**EVALUATION INDICATORS**

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
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4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Id Number and Test Code)
2. The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
3. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
4. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
5. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
6. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
7. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
8. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.
9. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination. However, he/she is allowed to take away the question paper.
The nature of “Revolt of 1857” has been differently analyzed more often than not in most contradictory and controversial terms as ‘uprising’, ‘war of races’, ‘clash of civilizations’, ‘fight for religion’, ‘first Indian war of independence’, etc. Anglo-Indian historians such as Malleton have called it as a rising. They assert that it was the mutinous soldiers at Meerut who quit the struggle where the causes of which also lay in military discontent.

This view is rejected entirely on the grounds that civilian participation in some places exceeded the military effort with military discontent just being one of the causes.

Also, the view of which considers “Revolt of 1857” as a war of races / civilization tend to ignore the fact that India at that time lacked a racial and cultural identity.

Further, Dr. Sen in his book “Eighteen Fifty seven” gives another perspective by arguing that “Revolt of 1857” began as a fight for religion….” He ignored the fact that the revolt was assumed against alien powers not Christianity; it was a secular movement where Muslims and Hindus fought.
side by side a fight for religion being unknown in Indian history.

Later on, another view on the nature of 'Revolt of 1857' came into prominence with the release of V. D. Savarkar's book 'Hindu National War of Independence' in 1907. This view is contradicted by Dr. R.C. Majumdar.

According to Dr. R.C. Majumdar, this was neither the first, nor national, nor war of independence. It was not first since it was preceded by numerous tribal and communal revolts, some far more violent than 1857 revolt. Also, it was not national since "India at that time wasn't yet politically a nation." Also, several martial races like Jats, Sikhs, Rajputs, Marathas were not involved with the movements. Limited to pockets of Central and Northern India. It was simply an uprising against an exploitative alien power, the British.

The 'Revolt of 1857' lies in the far-reaching impact it had on the British administration and British policy towards Hindus and Hindu-Muslim unity (displayed in 1857 and Queen's Proclamation in 1858).

By the 1858 Act, India was brought directly under British crown, marking the end of Company rule in India.
It was now that the British started following the 'divide and rule' policy. They were shaken by the Hindus-Muslim unity shown in the revolt of 1857 and it was this policy that finally culminated in Partition on communal lines.

The princely states were now presented as bulwarks of the British empire against future contingencies. Thus, revolt of 1857, the era of annexations and expansion ended.

Deep financial scars were left on India, as the entire cost of the war was shoulders from them by increasing taxes or introducing new taxes like the income tax.

In the post revolt period rigorous military law was introduced alongside judicial reforms. Still, the deepest significance of the Revolt of 1857 lay in depiction of rebel leaders as heroes, inculcating a spirit of sacrifice in the general populace which held the later leaders in good stead.

Thus, the significance of 'Revolt of 1857' can be aptly summed up in the following saying—

"Julius Caesar dead proved to be more powerful than Caesar alive."
The Non-Cooperation movement was the first all-India political movement launched by Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhi.

It sought to address the Khilafat issue and Punjab unrest. If evaluated in the light of these objectives, it was a complete failure. Not only the Khilafat issue pertaining to support the Turkish Caliph was a communal issue but also the Caliphate, Repressive Press laws and martial law in Punjab were also not addressed.

With the violence at Chauri Chaura, the movement was taken back abruptly leading to widespread anger and communal riots, heralding a new phase in history of communalism.

Despite these shortcomings, the Non-Cooperation movement gave new direction to the national movement by expressing triple boycott of courts, schools, and legislatures, along with promotion of Swadeshi goods, education and work as national level political weapons.

Also, different sections of society participated in it. The grievances against the British were organised under one leader and
Congress emerged as a revolutionary organization. Moreover, it was a multi-dimensional and movement with a number of offshoot movements such as Raja Harishchandra movement in the Hindi states, Khadi movement & trade union movements.

Thus, despite its fallacies and uncertainties, the NCM led to a new spirit of economic revivalism and Swadeshi carried on a wave of nationalistic fervour.

9(a) Mitakshara - Vijnaya is a school of Hindu law, proposed by Vijnana in the 12th century. The concept of Upamanyu was also superseded here. This finds place in current Hindu Succession Act.

(b) Brahmagupta was an mathematician and an astronomer, his most famous work is "Brahmasphutasiddhanta" written in 628 AD.

