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GS SCORE

Test - 03

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are SIX questions divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 & 4 are 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.

1. Invigilator Signature Piyush

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Rahul Bhat

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 17/09/2017

Signature R. Bhat

REMARKS

→ Improve presentation

→ Read question -
direction
part
key term/word
Tail word

→ understand the meaning
of tail word
explain
critically evaluate

→ Use key word in your
~~answer~~
answer

SECTION- A

1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your "Question-cum" Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below serially. (2.5 × 20 = 50 Marks)

- ✓ 1. A Neolithic-Chalcolithic Site
- ✓ 2. A Mesolithic Site
- ✓ 3. A port site
- ✓ 4. A capital city
- ✓ 5. A Paleolithic site
- ✓ 6. A late Harappan site
- ✓ 7. A Harappan site
- ✓ 8. An capital city
- ✓ 9. An Art Centre
- ✓ 10. An Inscription site
- ✓ 11. A Paleolithic site
- ✓ 12. A Chalcolithic site
- ✓ 13. A Buddhist centre
- ✓ 14. A trade centre in Ancient India
- ✓ 15. An ancient capital
- ✓ 16. An Early Harappan site
- ✓ 17. A Temple site
- ✓ 18. An ancient capital
- ✓ 19. A political and cultural center
- ✓ 20. An ancient town

3) Nawalabali

Chalcolithic site

BRW pottery

mud and bamboo seed nuts dwelling

Local culture of Jorwe famous

Remarks

Primitive subsistence agriculture

2) Kuchipudi

Stone tools used / Microliths excavated
Hunt and Herding - Later domestication
of Cattle seen / Hill dwelling

3) Kaveripattinam

Important port site for export of spices,
cotton textiles to South East Asia. Found
presence of Cholas and Pallava rule

4)

Kanchipuram / Gangai-kondacholam
Cultural Capital also. Glory of Chola
Kijdam. Glorious temples built like
Rajageshwara. Kanchivaras side was famous

5)

Nazaryunkonda and exported to Thailand etc
(Siam)
Cultural site
Buddhist Art famous.
Monica with Satarshanas

6)

Alangirya (UP)
Eastern limit of Harappan culture.
Fertile tracts of alluvium, rice, hadley
seen - Planned towns, wells excavated.

7)

Harappa
Most famous site. First excavated site.
Banks of river. Planned town, seals
seen, worship of Pashupati seen.

Remarks

- ⑧ Pushkaranadi / Pushapur
Capital of Kushans
Cultural centre also. Giraid-Raver art
Bactrian art forms
- ⑨ Agartsa
Buddhist caves forms
Cave 9: Padmaperi, Vajrapani
Spirituality, medicament, elegance - Nara-Vijaya
scene forms
- ⑩ Besnagar / Vidisha
Heliocles - Greek ambassador - reflects the
influence of Brahminism and Hindic thought on
Greeks
- ⑪ Sarai Naligar / Chopani Mirda
Pottery evacuated
smooth transition to Chalcolithic and neolithic
age
- ⑫ Prabhav Patn / Romghar
Black pottery - Lustrous pottery unique
Hut - Mud and bamboo used dwellings
funeral culture - subsistence farming
- ⑬ Sanchi
Buddhist stupa art forms (M.P.)
Asoka built it - wooden blocks used
later under Satavahans - stone masonry,
vedikas, toranas elaborated
motifs

Remarks

(14) Purav
 Cultural and trading site in
Orissa

(15) Asmaka
 Capital of Southern Mahajanapada

(16) Amri / Kotdigi
 Early site. Parts of town plan seen. Bead
 factories, brick kilns, jewellery, lapis lazuli
 excavated, Wm animals excavated.

(17) Badami Halebid Pattadakal Hampi
 cultural side
 Vesara temple style — Mixture of Nagara and
Dravidian style

(18) Rajgir / Patliputra
 Ancient capital of Magadha and later
Mausyas. Impregnable fort. Power centre

(19) Gandhara Tenila made it strong economically,
militarily. Fertile
agriculture
 Graeco roman art flourished
 with Kushans. Buddha's statues
fine. Flourishing industrial art centre

Remarks

⑩ Amravati / Nagarkurnool

Cultural town. famous under Satavahans

Buddhist stupas famous. Religious centre.

~~to~~ Historically prosperous town. City

standards of artisen was appreciable.

