

69

GS SCORE

Mock 1 (Paper - II)
TEST - 06

125
250

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.

Name Dinesh Pratap Singh

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

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".

5) a) Portuguese came to India in 1498 and were first European power to come, settle as traders. Portuguese were also last to leave India in 1961 when Goa was liberated.

Impact
Subdivided

↓
Answer

In this short span; portuguese contributed immensely

a) Contribution to polity

↳ starting of European styled administration in their territories such as Goa.

↳ Governorship system of governance: Powerful governors like Albuquerque and Albernaz.

↳ system was adopted by European powers like Britain

Remarks

- ↳ progressive legislations: abolition of sati in Goa
- ↳ Regional politics: supported various Bahmani Kingdoms; remained part of Deccan power struggle
- b) Economic impact
 - ↳ Boat to naval trade with Europe
 - ↳ factory system of organising trade
 - ↳ Monopoly by cartaz system
- c) Social impact
 - ↳ missionary activities by Jesuits
 - ↳ part of religious discourse at Akbar's Ibadat khana
 - ↳ They remained part of court of Mughals
 - ↳ married local women - Indianised.
- d) Military impacts
 - ↳ organised army on European lines.
 - ↳ strong use of artillery and fort system
 - ↳ diffused these technology.

good fact →
analysis

Thus despite their short span as major player, Portuguese power's long reign affected all aspects of Indian life.

b) Colonial rule changed the Indian administration and economy in a fundamental way. They not only changed way of collection of revenue but also impacted its composition

Composition of Revenue pre-colonial time

- ↳ Agricultural revenue as major part
- ↳ But, tax and custom duties on trade and industry also formed important part
- ↳ State Karkhanas were important source of revenue.
- ↳ Taxes, cess and duty on public like Jajiyah, pilgrimage tax etc.

govt
Comparative
Study

Composition of revenue in colonial time

- ↳ share of agriculture revenue increased multifold
- ↳ custom tax and duties decline
- ↳ State production income became almost negligible
- ↳ Money extracted from native ruler in arrangements like subsidiary alliance

Remarks

Reasons for change:

1. Change in revenue collection method

in agriculture:

- permanent settlements, Ryotwari etc.
- Exorbitant increase in tax rates
- commercialisation

2. Decline of traditional industry: State

barbarians and handicraft factories declined

3. Exemption to Company: from customs and

duties in its trade. Illegal private trade

by company servant

4. Intervention in local politics: To extract

gift money by cousin

Thus there were significant changes in composition which pauperised Indian people at cost of British prosperity.

Call back

Remarks

5) In 1916 Lucknow session of Congress two major things happened which marked it as a landmark event of our freedom struggle.

These two events were;

a) Merge of moderate and extremist factions which has separated in 1907 Surat split.

b) Agreement with Muslim League on;

a) Acceptance of separate electorate by Congress.

b) Joint front in Anti-British struggle

good factual clarity

But despite high expectations their achievements were negligible because;

i) Lack of common action plan: Between moderates and extremists. There were still disagreements.

↳ eg. Tilak's Home rule movement was resisted by some

↳ eg. Conflict about ending of Non-cooperation movement

so; it gave rise to emergence of radical extremism in 1920s

ii) End of Khilafat issue: Muslim leaders ^{did} not find incentive in joint front once the

Khilafat question ended post Turkish-revolution.

↳ Congress Muslim League joint developed cracks after 1921.

iii) Radical Right: Rise of conservative Hindu section against Congress decision of joining League.

↳ eg. Lala Lajpat Rai, Tilak were not happy.

Due to all above reasons; the achievements of Lucknow session of 1916 were short lived. While many divisions emerged later within Congress, the League also went away from joint agenda.

d) The civil service under colonial rule changed its nature. It was earlier manned by company's employees; but after Lord Cornwallis's reforms it slowly gained institutional structure.

It proved to be the backbone of empire as;

* Uniform administration: Across the British territories in India. District magistracy had administration became the fundamental unit

* Best talent: British civil service in India was a very coveted job in Britain.

↳ Thus it gave the empire service of most

Remarks

able administrators

* Efficient system: of administration with strict bureaucratic control. This increased the resources of empire to meet its colonial aims.

* Heterogeneous nature: Coronated and non-coronated service division encouraged participation of Indians.

↳ this created a sympathetic to British, Indian class.

* Spread British ideas: via education system; dispensation of justice, efficient and safe administration.

↳ Ensured empire safe from unrest.

Hence the civil service proved to be real "steel frame" giving it resilience. It also included Indians thus increasing its acceptability.

e) French were the late comers in terms of traders in India as compared to other European powers. They set up their trading posts in latter half of 17th century.

Explain how the British got to leave

But economic role of French was changed because:

i) Started acquiring territories: like Chandernagore in Bengal, Machhlipatnam, Puducherry etc. They expanded their power beyond the trading post

ii) Meddling with local powers: French Governor General Dupleix started this policy of putting one Indian ruler against other. He took benefit of political instability

iii) Anglo-French struggle: Inspired the French desire to increase political power.

↳ try. supported Anti-British alliances with Indian rulers like Tipu Sultan.

↳ Gave military support to Indian rulers. eg. Carnatic wars

~~Thus through~~

~~So, French who started as traders tried to expand political power with state support but this didn't last as English defeated them in 1760 in Wandiwash and ended their political ambitions in India.~~

Remarks

Book

Book No. mechanism
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Barish EK

2. (a) What factors were responsible to compel the British East India Company (to tackle) the Marathas in the last three decades of 19th 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)

(a) Marathas achieved formidable power in Western India in early 18th century and contested for a united empire of India with Mughals.

Reasons that compelled British East India Company to tackle Marathas

* Rising Maratha power: Even after loss of Panipat in 1761, and death of Madhav Rao in 1773 Marathas remain strong. Their rising power created fear in British in their imperial aims.

* Maratha depredations: of adjaining territories to extract the revenue and loot resources threatened the peace in British controlled territories of Bengal, Bombay, Bihar etc.

↳ Marathas regularly attacked Bengal
 ↳ Their Gujarat attacks, threatened company posts in Surat

* Access to Western port: Like Surat, Bharuch, Khathiawar, Konkan etc. was blocked by Marathas.

Remarks

+ Internal factionalism: Raghunath Rao sought British intervention in 1772 which gave British a view in their internal division.

↳ They thought it to be right time to target and capture power.

↳ Treaty of Bassein by Baji Rao proved to be death knell of Maratha power.

* Pindari threat: They were tribal militia of Marathas which indulged in loot of trading routes, trades etc.

↳ to safeguard their economic interest British were compelled.

Due to above factors, British thought that a strong Maratha power will be detrimental to their interest. They found their internal factionalism as bigger incentive.

good fact
objectivity

Remarks

↳ Raja Ram Mohan Ray also called the 'father of Indian Renaissance' was an early 19th century socio-religious reformer which is considered as pioneer contribution for beginning of modernity.

Ram Mohan Ray's contributions to bring modernity

* Challenging social evils : like sati, kulin, polygamy, prohibition on widow remarriage etc.

↳ He not only protested against them within Bengal society but also advocated for better legislation.

↳ Abolition of Sati Act 1829

* Modern Education : He promoted modern western ideas via education. He opened Calcutta College with David Hare.

↳ Strong proponent of girl education

* Religious reforms : Against superstitions, idol worship, polytheism.

↳ promoted monothéism

↳ Brahmo Samaj in 1828.

* Literary contribution: By created a synthesis between western and Indian idea.

↳ tried to find reason in tradition.

↳ translated many books

↳ Books: Gift of monothéism; Percepts of Jesus

* Development of Press: as medium of spread of modern ideas. | Father of journalism in India.

↳ Sambad Kaumudi, Misat-ul-Abbas

But his achievements were limited by:

* Limited focus: On Bengali urban middle and rich class.

↳ Out of Bengal rich was missing

↳ issues of social peasantry were not raised

* Low acceptability: Due to religious conservatism in society

* Belief in British goodness: Failed to grasp the true exploitative nature of empire.

⊙ As this limited the impact of modernity in India; despite these Raja Ram Mohan Roy's

gives
approach

Global History

contribution was pioneering in creating
flame of modernity.

c) British started consolidating their
power after 1764 and they were ingenious
enough to realise the importance of
understanding this subject before
ruining them.

Warren Hastings was the first Governor General who
made conscious effort to understand local
knowledge. He was influenced by Orientalist
ideas which had respect and curiosity for
Indian culture. He did this by:

↳ Calcutta Madarsa (1770s): For getting
knowledge of Persian by local officials to speak.

↳ Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784): To
research the orientalist traditions.

Future Governor Generals continued traditions
by Fort William College by Lord Wellesley (1793),
Sanskrit College by Jonathan Duncan. To
understand and gain local knowledge.

This helped in cultural conquest by

* Linguistic knowledge: of Persian, Urdu, Hindi and other vernaculars. Helped in conducting administration

* Knowledge of customs: Understanding of domestic custom and comparison with their own.

* Exploration of history: By colonial historians and officials like James Prinsep to know about ancient Indian history.



Precolonial theory and Aryan invasion theory was propounded by British to show their cultural superiority.

↳ They generated the theory of Aryan immigration in India during Vedic period.

↳ To create sense of superiority and subordination of India.

Thus, the local knowledge was used by British for separation, consolidation and dominance. They used cultural conquest as tool of psychological subordination.

Remarks

to consider it
then stop the development of
cultural nationalism

Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

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)

2) a) Anglo-Oriental controversy was a name given to difference of views between two sections of British government in India on how to proceed with providing education in India post enactment of 1813 charter Act

Major topics of difference

- good fact*
- a) Mode of education: English or Vernacular
- b) Subjects: Western arts and sciences or traditional subjects.
- c) Scale of education: Limited spread or mass education

The divergent views were

Issue	Anglicist	Orientalists
1. Mode of education	• Purely English medium education	• Vernacular education at school level; English, if required, at higher level.
2. Subjects	• Western sciences and literature	• Traditional subjects of <u>languages</u> maths (Vedic), <u>Astronomy</u> etc.
3. Scale	Limited education to urban middle class ↳ <u>downward filteration theory</u>	• Mass based education in both rural and urban area.

Nice job of presentation

Remarks

This ~~controversy~~ other contentious issues were;

1. Role of missionaries in education
2. The way of spending education budget

This controversy and disagreement continued for 20 years and ended with Macaulay's minute in 1835. As per it.

1. Western sciences and literature to be taught
2. English to be the main language of education.
3. No mass education but limited urban, elite education.
4. Christian missionaries to spread mission schools.

Thus Anglicist won this battle of views with active support of Utilitarian Governor General Bentick. It created a class of Indians "Indians in blood but British in taste".

↳ Work to Impact Mass education

↳ Consolidate After Independence

Remarks

- b) Satyagraha literally meant request for truth which actually was a non-violent method of protest by Mahatma Gandhi which he first experimented during his stay in Africa

Basic principles are

- a) Truthfulness: To support the truth and remain steadfast with what one considers as truth.
- b) Non-Violence: It was considered most fundamental value and truth. Violence is not sought and to defeat the purpose of protest.
- c) Persistence: To face all challenges in face of struggle to realise what considered as true and genuine right.
- d) Non-cooperation: In the wrongful oppressive act committed by the ruler. It is duty of an ethical citizen to not cooperate in this.
- e) Struggle-truce-struggle: To keep the participants motivated and help them reoccupate and reenergise.

Remarks

This basic principles helped in:

- 1) Element of surprise: for British colonial rulers with this unique tactics.
- 2) Exposed the moral wrong: of the oppressive rule as it was struggle between a violent and non-violent power.
- 3) Safeguarded people: from violent crushing of colonial force

But this success was limited by:

* Non-instantaneous nature: immediate benefits were few and required patient struggle.

↳ Motivation among masses declined with time

* Dependent on ruler: On how he wants to deal with issue as it faced no violent threat
↳ rulers often delayed the reforms or did them half-heartedly.

Satyagraha was a tool which mobilised the masses in Indian freedom movement. Though it took time, but it gave us freedom that was more stable and less violent.

Remarks

c) Commercialisation of agriculture meant large scale growing of cash crops by replacing food crops and by expanding agriculture. Cash crops were cultivated in pre-colonial times but their share increased very sharply later.

Negative impacts of Commercialisation

1) Reduction in food production and famines:

As cash crops became dominant the food production decline along with it; the high market price of cereals left the farmers and rural population without food.

↳ Bengal famine of 1770s; killing more than three million

↳ Deccan famine 1870s

↳ Bombay famine 1890s

↳ Bengal famine 1943: more than 2 million perished.

2) Destruction of traditional industry: increased

the cost of raw material for traditional industries. This increased their cost and made them uncompetitive.

Remarks

3) Rise in moneylenders exploitation: As revenue was paid in cash; received by selling cash crops.

This pushed the farmers in clutches of moneylenders. They provided credit at very high rates, thus making peasants more vulnerable.

↳ In 1951, only 3% credit was by institutional means.

4d) Drain of wealth: The crops went out in form of raw material and farmers had to spend money to buy essentials imported from outside.

↳ India's share in global trade reduced from 27% in 1750 to 4% in 1950

5) Peasant Movements: Like Indigo movement, (1859), cotton farmers movement in Bombay and Gujarat.

Positive impacts

1. Rise in textile industry: Textile hubs like Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta emerged.

2. Adoption of new crops

Remarks

But largely commercialisation of agriculture
made life of rural India more deprived
and reduced it to a supplier of colonial
empire.

good facts
and structure

Casey

Remarks

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Remarks

- ✕ (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

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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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)

- (a) 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?
- (b) The Peace of Paris could not solve the problems in the Balkans. Analyse.
- (c) 'The league sought to transform the war mentality of man into a peace mentality'.
- (d) "Nationalism played in the hands of imperialism by making it popular in Europe". Elaborate.
- (e) "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. ✓

6) a) Enlightenment was a sociocultural movement in 18th century Europe. It was based on concepts of logic, reason and scientific outlook.

Idea of progress espoused by Enlightenment had following elements:

- * Nature's Supremacy of Nature: It meant that man's should seek to understand natural laws which are superior laws than all others.
- * Scientific outlook: curious approach to understand the world around.

Remarks

- * Individualism: State and society are to serve individual and not vice versa
- * Humanism: Human life and dignity are highest things to be protected.
- * Liberalism: exercising of maximum freedom with least control of state.
- * Secularism: Religion to be private affair and it should promote freedom and not restrictions

Thus these progressive ideas "released the bondage of mechanical labour" i.e. forceful following of existing laws without questioning and "free to cultivate mind" by seeking reason to question the world.

But these ideas had limitations:

- * No gender issues: Didn't promote gender issues, like equality, empowerment.
 - * Too mechanical: lacked emotional warmth.
↳ hard to understand by common people.
- Enlightenment thinkers like John Locke,

good
concepts
clearly
and
objectively

Remarks

Baruch Spinoza, Denis Diderot, Emmanuel Kant, Rousseau and Voltaire etc. created a new awakening which transformed Europe from medievalism to modernity.

4) League of Nations was established in post World War I scenario; as an international body. Its aim was to peacefully resolve differences in order to stop recurrence of disastrous wars.

It sought to;

- * Reduce rearmament: and arms race so that the military conflicts and misunderstanding could be reduced.
- * Creates a cooperative forum: with all world powers on one stage. This will promote dialogue.
- * Address inequalities: among nations so as to reduce chances of future conflicts.

But it got limited in its result because:

- * Lack of trust: among major powers for each other to adhere to peace.
- * Conflict of interest: of world peace and protection of national interest.

Remarks

Approach is good
Substantive with
some facts

Due to these fundamental limitations of the League; it failed to achieve aim of peace and World War II broke out in 1939.

5) Nationalism is an ideology of considering people belonging to some cultural, ethnic, linguistic, traditional background as one entity. While imperialism is the ideology of increase the ideology of gaining power by territorial expansion.

Nationalism made imperialism popular by

* Linking expansion with prestige: Nationalism promoted superiority of one's own nation and thus the imperialism fueled this feeling.

* Concentration of power and wealth: Nationalism boosted ideas of making one's own nation better than others and even best in world.

↳ the wealth generated by imperialism confirmed this idea

* Homogeneity: Nationalism promoted one cultural identity superior than other.

↳ when imperialism went onto its

Remarks

presidential mission ; it got popular for striking nationalist feelings.

The impact was;

* Imperialism as state policy : To create national power and prestige
↳ eg. Germany, France etc.

* Imperialist wars : Got nationalistic fervour and people's support.

Global forces + create cert's objectives most clearly

Thus nationalism made imperialism popular ; and rise of imperialism was later used to suppress nationalism.

(5/12) c) United Nations was established on 24th October 1945. Its main aim was to secure peace and prevent occurrence of future wars.

UNO as improved League of Nations

↳ better institutional architecture

↳ veto power to protect interest of powers and collaborate fully.

↳ wider membership of almost all nation states.

It's achievements are;

too basic cross for com work H4 feature of O.H chapter

Remarks

- * prevention of another global war
- * Development focus : Human development, poverty alleviation • decolonisation by agencies like:
 - ⊙ UNESCO, WNDP, UNHRC etc.
- * Rule based order : well developed mechanism to resolve conflicts via WGA and UNSC.
 - ↳ Prespa agreement of Greece
- * International cooperation : on common issues like climate change, disarmament etc.

But it is still far from achieving its aims ^{as} _{is}

- *) Rising conflict between nations :
 - ↳ US-China trade war
 - ↳ Middle east struggles in Syria, Yemen etc.
 - ↳ Ethnic conflict in Sudan.
- *) Rising militarisation
 - ↳ proliferation of nuclear weapons
 - ↳ inter-continental missiles of North Korea
- *) Inequalities : between developed and developing nations.
 - ↳ 40% of Africa remains poor
 - ↳ New diseases and epidemics.

Remarks

Governing the world is difficult and UN has
tried hard to maintain peace. To reach its aim;
it needs to reinvent its processes, representations,
and structures by doing strong reforms.

Remarks

Remarks

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

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

7. (a) How did the German and Italian unification lead to new diplomatic maneuver 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)

a) Germany and Italy unified in 1871 and 1870 respectively to emerge as strong nation states. This resulted in sublimament of foreign relations in Europe

New Diplomatic maneuvers

* Bismark's secret alliances: With aim to isolate France; Bismark created peace time alliances with almost all European powers.

↳ Triple alliance with Austria, Russia, Germany.

↳ alliance with Spain, Britain etc.

* Increasing role of USA in Europe

* ~~Alliances between Germany etc countries.~~

Remarks

These manoeuvres redefined role of nation state by:

- * Creating convergences: of common interests on matters of mutual benefits. Countries moved ahead from seeing itself as alone; rather tried to collaborate.
- * Increasing mobility: from one ideology to another and not remain restricted to traditional alliances
- * Changed focus: from territorial expansion to consolidation; maintain sovereignty and increase cooperation to further own interest.

Thus the ideas of nationalism strengthened by German and Italian unification also changed the role of nations in international relations.

Approach is good

Substantiated with more facts and analysis

Remarks

b) Russian revolution of 1917 was one of the most important landmarks of modern world history creating the first ever communist state.

Russian revolution had multidimensional reasons which occurred in social, political, economic spheres.

* Economic reasons

→ slow industrialisation and agriculture dominance.

→ low wages of workers and exploitation by companies.

↳ industry was controlled by oligarchs and aristocrats.

→ high inflation and rise of food prices.

* Political reasons

→ Autocratic rule of Tsar with strong centralisation.

→ Aristocratic corruption.

→ Unnecessary wars - eg. Russia-Japan war 1905.

→ No reforms and breaking of promises

↳ Tsar Nicholas went back on his October declaration of reforms (1906)

↳ progressive prime minister was killed

* Social causes

- ↳ class disparities and privileges.
- ↳ feudal system and exploitation of peasant
- ↳ spread of ideas of socialism and communism
 - ↳ by Bebelunck and Menshevik

* Other reasons

- Rasputin affair: Breaking trust of people in king and fall in aristocratic prestige
- World War I: Heightened economic woes.
 - ↳ unilateral decision of Tsar to join war
 - ↳ severe setbacks infuriated public

But question is ^{of debate among historians} whether Russian Revolution would have happened in absence of World War I;

Supporters of ~~the~~ cause

- World War I resulted in unprecedented economic loss
- Showed the stubbornness of Tsar to reform.
- pushed people to brink.
- Tsar had initiated reforms

Opposers of ~~the~~ cause

- Revolution would have happened even without world war.
- The economic woes were older than WWI.
- The suppression was going for long.

Remarks

Only word also indicate that you should write why war is other country

Thus fusion revolution happened due to complex mix of social, political and economic reasons. The importance of World War in its outbreak is still ^{being} debated.

well noted

c) African National Congress was established in mid 1950s by leaders like Nelson Mandela in South Africa for ending colonial policy of apartheid.

The statement argues that non-violent policy of A.N.C. was ineffective. The reasons for this are:

- a) Slow reforms: By the white government to address the demands.
- b) Strengthening of apartheid: More severe laws of segregation were enacted.
- c) arrest of leaders: for long period of time like Nelson Mandela for 27 years.
- d) Lack of international support: To address issues in South Africa; and act against repressive powers.

ANC thus felt frustrated for its adherence to non-violence. But these views are not entirely true because:

- Non-violent movement created stability
 - ↳ South Africa today is one of the most rich and developed nations of Africa.
 - ↳ It lacks only violent strife like other nations.
- Better conciliation: Between white minority and black majority.

Non-violent movements are by nature stretched over long periods. They may bring temporary hurdles; but change brought by them are more stable and long lasting.

Approach is good

But Require more fact

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

Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

		<p>100</p> <p>90</p> <p>80</p> <p>70</p> <p>60</p> <p>50</p> <p>40</p> <p>30</p> <p>20</p> <p>10</p> <p>0</p>
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Remarks