

120 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 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 SHASHANK SINGH

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

2

REMARKS

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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 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

(i) Ash Mound site - T. Narasimpur.

- Megalithic - ~~burial site~~
- Pot burials found here
- skeleton without ankle.
- pots held.
- Neolithic and Chalcolithic site

Remarks

2) Chalcolithic site - Ahar

- ②
- Bank of the Ahar river, South-east Rajasthan
 - Pottery - BRW,
 - Habitation - rectangular, square and circular houses.
 - Famous for Ahar culture.
 - Late Harappan site also.

3) Ellora Caves -

- i) - Aurangabad - Maharashtra,
- ii) - Buddhist Hindu and Jain Cave grottoes
- iii) - Multi storied
- iv) - Inscription of Dandaditya

4) Paleolithic sites -

- ③
- Hiran Valley
 - Saranika, Gujarat
 - Various stone tools have been found

5) Dagadubai temple -

- Johar, Uttar Pradesh
- Dedicated to Lord Vishnu

Remarks

- Panchajanya temple

- Nagara style temple

6) - Sarnath -

(17) - ~~Varnasi - Uttar Pradesh~~

- Famous for ~~Buddhist~~ stupas

- Buddha gave first sermon here

7) - Harappan site - ~~Sarkotda~~

- Kitchen ~~destroyed~~, Grey ~~soot~~

- Need ~~BRW~~

- On the land ~~across~~ to ~~clothes~~

- horse like skeleton

- Elephant "

8) - ~~Pataliputra~~

(18) - ~~Pataliputra, Bihar~~

- evidence of Iron implement found here

- ~~was~~ Capital of Magadha Kingdom

Remarks

9) 9. ~~Anichitra~~

(19) - ~~Bairagi - Uttar Pradesh~~

- Capital of North Panchala

- ~~PlW~~ followed by ~~NBPW~~

10) ~~Nandol~~

(20) - ~~Nimrod dist, M.P.~~

- Chalcolithic and late Harappan ~~period~~

- Pottery - ~~BRW~~, green ware

- House - ~~circular~~ and ~~rectangular~~ shape

11) ~~Taxila~~

- Near Taxila Museum - ~~Pak~~ Pakistan

(21) - ~~best~~ education centre during ~~Mauryan~~ times

- ~~secular~~ and ~~religious~~, both were ~~important~~

- Many Chinese scholars ~~visited~~ there

- Also a ~~trade~~ centre

Remarks

(12) - Kot-diyi -

- (2) Sind, on the bank of Jawahar Zala Park.
- Pottery - wheel made decorated.
 - Evidence of iron
 - fortified with massive wall
 - famous for Kot-diyi - Amou' culture.

(13) Khyapa temple

- (2) - Chota nagpur dist. M.P
- famous for Gupta temple
 - Kambhaya Mahadev temple also famous among them
 - UNESCO World Heritage site,
 - built by Chola the ruler.

(14) - Dhauli -

- (14) - Puri dist, Odisha.
- Rock edict of Ashoka
 - Dhauli elephant which emerge above the inscription.

Remarks

(15) Tamalupti -

- (14) 24 Pargana - West Bengal.
- famous seaport during Maurya, Gupta age
 - connected to Uttar path, from Taxila.

(16) Buddhist centers - Kapilvastu

- In terrai, Nepal
- Buddha's father lived here.
- Sakya Kingdom was flourished here.

(17) Jungarh inscription

- (14) Saurashtra, Gujarat.
- Sudrasan Lake was repaired by Rudradaman - information
 - also show Mauryan influence

(18) Vengi

- Goodvari dist, A.P.
- (14) Capital of Eastern Chalukya in 10th century.

Remarks

(9) Jaina - Saranam Belagata.

13) - Bellary Karnataka.

- Chandra Gupta Maurya visited here.

- State of Orissa.

20) Tanjore.

- Southern Tamil Nadu.

- Capital of Chola Kingdom.

- Famous for many temples.

Remarks

Remarks

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)

Ans 2 a) - Enlightenment was the cultural movement started in 17th century and culminated in 18th century. Philosophers like, Montesquieu, John Locke, Immanuel Kant, Voltaire and Rousseau had popularized this movement through their book, pamphlets and views.

- Philosophers like Voltaire, Kant, Locke etc. emphasized upon individualism, logic reasoning, critical thinking, brought of private property. These ideas were anti thesis of feudal society, absolute monarchy, aristocracy, class privilege etc.

