GS SCORE

Mock 2 (Paper - II)
TEST - 08

125½/250

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 Madhumita

Mobile No.

Date

Signature Madhumita

1. *Invigilator's Signature* _____

2. *Invigilator's Signature* _____

REMARKS

GS SCOR

Roll No. 13210

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Section - A

1. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

(a) The Queen's Proclamation of 1858 made 'outsiders' 'insiders' in India. (10 Marks)

(b) We have no right to seize Sind, yet we shall do so, and a very advantageous, useful, humane piece of rascality it will be. (10 Marks)

(c) The British education policy endorsed and supported differentiation in the Indian society. (10 Marks)

(d) Reforming society through legislations seldom yielded the desired results in India during the colonial period. (10 Marks)

(e) To a certain extent, the Congress was also responsible for the alienation of Muslims from the mainstream national movement in India. (10 Marks)

Ans (a) Queen's Proclamation of 1858

(3)

It was issued in the Aftermath of the revolt of 1857 that shook British rule in India to its core.

making of Outsider as insiders

(1) Proclamation vested the control of the Indian empire in British Parliament-

crown of Britain became monarch of India

(2) Indian affairs were to be headed by Secretary and his Council of advisors located in London. this council had members of the Board of control & Court of directors of the erstwhile East

Remarks

Take all the Ref etc to A/c to the amend & respective

Substantiate with more proper examples + stand how outsiders beca

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India Company.

(3) British monarch was declared to be paramount power over Indian states. (Insider)

(4) Administrative changes like increasing the number of europeans soldiers in military also had the impact of making outsiders, insiders in India.

Require more proper analytical stand

Ans B

(5) Seize of Sind

Sind was located between Indian state of Punjab & Afghanistan.

Charles Napier, the British Resident at Sindh led the annexation in 1843

Anglo-Sindh relations

(1) The English had vowed to protect Integrity & Independence of Sindh in various treaties

(2) Sindh was friendly to the English & had promised to protect British interests in the region.

(3) Charles Napier proclaimed "illegality of Sindh on the above grounds but nevertheless executed the

Remarks

annexation because :

① ~~lost~~ defeat of British in First Anglo Afghan war (1839-42)

② The defeat questioned military invincibility of the English

③ Dissensions & rebellions began to raise head in marathas & mysore, Sikhs too

④ A military conquest was necessary to show that company had still the strength to rule effectively.

⑤ Moreover, Sindh could be used as a base to contest Punjab which was undergoing instability after Ranjit Singh's death in 1839.

Well tried

Already explained the context

6 ① British education policy was first clearly defined in Macaulay's minutes in 1835

British education policy & its support of differentiation

① Aimed at creating a class of Indians, English who were Indians by blood & colour but British in taste, education, moral, intellect.

② advocated 'downward filtration theory'

Remarks

i.e educating the rich - upper caste who would then act as teachers for masses & lead to downward filtration of elementary education.

(3) Wood's despatch emphasized on higher education only for the rich & upper caste.

(4) Technical & practical education was advocated for the poor & low caste people for them to be able to become good workers.

(5) Also, education was to be chiefly imparted to upper class Indians because the prospect of having Indian collaborators in British rule through indigenisation of administrative posts was their aim and

good facts

(6) British wanted to educate the low caste too but feared it would drive away the upper caste Hindu who were to be the prime target of education & administrative collaboration.

objectives

(d) 19th century India was characterised by a number of evils like sati, child marriage, ban on widow remarriage, religious freedom to convert etc. This necessitated reforms in society.

(5)

Remarks

Reforms through legislations
emphasized upon by Raja Ram mohan Roy, I.C. Vidyasagar etc.

→ Sati (prohibition) act 1829

→ widow remarriage act 1856 (legalised remarriages)

→ Age of Consent act (1891) to increase the age of consummation of marriage to 12 etc were some of the prominent legal ~~reforms~~ enactments in social reform.

→ but had limited results because —

① a section of leaders like Tilak & Radhakant Deb said "British had no right to interfere in Indian's socio-religious customs.

② people resented enforcing the western ways of life on themselves. This led to revolt of 1857 atleast in part.

③ These ~~of~~ evil practices of Sati, child marriage infanticide etc were too deep rooted in society to be removed quickly through legislations.

British did not have the moral authority to preach equality of being & educate masses in India as they discriminated against

good analysis

Remarks

despite all constitutional conclude with the impact. Affirm independence done among feat of those act constituted

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Indians in all fields.

(e) Alienation of muslims from mainstream is reflected in the emergence of muslim league in 1906 & it ~~cutt~~ culminated partition of India in 1947.

congress & muslim Alienation

① Actively encouraged by British policy of divide & rule, muslim visualised themselves as a separate entity. (1885)

② Establishment of Indian national congress & concept of elections evoked fear in muslims like Syed Ahmed Khan of ~~muslim~~ Hindu ~~atom~~ majority rule.

③ 1893 cow killing riots against muslim consumption of beef

– congress kept silent for fear of losing Hindu constituency

④ INC leaders like Tilak were Associated with Gau Rakshini sabhas

⑤ Swadeshi movement led by INC (1905) against

Remarks

partition of Bengal defined nationalism in terms of Hindu religious symbols thus, alienating muslims.

(6) 1909 Morley Minto reforms granted "Separate electorates to muslims" - thus legitimising "Separate political entity

(7) In 1915 militant Hindu Mahasabha was born led by Congress leaders like Madan Mohan Malviya.

(8) Muhammad Ali Jinnah, a former congress man became member of muslim league & wanted to re-negotiate ~~most~~ Congress-league pact (Lucknow pact) 1916 but after victory in 1937 elections, INC chose to ignore him

(9) Although, moderate congress leaders, wanted to cooperate with league, mahasabhaites torpedoed all such efforts at negotiation.

Hence, seeing continuous denial of equal treatment, muslim league came up with "Pakistan" as a separate muslim nation in its 1940 Lahore session

good flow articulate

Besides Responsibility of Congress also purposely the circumstances!

Remarks

Remarks

2. (a) "The Swadeshi movement had all the elements of a Gandhian movement". Critically analyse. (15 Marks)

(b) "Post 1813, the Christian Missionary doctrine was more insensitive and wounding than healing and responsive". Comment. (15 Marks)

(c) "Commercialization had different meanings for different people, in different places and at different times". Evaluate. (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

3. (a) Tribal uprisings in India did not maintain the same characteristics throughout the 19th century. Elaborate. (15 Marks)

(b) How far do you believe that the peasantry community in India had started handling the issues related to them by their own from the second decade of 20th century. (15 Marks)

(c) Assessing the Quit India Movement as a 'Spontaneous Revolution' would be an incomplete interpretation; it would be to look up at it as the climax point of Gandhian Satyagraha movements. Discuss. (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

bourgeois nationalism

reformism · militant

1931 RTC

1930
1931 RTC Participation

collaborate's 'trouble in danger'

Congress mobilisation under Rashtra

Sarojini Naidu

Subordinate of empowerment all India especially involve

Remarks

4. (a) Birth of Hindu fundamentalist ideology was a crude reality of India in the third decade of 20th century. Critically analyse. (15 Marks)

(b) Do you think that the partition of India was unavoidable? (20 Marks)

(c) "The emergency of 1975 was the outcome of a systematic failure in the time of social, economic, and political crisis that prevailed in India". Discuss. (15 Marks)

ANS (a)

(8)

Hindu fundamentalism is best defined as the aim of Hindu leaders to create a 'Hindu Rashtra' underlying the supremacy of Hindu faith over all others & its efforts to either expell or suppress people of other affiliations.

Birth of Hindu fundamentalism

Hindus clearly lacked a sense of homogenoty & unity because –

(1) Divisions of varna, caste & class.

(2) Regional variations north, south, east, west.

In this scenario, leaders like Tilak, vir Savarkar etc began to define nationalism in → terms of Hindu religious symbols – cow, durga Ganpati etc

→ muslim leage's establishment in 1906 raised the specter of muslim mobilisation among Hindu leaders.

