

**2000**  
**HISTORY**

Full Marks - 100

Pass Marks - 33

Time: Three Hours

- (i) Answer Question Nos. 1 to 6 by writing A or B or C or D of the correct answer.
- (ii) Answer Question Nos. 7 to 17 in one complete sentence each.
- (iii) Answer Question Nos. 18 to 31 in not more than 60 words each.
- (iv) Answer Question Nos. 33 to 36 in not more than 150 words each.

1. Who of the following was the first Indian to enter the Indian Civil Service ?
  - (A) Surendranath Banerjee
  - (B) Satyendranath Tagore
  - (C) Biharilal Gupta
  - (D) Ramesh Chunder Dutt.
  
2. In which of the following Acts were the Indians nominated for the first time to the Legislative Council ?
  - (A) The Charter Act of 1853
  - (B) The Indian Councils Act of 1861
  - (C) The Act of 1858
  - (D) The Indian Councils Act of 1892. 1
  
3. All the major European states adopted universal military services after 1871 except.
  - (A) Germany
  - (B) France
  - (C) Italy
  - (D) England. 1
  
4. In the race for the partition of Africa which of the following countries -was the last to enter the scene ?
  - (A) Germany
  - (B) France
  - (C) Italy
  - (D) England 1
  
5. In which of the following was the Charter of the United Nations finally adopted?

- (A) Britton Woods conference, July 1944  
 (B) Yalta Conference, February 1945  
 (C) San Francisco Conference, 1945  
 (D) Dumbarton Oaks Conference, 1944. 1
6. Which of the following is said to be the main reason for the habitual use of drugs by the young People?  
 (A) To move away from mass violence of war  
 (B) To show emotional out burst of youth  
 (C) To deaden the anxieties  
 (D) To listen to rock, pop and beat music. 1
7. Give *one* reason why the Portuguese was able to maintain their hold in India for along time. 1
8. Who was the leader of the Sepoy Mutiny at Bihar ? 1
9. Give *one* good result brought about by the Santal Rebellion (1855) to the Santal area. 1
10. For which main consideration did the British hasten the annexation of Upper Burma ? 1
11. Why did the British decide to slow down social reforms after 1857 ?
12. What was the immediate cause for the U.S. entry into the First World War ? 1
13. What was the impact of the Bolshevik Revolution in the colonial world ? 1
14. Which a major power was not invited at the conference of world powers at Munich on September 29, 1938. 1
15. Why was UNRRA set up in 1943 by the western powers ? 1
16. What was the tragic incident that brought USA into joining the Second World War? 1
17. Suggest a measure to be adopted by the United Nations for repelling aggression and encouraging peaceful settlement. 1
18. What were the main characteristic features of the Sikh *misals*?

19. State *three* favourable gains achieved by the British at the Battle of Plassey.  
3
20. What was the role played by the Wahabis during the Sepoy Mutiny, 1857 ?  
3
21. How did the people Of Calcutta protest on October 16, 1905, the day on which Partition of Bengal was made effective ?  
3
22. State the influence of Western thought and education in fostering Indian nationalism.  
3
23. What were the factors that prompted Hitler to invade Russia in 1941 ?  
3
24. Give reasons for the movement of people from *one* European country to another during the *two* world Wars.  
3
25. How has electricity revolutionised the lives of men in the present century ?  
3
26. What attempt was made by the world powers to regulate the use of nuclear weapons ?  
3
27. State *four* causes of the downfall of the Marathas.  
4
28. Explain how the lack of support from Indian rulers and chiefs was *one* of the causes of the failure of the Mutiny of 1857.  
4
29. How did Lenin save Soviet economy by his New Economic Policy ?  
4
30. In what ways did the general increase in national income led to mounting expenditure on amenities and luxuries ?  
4
31. How has the use of new materials and techniques of

construction revolutionised modern architecture ?  
4

32. Draw a full page outline map of India and locate the following : 2+1 +1  
=4

- (a) The place where the first cotton mill was established in India in 1854.  
(b) The place where Gandhiji made the first experiment in Satyagrah in India.

33. State the main features of the Subsidiary Alliance treaty. How did Lord Wellesly apply it so suit his policy of expansionism in India? 8

OR,

What were the merits and demerits of the Permanent Settlement as introduced by Lord Cornwallis in India ?

8

34. Summarise the role played by Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan in the modernisation of Muslims in India.

8 OR,

Narrate the last phase of India's freedom movement from the beginning of 1947 till the attainment of Independence.

8

35. Analyse the terms of the Treaty of Versaelles, 1919. Point out its defects.

4+4=8

OR,

What is New Deal ? Bring out the achievements of the United States of America during the period of the New Deal.  
4+4=8

36. Discuss the origin of the Cold War. How did it influence global politics since 1947

4+4=8

OR,

How has Arab nationalism assumed global importance in the post-world war II ? Justify the statement, 'The constant factor in Arab politics was

hatred of Israel."  
8

4 + 4 =

## HISTORY

### Scoring Key /Outline Answer And Marking Scheme

#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS**

1. All answers should be gone through properly and mistake of facts should be cut clearly with red ink/refil and points stated correctly should be tick marked.
2. Marks allotted should be written clearly only at the left side margin of the answer book. Revision of marks once allotted should be avoided. If at all revision is unavoidable the former should be cut clearly and the revised marks should be written afresh.
3. Examiners are requested to follow strictly the instructions scoring key outline answers to avoid inter-examiner variation so that all answer scripts are examined according to the same standard.
4. Where a variety of alternative answers can be given for a few questions examiners should judge the merit of the answers even if it is not mentioned in the following key answers.
5. Examiners are requested not to hesitate in giving full marks if they are fully satisfied with the type of response from the examinees.
6. Special care should be taken to avoid overlappings in entering marks in the corresponding columns of the title page.
7. In case of any problem the matter should be referred to the Head Examiner.

Scoring Key/Outline Answer And Marking.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. B   | 1 |
| 2. B   | 1 |
| 3 D  | 1 |
| 4. C   | 1 |
| 5. C   | 1 |
| 6. C   | 1 |
| 7. By virtue of discipline   |   |
| 1  |   |
| 8. Kunwar Singh of Jagadislpiif.   |   |
| 1  |   |
| 9. Creation of Santhal Parganas.   | 1 |
| 10. TO check French Influence in Upper, Burma.   |   |
| 1  |   |
| 11, The belief that earlier social reforms had been a major cause of the Sepoy Mutiny.   |   |
| 1  |   |
| 12. Unrestriced submarine warfare of Germany that hit American ships.  |   |
| 1  |   |
| 13. Opened an era of nationalist struggle against the Colonial rule.   |   |
| 1  |   |
| 14. Russia.  |   |
| 1  |   |
| 15. United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.   |   |
| 1  |   |
| 16. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour.  |   |
| 1  |   |
| 17. Creation of a standing international police force.   |   |
| 1  |   |
| 18. Misal means like or equal - Protection tax called rakhi<br>- 12 misals - binnial meeting of the Sardars at Amritsar<br>- Ranjit Singh united them.<br>each=3 | 1 |
| 19. Became Virtual masters of Bengal - Paved the way for further expansion - Control over the rich resources of Bengal.  | 1 |
| each=3   |   |
| 20. Remained aloof during the mutiny of 1857 - little sympathy with the sepoys - Spread the idea of greased cartridges   |   |

- amongst the sepoys at Barackpore. 1  
each=3
21. Calcutta streets full of Bande Matarm Cries - holy deep in the Ganges  
- Rakhi Bandhan on that day indicating  
unity of Bengal. 1  
each=3
22. Influence of Western democracy in nationalism and liberalism - momentous  
events like Glorious Revolution, American War of Independence and French  
Revolution --- Press helped political consciousness. 1  
each=3
23. To command resources of Russia - Pan German expansion in the East - War  
on Communism to bring ideological split in Britain and U,S,A 1  
each=3
24. Long War, Social Revolution, Political persecution, Bolshevik Revolution  
produced 2 million refugees - Nazi terror and civil war in Spain - France  
received many of these refugees.  
1 each=3
25. Source of power in the home and factory - brought broadcasting and  
television -wireless telegraphy-radio broadcasting.  
1 each=3
26. Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee 1961 -Non-Proliferation  
Treaty in 1969-Comprehensive Strategic Arms Limitation  
Talks(SALT talks). 1 each=3
17. No well organised communal improvement spread of education, unification  
of the People - no sound economic policy, trade and commerce-failed to  
develop good administrative system - Maratha Policy depended on  
conquest and depredation.  
1 each=4
28. Many Indian rulers like Sindhia, Holkar, Nizam of Hyderabad, Pathans of  
N.W. Ffrontier, Sikhs and landlords in Bihar did not support the Mutiny.  
1  
each=4
29. NEP introduced in 1921 abandoned forced grain collection - temporary halt  
from socialism - small scale private production permitted - peasants  
allowed to enjoy fruits of his land - State ownership preserved.  
1 each=4
30. Greater leisure and greater affluence produced changes in social habits  
and economic structure - Industry and business affected by expansion of  
popular demand for consumer goods, departmental store and chain store  
opened.

1 each=4

31. Use of new materials and techniques adapting to modern uses - building combined with cleanness and directness of design - Walter Gropius and La Corbusier famous architects - town be built upward rather than inward.

1

each=4

32. (a) Bombay (b) Motihari (Champaran District of Bihar. 2 + 1 + 1 = 4

33. No war and no negotiation with any other State without British knowledge - Permanent stationing of a British force at the expense of the concerned State and to accept British Resident at his court - British to protect the State from all enemies - non interference in the internal affairs of the allied States.

Ruler lost sovereignty and became subservient to the British Resident - leads to internal decay and inefficiency and impoverished the State - Wellesley annexed such inefficient States - Rulers ceded part of their territories in lieu of cash payment – examples.

OR, Merits:

Ensured a regular income to the State amount of revenue to be paid is made known beforehand security of land leads to increased cultivation - restored rural order.

Demerits '

Arbitrary settlement - fertility of the soil and aera not accounted - Zamindars leased estates to middlemen creating absentee landlords -- rights of ryots sacrificed-relationship between the ryots and the landlords embittered.

34. Born 1817 - lack of education, conservatism and antipathy to western culture as the main cause of Muslim backwardness - mistrust of Muslims after Mutiny - introduction of western education removed these problems - founded Anglo-oriental College at Aligarh, 1877 - Started Mohammadan Educational Conference as a general forum for spreading liberal ideas.

OR,

Announcement of Atlee to quit India by June, '48-Jinnah's attempt for partition - British acceptance of partition-between the two powers-leading to tension is called cold war.

Revival of Third International into Cominform to function as political propaganda against capitalism-Creation of NATO in 1949 by non-Communist States of Europe - Warsaw Pact 1954 by Communist blocks.

*OR,*

Oil resources made Arab problem a global importance. League of Arab States formed in 1945 but divided on various grounds - Creation of Israel State against the wishes of the Arabs -mainly on the question of Palestine.

Suez Canal Crisis and success of Egypt and it stimulated Pan-Arabism - United Arab Republic created-Baghdad Pact to counteract it - U.N. intervention.

Hatred of Israel and foundation of P.L.O - six day war 1967 and U.N. intervention -Peace remote as P.L, O. is all intent upon destroying Israel.

Reaction of leaders - boundary commission for Bengal and Punjab -partition of India by an Act of British Parliament - Constituent Assembly declared independence of India 14-15 August, 1947.

35. Territorial settlement - West of Rhine to be demilitarised - military restriction on Germany - lost her colonial empire - made Germany responsible for the war and promised reparations.

A dictated peace - principle of self-determination on nationality not always applied -- Germany weakened economically and politically - nurtured vengeance.

*OR,*

Roosevelt took office on March 1933 and promised a New Deal for recovery and relief with reforms - Federal loans to sick business Public Works to stimulate business and provide-employment - conserved natural resources.

Banks re-opened - abandoned gold standard and devalued the dollar - controlled selling of stocks and bonds and other securities - raised taxes - attention paid to agriculture, labour and social security - farm credit made easily available - labour law passed.

36. Lost harmony between Russia and Western powers after World War II-- Spread of Communism in Eastern Europe and foundation of Soviet Block - To contain communism USA formulated Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan Ideological difference.