the two would not be true.

### French Revolution

3) b)

(12)

The French Revolution of 1789 is one of the watershed movements in the history of the world. It has had wide ranging political, ideological & socio-cultural repercussions throughout the world.

### Role of women:

① The women of 1780's France were

Remarks

not politically empowered and there was no woman representatives in the three estates.

② However, the hungry peasant women blocking the roads of Paris and demanding food is one of the seminal events of the era which sparked the revolution.

③ They also participated in large numbers in the siege of Bastille.

### Features of Modern Political culture :

#### ① Ideological base:

The French Revolution gave rise to the idea of liberty, equality, fraternity as a basis of the modern political structure. These ideas later became the basis of every modern political culture.

Remarks

## ② Separation of Church from State:

As church formed a part of the rich and powerful first estate, the post-revolution France separated church from the state. Church property was confiscated and clergy was chosen through election. This trend was reversed by Napoleon when he declared Roman Catholicism to be the state religion.

## ③ Evolving Polity:

The political culture of revolution era France was not settled. This is evident from different views regarding the type of polity to be adopted. The conflict between Girondians and Followers of Robespierre, the reign of terror, formation of republic constitutions and the rise of Napoleon mark this trend.

Remarks

May assigned in postpr structure

## ④ International impact:

Revolution era France was at the centre of Europe and its political culture had an impact everywhere. e.g. Rebels in Belgium and Prussia after the second revolution. That's why Matternich commented "When France sneezes, the whole Europe catches cold."

The ideas & polity of the modern France continue to influence political culture till date.

## Legacy of Russian Revolution

⑦ The above statement summarises the political apathy in Russia during the Tsarist Regimes and the sudden change brought by the February Revolution & the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917.

## The Russian Revolution

① This was an outbreak of masses against the prevalent socio-economic inequalities.

Reminders

Answer to part  
The 1st part  
question

and the Tsarist regime.  
② The first phase, 'Feb. Revolution' established a liberal republican system but was overthrown by the Bolshevik Revolution led by Lenin.

### Legacy:

- ① It created the first communist polity of the world. This brought to practice what was only theorised by ~~the~~ Karl Marx.
- ② The Russian Revolution was successful in changing the centuries old monarchical system of Russia. This had long term impacts on world politics.
- ③ This created a state-controlled political-economic structure with planned economies which inspired the economic policies of countries like India for decades to come.

Remarks



④ The communist regime and conflict with capitalism gave rise to the Cold War post ~~1945~~ 1945.

⑤ The Russian Federation tried to exert its influence on the Eastern European nations dividing the world in two blocs.

⑥ Countries like China and Cuba were inspired from the revolution and communist regimes were inspired established there.

Because of the long-lasting impacts, it is said that the Russian Revolution achieved in weeks the doing of decades.

Cold War

- 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. (15 Marks)
- (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)

a) French Revolution: Beginning of Modern War

9/12

The French Revolution of 1789 is a watershed event in the history of the world as it has changed the politico-ideological as well as strategic structure of the world.

Modern war

① Modern war is a concept where war doesn't remain limited to two fighting groups and has wide-ranging effects.

② The involvement of three major powers of the line against the

Remarks

Write  
 map of Nationalism → Slogan → Comfy to threats } large army  
 Tax on Masses

French revolutionaries can thus be considered the beginning of modern warfare.

③ The rise of Napoleon is attributed to the French Revolution. His war strategies in Egypt, use of diplomacy in Italy or the Continental system signalled the future of a all-encompassing modern warfare.

④ The idea of different groupings and the system of collective defence also emerged during this time as seen in the Battle of Waterloo.

⑤ The German & Italian unification, aided by Napoleon led to the emergence of new powers and gave speed to the process of struggle for colonies.



## Nationalism in Vietnam

4) b)

7

Vietnam's struggle against its colonisers is a story of ideological warfare, emergence of nationalism and indigenous armed struggle against a world superpower.

① Vietnam was first colonised by the French and briefly by Japan when the French left during the second world war.

② This gave hope to the Vietnamese who believed that the French are gone forever. But, they returned, giving rise to the anti-French struggle led by Ho-Chi-Minh.

③ The French were finally ousted with the American help. But the leftward tilt of the Vietnamese leadership created fear in the minds of the Americans in the midst of the cold

Remarks

war.

① Thus, the Vietnam was partitioned and then started the 30 years' war where the Vietnamese forces fought against the US Army.

② This resulted in the rise of nationalism in Vietnam and the able leadership of Ho Chi Minh was responsible for transferring it into an anti-colonial struggle.

③ Vietnam is the only example where a former colony (America) became the coloniser.

④ Because of the process of unification being equated with the struggle against the USA, nationalism and anti-colonial struggle were a part of the same process in Vietnam.

Remarks

~~Well noted~~

④ other factors Nationalism

good effect  
But try to think in Multidimensional way.

Anti- Israel struggle of Arabs

4) (7/12)

The Arab- Israel conflict is one of the defining features of modern world history. There are various dimensions to this issue.



- ① Religious → Jews Vs. Islam
- ② Geo-political → Control over sea routes
- ③ Resources → Control of land, e.g. Palestine

Nice approach

Casey on

Remarks

- ① Economic → Petro-Interests of the world
- ② International → American support to Israel.
- There were many wars fought between the two sides, including the 6 day war. This anti-Israel struggle of the Arabs has two other dimensions.