Remarks

(3) Swami Dayanand Saraswati's emphasis on stopping conversion of Hindus to christanity & Islam led to shuddhi movement of converting others to hinduism (fundamentalist ideology of hinduism being supreme)

(4) Swami vivekananda's assertion of vedic supremacy also was appropriated by orthodox leaders as a call to restore the ancient glory of hindu civilisation & reverse the degeneration of Indians at the hands of outsiders i.e muslims & christains.

Hindu fundamentalism in 1930's

- It was reflected in participation of Hindu Mahasabha leaders in Round table conference in 1930-31 for securing Hindu Interests. while INC, the main leader of national movement abstained.

- efforts of muslim league led by Jinnah to arrive at more agreeable political settlements & re-negotiation of Lucknow Pact were torpedoed by members of mahasabha in INC.

Remarks

→ ~~Mahasabhaites also began~~

→ Birth of Rashtriya Svayam Sevak Sangh (RSS) as a militant Hindu organisation too added to Hindu radicalism.

→ It imparted arms training to Hindu recruits to take on the muslims

→ Call for 'direct action' (1946) & consequent Calcutta killings saw Hindus retaliating with equal ruthlessness when attacked by Pro-Pakistan muslim protesters.

Thus it can be concluded that rise of Hindu fundamentalism created an atmosphere of insecurity among both Hindus & muslims of each being in danger due to other & ultimately led to the bloody Partition & greatest humanitarian disaster in 1947

good Conceptual clarity and Articulate

Remarks

(Ans 4(B))

12

Partition of India took place in 1947. It was accompanied by violence, bloodshed, arson, looting & assault on women.

Avoidability of partition

Rise of two nation theory by Jinnah was the culmination of events over a century;

① 1856 Anjuman-i-islami approached ~~Governor~~ Viceroy to seeking privileged treatment for muslims as they were - minority
- Ex-ruling class

② Sayed Ahmed Khan saw India as a federation of communities with different interests not as a nation. This ideology was in contrast to INC's ideology of ~~Indian nation~~ state based on individual's rights.

- Syed's belief:- muslim being ex-rulers were entitled to special place in the new politico-administrative framework of British rule.

③ Hindu leaders began to emphasize supremacy of Hindu civilisation i.e. Swami Dayanand Saraswati's

Remarks

Swami vivekananda.

(4) Shuddhi movement (1893) & cow killing riots against muslims perpetrated by hindus & congress remains silent fearing hindu resentment.

(5) Swadeshi movement (1905) against partition of Bengal ~~sees~~ saw nationalism being defined in hindu religious symbols & villification of muslim rulers like Aurangzeb & Tokayal of Shivaji as Hero of hindu Dharma.

* religious mobilisation around Ganesha festival. by INC leaders like Tilak further alienates muslims

(6) Formation of muslim league in 1906. to support partition of Bengal was actively encouraged by Lord Curzon (to give muslims unity not enjoyed since [under] mughals)

(7) 'Separate Electorates' in 1909 by morley minto reforms permanently made them separate political entity

(8) Gandhiji again resorted to use of religious cause of Khilafat in the non cooperation movement. It caused muslim mobilisation around religious

Remarks

issue. The movement ended in 1922 but the communal consciousness stayed & the number of communal riots i.e. 86 between 1921 to 1928 was a symbolic of this.

(9) Denial of equal status in political arrangements by INC to muslims led by Jinnah (due to lobbying by Hindu Mahasabhaites) led to the demand of "separate nation of Pakistan in 1940, Lahore Session'

(10) Muhammad Ali Jinnah pressed the dilemma into service & popularised the concept of Pakistan as heaven free from Hindu domination.

In light of these circumstances and development, we can conclude that religious fault lines actively ~~pon~~ exploited by British rule as part of its divide & rule strategy & effectively aided by the militant leaders on both sides made the partition of India a unavoidable in 1947.

The hatred of both religious communities towards each other was reflected not only in "The great Calcutta

Remarks

killings perpetrated in the aftermath of refusal of Cabinet mission (1946) to concede Pakistan as a separate state for muslims but also in Partition violence (1947). Well tried good fact Articular dimension effective Conny

ANS C

7(b)

Emergency of 1975 announced on 25th June during that year on grounds of "Internal disturbance" has been labelled as "Blot on Indian democracy" in India & abroad.

Social Crisis - ① Population explosion
② Rising Poverty
③ Resources Scarcity

good facts and clearity

Political Crisis ① Political instability.
② Lack of Consensus on Popular leader
③ oppositions attempt to "rule by Bullet if not by ballot".

Economic Crisis ① Economic stress post war with Pakistan in 1991

Remarks

(2) Burden of refugees on India
(3) Burgeoining population with failing appeals on family planning & consequent coercive measures.

Outcomes of the Crisis

(1) Under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution, right to freedom of speech, expression were suspended
(2) People, could not approach courts to seek remedy for violation of fundamental rights
(3) All political leaders of opposition parties were jailed without reasons.
(4) A total blackout of print & electronic media was enforced.
(5) People began to forcibly sterilised to control population.

However, it is also the resilience of Indian democracy that suspension of rights by an arbitrary prime minister was met with anger by voters & ruling party was voted out of power in the next elections. It was & still is a huge reminder to political leaders of the consequences of disrespecting the "constitution" & 'popular mandate'

Remarks

Section - B

5. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

(a) Critically examine the essence of the idea of progress espoused by the enlightenment thinkers? (10 Marks)

(b) Examine the salient features of the Russian socialist industrialisation. Compare and contrast it with capitalist industrialization? (10 Marks)

(c) The peace settlements ending the first-world war ushered in what came to be known as the "Twenty-year crisis" leading to the Second World War. Critically analyse. (10 Marks)

(d) Discuss the different paths of Britain and Germany to industrialisation. (10 Marks)

(e) Explain the main features of the US Federal Constitution. (10 Marks)

ANS (a)

(6)

Enlightenment was a 17th century phenomenon that led to the emancipation of humanity from ignorance, superstition & blind faith.

Enlightenment thinkers - Kant, Rosseau, John Locke voltaire etc.

Idea of progress by enlightenment thinkers

① Thinkers emphasized on "moral progress" not material enrichment (Kant & Rosseau)

- However, enlightenment directly emphasized on rationalism & scientific temper which advocated ~~a~~ acceptance of only what is seen & touched,

Remarks

as the truth & reality. Such progress was bound to be materialistic.

(2) Although Kant Emphasized on moral progress. his idea of state being an unavoidable phenomenon was in stark contrast to the idea of spiritual growth.

(3) Rosseau in his 'origins of Inequality' also emphasized on association of human progress with birth of evil inequalities in society.

— It was reflected in birth of Industrial revolution & consequent exploitation of working class by Capitalists.

Hence, the idea of progress put forward by enlightenment thinkers contradicted with its own essence as human beings actually progressed on path shown by enlightenment.

Nice clearly and objectively

(C) The first world war (1914-1918) ended after the German led Alliance of Axis powers lost to the Allies in 1918.

5½

Remarks

Versailles treaty of 1918 was "bad peace" because it left Germans & Italians seething with fury.

* Germany — ① Had to pay massive reparations to France
② Lost its territories in Alsace, Lorraine, gains made under Brit Litovsk treaty with Russia
③ was held solely responsible for war
④ was allowed to maintain only 100,000 soldiers
⑤ total ban on new conscription.

* Germans underwent huge economic crisis & humiliation. In this setting, Hitler rose to power capitalising on German frustration. i.e poverty, unemployment, inflation etc.

* Italy too did not get requisite gains of territory despite being a victor power & its sacrifices of men, money, infrastructure. It faced - poverty, food shortages, joblessness & political instability paving the way for rise of fascism led by Mussolini

Hitler's rise to supreme leader in Germany & tendency of Britain to avoid another war

Remarks

as its economy was still reeling from aftereffects of 1st world war eventually caused the 2nd world war after Hitler Attacked Poland in 1939.

Well done

Ans (e) US constitution was enacted in the aftermath of 'American Revolution' that led (1767-1783) to emergence of America as an Independent democratic nation.

4½

Main features of Constitution: 9+;

(1) ~~Estabtt~~ Establishes a federation of indestructible states within indestructible union.

(2) contains bill of rights that are equally available to all US citizens.

(3) provides for separation of legislative - executive judiciary.

(4) ~~Pr~~ ~~promotes~~ provides for "Judicial Supremacy" through the power of Judicial review.

(5) declares USA to be republic with elected head of the state.

Remarks

(6) Provides for Independence to states in matters pertaining to administration, judiciary, policy formulation

(7) guarantees Fundamental right of property to all citizens.

The constitution of USA is the embodiment of liberal-progressive vision of its founding fathers.

Add → ① Why very first amendment

② how impacted the constitution of other countries

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

6. (a) "The French Revolution was the outcome of conspiracy against the 'legitimate' authorities". In the context of this statement, examine how the fear of revolution led to the theory of revolutionary conspiracy in other parts of the world for the future generation. (15 Marks)

(b) There are different types of colonies rather than one single colonialism. In this context, compare and contrast British and French imperialism regarding things such as governing philosophies and their impact upon the colonial population. (20 Marks)

(c) What is the concept of total war? Trace its roots historically. How has the coming of total war led to large scale changes in the making of our society? Discuss briefly. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

7. (a) The system of capitalism that produced development in the western world created underdevelopment in the colony. In this sense imperialism and colonialism are two sides of the same coin. Examine. (20 Marks)

(b) "The UN was not created to take mankind to heaven, but to save humanity from hell". In the context of this statement, evaluate the role of the UN. (15 Marks)

(c) Analyse the factors for the collapse of soviet communism and the Soviet Union. Did perestroika cause the fall of the USSR? (15 Marks)

Ans 7 (a)

(12)

colonialism is the ideology of establishing control over territories beyond one's national frontiers to exploit the resource of the colony to enrich the metropolis.

Imperialism is the ideology that aims to enhance the prestige of a nation by expanding its territorial control / Empire.

Imperialism & colonialism

(1) with supposedly different aims i.e prestige & economic gains are two sides of the same coin because one without the other is not possible.

(2) features common to both

- Establishment of colonies in the underdeveloped but resource rich regions of the world i.e. Asia

Remarks

Africa
- emphasis on "white man's burden" i.e mission of civilising all backward peoples in the world
- emphasis on racial supremacy of European race
- turned the colonies in to dependent economies by enriching the metropolis through -

* Unilateral theory of free trade i.e. tariff free exports to colonies while imposing heavy duties on colony's imports in metropolis
  - caused de-industrialisation in colonies
* turned the colonies in to supplier of ~~raw~~ cheap raw material & dumping ground for British manufactured products & a field of British investment.
* Industrial revolution enriched the metropolis while leading to de-industrialisation of colonial population & over population in agriculture.
* Policy of commercialising agriculture to make indigo, cotton, as raw material readily available

Remarks

to ~~for~~ Industries in England or elsewhere led to shortage of foodgrains in the colonies. In India alone, 2.8 crore people died in famines between 1850 to 1900.

* Policy of spreading western ideals & lifestyle to make colonies customer of their products led to loss of patrons for craftsmen & they lost their patronage & hence employment.

* Policy of systemic discrimination against the colonial enterprises i.e. Industries by the people of colonies for example steel industry, and denial of credit & favourable tariff policy also prevented industrial development of colonies.

* The charges of pension, salary of ~~British~~ European officials in colonies were a drain on colony's wealth.

* Extraction of land revenue to the tune of 80-90% of produce caused widespread indebtedness & loss of land ownership in peasantry.

Hence, it can be concluded that colonialism & imperialism both exploit the

Remarks

good facts & analysis

people of colonies to enrich & develop their countries while keeping them underdeveloped.

Ans 7(b)

(8) This statement of underlying the significance of UNO was recently re-iterated by UN Secretary General Antonio Guteres

UNO was established in October 1945 in the aftermath of World war-II with the aim of

- preserving peace
- peacefully resolve disputes
- uphold the rights of individuals, communities & nations.

Role of UNO

* A question mark on its existence is put by its failures -

→ Kashmir issue pending since 1948

- wars of 1948, 1965, 1999
- cause of cross border terrorism

Avoid this example

* Humanitarian disaster in Yemen - manmade famine

Remarks

- civil war, economic ruin.
- UN is being a mute spectator to plight of Yemen citizens in a war perpetrated by Saudi Arabia, Iran.

* Palestine - Israel Conflict
  - Human rights violations
  - terror attacks on each side
  - Issue pending since 1945.
  - no progress on two state solution

* Veto being misused by countries like china (until recently blocked listing of masood Azhar on 1267 UNSC list)

* Not representative of new power structure (India, Japan, Germany, Brazil struggling to get permanent seats)

* Refusal of Big powers to obey UN orders
  - china's denial of South China sea verdict of UN ILTOS. (sea tribunal)
  - US's attack/invasion of Iraq in 2003 despite UN refusal.
  - UK, France's attack on Egypt in 1956.

Saviour of Humanity from Hell

good objectives

- Work on HIV AIDS, TB in ~~develop~~ Africa
- Humanitarian assistance & disaster relief
- Upholding the rights of refugees on Rehabilitation & asylum
- building Consensus on Climate change under UNFCC kyoto & Paris protocols.
- Working on nutrition, education, food Security through specialised agencies like FAO, WHO, UNESCO etc.

Hence, UNO has done some major work for human development but could not function effectively where interest of big powers were involved. Its time —

Nicely written & Well formed

→ to make UNSC more representative by taking in more members at veto holders.

→ ~~Best~~ making majority in UNSC & UNGA essential for any decision. as UNGA is more representative body than UNSC

ANS (C)

(8) Soviet Communism State was established by Valadimir Lenin after Bolsheviks led by him emerged victorious in the Russian Civil war (1917).

Remarks

The Soviet Union came into existence in 1922 via treaty of Union. with 15 eastern europeon & central Asian states acceding to the treaty.

Soviet Communism

- was based on the ideas of Marxism. St emphasized on -

① "From all according to ability & to everyone according to need

② State ownership of all resources & means of production

③ Ban on private property

④ Equal distribution of gains from economic activity.

Since this was not possible to be enforced in peaceful manner, Lenin resorted to - violence

- arrests & assassinations of opponents & rebels by Cheka - the special police

- ban on freedom of speech & expression

- total curb on criticism on authority.

- no respect for Human rights

- excessive price control, currency regulations etc.

Western nations fear of Communism & its rising influence led to Cold war between the capitalist & Communist block. Led by ~~USSR~~ USA & USSR respectively.

Factors responsible for collapse of Soviet Union & Communism

(1) Economic ruin as a result of cold war arms race

(2) killing of incentive for entrepreneurship

(3) Ruin of oil export dependent economy

(4) shortage of foodgrains & essentials

(5) In 1985, Arms Expenditure ~~Caused~~ accounted for 85% of GDP

(6) There was zero economic growth.

(7) Rising poverty led to diskust of Communism in Eastern satellite states & violent revolts were reported. USSR had no resources to keep them forcibly under control & Hence by Alma Ata protocol - satellites states emerged Independent in 1991.

Perestroika: Mikhail Gorbachev ~~was~~ introduced perestroika to reverse economic decline by promoting private entrepreneurship private ownership of resources & small economies. However,

- price control
- Currency regulations

+ State ownership of resources as basic features of USSR remained & perestroika could not do much to improve the economy & prevent downfall of USSR.

Remarks

good fact

elaborate this aspect

8. (a) What do we broadly understand by decolonization? What are the different theoretical models to understand decolonisation? (20 Marks)

(b) Before the First World War, the USA was primarily a debtor nation; however, it emerged from the war as a creditor country. Explain. (15 Marks)

(c) Define unipolarity and in brief discuss the challenges in a unipolar world. (15 Marks)

Ans (a)

Decolonisation is the Process of liberation of former colonies from the control of their European masters. Examples include India's Independence from UK in 1947.

Different models to understand it have been formed on the basis of causes of decolonisation:-

(1) As the natural outcome of Intended Policy of enlightened Europeans to educate backward people & lead their way to self rule

- It is hotly contested by both sides

* colonies left behind were underdeveloped, de-industrialised and political anarchy as in Africa marred by ethnic strife, military dictatorships & civil wars.

* However British & other Europeans claim —

— development of railway, telegraph, postal communication

Remarks

& institution of democracy, justice as their major gift to colonies.

(2) Post WW-II ruin of European Economy & Inability of these powers to hold on to far off colonies in the face of ~~determ~~ determined resistance by people of colonies. For Example Quit India movement, RIN mutiny by Indians as violent challenge to British Authority to India that made it seem unfavourable to British in 1940's.

(3) Decolonisation as Consequence of WW-II & commitment of Allies to self determination of Colonies

- Atlantic charter (1944) agreed upon by USA, UK, China, France upholding Colonial people's right to self determination after the war was made applicable not only to colonies liberated from Hitler's rule but all colonies of the world.

- Rise of UNO as an organisation committed to liberation of all people's from oppression & colonisation too hastened decolonisation.

Remarks

Textbook this part

by covered all three approach properly

on the whole it can be said that WW-II hastened the process of decolonisation while European powers were still reluctant to give up their powers as is seen in Egypt's struggle, liberated only in 1954 much after World war (1939-1945)

Ans 8 (b) (b)

(7)

USA joined the 1st world war (1914-18) on side of allies but ~~maintained~~ before it, USA had been following a policy of isolation & building its economy by running on huge deficits, ~~borrowing from~~ public debts.

Creditor after WW-I

Economic Ruin of Europe after WW-I made them dependent on American aid to reconstruct their Economy.

Germany was the prime ~~rece~~ recipient of American Credit as seen in Young Plan, Dwes plan in the 1920's to rebuild its economy which lay in ruins in after WW-1 to be able to pay reparations it

Remarks

owed to France under the Versailles treaty.

Even after the WW-II, USA kept extending credit & aid to other nations in form of Marshall aid to rebuild their war-ravaged economies.

The primary factors for making America a net creditor

(1) suffered relatively less damage during the wars – not fought on its territory.

(2) sold arms, foodgrains, essentials to warring nations as they ran short of supplies.

(3) wars became a cashing machine for American Industrial houses as they increased production to meet war time demands.

Ans (c) 8

(7/2)

Unipolarity means the rise of USA as the only superpower in the aftermath of collapse of Soviet Union in 1991.

Challenges in Unipolar world

Remarks

① Arbitrary use of power by the superpower

② disrespecting of global bodies like UNO.
for eg:- US refusal to pay compensation to Nicaragua for mining in its coastal waters during 1985 in violation of int order.

③ Threatening to cut off aid to global bodies & threat of withdrawl if they dont align with its policies. For Example, USA withdrawl from UNFCC's Paris climate deal.

④ Excessive dependence of other Economy on the superpower economically.

→ decision of US fed to hike interest rates cause rush of FPI's to US Economy & economic collapse of developing nations.

→ Trade war by USA has led to economic slow down by other across the world.

Remarks

(5) Arbitrary use of power ~~by~~ includes invasion of Iraq by USA in 2003 on pretext on Saddam Hussein possessing weapons of mass destruction.

(6) Human rights violation of vietnamese people by USA soldiers in the My Lai massacre (1968) particular yielded no ~~result~~ punishment for perpetrators.

(7) USA has consistently blocked progress on UNGA's comprehensive convention on International terrorism citing implicating of its soldiers ~~of~~ in war crimes while deployed in nations like Afghanistan.

Thus, Unipolarity has the tendency to confer absolute power in one nation which corrupts it absolutely much to the bad fate of the ~~lesser~~ lesser powers.

well brought

good conceptual clarity

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks