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Start Time: 2:00

End Time: 5:00

उत्तर पुस्तिका

पूर्ण परीक्षण- VI (आधुनिक भारत और विश्व इतिहास)

ANSWER SHEET

(FULL TEST VI- MODERN INDIA AND WORLD HISTORY)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 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.

Does this mean that I need to cross the blank pages of question left in exam?

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

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

SECTION A

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

Candidates
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this marginQ.1
Q.1(a)

"The Shimla Conference (1945) afforded the last opportunity of the forces of nationalism to fight a reargued action to preserve the integrity of the country and when the battle was lost, the waves of communalism quickly engulfed it." Comment. [10 Marks]

"शिमला सम्मेलन (1945) ने राष्ट्रवाद की ताकतों को देश की अखंडता को बनाए रखने के लिए एक पुनर्गठित कार्यवाई से लड़ने का आखिरी मौका दिया और जब लड़ाई हार गई, तो सांप्रदायिकता की लहरों ने इसे तुरंत घेर लिया।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

Shimla conference was held under Viceroy Wavell to arrive at solution for political deadlock between Indians and British.

Last opportunity to preserve integrity of country

↳ After failure of previous talks due to question of Pakistan, Shimla conference offered a hope for solution.

↳ As the end of World War was clear, British were open to discuss clear plan for power sharing.

↳ It is the last attempt by Congress to represent unified India.

When battle was lost, Communism grew stronger

↳ As Viceroy Wavell stalled the talks due to lack of concurrence between Congress and Muslim League, virtual veto was given to League.

↳ British accepted the demand of Pakistan informally.

↳ M.A. Jinnah became staunch on his demands and any decision contrary to him was answered with 'Direct Action'.

↳ Communal riots began intensifying.

Failure of Shimla Conference led Congress to soften its stand. In Cabinet Mission's proposal, the plan for partition had started taking shape.

Q.1 (b)

"The naval mutiny proved to be the last nail in the coffin of British colonial aspirations in India." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

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"नौसेना विद्रोह भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक आकांक्षाओं के ताबूत में आखिरी कील साबित हुआ।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

The naval mutiny of February 1946 was organised by Royal Indian Navy in Bombay and later it spread to Karachi, opposing the racial discrimination by British.

Naval Mutiny as last nail in the coffin

① British were being targetted by almost every section in India.

(Ex) Quit India Movement of Mass scale ; resistance of communist; demand for independence.

② Army remained as only loyal institution with exception of Caral Colony Crisis and Singh Sabha Movement, after 1857.

③ Mutiny of RIN revealed the

tyranny of British in terms of poor service condition and racially discriminatory policies.

- ④ The mutiny received mass support from Indians and expanded to other cities.
- ⑤ Hunger strike and protests by Naval officers came as blot on prestige of British Navy.

However, these protests were shortlived because :-

↳ Indian leadership did not support defiant army.

↳ Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru believed that rebellious army could pose challenge for newly independent India in future.

Despite of this, the revolt received immense publicity and support, hastening the process of British exit.

Q.1 (c)

"The uprising of 1857 was really a revolt of Awadh." Critically comment. [10 Marks]

"1857 का विद्रोह वास्तव में अवध का विद्रोह था।" आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

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The uprising of 1857 was an unprecedented movement which offered mass resistance to British rule. However, recent historians question its extent.

Uprising of 1857 as revolt of Awadh

- ① Mutiny by Bengal army was carried out by soldiers from Awadh region.
- ② The grievances of peasants in North India was transmitted to Soldiers recruited in British army.
- ③ Eric Stokes called the soldiers as peasants in uniform.
- ④ The state of Awadh was forcibly annexed by dismissing the Nawab which created resentment among the people.

⑤ Awadh became an important centre of resistance under Begum Hazrat Mahal.

⑥ It provisioned for troops, communication and active resistance against British.

However, the revolt was not limited to Awadh

↳ Delhi became the centre under Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar II.

↳ Kunwar Singh led the revolt in Bihar.

↳ Leadership of Nana Sahib from Kanpur.

↳ Tatya Tope and Rani Lakshmi Bai resisted from Jhansi, Gwalior.

Though ~~yet~~, the revolt remained limited to Northern parts of the subcontinent yet it shook British foundations.

Q.1 (d)

After 1757 there grew up a State of Bengal which was a "sponsored state" as well as a "plundered state". Comment. [10 Marks]

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1757 के बाद बंगाल राज्य का उदय हुआ जो एक "प्रायोजित राज्य" होने के साथ-साथ "लूटा हुआ राज्य" भी था। टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

In 1757 British won the Battle of Plassey, defeating the ruler Siraj-ud-Daula and establishing supremacy over Bengal polity and economy.

Bengal became a sponsored and plundered state

① Excessive war indemnity

British extracted war indemnity of more than 20 millions from Mir Jafar.

② Right to trade independently

Private trade by British bloomed in this period as excess restrictions were ended.

③ Sponsoring of British wars.

Bengal victory secured British finances for Anglo-Mysore Wars, Carnatic Wars and Anglo-Maratha wars.

④ Revenue Rights in Bengal

After Plassey victory British ensured their right to 24 Pargana, Burdawan, Midnapore's revenue in short time.

⑤ Puppet rulers

Nawabs such as Mir Jafar, Mir Qasim were completely subdued by British power.

However, the complete British sovereignty was established after 1764 with victory in Battle of Buxar.

Despite this, British treated Bengal as personal exploits, tearing the path of surplus from Bengal to England.

Q.1 (e) "Dalhousie changed the map of India with speed and thoroughness no campaign could equal." Comment. [10 Marks]

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"इलहौजी ने जिस तेजी और संपूर्णता के साथ भारत का नक्शा बदल दिया, उसकी बराबरी कोई भी अभियान नहीं कर सकता।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

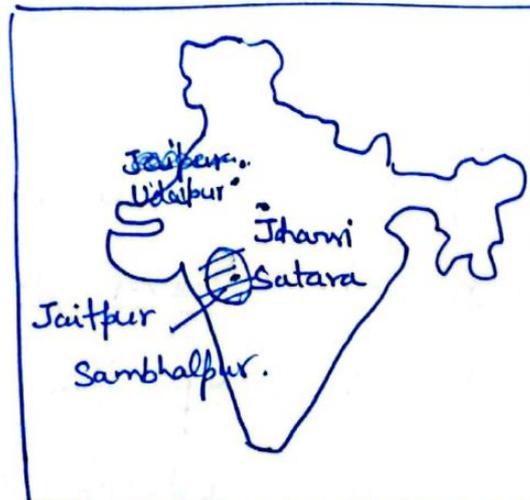
Lord Dalhousie became Governor-General of India in 1848 till 1856. He adopted a policy of fierce expansion, categorised as Policy of Subordinate Isolation by Michael Fisher.

Dalhousie changed the map of India.

① Followed policy of doctrine of lapse

It allowed British acquisition of a state which did not have legal hier.

(Ex) Jhansi state



States conquered by Dalhousie

② Built upon the work done by his predecessors such as Lord Wellesly.

- ③ Within a span of 5 years, he annexed states such as Jhansi, Satara, Jaitpur, etc.
- ④ Prior to Dalhousie, British annexation policy aimed at weakening the Indian rulers and making them dependent.
- ⑤ Dalhousie took lead in establishing complete British authority.
- ⑥ Dalhousie's actions received instant reaction from Indian states in the form of the Revolt of 1857 which changed landscape of British rule in India.

Q.2 (a)

"The vernacular press in the nineteenth century was both newspaper as well as 'views-papers' that enlightened the dormant masses." Discuss with examples. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी में स्थानीय भाषा का प्रेस अखबार के साथ-साथ 'विचार-पत्र' भी था, जो सुप्त जनता को प्रबुद्ध करता था।" उदाहरण सहित चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

In 19th century, Vernacular press established its firm roots by using press as a means to reach common people and profess different ideologies.

Vernacular press as both newspapers and view-papers

① Nationalist ideas were disseminated to masses using vernacular medium.

(Ex) Tilak's Kesari newspaper,
Bengal's Amrit Bazar Patrika.

② Revolutionary sentiments were transmitted to people using newspapers.

(Ex) Magazines and newspapers published by Bengal revolutionary—Yugantar, Kal, etc.

- ③ These publications made masses aware of their deplorable conditions and instituted the faith that British rule was not inevitable.
- ④ Vernacular Press such as Amrit Bazar Patrika gave insights on hypocritical nature of British by highlighting the British prosperity and colonial poverty.
- ⑤ They generated mass patriotic sentiments which created foundation of 20th century mass struggle.
- ⑥ These publications were also crucial in initiating socio-religious enlightenment of masses.
- (Ex) Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Sambud Patrika ;
Ashwar Chand Vidyasagar's Som Prakash.

(F) Vernacular press became linchpin of public awareness campaign which was proven by frequent British restrictions imposed on it.

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Yet, there were limitations to the role of press

↳ Majority of Indian population was illiterate.

↳ Vernacular mediums had to face challenge of capturing attention of both intelligentsia as well as poorly literate sections.

↳ Frequent restrictions by British.

(Ex) Amrit Bazar Patrika transitioned to English overnight due to Vernacular Press Act.

As such, Vernacular publications faced immense difficulties in reaching

mass audience. But despite of this, it succeeded in entering minds of masses, sowing seeds of transformation

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Q.2 (b) "The nationalist political movements for liberation such as the non-cooperation and civil disobedience movements and their leadership depended heavily on the peasantry." Comment. [20 Marks]

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"मुक्ति के लिए राष्ट्रवादी राजनीतिक आंदोलन जैसे असहयोग और सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन और उनका नेतृत्व किसानों पर बहुत अधिक निर्भर था।" टिप्पणी करें। [20 अंक]

In 20th century, the national movement for independence entered its phase of mass struggle which depended on the participation of various sections including peasantry.

National Political movements depended on leadership of peasantry

① Failure of early nationalist politics was attributed by many historians to lack of mass participation.
↳ Moderate - Extremist dichotomy excluded peasantry.

② Rise of peasant consciousness
Peasantry actively participated in Non-cooperation movement by following Gandhian programme of non-violence

which contributed immensely to make the movement a success.

③ Participation in civil disobedience

↳ In 1931, peasantry against displayed proactive participation in violation of salt tax.

↳ Salt marches organised in Dandi, Dharasana, Vedavaranayana, etc. recorded peasant involvement.

④ No-tax campaigns

One of the reason to make peasant movement successful was no-tax campaigns and no-chowkidari campaigns in United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal.

⑤ Disrupted flow of British revenue

Peasantry was mainstay of British revenue not only by paying taxes but also by planting commercial

crops.

- (6) led the movement to grass roots
 peasant involvement truly reflected
 the mass nature of national movement
 as highlighted by several subaltern
historians.

But it may be wrong to attribute
 the success of the movements to only
 peasantry.

- ↳ Other sections such as lawyers,
students crippled government
 institutions.
- ↳ Urban population boycotted British
 goods and created market for
 Indian goods.
- ↳ Women participation was largely
 limited in urban areas.
- ↳ Peasantry worked not with
 national sentiments but with
local aspirations of paying

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low taxes as highlighted by historians like Sumit Sarkar.

Hence, while peasantry always remained crucial to freedom struggle, it was the efforts by all sections which finally led to success.

Q.2 (c)

Examine the linkages between the nineteenth century's 'Indian Renaissance' and the emergence of national identity. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

उन्नीसवीं सदी के 'भारतीय पुनर्जागरण' और राष्ट्रीय पहचान के उद्भव के बीच संबंधों का परीक्षण करें।
[10 अंक]