### Unity Among Arab States :

- ① The idea of Pan-Arabism emerged after the second world war.
- ② This was possible because of the common language, culture and political system (mostly monarchies) of the Arab world.
- ③ Organisations like the OPEC were a step towards the economic unification and the idea of Pan-Islamism gave a ideological base.
- ④ Presence of Israel in the Arabian

Remarks



peninsula means a threat to Pan Arabism which has helped the Arab nations come together.

End of Foreign Interventions :

- ① The creation of Israel is in itself an Act of Foreign Intervention in Arabia and thus opposed.
- ② The western democracies like the USA & UK try to walk the tight rope of supporting Israel while maintaining economic ties with the Saudi Empire.
- ③ These economic interventions led to the Iran & Iraq wars, which the Arab world now tries to avoid. These considerations, thus form a part of the Pan-Arab Foreign policy in modern times.

Requires to write complete the point

complete the points

5. (a) Was there decolonisation or were there as many decolonisation as there are colonial powers of 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)

Multiple Decolonisations

Decolonisation is a process where by the former colonies regained their power to rule themselves. The process started in 1776 and got momentum after the 2nd world war.

① Decolonisation :

This term denotes that it was a homogeneous process and all the colonies were <sup>ruled</sup> ~~ruled~~ by the colonisers in a similar manner. It focuses on the similarities in effect of colonisation, which are

- i) Economic Exploitation, Drain of wealth
- ii) Division of colonies, Partitions

Remarks

- iii) long drawn struggle for independence  
iv) violent events, etc.

## ② Decolonisation:

This term denotes that the process is unique to each colony and each coloniser. e.g. The process of decolonisation of India and Sri Lanka were different.

### France & England: Two Examples

① Apart from the initial struggle in India in the 18th century, France & England rarely clashed in their colonial pursuits.

② The process of decolonisation was influenced by the domestic, socio-political realities of both the countries.

③ The British decolonisation process is often considered more democratic than the French one.

④ The French had to let go of the colonies due to defeats in wars.

Remarks

e.g. Japan taking over Vietnam by defeating France. or Britain taking over Canada.

⑤ The French defeats meant that the British Empire could expand in Asia while it also triggered the American revolution.

⑥ These two countries' examples give a proof that each colonies prevalent socio-political conditions influenced its desolonisation.

good clarity

5) b)

### Features of cold war

970

Cold war is a name given to the phenomena that emerged due to the emergence of USA & USSR after the 2nd world war and ended with the collapse of the USSR in 1991.

### Features of cold war :

① It is an all pervasive war. It did not culminate in actual fights.

Answer properly the 1st part of question with examples

Remarks

between the two countries. But, it pervade all ~~other~~ aspects including social, cultural, economic & diplomatic.

② It gave rise to arms race and space race. Mutually Assured Destruction became the biggest deterrent of the cold war era.

③ It divided the world in two groups. The USA led the formation of the NATO, SETO, etc. while the USSR retaliated with the Warsaw Pact.

④ It was a war of ideologies with capitalism and democracy being heralded as the American ideals and the USSR propogating communism.

Although the two countries didn't fight directly with each other, they took part in lot of proxy wars that affected the world politics.

Remarks

Effects on world politics

- ① The world was viewed as a proxy to further the cold war. Especially in Asia and Africa, this trend was prominent.
- ② The Vietnam wars were fought as an ideological fight against communism. The division of Korea was also influenced by the same.
- ③ Militarisation of the other world countries was sought to be done for strategic importance. Eg. The Cuban missile crisis.
- ④ The newly independent colonies of Africa and Asia were unable to stop the groupings individually.
- ⑤ This gave birth to the Non Alignment movement which played a crucial role in stabilising the tensions of the cold war era.

elaborate this part with proper examples

Remarks

5) (c)

## Underdevelopment & Policies to tackle it

Underdevelopment is a situation where a country is unable to provide the basic minimum needs of its population and its per capita income is below a threshold of 1200 \$.

*good fact*  
*Recheck the data*

### Features of underdevelopment

- ① Low level of literacy and skill education
- ② High population or growing fertility rate
- ③ Unstable and corrupt government structure.
- ④ Low levels of employment or high rate of stagnation.
- ⑤ High prevalence of communicable diseases and high infant mortality rate.
- ⑥ Low food production.

Remarks

Policy options.

① Free market capitalism:

This approach believes that increasing production alone can tackle the issue of underdevelopment and in the market forces everybody will think of one's own good, ultimately leading to a developed economy. e.g. The USA.

② Welfare Economics:

This approach, often called the socialist approach, believes in appropriate state interventions at proper intervals and the prevalence of planned economy. e.g. India.

③ State controlled Economy:

The communist approach believes that a well-planned, community-owned & state controlled economy is essential for the development of a country. It shuns private property. e.g. USSR.

Remarks

Write the factors and cor. Correlat with Colonization



## Stratagies of India & China :

India	China
① Embarked on a mixed economy model influenced by socialism.	① Heavy influence of communism & state controlled model.
② Focus on agriculture & heavy industries.	② Focus on manufacturing consumer goods.
③ Democratic, consensus oriented process.	③ Autocratic, state controlled process.
④ Focus on domestic market & welfare schemes.	④ Focus on SEZ, dumping etc.
⑤ Focus on strengthening the Forex Reserves.	⑤ Internationalisation of RMB.

These different approaches are due to different politico-economic situations and have resulted into China being world's 2nd largest economy & India being world's fastest growing major economy.

Remarks

Overall Project

