

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNEMENT EXAMINATION, CHENNAI-6**HSE SECOND YEAR EXAMINATIONS MARCH / APRIL 2023****HISTORY – ANSWER KEY**

- Note :** 1. Use Blue or Black ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.
2. Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the optoin code and the corresponding answer.

Maximum Marks : 90**PART – I****Answer all the questions.****20×1=20**

TYPE A			TYPE B			
Qn. No	Option Code	Answer	Qn. No	Option Code	Answer	Marks
1	D	1925	1	D	Lord Linlithgow	1
2	D	Madan Mohan Malaviya	2	C	Norway	1
3	B	Annie Besant	3	D	7 Provinces	1
4	B	Both(A) and (R) are correct (R) Explains(A)	4	D	Jawaharlal Nehru	1
5	C	Lala Lajpat Rai	5	D	Otto Von Bismark	1
6	A	A.O.Hume	6	D	1789-1795	1
7	D	Lord Linlithgow	7	B	Both(A) and (R) are correct (R) Explain(A)	1
8	B	(i) and (ii)	8	D	Madan Mohan Malaviya	1
9	C	Norway	9	A	A.O.Hume	1
10	B	Swaraj Party	10	C	Lala Lajpat Rai	1
11	B	Renaissance	11	D	1925	1
12	B	(ii) (i) (iii)	12	B	Renaissance	1
13	C	Sino - Japanese war	13	B	Red Fort, New Delhi	1
14	A	100	14	B	1915	1
15	B	1915	15	B	Swaraj Party	1
16	D	Otto Von Bismark	16	B	(ii) (i) (iii)	1
17	D	Jawaharlal Nehru	17	C	Sino - Japanese war	1
18	B	Red Fort, New Delhi	18	B	(i) and (ii)	1
19	D	7 Provinces	19	A	100	1
20	D	1789-1795	20	B	Annie Besant	1

PART-II		7x2=14
Explain any Seven questions briefly. Question No.30 is Compulsory.		
21	The prominent early Indian nationalists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • W C. Banerjee, Badruddin Tyabji, Surendranath Banerjee. • Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopala Krishna Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta • Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Four Names)</p>	2
22	M.G Ranade idea of swadeshi: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two Points)</p>	2
23	Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was founded by Dr. Ambedkar. • It known as, Association for the welfare of excluded. • Main aim was to secure the removal of disabilities imposed on untouchables. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two Points)</p>	2
24	The Second Lahore Conspiracy Case: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British police officer Saunders murder case is the Second Lahore Conspiracy case • In this case that Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev and 21 others were arrested • All three were sentenced to death on October 7, 1930 <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two Points)</p>	2
25	The main features of August Offer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was offered by Lord Linlithgow on 1940 August 8 • Dominion status at some unspecified future. • Increasing the number of Indians in the Council of State • Setting up a War Advisory Council with Indians in it. • Recognition of the rights of the minority. • Allowing Indians to frame their own Constitution <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two Points)</p>	2
26	The essence of the JVP Committee’s recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was not the right time to embark upon the idea of linguistic reorganization of states • Because that demand, in given context had “narrow provincialism. • It could become a menace to the development of the country <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two Points)</p>	2

27	<p>The Indian economy at the time of Independence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economy was weak • The level of poverty was very high. • Handicraft industries suffered • Many skilled artisans had lost their livelihood. • Per capita income was very low • 80% of people were dependent on agriculture <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	2
28	<p>Description of Italy by Metternich:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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”. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	2
29	<p>The importance of Battle of Jutland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	2
30	<p>Hitler:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was the dictator of Germany • Leader of Nazi party. He wrote his autobiography Mein Kampf (My Struggle). • One of the main causes of world war II • The Government of Nazi Germany under Hitler was known as Third Reich. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	2

PART-III		7x3=21
Explain any SEVEN questions shortly. Question No 40 is compulsory		
31	<p>The role played by press in creating nationalist consciousness in British India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It spread the modern ideas of autonomy, democracy, civil rights, industrialization etc. • They criticized politics. It addressed the people on several issues affecting the country • They taught people important issues of public interest. • The important newspapers are Amirta Bazar Patrika, The Bombay Chronicle, The Tribune, The India Mirror, The Hindu and Swadesamitran. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	3

32	<p>The twin objectives of the Home Rule League</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of Home Rule for India in British Empire. • Arousing in the Indian masses a sense of pride for the Motherland. • In 1916, two Home Rule Movements were launched in the country. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	3
33	<p>Jallianwalabagh massacre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	3
34	<p>The proposals of Sir Strafford Cripps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cripps promised Dominion Status after the war. • He also promised constitution-making body after the world war-II. • The constitution-making body was to be elected Members by the provincial assemblies. • It also nominated members from the Princely states. • It also mentioned Pakistan • A province that does not accept the new constitution has the right to conclude a new treaty with the British government <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	3
35	<p>The composition of Constituent Assembly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a document that guarantees fundamental rights to citizens • Includes guidelines for government Policies. • The autonomous Electoral Commission confirmed universal adult franchise • Assured sovereignty in law-making to representatives of the people • The Constitution of India also ensured the independence of the judiciary. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	3
36	<p>The outcome of Green Revolution in India:</p> <p>Merits :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India achieved self-sufficiency in food production. • The government stored large quantity of food grains receiving from the farmers to ensure food security for the people. • Milk and egg production continued to increase <p>Demerits :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disparity between advantaged and disadvantaged areas increased. • Chemical fertilizers and pesticides have caused ecological problems 	3

37	<p>The voyage of Columbus in 1492:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 3 August 1492 Columbus sailed from the harbour of Palos, with three small ships (Santa Maria, the Pinta and the Nina) • 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. • He went to Spain with gold, cotton, strange animals and two Indians <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	3
38	<p>Suez Canal Crisis In July 1956, the Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That was until then privately owned by the Anglo-French Suez Canal Corporation. • So the Israeli, French and British forces invaded the Sinai Peninsula. • British and French warplanes bombed Egypt • The UN condemned the invasion of Egypt. • UN forces expelled Israeli, British and French troops in March 1957 and stopped the war. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three Points)</p>	3
39	<p>The important results of the Second World War:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About six crore people died. Millions of people lost their homes • Many major cities such as Warsaw, Kiev, and Tokyo were leveled. • 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. • Monarchy was ended in many countries. • The freedom struggle intensified in the colonial countries • The struggle for independence in colonial countries intensified and faith on democracy increased. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three Points)</p>	3
40	<p>The Non-Alignment Movement(NAM):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the world split into two rival factions after World War II, the newly liberated countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America formed the Non-Aligned Movement. • It was coined by V. K. Krishna Menon in 1953 at the United Nations. • Five members played a prominent role in the foundation of • NAM: Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Sukarno of Indonesia, 	3

	<p>Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of NAM was to create an independent path in world politics. • The most important objectives included ending of imperialism and colonialism, promotion of international peace and security and disarmament, ending of racism and racial discrimination.” <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three Points)</p>	
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PART-IV Answer all the questions .		7x5=35
41 (a)	<p>Examine the Socio-economic causes for the rise of nationalism British in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 their 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 famines. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five Points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p>	5
41 (b)	<p>The important provisions of Lucknow Pact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	5

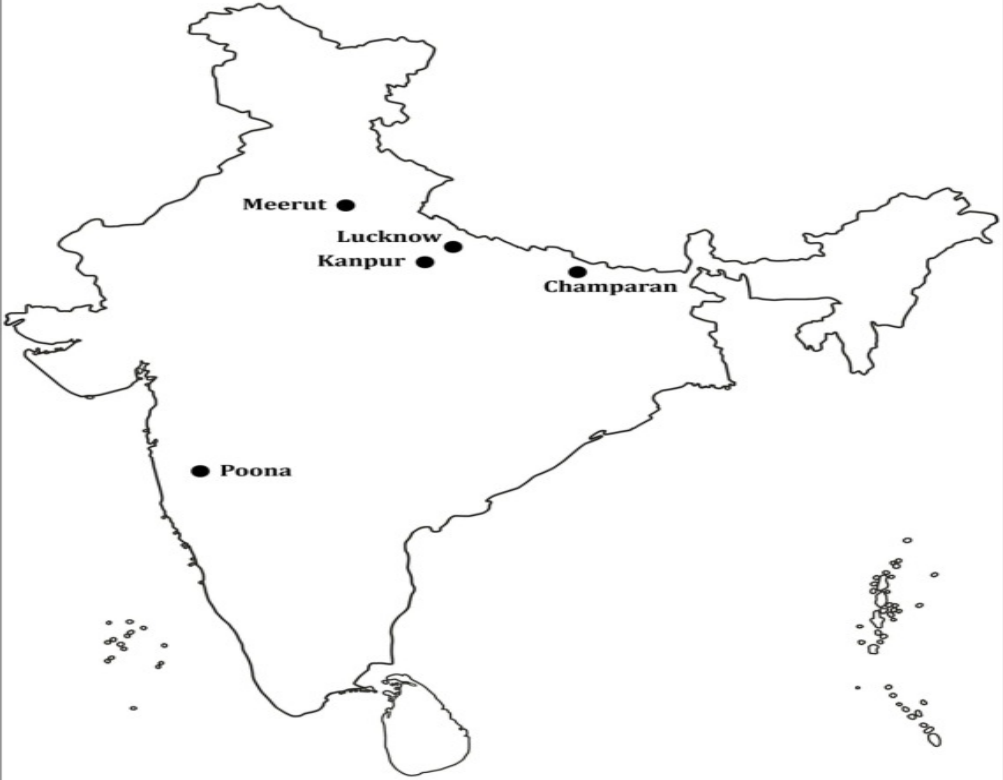
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It agreed to give some seats to Hindu and Sikh minorities • The Governments, Central and Provincial, should be bound to act in accordance with resolutions passed by their Legislative Councils. • The resolution was passed again after an interval of not less than one year; it should be put into effect. • The relations of the Secretary of State with the Government of India should have an equal status with that of the Dominions in any body concerned with imperial affairs. • The Lucknow pact paved the way for Hindu-Muslim unity and the liberation movement. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five Points)</p>	
42 (a)	<p>The role played by V.O. Chidambaram in Indian National Movement:</p> <p>V.O.C. and Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1906 V.O. Chidambaram mooted the idea of launching a swadeshi shipping venture • That is in opposition to the monopoly of the British in navigation through the coast. • V.O.C. purchased two steamships, S.S. Gallia and S.S. Lawoe. • He attended the session of the Indian National Congress at Surat, addressed meetings almost on a daily basis at the beach in Tuticorin. <p>The Coral Mill Strike</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1908, the abject working and living conditions of the Coral Mill workers attracted the attention of V.O.C and Siva • In the next few days, both the leaders addressed the mill workers. • In March 1908, the workers of the Coral Cotton Mills, inspired by the address went on strike. • The leaders were prohibited from holding any meetings in Tuticorin. <p>Arrest and imprisonment of V.O.C. and Subramania Siva</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On March, 1907, Bipin Chandra Pal was released from prison, the Swadeshi leaders planned to celebrate the day of his release as “Swarajiya Day” • V.O.C., Subramania Siva were arrested on March 12, 1908, on charges of sedition. • Siva was awarded a sentence of 10 years of transportation for his seditious speech whereas V.O.C. got a life term (20 years) for abetting him. • V.O.C. was given another life sentence for his own seditious speech. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points for each heading)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p>	5

42 (b)	<p>The industrial development in colonial India during 1919-1939:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • In 1929–30, 44 per cent of the total amount of cotton piece goods consumed in India came from outside, • But by 1933–34, after the Great Depression, the proportion had fallen to 20.5 percent. • Other two industries which registered impressive growth were sugar and cement. • The Interwar years saw a growth in the shipping industry too • 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 • A new phase of production began with the Second World War, which led to the extension of manufacturing industries to machineries, aircrafts, locomotives, and so on <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five points)</p>	5
43 (a)	<p>The divide and rule policy of the British impact on Indian nationalism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • In July 1882, the Great Depression took place in Salem South India. • The idea of Hindu nationalism and Muslim nationalism led to division • Congress lost its strength due to breakdown of Hindu- Muslim unity <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p>	5

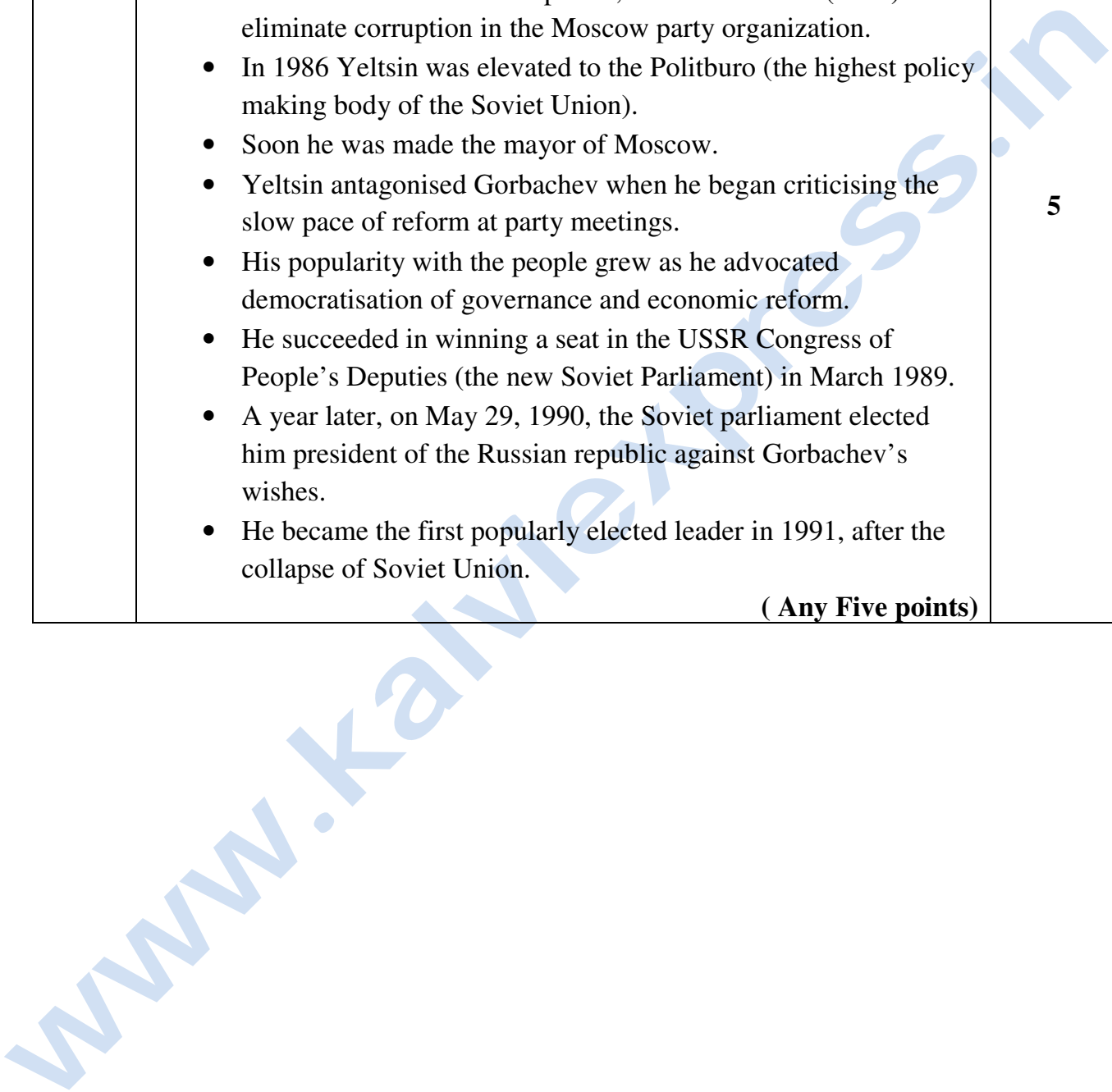
43 (b)	<p>The role of Mahathma Gandhi in the Indian Freedom Struggle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1919 he supported the khilafat movement and participated in its conferences. • Gandhiji strongly condemned the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919. • In 1920 he started non-cooperation movement with Hindu Muslim support • He returned the titles and awards given by the British Government. • In 1922, the chauri chaura incident led to the withdrawal of the non-cooperation movement. • In 1930, he started the Anti-Legal Movement against the government's imposition of tax on salt. • In 1930, he went on a 375 km pilgrimage to Dandi • He took salt in violation of the law. • In 1931 Gandhi-Irwin pact freed Indians from prison • In 1931, he participated on behalf of the congress in the Second Round Table Conference. • He fasted till death against communal award • In 1932 Poona Pact was signed between Ambedkar and Gandhi • In 1942, gandhi rejected the Cripps proposal, and started the Quit India Movement <p style="text-align: right;">.(Any five points)</p>	5
44 (a)	<p>The different stages in the reorganization of Indian States from 1920 to 1956:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The idea of linguistic reorganization of states was integral to the national movement, since 1920. • In 1928, the Nehru Report also said "The redistribution 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. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p>	5

44 (b)	<p>The development of institutions of scientific research and technology after India's Independence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five points)</p>	5
45 (a)	<p>The French Revolution:</p> <p>Conditions of Peasantry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Three Estates :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clergy, Nobility , and the commoners. • The clergy and the nobility were exempted from various taxes. • only the third estate bore the brunt of taxation. • The important taxes were tithe, a tax exclusively collected by the church on the laity, Taille, a tax paid by the peasants, gabelle salt tax, and tax on tobacco. 	5

	<p>Financial Bankruptcy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Role of Intellectuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points for each heading)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p>	
45 (b)	<p>Common features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Varying features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points for each heading)</p>	5

46 (a)	<p>The seeds for the Second World War were sowed in the Treaty of Versailles- Reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the end of World War I, strict regulations were imposed on Germany.• Colonies were taken away from Germany.• Army size was reduced.• Alsace forced Lorraine to cede to France.• France was forced to suspend temporary works in the Charlemagne.• Industrial Silesia was given to Poland. Surrendered.• War reparations of 6600 million pounds were told to Germany.• A wave of injustice was created within Germany.• It subsequently paved the way for the political victory of the Nazi Party in Germany.• The small republic of Austria was separated from Germany.• Italy suffered because it was given to Dalmatia. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five Points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p>	5
46 (b)		5

47 (a)	<p>The political career of Boris Yeltsin, his role in the collapse of Soviet Union:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boris Yeltsin joined the Communist Party in 1961.• Yeltsin became a full-time worker in the party in 1968.• In the seventies he emerged as a popular figure• After Gorbachev came to power, he chose Yeltsin (1985) to eliminate corruption in the Moscow party organization.• In 1986 Yeltsin was elevated to the Politburo (the highest policy making body of the Soviet Union).• Soon he was made the mayor of Moscow.• Yeltsin antagonised Gorbachev when he began criticising the slow pace of reform at party meetings.• His popularity with the people grew as he advocated democratisation of governance and economic reform.• He succeeded in winning a seat in the USSR Congress of People’s Deputies (the new Soviet Parliament) in March 1989.• A year later, on May 29, 1990, 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. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five points)</p>	5
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47 (b)	<p>Any five important events</p> <p>1905 - Partition of Bengal / Swadeshi Movement 1906 - Muslim League 1907 - Surat Split 1909 - Minto-Morley Reforms 1911 - Ashe Murder 1916 - Home Rule League / Lucknow Pact 1915 - The First Hindu Mahasabha conference held at Haridwar 1917 - Champaran Movement 1919 - Rowlatt Act / Jallianwala Bagh Massacre 1920 - Non-Cooperation Movement 1921 - Malabar Rebellion 1922 - Chauri Chaura incident 1927 – Simon commission 1928 – Nehru Report 1929 – Lahore congress 1930 - Dandi March / First Round Table Conference 1931 - Gandhi-Irwin Pact / Second Round Table Conference 1932 - Communal Award / Poona Pact/Third Round Table Conference 1935 – Government of India Act 1937 - First Congress Ministry in Provinces 1940 - August Offer / Lahore Resolution 1942 - Cripps Mission / Quit India Movement 1945 -Wavell Plan / Shimla Conference 1946 - Cabinet Mission / Interim Government 1947 - India becomes Independence 1948 – Assassination of Gandhi 1950 - India becomes Republic</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five Events)</p>	5
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