

135  
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 SHASHANK SINGH

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# REMARKS

# GS SCORE

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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 1 a) Lord Canning read proclamation

④ of 1858 - under which he proclaimed that

India put under the British crown. According to this proclamation British changed their policy toward princely states.

In 1876 Queen Victoria took title Kaiser-i-hind. Suddenly outsiders legitimised their position.

- ~~After 1858~~ <sup>during 1857 revolt</sup> princely states were remain loyal to Government so new policy emerged but its reality were continuity conservation.
- Now castles used to confering titles to Indian princes.

- even coroner started that which Indian prince and king ~~was~~ would be given how many Canon firing journey - kings were given 9-13 canon firing and crown given 101 canon firing.

good facts

establishment of transport and communication

Require

line - princely states supposed to permit these <sup>lines</sup> from their states.

More details

Even in World War I army of princely states used by Coroner.

Secretary of State Created which Control over Viceroy and other aspects of the Coroner. because he was representative in British Parliament.

Well known

In this way proclamation turned outsider middle.

As 1b Conquest of India by British Government was the moral and political sequel of the Afghan war.

(4)

Britishers tried to prevent Russia from entering into the region that's why Afghan

War was fought - but they lost Afghan was also lost prestige. Sind was also sequestered to upheld prestige of the Britishers.

- It was totally unjustified.

1) Amirs who ruled Sind had done nothing wrong the 1832 treaty faithfully even treaty of 1839 was concluded faithfully

2) Napier and Ellenborough put vague charges against Amirs - which were unsubstantiated - very.

3) Morally it was wrong because British gave assurance of protection in 1839's treaty.

4) It was the naked imperialism.

5) Real motives behind to regain the prestige which was lost during Afghan war

6) Also British could not halt rebellion in Middle East so they tried to halt up to Sind this was the political motivation.

Work properly the  
Sind

- That's why Charles Napier commented above statement and compare it with useful heavenly piece of usefulness.
- For this usefulness he was awarded 7000 Pound and governorship of India.

Ans: British Education Policy was targeted to create citizens with teeth and blood of British and colour of natives.

- It created differentiation in the society as following -

1) Promotion of English language - It was only adopted by upper class - that's why in Independent India education level still below.

2) In Independent India still we can find Indians and English [who support English support India].

3) Mostly Brahmins can be found on top

part of British govt and Indian - independent govt - it means differentiation supported by British government.

4) & whether it was Evangelical, Anglican or orientalist prime concern was to assist British government in every possible way.

5) women were not given any impetus - at the independence literacy level was only 7% among women.

Worst of all -  
other factors  
A different

primary education was not focused - that created in more backwardness of lower class.

7) Due to hard fall educated - they disparaged upon fellow citizens.

- Call used In this way English education system created differentiation in the society.

Ans - 1 d Laws and legislations do not decide in which direction society will move - but it is 5% actually society which

decide. ~~it~~ in which direction it will move.  
B.R. Ambedkar

- In this way reform during British India seldom produce desired result - because
  - 1) Reforms were top heavy - imposed by above .. Society still was traditional.
  - 2) Many Indian leaders opposed reforms due to they want reforms as should come from the society. Raj Ganga Dhar opposed royal consent bill.
  - 3) Even socio religious movement target only compartments of their own - like the muslim supported higher women's right, Hindu supported their women rights - no body want whole some reforms.
  - 4) Revivalist organisations also contended social reform.
  - 5) many reforms centered because of religion like caste system supported by religious scripture, paternity supported by religious scripture in this way



religion needed to be reformed.

7) ~~Literacy level and modern outlook was absent in the masses. also~~  
~~countersaid reforms.~~

8) Even after sati legislation - it  
 is still present in folk lore of  
 Rajasthan.

9) In this way ~~reforms seldom~~  
~~produced desired result.~~

proof  
 fact  
 correct  
 clearly

- I e  
 5) Commercial politics was the ~~not~~  
 result of multitude of fact but  
 some extent congress was also  
 responsible - as follows -

1) During Swadeshi movement revival  
 of Hindu extremism in terms of  
 Ganesh festival by Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
 triggered the animosity among muslims.

2) ~~During~~ ~~happened~~ During non  
 cooperation movement Gandhi Ji  
 tried to maintain Hindu-muslim  
 unity but reversed happened.

- 3) Rise of crunch side closed many muslim nationalist like Jinnah - so they were alienated.
- 4) During election of 1937 muslims & separatists promised to steal seats away but after result they were not given any seat that was promised
- this was the turning point of Indian Communalism in India
  - muslim league concluded that in independent india - there would be no peace for muslims.

In this way in many aspect Congress also responsible for muslim alienation - which resulted into partition of India.

link properly the  
Role of other  
factors

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)

Ans 2a  
 ⑧ Swadeshi movement started to oppose the British decision of partition of Bengal. Sunil Sankar identified 4 phases in Swadeshi movement as follows-

- 1) Moderate trend
- 2) Constructive Swadeshi
- 3) Political extremism
- 4) Revolutionary terrorism

Among them Constructive Swadeshi <sup>and moderate trend</sup> was ~~more~~ <sup>more</sup> ~~same~~ <sup>resemblance</sup> to Gandhian <sup>move</sup> ~~move~~ <sup>and moderate</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> based on following.

- 1) Moderate & Swarnobornath Banerjee at meeting of Calcutta July 1905 gave a call for boycott of British goods and institutions - it was resemblance with passive resistance of Gandhian Movement.

- 2) Constructive Swadeshi was based on
- (i) Boycott of foreign goods and set institutions
  - (ii) Construction of Swadeshi factories and institutions

Above first programme was same as passive resistance of Gandhiji, and second programme was same as Gandhian Constructive Work during force phase.

Swadeshi Movement did not have all the harvest

Gandhian movement

- 1) Non-violence was relevant as we see in revolutionary terrorism phase.
- 2) Religious sentiments was used was not similar to Gandhiji - Gandhiji refused to forge unity using religion but religious work during swadeshi movement gave a rift between Hindu and muslims. Local gauvachhini sabha, Gandhian

Shing Mahotsav, etc. - ultimately resulted in partition of India.

3) Mass base was not present as compare to Gandhian movements. It remained in town and cities but Gandhian movement reached upto villages and hinterlands

4) Participation of women was also absent that we find in case of non cooperation or, civil disobedience and Quit India movement. Gandhiji's

Non violence was more conducive for women. Although with certain limitation still it provided a base for Gandhian movements.

Ans 2b Both positive and negative role

played by Christian missionaries in India - but at many occasions result were more destructive and demotivating than inspiring and responsive. This can be delineate as follows.

1) Susmita Mukherjee wrote "The child is taken to school and first thing he learns that his father is a fool, grandfather is dumb, his all religious scriptures are fake and his all the teachers were

hypercritical - it resulted destruction of self confidence of natives.

2) They called Hinduism as superstitious religion, false and barbaric - it create tension among Indians.

3) Alexander Duff called Christianity a true religion and Hinduism portrayed where all the life dies and death lives.

4) Mass conversion degradation of indigenous culture led to many revolt and rebellions.

5) English education become barrier to modern ~~to~~ knowledge spread among masses only few could learn - which also caused contempt of fellow Indians <sup>converted Indian</sup> by other citizen.

6) In this way Missionaries destroy self confidence <sup>of masses</sup> and promote material

Culture among them. ~~yet some~~ nevertheless  
some benefits given to by them - forcing

- 1) Spread of Education eg. St. Stephen's College, Madras College etc.
- 2) Women Education was the century idea of their agenda.
- 3) Health facilities eg - Constrain Medical College at Vellore.
- 4) Granthi Ji "Missionary quickened the task of Hindu reformers and set down our house at order."  
conclusion - Missionary tried to reform India and Indians - but they also promote religious dogmatism, hatred toward Hinduism and Western culture - which destroyed the self confidence of masses

World History



Q2c Commercialization in Indianising colonial period has left way for reachy consequences. To day mission focus on geographical regions in which patterns of change indicate Commercial-

fixation had different meaning for different ~~states~~ people ~~for~~ and in different places and times.

1) Changes in land and labour relation - land became more precious and valuable and value of labour decreased. Today land is a element of prestige <sup>for</sup> many societies ~~and~~ ~~many~~ land is criteria for marriage of their children.

2) Ecological degradation due to Commercialization - Forest covers declined over the time due to net cultivation and built up areas increased.

3) Urbanisation led to migration of people from less developed areas - to periphery of urban areas.

4) Regional elites emerged ~~to~~ after independence due to commercialization they keep ~~pressurizing~~ government institution ~~to~~ in their favour.

