

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.

(121)

Name Abhinav Tyagi

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Abhinav

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

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."

2(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 rupees per year on education.

Ambiguity & Anglo-Oriental controversy

→ Although the Charter Act 1813 provided for spending money, it did not give detailed instructions 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 Bentinck 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 Parnep wanted money to be spent on spread of local education in English native language.

↳ Lord Macaulay decided in favour of spreading western education in English & recommended in Macaulay

minutes

Lord Bentinck on the basis of report formulated education policy focussing on

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

Well brief

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 India identified seven castes.

Pre-colonial context

- many historians believe that pre-
 colonial cast hierarchies were 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

Address
example

1) Rational
element of
caste

2) ethnographic
Survey

16)
52

fixed
→ The first census asked for caste of
people and this caste became permanent
and was passed to children.

This policy led to strict division of
society on the basis of caste which
further led to inter caste tension.

The policy of separate electorates through PM
Mackdonald order in 1932 further showcased
the segregation.

Then British disengaged caste from
it re-colonial content and gave it
new lean.

women have been severely secluded and
exploited from age and the seclusion can
be dated become 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 forced working hours and long hours made them unsuitable 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 nation state.

Remarks

Thus recession of vicarage was not
 a universal reality in 18th century and
Wald ~~disproves~~ became universalised in 19th century
 with the advent of industrial revolution

(d) Railways developed in India in
 middle of 19th century; with first railway
 line between Mumbai and Pune 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~~ state finance on public risk.

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

Remarks

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

Substantial
with
more
examples

But instead of reserving or catalyst for industrial revolution became a prelude of colonial exploitation

— X —

44
 The rise of Gandhiji in Indian national movement was a watershed event as he became the father of nation and leader of masses until India was 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
 defiance 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 movements but not necessarily
 to be listened.

Remarks

Approach of
 govt — Substantial
 with some
 example

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)
 (A) (B)
 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.

Outcomes 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 moneylenders
 - ↳ As revenue was high (as high as 80-90%) and to be paid in cash, in times of failure of crops 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 element

↳ These urban element 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

govt

objectivity

articulation

Work on presentation

These ~~two~~ new land systems had a new number of effects on the social society and land relations.

Brahmo Samaj was established with

Raja Ram Mohan Ray to spread modern

ideas and oppose practices of sati, untouchability, idoltry etc. Wife Rambhadrini Paramhansa

established Paramhansa mandali to teach yogo 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

2(b)

70

Nicaly
Gorabhat
the
Context

- ↳ Focused on weaving ~~books~~ and newspapers. eg: Raja Ram Mohan Ray wrote Gift of A Monathist and newspapers such as Sambad Kaumudi and Mud-ul-Akbar
- ↳ Focus was urban areas, where tried to change perception of educated middle class
- Rambhadracharya's Paramhansa mandali focused on mind and emotions to bring change
- ↳ Yoga was revived 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

Subtopic
with
more examples

Nice conclusion

GS SCORE

Thus although Brahmo Samaj and Ramkrishna used different approaches to bring change, both aimed at removing the evils from society and creating a nationalist feeling.

moderate share 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 Naoroji, 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.
- leader like Dada Bhai Naoroji; R C Dutt

Remarks

and SN Banerjee were in forefront.

- Rada Bhai Naegye in his book Unsettled ends of India gave the concept of Section of wealth
- These leaders realised that economic policies 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 ends 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 exchange-rate-concession 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 This economic nationalism of moderates had long reaching significance.

Require some examples

Approach of 900

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) (12) 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 ~~western man~~ Breder's which stated that Indians themselves were not fit to rule themselves.

→ Thus it was the responsibility of the enlightened and cultured westerners to lead the barbarian Indians.

Remarks

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

Positive outcome of making 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 revealing differences based on language, caste, geography and culture.

Remarks

→ organisations such as Rajya Samaj and Panchayat mandali were able to mobilise millions of youth

Issues in creating the post

→ Ignored the muslim mediated rule

- ↳ mostly the ancient past was evoked
- ↳ lead to communal feelings
- ↳ muslims could not join these organisations
- ↳ muslims found their own organisations highlighting the religious need
- ↳ In the long term lead to partition.

→ use of religious scriptures 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 an ancient root of unifying & reconciling cultural base, unfortunately it led to communalism & being struck in ancient practices as unintended consequence.

Hindus & Muslims had fought together in the great revolt of 1857, but since the direct and state policy of British had led to disunity and dislike 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 loyal to Turkey, as

Remarks

the holy place of muslim near under the
 rule 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 Waing daing & Jallianwala Bagh incident

Remarks

→ At the same time Indian nationalists were bumming over the new like restrictions being imposed after end of WWI.

- Jallianwala Bagh massacre of General Dyer and its whiteness by British sepai had made religion revolutionary.

They Unity (Madh Sena)

- Gandhi felt if Hindu supported Muslims during this emotional phase, Muslims would participate actively in national movements.

- Gandhi realised the backbone Pact of 1916 had only brought the elites together and masses were still not united.

These factors renewed the background Hindu-Muslim unity during Khilafat

movement. Although this unity failed with Kamal Pasha taking over Turkey but the intention were good for the unity of

Remarks

Hindu & Muslims.

3c) capitalist and congre relations were changing and fluid and were strategic, issue based and pragmatic.

Changing relations Over time

- A class of Indian capitalist such as Jamshedji Tata, Birla & Pershallam emerged during the late years of 19th century.
- Initially these capitalist class were neo-British as were dependent on British for finance, policy and market.
 - ↳ Also the congress mass movement which led to boycotts, resist & law 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 realized 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 short term thinking of accepting short term loss for long term gain

↳ However when movement went on for long, they talked with Gandhi for attending the second table congress

↳ similar support for Quit India was based on understanding that British rule was near end.

Thus the relationship between capitalist

Remains and congress was strategic, issue based

↳ not formal support

substantial
early
more
only

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

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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)
9/12
Industrial Revolution stands for the 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 textile manufacturing had been changing and improving since ages
- The technology had reached a stage where

Remarks

Just further improvement would have made the whole process very effective

- These changes were brought by individual 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
- changes in political sphere the Industrial revolution led to new form of government, liberty & capitalism

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

Remarks

evolutionary
 Approach → as a process -
 but as an impact -

Evolutionary
Revolutionary

4 1/2

5(b) Fall of Bastille in July 1789 ~~at~~ which
 near the ruin of Paris was the Bastille
fact under control of monarchy had
for far reaching result.

Plonk the
 name of
 other events

Significance

- Bastille was near a symbol of monarchical
despotism.
- All opponents of the monarchy were imprisoned
in the prison on outside of Paris.
- Noone who went in came out, highlighting
the iron rule of Bourbonian 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

Kepts remind the wording of
 Kepts remind and
 farreaching.
 So write
 write
 fact & analysis

~~Fall of Bastille signified not the start of revolution but end of start of revolution. It signified the National monarchy was coming of the next.~~

~~5.6) middle movement led by trade was~~

~~of great significance in the road towards working class consciousness.~~

~~Ill effects of Industrial Revolution~~

~~→ Industrial Revolution led 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 communist 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

Nice

Objective

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 rewarded few benefit of law instead of mass.
- Through books such as 'spirit of the laws' of Montesquieu and social contract of Rousseau showcased the needs of the political system & spread of popular sovereignty.

Remarks

Limitations of philosopher kings

- The philosopher would have been ineffective if the political, economic, social and religious conditions were not as exploitative as they were.
- philosopher just played role of catalyst, the opposition had already begun.
- philosopher many times accepted monarchy if monarch recognised them.
- philosopher would have never supported warlike.

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

— x — x —

well tried

5(1) Parliamentary system of 1532 were in response to demand which arose due

Remarks

White paper
background of
the Reform

Content
Book 1

- changes brought by industrial revolution
- Industrial revolution led 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 12000 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.
- critic's free tax for voting reduced

Thus although Reform Act did not demand much reform to working class. It started a chain of further political change in 1865 & 1887.

Remarks

in 1865 & 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

Remarks

Remarks

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| <i>Remarks</i> |

Remarks

Remarks

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| <i>Remarks</i> | |
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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)

2(a) Post World War I times saw the emergence of fascist regimes 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 marks, meritless military & many German resources taken away.

Remarks

↳ Italy under London pact had been promised restoration of Istria, Tyrol, Triestine, Dalmatia & Fiume. However after the WWI ended western powers refused to give control of Istria, Triestine 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 Nitti and Giolitti failed in Italy

↳ Government formed under Weimar republic in Germany.

- Fear of communism

↳ Communism started taking root in unstable economic and political conditions

Remarks

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

Nice approach

However some differences

→ while Hitler Nazi party won a majority in the German parliament, Mussolini was not able to do the same

→ difference timelines

- ↳ Mussolini captured power in 1922
- ↳ Hitler in 1933.

→ Form of power captured

- ↳ Mussolini received uncle King Victor Emmanuel II
- ↳ Hitler captured all power and became Fuehrer.

→ difference in anti-semitism

- ↳ Hitler was anti-Jew

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

Remarks

well tried

7(b) 7/10 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 Courcelle 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 Triplic
entente in 1904

→ Wilhelm (II) objection of capture of colonies
Germany worsened the situation
 ↳ Algeria crisis (1906), and the 2
Morocco crisis were outcome of
 same

→ Germany 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 Russia-Hungary for Serbian war
However only Wilhelm (II) cannot be

blamed and other players played a role

→ Russia made situation volatile by
mobilisation began when Russia-Hungary

attacked Suez.

→ ~~Remembrance was going on throughout Europe and only a spark was needed~~

Substantial info
with more → the ~~extreme~~ ~~propaganda~~ areas.

~~extreme propaganda - nationalist which was being spread in newspapers~~
~~which made peace impossible~~

Thus although Kaiser Wilhelm (II) played

a role in outbreak of WWI he was not the

only leader responsible.

7/61
10/2

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.

- Suez Canal was owned by Egypt and France & Britain
- However egyptian leaders such as Said Pasha and Ismail Pasha took long looks from British & had to give away ^{egyptian} their ownership of Suez Canal
- By 1852 British had gained total control over Suez Canal & put their choice of ruler on the throne

Leading To The War

- when nationalist movement grew in start of 20th century Britain signed Treaty of Paris in 1936 which reduced 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

WWII broke out

→ At the end of WWII, instead of abiding by Treaty of Paris English measured their control through Partial agreement

→ These actions lead to outrage of cease and military takeover in Egypt.

→ Colonel Nasser after failed negotiations declared nationalisation of Suez Canal in 1956 which lead to outbreak of war

Was of independence

→ The combined forces of Belgium, France and Israel defeated the Egyptian forces backed by USSR.

Well tried when issue was raised in Security Council it was vetoed by Belgium and France in spite of resolution against Belgium & France being passed in General Assembly. However the backing of USSR to Egypt finally persuaded English to give over Egypt colony.

Agreed to write by

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

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

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks