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GS SCORE

TEST - 03

96/250

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.

Name SHASHANK SINGH

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature _____

1. *Invigilator's Signature* _____

2. *Invigilator's Signature* _____

REMARKS

Roll No._____

GS SCORE

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) Politicl and Cultural centre
(vi) Tradecentre
(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) - Mesolithic site. - Ratnpura.
- Pattan Prehistoric Gujarat
- Animal remains.
- Grinding tools
- Geometric and non Geometric microliths are found.

Remarks

2) Roydi

- Raykot district Gujarat.
- House - Built on stone foundation
- Pottery - Hard, red ware
- also site of Indus valley civilization.

3) Brahmgiri.

- Chitradurg dist. Karnataka.
- Neolithic, chalcolithic, and megalithic sites
- Polished stone tools, Agriculture, domestication animals.
- Urn burial of children.

4 - ~~Political and cultural centre~~ -

Hastinapur - Meerut (UP)

- Capital of Kuru.
- Jaina tradition - Jaina tirthankar Rishabnath ~~worked~~ served here.

5 - Anuradhapur. -

North Srilanka, Anuradhapur district

- Sacred city for Buddhism
- Ancient capital of Srilanka.
- Ashok sent his son Mahinda, to Srilanka.

Remarks

6-

7 - Chanhudaro -
- Sind, Pak,
- Mohenjo and late harappan period discovered here
- A bead factory found here
- ~~the~~ seal making, shell working - also found here.

8 - Jhansi - Jhansi, Uttar pradesh
- famous Lakshmi temple found here
- Gupta period. it was a place of cultural centre
- Nagara and begining of sikhara type of temple are evident from here.

9) Jhakodg / Atranji kodg.

- Etah distric, Uttar Pradesh
- 8 stages - OCP, BRW, PGW, NBPW found here
- Agricultear tools are found here
- Horse remains found here.

10)

10) Koyatha.

- NW Rajastha.
- Chalcolithic Pottery found here

11)

Remarks

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(2)

(3) Somnath temple

- Saurashtra region of Gujarat
- Among 12 Jyotirlinga shrine of shiva
- Looted many times - Mahmud Ghazni
- rebuilt many times - Parmar king, Solanki king

(4)

Remarks

15) Muziris.
- Cranganore, Karnataka.
- Port of Chera King.
- Pliny wrote about, also periplus of Erythrean sea also talked about it.
- Import - Roman gold, pearls, diamond,
- Export, semi precious metal, spices etc.

16) - Lumbini
- foothills of himalay. Nepal
- ruled by Sakya Rules.
- Gautam Buddha Born here.
- 14th regnal year Ashoka visited this place.

17) Hathigumpha inscription - / Dhauli
- Near Bhubaneswar Odisha
- Inscribed by Karuela King 2 CE BCE.
- Rock edicts of Ashok - Dhauli situated near it.
- Military conquest of Karuela are found in this inscription

Remarks

18) Paithan.

- Aurgabad ; Maharashtra.
- Ashokan Rock edicts found here
- Capital of Satvahan kingdom.
- Home of saint Eknath.

19) - Sravan belgola.

- Karnatak
- Chandragupta Maurya visited here with Bhadrabahu.
- evidence of jainism here.

20) NBPW site -

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)

Ans 2(a) – During declining age of Mughal empire and or many regional powers emerged during 18th century.

50

- like Mysore was a power to be reckoned, Nizamulmulk in Hyderabad, Maratha in Maharashtra region, etc.

- To legitimize their position they took various means – like-

1) reforms in their area – They carried out many reforms like Nizam of hyderabad created administrative reforms, Tipu Sultan carried out agricultural reform, administrative reform etc – these reform were guided toward their subject to bring legitimacy from them.

Remarks

2) They carried several geographical marking of their area. for eg. during third
3) anglo mysore war, Tipu agreed on king of travancore ~~because~~ because he was carrying fortification of cochin.

Try to write substantial points

(why needed legitimacy
factors of "
Success / or failure

Remarks

7 b) Colonial state characterized as despotic imposed from top, alien etc. It was different from his pre-colonial state -

(10)

- Intially they came in the subcontinent as traders but as they find opportunities they carved space for themselves.
- They proffered their providential mission and white men's burden to legitimized their stand in India.

Remarks

They certainly different by using this methodology.

- According to them they came into India to make them civilized on command of God. - It is a burden of whitement to civilize the world.

good aspects

- In this way they legitimised their military expedition in India.

