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NAME	Mobile No.	Email ID

Start Time: 5:35

End Time: 8:40

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: 10x5=50

निम्नलिखित का उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दें: 10x5=50

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 was the final mass movement of Indian freedom struggle that began on 9th August 1942.

As spontaneous movement:

- * Pre-emptive arrest of all leaders of Congress by British on 9th August left the movement leaderless.
- * This fuelled anger among people who came together in an upsurge to attack police stations, telegraph lines, government offices, etc.
- * This part of movement was

Candidates must not write on this margin

characterised by spontaneous mobilisations in urban areas in the first phase and spread to rural areas in the second phase

- * rise of parallel governments in areas of Tamiluk, Balia and Sattara.

As culmination of Gandhian Satyagraha:

- * which top leadership in jail, 12 point program had already been released by AICC.
- * role of leaders like Arasa Kraf Ah, Sucheta Kriplani, etc in leading movement along congress lines.
- * extensive work had been done by INC since 1938 to strengthen people's resolve.
- * Gandhiji himself was in a militant mindset as seen from - Kano ya Maro and him telling people to follow their heart instead of non-violence.

~~First India movement~~ was essentially a Gandhian movement without Gandhi at the helm of affairs.

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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]

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

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The above statements reflect the various debates that have emerged on the historiography of rise and expansion of British empire in India.

Viewpoint I: held by many British historians including Marshall, Ramsay and John Seeley.

Seeley: British empire was done blindly and accidentally, in a fit of absentmindedness. British Company had no interest and only due to prevailing political uncertainty was forced to annex.

Ramsay Muir: ETC was forced to

step is against its will. And even then they provided infinite service to Indian princes.

Marshall → it was not directed by home government and rather due to actions of company officers on ground.

View 2: By Balakrishnan in 1950s-60s

completely refuted above view and asserted that company always had a plan to build empire and executed it step by step.

View 3: by other historians after detailed studies post 1970s.

In 17th century company might have had only commercial interests but by 18th century they had developed imperial ambitions. In this they were aided (financially & militarily) and guided by Metropole.

Thus, the above statement stands refuted

Q.1 (c)

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

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

The 1857 revolt was the largest such attack against British authority and was able to shake the Empire to its foundations.

Revolt was merely a mutiny!

Above viewpoint is held by imperial historians who characterise it as a mere revolt of sepoys while giving no weight to its civilian character.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan too presented the same view, as an attempt to remove muslim responsibility of revolt.

Revolt as first war of independence:

The above view is held by nationalist

historians like J.N. Mehta, V.D. Savarkar, etc who exhort its various characteristics as an expression of anti-colonialism.

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Revolt started as a mutiny but became a war of independence. SENSE

↳ due to its basic aim of ^{over}throwing British and Indian unity it showcased - civil, sepoy, Nawabs, Rajas, Zamindars, etc.

R.C. Majumdar: It was neither first, not national, not war of independence. He based the idea on paucity of idea of nationalism in 19th century. Arguing how many regions and classes did not join it.

Thus, despite many views, the 1857 revolt remains a seminal point in British Indian history.

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]

"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]

Government of India Act 1935, emerged out of the white Paper deliberation of Simon Commission and third Round table conference.

Diluted the spirit of autonomy

* 1935 act had replaced dyarchy in provinces with autonomy wherein responsible government was to be established.

* this would ensure ministers have greater powers → example

- no arbitrary division of revenue and transferred lists
- greater powers to legislate and vote on budget.

Candidates must not write on this margin

but this was diluted due to powers of governor, which allowed:

- * governor to pass ordinances
- * governor to make regulations for peace and prosperity of region
- * governor to refuse assent to bill or reserve it for assent of governor-general.
- * governor to remove ministers
- * governor in charge of non-votable part of budget
- * governor as eventual head of administration

Thus, this ensured that autonomy presented remained ephemeral especially in coalition ~~of~~ provinces.

Rightfully J. I. Nehru called it -
"an engine with all brakes and no power."

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]

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]

Royal India Navy mutiny was the revolt by Indian naval staff in 1946, due to issues of: racism, bad food and poor conduct, along with support to INA. It began in Bombay on HMIS Talwar.

imbued realised impact and seen as event that marked end of British rule

- * vocal support from population
 - ↳ huge rallies in support
 - ↳ shopkeepers provided food
 - ↳ Hartals by workers
- * many a barracks of army showed support. eg Bombay

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- troops refused to shoot.
- * for the first time, soldiers were showing revolt tendency since 1954.
 - * Gandhi himself called it greatest event since 1957.
 - * religious harmony as they flew flags of INC, Muslim League and Red army of CPI.

But at the same time, its importance has been amplified as:

- * Cabinet Mission plan was already scheduled months before.
- * Commander-in-chief had given clear hint to army.
- * Mharathe battalion involved in arrest of ~~IAA~~^{RIN} ratings.
- * spread limited geographically and to urban areas.

Despite these, ~~IAA~~ RIN revolt represented

the final straw that broke the camel's back.

41.

Q.4 (a)

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

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

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Non Cooperation Movement (N.C.M.) was the first mass movement launched under the guidance of Gandhi and was characterised by his new ideas and his mystique.

Timeline: Nov.'21 to Feb '22

Strong aspects of the movement:

* widest yet geographic spread - from Punjab, UP, Bihar and Bengal to Madras, Bombay, Karnataka.

* greater success of boycott of foreign goods \Rightarrow british economy impacted
 \Rightarrow bonfires of goods, picketing of liquor stores, etc.

* the idea of Non-cooperation had far reaching implications:

- lawyers leaving practice
- students dropping out,
- etc.

* participation of various classes:

i) Workers

- ↳ 300 plus strikes
- ↳ regular hartals and bandhs throughout.

ii) Peasants

- ↳ actively took part
- ↳ emergence of parallel but connected movements like: Eka, Kisan Sabha, etc.

iii) Students

- ↳ wider participation as seen from Cunningham Circular in Assam,
- ↳ role of Lala Lajpat Rai in extending student agitation in Punjab

iv)

women

↳ big role in programmes like -
Picketing, Charkha, bonfires
etc.

↳ emergence of women in
political sphere for first time.

↳ wives and daughters of
Congress leaders.

* hindu-muslim unity through
Khilafat movement

* greater impetus to Swadeshi
goods and enterprises.

Weak aspects of the movement:

* hindu-muslim unity

↳ only along Khilafat lines, when
the issue died down so did
muslim participation

↳ misuse of movement by Khilafat
leaders for violent means.
↳ Moplah revolts etc.

* non-cooperation aspect remained
weak due to middle class
showing less participation.

- * high concentration in urban areas and the ideas reached rural areas very late.
- * ~~was~~ ~~not~~ rising sentiments of people leading to: violence, looting of markets, etc.
eg Chauri-Chaura
- * when the movement was in full swing it was abruptly called off by Gandhiji after Chauri-Chaur.
- * non-involvement of Capitalist class and their complete support to British.

Despite these limitations, N.C.M., emerged as one of the most successful movements till then and its ~~remained~~ impact was sustained through constructive work post 1922.

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]

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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 was established in 1885, in Bombay by 72 delegates with W.C. Banerjee being the first President.

Factors responsible for formation:

- * western education spread and introduction to ideas like democracy, republic, humanism, etc
- * growth of middle class intelligentsia on western education.
- * understanding of British Economic exploitation of India by stalwarts like D.B. naraji.

* rising cultural consciousness and defense against colonial cultural hegemony by discovery of Indian glorious past by Max Mueller and others.

* Plus, the role of social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dyanand, etc in creating a National consciousness.

* Events that allowed for Indian practice in raising demands like:

Lex Loci act, Unborn Bill controversy, Lytton's activities, etc.

* Further, from 1875 onward, a need was felt acutely of a pan-India platform to raise grievances. Various attempts were made like: Indian Association, India League, etc.

Finally, in 1885, with aid of A.O. Hume,

who, in the words of Gokhale, acted as lightning conductor for the British disavowal, the Indian National Congress was established.

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British policies towards early Nationalists:

- * British were never happy with the congress from the start but initially they weren't openly hostile too as they envisioned it as a gathering of intellectuals for academic purposes.
- * But overtime, when they realised that congressmen weren't going to remain academic and were commenting on political discourse, they turned hostile.
- * This hostility was visible in the utterances of various viceroys,

namely

- Dufferin - Congress represents a microcosmic minority
- Curzon - Congress is tending to its fall and my job would be to see its eventual demise.

* Britishers even used various tactics to sow disunity among early nationalists:

- Fanning Hindi-Urdu controversy
- propping up Muslim leaders like Syed Ahmed Khan
- supporting Landlords in contention with Middle Class
- Creating competition for jobs to fuel communalism.

* The policy of divide and rule represented their piece-of-resistance and they employed it on Moderates and Extremists through: Suppression, Conciliation and Repression leading to Surat Split of 1907.

Thus, British policies imagined Congress to be a threat to its designs and acted accordingly.

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]

Santhals were a important hill tribes of central India in the Chota-Nagpur region who came into conflict with British during the 19th century,

Reasons for Uprising:

- o British entry into Santhal regions with moneylenders, Zaminders, etc.
- o Santhals initially acquiesced and moved backwards. But British after some time claimed even those regions.
- o Prevalence of: bonded labour, heavy debt burden, stealing of resources, destruction of social culture of Majhi.

All of this culminated into Santhal reaction.

- Santhal under Sidhu and Kanhu attacked police stations, murderers, foreigners, etc in great numbers using rudimentary weapons.
- The insurgency was so strong that British were wiped out of the region and finally army had to be called.

Significant consequences:

- death of tens of thousands of Santals as they were no match to superior British weapons and tactics.
- Passing of Santal Pargana Act that ensured:
 - non-alienation of land
 - no police involvement
 - restitution of Manjhi
 - local village involvement in administration.

Thus Santal Rebellion remains an important episode remembered with pride by all Santals even today.

Q.5 (a)

SECTION B (खंड B)

Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

निम्नलिखित का उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दें: 10x5=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]

The Second world war left Europe in a state of destruction and destitution hitherto unseen.

In this scenario, the idea of European unity emerged due to various factors, namely:

- * individual states too weak to aid in reconstruction
- * weakness of Europe militarily and economically in a world dominated by US & USSR as superpowers
- * Germany and France sought unity to reduce possibility of future war.

Candidates must not write on this margin

* European unity as a way to tackle emerging communist threat (acc. to Churchill)

Evolution of European Community

- Creation of Benelux i.e. Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg coalition during war.
- Signing of Brussels Treaty which later led to NATO ensured defensive unity.
- Creation of European Steel and Coal Community under Paris Treaty between - France, West-Germany, Italy and Benelux nations.
 - ↳ the high success of this led to: creation of common market of all goods over time under Treaty of Rome → European Community.

This was later joined by Britain and other and finally culminated into European Union

in 1992.

6
Q.5 (b)

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

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

The world war 2 ended with Germany and Berlin divided into 4 parts each among US, USSR, France and Britain under the Potsdam and Yalta conferences.

Reasons for Berlin Blockade:

- integration of western national sectors of Berlin and Germany into West Germany.
- rapid development of West Berlin due to Marshall Aid in sharp contrast to East Berlin.
- Russian plan to drain Germany of its resources for reconstruction.
- Western nations' idea of economic integration through common

currency.

This was the final straw and Stalin, fearful of western designs on GDR (i.e. East Germany) and presence of Capitalist island (West Berlin) inside Communist Germany → destroyed all railway and roads and blockaded it from western access.

Result :

* Truman began airlift of food & resources.

* The idea was successful as Stalin wasn't inclined to shoot passenger planes.

* Quertine, it allowed West Berlin to survive winter and finally Stalin lifted the blockade feeling it failed.

Thus, Berlin Blockade was the first move in the eventual cold war that would develop.

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।"- रुसो. टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Rousseau one of the foremost thinkers of Enlightenment, mentioned the above quote in his seminal work - Social Contract.

Through this Rousseau tries to showcase the unfeasibility of democratic government by relating it to something divine.

According to Rousseau, Government contains - Sovereignty rested in people acting through general will, Administration by princes and finally the people who are the recipients of governmental action.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Rousseau believes - sovereignty cannot be transformed or transferred to representatives. Thus he ridicules British parliamentary system.

He believes true democracy is only available in small communities or not possible at all, because:

the elected representatives, are bound to act in their self interest sooner or later and thus would curtail the sovereignty of people.

Hence, he calls democracy an institution of gods.

Instead, he proposes a form of elected autocracy characterised by enlightened princes who may work for benefit of people for some time.

So
Q.5 (d)

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

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

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

The American War of Independence
(1776-1781) was fought by the
13 colonies of America, who according
to Turgot, had grown up and now
wanted separation from Britain,

Transformative effect on America

① On America

↳ establishment of 1st democratic
nation

↳ formation of constitutions that
emerged as inspiration for many

↳ end of colonial economy

② On Europe

↳ impacted British ideas of imperialism
led to rethink.

↳ weakened British might as

it faced huge debts and forced to give colonies to France, Spain, etc.

- ↳ led to eventual French Revolution due to American Ideas and impact on Economy.
- ↳ Kickstarter of Atlantic Revolution as envisioned by: Palmer
- ↳ Spread of ideas of Laissez faire over Mercantilism
- ↳ ideas of Freedom & Liberty gained prominence.

But, at the same time, the impact wasn't as far fetched as:

- ↳ No real social change in America as: Slavery continued, women's status remained low.
- ↳ Britain soon regained its strength and increased its empire
- ↳ various ideas of enlightenment were already present in Europe.

Thus, American war of independence was

an important event but its importance is inflated due to happenings later on.

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]

"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 one of the colonies of France that was treated as extension of French national boundaries.

There emerged a civil war there fast world war between settlers and natives in which settlers were supported by French Army.

The division in France, political class, citizen, media and army over Algerian independence had created a civil war situation in which President De Gaulle came to power.

Candidates must not write on this margin

His Contribution:

* ended 4th Republic and established new constitution with greater powers of President.

* went for trying to ensure mediation. → so he decided to free Bella, the leader of Algerian Nationalist movement.

* Army turned hostile, created OAS, a terrorist wing and tried to have him assassinated.

* Failing that, OAS took control of Algeria through coup and threatened France.

* In this situation, De Gaulle's masterful address on TV, decrying OSA as terrorists split the army and gained public sympathy for Algeria.

finally, Army stepped down, Bella was

Q.6 (a)

"Napoleon supported most of the ideas and proposals of Enlightenment philosophers and solidified many of the revolutionary changes of 1789-1791 but he was not a revolutionary."
Explain. [20 Marks]

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"नेपोलियन ने प्रबुद्धता दार्शनिकों के अधिकांश विचारों और प्रस्तावों का समर्थन किया और 1789-1791 के कई क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तनों को मजबूत किया लेकिन वह क्रांतिकारी नहीं थे।" व्याख्या करें। [20 अंक]

Napoleon Bonaparte has been called both the 'child of the Revolution' and the one who ended the French Revolution, for his role in spreading the ideas of the revolution and his spirit from the same.

Napoleon's solidification of revolutionary change

①

Napoleonic code

a written code of law of thousands of articles that ensured:
Equality before law, removal of privileges, property rights,

a sense of commonality that ensured EQUALITY and FRATERNITY

the two values of revolution to be ingrained for posterity in France and in Europe

② Education

established modern education with focus on fostering learned citizens without any separation, as imagined by Rousseau.

③ Religious reforms

he allowed for complete freedom to practice one's faith and allowed return of Christianity with compact with Pope

④ Legal and administrative reforms

↳ centralisation of administration, removal of nobles and nominations of prefects to ensure a strong administration that allowed for fast pace of reforms.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ promotion of rule of law and
abolition of serfdom.

(5) Cultural Reforms

established museums like Louvre and
patronised advancements in science and
arts to allow for ideals of
Creativity and Intellectual growth.

↳ But Napoleon's rule was also not
completely revolutionary and had
certain limitations:

- * he re-established monarchy and
crowned himself king.
- * he was not in favour of liberty
and thus established secret police
system and heavy regulations on
press
- * he reinstated a new form of nobility
therefore going against the idea of
class equality.

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- * his code while modern in substance, was ancient at its core as it was developed upon Roman ideals of subjugation of women.
- * Napoleon used the values of revolution to his benefit wherever required and discarded those he felt would have hampered his ambitions.
- * Moreover, he came as 'liberator' into Europe but his conscriptions, war taxes, failure to provide freedom, etc showcased his favour of the Ancien regime.

Thus, while Napoleon supported some ideas of revolution, he was not a revolutionary monarch and rather preferred individual goals over revolutionary zeal.

Q.6 (b)

Critically examine the extent upto which the League of Nations became successful with proper examples. [20 Marks]

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उचित उदाहरणों के साथ राष्ट्र संघ किस हद तक सफल हुआ इसकी आलोचनात्मक जांच करें। [20 अंक]

League of Nations was an international organisation formed post World War I with the goal to ensure such conflict never happens again by aiding in diplomatic resolution of fights between Nations.

League of Nations record has been chequered with failures and successes in different measures.

Record of failures and their reasons:

- * born out of Treaty of Versailles which was in itself highly controversial and a dictated peace.
- * absence of important nations

like - USA, Germany (TII 1924), USSR (TII 1934), etc

* inability to enforce its decisions on nation states due to lack of standing army.

* ran more as a Britain - France show with aims to fulfill their diplomatic aims.

eg Role in Mandate System being imposed in Middle East.

* failure in responding to Italian invasion of Abyssinia and Japanese invasion of Manchuria which showcased complete helplessness of League.

* failure in its core goal of preventing another World War!

eg World War II in 1939.

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Despite these failures, the league had some big successes that allowed it to leave its footprint on the history of world.

Successes:

- * Resolution of inter-nation issues
 - ↳ league was able to resolve all issues presented to it except 2 mentioned earlier.
 - ↳ for instance:
 - Dispute between Finland and Sweden.
 - South American issue between Peru and Colombia.
 - Greek war on Bulgaria, etc.
- * Role of its committees in promoting human rights and world integration.
 - ↳ eg Refugee Committee - during Nazi holocaust by aiding those who escaped.

- ILO → in ensuring labour rights and better working conditions
- Health Committee → in ensuring spread of Typhus and greater advances in medical science.

* Beyond all that, League was the first step in creating an International Political Organisation, which in itself was monumental.

* Moreover, it provided a blueprint of what not to do and what can be improved which was used by UNO later on.

Thus, League of Nations while not as much of a success as envisioned, still was able to ensure that efforts for world peace are strengthened.

Q.6 (c)

"The danger of 'Bolshevism' dominated not only the history of the years immediately following the Russian Revolution of 1917 but the entire history of the world since that date."

Examine. [10 Marks]

"बोलशेविज्म का खतरा न केवल 1917 की रूसी क्रांति के तुरंत बाद के वर्षों के इतिहास पर हावी था, बल्कि उस तारीख से दुनिया के पूरे इतिहास पर हावी था।" परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

'Bolshevism' refers to the ideological preference of Lenin toward his version of Socialism and Communism in Russia aided by the vanguard party of Bolshheviks who were successful during the October Revolution in Russia.

Danger of bolshevism and its impact on immediate years and later on:

- * post revolution Bolsheviks fought a bloody civil war within Russia with Mensheviks.
- * spread of communist ideas through establishment of Comintern.
- * spread of revolution and rise of proletarian governments in

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Asia, Africa and even Americas and parts of Europe.

* Start of ideological conflict between capitalism and Communism. ^{eg Rise of China, under Mao}
 ↓
 led to Cold war.

* Spread of Iron Curtain over Europe and creation of two blocks.

* Emergence of various proxy wars like: Vietnam, Korea, etc and fear of Nuclear conflict that dominated.

But Bolshevism's impact had some limitations of: geography, rise of USA and economic prosperity of Capitalistic nations, rise of developed nations and ideas like NATO which remained separate.

further, with disintegration of USSR, threat of Bolshevism ended in 1991.

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Q.8 (a)

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

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

The two world wars in 1914 and 1939 are called total wars by many historians due to their huge ramifications in almost all fields.

Germany as a nation, was singularly involved in major part of the conflict in both ~~such~~ these wars.

This leads to historians placing the responsibility on Germany.

German Responsibility for W.W.I

* Role of Bismarckian foreign policy of cutting off France while creating a system of secret alliances.

eg → three emperor Alliance, etc.

- * Role of rising Germany that destabilised European balance of power by its fast industrialization and entry into race for colonies.
- * Role of German Kaiser Wilhelm's Weltpolitik and his aggressive militarisation (naval race with England) and foreign policy (dealings with Morocco).
- * Blank cheque given by Germany to Austria during Serbian conflict.
- * Miscalculations by general Moltke regarding Schiffel Plans and war preparedness.

Other's responsibility:

Other historians are of the opinion that nations like Austria (for their ^{aggressive} nationalism and treatment of Balkans) and Russia (for their readiness to jump in, aid of Pan-Slav) were also responsible for the war.

German responsibility in WW II

* Role of Hitler in achieving his ideas of Lebensraum and Third Reich by attacking Poland and breaking assurances with England and France.

* German - ~~Austria~~^{Japan} - ~~Italy~~ alliance of steel pact to counter Western Nations and Russia.

Other's Responsibility:

- According to historian J.P. Taylor Hitler did not want a world war, he was satisfied with a small war with Poland.
- It was actually Britain and France that declared war on Germany and it represented how they

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would always neglect world peace for personal gains.

* Failure of League of Nations, Locarno Treaty and the dictated peace that had led to resentment among Germans post Versailles Treaty.

* Role of Russia, according to Western authority due to Stalin signing non-confrontation pact with Hitler.

while Germany cannot be made to hold full responsibility, they were substantially responsible for political situations that led to both wars.

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]

Benito Mussolini was the dictator of Italy who rose to power in 1922 and emerged as the pioneer of the idea of fascism that was later visible in actions of Hitler, Franco, Paran, etc.

Foreign policy of Mussolini

* His policy was guided by fascist ideology and thus represented following characteristics:

Anti-Internationalism, High degree of Militarism, Aggressive Nationalism and a turn towards Imperialism.

* Phase I: 1922 - 1934

- here his foreign policy outlook remained Continental, mostly,
- this was characterised by his actions in Corfu to occupy it from Greek.
- he also captured Fiume, a free city.
- he maintained good relations with Britain and France.
- he was sceptical of Germany and thus participated in Locarno to ensure defined border with Austria.

* Phase 2: 1934 - till death

- this was the time when he slowly came under the Thrall of Hitler.

- It began with his actions in Abyssinia which was used to regain historic loss of respect and also further his ~~to~~ image among Italians.
- Strengthened by this and the inaction of League he got involved in Spanish civil war where he supported France to establish another fascist regime.
- Later on, he signed Axis pact of Rome and Berlin to ensure greater cooperation with Hitler.
- At the Munich pact he was present as one of the four leaders and hailed for his work in ensuring its formation.
- The conclusion of his foreign

Policy came with the signing of
the Pact of Steel with Japan and
Germany and starting the
Second World War.

In the way, while he initially faced
successes, he was later on unable
to match the Allied forces and
with the introduction of USA,
he was finally defeated and
hanged.

Q.8 (c)

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

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

Revolutionary can be defined as a momentary event that results in change of existing order. Chinese (1949) and Russian (1917) are two of them which had great impact not just in the country but across the world.

Revolutionary: a disaster for country

* both these revolutions led to huge civil wars that killed hundreds of people.

* failure of economic policies post revolutions had disastrous impact on life. Eg) war communism - Lenin
Great Leap Forward - Mao

* destruction of cultural artefacts, ideas and civilisations.

eg) Cultural Revolution - Mao
Culls in Gulag by Stalin

* creation of dictatorships and totalitarian regimes in both China & Russia.

But, at the same time, Russian revolution → led to rapid industrialisation of Medieval Russia while Chinese revolution → led to emergence of strong, independent China of today, free of west.

Similarly other revolutions like American, French or Latin American (Bolivian) have been responsible for rise of ^{most} modern nations of today both directly and indirectly.