

133  
25

## HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question 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 a medium other than the authorized one.

Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Ashutosh Kulkarni

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# REMARKS

GS SCORE

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## Section - A

1. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following:  
(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

- (a) "Even though the Portuguese could not survive longer as a major player in Indian polity and economy but they left some greater impacts on the country".
- (b) "The composition of the revenue sources changed in India under colonial rule".
- (c) 1916 Lucknow Pact is considered as a landmark event in Indian history but due to various reasons its achievements were negligible.
- (d) "The civil services under the colonial rule was the real 'still frame' for the empire".
- (e) "The role of French power was gradually changing and over the period they started regulating political power of India".

Q) The Portuguese were the first to enter India in 1498 and also the last to exit after Goa liberation in 1961.

In these years, the Portuguese left an impact on India-

① They were pioneers in colonization. Focus on navy, trade by Cartoz system, building sea forts, diplomacy all were started by them

② They changed the polity of medieval India from continental to maritime as focus shifted to seas

③ They changed the course of history in multiple cases

→ Death of Bahadur Shah on Portuguese Ship 1536

→ Moratha Conflict of Vasco in 1739

→ Rise of Christianity in India

Remarks

In brief discuss why not Severine

④ They introduced multiple crops in India

e.g: Tomato, potato, pineapple, guava, Alphonso Mango, etc

Thus, Portuguese were first-movers in colonizing India. But

their role was limited because-

① Defeat of Portuguese by Spanish Armada in 1580 but recapture in 1588. This weakened Portuguese

② Lack of policy to spread inland unlike British & French

③ Monarchist control over Portuguese East India Company

④ Portuguese were often Christian bigots that reduced their acceptability among Indians

⑤ Lastly, lack of Industrial Revolution, Enlightenment & scientific revolution in home country limited role of Portuguese as they were defeated by British in 17th century.

Concluding, nothing in history is irrelevant as it contributes to chain of events that took place. Thus Portuguese role is a crucial <sup>part</sup> of medieval & modern India

Remarks

good fact and concept clearly

5  
 b) The revenues earned from subjects is always a crucial aspect of survival of any empire from ancient times.  
 The practices of medieval times were both continued and changed by colonial state in India.

### Change in composition of revenue

① New settlements - Permanent, Ryotwari & Mahalwari, led to increase in share of land revenue in 19th century. A study by R.C Dutt reveals 50% of revenue came from agriculture.

② Newer taxes were imposed not existing earlier

Eg. Salt tax in 1835. It earned about 1 million sterling

③ For making India a source of raw materials, it was necessary to impose high custom duties and excise taxes on rail tickets to discourage trade

④ Excise duties were imposed on factories of cotton

⑤ Lastly, tributes from princely states under subjugation

Remarks

became the newest source of exploitative revenue

However, historians claim many things continued

① Morris D Morris says earlier Ryotwari settlement of Akbar's times was continued

*good drainage and forest*  
 ② Orientalists like Munro & Elphinstone studied local structures to introduce Ryotwari in Bombay & Madras

③ Most taxes like excise, profession and forest taxes existed in medieval times too.

*well noted*  
 Including, the colonial state, fundamentally altered revenue of India and this led to Drain of wealth

c) *(5)* Held under chairmanship of Ambikesh Charan Mazumdar, the Lucknow Session of 1916 resulted in many important events that became causes for further actions

① Congress-League Pact - Congress accepted separate electorates and League in return demanded reforms in legislative & executive councils, the agenda of Congress

Remarks

② Reversal of Surat split or extremists were admitted back  
 Moreover, old guard - Cakhole, Pherozshah Mehta, Pal, Anabindo  
were not active.

③ Start of nationalist activity - It led to Tilak-Besant to  
 start Home Rule League for political mobilization

④ Muslims became a part of national movement with the  
Aligarh school gaining prominence

⑤ It had obvious impact over Khilafat movement and  
constitutional reforms after Lord Montagu's statement 1917.

However, the importance reduces because -

① Within 2 years, Gandhi gave a whole new turn to  
national movement by his Satyagrahs

② Failure to catch up the Lucknow Pact led to Muslim  
alienation and rise in activity of Muslim League

③ It is considered as stepping stone to Partition

Concluding, Lucknow Session definitely holds an important  
position as it triggered many events later on.

Remarks

good articulation

good point

d) Setup in 1797 by Lord Cornwallis, allowed for Indians.

5/2 post 1833 and created as Indian Civil Service in 1893, the civil service of India is a colonial creation meant to serve colonial interests.

Civil service as "still frame"

① The Charter Act of 1813 put the need for Indian officers as an interface between people and British, thus making them puppets of British.

② Lord Macaulay's 1835 Minute cleared British intentions to create officers who would work for British interests.

③ Local collectors and later secretaries were loyal to British & often created troubles for nationalists, especially in the Congress Provincial ministries of 1937-39.

④ They kept the biased, unjust, exploitative colonial structure functioning making them the "still frame" due to the status quo they maintained.

Remarks



However, it is ~~not~~ completely true -

- ① Officers like V.P. Menon existed who were nationalists
- ② By 1930s, most of ICS had Indian officers who were often aware of Indian interests
- ③ They often acted as a link to calm down British oppressions during national struggle & movements

Concluding, civil services may have been envisioned as

still frame but ended up becoming steel frame of India

Nicely explained  
Both prospect  
is proper  
way

4/2 The setting up of French East India Company in 1664 and its subsequent rise in Pondicherry, Chandernagor, Male, Masulipetnam, etc led to spread of French influence in India

Spread of French influence

- ① French were equally powerful as British and tried to gain territory in India
- ② The role of Dupleix and navy commander Count De Lally is crucial in spreading French political power

Remarks

traders

- ③ Role changed gradually from ~~traders~~ to politicians as Duplex began influencing royal courts of Nizam and intervened in succession struggles
- ④ They began taking "gifts" from local kings like king of Arcot and Northern Circars
- ⑤ They even fought with British in three Anglo-French wars showing changed role in India (1742, 1750, 1760)

However, not much could be changed because -

- ① French disputed drier regions of Madras instead of prosperous Bengal
- ② French monopol. control, focus on Americas and lack of strategic thinking led to French defeat

Concluding, although the nature of French political control changed, it could have bigger impact and French EIC had to be wound up in 1769.

Well noted

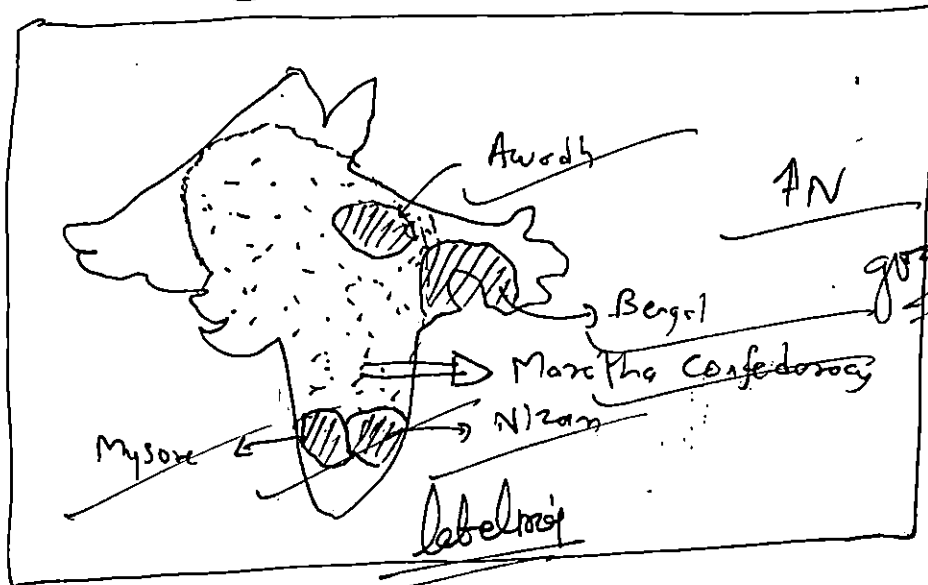
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the same hand  
Regulating political periods  
were copied by  
British EIC

Remarks

2. (a) What factors were responsible to compel the British East India Company to tackle the Marathas in the last three decades of 18<sup>th</sup> Century? Not 19<sup>th</sup> century (15 Marks)
- (b) To what extent you believe that Raja Ram Mohan Roy marked the beginning of modernity in India? (15 Marks)
- (c) Colonial conquest was made possible by the acquisition of local knowledge for the cultural conquest of India. Examine. (20 Marks)

Q) The biggest conquest of British in India in 19<sup>th</sup> century was the defeat of Maratha confederacy given the special place the confederacy occupied in early modern India.



As shown in the map above, the sheer size of the Maratha confederacy made British focus on it.

### Factors Responsible

- ① Maratha Power - Poona became the virtual capital of India. The Marathas controlled the Mughal throne and

Remarks

no conquest of India would be complete before destroying the Marathas

- ② Feeble British conquests → Although British captured Bengal after Battle of Buxar 1764, Lord Wellesley signed subsidiary alliance with Mysoor (1799), Nizam (1798), Awadh, etc., no victory was permanent if Marathas chose to attack
- ③ Marathas controlled Deccan and their territories surrounded the crucial part of Surat and Bombay Presidency.
- ④ In spite of buffer states like Mysoor, the Madras presidency was not safe
- ⑤ No amount of treaties like Treaty of Salbai 1782 might keep Marathas off British. The treaties merely postponed the fight with Marathas
- ⑥ Weak financial position of British, especially after the Anglo Mysoor wars led by Warren Hastings made British desperate for Maratha lands

Remarks

① International factors - The continuous Anglo-French struggle, rise of Napoleon in 1799 and interference of French in Indian matters made British fearful that Morathos might ally with French.

② Moreover, American War of Independence that ended in 1781 made the East India Company upset about its Indian possessions.

③ Economic reasons - Need for more revenues, more raw materials for rising cotton mills in England and pressure from rising Utilitarians made EIC hunt for more land, mainly in possession of Morathos.

④ Lastly, Morathos weakened after 1761 and 1765. It was a golden time for conquest.

→ Nana Phadnis died in 1758 1800

→ Ahilyabai Holkar died in 1795, so did Mahadji Scindia

→ Feeble rulers like Bajirao II, Jaswantoo Holkar & Daulatoo Scindia indulged in infighting.

Remarks

Thus, the last three decades of 18<sup>th</sup> century were perfect  
 for British EIC to engineer a conquest of Maratha  
territories. This finally resulted in Second Anglo-Maratha  
War and Treaty of Bassain 1802 and final conquest of  
Central India after Third Anglo-Maratha War 1818.

8) "I believe the future of Hindustan lies in adopting  
modern learning, European values and living a life that best  
suits the Enlightenment Age"

- Raja Rammohan Roy in his paper  
Sambodh Kaumudi

Raja Rammohan Roy is the father of social reforms and a  
 doyen of enlightened, educated intelligentsia of Bengal.

He signalled the rise of modernity because -

① Focus on modern education - He started his Vedants College  
 and taught traditional as well as modern subjects like Science,  
Mathematics, philosophy and medicine

Remarks

- ② Focus on English language - He stood by Anglicists and in his petition in 1819 asked British to introduce English learning in Bengal
- ③ Focus on social reforms - He stood up against 'Dharma Sabha' of Radhakanta Deb and insisted on social reforms for women. In his lifetime, he saw abolition of Sati in 1829 and he triggered reforms after his death like -
- Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 (Vidyasagar)
  - Prevention of female infanticide, 1870 (Vidyasagar)
  - Age of Consent Bill (A.M. Mohan in 1891)
- ④ He focused on women's education and thus encouraged women from Bengal to take up education, even in missionary schools like Bethune school, etc.
- ⑤ Critical view on religion - He denounced Vedas, priesthood, mindless rituals, Casteism and idolatry and sought to establish religious reforms.

Remarks

⑥ Rise of Brahmo Samaj triggered many such movements all over India like Banaranth Samaj in 1867 and rise of leaders like Debendranath Tagore and Keshub Chandra Sen

⑦ He indianized modern press through his Sambodh Kourudi and Mizet-ul-Akber.

As a result, it is perfectly correct to call Raja Rammohun Ray the father of modernity. After all, what Bengal thinks

today, India thinks tomorrow.  
~~India should be world dominant.~~

⑧ c) "Every amount of traditional knowledge benefits the Colonial state as it loosens the burden of the chains of subjugation, the local natives are held with"

- Werner Hasting

The rise of Orientalism and the increasing British conquest in middle 18th century made the British interested in knowing India and its people for better colonization.

Remarks



## Cultural conquest of India by colonialists

- ① Crown Vishwanathan has said that the orientlists like Werner Hastings, H.H McDowell, William Jones, etc had curiosity about India and felt Indians could be best governed by their own set of laws
- ② Local knowledge ensured British learnt about Indian culture, traditions, practices and colonize it without disturbing them
- ③ Thus Calcutta Madarssa, Sanskrit College at Benares were setup to study Indian education. The Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1794 ensured study of Indology
- ④ To ensure colonial conquest, British civil servants were trained about India at Fort William College setup in 1800
- ⑤ Effective colonialization was possible by studying Indian laws and using British courts to use them. Thus, the Sharia, Dharmashastra & Mitakshara were continued
- ⑥ No colonialization would be complete without proper revenue collection. Thus, Thomas Munroe continued the

Remarks

earlier systems of revenue collection & introduced Ryotwari settlement in M. d. r. s.

⑦ Lastly, the British knew they were less in number and had to comply with local culture to prevent rebellion.

Nevertheless, not all people believed in it-

good aspect

① utilitarians wanted "authoritative paternalism" i.e. introduction of modern state in India to colonize it.

② Lord Cornwallis didn't look for local knowledge before he setup 4 most important colonizing institutions in 1797-  
police, judiciary, civil service and army

③ Missionaries felt local knowledge kept Indians backward and there was a need to spread "Christian light"

④ Lastly, Morris D Morris argued that rather than local tradition, it is modern education, railways & law that colonized India

Overall, both Orthodoxy & Anglicanism are responsible for colonizing India in their own way.

Remarks  
To fight Colonialism (Jawahar)  
Nationalist  
grew up in their own way  
C of Global age  
try to think in a broader perspective

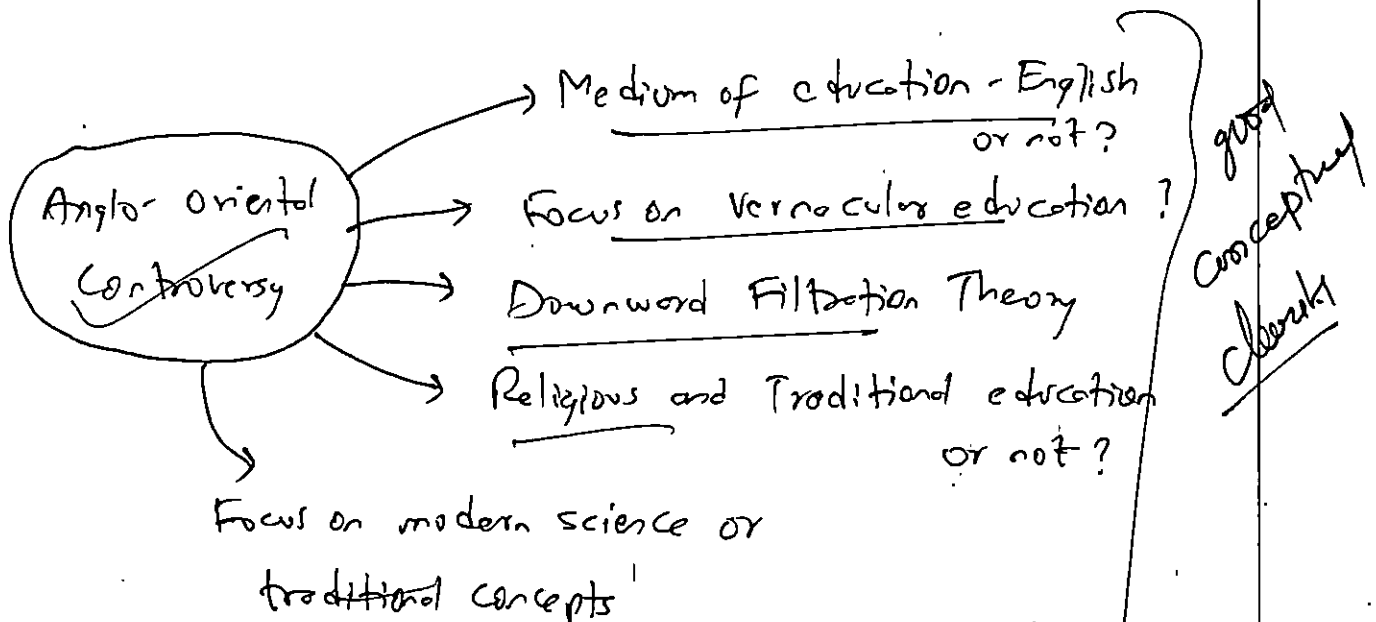
3. (a) Discuss the Anglo-Oriental controversy with respect to the colonial education policy in Colonial India. (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the basic principles of Satyagraha by Mahatma Gandhi. (15 Marks)
- (c) "The commercialization of agriculture in India during the colonial rule left many far reaching consequences". Examine. (20 Marks)

a) "What we want are educated Indians, Indians who are brown in skin but English in choices, tastes, attitudes and outlook"

- Lord Macaulay's Minute 1835

The above quote of Lord Macaulay put an end to the Anglo-Oriental controversy that ensued in 19th century

after Charter Act 1813, section 43 made EIC to spend 1 lakh rupees on promoting education



Remarks

## Chain of events in the controversy

- ① By 1813, it were the Orientalists who ruled India politically as well as in the ~~Gen~~ General Committee on Public Instruction (GCPI).
- ② William Jones, Arthur McDowell, H.M Wilson propounded studies of Indian culture and focus on traditional education.
- ③ Even reports of British officers like William Adams were supportive of vernacular education laced with religion.
- ④ The debate started with Raja Rammohan Roy supporting Anglicists in 1819 to introduce English education.
- ⑤ A famous debate ensued between Lord Macaulay & H.M Wilson about nature of Indian education in 1830.
- ⑥ Rise of Utilitarians like Jeremy Bentham & James Mill and missionaries like Charles Grant, Alexander Duff and William Witterford steered the debate for English education.

Note -

fact  
abstract  
and clarity

Casey

Remarks

⑦ The decisive change took place with Utilitarian Lord William Bentinck becoming Governor in 1829.

⑧ He ensured C.E. Trevelyan to head GCPE and let Lord Macaulay frame rules for English Education and support the Downward Filtration Theory.

Thus, the debate got settled until in 1856, the Wood's Dispatch of Charles Wood made Vernacular Compulsory at primary level and junked the Downward Filtration Theory.

Overall, we find the start of English education in India after

Anglo-Oriental controversy but the effect was limited

as only 2 million Indians out of 195 million went to school

and no focus laid on science and women's education.

good  
fact

b) "I demand only my truth and non-violence. I want only these. I lay no claim to any supernatural virtues"

80

- Mohatma Gandhi in  
his Hind Swaraj 1909

Mohatma - Gandhi's Satyagraha was indeed one of the most innovative and influential way of mass movements that mobilized Indians into successful movements like Non-cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India, Rowlett Act Satyagraha, Champaran, Bardoli, Ahmedabad mill & Kheda Satyagraha.

Nice  
Conceptual  
Chart

### Basic Principles of Satyagraha

① Truth - The use of word "satya" in Satyagraha means the Satyagrahi must be insistent on truth (Satyat Agraha). He should not support falsehood nor should indulge in any actions that would subvert truthfulness.

good  
Spoken  
This was important because truth was on Indian side and this gave strength to people to demand Purna Swaraj.

② Non-violence - Even though truth was on Indian side, the way of achieving Purna Swaraj was non-violence. Gandhi

Remarks

said, "Non-violence is the law of nature, violence is the law of the brute"

- ③ Focus on sacrifice - Non-violence meant that authorities would ~~try to~~ crush movements by violence. The Satyagrahi should bear it silently as a part of sacrifice.
- ④ No ill-will for enemies - Satyagrahi should not harbour hate for colonialists. Gandhi felt colonialists are just misguided people and hence hatred should be alien to the nature of Satyagrahi.
- ⑤ Focus on change of heart - Nobody can perpetuate violence till eternity. The enemies would feel guilty and sad and ultimately would agree to your views. Thus focus must be to change hearts.
- ⑥ Everyone is a Satyagrahi - Gandhi made ever smallest contribution to national cause as Satyagrahi. Even paying 4 annas to Gandhi's struggle is a contribution.

Remarks

⑦ Focus on social welfare - Satyagrahis should push for constructive agenda like khadi, prohibition, Hindu-Muslim unity, work for Depressed classes, etc.

good fact  
Add

Concluding, Gandhi's Satyagrah was thus a whole hearted role of of mobilizing Indians for national struggle and was part to practice even in South Africa.

10/2 c) "After my tour, I feel no shame in saying that half of India's agricultural population does not know what it is to have a full meal" - Sir Charles Elliot.

For brief discuss for factor  
Commercialization of agriculture means production of crops that satisfied the demands of market. Crops included tea, coffee, indigo, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, etc.

The consequences can be seen under following heads-

Economic Consequences

① Farmers began to cultivate cash crops with the lure of higher profits. Far from that, they got trapped in

Remarks



debts and often were evicted from lands.

- ② India was perfectly colonized as it became source of raw materials for the world colonial powers.
- ③ William Digby even called it a way of Drain of wealth as profits were not invested back in India.
- ④ In absence of irrigation and recurring famines, the commercialization could not pick up.

### Social Consequences

- ① Social structure changed as "big farmers became rich and poor became poorer" in words of Tirthankar Roy.
- ② Rajit & Pratimkha Roy claim the Talukdars rose in Bengal powered by cash crops like sugarcane & cotton.
- ③ Ranjit Guha claims that the small farmers were now subject to Zamindar - Moneylender - Police nexus and were oppressed.
- ④ B.R. Tomlinson claims that food crop cultivation lagged and thus, it was a ripe situation for famines in Bengal.

Remarks

## Political Consequences

- ① The boom and fall of cotton demand in 1860s due to American civil war led to Darcan Riots in 1875
- ② Forced cultivation of cash crops like indigo led to Indigo Rebellion of 1859
- ③ Bad condition of labour in tea & coffee plantation led to passing of Factory Act 1881
- ④ Sugata Bose claims collapse of Jute demand world over is a contributing factor for Great Bengal Famine 1943

However, good results were also seen -

- ① India was integrated with world economy
- ② Indian capitalists could grow on cash crops
- ③ Farmer unity and peasant organization like Kisan Sabha could come up due to commercialization

Concluding, commercialization of agriculture mostly had negative consequence on India as it became a medium of our colonization.

Remarks

Calcutta

As a medium of impact

correlation

Post independence

9/10/20

4. (a) "The Non-Cooperation Movement was a real mass movement in India which secured participation of diverse classes and communities in India". Critically analyse. (15 Marks)
- (b) "Withdrawal of British from India as a result of successive waves of mass-mobilisation by the nationalist leadership". Critically analyse. (20 Marks)
- (c) Briefly discuss the nature of the post-colonial Indian state and the new ruling bloc. (15 Marks)

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*



*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

## Section - B

5. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following:

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

- Theories of the Modern World meant that men were "released from the bondage of mechanical labour and free to cultivate the mind". In this context critically examine the essence of the idea of progress espoused by the enlightenment thinkers?
- 'The Peace of Paris could not solve the problems in the Balkans'. Analyse.
- 'The league sought to transform the war mentality of man into a peace mentality'.
- "Nationalism played in the hands of imperialism by making it popular in Europe". Elaborate.
- "Even after seventy years of its establishment, the United Nations Organisation (UNO) seems to be an improved League of nations, but is still nowhere near achieving its basic aims". Critically examine.

of "Sapere Aude" - Dare to be wise - become the slogan of the Enlightenment Age which espoused progress, rationalism, humanism, individualism, peace, democracy & liberalism

The idea of progress

- Thinkers like Rousseau felt that the medieval values led to enslavement of mind and hence in his "critique of pure reason" felt that progress should come
- Rousseau also felt that liberty, equality & fraternity were only ways to ensure social progress
- Political progress - John Locke, etc espoused Social Contract

Remarks

theory to ensure the orderly progress of political setup

④ Economic progress - This was espoused in the idea of laissez faire of Adam Smith and Rent Theory of David Ricardo

⑤ Progress of thought was supported by Immanuel Kant who said "Enlightenment is the freedom of man from his self imposed constraints"

However, not all supported it -

① Socialist thinkers like Proudhon & Babeuf felt that the real progress lies in equal distribution of wealth and reduction in private property

② Thinkers like Melze felt that progress of mind cannot come without focus on education

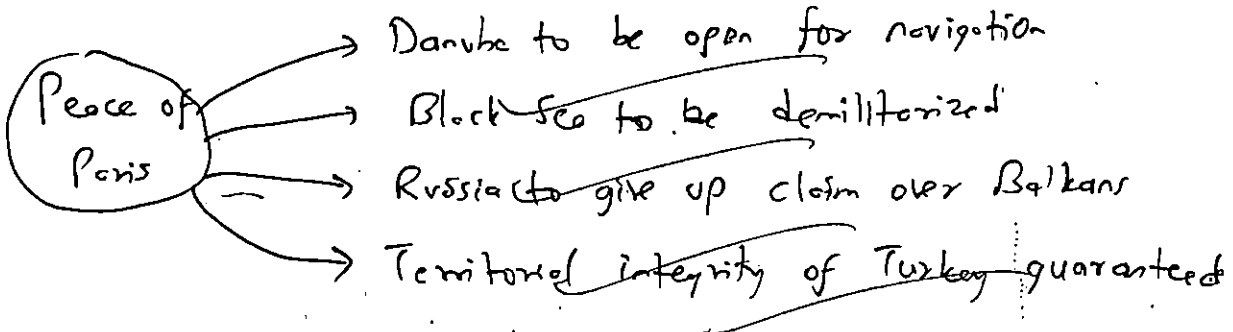
Wrote the views Kant Concluding, irrespective of definition of progress, the Enlightenment thinkers were all clear that for the ushering of modern world, the idea of progress is must

Remarks

Well noted

⑤

b) The end of Crimean war 1856 led to nations signing the Peace of Paris to settle the issues of Balkans.



The Peace of Paris still couldn't solve Balkan issue as it couldn't tackle fundamental questions -

① Issue of nationalism - Balkans had too many races

Scrambling for little land. Thus, Greece was against

Bulgaria, Austria wanted control over Bosnia-Herzegovina that was resisted by Serbia, etc

② Issue of rule of Ottomans - Ottoman rule was dictatorial.

There was rampant corruption and no civil liberties. The

local Pasha were waiting for rebellion.

③ Christian vs Muslim - Ottoman rule was Islamic and was resisted by Christian populations in Macedonia,

Remarks

Armenia and Romania

④ Pan-Slavic nationalism of Russia due to its Russian Orthodox Church was leading to rising tensions

⑤ Strategic interests of other nations didn't end.

Eg: England wanted to keep Russia off Mediterranean Sea

the issue of Balkans was not solved apart from

issues like governance, immediate peace & control.

It led to further wars and in the words of Bismarck—

"Well, if a general war is to break out, it would be due to  
causing damn fool thing in Balkans!"

⑤) The question statement is a quote of historian Lipson

The establishment of League of Nation in 1920 following the 14 point agenda of Woodrow Wilson led to changes in world

War to Peace Mentality

① It became a forum for discussion & pact signing between nations. Like the Locarno Treaties 1925 and the

Remarks

## Davos & Young Plan of 1929.

② It had a principle of Collective security that imposed sanctions on warring nations

③ Even Germany was allowed to enter in 1926 and membership increased to 60 in 1934.

④ It did good work in settling border disputes of Finland & Sweden, Greece & Bulgaria & settled Greek refugees too.

However, it failed to promote peace mentality because -

① Harris Morganthau believes rational interests superseded the political objective of League

② US was not present, Germany & Japan left in 1933

③ It couldn't impose sanctions on Japanese invasion of Manchuria 1931, German military pursuits & Italian invasion of Ethiopia 1935

④ It had internal contradictions - fights between General Council & Assembly and failure of Mandate System.

Overall, League did good work in non-political sphere and was successful in the post-war, if not preventing WW2

good aspect

Remarks

Needly understand in the demand question

5) d) Rise of Neo-Imperialism in later 19th century marked a unique fusion of nationalism and imperialism. The rise of this had multiple factors to play -

① Changing nature of colonies - Colonies earlier were source of raw material but now they had strategic interests.

Eg: England wanted Egypt due to trade in Suez Canal

② Long Depression of 1873-96 forced nations to hunt for colonies for national interest. Thus, USA acquired Philippines

good example  
1898

③ Fear of losing out - Nations scrambled for colonies that other nations could have acquired. It would preserve national interests

Eg: Scramble for Africa after 1870

④ Rise of New Nation-states of Germany & Italy led to renewed competition of colonies as new nations tried to fit in the world order

Remarks



⑤ Changing outlook of nations towards the world is also responsible. Thus, in 1890, Keiser William II propounded his Tirpitz Plan for his new Weltpolitik to gain colonies.

good  
fact

⑥ Lastly, the colonies served as sources of military men that would improve the national prowess of European nations.

good  
linkage  
ability

Concluding, it is this neo-imperialism that fused nationalism with imperialism and contributed to first world war in 1914.

Casey

⑦ UN was established in 1945 as an organization to deal with world issues post war. In the words of Churchill-

UN

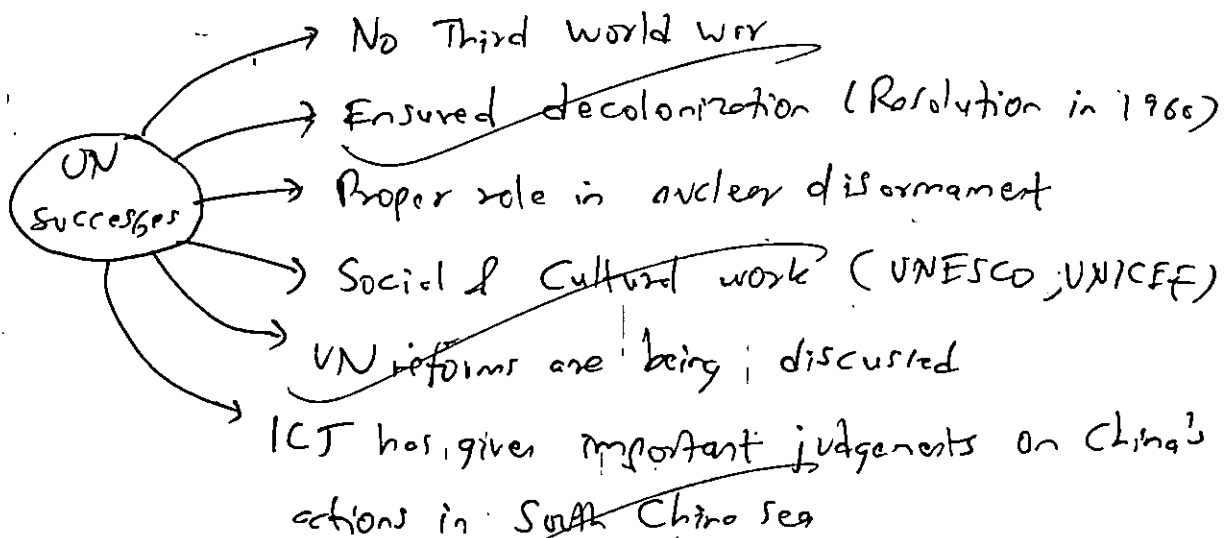
"It was not to take us to heaven but save us from hell that UN is setup."

UN did improve on League of Nations as new administrative setup, more nations, better enforcement mechanism and broader aims made it successful. However, the failures of UNO are also glaring-

Remarks

for book across  
you should write the  
feat of U.N  
check

- ① Seen as an organ of West - It is seen as organ of putting ahead Western ideas not accepted by USSR or China
- ② Role of Security Council has been questioned as it could not act on Korean Crisis 1950 and US attacks on Libya 2011
- ③ It failed to ensure proper resolution of Suez Canal Crisis and could not step in the Cuban Crisis 1962 and the Afghanistan Crisis 1979-1989.
- ④ UN peacekeeping forces are alleged of misbehaviour. However, it did improve and is successful because



Concluding, UNO is definitely an improvement over League and irrespective of failures, is working properly for world.

6. (a) It has been argued that a major task of the modern state system was to enable the development of industrialism. In this context examine the features of state. Also, in brief discuss the Gandhian perspective of state. (15 Marks)
- (b) "Nations are formed or humanity is inherently blessed with nations" critically examine the statement. (15 Marks)
- (c) French Revolution brings the new concepts of time and space which was based on the principles of rationalism and naturalism. In the context of this statement examine the cultural legacy of French Revolution. (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

Remarks

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*Remarks*



Remarks

*Remarks*

7. (a) How did the German and Italian unification lead to new diplomatic maneuvers which redefined the role of nation states in international relations? (15 Marks)
- (b) "Revolution can never be forecast; it cannot be foretold; it comes of itself. Revolution is brewing and is bound to flare up". In the context of this statement examine why did socialist revolution take place only in Russia? (20 Marks)
- (c) "We of the African National Congress (ANC) had always stood for a non-racial democracy, and we shrank from any policy which might drive the races further apart. But the hard facts were that 50 years of Non-violence had brought nothing but more and more repressive laws and fewer and fewer rights". Elucidate. (15 Marks)

1) German and Italian unification in 1871 mark the rise of modern Nation-State in Europe and the change in course of world history as the new events finally led to the First World War in 1914.

New Diplomatic Maneuvers happened because-

① Rise of new leaders - Bismarck and Cobden led the rise of their respective nations in late 19th century. The same was seen in case of Disraeli, the PM of England.

② End of Romanticism & Start of Realism - The era of

Victorian Peace, German Romanticism and Italian thinkers like Mazzini ended and world saw new diplomatic changes.

Remarks

## Redefining the Role of Nation States

- ① System of rival alliances came up as nation-states lived in an environment of distrust and secured themselves against potential enemies. ("Weltpolitik" in words of Bismarck)
- ② Bismarck signed Dreikaiserbund with Austria, Russia to keep France isolated after Battle of Sedan 1870. A Double Alliance with Austria was also signed along with Triple Alliance with Austria & Italy in 1882
- ③ The nations like England, Russia and France signed the Triple Entente in 1907 against Germany
- ④ Rise of question of nationalism in Balkans started with uprising in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1874 and killings in Bulgaria by Turkish Sultan. It ultimately led to Russian invasion and Treaty of Berlin 1878
- ⑤ Quest for colonies started as the nation-states now

Remains  
just  
an  
analysis

wanted to have maximum colonies. The Berlin West Africa Conference 1884-85 led to Scramble for Africa.

⑥ In many cases, nations fought over colonies.

Eg: Morocco - France & Germany

⑦ Nation states now took up to Neo-Imperialism wherein to bolster national pride, colonies were snatched and wars were fought.

⑧ Newer nation states also entered into fray, like Japan who attacked Russia in Russo-Japanese war 1905.

Thus, the nation-states changed in their role after the rise of Germany & Italy. In words of David Thompson,

"The rise of nation states liquidated the traditional 19th century relationships and nations now began competing."

b) Revolutions by default are sudden, violent, radical and fundamentally change the socio-economic & political structures.

good  
Conceptual  
Clarity

good

In the context of Russian Revolution, the statement refers to the March and October Revolution 1917 that led to rise of Communism in USSR under Lenin.

Why socialist Revolution in Russia only

- ① Rise of Marxist ideas - The writing of Gorky, Tolstoy, Turgenyev and Marx became famous in no other nation like Russia. This led to perpetuation of Communist values
- ② Events of 19th & early 20th century - The emancipation of serfs in 1861 made communists mobilize them. The rise of Nihilists in 1880s led to youth taking up to violent & radical policies
- ③ The follies of Tsar -
  - The brutal suppression of 1905 protests in St Petersburg
  - Deliberate intervention in Duma of 1906, 1907 & 1912
  - Folly of joining WWI and not withdrawing

Remarks

(6) Role of Communists - The Social Democratic Workers' Party was formed in 1879 that split into Bolsheviks & Mensheviks

- Retrograde Mensheviks led to rise of anger in 1916
- Exiled Tolstoy in his Zimmerwald Manifesto laid the path to Revolution
- Lenin and Trotsky actually led to downfall of the government of Kerensky

Thus, we find that Russia was ripe for socialist revolution.

Other contributing factors include policies of Stolypin to favour Kulaks, role of Rasputin & war miseries. Thus, the

"Sudden" nature of revolution saw itself on 8th March 1917 when women protested for bread & against war,

Nobody could foretell the Revolution but the anger was brewing up since 19th century against Tsar and it led to Revolution. In words of L Kochan "By January 1917, such situation of anarchy prevailed that no amount of policing by Tsar could control it"

Remarks

good  
objective  
and  
artificial

On the other hand, historians have other views.

① Shiels Flitzpatrick believes that Tsar was weakened and his actions led to collapse. Even a liberal government could have replaced it. Not necessary socialists.

② View of Christopher Reed & Robert Service also say that Lenin did not snatch power, he merely picked up

the power. It was not necessary that socialist revolution come up only in Russia.

Concluding, irrespective of the view, the socialists did get power in USSR and "it altered the face of 20th century world" in the words of Ketelby.

c) Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu and their heroic

① struggle against racism and Apartheid of British ruled South Africa, has created a remarkable impact

① The African National Congress of Mandela stand by its agenda of non-racism. Even when Mandela was

Remarks



in jail and opportunities for grabbing power came up, the party didn't compromise on its agenda against Apartheid

Complete passcode

Remarks

Remarks

8. (a) Critically examine the factors that forced US to drop atomic bomb on Japanese cities during the Second World War. Also examine the consequences of the bombing.  
(15 Marks)
- (b) Explain how American imperialism in Philippines differed with European imperialism in Indonesia and Indo-China?  
(15 Marks)
- (c) "Great upheavals occur in history only when very large sections of people no longer want to continue living in the old ways, and when a sizeable section that has a stake in the old ways is no longer able to continue with the old ways". Precisely such a great historical juncture arrived in China in the years 1945 to 1949. Examine.  
(20 Marks)

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*



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*Remarks*





Remarks