

**GS SCORE**

113  
250

Mock 2 (Paper-II)  
TEST - 08

## 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 CHAVAN KUNAL MOTIRAM

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature 

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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## SECTION-A

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

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

- (a) Tribal revolts in India during 19<sup>th</sup> Century adopted various means for mobilization.
- (b) Land revenue settlements introduced by British East India Company were guided by various ideologies.
- (c) Pandita Ramabai asserted her independent choice and crossed the boundaries that Indian patriarchy had set on the freedom of women. Discuss why she was equally criticized by the reformers and damned by conservatives.
- (d) Swadeshi movement on 1905 had different interpretation for the word "Swadeshi".
- (e) It was not bomb but the idea which made Bhagat Singh a great leader in Indian freedom movement.

→ a) India response to British colonial policy came not only from the contemporary rulers but also from various sections of the society including tribals.

Various tribal revolts / Peasant revolts:

1. Rangpur Dhing ~~1883~~
2. Kol Rebellion ~~1832~~
3. Santhal rebellion ~~1859~~
4. Sanyasi revolt
5. Munda Ulgulan ~~1899~~

Various means for mobilization was adopted by Tribals:

1) tribal meetings and gatherings:

They organized united gatherings of various tribes e.g. Santhal rebellion included not only Santhals but also Gonds, Khasa, Nira tribes

Remarks

Specially keep in

**GS SCORE**

2) 'Religious powers' claimed by leaders

e.g. Munda leader Birsa Munda claimed that he has God given power and bullets will turn into flowers. This attracted tribals to join the rebellion.

3) speeches against Diky, Thikadars - alien elements

They spoke against the interference of alien elements which was common grievance among tribes.

b) The early years of British East India company saw many Land revenue settlements. These were pursued by various ideological currents underlying in British society.

Various Ideologies

Oriental  
ideology

Utilitarian

Physiocrats

i] The early Land revenue settlements such as annual and quinquennial system experimented by Warren Hastings on the pretext that such class always prevailed

Remarks



in ancient India and zamindars as landlords would smoothen process.

2] Permanent settlement was promoted by physiocrats such as Henry Patullo and Alexander.

They felt that the settlement should be on permanent basis so that there will be continued supply of revenue and financial stability.

3] Utilitarians such as James Mill believed in maximizing the benefits of all. They saw role of zamindars as unnecessary drain of benefits.

Hence, they pushed for flexible revenues through Ryotwari settlement.

However, one common ideology was there in all settlements

↳ exploitation of Indian society to the benefit of colonial rulers.

c) Pandita Ramabai was an undisputed champion of women rights during British rule in India. She herself was victim of social evils present in that period. She wrote a book 'Life of Upper class woman in India.'

Write the  
contemporary  
situation  
associated in  
company  
govt.

Remarks

Through the book, she mounted an immense attack on degenerated society dominated by patriarchal tendencies.

She was critical of the domination by men over lives of women.

- 1] Through her writing, she attacked
- ✓ the child marriages
  - ✓ ban on widow remarriage
  - ✓ evil practices such as Keshavapan and austerities for widow
  - ✓ No education
  - ✓ No property right
  - ✓ Polygamy
  - etc.

Hence, she was condemned by conservatives since she spoke openly for gender equality, women empowerment, increasing age of marriage for girls, personal laws related to marriage, property inheritance, divorce etc.

2] She was at some times also criticized by social reformers because she was of the belief that women should lead their struggle and not at the mercy of male social reformers.

She criticized their decision making about women issues.

d) 3 Bengal partition announcement in 1905 created a huge political storm and Indians opposed the partition not only in Bengal but also in other parts of India.

Swadeshi movement was unique characteristics of this movement. Literally, it meant 'Indigenous'. But in practical terms, it included everything that is good for Indians.

Different Interpretations:

1) swadeshi goods:

All goods manufactured in India. Those industries, destroyed by British to be revived.

Those which are modern and mechanized to be set up.

2) Swadeshi Institutions:

Schools, colleges have to be nationalized and English institutions to be boycotted.

e.g. National college at Calcutta with Aurobindo as principal.

3) Swadeshi Judicial system:

The alien judiciary to be boycotted and Swadesh Bandhab Samitees or voluntary

Remarks

Discuss in the context of Moderates & Extremists

organization to resolve disputes.

4) Swadeshi food :

The western food to be avoided

5) Swadeshi Art and Architecture :

Oil Paintings of Europeans were demotivated and water painting with indigenous style were adopted.

6) Swadeshi Literature.

Literature in local languages and not in English.

e) Bhagat Singh was multidimensional personality in Indian freedom struggle. He was.

- Revolutionary
- Socialist
- Nationalist
- Writer ('Why I am an atheist')

He was involved in organization such as

- ✓ Naujawan Bharat Sabha Punjab
- ✓ Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

and activities

- murder of saunders
- throwing of bombs in legislative Assembly



His heroic acts were exemplary but what made him a great leader and youth icon was his ideology.

Bhagat Singh said

"The cult of bomb does not make a revolution. It is done by whetting stone of revolutionary ideas."

His attempt of throwing bombs in legislative assembly was not an act of violence since the bombs were unharmed but the ideological explosion that created by publicity of his act and the questions he raised and published by newspapers awakened the society.

Even though he was sure of arrest and harsh punishment, he chose that route just to make sure that his ideas to get a platform.

Thus, he was an ideological revolutionary.

↳ Write the  
reason in present  
situation of India

*Remarks*

2. (a) To what extent you agree that Eighteenth century India can be called a 'dark age'? (20 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the role of regional literature for extremist's ideological inspiration which provide a discursive field for defining the Indian nation in terms of its distinct cultural heritage or civilization. (15 Marks)
- (c) Examine how women question was addressed by modern nationalism in the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century in the restrictive parameters of domesticity. (15 Marks)

a) The dark age is an era in which there is overall degeneration of society in political terms, social conditions, economic conditions, cultural stunting, scientific acumen and overall stagnancy in the country.

The debate of 18<sup>th</sup> c. India began with oriental historiography vs. nationalist historiography.

Oriental Historians arguments:

1) The 18<sup>th</sup> c. period was period of political instability. Various powers such as Maratha, Rajput, Bengal's Nawab, Hyderabad Nizam, Awadh were fighting against each other. The Mughal power was hammered out by foreign attacks of Ahmad Shah Abdali.

Thus, there was political instability in the system.

2) The society was full of evils such as child marriage, Girl infanticide, sati, Purdah etc. The lower classes were treated

Remarks

as slaves with no rights.

There was widespread social inequality.

- 3) Economical stability can not come under political instability. The trade was declining. Surat was declined. The Naval trade was also on decline, Agriculture distress.
- 4) There was cultural stagnation and people were ~~just~~ ~~being~~ complacent in their attitude.
- 5) There were no scientific inventions and education system was based on age old traditions and philosophies.

Thus, 18<sup>th</sup> c. was dark age in which British brought light of modernity.

Nationalist Counter Argument:

- 1) Indeed, there was political instability and it was the nature of political powers to fight for more territories. It was nothing distinct in medieval era.  
Marathas had grown in power. They could have provided stable central power replacing Delhi & Mughals.
- 2) Social conditions were prevalent since centuries. Yet, Indian society flourished in Art and culture and unitedly celebrating their diversity.

Remarks



3) Even though economic conditions were disturbed but that was cycle of rise and fall. ~~The~~ ~~to~~ The ~~to~~ trade never declined. It was growing in international markets. All political powers had provided merchants suitable conditions for development of trade.

Substantiate with figures

4) In cultural and scientific terms, the Indian society was not stagnant. It was under transition. It had never seen modernity and it was taking its time to adapt to such measures.

explains

Hence, it was the transitional period and not the dark age.

good analysis

Both arguments have their pros and cons. Indian society could not grow because the social evils such as caste system, gender inequality were there. This had prevented flow of modernity and innovation potential to grow. But overall, it was definitely not a dark age.

excellent -



Remarks

Try to substantiate your analysis/argument with facts/examples

(Add) →

b)

6/2

The extremist ideology was based on nationalism of pride and honour. They saw the British rule as bondage of enslavement on their freedom. They provided emotionally invested vocabulary to arouse the nationalism among people so that the organised conscience would throw away the colonial rule.

### Role of Regional Literature :

The regional literature in various regional languages such as Bengali, Marathi, Hindi, Tamil etc. provided initial impetus.

e.g. Bankimchandra Chatterjee's Anandmath popularized the national song of 'Bande Mataram'.