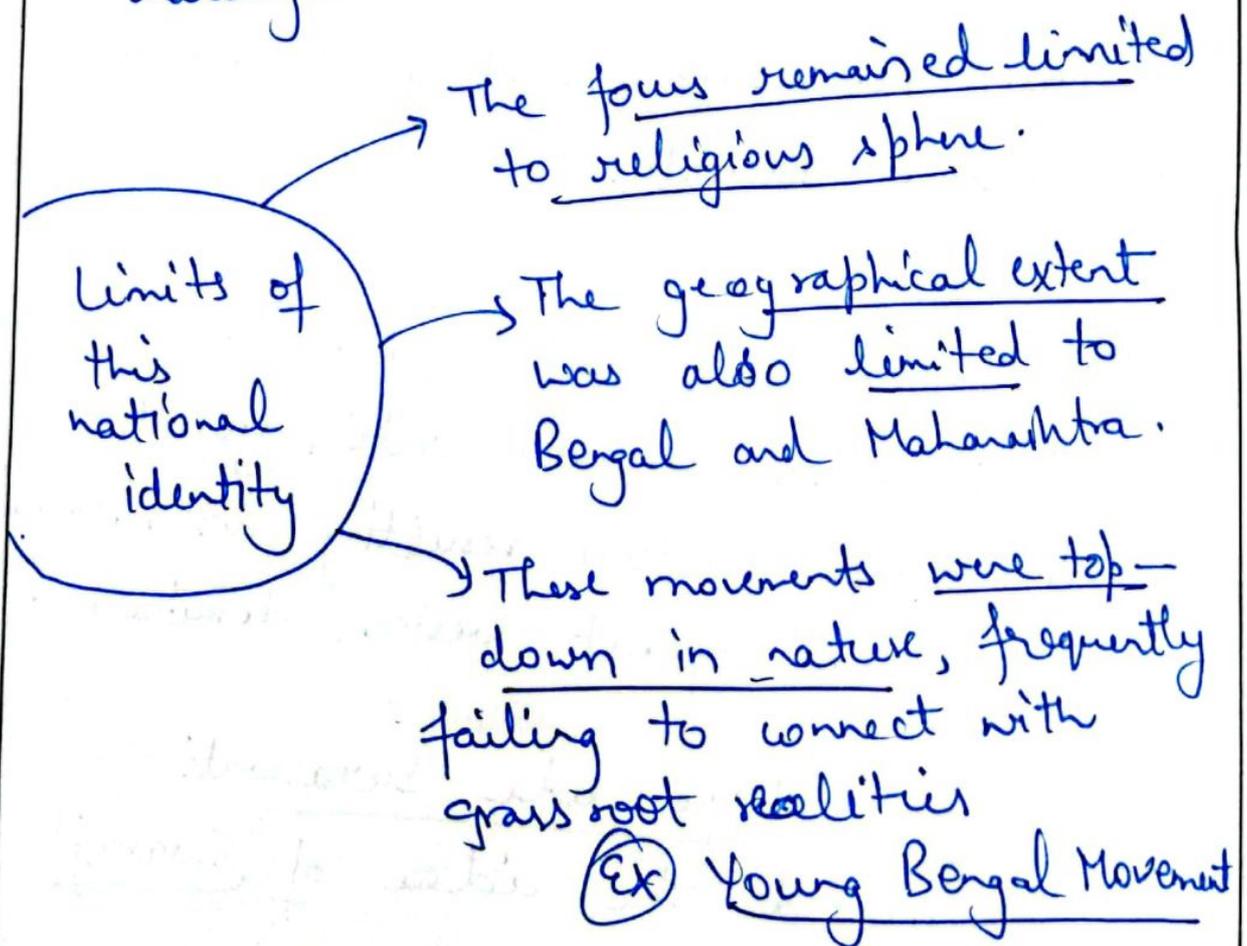
In 19th century, India witnessed the rise of socio-religious movements which is popularly described by several historians as 'Indian Renaissance'.

Indian Renaissance leading to emergence of national identity.

- ① Swami Vivekananda's material spiritualism engaged Indian youth in Indian culture resulting in national awareness against western dominance.
- ② Swami Dayananda Saraswati formulated the idea of 'Swaraj' through his 'Arya Samaj'.
- ③ The socio-religious movements created 'British' as external entity

trying to interfere in private sphere of Indians as highlighted by Partha Chatterjee

④ There was collective consciousness towards reformation not only to eradicate social evils but also to face colonial challenge.



Despite of such shortcomings, the Indian renaissance did contribute in creating mass consciousness towards national identity.