Remarks

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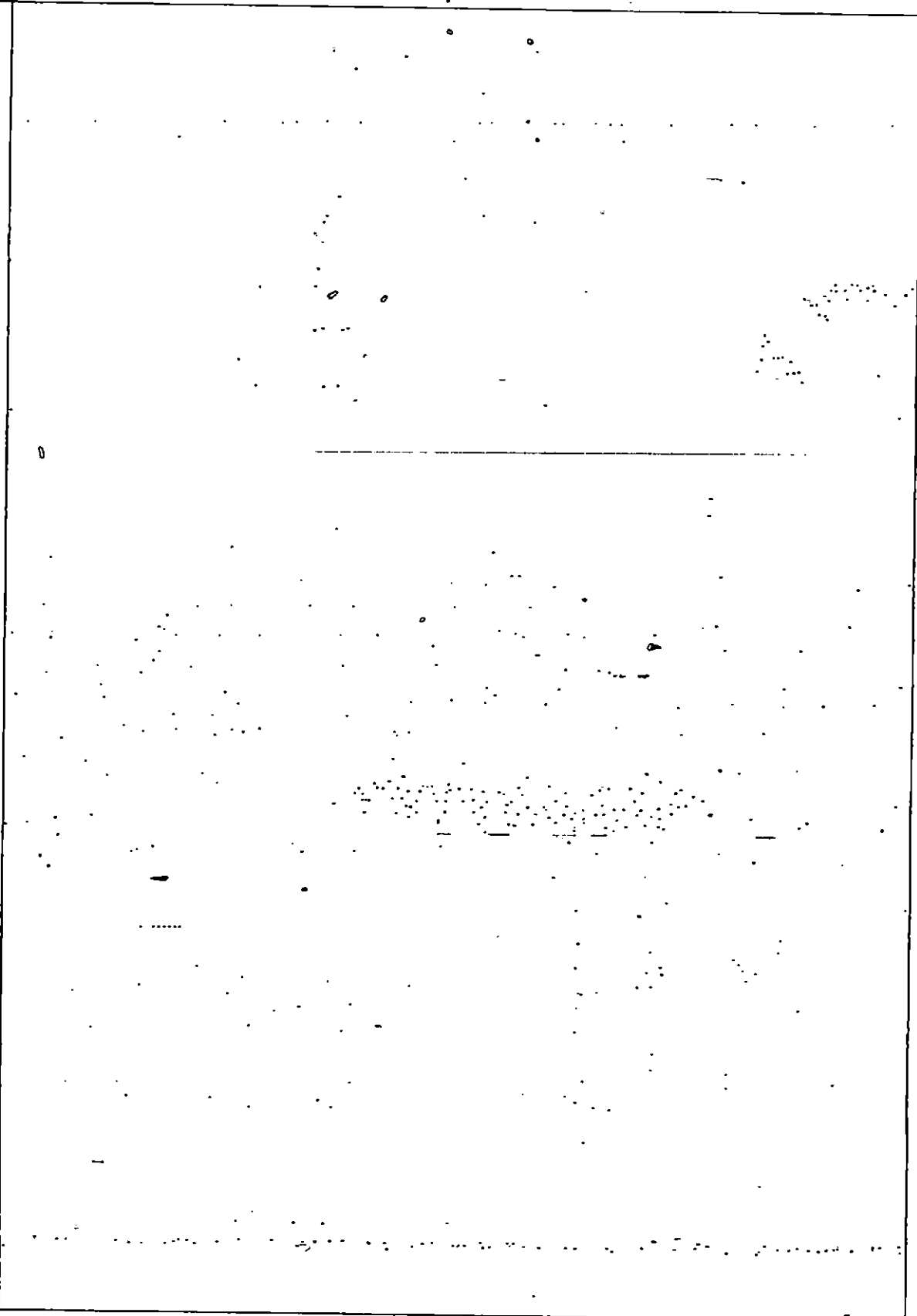
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Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks.

GS SCORE



Remarks

2. (a) 'Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains. One man thinks himself the master of others, but remains more of a slave than they are.' Elaborate. (15 Marks)
- (b) 'The French Revolution had as its essential cause the power of a mature bourgeoisie cramped by the privileges of a decadent aristocracy'. Explain (20 Marks)
- (c) 'Banks played a more important role in continental European industrialization than they did in England's.' Elucidate (15 Marks)

Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

GS SCORE

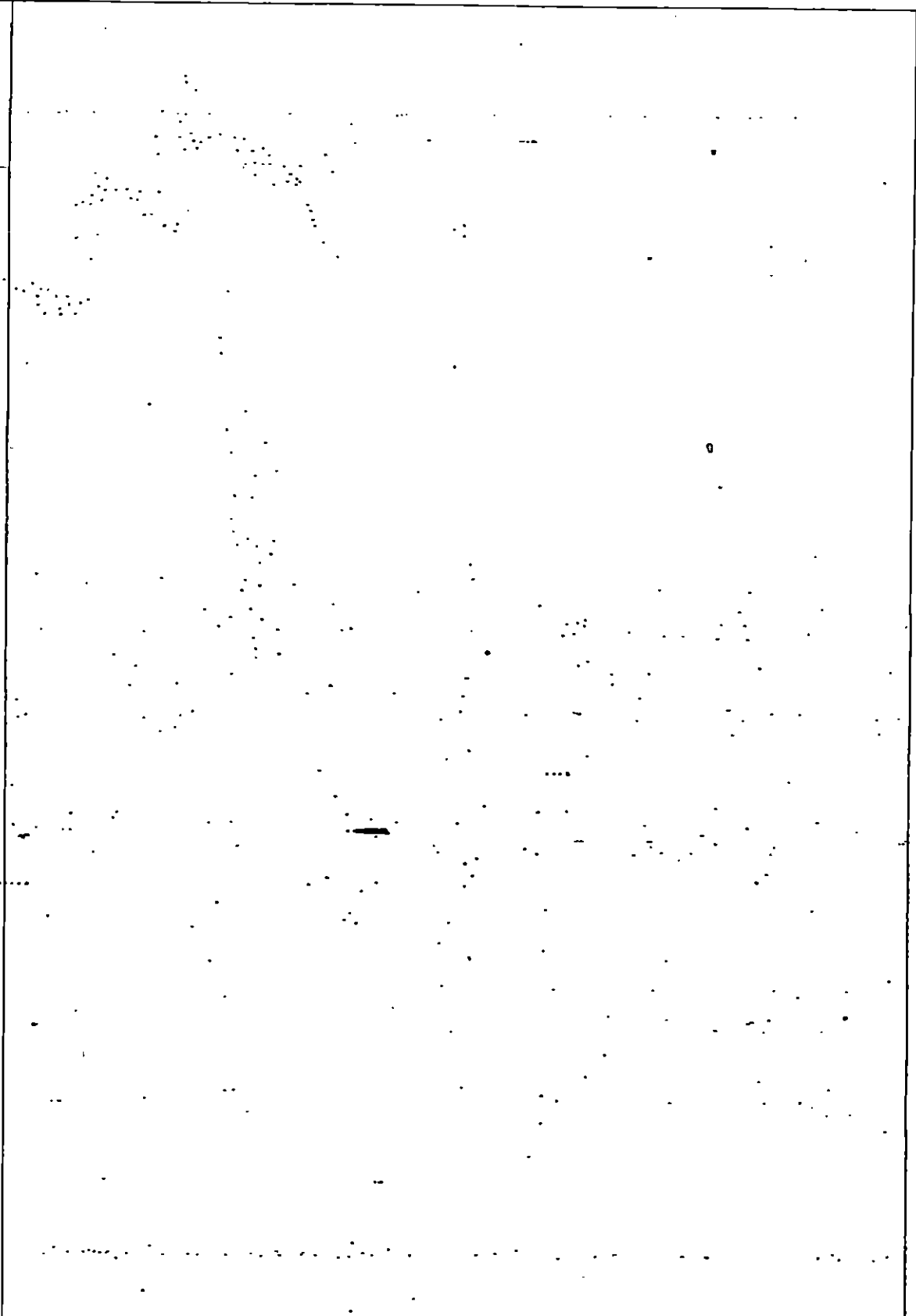
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Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

