

112
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 Six questions, printed in ENGLISH
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no 1 & 4 are compulsory 3
- 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 _____

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-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

- (i) Mesolithic site
- (ii) Paleolithic Site
- (iii) Ash mound site
- (iv) BRW SITE
- (v) Political and Cultural centre
- (vi) Trade centre
- (vii) Late Harappan site
- (viii) A cultural site
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware site
- (x) Chalcolithic site
- (xi) Early agricultural centre
- (xii) Late Harappan site
- (xiii) An ancient temple
- (xiv) Cultural centre
- (xv) An ancient sea port
- (xvi) Buddhist centre
- (xvii) Inscriptional site
- (xviii) An ancient capital
- (xix) A Jaina centre
- (xx) A NBPW site

① Langhudi :

- located in Meheana district of Gujarat
- Microliths are found here
- Human burials, bones & potsherds are found here.

② Bhadar Valley :

- Lower paleolithic site near the Hiran valley of upper paleolithic era
- Stone tools of quartz and flake are found here
- handmade cleaver and chopping tools are also found.

③ Budihal :

- located in Gulbarga district of Karnataka
- complex of four localities within 400x300m each is found
- Huge sandstone builders & cattle pens

Remarks

are found

- Distinct place for cow dung disposal

(4) Lal Dila :

- It is a ~~Chalcolithic~~ lithic period site
- Microliths and copper objects are found here
- Alongwith BRW, ochre colour pottery is also found here

(5) Amradhapur :

- It is a world heritage site
- Founded by Pandukabhaya in 380 BC, capital of Ceylon
- Ashoka's children Mahendra & Sangamitra visited it
- Rajaraja chola captured it

(6) Barbaricum :

- Modern day Karachi, Pakistan

- (7) Represents Hellenistic era in Indian ocean trade
- Mentioned in Periplus of Erythraean sea
- Turquoise & Lapis Lazuli were transhipped from here

Remarks

⑦ Anrahi :

- In Sindh province of Pakistan
- Houses of stones & muds have been found
- Pre-Harappan fortification is found here
- Granaries & humped-bull decorated potteries are also found.

⑧ Vidisha :

- In Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh
- Also known as Besanagar
- Capital of Shunga Empire
- Heleodorus's Ganda pillar is found here
- Vdaygiri caves are nearby Vidisha

⑨ Kalpi :

- Located on the banks of Yamuna in UP.
- Also a palaeolithic site
- This is a oldest human settlement in Gangetic plains
- Tools made of bone & stone are found here.

Remarks

(10)

(11) Ahar :

- Situated near Udaypur in Rajasthan
- Related to Banas culture of Chalcolithic period
- Food grains, and remains of deer have been found
- Black and Red ware & NBPW pottery is found.

(12) Halibangan :

- Situated on the banks of Ghaggar in Rajasthan
- Excavated by B.K. Thapar & B.B. Lal
- Pre-harappan & harappan habitats have been found
- Evidence of earthquake has been found
- Ploughed field has been found

arks

(13) Somnath:

- (13) - Situated in Junagadh district of Gujrat
- one of the 12 Jyotirlingas is here
 - Yadava rulers constructed the ancient temple
 - Mohammed Ghazani destroyed the temple, reconstructed by Sardar Patel

(14) Badami:

- ~~Situated~~ in Bagalkot district of Karnataka
- capital of Chalukyas
- Vaishna caves with different Vishnu forms is found
- Also a place of Sanskrit inscription.

(15) Quilon:

- (15) - In Kollam district of Kerala
- Port of the Cheras for trade with Romans & Arabs
 - Chinese coins are also found here.
 - Famous for spice trade.

Remarks

(16) Lumbini

- Buddhist ~~side~~ site in Nepal
- Place of birth of Buddha
- Ashoka visited the place and erected a pillar

(17) Hathigumpha :

- From ~~Udaygiri~~ near Bhubaneswar in Odisha
- Inscription of Kalinga King Kharavela
- It is in Prakrit language and Brahmi script
- Detail information about Kharavela's rule can be obtained.

(18) Pāithan :

- ~~Also known as Pratihthana~~
- Near Aurangabad in Maharashtra
- Capital of Satvahanas from 2nd c. BCE to 2nd c. CE
- Mention can be found in Ashokan edicts.
- Saint Eknath lived here

⑱ Shravanbelgola:

- ① - Located in Hassan in Karnataka
- Largest monolithic statue of Gomateshwara is located here
 - Chandragupta Maurya attained Santhara here
 - Inscription of origin of Marathi can be found.

