

118 1/2

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.

Name Parth Gupta

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Parth Gupta

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

2

REMARKS

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) Palaeolithic 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

i) Loteshwar

- In Gujarat

- Microliths like triangles, trapezes etc found.

Remarks

ii) Rajdi

- In Gujarat; Saurashtra region.

- Hand axes, cleavers, choppers and such tools found.

- Shows Harappan evidence too.

iii) T. Narsipur

- In Mysore district, Karnataka

- Belonging to neolithic-chalcolithic phase of South India.

- Ashmounds indicate rich cattle wealth.

iv) Kurukshetra

- In Haryana Yamunanagar district, on banks of Yamuna.

- Has evidence of B&RW pottery.

- Tools of NBPW phase too.

- Mentioned in Mahabharata.

Remarks

v) Amurathapura

- (14) - In Sri Lanka
 - Capital of local rulers during ~~Mauryan~~ Mauryan period.

vi) Banbaricum - In Pakistan; Sindh province.

- (14) - Prominent ancient port near Karachi
 - Finds mention in Periplus of Erythraean sea.
 - Connected to uttarapatha at Mathura.

vii) Jhukar

- In Pakistan; Sindh Province -
 - Jhukar pottery defines this culture.
 - less cubical weights :- reflecting Harappan culture; have been found.

Remarks

viii) Erum

- In M.P. Epigraphic
 - Inscription by Bhojgupta gives earliest evidence of Sati.
 - Temple building activity was thriving here.

ix) Mathura

- In U.P; Ganga - Yamuna doab.
 - This site gives PGW artefacts along with later Vedic artefacts, like iron tools.

x) Bagor -- Mesolithic site

(14) In Rajasthan

- Gives earliest evidence of animal domestication in India along with Adamgarh.

Remarks

xi) Gilund

- In Rajasthan
- Banas river valley
- Ahar culture site; believed to be regional centre.
- lots of stone tools and few metal tools found.

xii) Banawali

- In Haryana
- Terracotta model of plough found
- Prominent Harappan and late Harappan site.
- Ghaggar-Hakra river.

xiii) Somnath temple

(iv) In Prabhaspatan, in Gujarat

- Sun temple with sun rays falling appropriately on equinox.
- Raided by Mahmud of Ghazni.

Remarks

xiv) Aihole / Pattadakal - In Karnataka

(v) - Prominent cultural centre under Chalukyas of Badami

- Vesaria style temples: Lad Khan temple, etc.
- Aihole inscription: by Ravikirti on Pulakesin II.

xv) Quilon

(vi) - In Kerala, in Kollam district

- Prominent Sangam period port
- Mentioned in Sangam texts and Periplus of Erythraean sea as port for spices like pepper.

xvi) Lumbini

- In Nepal
- Place where Buddha was born.
- Ashoka gave tax exemption: Rumindei inscription
- Stupa also here.

Remarks

xvii) ~~Mattigumpha Cave inscription~~

- In Odisha, Udaygiri hills
- Inscriptions by Kharavela.
- Gives a yearly account of his reign.
- 1st time the term 'Bharatavarsha' mentioned.

xviii) ~~Pratisthana / Paithan~~

(17) ~~In Maharashtra~~

- Capital of Asmaka Mahajanpada and later of Satavahanas
- Dakshinapatha passed from here.

xix)

Remarks

Xix) Kaushambi

- (12) - An NBPW site in UP, in Kaushambi district.
- Stupa area.
 - Uttarapatha passed through it.
 - Capital of Vatsa mahajanpada.

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)

18th century witnessed emergence of numerous regional powers in India, and they sought various means to legitimise:

Political means

Many of the successor states of Mughals sought legitimacy by accepting the format of suzerainty of Mughal ruler.

Nine aspects

New states also sought legitimacy through their strong military like the British (Just like how Alauddin Khalji did). Battles and wars too were such instruments.

Many rulers went for restructuring of administration to get supporters in prominent position. In Hyderabad, Nizam created a new group of Zamindars loyal to him.

Remarks

well done

Economic means

They sought legitimacy by providing lands to men of learning and religion. Generous donations were given.

Socio-Cultural

Many rulers began to patronise arts and architecture. Sawai Jai Singh built pink city of Jaipur, and some astronomical centres in Jaipur, Delhi and Benaras.

Almost all prominent kings followed a religious tolerant policy to broaden their social base, like Nawabs of Awadh.

New art forms like Kathak dance, Khyal music were patronised. Marathas Verma sought legitimacy through paintings of Raja Ravi Verma.

Ideological

British sought patronage in ideologies like white man's burden, rule of law etc.

Remarks

Marathas
Bhakti movement
Requires more substantiated points

Tipu Sultan sought legitimacy as a progressive thinker and one who fought against foreigners.

Hence this was a phase where kings sought numerous ways to claim legitimacy and finally it were the ideological means that prevailed. ~~well known~~ → In brief discuss the impact of this process

b) Colonial state was different from pre-colonial India in various respects.

Their manner of administration, with written laws, principle of equality before law, along with their strong bureaucracy were some such features. However there were 2 important features:

Military force

British military might was unsurmountable and way ahead of pre-colonial rulers. This was because, it was centrally controlled and not composed of feudal levies as in earlier

Remarks

times.

The system of drills had increased the discipline among force and there was greater adherence to chain of command. They were, well fed, well paid and well-disciplined.

Also, the departments like artillery and Navy were much more advanced.

It had a strong intelligence wing which helped it meet threats like Marathas.

Also because of subsidiary alliances, it could maintain a large army at allied cost. This also helped the company attain military might.

And lastly, the lack of nationalism among at that time and the considerable honesty of British Indian soldiers too added to their commitment to army. Hence this army became the basis of British state not only in India but in various other parts of world.

Remarks

well known to work with prop. clients

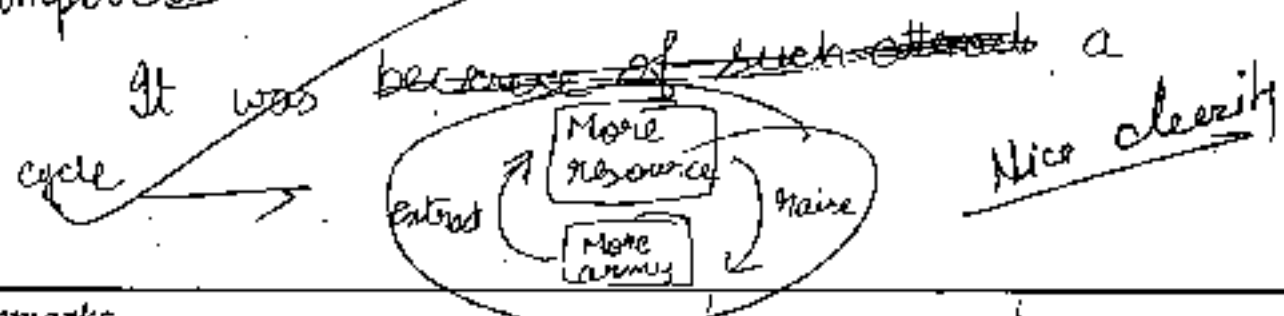
Extraction of Resources

It had very well crafted policy of resource extraction. It started with Plessey plunder when huge demand was put on Mir Jafar.

Later, when direct rule established, the drain of wealth started. It was done through 'home charges', discriminatory tariffs, policies like Railways etc.

The revenue settlements were done in such a way to leave bare minimum with the cultivators. Use of police for coercion was common.

Disruption of local industry and flooding of cheap machine made goods led to complete impoverishment.



Remarks

And this contributed to immense strength of British empire.

c) The introduction of railways reflects the true intent of British rulers w.r.t Indian economy.

Intent for Railways

It was felt that investments in India were needed as high return investment options in UK were reducing.

Moreover, ^{Lord} Dalhousie felt that it will increase market of British goods and the movement of troops.

Mechanism

Investments in railways were assured with fixed ^{interest rate} returns. Land was given free on lease of 99 years.

good thing But require more control

Remarks:

The equipments, like steel and iron equipments, and coal (initially) too were imported from Britain routes and

The tariffs were designed in a way to promote import of goods and export of raw materials.

It was because of this reason, Satyasahi Bhattacharya called it a private enterprise good at Public cost.

Impact

It increased British control over territory and market for British goods.

Hence it is right to say that it was an intervention by state to subjugate India economically to British.

For brief discuss the true impact also

Remarks

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)

a) Charter act 1813 had huge implication on the system of education in India.

It provided for:

- i) Annual. 1 lakh rupees for education, through downward filtration
- ii) Allowing Christian missionary activity in India.

Debates

Firstly, there emerged a debate on the content and mode of learning.

Secondly, there emerged a debate on why to go for downward filtration and that state should focus on masses.

could first to explain the term ambiguity

Thirdly, allowing missionaries would threaten Indian culture or not.

Remarks

Anglo-Oriental debate

British Indian government was at that time dominated by Anglicists who believed in 'ruling India in Indian idiom'. They supported educating the Indian knowledge in vernacular language.

However, the emerging Anglicist thought felt that India be taught western science and ideals also in English so that 'white man's burden' could be reduced, and cultural hegemony of British rule be established.

Due to this debate, there was no much progress initially. However, the coming of Macaulay as law member of Victoria's executive council and William Bentick as Gov. General, the utilitarian thought became prominent.

In his minute, Macaulay, advocated for Western education in English as the basis and

Remarks

good concepts clarity and simplicity

this was continued until the ~~Warwick~~ dispatch because then, ~~comaculac~~ served their utilitarian interests.

Hence in this way the debate settled with greater consideration ~~for British interests~~ ^{for} ~~the~~ ^{educator} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~Masses~~ ^{of} ~~Masses~~.
So to assist ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~debate~~ ^{debate} ~~settled~~ ^{settled} ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~greater~~ ^{greater} ~~consideration~~ ^{consideration}

5) The establishment of direct company rule led to drastic changes in trading system and began a phase of transition (1780-1813)

Pre transition

In this phase, the English company played the role of a trader and there was the regulating act 1774 which gave it some administrative responsibilities. The trade with India was the monopoly of East India company.

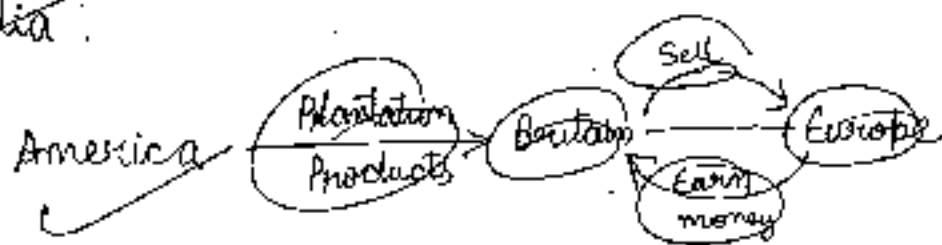
Transition phase

In this phase, company began to increase its trade in India by augmenting its revenues from Indian territories. Hence more conquests were

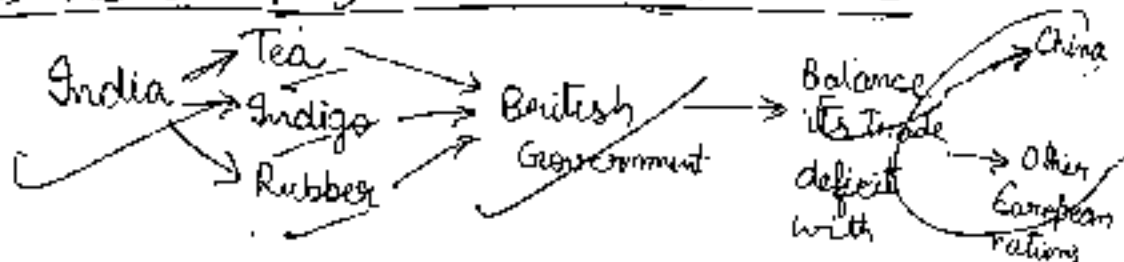
Remarks

taken up.

Secondly this was period when American colonies attained independence in 1782. Hence, British government wanted to have more trade opportunities with India.



but as this disrupted, India came as replacement:



Hence Indian economy witnessed controlled commercialisation.

Thirdly the growth of liberals and free traders pressurised opening up of trade with India. This was catalysed by the continental blockade of Napoleon. Hence in the Charter act 1813, the trade monopoly with British East India company

Remarks

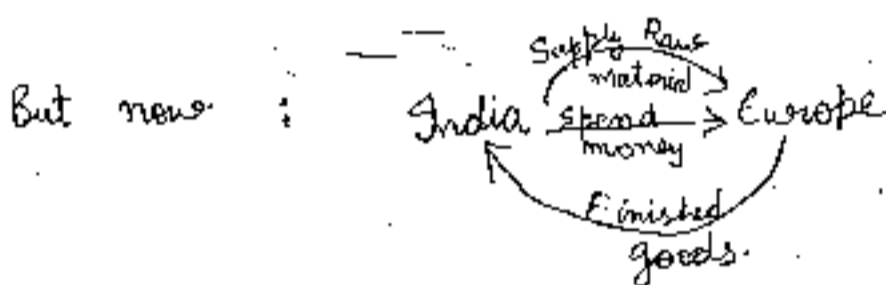
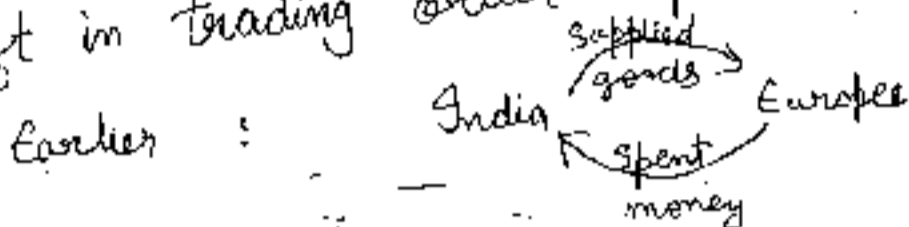
reduced to trade in tea and trade with China.

Fourthly, by in this phase, British Industrial Economy achieved maturity. Their quality improved and prices fell. Hence India transformed from a source of finished goods to a market of finished goods. The discriminatory import tariffs led to 'one-way free trade'?

labour that

Because of the last two factors, India became a market from a producer and this was a

shift in trading order kept since ancient times.



And this trend of reversal further strengthened in 1833 when complete free trade began and

Remarks

Att - G.R - Industrialist class demanded end of Monopoly of EIC

(in this context)

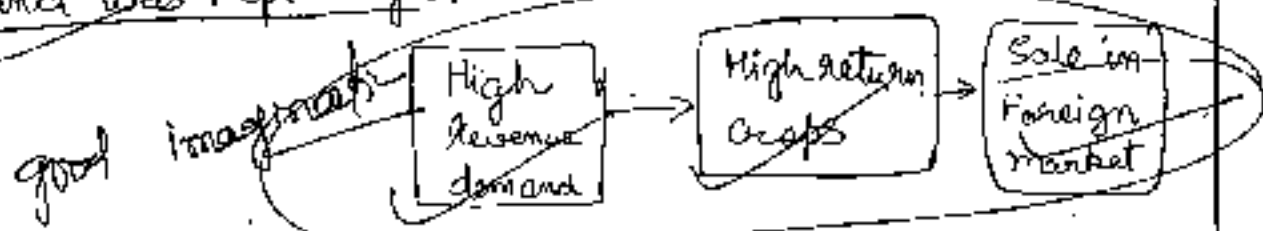
As can be seen change in trading order

Remarks

4. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)
- "The commercialization of agriculture in colonial India could be better understood in relation to revenue demand."
 - "The colonial agrarian policies in India promoted differentiation among rural societies."
 - "The tribal revolts in colonial India could be better understood in the background of state monopoly versus community control."
 - Do you agree with the argument that Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a retreat? Substantiate.
 - "It was Lord Ripon who realized the political importance of the Indian middle class."

5) Commercialisation of agriculture refers to a shift in agriculture to meet needs of distant markets, shift to non-food crops and alienation of labour from final produce.

In India, colonial rule brought many revenue settlement mechanisms which led to commercialisation of agriculture. In all these systems, the revenue demand was kept high.



So as revenue demand increased, farmers took more loans to cultivate high return crops. Many lost collateral due to crop failure and thus the

Remarks

Ownership of land went to non-cultivating groups.

Moreover, many farmers were trapped in a vicious cycle of advance payments due to which they were forced to cultivate such crops.

good examples
It was in reaction to this 'Tern-Kathiya system' that the Indigo rebellion happened.

Crops like indigo, cotton, sugarcane were preferred by farmers.

good
However, commercialisation also happened due to other factors like change in land tenure systems and rise of ~~the~~ new Zamindari class. Hence there were many factors and revenue demand was one such factor behind commercialisation.

b) Differentiation refers to the process of

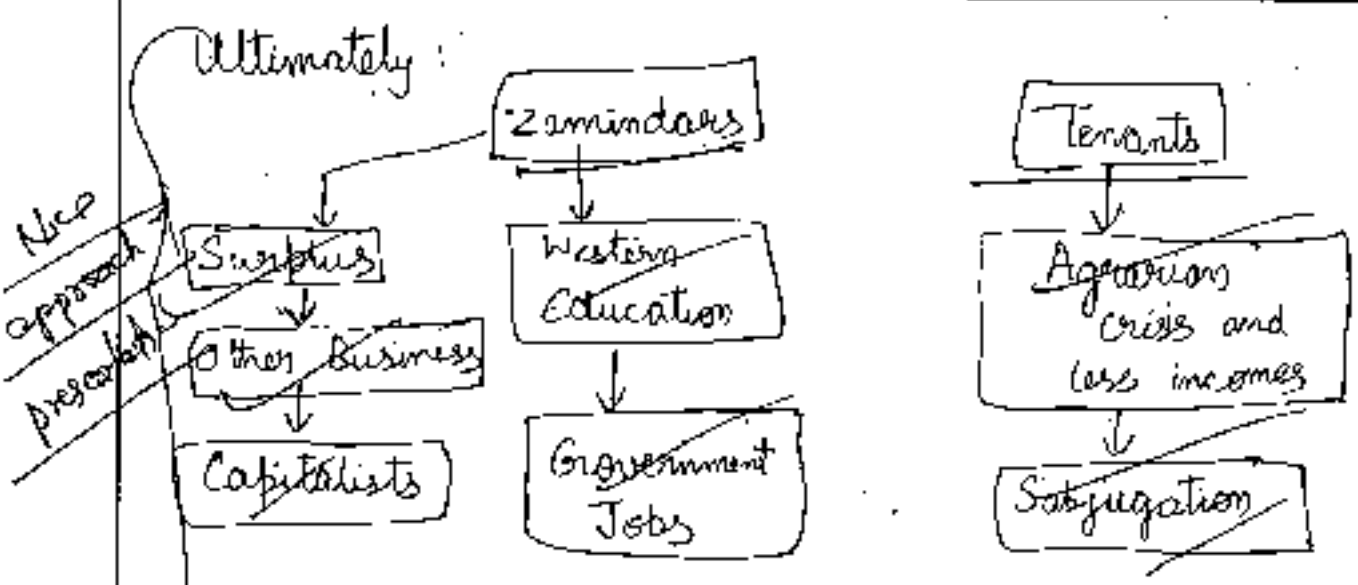
5) emergence of separate classes in a society over a period of time.

Remarks

The colonial agrarian policies did promote differentiation in multiple ways:

- i) Permanent settlement derecognised the land ownership rights of peasants and made them 'tenants-at will'. This erosion of their land rights led to their subjugation.
- ii) Entry of new zamindari class which could belong to higher-caste groups.
- iii) High taxes led to entry of moneylenders and traders who also got rights over land, due to loan defaults by farmers.
- iv) The erosion of local village assemblies removed check on lending rates, which were very high. This resulted in bonded labour.
- v) Zamindar-daroga nexus too subjugated the lower caste-lower class section.
- vi) Decline of village handicrafts industry too led to lower caste-lower class deprivation.

Remarks



Nice approach presentable

Entry into tribal areas also led to their subjugation.

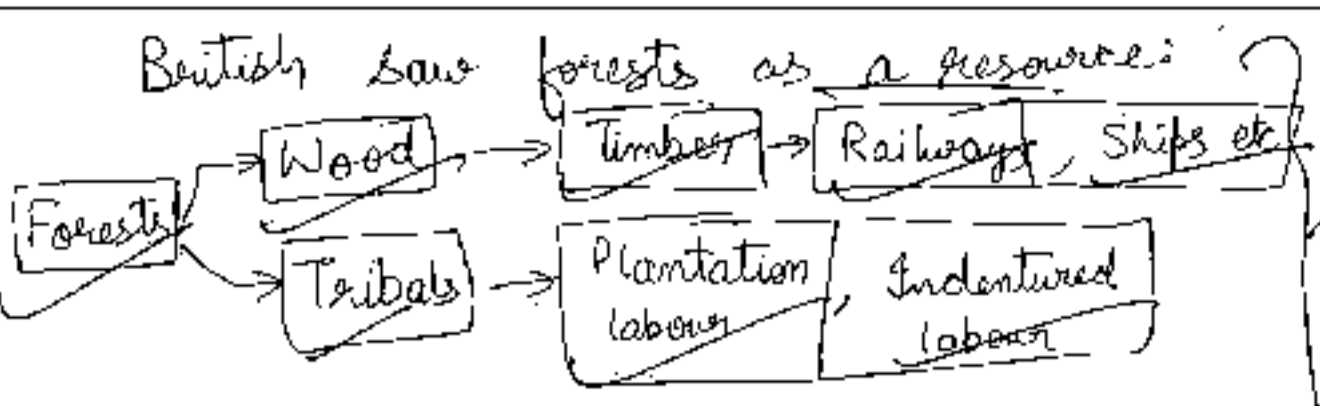
Hence, it is appropriate to say that agrarian policies led to subjugation and differentiation

c) Tribal revolts are a reflection of community anger against the rules imposed by colonial government.

Tribal communities lived in harmony with nature for hundreds of years. Their livelihood depended on the forests. Hence forests were recognised as community resources like the Khuntia system in Eastern India.

Compare with Panchayat policies

Remarks



like
shifting

Hence British imposed their land revenue policy on tribals. Strict control over tribals forests was ensured through forests act. Dietrich Brandis, IG of forests, came up with concept of 'Scientific forestry', to replace diverse forests with monocultures.

Tribals were prohibited from collecting food and fuelwood. They were prevented from shifting cultivation. Hence they were impoverished and exploited. They were angry against 'Gikus'.

This finally culminated in various revolts like the Santhal hool, Kol rebellion, Munda ulgulan etc.

Complete they
with National
Movement

Remarks

Well noted

d) 5/2 Gandhi Gowin pact, 1931 was signed by Gandhiji and Viceroy Gowin to end the civil disobedience movement and government agreed for various demands of GNC, which agreed to enter 2nd Round Table conference.

Pact - A retreat

Some leaders termed the pact as a mistake and that it defeated the purpose of 'Poorna Swaraj' of Lahore resolution. The masses felt cheated and the Communist leaders saw this as an attempt of Bourgeoisie leadership to control radical trends. It was also criticised for not securing commutation of death sentence of Bhagat Singh.

Pact - A Strategic retreat

However, it can be seen as overall part of Gandhiji's Struggle - Truce - Struggle strategy for mass movements. Gandhiji felt the masses

Remarks

participation falling. And the pact offered a respectable exit with status of 'equal' to government. The damage to government, economically and ideologically ~~was done~~.
 Moreover, ~~government gave JNC huge~~ participate in 2nd RTC.

In all these circumstances, it will be appropriate to call it Strategic retreat.

e) Lord Rippon took many initiatives which were in the interest of Indian middle class because of his utilitarian credentials.

Press

He removed restrictions on press by repealing the Vernacular Press act 1878. This ensured that middle class could vent their anger in a peaceful manner, and prevent growth of radical trend.

Remarks

Excellent thought process

Compare with previous times

ii) Glbert bill

He realised that Indians were disliking the racist bias of empire, and thus sought to reduce it through the bill but failed.

iii) Local Self government

He sought to give greater role to urban middle class in governance through his reforms. This he felt:
 - would bring more revenue to government.
 - would make the Indian middle class more 'British in outlook'.

Hence it can be said that he saw in middle classes the potential to strengthen legitimacy of British rule, and his ideas were carried forward by A O Hume.

Excellent linkage

Remarks

Write about contribution of Rippon

Impact of his efforts

Ⓟ

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 7/12 The initial ^{foundations} ~~days~~ of freedom struggle was laid in a very restrictive atmosphere.

Why moderate movement only could be successful

good
objectivity

- i) It was a new form of politics. Indian masses and leaders were not trained in democratic politics and they had to be trained.
- ii) Any initial radical attempt would have been seen by government as a rebellion and crushed, just like other peasant and tribal uprisings.
- iii) The concept of 'India as a nation' had not yet reached maturity and this was to be strengthened through pan-India leaders and platforms, which could be provided initially by moderates.

Remarks

iv) In the beginning, the democratic credentials of British could be used to create small space for nationalistic politics which could then be expanded.

v) The Governor generals of 17th century were not very liberal to have allowed extremist demands.

In fact, for extremist struggle, it could be carried either through masses or through an army like revolutionaries. However both were lacking. Revolutionaries were brutally eliminated by British.

Moderate phase, tried to create a tradition of political awakening and thus when extremist leaders emerged masses were ready for this new form of politics.

well thought

Remarks

②
b) Nationalism refers to an ideology where people having a common identity see themselves as part of a political identity.

Nationalism as a Multifaceted phenomenon

Indian nationalism was a multi-pronged phenomenon where people from different ideologies, religions, regions, languages, class, caste, gender and age participated.

Various ideologies like capitalism, communism, socialism coexisted within nationalism under the umbrella type leadership of INC. It saw moderates and extremists using peaceful means and revolutionaries using violence all for their country.

Indian nationalism was secular in Indian sense. Each religious community contributed to it. However, the growth of communal trends

why you circled it

Remarks

also could be seen in Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha.

The various parts of India, from Kashmir, to Nagaland to Tamil Nadu, NCFP all participated. People from different regions saw Gandhiji as their leader. The INC too held its annual sessions in different parts of India. Even in princely states we saw Indian national movement.

The various classes like peasants, labourers, the capitalists, traders etc all participated. It was based on class-collaboration, with some amount of class-conflict too.

Castes like Dalits, upper castes too participated to free their nation. Women, youth, various professional groups participated.

Nicely explained the Multifaceted

1 question

Remarks

It had political, economic and socio-cultural dimensions.

Politically it focussed on creating a free India, devoid of colonial rule. Not just that it focussed on civil liberty and equality among citizens, Secularism was its goal.

Economically it focussed on class collaboration and egalitarianism. Karachi session highlights this. Mixed form of economy was its goal. The peasants' and workers' interests were of prime importance. It involved participation of different classes and professional groups.

Socio-culturally, it believed in creating an egalitarian and just society where secularism and no discrimination of man by man be allowed. It focussed on creation of new icons for national life like National flag, nationalist literature, national culture etc.

1 Remarks

In all, it was to broaden the scope of western nationalism with India's 'unity in diversity'.

Roots in Indian Society

Many of its elements were of traditional Indian character. The concept of Indian cultural unity through various saints, scholars, institutions of pilgrimage was there. The Indian social setup was also based on class collaboration. The identity of 'Bharat' was there in Indian society. Similarity of culture, festivals over a broad horizon was there.

However, the concept of Nationalism and Nation state were of western origin. In their absence, the Indians sought ideology in religion or culture as seen in tribal uprisings of Satthal hool or Kol Rebellion. It was only through consistent efforts of Indian leaders that this ideological gap was filled and hence.

Remarks

Nice analysis

While roots were in Indian society, it had significant ~~western~~ contribution too.

Well tried

C) ^{social} Reforms in Colonial rule were effected through various means like legislation, social movements, ~~social organisation~~, education etc.

Efficacy of legislative reforms

Those which ^{succeeded} succeeded

i) The prohibition of Sati act 1829 did succeed because of strict enforcement by government and the support of social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy. Though, it did continue but on a much lesser scale.

ii) Child marriages were somewhat reduced due to the age of consent act 1891 and Sarda act 1930. However, many ^{child} marriages were not registered. Moreover, the age for legal marriage was also less.

Remarks

good

Introduction and objectives

Those which couldn't succeed:

i) Widow remarriage couldn't be promoted despite a legislation in 1856. This was due to no social consent for it despite it being legal. Moreover, the widow stood to lose former husband's property on remarriage leading to discouraging such act.

ii) Due to lack of social consent and fear of extra legal assemblies, intercaste marriages too didn't succeed despite special marriages act.

iii) Education to lower caste was denied because upper castes threatened to boycott schools, despite laws allowing for it.

Hence, the success in such top-down arrangements was less when the social consent was missing. It was because of this reason,

the work of the social reformers was of immense importance.

Remarks

Articulate properly

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)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks