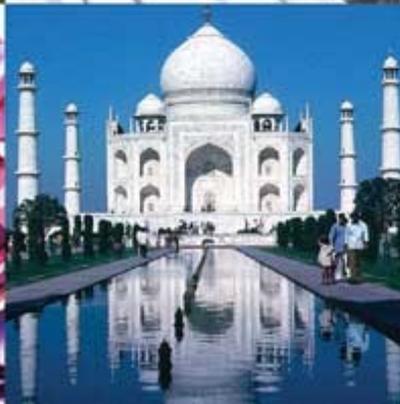
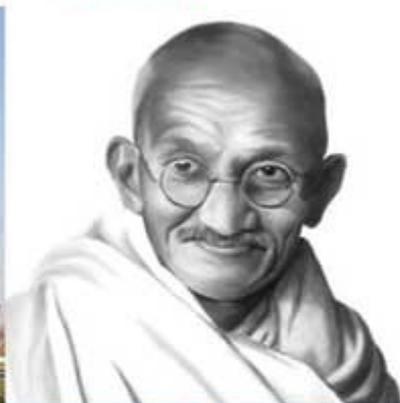


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UPSC HISTORY Optional

**Mains Examination Previous Year
Question Papers
(2002 - 2011)**



Previous Years Question Paper

From
(2002 to
2011)

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2002

Section A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) "The Verdict at Plassey was confirmed by the English victory at Buxar."
 - (b) "India broke her British fetters with Western hammers."
 - (c) "Gandhi restrained mass movements, yet he retained his popularity among the masses."
 - (d) "The ideology of Subhash Chandra Bose was a combination of nationalism, fascism and communism."
2. "The rise and expansion of British empire was an accident rather than the result of a deliberate policy and design." Critically examine this statement.
3. "The recurring famines in the 19th century were the inevitable consequence of the British policy and expose the real character of the paternal solicitude for the peasantry on the part of the British administration." Examine this statement critically.
4. Discuss the nature of the leadership and programme of the Congress Socialist Party.

Section B (World History)

5. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each

- (a) 'The Renaissance was the discovery of the world and of man.'
 - (b) 'If monarchical misrule ignited the French Revolution, lofty ideas both inspired and sustained it.'
 - (c) 'The Great Depression (1929-34) was attended by momentous consequences in the economic as well as in the political sphere.'
 - (d) "One of the most important consequences of the Second World War, was 'division of Europe', eastern and western."
6. "Napoleon kindled the national sentiment, but German unity was achieved by Bismarck." Discuss.
 7. Examine the circumstances in China in the years 1945-49. What did the United States do to resolve the conflict between the Nationalists and the Communists there?
 8. Discuss the main factors leading to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2003

Section A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the /map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on-places plotted by you on the map:
 - (i) Kot Digi
 - (ii) Banamali

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| (iii) Tiruchirapalli | (iv) Tamralipti |
| (v) Vaisali | (vi) Kundagrama |
| (vii) Puri | (viii) Ujjain |
| (ix) Badami | (x) Guggara |
| (xi) Sarnath | (xii) Amaravati |
| (xiii) Janguda | (xiv) Kolhapur |
| (xv) Nagarjunkonda | (xvi) Calicut |
| (xvii) Haldighati | (xviii) Golconda |
| (xix) Somnath | (xx) Mathura. |

2. Assess the pattern of settlement, economy, social organisation and religion of India during 2000 to 500 BC from archaeological evidences.
3. "The Sixth century B.C. was a period of religious and economic unrest in India." Comment.
4. Examine the information of Fahien about the political, religious, social and economic conditions of India. Make a comparative study of his account with that of Yuan Chwang.

Section B

5. Write short essays in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following:
 - (a) Kalhan as a historian
 - (b) Experiments of Mohammad Tughluq
 - (c) Sufi Movements
 - (d) Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.
6. Attempt a critical essay on the Indian Science and Civilisation in the light of Alberuni's writings. What merits and drawbacks, do you find in his account ?
7. What impact did Kabir and Nanak leave on Indian Society and Culture ?
8. 'Akbar built the Moghul Empire by enlisting the support of the Rajputs, Aurangzeb destroyed it by alienating the Rajputs.' Do you agree ?

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2003

Section A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) 'Absentee landlordism was a consequential feature of Bengal's Permanent land settlement.'
 - (b) 'India underwent suffering and mortality in the wake of recurring famines' in the later half of the 19th century.
 - (c) 'In the summer of 1942 Gandhi was in a strange and uniquely militant mood.'
 - (d) 'Rabindranath Tagore's nationalism was based on a Catholic internationalism.'
2. What was the impact of early British land policy on the 'village communities' of North India ?
3. Trace the factors which led to a split in the Indian National Congress in 1907. What was its impact on the course of the nationalist movement ?
4. Examine the causes of the rise and progress of revolutionary movements in India from 1905 to 1931.

Section B (World History)

5. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) 'The French Revolution attacked privileges and not property.'
 - (b) 'The roots of the rise of Fascism lay in Peace Treaties.'
 - (c) 'The Security Council is the heart of the United Nations.'
 - (d) 'The Brussels Treaty of 17 March, 1948 paved the way for the formation of NATO.'
6. 'Bismarck united Germany not by majority of votes and speeches but by a policy of "blood and iron". In the light of this statement assess

- the contribution of Bismarck to the unification of Germany.
7. Examine the causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917 and indicate its significance in world history.
 8. Analyse the factors leading to the end of the Cold War and account for the U.S. ascendancy in the world.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2004

Section A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on the places plotted by you on the map:
(i) Achichhatra (ii) Amaravati
(iii) Bhimbaitka (iv) Champa
(v) Kalibangan (vi) Kanauj
(vii) Kapilvastu (viii) Karle
(ix) Mahabalipuram (x) Mathura
(xi) Mehargarh (xii) Paithan
(xiii) Pataliputra (xiv) Sarnath
(xv) Siddapura (xvi) Somnath
(xvii) Tamralipti (xviii) Taxila
(xix) Tripuri (xx) Udaigiri
2. Describe the social life of the later Vedic people. How was it different from the Rig-Vedic life ?
3. Explain the social aspects of Buddhism and account for its decline in India.
4. Give an account of the rise of the Chalukyas of Vatapi and their struggle with other rulers. Write a note on their patronage of arts.

Section B

5. Write short essays in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following topics
(a) The 'Corps of Forty' and its relations with the Sultans.

- (b) The Token Currency System introduced by Muhammad Tughlaq.
- (c) Was Din-i-Ilahi a monument of Akbar's folly ?
- (d) The system of the collection of Chauth and Sardeshmukhi by the Maratha rulers.
6. The Cholas are said to have established a strong and well organised administration with an element of self-government at the local level. Do you agree ? Give reasons.
7. Discuss the growth of the Nirguna School of Bhakti Movement emphasising the contribution of Kabir and Nanak to it.
8. In what ways were Aurangzeb's Rajput and religious policies different from those of his predecessors ? What were the consequences of the changes made by him ?

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2004

Section A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
(a) 'The Treaty of Salbai (1782) was neither honourable to the English nor advantageous to their interests.'
(b) 'The object of the Act (Regulating) was good, but system that it established was imperfect.'
(c) 'Permanent Settlement disappointed many expectations and introduced the results that were not anticipated.'
(d) 'We are therefore unable to advise the British Government that the power which at present resides in British hands should be handed over to two entirely separate sovereign States.'
2. Discuss the causes that led to the 'economic drain' in Bengal following the Battle of Plassey.
3. Examine the impact of British rule on Indian Society in the 19th Century.

4. Analyse Indian foreign policy of Non-alignment between 1947 and 1964.

Section B (World History)

5. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each :-
- (a) 'Rousseau's political philosophy contains the seeds of Socialism, Absolutism and Democracy.'
- (b) 'Napoleon was the child of the Revolution, but in many ways he reversed the aims and principles of the movement from which he sprang.....
- (c) 'To Bismarck the conclusion of the Treaty of May 20, 1882, was the culmination of this system.'
- (d) 'The most important single factor in the years following 1919 was the French demand for security.
6. Review the background of the Chartist Movement. Despite its failure how had their demands been met in the succeeding years?
7. What were the weaknesses and difficulties of the Weimer Republic ? How did Hitler succeed in establishing, his dictatorship ?
8. Analyse the factors for the collapse of Soviet Communism and Soviet Union during'-1985-1991.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2005

Section-A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on places plotted by you on the map
- (i) Mohenjodaro (ii) Burzahom
(iii) Inamgaon (iv) Sannathi
(v) Kaveripattinam (vi) Sisupalgarh
(vii) Anuradhapura (viii) Karnasuvarna
(ix) Chittagong (x) Chitore

- (xi) Pratihthana (xii) Vidisa
(xiii) Hampi (xiv) Warangal
(xv) Diu (xvi) Seringapatam
(xvii) Debal (xviii) Fatehpur Sikri
(xix) Bijapur (xx) Sasaram

2. Determine the extent of the Mauryan empire.
3. Assess the status of women in India from 4th century BC to AD 6th century.
4. What are the salient features of the administrative system of the Guptas ?

Section-B

5. Write short essays in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following:
- (a) The Samanta system
(b) The Bahmani kingdom
(c) Mughal painting
(d) Chaitanyadeva and Vaishnavism
6. Give your opinion on the urban development in India during the Mughal times.
7. "The tenets of Hindu and Muslim mystics were similar enough that the ground was ripe for syncretic movements involving adherents of both religions." Elucidate.
8. How would you like to characterize the eighteenth century in Indian history ?

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2005

Section-A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
- (a) 'Upon the whole, then, I conclude that the treaty of Bassein was wise, just and a politic measure.'
- (b) 'Whatever might have been its original character, it (Rebellion of 1857) soon became a symbol of challenge to the mighty British power in India.'
- (c) 'The impact of government on the people meant essentially the impact of government on the village.'

- (d) 'The national democratic awakening of the Indian people found expression also in the religious sphere.'
2. Examine the essential principles of the Subsidiary Alliance system. How far did it contribute in making the British Company the supreme sovereign authority in India ?
 3. Trace the development of the famine policy of the British in India between 1876 and 1921. Did it provide relief to the people ?
 4. Analyse the factors responsible for the Civil Disobedience movement (1930-31). How far were its aims realised in the Government of India Act of 1935 ?

Section-B (World History)

5. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) 'Though reform was inevitable, the Act (1832) by which it was accomplished was open to grave criticism.'
 - (b) 'The writings of the philosophers had a remendous influence on the minds of the people and created a revolutionary awakening in their minds and formed the intellectual creed of the French Revolution.'
 - (c) 'They have stopped me from making Italy by diplomacy from the North, I will make it by revolution from the South.'
 - (d) 'The Russian Revolution (1917) was an economic explosion hastened by the stupidities of the autocratic Government.'
6. 'What were the factors that worked in the drafting of the American Constitution ? Do you agree with Beard's view of the constitution being an Economic Document ?
7. Discuss the circumstances leading to the Chinese Revolution of 1949 and analyse its significance.
8. Critically examine the various dimensions and phases of the cold war between 1947 and 1962.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2006

Section-A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on the places plotted by you on the map:

(i) Konark	(xi) Anegondi
(ii) Taxila	(xii) Chanderi
(iii) Talikota	(xiii) Arikmedu
(iv) Somnath	(xiv) Kalibangan
(v) Kalinjar	(xv)Nagarjunakonda
(vi) Mandu	(xvi) Eran
(vii) Murshidabad	(xvii) Kausambi
(viii) Nalanda	(xviii) Pattadakal
(ix) Tanjore	(xix) Halebid
(x) Amber	(xx) Dvarsamudra
2. Discuss the changing approaches to the study of early Indian History.
3. Describe the expansion of the Gupta empire under Samudragupta.
4. Discuss the major stages in the evolution of architecture during the ancient period.

Section-B

5. Write short essays in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following :
 - (a) The Khilji Revolution
 - (b) Sufism in North India
 - (c) Religious Tolerance of Akbar
 - (d) Dara Shukoh
6. Bring out the main features of the administrative system under Delhi Sultanate during Turko-Afghan period.
7. Write a short essay on the development of literature during the Mughal period.
8. Examine the factors which were responsible for opening and development of European trade in India during the 16th and 17th centuries.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2006

Section-A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) "Neither Alexander the Great nor Napoleon could have won the empire of India by starting from Puduicherry as a base and contending with a power which held Bengal and the command of the Sea."
 - (b) "A self-sufficient village, based on agriculture carried on with the primitive plough and bullock-power, and handicrafts by means of simple instruments, was a basic feature of Pre-British Indian economy."
 - (c) "So long as the millions live in hunger and ignorance, I hold every man a traitor who, having been educated at their expense, pays not the least heed to them."
 - (d) "I felt that if we did not accept partition, India would be split into many bits and would be completely ruined."
2. Examine the circumstances which led to the Third Mysore War. Could Cornwallis have avoided it?
3. What do you mean by the commercialization of Indian agriculture? Discuss its results.
4. Account for the emergence of the left-wing within the Congress. How far did it influence the programme and Policy of the Congress?

Section-B (World History)

5. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) "No taxation without representation."
 - (b) "Colonies are like fruits which cling to the tree only till they ripen."
 - (c) "Treaty of Versailles contained the seeds of future conflict".

(d) "A clever conqueror will always impose his demands on the conquered by instalments."

6. "The Renaissance scholars laid the eggs which Luther, the father of the Reformation, later on hatched." Discuss.
7. Critically analyse the causes and results of the Chinese Revolution of 1949.
8. Give a brief account of the struggle against 'Apartheid' in South Africa.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2007

Section-A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on the places marked
 - (i) Kot digi
 - (ii) Kalibangan
 - (iii) Ahicchatra
 - (iv) Bhimbaitka
 - (v) Kanauj
 - (vi) Siddapura
 - (vii) Udayagiri
 - (viii) Kaveripattinam
 - (ix) Tiruchirapalli
 - (x) Sisupalgarh
 - (xi) Anuradhapura
 - (xii) Hampi
 - (xiii) Srirangapatnam
 - (xiv) Puri
 - (xv) Kolhapur
 - (xvi) Haldighati
 - (xvii) Golconda
 - (xviii) Chittagong
 - (xix) Chitore
 - (xx) Calicut
2. "Reconstruction of Early Indian history is hardly possible without the help of inscriptions and coins." Discuss.
3. Write what you know of the rise and spread of Buddhism before the first century A.D.
4. Throw light on the condition of common man in the Gupta period.

Section-B

5. Write short essays in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following
 - (a) Alberuni on science in India
 - (b) The Bahamani Kingdom
 - (c) Mughal painting
 - (d) Chauth & Sardeshmukhi of the Maratha

rulers

6. Show that the administrative system in India reached a very high level during the Chola period.
7. "The tenets of Hindu and Muslim mystics were similar enough that the ground was ripe for syncretic movements involving adherents of both the religions." Elucidate.
8. "Akbar built the Mughal Empire by enlisting the support of the Rajputs, Aurangzeb destroyed it by alienating the Rajputs." Discuss critically.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2007

Section-A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) "The Revolt of 1857 seemed to call the very presence of the British into question. What it did not do was reverse these changes."
 - (b) "Of the evils which corroded Indian society in the nineteenth century were probably those stunted its womanhood."
 - (c) "At Karachi in 1931, the Congress defined what Swaraj would mean for the masses."
 - (d) "There is no other instance in the history of mankind of a poet and philosopher working such a miracle in shaping the destiny of his people." (A Tribute to M. Iqbal)
2. Examine the major factors shaping the British land-revenue policy in India. How it affected Indian society ?
3. Explain the circumstances leading to the alliance between the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements. Was it a politically wise step on the part of the Congress ?
4. "With great skill and masterful diplomacy and

using both persuasion and pressure, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel succeeded in integrating the hundreds of princely states with the Indian Union. Discuss.

Section-B (World History)

5. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) "No event, as encompassing as the French Revolution occurs in an intellectual vacuum."
 - (b) "New imperialism was a nationalistic, not an economic phenomena."
 - (c) "The War's (First World War's) most permanent contribution to the spirit of the post-War years was disillusion."
 - (d) "NATO in many ways symbolized the key role that the United States had come to play in Europe."
6. Give reasons for the origin of the Renaissance in Italy.
7. Discuss the main characteristics of Fascism.
8. "By the 1980s, the Communist system of the Soviet Union was incapable of maintaining the country's role as a Superpower." Explain this statement.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2008

Section - A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on the places marked by you:
 - (i) Burzahom
 - (ii) Banawali
 - (iii) Ahar
 - (iv) Girnar
 - (v) Chandraketugarh
 - (vi) Brahmagiri
 - (vii) Bayana
 - (viii) Gangai Kondacholapuram
 - (ix) Tamralipti
 - (x) Muziris
 - (xi) Ambari
 - (xii) Modhera

- (xiii) Devni Mori (xiv) Bhadreswar
(xv) Bundi (xvi) Gingee (Jinjee)
(xvii) Antichak (xviii) Gaur
(xix) Sasaram
(xx) Mahasthamgarh

2. Discuss the distribution and significance of farming cultures outside the Indus system.
3. How justified are we in characterizing the post-Mauryan five centuries as the "Dark Period" of Indian History? Give reasons in support of your answer.
4. How do recent archaeological findings and Sangam literary texts enlighten us about the early state and society in South India?

Section - B

5. Write short essays in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following
 - (a) The Ahom Kingdom
 - (b) Significance of the arrival of the Portuguese in India
 - (c) The 'Corps of Forty' and its relations with the Sultan
 - (d) Evolution of the Khalsa Panth.
6. What are the manifestations of Tamil devotional cults? How do you account for their growth between C. 750 and C. 1200 CE?
7. Delineate the striking features of agricultural and craft production during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in India. How did they impact the social fabric of the country?
8. What are the distinguishing components of the debate on "The Eighteenth Century"?

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2008

Section - A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each
 - (a) "Sprung from paternalism, the English Utilitarian philosophy as introduced in

India rejected its human warmth between rulers and the ruled".

- (b) "The vernacular press in the nineteenth century was both newspaper as well as 'viewpaper' that enlightened the dormant masses".
 - (c) "Is moral law, the law of conscience, higher than the law of the state, which is oppressive?" (Mahatma Gandhi, 1922)
 - (d) "In exercising its exclusive power the Parliament additionally enacted the Untouchability (Offences) Act in 1955."
2. Critically examine the impact of the famine policy on rural India. Describe the official remedial measures undertaken.
 3. Write a critique on the impact of the Drain Theory of Dadabhai Nauroji in the growth of economic nationalism.
 4. Describe the changing nature of revolutionary activities in India between 1905-1946.

Section-B (World History)

5. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) " France was more fertile than Britain in producing new Socialist theories and movements, though they bore less concrete results in France than in Britain".
 - (b) " Most of the European Revolutions of 1848 were nationalist as well as popular insurrections against foreign rule and repressive policy of Metternich".
 - (c) "In the long run, the Locarno Treaty (December 1925) was destructive both of the Treaty of Versailles and of the Covenant".
 - (d) "After World War II, the strategy of the West towards Soviet bloc crystallized as a 'policy of containment".
6. "The Enlightenment represented alternative approaches to modernity, alternative habits

of mind and heart, of conscience and sensibility." Discuss.

7. Account for the factors that brought about the end of the Cold War.
8. Assess the significance of the political developments that took place in Eastern Europe during 1989 - 2001.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2009

Section - A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on these places marked by you:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Koldihwa | (ii) Kuchai |
| (iii) Utnur | (iv) Patne |
| (v) Semthan | (vi) Bagasra |
| (vii) Balathal | (viii) Hallur |
| (ix) Kandahar | (x) Ter |
| (xi) Uchh | (xii) Gyaspur |
| (xiii) Uttaramerur | (xiv) Lalkot |
| (xv) Sittanavasal | (xvi) Mansura |
| (xvii) Jaunpur | (xviii) Daojali Hading |
| (xix) Machilipatnam | |
| (xx) Mahisadal | |

2. In what ways are the accounts of the Graeco-Romans and the Chinese helpful in reconstructing the social history of India? How far is their information corroborated by other contemporary sources?
3. (a) Evaluate the various approaches to the understanding of Vedic religion.
(b) Give an account of the use of gold coins by commoners in the Gupta period.
4. Bring out the regional variations in the early South Indian temples' architectural styles.

Section - B

5. Write short essays in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following

- (a) Applicability of the term 'Indian Feudalism' to early Medieval society
 - (b) Muhammad Tughluq as an agrarian innovator
 - (c) Implications of Akbar's notion of Sulh-i-Kul
 - (d) Estimates of population of Mughal India
6. (a) How far can the village assemblies or communities under the Cholas be really called democratic?
(b) Assess Kalhana's views on history.
 7. (a) Identify the main factors that sustained the expansion of urban economy in the Delhi Sultanate.
(b) Give an estimate of Akbar as a promoter of technology.
 8. (a) Give a critical assessment of the contributions of Amir Khusrau and Barani to Indo-Persian literature.
(b) "The major causes of revolts against the Mughal Empire during the latter half of the 17th century were economic, rather than religious." Discuss.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2009

Section - A (Modern India)

1. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) "Though the Permanent Settlement had serious defects, it gave tranquillity to the countryside and stability to the government."
 - (b) "The Arya Samaj may quite logically be pronounced as the outcome of conditions imported into India by the west." (Lala Lajpat Rai)
 - (c) "Please remember, in granting separate electorates we are sowing the dragon's teeth and the harvest will be bitter." (Morley)
 - (d) "The annexation of Awadh shook the

- loyalty of the Sepoys, as it was for them an ultimate proof of untrustworthiness of the British."
2. (a) Why was Mysore-considered a threat by the British to their possessions and mercantile interests in the south. Do you think that Tipu Sultan's posturing became his undoing ?
(b) How did the East Indian Company become the de jure power in India ?
 3. (a) How did social legislation in the nineteenth century improve the condition of women in India ?
(b) Analyse the social composition of the early Congress leadership.
 4. (a) Discuss as to why the Congress accepted the partition of India in 1947.
(b) Do you think that the Quit India movement was a Spontaneous Revolution ?
- Section - B (World History)**
5. Comment on any three of the following statements in about 200 words each:
 - (a) "The capitalism which gave the European empires their apparent solidarity and permanence also hastened their downfall."
 - (b) "In all the long annals of Imperialism, the partition of Africa is a remarkable freak."
 - (c) "Hitler did not really want a world war. His intention was only a short war with Poland." (A. J. P. Taylor)
 - (d) "Arab nationalism and oil - there were the principal factors in complicating the relations of middle eastern countries with the outside world."
 6. (a) Discuss the emergence of neo-imperialism in the late nineteenth century.
 - (b) What was the extent of industrialization in Western Europe by the end of the nineteenth century?
 7. (a) How did Napoleon Bonaparte fuse the old France with the new?
 - (b) Why did Vietnam go through thirty years of war after the second world war?
 8. (a) Account for the overthrow of the Tsarist regime in Russia.
 - (b) Examine the peace - keeping efforts of the United Nations Organization.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2010

Section A

1. Mark the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on them:

(i) Korkai	(ii) Eran
(iii) Birbhanpur	(iv) Rakhigarhi
(v) Sannati	(vi) Isipattan
(vii) Dhanyakataka	(viii) Junnar
(ix) Edakkal	(x) Paithan
(xi) Pandu Rajar Dhibi	(xii) Karle
(xiii) Vatapi	(xiv) Porkalam
(xv) Kalanjar	(xvi) Multan
(xvii) Bairat	(xviii) Chanhudaro
(xix) Rajim	(xx) Tripuri
2. (a) To what extent archaeological materials are useful in understanding the progress of neolithic man in India?
 - (b). Examine the significance of the deities depicted on the coins of the Kushanas.
3. (c) Examine the view that the sacrifice was a ritual and a form of social exchange in Vedic India.
 - (b). Assess the role of guilds' and trade organizations in the development of early Indian economy.
4. What light do early inscriptions and literature throw on the status of women in politico-socio-economic spheres ?

Section B

5. Write short notes in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following:
- Provide a comparative analysis of the development of Arabic and Persian historiography.
 - Discuss social dynamics in the Vijayanagara empire.
 - Discuss different types of Karkhanas in Mughal India. How was the production organized in the Karkhanas?
 - Critically evaluate various approaches to study medieval Indian town.
6. (a) Examine the increasing importance of maritime trade of India during thirteenth to fifteenth centuries.
(b) To what extent "monetary anaemia" afflicted the erstwhile commercial economy during the early medieval period?
7. (a) Comment on the Turco-Mongol theory of sovereignty. To what extent was it adopted by Babur and Humayun?
(b) How did Shivaji organize his administration and finances to consolidate his power?
8. (a) What was Indian response to European Technology?
(b) How far do you agree with the view that the temples in the early medieval period were catalysts in spreading education?
- (b) "Railway development in India provides an interesting instance of private enterprise at public risk"
- (c) "The active participation of Arena Asaf Ali in 1942 movement symbolized the role of women in India's freedom struggle."
2. (a) "In terms of the administrative structure, the Government of India Act of 1858, ... meant more continuation than change." Do you agree? Substantiate.
(b) "Punjab's fate after Ranjit Singh was foredoomed as the impulse of neo-Victorian Imperialism was bound to overwhelm" Elucidate.
(c) "The developments during 1937-1939 greatly undermined the ability of the Indian National Congress to push through the agenda of national unity." Comment.
3. (a) What role did the economic ideas play; the early phase of the British rule in the shaping of land tenure policy?
(b) Discuss the extent to which the Indian Renaissance movement contributed towards the rise of nationalist consciousness.
4. (a) To what extent did the process of commercialization of agriculture affect the rural scene in India?
(b) Discuss the factors that led to the growth of Dalit consciousness and mention the major movements aimed at their empowerment.

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2010

Section-A (Modern India)

1. Critically evaluate the following statements in about 200 words each :
- "The educated middle class in the 19th century often found the domain of reason to be oppressive, as it implied the historical necessity of 'civilizing' colonial rule."

Section-B (World History)

5. Critically evaluate the following statements in about 200 words each :
- "... he (Voltaire) was living in the Age of Enlightenment The age itself was not enlightened." - E. Kant.
 - "All long marches begin with small steps."

- (c) "The essence of Perestroika is for people to feel they are the country's master."
6. (a) How far is it correct to say that every feature of American Constitution was ultimately of English origin?
(b) What do you understand by Imperialism? State briefly its unique features in the case of Africa.
(c) To what extent did Napoleon's economic war with England become his undoing?
7. (a) Critically examine the Dutch colonial policy in Indonesia.
(b) "Europe faced peace in 1945 politically disorganized and economically crippled." Elaborate.
8. (a) "The Eastern Question has always been an international question." Elucidate.
(b). Explain the circumstances leading to the emergence of Third World and analyze its impact on world affairs.
- (xvi) Pangudaria
(xvii) Amarkantak
(xviii) Kibbanhalli
(xix) Jorwe
(xx) Badaun
2. Trace the development of urbanization from the third millennium B.C.E. to 6th century B.C.E. 60
3. (a) Evaluate the conceptual basis of the Vedic deities. 30
(b) Assess the importance of Jain tents and their relevance to humanity. 30
4. (a) Evaluate the introduction of iron technology in the development of human history of ancient India. 20
(b) Discuss the type of lands and the science of agriculture mentioned in the literature and epigraphs of ancient India. 20
(c) Assess Ellora as a unique art centre of the different culture streams. 20

SECTION 'B'

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER I—2011

Section-A (Modern India)

1. Mark the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on them: 3 × 20 = 60
- (i) Chirand
(ii) Kargil
(iii) Basohli
(iv) Lalitgiri
(v) Mandu
(vi) Penukonda
(vii) Samugarh
(viii) Vilinam
(ix) Sigiria
(x) Vikramasila
(xi) Mukhalingam
(xii) Halebid
(xiii) Sanghol
(xiv) Kumbharia
(xv) Sirpur
5. Write short notes in not more than 200 words on the following: 20 × 3 = 60
- (a) Assess the contribution of Iltutmish for the expansion and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate.
(b) Examine critically the agrarian and economic reforms of Alauddin Khalji. How did it strengthen the Sultanate?
(c) What is your assessment of Ibn batutah's *Rehla* as an important source of Indian history.
6. Evaluate the socio-economic conditions from the Gupta Period to 1200 C.E. as gleaned from the various types of grants or *dana shasana*. 60
7. (a) Mughal paintings reflect the contemporary socio-political conditions. —Discuss. 30
(b) Examine the mansab and jagir system by Akbar and its subsequent failure in the 18th century. 30

8. (a) Discuss the causes of the rise and growth of regional kingdom with special reference to the Deccan in the 18th century. 30
(b) Assess the contribution of the Cholas in the expansion of Indian culture outside India. 30

HISTORY (MAIN) PAPER II—2011

SECTION A

1. Critically evaluate the following statements in about 200 words each: $20 \times 3 = 60$
(a) "The need for a unilateral transfer of funds to Britain was a constant factor and; in fact, progressively increased over time."
(b) "Young Bengal left little distinctive or permanent impression on the plane of religion and philosophy."
(c) "The emergence of left-wing group in the Congress radicalized its social and economic agendas."
2. (a) "The Charter Act of 1833 rung down the curtain on the Company's trade and introduced a new concept of government in India," Substantiate. 20
(b) "Orientalism produced a knowledge of the past to service the needs of the Colonial State." Elucidate. 20
(c) "The vernacular press in nineteenth century India served not just as newspapers but more importantly as views-papers." Comment. 20
3. (a) "In 1857, the rebel sepoys showed a remarkable centripetal tendency to congregate at Delhi." Do you agree? Substantiate. 30
(b) "Tribals revolted more often and far more violently than any other community including peasants in India." Elaborate. 30

4. (a) "Nehru's 'Temple of Modern India' consisted not only of steel and power plants, irrigation dams, but included institutions of higher learning, particularly in the scientific fields," Elaborate. 30
(b) Would you agree that India's effort to pursue an independent foreign policy was a highlight of post-1947 politics? 30

SECTION B

5. Critically evaluate the following statements in about 200 words each: $20 \times 3 = 60$
(a) "The promptings of the heart are more to be trusted than the logic of the mind." — Rousseau.
(b) "The peace of Versailles lacked moral validity from the start."
(c) "The collapse of Berlin Wall in 1989 brought new ideas of co-operation in Europe."
6. (a) "The roots of Chartism are party political and party economic." Elaborate. 20
(b) "Whoever says Industrial Revolution, says cotton." Comment. 20
(c) "By 1914, the sick man of Europe was no longer just Turkey: it was Europe itself," Explain. 20
7. (a) Explain how American imperialism in Philippines differed with European imperialism in Indonesia and Indo-China. 30
(b) How did the policy of appeasement escalate the problem of Nazi aggrandizement? 30
8. (a) Would you argue that Non-Aligned Movement played a crucial role in promoting a climate of peace? 30
(b) Examine the challenges confronted by the proponents of European unity after the collapse of Soviet Empire in Eastern Europe. 30

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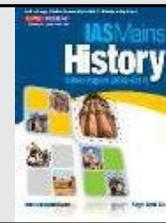
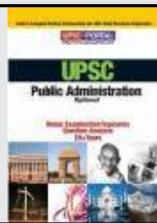
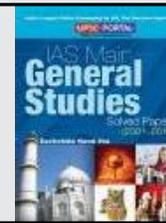
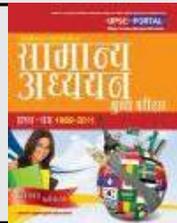
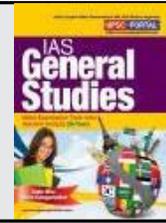
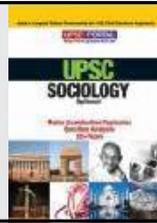
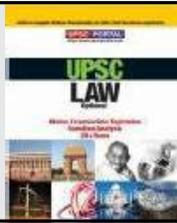
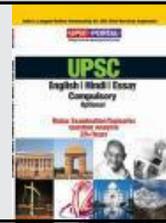
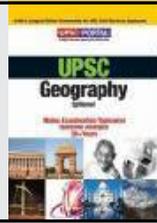
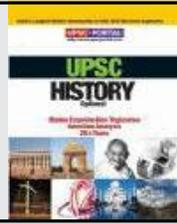
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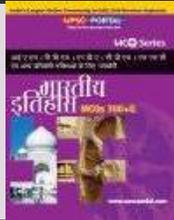
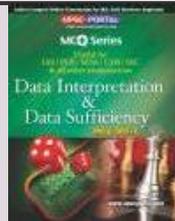
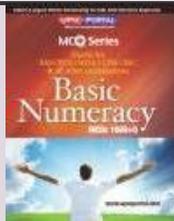
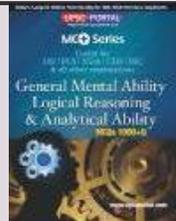
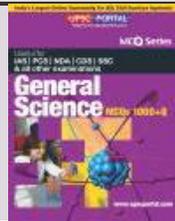
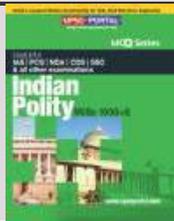
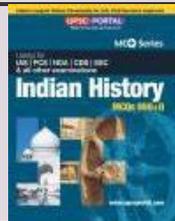
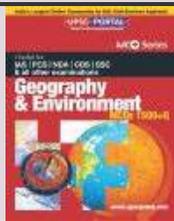
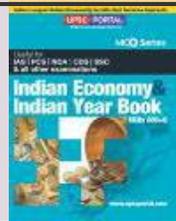
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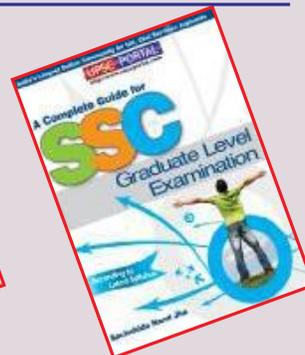
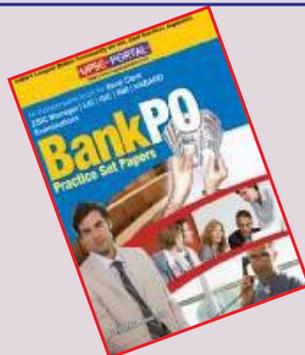
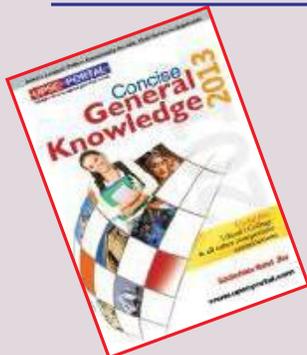
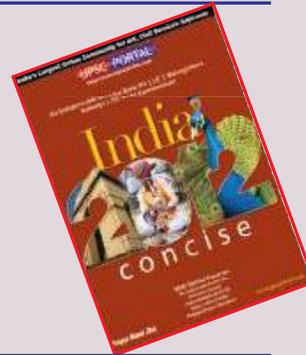
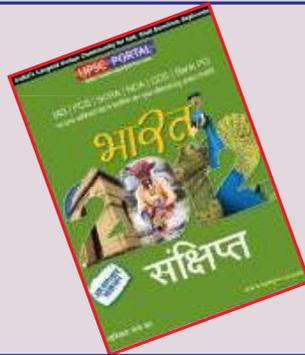
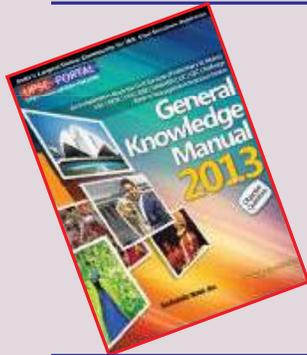
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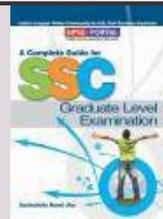
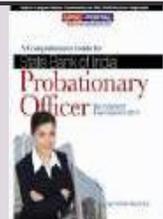
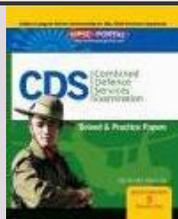
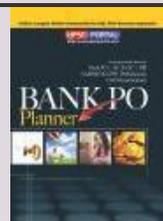
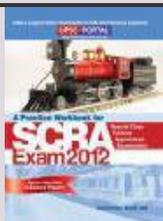
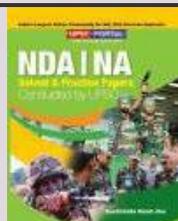
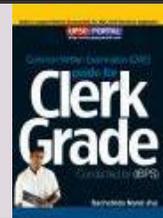
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