



इतिहास
(वैकल्पिक विषय)
टेस्ट-3

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time allowed: Three Hours

DTVF
OPT-23 **H-2303**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: GYANENDRA BHARTI

Mobile Number: _____

Medium (English/Hindi): ENGLISH

Reg. Number: _____

Center & Date: ONLINE / 21/07/2023

UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): 1103180

प्रश्न-पत्र के लिये विशिष्ट अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

इसमें आठ प्रश्न हैं जो दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं तथा हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी भाषा में मुद्रित हैं।

परीक्षार्थी को कुल पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा बाकी में से प्रत्येक खण्ड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिये गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिये जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न मह उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिये। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिये।

जहाँ आवश्यक हो, अपने उत्तर को उपयुक्त चित्रों/मानचित्रों तथा आरेखों द्वारा दर्शाएँ। इन्हें प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिये दिये गए स्थान में ही बनाना है।

प्रश्नों के उत्तरों की गणना क्रमानुसार की जाएगी। यदि काटा नहीं है, तो प्रश्न के उत्तर की गणना की जाएगी चाहे वह उत्तर अंशतः दिया गया हो। प्रश्न मह उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिये।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting questions:

There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS** and printed both in **HINDI & ENGLISH**

Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all

Questions no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** from each section

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 (Q.C.A.) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential 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 Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

प्र. सं. (Q.No.)	a	b	c	d	e	कुल अंक (Total Marks)	प्र. सं. (Q.No.)	a	b	c	d	e	कुल अंक (Total Marks)
1	4	4	4.5	4.5	4.5	21.5	5	4	4	4.5	4.5	4	21
2	6.5	5	6	—	—	17.5	6	7.5	6.5	6.5	—	—	20.5
3	7.5	6	7	—	—	20.5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
						सकल योग (Grand Total)							101

मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Reviewer (Signature)



Feedback

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Context Proficiency (संदर्भ दक्षता) | 2. Introduction Proficiency (परिचय दक्षता) |
| 3. Content Proficiency (विषय-वस्तु दक्षता) | 4. Language/Flow (भाषा/प्रवाह) |
| 5. Conclusion Proficiency (निष्कर्ष दक्षता) | 6. Presentation Proficiency (प्रस्तुति दक्षता) |

Strength

→ Answers are good, meeting the demand of the question.

→ Historical views are appreciated to have mentioned.

→ Subheaders of answers are good.
Areas to work upon

→ Add headings and subheadings to the answers.

→ Improve the legibility

→ Add more historians and debates.

All the Best!



10/11, प्रभास मार्ग, कुरुक्षेत्र
मथुरा, दिल्ली-201009

21, भुक्त रोड, करोल
बाग, नई दिल्ली

13/15, ताराकंद मार्ग, निम्बल पश्चिम
चौराहा, मिथिल खण्ड, अयोध्या

नर्सिंग रोड-25 नं. 45-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 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419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 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2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111,

ध्यान में प्रश्न
तिरिक्त कुछ

not write
except the
number in

खण्ड - क / SECTION - A

1. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिये:

10 × 5 = 50

Answer the following in about 150 words each:

(a) राष्ट्रवादी दृष्टिकोण के आलोक में औपनिवेशिक भारत में साम्प्रदायिकता के विभिन्न चरणों का उल्लेख कीजिये।

Enumerate various stages of Communalism in colonial India in light of nationalistic view.

mention the colonial India
Communalism is ideology which seeks association based on religious identity & have faith that socio-political economic interest of people are based on religious identity.

Communalism in India during colonial rule had three phases.

Phase-I Communal Consciousness.

① During this phase there was rise of consciousness on religious line.

② There was reform in various communal groups due to western education & modern political & social ideologies.

③ Examples are establishment of Brahmo Samaj, Aligarh movement etc.



mention the
time period
as well for
clarity

Phase-II Liberal (or) Nationalistic Communalism

① In this phase there was sense of communal identity. However, these were not at conflict of interest among various groups.

Demand for reservation based on religious

② In this phase there was nationalistic consciousness & element of cooperation in fight against British rule.

