

# 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 Gaileswal VaibhavMobile No. [REDACTED]Date 28/8/2017Signature [Signature]1. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

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

# REMARKS

GS SCORE

→ Work on structure

→ Some time you missed  
Context

→ Now you should work on  
presentation  
properly

↳ Realisation through  
visualisation called  
Presentation

Write so that  
attract the  
eyes of evaluator

All the  
best

## SECTION- A

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

Q 5) The Portuguese traveller Vasco de Gama arrived at Calicut in year 1498 and within few decades Portuguese established their rule on western coast of India around the area of Goa. Portuguese initiated many new trends in Indian society and these can be classified as follows -

\*Political - Portuguese were the first to establish colonial rule in India. They brought modern administration, rule of law etc. Local administration in the form of municipalities also established under the Portuguese rule.

\*Economic - Portuguese initiated cultivation of many crops like tobacco, cashew nuts, maize, pineapple etc. The trading activities flourished

Remarks

under the Portuguese and they have dominated Indian Ocean trade in 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

They introduced 'Cartage System', according to which every ship travelling through Indian ocean region required permission from Portuguese.

They also monopolised the horse trade and made Goa as an interpost for horse trading.

\*Socio-cultural - The trend initiated in socio-cultural field had significant impacts on Indian society. Large scale conversion into Christianity had been carried out. Portuguese initiated many changes in food habits, dressing patterns, languages, jewellery etc. They also encouraged marriages between Portuguese and local women. New architectural style for building Churches had been started. eg - Churches of Goa region.

In this way, Portuguese initiated many new trends in India, which had wide impacts on political, economic, socio-cultural field of Indian Society.

Remarks

in the field of Education → started school, college - native language  
 Research in Indian history and culture

5) 5/5 British colonial rule was established in India around the 2nd half of 18th century. Along with change in rule, the composition of revenue sources also changed. Along with the traditional revenue pattern like land revenue, many new taxes had been imposed.  
Change in the composition of revenue sources →

① Land revenue - Earlier tax revenue was collected by local zamindar, village headmen etc. It was based on Ijardari system, highest bidder get a chance to collect revenue. But under colonial rule, new land revenue settlements were introduced like Permanent settlement, Ryotwari, Mahalwari settlement. The burden of land revenue also increased under colonial rule.

② Salt tax - Earlier salt manufacturing was not taxed and it was the important item of consumption of people. However, British imposed tax on salt manufacturing and also on import of salt. This was the major source of revenue for colonial rule.

Remarks

③ Taxes on trades, commodities and transaction - British colonial rule imposed taxes like excises and customs on manufacturing of goods. Taxes on import-export of goods in the form of custom duties was the important source of revenue.

④ Tributes from the princely states - This tributes from princely states also got increased ~~from~~ under colonial rule.

⑤ Taxes on forest products whose government owned the forest land or having rights.

⑥ Income tax - Colonial ruler also introduced new tax as a direct tax on income of individual - around year 1860's.

⑦ Stamp duties were also the important source of revenue.

The structure of revenue resources got changed under colonial rule and they extracted maximum revenue from the local population and these resources helped colonial rulers to subjugate Indians for 200 years.

Remarks

used as a Capital for British Industrial Revolution

Q 3/2 In year 1916, Lucknow Pact was signed between Indian National Congress and Muslim League in order to fight against the common enemy i.e. British colonial rule.

The Lucknow Pact was a makeshift arrangement and unity between INC and muslim league could not survive for longer period. There were various limitations in the Lucknow Pact →

① Indian National Congress recognised muslim league as a representative body of muslims.

② The provision of separate electorate for muslim ~~leg~~ under the act of 1909, was accepted by the INC.

③ The background under which unity was done - over the issue of British ill-treatment to Caliph of Turkey and for common grievances of muslims and INC's in India against the British rule.

④ This unity of muslims and INC helped

Remarks:

Also write positive impact of this pact and then criticise it with facts and figures.

to launch Non-cooperation movement and Khilafat movement over the issue of Khilafat wrongs, Punjab wrongs etc. Some historians also criticised the participation of INC in Khilafat, because it was the religious issue.

Due to these limitations, soon after the withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement, the maladjustment arrangement failed and Muslim League and Congress started persuing their separate interest.

d] British colonial rule was sustained in India for almost 200 years, due to three important institutions - Army, Police and Civil Services.

Among this, 'civil services' was considered as the real 'still frame' for the British empire. Lord Cornwallis was considered as the father of civil services in India and he separated the revenue and administration work of empire. Later on, under successive Governor-general, many reforms and changes.

Remarks



had been brought in civil services to make it more robust. The commission like Aitchison, Islington and Lee appointed to make recommendation regarded to civil services.

Civil services helped to carry out day to day administration work of empire. They were important for formulating and implementing policies during British rule. They had imposed colonial rule strictly over the subjects. Later on, many Indians like Satpranath Tagore, R.C. Dutt also got selected in civil services. Civil servants were the most loyal elements of British rule. Civil servant acted as a bulwark of colonial empire. They lacked the sympathy towards the people and made British rule more exploitative.

Civil services played important role in sustenance of British empire for such a longer period. Even today, civil servants in India are accused over having British mentality. So that various reforms are suggested by 2nd ARC commission.

facts

Remarks: When the proportion of Indian ICS increased → it lead towards independence of India indirectly.

Q]

India got independence on 15th Aug, 1947.

