

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

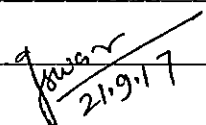
Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are EIGHT questions divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 & 5 is compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least TWO from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Name Iswar Kumar Kandoo

Mobile No. _____

Date 21.09.2017Signature 

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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SECTION- A

1. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words. (10 × 5 = 50)
- (a) "The Portuguese initiated many new trends in Indian society."
 - (b) "The composition of the revenue sources changed in India under colonial state."
 - (c) "1916 Lucknow Pact was a makeshift arrangement, that is why it could not survive longer."
 - (d) "The civil service under the colonial rule was the real 'still frame' for the empire."
 - (e) Whether the freedom was seized by Indians or power was transferred voluntarily by the British "as an act of positive statesmanship"?

Q12(a) Portuguese were the first Europeans who entered into India, it was Vasco da Gama who entered in India's mainland in 1498 & soon after within a short span of time Portuguese used to control a significant territory in southern India i.e. Kochin, Goa, Damam, Diu etc.

They, ~~became~~ not only became a political power but also initiated new trends in Indian society.

↳ They brought Christianity along with them, on the concept of 'God, Gold & Glory' they converted a significant population to Christianity.

↳ They brought ~~some foreign crops~~ which were things like tobacco, potato, capsicum etc.

Remarks _____

which were new to the Indian people
It changes the food production & consumption
pattern of Indian people

↳ Their emergence brought rise to merchant class in Indian society. Mahajans & Vohras were the prominent merchants.

Thus Portuguese brought significant change in Indian society.

Q14(b)

Colonial state got its political establishment after their victory in battle of Plassey & battle of Buxar. After it they also changed the revenue pattern of Indian society.

Before Colonial Regime

↳ Revenue composition consists of subsistence agriculture & revenue generation by revenue farming system.

Remarks

- ↳ Revenue were used to come from war booty, traders & friendly subsidiary states.
- ↳ Secondary economic activities used to bring revenue.
- ↳ Taxes on various economic activities.

After Colonial Regime

- ↳ Revenue composition changed under Permanent settlement system (PSS), Ryotwari system & Mahalwari system. These system gave rise to intermediary class which exploited the farmers on various occasions.
- ↳ Commercial farming introduced in form of indigo, tea, coffee which was more profitable compared to subsistence.
- ↳ Gifts, resents at initial years from the native rulers.
- ↳ under subsidiary alliance, expenditure of forces were from native rulers.

Remarks

↳ cheaper transport & raw material cost
 In these forms, revenue composition changes
 under Britishers.

Q11(c)

Lucknow Pact (1926) ^(A.C. Mazumdar - chairman) was concluded
 between the ~~Congress~~ & moderates & extremists
 of Congress who were split during Surat
split (1907); It also saw the unity of
Congress & Muslim League.

However it can be said as
 a make shift arrangement as!

↳ Congress & Muslim League came together by
 force; not by choice because of the excessive
 British control over the political activities.

↳ This alliance broken again after the ending
~~of~~ non cooperation movement &
Khilafat Issue

↳ Extremists & moderates also couldn't work
 much together due to rise in revolutionary

Remarks

activity & internal differences.

However it can't be said as complete failure as:

↳ It paved the way for homesule movement
non-cooperation movement

↳ It brought different sections together which led to struggle for freedom movement.

Thus this pact was not merely a makeshift arrangement but it was a significant step.

Q: 1(d) Civil services was the brainchild of Lord Cornwallis in its initial form. Colonial rulers used civil services as a steel frame of the empire in the following ways:

↳ It provided the effective administration through police, administrative & judicial means.

Remarks

↳ It helped to suppress any revolt that was
arised against the british empire, whether
it was mass movements, student movements,
they acted as a pillar of strength for the
british empire.

↳ ~~It~~ It provided the service of some of the
best administrative minds to the british
empire.

↳ It also helped to commence some reforms
at education, farming level in order to
legitimise british rule.

↳ It acted as a shield against any attack
over british institution.

however due to corruption,
excessive british control, nationalism, colonial
character etc. this structure rested with
the Home which was visible during Quit
India movement & this restness

Remarks

caused the destruction of British empire

Q. 2(c) India got independence in 1947 after a long war of independence. Various

scholars explain differently the departure of

Britishers from India.

~~So~~ colonial scholars emphasised that Britishers left voluntarily "as an act of

positive statesmanship." They emphasised that

Britishers started devolving the power through acts

like Macle-Minto reforms, Montagu-Chelmsford reforms,

Government of India act, Chripps mission, cabinet mission

& the grant of independence was the culmination

of the same process.

While nationalist scholars

emphasised that the freedom was seized

by Indians through their endless struggle

Remarks

since 1857 Revolt. Various movements like Swadeshi, Non cooperation, Civil disobedience & Quit India were instrumental in it.

However the closer examination reveal that the reality lie in the between of these two extremes. Britishers indeed left due to immense pressure of Indian freedom movement but they were also forced by international conditions like world war, international pressures etc. They find it difficult to sustain such a vast empire especially when their economic conditions are weak, so they decided to leave India showing like an act of positive statesmanship.

Remarks

2. (a) How far do you agree that 18th Century India was not a 'dark age' but the 'transitional phase' in Indian history. Analyse. (20 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that with the coming of subaltern studies the approach towards the study of tribal and peasant uprisings drastically changed. (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the importance of the documentation project of the Colonial state in effecting the cultural conquest of India. (15 Marks)

Q.2(a)

18th century is known as a watershed moment in Indian history as it saw the decline of mighty Mughal empire & emergence of Britishers as ruling power in India.

Various scholars gave different views regarding 18th century. Colonial scholars like John Seeley termed it as a dark age on the basis of socioeconomic political decline of India while the nationalist scholars like ^{R.K. Shastri} ~~Jodanath Sankar~~ termed it as a period of seamless continuation. Colonial scholars termed 18th century as dark age in order to justify British conquest over India. According to them, it was dark age because of:

Political Decline →

18th century saw the disintegration of Mughal empire & emergence of various feudal state. It is based on medieval polity which is

Remarks

despotic in nature. Idea of welfare state & modern age was in nascent stage. Everywhere there is war & destruction & Invaders like Nadirshah & Ahmad Shah Abdali looted India multiple times.

Economic decline →

18th century marked the decline of economic activity. In ~~poor~~ agriculture, practices like revenue farming hurt the peasants most which led to peasant uprising. Trade & commerce declined while due to disintegration of Mughal empire, various artisans & workers lost patronage. Economy was in subsistence stage.

Social decline →

Evil practices like Sati, Jauhar, widow's discrimination, child marriage were prevalent in India.

Intellectual decline →

India was devoid of enlightenment & no intellectual or cultural growth occurred in this period. However, ~~it would~~ closer examination revealed that it was not a dark age ^{because}.

Remarks

- ↳ Decline of Mughal empire brought rise to strong regional states like Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad who took various welfare steps for their subjects.
 - ↳ Decline of Mughal empire was succeeded by strong Maratha empire which had ruled over a large part of country from Attock in north to Tamilnadu in south.
 - ↳ Indian economy was still in progressive state as Peter, the great of Russia himself said, "Commerce of India is the commerce of world." ~~Second~~ Indian textiles like calico & muslin were in high demand.
 - ↳ Social evils were prevalent since ancient ages & it was not a new phenomenon.
 - ↳ After battle of Plassey some elements of modern state like codification of law, police reforms, judicial reforms etc took place although they were for the benefit of Britishers only.
- Thus, 18th century was not a period of dark age, rather it was a transitional phase from medieval to modern India.

Remarks

Q. 2(b) Tribals & Peasants uprising took place ^{mostly} during

18th-19th century & these uprising was the reaction against colonial & racial ~~British~~ nature of British empire.

Initial colonial scholars as well as nationalist scholars did not give much importance to these movements. Movements like Sanyasi rebellion, Patna revolt, Munda uprising & Santhal hool were termed as an isolated phenomenon. According to these scholars these movements were merely rebellion in nature & did not contribute in rise of nationalism in India.

With the advent of Marxist school of history writing, in 1960s, scholars like D.K. Kosambi ~~also~~ viewed these uprising through a different approach.

Remarks

which is termed as subaltern approach.

These scholars studied these uprisings in the larger backgrounds of events. They brought up the socio economic & political motives behind these movements. The deteriorating conditions of peasants & tribals by british activities like forest laws, introducing intermediaries, controlling tribals movement, racism, economic exploitation were projected.

They termed these events as a foundational background for later national movement.

According to them, movement like Munira uprising & Santhal hood, indigo crisis forced the britishers to take legitimate steps in form of various acts. These movements instill a feeling of nationalism among the scholars like Bankim chandra chatterjee & forced the intellectuals like Nauroji & R.C. Dutt to analyse drain of wealth from India. These

Remarks

Victory in Indigo movement & Santhal hool brought immense confidence among the people against the mighty British empire.

However, ~~this~~ subaltern approach, sometimes overemphasised the uprisings & ignored the weaknesses like backward looking approach, ignorance against nature of British empire, still they presented the more comprehensive study of peasant & tribal uprisings.

Q.2 (c) After the victory of Battle of Plassey & Battle of Buxar, British found themselves as a significant political power in India.

But they were aware that merely political & military conquest would not be sufficient to rule over India for longer time. Also, ~~in order to~~ they had to improve administrative feasibility. So they decided to do the cultural conquest of India.

Remarks

For this, various books like Manusmriti, Bhagwadgita, Ramayana etc were translated by these scholars like Sir William Jones, Halhed etc. They were called as indologists or orientalists.

The ~~first~~ Asiatic society of Bengal was formed in order to understand Indian culture & translation of various books. After this step, now colonial scholars turned towards documenting the Indian history & historiography got prominence under scholars like James Prinsep.

These documentation projects had significant importance as they were used to justify the British rule over India, & medieval Ancient India was termed as a stagnate & irrational.

The concept of dark age, brahmanical despotism, ^{terming} Hindu-Muslim age, Despotism, Social evils etc. were over emphasised in order to. These documentation were also used to form a justified suitable

Remarks

Judicial administration as various laws were codified according to Hindu & muslim texts -

These documentation projects were used by Britishers to advance their cultural conquest

In ~~the~~ education sector, they termed

vernacular education as backward & promoted English education.

Thus these documentation project helped a lot in Britishers cultural conquest over India.

Remarks

3. (a) "Indian University Commission was (1902) was one of the major steps for education system, taken by colonial government in India." Examine. (15 Marks)
- (b) "Once colonial rule deeply penetrated into India, it had many adverse impacts on Indian Society." Evaluate. (20 Marks)
- (c) "The commercialization of agriculture in India during the colonial rule left many far reaching consequences." Examine. (15 Marks)

Remarks

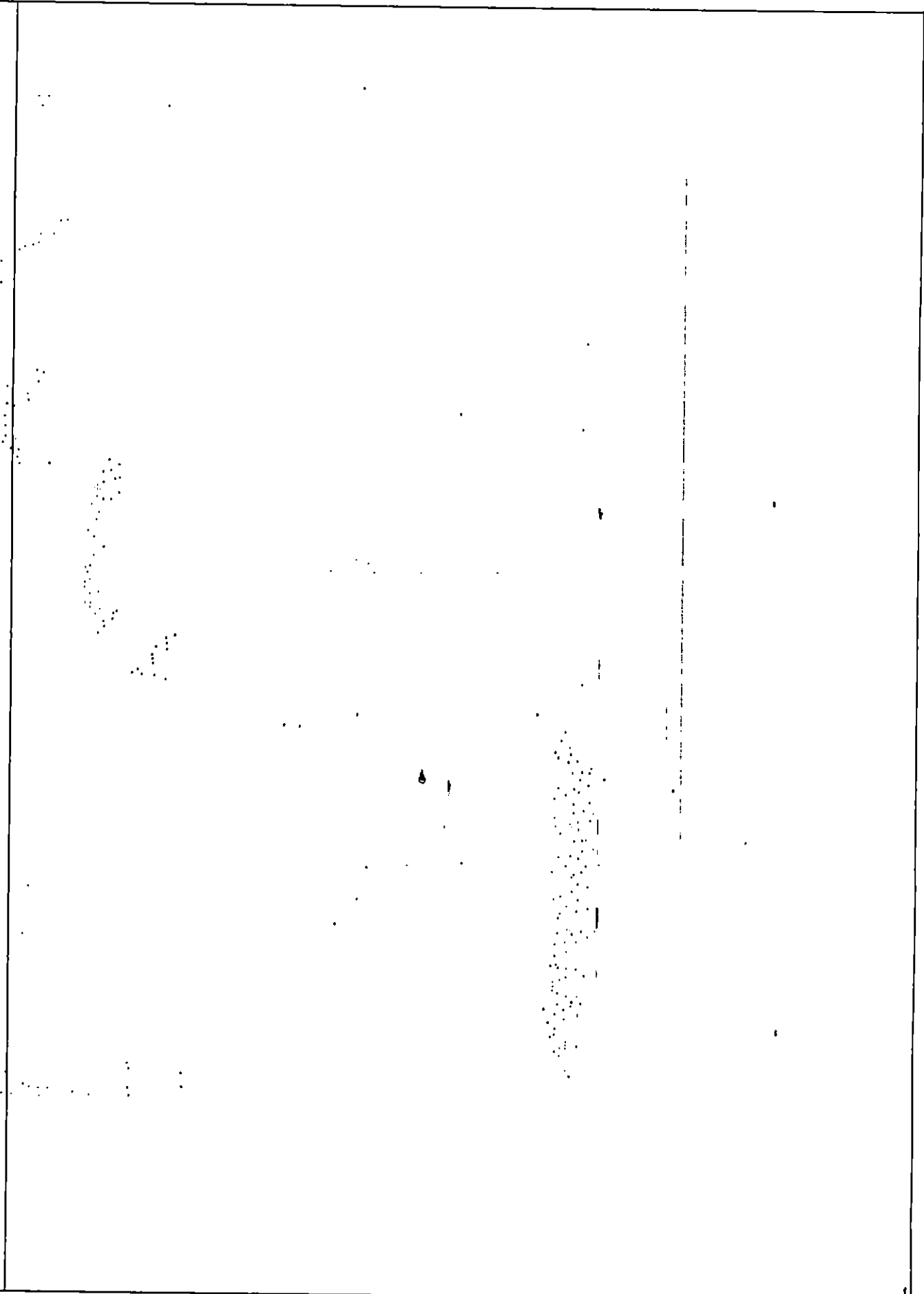
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Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

4. (a) The Non Cooperation Movement was a real mass movement in India which secured participation of diverse classes and communities in India." Critically analyse. (15 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that the left parties changed the nature of anti-colonial movement to a certain extent in India. (20 Marks)
- (c) Briefly discuss the nature of the post-colonial Indian state and the new ruling bloc. (15 Marks)

Q.4 (a)

Non cooperation movement was commenced in 1920 ~~in the~~ form of 2 and ended in 1922 after the Chauri-chaura incident.

It is termed as a 1st real mass movement for the freedom struggle of India as ~~from~~ it saw the participation of almost all the section of Indian society.

↳ Earlier movements like Swadeshi movement were mostly had narrow base where groups like Muslims etc had limited participation.

↳ In non cooperation movement a wider section participated.

↳ Students left their education, colleges & participated in the movement.

↳ Professionals like lawyers, government servants left their job to participate in the movement.

Remarks

↳ Women participated in a large no. They were active in picketing, propoganda, protest activities

↳ Peasants took participation actively. Various peasant movements like Eka movement, Awadh Kisan Sabha etc took place.

↳ Muslims, untouchables etc took participation. Muslims were actively involved due to Khilafat wrong & they came forward under the leadership of Gandhiji.

However terming it a complete mass movement would be wrong as:

↳ Muslims & some other sections were involved for specific issue like Khilafat only.

↳ Industrialist & working class had very limited or negligible participation.

↳ Movements were mostly active in north India only. In south India communal incidents like Mopla revolt affected the wider participation.

However, Non cooperation movement, despite its defects, can definitely be termed

Remarks :

as first mass movement which formed the foundation or trend for the future movements like civil disobedience & Quit India in which the participation of different section was there,

Q 14(b)

Left parties emerged in India during the 1920s & 1930s after the Russian revolution when leaders like M.N. Roy formed communist party of India in 1925. Also the leaders like Nehru, Subhas chandra Bose & Bhagat Singh turned towards socialism & formed organizations like Independence of India League & Hindustan socialist republic association.

These left groups changed the nature of anti colonial movement to significant extent in the following way,

↳ They formed various organisations as mentioned above & course connected the congress leadership

Remarks

by providing constructive criticism.

↳ They awakened the ~~poor~~ working class against the colonial British Raj. Before the left parties working class did not have significant participation (Exp: Non cooperation movement). Due to leaders like Nehru, Bose, Dange, N.G. Rangnekar working class participated in civil disobedient movement, thus these leaders made the struggle more inclusive.

↳ These leaders ~~emphasized~~ ^{raised} the socio economic issues, before them, struggle against britishers were on the political issues only. They raised issues like education, employment & made them integral part of congress demands.

Exp: Karachi session 1931, congress adopted national economic policy & fundamental rights.

↳ Left parties strengthened the congress by increasing social base & leadership. Leaders like J.P. Narayan formed congress socialist party within the congress.

Remarks

which helped including farmers etc within the fold of congress. Various Krishak Sabhas were organised.

↳ Leaders like Nehru, bose brought the root of planning & education in India via 1937-38 congress session.

However at some places these parties acted as a break in the anti colonial movement,

↳ They opposed the congress on many nationally important issues. Exp: Gandhi-Irwin pact.

↳ Parties like communist party did not participate in movements like Quit India movement.

~~However, definitely these left parties provided another immense support to ~~the~~ achieve the freedom.~~

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↳ They brought ~~more~~ ^{excessive} radical & violent element which were crushed by britishers on various occasions.

↳ However, despite their odds, the emergence of left parties definitely helped Indians ~~congress~~ to achieve freedom.

Q. 7 (C)

~~Find India, ~~got~~ independence in 1947.~~

At the time of independence, ^{India} ~~it~~ consists of British Indian territory & princely states. There were total 532 princely states in India at the time of independence while 30 other states were in Pakistan.

The nature of post colonial Indian ~~states~~ states were different depending on various factors

↳ ~~the~~ Maximum ^{princely} States voluntarily accepted the 'Instrument of accession' & merged with India.

↳ States like Jammu & Kashmir signed instrument on accession on special conditions.

↳ States like Junagadh & Hyderabad were brought under through police action because of centrifugal tendency.

↳ ~~the~~ Besides these princely states, there were other states in the form of United Province, Madras, Bengal etc. These states ~~were merged~~

Remarks

formed Indian Union after the independence. These ~~too~~ were reorganised on the linguistic basis through state reorganisation acts in 1956 & 14 states & 6 union territories were formed.

Nature of Ruling Block was different on different occasion. They used both persuasion & pressure over these states to integrate with India.

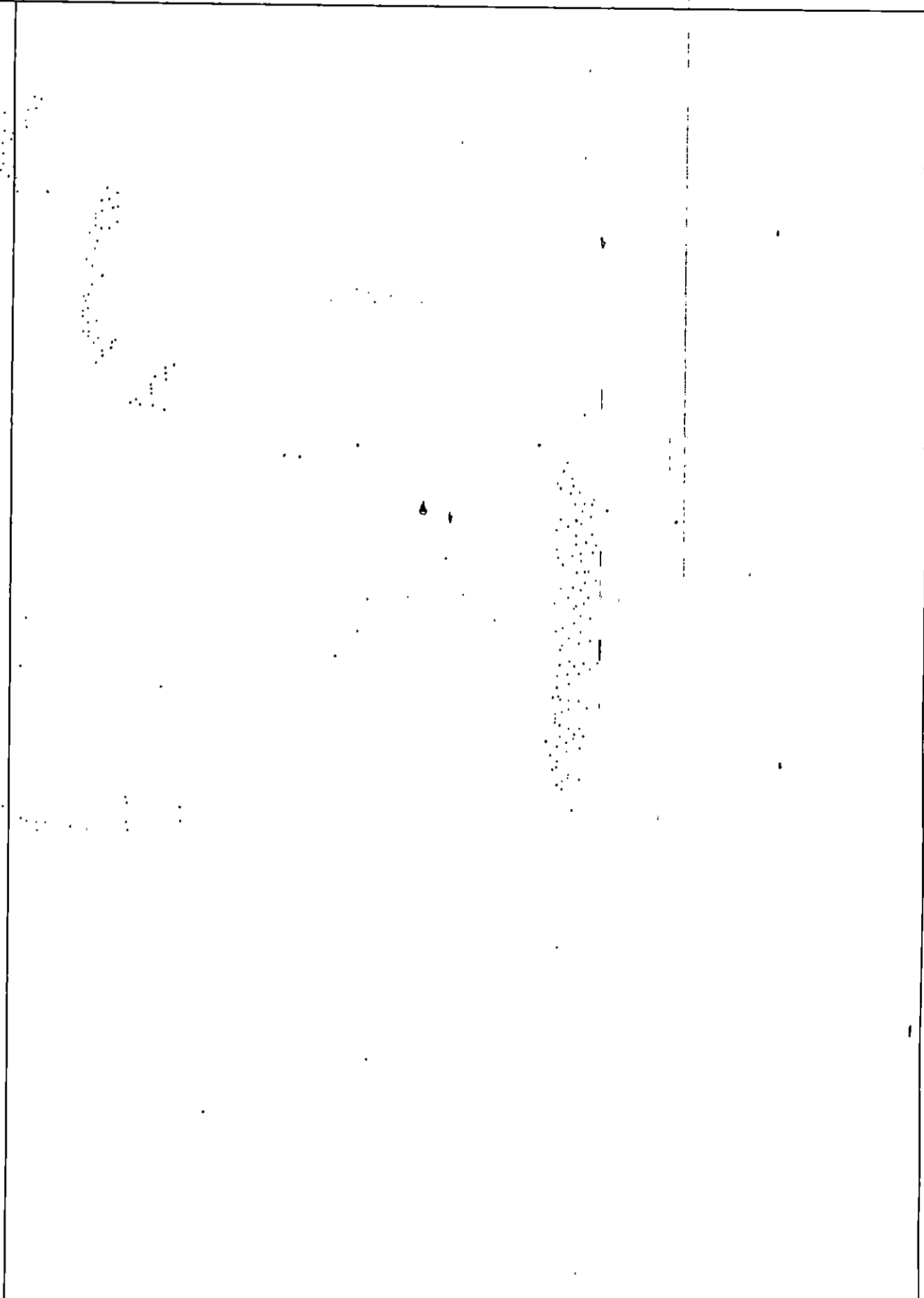
↳ On persuasion, ~~529~~ states were integrated & given privy purse, special position & respect.

↳ On pressure, police action taken against Hyderabad, etc.

↳ Centrifugal nature of princely states were curbed through various acts.

↳ Indian states were reorganised after public protests. ex: formation of Andhra after the death of pothi Shrivaramulu.

These different nature were shown by government as well as Indian states.



Remarks

SECTION-B

5. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)
- "Interests of the individual and the state are one and the same, and it is the responsibility of the state to implement the 'general will'."
 - "The crusade against Communism was even more imaginary than the spectre of Communism."
 - "The most threatening of Italy's foreign relations in the early post-war years were with France."
 - "It was slavery, and slavery alone, that finally made it impossible for the two sections to remain peaceably within the same federal union."
 - "Any conflict between nations, which ended in war and the victory of one state over another, had to be viewed as a failure by the League."

Q.5(a) Rousseau was one of the most prominent philosopher of the era of enlightenment. He wrote various books & reports like "The discourse on Art & science", "The discourse on the origin of inequality". He gave the famous social contract theory which emphasised on the idea of general will.

According to Rousseau, there is a contract between society & its leaders. The ruler is ought to follow the will of society or general will. This general will

Remarks

is the will of society as a whole & not of an individual. An individual's want may differ from the will of the society. In this case, ~~society~~ ruler may reject his ~~will~~ & want & accept the general will. Thus, it emphasised that the interest of individual & state are similar. In this way, he opposed the individualism & emphasised on collectivism. He also emphasised that the ruler who does not follow general will, must be dethroned & punished by the society.

These ideas brought immense confidence among French which leads to French revolution in 1789.

5(b) Communism ~~was~~ is the philosophy which is based on the idea of exclusive control

Remarks

of state bodies over the socioeconomic & political life of citizens. It expedites the idea of free movements of goods & ideas.

The above sentence emphasised ^{attempt to} that defeating communism is more difficult than the expansion of communism.

Communism, being a people's philosophy, was expected to spread world wide. Scholar like Karl Marx, Lenin etc emphasised on the spread of communism through their Bourgeoisie - Proletariat concept, however it could not spread beyond Russia, China & some other nations.

However attempts to stop communism were also not fruitful as communism still has strong presence across the globe despite the monopoly of capitalist powers like USA & European nations.

Remarks

Though cold war led to defeat of USSR but it does not defeat communism, thus the ~~spare~~ defeat of communism is more difficult than its spread.

Q. 5 (c.)

~~Italy was on the side of Germany & Japan~~

~~Post war~~ World war I & II saw a large amount of destruction of men & material across the Europe. Italy was on the side of allies nation during world war - I & later with Germany in Worldwar - II.

Italy ~~stands~~ rose as a fascist power under the rule of Mussolini's

~~After this~~ during the mid years of worldwar I & II.

However, after the completion of wars in 1945, it found a difficult external relation with France because:

Remarks

↳ France was immediate neighbour of Italy, Italy was against the France during world war - II which made both nations apprehensive towards each other.

↳ Italian unification saw the defeat of France from southern Italy which was still vulnerable for Italy.

↳ Dispute regarding Sardinia & Corica islands affected their relations.

They post war years saw initial hesitation between Italy & France.

Q15 (d) USA got independence from the Britishers after the 7 year long American Revolution (1776-83). After the independence they form American constitution on modern democratic principle which opposed the unhuman practices like slavery.

Remarks

however, there were dispute between the antislave northern states & pro slave southern states of USA, a kind of solution was brought in 1820's Missouri agreement which demarcated 36°33' line between antislave & pro slave states.

Still, the dispute between northern & southern states did not pacify & ~~these~~ ^{some} states sought their disintegration from American Union which caused the American Civil War. During that time Abraham Lincoln became the US President. He tried to ~~keep~~ unite these rebel states with USA. In this order, he emphasized to end the slavery via controlling the ship movements of southern state in Atlantic & various diplomatic treaties with nations like Britain.

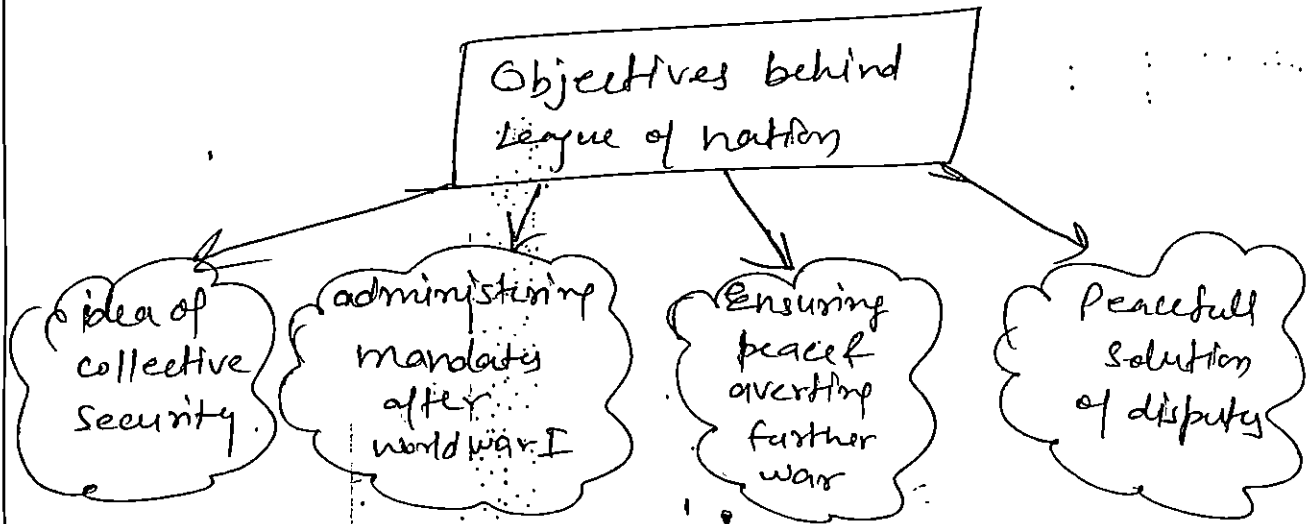
After that he ~~control~~ ended the civil war through various ways & made americans remember of their unity

Remarks

& struggle against britishers during American revolution.
Through this he could ended the practice of slavery in 1864.

Q5(e) League of nation was formed after the end of world war-I (~~1914-18~~ 1914-18). Worldwar I saw the large destruction of men & material across the Europe. Around 8.5 million people died during this war.

League of nation was created with following objectives:



Despite these noble objectives, league could not ~~can~~ avert further wars & disputes

Remarks

• due to various reasons, countries like Italy,
Albania, Japan blatantly violated its provisions.

• Britain, France too adopted policy of appeasement

towards Germany which further led to world

war-II which amounted a much longer

destruction than world war-I, that's why

it is called that every war during that

period was the failure of League.

Remarks :

6. (a) "After the 'war to end war' they seem to have been pretty successful in Paris at making a 'Peace to end Peace.'" Explain. (20 Marks)
- (b) "Under Lenin the Soviet Union was like a religious revival, under Stalin like a prison, under Khrushchev like a circus, and under Brezhnev like the U.S. Post Office." Examine. (20 Marks)
- (c) "No event in American history is more misunderstood than the Vietnam War. It was misreported then, and it is misremembered now." Critically Examine. (10 Marks)

Remarks

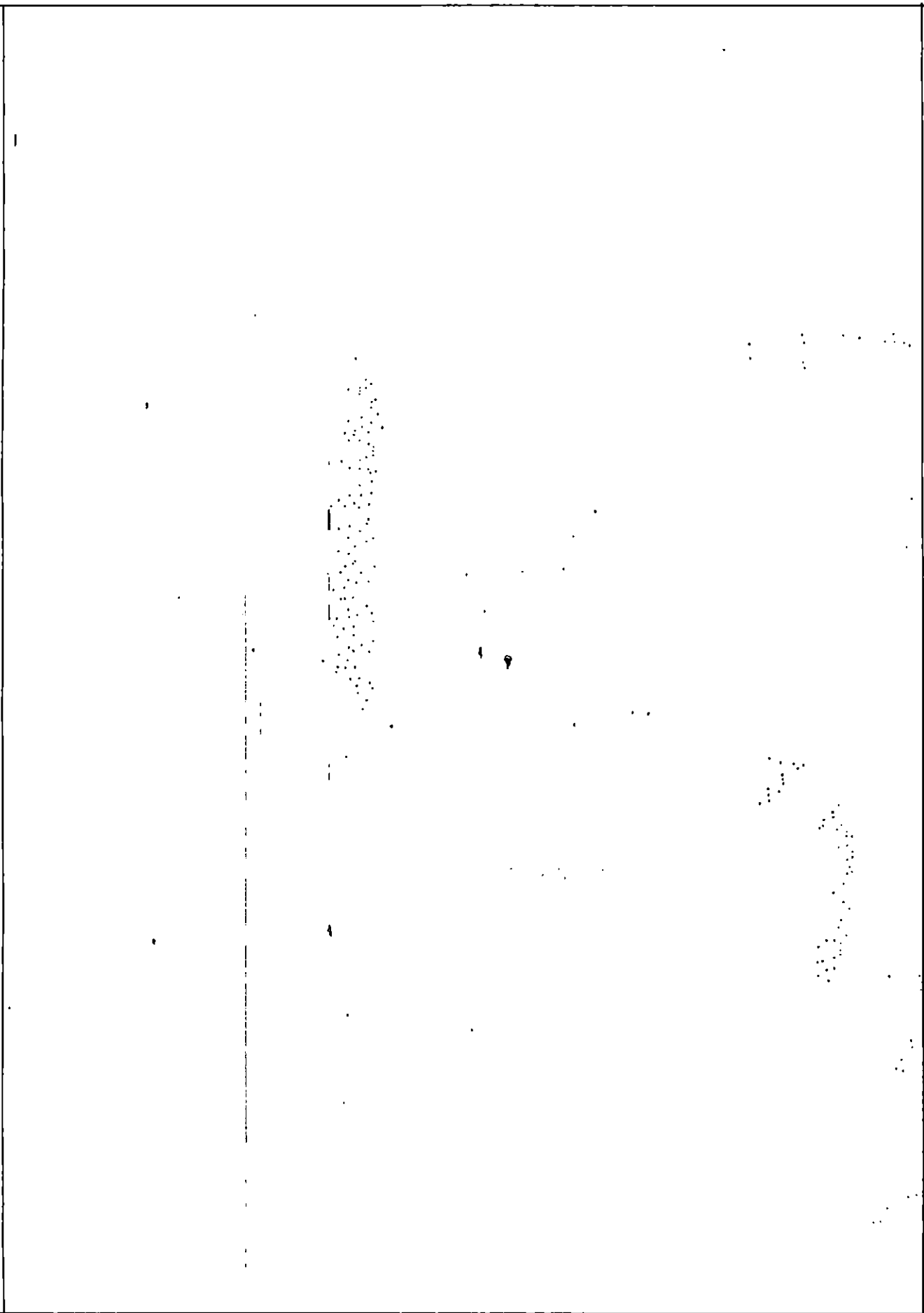
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Remarks

7. (a) "The granting of independence of Egypt was so limited that it amounted in fact to less than Dominion Status." Discuss. (10 Marks)
- (b) "A large portion of the capital that financed the Industrial Revolution came from the profits of the slave trade." Evaluate. (20 Marks)
- (c) "Advocates of the Marshall Plan, though appealing to simple humanitarianism, stressed the bread and butter argument that a prosperous Europe was essential for America's own prosperity." Evaluate. (20 Marks)

Q.7(a) Egypt was ^{a former} British colony ~~in 1882~~ which

got independence from it under a famous Arab revolution.

However this independence was still limited because

↳ Britishers had considerable influence over the polity of Egypt. Rulers like Ismail Pasha took a large amount of loans from Britain & gave them considerable freedom.

↳ A British high commissioner was there in Egypt which is known as the most powerful person of Egypt. Through it Britain used to control the political & economic life of Egypt.

Remarks

↳ On economic front, almost 65% of egyptian industries were owned by Britishers & britishers used to take huge profits from egypt.

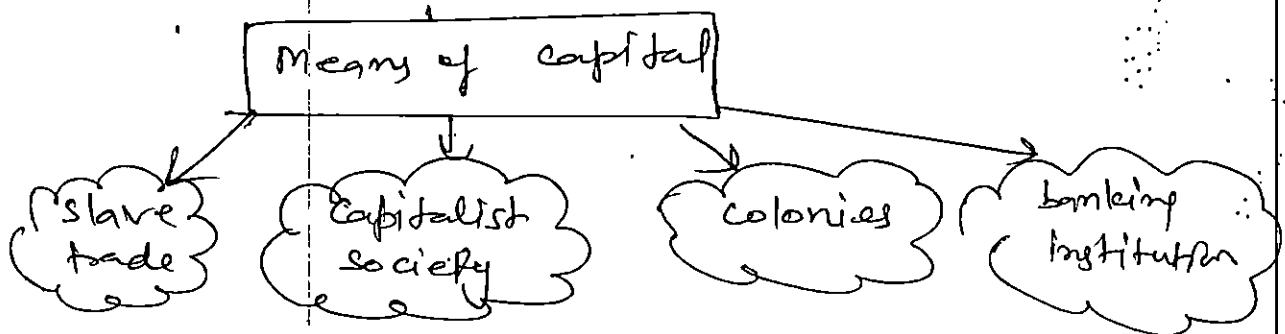
↳ Through construction of Suez Canal, Britishers & French made deal with Egyptian rulers & used to control the trade through canal. Thus they had huge profit through Suez Canal.

That's why it is said that condition of egypt was even less than dominion status because in dominion, Egypt, the ruler was egyptian but the controller were britishers.

This system was destroyed by Colonel Nasser after the ~~Arab~~ Suez war - 1956.

Q. 7(b) Industrial revolution (IR) started in Britain during the later half of 18th century. It revolutionise the Industrial development & economic status of England in a very short span of time.

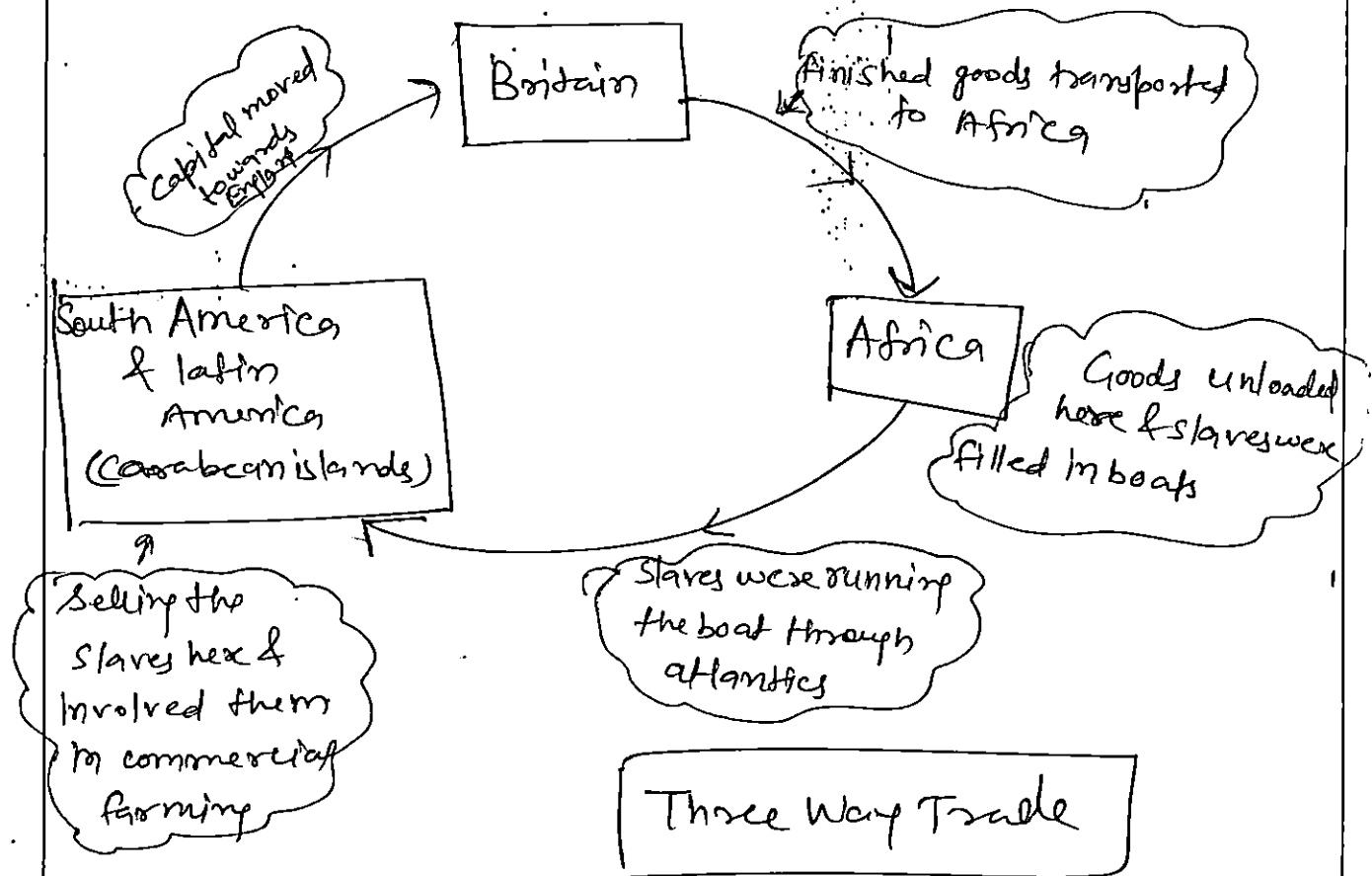
For the sustenance of the industrial revolution, large amount of capital was required, which came through various means.



Among these means, slave trade was an important source of capital for britishers.

Slave trade is the term used for the trading of slaves from Africa to ~~Asia~~ south & latin America. It was

a following vicious cycle:



Through this cycle, a large amount of capital used to come in England & they also get a market (Africa & America) to sell their cheaper goods. This three way slave trade was extremely beneficial & profitable for Britishers as the slaves were employed without wage & they live in extreme inhumanity.

Remarks

Condition which leads to cheap labour cost for the britishers.

Thus slave trade brought large part of capital for sustenance of industrial revolution.

Q: 6(c)

After world war - II, the condition of europe was extremely miserable. It had lost a large population as well as economic resources. Industries, agriculture was in ruined state.

During that time Marshall plan was introduced by American finance minister Marshall, under the Truman Doctrine, it was a 13 billion dollar help to the european nations. It was termed as a simple humanitarian measure by the americans as they

Remarks

said they were moved by the prevailing condition of hunger, malnutrition, poverty & unemployment in the Europe.

However, they also advocated that besides the humanitarian measure, it was in American interest to have a peaceful & prosperous

Europe. According to them, end of world war II

brought the beginning of cold war between

the two world power USA & USSR; USSR had

strong influence over eastern Europe while USA

had considerable influence over western Europe,

knowing that "communism breeds over the

foundation of anarchy, unemployment & poverty."

Americans introduced marshall plan to

influence the western Europe & democratise

Remarks

the russian influence in eastern europe. They thought that a prosperous europe would keep communism away from the Europe & thus it would be in the interest of USA for which Europe is not only a political ally but also a economic market.

USSR responded through plans like cominform, though not much successful. But indeed the marshall plan made them apprehensive towards USA & accelerated the cold war.

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Remarks

8. (a) "It is impossible not to recognise the Long March as one of the great triumphs of men against odds and men against nature." Critically examine. (20 Marks)
- (b) "Decolonisation, actually boosted slavery. As foreign powers withdrew from the colonies, people were enslaved by their own countrymen." Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (c) "A unipolar world - one with only one power - makes sure that this space almost disappears. In a multipolar world this space multiplies. Therefore, there is nostalgia for a multipolar world." Examine. (10 Marks)

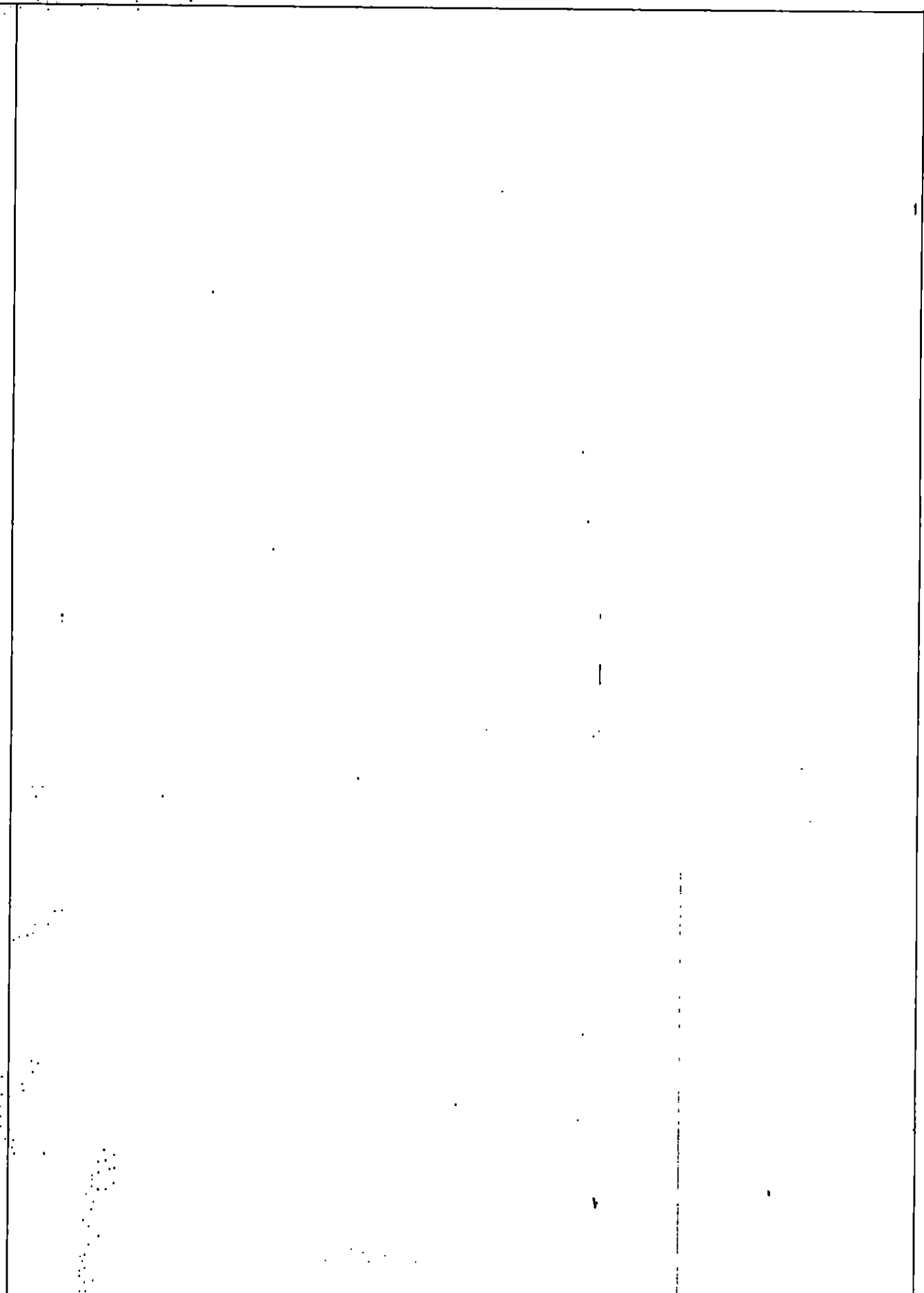
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