③ Lucknow Pact between Muslim League & Congress, launch of Non-cooperation - Khilafat movement

Phase-III Extreme communalism

① Post 1937 election communalism took extreme form.

② It resulted into partition and communal riots.

Communalism was largely due to British policy of "divide & rule". However, the nationalistic leaders and organisation have responsibility of not bringing them into mainstream politics.

Direct action Day

Separate electorate etc

mention the hindu views as well e.g. communal Nationalism, Hinduism



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(b) ब्रिटिश विरोधी भावना को विकसित करने में आर्थिक समालोचना की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका थी।
परीक्षण कीजिये।

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Economic critique had a crucial role in developing the anti-British sentiment.
Examine.

key Intro
Drain of wealth along with India with 25% share in global GDP to making net importing nation resulted into national awakening and anti British sentiment.

Economic critique

① Early nationalist in 1880's

understood the real nature of British rule which was exploitative in nature.

② "Dada Bhai Nauroji" wrote Poverty

& British Rule of India. Also, he

gave the theory of 'Drain of Wealth'.

Explain the constituent of "Drain of Wealth"
③ R.C. Dutta explained the deliberate attempt to destroy the Indian handicraft industry.

④ Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya explained



Evening
critique of
the
high demand of
Indian capital
expenditure
military
expenses of British
were burden
Indian revenues

through India as 5 metric million
tonn food surplus to 10 metric
million tonne food deficit country.

④ Karl Marx also wrote that "the
British destroyed the spinning
wheel of India."

All these development resulted
in the consciousness about the
rights of Indians.

Indian National Congress leaders
used journals, newspaper etc
to raise the nationalistic sentiment.

Early Congress demanded reduce
army expenditure, association of
Indians in administration etc.

Hence, early nationalists
through economic critique raised
the nationalistic consciousness & it
culminates into Indian National
movement.

④



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(c) रंगपुर विद्रोह भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के खिलाफ पहला दुर्जेय किसान विद्रोह था। परीक्षण कीजिये।

Rangpur Rebellion was the first formidable peasant uprising against british rule in India. Examine.

कृपया इस
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Decent Intro
Rangpur rebellion erupted in West Bengal in 1783 against exploitative demands for land revenue by East India Company.

It was violent rebellion. Peasants & Zamindars took arms to protest & uproot the oppressive land revenue system.

They burnt the offices & houses of revenue collector at many places.

Reason.

you can draw map for affected areas
① Post Battle of Buxar (1764) the East India Company acquired land revenue rights from Mughal emperor for Bengal, Bihar & Orissa.

② Due to dual government and Plassey Plunder, there was resentment against EIC in



बाल मे प्रश्न
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peasants.

*Irony of the
Revenue farming
system led the
Explantation of
peasants*

③ Oppressive methods adopted by revenue collectors resulted into rise of people to revolt.

④ response

① EIC ensured that land revenue demand would be reasonable to ensure peace.

② However, there was some disturbances area despite such assurance.

③ It resulted into use of army to suppress the revolt & killing of many peasants.

④ Finally with the help of army, the revolt was suppressed.

Rangpur Rebellion is considered as first formidable peasant resistance against oppressive British rule which served as inspiration for future.

4.5



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(d) ब्रिटिश कालीन भारत में महिलाओं के उत्थान में ईसाई मिशनरियों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका थी।
टिप्पणी कीजिये।

Christian Missionaries had a huge role to play in the upliftment of women in British India. Comment.

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Intro
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better

The condition of women in 18th & 19th century was miserable due to various social evils.

Discriminatory & oppressive society towards women due to

- ① Sati
- ② Denied property right
- ③ Child marriage
- ④ Infanticide
- ⑤ Polygamy
- ⑥ No. education
- ⑦ Pathetic condition of widow.

Role of Christian missionaries for upliftment of women

Be bit
specific
men's sath
e.g. sath
child
marriage

① Christian missionaries criticized oppressive policies towards women.

② They advocated for women education & provided schools & colleges for them.

Eg - Bethune College in Calcutta.



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③ Pandita Ramabai, a christian convert
women work in the field of women
education.

④ They were supported by progressive
Indians such as Raja Rammohan
Roy, MG Ranade. etc.

⑤ They also supported Raja Rammohan
Roy to eradicate sati in 1929.

⑥ The main aim of christian
missionary was to convert

Indian to christianity through
reforming Indian society &
providing them education. It largely
benefitted Indian.

Irrespective of their original
aim, christian missionaries helped
to empower women. As a result
with passage of time they came
forward & became part of Indian
National movement.

Abolition of
Sati Act,
women remarrying
were passed
Sechundi like
St. Stephens
Mutch vabani
etc
Advances for
women
rights
education
spread!

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Trace the advent of Europeans post Plassey in British India.

Historians considered year 1757 as great year in which India entered into era of modern India.

Advent of European post 1757

① British had established firm control over Bengal province along with

② French had strong presence in Pondicherry region.

③ Portuguese had presence in Goa.

④ Dutch had also colonial empire in certain parts of India including area near by Bengal.

⑤ Now British used Bengal revenue to fund its war in south India.

⑥ It helped British to conquer Mysore & eliminate French threat

कृपया इस स्थ
कुछ न लिखें।

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Colonial
view
largely

Battle of Plassey
were first
Europeans
the power of
Indian ruler and
get confidence
to fight
Bengal wealth and
resources helped
Britishers to use
to fund its war
European power
helped British to conquer
Mysore & eliminate French threat



in three - carnatic wave.

⑦ British subdued maratha & acquired
Konkan region & got Bombay as
dowry from Portuguese.

⑧ British forced French to remain
as traders only in India.

⑨ In battle of Bedwara, 1759, they
eliminated Dutch threat also.

⑩ Now, British emerged as sole
colonial power & started focusing
on enhancing colonial empire.

⑪ Tools such as Policy of Ring
fence, subsidiary alliances
helped them to consolidate their
position in India.

Battle of Plassy provided British
to rule India which was confirmed
by Battle of Buxar & third battle of
Panipat.



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प्रश्न
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2. (a) राजा राममोहन राय द्वारा प्रारंभ किये गए सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक आंदोलनों की चर्चा कीजिये। 20

Discuss the socio-cultural movements ignited by Raja Rammohan Roy. 20

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Relevant
Intro

Raja Rammohan Roy is remembered as the father of modern India for his contribution in socio-religious-political movements.

Contribution of Raja Rammohan Roy

① He himself was polygot. He have knowledge of English, French, Arabian, Persian, Hindi, Sanskrit.

his
social
&
cultural
work can
be explained
into
subcategories

② He believed in goodness of all religion. He accepted good things from them & rejected unscientific beliefs.

③ He sought to reform the religion by removing idol worship, polytheism, excessive dominance of priestly class etc.

④ He focused in reforming the social institution & sought to remove caste based discrimination.



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⑤ He was staunch supporter of humanism & rationalism by removing orthodoxy in religious affairs & societal relationship.

⑥ He supported modern education. He worked for enhancing the access to education to the masses. He helped David Hare to establish Hindu College.

⑦ His religious outlook was based on Vedantic tradition. He tried to remove all the ill practices which led to degeneration of religion.

⑧ He established Brahmo Samaj to propagate his ideas such as -

① Discredited faith in incarnation
(a) Avtarca.

② No idol worship & polytheism

③ Religion based on rationalism



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& scientific outlook.

① He worked for emancipation
of women through following:-

② He was ardent supporter of abolition
of sati pratha.

③ He advocates for women education.

④ He advocates for providing
property rights to them.

⑤ Better life for widows.

⑥ Ban on child marriage & female
infanticide.

⑦ Apart from this, he demanded for
freedom of press, separation of
executive & judicial function, Indianisa-
tion of civil services, protection to
Indian industries & expansion of
permanent settlement.

Succendrea Nath Banerjee rightly
calls him the enlightened person
& father of modern India.

Because of
his efforts
William Bentinck
passed the
abolition of
Sati Act in
1829

6.5



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(किसी) स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के आदर्शों ने भारत को बलिदान में भी समर्पित करने में प्रेरित किया।
श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी की नींव कीजिये।

Shyama Prasad Mookerjee's ideals guided India for further consolidation.
Discuss.

15

Fair Intro
Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was prominent leader of Indian national movement. He was founder of Jan Sangh post independence.

Role of Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

- ① He showed strong position over issue of Kashmir & East Pakistan driven by strong sense of nationalism.
- ② His stand on partition of Bengal in 1946
- ③ He demanded inclusion of Hindu dominated area in India & prevent inclusion in East Pakistan.
- ④ He wrote a letter in this regard to Viceroy Mountbatten that Bengal must be partitioned if India was not.
- ⑤ He also opposed for a united but independent Bengal made in



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1947 by Sharat Bose, the brother
of Subhash Chandra Bose.

③ Position on Kashmir

④ He had difference with Prime
minister Jawahar Lal Nehru over
stand on Kashmir.

⑤ Due to this he resigned from
Congress & founded Janta Party in
1977 along with others which
later became Bharatiya Janta Party.

⑥ He died after 40 days of being
arrested by Kashmir issue due
entering Kashmir without permit.

Therefore it can be concluded
that Mukherjee tries to consolidate
India based on ideals of strengthen
Nationalism.

You have
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relevant

Content

5



प्र स्थान में प्रश्न
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परीक्षण कीजिये।

15

The Regulating act of 1773 established a central administrative system in British India. Examine.

15

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Concise
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intro
part

Post Battle of Buxar (1764), British East India Company assumed colonial ruler role in Bengal. Due to corruption & mismanagement, it approached British parliament for financial support & parliament enacted the Regulating Act 1772 to consolidate EIC position & administration in India.

Reason to introduce Regulating Act 1772

- ① Financial crisis due to mismanagement & sought help from government.
- ② Corruption in administration
- ③ To ensure law & governance in Bengal.

Provision

- ① It has provision for regulation of East India Company (EIC).



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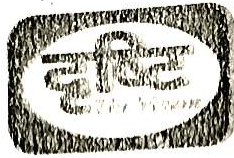
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Also discuss
the
Rule of
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Interference
in the
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of
etc

② It appointed governor general along with 4 member council to regulate the function of etc.

③ It brought the Bombay & Madras presidency under control of Bengal presidency over matter of war & peace i.e. a step towards centralisation

④ It established a supreme court at Calcutta. It had jurisdiction over british subject in criminal & civil matters.

Issues Drawbacks in the Regulating Act!

① There was no veto power to governor general rendered him ineffective.

② There were four member in council undermining the role of governor general & resulted into conflict between





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governor general & his council.

③ It did not acknowledge the
concerns for Indian population.

④ Corruption was not checked

⑤ The power & jurisdiction of
Supreme court was not defined
leading to conflict with Supreme
Court & Governor general.

Though, the Regulating Act
failed to fulfill the aspirations of
reform & centralising the governance.
But, it laid the foundation for
centralised governance by East
India company.



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3. (a) दक्षिण भारत में राजनीतिक उथल-पुथल कर्नाटक युद्धों के क्लिप्त कालों से दूर तक निम्नोद्भूत थी।
परिचय कीजिये।
Political upheaval in South India were greatly responsible for carnatic wars. Examine. 20

Relevant Intro
The colonial rivalry between British & French was culminated into three carnatic wars in south India out of which British emerged victorious finally.

Reason

e.g. Austrian war of succession
① Colonial rivalry of Britain & France across the world & India & America.

② Rivalry in continental Europe between Britain & France.

Interference of European powers in internal politics of India → this became king makers in Hyderabad, Carnatic etc.
③ Political instability in India & lack of visionary rulers in India.

Impact:

① First carnatic war 1746-1748

• It was outcome of Austrian

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succession & war in Europe.

• Further death of Nizams in Carnatic & Hyderabad provided ground for second war.

• The first war was ended with Treaty of Ex-La-Chapelle in 1748.

• Both side returned the areas captured to each other.

② Second Carnatic War - 1749-54

• With death of Carnatic Nawab

& Hyderabad Nawab - both British

& French supported their candidate.

• War of succession resulted into claimants turned into battle ground for British & French.

• It was ended with Treaty of Pondicherry.

③ 3rd War 1748-54

• It was the result of seven



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what were
the impacts
of these
3 wars write
in brief
as well

25

year war in continental Europe.

Initially French got success.

However, British were able to

defeat French decisively in

Battle of Wandiwash.

Later through 'Treaty of Paris' in

Europe, war ended in India also.

French agreed not to fortify their
forts at Pondicherry & renounce
their colonial ambitions in
India.

Thus it is clear that the political
condition in South India was
largely shaped the upheavals in
the Carnatic war. It resulted
into establishment of British
supremacy.



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(b) राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष में प्रेस के प्रभाव की प्रमुख भूमिका रही थी। विश्लेषण कीजिये।

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कृपया इस स्थान में
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Influence of Press in the nationalist struggle was of great significance. Analyse.

Portuguese introduced printing press in 16th century in India which latter played great role in spread of press in India.

Factors for growth of press in India:

① Promotion of western education among Indians resulted into modern Ideas. Nationalist used press to spread it.

② Rise of vernacular language as a tool to spread nationalism by using press.

③ Press during colonial rule was used as a tool to fight against colonial rule not to make money.

④ Various wealthy person & Industrialist donated money for its sustenance.

okay intro

you can
give headings
to answer

mention some
of the paper
in vernacular
language
e.g. Sambhar Darpan
Vichar Chakra
Bharnacharya

etc



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Role of press in nationalist struggle

① Socio-religious reform movement used the press to raise the level of confidence of Indians through describing glorious past. It pulsed into self confidence & nationalism.

② During the 1857 revolt the press freedom was curtailed.

③ Early congress leaders used the press to propagate "Economic Critique" in public. eg. Dada Bhai Nawroji wrote British poverty & Un British rule in India to popularise the idea of Drain of wealth.

④ Bal Gangadhar Tilak used Kesari & Maharashtra to raise political consciousness of masses in Maharashtra.

These press helped
to propagate
Revolutionary ideas
disseminated political
views, announcements
Rained
libraries also played
role
imp
etc



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⑤ Amrit Bazar Patrika was used
by revolutionaries of Bengal.

⑥ Ghadar - Angrezi Raj Ka Dushman
i.e. Enemy of British rule was used
by Ghadarites.

⑦ Similarly, during Home rule League
movement Annie Besant used
New India & Commonweal to train
people politically.

⑧ Similarly, all nationalist leaders
such as Gandhiji, Nehru, Subhash
Chandra Bose, Maulana Abul Kalam
Azad etc were associated with
one or more magazines.

Presses played very important
role during freedom struggle. It's
importance can be understood from
fact that it was most regulated
area by British government.



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These newspapers
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reached
remote
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as well as
cities & towns

⑥



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(c) 1860 के पुलिस अधिनियम की प्रमुख सिफारिशों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।
Enlist the major recommendations of the police Commission of 1860.

Relevant
Intro

After 1857 revolt, power was transferred from East India Company to British Crown. There were significant changes made in each and every aspect of administration including Police.

History of police system

- ① Early British era, the police power was used by zamindars in rural area.
- ② In Mughal system Kotwal of the city was responsible for law & order.
- ③ Warren Hastings established modern thana based system.
- ④ Lord Cornwallis reorganised the police system. Post of Daroga & Superintendent of Police (SP) were established.
- ⑤ Bentinck abolished SP post.

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SP (Havel)
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SP (District)
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Police Commission
1860



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entrusted District Collector as the head of police system.

① Indians were not posted at higher post in police.

There were various issues with functioning of police. As a part of promise for good governance through Act of 1858, Police Commission was established to suggest reform.

Recommendation

① Abolition of military police as separate entity.

② Establishment of single civil police.

③ Provincial police was placed under Inspector General of Police (IGP)

④ District police were placed under SP with overall supervision by Magistrate of district.

⑤ IGP & SP post were reserved for

कृपया इस स्थान
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Content is good & you have explained well!



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European only.

⑥ The police was organised from
constable to the TGP.

⑦ Police was made bottom heavy
with Indians mostly at constable
post only & denied the officer
level post.

⑧ most of the recommendation
of police commission was
accepted by Indian Police Act 1861.

The Indian Police Act 1861
largely govern Indian Police system
even today barring few changes
made by police commission 1902

under Sir
Andrew
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5. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिये:

10 × 5 = 50

Answer the following in about 150 words each:

(a) सालबाई की संधि

The Treaty of Salbai

First Anglo-Maratha war resulted into treaty of Salabai (1782) which ensured peace for 20 years.

Provisions:

- ① British & Maratha restored each other territory.
- ② Maratha ensures that they would not employ any Europeans in their court.
- ③ British got trade privileges.
- ④ Both assured military assistance in case of attack by third party.
- ⑤ British accepted that they would not interfere in Maratha's internal affairs.

It proved to be boon for British in following way.



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① British got time to consolidate
their empire by ensuring no
threat from Maratha.

② They got potential ally against
Mysore.

③ They got access to sea port &
access to Maratha cotton trade.

④ Maratha indulged into mutual
conflict & failed to realize potential
British threat in future.

⑤ Finally, British in long term were
able to conquer Maratha.

Though in short term Treaty
of Salabai (1782) was setback to
British prestige, yet it proved to
be beneficial in long term by
giving them time to consolidate.

Here it is
significant
in the history
of Anglo
maratha relations
also discuss
in brief

→ Company retained
Salabai and British
→ It removed the
European power
from Maratha
territories.

4



स्थान में प्रश्न
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(11) ब्रिटिश कालीन भारत में महान जाल सिद्धांत

Debt Trap Theory in British India

British land revenue policy resulted into forced commercialisation of agriculture & in turn peasants fell into debt trap.

Impact of British policy on farmer

- ① There was excessive land revenue demand.
- ② It forced peasants to grow commercial crop & linked Indian peasantry to shock in global market.
- ③ Due to commercialisation of agriculture & low price realisation, peasantry seek assistance from moneylenders or Mahajan.
- ④ Mahajan used this opportunity to grab the land of peasantry by charging very high interest rate.



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⑤ money lenders charged exorbitant
interest rate so that peasant
even ~~would~~ in generation would
not be able to ~~repay~~ them.

⑥ They used legal system to
eth overthrow from their lands.

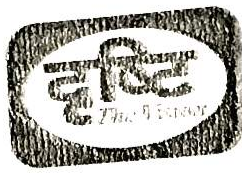
⑦ It resulted into new class of
land owners who were not cultivating
the land & gave their land on
rent.

⑧ Again high rent demand by money
lenders and high revenue
demand by British resulted into
debt trap.

Economic critique provided
the understanding of this debt trap.
Also, it resulted into frequent
peasant uprising such as Deccan/
Poona uprising.

Also mention
the
Export of
Bullion,
money
lenders
harmed
Exporters
irregular
tariffs

4



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Discuss the factors that led to the rise of the revolutionary groups in early 20th century.

Indians resisted British rule in various forms. Revolutionaries were one among them who aimed at overthrowing British by violent means.

Intro can be better mention Love of 20th century

Factors for rising revolutionary in early 20th century

① Reactionary policies of Curzon such as Calcutta Municipal Act, University Act etc resulted in rise of revolutionaries.

You can divide this answer into Internal & External factors.

② Poona Pledge & excess committed during this resulted into rise of revolutionaries in Maharashtra. Eg:- Abhinav Bharat.

add more points Brutal Repression, Japan victory, etc

③ Failure of moderates & extremist to annul the partition of Bengal fuelled revolutionary sentiment.



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in Bengal. Eg - Anusilan Samiti in Bengal.

④ Rise of communist ideology & success of Russian Revolution 1917 acted as moral booster to revolutionaries.

⑤ Irish armed resistance also acted as catalyst.

⑥ Japan defeated Russia in 1905 which broke the myth of european invincibility.

⑦ Further, withdrawal of Non Cooperation movement along with blatant repression such as Talianwala Bagh massacre resulted into growing resentment in youth.

Hence, both internal as well as external factors contributed to rise of revolutionaries in early 20th century India.



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(d) लार्ड वेल्लेस्ली द्वारा भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के प्रसार हेतु उपयोग किये गए साधनों की विवेचना कीजिये।

Discuss the means through which Lord Wellesley consolidated British rule in India.

Lord Wellesley was governor general of India. He came to India in 1798 & consolidated British empire.

British position at 1798.

- ① British were at war with Mysore.
- ② They had firm control over Bengal, Bihar & Orissa.
- ③ They had at peace with Marathas & French threat was almost negligible.
- ④ They had to deal with Marathas, Nizam, Mysore etc to secure their empire in India.

you can skip this part as to make question

Steps taken by Wellesley.

- ① He adopted policy of subsidiary alliances to bring more native states under British control.



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② It provided control over native state through surrender of external sovereignty, placing British army & resident at native ruler's court. A.150, they had to pay British for army stationed there to protect native rulers.

→ Subsidary System

→ Through war e.g. Mysore, Marathas, etc.

③ Further, he adopted policy of "King's Peace" to save their empire from Maratha attack. e.g. Marathas, etc.

④ He indulged into wars & sole in weakening of Maratha through "Treaty of Basseri" in 1802. He conquered Mysore. Hyderabad Nizam entered into subsidiary alliance.

4.5

The Subsidiary Alliance was the master stroke of Lord Wellesley to strengthen British empire in India.



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Santhal revolt denoted the struggle of disposed and exploited peasants and tribals.

Relevant
Intro

Santhal Revolt (1855-56) was
violent revolt by Santhal tribe in
Santhal Pargana region of present
day Jharkhand.

Reason for Santhal revolt:

mention the
names of
lenders
Sialho
Kamho
etc

① Expansion of British rule in
Santhal Pargana area.

② British introduced Zamindari
system in tribal area.

③ They were forbidden to use forest
produce through restrictive forest
law.

④ Intrusion of money lenders
due to increased land revenue
demand & subsequent debt
trap resulted into anger among
them.

⑤ They were also not allowed to
practice shifting cultivation.



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Women
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Result
was
Significant

- ⑥ Also, modern thana system & law was seen as attack on their culture.
- ⑦ Role of Christian missionaries were seen with suspicion.
- ⑧ All these worked collectively to exploit tribals & peasants, destroy their isolation and culture.

Consequence:

you can draw
map showing
the impact
the area

- ① Force was used to suppress the revolt more than 15000 were killed.
- ② British made separate Santhal Pargana district.
- ③ Santhal Pargana Tenancy act to prevent transfer of tribal lands to non tribal people & prevent exploitation.

④

Conclusion
is

It was most formidable tribal revolt. Though it failed but it emerged as inspiration.



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6. (a) भारत में चित्रीकरण पर हालिया साक्ष्य, दर्शाते हैं कि भारत की चित्रीकरण की तस्वीर से अधिक जटिल है। चित्रीकरण कीजिये। 20

Recent evidence on deindustrialisation in India presents a more complicated picture than presented. Analyse. 20

Fair
Intro

Deindustrialisation refers to industrial decline over long time due to British policies to destroy Indian handicraft & limited growth of modern industries.

The process of deindustrialisation is matter of debate among historians.

Recent findings

① The share of Indian economy in world GDP reduced from 25% in early 18th century to 2% in late 19th century.

② There was destruction of Indian handicraft, cotton & textile industries etc due to discriminatory practices by Britishers.

work upon the
structure of your
answer
first mention the
deindustrialisation during
British rule due to
export of raw material,
import of machine made
cheap goods
etc
then introduce point
discuss recent
findings



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③ However, there was some optimistic growth post world war I due to flight of capital, but the overall nature of deindustrialisation remained same.

impact

① As per R.P. Dutta, weaving was national industry & women had monopoly over it. The Britishers destroyed the textile industry.

② Marx explained the process as exploitative by destroying the wheels of weaver.

Good ③ It resulted into loss of livelihood of large section of the society and there was increased burden on peasantry as the manufacturing was not able to absorb those artisans.



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mention the
historians
views
as well!

7.5

③ It resulted into reverse migration
and decline of urban areas as
centre of manufacturing activity.

④ Economy at large from surplus
via export to become net
importer over long time.

⑤ For example Pandit Madanmohan
Malviya Explained the import worth
5 million pound in 1950's to
more than 420 million import
by 1930's.

⑥ Overall, it resulted into decline
of economy, poverty and un-
employment for the people

To secure British economical
interest, deindustrialisation was
induced as deliberate policy
which had long term impact
on India.



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(b) ब्रिटिश भू राजस्व नीति को आकार देने के लिये उत्तरदायी अंतर्निहित कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिये। 15

Examine the underlying factors responsible for shaping the British land revenue policy. 15

Okay intro
Agriculture was one of the most important source of revenue in early 18th century. Hence British focused upon land revenue collection.
Land revenue policy of British

① Post battle of Buxar (1764) British took land revenue collection in their hand. They followed old policies to prevent any responsibility for collection of revenue.

② Warren Hastings tried to streamline the land revenue policies

③ Lord Cornwallis under influence of Physiocrat school tried to fix the land revenue under permanent settlement in 1792.



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④ The main aim was to ensure fix income for the company & ensure creation a class of landless to be potential ally.

⑤ Further, under the influence of Utilitarian David Ricardo gave the theory of Rent which became the basis for Rajpootwari & Mahalwari settlement.

impact:

① Exploitation of peasantry due to high land revenue demand.

② Indebtedness and debt trap of poor farmer

③ Emergence of absentee Zamindars

④ Commercialisation of Agriculture

⑤ Famine due to various factors

⑥ Revolt by the peasants in almost every corner of the

Give heavily
e.g.

Commercialisation
of Agri

→ fuel scarcity
& famines

→ inequality

→ De-industrialisation

→ peasant uprising

→ social and cultural
impacts



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Country.

- ⑦ Inclusion of peasant cause in Indian National movement
- ⑧ Self sufficiency of the Indian villages were destroyed.
- ⑨ Rise of communist and Kisan Sabha movement.
- ⑩ Famine in various parts of India & death due to starvation.
- ⑪ India became the net importer of food grain from 5 million tonnes surplus to 10 million tonnes deficit in 1940's.

6.5 The British land revenue policy had deep rooted impact on India - social, economic & political impacts were felt not only by peasants but every section of the society.



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Discuss the nature of the revolt of 1857

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Intro
can be
better

1857 revolt is landmark
event in Indian history. It's nature
is matter of debate among
historians.

Cause of revolt.

① Political - expansionary policy of
British & deposition of zamindars,
local rajas etc due to doctrine
of lapse & policy of Dalhousie to
"Annex where ever possible legitimately."

② Economic - Exploitative land revenue
policy, destruction of handicraft,
forced labour, forced plantation
activities etc.

③ Social - Discriminatory policy
under white men's burden and
civilisation mission, introduction
of social reforms such as abolition
of sati, Western education etc.

Also given
the
reasons of
historians
e.g.
separating military
duties
from
civilian
duties



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④ Military cause including discrimina-
tion in salaries, promotion etc.

⑤ Immediate cause of greased cartridges
event which hurt sentiments
of both Hindu as well as muslim.

Nature European Western View

① It was merely a Sipoy mutiny.
European historian Lawrence & Seely
propose this due to it was started
by sipoy & led by them.

② It was a muslim conspiracy due
to leadership was provided by the
Mughal ruler Bahadur Shah Zafar.

③ Religious war against Christianity.
Some historians propose that it
was result of civilizational mission
of Christian missionaries.

④ Vin Savarkar has named it as
First war of independence.

mention
the
historian
names in
supernote
views &
subheadings



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Post independence ~~more views~~
emerged.

① Jawahar Lal Nehru mentioned it
as the feudal outburst to restore
the old feudal order.

② R.C. Majumdar termed it as more
than sipoy mutiny but less than
War of independence.

③ Some writers/historians considered
it is not the national war
of independence due to lack of
nationalism, an attempt to restore
the old order, not all sipoy were
fighting against british, large part
of India unaffected by the revolt.

Irrespective of nature of revolt,
it serves as the source of inspiration
for future generation to be
part of freedom struggle.



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