3/2

It was hard fought freedom struggle by Indian people and circumstances. after the 2nd world war compelled British to transfer power.

British had imposed colonial rule over India during later half of 18th century. They exploited the Indian resources and subjugated the local population. The discontent against the alien ruler was got increased and various movements of peasant, tribals, revolt of 1857 were the expression of same.

later on, due to arrival of modern education and idea's like liberty, fraternity, equality etc. helped to brought awakening in the society. Rise of middle class was the important phenomenon and they launched various movements against exploitative British rule. eg - Swadeshi, Non-cooperation, Quit India etc.

These movements shaken the foundation of British rule and now they realised that - British rule could not continue against the will of people. The circumstances during 2nd WW and after just hastened the process of independence due to

Remarks exhaustion of British resources, moral pressure  
Atlantic charter etc.

• Write about debate -  
• " " - no benefit from India view.

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)

**Remarks**



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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*


Remarks





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Remarks

**GIS SCORE**

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*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)

Q. Indian University Commission in year 1902 was constituted under the Chairmanship of Rayleigh in order to suggest recommendation for the improvement of higher education and functioning of universities.

Rayleigh commission was one of the major steps for reforming education system in India. Universities was established under the Wood's despatch in year 1857 at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. Later on, universities also established at Allahabad, Amritsar etc. The condition of these universities were degenerated due to corrupt practices, improper administration etc.

In order to improve functioning of universities, various recommendation were given by commission. The recommendations of commission were important in enacting Indian University Act 1904.

Remarks.

- Facts → Size of Senate ↓  
 → Territorial limit of each university defined  
 → Function of university enlarged.

Check of government increased over the functioning of universities. Curriculum got revised and to curb corrupt practises, the discretionary powers of senate reduced.

However, the recommendations of Rayleigh commission had serious limitation for development of education. The commission was appointed by Lord Curzon, who was the most autocratic Governor-general of India. He wanted to minimise the role of senate in universities and increase the role of government. He considered that, autonomous functioning of universities led to the rise of national awakening among Indian youths. He was of thought that, if the power of universities not curbed, then it would be harmful for British interest.

The act imposed the restriction of elected senate member and increase the official appointed members. Government intervention in the functioning of universities increased under the act.

Instead of developing education system through Indian University commission, the higher education brought more under the British govern-

Remarks

-ment for advancement of British interest and reduce opposition to rule.

b) ⑥ British, had carved out colonial empire in India. As the colonial rule penetrated in India, the adverse impacts on Indian society were much more intense in every sphere of life: political, economic & socio-cultural.

\* Political → Colonial rule was imposed on India and initiated new administration system in India. They introduced uniform administration throughout the country. The modern judicial systems, rule of law, civil administration, police system made their way to India. These administration machinery was new to local population, which caused huge suffering to common people. The judiciary system introduced under colonial government was expensive and cases remained pending for long years.

Discrimination was also present on the basis of race. Due to corrupt practices rich could buy justice to them.

\* Economic → Colonial rule had transformed the economy of India. It disturbed the

Remarks

The question is specific - about Indian Society

traditional and self-sufficient economy by introducing commercial crops. These introduction of commercial crops were for maximising British revenue and to supply raw material to industries of Britain. This caused huge suffering for peasants; and peasant revolts of 19th and 20th century were expression of same exploitation. Handicraft industries was declined under colonial rule. This caused huge migration from urban to rural area and increased pressure on agriculture. Modern industries, railway construction was done only for maximising British interest, this led to huge drain of wealth.

Socio-cultural - The adverse impact on socio-cultural sphere was quite visible. Religious conversion under evangelicals; led to spread of Christianity. These activities brought suspicion in the mind of local population. They condemned traditional societal structure and culture of India. Under 'white-man's burden' they subjugated local population culturally and later on politically. They divided Hindu and muslims by pitting one against others.

British colonial rule caused huge

Remarks suffering to common people and these adverse impacts of colonial rule compelled them to raise banners of revolt against them.

Write it to various dimensions

Q) (7) Traditional agricultural pattern got transformed under the colonial rule. Colonial ruler introduced commercialisation of agriculture, which had far reaching consequences on Indian society.

The consequences of commercialisation of agricultural must be understood in the background of they introduced. In India, commercialisation of agricultural done by foreign capital in order to supply raw material to metropolis.

The compulsion of paying taxes in ~~money~~ <sup>cash</sup>, resulted into shift towards commercial crops.

Due to this, commercialisation didn't benefit the farmers and caused huge suffering to them. The consequences of commercialisation of agriculture as follows →

① As the commercialisation of agriculture did under the compulsion of foreign power, it didn't benefit farmers. The agriculture economy got ruined and huge loss to the farmers.

② Commercialisation of agriculture, integrated the rural economy with urban and markets.

Remarks

This resulted into distortion of self-sufficient village economy.

③ As the agriculture linked to market forces, the vulnerability of farmers increased due to fluctuation of prices.

④ The activities of moneylenders and indebtors increased due to commercialisation.

⑤ Traditional agricultural-labour relationship didn't improved due to commercialisation of agriculture.

⑥ Maximum profit was extracted by the planters and farmers got minimum remuneration. According to research, farmers income got reduced by 50% during the period.

⑦ Cotton, jute, Indigo etc. cultivated at suitable geo-climatic region, where traditional pattern got changed and resulted into degradation of soil.

⑧ The production of food crops also reduced, due to which several famine took the toll of many Indian people.

Remarks



However, commercialisation of agricultural also helped to integrate economy and shift towards capitalist system. It also reduced the rural-urban divide by construction of various transportation and communication systems.

But at large, commercialisation of agriculture impoverished the Indian peasants and made them more vulnerable. Sometimes these peasants raised the banner of revolt against the colonial rule.  
 eg - Indigo revolt, Deccan riots etc.

Improve → presentation

you should work on it - you can

maximise your marks

Table, Paragraph, chart, diagram

Remarks

it makes answer attractive -



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)

*Remarks*

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Remarks


*Remarks*

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Remarks

8

8

0

Remarks

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Remarks



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*Remarks*

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**Remarks**

SECTION-B

5. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)
- (a) "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'."
  - (b) "The crusade against Communism was even more imaginary than the spectre of Communism."
  - (c) "The most threatening of Italy's foreign relations in the early post-war years were with France."
  - (d) "It was slavery, and slavery alone, that finally made it impossible for the two sections to remain peaceably within the same federal union."
  - (e) "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."

Q12) The French philosopher Rousseau talks about "General will" in his famous book Social contract.

According to Rousseau, every individual has separate interest and will, but his or her will got converted into general will due to common interest. Every individual aspires for separate goals, his or her interest may differ from the other section of the society. However, in order to establish rule under the state, the traces of these individual will got transformed into common will and makes interest of state and individual as same.

Remarks

Rousseau's idea emphasised that state must ~~strive~~ strive for welfare of the people. The state must impose abstract laws on the basis of general will for the benefit of the society. People are the source of authority for the state and people has authority to overthrow exploitative rule. So in order the rule effectively, state must implement laws and policies according to general will.

However, Rousseau admits later on that, his theory is just an idea, which lacks the practical approach. According to him, it is impossible to create state systems by fully implementing his ideas.

5] 3/2 Rise of communism in Russia in year 1917 was the significant event in history of mankind. It had changed whole structure of existing system in Russia and create panic among the capitalist world.

Remarks

Inter-war period witnessed the rise of communism in Russia and similar movement started witnessing in different parts of Europe. Communism was considered as threat to capitalist system by the western countries. In order to suppress communism in Russia, these capitalist countries supported the anti-revolutionary forces. However, Russian communist government was successful in suppressing anti-communist forces in country.

The great depression of 1930's resulted into decline of capitalist economies. The increase in inflation, unemployment resulted into rise of many communist movements in Europe. Western countries busy in suppressing these communist forces. Rise of Hitler and Mussolini also helped to suppress communism in Europe. Even western countries like France and Britain pursued appeasement policy towards Germany, Italy and Japan in order to suppress communist forces.

So it is rightly commented that,

Remarks

lack of fact and analysis

western countries took more imaginative steps to suppress communist forces due to fear of spread of communism.

c)  $\frac{1}{2}$

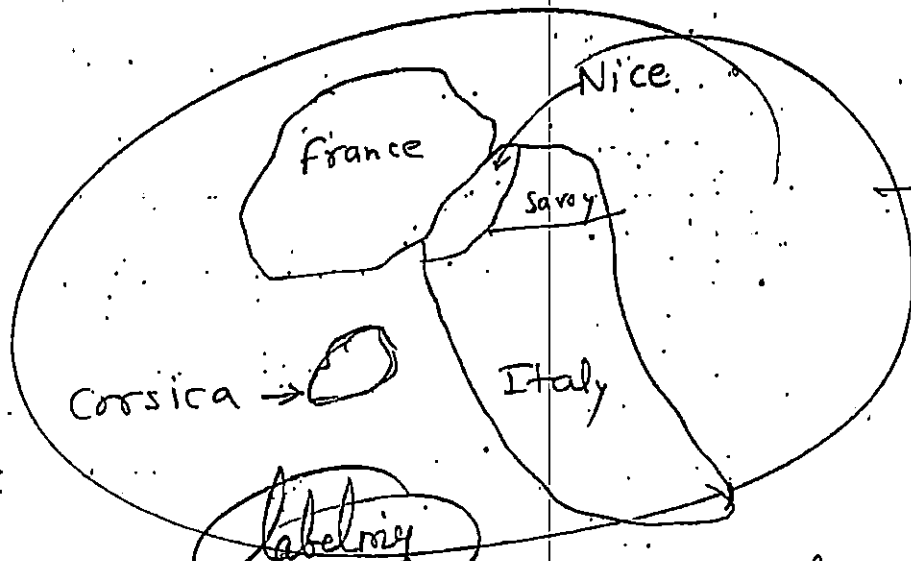
After the end of 1st world war, relation between Italy and France was full of hostility; though they fought war from same side.

Italy participated into 1st world war from Allied side under the Treaty of London, 1915. However, Italy didn't got in Peace conference, what they promised under the treaty. The Prime-Minister Orlando left peace-talk in between due to humiliation. France was the major hurdle, which denied concessions to Italy.

- Italy was claiming port of Fiume, but to similar claim from Yugoslavia, port of Fiume was declared as independent.

- Italy also claiming territory of Corsica, Nice and Savoy, which were under France, but they didn't get.

Remarks



good  
but try to  
make perfect

- Differences were also present over the city of Tyngiers.

- France was against Fascist regime of Mussolini.

- When France captured Tunisia, Italy dissented - because Italy was also eyeing on Tunisia.

• Due to these differences, relation between Italy and France was full of tension. Italy joined the hands with Hitler in year 1937 and formation of this Axis group ultimately resulted into 2nd world war.

Wale - 97's impact m. / as

Remarks

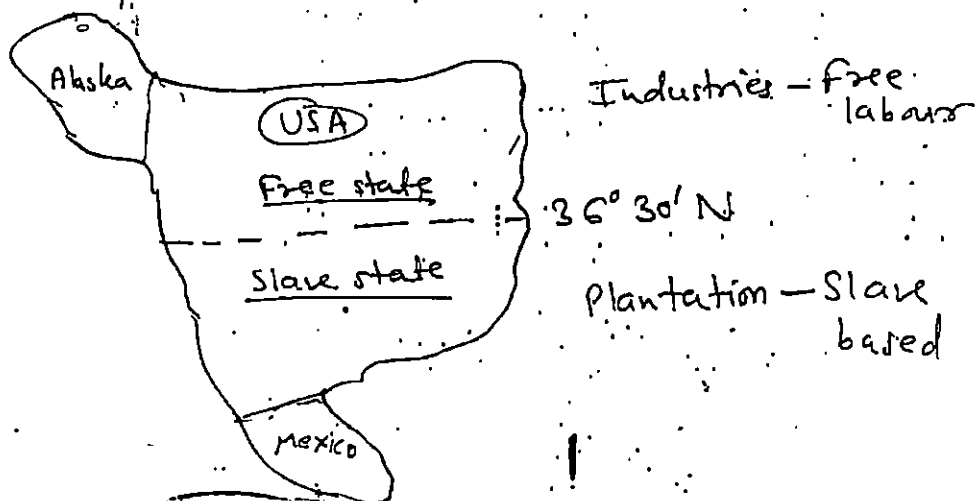
2nd W: W

• alliance with Germany

Q1  
Q12

American Civil war was the bloodiest battle fought between Union of America and Confederate of state, which secede from the union.

America was divided into two parts - northern and southern part. There was uneven economic structure in America. The northern states were industrialised, while southern economy was based on plantation. Constitution of America was also had some limitation, due to which, right of secession was not defined. However, the issue of slavery that made civil war inevitable and made impossible for two section to remain peacefully under same union.



Remarks

labeling



As the southern state, the economy was depend on plantation; they required slave to carry out agricultural activities. Slave ~~is~~ considered as the matter of pride in south.

However, in northern America, economy was based on Industries, which require free labour. North American state considered slavery as the evil and they stood for its abolition.

When the Republic party's candidate Abraham Lincoln got elected without securing vote from south states, the southern states feared that slavery would get abolished. Due to which all southern states secede from the union under presidentship of Jefferson Davis and this made civil war inevitable.

Role of Abraham Lincoln  
 its impact on American & world

e) (2½) League of Nation was established after the end of 1st world war in order to solve disputes between different countries through talks and avoid war to maintain peace and stability.

Remarks

Understand the question

you have facts and figures - just scribble it at according to the demand of question

League was established on the basis of 4 points of American President Woodrow Wilson. The main objective of establishing the league was to prevent wars, because 1st world war had resulted into huge devastations. However, there were serious limitations in structure and functioning of League which caused its failure and world pushed into 2nd world war, which was more devastating.

Limitations -

- The proposal of league, America didn't joined the league due to refusal of Senate of America.
- The loosing power didn't allowed to join league: eg. Germany, which joined much later in year 1923.
- One of the principle of 4 points, self-determination didn't upheld. eg. - Germans were divided into Czechoslovakia and Poland.
- The victor power Britain and France persuaded their vested interests. Even they followed appeasement policy towards Germany, Japan and Italy.

Remarks Due to these serious limitations, league ~~is failed to~~ failed to ~~prevent~~ preventing wars and most bloodiest war fought in the form of 2nd WW.

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 Khrushchey 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 misrepresented then, and it is misremembered now." Critically Examine. (10 Marks)

a) (9) Paris conference of 1920 had been organised to settle the issues of 1st world war through talks. The Paris treaty was essential for the establishment of peace and to avoid future wars.

However, there were serious limitations in the Paris peace conference. Instead of enforcing peace, it end up into sowing the seeds of next world war. How it made 'Peace to end Peace'?

① Treaty of Versailles - A separate treaty with Germany was made under the Paris peace conference. The treaty was signed with Germany with the ~~threat~~ of force. A huge humiliation was metted out to Germany. These views were not taken into consideration and it was arbitrarily formulated by victor powers. France was more apprehensive about Germany

Remarks

and wanted to suppress it to lowest level. The territories under the Germany were taken out; demilitarisation of Ruhr area, Saar region was brought under League, where France got right to exploit mining resources. This resulted into rise of radical nationalism under the Hitler and who promised return of German glory.

② Failure of League of Nation - League was established to prevent war and maintain peace in the world. However, due to limitations of structure of League, it failed to prevent war. America didn't join the League and losing power not allowed to join it.

③ Self-determination not followed → Right of self-determination was not followed and it resulted into dividation of people into different countries. eg - Serbs and Germans.

④ Italy and Japan interest unfulfilled - Italy was fought along with victor side, but didn't get what promised under Treaty of London 1915. Japan also not got what they were claiming in China, so this annoyed both power which

Remarks

later on joined with Germany to form Axis group.

⑤ Vested interest of Britain & France - Victory  
 power busy in pursuing vested interest during the peace talks. They wanted to increase their hold over newly acquired territory; France taking the strong form Germany, to turn the table, where France caused humiliation after unification of Germany.

Due to above limitations in peace talk, Paris peace conference instead of making peace ends into 'peace to end peace.'

Write two of peace treaty

like -  
Fall of Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empire  
 led to the independence and self determination of many people

Remarks

57

10

Under the leadership of Lenin, Russia underwent communist revolution in year 1917. Lenin and his successor followed different approaches and policies in order to consolidate communist rule in Soviet Union.

① Lenin (1917-25) — The political revolution in Russia was completed in Feb-Mar 1917. With the arrival of Lenin, socio-economic revolution completed in Oct-Nov 1917. It was the first revolution of communist type propagated by Karl Marx. Lenin persuaded the communist agenda further after the revolution, which resulted into abolition of private property, public ownership of industries, public control over the resources etc.

He was also responsible for the Third international, which was established in year 1917. He was successful in suppressing anti-communist forces in Russia. He initiated New economic policy for the revival of economy. So, under the Lenin, Russia revived successfully.

Remarks

elaborate the word - religious  
revival in the  
Context

② Joseph Stalin (1925-53) — Joseph Stalin was acted as a dictator. He initiated many policies to consolidate communism and its spread to other parts of World. He was responsible for starting of cold war after 2nd world war. He imposed restrictions of freedom and liberty. Anti-stalinist forced not allowed and he started policies to purge <sup>out</sup> anti-stalinist forces. His rule was like that of prison.

③ Khrushchev (1953-64) — He started De-stalinisation in Soviet Union. He initiated the liberal policies and initiatives like agr-cultural developments. He increased the freedom of media, people etc. He was also responsible for thaw in cold war after the year 1953. He initiated talks with USA. However, under his leadership cold-war also reached under peak. eg. Cuba Crisis 1962. So, his rule was like circus = Thaw plus restarting cold-war.

④ Brezhnev (1964-82) — 'Policy of Detente' was followed under the Brezhnev. He was

Remarks

initiated talks with USA and was responsible many treaties to reduce arm race.  
 eg - SALT treaty in 1972, Helsinki agreement 1975 etc. He was also responsible for invasion in Afghanistan in 1979. He established good relation with USA through talks, trade, exchange of people etc.

Under the different leadership of Russia, we witnessed different approaches, so it is famously commented that - Lenin Soviet union was like religious revival, under Stalin like prison, under Khrushchev like circus, and under Brezhnev like the US post office.

Remarks



Q) (3/2) America got involved into civil wars of Vietnam and which resulted into long drawn war with Vietnam. ended into unfulfillment of goal. i.e. containing communism.

After the Geneva conference of 1954, it was decided that, Vietnam would be divided into two parts from 17th line parallel.

North Vietnam was put under Ho Chi Minh government and South Vietnam under traditional ruler Bao Dai. It was decided to conduct elections in 1956, over unification of Vietnam.

The Ho Chi Minh government was more popular and it was in the position of win. However, apprehension of America that, it would led to formation of communist government in Vietnam, America started supported South Vietnam against North government. Later on, America started directly participating into Vietnamese war. The American troops in Vietnam increased considerably, but they failed due to guerrilla warfare of Vietnamese people.

Remarks

America failed in Vietnam war. There was wide condemnation from all over the world due to America participation. Even American people also condemned the Vietnam war. Failure of America led to establishment of communist government under Ho Chi Minh.

Due to above scenario, it is rightly commented that, America misunderstood the Vietnam war and misreported it. It wanted misremembered now.

Lack of facts and  
analysis

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)

a) 3) Egypt came under colonial rule of British Empire. It got independence in year 1937, however this independence was less than Dominion Status.

Egypt was sovereign power upto 18th century. After two years 1810, trading activities was started by British and France in Egypt. Cotton was famous trading item for colonial rulers. Later on, Egypt came under British rule, because Egyptian ruler advanced huge loans from British to finance their luxurious life. British and France also had their share in Suez Canal.

Later on, Egypt fought against the colonial rulers and pressure on British mounted and finally they grant independence to Egypt. However, British forces still resided

Remarks

into Egypt due to sudden broke out of war in year 1939. The various provisions of independence act were also not enacted.

This led to revived struggle for independence under Colonel G.A. Nasser. He nationalised the Suez canal in year 1956 and this led to war between Egypt at one side and Britain, France and Israel on the other side. Due to International pressure, ~~War~~ was ended and Egypt got independence.

Though Egypt got independence in year 1937, but it was less than dominion status and complete independence only got after 1956.

Write the feature which symbolised Egypt as less than dominion States.

This is the theme of question

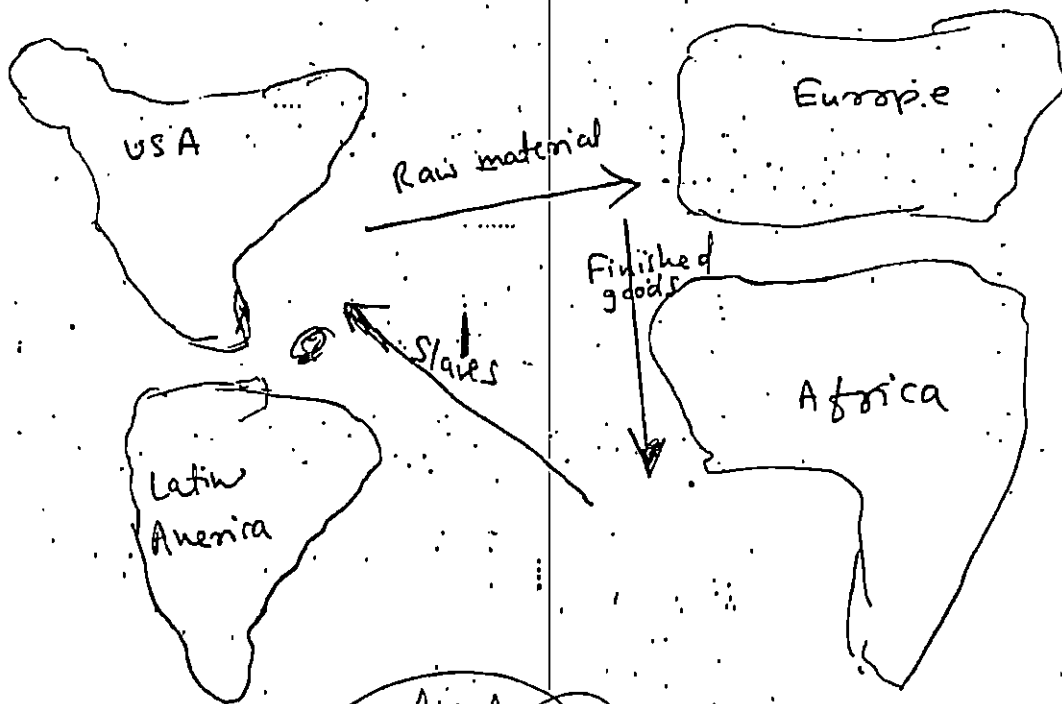
Remarks

Focus on it

5 (10)

The later half of 18th century witnessed the Industrial revolution, which commenced first in England and later on spread to other part of world.

The basic requirement to establish industries is availability of capital. The profits earned from the slave trade was the important source to finance industrial revolution. The triangle-slave trade was practised between Europe-Africa and America.



laboring as important.

Remarks

Finish and manufactured goods from Europe exported to Africa in return of slave purchase. These purchased slaves were transported to North America, South America, Caribbean Island etc. for plantation industries. The raw material of these plantation industries were the important raw material source for European industries. In this way, triangle-slave trade was practised, which was highly profitable.

The slave trade was first started by Portuguese when they raided western coast of Africa and kidnapped many people to transport them to America. This practice continued for successive centuries. Even the traders got charter from crowns for slave trade.

Merchant and financiers were also present at port of Africa for giving finance for purchase of slaves. This trade was highly organised and most profitable one.

Remarks

Slave trade helped to accumulated huge wealth in European countries, which they invested as capital in industries. This helped in industrial revolution of European countries.

Write about the debate

• — Write with facts •

Remarks

Q]

8/2

Secretary of State of America, Marshall under the° presidency of Trueman, announced the Marshall plan, according to which financial aid was promised to European countries for the reconstruction.

There was huge devastation after the end of 2nd world war. European countries exhausted their resources into war. There was requirement of reconstruction in Europe. The dissent among the public was increasing due to rise of inflation, unemployment etc. In order to address above problems, America which emerged as a super power after 2nd world war announced humanitarian plan by stressing on bread and butter issue.

However, announcement of Marshall's plan was not only the humanitarian policy of USA, but it contains other factors also. USA had advanced huge loans to European countries after end of 1st world war. Due to decline of European industries after the

Remarks



2nd WW, Europe had become market for the USA. The healthy and strong Europe was necessary for trading interest of USA. USA also acquired the leadership of western capitalist country after 2nd WW; so responsibility of ~~Europe~~ USA also got increased.

There was also threat of rise of communism. Eastern European countries started embracing communism. The dissent among the people increased, which pressurised government to embrace communism. In order to contain communism and keep it away from the western European countries, need was felt that financial aid must be provided to western European countries, so that development would be regained and communist threat would be contained.

These all factors led to announcement of Marshall plan by USA, because prosperous Europe was essential for America's own prosperity.

Remarks

Write about the impact of Marshall plan in the economic field.

**GS SCORE**

FILE 1. F. 1212-2

*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)

*Remarks*

**GIS SCORE**

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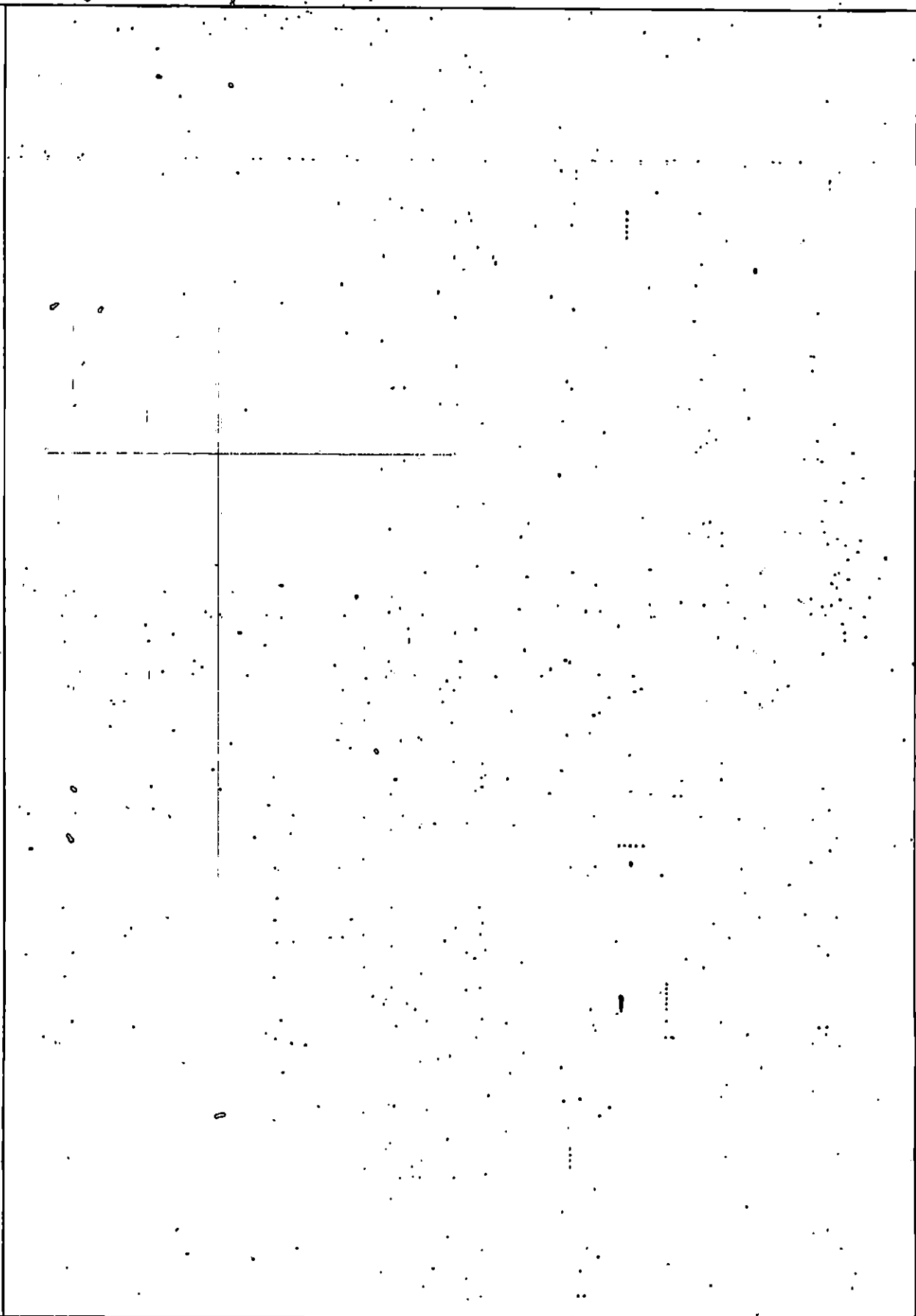
*Remarks*

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Remarks

**GS SCORE**

8

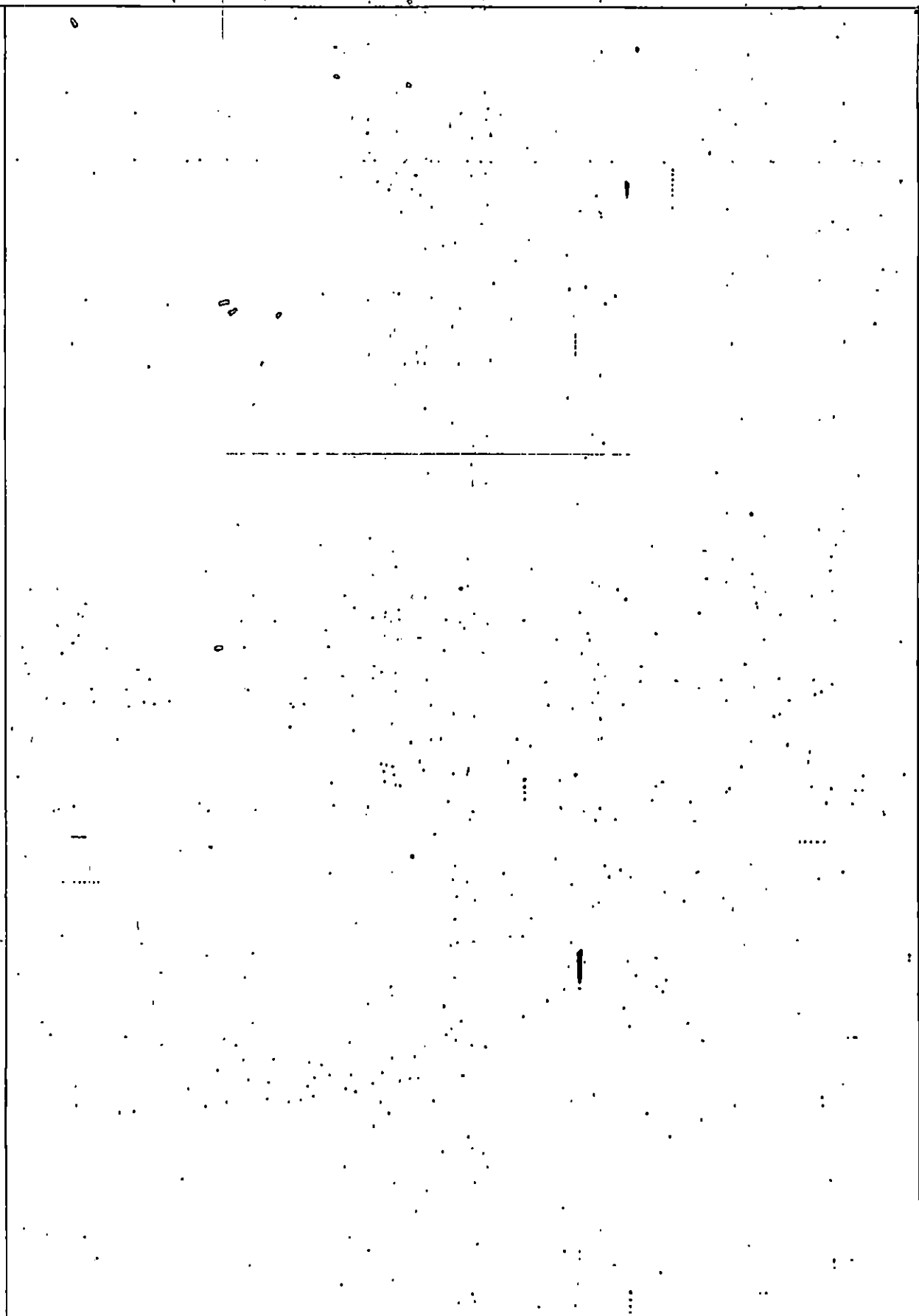


*Remarks*

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Remarks

**GIS SCORE**



*Remarks*



8

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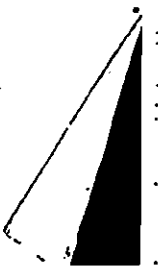
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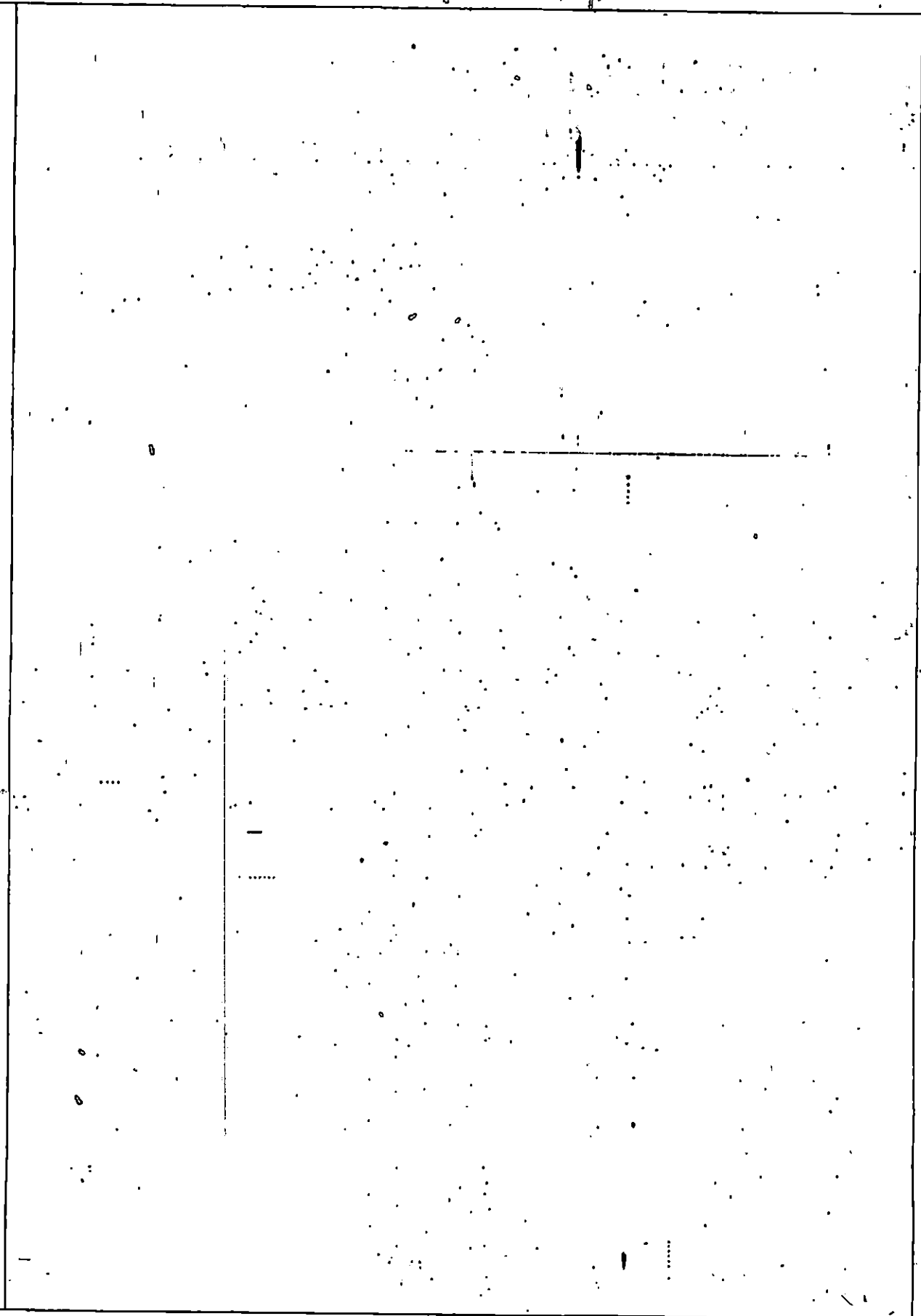
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*Remarks*

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Remarks