⑳ Kanshambi:

①

2. (a) "The 18th century regional powers in India adopted various means to legitimize their authority." Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The colonial state was qualitatively different from the pre-colonial Indian states especially in the manner in which it marshalled military force and extracted resources from India." Examine. (20 Marks)
- (c) "The story of the introduction of Railways in India clearly reveals the interventionist project of the Colonial state especially with regard to economic control." Explain. (15 Marks)

2) a)

6/10

Legitimization of Authority in 18th century

The story of the British conquest of India is the story of subjugation of various regional powers.

After the fall of Aurangzeb in 1707, various regional powers emerged and they adopted various means to legitimize their power in the 18th century.

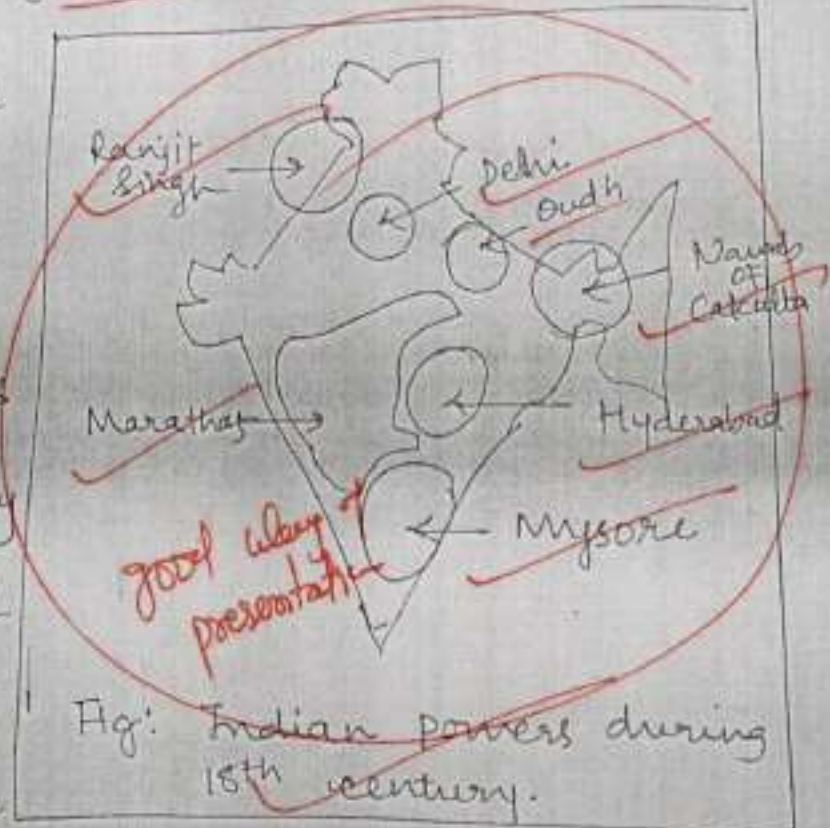


Fig: Indian powers during 18th century.

Remarks

① Claiming Sovereignty:
Nizam-ut-Mulk of Hyderabad carved out
a separate empire and defeated the
Khanwar Khan of Delhi in order to claim
legitimacy.

Tipu Sultan called himself 'Padeshah'

② Economic Power:

Regional powers often claimed rights
over the revenues of other powers to
claim superiority and legitimacy.

e.g. Chauth & Sardeshmukhi demanded by
the Marathas.

③ Cooperation:

Many regional powers, especially with weak
rulers gave way to the British or
French and accepted their suzerainty in
order to legitimize their state.

e.g. Mir Jafar cooperated & conspired
with the British East India Company.

Remarks

Want to
name of some
Substantive
means of
legitimacy

11

(11) Conflict:

To continue their hold on hereditary ~~was~~ rights and legitimize their power in the minds of the people, the regional powers fought with the colonisers.

e.g. The three Anglo-Maratha wars

Call these but
strong end point
base as
power missing
However, this legitimacy soon
the British became all
power but after 1818.

2) b) Qualitative Difference of colonial state

(10) India became a British colony in the 19th century when the British East India company emerged victorious in the third Anglo-Maratha war in 1818.

This British state was different from any other Indian state.

Remarks

Pre-colonial State

India has been subject to invasions and foreign rules since the medieval times. Invaders like Muhammad Gauri looted the temples and trade centres but did not settle in India.

The Sultanat and Mughal Rules, though foreign in origin, did spend the revenue earned in India locally.

The colonial state combined these two aspects with the help of military and administrative prowess.

Colonial State

(A) Military Force:

The pre-colonial states did not possess standing armies. The military structure was feudal as suggested by Sir Jadunath Sircar.

Remarks

Nice objectives

② The colonial state had standing army and a well-formulated Army training and strategy policy.

This can be examined from the British policies of reducing the number of Indians from the military after the revolt of 1857.

③ It also differed in the use of structured commands, establishment of permanent cantonments and the deployment of military outside India.

This was possible due to brutal revenue extraction.

③ Resource Extraction:

① The colonial state extract maximum resource possible and spent them outside India, thus leaching the economy as stated by R.C. Dutt.

② Effect of Railway one-way

Remarks

Explains how
used in
multiples
in
extensive
Resource

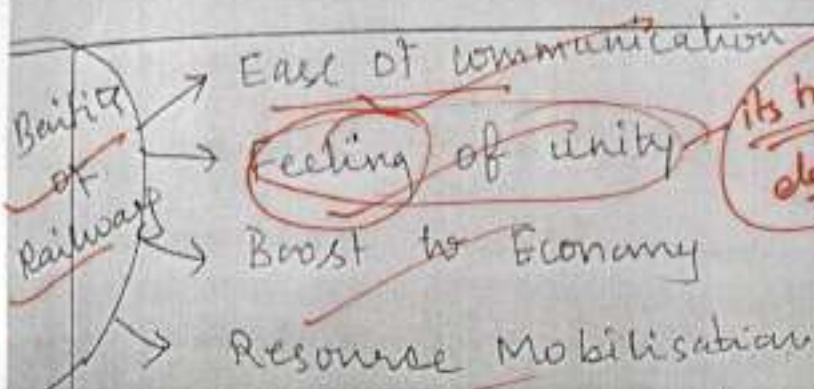
Free trade, state-sponsored capital investment, commercial agriculture & the policy of Home charges was responsible for the effective revenue extraction.

That the British always intended to not settle in India and just rule it on behalf of the Majesty, was responsible for the qualitative difference.

Railways & Economic Control

The first Railway ran from Thane to Mumbai during the times of Lord Dalhousie.

The colonial historians like V.A. Smith argue that Railways was a British gift to India.



its impact
elaborate

However, the Railways was a classic example of a colonial intention and

Whatever the good effects, they were unintended.

Real aim and impact of Railways

① Economic Exploitation:

The railway network was effectively built and used by the British to support the policy of one way free trade. It used to connect port towns to hinterlands to spread the cheap British imports. It also connected agricultural centres with ports to extract raw material.

② Capital infusion:

The railway construction companies were guaranteed a 5% revenue

Remarks

on their investment. Indian revenue was used to seek this profit and Indian businesses were barred from entering the market. Thus, this was a unique example of private trade at public risk.

③ Administrative control:

The railways first joined important cities with cantonment towns and provinces. Thus, it was easier for the British to mobilize resources and control the unrest.

The Railways, which now are the arteries of India's development were thus an interventionist project of the colonial state.

↓
in other areas too
9- Environment
Culture

4. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) "The commercialization of agriculture in colonial India could be better understood in relation to revenue demand."
- (b) "The colonial agrarian policies in India promoted differentiation among rural societies."
- (c) "The tribal revolts in colonial India could be better understood in the background of state monopoly versus community control."
- (d) Do you agree with the argument that Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a retreat? Substantiate.
- (e) "It was Lord Ripon who realized the political importance of the Indian middle class."

Commercialisation of Agriculture

Commercialisation of agriculture is a process where there is gradual shift from producing food crops to producing cash crops like indigo, cotton, etc.

The commercialisation of Indian agriculture happened during the British Raj.

- ① The compulsions of economic nature were at the root of this gradual shift
- ② with the advent of Permanent Settlement

Remarks

the revenue demands from farmers increased exponentially.

② This revenue was to be paid in cash only.

③ Thus, the farmers were needing a system where more revenue can be generated in cash form.

Thus, the commercialisation of Indian agriculture happened.

Connects all the things

In brief discuss the factors

4) b)

Agrarian policy and rural differences

9 The British agrarian policy was guided by the motive of maximum revenue generation and resulted in the increased differences in rural society.

① The Zamindars:

The permanent settlement system made the zamindar the centre of the village

Remarks

always try to think from other point of view

it will help to write multidimensional answer
it is important to give many

economy, thus increasing their control over the land. Their inability to pay the predecided sum and the inclusion of 'urban element' resulted in difference within the landlord group as well.

② The tenants & Peasants:

The colonial policies were not in tune with Indian realities and thus the collective rights of the tenants and sharecroppers were largely ignored creating a huge gap between the landlords and tenants.

① Add more examples

② Impact of differentiation

③ Other factors

③ Crops taken:

Due to biased revenue generation those who could afford to take cash crops became differentiated from the poorest grain farmers.

Adding to this the increased burden

Remarks on land due to decline in handicrafts, the colonial policies harmed the rural society to a large extent.

