

GS SCORE

Mock 2 (Paper-2)
Test - 08

Enclure

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 _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Rohit Bhat

Mobile No. _____

Date 5/10/17

Signature Rohit Bhat

REMARKS

GIS SCORE

→ Work on presentations

→ factually you story

→ Modify your knowledge

A/c to the demand of quest.

All the best

55

SECTION- A

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

- (a) "Financial crisis of the company was one of the motivational factors for colonizing India."
- (b) "The Ryotwari settlement failed to achieve its broader objective in Madras presidency."
- (c) "Gandhi's role as a leader can be described as essentially that of a mediator between various groups and forces."
- (d) "Community consciousness was not a medieval phenomenon but a colonial construction."
- (e) "There were many concerns that influenced town planning in the nineteenth century in India."

(a) Bentley EIC was allowed to trade in India and carry on its commercial interests unimpeded via gaining Royal Farmans from local rulers.

It was an entrepreneurial entity comprising of adventurists, sheikhs generals and entrepreneurs.

Industrial Revolution of Europe motivated EIC to procure enough raw materials from India and use India as a market for finished goods and products.

Also, company officials' less pay forced

Remarks

them to indulge in corruption and private trade (Company dastaks).

Rebellion by local traders and Nawabs and obstruction by Mir Kasim forced EIC to secure its commercial interests by conquering the entire Bengal Province.

* Russian phobia

Fear of Napoleon

To get stable revenues, economic boost to the company and overcome the financial crisis of the company due to ongoing wars with French EIC, Dutch etc. in South India meant a war with a regional power to get some sort of commercial security and economic buoyancy.
 This forced EIC to embark on a colonial and imperial spree in India and Asia for further centuries.

Remarks

5

D Ryotwari settlement was introduced to overcome the drawbacks of Permanent settlement. Its provisions and broader vision was:

- ① Stable economic revenues from Ryot himself.
- ② Elimination of Zamindars / Intermediaries
- ③ Investment in agriculture to raise productivity.

It was brought by Alexander Reed and Thomas Munroe in Madras province.

But it failed to achieve its objectives:

- ① Company became a big Zamindar.
- ② Oppression continued of cultivators, peasants.
- ③ Land became a commodity and social, agrarian relations became acrimonious.
- ④ Revenues, tolls, levies, duties were so exorbitant that peasants could never pay tax on time. This led to their eviction.
- ⑤ Frequent Rebellions by peasants, Ryots led to low agricultural productivity.
- ⑥ No new technology was introduced to raise production.

Remarks

Hence, like Permanent settlement, it also failed to bring a prosperity and win-win situation for all.

② Gandhiji emerged as a national leader since 1917 and later rose as a prominent figure in Indian freedom struggle.

INC was divided on many accounts:

- ① NO-changers, Pro-changers
- ② Radicals, like Bose.
- ③ Leftists like Jayprakash
- ④ Constitutionalists like T B Sanyal
- ⑤ Rightists like MM Malviya, Lajpat Rai, Tilak.
- ⑥ Imperialists - British Roy
- ⑦ Mass people, citizens, women, children
- ⑧ Extremists / Moderates ⑨ Hindus / Muslims

Gandhiji's role can be called as a mediator who resolved the ideological differences of these groups and forces and acted as a binding force to give a united opposition to British.

Remarks

differentiate b/w Mediator and leader

imperialism

Illustration:

① Favoured both constructive work of No-
 changes like Harizon Development etc. while
 supporting Constitutionalists to expose oppressive
British Policies.

② Reconciled AIML - INC differences w/c Khilafat
NCM joint struggle displayed communal
hatred and checked 'Divide and Rule'
policy of Britain.

In this way, Gandhiji gained various frictions
 to achieve Swaraj (Rule of the Self). Even Leftists,
socialists claimed Gandhiji to be their ultimate
leader. (CSP)

d) Orientalists / Anglicists tried to fringe

① inter-group solidarity in India and
tried to forge multiple nations theory and
groupism in India. They tried doing this
by writing 'Communal history' saying that

India was 'Hindu India', 'Islamic India' etc. which represented despotism. This tendency of community consciousness increased further after 1857 revolt. They placated Muslims by communal electorates and tried to invoke group solidarities to favour their 'Divide and Rule' policy. They even supported 'Dalit Separatism' and tried to foster fissures in National freedom struggle.

Thus, communal consciousness was highly colonial construct. During Mughal period, composite culture was the feature. AIML, HMS and other communal elements were the direct result of British policies of Bengal division, communal electorates, balak Plan etc.

Remarks

5

② 19th century (1800-1900 AD) was a period of British Paramountcy in India. It was also a period of railway expansion, telegraph network and other public utilities.

Absentee landlordism, commodification of land as a property, growth of new urban centres like Surat, Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore etc. meant change in urban planning and town planning.

Also, influx of English immigrants, civil servants were to be accommodated in India. Concerns like trade routes, commercial network and centres of urban economy were taken into consideration before town planning. New middle class was growing and social reform of 19th century was also asking for better housing, health and educational facilities. English schools and missionary interests were also to be catered.

Remarks

Security of citizens was also to be taken into consideration due to frequent rebels, riots and opposition.

Here, these factors surely effected new town planning.

Also administrative ease, and proper regulatory control over subjects, regulation of Army meant decentralised network and princely states' alliances. Hence, 1911 Delhi Debar shifted capital to Delhi to have a centralised control over the British empire.

Remarks

2. (a) "On the economic side the Eighteenth century was not a period of total stagnation either, as there had been considerable regional variation." Critically analyse.

(20 Marks)

(b) Social reform movements in early 19th century colonial India were nothing else but the response to oriental criticism of Indian Society.

(10 Marks)

(c) How far do you agree that the Indian nationalism took a proper shape under the banner of Indian National Congress?

(20 Marks)

2. (a) 18th century saw the decline of Mughal power and rise of new regional kingdoms. It is referred to as total stagnation

period by many because

- 1) Nadir Shah looted Delhi in 1739, making central economy crippled and stagnated.
- 2) Muhammad Shah was called Rangeela Rasool and delivert into pleasures. Famines led to lot revolts, and agriculture was in shambles.
- 3) Traders & merchants were abandoned as English companies had a sway over Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea routes.
- 4) Overland trade got fluctuated because North West Frontier became volatile and hostile due to Afghan aggression (1781 Battle of Panipat).

Remarks

ansd to visit in this place

But this proposition is partially correct.
Let us examine it critically.

- ① Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad Kingdom led to stable polity and new economic centres like Mysore, Lucknow emerged.
- ② New professions like merchants, bankers, subotfs, Ganasthas emerged which also acted as bookers and mediators. Jayant Seth was a rich banker.
- ③ New trading ports and diversification of trade with Sum, China, South, English increased.
- ④ Bhaktism emerged, Hindu schools flourished and local business, art, culture bloomed providing newer avenues of investment and growth.
- ⑤ Multinational, Marwaris continued their trade. Mysore emerged as a great example of Indo-French trade and commerce. Tolerance and inclusive bureaucracy meant sustainable economies and equitable development.

Remarks

② Indian textiles like batik, Zardozi, tatta, muslin of Dacca, silk of Assam was still being exported to Europe in abundance.

However, British harassment and expansionism since 1757 till overthrow of Marathas 1799 led to importing monopolies characterised by disruption or agricultural economy, de-industrialisation, destruction of local weavers etc.

This led to total stagnation of India's economy by the dawn of 19th century, as evidenced by RC Dutta's 'Economic History of India'. Oppressive economic policies of land revenue settlements, commercialisation of agriculture, commodification of land, war indemnities for regional rulers led to crippling effect on national economy.

Remarks

B 19th century is referred to as the Renaissance period of Indian Society.
 It led to cultural efflorescence and social-religious reformism. Rammohan was the first liberal. Followed were Dayanand Saraswati etc.

write it in detail

They embarked on a journey to expose British fallacies of oriental despotism and tried to revive confidence of mass, educated elites and people in their own culture, civilization masked by composite society and glorious Hindu civilisation. Example were

Arya Samaj of Dayanand Saraswati and Vivekananda who raised consciousness about Indian masses to about their rich heritage, culture and raised its self-esteem. But this is only a part of 19th century Renaissance.

Remarks

It also involved Saliv consciousness,
 it was against an feudal order
 and unequal society. It was about
internal reformation and weeding out evils
 like polygamy, widow immolation, sati,
child infanticide, human sacrifice, women
illiteracy etc. Isvar Chandra Vedya
Prastha Shri, Gulam Bari of Phule are
 some examples of broadened social reformation
 of 19th century which was against all forms
 of exploitation - both imperial as well as
domestic feudal, caste hierarchical order.

⑩ 19th century refers to a period of
enlightenment in polity, society, culture
 and religion. It was marked by the
rise of many political associations like
Indian Association of Surendra Prasad Banerjee
 and Anand Mohan Basu etc. In 1885.

Remarks

Write about - organisation prior to INC
and its formation.

the tone was thought ripe for all Political associations to pool their resources and give a constructive united, nationwide opposition to British Imperialism. Hence, was formed Indian National Congress. Nation-state concept was popularised and ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity were promoted. Politicisation and mass awakening was its prime role. It was meant to raise nationalism and common quest of united self rule initially to the British Raj.

INC gave freedom struggle a proper shape in following respects:

① Hindu-Muslim brotherhood - Above class and caste considerations. Holistic base. eg. Bhausaheb Tyabji was a Muslim, Dadabhai Naoroji, ~~Block~~

Remarks

- ② It talked about equal rights for women.
eg. Kadambini Ganguly addressed INC session.
- ③ It represented the demands of the peasants and asked Government to reduce taxation on peasants.
- ④ It included diverse ideologies like extremism of Talwar as well as constitutionalists like Gokhale, Pherozshah Mehta etc.
- ⑤ Under Gandhi, INC acted as a binding force for diverse groups and forces to give a united struggle against imperialism.
- ⑥ Mass mobilisation was a feature of INC and it worked for Dalit Cause (Mazdoor; Temple entry movement etc).
- ⑦ It brought in novel methods of Satyagraha, truth, non-violence which raised the moral consciousness of people to join Swaraj.
But these were certain deficiencies also.
- ⑧ It could not talk of labour rights and labour union till

Remarks

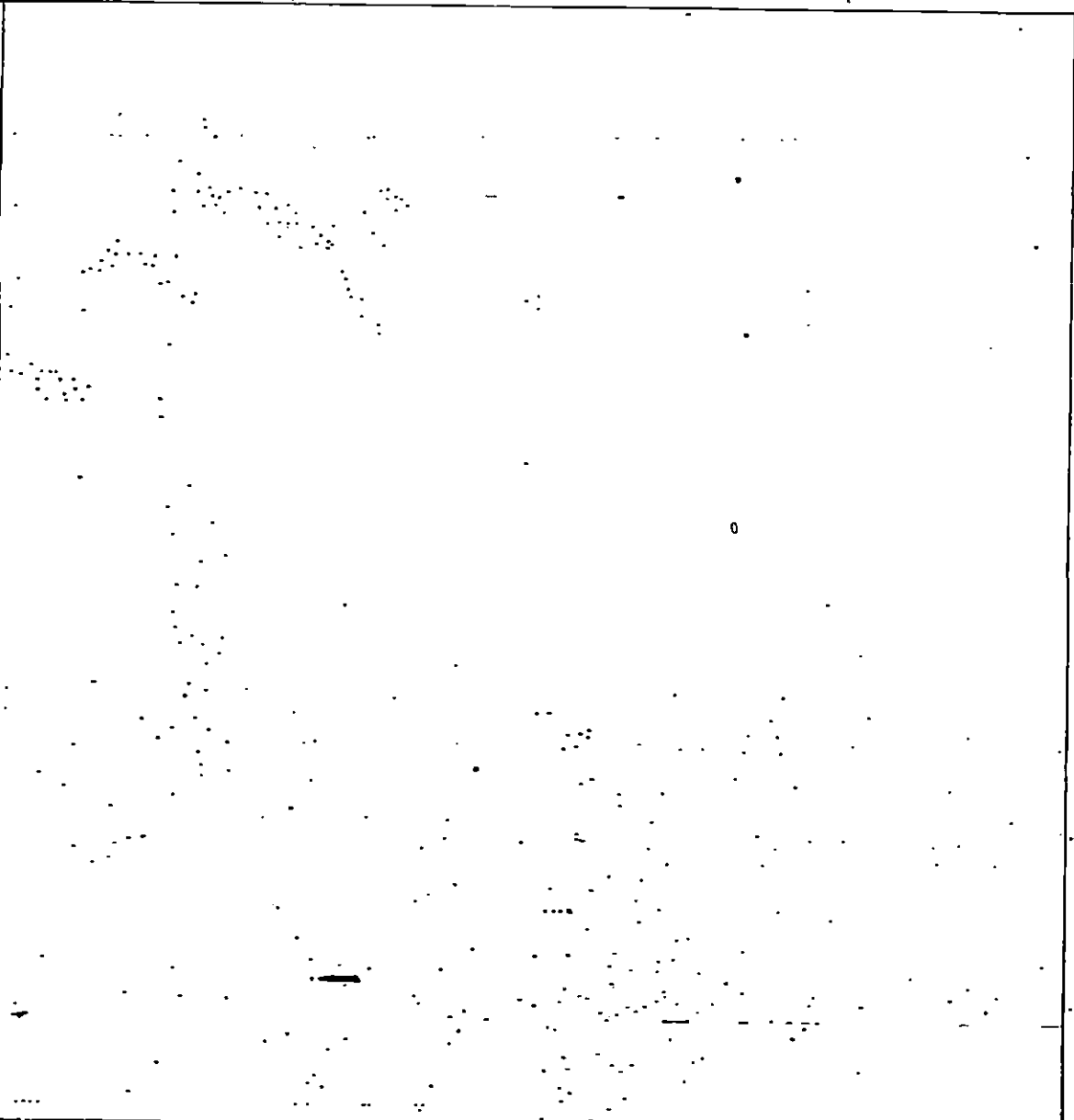
as late as 1917.

- ② It did not take up social reform as its agenda. It only concentrated on political question to create Common Platform. It was only when Gandhi came that social question became prevalent.
- ③ It did not streamline tribal and peasant movements for long (1825-1919)
- ④ There were ideological differences time and again which checked holistic participation.
- ⑤ Muslims practically were weaned away from the freedom struggle and INC could not evict Communal elements.
But due credit to INC should be given to forge a united struggle to national movement in spite of facing myriad challenges.

Remarks

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

Remarks

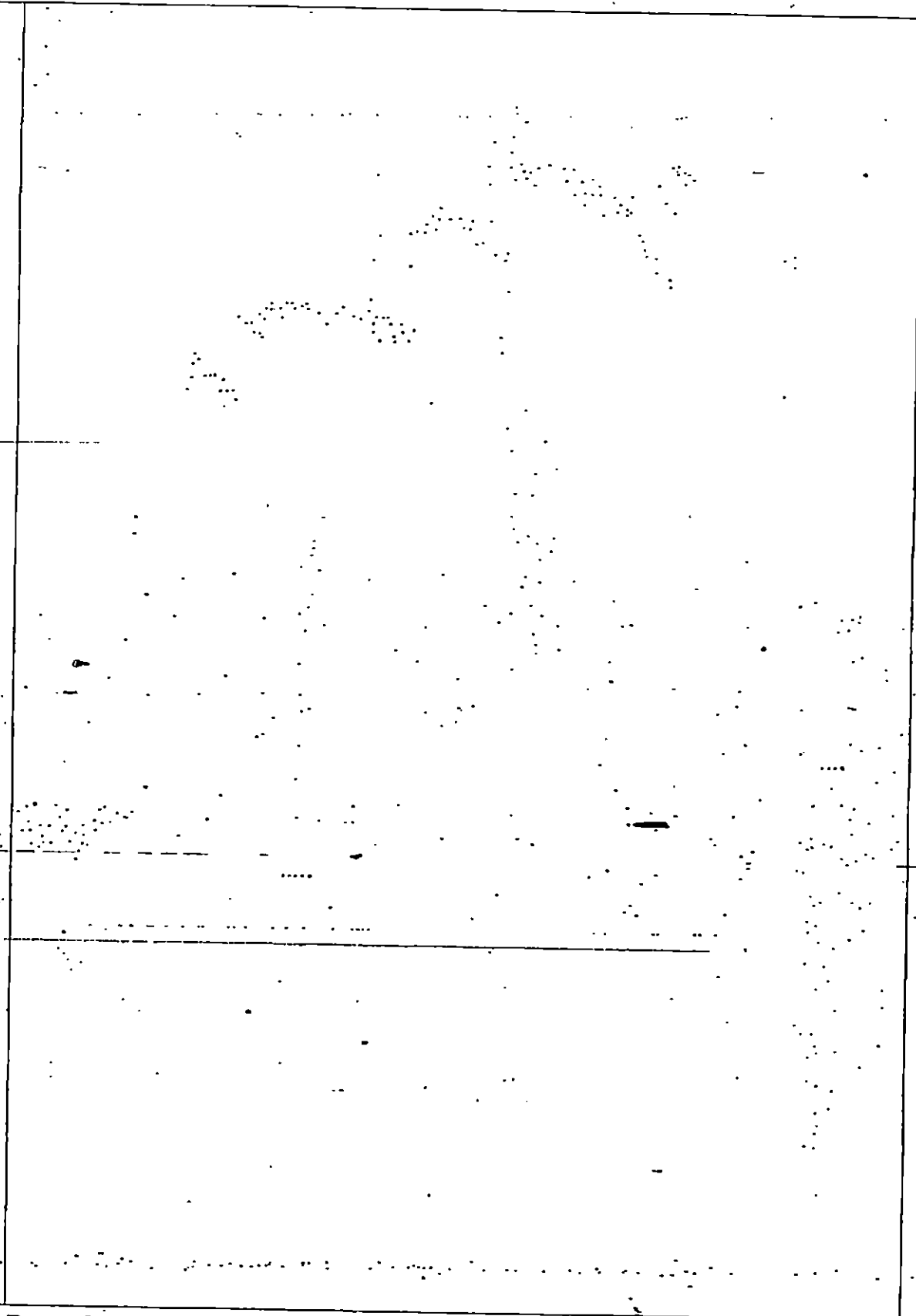

<p><i>Remarks</i></p>

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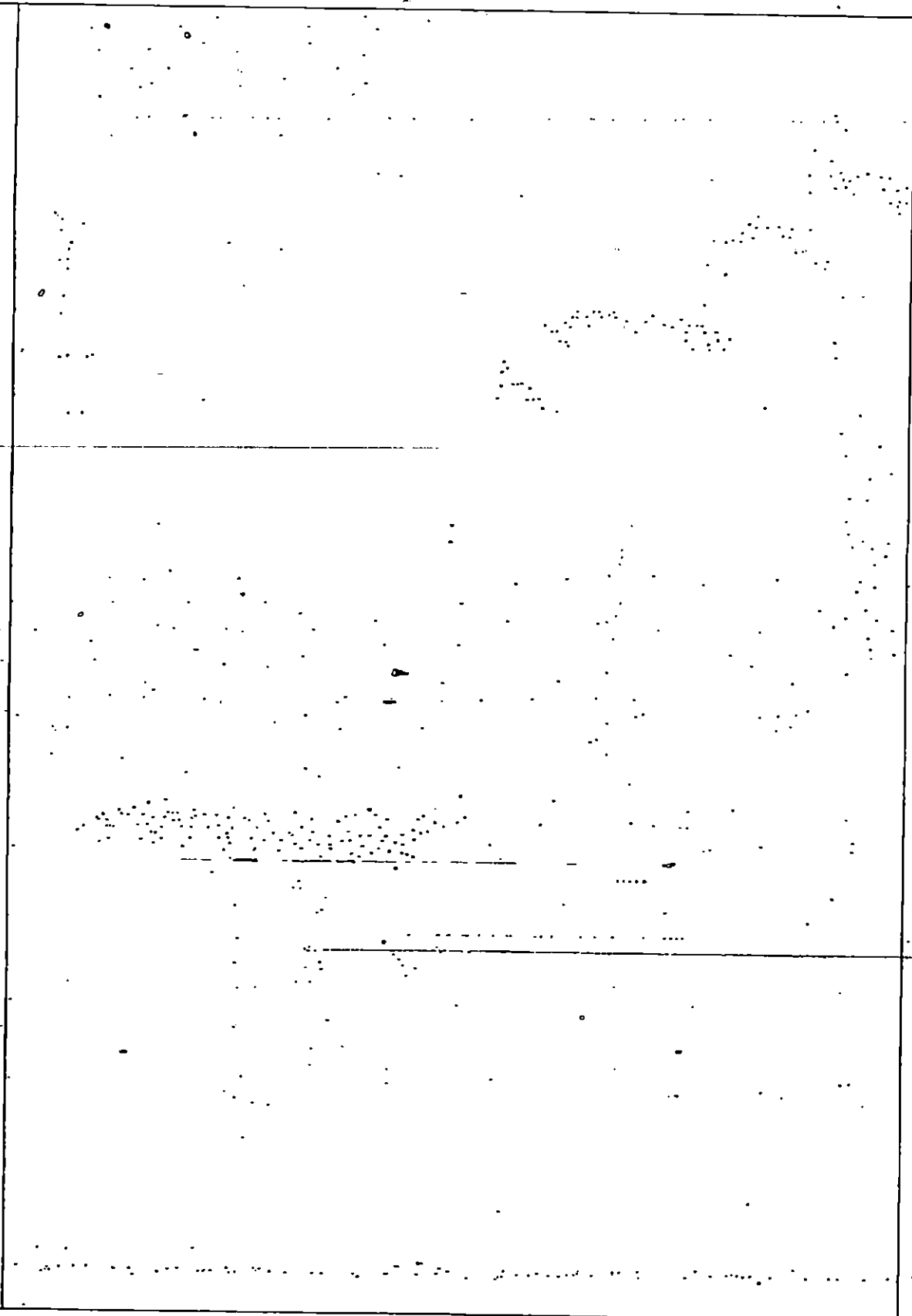
Remarks

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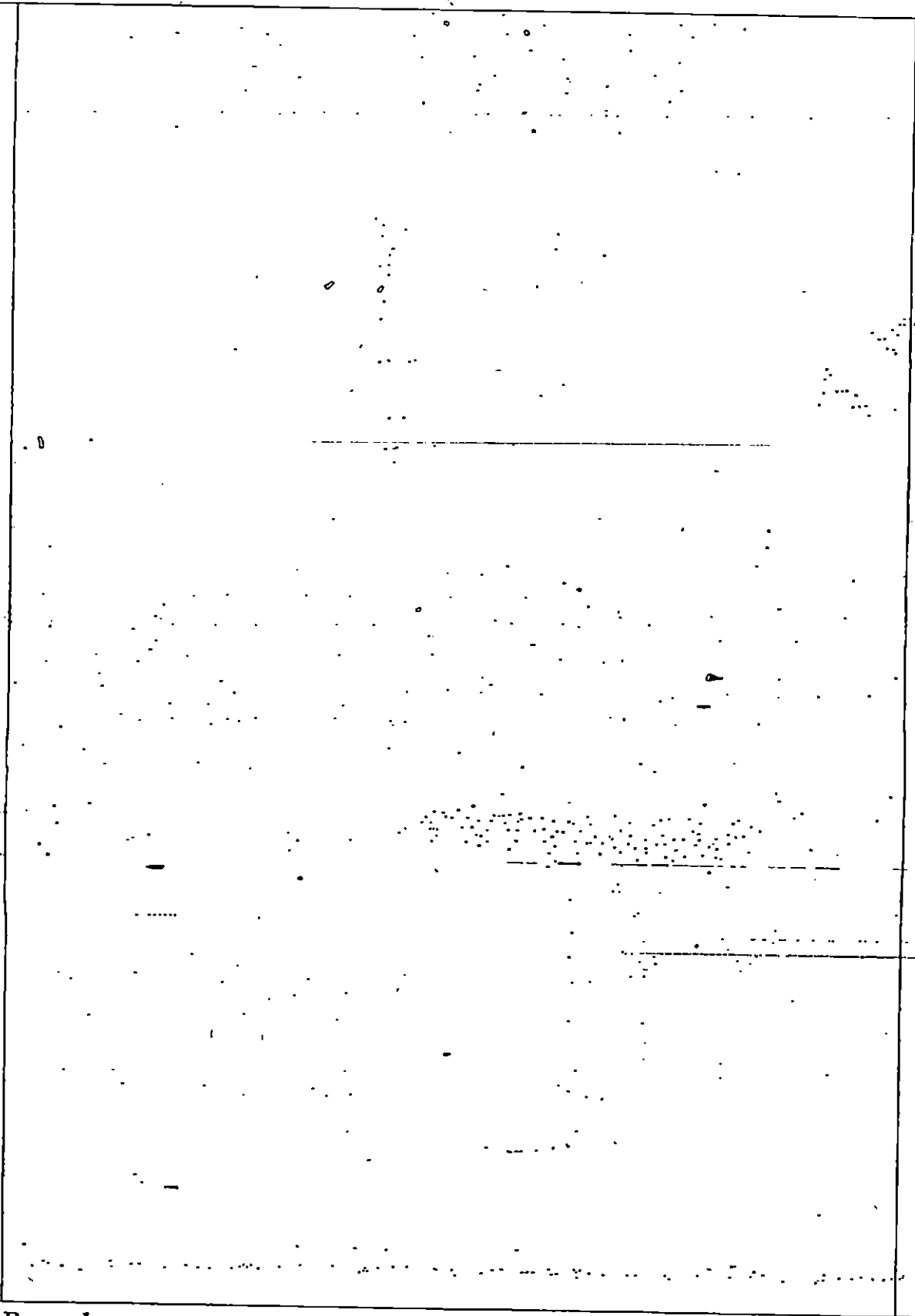
Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

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

①
 (a) Non Cooperation movement ended with the violent incident of Chauri-Chaura in Feb 5, 1922. It led to the rise of NO-Changers and Pro-Changers. NO Changers worked on ground to reform society, uplift Masses, alleviate poverty, raise mass consciousness about Gandhian methods of freedom struggle. Pro-changers, led by C.R Das, Nehru led to spurning of British oppressive policies. They created Constitutional deadlock and spoke against unfair laws. Example is opposition against Public Safety Bill of 1928. Hence, both ways, Constitutional means as well as constructive work on ground led to

With in brief

Remarks

Mass consciousness and mobilisation of people, especially down-trodden, women, peasants, workers etc.

This period also marked the rise of Left wing and radical socialist base within Congress in the form of Bose and Nehru. Rise, economic question became burning. Labour unions, Workers and Peasants Parties, Kisan Sabhas were organised on large scale. India was moving towards holistic freedom movement. Tribals were integrated into the struggle and it was gaining a holistic shape to freedom movement. E.g. Rani Sainibika of Nagaland, Red Shirts of Khudai Khidmatgar etc.

Revolutionaries were gaining traction and socialist philosophies were blooming. Feudalism and unjust taxation structure was opposed at Baraholi Satyagraha in Gujarat, led by Patel.

Meesut Conspiracy case arrested
Communists not

Remarks

heavy repression, curbing of press freedom, slapping of sedition laws, hanging of revolutionary terrorists skewed the nation even further.

Moreover, the Indian question of self-Rule was mocked by constituting an All-White Simon Commission in 1928 to decide upon the Indian future. Mass agitation and repressive measures by Government led to death of Lajpat Rai at Lahore. This furthered the resolve of people to wage nationwide Satyagraha.

At Lahore on 30th Dec, 1930, Poona Swaraj was declared. And Civil disobedience movement was thought to be the right time now to oppose unjust, immoral laws.

It was manifested in Dandi March and violation of salt laws by Gandhiji. Movement was holistic - women, children, revolutionaries, Hindus, Muslims, students - participated, boycotted foreign goods and asked for Poona Swaraj.

Write about
Non-Cooperation
Report

Remarks

What was the govt response while properly

b) Quit India Movement was a violent, sporadic and spontaneous movement waged against British imperialism. Do or die was a fiery speech given by Gandhiji. This movement led to parallel government formation in Balich, Sholapur etc. But due to inadequate participation of Communists, socialists, violent nature and repressive regime of Britishers coupled with no centralised leadership led to the failure of the Quit India struggle. Hence, along with this struggle, there were certain other factors which deserve mention in India's freedom struggle.

① Role of popular agitation in early 1940's
Individual satyagrahs on a nationwide scale made people aware about the World War II's hypocrisy of Britain. This led to awareness about free speech and expression and kindled nationalistic fervour among

Remarks

Also, RIN mutiny in early 1940s over a period acted as a naail in the coffin of British regime. It meant that Britain could no longer rely on British Indian army as loyalty dwindled now. There mutiny and agitation ^{against} for racial rights, discrimination, inhuman treatment was violent and Britishers found it hard to suppress.

- (2) Equally vital role was of INA of Bose. Strategic alliance with Nazi Germany and Japanese forces to mobilise Prisoners of War led to channeled fight against imperialistic Britain from North East. It furthered the disloyalty of Indian soldiers towards British army and the whole armed forces could not be relied upon now. But certain drawbacks of these struggles led to their collapse. And factors like international pressure

on Britain by America, its own war destruction post WWII, coming of sympathetic Labour party also led to favourable conditions for India to gain freedom.

Finally, it was the sustained

multidimensional efforts of all

segments and strands of freedom

movement which led to the

liberation and decolonisation of

India in 1947.

2) Post 1947 was an era of Cold War.

and two superpower blocs of USA,

USSR. Ideological fight between

Remarks

Capitalism and Communism was visible.

Dollar imperialism was also visible.

Satellite states meant crippled sovereignty.

Hence, Nehru and other global

leaders like Nasser, Kwame Nkrumah, Sukarno etc. founded NAM which had these objectives,

① Preserve sovereignty of developing nations and
third world bloc.

② Favour anti-imperialism and decolonisation
alliance.

③ Independent foreign policy without being influenced
by two blocs.

Many call it 'immoral neutrality' because

① It was a black mail game by China,
world nations to coerce USA and UNO
to cede to its various demands (economic
aid etc.)

② Many leaders of NAM were themselves
authoritarian and military dictators. eg.
Kwame Nkrumah, Gamel Abdel Nasser.

Remarks

③ Some members had double standards.

e.g. Cuba actively joined USSR bloc.

④ It never moved resolution against terror of UNO. This led to unfair and ~~unfair~~ partial working at UNO.

But this interpretation is half baked.

① NAM secured the decolonisation drive and was active against imperialism. e.g. Congo crisis, Algerian independence.

② South economic development and independent foreign policy led to calibrated ~~postness~~ and help from both superpowers blocs: monetary unity across nations.

③ It helped in checking nuclear proliferation and arm race.

Hence NAM was a novel concept which

Remarks
 needed resurgence in view of young dynamic challenges like climate change, ~~refugee~~ crisis, economic inequalities etc.

SECTION-B

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

(a) 'Marxism has taken shape by scrutinizing and sharpening itself not only on the real world and not only on its own texts but also against non-Marxist thinking.'

(b) 'All our knowledge begins with the senses, proceeds then to the understanding, and ends with reason. There is nothing higher than reason.'

(c) 'The failure of Chartism was in many ways more apparent than real. Many Chartist turned after 1848 to other endeavours.'

(d) 'The contradictions of the Industrial Revolution were intrinsic to its dynamics.'

(e) 'The Franco-German War made Germany mistress of Europe and Bismarck master of Germany.'

⑤ Marxism is a scientific theory of dialectic materialism and involves theories like mode of production, alienation and bourgeoisie - proletariat relationship.

It is a revolt against capitalistic thought process which commoditises even labour and human value. It is against any concept which favours exploitation, oppression.

Marxism emerged at the context of growing industrialisation in Europe in 1850s. Robert Owen was a socialist but

Remarks

Engels and ~~Marks~~ sharpened and
scrutinized socialistic theory even
further to declare 'Rule of the
Proletariat' and Revolution to end
class inequalities and class conflict.

It also described the fallacies
of non-Marxist thoughts in detail
and exposed the inherent unequal
structural deficiencies in Adam Smith's
laissez faire thoughts.

This theory manifested itself for the
first time in 1917 in Russia via
Russian Revolution.

5) Europe was passing through dark Age
where Church was the centre of
everything - holiness, ecstasy, society
and culture.

Various privileges enjoyed by Estates, Nobles and religious Church led to growth of despotism, oppression, non-equal societies and unfair taxation structures. It favoured superstition and religious orthodoxy. Galileo was crucified for going against Bible.

Hence, Renaissance period saw the rise of scholars, intellectuals, like Luther, Rousseau, Thoreau, Locke etc. which favoured reason over everything else. Liberalism became the norm.

It led to the rise of scientific discoveries. Newton, Leibnitz were from the period. It led to the feelings of equality, liberty, fraternity and popular sovereignty and concepts like good governance and social contract emerged.

This reason led to mass consciousness and various revolutions like French, American revolution. (Intellectual Enlightenment) took place to achieve rational democratic setups.

Remarks

Work on presentation

4/12

② Chartist movement was a movement in Britain to ask for more labour rights after First Reformation Act of 1832.

Its demands were:

- ① Universal Adult Franchise (Right to vote)
- ② Abolishment of ~~secret~~ open ballot.
- ③ Better working conditions, living wages and proper rights in management of industries.
- ④ Comprehensive representation to Commons in the House of Commons.

But Chartism failed owing to following lapses:

- ① It got sporadic and violent at times.
- ② No consistency and no central leadership.
- ③ Fake 6 million signatures to meet demands were exposed and they lost their force.
- ④ Capitalists lobbying to Parliament did not favour their demands and rights.

hence after 1848, when the movement got

Remarks

and

Crushed under its own weight by committing suicidal attempt of fake signatures, people turned to different endeavours.

But their struggle for labour rights got recognition over time in the form of 1867 Reformation Act which expanded labour rights, welfare measures etc

⑤ Industrial Revolution was meant to spread peace, progress, prosperity and to eliminate evils like diseases, poverty and ignorance. It wanted to generate jobs, economic dividends, more production, better revenues, smooth trade, commerce and better transportation and communication networks.

But it had its own contradictions. Machine made goods meant retrenchment of labour. Procurement of raw materials meant colonisation and imperialism. Control over sea lanes of communication.

Remarks

and transportation networks meant mutual rivalries, growing nationalism and conflicts.

Industrial set up was inherently unequal and created new problems.

Class inequalities in the form of proletariat and bourgeoisie led to revolutions, wars and emergence of Marxism and radical philosophies.

Slum and urban sprawl led to congestion and rise of new problems like sanitation, unhygienic water etc.

Long working hours meant exploitation of women, children.

Capitalists rose at the expense of poor. Laissez faire (free trade), mercantilistic policies led to later wars like Crimean War, World War and freedom struggles.

5

② Fraco-Prussian war was a vital key to German unification (Bavaria etc.). This war was fought in 1870 and led to the rise of Germany on global map. Bismarck's blood and iron policy was recognised on an international platform.

① It led to the loss of Napoleon III.

② Papal states got integrated in Italy.

③ France could not capture Netherlands.

and its power was curbed.

④ Alsace and Lorraine were annexed by Germany. France was militarily defeated.

Its morale was at rock bottom.

German unification and Italy unification led to the prevalence of nationalism characterised by despotism and authoritarianism of Bismarck over entire Europe, also evidenced by supremacy.

Remarks

of Bismarck or Berlin conference of 1878.

Strong Germany, economically well connected (Customs union of Zollverein), naval supremacy and coal production and industrial boom made Germany the mistress of Europe and Bismarck a strong leader to reckon with.

But it also led to more colonialism and imperialism which got manifested in future wars in Balkans and WWI also.

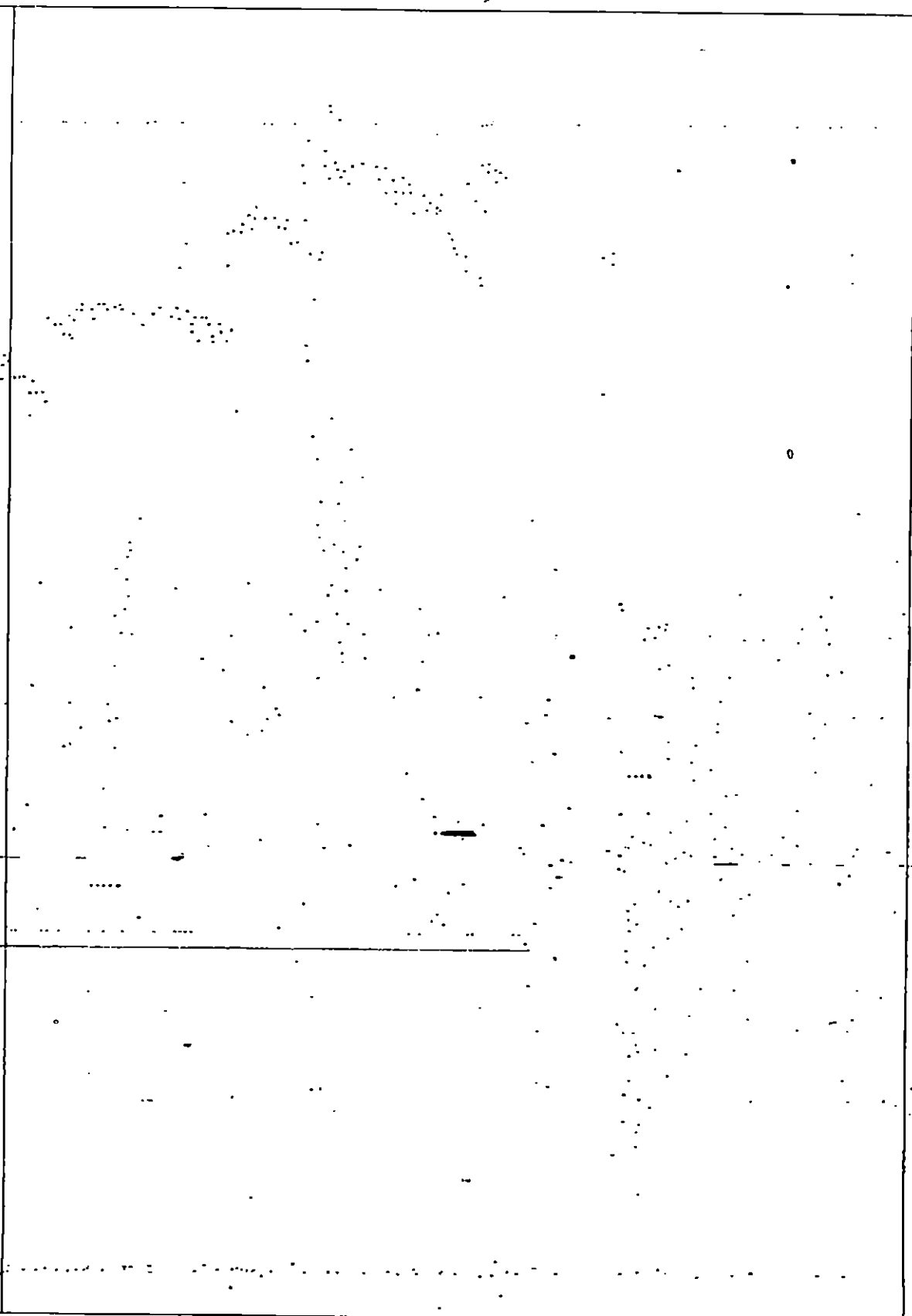
Germany made more enemies than friends in such a process and paid heavily later on till 1990.

Remarks

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

Remarks

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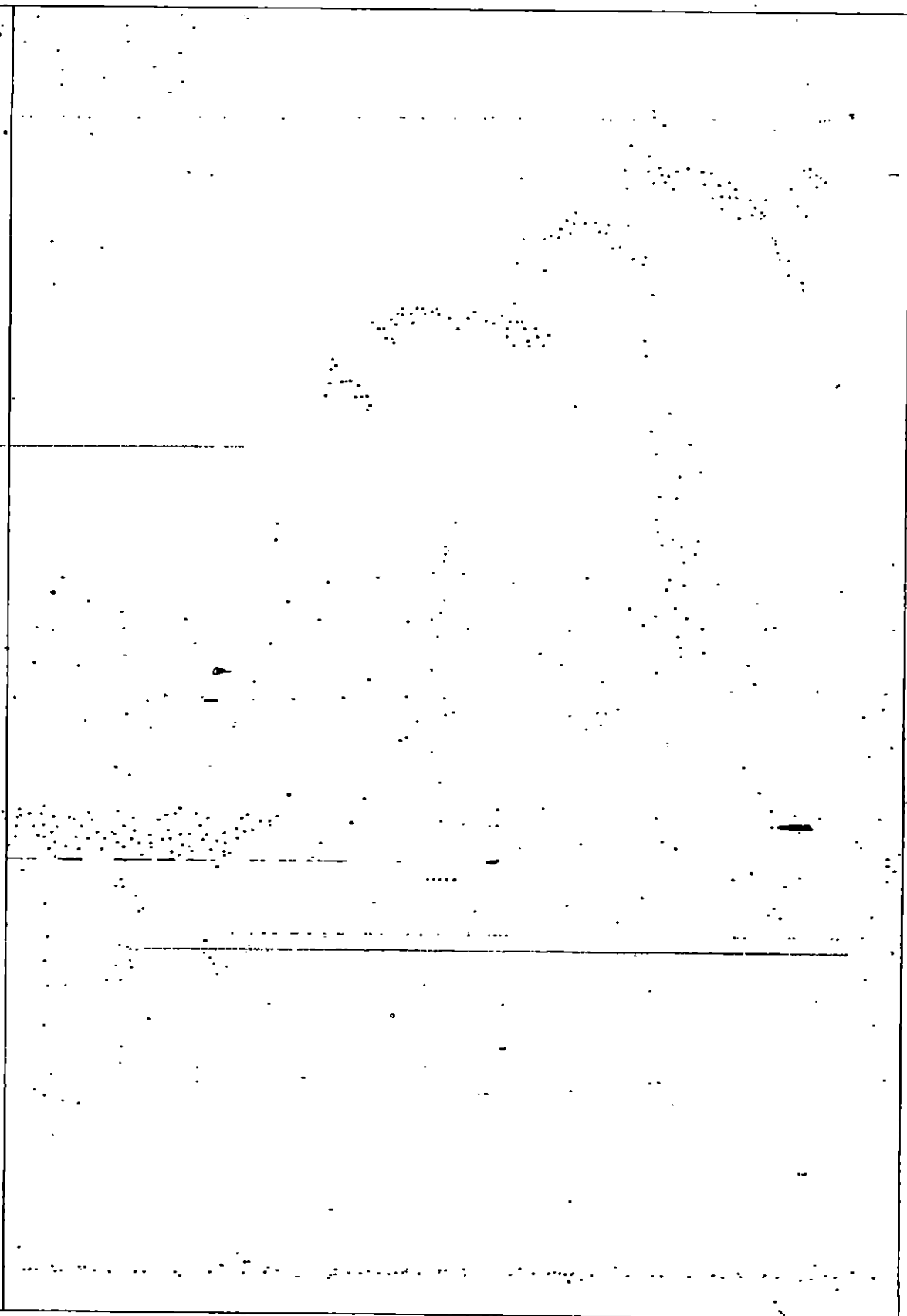


Remarks

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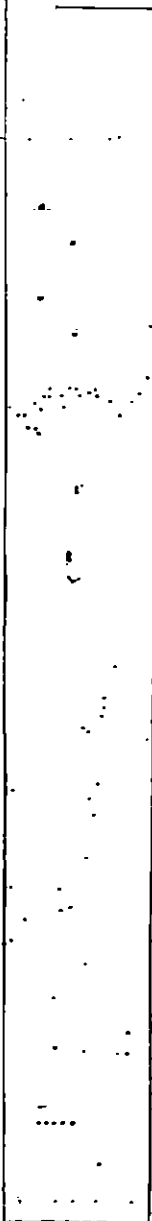
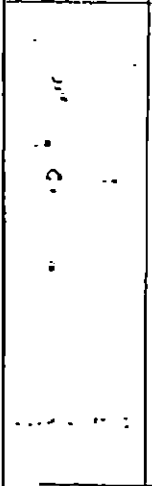
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Remarks



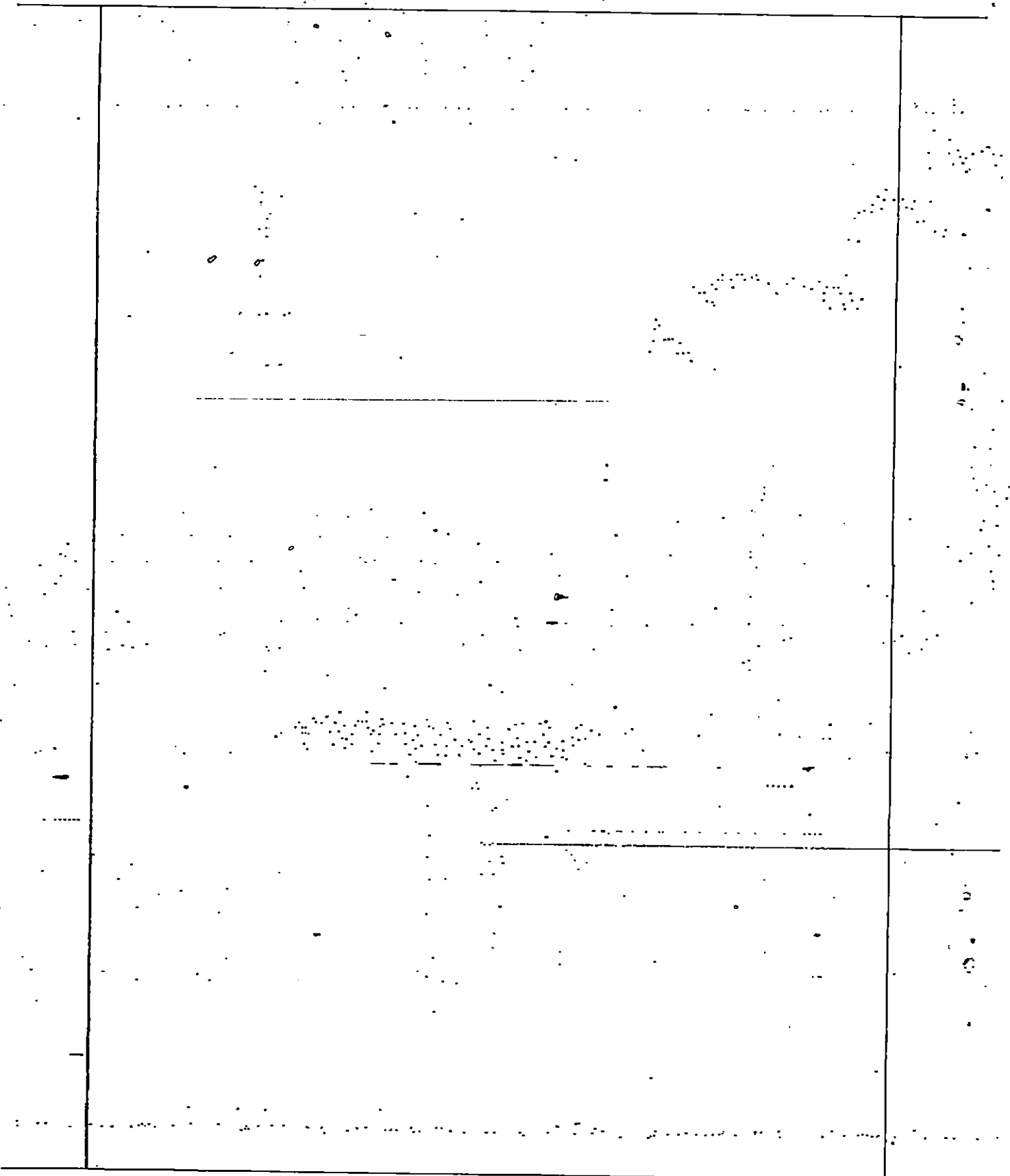
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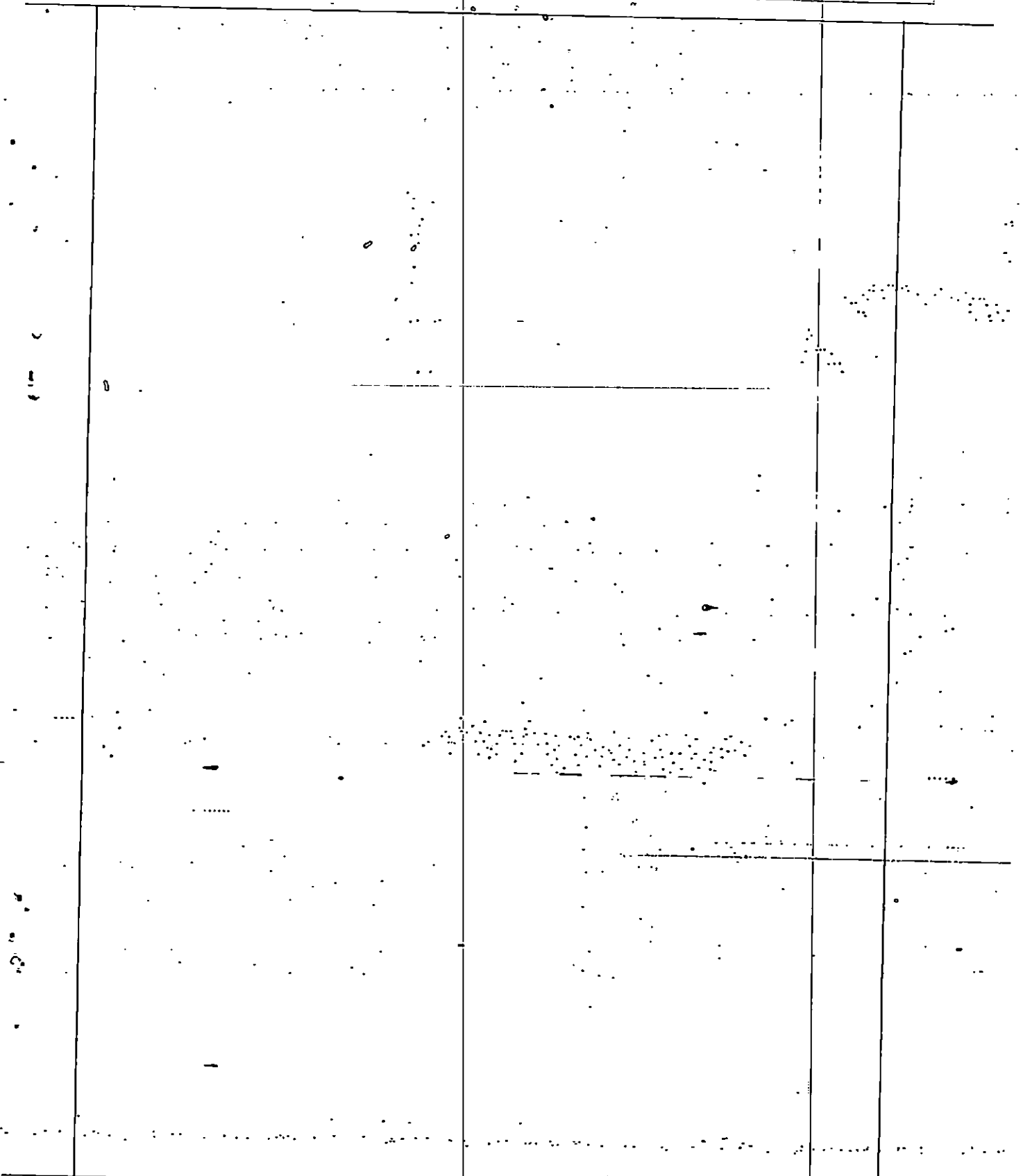
7. (a) 'The American revolution was effected before the war commenced. The Revolution was in the hearts and minds of the people.' Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (b) 'It would be wrong and unrealistic for African leaders to continue preaching peace and non-violence at a time when the government met our peaceful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

Remarks

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Remarks

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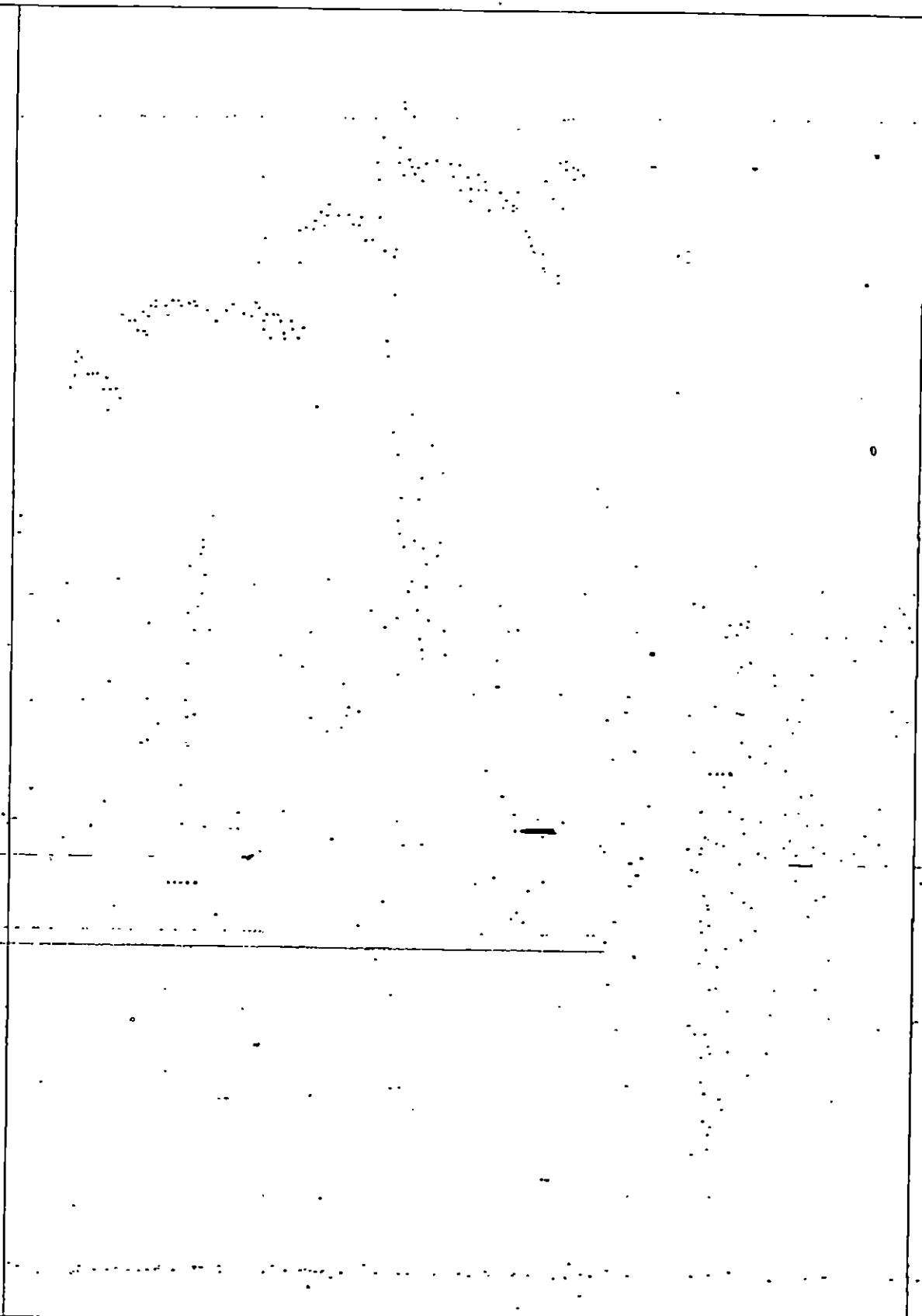


Remarks

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Remarks



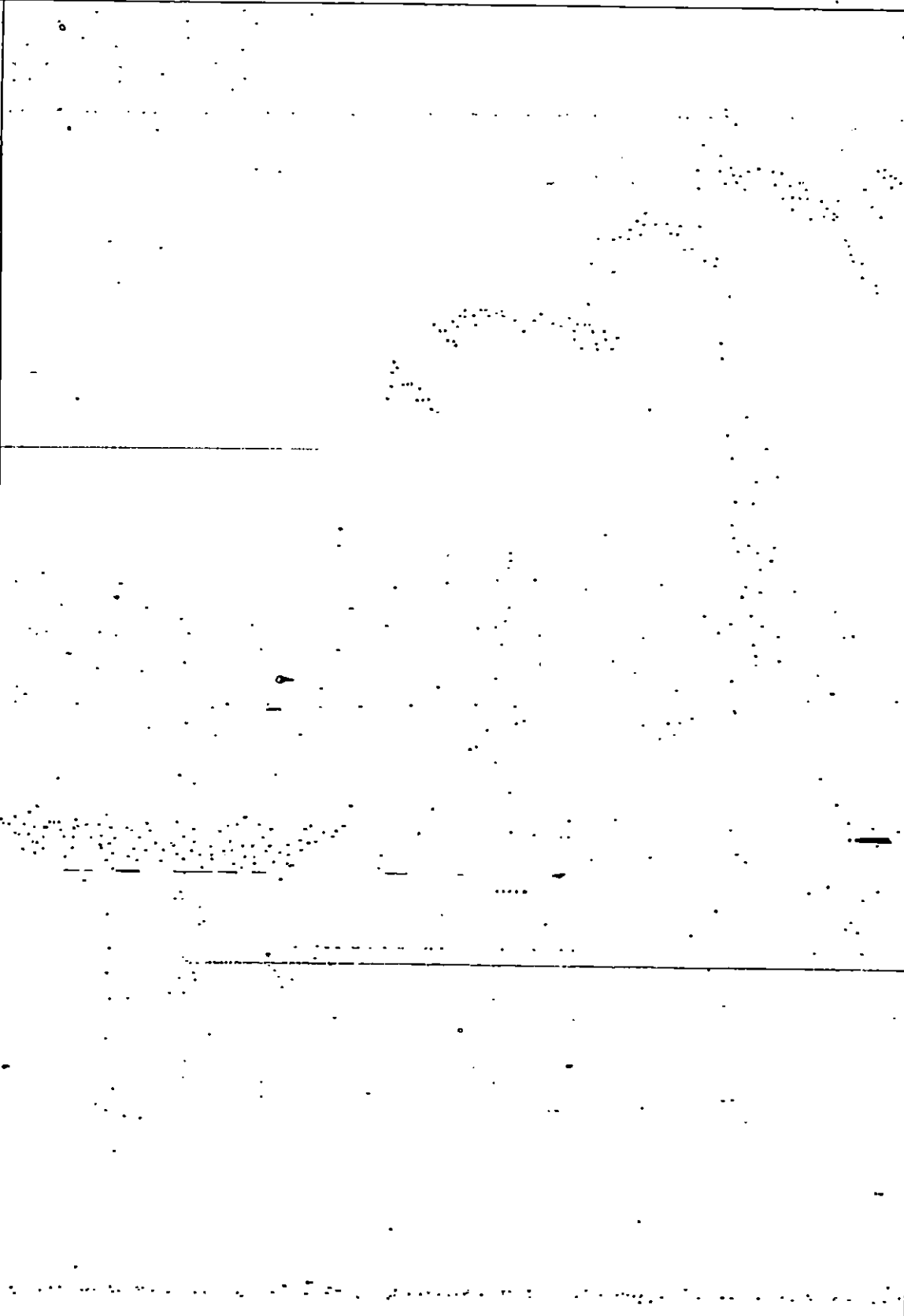
Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

8. (a) 'Europe has achieved peaceful political union for the first time ever through European Union.' Examine. (15 Marks)

(b) 'Mikhail Gorbachev is one of the prominent figures who are believed to have had their part in bringing the end to the Cold War.' Discuss. (15 Marks)

(c) 'The Cold War isn't thawing; it is burning with a deadly heat.' Critically examine. (20 Marks)

8

a) Post WWII, acrimonious relations among European powers were tried to be resolved with various initiatives. Some even called for United or Federal Republic of Europe to have a peaceful political union. Steps in this direction were:

- ① ECSC: European Coal and Steel Community.
- ② BENELUX
- ③ EEC ④ European Community in 1967
- ⑤ European Union (Through Treaty of Maastricht) in 1992

It has achieved gradual peaceful union in following ways:

- ① Schengen Zone: Free labour mobility has insured freedom of movement ensuring seamless trade, commerce.

Remarks

- ② Common currency: Euro has fostered a European pan-national identity and Central economic and defence policies across Europe.
- ③ Brussels Parliament: Common EU language network has ensured more political integration and collective security concept. It has brought in more representative democracy across Europe.
- ④ After Berlin Fall, German-France relations have strengthened and old hostilities have become a bygone era.
- ⑤ Human Rights, Collective check to Communism and whole integration of erstwhile satellite states have led to regionally balanced development and shared prosperity across Europe.
But these are remaining questions.

① PIGS (Inclusion of weak countries like

Remarks

you should of work on present

Portugal, Italy, Spain, Greece has led to skewed economic policies.

- ② Political and economic sovereignty of member nations have ~~led to~~ been compromised, the fallouts of which are refugee and security threats. e.g. Britain's withdrawal poses questions to the efficacy of EU.

To conclude, I would say that EU has brought immense prosperity to the war torn Europe and more collaboration will only lead to strengthened polity, economy, society and culture of Europe.

7/10
b) Mikhail Gorbachev was a man of revolution in USSR who ascended in 1985 and quickly reformed the conflict ridden global arena into a

Remarks

world of peace, prosperity, growth and freedom. But his fate met an unfortunate end as he lost to Boris Yeltsin in 1990 and disintegration of USSR led to further problems and newer battle scenes. Let us discuss.

Gorbachev's Role:

① Glasnost and Perestroika → He embarked on more openness, transparency, liberalisation and market reforms. He collaborated with Germany to get FDI in return. he promised to a unification of Germany and this led to Fall of Berlin.

② More freedom of speech, democracy, artistic freedom, Stalin's criticism was allowed. But more exposure to West led to more demands for reforms which led to more protests and agitations.

Remarks

③ Subnational tendencies also grew and it meant disintegration of USSR into 15 republics. Communism finally collapsed in USSR after 78 years of hold. Satellite states were freed. Germany united, Iron curtain lifted. Cold war ended. But

limitations are these:

- ① New cold wars of Yugoslavia led to more foreign influences in region.
- ② Nuclear and arms race still continue in Soviet.

FRU - Cold war still persisted.

Mikhail Gorbachev though embarked on reforms to ~~to~~ have a peaceful reconciliation with Capitalistic West never intended

to abolish Communism. End of Communism and Cold war was largely due to people's movement for equality, liberty and more Globalisation.

Remarks

(11)

② Post 1953 after the death of Stalin, and after the coming of Khrushchev, there was an apparent thaw in the Cold war block. It was manifested in

① Hotline between US and USSR

② START and SALT treaties; Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty,

③ More room to satellite states to have sovereign form of socialism, not necessarily Stalinism.

④ Better consumer goods production led to good living standards in USSR which meant less revolts and rebellions.

But this is partial representation of the whole picture :-

① Cuban Missile Crisis brought both blocks on the verge of nuclear crisis.

Remarks

- ② Nuclear and arms race further accentuated the global tensions.
- ③ Suppression of nationalities within USSR and heavy crackdown on Hungary (1956) and ~~the~~ Czechoslovakia in 1968 led to deadly heats brewing up and rise of rebellious and revolutionary actions. e.g. Solidarity movement.
- ④ Formation of Berlin Wall led to accentuated crisis and pressure was mounting on suppressed nations.
- ⑤ New theatres of war i.e. North Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia led to Domino Theory. This furthered the global ideological cold war. Cuba Fidel Castro furthered the oil to the flame which was already burning.

⑧ Russian invasion of Afghanistan again,
led to the revival of Eastern question
in 1973.

These arguments significantly prove
that Cold War never thawed, it
had its moments of peace, but
largely on a macro scale, the deadly
heat and conflicts and coldness was
accentuating. It ceased only in 1989
with the rise of unipolar world
USA and dissolution of USSR
and collapse of Communism.

justify the
word -
critically
examine

Remarks