

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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Q.1) Rajput style of painting, influenced by mughal techniques, was largely a depiction of lives, myth, romance and bhakti. Examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Rajput style or Rajasthani school of painting was developed in west part of India like Mewar, Marwar, Kishangarh, Jaipur etc.

Influence of Mughal techniques in Rajput paintings

- ① After Jahangir's Mughal rulers didn't pay much attention to painting, this led to dispersal of artist to western region.
- ② These artist mostly patronised by Rajput rulers, as they were old friends with Mughals.
- ③ Rajput style of painting combined the theme and earlier western India's tradition with Mughal forms and styles. Thus hunting, court scenes etc. were ~~part~~ shown in painting.

Themes of Rajasthan style of Painting:

- Love scenes of Krishna and Radha.
- themes from Ramayana and Mahabharat.
- Barah-masa - seasons,
- Raga Ragini painting,
- Some of the example are, "Bani - Mani" at Kotahgarh.

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Q.2) Do you consider the suspension of Non-Cooperation Movement a "national calamity"? Give arguments to support your view.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

'Non-cooperation Movement' was started in 1920s under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. It can be considered as first mass movement which was inspired by an ideology of "Nationalism".

Suspension of Non-cooperation Movement!

After the incident of 'Chauri-Chaura', Mahatma Gandhi had called off the movement. This step of Gandhiji was criticised by many revolutionary leaders. ~~Like~~ They called the step "National Calamity".

In my point of view, the step taken by Gandhiji was very strategic ~~at~~ towards the situation was created. There were

Reasons such as :-

- ① Gandhiji propagated idea of "Non-violence" but the movement turned to violence, ~~loss~~ its basic tool.
- ② A ^{more} violent act ~~would~~ would have benefitted Britishers. As they can use both Police action and Judicial against it.
- ③ Gandhiji understood that the masses were still not capable to use the tool of "Non-violence" (a long lasting stamina is missing.)
- ④ Gandhiji was believed in process of struggle - truce - struggle.

Thus, according to my view 'NEM' call off was a step taken by Mahatma Gandhiji to avoid Britisher cruel methods to deal with NCM, and to ~~organise~~ organise train further the mass with "Satyagraha" and "Non-violence".

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Q.3) Developments in religion in Ancient India proceeded along the traditional lines as well as along the paths of unorthodoxy. Explain

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Religion in India was never static in character but was driven by an inherent dynamic strength.

Development in religion in Ancient India:

Pre-historic sites findings appears that people were worshippers of forces of nature like sun, moon, Sudra, Varun.
Agni in vedic period. Aryans believed in gods like Sudra, Varun, Indra, Surya and Sudra.
 After ^{from} Rig vedic period, Brahman position went strong. The number of sacrifices and rituals were performed in the believe to get blessing from God.
 Gupta period also followed the tradition lines of religion.

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Unorthodox Religious movement

The shrama-a tradition gave unorthodox Religious beliefs like Buddhism and Jainism.

The creed preached by these religions were not in keeping with vedic tradition. Both ~~Buddh~~ Buddhism and Jainism were aesthetic creed in beginning. They talked about 'Law of karma', they upheld beliefs on rebirth, salvation etc.

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Q.4) Trace the origin of the Ghadar movement and discuss its impact on the revolutionaries in India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ghadar movement was an armed revolt in Ferozpur, Lahore and Rawalpindi. It was influenced by Ghadar programme was to organise assassination of officials.

Origin of the Ghadar Movement:-

Komagata Maru Incident:-

Komagata Maru was the name of ship - a ship which was carrying 370 passengers, mostly Sikh and Punjabi Muslim would be emigrants. They were turned by by Canadian authorities after two months of privation and uncertainty,

It was believed that Canadian authorities were influenced by British Government. When return ship arrived at Calcutta, a clash with police led to death of many inmates.

