इतिहास (प्रश्न-पत्र-II)

प्रश्न-पत्र सम्बन्धी विशेष अनुदेश

(उत्तर देने के पूर्व निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को कृपया सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें)

इसमें आठ प्रश्न हैं जो दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं तथा हिंदी एवं अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
परीक्षार्थियों को कुल पॉइंट प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं।
प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अधिवर्ष तथा बाकी प्रश्नों में से प्रत्येक खण्ड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके साथ दिए गए हैं।
प्रश्न के उत्तर उसी प्राधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्टा आपके प्रश्नात्मक पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्टाप्रन-सह-उत्तर (कृपया सी.एस. पृष्ठक के मुखपृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्देश स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अनुसार किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
प्रश्नों की ताज्जुती, जहाँ अलग-अलग है, को माना जाना चाहिए।
प्रश्नों के प्रश्नाधिकार की गणना क्रमांकुशता की जाएगी। अंशिक रूप से दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर को भी माना जाएगी यदि उसे कार्यनता न गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पृष्ठक में कार्य छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के पृष्ठ का पूर्णतः काट दें।

HISTORY (PAPER-II)

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections and printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.
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.
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 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.
1. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each: 10×5=50

(a) “Annexation of Punjab was part of a broad north-west frontier policy set in motion after the exit of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.”

(b) “The Regulating Act (1773), the Pitt's India Act (1784) and eventually the Charter Act of 1833 left the East India Company as a mere shadow of its earlier political and economic power in India.”

(c) “The Indigo Revolt of 1859-60 holds a very significant place in our history of national liberation movement. For the first time in the history of our anti-colonial struggle, its two independent currents—spontaneous peasant resistance and constitutional agitation in defence of the peasantry—came into mutual contact.”

(d) “The very idea of the bomb and the secret society, and of propaganda through action and sacrifice were imports from the West.”

(e) “This retention of Rowlatt legislation in the teeth of universal opposition is an affront to the nation. Its repeal is necessary to appease national honour.”

2. (a) “Swami Dayananda's philosophy represents both elements of extremism and social radicalism.” Substantiate.

(b) “To characterize the Quit India Movement as ‘Spontaneous Revolution’ would be partial interpretation, so also would be to look up at it as the culmination of Gandhian Satyagraha movements.” Elucidate.
3. (a) “A powerful left-wing group developed in India in the late 1920s and 1930s, contributing to the radicalization of national movement.” Critically examine. 10

(b) “Under the forceful thrust of British colonialism, Indian economy was transformed into a colonial one, the structure of which was determined by the requirements of Britain’s fast developing industrial economy.” Examine. 20

(c) “James Mill, the apostle of utilitarian philosophy, proposed a revolution of Indian society through the ‘weapon of law’ solely. But in actual policy framing, other influences and considerations weighed much more than the colonial State.” Elucidate. 20

4. (a) "The Royal Indian Navy Revolt was seen as an event which marked the end of the British rule almost as finally as Independence Day.” Explain. 10

(b) "Jawaharlal Nehru, though a declared socialist, was pragmatist enough to focus on providing building blocks to the making of a new India.” Examine. 20

(c) "Although the Government of India Act of 1935 replaced dyarchy with Provincial Autonomy, the overriding powers of the Governor diluted the spirit of autonomy.” Elucidate. 10
5. **Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each:**

(a) "France was even more fertile than Britain in producing new socialist theories and movements, though bore less concrete results in France than Britain."

(b) "The multiple contradictions that quickly undermined the new edifice, had been expressed even before the meeting of the Estates General in France. The internal conflict among Estates had manifested itself."

(c) "The whole episode that is known as the July Revolution (1830) was fought and won not for the establishment of an extreme democracy but to get rid of the aristocratic and clericalist attitude of the restored Bourbons."

(d) "Mazzini’s conception of Italian nationality was not exclusive and his dominant ideal was the recreation of moral unity of mankind."

(e) "The Continental Blockade was a misconceived idea of economically defeating Great Britain."

6. (a) "The Berlin Congress (1878) failed to unlock the Eastern Question. Though there was no major war in Europe for nearly three decades after the Treaty of Berlin, it contained the seeds of many future wars."

(b) "History of Africa appears to be simply an extension or mere sub-theme under the broad headings of European and American history. According to this historiography, Africa seems to be without any history before the European scramble."
7. (a) How far is it correct to say that the First World War was fought essentially for the preservation of the balance of power? 

(b) “The failure of Kuomintang against the communist onslaught was unimaginable and it was Mao Tse-tung whose tenacity and innovative approach had accomplished the unthinkable.” Discuss.

(c) “The oppressive exploitation of the working class in the wake of Industrial Revolution had jolted the social conscience of England.” Elucidate.

8. (a) “The UNO was created in the light of experience of the ‘League of Nations’, but in spite of the mandate contained in the UNO constitution, its effective role in maintaining world peace has lacked cohesiveness and collective approach.” Examine.

(b) “The European Union, a diplomatic marvel, continues to grapple with intermittent fissures arising out of economic contentious issues that pose a challenge to an effective integration of the Union.” Critically examine.

(c) “The role of the Non-Alignment Movement in world affairs has suffered greatly due to the theatre of internecine conflicts among the Third World countries who spearheaded it.” Elucidate.