Tribal Revolts in colonial India

4) (C) 4

In brief discuss the Bicolomb policy

The tribals and peasants in India among the first groups to have rebelled against the British rule. Following were its reasons:

① Forest Rights:

The British viewed the forests as a resource for raw material and revenue generation. This policy hampered the livelihood and collective economic right of the tribals. e.g. Bhil Rebellion

② Governance:

The British tried to impose the so called 'urban' model of governance on the tribals who cherished their sense of communal living. This was a reason

Remarks

behind the revolts of Santhal Rebellion.
Outsiders:

Conclusion
Revolts
by
National
movement
 merchants, tea planters and money
 lenders were all viewed as outsiders
 by the tribals and thus were treated
 with contempt. e.g. Koli uprising.

other factors
 Because of this revolt against
 state monopoly, Sunil Sarker calls
 the tribal revolts 'History From Below'.

4) d) Gandhi-Irwin Pact: A retreat?

4/4
 The civil disobedience movement was
 suspended by Gandhiji due to the
 Gandhi-Irwin pact. It has been
 labelled as a retreat as the movement
 did not pick up pace afterwards.

① It is argued that the Indian
business class had pressurised the

Remarks

congress and Gandhi to end the civil disobedience movement.

② There was no apparent reason to break the movement and it harmed the national cause.

However, there were other sides to this issue as well.

① This pact was not a retreat as the movement was merely suspended and not stopped.

② It was a part of Gandhi's Pressure-compromise strategy.

③ The movement was showing signs of fatigue and thus, the pact offered a short term respite.

Thus, the Gandhi-Irwin pact must be analysed in the larger context of Gandhian style of Freedom Struggle.

4) E

Work proposal
to view

7
Bipin
Chandra

Remarks
Approach is good

Substantial
with some
examples

4) (3/2) Lord Ripon & Indian Middle Classes

Among all those who ruled India, he was, the most loved and respected; by the Indians."

- Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya

Lord Ripon is known as one of the most benevolent viceroys of the British Raj. Influenced by J. S. Mill's philosophy, he believed in the power of the middle class, which was reflected in his policies.

① He is took the first step towards liberating the Indian press from the tight shackles placed by Lord Lytton.

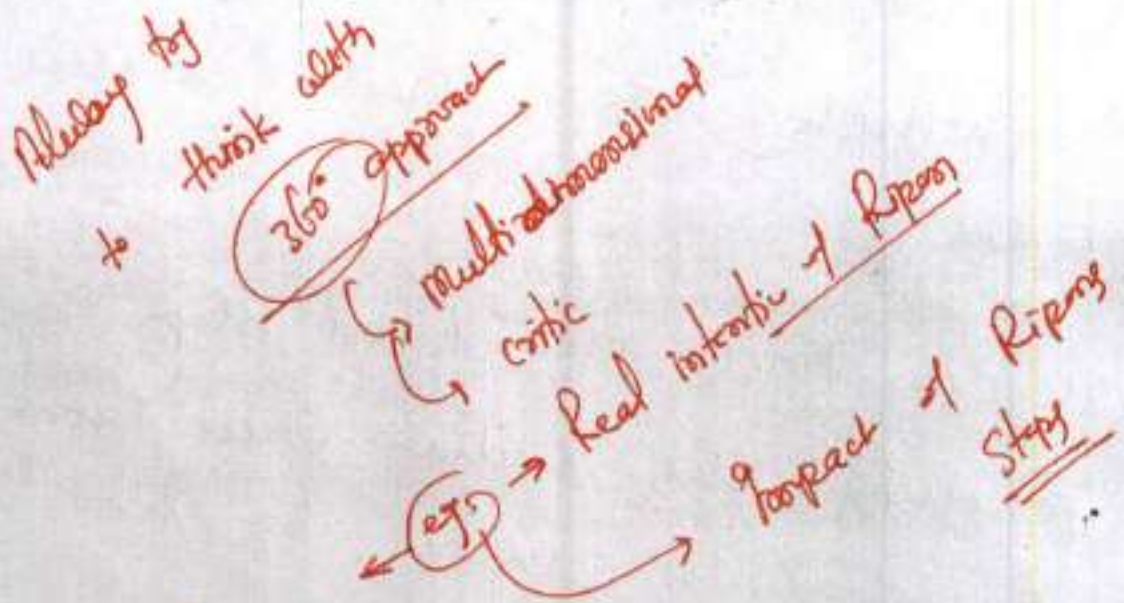
e.g. The vernacular Press Act.

This was in order to give a proper channel to the discontent

Remarks

of the middle class.
 ② He is the father of Indian local self-government and was instrumental in financial devolution to the local bodies, which helped the middle class gain entry in politics.

Thus, Lord Ripon can be said to have realised the power of Indian middle classes.



Why he first to realise the potential of middle class
 ↳ A.O. become and Congress

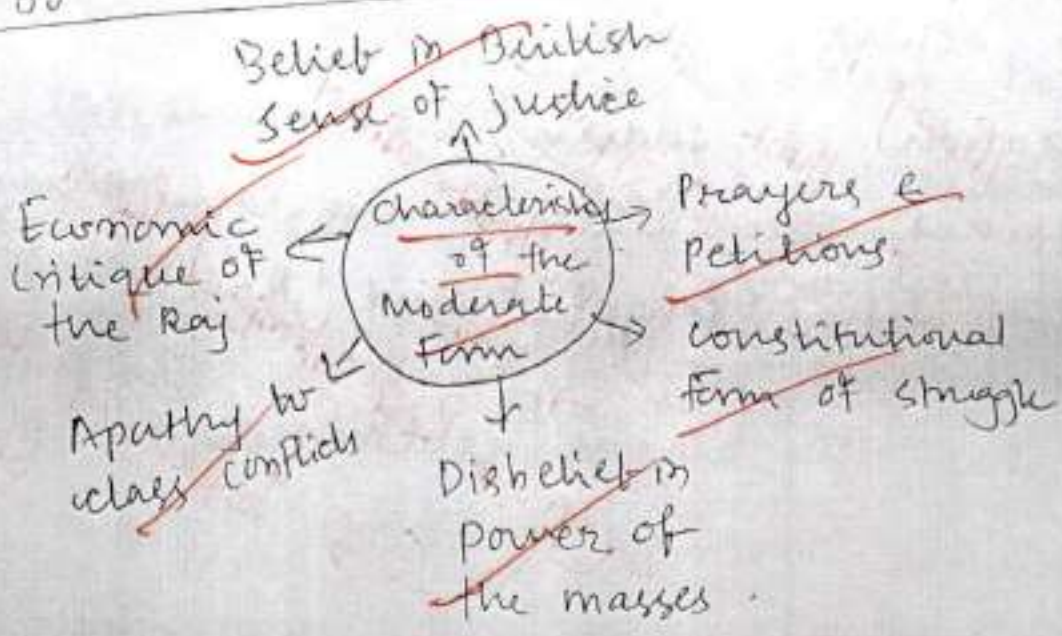
Remarks

5. (a) In the initial days of Indian freedom movement moderate form could be successful. Critically analyse. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The 'nationalism' in India was a multi-faceted phenomenon, which had its ideological roots in Indian society only." Evaluate. (20 Marks)
- (c) "Reforming society through legislation seldom yielded the desired results." Critically comment on this in the light of several acts passed by the British government in the 19th Century. Evaluate. (15 Marks)

5(a)
7/10

Success of the moderate form

From 1885 to 1905 it known as the moderate phase in Indian Freedom struggle. leaders like Ferozshah Mehta, Dadabhai Naoroji, etc. led this struggle.



Remarks

Analysis of Success

- ① Although ~~critiqued~~ for slowing down the entry of masses in politics and being too weak in the form of struggle, the moderates created a strong foundation over which the national struggle was carried.
- ② By adopting constitutional form, they saved the national movement from the rage and apathy of the British Raj.
- ③ The moderates were partially right in not believing in mass struggle as the political education of Indian masses was not happened. They undertook this task through papers like 'Bengalee' and 'Rast Gopani'.
- ④ Perhaps the biggest contribution of the moderates was the 'Brain of Wealth' theory which exposed the hollowness of British rule and gave the extremists a

Remarks

you should discuss why not other forms of movement could not be

Success

national to fight against it.

② The socio-political condition in India meant that the moderates could be successful in the initial phase of the struggle. But with the rise of newly educated middle-class and failure to understand the mood of the nation, their methods became their limitations and the extremist phase started in 1907.

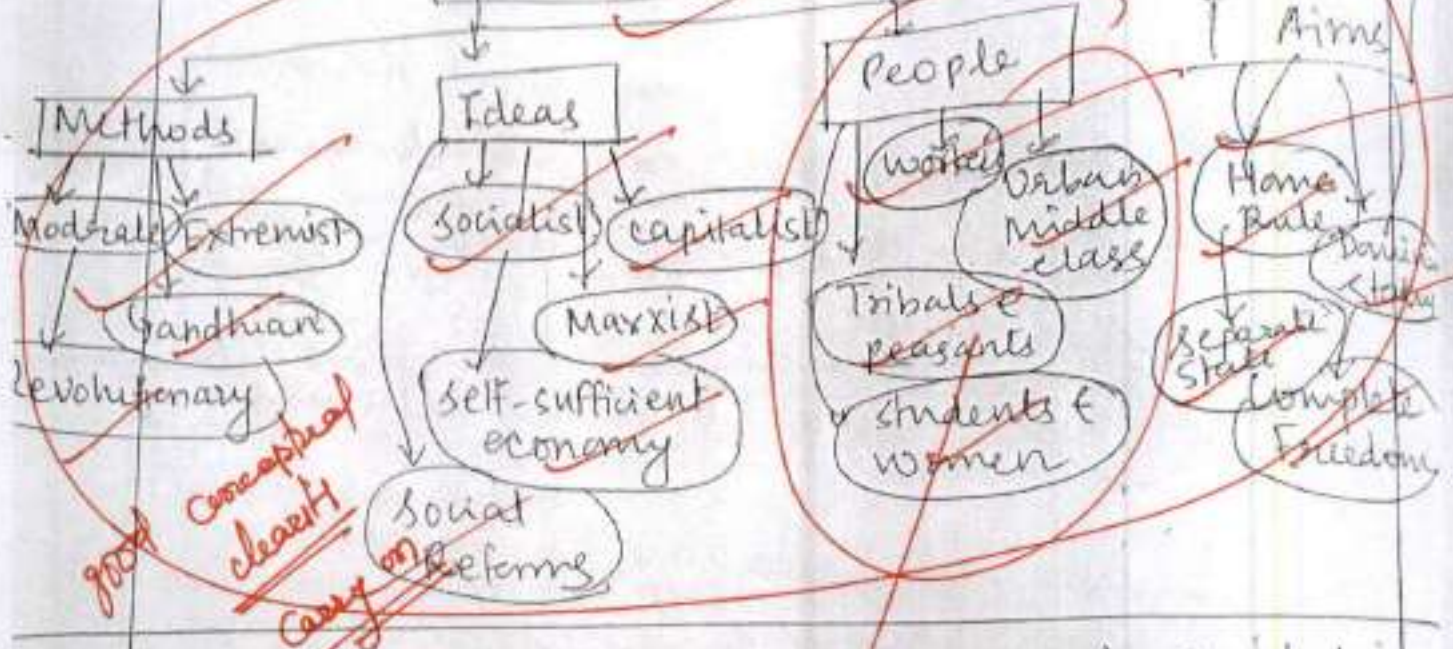
Nature & Roots of Indian Nationalism

10) Explain the rise and nature of Indian nationalism is a widely debated topic. While the colonial historians claim that it was solely a product of the British rule, the nationalist historians believe that it is ancient in origin and indigenous in form.

Remarks

Nationalism, as reflected in the Indian national movement is a multifaceted phenomena.

Indian Nationalism



This nationalism emerged from various ideological influences, both Indian and foreign.

Indian roots:

① The basic idea that people can reach the same aim through different means is a India idea and was well-reflected in the umbrella nature of congress organisation.

Remarks

Explains in detail to student
Multifaceted

① Indian nationalism often took influence from the rich cultural heritage and used them to inspire people. e.g. Thrust on Gupta age as the golden age or use of Ganpati Festival of Lokmanya Tilak.

② Essentially Indian methods of Holi, Rakhi, dip in the Ganges or even Satyagraha were developed to counter the British rule.

western roots

Impact

Thinks

Selection of about 19 very important

③ With western education came the ideas of liberty, equality and democracy which were even sought to be achieved in India as well.

④ Indian nationalism took inspiration from Ethiopia's victory over Italy

Or the Russian revolution to fight the colonial rule.

③ The idea of revolution with the Bomb was a western idea and was used as a western tool to overthrow western power.

Wall Street

Thus, Indian nationalism was a combination of various influences, both in methods and in ideological roots.

Reforming society through legislation

5) c)

⑧

Because of the pressure created by Indian reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Behramji Malbari and influenced by the utilitarian philosophy, the early British government enacted various social reform legislations. e.g. Ban on Sati by Lord Bentinck in 1829, Ban on female infanticide, Age of consent Act, Sharda.

Remarks

① Positive implications:

These legislations indeed helped in creating conversation around the issues and taking them to the masses. The drastically reduced number of Sati after 1840's can also be sited as a success of such legislations.

However, there were some undesired implications as well.

② Discontent:

These legislations were viewed as the British interference in the personal, religious space of Indians. They were construed as a means to impose Christianity. This was one of the reasons behind the revolt of 1857.

③ Legitimacy:

Leaders like Tilak argued that social reforms are an internal matter of Indian society and thus should not be imposed by a colonial power.

Thus, even though they were successful in a limited sense, these legislations failed short of their desired results.

Well noted

Remarks

6. (a) To what extent is it correct to call Quit India Movement as August Revolution? (15 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that the partition of India was a Form of De-colonisation. (20 Marks)
- (c) "India after 1947 incorporated and accommodated ideological strands advocated by the colonizers as well as the nationalist viewpoint." Discuss the above statement with reference to national legacy. (15 Marks)

Quit India Movement: August Revolution?

7th The Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 8th August 1942 from Ganeshbaug Tante in Mumbai. This was the last major mass struggle against the British Rule.

① A True Mass Movement:

All the major leaders of the congress were arrested on the eve of the movement. Yet, local leadership emerged and the movement took a form of a true mass movement.

② Methods employed:

The movement didn't follow the strict precepts of Gandhian non-violence. e.g.

Railway lines were dismantled. Even Gandhiji did not call off the movement and gave the call of 'do or die'.

③ Continued form:

Unlike the previous movements, the Quit India movement was never called off.

④ Socialist influence:

Usha Mehta started a Radio channel. Underground work was undertaken by socialist leaders.

⑤ Government Authority:

It was challenged to a larger extent when parallel governments were established in Purnia, Satara, etc. The Gorkha regiment refused to fire on the 'Red Shirts'.

Due to this, the movement is referred to as August Revolution. However, there are certain lacunae in

Remarks

this -

① A majority of ~~Indian~~ population was alienated ~~from~~ the movement.

② Revolution is a ~~quick~~ and sudden change. The movement was long drawn and its methods were a result of ~~50~~ ^{50 years} of struggle.

Compare with
the Revolution
of ex-

Revolution
from

50
years

~~just~~ ~~words~~ Thus it can be called the end product of ~~an~~ evolution.

6) b)

Partition - A Form of De-colonisation

India gained freedom along with

partition on 15th of August 1947.

This dual nature of the culmination of anti-colonial struggle raises questions

regarding the exact nature of the

partition and de-colonisation of the subcontinent.

Remarks

① India's partition resulted in and because of the exit of British from the subcontinent.

② It was the culmination of political events in the last 15 years of Freedom struggle.

③ It resulted in the freedom of two separate countries and followed the pattern where the colonisers tried to divide a nation in order to continue exerting influence.

④ It can be observed from the offers made from August offer, cabinet mission and Mountbatten plan that partition was deliberately put forth as the only available

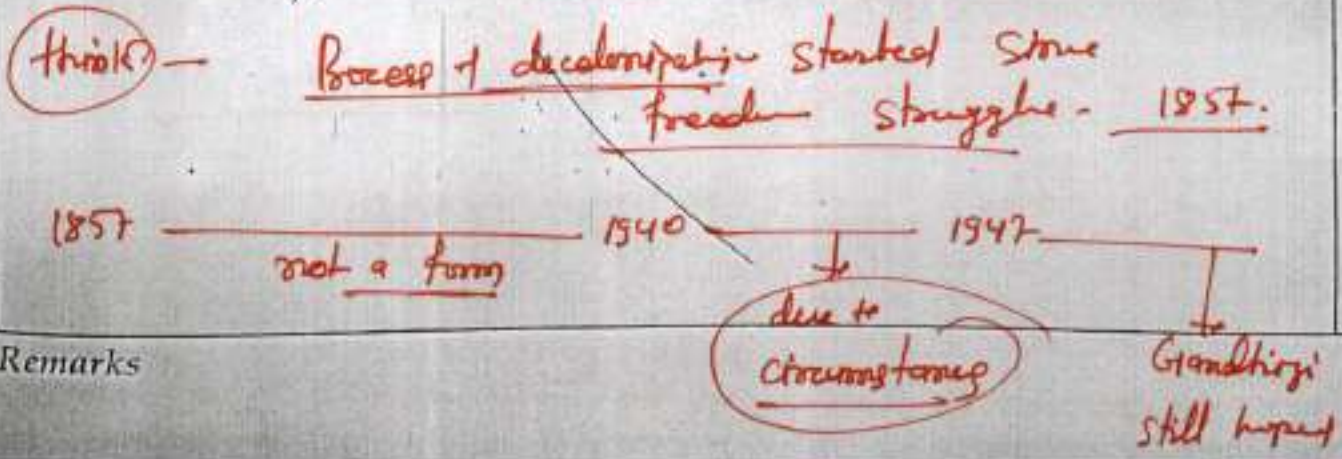
Remarks

option

⑤ The breakdown of wavell plan giving muslim league a virtual veto on the ultimatum of partition or free native states suggests that the British viewed partition and de-colonisation as a pair.

⑥ From the perspective of Indian freedom struggle too, the last phases had led many leaders to accept partition as the sine qua non for freedom.

Thus, partition can be construed as a form of de-colonisation; Both in its methods, achievements and effects.



Remarks

10)

8

Ideologies After 1947

After independence, India embarked on a journey of nation-building and adopted the policies good for a new nation without ideological trappings.

Ideas of colonisers:

① Parliamentary democracy was adopted as a form of government. This

Remarks

was a direct import from the British.

② The Government of India Act, 1935 had a lion's share in developing the operative part of the Indian constitution.