- They were exploitative in their nature - they sucked revenue from the land like sun suck glucose from the body.

- they tried maximise their revenue in the hide of utilitarian philosophy, Scottish renaissance, French physiocrate.

- Land revenue was so high as it created so many problem in life of

Remarks

central India.

- Drain of wealth carried out by them with the help of Home charges, wars, Indian investment etc.

- Earlier Rulers although carried land revenue-up reforms - but they do reforms - they were Indian rulers not the colonizers - they tried every possible efforts for their subject.

- On the other hand Britishers - reforms were carried - with one motive - extraction of resources.

- All reforms, like Judicial, reforms railway, communication system all were carried for the benefit of British Government or East India Company.

(2) Work properly the Struct/ org of Military setup

Try to differentiate on the basis of this paragraph

Remarks

(2) Use of Military power in the extract of Reform Reason.

In this way colonial government under British rule was different from earlier rules.

Ans- 2(C)- Railway was carried by British here with objective of to carry raw material from interior to outside and finished product from port to market.

- Interventionist project -

1- It infiltrated rural economy - because of outreach of railway - It could connect with the hinterland.

2)- 5% definite return clause - all no for the investors - all was burden born by Indians.

3)- It was the classic example of Private gain on public exchequer.

Remarks

4- It was expected that with arrival of railway Indian Industry would get boost but interm of Industrial development only close technology could have establish in India all other industrial development took place in Britain.

5-

5- It Cater requirement of British Industrial revolution in term of procurement of crane material.

- It this way railway was interventionist project.

good objectivity

Work over examples of intervention

Can brief also discuss the impact on India

Conclude it with Nationalism (Economic)

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)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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."

- Ans 4a) Commercialization of agriculture refers to replacement of food crops with cash crop like sugarcane, jute etc.

5

- There were numerous cause responsible for commercialization of agriculture - among them high demand of revenue collection is one of the.

good clarity

- According to new cambridge school peasants were conciously shifted toward cash crop because it could yield them high value and they can fullfill high demand of revenue by British government.

- But in reality it was the compulsion of high demand of revenue by British governm

Remarks

Well tied

-ment, they forced peasants to carry cash crop agriculture - thats why many legislations were passed by government - like legislation for contractual work, in 1833 - through charter act F financial investment was allowed in indian agriculture.

- Although High land revenue was one of the prominent reason - but other reason like Industrialization in England and procurement of raw material etc. were also motivated the commercialization of agriculture.

- So commercialization of agriculture can be constructed in term of high demand of revenue by english government.

well tried to cover other aspects

Explain properly the Cash Nexus

Remarks

demand of Rev

Tenure of land Rev

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Ans 4(b) - Agrarian policy of British Raj was guided by a simple objective that was carry out as much as profit. —

- It created differentiation among rural society.

1) During permanent settlement - Landlord given full right over land - and a bid system was adopted - because of this Landlords bid as much as they can - but they could not fulfill their obligation - so they used to sell their rights - this created subinfeudation and series of Landlord in hierarchical manner.

2) Tenancy right were 'snatched from' peasant - this created landlord and tenant class.

3) during Ryotwari system there was no limit on land cultivation - this created big zamindars in South India - that

Remarks good clearity

Substantiate with more examples here → Rich became more rich, Poor " " " poorer

was not phenomena of this area.

compare with Precolonial Rule

4) ~~In this way~~ During Commercialization of agriculture some peasants benefitted and became a zamindars [New Cambridge school]

- Ind In this way Agrarian policy created differentiation in rural society.

Ans 4 (C) — During Colonial period many tribal movement can be seen like Santhal movement.

4½

- Causes of tribal Movement - due to mono-policy of state -

1) Government created Forest right act and abbridged their right on forest.

2) Government tried infiltrate in their area and impose legislation on them - like during santhal uprising. Moreover were called as Diku

Remarks

Add ① Compare with Precolonial period

② Correlate tribal movement with National movements for Assert

3) Ban on opium consumption - that was main thing of tribals.

4) Britishers tried to overhaul their traditional method - thats why they revolted against British government.

5) Britishers tried to impose Land revenue system - thats why many revolt can be in permanent settlement area.

- In this way it was state monopoly that infuriated the tribes of India - and revolt and rebellions can be seen during this phase.

Well tried

Ans 4 d' - After the Civil disobidience movement - Gandhi - Irwin pact was signed between Gandhi 'ji' and Governor General Lord Irwin.

- provisions of Gandhi - Irwin pact -

Remarks

1) Freedom for prisioners except Bhagat singh, ~~[illegible]~~ Sukhdev

good points

2) British government will intiate reforms. etc.

3) ~~Constitution making [illegible]~~

- on the other hand Gandhi ji will stop movement and participate in round table conference.

- Critics of this pact consider it as retreat -

1) It was done when movement at its peak - sudden stop - created disillusionment for many - specially youth.

2) After round table India got nothing even government of Indian actors was not yielded any profit to Indians.

3- No freedom for Bhagat singh and sukhdev

But this fact should not be considered as complete failure or retreat.

-1) It was a plan of strategy by gandhi ji of struggle-truce-struggle

Remarks

001 pressure – compromise – pressure.

2 – Even Gandhi ji tried to mend the British government – he was successful at certain extent.

explain

Write properly the opinion of Bipin Chandra

4(e)

Remarks :

Remarks

5. (a) In the initial days of Indian freedom movement only 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)

7D

Ans 5 a) Intial ~~phase~~ Phase of Indian freedom movement characterize as moderate phase. because of their aim and objective and methods.

- Moderate were guided by limited reforms like – 1) Enlargement of Legislative council,
2) Decrease land revenue
3) " military expenditure
4) End of exploitation of plantation workers.
5) Educational reforms.
6) Abolishment of council of secretary state etc.

- They used memorandum, prayers, Journals etc.
- they avoided mass movement
- they believed in British providential mission

Remarks

Well toned

- Use only constitutional reforms,
- avoided any mass agitation, rallies etc.
- They reached upto town and cities no involvement of rural Indian.

- In this way moderate form is critisized for their limited objective and mass base, but they should not be considered as about failure because many reforms are carried out because of them. like

- 1) they were the economic critic of British government.

- 2- Passage of 1892 act which widenye the process of election

- 3- They ~~acquian~~ acquanted the masses about the struggle.

Remarks

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4) They clit the fire of Indian struggle against British government.

- So in this way their contribution could be successful -

1) To the extent of intiansation of Ster struggle against alien government, economic critic of government

2) Mass involvemen, and rural participation was absent from thier phase.

good - objective clearly

Eb - Emergence of Nationalism in India during British period. describe differently by different Historian and scholars.

9½

- Some considered it reaction against imperial rule, some find it in the root of indian society, some take other stands.

- Although there were many reasons of rise of Nationalism that's why it

Remarks

Why is considered as multifaceted phenomena.

- Traditionalist view is that it find its ideal-ological basis in early Indian society.

- Old traditionalist view - talked about presence of nationalism during Gupta age they said nation as an entity was present during Gupta age - but their view was more focused geographical unit they failed to explain nation feeling among the citizens.

- New traditionalist view - they talked about nationalism at regional basis level they said - that it caste, religion linguistic groups which was responsible for formation grouping and feeling

Remarks

- of oneness - that contributed to nation building.
- Although they do not consider class (rich, poor, having, having not) for formation of nationalism.
- During socio religious reforms intellectuals like Dayanand Saraswati also talked ~~about~~ about Swaraj. He talked about vedas and their infalliability also other reformers also created some environment for rise of nationalism against westernism.
- So in this way rise of nationalism can be traced to Indian early society but these explanation are not complete because of certain defect in them.

① Explain properly how it was multifaceted

② Cause of Nationalism

Root in India only vs Foreign + western cause

this aspect is contributing to formation

Remarks

- thats why other views like marxist view, subaltenist view is different from other views.

- In this way it is called as Multi-faceted phenomena - like.

- Role of Socio-religious Movement
- Role of Revolutionary
- " " Gandhian movement
- " " Tribal and Peasant struggle in India

- In this way Nationalism, Cannot be considered as only manifestation of early Indian society. - It is well derived from all section of society and events.

In this sense Nationalism is a Multi-faceted phenomena

Multifaceted → each group — Religion, ethnic, tribals

from their own perception

Remarks

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5(c) Law and policies does not decide in which direction society will, but it is actually society which decides in which direction society will move. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

- In this way British government in 19th century passed several legislations like -

- Abolition of Sati Act 1829 - It was the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy - they found against this social evils - But this Act yielded very less fruits -
- Sati is present in folk-lore of many Indian Culture.

- Widow remarriage act 1856 - efforts of Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar - but condition of widow was very deplorable at that time - even at present condition is not very good.

Remarks

Real intention of Pantsh goch

- Several widows are being abandoned in Mathura.

3- ~~Agent~~ of Consent Bill - It try to ~~reduce~~ increase the age of children - But child marriages are happenning at present also.

- So British tried social reforms in India - But - these reform were not able produce expected result because -

1) Many Indians like Balgangadhar Tilak were not in favour in reforms through Britishers - they wanted reforms from within the society.

2) Social reforms need time - only legislature could not change mindset of people - as suddenly.

- But these reforms tried to civilize Indian society. at very extent they could try to remove parochial mindset.

Remarks

Substantial with examples

If possible add - Personal Vs Reasonable debate

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)

Ans- 6 a) Quit India Movement was started on 8 Aug. 1942 against the British rule.

Quit Indian Movement as revolution -

1) To the extent of participation of masses - it can termed as revolution - Females like Aruna Asif Ali, Workers peasants, all participated in the revolution - Strength of this revolution was far more that during French and American revolution.

2) Geographical Area - It included almost all the areas of North, South West and East, agitation can be seen all over the India.

You limit discuss about Movement and Revolution

Remarks

3- It was the spontaneous movement - when started all the prominent leaders were captured and put in the jail - so it was the scale of masses that led to the movement.

4) It was against the action scale of British - British government was the main target - so objective were clearly defined.

5) Even Gandhi ji - when asked about non-violence - he said - British should leave India for the sake of food and or anarchy - this shows the good leader and relentless of leader that Independence is last resort.

6) When started it never turned off. - It was never called off.

good articulation

Remarks

To be a revolution - there must be clear goal, struggle, participation of masses - It should produce immediate result

- So to the extent of revolution -

1) participation of masses, geographical extent, clear goal - it should be termed as revolution.

2) But India has to wait more than 5 Year - immediate transfer of power could not be possible - so it lack very clear point of revolution.

Write the point

Cambridge school history

6 b) - De-colonisation refers to exodus of foreign power / alien power, and rise of national power.

- Partition of India can be refer as de-colonisation -

Remarks

1) British tried formation of nation-state in term of sovereignity, constitution making a civilized society. etc.

2) They tried to India as a one country
- after ~~cripp~~ Cripps mission they tried unified India through Cabinet mission plan.

3) Balkanisation was carried out in term Indian freedom act 1947 to transfer the power to the states.

- But there were many problems during this decolonisation.

- Although Britishers tried to unified India - but they were deliberately sowed the seed of division - dicky bird plan, Balkan plan was the manifestation of it.

Require more objectivity

Remarks

Before 1940 — no as such ~~to~~ of Partition
only this time it looks like parallel.

- It was the leaders who stood against them.

2) After start of cold war - British. Conciously divide India so that one faction could be make ally of capitalist group (Pakistan).

Think again

- So in this sense partition of India can be term as De-Colonisation -

1) Tried India to be divide so that one group called form ally of capitalist group.

2) Immediate transfer of power abolishing all responsibility. to make fruitful colony.

8

Ans - 6(c) - After independence there were many challenges against Indian - In term of social, economical, and politica challenges,

- India got Independence from Britishers - she in cooperated - Colonizers view point -- in term of - political freedom,

Remarks

- Universal adult sufferage was given to all
- India became a democratic country
- Rule of law was incorporated
- Fundamental rights incorporated
- Even our Constitution consist 60% of Government of India Act 1935.
- Union of India is formed.
- In this way India incorporated the ideological view of Colonial power.
- But this political freedom was incomplete in the absence economic and social freed. So over nationalist view point was played role in this regard.
- Reservation was given to socially and marginalised peoples.
- Womens were give their full right.
- Socialism considered as the basic

Remarks

principle of India.

- Land reform, tenancy act, all are formed in term of redistribution
- Progressive taxation policy was followed,
- No Land revenue on agriculture income
- Tenancy right were given to peasants.
- Workers were given their full right - labour laws were incorporated for their welfare.
- Concept of welfare state was incorporated in the constitution. good point
- So After Independence India incorporated both the view points of colonizers and nationalists.
- But after the so many years of Indep-endence nationalist view point could not be implemented properly

Remarks

- As peasant crisis, tribal displacement, deplorable condition of women and dalits can be seen. This need to rectify so that nationalist viewpoint could be implemented.

good — clearly and objectively

Remarks