5) Problems of Contract Labour after independence can be seen due to commerciali-



zation - labour from Bihar and tribal work on the field of landed in Punjab.

6) Development of some sites - led to differentiation of the area - Commercial sites in British - was being developed by Government with irrigation facilities, and other investment - led to biased policy in favour of rich farmers.

7) Regional elites became a major phenomenon due to Commercialization, large sugar factories in western UP and Maharashtra owned by the mostly rich farmers, and other were nearby in their factories and on their fields.

8) Gender relations with society has changed due to Commercialization - many landed families privatization of land/property

were village workers dependent upon landed families. Similarly women labours of landed families working for men under patriarchal system in which market value of female labour increasing defined their position in the society.

g) It also created ~~inequality~~ <sup>inequality</sup> in Agriculture industry in terms of progress for some families, region and localities for in Maharashtra, ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> region where no facilities of irrigation provided - farmers faced hardship and many killed themselves on the other hand Punjab benefitted due to green revolution and agriculture extension. where very big farms can be found.

(o) It also created ~~lopsided~~ <sup>lopsided</sup> government policies as agriculture being a state subject - APMCs markets found where commercialization takes place eg - ~~in Punjab~~, ~~Harigand~~ - ~~western~~ <sup>state</sup> UP, APMC's market ~~can be density is~~ <sup>density is</sup> 10-15 km<sup>2</sup> while in North east ~~area~~ <sup>area</sup> it is about 350-400 km<sup>2</sup>.

Conclusion - It means commercialization had different meaning for different people, in different places.

Remarks ~~fact~~ ~~concept~~ ~~clarity~~ ~~it~~

3. (a) Tribal uprisings in India did not maintain the same characteristics throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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

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*Remarks*

Remarks

*Remarks*

Remarks

*Remarks*



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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

4. (a) Birth of Hindu fundamentalist ideology was a crude reality of India in the third decade of 20<sup>th</sup> 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)

*Remarks*

Remarks

Remarks

*Remarks*

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Remarks

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*Remarks*



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Remarks

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)

6) Ans 59 Enlightenment was the cultural movement in 17th-18th CE, culminated in 18th CE. Voltaire, Rousseau, John lock etc were the prominent thinkers of enlightenment.

Ideas of progress

- supremacy of Nature
- Logical, critical thinking
- Separation of power
- Romanticism
- Humanism
- Individualism
- Wisdom
- Constitutionalism
- egalitarianism
- Scientific outlook
- Anti-superstition and anti-religion.

- Positive outcome of these Ideas -

1) Growth of Reasoning among masses.

- 2) Strengthen root of democracy
- 3) Despotic monarch took many reforms by Joseph II reforms.
- 4) French revolution inspired by these ideas
- 5) Rise of Nationalism - Indian independence movement was inspired by the equality, fraternity, sister
- 6) Doomed the faith of Medievalism - like feudal feudalism, aristocracy, dominance of church
- 7) Growth of scientific development which resulted into Industrial revolution

### Negative Impact

- 1) Promotion of materialistic culture
- 2) Over emphasis on reason and logic led to missing the emotional warmth
- 3) Neglect Gender equality  
In spite of certain limitation Enlightenment created by modern men, modern society and modern world.

2007  
 descriptive  
 Conceptual

5b Russian socialist Industrialization was based on Gershenkrone's model in which state played a major role.

Feature.

- 1) Scarcity of private capital - state worked as financier, producer and distributor.
- 2) Basic and heavy industries
- 3) Due to it was brought on by the state there was no birth of any middle class.
- 4) Concentration of industrial areas in some pockets
- 5) Production of capital products

Contrast with Capitalist Industrialization

- 1) Absence of market forces as was in capitalist industrial area.
- 2) No independent middle class emerged as the case of capitalist industrialization
- 3) Followed socialist pattern rather than laissez faire

Remarks

Try to work in table 7  
In book work for Standardizing

4) Loss exploitation from Capitalist because state played major role.

5) No difference between urban and rural area because most of industry developed in rural areas the agri. culture field. on the other hand - Urban area like Liverpool, Manchester developed in Britain.

6) concluding - It means there were very difference and Russia followed different path of Industrialization.

x → x → x → x →

Ans 5 C. As Vienna Congress haunted by France

Paris Peace Treaty haunted by Germany. That's why no concrete outcome produced in the treaty.

Treaty of Versailles was too heavy upon Germany, they never accepted this treaty in letter and spirit. Hitler used this treaty to ignite nationalist ferge enemy Germany.

League of Nation was weak institution on many historians termed it as Anglo-French affair. USA and USSR was not part of this institute.

Italy was not given Istria, Fiume, and  
 Dalmatia that was promised before the war.  
 Her sacrifice and gain were not commensurate  
 with each other.

Wilson's <sup>of peace</sup> 14 points were neglected  
 during making peace due to trans part line.

In this way peace settlement failed to  
 maintain order in the Europe - it was just  
 a armistice for Germany.

Treaty of Versailles played a major  
 role in case Hitler - Hitler used it as a  
 weapon to strengthen the position - He opined:

1) Treaty of Versailles was morally wrong  
 German representatives were not given place to  
sit during the settlement

2) 6600 million US \$ indemnity imposed  
 upon Germany

3) major areas were swatched away.

In this way German prestige was corroded.

On the other hand peace settlement failed  
to solve the eastern question completely.

Italy was also refrigerated, Britain &

adopted appeasement policy to thwart France

So 29 years were merely the armistice between the countries - in which Hitler used strengthened his position and arms race again started lead to 2nd world war.

5d

Industrialization first took place in Britain then rest of countries followed but these paths were different from Britain due to peculiar conditions of countries

Difference Between German and Britain's Industrialization Path

Britain	Germany
1) Private individuals played major role	There was dearth of private capital - that was compensated by <u>Banking sector</u>
2) more focused on <u>consumer goods</u>	Attention on foundation of <u>heavy industry</u> - <u>auto</u> <u>mobiles</u> (Volkswagen) <u>Industry</u> , <u>electrical Industry</u>



3 It was based on textiles - due to easy raw material from the colonies.

and chemical industry were focused

It was based on coal industry because of easily available locally.

4 No such case is here of railway and progression.

Railway played a major role - because of this Iron industry was developed - but on long way other 2 secondary activity fostered.

*For last Small case*  
 Concomitantly - In this way Germany followed different path based on peculiar condition of Germany.

5c Main Features of first written

4/4 ~~constitution~~ Constitution as follows  
 ing below.

- 1) Separation of powers
- 2) Rule of law.
- 3) Dual citizenship
- 4) Federal Judiciary not integrated

- 5) Fundamental rights.
  - 6) Dual Constitution - real federation
  - 7) Rigid amendment system (real federalism)
  - 8) Equality in upper house as 2 seats for every state having despite of any size
  - 9) System of check and balances.
  - 10) Presidential form of government where executive were not from legislators.
  - 11) States have right to secession
  - 12) Equality before law.
- \*Caveat - In this way it was the federal state of the world which later followed by many country including India.

Requires more  
 Analysis  
 Discussion

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)

Ans 6a It is said 'Whenever France sneezes

whole Europe get cold. that's why to prevent cold, revolutionarily conspiracy theory was created.

- conspiracy theory - many historians cited Edmund Burke propounded conspiracy

theory in respect of French revolution.

conspiracy theories generally implied upon those things which are inevitable.

In his theory Edmund Burke told that there was secret society which led to revolutions or engineered revolutions.

He alluded toward Freemasonry and Jacobins as secret conspirators.

In this way ~~way~~ ~~he~~ ~~promoted~~ ~~conspiracy~~ ~~of~~  
equality.

Actually ~~promoters~~ ~~of~~ ~~conspiracy~~ ~~theory~~  
 were the ~~agents~~ ~~of~~ ~~old~~ ~~regime~~ who were  
 not ready to accept equality, fraternity  
 and brotherhood.

Mettarnich system was the outcome of this  
 theory, this system supported by old regime.  
 It was based on absolute monarchy, principle  
of legal rights etc.

In Italy Carbonari system became the  
 victim of this theory.

But despite their incessant efforts  
 they could not stop the new regime based  
 on equality, fraternity and justice. Revolution  
 took place in 1830's, 1840's, in  
 Germany, Italy, Spain and ~~France~~ even  
 the originator of conspiracy theory, <sup>(Britain)</sup> could  
~~reverse~~ ~~away~~ ~~from~~ ~~revolutionary~~ ~~ideas~~.

artist movement started in Britain - eventually  
the ideas reached to India, Africa,  
South East Asia - here also ~~was~~ almost  
for movements started.

In this way conspiracy theory could  
not produce larger effect on youth of  
future generation. But we should use this  
debate at present time - like presence of  
ILLUMINATIS on several organisations in  
mind of people.

not Particular  
Concept

X → → → X → → → X  
6b Colonialism believes that a colony  
(12) exist for the benefit of mother country,  
initially it was based on mercantilism  
later imperialism was based on industrial  
revolution.

Different type of Colonialism

1 - Settler Colonialism - motivated by  
immigration - eg. USA, Aus., Canada

2) Exploitation Colonialism - focuses  
on exploitation of natural resources

3) Surrogate Colonialism - involve settle-  
ment supported by colonial power.

- 4) Internal Colonialism - Uneven structural power of between areas of states.
- Similarities in French and British Colonialism
- 1) Policy of divide and rule - French applied it in West Africa and British in India
  - 2) Mercantilistic Economic Policy - Both supported that colony is for motherland not vice versa. French looted from Canada and West Africa, British from India and America.
  - 3) Hierarchical administrative structure - both have their hierarchical officers like Governor general then lower officers.
  - 4) Policy of self reliance - Both focused that not to invest money in local administration rather used local money for their purposes.
- Differences in structure -
- 1) British policy guided by the business

class, on the other hand French policy guided by monarchy - Hence why French lost many colonies in comparison to British.

- 2) British provide more autonomy to their officers in comparison to French.
  - 3) Frequent transfers <sup>by officer</sup> on the whims of monarchy was followed in France. on the other hand British officers served a long time.
  - 4) French legal system was more centralised than British - evidence from Africa.
  - 5) British used providential mission on whitemen burden: to justify their naked rule - while French were focussed on trade relation rather than any philosophical view.
  - 7) British system was more organized than French.
- aspect of colonial rule.
- 1) unimpeded exploitation of colony
  - 2) no or very little social upgrad

ation of society - Colonies mostly remained backward under this rule

3) Origin of wealth - Bullion from North America, and resources from India.

4) Salvage trade was the pathetic one - Africans were treated like animals - Whales Industrial revolution was based on salvage

World history  
to cover subject  
aspect of  
origins

whatso ever the differences in this aspect of capitalism - but their nature were similar  
exploitation of colony as much as possible.

Bin G C - Concept of total war was given

by German general Ludendorff in his book 'Total war' in 1935. Again this concept explained by LeMay American general in the context of nuclear war.

Large scale change and essential element of total war.

- 1) All the material resources used in the war
- 2) No difference between civilians and soldiers.
- 3) No difference between civilians and borders



areas - it means all the area is targeted.

- 4) It involves all the nations of the world directly or indirectly - eg. USA also participated in WW2 and colonies indirectly.
- 5) Simultaneously lots of front were open during war.
- 6) New weaponry and military infrastructure developed - eg. airplane, submarines were used in WW2 and WWI.
- 7) War would be conclusive.
- 8) War are protracted in nature.
- 9) Its impact can be seen on both civilians and combatants.

- Large scale social change

- 1) neglect of poverty, social development due to resources used for war.
- 2) Family like situations due to food grain exported to military bases.
- 3) women were benefitted due to men gone to war then they became the bread earner for the family - none

went to outside from their houses. It resulted  
 4) economic empowerment - later they demand  
 political rights.

4) Race superiority illusion - during  
 wars soldiers of India, Japan, and  
 Africa fought along with Europeans  
 resulted disillusionment of ~~all groups~~  
 race superiority.

5) Disillusion of religion - due  
 to development in science and technol-  
 ogy their developed disbelief in  
 religion

6) after end world war humanistic  
 philosophy was followed - UNO & Human  
Right Declaration.

- In this way Total was clear to different  
 social implications on other world.

More facts  
 → objective

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)

12

Ans 7a It is hard to imagine that imperialism and colonialism were two different things - because without imperialistic expansion colonialism is not possible.

Colonialism is a ideology which is based on that colony present for the benefit of motherland/country.

Imperialism is an ideology that believes in increasing the power and prestige of a nation through territorial expansion.

Basic of colonialism <sup>was</sup> depend upon commercial revolution then basic of imperialism was based on industrial revolution.

It means both were based on capitalist tendencies - it was the changing nature of capitalism that just change the location of exploitation from colonialism to imperialism recently neo liberalism or injournal

## Colonialism.

Both were based on the philosophy of survival of fittest (Darwin's natural selection) Eugenic ideas and white man's burden.

System of Capitalism produced development in the western world —

1) Progress can be seen in every aspect.

Industrial revolution was based on the resources from colony for e.g. slaves from Africa, bullion from America (fortress),

raw materials from South Asia. Although

Capitalism was based on Adam Smith's

laissez faire — but it was only for equal countries of Europe. and also it was inspired by survival of fittest that might is right and weats perish.

- It created underdevelopment in the colony.

1) Unhindered exploitation of man, resources and resources led to underdevelopment of colony — few ways examples

(i) From India resources were drained out to Britain - led to deindustrialisation, deurbanisation, poverty, hunger, illness. Foreign capital independence we were in dire need health, education, and good facilities that was completely devastated by Britain.

(ii) Africa was the finest example of exploitation and underdevelopment - still they are facing problems of hunger, poverty due to underdevelopment.

(iii) Caste system in Indonesia by Holland led to devastation of agriculture of country.

(iv) Plantation system in South America by Spain led to major disease in the society.

- This Capitalism was based on different policy in their own market they protected free market system but in colony they put differential tariff and quota.

system eg- Indian ~~tax~~ products were levied by high tariff on the hard British goods sent to India with very little custom duties.

In this way either colonialism or imperialism both were the naked weapon. ~~of~~ and 2 edge of same sword - with ultimate aim of exploitation of colony.

Q.1

Ans 2-b Horrendous experience of 2nd

World war gave the birth <sup>to</sup> of UNO. It was created ~~the~~ for main-ten peace and would order so that another debacle would not occur.

In this context UNO has played ambivalent role at many places. It has failed on the other hand ~~is~~ at many occasions it has successfully maintain peace.

Few major successful examples of UNO -

- (i) Civil war in Congo
- (ii) Dispute over West New Guinea between Netherlands and Indonesia
- (iii) Suez Canal crisis 1956

iv) Cyprus crisis in 1964

But in all above aspect there was no direct correlation with cold war or no involvement of great powers. Whenever great powers involved it has failed to give any exciting outcome - for eg -

(i) Hungarian crisis, Czech crisis - here USSR defy the UNO

(ii) Middle East, Vietnam and Kashmir issue also not solved due presence of great powers and their interest in these issue,

Even after cold war, it has played an ambivalent approach for eg battle of Mogadishu in Somalia failure after, US withdrawal, US mission in Bosnia. That's why it is called by many as 'false security surveillance'

After all this discussion if we have to evaluate UNO. We can say upto presentation of cold world war it got

partial success due to disintegration of USSR and rise USA ascendancy - that's why it ~~was~~ <sup>is</sup> still biased with USA. or we can say Americanization of UNO.

But in terms of humanitarian work like health, education, parenting, malnutrition, UNO has done commendable job under his parent organization like UNICEF, ILO, etc.

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 For 7C Issue of Command and stagnating economy, oil prices decreases, large military expenditure, nationalistic pressure erosion of democratic base and to solve these problems by sudden operation in terms of presidential led to decline of USSR in 1991.

- Factors decline of Soviet Communism and Soviet Union

1) Stagnant Economy. It was Command and centralised econ., less incentive for private



players - led to high quality production.

2) oil glut - increased oil production by Saudi Arabia and other non-OPEC countries led to decreased the importance of USSR as it was the main source of export.

3) Nationalist pressure - USSR was the coalition of 15 states - with different ethnicity and culture but policy of Russification and Communist secularism led to ferocious secessions which resulted in nationalist movement in many states of Soviet Union.

4) Afghan war - it caused heavy death toll for USSR's soldiers and large expenditure cost - that's why it is called as graveyard of great powers.

5) Role of USA - Under President Reagan

USA adopted double sword strategy - on one hand it countered USSR any technological military development like SDI started against Soviet's nuclear war. on the other

and it supported oil production in the world to cut economy of USSR.

To solve all these problems Mikhail Gorbachev started policy of perestroika -

Perestroika - used under this system

They turned to political and economic restructuring - like relaxed in quota system, allow private ownership, increase local government authority, reduce Communist party leadership in governance etc.

However it could not succeed because for liberals it was too less of reforms and for conservatives too much reforms. Hence it got attacked from both the front.

But only perestroika cannot be the cause of fall of USSR because communism already lost its lustre due to childhood in crisis and lack of freedom, also above factors equally responsible, perestroika just hasten the process.

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)

*Remarks*

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