



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

ABHINAV TYAGI

Rank- 150

HISTORY

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, printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all
- Question 1 & 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least TWO from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Name Abhinav Tyagi

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Abhinav

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

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SECTION-A

1. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

- (a) 'The Charter Act of 1813 had defined the educational policy in very ambiguous terms, which started a hot debate in India.' Discuss the debate with special reference to Anglo-Oriental controversy.
- (b) Colonial rule disengaged caste system from its pre-colonial political context, but gave it a new lease of life by redefining and revitalizing it with its new structures of knowledge, Institutions and policies. Discuss.
- (c) Seclusion of woman was not a Universal practice in the 18th century this idea of womanhood came to be Universalised only in the 19th century. Discuss.
- (d) 'The railways, instead of serving as the catalyst of an industrial revolution as in Western Europe and the USA, acted in India as the catalyst of complete colonization.' Examine.
- (e) 'Gandhiji was fast becoming a mere father figure of Indian National movement who needed to be honoured but not necessarily listened to.'

1(a) Charter Act of 1813 was the first step for promotion of education in India. It instructed the British Indian government to spend 1 lakh rupee / year on education.

Ambiguity & Anglo-Oriental controversy

→ Although the Charter Act 1813 requested for spending money, it did not give detailed instruction on how to spend and where to spend.

Remarks

- This ambiguity led to a controversy whether to spread oriental education or western education with the money.
- Lord William Bentick created a committee to decide the matter in 1831
- ↳ The committee headed by Lord Macaulay got divided into 2 groups equally
- ↳ Group headed by James Trevelyan wanted money to be spent on spreading western education in English
- ↳ Other group, headed by Princep wanted local education on spread of western education in English native language.
- ↳ Lord Macaulay decided in favour of spreading western education in English & recommended in Macaulay Minute
- ↳ Lord Bentick on the basis of report formulated education policy focusing on

Remarks

education in English at higher levels and
trickle down aspect of this education. The
resultant policy was colonial and lead
 to mass illiteracy.

2(b) Caste system in India which divides
 people on the basis of their livelihood
 dates back to Mauzyan times when Megasthenes
 in his book Indica identified seven castes.

Pre-colonial context

- many historians believe that pre-colonial caste hierarchy was flexible with constant scope of movement within the caste system.
- It was a functional division of society based on livelihood.

British & Caste

- Britishers made caste permanent &

Remarks

fixed.

- The quest conserved asked for caste of people and this caste became permanent and near passed to children.
- This policy led to strict division of society on the basis of caste which further lead to inter caste tensions.
- The policy of separate electorates through PM Mandonald charter in 1932 further showcased the segregation.

Thus British disengaged caste from its pre-colonial context and gave it new lean.

16) women have been secluded and exploited from age and the seclusion can be dated became clear during the industrial revolution.

Remarks

- Pre industrial revolution the economic activities were home based, where both men and women used to participate.
- Agriculture was also an activity where both men and women participated equally.
- With the advent of industrial revolution, the economic activities were shifted to factories.
- The fixed working hours and long hours made them more suitable for men.
- This led to men becoming a participant of public life and women being responsible for household chores and child rearing.
- This division of labour became significant with political backing & development of nationalist attitudes.

Remarks

Thus reclusion of neomer was not
 a universal reach in 18th century and
 only became universalised in 19th century
 with the advent of industrial revolution

1(d) Railways developed in India in
middle of 19th century; with first railway
 line between Thane and Mumbai opened in
 1852.

unfortunately railway instead to
 becoming catalyst of industrialisation
 became an instrument of colonial exploitation

→ Railway in India was unique example of
^{private} ~~public~~ finance on public risk.

↳ European capital was assured a fixed
5% return on their capital.

Remarks

- It was left to the private owner to decide the price and sales
- These owners decided sales and price to ensure
 - ↳ Ports could be connected with markets for import of cheap industrial goods.
 - ↳ Farmers were connected to ports or rails to ensure cheap export of raw material

Then instead of sewing or catalyst for industrial revolution became a revelation of colonial exploitation.

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1(e) Rise of Gandhi in Indian national movement was a watershed event as he became the father of nation and leader of masses until India won independence in 1947.

Remarks

These further figures who needed to be honoured
but not necessarily listened

- many historians believe that Gandhiji's name was used by various sections of society to justify their movement even if its movement was in opposition to Gandhian ideals.
- many local tribal movement and peasant movement which used Gandhiji's name for support were violent and in principle against Gandhian ideals.
- Gandhiji became a glue which brought Indian national movement together but each movement having its own ideology and path.

Thus Gandhiji became a figure who needed to be honoured to give legitimacy to various movement but not necessarily to be listened.

Remarks

2. (a) "The new land systems (zamindari and ryotwari) made land and the peasant mobile, and left the way open for growth in power of the moneylender and the absentee landlord." Comment. (15 Marks)
- (b) BrahmoSamaj's appeal was to intellect while Ramkrishna's appeal was to the mind and emotions, Analyse the statement. (15 Marks)
- (c) Do you really think that the concept of economic nationalism of the moderates, become major theme that developed further during the subsequent period of Nationalist movement and to a large extent influenced the economic politics of government in independent India? (20 Marks)

2(a) Establishment of British rule in India
 saw a number of changes in land policy and revenue system. These changes mostly with British interest in mind lead to exploitation of peasantry in various forms.

Zamindari & Ryotwari System

- Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro in Madras in 1825
- This was based upon direct revenue collection at village level with revenue assessment at ryot level.
- Peasants were declared owners of land but the land could be taken away if the

Remarks

revenue was not paid on time.

- similarly Zamindari system gave land ownership right to zamindar which could be taken away if they failed to submit revenue on time.

Outcome of the new land systems

- land & peasant mobility
 - ↳ Traditional peasant ownership was taken away.
 - ↳ land was to be sold to another peasant if the original peasant failed to submit revenue.
 - ↳ Peasants also started moving to places with low revenue and fertile land.
- growth of moneylender
 - ↳ As revenue was high (as high as 80-90%) and to be paid in cash, in times of failure of crop peasants used to lend

Remarks

money at high rates from local money-lenders

- ↳ In most cases peasants unable to pay back the moneylender had to give up their land.

→ Growth of Absentee Landlordism

- ↳ The new zamindars who came up during colonial rule were urban elements
- ↳ These urban elements were encouraged by British to replace traditional rural power centres.
- ↳ Further these zamindars had no interest in agriculture and only interested in profits.
- ↳ These zamindars further appointed local zamindars while themselves living in cities leading to absentee landlordism
- ↳ After 1856 when ryotwari system became scientific - local elements captured more power

Remarks

Thus the new land systems had a
~~an~~ number of effects on the social society
 and land relations

2(b)

Brahmo Samaj was established with
Raja Ram Mohan Roy to spread modern
 ideas and oppose practices of sati, untouchability,
idoltry etc. While Rambhadr Paramhansa
 established Paramhansa mandali to
teach yoga and create a group of
enlightened youngsters.

Difference in Approach

- Brahmo Samaj focussed on logic
 and reasoning for bringing change.
- ↳ Focussed on passage of laws such
 as sati prohibition Act 1829

Remarks

- ↳ Focused on weaving books and newspapers. eg.: Raja Ram Mohan Ray wrote Gift of A Monalbird and newspapers such as Sambad Kaumudi and Mudat-ul-Akbar
- ↳ Focus was urban areas, where tried to change perception of educated middle class
- Rambhadr's Paramhansa mandali focused on merit and emotions to bring change
- ↳ Yoga was practiced in ashram for development of mind and control over emotions.
- ↳ The value of sacrifice and self control and respecting guru was taught in ashram.
- ↳ All youth - urban as well could easily participate in the activities.

Remarks

Thus although Beahmo samaj and Ramkrishna used different approaches to bring change, both aimed at removing the evil from society and creating a nationalist feeling.

_____ X _____ X _____

26) moderate phase of Indian nationalism is said to be the early decades of functioning of Indian National Congress (1895-1905) when it was under influence of moderate leaders such as Dada Bhai Naorji, R C Dutt, W C Banerjee & Surendra Nath Banerjee.

Moderates & Economic Critique

→ The biggest achievement of moderates was the economic critique of the British colonial rule.

→ leaders like Dada Bhai Naorji, R C Dutt

Remarks

and SN Banerjee were in forefront.

- Rada Bhai Nair in his book Unsettled rule of India gave the concept of Secur of wealth
- These leaders realised that economic politics of Britain were harmful for India and responsible for widespread death and famine

Further development of Economic Nationalism

- Economic Nationalism played an important role in the opposition of British rule.
- The economic nationalism of moderate realised the rule of British rule and nationalist no longer could believe in justice and fairness of British rule.
- The extremist took economic nationalism a step forward and asked for Swadeshi which

Remarks

was based on indigenous industry:-

↳ Bengal chemical factory of PC Ray and
Navigation company of VO Chudacambaram
manifestation of same

↳ Further Gandhi in his demands before
civil disobedience movement asked for

↳ Favourable super-pound conversion rate

↳ Removal of export taxes

↳ Imposition of import tax

↳ Reduction in land revenue rate

↳ Removal of salt tax

↳ even the civil disobedience movement
 started on breaking salt law.

Policy of Independent India Based on protectionism

and anti-foreign market was manifestation of
 same nationalism. The fear of Indian wealth
taken outside lead to the government of
 independent India follow this policy

Remarks Thus economic nationalism of nationalists
 had long reaching significance.

3. (a) 'Indian Nationalist evoked the past as an alternative to Colonial rule. This provided for a cultural foundation of nationhood, but this particular mode of conceptualization had also some inherent contradictions and consequent dangers.' Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the factors which provided opportunities to unite The Hindu and Muslims in common struggle against the British during Khilafat movement. (15 Marks)
- (c) Critically analyse that how much the relationship between capitalist and Congress was a strategic, issue based and pragmatic. (15 Marks)

3(a) Indian nationalist who lead the national movement against British used number of ways to unite India against the colonial rule. evoking the past as alternative and as a golden age was one of those.

they evoked the path!

- British have based their rule on whites man Breden which stated that Indians themselves were not fit to rule themselves.
- Thus it was the responsibility of the enlightened and cultured veerleamers to lead the barbaric Indians.

Remarks

- Indian middle class also wanted some cultural roots to hang on and weaken the glorious past helped in countering the western and christian culture.

Positive Outcome of weakening the past

- Helped counter the attack of christian missionaries which had got government support after Regulation (charter Act 1833)
- Persuaded middle class to hang on their cultural roots
- unifying the public on a common ground.
- used to counter the prevailing differences based on language, caste, geography and culture.

Remarks

- organisations such as Bhai Samaj and Prabhu Samaj were able to mobilise millions of youth

Issues in creating the post

- Ignored the muslim medieval rule
- ↳ mostly the ancient part was evoked
 - ↳ lead to communal feelings
 - ↳ muslims could not join these organisations
 - ↳ muslims found their own organisations highlighting the medieval period
 - ↳ in the long term lead to partition.
- use of religious sculptures in creating the post limited the spread of ideas based on logic and reason
- It became difficult to overcome the evil social practices of the post
- ↳ eg. sati and untouchability continued

Remarks

Thus, although the Indian nationalists had a positive outcome in mind while seeking the ancient past of unifying & reconciling cultural war. unfortunately it lead to communalism & being struck in ancient practices as unintended consequence

— x —

3(b)

Hindus & Muslims had fought together in the great revolt of 1857, but since the divide and rule policy of British had lead to disunity and disband between the 2 communities.

Khilafat movement and chance of unity

→ During the World War I muslims of all over the world had been requesting the British to be lenient on Turkey, as

Remarks

the holy place of muslim near under the ruler of Turkey.

→ In India this movement took the form of Khilafat movement which was organised by Khilafat committee formed by people such as Mohammad Ali, Abdul Kalam, Shaukat Ali etc.

- Gandhiji also joined the All India Khilafat committee

→ when Treaty of Sevres was imposed upon Turkey, it led to mass opposition. As the treaty was designed to completely demolish the Ottoman empire

→ Gandhiji proposed the Khilafat committee to organise a non-cooperation movement against British

Punjab Wrong doing & Jallianwala Bagh incident

- At the same time Indian nationalists were running over the war like restrictions being imposed after end of WWI.
- Jallianwala Bagh massacre of General Dyer and its white wash by British report had made reconciliation revolutionary.

They unity made sense

- Gandhi felt if Hindus supported Muslims during this emotional phase, Muslims would in future participate actively in national movement
- Gandhi realised the Lucknow Pact of 1916 had only brought the elites together and masses were still not united

These factors recurred the background for Hindu-Muslim unity during Khilafat movement. Although this unity failed with Kamal Pasha taking over Turkey but the intentions were good for the unity of

Remarks

Hindu & Muslims.

36) capitalist and congress relations were changing and fluid and were strategic, issue based and magmatic.

Changing relations Over time

→ A class of Indian capitalist such as Jamshedji Tata, Birla & Purshottam Das emerged during the late years of 19th century.

→ Initially these capitalist class were pro-British as were dependent on British for finance, politics and market.

↳ Also the congress mass movement which led to bandhs, restraint & lean and order situation were opposed as they caused factory shutdowns and loss of profit.

↳ These were the reasons that Indian capitalist did not support the Non-cooperation movement.

Remarks -

- With passage of time the Indian capitalist became self sufficient and less dependant on British help
- ↳ Also realised that a colonial government would never provide them equal opportunities as provided to western capitalist
- ↳ Further accepted that Indian independence was round the corner and then needed support of Congress.
- The support to civil disobedience movement was based on above thinking of accepting short term loss for long term gain
- ↳ However when movement went on for long, they talked with Gandhi for attending the round table congress
- similar support for anti India was based on understanding that British rule was near end.
- Thus the relationship between capitalist

Remarks and congress was strategic, issue based and rational.

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| <p>4. (a) Discuss the different phases of Quit India Movement and critically analyse, it was a spontaneous Revolution or premeditated? (20 Marks)</p> <p>(b) "The ideology of Subhas Chandra Bose was blend of nationalism, fascism and communism." Critically analyze. (15 Marks)</p> <p>(c) "India after independence retained continuity with its colonial past". Critically analyze. (15 Marks)</p> | |
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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 each:

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

- (a) The Industrial revolution was more of an evolution than a revolution. Examine.
- (b) No other single event in the French revolution had so many sided and far reaching results as the fall of Bastille. Discuss.
- (c) The Luddite movement was an essential stage on the road towards a working class consciousness. Elaborate.
- (d) "Enlightenment's contribution to the French revolution was mobilization of sections of society into public opinion, along with new, non-traditional ways of defining and legitimating power." Explain.
- (e) "The passage of parliamentary Reform act of 1832 was indeed one of the most crucial events in Britain's transition to modern politics". Assess.

5(a) Industrial Revolution stands for a change in production technologies from manual to machine based, which started in 1750s-70s in England.

more of a evolution

→ The Technologies of production specially in cotton ~~man~~ textile manufacturing had been changing and improving since ages.

→ The technology had reached a stage where

Remarks

just further improvement would have made the rehab process very effective

- These changes were brought by industrial revolution in form of Flying Jenny, Spinning mule etc.
- Such small changes had increased cotton productivity by 50 times between 1760 & 1840

However some revolutionary changes

- Industrial Revolution led to social changes such as migration, nuclear families, new social classes & urbanisation
- Similarly in political sphere the Industrial revolution led to new forms of government, Laissez Faire & capitalism

Thus although the change may have been evolutionary in technology, the changes in political, social & economic sphere were

Remarks

revolutionary

5(b) Fall of Bastille in July 1789 ~~effect~~
 near the ruin of Paris Mob over the Bastille
fall under control of monarchy had
 for far reaching result.

Significance

- Bastille fall was a symbol of monarchical despotism.
- All opponents of the monarchy were imprisoned in the fall on outskirts of Paris.
- Name who went in came out, highlighting the iron fist of Bourbonnais dynasty.
- The fall of Bastille signified the strength of 3rd estate
 - ↳ It signified that overthrowing monarchy was possible.
 - ↳ It gave Parisian Mob confidence of bringing revolutionary change.

Remarks

Fall of Bastille signified not the start of revolution but end of start of revolution. It signified the National conference had real power & French monarchy was thing of the past.

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5(c)

Luddite movement lead by Ludd was of great significance in the road towards working class consciousness.

III effects of Industrial Revolution

- Industrial Revolution lead to the exploitation of workers
- long working hours, low pay and dangerous working environment were the common thread.

Remarks

- women and children were even more exploited because children sent to mines as their small hands could collect even smallest pieces

Significance of Luddite Movement

- Highlighted that capitalist class can not continue exploitation of the workers.
 - It was a warning of the class consciousness which was to generate.
 - The meetings of mass and communion became real possibility
 - British government gave many rights and passed law such as Health Act, Factory Act etc for taking care of workers.
- Thus Luddite movement was the start of worker consciousness, which took form of communist movement in future.

Remarks

- 5(d) Philosophers such as Rousseau, Voltaire and Montesquieu played an important role in the French Revolution.

Role of Philosophers

- Highlighted the sufferings of the common people.
- Showcased a bright future based on liberty, equality, rule of law and constitutionalism.
- Questioned the rules and regulations which were made for benefit of few instead of mass.
- Through books such as "social contract" of Rousseau and Montesquieu showcased the rule of the political system & spread of popular sovereignty.

Remarks

Limitation of philosopher's Role

- The philosopher would have been in~~effective~~ effective if the political economic, social and religious conditions were not as exploitative as they were.
- philosopher just played role of catalyst, the explosion had already begun.
- philosopher many times accepted monarchy if monarch patronised them.
- philosopher would have never supported violence.

Thus philosopher although played an important role. They could not have been successful without underlying condition.

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5(e) Parliamentary system of 1532 were in response to demand which arose due

to changes brought by industrial revolution.

→ Industrial revolution lead to depopulation of many areas which still had representation in parliament.

- New industrial towns & cities had no representation.

Changes brought by Reform Act, 1832

→ Representation of areas 5200 people taken away & 1 seat to 2000-4000 people.

- This way 163 seats were vacated & allocated to new industrial towns.

- Anybody whose name was on electoral roll could vote.

→ poll tax for voting reduced.

Thus although Reform Act did not reward much power to working class. It started a chain of further political change

Remarks

in 1866 & 1887.

6. (a) The reforms that Alexander (II) introduced in Russia were like a fresh air that helped to purify the atmosphere. Examine. (20 Marks)
- (b) "Whenever I hear anyone arguing for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on them personally". Discuss in the context of the Civil war in America. (15 Marks)
- (c) Nationalism was 'the one great and novel feature of the international difficulties of the nineteenth century'. Comment. (15 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

7. (a) Examine, compare and contrast Mussolini and Hitler's rise to power. (15 Marks)
- (b) Kaiser Wilhelm (II) was more responsible for the outbreak of WWI than any other individual leader. To what extent is the statement true? (15 Marks)
- (c) "They defended the grains of sand in the desert to the last drop of their blood". Comment in the context of the Egyptian war of independence. (20 Marks)

1(a) Post World War I times saw the emergence of fascist powers in Italy under Benito Mussolini and in Germany under Adolf Hitler. The rise to power of Mussolini and Hitler had some common thread & some differences.

Similar reasons for rise to power

→ Reaction to the Paris Peace Conference
 ↳ Germany were humiliated by forced to accept the cause of World War I, imposed with huge war indemnity of 6600 million pounds, minimal military & many German resources taken away.

Remarks

- ↳ Italy under Torloni had been promised restoration of Istria, Tyrol, Triest, Dalmatia & Fiume. However after the WWI ended western powers refused to give control of Istria, Triest and Fiume
- Economic difficulties faced by both countries, due to devastation lead by WWI
 - ↳ On the top - near indemnity further weakened German economy
- Failure of democratic government
 - ↳ Government under Muller and Brüning failed in Italy
 - ↳ Government formed under Weimar republic in Germany.
- Fear of communism
 - ↳ Communism started taking root in unstable economic and political condition.

Remarks

which lead capitalist to support Mussolini and Hitler in their respective countries.

However some differences

- while Hitler Nazi party won a majority in the German parliament, Mussolini was not able to do the same
- Differences timeline
 - ↳ Mussolini captured power in 1922
 - ↳ Hitler in 1933.
- Form of power captured
 - ↳ Mussolini replaced under King Victor Emmanuel II
 - ↳ Hitler captured all powers and became Fuehrer.
- Difference in anti-semitism
 - ↳ Hitler was anti-Jew

Thus Mussolini and Hitler are to power had some similarities and differences.

Remarks

7(b) Cause of outbreak of WWI has been a historical debate for ages and continues till today. Some historians blame Kaiser Wilhelm (II) for outbreak of WWI and other historians ask for sharing the blame.

Kaiser Wilhelm (II) and his actions

- Kaiser Wilhelm (II) took over reign of Germany in 1888. He was a nationalist who believed in the policy of expansionism.
- His decision not to renew the Dual Alliance with Russia in 1890 led to the signation of Count Cavour
- Cavour through his diplomacy had been able to balance the various powers in Europe.
- The non-renewal of alliance with Russia

Remarks

lead to Russia joining hands with France and Germany joining Triplice entente in 1904.

→ Wilhelm (II) objective of capture of colonies further worsened the situation

↳ Algeria crisis (1906) and the 2 Morocco crisis were outcome of same

→ Further humiliation of France when it had to give part of its Algeria colony to Germany made situation worse.

→ The competition with Britain free market under Wilhelm (II) made the situation very

unstable.

→ Blank cheque to Austria-Hungary for Serbian war However only Wilhelm (II) cannot be

blamed and other players played a role

→ Russia made situation volatile by mobilisation train when Austria Hungary

Remarks

attacked serbia.

→ serbia was going on throughout europe and only a spark was needed to start a war.

→ The extreme propaganda - nationalist which was being spread in newspapers further made peace impossible.

Thus although Kaiser Wilhelm (II) played a role in outbreak of WWI, he was not the only leader responsible.

7/6/

Egyptian war of independence. fraught in 1956 saw a conflict between forces of France Britain & Israel on one side & egyptian forces on another.

Background To The War

→ It can be traced back to the construction of suez canal in the 1850's.

Remarks

- Suez Canal was opened by Egypt and France & Britain
- However Egyptian leaders such as Said Pasha and Ismail Pasha took large loans from British & had to give away ^{Egyptian} their ownership of Suez Canal
- By 1882 British had gained total control over Suez Canal & put their choice of rules on the throne

Heading To The War.

- when nationalist movement grew in start of 20th century Britain signed Treaty of Paris in 1936 which recorded fear:
 - ↳ Independence of Egypt
 - ↳ Acceptance of British ownership of Suez Canal
 - ↳ Replacement of British secretary of state with high commissioner
- However before the treaty could be implemented

Remarks

- WWII broke out
- At the end of WWII, instead of abiding by Treaty of Paris English increased their control through Partial agreement
 - These actions lead to oustering of Lebanon and military takeover in Egypt.
 - Colonel Nasser after failed negotiations declared nationalisation of Suez canal in 1956 which lead to outbreak of war

War of Independence

- The combined forces of Britain, France and Israel defeated the Egyptian forces backed by USSR.
- When issue was raised in Security Council it was vetoed by Britain and France in spite of resolution against Britain & France being passed in General Assembly.
- However the backing of USSR ^{to Egypt} finally persuaded English to give over Egypt colony.

Remarks

Thus the Egyptian forces which fought bravely although could not win the immediate war, they were successful in long term.

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| <p>8. (a) The New Economic Plan was neither socialism, nor capitalism, but a temporary mixture of both. Critically examine. (20 Marks)</p> <p>(b) The European Union has been the great experiment of our times. Discuss. (15 Marks)</p> <p>(c) Throw light on the race to space by the two superpowers in the cold war era. (15 Marks)</p> | |
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Remarks

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