
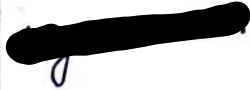


RANA DEY NAME	 Mobile No.	 @gmail.com Email ID
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Start Time:

End Time:

ANSWER SHEET

उत्तर पुस्तिका

(FULL TEST VI- MODERN INDIA AND WORLD HISTORY)

(आधुनिक भारत और विश्व इतिहास)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

समय: 180 मिनट

अधिकतम अंक: 250

There are EIGHT questions in this paper.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all. Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

इस पेपर में आठ प्रश्न हैं।

अभ्यर्थी को कुल मिलाकर पांच प्रश्न हल करने होंगे। प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं और शेष में से तीन का उत्तर देना होगा।

किसी प्रश्न/भाग के अंकों की संख्या उसके सामने अंकित होती है। प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहां भी निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

प्रश्नों के प्रयासों को क्रमिक क्रम में गिना जाएगा। जब तक काट न दिया जाए, किसी प्रश्न का प्रयास गिना जाएगा, भले ही आंशिक रूप से प्रयास किया गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया जाना चाहिए।

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Comments after evaluation (मूल्यांकन के बाद टिप्पणियाँ)

Marks (अंक):

Comments for improvement (सुधार के लिए टिप्पणियाँ):

Q.1
Q.1(a)

SECTION A (खंड A)

Answer the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

निम्नलिखित का उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दें: $10 \times 5 = 50$

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Was the Quit India Movement 'Spontaneous Revolution' or culmination of Gandhian Satyagraha? Critically examine. [10 Marks]

क्या भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन 'स्वतःस्फूर्त क्रांति' था या गांधीवादी सत्याग्रह की परिणति थी? आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

Quit India Movement (QIM) was launched in 1942 after failure of Cripps mission to demand Indian independence.

QIM as Spontaneous

- ① Leaderless movement - all top leaders were arrested.
- ② Gandhi's speech provided psychological break to masses → Jyanendra Pandey
- ③ No fixed agenda of action and very violent from the start.
- ④ British officials equated QIM with 1857 revolt which was spontaneous

QIM and Gandhian Satyagraha

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① As per Bipan Chandra, Gandhi carefully built up tempo for QIM by launching Individual Satyagraha.

② Young nationalist like J.P. Narayan, Sucheta Kripalani provided leadership who were inspired by Gandhi.

③ Gandhi's message of 'Do-or-Die' and insistence on sacrifice.

④ Gandhi took fast to defend QIM.

Despite its nature, it had a huge demoralizing impact on colonial rulers and freedom was granted in 5 years.

Q.1 (b)

"The rise and expansion of British empire was an accident rather than the result of a deliberate policy and design". Critically examine. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का उदय और प्रसार एक संयोग था न कि किसी सुनिश्चित नीति और मंसूबे का परिणाम।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।

The nature of British conquest is a matter of great debate among historians.

Accidental nature

① As per John Seely, British conquest of India was done in a fit of absent mindedness.

② Impetus from metropole - As per P.J. Cain, the local conditions of political turmoil in India forced British to conquer territories in order to safeguard trade.

③ Thus as per this theory, The British had no intention of territorial

Conquest, rather it was compelled to do so.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Deliberate British policy

1. As per P. J. Marshall, British had huge interest in Indian conquest because of huge revenue from Bengal.

2. As per B. L. Grover, British followed deliberate policy of subsidiary alliance to aggrandize territory.

3. British through conquest wanted direct access to greater Indian market and expand trade.

Thus, although British initially did not intend to colonise but later followed deliberate policy of conquest.

Q.1 (c)

"The Revolt of 1857 was merely a mutiny." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

"1857 का विद्रोह महज एक बगावत था।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

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The revolt of 1857 and its nature is a topic of intense speculation among historians.

Mere Mutiny

- ① British officials like John Seely termed it as a mere Sepoy mutiny.
 - ② They considered it as a mutiny of rebellious soldiers.
 - ③ They assumed lack of social support for the peasant.
 - ④ They also considered the revolt as leaderless and directionless.
- However, this was a reductionist assumption.

More than a mutiny

① Large scale participation of peasants
petty Zamindars, ascetics, artisans.

(Eg.) Metcalf → more than a mutiny,
less than a national movement

② Leadership by feudal elements
(Judith Brown) (Eg.) Rani Laxmibai

③ Large geographical extent - North
and Central India.

④ All India symbolism - declared
Bahadur Shah Zafar as leader.

Thus it is clear that revolt of 1857 was not a mere mutiny. However calling it as 1st war of independence (V. D. Savarkar) is also a ^a bit of stretch.

Q.1 (d)

"The overriding powers of the Governor diluted the spirit of autonomy brought by the Government of India Act of 1935 by replacing diarchy with provincial autonomy." Elucidate. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"राज्यपाल की अधिभावी शक्तियों ने द्वैध शासन को प्रांतीय स्वायत्तता से प्रतिस्थापित करके 1935 के भारत सरकार अधिनियम द्वारा लाई गई स्वायत्तता की भावना को कमजोर कर दिया।" स्पष्ट करें। [10 अंक]

The Government of India Act 1935, despite ^{after} 3-round table conference, was not able to satisfy the nationalist.

Provincial autonomy

- ① Abolished provincial diarchy of 1919 act
- ② Provinces derived power from Crown
- ③ Federal power division into 3 list - Central, provincial and concurrent.
- ④ Financial autonomy to provinces to borrow money on their own.
- ⑤ Responsible government - ministers accountable to legislature.

Dilution of autonomy

- ① Governor not responsible to legislature.
- ② Governor having veto powers to reject any bill.
- ③ Special powers of Governor - encroach on autonomy.
- ④ Emergency provisions - Governor to dismiss government and carry on governance indefinitely.

Owing to these limitations, J.L. Nehru termed the GoI Act 1935 as "all breaks and no engine".

Q.1 (e)

The Royal Indian Navy (RIN) mutiny was imbued realised impact and seen as an event which marked the end of the British rule almost as finally as Independence Day. Critically examine. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

रॉयल इंडियन नेवी (आरआईएन) विद्रोह महसूस किये गए प्रभाव से से ओतप्रोत था और इसे एक ऐसी घटना के रूप में देखा गया जिसने ब्रिटिश शासन का अंत लगभग स्वतंत्रता दिवस के रूप में किया। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

RIN mutiny started with the revolt of naval soldiers deployed on HMIS Talwar in 1946.

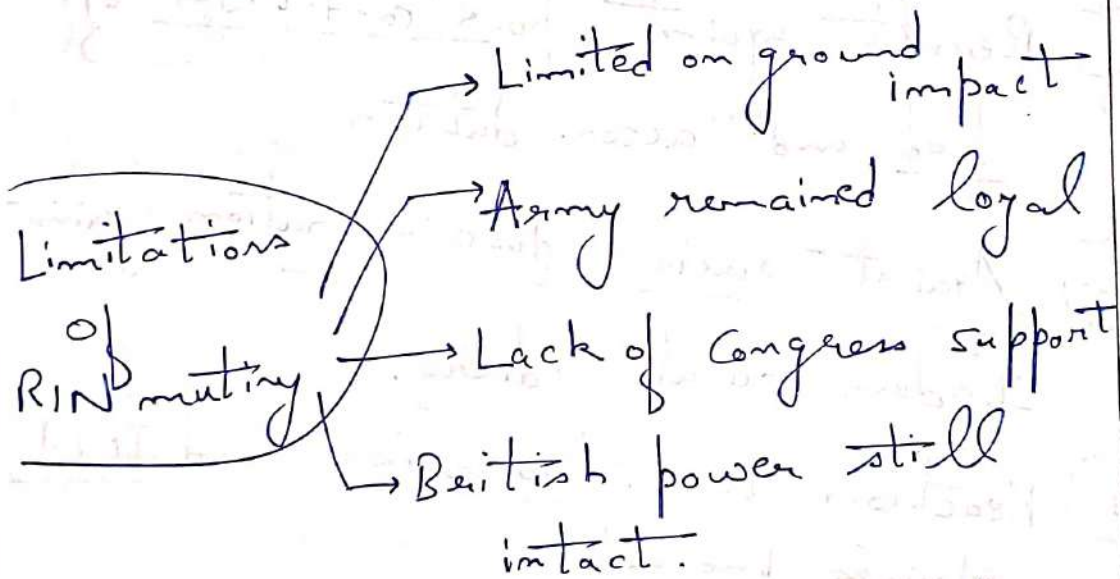
Causes

- ① Revolt against poor conditions of food and accommodation
- ② Against racism, discrimination against Indian naval soldiers.
- ③ Reaction to nationalism and INA trials protest

Realised impact

- ① Threatened the integrity of the armed forces

- ② Rapid proliferation of protest abroad other ships and threat of spreading in Army.
- ③ Massive popular support from people made it a grassroot movement
- ④ Weakening of colonial government as their instrument of power weakened.



Nevertheless RIN mutiny showed the increasing inability of British to suppress the nationalist sentiment.

Q.3 (a)

Examine the growth of Revolutionary movement after the withdrawal of non-cooperation movement. What differences do you find in their ideology and programmes with the first phase of Revolutionary movement? [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

असहयोग आंदोलन की वापसी के बाद क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन के विकास की जांच करें। क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन के प्रथम चरण से उनकी विचारधारा और कार्यक्रमों में आप क्या अंतर पाते हैं? [20 अंक]

The 2nd phase of revolutionary movement began in the 1920s after the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji.

Cause of reemergence of revolutionary movement

1. Disillusionment from withdrawal of NCM which was provided great support by younger nationalists.

(Eg.) Subhash Chandra Bose called it national calamity.

2. Slow pace of nationalist movement under Gandhian politics which focussed on constructive work
(Eg.) Khadi promotion,

3. Russian revolution - inspired the youth to revolt against the unjust colonial rule.
4. Severe repression by British government which closed all avenues for peaceful protest.
(Eg.) Draconian Rowlatt act.
5. Popularization of revolutionary literature - focussing on Atma Shakti
(Eg.) Bandi Jeevan by Sachin Sanyal
6. Influence of Communism - formation of Comintern by USSR and CPI in India gave impetus to revolutionary movement.

Difference from 1st phase

- ① Focus on collective action rather than individual heroic assassination.
 (Eg.) Chittagong armoury raid by Surya Sen
- ② Participation of women - actively involved in raid, assassination.
 (Eg.) Kalpana Dutt.
- ③ Secularism - less focus on religion, religious rituals - muslims participated in this phase
 (Eg.) Ashfaqullah in HRA.
- ④ Socialism - revolutionaries advocated socialist goals.
 (Eg.) HSRA manifesto included nationalization of banks, industries.

5. Open organizations - as opposed to covert organization in 1st phase.

eg. Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha
by Bhagat Singh

Limitations

→ Still lacked mass support
→ Limited impact on colonial state.

→ Severe repression by state
→ immense gandhian popularity

Nevertheless, the revolutionaries lent a new dimension to national movement by instilling pride and dispelling fear of british among the common people.

Q.3 (b)

Discuss the contributions made by Jawaharlal Nehru in the making of the Modern India with proper examples. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

आधुनिक भारत के निर्माण में जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा किए गए योगदान की उचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

Jawahar Lal Nehru, an ardent Nation-
alist, acting as the 1st Prime Minister
laid the foundation of a modern,
Independent India

Contributions

- ① Controlling communal partition
riots ⁽¹⁹⁴⁶⁻⁴⁷⁾ by issuing strong warning
and initiating actions miscreants.
- ② Formation of Constitution - J.L. Nehru
headed the Union powers Committee
and gave valuable suggestion for
Constitution.
- ③ Formation of Planning Commission
under his leadership for equitable

resource distribution and holistic growth.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Tackling Linguism - by creating State re-organization committee and creating linguistic states such as Andhra.

⑤ Economic development on socialist model by following Five Year plan was also his brain child

⑥ Rapid industrialization - via 2nd FYP called Nehru Mahalanobis model.

(Eg.) Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhakra Nangal Dam.

⑦ Rural development - Nehru launched an ambitious Land reform scheme

for equitable development. He also initiated Community Development Program for people led growth.

⑧ Protection of Tribals - by formulating Tribal Panchasheel policy - safeguarding their culture.

⑨ Impetus to Science, Technology and education

a.) founded IIT, IIM, AIIMS → temples of modern India

b.) founded INCOSPAR - precursor for ISRO → space development.

c.) founded Council for Scientific and industrial research (CSIR)

e.) Created Atomic Energy Department with Dr Bhabha as secretary.

⑩. Independent foreign policy -

Non-Alignment safeguarded country from cold war rivalries.

Candidates
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Limitations of J. L. Nehru

①. Introduced License Raj - slow economic growth due to red tapism and corruption.

②. Loss in Indo-China war 1962 due to neglect of military expenditure
↳ also failed foreign policy

③. Kashmir Commendum started because of J. L. Nehru's decision to refer it to UNSC.

Despite of limitations, Nehru laid a strong foundation upon which modern Indian democratic nation stands.

Q.3 (c)

"States' reorganization could only partially resolve the problems relating to linguistic conflicts." Comment. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"राज्यों का पुनर्गठन भाषाई संघर्षों से संबंधित समस्याओं को केवल आंशिक रूप से हल कर सकता है।" टिप्पणी। [10 अंक]

The state reorganization Act 1956 led to creation of linguistic states as a long term ^{solution} ~~measure~~ for linguistic conflicts.

Partial resolution of linguistic conflicts

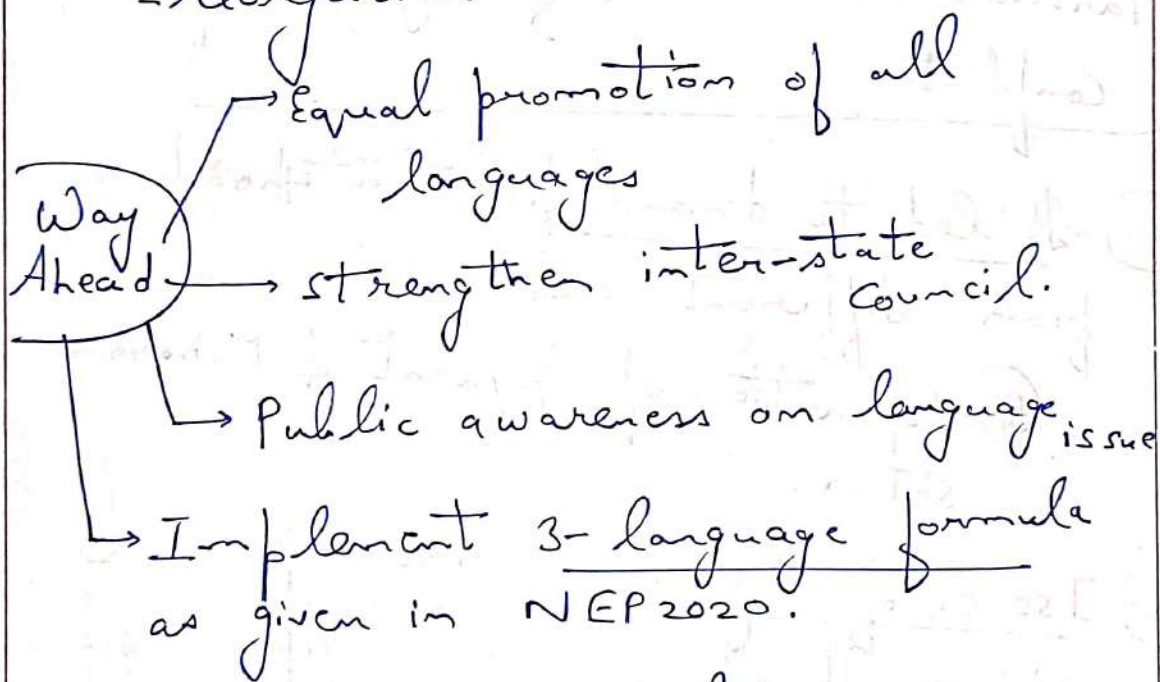
1. It led to demand for statehood from different regions
 (E.g.) Separation of Gujarat & Maharashtra.
2. Issues of linguistic minorities was not resolved.
 (E.g.) Kannada in Tamil Nadu.
3. Inter-state territorial disputes such as Belgaum between Karnataka.

and Maharashtra.

④ State re-organization - gave rise to communal movements.

Ⓔ. Khalistan insurgency in Punjab

⑤ Issue of National language was not resolved after state re-organization.



The sensitive issue of language requires long term well thought out solution.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.4 (a)

"The Non-cooperation Movement had both strong and weak aspects." Discuss with proper examples. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"असहयोग आंदोलन के मजबूत और कमजोर दोनों पहलू थे।" उचित उदाहरण सहित चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

The Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM) 1920-22 was the 1st Gandhian pan-India movement aimed at securing 'Swaraj' for the people of India.

Strong aspect of NCM

- ① Emergence of new concept of Satyagraha and Non-violence advocated by Gandhi.
- ② Mass participation - Students left schools, universities, women participated in large numbers for picketing of shops.
- ③ Successful economic boycott of British import of foreign textile fell

by half.

- ④ Massive Muslim mobilization
due to Khilafat andolan and
relative hindu-muslim unity
was seen.
- ⑤ Impetus to indigenization - Indian
universities, courts were set up to
boycott colonial institutions.
Eg. Kashi Vidyapeeth in 1920.
- ⑥ New concept of nationalism - as
opposed to passive loyalist early
moderates emerged.
↳ NCM demanded 'Swaraj' or
self rule as opposed to indigeni-
zation of colonial state.

Weak aspect of NCM

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- ① Encouraged communalization of politics - by linking Khilafat Islamic issue with Indian movement.
 - ② Ali Brothers frequently used religious rhetoric.
- ② Backward looking movement - aiming for restoration of feudal, Monarchical Ottoman empire in Turkey.
- ③ Lack of participation of peasants and rural workers in villages.
- ④ Social polarization and tensions - people were forced to follow NCM by threat of economic boycott at many places.

5. Movement losing steam - many people rejoined universities, courts due to lack of alternatives.

6. Khadi was very expensive for poor - cannot sustain for long.

7. Severe British repression including capital punishment

8. Abrupt withdrawal and disillusionment of nationalist after Chauri - Chaura incident.

9. Instances of violence - like Moplah rebellion → Shahidamin said people misrepresented Gandhi's message.

Despite its weakness, NCM was a pivotal movement in the evolution of Indian freedom struggle.

Q.4 (b)

What factors were responsible for the formation of the Indian National Congress? Also discuss the British policies towards early nationalists. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गठन के लिए कौन से कारक जिम्मेदार थे? प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादियों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीतियों की भी चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

INDIAN National Congress (INC) was formed as a pan-Indian political organization by a British Civil Servant A.O. Hume in 1885.

Factors responsible

① Growth of Nationalism in India due to exposure to western ideas as well as social reform movement.

② Lack of a pan-India political organization - representing entire India. Its need was felt by early nationalists like D.B. Naoroji.

3. Proliferation of Newspaper, novels
led to increased interaction among
the nationalist from different
corners of the country.
LINC formed to increase such
interaction.

4. Disastrous Colonial government
policies

- a) Arms Act and Vernacular Press
Act 1878.
- b) Severe Famine 1876-80
- c) Delhi Durbar and lavish expendi-
ture.
- d) Costly 2nd Afghan war and death
of Indian ~~soldiers~~ soldiers.

5. Lack of Indian participation in
governance — INC was formed to
convey Indian feelings to colonial
government.

⑥ Safety Valve Theory - As per Lala Lajpat Rai, INC was formed to forestall a popular rebellion thus acting as a pressure venting valve.

British policies

- ① The British government was hostile towards the INC from the beginning.
- ② Dufferin called INC as 'microscopic minority', while Curzon termed them 'seditions Brahmins'.
- ③ Partial acceptance of their demands of INC by British.
- ④ LegCo was expanded in Indian Councils act 1892.

4. Divide and rule - British supported muslim leaders as a countermeasure to INC (Ex) Syed Ahmed Khan.

5. Partition of Bengal (1905) by Curzon in order to weaken the Bengal Nationalists.

6. Curbs on civil liberties - Vernacular press act, sedition laws were strengthened to crackdown on nationalists.

This inflexible rigid attitude of British towards early nationalist gave rise to a more aggressive, virulent mass based extremist national movement trend.

Q.4 (c)

"The Santhal Uprising was the fierce reaction of the tribals against British colonial rule in India with significant consequences." Elucidate. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"संथाल विद्रोह भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के खिलाफ आदिवासियों की उग्र प्रतिक्रिया थी जिसके महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम हुए।" स्पष्ट करें। [10 अंक]

The Santhal Hul led by Siddhu and Kanhu Murmu was a major tribal uprising in 1870s against the colonial rule in Rajmahal hills area

Hul as a reaction to British

- ① British forest policies - reserved the forest for British use - denying forest rights to tribals.
- ② Land revenue policies - very high revenue demand leading to land dispossessions by tribals.
- ③ Influx of Dikus (outsiders) like moneylenders was seen as an extension of colonial rule

4. Proselytization of tribals by Christian missionaries. - religious interference

Significant Consequences

1. Tribal attacks on colonial symbols - rails, courts, graineries.
2. Severe British repression and massacre of tribals.
3. Creation of separate autonomous Santhal Pargana - and reduction in revenue demand by British.

The Santhal Hul showed the tensions between tribals and British because of latter's unfair unilateral policy of territorial aggrandizement.

Q.5 (a)

SECTION B (खंड B)

Candidates
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write on
this marginAnswer the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$ निम्नलिखित का उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दें: $10 \times 5 = 50$ Trace the evolution of the European Community after the Second World War, when various factors worked towards thinking of the European unity. [10 Marks]

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद यूरोपीय समुदाय के विकास का पता लगाएं, जब विभिन्न कारकों ने यूरोपीय एकता की सोच की दिशा में काम किया। [10 अंक]

Europe after WWII moved towards closer socio-economic-political integrations so as to prevent war and rapid development.

Various factors

- ① Preventing another war by establishing communication among nations.
- ② Rapid economic development - by sharing of resources.
- ③ Counter challenge of communism which evolves in acute poverty.
- ④ Tackle the dual dominance of US and USSR in cold war.

Evolution of European Community

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- ① Benelux ⁽¹⁹⁴²⁾ - Economic union of Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg.
- ② Organization of European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) - 1945.
- ③ European Steel and Coal Community (ECSC) - 1952.
- ④ European Council - formed by Treaty of Rome 1957.
- ⑤ European ~~Comm~~ Union (EU) - 1991
formed by Treaty of Maastricht.

Today EU stands as one of the most prosperous regions thanks to these integration efforts.

Q.5 (b)

How the Berlin Blockade arose out of disagreements over the treatment of Germany and what were its results? [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

जर्मनी के साथ व्यवहार पर असहमति के कारण बर्लिन नाकाबंदी कैसे उत्पन्न हुई और इसके परिणाम क्या थे? [10 अंक]

Berlin blockade was a military blockade of Berlin by USSR to prevent US, UK troops from entering after disagreement.

Causes

- ① Joint Conquest of Berlin - US from West and USSR from east.
- ② Both sides refused to leave Berlin - led to tensions.
- ③ Disagreement on form of government - democratic or Communist.
- ④ Violation of Yalta Conference by Stalin - setup Soviet puppet

regimes in East Europe.

- ⑤ Mutual suspicion, distrust between US, UK and USSR

Result

- ① Partition of Berlin - raising of the Berlin wall.
- ② Iron curtain fell over Eastern Europe
- ③ Start of Cold War between US and USSR.
- ④ US airlifting military logistic support to Berlin.

Thus Berlin Blockade marked the start of a new world order dominated by US and USSR.

Candidates
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Q.5 (c)

"If there were a nation of Gods, It would govern itself democratically. A government so perfect is not suited to men." – Rousseau. Comment. [10 Marks]

"यदि देवताओं का कोई राष्ट्र होता, तो वह लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से शासन करता। इतनी परिपूर्ण सरकार पुरुषों के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है।"- रूसो. टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Candidates
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Jean Jacques Rousseau was an 18th century French philosopher who pitched for ~~separation~~ social contract of ~~power~~ in his book.

Social Contract theory

- ① As per this theory, king have made a social contract with people on good governance
- ② On breach of this contract, the people are entitled to change the ruler.
- ③ However, he considered state a necessary evil for protecting

rights of people.

The ideals of Rousseau inspired French Revolution 1789 and a move towards Republicanism.

Candidates
must not
write on
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Q.5 (d)

"The American War of Independence transformative effects on American as well as Europe.
Critically examine. [10 Marks]

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"अमेरिकी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का अमेरिका के साथ-साथ यूरोप पर भी परिवर्तनकारी प्रभाव पड़ा।
आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

The American War of Independence (1776-1782) resulted in liberation of 13 British colonies and creation of United States of America.

Transformative effect

① On America

- a) Birth of a new republic - guaranteeing rights of all men.
- b) Rapid economic development - industrialization and agrarian expansion.
- c) Social development - expansion of education, increased women participation.
- d) Westward expansion by Americans

- Manifest Destiny.

② On Europe

a) Practical implementation of European revolutionary ideals - republicanism, secularism etc.

b) Ideal model state for European people - equality, freedom.

c) French revolution caused by bankruptcy from American war.

However, impact of American war is exaggerated -

a) Inequality in US - slavery

b) Internal turmoil in Europe caused revolution (Hansen)

c) Social economic condition in Europe caused revolution and not American war.

Nonetheless, American Independence was a major event in the evolution of modern nation states.

Q.5 (e)

"The Algerian crisis would probably have plunged France into civil war without de Gaulle's masterly handling of the situation." In the light of this statement, give an account of President de Gaulle's contribution to the events leading to Algerian independence? [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"डि गॉल की स्थिति को कुशलतापूर्वक संभालने के बिना अल्जीरियाई संकट संभवतः फ्रांस को गृहयुद्ध में धकेल देता।" इस कथन के आलोक में, अल्जीरियाई स्वतंत्रता की ओर ले जाने वाली घटनाओं में राष्ट्रपति डी गॉल के योगदान का विवरण दें? [10 अंक]

Algeria was a French colony where a violent freedom struggle emerged post world war II.

Algerian Crisis

- ① Algerian economy, polity dominated by white settlers → exploitation of natives.
- ② Violent terrorist movement under Ben Bella started in 1950s. → encouraged by Vietnam failure.
- ③ Algerian - French war which saw French bombing on Algerians.

French civil war situation

- ① One section of society, demanded

Algerian independence and French withdrawal.

② But French Army generals supported ~~the~~ colonial rule.

③ A coup d'état was attempted to overthrow government

De Gaulle's contribution

① He tacitly dealt with situation and failed the coup and arrested army generals.

② Assumed presidency of France and granted Algerian independence

③ Changed the constitution and formed the 5th French Republic

Thus, De Gaulle played pivotal role in Algerian independence thus saving France from a civil war

Q.8 (a)

"Germany is to a great extent held responsible for causing both the first and the second World Wars." Critically discuss. [20 Marks]

"जर्मनी को पहले और दूसरे दोनों विश्व युद्धों के लिए काफी हद तक जिम्मेदार माना जाता है।" आलोचनात्मक चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

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Both the world wars were caused due to the complex geopolitical situation in Europe and Germany had a major part to play in it.

Germany's responsibility

① World War I (WWI)

a) Rapid militarization, naval expansion by Germany in early 20th century led to arms race.

b) Economic competition with Britain sowed the international atmosphere

② Germany became 2nd largest steel producer in 20th century.

c) Bismarck blood and iron policy -

Capture of Alsace, Lorraine from France led to Franco-German hostility.

d) Formation of Covert Alliances - like Triple alliance of Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy.

e) Unconditional support to Austria against Serbia and declaration of war upon Russia, Britain and France.

f) Military mobilization - under Schlieffen plan led to start of WWI.

② World War II (WWII)

a) Violating Versailles Treaty - by rapid re-armament, introducing conscription etc.

b) Militarization of Rhine as opposed

to Versailles treaty.

c) Anschluss with Austria by removing democratic government.

d) Withdrawal from League of Nations (1933) and disarmament conference by Hitler

e) formation of Rome-Berlin Axis and anti-Comintern pact

f) Destruction of Czechoslovakia - by demanding sudetenland.

g) Invasion of Poland (1939) and alliance with USSR (Molotov-Ribbentrop pact).

However, other factors also led to World Wars.

Other factors

- ① Formation of Triple Entente - by UK to encircle Germany. during WWI
- ② Russian support to Serbia during WWI also led to war.
- ③ Unfair harsh Versailles treaty imposed on Germany.
- ④ The great depression 1929 - led to rise of Nazi party.
- ⑤ Appeasement politics - As per A.I.P Taylor, appeasement by UK led to WWII.
- ⑥ Guilt of Japan, Italy in WWII.

Thus, blaming Germany entirely for world wars would be reductionist approach.

Q.8 (b)

Delineate the evolution of the foreign policy of Mussolini since his coming to power in 1922.
[20 Marks]

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1922 में मुसोलिनी के सत्ता में आने के बाद से उनकी विदेश नीति के विकास का वर्णन करें। [20 अंक]

Mussolini was the dictator of Italy from 1922-45 and his foreign policy played major role in culmination of World War II.

Evolution of Foreign Policy

1. Displeasure towards Versailles treaty 1919 - as his demand for territory on dalmatian coast not met.
2. Attracting British and French investment in Italian industries.
3. Mistrust of Germany - under Hitler. Mussolini failed Hitler's attempt of Anschluss with Austria.

4. Formation of Stresa Front (1935)
with UK, France to oppose
militarization by Germany.
5. War on Ethiopia (1936) - inspired by
warmongering ideology of fascism.
6. Souring relation with UK
France - due to sanctions
because of Ethiopian Invasion
7. Alliance with Germany - Formation
of Rome Berlin Axis 1936
8. Formation of Axis powers -
Anti-Comintern pact with
Italy, Germany and Japan.

9. Support to Fascist Dictator Franco in Spanish civil war 1939.

10. Declaration of World War against UK, France ^{along with German} declaration.

Limitations of Mussolini's foreign policy

1. Highly opportunistic in nature.

2. Imitation of Nazi foreign policy (Eg.) Fascism borrowed anti-semitism from Nazism.

Thus, Mussolini's vicious selfish foreign policy created conditions for a very violent WWII.

Q.8 (c)

Revolutions are a disastrous way of transforming a country, whether in Russia (1917) or in China (1949). Comment. [10 Marks]

क्रांतियाँ किसी देश को बदलने का एक विनाशकारी तरीका है, चाहे वह रूस (1917) में हो या चीन (1949) में। टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

As per Marxist Socialism, revolutions are essential for annihilating capitalism and establish socio-economic equality and justice.

Revolutions are disastrous

- ① Leads to huge loss of manpower
(E) millions died in Chinese civil war
- ② Destruction of infrastructure - roads, bridges, industries.
- ③ Rise of authoritarianism - after revolution - curtailing people's right
(E) authoritarian Soviet, Chinese regimes.

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④. Revolutions lead to unstable
government and political
instability.

Ⓔ. French revolution

Necessity of revolution

①. To overthrow a completely corrupt
government.

Ⓔ. Tsarist Russia, Chiang Kai Shek.

②. Revolution needed when traditional
modes of changes suppressed.

Ⓔ. dysfunctional duma in Russia.

③. Revolution is fast way of bringing
reforms - rapid economic development
in USSR.

Despite its appeal, revolutionary
movement has more long-term
drawback and focus should be
on peaceful social reforms.