It generated pride in the Ancient glory of India and provided confidence for self rule.

The extremists demanded the self rule not because they were subjects of British empire but it was their fundamental birth right.

Remarks

The regional literature idolized various regional heroes from Ancient times and also the mythological figure that showed victory of truth over lies, Justice over injustice.

e.g. Marathi literature on Chhatrapati Shivaji

The regional literature painted a picture of India as our mother country chained by British. This aroused the intense hatred and contempt against British.

Along with this, the literature produced how economically India was looted by British and the social structure is being destroyed.

The education of western philosophy has generated political awareness, socio-economical awareness of bondage of British rule was brought by regional literature.

Lack of facts

↳ Name the Regional literature properly

Remarks

o. In brief write the role of the facts

c) Since Ancient times, women were seen as subordinate to men. The orthodox literature in form of Dharmashastras spoke of her as property of men. It expected women to be docile, servant of men. This attitude had given birth to various social evils in the society. Nineteenth century witnessed many reactions against these evils.

The western education had implanted seeds of modernity in Indian intellectuals. It gave them vision of analysis of society and they found the vast country like India was ruled by an island nation, much smaller in size. They compared both the society and soon found out the socio-religious evils in Indian society on reasons for its degenerated state.

This gave birth to modern nationalism and the reforms tried to purge the society of these evils.

e.g. Raja Rammohan Roy's efforts led to Anti-sati Act in 1829.

Remarks



In second half of 19th c, the questions of women were addressed by various reformers.

1) The education:

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule, Dhondo Keshav Karve in Maharashtra and Pandit Ishwarchandra Vidyanagar established institution of education for women.

2) Child marriage:

The reformers such as M. G. Ranade tried to bring 'Age of consent Act' to increase age of marriage for girls.

3) Widow remarriage:

Reformers organized shelter homes for helpless widows and also brought widow remarriage act.

4) They severely attacked Purdah system, preached for more rights for women in property inheritance.

Thus, the question of women was addressed through social reforms. However, it lacked the political rights angle which was raised by Gandhiji in 1920s and integrated women in national struggle as equal member of society.

Remarks

explain property  
 ⊗ Restrictive parameters of domesticity

(how) factors impact

*Remarks*

3. (a) Sir Sayed Khan was not anti-Nationalist but favored a different conception of nation. Critically analyse the statement. (15 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that the British hegemony was a live till the Nehru report? (15 Marks)
- (c) At the Tripuri Congress Subhash Chandra Bose contested the election defying Gandhi's wishes. How much do you agree that, the election was fought out in ideological terms right vs left, Pro-Federation vs anti-Federation and pro-ministry vs anti-ministry? Discuss. (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

*Remarks*



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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

<i>Remarks</i>			
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*Remarks*



<i>Remarks</i>				
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*Remarks*

4. (a) Gandhi's rise did not symbolise a radical restructuring of political life or opening of modern politics to the masses rather it signified the rise of Western educated and regional language literature elites of backward areas. Critically analyse the statement. (15 Marks)
- (b) The Quit India Movement was intense and robust in some regions, less forceful but more prolonged in others. Substantiate with proper examples. (15 Marks)
- (c) It was the Indian freedom movement which defined the economic and democratic growth of modern India immediately after independence. (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



*Remarks*

<i>Remarks</i>				

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*



## SECTION-B

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

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

- (a) The Bambatha rebellion was a momentous event in the history of Southern Africa. Elaborate.
- (b) "Mazzini was the spiritual force of the Italian resurrection, the prophet of a state that was not yet". Elaborate.
- (c) The rise and fall of Chartism was a barometer of industrial and agricultural distress in England. Comment.
- (d) Zollverein was a direct preparation for the empire of 1870. Comment.
- (e) The Boxer movement was an unmistakable symptom of China's growing unrest, of her resentment against foreign intrusion and exploitation of her will to resist. Comment.

9) (2/2) The colonial rule of England started spreading in Africa since its conquest of Cape Colony in early 19th c and in late 19th c, with scramble for Africa, it spread to other parts of Africa. South Africa was its important colony since it controlled the trade route to India.

Gradually, it established its despotic and exploitative colonial regime by subordinating indigenous tribal people.

The racial attitude of British antagonized South African people. They

Remarks

Try to write specific answer

→ Zulu revolt, against British rule & taxation in Natal  
 → Explain Indigo  
 → Role of Mahatma Gandhi

1906

GS SCORE

were ridiculed for their colour and appearances.

The segregation policy and racial attitude of colonizers made the locals to revolt against existing regime.

This Bambatha rebellion was momentous event since it gave an indication that the colonial rule had reached its threshold.

It promoted the future movements in its ~~role~~ fight against despotic regime.

b) Mazzini was the prophet of Italian nationalism. During his lifetime, it was just a geographical expression divided into various regions under foreign and papal domination.

Mazzini was the founder of 'Young Italy'. It was a secret society. He carried out his propaganda through a newspaper with the same name.

Spiritual force of Italian Resurrection:

After conversion of Cis-Alpine republic into Kingdom of Italy by Napoleon, the

Remarks

people of Italy wanted to remain united. However the Congress of Vienna shattered their dream.

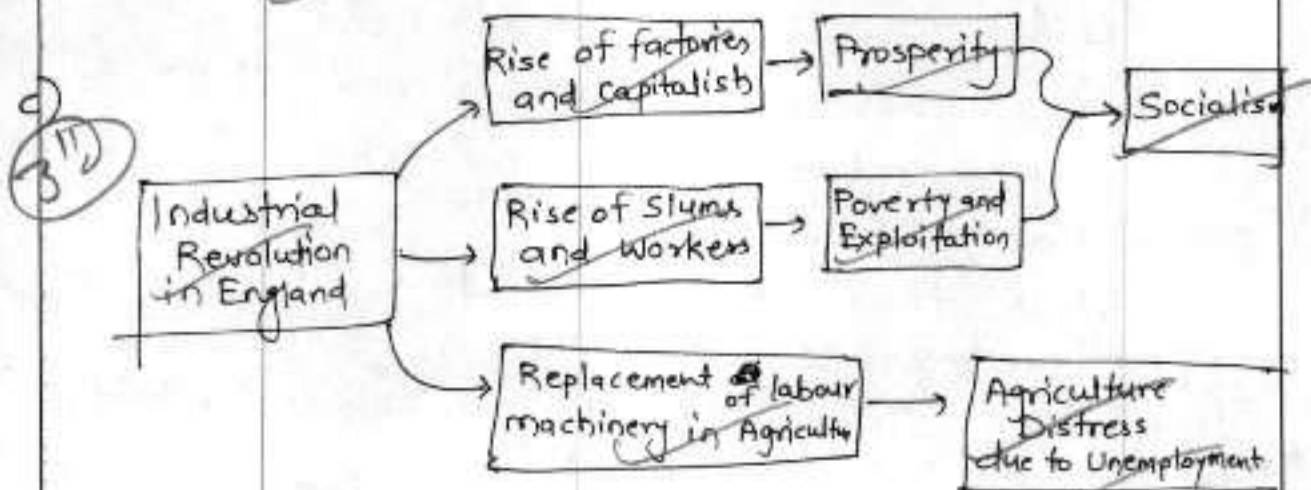
Mazzini spoke for the freedom. He spoke for the liberty, equality and Unity of all Italians through a Democratic Republic of Italy.

After the failure of Carbonary movement in 1820s and failed attempt after July revolution of 1830, he established 'Young Italy' in 1831.

After 1848 revolution, he established a republic at Rome but failed to gather support and crushed by Napoleon III.

However, his ideology remained in the thoughts of people and Cavour who was admirer of Mazzini, finally completed Unification of Italy through diplomacy.

used twice



Remarks

The rise of socialism in England gave birth to many socio-economic and political movements in England.

The Luddite movement, political reform movement later culminated into Chartist movement of 1837.

Chartist movement as a Barometer:

Barometer is device that measures the pressure.

The exploitative conditions created by industries and factories left workers in plethora of plenty and agriculture labours in distress.

They demanded social equality and wealth redistribution. But since British parliament was full of well to do class, their demands were neglected.

Hence, they understood need for political rights, voting rights and their own representatives in British parliament.

Thus, they started agitating for constituency rearrangement, increase in franchise, salary for the Members of Parliament.

The British parliament understood the

Remarks

Write the background of Chartist  
 ↳ 1832 Voting rights  
 ↳ Write the purpose  
 ↳ about the reform  
 ↳ Compare how Barometer works  
 ↳ Why failed  
 ↳ poor part  
 ↳ Chartist ideas were included in the reform act of 1832 & 1834



seriousness and implemented various acts - Representation of people Act,

Factory Act,

Wage labour Act etc.

Though Chartist movement failed in its objectives, it had worked as a pressure barometer that triggered required reforms.

used to be

The confederation of German states by the Napoleon was unconscious step-I taken towards the unification of Germany. Step II was deliberate by Prussia and it was Zolverin.

It was customs union under the leadership of Prussia. It helped reduce the trade barriers and increase in trade.

The Prussia deliberately kept Austria out of it because it wanted Austria free Germany.

It undertook various infrastructure building projects under Zolverin: such as

- ✓ Roads
- ✓ Railways
- ✓ Custom offices
- ✓ Trade centres

Remarks



The economic prosperity attracted all states such as Bavaria, Saxony etc. to work unitedly.

This was the motive of Prussia which helped in economic unification of Germany and later Political and cultural unification.

Welf historical



Zollverein area

good

e) The imperial powers such as France, England, Germany, Russia, Japan United States took the benefit of internal weakness in Chinese empire and carved out their areas of influence.

The Boxer rebellion was against the domination of foreign powers and her will to set China free from these exploitative regimes.

Remarks

The opium trade had devastated the Chinese society. Its mineral and agricultural resources were exploited.

On top of it, it was culturally colonized. The Big landlords who were powerful in their respective cones initially enjoyed the help of foreign powers but later they understood the unsatiating greed of foreign powers and hence they rose in revolt.

The cutting of Chinese melon by various powers, thus led to revolt of indigenous power elements through Boxer rebellion.

Even though this war was suppressed by united efforts of all powers under Japan and US, it gave impetus to future growth of nationalism and Mao's communism.

well tried

*Remarks*

6. (a) Discuss Simon Bolivar's role in Hispanic history (15 Marks)
- (b) "It was the Spanish ulcer that ruined me." Analyze. (15 Marks)
- (c) The government of the revolution is the despotism of liberty against tyranny. In the light of the character of Maximilien de Robespierre, critically analyze. (20 Marks)

a) 6/10

Having seen Napoleon's rise as successful military general and then as emperor, Simon Boliver was not only impressed by his geneous but also love for mother country.

Simon Boliver attempted to unify the South American ~~o~~ countries under a common federation as it was in North.



Role in Spanish History :

Simon Boliver was a visionary. He wanted to unify and decolonize the

Remarks

South American countries.

The South America was pieced out by various European powers such as Spain, Portugal, England, France, Belgium, Denmark.

People from different nationalities lived in South America.

However, after years of occupancy, they shared the bond of fraternity among themselves and not the chord with metropolis.

This helped simon Boliver to preach for United South American ~~Assoc.~~ confederation.

He was a military general and great strategist. He trained local militia and organized common struggle against various ~~European~~ European powers.

The European powers could not stand against the united efforts of colonists and they were already weakened by the continental wars and incessant nationalist ~~rebel~~ revolutions.

However, Simon Boliver failed to unify the countries because the colonists

Remarks



wanted freedom from metropolis and freedom of their own.

On his attempt to centralize the power, the colonists rejected his leadership. Thus, even though Simon Bolivar was the liberator of South America, he could not become Unifier.

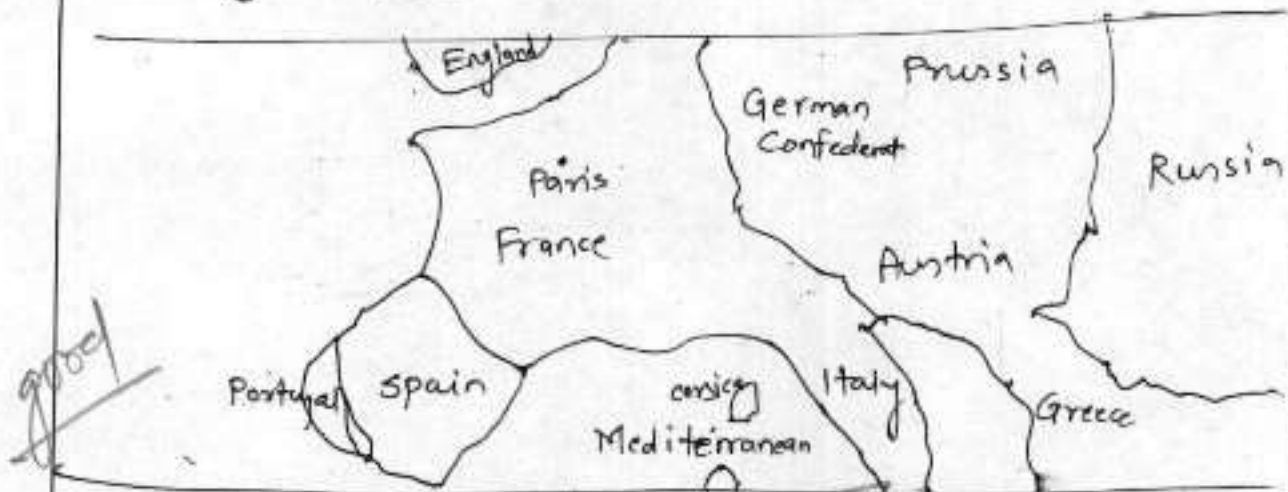
① Require more specific queries

② Lack of proper information

Remarks

b)  
7/10

Ulcer is small disturbance internally but it hurts badly when touched. Same was case of spanish ulcer with Napoleon. It was a small challenge for a conqueror like Napoleon but it created an enemy which Napoleon had never seen before - the army of civilians ready to die for freedom.



Europe in 1811

The spanish ulcer began with dispute of throne between King of Spain and his son. Napoleon called both of them as a mediator and ended in forcing them their cause for throne and putting brother Joseph as King of Spain.

And the reaction began.

Remarks

The Spanish people on realizing this flagrant violation of trust, justice and truth revolted against Napoleon.  
It was an open act of bullying and treachery.

The unsatiable greed for territorial power and his dream of making Continental blockade as successful drove him to take this step.

He could not stand before a nation in arms. He forgot his own lesson from French revolution that a nation in arms could destroy an army of disciplined Soldiers.

The guerilla warfare was suitable for the mountainous Pyrenees landforms of Spain. Napoleon's army was not trained for this.

In addition, he faced attack from North by Russia and also national liberation war in Prussia, so he had to leave Spain under his general.

The timely British help under sir Arthur Wellesley and great naval power drove out French army from Spain.

Following this defeat, Napoleon barely could survive his futile Russian

Remarks

expedition in which thousands of his soldiers were killed.

good clarity & Articulation

This triggered fourth coalition against Napoleon which defeated in battle of Leipzig and Waterloo and thus ending the final phase of French revolution and Napoleonic empire.

c) The French revolution was a revolt and reaction to the ancien, despotic regime of French monarch. It was against the social inequality and privileges of nobles and aristocrats.

The tyrannical government of Louis XVI was thrown away by the revolution and National convention was arranged to form a constitution.

Robespierre was one of the leaders of Jacobins club who were reactionary and radical thinkers.

With the support of Paris commune, he could control the internal threats of royalists, clergymen to French Republic and brought a reign of terror in France.

Remarks



Robespierre justified 'Reign of terror' as the victory of liberty over tyranny. He was great admirer of Rousseau and he quoted him as a supporter of Revolution against autocratic government.

However, Robespierre was ignorant of the other teachings of Rousseau which talked about General will and common good of all. Under the garb of liberty, he established his own despotism and control over French republic.

To counter tyranny, he himself became tyranny and rose to the power of Guillotine.

The French revolution was less for liberty and more for social equality. This can be seen when Napoleon arrived and became emperor, he made reforms which were not liberal against liberty but brought equality. People accepted it with pleasure.

Thus, Robespierre was wrong in assuming despotic liberty as justiciable weapon against tyranny.

elaborate the para  
with examples

since  
Amartya  
Sen

Remarks

*Remarks*



7. (a) The American revolution was an economic contest between American Capitalism and British mercantilism. Analyze. (20 Marks)
- (b) "The Chinese people have only family and clan solidarity; they do not have national spirit...they are just a heap of loose sand...Other men are the carving knife and serving dish; we are the fish and the meat." Critically analyze the significance of Sun Yat Sen's leadership in the struggle of Chinese independence. (15 Marks)
- (c) The ruling ideas of each age have ever been the idea of its ruling class. Discuss. (15 Marks)

9) The American revolution was greatly debated by historians. Many call it a socio-political and ideological fight, while many call it economic contest between American capitalism and British mercantilism.

Also Starting

Mercantilism was the policy of maintaining monopoly over trade for the benefit of metropolis.

Since the ~~America~~ <sup>America</sup> was English colony, England adopted policies which were beneficial for Britain and its traders.

After the end of seven years war (1756-63), England got free of French threat and now wanted to reimburse the expenditure caused in war to protect American colonies.

They increased the taxation over essential goods such as Tea, sugar, Stamp duties etc.

Remarks

Again, there were various restrictions over ~~the~~ colonists such as

- Import of goods from Britain only
- export of raw materials to Britain only.
- Not to establish capital good industries
- Not to use indigenous ships or foreign ships but English ships for navigation.
- 1863 proclamation against Westward expansion.

These restrictions angered colonists.

Also, ~~the~~ Lord North's tea policy to strict implementation and check over smuggling of tea, antagonized colonists.

They raised slogans 'No taxation without representation'. Thus, along with Economic distress, they felt need for political reforms.

When Britain reacted with harsh measures against colony of Massachusetts after 'Boston Tea Party' of 1773, colonists understood that there will be no reform from England and revolution is the must.

Thus, in the beginning it started

Remarks

Explain properly

(American Capitalism)

as freedom ~~from~~ <sup>for</sup> liberty.  
 Liberty of Economic trade,  
 Liberty for expansion in the West  
 and gradually it grew for  
political liberty.

Thus, it can be seen as a fight  
 for not only an economic contest  
 but also a contest for political freedom.

*Answer all aspects  
 question properly*

6) The economic interpretation of History  
 by socialist thinkers delved into more  
interpretations of economic history from  
different era.

They analysed the situations  
 prevailing in different era was basically  
 dominated by one ideology and this  
ideology obviously came from the ruling  
class.

The ruling class remained bury  
 in amassing its wealth and keeping  
strict control over the ruled. They  
tried to curtail liberty, tied up with  
necessary elements such as religious  
class to perpetuate their rule.

Remarks

Thus, in the world history, we see the rule of 'monarchs' such as Julius Caesar, Charlemagne who greatly conquered the world and ruled through their ideology.

In medieval era, the feudal lords came up with feudalism and set up a structure which catered their needs and led to exploitation of serfs.

In modern age, the capitalist class is the ruling class which led to exploitation of workers and proletariat. This age is dominated by capitalist ideology of free trade or Laissez faire, Mercantilism.

In order to prevent such exploitation, the government who is elected by commoners have to perform role of social and political organizer of wealth.

Remarks



Writes the criticism of this statement of Marx



7

b) Dr. Sun Yat Sen was one of the first nationalists rising in China in an attack against foreign domination. He was well learned in the Western education and hence quickly understood the mechanism of imperialism and colonialism and how it impoverished China.

He observed that the common Chinese people are aware of their exploitation of their motherland but there is no national conscience in them. They lacked national spirit.

Hence he established Nationalist Democratic Party - Kuo Ming Tang (KMT).

KMT undertook various programmes and policies to make the Chinese people aware of their duty towards Chinese independence.

It implemented various reforms through the nationalist government such as ~~land~~ Nationalization of land and distribution among peasants.

He was prophet of Chinese unity and Chinese nationalism.

• Write in detail the  
role of Sun in  
1911  
revolution

Remarks

He wanted chinese to come out of their clans and see the national loss looted and exploited by western powers.

He provided initial impetus towards Chinese independence.

However, he failed to provide an institutional structure to KMT.

*Nice articulation*  
This resulted into capture of power by Ching Kai shek and his hatred toward communist party of China forced china in civil war and further enslavement of Chinese Society.

But as a nationalist leader, he played no major role than the Mazzini of Italy.

*Nice conclusion*



<i>Remarks</i>			

<i>Remarks</i>	

8. (a) "Better to abolish serfdom from above than to wait till it begins to abolish itself from below". Discuss the achievements of Alexander(II) of Russia in the emancipation of serfs. (15 Marks)
- (b) The treaty of Versailles solved one problem, but caused many. Comment. (15 Marks)
- (c) UNO has come a long way and this journey includes successes and failures as well. Comment. (20 Marks)

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*



*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*