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Impact of Bhadar Movement:

- ① preached militant nationalism with a complete secular approach.
- ② influenced ~~on~~ garrison attack etc, official attacks etc as new way to fight against foreign rule.

However, The Bhadar movement was politically and militarily failed due to unorganised and not sustained leadership.

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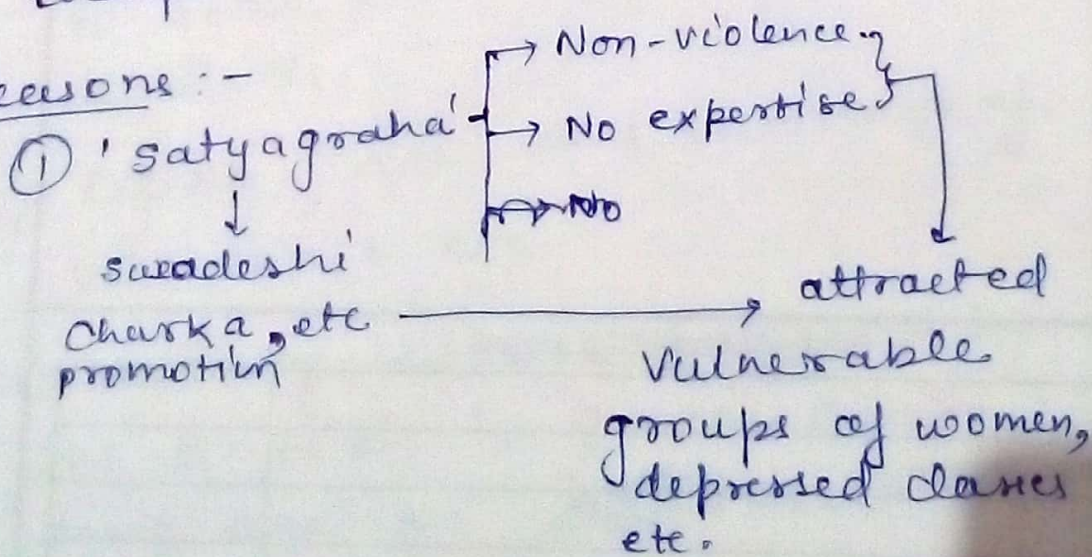
... of Gandhi removed the spell of fear among Indians and thus knocked off an important pillar of imperialism.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Indian National movement under Grandhian phase of leadership got its goal of Independence. The Grandhian tools of "Satyagraha" and "Non-violence" was ^{widely} adopted by ~~each and every section of~~ ^{national} masses.

"Satyagraha" of Gandhi - Till 1918 the national movement was not related by with every strata of society. ~~After~~ Gandhi's leadership had given ~~encourage~~ courage to mass. They came out of fear and fought together for independence.

Reasons :-



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② Incident like Champaran, Khedda and Ahmedabad mill had created a faith among masses for satyagraha.

③ Gandhiji had a believe on mass capability. Through various events like Dandi Yatra, Non-cooperation movement. Gandhiji energized the masses.

These were the reasons which ~~caused~~ to gave courage to masses to overcome their's fear and come out to fight for their's independence from colonial rule.

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Q.6) Sense of popular frustration combined with growing militant mood prepared the ground for final round of mass movement in 1942. Discuss

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The 'Quit India Movement' of 1942 was the outcome of long overdue of popular frustration and militant mood among Indian.

Mass movement in 1942 :-

In 1942, Mahatma Gandhi gave his final slogan for mass movement "Do or Die". The section among masses interpreted the Gandhi's message accordingly.

Some important incidents were :-

i) The failure of Cripps mission to solve the constitutional deadlock.

ii) Rising prices and shortage of rice, salt etc.

iii) News of reverses suffered by the British in South-East Asia and an imminent

British collapse enhanced popular militant mood among masses.

(iv) Japanese win over European powers, downgraded the European supremacy.

However, the long starvation for freedom from the imperialist powers just boosted up the energy level of masses, which was utilised in 1942 mass movement.

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Q.7) Examine the role of Azad Hind Fauj or the Indian National Army (INA) in bequeathing a much needed impetus to India's struggle for Independence.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Indian National Army was formed in 1942 with Indian prisoners of war. Subash Chandra Bose organised INA in Singapore.

Role of Azad Hind Fauj for India's struggle for Independence:-

- ① It organised nationalism feeling in Indian diaspora.
- ② The Bombay Mutiny in the Royal Indian Navy and other mutinies in 1946 are thought to have been caused by the Nationalist feeling that were caused by INA trials.

③ INA had shown women's strength form as a by forming Women Regiment in INA, that's Rani Lakshmi Bai Regiment.

④ Many INA leaders hold important roles in public life in India for example Laxminagar, etc.

Thus Indian National Army had increased the moral of Indian Nationalist. This boosted them to fight against colonialism.

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Q.8) Discuss the impact of Persian and Greek invasions on Indian art and architecture.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian art and architecture is assimilation of various foreign culture. The Persian, Greek, Turkish invasion had impacted India's art and architecture heavily.

Persian Invasion and its impact

- Persian brought new style of writing 'Kharosthi'.
- Many of Asoka's inscription found in north western India are written in Kharosthi.
- Persian influence may also be traced in the preamble of Asokan edicts.

Greek impact :-

- ① The Greek writers have left many valuable geographical

account of India.

→ The combination of the Greek and Indian style formed the Gandhara School of Art.

→ Indian learnt the art of well shaped and beautifully designed gold and silver coins from Greeks.

Therefore, the invaders like Persian, Greeks when same were foreigners but they adopted the Indian art and architecture ~~with~~ giving with adaptable transformation.

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Q.9) The concept of Shramanic religions, with particular reference to Buddhism, had their roots in Upanishadic ideas. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Shramana religion was a non-vedic movement parallel to Vedic Hinduism in ancient India. The Shramana tradition gave rise to Jainism, Buddhism, Yoga etc.

Shramana Origin in Upanishad

"Shramana" which tells for austerities and ascetic life. This can found origin in Brihadaranyaka Upanishad. The concept of renunciation and monk-like lifestyle can found in Vedic literature, with term such as yatis, rishis and sramanas.

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Both Buddhism and Upanishad
gave ~~the~~ ideas of life suffering,
and samsara.

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Q.10) Describe the developments in science and technology during Mughal times.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Mughal rulers contributed for the development in science and technology remarkably,

Developments in science and technology!

- ① introduction of a 'true' solar calendar (called Ilahi) at Akbar's order.
- ② Introduction of new crops, like Tobacco, cashew nuts during Mughal rule.
- ③ Gun and Pistol use mostly till Aurangzeb.
- ④ Cannon manufactured in India for Indian rulers.
- ⑤ In Mughal painting establish the presence of iron nails,

strips and clamps for constructing vessels.

⑧ Abul fazl describe the technique of making iron canons and handgun barrels at Akbar's arsenal.

Thus, there were development in science and technology in several areas during Mughal period

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Q.11) The seed of communalism sown and nurtured by British grew into a mighty tree which brought forth its bitter fruit in the partition of India. Examine

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The 1857 revolt, had already shown the unity among different religious people & Britishers were aimed to break this unity for preventing ~~any such~~ any of such incident in future. So, they adopted "Divide and Rule" policy.

Communalism Growth in India:

- ① Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Aligarh movement to get support from British.
- ② Morley - Minto Reforms - 1909, separate electorate for the Muslims.
- ③ Annulment of Bengal division in 1911.

④ Negotiation ^{with} ~~between~~ Indian leaders for India's support in World war II. British proposed purposely commanely spirited proposals.

① August offer

② Cripp's mission

③ Shimla Conference

⑤ ^① Indian Act of 1935.

These all ^{emuls} ~~steps~~ of separate electorates and restricted franchise, had produced separatist sentiment.

This led to 1940, Muslim League resolution demanding partition of the country and the created of a state to be called


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Pakistan after Independence.
 The period between 1940-1947
 showed that the roots of
 communalism was spreaded
 so much that lead to
 communal riots, lakhs of innocent
 killings.

Finally Aug 1947, India
~~however~~ partition into two countries
 based on religious population
 however ~~to~~ India kept its
 promise to follow secularism,
 for.

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Q.12) Any account of ancient India is incomplete without referring to the two dynasties of South India i.e. the Pallavas and the Cholas. Give an account of their contribution to art, architecture and administration.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The South India was ~~also~~ ^{also} ~~much~~ ^{more} affected ~~by~~ ^{by} many saw various kingdoms.

However, the contribution by Pallava kingdom and Chola's were remarkable.

Pallavas account of contribution!

Pallavas are possibly a local tribe. They But became a ruling power by Ikshvaku.

Administration! -

- ① Pallavas granted numerous villages free of taxes to Brahmanas.
- ② Ashamedha and najapeya sacrifices.
- ③ King as Dharma - Mahareya
- ④ increasing size of the social community.
- ⑤ types of villages : Ura, Sebha and nagaram.

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Architecture and Art

- ① Pallava king constructed number of stone temples, for example Ratha temples (Mahabalipuram).
- ② constructed several structural temple at their capital & another example Kailashnath temples.

Chola's account of contribution:-

The chola empire may be said to mark a climax in southern Indian history.

Administration:-

- ① King with council of ministers to advise him
- ② Chola's maintained large army consisting of elephants, cavalry and infantry.
- ③ Strong navy, dominated Malabar and comorandel coast

Architecture and Art!

- ① rulers maintained large households and large palaces with banquet halls
- ② The Dravidian Temple architecture emerged.
- ③ ceremonial dances in built temple called 'Devadāsīs'.
- ④ R. Brihadiswara temple (Tanjore) by Raj'araja I is an important example of Chola's art and architecture.

Thus the two kingdom Pallavas and Chola's flourished the Southern art and architecture. Their administration techniques gave future generation ideas ~~to~~ of administration.

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Q.13) How did religious movements such as Sufism, Sikhism and Bhaktism paved way for the evolution of a composite culture in India.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The religious movements like Sufism, Sikhism and Bhaktism that had raised the tolerance among the masses. These movements made people to respect each other belief and faith.

Contribution of Sufism, Sikhism and Bhaktism for composite culture in India:-

Sufism! - was Islamic mystic movement. They rejected the vulgar display of wealth by state. They emphasis upon laws and devotion and bond between God and individual & soul.

Sikhism! - was also a non-sectarian movement among Sikh religion by Guru Nanak, Guru nanak

composed hymns and such idea was intended to create an atmosphere of peace and goodwill and mutual give and take. Nanak laid emphasis on purity of character and conduct as the first condition of approaching God.

Bhaktism :- Bhakti movement stressed upon mystical union of the individual with God, Namadeva, Ramnanda were famous saints of Bhaktism. They spreaded the ideas of intense love and devotion to God. They disregarded castism,

Thus all movement Shukdism, Sufism and Bhaktism ~~had~~ gave a cell for peace and mutual understanding. They said God is related with soul. They disregarded the ideas of casteism etc. Thus raised people devotion to God through their soul.

These raised the tolerance for other religion among masses and promoted composite culture in India.

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Q.14) The spread of Indian culture and civilization in various parts of the world was not spread by means of conquest but by means of voluntary acceptance of cultural and spiritual values of India. Discuss.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

By various historical findings we can see that so many Indian religions like Buddhism, Jainism which generated in India spreaded to various parts of world.

Indian Culture and Civilization to world :-

- ① The propagation of Buddhism promoted during Ashoka's reign. Through his policy of "Dharmma" Srilanka, China and central Asia.
- ② Burmese developed the Therava form of Buddhism and built many temples and statues in honour of Buddha.

③ The Buddhism and Jainism gave ~~the~~ rejected the caste system. This was very helpful ~~from~~ commercial prospect. This can be ~~as~~ a one of the reasons that it was adopted by foreign merchants who came India.

④ School of Nalanda and Taxila contributed for the spread of Indian culture and civilization in world.

⑤ During reign of Kanishka a large number of Indian missionaries went to China, Afghanistan for preaching their religion.

⑧ The visit by various foreign travellers and ~~or~~ their writings also spreaded the Indian culture prosperity in world.

The As in India the various foreign culture came, and took its shape in India. Similarly, different countries adopted their ~~own~~ culture by synthesizing ~~and~~ ~~with~~ indigenous element with it.

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Q.15) Do you agree with the view that the growth of vernacular literature in the 19th and the 20th centuries paved the way for social reform and cultural revival in India?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Vernacular literature growth led to mass education. The education was not only in terms of higher classes but it ~~was~~ spread awareness about the national activities, development etc.

Social Reform and Cultural revival
in 19th and 20th centuries -

the an important 1854 Wood's Despatch ~~for~~ gave impetus to the cause of vernacular education in India.

The provisions for vernacular education for improvement of standards, supervision by government agency and normal schools to train teachers. was much focused on mass

Education.

- home centred women could get access to education in ^{their} ~~understandable~~ language.
- vernacular language ~~pro~~ news paper spread the ideas of Raja Ram Mohan Roy etc. among the masses.
- After the Rigvedic period women were deprived of education. The increase number of vernacular school gave the ~~them~~ to again accessible education.
- Novels, dramas, poetry, short stories, press spread the ~~and~~ ideas of "Veda hai aur laut chalo" etc. messages.
- At the same time these ~~attacks~~.

resources attacked on evil practices like untouchability etc.

Thus, I do agree that the growth of vernacular literature in the 19th and 20th century paved the way for social reform and cultural revival in India.

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Q.16) The Socialist Movement in India, emerged and established as an inseparable part of the nationalist struggle represented by the Indian National Congress. Elucidate.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The ideas of Russian revolution spreaded socialism ideology in the world. ~~The~~ India's ~~was~~ revolutionary group was much affected by the idea and look India future India as socialist country.

Indian National Congress and Socialist Movement!

After the call off of Non-cooperation movement.

The young congress leaders Javedul haq, Nehru, Subash Chandra Bose etc, were disillusioned by all the presented India's struggle of autonomy. either it was

brand's method or socialist
or no-changers,

The young congress leaders
were adopted socialist ideas
for future India. In 1929

Jawaharlal Nehru speech as
INC president he clarified
his stand as a socialist.

He just said that the
socialist ^{movement} ~~could~~ be ~~the~~ goal

the form for future planning
of India's struggle for
independence.

At the same time,
The Subash chandra Bose
was also advocative
of socialist movement.

Q. This stand of Bose also created a rift between Gandhiji and Subhash chandra Bose.

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Q.17) "Dance is a complete art encompassing within its scope all other forms of art - music, sculpture, poetry and drama." Analyze giving examples.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Bharat Muni's Natyashastra, is an available earlier treatise which give source of Dance, Drama and music. However, it has been found that dance encompasses all other forms of art.

Dance and other art forms :-

Dance is considered as having three aspects : Natya, Nritya and nritya.

Natya highlights the dramatic element one of the dance form Kathakali is an example of it.

Nritya Nritya is performed to convey the meaning of a

theme or idea.

Nritya is pure dance when body movements do not express any mood.

Nritya and Natya dancer is

focused to communicate the Navarasas. (shringara, hasya, karuna, veera, audra, bhayanaka, bibhatsa, adbhuta, shaanta)

Thus these dance forms are capable to express poetry, drama and music.

While in sculptures Natya or Bronze sculpture is very famous.

It is ~~some~~ ^{to} worshipped by 'Ido' dance.

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Q.18) Discuss the changes in British policies towards India brought by the outbreak of WWII and the response of various sections towards them.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

With the start of 2nd world war Britishers did not wait a second and jumped into the war. They also declared India's support for Britishers in world war II.

Changes in British policies:

Since Indian leaders were reluctant to support Britain as imperial power in world war. Britishers tried to persuade ^{them} through different policies! —

① August offer! —

As ~~offer~~ ⁱⁿ 1935 Indian Act Britisher government of

India did not speak about dominion of India.

But in August offer British were ready to offer dominion status to India after war.

(2) Cripps Mission :-

The mission came to India in 1942 when the British desperately in the need of India support.

They offered to form constituent assembly to frame new constitution.

(3) Howland's Plan :- This was a further attempt to agree Indian on dominion status.

However, The above mentioned all attempts by Britishers were failed to negotiate with Indian leaders.

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Q.19) "I do not ask from you my own nonviolence. You can decide what you do in this struggle". Did Gandhiji deviate from his core principles during various phases of India's struggle for freedom? Give reasons.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Gandhian phase in Indian National movement dominated by political weapon of non-violence and Truth. However the different period this phase were found not to be the hard liner of ~~it~~ it.

India's struggle for freedom with Gandhiji's:

① Non-cooperation Movement (NCM)

The first overall India ~~movement~~ national movement in Gandhian leadership was NCM. Gandhi urged masses stick to the tool of 'non-violence'

But 'Chauri-Chauri' incident deviated the path and Gandhi's called off the movement.

① Civil Disobedience Movement :-

Gandhi's himself first broke the 'salt law'. Thus, other masses followed it by breaking the government laws by following path of non-violence.

② Gandhi's Individual Satyagraha :- This was

started against British position in world war II. But Gandhi's did not lead the ~~the~~ movement. But first leaderless region-wise.

This was ^{like} a ~~speech~~ awareness campaign movement.

④ Quit India Movement :-

In final call for mass movement in 1942. Gandhi

gave slogan of

"Do or Die". This was

interpreted by differently

by different sections.

The movement ~~was~~ saw all

non-violence, violence, satyagraha

~~and~~ etc.

Gandhi's didn't deviate from his ideology but was in a constant struggle to teach the masses idea of nationalism and capacity of masses. Which was built up struggle after struggle.

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Q.20) Explain the factors responsible for the recurrence of famines during British rule. What remedial measures were adopted by the British Indian Government?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Major famines occurred on the Indian subcontinent during British rule from 1765 to 1947.

Factors responsible for famine recurrence

- ① heavy taxes on farmers for revenue collection.
- ② Rising prices of Rice, salt etc.
- ③ Commercialisation of Indian Agriculture by Britishers. for example, Tea-Kathiya system

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(Don't Write
anything in this Area)

- (A) diverting farm on cash crops rather like cotton and Indigo.
- (B) lack of earnestment on mass welfare scheme.
- (C) losses of jobs by land labourers, artisans etc.
- (D) Exploitation of land labourers by Zamindars.

Remedial measures undertaken by British Indian Government! —

- (1) Different committee were formed time-to-time to analyse the issues —
- (1) Campbell commission
To investigate cause of famine and recommend measure.

② Committee after Madras famine
 (1876) :- committee recommended for set up of famine fund, famine code.

③ For Strachey commission :-
 Formed famine code in 4 parts, to deal with relief measures.

④ McDonald Committee's :-
 To increase agriculture production.

Other administrative changes were done like Indian food council set up etc.

However, the government number of measure were never helped to prevent future famine. That showed inadequacy in implementation.

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Write
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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

*Subject to change without prior notice.

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