Remarks

do the subsequent present as an advance upon past.

- But approach of Rousseau was different - he presented the idea of Romanticism - which means intuition, emotion and inner conscience.
- Rousseau was critical to logic and reasoning.
- He opined that too much emphasis on logic and reasoning led to formation of corrupt mind - as Industrial revolution was the first example of logic and reasoning that led to exploitation.
- He said that ~~space~~ emotions and heart are more important because that led to natural order and natural state of mind.
- Because of his ideas concept of fraternity, equality developed which led to revolution in France.
- In this sense Rousseau approach was different and accepted to larger masses.

Remarks

Well listed
good conceptual clarity
But answer should be more compact
Requires more key words

40
 Ans 2b) Political transformation in Britain was quite peaceful than other European countries like France, Belgium, Spain etc. all witnessed bloody war and revolutions that was absent in Britain. -

- Causes -

1) Britain transformed into Constitutional Monarchy very early in 1688 result of this many reforms has taken place in Britain like Bill of Rights Act 1689, Act of Union 1707, Act of Union 1801 - which halted any revolutionary incident.

2) Britain was first to start Colonialism which led to prosperity of people of Britain and they indulged more economic activity.

3) Industrial revolution also gave prosperity to citizens that's why they were not revolted.

Well tried

But also discuss about the transformation in other European countries

Remarks

4) Britain foreign policy was unique it was always guided by need of citizen of people that's why Britain changed economic policy from mercantilism to Industrial Capitalism to finance capitalism.

5) Influence of philosopher John Locke that led to establishment of Constitutional Monarchy, parliamentary - ad rights of people.

6) Middle class of pre Britain was quite prosperous & this class was responsible for revolution in other country but due to strength of this class in Britain, in representation of parliament, and economic strength led to peaceful transformation.

7) Even working class was more pacified through reforms - that's why never proved wrong that revolution would be held in western Europe.

Remarks

Well tried to write with structure

2(c) Mercantilism represents to economic gain through political power.

- At starting or upto 1663 Britain's policy was toward America was not very aggressive. Tax burden on Americans was far less than citizen of Britain.

- But after 7 years when the policies changed drastically - Now Britain has no fear of French yawn mouth.

- So many taxes imposed after this time like sugar tax, stamp duty tax, excise tax etc. Earlier tax like Navigation tax were recognised.

- So upto this time Balance of trade was created in a way that maximum exploitation of American can be possible.

Remarks

Explains properly with impact

- Even tax on
- So due to this mercantilist policy of Britain and rising Capitalism in America lead to conflict which termed as War of Independence.

Ans 2d) Six day of war of 1967 was

fought between Egypt, Jordan and Syria on one side and Israel on the other side.

- It was not fought on a single issue rather it was a series of incidents that took place

- Cause of great humiliation

1) Israel defeated the joint forces of Egypt, Jordan and Syria also captured territory of the Syria - which was great humiliation for these countries.

Remarks

for better presentation you can draw map of this area

- It was also a humiliation for the United Nations Organisation because it failed to give any lasting solution.

- Two-nation theory emerged that is still contested between Israel and Palestine. At present time many incident like recently USA president announce Israel ought to own Jerusalem and Golan Heights.

Try to write
more
examples

2(c) - Non Align Movement ^(NAM) ~~represent~~ new system of foreign policy especially for newly independent nations.

- NAM submerges nations from almost all the continents - like India from South Asia, African nation, nation from South East Asia and Latin America.
- It was 2nd most powerful voluntary organisation after United Nations Organisation.

Remarks

- Colours - It was not any racial or ethnic organisation it represents ^{almost} all world from world, all colour nations are part of it.

- Coldwar - This was the main ~~reason~~ cause of creation of NAM because under mixup of World it was hard to maintain Independent foreign policy - so independence would have no meaning in case of assimilation with block [Capitalist or Communist].

NAM is changing world politics.

1) It is said after decline of USSR and end of cold war NAM become irrelevant because there is no block.

2) Although cold war ended - but NAM rep- resent something more - it is cultural movement also.

3) Even rise of China and emergence of Russia [Chinese case] can also be visible.

Remarks

write the
the end
- we properly

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)

Ans 2a) Feudal Medieval society of Europe characterize as divine right of king, privileges of aristocracy and class privilege, dominance of church, feudal society and economy. But with the passage of time these dark years converted to periods of change through the efforts of revolutionaries and philosophers, thinkers and scholars.

- So after enlightenment and many revolutions - modern society developed.
- It is characterized by -
 - 1) secularism - freedom of religion

Remarks

Rationalism, critical thinking - every thing should be reasoned.

- Application of Rule of law
- Constitutional monarchy
- equality, fraternity
- wisdom of determine good and bad
- and many more ideas of contemporary times.
- secularization and Rationalism part of society -
 - after french revolution dominance of church was ended, freedom of religion was given - even this followed in other european nations.
 - Rationalism was also a feature of Europe after many revolutions and counter revolutions of 18th century.

Remarks

Colonialism → secularism and rationalism exported to colonies

- Yes it is true that secular and rational thinking exported to colony - like secular knowledge was imparted, due to rational outlook many evils obliterated - scared part of sati obliterated from India.

- But there are limitation of colonies to impart secularism and rationalism in the same colony.

good aspects

1) First they invoked white man burden which was in western origin.

2) In the name of religion they fostered Christianity in colonial world.

i) Role of Christian missionary was one of the prominent reasons for colonisation of Africa.

ii) Even convent schools at present

Remarks

are the legacy of Christian missionary in the colonies.

- Rationalism although imparted - but it was the westernisation rather than rationalism, even hunt of reforms was not the act of rationalism.

- So we can say -

1) Modern society characterize by secularism and rationalism.

2) Secular and rational thinking ^{was} imparted by colonizers in their own terms and benefits.

good conceptual clarity and writing

- And 2(b) There is limit of enlightenment

ideas, Napoleon regards that they considered women as secondary citizens of state. But still some role of women can be seen in French revolution.

note

Remarks

1) (i) During pre revolutionary period women had no political rights. but after revolution women demanded equal rights with men - many women clubs opened. - Society of Revolutionary Republican Women was created.

ii) these women were the harbinger of feminist theory in the world.

2) Revolutionary era - i) many women associated assassinated Girondist and some associated Jacobins.

ii) Society of Revolutionary Republican women supported Jacobin faction.

3) Feminist agitation

1) Women's march towards Versailles is an example of

Remarks

during French revolution.

- Although they asserted themselves but due to patriarchal nature of society - society limited their role - Jacobins disbanded Revolutionary Republic of women.
- Napoleon has nothing and just their education.
- No right were given from equal to men.

Main feature of modern political system

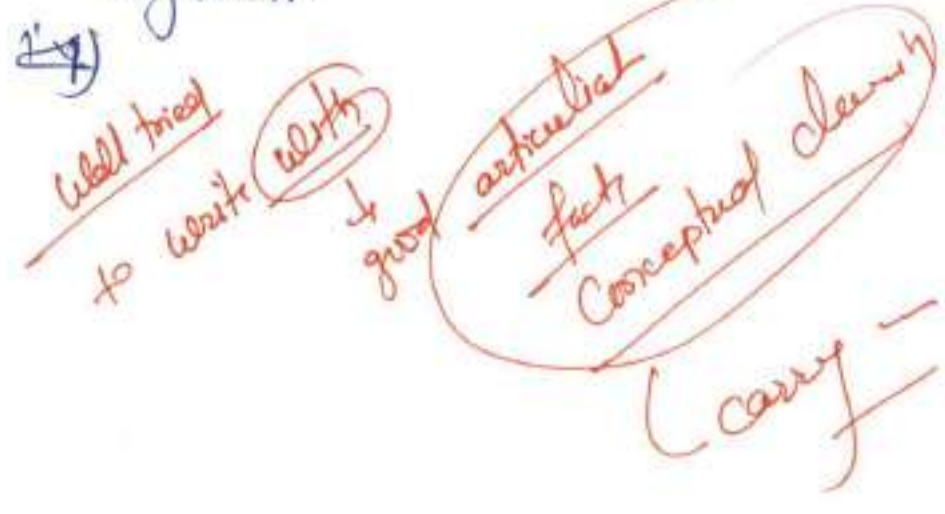
influenced by French revolution.

1) Concept of fraternity, equality and justice are features inspired by French revolution even incorporated in Indian constitution

2) i) Intra socialist philosophy can be seen - it was revolution against the privileged class.

Remarks

- (ii) End of exploitation was demanded ..
- (iii) Bill of right - rights of Natural men also influenced modern political system



3 C 1 - Russian Revolution was given answer to those questions which were remain question during French revolution.

- Russian Revolution gave idea of workers hegemony over middle class and state.
- authoritarian
- It was the proletarian class which led this revolution.
- It was the 1st over the question which gave

Remarks

→ Answer positively hit point of question

embodiment to Marx's ideas.

- This revolution gave new challenges to western capitalist powers.
- new countries were influenced by this revolution - Cuba, China & were example of this - even Indian socialist pattern was an outcome of this revolution.
- New ways of state concept and eco- nomy imparted by this revolution can be seen in many countries.
- Mixed economy of nations - can be inspired by the new economic policy of Lenin.
- That's why it is commented there are decades where nothing happens, and there were week where decades happen - this revolution was the example where week - decade - decades - Even USSR collapsed but values intact.

Remarks

Well tried

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)

Ans 4a) - French revolution considered as one of the event of history of mankind which gave undeniable impact on world politics.

1) French revolution started in France but it impacted whole Europe - that's why it is commented that - French Revolution gave death nail to whole Europe.

2) Because of this revolution Napoleon Bonaparte reached upto the height of French monarch. - He created circumstances for revolution and war - (i) revolutions of 1830s and 1848. was due to culture of revolution

Remarks

and French ideas of fraternity, equality and justice.

2) He created nationalism among citizens of Europe.

(i) - 1st wave of nationalism can be seen due to reaction against Napoleon and like in Spain.

ii) 2nd wave created by himself due to modern outlook of French revolution like equality, fraternity or justice.

No war were fought due to falling of nationalism - that's why they are characterised as modern wars.

- Vienna of congress - 1815. this treaty could not satisfy the Nationalist forces. - Nationalism emerged in Italy, Germany, Spain, Balkan nations.

Remarks

with Nationalism
 ↳ Nation is threat
 ↳ large army and weapon

but due to this Nationalism - battle of seeds, battle of B Resisto - Turkish war etc and many more fought.

- Due to this Nationalism - Eastern question emerged - which led

to 2 wars of Balkan. still problem could not be solved,

- Ultimately 1st world war fought which historians said that culminated - ation of nationalist forces.

- Even this war proved as armistice because after this wars a vibrant nationalism emerged in terms

of Fascist (Nazis in Germany and Fascist in Italy) and totalitarian state.

good objectivity

Remarks

- Rise of Adolf Hitler was the logical culmination of totalitarian wars which was started after the French revolution.

- on well tried

- Ans - 4 b - Vietnam was organized under the leadership of Ho-Chin-Minh to fight against foreign powers.

- Vietnam was nationalised on the line of communist theory. Ho-chin-min was communist - He organized National Communist party.

- Vietnam was under Japanese and French government.

- After second world war Anti colonial movement started in Vietnam to oust the french government. from Vietnam

- French were supported by USA

Require more facts and analysis about growth of Modern Nationalism

Remarks

- But ultimately French got defeated and Vietnam was divided into two nation North and South. South was supported by USA and North was under Ho-chinh minh.

- USA was taking Domino theory in Vietnam for containment of ~~Russia~~ Communism.

- Vietnam were guided by equality, abolition of external power.

- There was a movement started in southern Vietnam - after seeing prosperity of North Vietnam land reform, equality among peasants and workers.

- So this concept of equality, end of exploitation against colony guided Vietnamese - that led to decolonisation of Vietnam.

Remarks

- ultimately USA has to abandoned his domino policy in Vietnam. In 1975 Vietnam got whole freedom.

4C - After 2nd world war there was a strong movement in the middle east.

- Arab-Israeli conflict was started as a rise of Zionism in 19th century and Arab Nationalism.

- Part of conflict arises Claim of Land - this disputed land led to one of conflict - even at present day.

Map Political and economical unity among Arab states - Arab states Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan - Hand in Hand together for pan Islamism.

- Politically they are similar people.

Remarks

guided by similar identity of Islam.

- Economically they shared many ^{common} interests, like Cotton trade, oil trade etc.
- Fear of foreign invasion - due to cold war - America propounded Containment doctrine in Middle East - It was guided 'by containment' against the Communist influence in the region.
- Communist also wanted to influence the region.
- Even earlier - Arab world was divided by France and England on the basis of Sykes Picot agreement.
- So to counter these forces Arab-Israeli conflict was started - because Israel was sanctioned by USA.

Remarks

good
conceptual
clarity!

In this way Arab-Israeli conflict was the outcome of political, economical, and foreign power intervention in the region.

↳ write the
way forward

Remarks

5. (a) Was there decolonisation or were there as many decolonisation as there are colonial powers or 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)
 See E. Asia + Indonesia.
- (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)

Ans 5(a) Decolonisation characterise as.

① exodus of colonial power due to immense pressure of nationalism in the colony.

- ~~only~~ Nature of decolonisation.

1) Decolonisation ~~has given~~ was occurred in different way in different regions of world. But out-come of decolonisation were somewhat similar.

eg - 1) ~~Americans~~ decolonised with war of Independence - method are violent.

Remarks

2) India decolonised due to efforts of nationalist force - which ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~mostly~~ ^{mainly} non-violent in nature.

3) Also many countries decolonised due to ~~cold~~ ^{cold} war pressure, eg - Indonesia.

4) ~~also~~ many decolonised due to economic and political pressure exerted by world wars, eg. India, Myanmar.

- So in term of Cause of decolonisation there were many decolonisation as ~~they~~ ^{they} were colonies.

- But out come of decolonisation -

1) Poverty, ~~hunger~~ ^{hunger}, low levels of development, health problem. Can be seen in almost

Remarks

well they (BET) in book discuss the Natn + Colonial power which created the base for different decolonisation

in all the countries which were colony.

- 2) Political crisis also can be seen like in India. No political consolidation was there - like in Indonesia.
- 3) Economic crisis can be seen - because economy of colony ruined by coloniser.

- But there are some differences also

1) British created infrastructure, rule of law, modern judicial system and modern laws of transport - these things cannot be seen in French colony like Vietnam.

- In this way outcome represent very uneven decolonisation - demo.

- 1) American decolonisation was different - this colony either becomes to a dominion.
- 2) African continent - decolonised

Remarks

When it least, it relevance like slave trade was forbid when industrial revolution occurred and African abandoned when it least its relevance.

- In this way there are very similarities like poverty, hunger, low level of development, political crisis - in decolonised country

coll. based But there are differences due to coal specification like America and Africa.

(5 b) Cold war was the hot peace that was happened just after World War 2.

Cold war in Africa, Asia and other third world countries.

USA Policy - Foot (i) West Asia - Eisenhower doctrine
(ii) Latin America - Monroe doctrine reinstated,
(iii) South East Asia - Domino effect

Remarks

- eg. 1) Cuban Missile Crisis - it seems that nuclear annihilation was just about to happen - and a government of Cuba was nothing to do with this.

2) Korean Crisis - this was also due to two world powers wanted their influence.

3) Suez Canal Crisis - led to Egypt war with Britain and France

4) Arab-Israel Conflict - this also instigated by two great powers of the time.

- In all these crisis and conflict - we can see it was either two world powers which led to all the situation - here home government are nothing to do anything.

- Even UNO failed many times due to either of two power clash -

Remarks

India-Pak Kashmir issue, Israel-Palestine issue, Hungarian Crisis etc.

- In this way Cold War Cold War brought bi-polar and capitalist - war upon the third world nation.

Impact of Cold War on World Politics

1) Creation of Non-Aligned (NAM) by third world countries.

2) Many regional issue got intertangled with Cold War - like - India Kashmir - Pakistan Issue, Israel Palestine - issue.

3) World was divided into two blocks Communist and Capitalist

4) Fear of Arm and Ammunition clash - Nuclear fear - led to war

Remarks

will touch
to cover all aspects
questions
positively

philosophy of Nuclear deterrence.

→ In this way Cold war impacted world politics.

8

- 5C) Salient features of underdevelopment

- 1) Lack of health facilities.
- 2) " " Edu " "
- 3) " " " economic infrastructure.

4) Poverty, Hunger, wide spread in the society.

↳ - Step taken by India,

- 1) Creation of Public sector units, temple of Modern India,
- 2) Critical Infrastructure under state like Nuclear, Railway etc.
- 3) mixed of private and state economy.

Waste by factors

Remarks

~~1) More emphasis on social sector~~

- Chinese approach - It is ~~socialist~~ Communist country so its approach was - 1st phase

→ Centralisation of everything - Mao emphasized more agriculture reforms first, then toward Industrialization.

2nd phase - Open door policy - Communist economy into Capitalist economy.

Compare - Chinese development was more fast than India - because of typical nature of exploitation under central rule.

- although Indians were cladding behind in the development - freedom enjoyed more than Chinese.

Substantiated with more facts

Remarks