

M.VENKATESAN PG ASSISTANT (HISTORY) GBHSS AYAPPAKKAM, CHENNAI – 77.

HSE SECOND YEAR PUBLIC EXAMINATION MARCH – 2023

HISTORY

Total Marks : 90

I. Answer all the Questions.

20 x 1 = 20

A	B
1. D. 1925.	1. D. Lord Linlithgow.
2. D. Madan Mohan Malaviya.	2. C. Norway.
3. B. Annie Besant.	3. D. 7 Provinces.
4. B. Both (A) and ® are correct, R explains (A).	4. D. Jawaharlal Nehru.
5. C. Lala Lajpat Rai.	5. D. Otto von Bismarck.
6. A. A. O. Hume.	6. D. 1789 – 1795.
7. D. Lord Linlithgow.	7. B. Both (A) and ® are correct, R explains (A).
8. B. i, ii.	8. D. Madan Mohan Malaviya.
9. C. Norway.	9. A. A. O. Hume.
10. B. Swaraj Party.	10. C. Lala Lajpat Rai.
11. B. Renaissance.	11. D. 1925.
12. B. ii, i, iii.	12. B. Renaissance.
13. C. Sino – Japanese War.	13. B. Red Fort, New Delhi.
14. A. 100.	14. B. 1915.
15. B. 1915.	15. B. Swaraj Party.
16. D. Otto von Bismarck.	16. B. ii, i, iii.
17. D. Jawaharlal Nehru.	17. C. Sino – Japanese War.
18. B. Red Fort, New Delhi.	18. B. i, ii.
19. D. 7 Provinces.	19. A. 100.
20. D. 1789 – 1795.	20. B. Annie Besant.

II. Answer any seven Questions. Question number 30 is compulsory.

7 x 2 = 14

21. Identify the prominent early Indian nationalists.

- W C. Bonnerjee , BadruddinTyabji, Surendranath Banerjee.
- DadabhaiNaoroji, Gopala Krishna Gokhale, M.G. Ranade.
- Bipin Chandra Pal, BalGangadharTilak, LalaLajpatRai and Aurobindo Ghose.

22. How did M.G. Ranade explain the idea of Swadeshi?

- Swadeshi means ‘of one’s own country’.
- Priority should be given to the products of the own country.
- The products should be given priority even if they are less satisfactory.

23. Write about Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha.

- Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha was founded by Dr.Ambedkar.
- This mean Association for the welfare of excluded.
- Its main Aim was to secure the removal of disabilities imposed on untouchables.

24. Which incident was known as the Second Lahore Conspiracy Case?

- Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev, JatindraNath Das and 21 others were arrested and tried for the murder of Saunders.
- This case was known as the Second Lahore Conspiracy Case.
- In this case that Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were sentenced to death.

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25. State the main features of August Offer.

- Dominion status at some unspecified future.
- Setting up a War Advisory Council with Indians in it.
- Recognition of the rights of the minority.

26. What was the essence of the JVP Committee's recommendations?

- The JVP committee rejected the demand for linguistic states.
- Because that demand, in given context had "narrow provincialism."
- "while language is a binding force, it is also a separating one"

27. Give an account of the conditions of the Indian economy at the time of independence.

- The level of poverty was very high.
- many skilled artisans had lost their livelihood.
- The per capita income from agriculture was very low.

28. Why was Italy described as "a mere geographical expression" by Metternich?

- Italy was divided into eight states by the Vienna Congress.
- Northern Italy was handed over to the German-speaking Austrians.
- Italy in the nineteenth century was a 'patchwork of about a dozen large states and a number of smaller ones.
- So ' Metternich described Italy as "a mere geographical expression."

29. Point out the importance of Battle of Jutland.

- This war took place at sea in Jutland peninsula, Denmark.
- The battle was inconclusive.
- The Battle of Jutland is the largest naval battle of the First World War.

30. Write about the Hitler.

- He founded the Nazi Party in Germany.
- He was the main architect of The Second World War.
- He followed an anti-Jews policy.
- He wrote an autobiography titled "My Struggle".
- His basic principle was to violate the Treaty of Versailles.

III. Answer any seven Questions. Question number 40 is compulsory.

7 x 3 = 21

31. Point out the role played by press in creating nationalist consciousness in British India.

- It spread the modern ideas of autonomy, democracy, etc.
- They criticized politics.
- It addressed the people on several issues affecting the country .
- They taught people important issues of public interest.

32. Discuss the twin objectives of the Home Rule League?

- The establishment of Home Rule for India in British Empire.
- Arousing in the Indian masses a sense of pride for the Motherland.
- Annie Besant organized public meetings and conferences to spread the idea.
- In 1916, two Home Rule Movements were launched in the country.

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33. Write a note on the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

- The people had assembled at the Jallianwala Bagh to protest peacefully against the arrest of their leaders. (Satyapal and Saifudding Kitchlew).
- The part where the gathering was held had only one narrow entrance.
- Dyer ordered firing on the crowd with machine guns until the ammunition was empty.
- While the official figures of the dead was only about 379.

34. Discuss the proposals of Sir Stafford Cripps

- Cripps promised Dominion Status after the war.
- He also promised constitution-making body after the war.
- The constitution-making body was to be elected Members by the provincial assemblies.
- It also nominated members from the Princely states.

35. What are the hallmarks of our Indian Constitution?

- Fundamental rights * Directive principles of state policy.
- The principle of universal adult franchise, * An autonomous election commission.
- The independence of the judiciary.

36. What was the outcome of Green Revolution in India?

- India achieved self-sufficiency in food production.
- Productivity also increased.
- The government stored large quantity of food grains receiving from the farmers.
- To ensure food security for the people

37. Write about the voyage of Columbus in 1492.

- On 3 August 1492 Columbus sailed from the harbour of Palos, with three small ships .
- After a voyage of two months, he came to a land which he believed to be India.
- But it was really a new continent, America.
- They were called Indians because, he believed that the land he had discovered was India.

38. Give a brief account of Suez Canal Crisis.

- In July 1956, the Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal.
- Which was until then privately owned by the Anglo-French Suez Canal Corporation.
- So the Israeli, French and British forces invaded the Sinai Peninsula.
- UN forces expelled Israeli, British and French troops in march 1957 .

39. Highlight the important results of the Second World War.

- Germany ceased to be a great power.
- Europe lost its status and prestige.
- The economy was in a shambles.
- The U.S and Soviet Russia were emerged the two dominant powers of the world.

40. Write about the Non Alignment Movement.

- The Non-Aligned Movement was born after the Second World War when the world was divided into two blocks.
- The first conference of the Non-Aligned Movement was held in Belgrade.

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- The Bandung Conference laid the foundation for the non-aligned movement.
- The term NAM was first coined by : V K Krishnamenon.
- The importance of non-alignment and its essence in such a world is best explained Nehru.

The goals and objectives of the Non- Aligned Movement.

- Respect of fundamental human rights
- Respect of the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
- Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.
- Recognition of the equality among all races and of the equality among all nations.
- Non-intervention or non-interference in the internal affairs of another country.
- Non-use of pressures by any country against other countries.
- Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means.
- Promotion of mutual interest and cooperation.
- Respect for justice and international obligations.

IV. Answer all the Questions.

7 x 5 = 35

41.a. Examine the Socio-economic causes for the rise of nationalism British in India.

- The British destroyed the traditional basis of Indian land system.
- The British fixed the land revenue in cash, during the fall in prices and droughts or floods.
- Agriculture was commercialized. But there was no improvement in the lives of the peasants.
- The British Government pursued a policy of free trade or laissez faire.
- As a result India became a Purchase area for the raw material such like cotton, jute and silks.
- Gradually Indian handloom products and handicrafts lost there market.
- The British extended their policy of non-intervention (laissez faire) even to famines.
- As a result, millions of people died of starvation during the Raj.

41.B. Highlight the important provisions of Lucknow Pact.

- Provinces should be freed as much as possible from Central control in administration and finance.
- Four-fifths of the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils should be elected, and one-fifth to be nominated.
- Four-fifths of the provincial and central legislatures were to be elected on the franchise.
- Half the executive council members were to be Indians elected by the councils themselves.
- The Congress also agreed to separate electorates for Muslims in provincial council elections.
- The Governments, Central and Provincial, should be bound to act in accordance with resolutions passed by their Legislative Councils.
- The resolution was passed again after an interval of not less than one year, it should be put into effect.

42. A. Write about the role played by V.O. Chidambaram in Indian National Movement.

- He opposition to the monopoly of the British in navigation through the coast.
- So he registered a joint stock company called The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company.
- V.O.C. purchased two steamships, S.S. Gallia and S.S. Lawoe.
- He used the maritime glory of India's past for the Swadeshi venture in the sea.

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- The Coral mill workers, who were inspired by the v.o.c speeches, went on strike.
- As a result the factory owners decided to accept the demands of the workers.
- He planned to celebrate the day of Bipin Chandra Pal's release as 'Swarajya Day' in Tirunelveli.
- As a result, he was arrested and sentenced to double life imprisonment.

42. B. Write an account of the industrial development in colonial India during 1919-1939.

- The inter-war period registered growth in Indian manufacturing industries was far better than Britain and world average.
- After a short slug in 1923–24, the output of textile industry began to pick up.
- During the interwar period, the number of looms and spindles increased considerably.
- Other two industries which registered impressive growth were sugar and cement.
- In shipping industry, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited (1919) was the pioneer.
- In 1939, they even took over the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ltd., a British concern.
- During the inter-war period, many machineries, aircrafts, locomotives industries were started.
- A cement factory started at Madukkarai in Coimbatore district.

43. A. How did the divide and rule policy of the British impact on Indian nationalism?

- The object of the British was to check development of a composite Indian identity.
- To forestall attempts at consolidation and unification of Indians.
- Separate electorates were distributed as part of the policy of divide and rule.
- The announcement of separate electorates, the principle of "divide and rule" into a formal constitutional arrangement.
- The consequence of such sectarian approaches followed by all parties led to increasing animosity.
- As a result, In North India enmity between Hindus and Muslims grew.
- The last decades of the nineteenth century was marked by a number of Hindu–Muslim riots.
- The policy of divide and rule of the British led to the emergence of the Muslim League. This led to the partition of India.

43. B. Estimate the role of Mahathma Gandhi in the Indian Freedom Struggle.

- The first attempt at mobilizing the Indian masses was made by Gandhi on an invitation by peasants of Champaran.
- Gandhi called upon the people to observe 'hartal' in 1919 against the Rowlatt Act.
- He combined it with the Khilafat issue which brought Hindus and Muslims together.
- The Khilafat Conference, at the instance of Gandhi, decided to launch the non-cooperation movement.
- Gandhi promised Swaraj, if Indians participated in the non-cooperation movement on non-violent mode within a year.
- As a part of the civil disobedience movement Gandhi started 'Dandi March'.
- During the second world war, Gandhi decided the way of individual Satyagraha in India.
- In 1942, Gandhi rejected the Cripps proposal, and started the Quit India Movement.

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44. A. Trace the different stages in the reorganization of Indian States from 1920 to 1956.

- The idea of linguistic reorganisation of states was integral to the national movement, since 1920.
- Nehru Report also said “The re distribution of provinces should take place on a linguistic basis on the demand.
- In 1946, Pattabhi Sitaramayya raised the demand for an Andhra Province in Constituent Assembly.
- In 1948, Chairman Rajendra Prasad set up a 3-member commission for this demand.
- The idea of linguistic states revived soon after the first general elections.
- Potti Sriramulu’s started fast demanding a separate state of Andhra and he was died in 1952.
- This led to the constitution of the States Reorganisation Commission under the leadership of Fasli Ali.
- Based on the report of the Committee, the States have enacted the Reorganisation Act (1956) and the linguistic States were constituted.

44. B. Examine the development of institutions of scientific research and technology after India’s independence.

- The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) was set up in 1945 on the initiative of Homi J.Bhabha,
- It was intended to promote research in mathematics and pure sciences.
- The National Chemical Laboratory, Pune and the National Physics Laboratory, New Delhi were set up in India .
- The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is the umbrella organisation, under which most of the scientific research institutions function.
- The CSIR also advances research in applied fields like machinery, drugs, planes etc.
- The Atomic Energy Commission is the nodal agency for the development of nuclear science.
- The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is the coordinating agency for the research in basic agriculture.
- Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) were set up as centres of excellence in different fields of engineering.
- The first IIT was located in Kharagpur, followed by Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur and Madras.

45. A. Discuss the Causes for the French revolution.

Conditions of Peasantry

- The peasantry made up the bulk of French society.
- The peasants were serfs.
- They had to work certain days in the week for their lords without any remuneration.
- It has been estimated that the peasant paid eighty percent of his earnings to various tax collectors.

Three Estates :

- Clergy, Nobility , and the commoners.
- The clergy and the nobility were exempted from various taxes.
- only the third estate bore the brunt of taxation.

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- The important taxes were tithes, a tax exclusively collected by the church on the laity, Taille, a tax paid by the peasants, gabelle salt tax, and tax on tobacco.

Financial Bankruptcy

- France was in constant war with neighbouring British Empire that proved to be too costly for the exchequer.
- The government had to pay high interests on the loan.
- In order to settle the dues, the government imposed more taxes on the common people.

Role of Intellectuals

- Intellectuals played a key role in preparing the soil for the outbreak of the French Revolution.
- The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau acted as an impetus to the revolution.
- Montesquieu, argued for the division of power among the legislative, executive and judiciary.
- Rousseau, argued that the relationship between the rulers and ruled should be bound by a contract.

45. B. make a comparative analysis of Common and Varying features in the First World war and Second World war.

Common features: (any 3 points)

- Germany suffered defeat in both world wars.
- Millions of people were killed in both world wars.
- The League of Nations was established at the end of The First World War and the United Nations Organization established at the end of World War II for world peace.
- In both wars, the United States Involved to war a few years later.
- At the end of the two wars, the economy suffered greatly.

Varying features: (any 3 points)

- Japan, which was on the allied front in The First World War, fought from the Axis countries in World War II.
- The League of Nations, which was established at the end of the First World War, was defeated.
- But the United Nations Organizations, which was created at the end of World War II, is still successful today.
- Heavy treaties were imposed on the countries that had failed in the First World War.
- But at the end of The Second World War, no such treaties were imposed.
- At the end of The First World War, Britain and France emerged as the dominant powers of the world,
- At the end of The Second World War, the United States and Soviet Russia emerged.

46.A. The seeds for the Second World War were sowed in the treaty of Versailles. Discuss with reasons.

- The terms imposed upon Germany at the end of First World War were harsh.
- Stripped off its colonies, the size of the German army was drastically reduced.
- Germany was forced to cede Alsace and Lorraine to France.
- Germany agree to the temporary occupation by French troops of the Saar valley.
- Germany was also compelled to hand over to Poland large parts of the industrial area of Silesia.
- Further Germany was to pay an impossible sum in reparation.
- Austria was not allowed to unite with Germany.
- Such bad Features later led to the political success of the Nazi Party in Germany.

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47. A. Sketch the political career of Boris Yeltsin, focusing on his role in the collapse of Soviet Union.

- Boris Yeltsin Joining the Communist Party in 1961, Later he became a full-time worker in the party.
- He emerged as a popular figure and began to occupy in key positions in the Party.
- He chose to eliminate corruption in the Moscow party organisation.
- In 1986 Yeltsin was elevated to the Politburo.
- Soon he was made the mayor of Moscow.
- He advocated democratic governance and economic reforms.
- He succeeded in winning a seat in the USSR Congress of People's Deputies.
- The Soviet parliament elected him president of the Russian republic against Gorbachev's wishes.
- He became the first popularly elected leader in 1991, after the collapse of Soviet Union.