Q.4 (a)

Assess the role of British imperial power in complicating the process of transfer of power during the 1940s. [20 marks]

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1940 के दशक के दौरान सत्ता हस्तांतरण की प्रक्रिया को जटिल बनाने में ब्रिटिश शाही शक्ति की भूमिका का आकलन करें। [20 अंक]

The decade of 1940s was full of discussions and deliberations on extent and nature of power transfer to Indian colony by British.

Role of British in complicating the process of transfer of power

① Refusal to accede to Indian demands

When Indians were demanding Dominion Status, British refused to it.

But when Indians extended their demands to full independence, British offered dominion status.

② Lack of Indian representation

Most of initiatives of British did not feature Indian involvement.

(Ex) Cripps Mission, Cabinet Mission.

③ Ambiguity on formation of Pakistan

(Ex) In August offer and Cripps Mission there was no concession for Pakistan formation.

But breakdown of Shimla Conference gave leeway to demand for Pakistan

④ Lack of clarity of Cabinet proposal

The distribution of provinces in three groups and subsequent clause to change groupings was not made clear.

↳ While Congress assumed that provinces could change groups, Muslim League assumed the opposite.

⑤ Actual transfer of power

British kept on changing the date of power transfer as per their convenience.

(Ex) Earlier date of June 1948 was revised to August 1947.

⑥ Abrupt end of British rule

The attitude of evading responsibility of ensuing partition made British abruptly exit India.

↳ There was no clarity around partition among masses.

↳ The line of partition was drawn by Radcliff who never visited India.

↳ British left Indian subcontinent writable and divided.

While the internal political struggle between Congress and Muslim League had already complicated the talks around power transfer, British had further contributed to these complications.

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Q.4 (b) Jawaharlal Nehru was the architect of India's policy of non-alignment. In the light of this statement discuss India's relations with the two 'Power Blocks' between 1947-1964. [20 Marks]

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जवाहरलाल नेहरू भारत की गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति के वास्तुकार थे। इस कथन के आलोक में 1947-1964 के बीच दो 'पावर ब्लॉक' के साथ भारत के संबंधों पर चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

The policy of Non-Alignment highlighted that instead of militaristic alliance with any of the two power bloc, countries should chart their own path of geopolitical relations.

Relations of India with two 'Power Blocs'

> Relations with USSR

↳ Jawaharlal Nehru had visited USSR and expressed his appreciation for planned economy.

↳ As India opted for five year plans and mixed model of economy, USSR became closer to India, ideologically.

- ↳ Both countries developed close but non-military relations.
- ↳ Along with trade relations, deep cultural ties were built.
- ↳ In 1960, The Treaty of Friendship was signed between India and USSR, offering assistance to each other.
- ↳ In India's war against Pakistan (1965) and China (1962), USSR emerged as major supporter, providing financial, military and intelligence related support.

India's relations with USA

- ↳ India's tilt towards socialism distanced both countries.

- ↳ Also, India's stance against Vietnam War was not appreciated by USA.
- ↳ USA-Pakistan alliance further alienated India from USA.
- ↳ In the war between ~~USA and~~ India and Pakistan, USA supported the latter.

By end of Nehru's leadership there was clear bias in Indian foreign policy towards Russia. It resulted in decades of alienation of India and USA.

Q.4 (c)

Examine how the decline of traditional artisanal industry in colonial India crippled the rural economy. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

परीक्षण करें कि औपनिवेशिक भारत में पारंपरिक कारीगर उद्योग की गिरावट ने ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे पंगु बना दिया। [10 अंक]

The colonial rule in India worked as a sponge which soaked the prosperity from Ganges and sprayed it on Thames, ~~as highlighted by Dalhousie~~.

Decline of traditional artisanal industry and rural economy

- ① British rule ended the Mughal period allegiance extended towards artisans.
- ② Unemployed artisans crippled rural economy by migrating to rural economic avenues.

↳ T. Raychaudari argues that more than 70% people were engaged in agriculture in British period.

- ③ The import of British cheap industrial goods eliminated demand for Indian handmade textiles and goods which directly impacted rural economies.
- ④ The patronisation by local magnates also ended due to shift in their taste for Western luxuries.
- ⑤ Lack of employment combined with excessive demand for revenue made Indian agriculture unproductive.

Consequently, biased trade policies of British not only impacted urban artisans and traditional household industries but crippled rural economy.

SECTION B

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

Q.5
Q.5 (a)Candidates
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The Bolsheviks did not seize power, they picked it up; any group of determined men could have done what the Bolsheviks did in Petrograd in October, 1917. Critically examine. [10 Marks]

बोलशेविकों ने सत्ता पर कब्जा नहीं किया, उन्होंने इसे उठाया; अक्टूबर, 1917 में पेत्रोग्राद में बोलशेविकों ने जो किया, उसे दृढ़ निश्चयी व्यक्तियों का कोई भी समूह कर सकता था। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।
[10 अंक]

The Bolsheviks came to power in Russia in October 1917, completing the revolutionary struggle that began in the same year.

Bolsheviks picked up the power

- ① Bolsheviks came to Russian leadership at a time when the country was burdened with internal and external pressures.
- ② The war torn economy eased the path to rise of new political entities.
- ③ Rule of Tzar was already ended by the revolutionary upheaval of February 1917.

④ Performance of provisional government was not appreciated much as it failed to exit from World War I.

Yet it will be wrong to say that any other group could have replaced
Bolsheviks

↳ Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin has amassed huge popularity.

↳ His slogan of 'Bread, Peace, Labour' was resonated by most of Russians.

↳ Bolsheviks proved their metal by winning the subsequent civil war against whites.

↳ Other political parties has proven disappointing during the phase of Provisional government.

Bolsheviks enjoyed strong ideological support which further multiplied as they implemented their promises after coming to power.

Q.5 (b)

"Decolonization has finished. It definitely belongs to the past. Yet somehow it has refused to become history." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

"विडपनिवेशीकरण समाप्त हो गया है। यह निश्चित रूप से अतीत की बात है। फिर भी किसी तरह इसने इतिहास बनने से इनकार कर दिया है।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

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Decolonization refers to the withdrawal of colonial powers from their colonies, granting independence to numerous nations such as India, Indonesia, Vietnam, African nations, etc.

Decolonization refuse to become history

↳ Colonial powers did not build sustaining political institutions during their rule. Decolonized nations remain dependent on them.

(Ex) France aiding its African colonies.

↳ Colonial rulers left deep ambiguities among decolonized countries around power-sharing among competing groups.

(Ex) India - Pakistan ; Israel - Palestine.

This kept colonial interference alive.

↳ Being more prosperous than decolonized nations, colonial rulers maintained diplomatic and economic superiority.

↳ Enclaves of colonial hold were still left.

(Ex) Pondicherry in India ;
Falkland Islands in Latin America.

↳ In new age, international institutions like World Bank and International Monetary Fund have become neo-colonialists.

Yet, newly decolonized nations charted their own path

↳ Many third world countries create Non-Aligned Movements.

↳ Sovereign decision to enter in alliances with ex-colonials.

(Ex) Commonwealth Group

↳ Economic development witnessed by ex-colonies. (Ex) China, India, Brazil, etc.

Though colonization haunts the world in different forms, decolonized countries have maintained hard attitude towards it.

Q.5 (c)

"Europe faced peace in 1945, politically disorganized and economically crippled." Elaborate. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"1945 में यूरोप को राजनीतिक रूप से असंगठित और आर्थिक रूप से अपंग शांति का सामना करना पड़ा।" विस्तार में बताना। [10 अंक]

In 1945, the 2nd World War finally ended after USA dropped nuclear bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan, bringing peace to Europe.

Politically disorganised peace

- ↳ Participants in war such as Germany, Italy witnessed political vacuum.
- ↳ With the ascendance of USSR, threat of communism became imminent.
- ↳ Eastern Europe including Czechoslovakia, Hungary, etc. came under communist dominance forcibly.
- ↳ The struggle over control over Germany and Berlin kept political uncertainty alive.
- ↳ While western Europe saw growth in coming years, the fear of war continued.

to haunt.

Economically crippled Europe

- ↳ Intense bombing of war has left major cities to perils
(Ex) London, Berlin, Paris were significantly destroyed.
- ↳ Death of social services.
- ↳ Death of millions of potential workers.
- ↳ Excessive inclination of spending on military resulted in under-development of other industrial sectors.
- ↳ Destruction of critical infrastructure including railways, hospitals, etc.

In the next few years, Europe became the ground for Cold War competition and as Churchill remarked - Iron curtain descended on Europe.

Q.5 (d) 'The UN has only been successful in resolving conflict when one of the superpowers has intervened to support it.' How far would you agree with this view? [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

'संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघर्ष को सुलझाने में तभी सफल हुआ है जब किसी महाशक्ति ने इसका समर्थन करने के लिए हस्तक्षेप किया हो।' आप इस विचार से कहां तक सहमत होंगे? [10 अंक]

UN was established after 2nd World War with the mandate of maintaining World peace and preventing another World War.

UN succeeded only in conflicts which involved super-powers

- ① Suez Crisis :- It was resolved as USA persuaded Britain to back out from Egypt.
- ② Korean Crisis :- It was also ended as US decided to compromise, along with mediation of India.
- ③ Cuban Missile Crisis :- UN failed to resolve it. It was only solved ^{due} after to the 'Mutually Assured Destruction' principle of USA and USSR.
- ④ Berlin Wall Crisis :- It remained

to pan out in Europe and subsided only after construction of the wall.

⑤ Afghanistan Crisis :- These crisis continued even after UN interference. Finally, Russia decided to withdraw.

Similarly Vietnam Crisis, communist onslaught in East Europe remained out of scope of UN.

Yet UN remained relevant because

↳ It avoided another world war.

↳ It had backing of collective security force (UN Peacekeepers)

↳ It became most popular platform for bringing diverse countries together.

Hence, despite of its shortfalls, UN amassed support from more than 190 countries of the globe.

Q.5(e)

'The first Reformation Act (1832) occupies a significant place in the constitutional development of Britain'. Critically examine. [10 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

प्रथम सुधार अधिनियम (1832) ब्रिटेन के संवैधानिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। [10 अंक]

The first Reformation Act (1832) was implemented after prolonged struggle for expansion of political rights by various classes in Britain.

The act occupies a significant place

② It altered the political setup by providing :-

↳ Regular elections to Parliament.

↳ Voting rights were made more flexible.

↳ Constituencies were re-shuffled through 'counties' and 'boroughs'

↳ Industrial class was given right to vote and contest.

↳ Tax conditions on voting rights was diluted. (Ex) In urban areas

annual tax of 2 pounds was made minimum limit.

↳ The lower house of Parliament was made more representative.

The act failed to bring many reforms

↳ Women's right to vote was still limited.

↳ labouring class was mainly excluded which led to Charter Movement.

↳ Reforms such as secret ballot was not introduced.

↳ Majority of population was either excluded or unable to exercise their rights.

Though Reformation Act of 1832 was a major stepping stone, it was only after subsequent acts that British Parliament became truly representative.

Q.7 (a) The French Revolution (1789) sought to remove both "the religious and secular props of the existing social order." Elucidate. [20 Marks]

फ्रांसीसी क्रांति (1789) ने "मौजूदा सामाजिक व्यवस्था के धार्मिक और धर्मनिरपेक्ष आधार" दोनों को हटाने की मांग की। स्पष्ट करें। [20 अंक]

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French Revolution of 1789 significantly changed French polity by raising masses as equal to the rich and upper classes. and instituting France as 'constitutional monarchy'.

French revolution removed religious props of existing social order

In the first phase of French revolution, the powers of Church were significantly curbed by

- ↳ Provided for election of Pope.
- ↳ limited the number of Bishops.
- ↳ Provision of salary for Church
- ↳ Ended the tax 'tithe' imposed by Church authorities.

- ↳ Property of Church was seized.
- ↳ Most importantly, equality was established among all orders of society.

In the 2nd Phase of Revolution under rule of Jacobins :-

- ↳ New religious calendar was developed.
- ↳ Church dominance in personal life was further reduced.
- ↳ Emphasis on secular attitude.

French revolution removed secular props of existing social order

- ↳ The National Convention formulated new constitution, limiting the power of king.

- ↳ Equality was established in French society.
- ↳ Government posts were opened to all.
- ↳ Right to maintain property was given which allowed tenants to overthrow feudal control.
- ↳ Voting rights were expanded to commoners who owned property and paid taxes.
- ↳ Estate system was abolished.

Yet French Revolution could not become totally successful

- ① Women were largely excluded as shown by Olympia De Gouges.
- ② Inability of Nation Convention to represent all sections of population.
- ③ French Revolution came to be

seen as revolution for middle class.

- ④ Voting Rights were extremely restricted to few people.
- ⑤ The political instability soon gave way to rise of 'Reign of Terror' of Robespierre.

French Revolution, despite of its drawbacks, continue to be revered as the benchmark period in development of democratic and constitutional movements.

Q.7(b)

"Thus the League sought to achieve to profoundest of all psychological revolutions to transform the war mentality of man into a peace mentality." Comment. [20 Marks]

"इस प्रकार लीग ने मनुष्य की युद्ध मानसिकता को शांति मानसिकता में बदलने के लिए सभी मनोवैज्ञानिक क्रांतियों में से सबसे गहरी उपलब्धि हासिल करने की कोशिश की।" टिप्पणी करें। [20 अंक]

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The League of Nations, established after 1st World War, aimed to not only prevent another war-like situation but also to emphasise peace mentality.

League sought to transform war mentality to peace mentality

- ① It gave prominence to mutual discussions for conflict resolution.
- ② It prevented the culture of secret alliances which results in mutual distrust.
- ③ It undertook multi-dimensional approach of securing world peace.
 - ⓔx Establishment of International Labour Organisation.

④ It succeeded in resolving minor territorial conflicts.

⑤ It supported development programmes in Europe to improve sub-economic conditions

(Ex) Roaring twenties of Europe in inter-war period

However, the league proved to be ultimate failure as it could not prevent the 2nd World War.

Failure of league occurred because

① Not fully representative

Major players like Germany, USA remained aloof from the league.

② Club of allied powers

Dominance of Britain and France

limited League's reach and it became symbol of allied powers.

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③ Lack of trust towards league

The league was formed after the victory of allies and hence it was not seen as a sovereign institution.

④ Failure to control aggression of Germany

League remained mute to Germany when it openly flouted restrictions imposed by Treaty of Versailles.

(Ex) Expansion of German army
and acquisition of Rhineland.

⑤ Policy of Appeasement

Britain and France tolerated German actions to prevent world war or direct conflict.

↳ But it only resulted in strengthening Hitler's resolve.

Soon, Japan and Italy also became resistant towards league. Italy's invasion in Africa and Japan's annexation of Manchuria revealed the true nature of league's powers.

Q.7(c) Review the part played by Japan in international affairs between the two World Wars. [10 Marks]
 दो विश्व युद्धों के बीच अंतरराष्ट्रीय मामलों में जापान द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की समीक्षा करें। [10 अंक]

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Japan became a dominant international power by 1st World War. However, the subsequent Treaty of Versailles disillusioned Japan from Allied bloc.

Role of Japan in international affairs between the two World Wars

① Recognition over

the region previously controlled by Germans came under Japanese control after World War.

② Continuance of Japanese imperialism

Japan did not suspend its mission of becoming Asian power.

(Ex) Over minor conflict in Manchuria, it declared deployment of troops.

- ③ Annexation of Chinese territory
 In early 1930s, Japan maintained full control over Manchuria resulting in three fold political authority in China - KMT, communists and Japanese.
- ④ Movement towards South East Asia (SEA)
 Japan's plan to annex SEA were ready before the 2nd World War.
- ⑤ Alliance with Germany
 Japan allied with Hitler and soon axis bloc of Japan, Germany and Italy emerged.
- ⑥ Japan had already strained its relations with USA for dominance in Pacific

Consequently, in inter-war period, Japan executed its militaristic ambitions significantly affected international power balance.