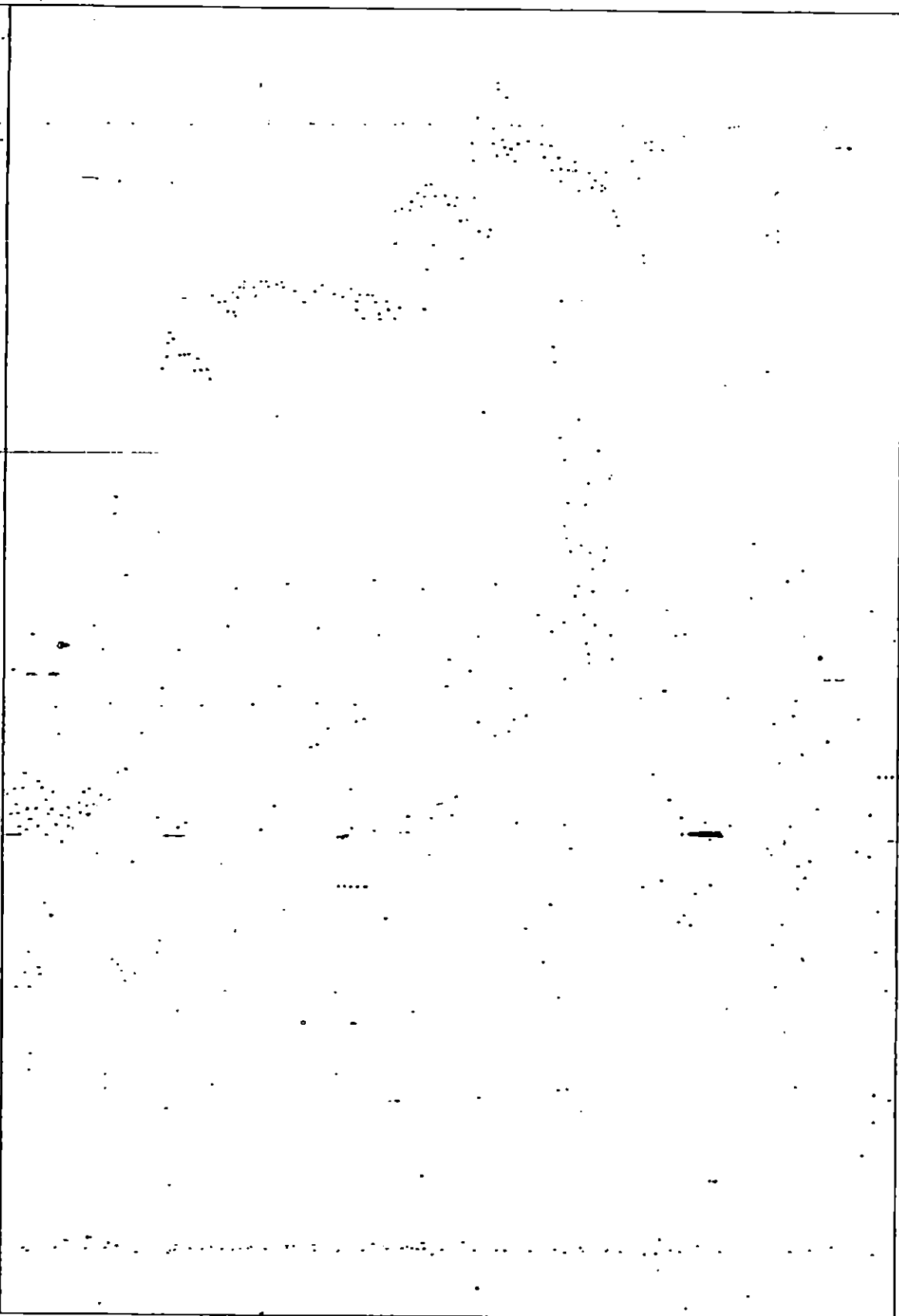


Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE



- *Remarks*

Q. (a) 'Among the makers of modern Italy Mazzini holds an imperishable place.' Assess. (15 Marks)

(b) 'The Peace of Paris could not solve the problems in the Balkans.' Analyse. (20 Marks)

(c) 'The condition of Europe between 1904 and 1914 has often been called "international anarchy".' Discuss (15 Marks)

(7/10)
 a) Nineteenth century marks a significant event of nation-state formation in Europe, the unification of Italy being an epoch making event. Among the makers of modern Italy constitute Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini and others. Mazzini's role holds an imperishable place. Let us discuss.

Mazzini's greatest role was to fire flame the passions, desires and nationalism of youth of Italy. He organised a secret society 'Carbonari' and later 'Young Italy' for this purpose.

His fiery speeches, oratory and pamphlets

Remarks

disseminated ideas of liberty, fraternity and equality; inspired by French's republican revolution and ideals.

He actively took part in the revolutions of 1830 and 1848 in Italy.

He wanted to oust the Habsburg and Austrian

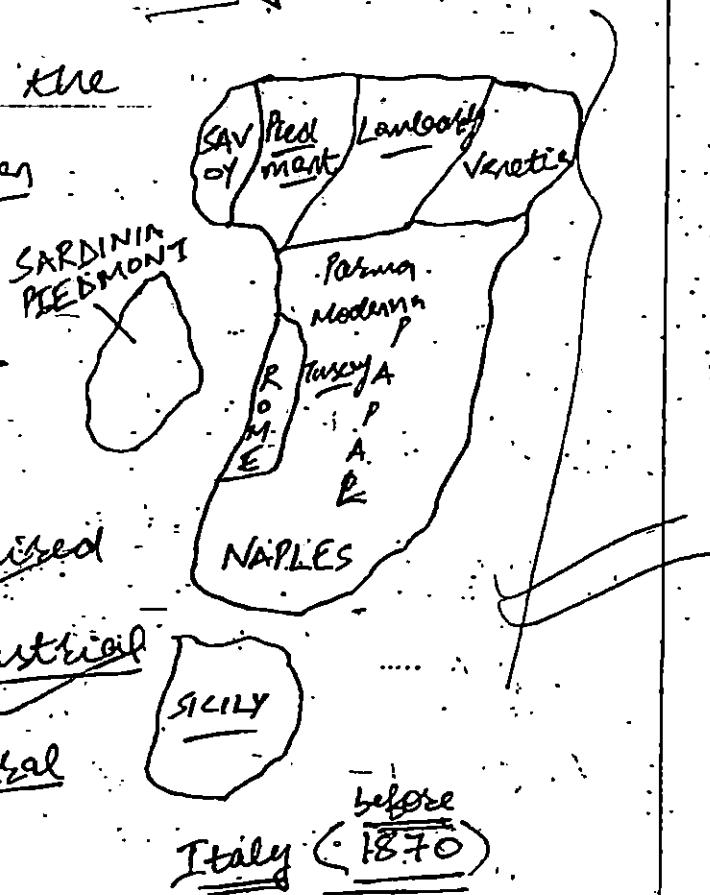
despots out of Italian provinces by

an armed, secret revolution and inspired

for a unified, industrial and Republican federal

Italy.

His conflict with Caravac and constitutional monarchists receded; his role in later years. Also in the end for the



Remarks

long term welfare of Italy and to check
 the imperial forces of France, Austria
 (Metternich) - he along with Garibaldi
 reached a consensus with Count Cavour about
 the necessity of unity in Italy for long (Constitutional)
monarchism
 Hence, Mazzini can be termed as a huge
hero who sacrificed his life at the
 altar of the service of his motherland.
 Inspired by South America's guerrilla tactics,
 he was a revolutionary of excellence, who
 urged the people of Italy, especially young
 minds to throw off the yoke of despotism
of foreign rulers and imperial monarchies.

In brief write
critique

Remarks:

b) Peace of Paris was meant to check the growing imperialism among hyper-nationalist nation-states of Europe in the 19th century.

Events preceding it were marked by wars like Crimean War, Franco-Prussian, Austro-Prussian war and wars with Turkey & Russia to get hold of the choke points in Mediterranean and Black Sea. Also, the burning Eastern question was worrying the Western Allied powers. Wars, conflicts, ethnic tensions in the Balkans was a marked feature.

It intended to make peaceful alliances and peace treaties between hostile nations and aimed at collective security concept.

Remarks

Work on
Preparation

But growing imperialism and struggle for survival by empires due to growing industrialisation and need for more markets for finished products led to growing hegemony conflicts across Europe. ~~to~~ Subnationalism in Balkans, e.g.

Serbia, Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greek people got stronger.

Britain got hold of important choke island Cyprus (Greece) in 1878. Russia wanted to get hold of Dardanelles strait for seamless trade and commerce network.

Scramble for Africa was increasing. Secret Alliances between France and Russia raised suspicious in Germany.

All these struggles for balance of power resulted in events like First and Second Balkan war due to Austrian (Habsburg's)

scramble for power

hegemony and control over subnationalities
of Balkans. Increased tensions between
Serbs, Croats, Slavs, etc. and Austrians fuelled
international crisis which involved all
major allied powers into the fray, leaving
Peace of Paris futile and impotent.

Q
 6/2
Hyper nationalism and imperialism of
19th century accelerated the power
struggle in Europe for supremacy and
hegemony over expansion of empires in Africa,
Europe and Asian continents. The events
occurring between 1904-1914 which
culminated in the horrid World War I
characterise the international anarchism in
Europe.

Remarks

Economic giants like Britain and Germany were at loggerheads. Naval base was the base of contention. Trade, commerce and sea lanes of communications were used for. This resulted in the Moroccan crisis and later Agadir Crisis. This was to get hold of the Gibraltar Strait by Germany to get Atlantic access to America freely. But this resulted in Germany's diplomatic failure and embarrassment and Germany had to withdraw. Scramble for Africa is also a marked event. European states like France, Austria-Hungary, Britain, Germany held large territories in Africa for trade market purposes. Often, this created jealousies and suspensions. First and second Balkan War was the result of anarchist and imperial, oppressive policies of suppression of sub-nationalities.

Russo-Japan
 war

like Slav, Croat, Serbs, Magyars by the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It wanted to destroy Serbia before Serbia intended to disintegrate the Habsburg Empire.

Thus, Europe of 1904-1914 was extremely

volatile, balance of powers was the aim,

preservation of colonies and empires were the goal; murders of democratic and self

determination policy in backward regions

like Africa, Asia was the nature of

European hegemony accompanied by total

anarchism characterised by violence,

strife, raciality, discrimination and

suppression of nationalism in subjugated

states. Anarchism could be hearsed for

growing trade wars also.

Overall Remark
Impact on World

SECTION-B

4. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following: (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) 'The league sought to transform the war mentality of man into a peace mentality.'
- (b) 'As in 1919, the most momentous indirect results of the Second World War were entirely unintended and unforeseen.'
- (c) 'The Marshall plan was a bold and imaginative declaration.'
- (d) 'Non-aligned movement achieved less than what its leaders aspired for'. Comment.
- (e) 'The Outbreak of the First World War, gave Japan the opportunity to realize her imperialistic designs in the Far East.'

Write after this line
Imp. presentation

(a) League of Nations was formed as a result of Versailles Peace Treaty and Woodrow Wilson's 14 points agenda to transform the conflict scenario into a development pro scenario.

Objectives of League were:

- ① Collective security and defense
- ② Peace, Prosperity and no aggression
- ③ Social and economic upliftment and poverty alleviation via its agencies

It sought to wipe away the acrimonious

French-German relations, ensure development after war-torn nations' economy.

Remarks

and refused to check imperialist tendencies of nations by providing collective defense provision in League Covenant.

Also, it tried transforming war mentality through its agencies like ILO, providing safe working conditions, living wages, fixed working hours hence checking class conflicts and revolutions. It helped rehabilitate refugees, was prisoner to their native homeland.

But, League remained weak. As Russia was not founder member. USA never joined, which could have given it a psychological and financial boost. Germany was not allowed to join initially. It remained a French-British affair and it failed to check fascist, Nazi and hyper-imperial tendencies of Germany, Italy and Japan. It could not check the

Remarks

Economic depression of 1929 which led to the total failure of League, resulting in WWII

3

b) WWII ended with unintended and unforeseen consequences as follows.

① Nuclear bomb was exploded by USA on Nagasaki, Hiroshima. Japan had already given feelings of surrendering. But this was thought as the new warning by Truman to Stalin to mend ways.

② Cold war: Two super power blocks, USA and USSR emerged. Ideological conflict between Communism and capitalism started. Sphere of influence, satellite states and curtain were its features.

③ Formation of UN could not stop the unforeseen conflicts and tensions. Nuclear arms race, dollar imperialism (Marshall Aid) and Domino-theory of Communism (world revolution) gained currency (North Korean Crisis).

Remarks

The word of question is as in 1919.
So in your answer this part is
correct.

(Chinese revolution).

- ④ Indefinite division of Germany was also an unintended feature. Berlin Blockade, NATO formation, Warsaw Pact were unforeseen events which heightened foreign relations. failure of Potsdam and Yalta conferences to ensure peace in Europe led to prolonged cold war post WWII. Also, there was no peace treaty like it was in 1919.

⑤ Truman doctrine explained that isolationist policy of USA was over and they would interfere in states where Communism would try to expand its roots. Marshall Plan was an extension of Truman doctrine which was bold and imaginative.

bold in the sense that it gave immense loans and dollars in millions to Europe to recover from war devastation. It was termed as European Recovery

Remarks

Programme

Imaginative because Marshall proclaimed that it is just a recovery aid provided to war torn European nations (including Eastern Satellite States) to recover and become prosperous, alleviate poverty, hunger and suffering from the globe.

USSR sneered that there was much more to Marshall Plan than just foreign economic aid. It was extended to check world revolution on the globe of dollar supremacy. Satellite States rejected this Plan. USSR launched Cominform and Molotov Plan as a challenge to Marshall Aid.

In all, it can be said that Marshall Plan helped West Europe develop prosperous nations again and ended French - West German conflict, which resulted in West European Solidarity.

Remarks

to check growing Communism X

d) Non-Aligned Movement was a novel policy formulation of recently decolonised nations after WWII, to preserve their sovereignty and to maintain their independent foreign policy, beside of any influence from two newer blocs = USA, USSR.

Its achievements:

- ① more collective voice at UN which led to decolonisation of Algeria from French control, resolution of Congo crisis, etc. Also, food aid, humanitarian aid and economic development with UN support uplifted million in NAM countries.

Its drawbacks and limitations:

- ① Yugoslavia and other member nations were ruled themselves by autocrats, dictators which flouted the principles of democracy that its leader, especially Nehru aspired for.

Remarks

- ① Many members were actively supported one bloc or the other. eg. Cuba's support for USSR.
- ② It could not do anything when Indonesia acquired small islands and colonised them.
- ③ Many members came under the influence of dollar imperialism.

Hence, NAM though intended to achieve lofty ideals led to its own declining popularity due to lack of integrity among members, especially after disintegration of USSR (1990). not back of imperial power USA. (dollar imperialism)

were about present day relevance

- ④ Japan had already been victorious in Russo-Japanese war of 1904. Its nationalistic and imperial ambitions and designs gained currency with the outbreak of WWI. WWI led to weakening of Russian empire even further, leading to political turmoil and instability (Civil war) in Russia for years. European hegemony had been checked for the first time in the world with WWI effects. this

Remarks

gave an opportunity to Japan to pursue her imperial designs. It gained force when US also decided to follow isolationist policy. League's constraint enabled Japan to carry on its empire building agenda without fear.

Japan's
 Foreign Policy

~~It was~~ Japan's own political situation favoured this. Rise of militarism in Japan and nationalism along with economic interests in Chinese East Coast (regions of Manchuria, Nankow, Haikey, Shanghai, Peking) gave it a reason to expand its empire and ~~and~~ influence.

From 1930s, it embarked, especially after the economic depression of 1929, to secure its investments in Far East, on an imperialist journey to conquer maximum territory to gain access to raw materials etc. for industrial

Remarks

purposes and
 economic growth

5. (a) 'The Wall Street crash (1929) did not cause the depression.' Explain. (15 Marks)
- (b) 'Whatever the weaknesses of the United Nations Charter, the delegates had blueprinted the machinery for the holdest experiment in international organization yet adopted by man'. Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (c) 'The origin of the Cold War started can be traced back to the Bolshevik Revolution'. Comment. (15 Marks)

Q. The events leading to Wall Street Crash
 (b) actually caused the depression. Let us

analyse.

Treaty of Versailles had announced war
 guilt on Germany. Germany had to pay huge
 reparations (£6600 million) to the France,

Britain as war indemnity and compensation.

Its industrial areas like Ruhr, Saar were

taken away, as mandates for 15 years. Its

industrial and defence capacity had crippled,

leaving Mark (its currency) to depreciate

woefully. Inflation was high.

In this context, let us see Britain's and France's

situation. US in 1917 had extended huge

financial help to Allied nations.

Remarks

Allied powers now were asked by US to pay back loans along with interests. Allied's capacity to pay back to US depended upon Germany's capacity to pay. back was reparations to Allied nations, this cycle could not sustain.

As a result, US, Allied nations not Germany came to a resolution via Dawes Plan, Locarno Treaty and Young's Plan. Dawes Plan allowed US to extend loans to Germany to enable her to recover economy so that she could pay war reparations to Allied nations, which in turn could pay back loans to USA. Young's Plan reduced German debt to £2000 million.

But this cycle failed the economic models, Germany had been already crippled by now to stand again. Conflict due to rise of Nazi Party, fascist Italy increased.

Remarks

Withdrawal from League by Germany led to heightened tensions. Inflation rose, economy could not recover, statesmen like Stressman, had died by 1929.

In the end due to such factors, Wall Street crashed; bankers' non-performing assets increased, loans went defaulting which led to failure and shutdowns of banks in USA, leading to crowding out effect and culminated in The Great Depression of 1929.
 this event aggravated the international events - which finally culminated in the WWII of 1939 (due to rise of far right)

Martin Luther King the leader of U.S. economy.

Remarks

forces on it in flow
order.

B) United Nations saw its dawn on the graveyard of WWII's culmination. It has been taunted as the boldest experiment in international affairs, notwithstanding its shortcomings.
Its shortcomings

① It has been described as a body controlled by US and other hegemony powers who fund its organs and agencies the most.

It could not take independent decisions at times. e.g. Korean crisis (US was prepared the day before VN announced military action on the peninsula). Controversial Israel-Palestine resolution, inability to mediate Iraq-Iran war of 10 years due to western interests are a case in point.

Also UNO does not have its own, independent peace keeping forces, hence it has always been dependent on its members.
Moreover, UNSC is controlled by

nuclear states which is non-representative of the present, contemporary, changing world. Veto powers of UNSC impede quick decision making in crises like situations.

Yet, in spite of its weaknesses, it is the most enduring international organisation which has been able to avert the WWII and helped uplift millions out of poverty, or at least developed and developing nations. Let us discuss

UN Secretary General has been given teething powers and more autonomy. Also, they are representative of the global world e.g. Trygve Lil (South Korea), Burtros Ghalis, Kofi Annan, Ban Ki Moon, Antonio Guterres

Decisive decision making by ashorable UNSC nuclear states has ensured collective defence. Working together of Russia and USA along with China in the same forum has helped iron out issues and search

Remarks

unanimity on various crucial global issues

Work done during session in U.H. Charles

Provision for 'Uniting for Peace' resolution describes the democratic vision of its blueprints to give final say to the General Assembly to take decisions by passing UNSC decisions, if they think UNSC to be unfair.

Also, UNO has been widely represented by over 190 nations compared to just over 60 nations in League. US is an active member of UNO, which was absent in League various specialised agencies of UNO.

are more active in socio-economic development initiatives in poor and backward, ~~trans~~ western nations of the world.

Thus, UN recognized the dynamic challenges ranging from aggression to terrorism, to environmental crisis, to poverty to refugee crises to certain conflict to

Remarks

X the best possible extent that it can.

Explain the word 'not adopted properly'

⑥ Cold war is regarded as the new phenomena after WWII between ideological war between Capitalistic USA and Communist / Marxist USSR. But, going etc. deeper, we find its roots traced back to the Bolshevik revolution in Russia in 1917. Russia was an active partner of Allied forces in WWI. With Communist revolution and collapse of Tsar in Russia, the dawn of Leninism - Stalinism marked advent between USSR and USA (~~the~~ the was manifested in following: USSR was not called / invited to the Versailles Conference which USSR thought to be a betrayal. Civil war in USSR got fuelled by US's and West Europe's active support to Whites (Counter-Revolutionaries) to abolish Communism in USSR. This marked an ideological warfare between West and East.

Remarks

Stalin intended to spread world revolution and make whole proletarian class to rise against Capitalism. This was fuelled by dissemination of Moscow literature and ideas across Asian colonised countries. Various COMINTERN conferences were the characteristic features of post-Bolshevik revolution era before WWII.

This secret conflict got open after WWII, with nuclear bombs on Japan and failure of Yalta and Potsdam Conferences to decide on crucial issues like Poland, Germany etc., growing misgivings among Truman and Stalin led to open cold war between two blocs and manifested in rise of Western influence and loss of satellite states in East Europe. Nuclear race (Cuban Crisis) further accelerated the tensions and Cold war prolonged until

Remarks

the disintegration of USSR in 1990

Work on present fashion

Work on

16. (a) 'France is the eternal and mortal enemy of the German nation.' Comment. (15 Marks)

(b) 'The most fundamental method of work, which all Communists must firmly bear in mind, is to determine our working policies according to actual conditions.' Analyze Mao Zedong's statement. (15 Marks)

(c) 'Between the anvil of united mass action and the hammer of the armed struggle we shall crush apartheid and white minority racist rule.' Explain. (20 Marks)

13
 19th and 20th century Europe was riddled in mutual rivalries and conflicts due to various factors like superiority, trade wars, hegemony, industrial competition, market control and superiority complex fuelled by hypernationalism and nationalism. This conflict was bitterly observed between France and Germany since the beginning of unification of Germany. Bismarck's policy of war (blood and iron) led to Franco-Prussian war, annexation of Alsace and Lorraine which acted as seeds of disension between the two countries. Moroccan and Agadir crisis fuelled the aggression even more. The reason was to gain market control in Africa (Scramble).

Remarks

you should use - 4 point / flow chart / in / you can't

and to control choke points on Mediterranean sea (Gibraltar Strait) for gaining easy Atlantic access to America.

Britain France all Russian Alliance had suspicion to Germany about blocking German navigation by Allies.

WWI's policies like Schlieffen Plan which led to immeasurable loss of economic property and life in France (Dunkirk, Normandy, Paris) led to France become an eternal enemy of Germany.

Total war guilt on Germany after WWI and heavy reparations to break down Germany forever were the policies of Clemenceau, France's premier. It led to humiliating Versailles Treaty for Germany.

As a result, revenge and more for ought arose in Germany, remilitarisation, conscription and open defiance to

France by Nazi Hitler. led to WWII, Blitzkrieg
 led to heavy loss of life and property in France.

Division of Germany after WWII was
 a manifestation of France's eternal animosity
 for the German invasion.

It was only with the advent of UNO,
ECSC, EEC, EC and EU in 1992,
 which significantly eased tensions across
France and Germany. They worked

collaboratively to achieve shared goals
of prosperity, development and human
rights along with collective security
 to contain communism.

Hence, French-German rivalry which
 seemed not to end for long is a bygone
 era today and they work collaboratively
 to achieve common aims and aspirations
 for European Community as a whole

Remarks

b) g

Chinese Revolution of 1949 led to the
 rise of Communist state in China and
 decline of Kuomintang government. Mao Zedong
 became its premier and instilled the policies
 in accordance with the conditions prevalent
 in China at the time. He had enormous
challenges before him.

Civil war and WWII's Japanese aggression
 had devastated Chinese economy. Inflation
 was high, land reforms were supeded. Workers
 were left unemployed due to industrial
slowdown and collapse.

He asked his cadre to follow the ideals
 of Communist Revolution i.e. Prosperity to
the peasants, proletariat and workers. For this,
 he carried on extensive land reforms. After that,
 he initiated collectivisation policy to pool
farm resources for more productivity. He
 did this with voluntary support of
peasants without any
force used.

Remarks

He appointed cadres in each collective farm and communes to oversee fair factory and distribute profits equitably to all.

He took loan from USSR to pursue heavy industrialization and production of iron, steel. For this, he gave priority to some backyard steel furnaces. He urged labour and work to everybody. He catered to the needs of China according to the situation prevalent. There was widespread unemployment. He gave work to all by digging canals, constructing dams, irrigation works etc.

He sensed the need for constructive criticism by educated, technicians, scientists to enable better cooperation between Communes and Centre. He launched 'Hundred Flowers Campaign' for that. Sensing too much sedition, he launched Cultural Revolution of 1966 to save Communist Party

Remarks

growing capitalists and bourgeoisie.

His Leap Forward Revolution enabled Chinese economy to sense the mood of the nation accurately.

Hence, Mao was the key, formulated policies in accordance with the real conditions on ground. His aim was to realise the ideals of revolution honestly. He was able to check corruption and inefficiency in government officials and serve the Common proletarian via various policies shaping nation's mood honestly.

9
9 This statement comes in the context of South African struggle to achieve freedom from the yoke of racist, discriminatory white minority rule. Apartheid was the legal instrument

Remarks

which treated South African blacks as second class citizens, subjugated for slavery purposes. Discrimination in tenancy structure, marriage rights, wage rights and employment rights were some of the discriminatory features of Apartheid regime.

South Africa under Nelson Mandela tried gradually peaceful, non-violent, passive resistance struggle to achieve freedom but it went on vain. Hence, he did not shy away from mobilizing the same mass which was united actively to rise against white minority rule or armed rebellion. He worked secretly across Africa for this purpose. Rise of educated, western enlightened Africans pooled together to evoke African National Renaissance.

Remarks

It helped in mass consciousness and
 awakening of the people and the realisation
 of being subjugated as slaves from a foreign
~~that~~ race. Pride in African culture, customs,
literature, history along with concept of
multi-state system inspired nationalism
 among South Africans to demand self-
determination and equal rights and a
life of dignity. Scramble for Africa was
 challenged already with the decolonisation
 of states like Ghana, Algeria, Libya etc.
 Failure of Nelson Mandela for 27 years
 fuelled the movement further among
revolutionaries. Continued, but slow struggle
 to achieve reconciliation between whites
 and blacks culminated with the election of
Nelson Mandela as President after his release

Remarks

in 1994, Apartheid endedand South Africa became free.

HISTORY OPT
TEST-3 : MAP: 3

INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, NEPAL,
MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA

