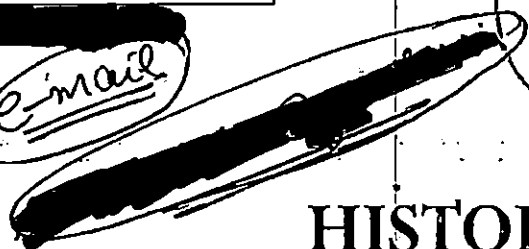


e-mail

**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.

1. Invigilator Signature Piyush

2. Invigilator Signature _____

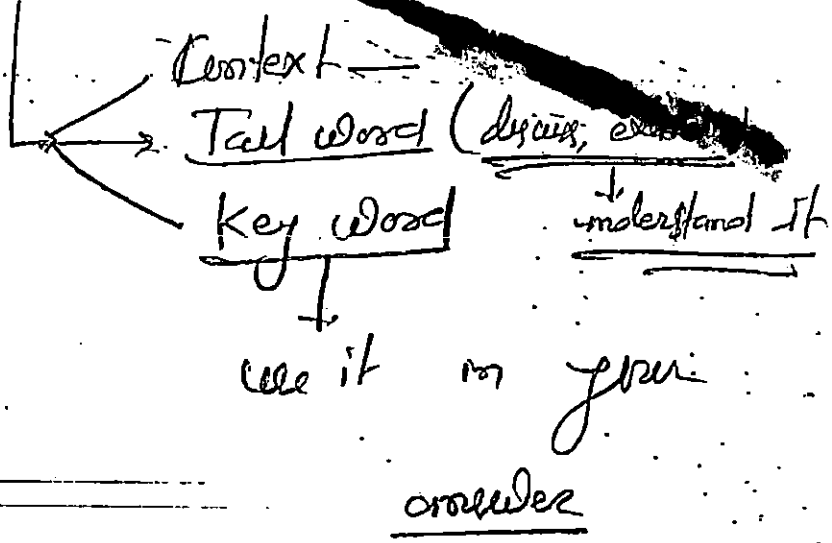
Name Rahul Bhat

Mobile No. _____

Date 19/9/2017Signature Rahul Bhat

REMARKS

→ Read question properly



→ Work on presentation

→ Groupwise facts and analysis



SECTION- A

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

9

a) With the discovery of new route around Cape of Good Hope to India (Cabicut), the arrival of Portuguese brought a revolution to the Malabar coast of India in every sphere - mode of polity, society, economy and culture - both in positive and negative ways.

With the introduction of Cartan system, the monopolised Arabian Sea lanes of communication. Oppression of Muslim and Arab traders was a characteristic feature.

Remarks

Proselytisation : infusion of Christian

missionaries on grand scale led to

conversion of low caste Hindus in

Malabar strip.

It boosted Christianity by erecting

temples, churches along the coast.

Governor Almeida and Albuquerque

encouraged Portuguese soldiers and

merchants to have cross-cultural

marriages with Goon, Daman and Diu's

natives.

Thus, Portuguese initiated newer trends

especially in the field of food, cuisines,

culture, religion in Indian society accompanied

by force, oppression and cruelty also for the

rebellers like Arab traders and merchants.

in the field of education!

Remarks

Write about impact

2/2

With the conquest of Bengal, via Plassey and Buxar Battles, the colonial rule changed economic policies to buy its own revenues significantly. With Treaty of Alahabad in 1765, it got the Diwani Rights of Bengal province. Dual government of Clive changed the revenue patterns. War indemnity was a major source. Further with agrarian economic policies of Permanent Settlements, Zamindari and Mahalwari the land revenue patterns changed. Land became a market commodity to be sold, repurchased and leased. It became a source of exploitation of peasants for tax inaction.

Further, levying heavy import duties on Indian textiles, private enterprise on railways,

modern economic and colonial pre-colonial with compare impact

Remarks

Income tax
 Selt tax /

investments in mines, plantations and banking, shipping services led to the huge drain of wealth. Commercialisation of agriculture was another mode of revenue extraction and profitable business venture for the Etc.

hence, composition of revenue sources also undergo a huge transformation under Colonial rule.

② 1916 Lucknow Pact is significant due

to many reasons

① It brought split to an end. Moderate-Extremist factions united.

② Muslim League and Congress agreed to launch a common struggle for country.

But this pact was bound to fail due to inherent 'divide and rule' policy of Britain.

① Communal electorate demand was agreed to by Tilak and Congress.

② Britain's Divide and Rule policy had already brought Communalism and fundamentalism to the fore.

It meant that separate electorates, appeasement policies was bound to create schism sooner or later, which manifested itself in the Mylapora (Mappila) Riots of Kerala after Non-cooperation movement.

Also, growth of fundamental hasties like Hindus Mahasabha in 1915 and of AIML with the joining of Jinnah in 1921 led to the phase of extreme Communalism soon. Although, 1916 Lucknow Pact helped

Communal/into
lead in
days/and
Communal/and

Remarks

• Work on presentation

Home Rule Movement and NCM of 1919
 to rise in unrest, the Khilafat cause
 led to more religious and fanatic
 character among Muslims, which led to
 the futility of the fact of 1916 later.

Q. (u) Cornwallis in 1790s introduced civil
services to better, efficiently manage
 the official administration of the EIC.
 They were designated as collectors
 and their role was to ensure timely
collection of dues, levies, rents, taxes,
tolls from the district or province they
 were - in charge of.
EIC assured them healthy salaries so
 that they could not engage in
corruption.

Remarks

It was through this steel frame that the government was able to run its oiled machinery efficiently.

Civil servants were trained initially in India and later at Haileybury in London. They were the ground level contact to the villagers, the secret rebellious and any sort of subverted activity taking place in the hinterlands. Hence, they were the first line of civil defence for the empire (Ray).

Macaulay wanted to introduce civil services for the Indians also as he wanted a clerical class of Indians who could become a link between people and the Company.

It was the bureaucracy of the Raj which was able to hold on to the huge burden of administration of the government.

Remarks

Topic fact and analysis

2) Colonial version of Independence says that whites had come to civilise the beasts and eventually hand over power to a responsible government. This theory takes pride in its civilising mission and white man's burden. They say that 1919, 1935 and 1947 were the gradual transfers of power which was British protection from the beginning.

Wood on
Paradigm

But this is a fallacy. Awakening of nation-state concept in 19th century, mass consciousness by some religious reformers about importance of liberty and mass mobilisation against imperialism by cross-sectional diversity of India due to efforts of INC, Gandhiji and immortal revolutionaries like Bose, Bhagat Singh, Chandrasekhar Azad etc. led to freedom. RIN mutiny and INA led to the belief among Britain that they could not hold

Remarks

On the Indian empire as trust of British Army was lost. Hence, they were forced to leave.

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)

2. 18th century India saw the decline of Mughal paramountcy and the rise of regional powers. It is regarded as dark age due to certain reasons

- ① Corruption, bribery, mutual rivalries, ambitious army nobility led to decline of morals, integrity of Mughal empire.
- ② Plunder by Nadir Shah in 1739, Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1761 → defeat of Marathas led to loss of India's supremacy in case of economy, polity, culture and civilisation.

But it is regarded as a transitional phase of Indian history also. Few arguments deserve merit:-

Remarks

- ① India transitioned into modern age and medieval era holity; economy and culture of orthodoxy ended.
- ② Rule of Law, judicial uniformity, secular codes, modern technology, weaponry, language led to the dawn of modern and progressive age for India.
- ③ India became more integrated into the world economy and market with the arrival of colonial state and power.
- ④ English Education, translation of Indian texts led to revivalism of culture.
- ⑤ New regional centres of trade, commerce, art, music etc flourished. e.g. Musshidabad, Calcutta became urban centres.
- ⑥ Land became a commodity and enterprising.

Remarks

Write about the debate, they is the demand of question.

nature increased.

⑦ New sea ports developed and factory outlets led to the new mode of labor organization and production methods.

Hence, it would be prudent to make a balance between the two extremes. Although the dark age can be ascertained due to foreign conquest and loss of regional and central supremacy of the natives, but it definitely led to the age of transition into modern era, with few elements like feudalism, casteism, parochialism, minority issue and unchanged.

⑧ Tribal and peasant uprisings were shadowed for long with the prominence of class-based led Indian National Movement. But with the coming of subaltern approach post independence,

Remarks

with the writings of Bihar Chandra, Satish Chandra and other Marxist historians; the role of tribal and peasant uprisings has begun to be recognised and evaluated on the freedom struggle of India.

Previously, tribal interests were thought of as local or sporadic events for meeting demands or needs and fulfilment.

But subaltern studies led to the proposition how tribal uprisings like Bhil, Khond, Khasi rebellions were very much against imperialism and colonialism. Munda Ulgulan deserves

mention here. Bissa Munda led rebellion against British Raj aspired for free

Bihar with the rooting out of British

outsiders (diku, mercenarys). Similarly

Remarks

Central hook led to the proclamation of
end of British Raj and down of the Sutial

Raj

Subaltern approach also led to exposing the
oppression of proletariat tribals and peasants
due to oppressive British policies of land
revenue taxation, moneylender's exploitation and
various Acts like Taluk Forest Act etc. These
oppressive policies led to the non-accessibility
of tribals to their rightful forest produce. It
threatened their survival and existence. Also,
due to illiteracy and ignorance about laws and
legal procedures, they resorted to violent means
to achieve their due rights.

Due to Heasent's connection with Heasent
lawyers and legal awareness, Heasent uprisings
like Indigo Revolt of 1859, Deccan Boycott of 1875,
Pabna Uprising of 1870s led to immediate

Remarks

Legal redressal not relief - X

Weak Critique of Subaltern Studies

Subaltern studies also expose the limitations of these struggles. These uprisings were local, sporadic and lacked organisation. Historians argue that it was due to apathetic nature or attitude of centralised elite revolutionaries like

INC who failed to pay heed to peasant issues and tribal issues timely.

It was only after Gandhi came that such tribal and peasant uprisings became one with national struggle, their needs and aspirations were recognised and an national struggle with the aid of Left led to their proper organisation like Kisan Sabha, AIKS, Workers and Peasants Party.

Here, the study has been recognised well enough after the writings of

Remarks subaltern historians.

6

2) The colonial state sought to legitimise its colonial rule over nations. Here, it started out as a documentation project to capture the mind and soul of the natives.

It began with the Orientalist approach of History. ~~He~~ ^{the state} established Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784. James Mill translated Gita

and other classic texts of Hindoo. Mam'smiti was translated (Law Code of the Gentoo).

Later utilitarians also revived the feudal textual repository, only to describe oriental despotism, criminal history and backward

culture of India. With the onset of 1813 Act, Missionaries propagated the theory of 'White Man's Burden' and civilizing mission of

British to reform heathen in the native land.

Later, Max Mueller was given the job of translating Vedas. Distorted versions led to

Remarks

1857 - Mackenzie's surveys and historical collections. the concept of Racial Races and Military Recruitment Policy.

thoughtful manipulation of secular character of India's history. In a letter of 1866 written by Max Müller to his wife :-
 'This translation of mine of the Vedas, will hereafter, tell to a great extent on the fate of India. Vedas is their roots and to show them what their root is will uproot all that has sprung from it for the last 3000 years.'

Macaulay's contempt for Sanskrit literature was also manifested in his minute of 1835.

This led to cultural subjugation of natives; loss of confidence in one's culture, civilization and loss of self-esteem among Indians. It led to the propagation of feudal mindset. This impeded a united struggle of Indians against Britishers for years a century with socio-religious gurus like Dayanand Saraswati, Vivekananda, etc. planned

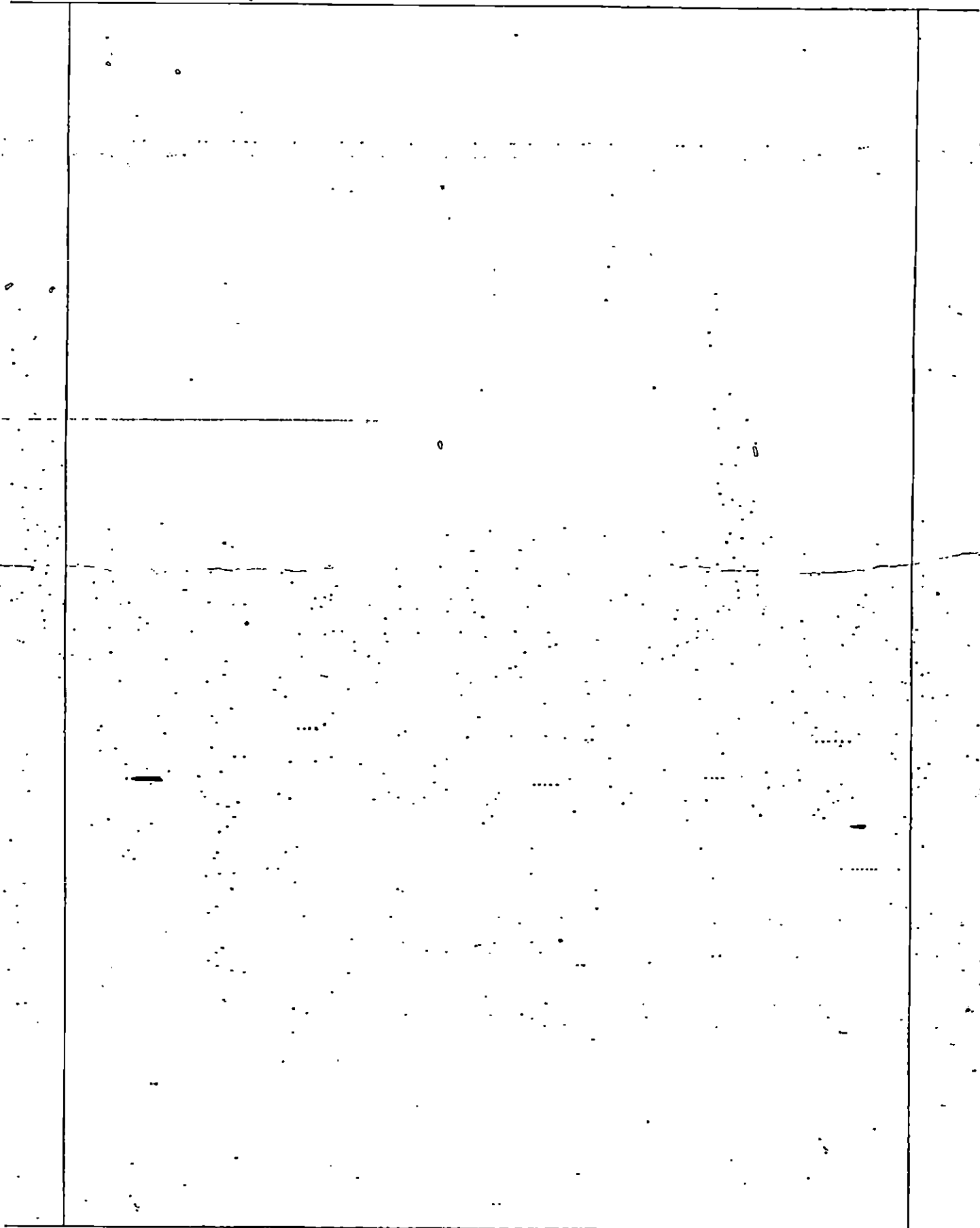
Identifying the central caste and tribes

avoid

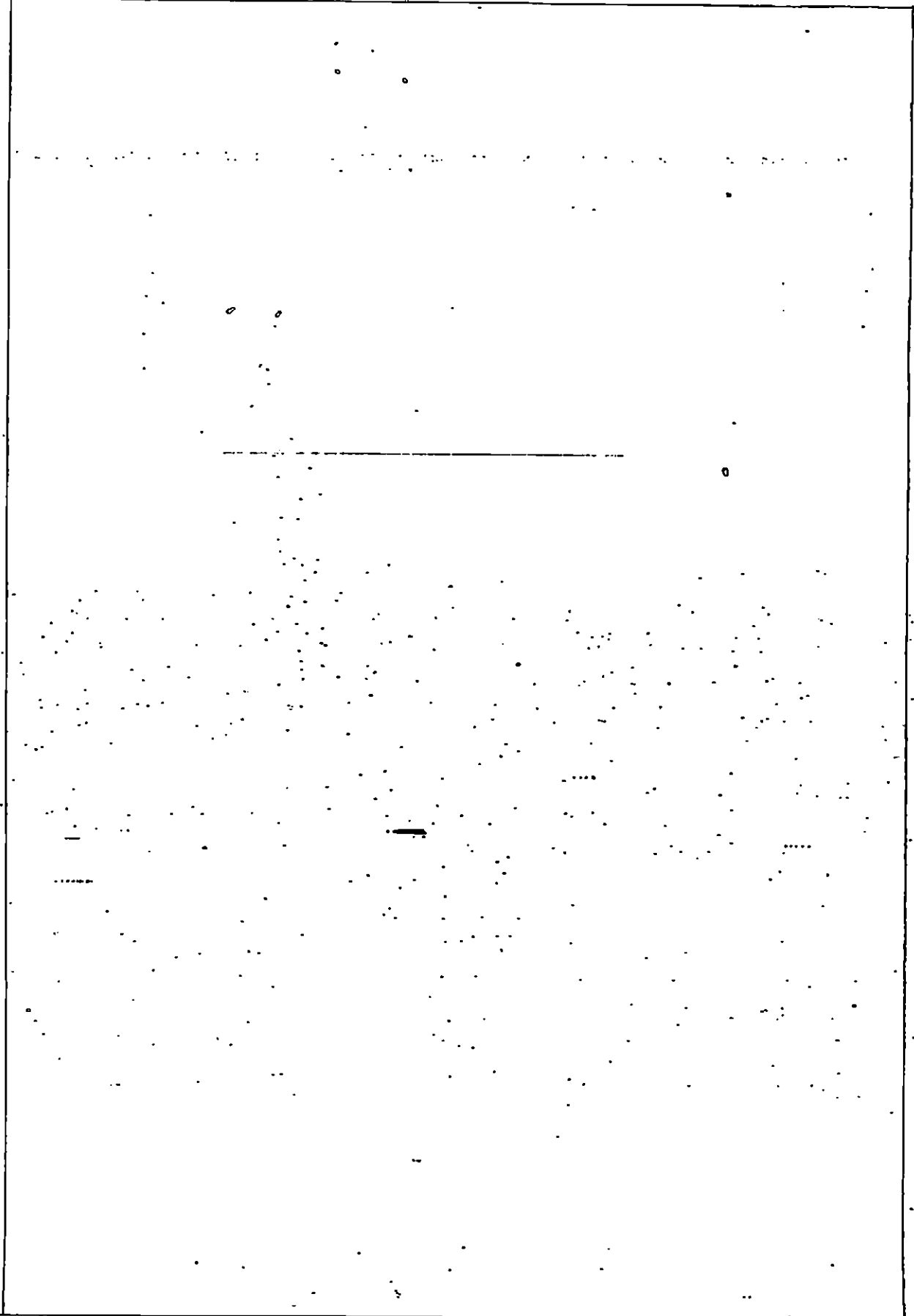
Remarks
 and re-awakened the cultural esteem to fight colonialism

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

Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

Remarks

GIS SCORE

Remarks

GIS SCORE

8

8

0

0

Remarks

Remarks

4. (a) The Non Cooperation Movement was a real mass movement in India which secured participation of diverse classes and communities in India." Critically analyse.

(15 Marks)

(b) How far do you agree that the left parties changed the nature of anti-colonial movement to a certain extent in India.

(20 Marks)

(c) Briefly discuss the nature of the post-colonial Indian state and the new ruling bloc.

(15 Marks)

7/2

(a) Non-cooperation Movement was a mass satyagraha, non-violent, nationwide struggle launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 to avenge Punjab

losses and Rowlatt oppression. This was a Boycott movement which led to adoption of Swadeshi and involved the participation of diverse classes and communities in India.

It built upon the foundations of Home Rule League and Lucknow Pact of 1916.

Here, it acquired a nationwide character. Successful Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad mill strikes led to faith and confidence of

mass in the Gandhian tactics of non-violence, truth, sacrifice and novel concept

of Swa-Raj (Rule of the Self). This appealed

Remarks

the masses, uniting across classes and religions } x

Write various reasons and objectives of the movement.

Gandhi took Kulafat issue to mobilise mass Hindu-Muslim unity to thwart British policy of 'Divide and Rule'. Annual harmony was a distinct feature of the movement.

Newer trade union like Ahmedabad Textiles Association, All India Trade Union Congress led to the inclusion of labourers, workers and proletariat into the movement.

Religious reform took side by side Gandhiana reform movement led to the inclusion of Abali Satyagrahis.

Kishan Sahas for the first time began to be formed. Eka Satyagraha is a case in point. No tax campaigns were a characteristic feature of this movement.

Remarks

Write how these reasons/objectives were capable of attracting the different communities.

Women, children participated in hickering of shops, burning of Manchester clothes, anti-liquor campaigns etc. It empowered women and gave a new sense of freedom to them.

Revolutionaries like Bose, Azad; Bismilla also gave NCM a try.

It could, hence be very much said that NCM began as a true mass movement with a wide social base, participation and support which displayed nationalistic and united character of freedom struggle of India under the new leadership of Gandhiji.

But, it was after Chauri-Chaura that the movement was withdrawn and fissures, divisions exposed the artificial unity of the whole movement. Formation of No-changes, Pro-changes, eye of evolutionary terrorism, violent Kaer Salha movements underscored that Gandhian

Sections/ circumstances which did not participate in the movement. Such as Capitalists; princely states.

Basically different.

Remarks

features of satyagraha were still not understood by masses.

Amerid

9/12

Work- has due to rise of left. the economic critique of colonial policies.

Rise of the Left became a prominent feature in 1920s and accelerated in 1930s in Indian freedom struggle. It changed the nature of anti-colonial movement in significant ways:

Freedom struggle became more socio-economic based and involved wide social base comprising peasants, workers and labour unions. AITUC, ATA, Workers and Peasants Party is an example.

Anti-colonial and anti-imperialism became staple. Poorna Swaraj became the ultimate demand. Kasauli Resolution after Delhi Pact showed the long term vision of Left for India's socio-economic development.

Rise of extreme left also ensured revolutionary activities like HSRA, and various conspiracies to thwart British imperial state. Meerut Conspiracy is a case in point.

Remarks

explains the word - to a certain extent

Non violent struggle became a little radical due to prominence of socialists like Bose, Nehru, Minoo Masani, Jayprakash etc. in the Congress party. Formation of CSP in 1934 led to more radicalization and anti-bourgeoisie movement within Congress. It ensured that freedom struggle be socially liberal, democratic but under the supreme leadership of influential Congress leaders.

Formation of 1938 National Planning Committee under chairmanship of Nehru drafted economic plan of India post independence on Soviet 5 year plan model. and nationalization of key industries to contain capitalism and exploitation of weak. Women empowerment and its participation became active in freedom struggle.

Peasant sabhas acquired a national character in All India Kisan Sabha and

Remarks

→ You focus should be - → what was nature of anti colonial movement
 ↳ how, due to left it changed.

Various peasant struggles became violent and revolutionary and pressed extreme demands of Zamindari Abolition. This was a leftist impact. Telhara Uprising is a case in point.

Hence, all movements like Civil disobedience and Quit India saw the radical rise of left which got manifested even in the phases of violence during the movement. Ideologically, the left gave a broad character to the national movement and integrated social, economic issues of downtrodden, especially, proletariat into the mass national movement.

Post colonial Indian state wanted to build itself on the Gandhian principles of peace and sought ideology even in its foreign policy. Its basic nature was derived from the GOI Act, 1950.

Remarks

was parliamentary in character and inclusive of all positive Constitutional ideas of the World.

Its idealism got reflected in Included policy with China and Hindi-Chini-bhai-bhai

conflict which deserved strong mutual respect for sovereignty and peaceful coexistence. But

China took it for a soft state receptor and attacked India. It led India to reformulate its idealistic state policy and become power hegemon.

Domestically, Nehru focused on soo- economic development, focus on science, technology, education and led to the development of dams, IITs, ISRO etc. Its nature sought progressive and aimed to achieve a character of progressive secular, modern nation state.

Problems of full integration still persisted as Kashmir, Hyderabad, Pragash issues still lingered. Their integration displayed the determined, sovereign nature of post colonial India state.

Its foreign policy was best described by the launch of a new plot in the context of

Remarks

Write about → Role of Indira, National Movement
→ Constitution of India.

Cold war bipolar blocks of USA, USSR

Nehru launched Non-Aligned Movement which
 craved for independent foreign policy and
 preservation of sovereignty, integrity of
 third world recently decolonised
 bloc.

India state had full faith in the
 international organization of UNO and believed
 in its ethical approach to the objective
 resolution of sticky issues. eg. Kashmir crisis

On the whole it can be said that
 post colonial India state was driven
 by idealistic features of national freedom
struggle, yet was pragmatic enough to
 realize changing dynamics and need for
modernity, progressivity for a strong nation-
state India

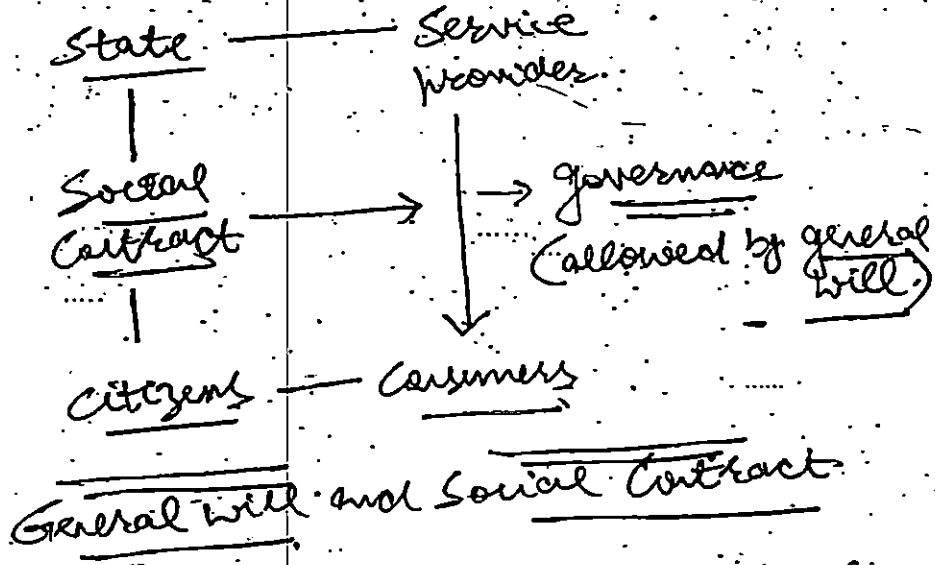
discuss - new ruling bloc.

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."

④ The statement talks about the social contract



General will and Social Contract

During the period of enlightenment, scholars, philosophers like Rousseau, Thoreau, Locke favoured human liberty, life, and natural rights.

Wrote critique of "general will" in brief.

Remarks

of individuals as supreme. To allow protection of such rights, individuals elect a body who acts as a state and governs the individuals. Individuals hand away with their freedom in return of protection of their rights guaranteed by the state.

Here, if the state fails to rule or govern according to the will of the public, it is the responsibility of the people to throw away the state for the good of human liberty, equality, life and right to property.

Communism evolved as a doctrine of the proletariat to fight against capitalist exploitation. It imagined the unity of all labour, workers and peasants across the

Remarks

Work on analysis

b) 5/12
Lack of facts

World to rise against capitalistic society and establish commune based polity, driven by public welfare and equal distribution of wealth. This spectre of Communism seemed to be a paradisiacal dream. But what was even more imaginary was the crusade against Communism.

Help by America to the Whites in Russia against Communism led to their decline. Soviet state became stronger and the monarchy was dethroned.

Cold war persisted for long without any trifling gain. Darwin's theory of Capitalistic fear led to revolutionary across China,

Vietnam, Indonesia, Cambodia, North Korea, Cuba, Laos etc. Capitalistic nations like America could not contain the aspirations

of the proletariat. Illusion of Capitalistic prosperity and progress, freedom and liberty did not

Remarks

entice the oppressed, exploited and the downtrodden proletariat. quod

Capitalism got its momentary success in the disintegration of USSR and rise of democracy in Eastern Europe. But on the whole, People's houses led to a balance in the world of conflicting ideologies of Communism and Capitalism.

discuss - about - Slavery across world of question or other factors

America was divided on the question of slavery. Northern colonies, like New York, Boston, Massachusetts abhorred the Southern practice of institutionalization of slave trade and slavery. On the other hand, Southerners's thought it to be perfectly legitimate.

But there were arguments which go beyond just the scope of slavery for the Civil War and breaking of the federal union.

North-South Economic divide = North was

Remarks

Industrial and Urban, prosperous.

South was agrarian, poor, backward and rural.

② Southern expanding agriculture depended on slave's labour. Rising industrialization in Europe led to growth in agricultural production of wheat, cotton in southern colonies like New Jersey, Georgia etc. This demanded slavery and slave trade growth.

③ It was political propaganda also which led to the split of Union. Southerners feared to lose their federal rights and autonomy, especially after Republican Lincoln became President.

④ huge mistake by southerners to form a Confederacy led to Civil war and more acrimony.

Lincoln thought it fit that slavery needed to be abolished to establish a stronger Union and equal America.

Remarks

word

2) League was formed to achieve two objectives:

- ① Collective security and defense to avoid war and check aggressive state.
- ② slow - economic development, poverty alleviation.

But it failed to achieve these two objectives.

League was never joined by US.
League was pretty much a British-French affair.

Also, it could prevent or check no aggression by major power.

e.g. Corsica Incident, Fiume capture by Italy,
Japanese aggression on Manchuria could not be checked by League.

Also, 1929 Depression led to poverty,
unemployment which led to worsening long strikes leading to far Right rising.
League could not achieve slow economic development.

Weak about Success in brief

Remarks

↳ lack of facts

development

But all failure cannot be put on League.
Britain, France could not impose military
 and economic sanctions on Italy, Germany
 and Japan. US failed to join League and
 remained isolationist.

It would be better if we would say that
 not the League but the international anarchism
 and imperialism failed League.

⑤ Italy post 1918 WWI was highly defeated
 due to non-fulfilment of the demands and
 promises made to them during the war
 participation.

Hence, Treaty of Versailles led to the
 resentment in Italy and found expression in
 the rise of Far Right and Fascist forces.
Mussolini rose to power in 1922 and from
 1923-1934 adopted a vehement foreign policy.

Write about Stresa front.
 Role in Spanish Civil War.

Remarks

Write about Italy's imperialist policy.
 - Role of M. Ciano

Its aim was to ensure two things -
to make Italy strong and feared in
International politics.

Cosser Incident and Conquest of Rome

are examples.

Being its nearest neighbour and due to
capture of Savoy and Nice from Italy in
1860s and due to age old betrayal
like Vallumbrosa armistice, France
was found to be natural enemy of
Italy post early 19th years.

But on the whole, Italy's foreign policy
relations were amicious with all
allied nations, especially after withdrawal
from Stresa front due to Anglo-German
Naval betrayal. Also, with Rome-Berlin
Axis not part of Steel with Hitler, Fascism

Remarks
on Ital.

became hostile to its neighbourhood. It
even supported Spain's fascist
and aimed at establishing fascist
states across Europe

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

④ This statement is in the context of Crimean war (1853) which involved countries like Russia, Turkey, Britain, France, Sardinia-Piedmont. It was concluded with the Peace of Paris in 1856. But the peace remained short lived as it led to emergence of Balkan Eastern Question even more and led to the tensions on the Balkans even more which culminated in the First World War of 1914. 1856 Peace of Paris was a humiliation for Russia as it lost the territories gained of Ottoman empire. Allies sought to preserve the integrity of Ottoman empire and Habsburg empire was allowed to have

Context → Peace Conference after 1st W.W.

War to end war for 1st W.W.

Remarks

Bosnia - Herzegovina provinces

So try to understand the context of question

This led to many tensions and issues.

① Rise of nationalities and self-determination in Balkans. eg. Slavs, Magyars, Croats, Bosnians, Serbs etc. under the hold of Habsburgs. Repression of nationalities led to more conflicts.

② Ottoman question led to ethnic and religious tensions between Muslims and Christians. eg. Ottoman hold over Eastern European Greece, Constantinople, Adrianople etc.

This hence was meant to open the Black sea, Dardanelles strait and Bosphorus strait for neutral and free navigation of trade, commerce and shipping purposes. But imperialistic and nationalistic purists always led to conflicts in a bid to control important choke points.

Remarks

This further led to the Revisions in 1878 by Congress of Berlin, which was largely dominated by Bismarck. It further fuelled the subnational quester.

This peace eventually led to end of peace by various supplies in 20th century which got miserable on first, 2nd Balkan wars and first WW with the dissolution of Ottoman Empire and Habsburg dynasty, rise of new nations and mandates of Britain like Iraq, Syria etc. to check Russian advance in the Asian colonies.

Rise Nationalism, imperialism and colonialism never led to fructification and peaceful realization of any peace treaties in 19th or 20th centuries.

Remarks

10) Russia became the first ever Communist state in the world. Soviet Russia under Lenin led to restructuring of economy which was otherwise highly feudalistic and imperial. He sought land reforms and pursued with his New Economic Policy in 1921. He won the Civil war and merged USSR from counter-revolutionaries. He revived production - agriculture as well as industrial. It led to food security. He also introduced excite culture to let the growth boost. He allowed private enterprises or micro small, medium, enterprises to support growth and revival. He nationalized heavy industries to check capitalist or private enterprise led exploitation. It was like religious revivalism and regain of confidence in good governance.

Remarks

Use key word of question and explain it
 eg - like a religious revival

Under Stalin, Stalinism ruled. New Economic Policy was abandoned. Incentives were prohibited. Collectivization of farms against the wishes of the farmers was led. It led to exploitation of the proletariat and dictatorship of Stalin, instead of 'Dictatorship of proletariat'. World revolution, ideals and satellite states control led to more tensions in world affairs and seeds of Cold War took place. Press freedom, civil liberties, theatre, artists' freedom and creativity, criticism was curtailed. Russia became a police state. Opposition was crushed and one party rule ensured no democracy. It was indeed a prison like state. Khrushchev's policies were fluctuating. On one hand, he was successful in entering peaceful ties with West. There was a visible thaw.

Remarks

→ prison, circus, post office —
 • write the critique of it.

But, Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 led to heightened nuclear tensions. Nuclear arms have increased. Wall of Berlin led to more tensions.

for premise of wide scope of socialism could not find feature on Satellite States as an evident from his Hungary crackdowns.

Under Brezhnev, USIK policy became firm. There was a feature as evident from Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty Talks (START II). Domestically USSR, Cosmos goods production led to firm being studious.

But Gorbachev was a man of revolution who sensed the Soviet people's resentment and allowed for real reforms of Glasnost and Perestroika for revival of

Remarks

Lenin and abandonment of Stalinism.

2) Vietnam war took shape from 1950 onwards till America's failure in 1973. Initially, America supplied aid to French to hold over Vietnam for long. But it failed in 1954. Vietnam was divided into N Vietnam and South Vietnam along 17th parallel. It here, supported liberal but corrupt, incompetent Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam to check Communism from N Vietnam. Rise of nationalism and craving for independence of Vietnam led to formation of Vietcong. Ho Chi Minh trail supported supply of arms, ammunition to South to fight American forces. It was Chinese and Russian support to the rebels was active. Domino theory was becoming real. US's intention to contain Communism by establishment of SEATO etc. could not find fruits.

Remarks

The tail end of the question is critically examine - so you should write → Support of this statement - your opinion
 → against

Aggressive policies of Kennedy, Lydell
Johnson, Richard Nixon of Speerville
Wolby, air offensive strikes, chemical
warfare and Vietnamization attracted
US huge criticism globally and domestically
also. Vietnam war was a first television
war. Human rights violations led to heavy
criticism of US and it eventually had
to withdraw from the Vietnam leading
to its eventual failure.

Remarks

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

Remarks

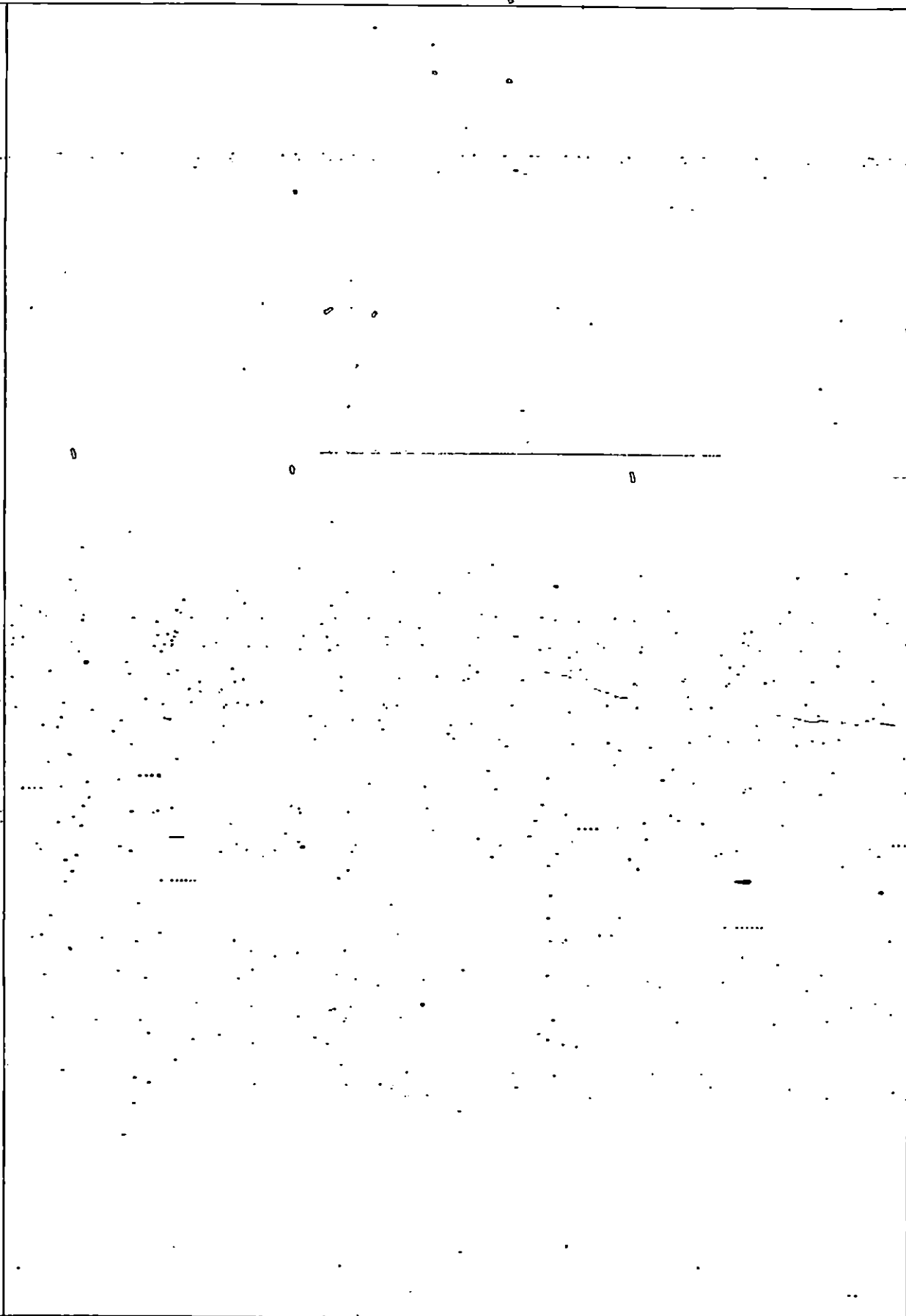
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Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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

Remarks

GIS SCORE

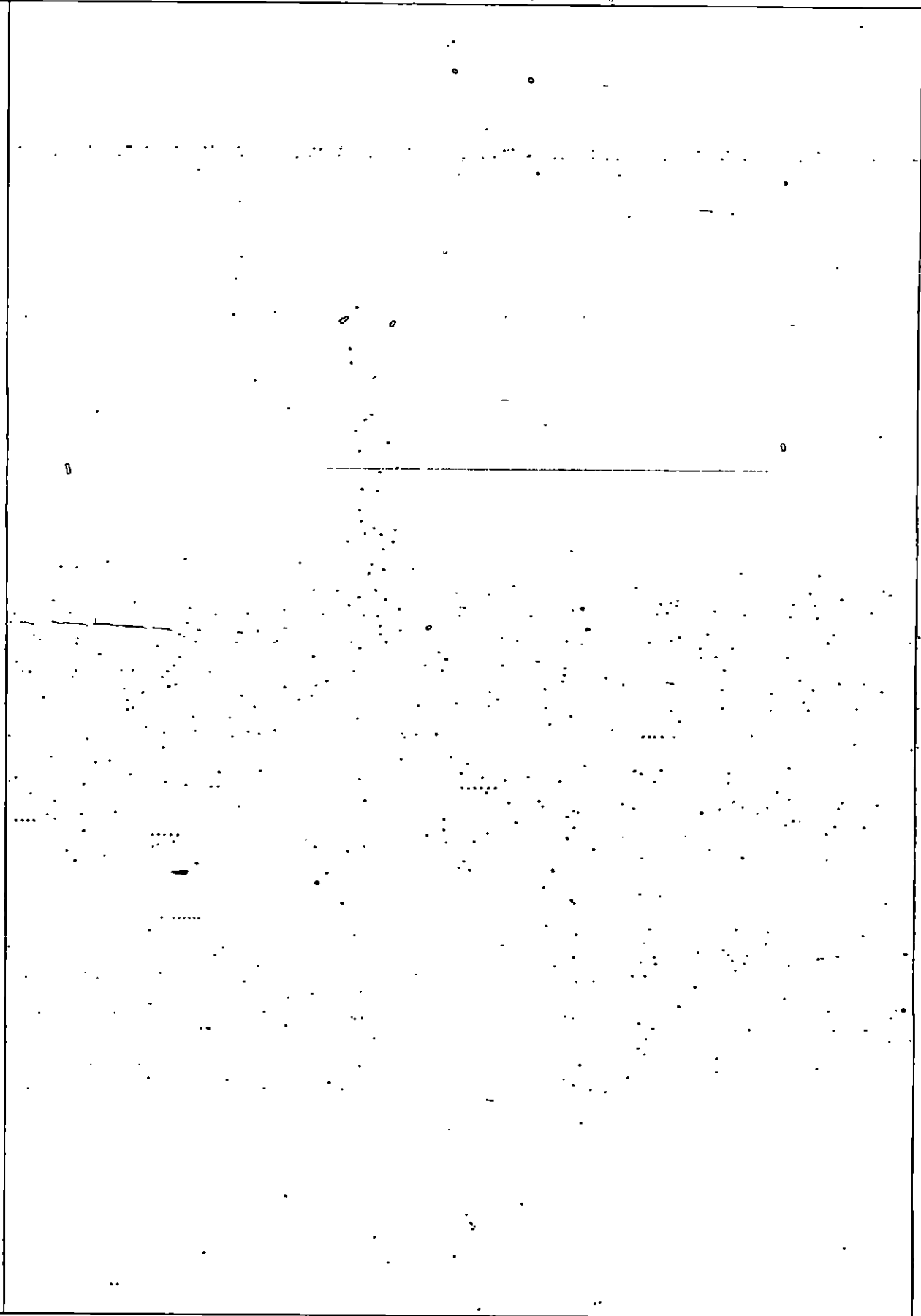
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Remarks

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Remarks



Remarks

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GIS SCORE

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