

GS SCORE

TEST - 03

99

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
- 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 Parikshit Khatana
 Mobile No. _____
 Date _____
 Signature Parikshit

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 serially. (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

10
Remarks

30 Brahmagiri

- Site located in present day Karnataka
- also a famous megalithic site
- located in Brahmagiri hills of Karnataka
- An mound found here belongs to megalithic age

41 Hastinapur.

- Ancient site mentioned in Mahabharata.
- located in Meerut district of present day Uttar Pradesh
- B.B Lal excavated this site.

53 Anuradhapuram

②

- City identified with present day Colombo city of Sri Lanka
- famous political and Buddhist centre of ancient times.
- Kanishka of Ghota empire captured this city.
- Emperor Ashoka sent his son Mahendra here for spread of Buddhism.

Remarks

6) Baluch

- famous trade centre of Harappan times
- known for trade with west Asia region.
- Seals and beads from Harappan period have been found here.
- used for trading activities of skat cities like Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro etc.

7) Chanhudaro

- Late Harappan site in Sindh province of Pakistan.
- known as the centre of Bead making during mature Harappan phase.
- Ruedification became its feature after the decline of Mature Harappan phase.

8) Vidisha

- located in present day Madhya Pradesh.

Remarks

- Heliodorus famous pillar is also located here.
- Site was also a centre to some of the earliest temple in Nagara style

12) ~~Chota~~ Ahar

- located in present day Rajasthan
- famous for its Copper Culture
- site was said to be a trading hotspot in contact with Harappans

13) Sarnath temple

- (13)
- located in Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh
 - famous for its ancient monks
 - attacked by invaders during their plunder of the area.

14) Badami/ Aihole

- Site is located in present day Karnataka.
- Badami capital of Chalukyas.
- Temples like Lad Khan temple, Durga temple are famous sites.
- Also known for its unique cave architecture style.

15) Muziris

- famous sea port from Kerala.
- famous for its links with the Arab region.
- Arabs settled down here for trading purposes.
- Roman artefacts have also been found here.

16) Kapilvastu

- Site is located in the present day Nepal.

- Buddha was born in this region
- Inscription from Asokan times talks about kings visit to this region.

17 Ohaul - Rock inscription.

- In present day Orissa state
- site is from the period of Asoka
- Asoka also built Carv - for Elephants of Ohaul

18 Parikshit

- Located in present day Maharashtra
- Capital of Asoka Kingdom, one of Mahajanpada
- was on the route of Dakshinapatha a major ancient trade route.

19 Shruvanigala

- in the present day Karnataka

Known for statue of Gramakeswar

Batukali, son of Kithabawa.

Site was also a Centre of Jain who later became Digambaris in Mauya period.

b) Kausambi

(17) from present day, Kausambi district of Uttar Pradesh

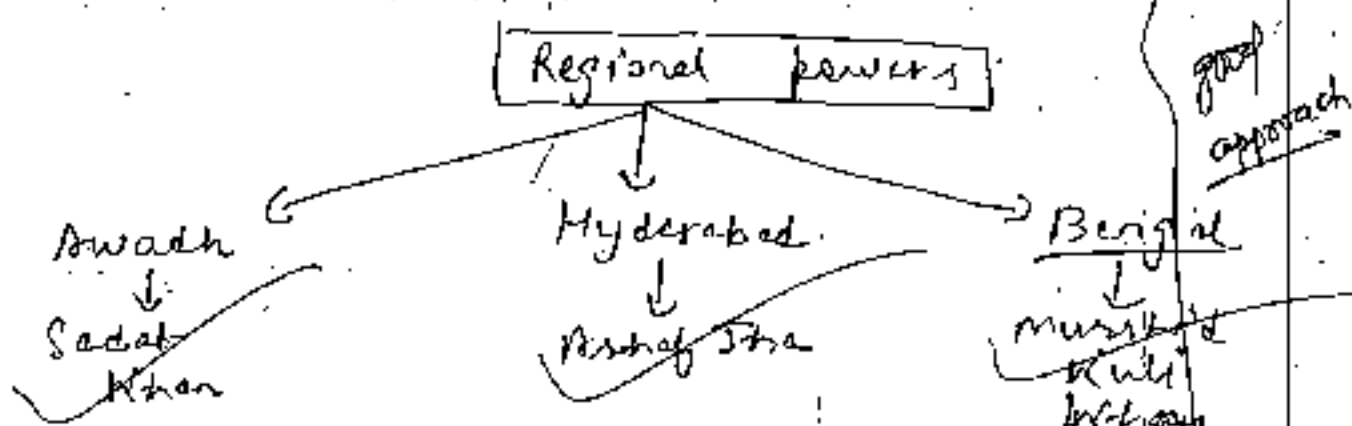
Kausambi was one of the Mahajanpada from 6 BC period.

