
ANSWER SHEET (TEST VI) MODERN INDIA + WORLD HISTORY

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OPTIONAL-2017

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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

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.

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TEST-VI

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Selfstudyhistory.com: Contact Number: 9718593510, 8210076034, 9717510106

Email ID: selfstudyhistory@gmail.com

SECTION A

Q.1 Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

Q.1 (a) "The Ghadar Movement not only underestimated the armed and organizational might of the British, but the ideological foundations of their rule as well. It has been argued that they fought in vain." Critically evaluate. [10 Marks]

Q.1 (b) "The Seven years of Lord William Bentinck's administration gave a period of respite from an almost continuous policy of wars and annexations". Elaborate. [10 Marks]

Q.1 (c) "It was not due to lack of valour or obsolete army that Marathas lost to British but internal quarrels, lack of strategy and poor diplomacy which consequently gave British the control of almost all the country". Analyse in context of Anglo-Maratha wars. [10 Marks]

Q.1 (d) Rangpur uprising is called the first formidable peasant uprising against the rule of the East India Company. What were the factors responsible for the Rangpur uprising of 1783 and what was its significance? [10 Marks]

Q.1 (e) "The politics of affirmative action for the backward classes went through different phases during the post independent period." Discuss the phases of the movement their demands and to what extent they were met by Mandal Commission Report. [10 Marks]

Q.2 (a) "During 1918 various factors combined to diffuse the energies that had concentrated in the agitation for Home Rule and led to the failure of the movement." Critically comment. [20 Marks]

Q.2 (b) "Rural society responded to colonial rule in an entirely different way as compared to urban intelligentsia." In the context of above statement examine the nature of peasant and tribal revolts. How were these movements different from that led by new emerging urban middle class? [20 Marks]

**Q.2 (c) "Congress movement started in India as a limited elitist politics for limited reforms."
Comment. [10 Marks]**

Q.3 (a) "India was not lost by the French because Dupleix was recalled from India or Bussy was recalled from Hyderabad, or because La Bourbonnais left the coast at critical moments. It was through the short-sighted, ill-managed European policy of French Monarchy that France lost her Indian Settlements in the Seven Years' War". Discuss. Also examine the role of Dupleix failure in establishing French empire in India. [20 Marks]

Q.3 (b) "The decline of Handicraft/traditional industries was the direct result of the British rule in India and had mostly negative consequences on India." Examine this statement. [20 Marks]

Q.3 (c) “Apart from the western ideas and writings of eminent personalities from west, Mahatma Gandhi was equally influenced and inspired from Indian religion and philosophy”. Elucidate. [10 Marks]

Q.4 (a) "All India Federation as proposed under The Government of India Act, 1935 was objected by all sections, whether it was Congress, Muslim League or Princely states." Elucidate. [20 Marks]

Q.4 (b) The second half of the nineteenth century, particularly the period after the suppression of the revolt of 1857, is considered to be the high noon of British imperialism in India. A self-confident paternalism tended to turn into a despotism, which was not prepared to accept any self-governing right for the Indians. But still many constitutional reforms were brought. How do you explain constitutional reforms brought by the imperial British? Give different views. [20 Marks]

Q.4 (c) Discuss the role played by freedom fighters from India's northeast in the fight for India's independence. [10 Marks]

SECTION B

Q.5 Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

Q.5 (a) "We were often conscious that we were skating on the thinnest of ice, and that the peace of Europe was at mercy of a chapter of unforeseen and unforeseeable accidents." Explain this statement. [10 Marks]

Q.5 (b) Trace the growth of British colonialism in Australia from 1788 to 1907. [10 Marks]

Q.5 (c) "In reality, Bismarck was determined to prevent the Unification of Germany." Justify this statement. [10 Marks]

Q.5 (d) "The Korean War was as much an international conflict as it was internal." Comment. [10 Marks]

Q.5 (e) "The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which was formed under the leadership of the USA with the requirement of the Cold War was responded by the Soviet Union with their own rival alliance." Explain. [10 Marks]

Q.6 (a) "The weakness of the Kuomintang and the strength of the Communists led to the victory of the Communists in the Chinese Revolution which left a deep impact on the world politics." Explain. [20 Marks]

Q.6 (b) "Though the Reform Act, 1932 was criticised for many reasons, it was still important not only for what it was but also for what it sets in motion." Explain. [20 Marks]

Q.6 (c) “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness...” Examine this statement by explaining the significance of the Declaration of Independence. [10 Marks]

Q.7 (a) "The Vienna Congress is significant in giving effect to certain accomplished and containing the seed of momentous development fact. The chief defect of the Vienna Congress was that it ignored the forces of the time, especially the sentiment of nationality, but criticism of the Vienna Congress has been unduly harsh." Explain. [20 Marks]

**Q.7 (b) "The European Revolutions of 1848 resemble each other in nothing but date." Elucidate.
[20 Marks]**

Q.7 (c) "Arab Nationalism, which was stirred at the outbreak of the First World War, received a check at the peace settlement." Elaborate. [10 Marks]

Q.8 (a) "Sick man of Europe showed unusual recuperative powers, and his political heirs had to wait long before they could succeed to the inheritance." Explain. [20 Marks]

**Q.8 (b) "Hitler's foreign policy had been focused on continental Europe and not beyond that."
Critically comment. [20 Marks]**

Q.8 (c) "For Kant, enlightenment is mankind's final coming of age, the emancipation of the human consciousness from an immature state of ignorance and error." Elaborate. [10 Marks]