③ Institutions established by the British such as the UPSC, Supreme Court, Central Bank were carried forward with necessary changes to suit the Indian conditions.

④ English was retained as an official language along with Hindi.

Ideas of National Struggle:

① The basic orientation of India changed from a police state to a welfare state.

② The objective resolutions of Nehru were adopted as the preamble of

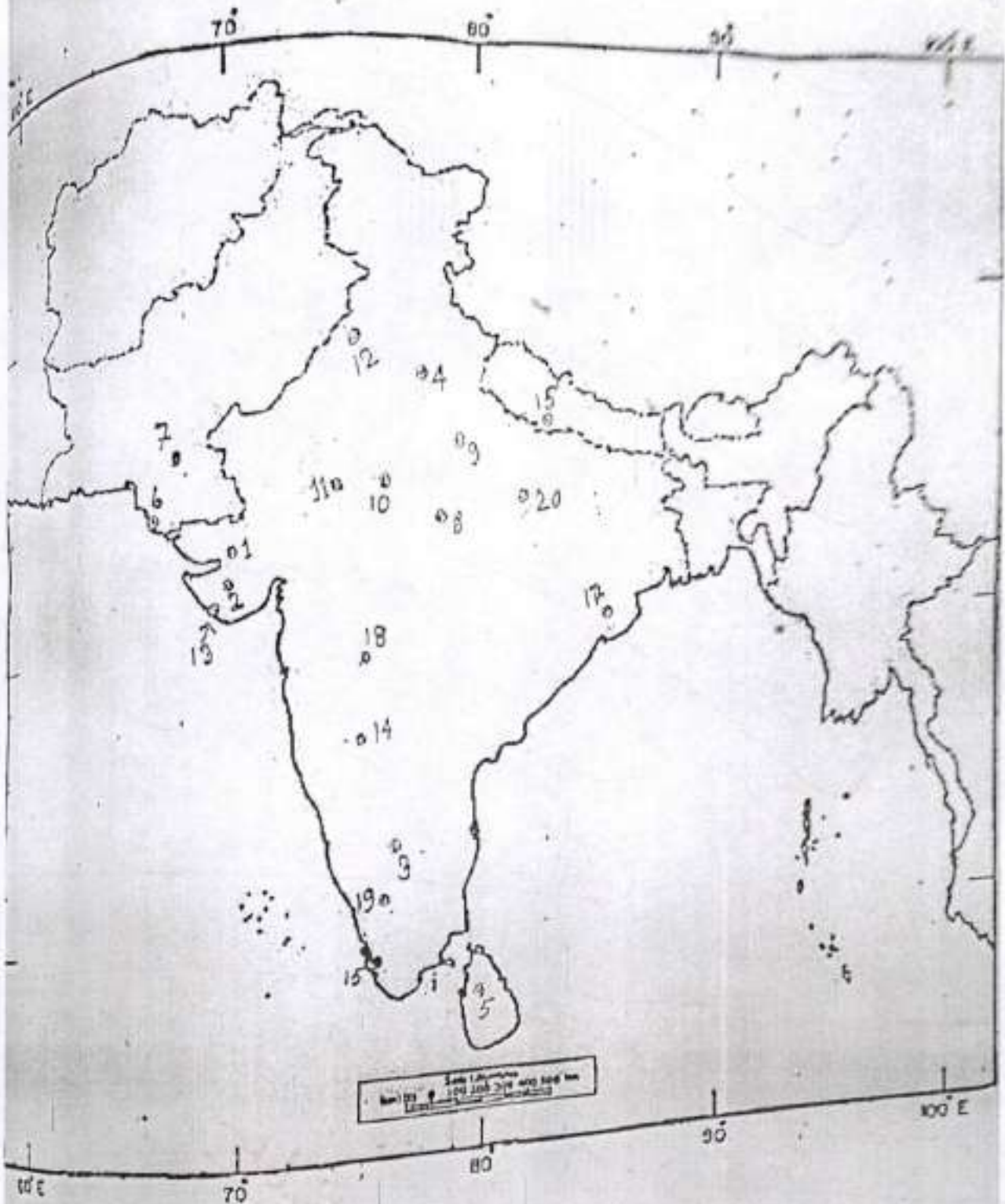
Indian constitution -

- ③ Lokmanya Tilak's idea of linguistic reorganisation was later adopted with the establishment of Fazal Ali Commission.
- ④ Gandhian ideals of abstinence, local self government were given a place in the constitution.
- ⑤ Subhash Chandra Bose's ideas of a socialist planned economy became a backbone of Indian economy till 1951.

Thus, the India after 1949,
adopted the best suitable strategies
that took into consideration its
subjugation for 200 years and its
future aspirations.

good articulation
Copy

Map-test: 3



HS-2019-2/3