Remarks

Remarks

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)

Q.2
 18th century in India is usually called as age of decline of central power and the rise of regional powers with the decline of mighty Mughal Empire, after the death of Aurangzeb various states declared their independence from the Mughal Empire. However, this independence was marked with more continuity and less change.



Remarks

- 1.) Regional power continued with the Mughal administrative machinery and seek control systems in order to legitimacy from the authority.
- 2.) Regional power used to call themselves as the Governor or the representative of the Mughals e.g. Hyderabad Nizam presented himself as the representative in the region of Mughals.
- 3.) Newes of Rajasthan and Awadh also continued with the Mughal ethic and administration to maintain connection with empire.
- 4.) They were also sending tribute.

Remarks

to the central authority located
 in Delhi and this relation-
 -ship was weakened yet imp-
 -ortant for success states

The central of the Mughal
empire was after the death
of Aurangzeb over the pryde
over people was such that
after breakout of mutiny - in
1857, sepoys marched towards
Delhi and declared Bahadur
Shah as emperor of British
to provide legitimacy to the
struggle.

You emphasized focus
on Mughal

What is about the after
emperor of British
and impact of this
emperor

a) Colonial state which took its
 roots in India after the 1757
 Battle of Plassey was different
 from the earlier state in
 terms of its exploitation
 and extraction of resources.

1. Earlier states which were formed
 in India were essentially
 Indian in character and settled
 within India, hence exploitation
 was always less compared
 to an alien British rule.

2. British empire in India was
 based on the policy of Drainage
 wealth from the country to
metropolitan area at the expense
 of Natives, British trade
 policy of mercantilism at
 home and free trade in
 India was reflection of that.

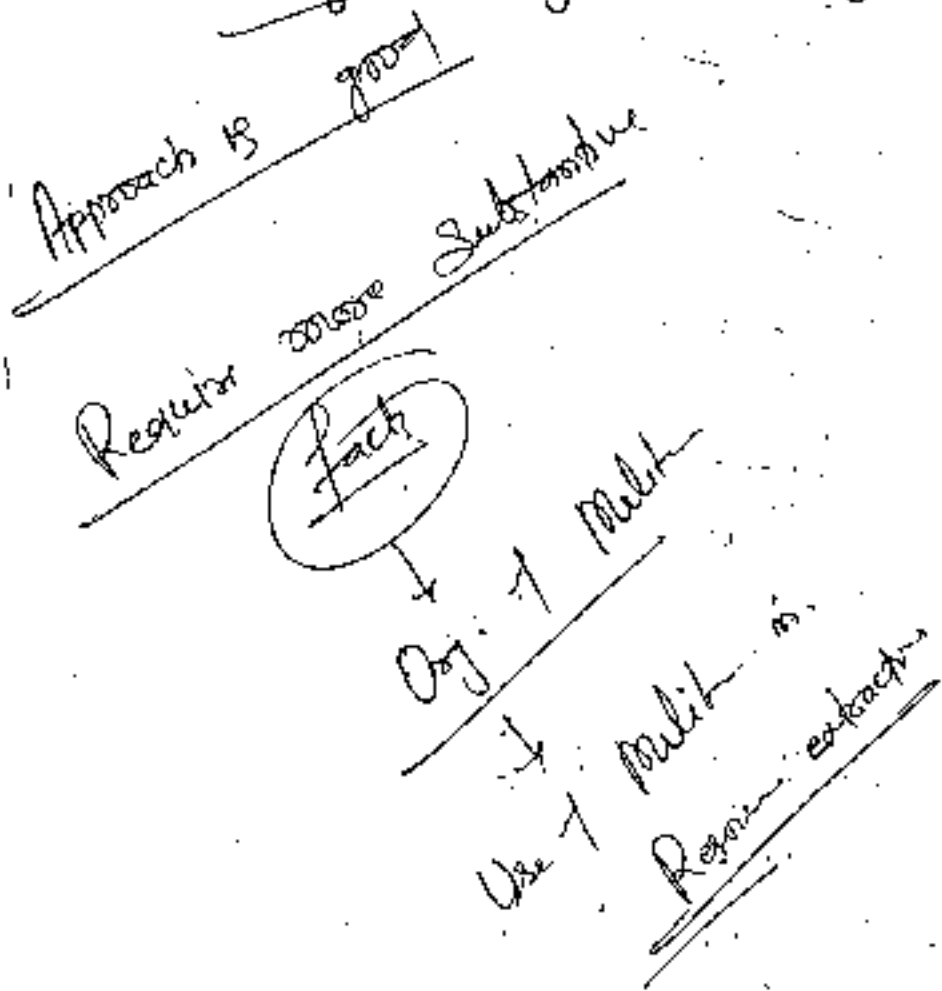
3) British policy of exploitation was also being dictated by the realities of the time. In order to preserve their interests in India and its frontiers. They maintained huge army.

4) British administrative measures like Permanent settlement, Doctrine of lapse of Duties etc warranted a strong army and severe repression by army.

5) British Raj in India was essentially a Colonial venture, in order to save its interests from rival powers like France etc. British maintained huge army and control over economic means.

Remarks

Therefore, it can be safely inferred that the British Raj in India was substantively different from the pre-colonial regimes in terms of exploitation of resources and maintenance of huge army.



Remarks

Railways were introduced in India during the governorship of Lord Dalhousie in 1853. Soon Railways emerged as the most important component of the British colonial project in India.

Railways were essentially meant to serve the British colonial interests. They were used to take raw material from hinterland areas and finished products from the coastal areas to the hinterland.

Railways introduction was also the time of Britain, hence, financial capital in Britain, hence, railways became

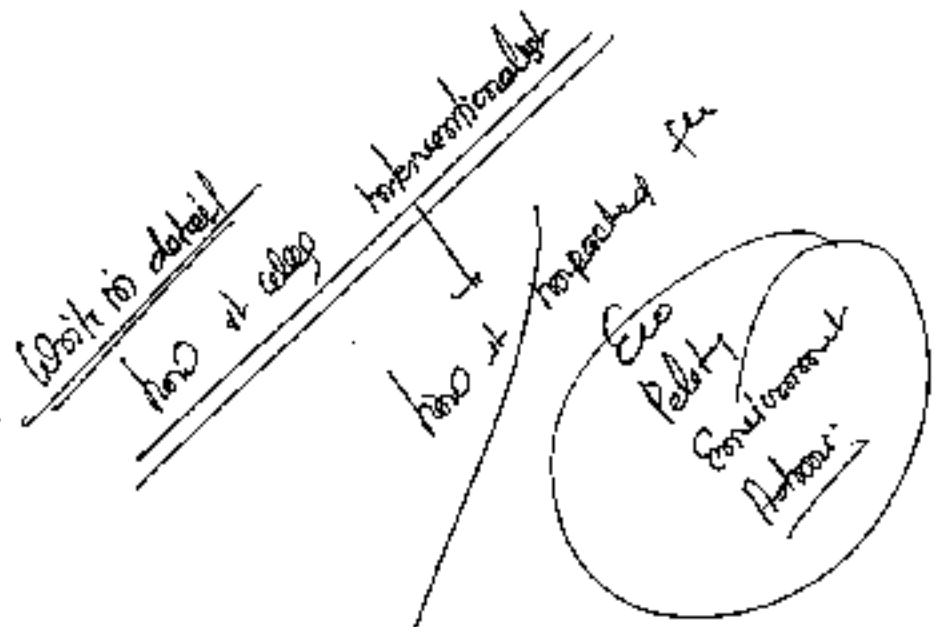
the important destination of the investment by the British Capitalist. There was fixed return of 5% on the investment in railways.

Railways policy of British India was also coupled with the intention of the Empire to control the people of the Colony to the best of their ability. Here, people were used to be transferred from one factor to other factory in coastal town using railways.

Railways started as the British project meant to serve the British interest, however, this British goal was later utilised by Nationalists in their own interests.

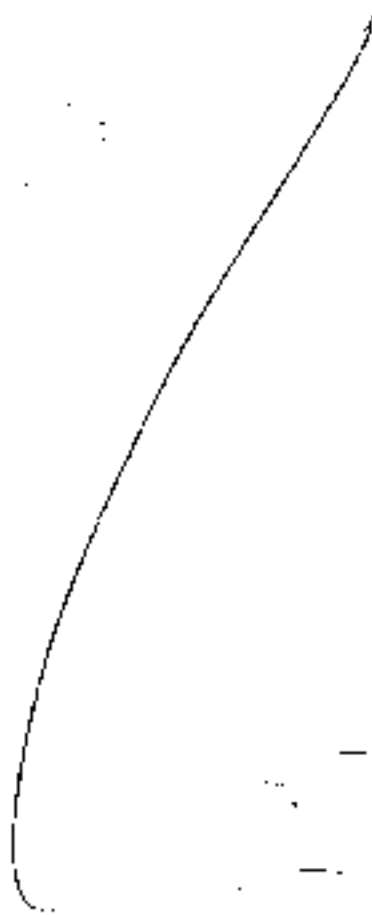
Remarks-

- 3. (a) "The Charter Act of 1813 had defined the educational policy in very ambiguous terms, which started a hot debate in India." Discuss the debate with special reference to Anglo-Oriental controversy. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The period between 1780 to 1813, marked an important transition in trading order in India." Analyse. (20 Marks)
- (c) "During the ups and downs of 18th Century in India it was the intermediate class which gained much power." Examine. (15 Marks)

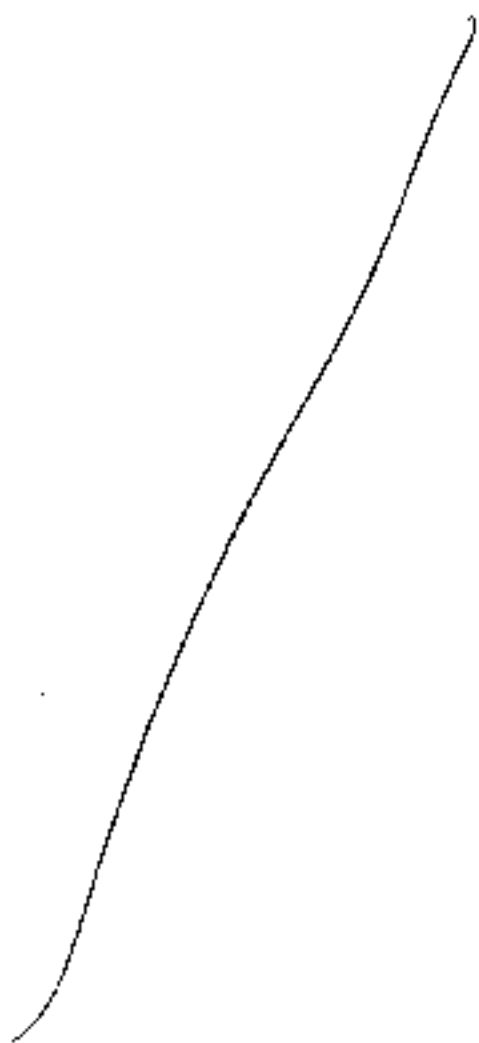


⊗ In brief write the accidental the impact

Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

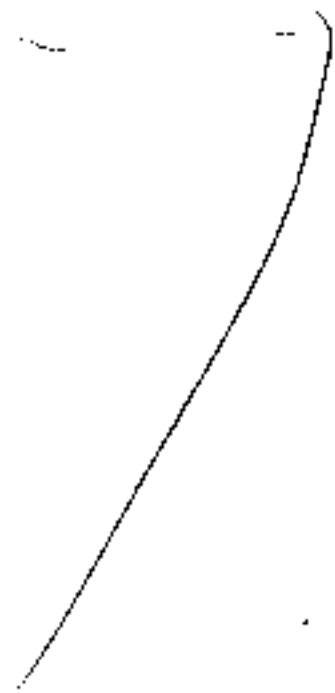
4




Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

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."

as commercialization of agriculture was one of the important policy of the British empire enhance the revenues of the empire.

Commercialization of agriculture led to the change in the crops of the region for example in Bengal and Bihar Indigo was forcefully sown to enhance their supply to the British.

Further, though the planters who used to fraudly enter in contract with peasants,

Remarks

Colonial Government ^{exercised} ~~exercised~~ ^{exercised} their control ~~over~~ ^{the} ~~people~~ ^{people.}

Commercialisation of agriculture was enforced in ~~in~~ ^{the} areas over which the British had good control and through the policies like permanent settlement the economic and social supplies of the Ray was ensured.

Commercialisation through indigo ^{initially} paid high dividends to the British ~~later~~ ^{later} became a problem for the Colonial state, as the new form of agitation like Indigo Revolt, Champaran Satyagraha took place in the areas of commercial crops.

⊗ Work in detail
the Revenue
Nexus

⊗ To avoid discuss the
Role of
factory

Remarks

b2

(A) Colonial agriculture policy in
 India were the reflection
 of the British colonial needs.
 Through the agrarian policy
 the British government also
 drew a wedge between the
 rural Indian society.

In the areas of the Permanent
 Settlement, the old Zamindari
 and the old zamindars
 and the peasants was broken.

Ranabhatla Ray argues that the
 new zamindars were the
 absentee zamindars with no
 concern for the rural society.

The rural Indian society in
 payotwari areas also saw
 huge exploitation by the
 mahasiddars who were absorbed
 by the British government as

Remarks

Respectable British
 Objectivity

Explain prosperity - had poor economic position
Rich - poor

as a part of their system despite having direct contact with the Ryot.

The moneylender class and the diyas in the tribal areas as well as the areas around Bombay business were responsible for the exploitation of peasants.

British policy of maximising their resources at the cost of the peasants led to the complete ruination of the rural society.

Proposed this diff. Cause of tribal revolts in British India

the tribal revolts in India in the times of British rule were the result of British control over the collectively owned resources of the tribes like minerals Rampur, Santalal, Bhil.

Remarks

Tribes were not comfortable with the advent of the Dixus (outsiders) in their areas.

The outsiders like the money-lenders and planters were involved in the exploitation of resources which were owned by Tribes for centuries.

British acts like Forest Control Act, 1927 and other acts also prohibited the tribes' utilization of resources for their own use.

Further, the tribes had conception of their own territories as their country for of mundane dash of survival tribes. Its sanctity was broken by the arrival of the outsiders.

Remarks

Well done

who were alien to the people living in these areas.

For British
Government
Royal
National
Movement

Hence, it can be seen that the British policy was the attempt to maintain their complete control over these areas the tribal population to preserve their collective rights.

9/10
Gandhi's non-violent fact was signed in February 1931 which marked the end of the civil disobedience movement's first phase among other things.

Pact - a retreat

1. Pact ended the civil disobedience movement which was going on in full force at that time.

good objectivity
and
structure

Remarks

2. Congress agreed to participate in the ^{second} round table conference which ^{was} different from the policy ^{stance} ^{during} first round table conference.
3. [#] Gandhi couldn't save the lives of British associates.

Fact - Not a retreat

1. People were weary of the struggle lead, it was in the interest of the movement to be called off temporarily.

2. Gandhi was able to get enough benefits through the fact.
- o return of the property good
 - o release of the political and
 - o discussion on the Constitutional future of the India and

Remarks

e) Lord Ripon was held to be the
most moderate and liberal of
all the viceroys of the
British government in India.

Lord Ripon through his policies
like scrapping of the vernacular
press act, facilitated the rise
of the Indian middle class.

He also made attempts for opening
civil services substantially to Indians
through conducting simultaneous
exams in both the languages,
however, he was unsuccessful.

Ripon also made an attempt through
Elbert Hall to strike balance
between the need of administrative
action and the rights of Indians.

liberty, through his Imperial Constitution
on the local self governance,
he tried to provide rights to
Indian middle class.

Remarks:

Impact of Ripon's
 steps

- Only
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)

Q. (a) Indian freedom movement was marked by the different phases of domination by particular form of Nationalism like moderate phase (1885-1905), extremist phase (1905-1915), Gandhian phase (1915-1947).

moderate form of the politics was successful in the initial days of national movement because

1. Moderates were not overtly anti-British in their utterances.

2. Moderates had believe in the providence of the British Raj and were not demanding the independence from the British.

9) they believed in the principles of prayers, petitions etc to moderate form of politics was successful because of their own efforts which were not anti-british visibly but had constituted of criticism of British policies in India.

Drain of wealth, theory propounded by moderates like Dadabhai Narsaji, RP Dutt etc. very intelligently but the ill with the people but couldn't write the wreck of the British empire.

Moderates were also focusing on the generation of the awakeners among people regarding their own rights, through the foundation of congress.

Remarks

an idea discuss
 why not the formation could be successful

they were able to lay down the foundation of the strong mass movement under the leadership of the Gandhi.

Hence, it's correct to say that the moderate way of politics was the successful way of the political class to achieve their goals without twisting force of British empire.

good class

b) Nationalism which started in India in 19th century was a unique movement which was influenced by the ideological roots in the Indian society.

Nationalism in 19th century in India was mixed with question of the social reforms as well.

Since 1870s the question of the

Castes, religion in the British attempt to interfere in the affairs of the people became important issues for eg. Bhutilok attacked British on the issue of the age of consent bill and increasing age of consummation of marriage.

During Swadeshi Andolan, Atma Sakhi became an important element to motivate and emerge people.

likewise symbols like Bharatmata, songs like Amar Sonar Bengla were used.

In the Grandher age, question of elimination of untouchability and attempt to make a pan - India Indo Hindu muslim struggle dominated the national movement.

Question of rights of women and the women emancipation became important. It had cultural and ideological overtones as well. Since the British projected India as effeminate and British as masculine, it also became a "rallying point" for nationalists for example Gandhi provided space for women to participate in the nationalist movement through petitions and supporting others through their moral support.

we can see that hence various forms of the multifaceted struggle of the Indian freedom struggle were influenced by the social realities of the time.

① Nearly ignored the multifaceted aspect of the time.
 But Require more proper analysis of fact.
Western impact is not clear in text society.

Remarks

(C) British colonial policy which was focused on the maximum revenue extraction for the empire was in the 19th century. also focused on the social reforms through legislation. This was largely driven by the policy made by reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

British passed widow remarriage act in 1856 however remarriages were uncommon among Indian society even after the act. two women Parvati remarried could remarry.

with regard to the education of women British opened up schools provided for women education in woods despatch, however prevalence of education was really

Remarks

law even in 1947 among women.
 British policy also invited the
 wrath of the conservative
 nationalists like B. K. Tilak
 who called it an attack on
 the religion after act for
 increasing the age of marriage
 was passed by British empire
 government.

Sati was banned by William
 Bentick through a regulation,
 however, the practice continued
 in the various regions of the
 country.

Social problem requires social
 movement like one launched
 by Mahatma Gandhi against
 temple entry restrictions on
 the lower class which

led to ~~successful~~ opening of temple
for these ~~steps~~.

good fact and
analysis

Best Conclude with
the contribution of
Legislation

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)

Q3
 (6/10) Quit India movement started on 8 Aug, 1942 in the Bombay province of the India. On 9th of Aug, almost all national leaders were arrested and put behind the bars.

Quit India movement - a Revolution

Quit India was a revolution of mammoth scale since 1857 country almost all the parts of the country were hit by it.

It was also significant because largely movement recruited leaders yet it was successful.

from urban areas like Bombay where it was not as vibrant movement shifted to the rural areas which saw destruction of railway tracks formation of Independent government like Chhota Rastriya Party of Bihar.