(c) Mr. Narayanan is the chief of DRDO and the scientific advisor to the defence minister. He was closely associated with M.T. Arjun's development.

(d) Amarnath is a city in Kashmir and is famous because of the historical temple of Goddess Anjani, Lord Shri Krishan, Sri Venkateshwar.

(e) The world is What it is - it is the authorized biography of the famous author of Indian Origin - V.S. Naipaul, written by Patrick French.
As the British withdrawal seemed imminent, the Cabinet Mission consisting of Sir Patrick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps & A.V. Alexander were sent by Prime Minister Clement Attlee. Their mandate was to discuss transfer of power, by formation of an interim government and framing of a new constitution.

The proposals were:

1. Rejection of the demand for Pakistan since they argued that it would not solve the communal problem. Not only would a large number of non-Muslim population remain in Pakistan, but there would also be problems in administering two parts of Pakistan, removed from each other by 1400 km.

2. The federal government was given limited powers looking after only defence, foreign affairs, communication & currency. The provinces were given autonomy. They were divided into 3 regional groups which were to sit separately to decide the constitutions for provinces and then all could sit together to formulate the Union Constitution.
A Constituent Assembly was to be elected by proportional representation (voting in 3 groups: general, Muslims, Sikhs) with members from Provincial Assemblies, Chief Commissioners, provinces of princely states, and Government comprising Nehru's axe to rule until permanent. These were conflicting reactions & became proposals, elaborated as:

- The grouping clause was interpreted differently, whereas the Muslim League considered it as implying Pakistan, Congress considered it as optional. Thus, rejecting the demand for Pakistan.
- Further, Congress considered compulsory grouping as antithetical to federalism.
- The nature of Constituent Assembly was also in dispute with Congress claiming that it being a sovereign body did not need to adhere strictly to the mission's guidelines. Congress aimed to broaden Centre's powers also.
- Further, the Congress objected to nomination of members by directly stating as against election.
- Thus, initially, Congress and Muslim League accepted cabinet mission's proposals, due to Nehru's assertion on sovereignty & Constituent Assembly.
Assembly and posture against compulsory grouping, khaddar league withdrew its support and gave a call for "direct action" to achieve Pakistan.

6. a) Mahabhasya the "great commentary" is attributed to Patanjali. It is a commentary on selected rules of Sanskrit grammar from Pāṇini's Kāśyapa & Kātyāyana's Vartika (an elaboration of Pāṇini's grammar).

b) Ashutosh Mukherjee was an Indian educator who at different times was a member of the Badler Commission, president of Asiatic Society, Imperial Literary, and inaugural session of Indian Science Congress. He served as Vice Chancellor of Calcutta University from 1906 to 1924 and introduced diverse subjects.

c) Kuchipudi - is a dance form named after the village of birth, Kuchelaparam in Andhra Pradesh. It combines lasya and tandava elements, is usually an dance-drama form. Radha Rani, Raji and Balcha Beddy, etc. are famous Kuchipudi dancers.
Pitradura - is a form of ornamentation found in Taj Mahal.

Shyamji Krishna Verma - was an Indian scholar, lawyer, nationalist and journalist. He founded the India Home Rule Society, the India House and The Indian Socialist in London leading support to revolutionary terrorism outside India.

Baba Balbeer Singh - is the legal heir of Baba Sante Singh, head of Nihang sect who was recently in news for possession of large number of arms allegedly to attack Dera Baba Ramdev chief.

Baba Amte born Murudhar Devidas Amte was a social activist who devoted his life for rehabilitation and treatment of leprosy patients by establishing homes such as Anandwan Ashram in Maharashtra. Before dying in 2008, he also worked for Narmada Bachao Andolan.
(a) S.N. Mukherjee is a famous Indian author with many books to his credit.

(b) My country, my life is...the memoir of I.K. Advani who served as Deputy PM from 2002-2004. It was released in 2004 and is proclaimed to be a best-seller.

(c) M. Annadurai - Mylsamy Annadurai is a scientist with Indian Space Research Organization and is currently the project director of Chandrayaan - 1 and Chandrayaan - 2.

(d) M.L. Kurnavat - based is the new Director (DG) of Border Security Force of India. He is an IPS officer from Andhra Pradesh cadre and has received Police medal for exceptional service.

(e) Mohiniyattam - It is a dance form from Kerala having grace of Bharatnatyam & nritya of Kathak. The dance was popularized by Vjajanithimala, Shanti Rao & Hemamalini, etc.
Rajatarangini - The last of kings) is a Sanskrit work by Kalhana chronicling the rule by Kashmiri kings and Kashmiri heritage (or Namdevprakashbhar Torakhand).

Amar Kishore is the apex of all the Sanskrit thesaurus. It was written by Amar Singh somewhere between 6th to 10th century A.D.

Jagmohan Sahas - was a prominent historian who wrote many books on Medieval India like 'The Fall & the Mughal Empire', 'The House of Shivaji' etc.

N.C. Kelkar - popularly known as Tatya Sahib. Kelkar was a journalist, historian and an author. In 1932 the title of 'Sahitya Samrat' was conferred on him by admirers of literary association.

Jiddu Krishnamurti - was a renowned writer and speaker on philosophical and spiritual subjects. He wrote books - 'The first and last freedom', 'The Only Revolution', 'Krishnamurti's notebook'.
1. Kadambini Ganguly was one of the first female graduates of British India and the first female physician of South Asia to be trained in European medicine.

(died recently)

2. F.N. Souza, Francis Newton Souza, was a founder member of the Progressive Artists' Group, best known for his inventive human forms, particularly the heads.

3. Dr. Raghuram Rajan is a world-renowned economist who was the chief economist at IMF (2003-2007) and was appointed honorary adviser to PM Manmohan Singh in 2008.
Extremism was said to be espoused by a group of Nationalists who differed with the Moderates in Indian National Congress. It emerged in post-1892 phase especially between 1896 - 1906. The basis of extremism lay in the disillusionment felt by some leaders with regard to the objectives and methods. 

The causes of extremism were:

- Cultural renaissance of 19th century instilled great pride in the youth.
- Congress under moderates were considered to have achieved little.
- Growing economic exploitation led to increasing poverty & unemployment. This alongwith recurrent famines led to demands of a more radical agenda.
- International events such as defeat of Russia at the hands of Japan & defeat of Austria at the hands of Ethiopia challenged the myth of racial superiority of whites.
- Lord Curzon’s reactionary policies such as the Official Secrets Act, Calcutta Corporation Act, Universities Act instigated the masses.

The first real movement in immediate cause was...
The partition of Bengal and consequent Swadeshi movement.

These causes culminated in rise of militant or cultural nationalism also called as extramuric. The nature can be best explained in the meaning Ambedkar himself gave to the nation. He called the nation a community and interpreted nationalism as worship to the motherland & spiritual pursuit.

They advocated "Self-reliance" and "Atma Shakti" and "militancy not medicare". They made Swaraj their goal and Swadeshi, boycott & passive resistance means to achieve this goal.

It was the ideological conflict of Moderates with Extremists that led to the Durat Split in 1907. Whereas, the extremists wanted for a wide passive resistance movement, moderates wanted council reforms. They advocated constitutional means. The split and consequent crackdown on extremists, revolutionary terrorism emerged and moderates were slowly isolated.
Lal Bahadur Shastri partitioned Bengal in 1950. The official reasons cited were administrative, geographical, and historical. The main reason asserted by the British was that Bengal, with its population of 78 million (40% of total population) of British India comprising of today's Bangladesh, Odisha, Bihar, and parts of Assam, was too large to be administered effectively.

Though there was some truth in this assertion, the real motives were to reduced Bengalis to a linguistic minority in Bengal and to divide Bengal on communal lines by creating a Muslim dominated eastern part and a Hindu majority western part.

This was in consonance with their policy of 'Divide and Rule'. By weakening creating a Muslim dominated province and promoting Dacca as its capital, the British sought to woo the Muslim bloc.

Also, the extent and intensity...
of nationalist fervour in Bengal was on the rise, they sought to divide the leaders. Also, Bengal was a power, by partitioning it, Bengal will pull in different directions, thus proving to be advantageous to British in India. Hence, Bengal was partitioned for reasons other than administrative efficiency.

Neel Kandelkar - is an Indian origin American who headed the Office of Financial Assistant Secretary, Office of Financial Stability, U.S. he helped the office of financial stability set up to buy troubled assets from U.S. Financial firms under the $700 billion program.

Tyeb Mehta (1930-2009) was an acclaimed and versatile Indian artist. He was associated with the Progressive Artist Group. His Triptych Celebration sold at Christie's in 1993 for a record price of $1.5 million.

P.C. Ray - was a scientist who began the manufacture of medicines at home so that foreign companies couldn't make excessive profits at the expense of Indian health.

Aswagaha - Writer cum Philosopher.

Abdul Raziq Badayuni - was a famous Urdu writer, 18th century.
In the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, communal representation was not only retained but also extended to Anglo-Indians, Sikhs, and Indian Christians. Also, separate representation was granted to Chamber of Princes, Merchants, and Zamindars.

Also encouraged by this, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar made demands for separate electorates in the Second Round Table Conference, which was rejected by the Communal Award, only to be amended by the communal. Hence, by their policy of 'divide and rule', the British succeeded in dividing India on communal lines. This
was clearly seen in the fact that in the Montagu-Chelmsford report communal representation and reservations were considerably extended.

Y. V. Chaudhurilal (did - 2008) served as the Chief Justice of India. He was heard one of the most important cases - the 'Habers Corpus' case during his tenure. The shape of the beast is a book where conversations with Arundhati Roy appear.

Raja Ravi Verma was a painter from the princely state of Travancore. He fused the Indian tradition with European techniques of art.

Bhavishyavani - was a 6th century poet

Sushruta is called the 'father of surgery. He wrote the Sushruta Samhita which contains multiple references to diseases and medical procedures.

Tripiyaka is used to refer to Buddhist collection of scriptures.

Aga Khan - is a hereditary title of the Imam of Nizari Muslims (branch of Shia Islam).
3(a) Astadhyayi is one of the earliest known grammars of Sanskrit, written by Pāṇini. It is the earliest known work on descriptive and generative linguistics. It is also taken to mark the end of Vedic Sanskrit and introduce of Classical Sanskrit.

3(b) Talà Hardayal was a revolutionary and scholar. He was the general secretary of the Gadar Party and started the journal Ghadar in USA and Sardentiastram in Switzerland.

3(c) Caesar style -

4(a) Mathura Art - flourished in the Kushan period. It was influenced by the ideals of Mahayana Buddhism & its greatest contribution was the image of Buddha.

4(c) Sī-yu-ki is the Buddhist record of the Western world written by Hsien T'ai-yü in AD 629.
1. Tadong - was a pioneer Naga tribal freedom fighter of Manipur who was hanged to death by the British for proclaiming an independent 'Nag' by the British for proclaiming an independent 'Naga' homeland.

2. Rajeev Motwani - an eminent computer science theorician who as Stanford University mentored many Silicon Valley startups including Google, PayPal, etc.

3. Identity and Violence - is a recent book by Amartya Sen who argues that sectarian violence occurs with both sides being led by an illusion of what constitutes their identity.

4. Dr. G. Venkataswamy - a leading Indian ophthalmologist, a Padma Shri awardee and is also the founder of Aravind Eye Hospital.

5. Karera Dance - was an art form developed in Rajasthan, Kosi - karera and Thalawar in the beginning of 17th century A.D.
Onam is the biggest festival in Kerala. It marks the homecoming of the King Mahabali and is celebrated with Pookalam, Onamadya, snake boat race, kudiyattam dance and theyyam. All are associated with Onam—harvest festival.

Quurratulain Hyder was a Urdu novelist and short story writer, an academic and a journalist. Her most famous work is 'Aaj ka Dariya'.

Titu Mir was a rebel against the Zamindar and British colonial system in 19th century Bengal.

Yakshagana is a theatrical dance form of Karnataka marked by footwork and elaborate head-dresses and makeup. Dr. K. S. Karanth invented this art form.

Madurai Kizhamai is a work by Gangadeci, wife of Kampana, son of Bukka (Vijayanagar ruler) where she describes her husband's conquest of Madura.

Karhut is located in Madhya Pradesh and is known for its famous Buddhist Stupa.
Agra 40

The British empire was an exploitative colonial empire, which transformed India into a producer and exporter of raw materials, and importer of British manufactured goods. This happened over three phases - Mercantilist, Industrial Capitalist and Finance Capitalist stages.

Dadabhai Naoroji was the main architect of the drain theory. He stated that British colonial exploitation operated through complex mechanisms of foreign trade and foreign capital investment. His theory was enunciated through papers published in London, such as "Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India."
On the Commerce of India, Needs of India and his speeches at British House of Commons and East India Association. It was more scientifically analysed & popularised by M.G. Rangade & R.C. Dutt.

They asserted that Drain of India's wealth was being carried on by direct & indirect sources - Rente, in form of salaries and pensions of British military servants, burden of East India Company, maintenance of office of Secretary of State for India, purchase of military stores and most importantly - Home Charges. Afterwards, British capital investments were direct source of Drain of Wealth.

Indirect sources were the expensive British administration, including expenses for British colonial wars (and 1st & 2nd World War) alongside plunder of Indian cultural heritage such as gems & jewellery, sculptures, paintings etc. Also, there was unfavourable balance of trade with India exporting raw material and importing British manufactured goods.
This theory of Drain of Wealth led to anti-colonial sentiments which laid the foundation for emergence of Economic Nationalism. By linking India's economic problem of growing poverty to Drain of Wealth (to Britain for which India got no material gains), it led to questioning of Britain's true purpose in India. This nationalistic interpretation of economic problems manifested itself in growth of political associations in the early leadership's work in primarily two forms:

1. Encouragement of Swadeshi - where all indigenously manufactured items were promoted for e.g. Khadi clothes, etc. Also, Swadeshi also lent itself to use in reforming education etc.

It was this call for Swadeshi that later translated into demands for Swaraj which was further extended to
 unpaly Punjab Swaroj

- Boycott of everything foreign, starting with beneficiaries of foreign cloth, to courts, legislatures, executive bodies, schools, etc. This stood for rejection of everything British.

This two-pronged strategy was an integral part of every major national movement and it aptly captured the economic nationalism nurtured in early national leadership's work.
The Indian National Congress was founded by A. O. Hume in a background of widespread unrest in 1885. The Indian National Congress or INC was actually formed in 1886 when the Indian National Conference of Surendranath Banerjee merged with it, changing its character.

Initially, it was dominated by Moderates who advocated constitutional means to achieve their political aims. Their aims and methods were later criticized by Extremists who then condemned the INC as a 'safety valve' to growing discontent.

The 'Safety Valve Theory' asserted that it was to dissipate the growing unrest by that the British helped in establishment of INC. It further stated that it engaged the energies of the politically conscious intellectual elite so that they would not raise radical questions. The INC was supposed to work like a lightning conductor in a thunderstorm of political turmoil. It was to keep...
The theory is said to have no bearing on the problem of global warming. It is not supported by the overwhelming scientific consensus. The greenhouse effect is real, and the evidence for human-induced climate change is strong. However, some argue that the concept of 'natural selection' and 'adaptation' can be applied to human societies, suggesting that societies have evolved to adapt to their environments. This view is not widely accepted by the scientific community.
The early phase of Indian National Congress was dominated by moderates such as Dadabhai Naoroji, Chavache Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.I. Banerjee and S.N. Banerjee. They believed in the inherent goodness of British, that they wanted to be just but were not aware of the real conditions.

Thus, they reasoned that if public opinion could be created in India on various issues with public demands being made through resolutions, petitions, meetings; the authorities would gradually concede see merit in them and concede their demands.

They did not believe in directly challenging the British rule but considered it in political relation with Britain as beneficial to India. Thus, they aimed to approximate the colonial rule as far as possible to national rule.
Though their aims and methods were later criticized and rejected by the extremists, their contribution was extremely significant. The moderates were the architects of the first All India National political organization.

It was on the principles they believed in such as unity of India, modern state, society and economy, liberal and democratic ideas, social equality, rule of law, civil liberties, the spirit of tolerance that the foundation of the Indian National movement laid.

A rational consciousness with political awareness on important issues was cultivated amongst the masses.

Thus, their significance lay in the fact that the moderate phase was the seed time of Indian Nationalism. The early moderates sowed the seeds deep and well (Bipan Chandra).
9. Swaminarayan Jayanti was an lawyer, freedom fighter who was also the President of Swarajya Party faction of INC.

Mukundramath Barasj was a freedom fighter who died after 66 days of hunger strike in protest against treatment inside jail.

Ashoka Chavan is the new Finance Secretary in the Finance Ministry, and also continues to hold the post of Secretary, Economic Affairs.