

# 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 Kando

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 08.10.2017Signature Iswar

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**REMARKS**

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## SECTION- A

1. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)
- "Financial crisis of the company was one of the motivational factors for colonizing India."
  - "The Ryotwari settlement failed to achieve its broader objective in Madras presidency."
  - "Gandhi's role as a leader can be described as essentially that of a mediator between various groups and forces."
  - "Community consciousness was not a medieval phenomenon but a colonial construction."
  - "There were many concerns that influenced town planning in the nineteenth century in India."

Q: 1(a) East India company (~~rest 1600~~) which was established ~~some 1600~~ in 1600, soon saw itself as a political economic master after the battles of Plassey & Buxar (1757 & 1764).

However, soon after these battles it struck into financial crisis during later 1760s & early 1770s owing to multiple

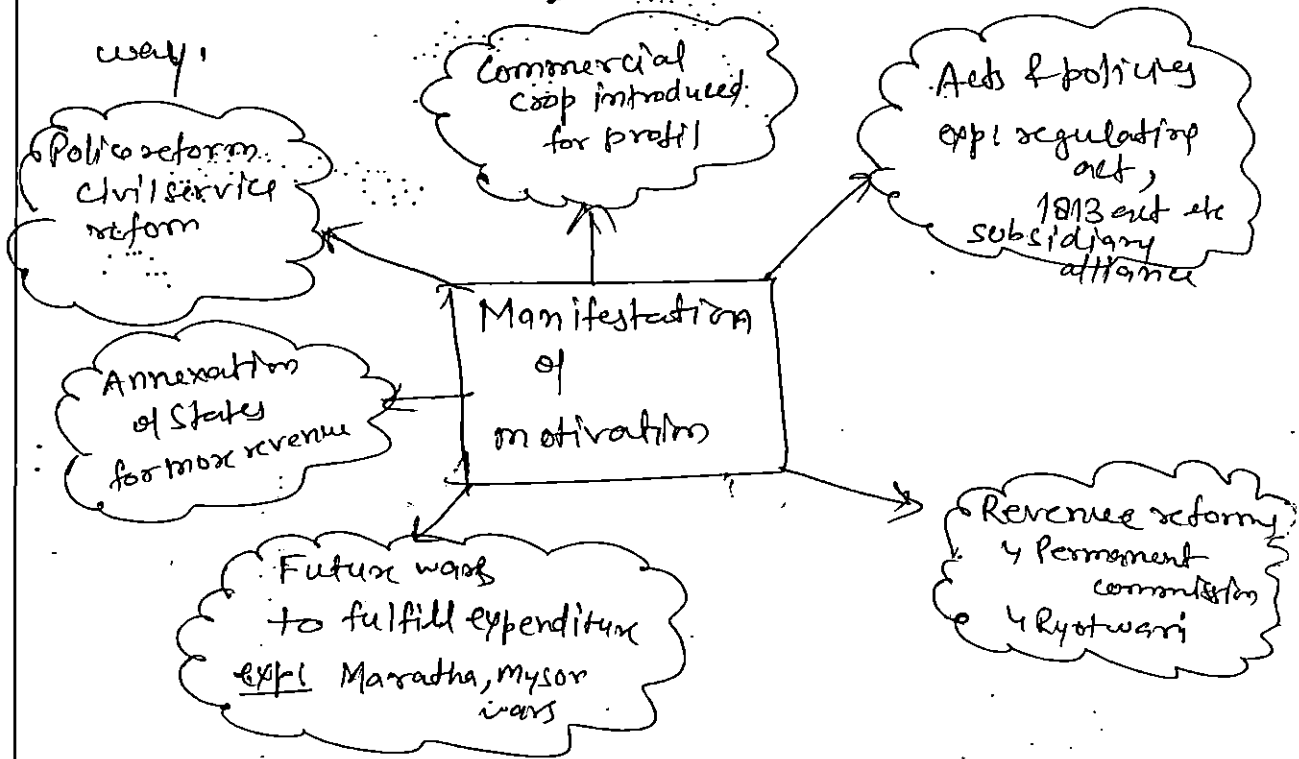
reasons.

Reasons:

- widespread corruption,
- Practice of exacting taxes by British officials,
- War expenditures.
- Cost of raw materials

Remarks

However, this financial crisis acted as a motivating factor for the company to colonize India which was manifested through following way.



Through these ways, company colonised India.

Q.1(b)

Ryotwari settlement was introduced by hector munro during the period of lord hastings (1813-24) in Madras & some areas of Bombay.

~~The broad range of~~

Remarks

In this system, peasants were the owner of the land however absolute ownership lies with Britishers only. Britishers used to collect the land revenue direct from the ryots i.e. peasants, unlike the intermediaries i.e. zamindars present in permanent settlement.

### Broader objective

- ↳ Extract maximum possible revenue.
- ↳ Remove intermediaries, thus ~~their~~ expenditure over them.
- ↳ Motivation to peasants for productivity since they could take remain revenue.

However, they could not achieve their objective because:

- ↳ Assessment & measurement system was faulty. Inflated assessment was done which forced ryots to leave the land.
- ↳ No insurance from calamities; famine. They had to pay in that condition as well.

Remarks

↳ Disenchantment among politicians etc

Q: ICC Gandhiji was the supreme leader of India's national freedom movement which ended with the independence of nation on 15 August, 1947.

Gandhiji's shown his leadership through various ways:

↳ As a political leader. ex! leader of mass movements Quit India, non cooperation etc

↳ As an organizational leader ex! President of 1923 session

↳ As a social reformer. ex! harijan Sabha, khadi etc untouchable

↳ As a mass leader. ex! Dandi march

↳ As a diplomatic leader ex! Gandhi-Irwin

However, his leadership also reflected by his quality of mediator between different groups as follows:

↳ Mediator between Congress & Muslim League

Remarks

during the crisis period. He led Congress-Khilafat unity which launched non-cooperation movement.

↳ Mediation between no changers & pro changers.

He mediated by allowed pro changers for council entry

& no changers for constructive activity.

↳ Mediator among British forces & peasants  
 e.g. Champaran, Kheda satyagraha etc

↳ Mediation between liberal & communal forces during  
 phase of communalisation; e.g. 1946 Bengal visit

↳ Congress - Muslim League dispute mediation  
 by Gandhi - Rajgopalachari formula

Q: 2(d)

Colonial rule over India was

commenced with Britisher's control over  
 India & which was ended with the  
 freedom of country on 15 Aug, 1947.

The reason behind Britisher's  
colonisation over India was lack of ~~consciousness~~  
common cultural consciousness among Indians

Remarks

This cultural consciousness also led community consciousness among the ~~termed~~ Indians & each community (i.e. ~~Hindu, Muslim~~ religious, social etc started believing that British rule is unjust, Britishers termed it as a medical phenomenon but it was the outcome of colonial construction in following ways

↳ British policy of racial superiority over Indians generated community consciousness.

↳ British policy of religious superiority & practices like greased ~~by-cow's~~ rifles, mantral-non mantral etc created community consciousness.

↳ ~~British~~ colonial activities of missionaries (i.e. religious conversion) too caused community consciousness.

↳ History writing, vernacular education created cultural & community consciousness among Indians.



↳ Policies like separate electorates, divide & rule however affected this community consciousness in negative way.

It is this community consciousness which awoken the mass base for freedom struggle.

Q.1(c) During ~~the~~ the beginning of 19th century, Britishers had established themselves as the political power in India.

After that various new towns were emerged as a centre of political, economic activity. such as Kolkata, Madras etc while earlier towns like Masulipatnam, Surat etc lost their ~~sheen~~ sheen.

~~The facts~~ The concerns that influenced town planning during 19th century are

↳ Division of town across the ~~the~~ racial line i.e. Europeans & Indians living. It led to ghettoisation.

Remarks

↳ European architectural development ~~influence~~ influence

~~towns~~ ex: Kolkata (Victoria building)

↳ Religious concerns. ~~ex: @~~

ex: Christianity vs. Islam vs. Hinduism

↳ economic activity based planning,

ie. construction of ports, bazars etc.

Then factory influenced town planning

in 19<sup>th</sup> century.

2. (a) "On the economic side the Eighteenth-century was not a period of total stagnation either, as there had been considerable regional variation." Critically analyse. (20 Marks)
- (b) Social reform movements in early 19th century colonial India were nothing else but the response to oriental criticism of Indian Society. (10 Marks)
- (c) How far do you agree that the Indian nationalism took a proper shape under the banner of Indian National Congress? (20 Marks)

Q: 2(a)

Eighteenth Century is known as the watershed period between the medieval & modern Indian history, It is termed differently by different sections of historians. On the one side colonial scholars like Sealy, Smith etc termed it as a period of total stagnation i.e. dark age on the ground such as Political fragmentation, economic decline, social anarchy etc, while on other side nationalist scholars termed it as a period of seamless continuity. The main debate <sup>was</sup> regarding economic condition in India during 18<sup>th</sup> century, Colonial scholars termed it as a period of economic stagnation by following ways.

Remarks

Decline in trade & commerce →

With the disintegration of Mughal empire & emergence of various regional states, the trade & commerce got suffered. India, which was enjoying seamless trade across internal & external fronts, suffered due to new political boundaries & trade barriers.

Role of industrial revolution →

These scholars termed industrial revolution as a big factor which gave stiff competition to Indian goods which could not compete with cheaper British goods.

Rise of regional states →

Artists & traders, etc. lost patronage & suffered due to disintegration of Mughal empires.

Role of science & technology →

According to these scholars, due to backwardness of science & technology, Indian economy could not develop. ↯

However, the reality lies in between of these extremes as during 18th century

Remarks

India witnessed economic growth across the regions:

↳ ~~Strong~~ Strong regional states like Awadh, Bengal & Hyderabad provided patronage to artists, metalworkers, technicians etc.

↳ They also promoted trade & commerce activity.

Indian calico of peninsular India, muslin of Bengal, cotton of Maharashtra, chiken goodazi of

Awadh was world famous. Even ~~to~~ Peter, the

great of Russia said, "Commerce of India is the commerce of world & those who control it, control the world economy."

↳ Apart from it commercial crops like sugarcane, indigo, textile etc were also got growth. Tea & coffee plantation by Europeans also benefited

especially hilly areas of Assam, Bengal, Kerala etc

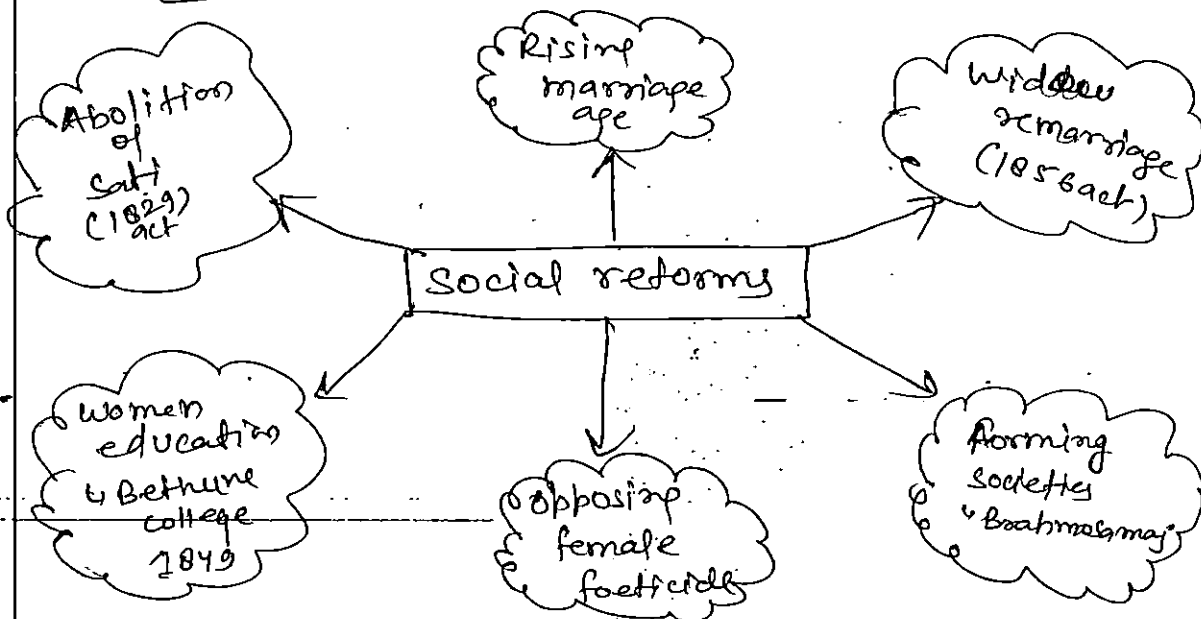
↳ Development of ports like Surat, Masulipatnam etc where Indian Varhans, Mohals, Mahajans etc were active.

Remarks

Thus, it was not a period of decline of economy however the later few decades started showing the symbol of economy due to colonial policies of Britishers.

Q: 2 (b) → Social reform movements in early 19<sup>th</sup> century holds important place in Indian history. Various reforms were done by reformers

like Raja Ram Mohan, Ishwar Chandra, Jyotiba etc.



Some social reforms in 19<sup>th</sup> century

~~However,~~ Although, these social reformers were the outcome of consciousness of our social reformers, still it was the result

Remarks

of response to oriental criticism in following way.

↳ Oriental scholars like Vincent Smith et termed Indian society as a stagnant society. citing the examples of casteism, brahminical superiority, untouchability, gender equality etc. These scholars termed Indian society. void of rationalism & inherently stagnant.

↳ These oriental scholars brought the concept like dark age & termed ancient medieval society as backward & justified the british rule as the emancipator of India through the concepts like white man's burden.

These challenges posed by oriental scholars was accepted by reformers like Roy, Vidyaasagar, Keshubchandra Sen & they replied it with reform works through various activities & societies like Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj etc.

Remarks

Q.2(c)

The birth of Indian National Congress in 1885 is definitely a critical point in India's freedom struggle as from here the course of national movement changed & initiated in the form of collective efforts which manifested into the form of India's freedom in 15 Aug, 1947.

Indian nationalism took the shape in following ways:

### 1. Political Unity →

Before congress, there was lack of an extensive political unit which could represent the Indian nationalists. Earlier organizations were either had narrow mass base or administered by landlords, princes & corpors united all the nationalists whether moderates or extremists, for the cause of freedom struggle.

Remarks



② Movements →

Under the political unity, congress launched various movements like Swadeshi movement (1905), non cooperation movement (1921-22), civil disobedience & Quit India movement which forced the britishers to leave India.

③ Leadership →

Emergence of congress fulfilled the void of leadership which was there among the nationalists. Leaders like Gandhiji, Tilak, Nehru, Bose etc led the movement at different points of time.

④ Socio cultural religious unification →

Not only political but congress helped social unification of highly stratified Indian society, ~~which~~ it awoke the common cultural consciousness among the people of India which resulted into wider mass base. It also brought religious unity, Opp: Lucknow Pact.

⑤ Policy of Negotiations →

congress was not all

Remarks

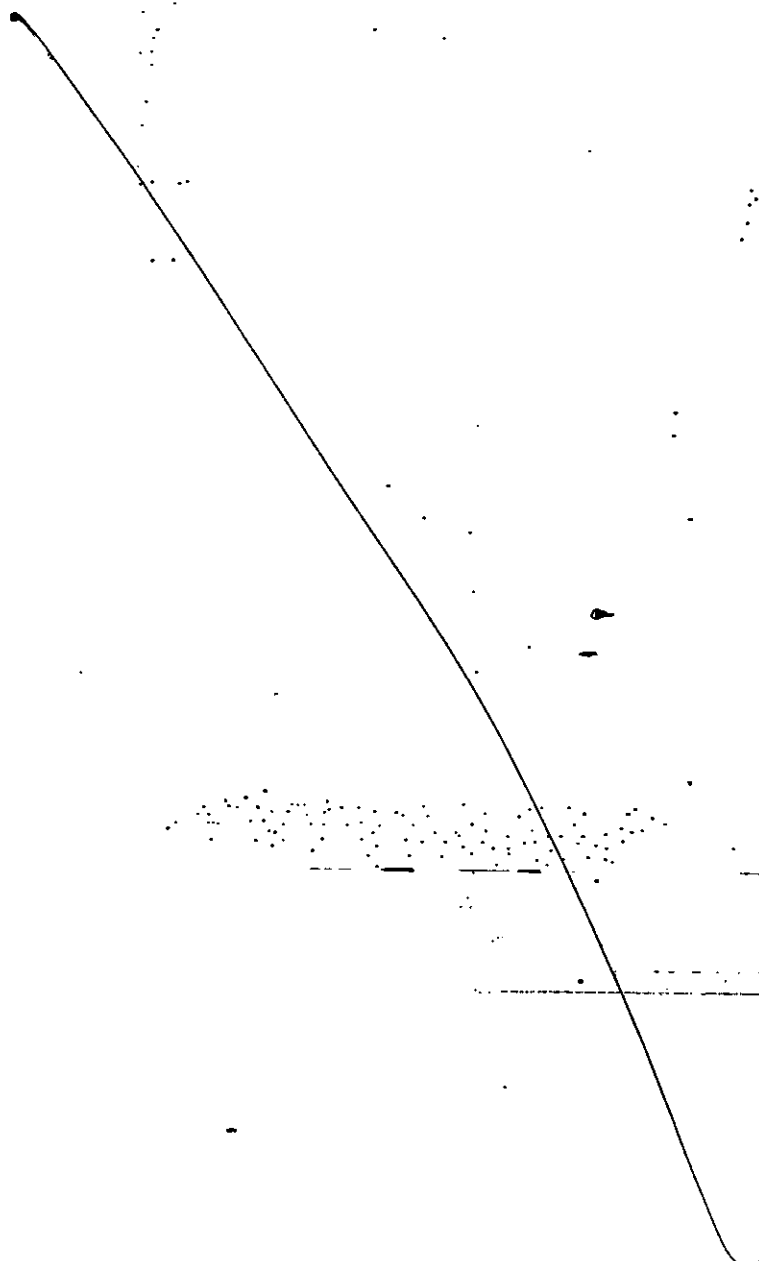
over hostile throughout the course, rather it adopted policy of negotiation as well except Round table conference, Cripps mission, cabinet mission which paved the path of independence.

However, there were some lacunae were also there as congress could not stop growth of communalism which led to partition of country. At times it also struggled in internal conflicts like moderate - extremist divide, pro-changers - no-changers, congress - left etc which affected national movement.

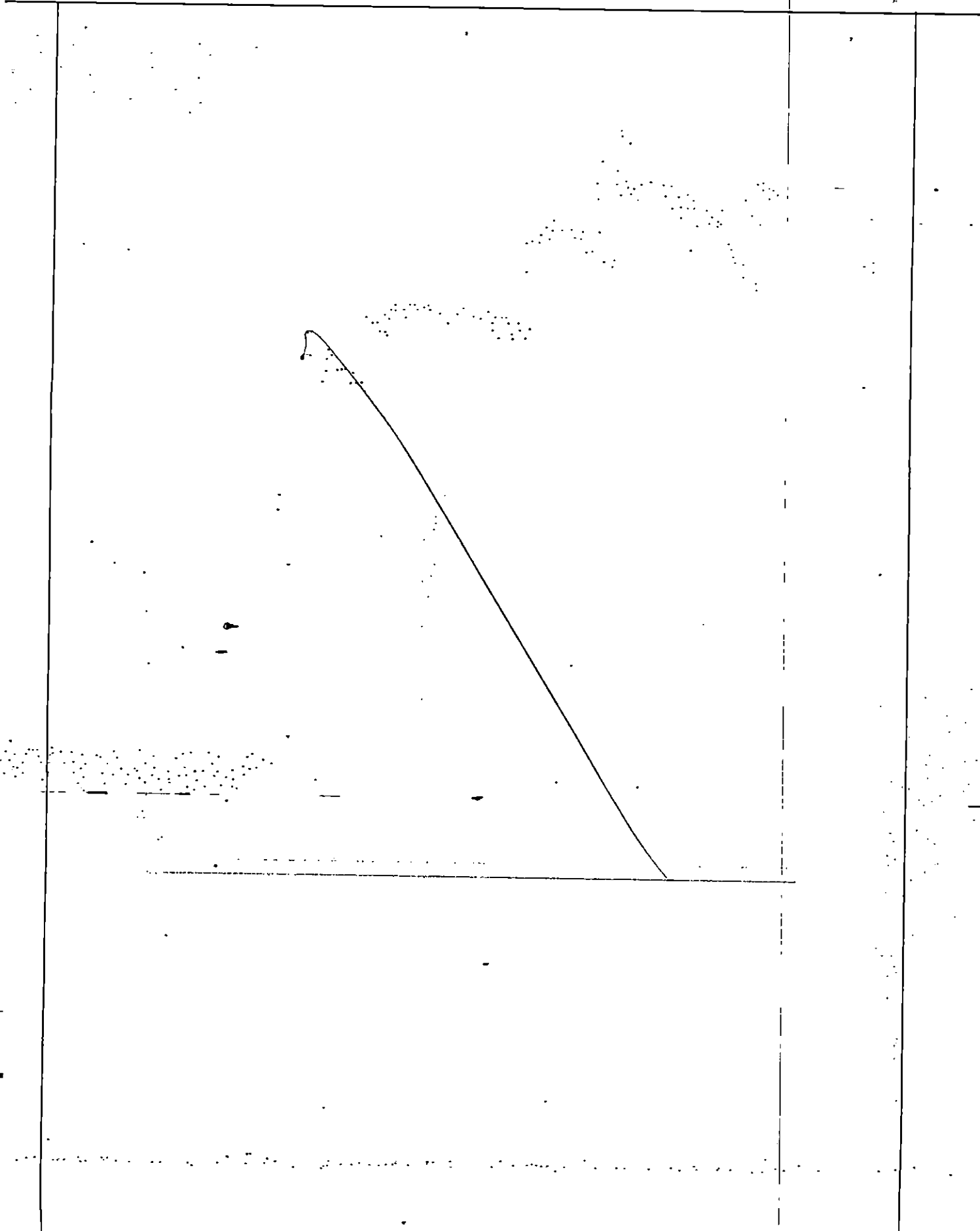
Still, stifling the politico-socio-cultural divergence of India, it was congress which kept alive the feeling of nationalism in Indian masses & played a pivotal role for freedom struggle.