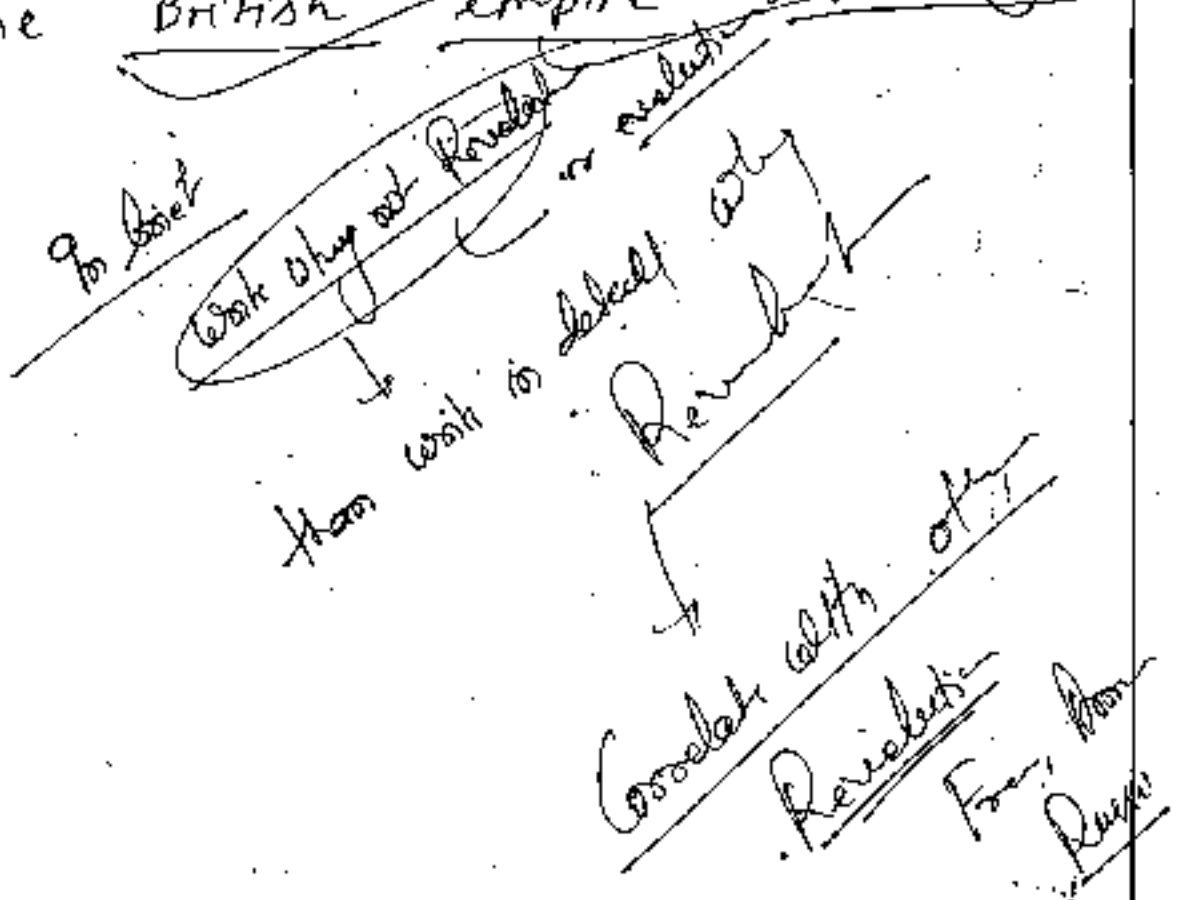
People were confident of their power to uproot the British empire. It's said that the state of participation of much bigger & despite the call of... than any other movement. Programs of movement given by Leftists and the Hindu Mahasabha.

movement saw participation from movement for the first time being equally so the masses like pathe ran a underground radio station. Part led the movement even to the

Remarks

extent of growing crusades call. Such
eruptions mobilised crowds.

Thus, it's safe to say that the
result of quit India movement
was a revolution which uprooted
the British empire ultimately.



to
 80
 Partition of India in 1947, was
 one of the largest movements
 of the people from present
day India and Pakistan
 and led to tragic violence.

Partition was itself a result
 of the decolonisation of the
India. British power to
 decide upon the future of
 the people didn't work
during Direct action day
 called Day March.

British were unable to be
 seen during partition which
 was largely a people driven
 by the population of both
 the newly independent
country.

British desire to keep India

under a loose federation was also unfulfilled in the end which itself a form of Disintegration

However, it would be wrong to call it a form of Disintegration as a

- the idea of united independent India was defeated

- it can best be result of a the national aspirations of independence by different communities but can't be

finely a form of decisions - other

- violence erupted after partition was unparalleled in the human history, this was most tragic result of

Popular view
fact

You can't think in any way

Remarks

1857

1940

1977

Partit - was not a part +
disintegration - process

Secret

Controversial history of India
subcontinent ~~but~~ can't be
a decolonisation which is
related to the of complete
freedom and joyful independence for
all.

C.1
 6.1
Since its Independence in 1947,
India has been growing
as a nation which has
accommodated the various strands
of ideologies, diversity of opinion
and people.

India as an independent nation,
provided various posts of
the Representatives, Lawyers and
Diplomats of to the various states
Princes of the integrated states
into Union.

India also established itself as the multiparty democracy where people who didn't participate in the Quit India movement like mass activities and were given space.

India's political independence and its participation in the Commonwealth is also an example of Indial's accomodative approach.

Nationalistic ideals like equal rights to all the communities and castes is also reflected in the Constitution of the India itself.

Since July 1952 elections have been
 successfully conducted by the
 Indian state and flourishing
 democracy points towards the
 success of Indian state in
 accommodation and handling
 the viewpoint of Nationalists.

It is a
 fact I agree

So Substantive
more fact