3. (a) How far 'swadeshi' was the Swadeshi movement on 1905 in Bengal. (15 Marks)
- (b) "Nevertheless, as was bound to happen, the national movement after it had taken roots in British India exercised a powerful and growing influence on the people of the princely states." Evaluate the policy of Congress toward the princely states. (20 Marks)
- (c) "Although it does not seem that the revolutionaries had much impact or contribution in Indian Freedom movement but on ideological ground it is impossible to discard their contribution. Comment. (15 Marks)

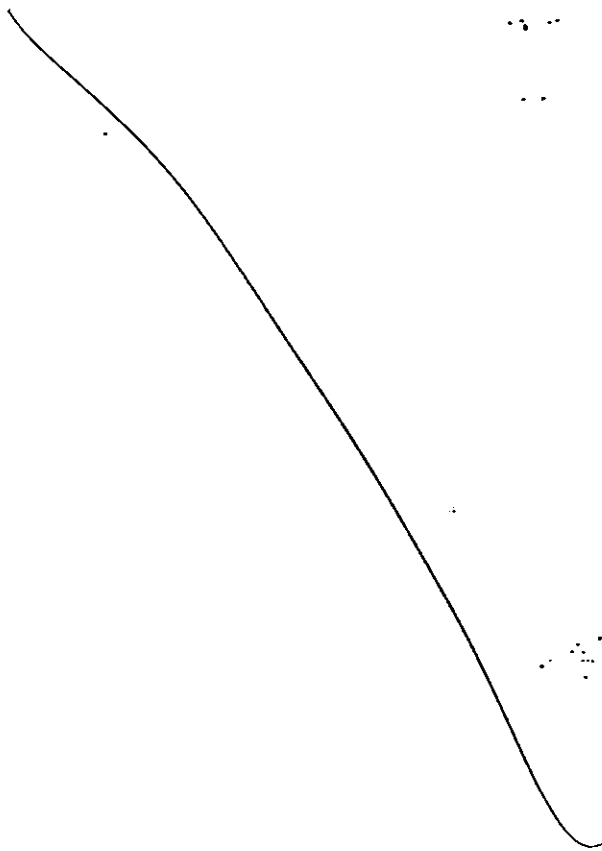
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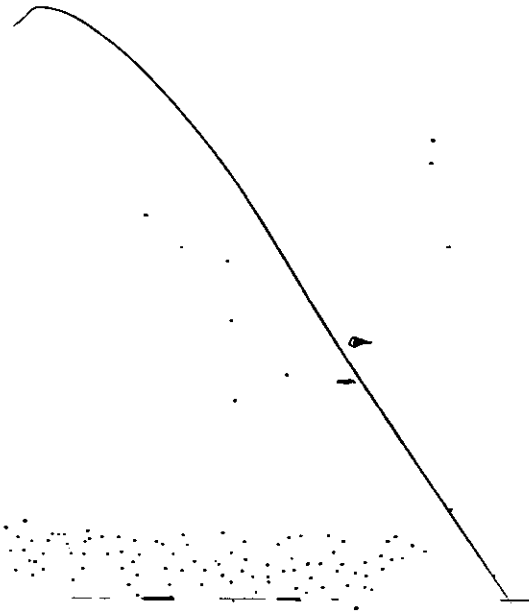
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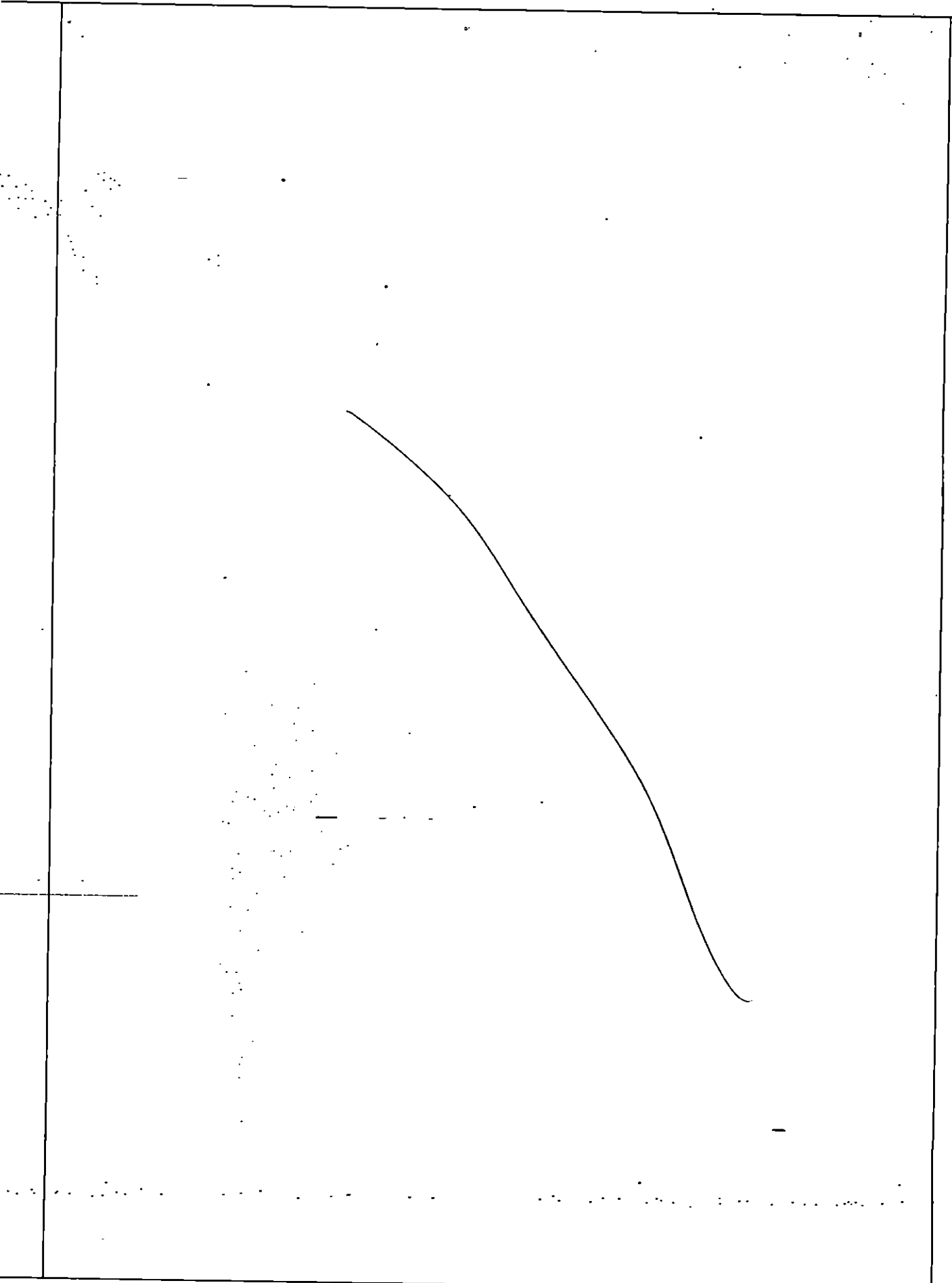
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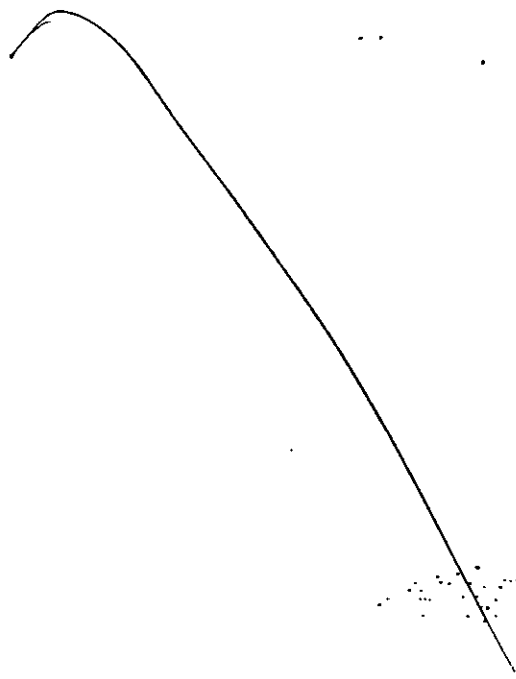


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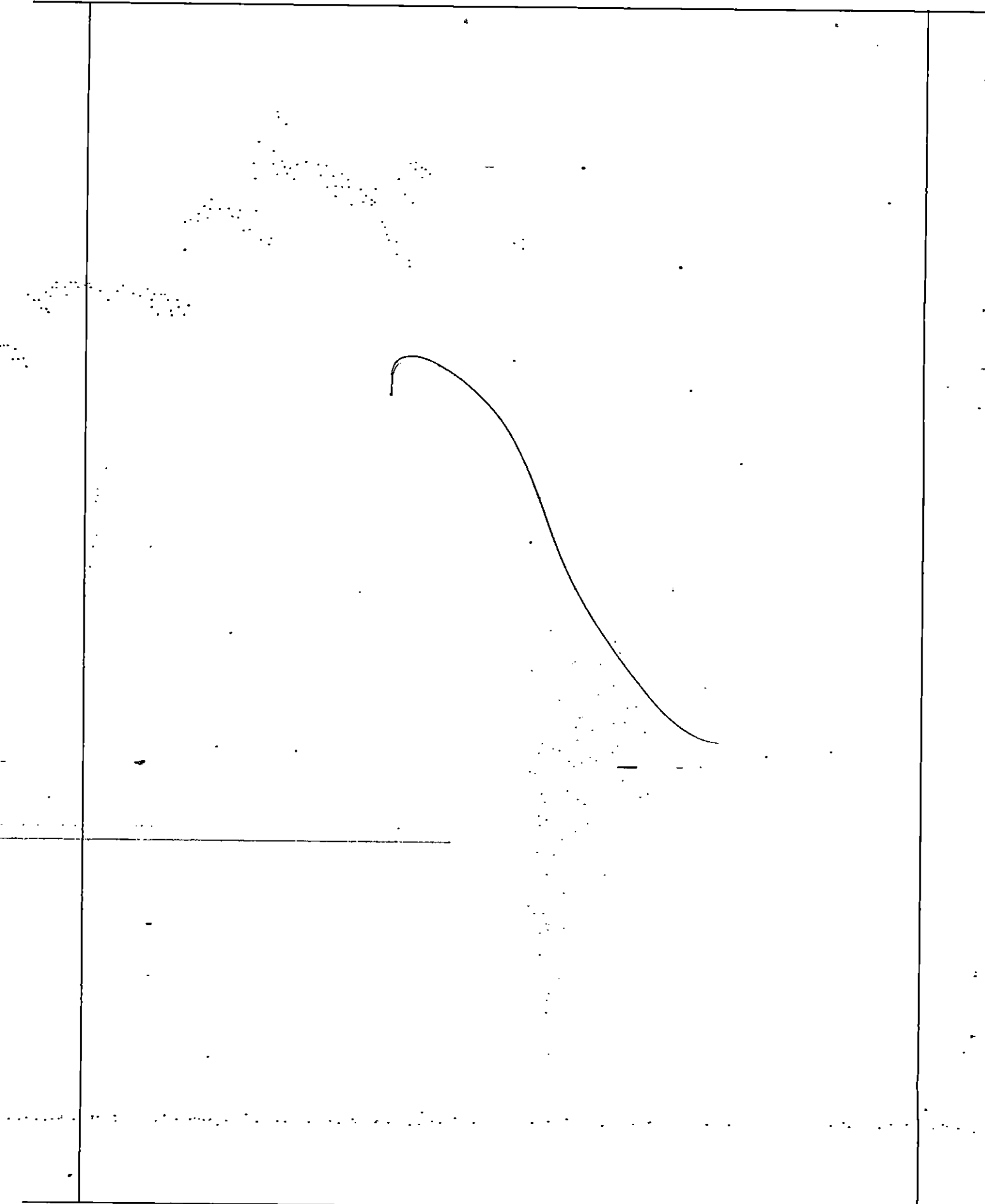


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4. (a) "The development in the Indian situation since the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation movement and unchanging attitude of the British Government to the Indian question prepared the ground of Civil Disobedience Movement." Explain the given statement. (20 Marks)
- (b) "Quit India Movement was a struggle fought against the British rule in India. But equally important is the role of popular agitation in the early 1940s in India and the Indian National Army which waged battles against the British from foreign soil." Critically analyses the statement. (15 Marks)
- (c) How far do you agree that Nehru's Non-alignment policy was not an 'immoral neutrality' as claimed by some. (15 Marks)

Q. 4(a) Non cooperation movement (1921-22) was launched against britishers due to various reasons like Jalliwala massacre, khilafat wrongs & British exploitation. After initial success, however the movement was stopped by gandhiji after Chauri-Chaura violence (5 Feb, 1922).

This sudden <sup>withdrawal</sup> ~~stoppage~~ of movement

led multiple developments:

- Pro-changer - No-changer debate regarding council entry.
- Pro-changers <sup>formed</sup> Congress-Swarajist party led by Motilal Nehru & Chittaranjan Das.
- Gandhian program across the India by No-changers, ex: village units, harijan work, Khadi promotion.
- Individual heroism by disenchanted youth, i.e. revolutionary extremism.

Remarks

→ Emergence of left ideology in congress which led Independence of India League by Pt. Nehru & Bose.  
(1928)

→ Concept of 'Purna Swaraj' in 1929.

These developments were accelerated by unchanging attitude of British government

in the form of:

→ Arrest of Gandhiji after non-cooperation movement

→ Bills like Public Safety bill & Trade Disputes act

→ Simon Commission without Indian members

→ Death of Lala Lajpat Rai during a protest.

→ Hanging sentence to revolutionaries like Bhagat

Singh, Sukhdev etc

→ British policy of repression

→ Duties on items like salt etc

These combination of developments & Britisher's attitude created the fuel of civil disobedience movement

Remarks

which got the spark in the form of gandhian dandi movement & finally resulted in the commencement of civil disobedience movement in 1929.

Q 14(b) Quit India movement was launched by Gandhiji on 8 August, 1942 in Mumbai. It was launched with the aim to remove the British power from India, which was essentially colonial, exploitative & barbaric in nature.

However This movement ensured the participation of all the section of masses including peasants, workers, students, officials. Innovative methods like underground activities & Karnatic method was used to remove Britishers. Gandhiji's slogan "Do or die" fulfilled the heart of masses with

Remarks

immense vigour & various independent government forms in places like Balia, Bengal (Midnapore) etc

This movement was supported by popular agitation in early 40s in the form of peasant movements in the Bengal due to large famine

Also movements like Tibhaga movement, world movement, Telangana movement weakened the British resolve to rule over India.

Similarly, ~~despite~~ with the help of leaders like Subhas Chandra Bose, Rasbihari, Mohan Singh

Indian National Army fought against Britishers along with Japanese forces <sup>in Burma, Singapore</sup>. This combine effort of quit India movement, peasant

movements led to Indian National Army led the British weakness.

However the role of above factors should not be overemphasised as Britishers repressed quit India movement on the

Remarks

disguise of repressive acts during world war, leaders were arrested. Peasant movements too were suppressed & providential governments were removed very soon. Similarly, indian national army was defeated & captured by britishers.

However, despite their successes, britishers became aware of large public ~~dis~~anger against them & therefore started the policy of graceful departure.

Q. 4(c)

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was not only the prominent freedom fighter but also ~~an~~ an excellent statesman.

After the freedom of India in 1947, he became first prime minister. Soon after he championed the cause of weak & colonized countries in the form of proclamation of non align movement (NAM) in 1955-56 along with other leaders.

However, this was a period of cold war

Remarks

between two super powers i.e. USA & USSR who wanted to influence each country towards their ideology i.e. capitalism & communism vis a vis. Thus they opposed the

~~However~~  
policy of non alignment & termed it as a immoral neutrality,

However it was a wise decision by Pt. Nehru as:

↳ India, just independent nation could not afford in another power tussle, it has its own issues like communalism, employment, food security etc

↳ Non alignment assured the aloofness of any war & politicisation, it ~~also~~ helps maintain minimum distance from powerful & ~~strong~~ exploitative countries.

↳ It helps India to emerge as a soft power  
 Also policies like Panchsheel etc were developed

Remarks



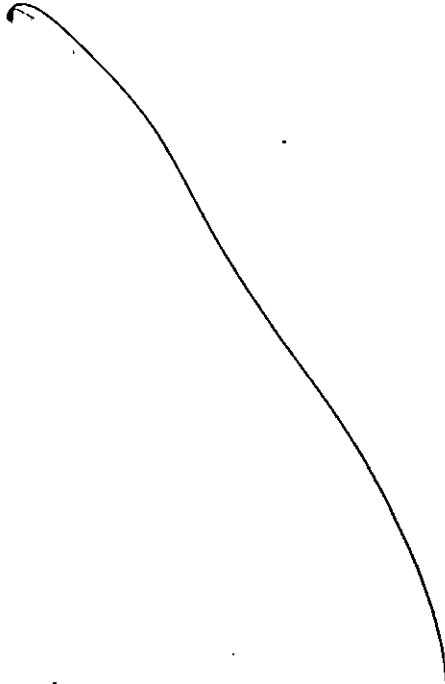
by Nehru helped.

However, it also harmed as India could not ~~assist~~ ~~to~~ get any international support during Indo china war - 1962 & various other issues.

Still it was largely in the benefit of country as it helps the political & economic consolidation of India, thus it was not

'immoral neutrality' rather 'peaceful neutrality'.

Remarks



*Remarks*

## SECTION-B

5. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) 'Marxism has taken shape by scrutinizing and sharpening itself not only on the real world and not only on its own texts but also against non-Marxist thinking.'
- (b) 'All our knowledge begins with the senses, proceeds then to the understanding, and ends with reason. There is nothing higher than reason.'
- (c) 'The failure of Chartism was in many ways more apparent than real. Many Chartists turned after 1848 to other endeavours.'
- (d) 'The contradictions of the Industrial Revolution were intrinsic to its dynamics.'
- (e) 'The Franco-German War made Germany mistress of Europe and Bismarck master of Germany.'

Q:5(a) Marxism is a philosophy developed by its proponent Karl Marx who is considered as the father of socialism.

The philosophy of marxism took place on the concepts like material dialecticism & dialectic historicism proposed by scholars like Hegel.

It is shaped by the philosophy that believes that the ideas of a human being defined his material condition & since ancient times there is presence of ruling class & peasant class, which is now developed in the form of

Remarks

ruling bourgeoisie & working proletariat.

In their texts like Das Kapital & essays of

Marx, <sup>Marx</sup> ~~of~~ proletarians that the conflict between

bourgeoisie & proletariat will eventually take

place which will result in the form of dictator-

ship of proletarians.

However, besides their own

ideas Marxism also influenced with non-Marxist

Concept such as Kant's philosophy & philosophy

of utopian socialism which does not believe

in essential conflict between classes & ~~seek~~ the

solution through the peaceful means. Marx

too said that it is unlikely to happen the

revolt he is talking of about.

Q15(b)

Era of enlightenment during the 17<sup>th</sup>

18<sup>th</sup> centuries gave rise to various -

prominent thinkers such as Voltaire, John Locke,

~~Plato~~ Kant etc who believe in the <sup>based</sup> critical examination of facts on the reason.

These thinkers believed ~~that~~ in the supremacy of reason i.e. rationalism. According to it; knowledge ultimately result into the development of logical thinking & this logical thinking is capable of destroying all the doubts & superstitions.

This knowledge whether scientific or nonscientific is acquired by the senses which helps us to understand. & when this understanding comes into practical form, it creates the ~~top~~ quality of empiricism.

Q15(C)

Chartist movement was started in 1840 in order Britain in order to provide social political rights to the

Remarks

peasant class. However this movement could not be successful due to various factors such that:

- ↳ Earlier reform movement in 1832 already gave socio-political & voting rights to middle class & traders so they did not participate
  - ↳ Use of forged signatures during signature campaigns jolted the credibility of charterists.
  - ↳ Use of violent method affected their cause.
  - ↳ Internal differences among the charterist leaders was more real than apparent which doomed the fate of this movement.
  - ↳ ~~Govt~~ Government's policy of repressing the movement caused its failure.
- However it was not complete failure as future reforms took place in reform act 1867, 1884 which gave voting rights to peasants.

Remarks

However, 1848 failure forced Chartist to turn towards other endeavours like violent extremism etc, which however didn't yield significant result.

Q. 5(d)

Industrial revolution was started in later half of 18th century in Britain & soon it spread across the ~~world~~ <sup>Europe</sup> & then across the world.

Though Industrial revolution led high economic growth, rise in daily income, emergence of social classes esp. capitalists etc, still there were certain contradictions were there which were inherent in it.

These contradictions were!

- ↳ Exploitation of the working class which led to disastrous economic condition

Remarks

while on other side capitalist classes enjoyed the profit.

2) Regional ~~Income~~ inequality across the world as some European nations like UK, France became economic power which causes their political interference among other nations through policy of colonialism.

3) Regional ~~Income~~ inequality led political inequality which led exploitation of African, Asian, Latin American nations.

4) Practices like slave trade, colonisation, blockade were against the philosophy of industrial revolution.

These contradiction gave birth to philosophy of mercantilism which gave rise to philosophy of nationalism which ~~caused~~ <sup>helped</sup> the rise of socialism & communism.

Remarks



Q 15 (e)

France-German war i.e. <sup>battle</sup> ~~war~~ of Sedan took place in 1870 during the process of german unification in which Germany led by Wilhelm-I defeated France.

### Background

↳ Before 1806-07, Germany was a geographical unit of more than 300 states.

↳ These 300 states were merged into 39 states by Napoleon.

↳ After Napoleon, Vienna Congress could not

revert back these 39 states but under the principle of rewarding victor powers

~~northern~~ Germany ruled by Prussia & Austria

↳ France used to control southern German area.

Remarks

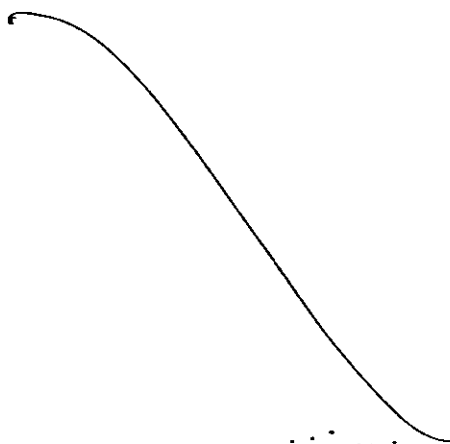
- ↳ After Bismarck came into power, he started the process of German unification.
- ↳ He defeated Austria in battle of Sadowa in 1867 & France in 1870.

After this battle, the treaty of ~~Versailles~~ Paris (Versailles) happened in 1871 when Germany got united & France's supremacy across continental Europe shattered.

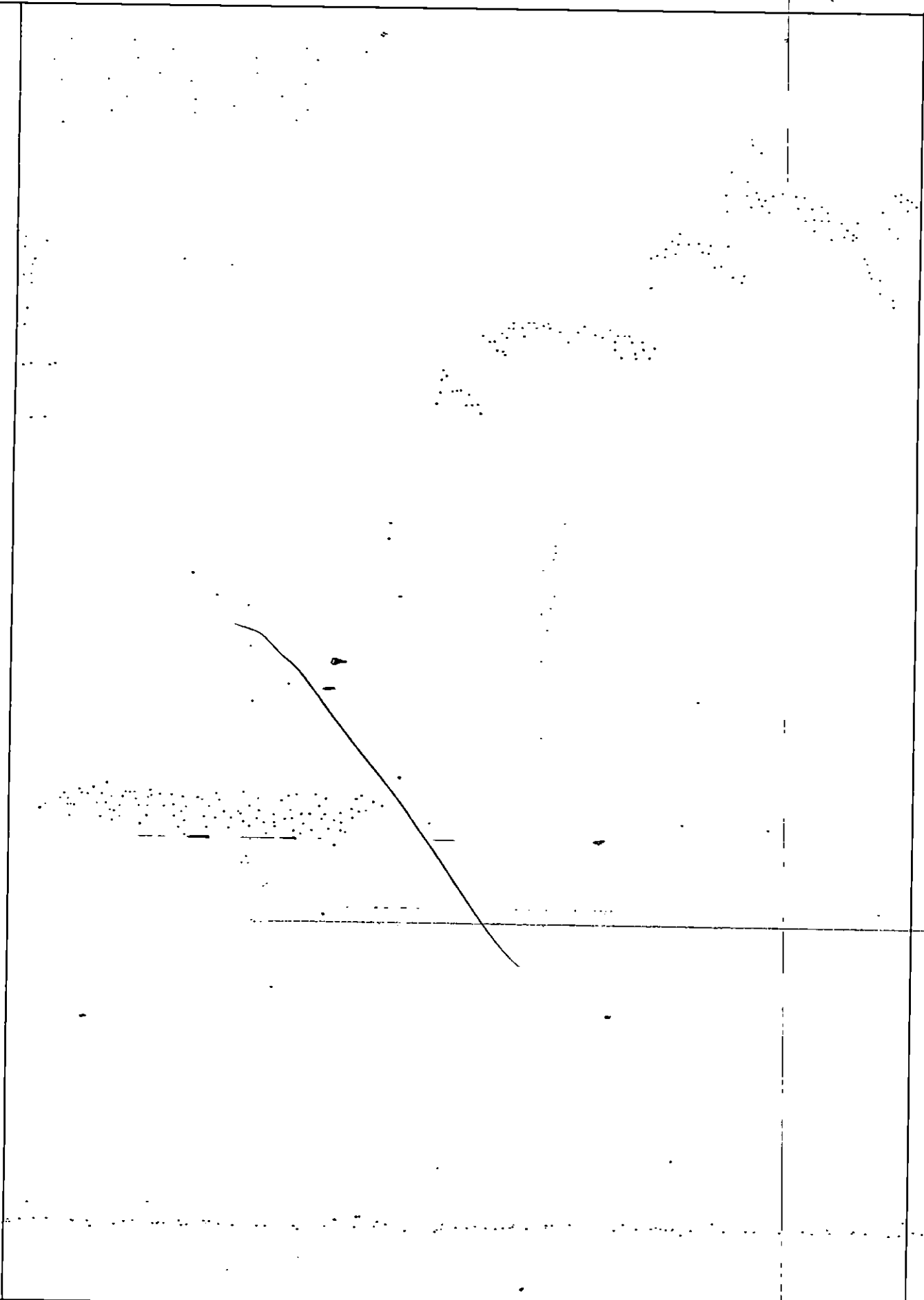
That's why it is called, "Franco-German war made Germany masters of Europe & Bismarck master of Germany."

6. (a) 'British imperialism used Australia as a penal colony with an added semi-peasant economy.' Evaluate. (15 Marks)
- (b) 'The revolution in Russia was terrible or the proletariat in the long years of its development and it is terrible now, after victory.' Critically examine. (20 Marks)
- (c) 'Darwinism by itself did not produce the Holocaust, but without Darwinism it would not have been possible.' Examine. (15 Marks)

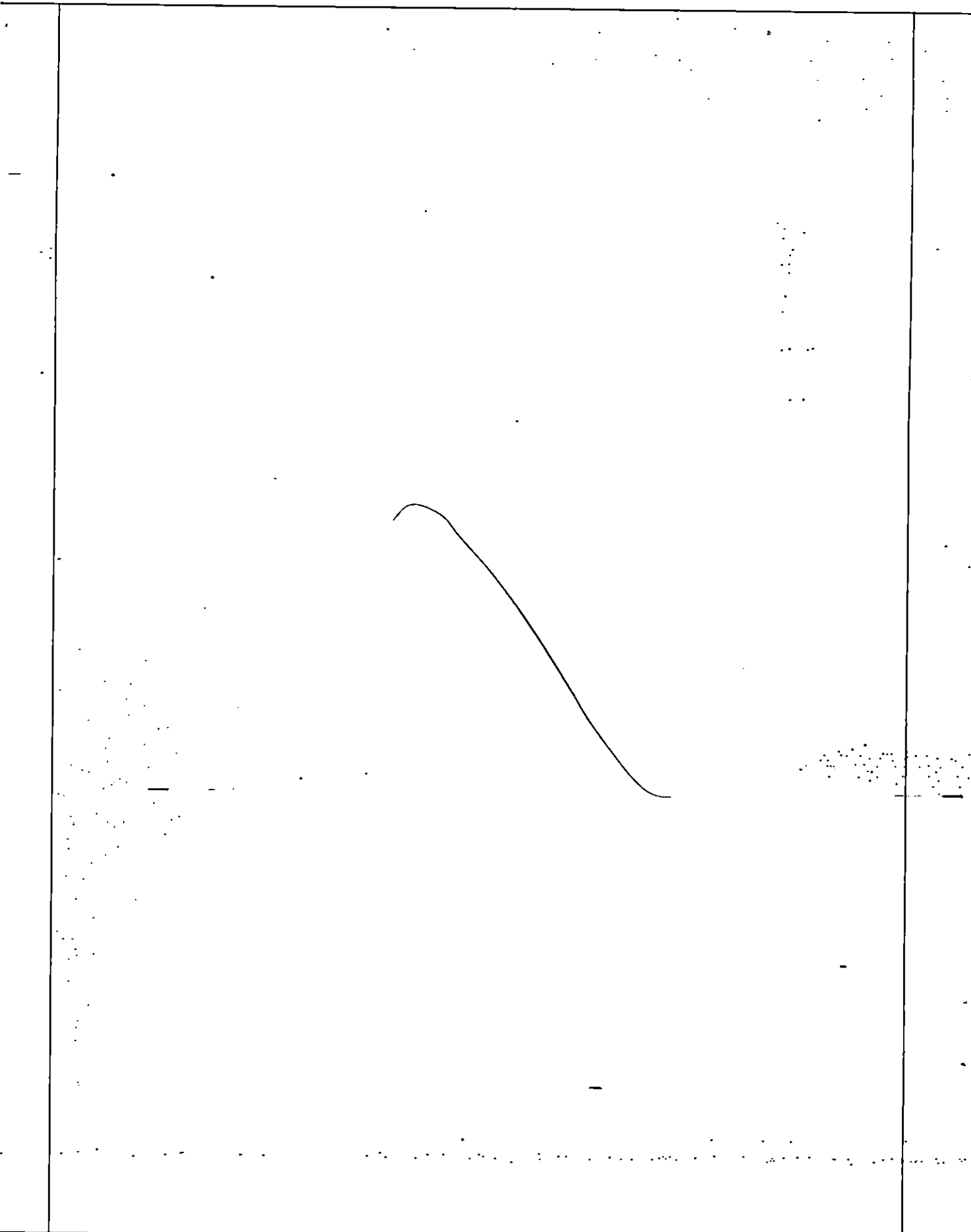
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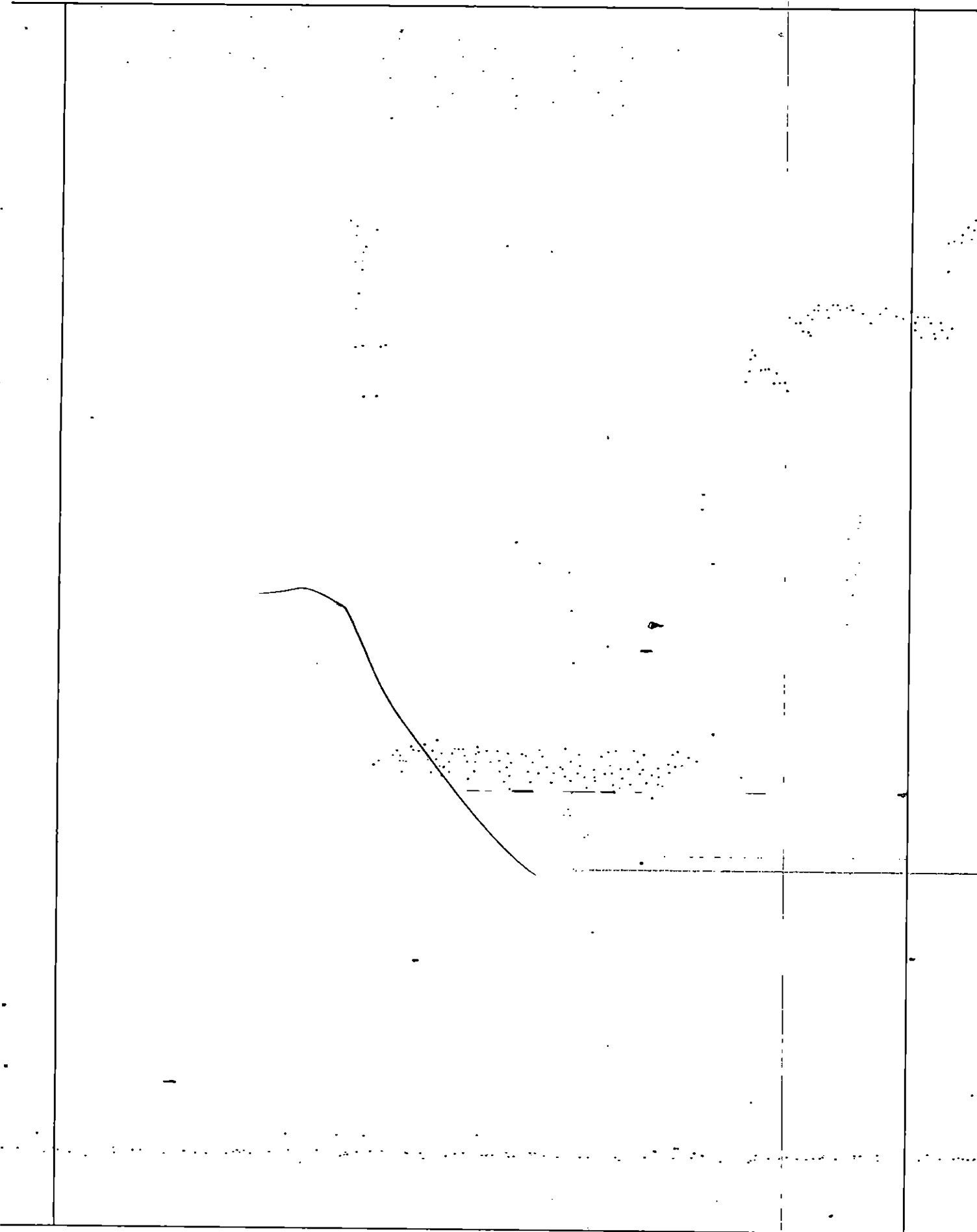
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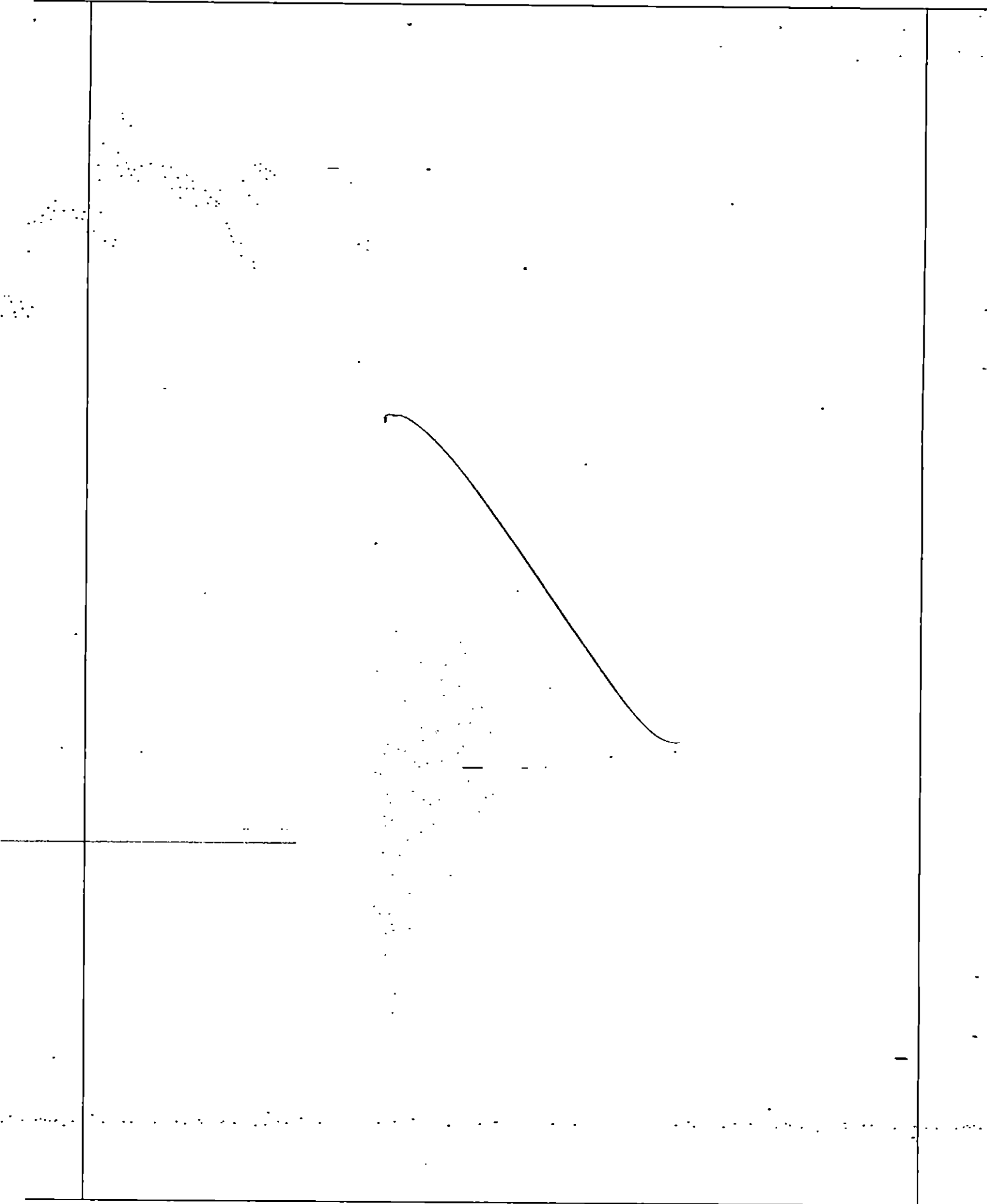
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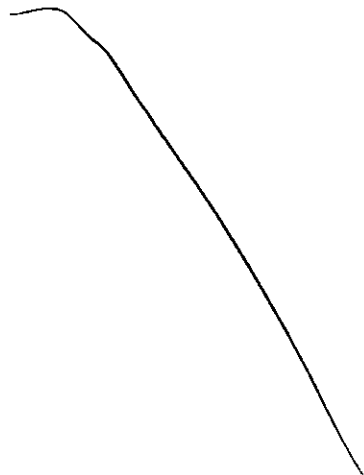


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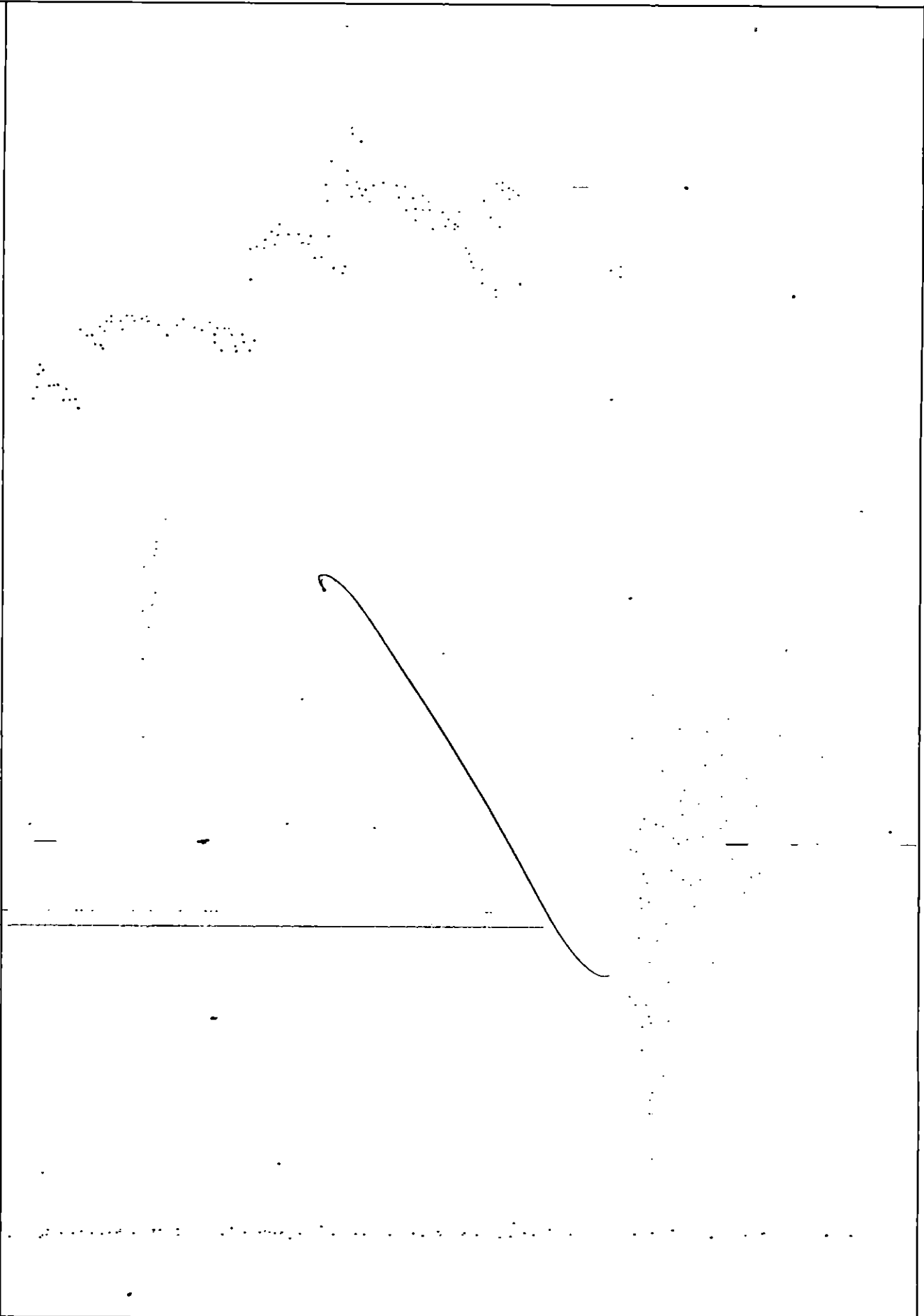


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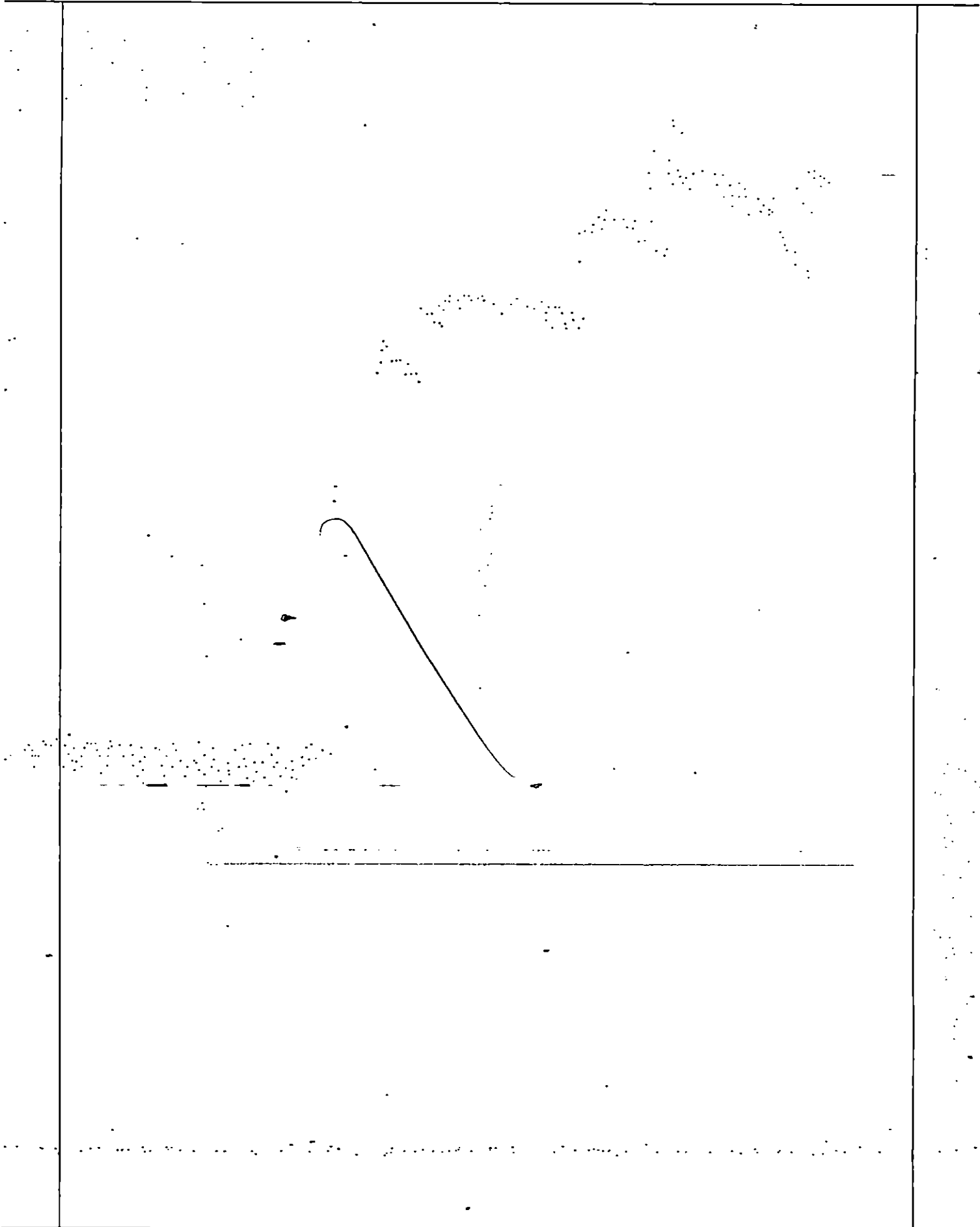
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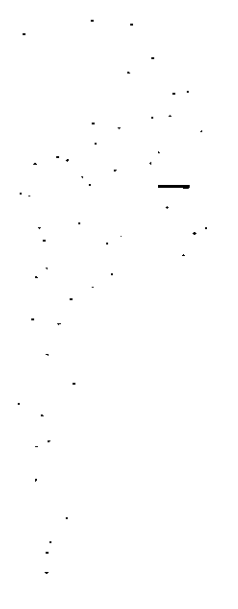
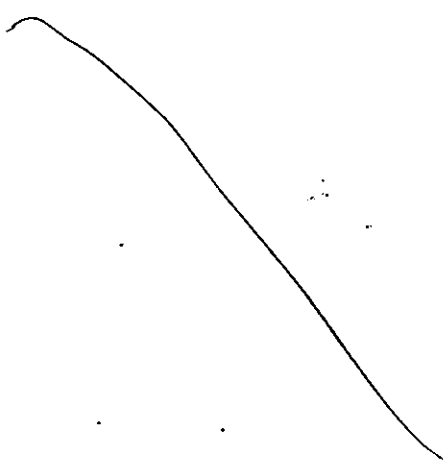
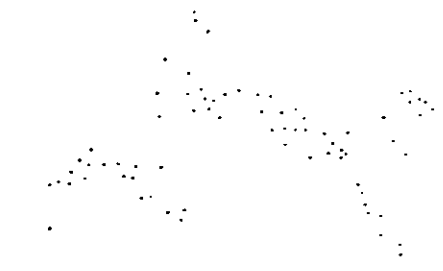
Remarks

7. (a) 'The American revolution was effected before the war commenced. The Revolution was in the hearts and minds of the people.' Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (b) 'It would be wrong and unrealistic for African leaders to continue preaching peace and non-violence at a time when the government met our peaceful demands with force.' Comment. (15 Marks)
- (c) 'The Latin American cause is about all a social cause: the rebirth of Latin America must start with the overthrow of its masters, country by country. We are entering times of rebellion and change.' Evaluate. (15 Marks)

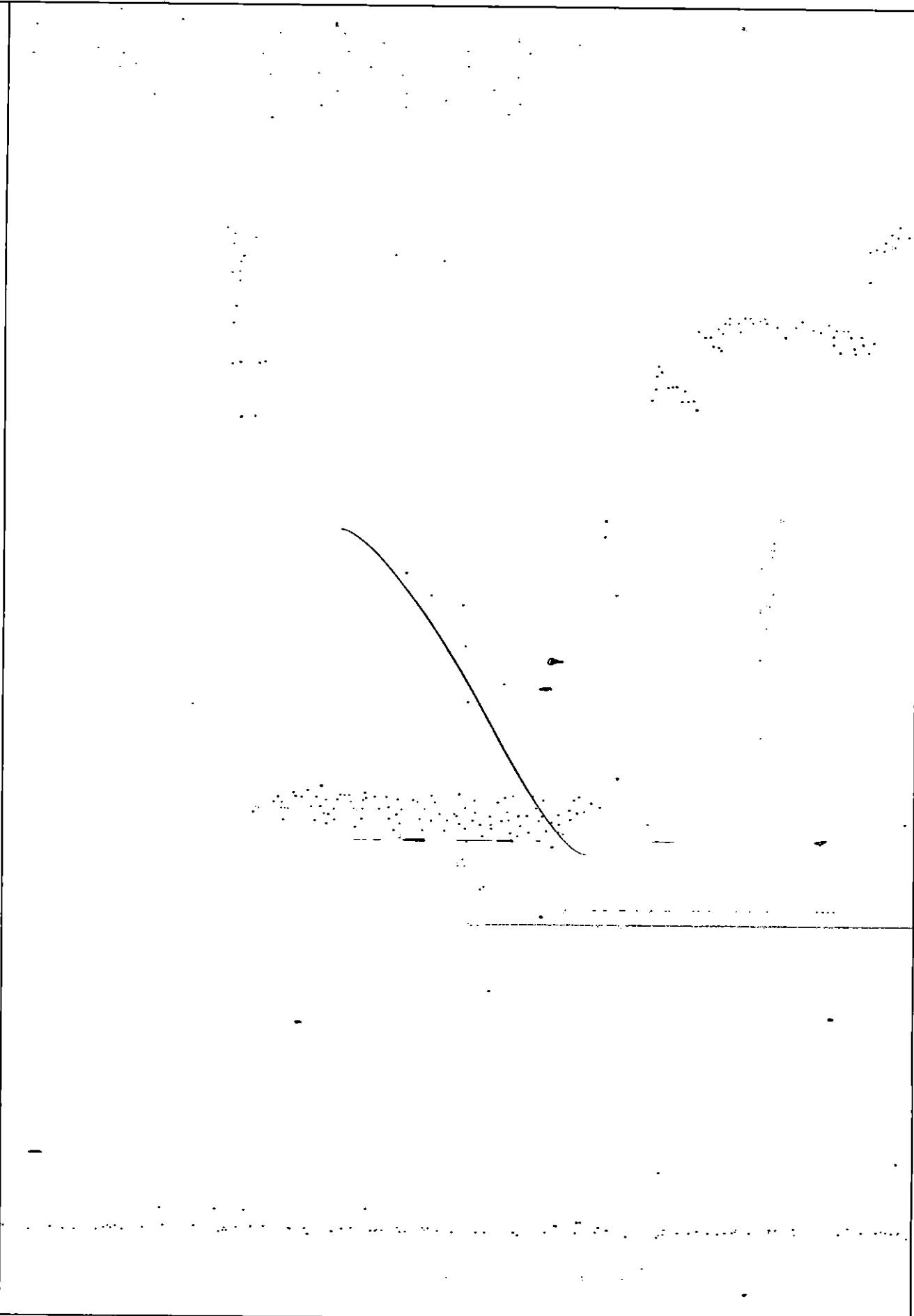
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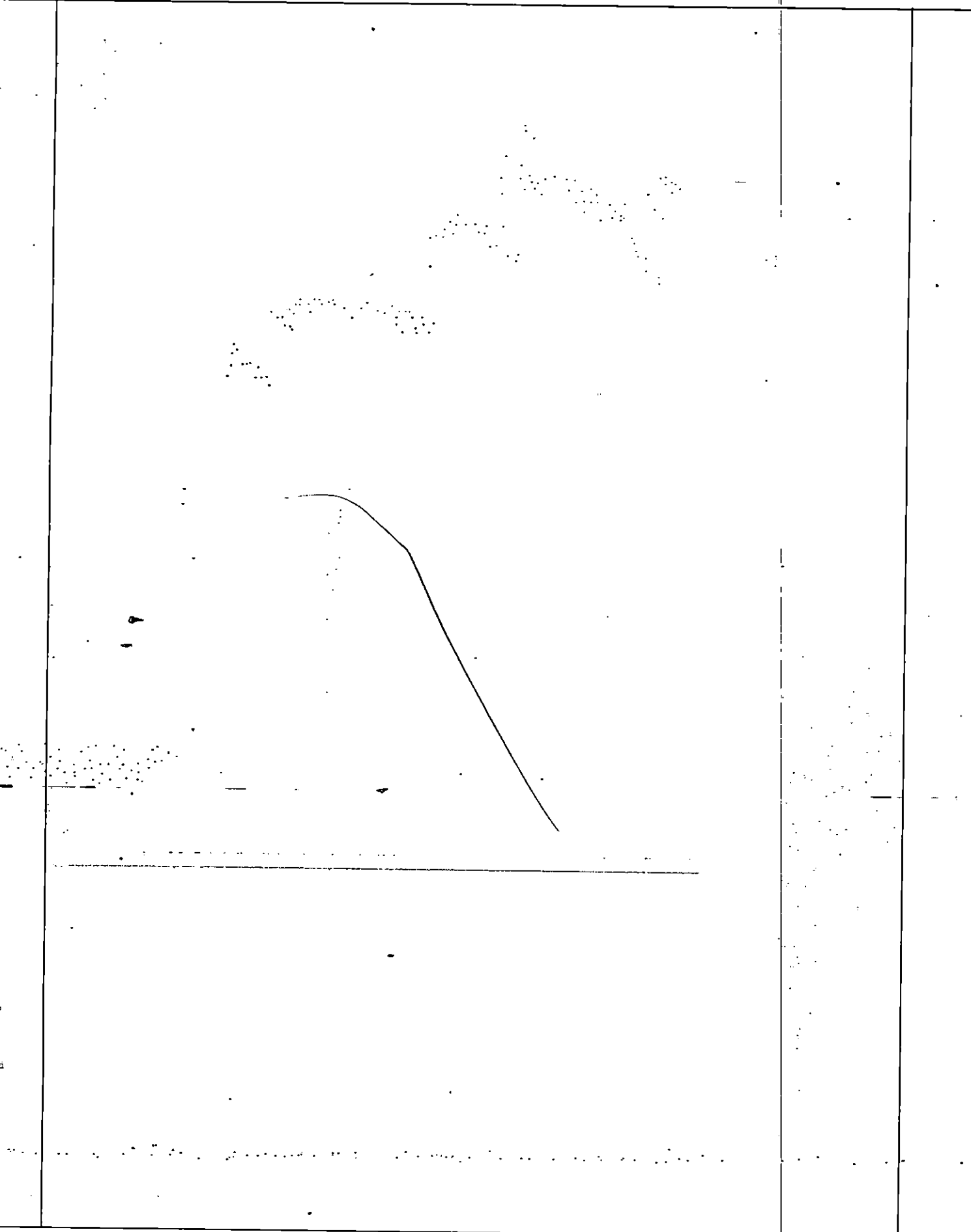
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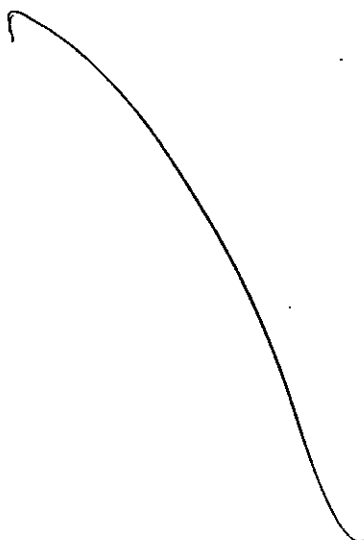
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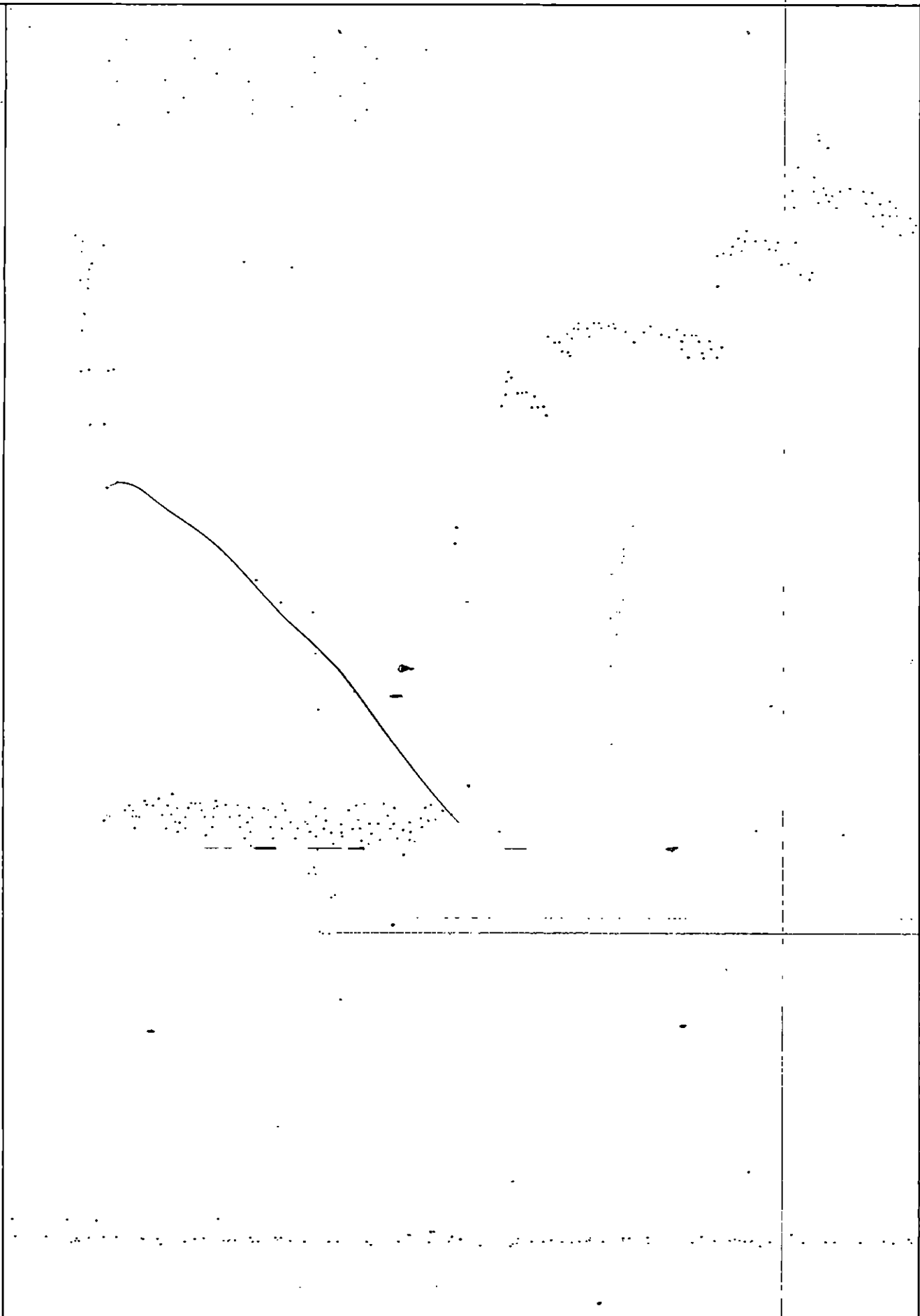


Remarks

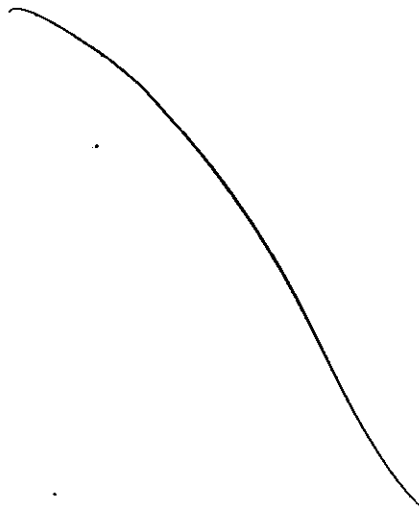


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*Remarks*



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8. (a) 'Europe has achieved peaceful political union for the first time ever through European Union.' Examine. (15 Marks)
- (b) 'Mikhail Gorbachev is one of the prominent figures who are believed to have had their part in bringing the end to the Cold War.' Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (c) 'The Cold War isn't thawing; it is burning with a deadly heat.' Critically examine. (20 Marks)

Q. 8(a)

World war - II (1939-45) saw a wide spread destruction of man & material across the world. Europe was the prime victim of this war as it saw the loss of 40 million population.

The ~~cause~~ destruction caused by world war - II awoken the ~~the~~ Europe from its slumbers & ~~they~~ soon they took step to form a peaceful political union.

Earlier efforts

However it was not the first time, they saw an ~~anti~~ efforts towards political union. League of nations, which was formed after world war I was also largely an European affair, but it could not be successful.

Remarks

Efforts after world war II

After world war, European

union was formed through various phases.

- Benelux, union of belgium, netherlands & luxembourg,
- European coal & steel union which was joined by Germany, France etc
- European economic agency which was joined by Italy, France, ~~to the~~ Benelux etc
- 1967, formation of European customs union in which Britain became member in 1973
- formally in Maastricht Treaty (1992), it became European union & culminated the process of peaceful political union.

Significance : ↳ solved various political disputes - exp: Greece dispute, east European border disputes

↳ Avert any act of war or aggression.

Remarks .

↳ common European parliament where political decisions were taken with mutual support.

↳ European secretariate for day to day work,

However, it could not quest some crisis across the Europe especially the economic one exp! Brexit. Also smaller nation accused it having the domination of bigger nation like France, Germany. Ⓢ

Still it resulted in the peace in Europe.

Q: 8(b)

Mikhail Gorbachev was the president of USSR during the end period of cold war

(1985-91). He played very important role in the ending of cold war which was carrying since 1945.

Due to his effort cold war ended but it also resulted into the disintegration of USSR & rise of USA as a lone superpower,

Remarks

His role in ending cold war can be under stand through his political & economic reforms

under his policy of glasnost & perestroika

Under these policies, he started both political & economic reforms

In political reforms, he set up another house in parliament where the intelle  
ctuals, traders etc were given place. Restriction

over the press were removed by him which helped ~~to~~ into the awakening among the people of USSR especially eastern european  
nations. Also the right to form unions,

cooperative & strike was provided by him

Under economic reforms, he undertook liberalization of USSR economy

Although it was socialist in nature, still the limited freedom were given to the

Remarks

industry. Since due to arm race with USA USSR economy was in declining stage, his reforms helped a lot.

He also ~~took~~ used the public forum & international organization to propagate his intention of ending cold war.

With his efforts, he ended cold war but it also caused the disintegration of USSR.

Q: (8C)

Cold war ~~was~~ (1945-91) was a war of ideology between the capitalist led USA & communist led superpower USSR; This

war was ended with the disintegration of USSR in 1991.

Throughout the ~~for~~ time, cold war passes through different

period i.e. period of hostility, period of thaw (1953-62)

Remarks

period of detente, period of reemergence of cold war  
(1962-79) (1979-85)

& final phase of disintegration (1985-91)

Among it, the period of thaw (1953-62)

is of considerable importance, as it saw the earliest possibility of cooperation between capitalism & communism.

The ~~adverse~~ processes which causes this period of thaw was the death of Stalin, economic pressure of cold war, nuclear deterrence etc. Period of thaw was manifested in the form of:

- (i) Peaceful solution of Korean crisis after the end of Korean war (1950-53)
- (ii) Wider consultation during ~~Suez~~ <sup>Suez</sup> crisis between Britishers & Arabs.

Remarks



(iii) Mutual peace treaties on space, defence etc

However this period of thaw was actually a disguise, as both the countries were behaving as a friend on public forums, but internally involved against each other which can be seen through following development:

↳ USA's interference after French-Vietnam struggle (1946-54) where it tried to overthrow the Ho-chi-minh led communist regime

↳ Cuban crisis (1961) led by Fidel Castro, in which USSR placed inter-continental ballistic missile (ICBM) over Cuba against USA.

↳ USA's placed submarine & weapon in black sea near Georgia.

Remarks

These development proved that the  
"Cold war is not thawing, ~~it~~ is burning  
with a deadly heat."

Remarks