

R. Mahandhi	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
NAME	Mobile No.	Email ID

Start Time: 2:35 p.m End Time: 5:34 p.m

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.

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।

Comments after evaluation

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Marks:

Comments for improvement:

SECTION A

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

Q.1
Q.1(a)Candidates
must not
write on
this marginAnalyze the nature and extent of environmental movements in post-independence India. [10 Marks]

स्वतंत्रता-पश्चात भारत में पर्यावरण आंदोलनों की प्रकृति और विस्तार का विश्लेषण कीजिए। [10 अंक]

The post-independence India from 1947 saw the rise in the concern for environmental conservation and movements.

Nature and extent of environmental movements :-

- (1) Mass mobilisation :- under the Narmada Bacho Andolan under Medha Patkar.
- (2) Legalisation of laws :- The EPA, 1986 after the Bhopal gas tragedy in 1984 in Madhya Pradesh.
- (3) Against resource exploitation :- The Tehri dam construction was resisted by Sunderlal Bahuguna.
- (4) Support of NGOs :- like CSE in

Delli against Delli air pollution to Stage 'Clean air campaign'.

Success in these movements

→ WPA, 1972 to conserve wildlife.

→ BDA, 2002 to conserve bio-diversity.

Yet, these movements were limited:-

- (1) The participation of people was only regional in nature.
- (2) The foreigners like US, gave funds to resist Kudankulam project than actual awarnees.
- (3) The legal recursions limited the scope of PIL to conserve environmental.

With the EIA, water and air protection act, the participation of people increased many folds to the present 'paris agreement' in 2015.

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Critically assess whether the reorganization of states effectively resolved linguistic tensions in India. [10 Marks]

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आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या राज्यों के पुनर्गठन ने भारत में भाषाई तनावों का प्रभावी समाधान किया। [10 अंक]

The demand for linguistic re-organisation found its way in the 'Nehru report'.

It effectively resolved linguistic tensions in India:-

(1) Reduced state demand:- The Fazl Ali committee's recommendations reduced demand of Marathi's & Gujarati's.

(2) Better administration:- Reduced tensions in telungana & Andhra Pradesh due to resource constraint.

(3) Increased social harmony:- The creation of North east states for linguistic & ethnic lines reduced secession tendencies.

(4) Promotes national integration:-

The states resistance is reduced to promote greater co-operation by using Art [350-B] and 8th Schedule languages.

Yet, the linguistic tensions continue

(1) Demand for states:- Recently 'Jalunadu' for tulu language.

(2) Radicalisation:- The Gorkha army (Bodo - army) for Bodo land.

(3) Political instrumentalisation:- 'Maharashtra for Marathi's' is used for vote bank politics.

(4) Migrant issue:- The mass exodus of Northeast migrants from Tamil Nadu.

Though these issues continue the NIC and NITI Aayog are used as forums to raise federal requests for greater integration.

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Q.1(c)

Why is the Royal Indian Navy Revolt of 1946 considered a decisive event that symbolically marked the end of British rule in India? Explain. [10 Marks]

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1946 के रॉयल इंडियन नेवी विद्रोह को एक निर्णायक घटना क्यों माना जाता है जिसने प्रतीकात्मक रूप से भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के अंत को चिह्नित किया? व्याख्या कीजिए। [10 अंक]

The Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolt of 1946 was considered as the last nail in the British coffin.

Reason for decisive event :-

(1) Revolt under the crown :- After the 1857 revolt, the 1st revolt under the crown rule.

(2) Nationalism in armed forces :- The patriotic feelings are seen among the Indian armed forces which created fear.

(3) Exhaustion for British :- The long time service & economic strain were felt by the British.

(4) Impetus to independence :- leaders like Kripalani, Usha Mehta

hailed its significance and added it to the independence.

Yet, its significance was limited.

- (1) Nehru and M. A. Jinnah negotiated with RIN revolt to stop it.
- (2) Gandhi criticised the use of violence in the revolt region.
- (3) The British themselves wanted to have a honourable retreat even before the RIN revolt.
- (4) RIN revolt demands are not met:-

The 3 leaders of INA - Gurbakh Singh Dhillon, Prem Kumar Sehgal, Shah Nawaz Khan were put to death.

Nevertheless, the RIN revolt increased the morale of the soldiers and people to put an end to the British rule in 1947.

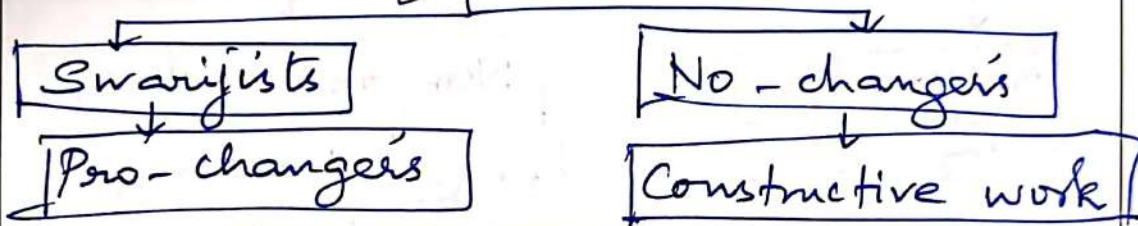
Q.1 (d)

"The Swarajists emerged as a manifestation of the aspirations of some leaders of nationalist ranks to start a new line of political activities." Elaborate. [10 Marks]

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"स्वराजवादी, राष्ट्रवादी कतारों के कुछ नेताओं की राजनीतिक गतिविधियों की एक नई दिशा शुरू करने की आकांक्षाओं की अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में उभरे।" विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए। [10 अंक]

After the failure of the Non-cooperation movement in 1922, the congress itself was divided into 2 segments:



Swarajists emerged as a manifestation:-

- (1) Leaders like C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru wanted to contest in election and enter CLA & PLA.
- (2) To end or mend the british by entering the council.
- (3) To promote national movement from within:- (a) Dutt voted the budget. (b) Prevented the human rights bill from being passed.

(4) Temporary leadership :- as Gandhi was arrested for the chauri-chaura incident in Gorakhpur.

Yet, they fell short in their political ambitions :-

(1) Split within the swarajists



(2) The issue of bengal tenancy created communal divide.

(3) The british suppressed the activities of swarajists as the Governor General held veto power.

(4) The no-changers criticised the swarajists, ultimately they serve the british interest.

With the ~~non~~ Civil Disobedience movement, the congress once again united to fight against the british.

Q.1(e)

"Railway development in India provides an interesting instance of private enterprise at public risk". Critically evaluate. [10 Marks]

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"भारत में रेलवे विकास सार्वजनिक जोखिम पर निजी उद्यम का एक दिलचस्प उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करता है"। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। [10 अंक]

Railways as an infrastructure gained significance during Lord Dalhousie period.

Private enterprise at public risk

- (1) Promotes commercialisation of agriculture :- Transport of goods to and from rural areas.
- (2) Mobilisation of troops :- The British suppressed any revolt due to quick troop mobilisation - 1857 revolt.
- (3) Industrial revolution :- in Britain was used by private companies to grow indigo to transport it by railways.
- (4) Ruralisation & de-industrialisation :- the railways promoted colonial

tendencies rather than the indignation of an artisan's business.

Yet, the railways promoted public movements :-

(1) Movement of national leaders :-

B.G. Tilak & Aurobindo used trains to spread nationalistic ideas.

(2) National integration :- Leaders

and protestors used train to gain participants.

(3) Rise in industrialisation :- TATA

Iron & Steel company in Jamshedpur to industrialise India.

(4) Local economy :- Employment in Coach factory in Madras.

Railways was used to accelerate colonialism yet it ultimately helped in unifying people to promote nationalism.

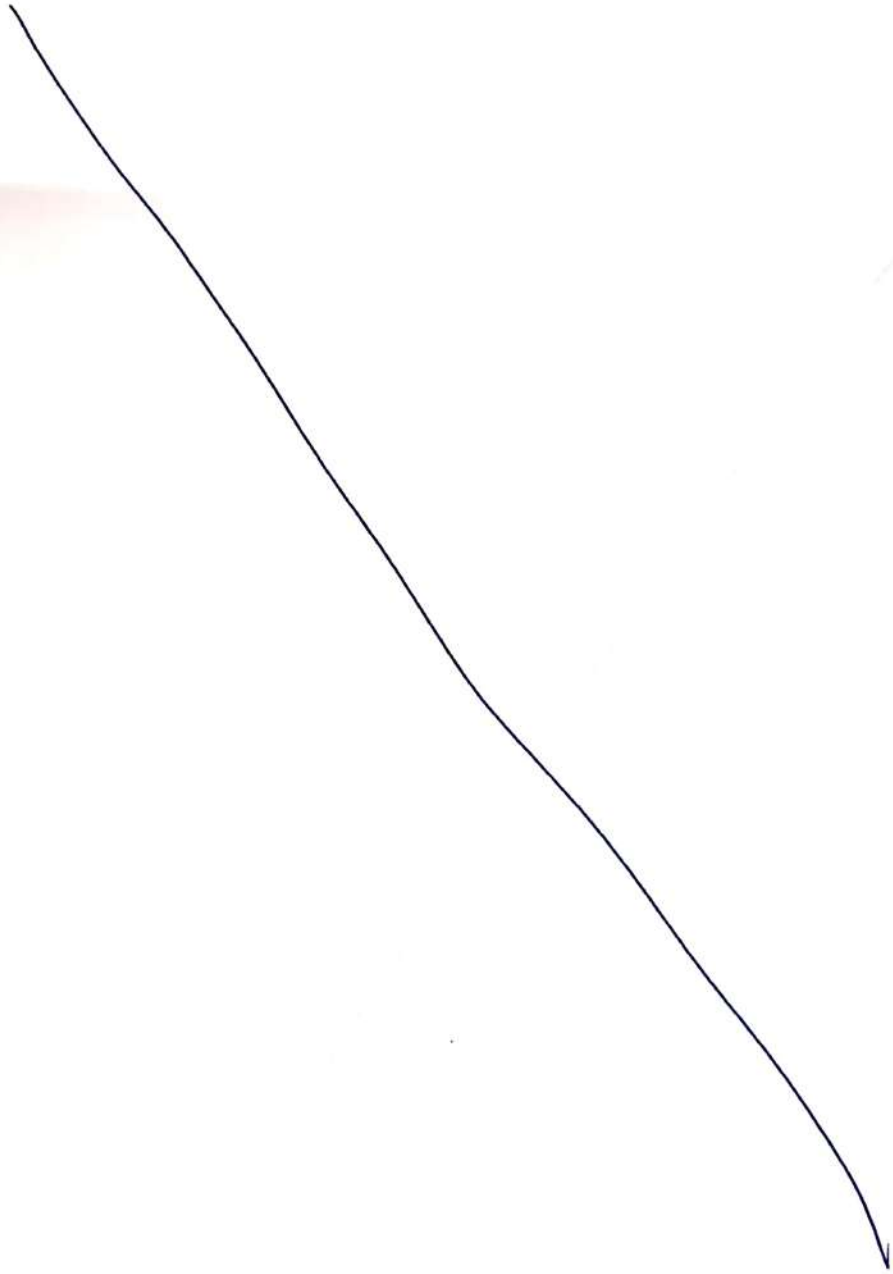
Q.2 (a)

Examine the rise and growth of leftist ideologies within Congress in India during the national movement. How did the Left influence the Indian National Congress? Discuss with examples. [20 Marks]

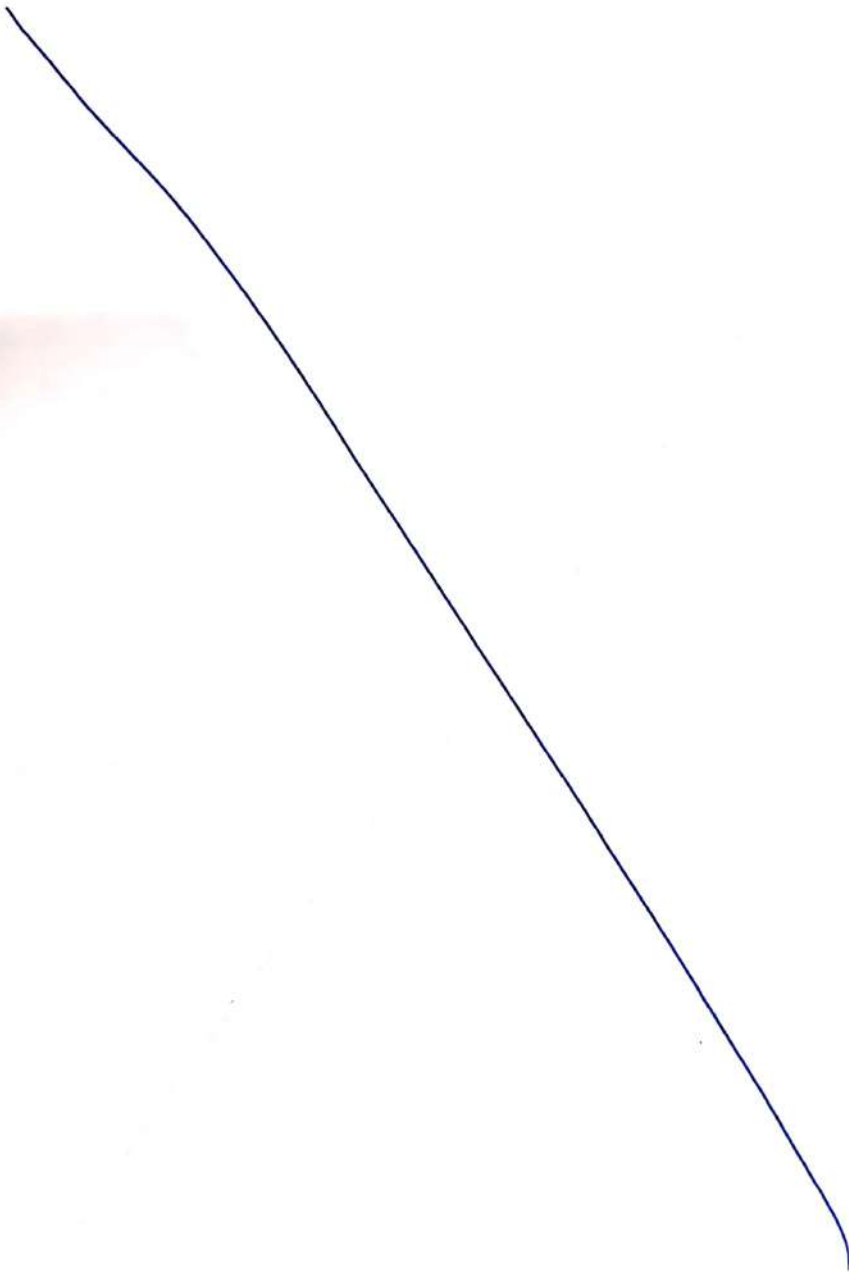
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राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारत में कांग्रेस के भीतर वामपंथी विचारधाराओं के उदय और विकास का परीक्षण कीजिए। वामपंथ ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को कैसे प्रभावित किया? उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए। [20 अंक]

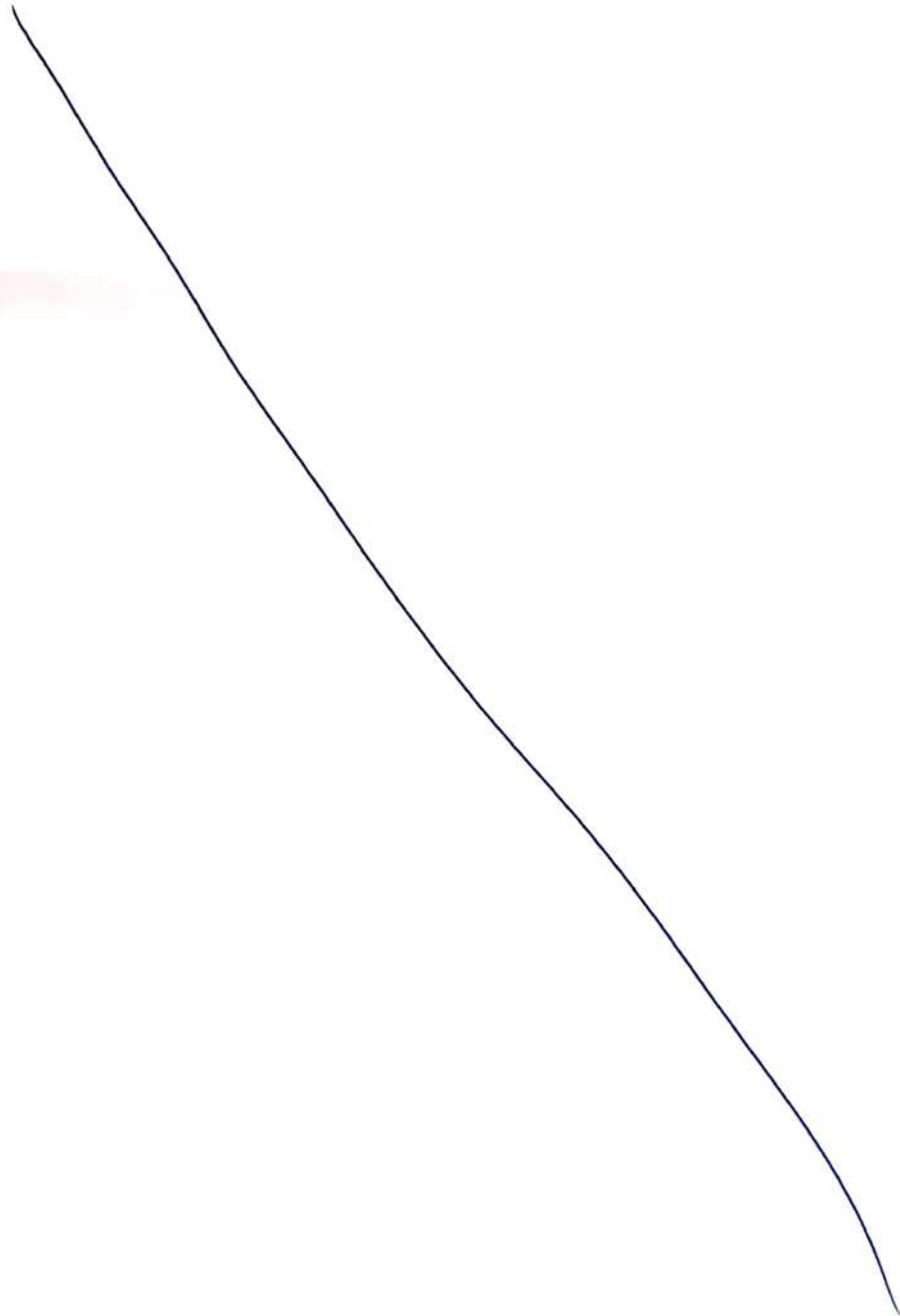
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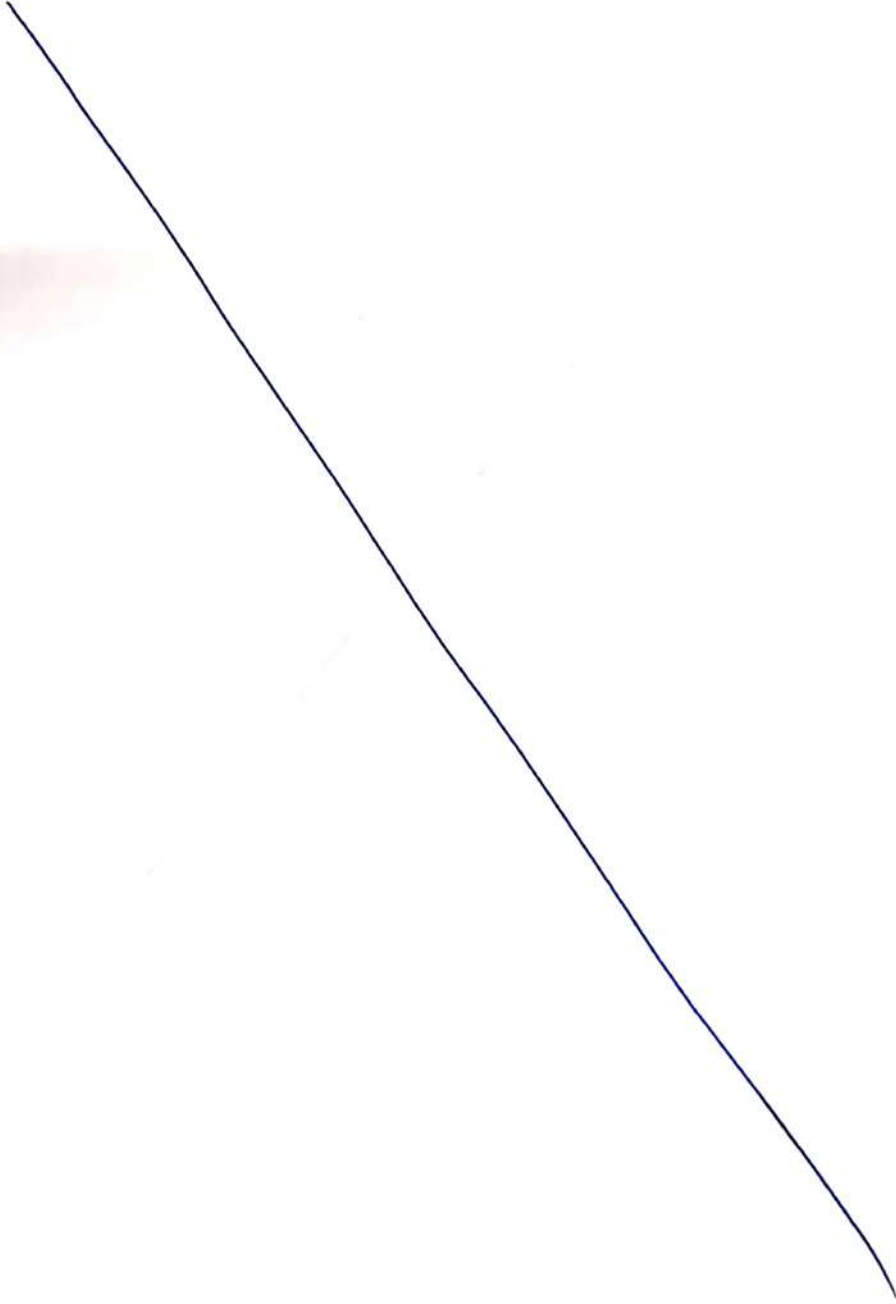


Q.2 (b)

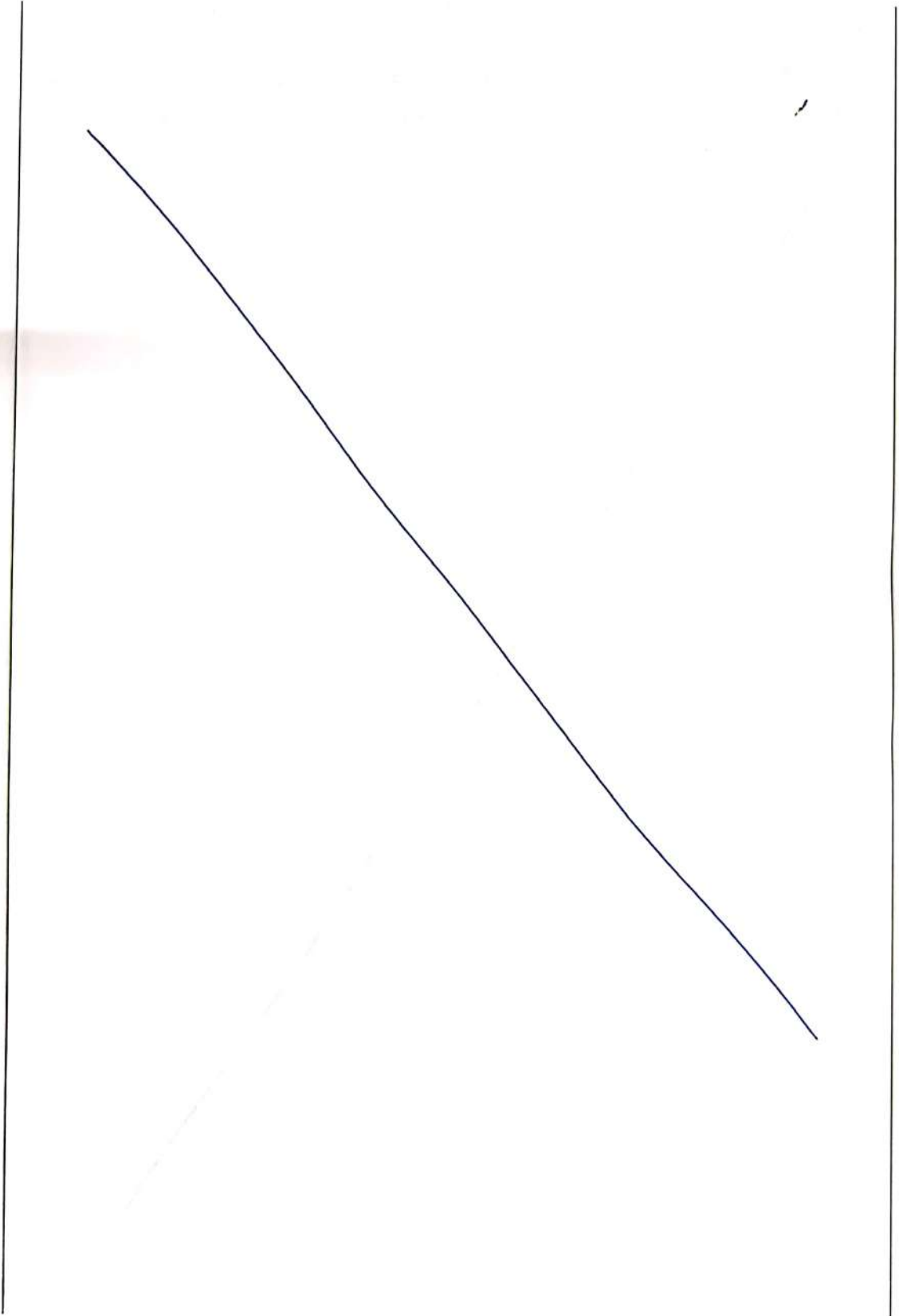
How did Gandhi's unique blend of original ideas, tactical brilliance, and deep understanding of the masses contribute to his influence in the Indian freedom struggle? Elucidate. [20 Marks]

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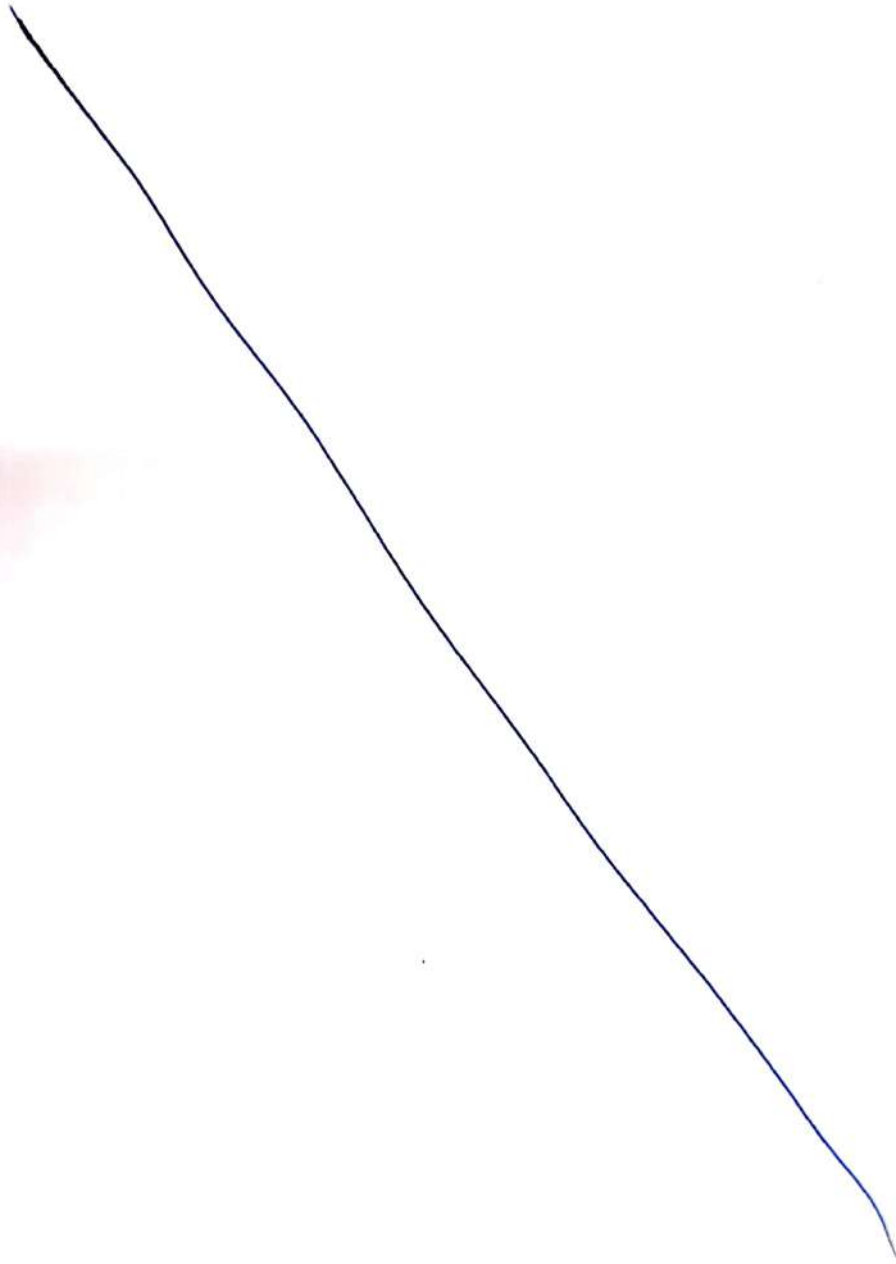
गांधीजी के मौलिक विचारों, सामरिक प्रतिभा और जनता की गहरी समझ के अजूबे मिश्रण ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में उनके प्रभाव में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया? स्पष्ट कीजिए। [20 अंक]



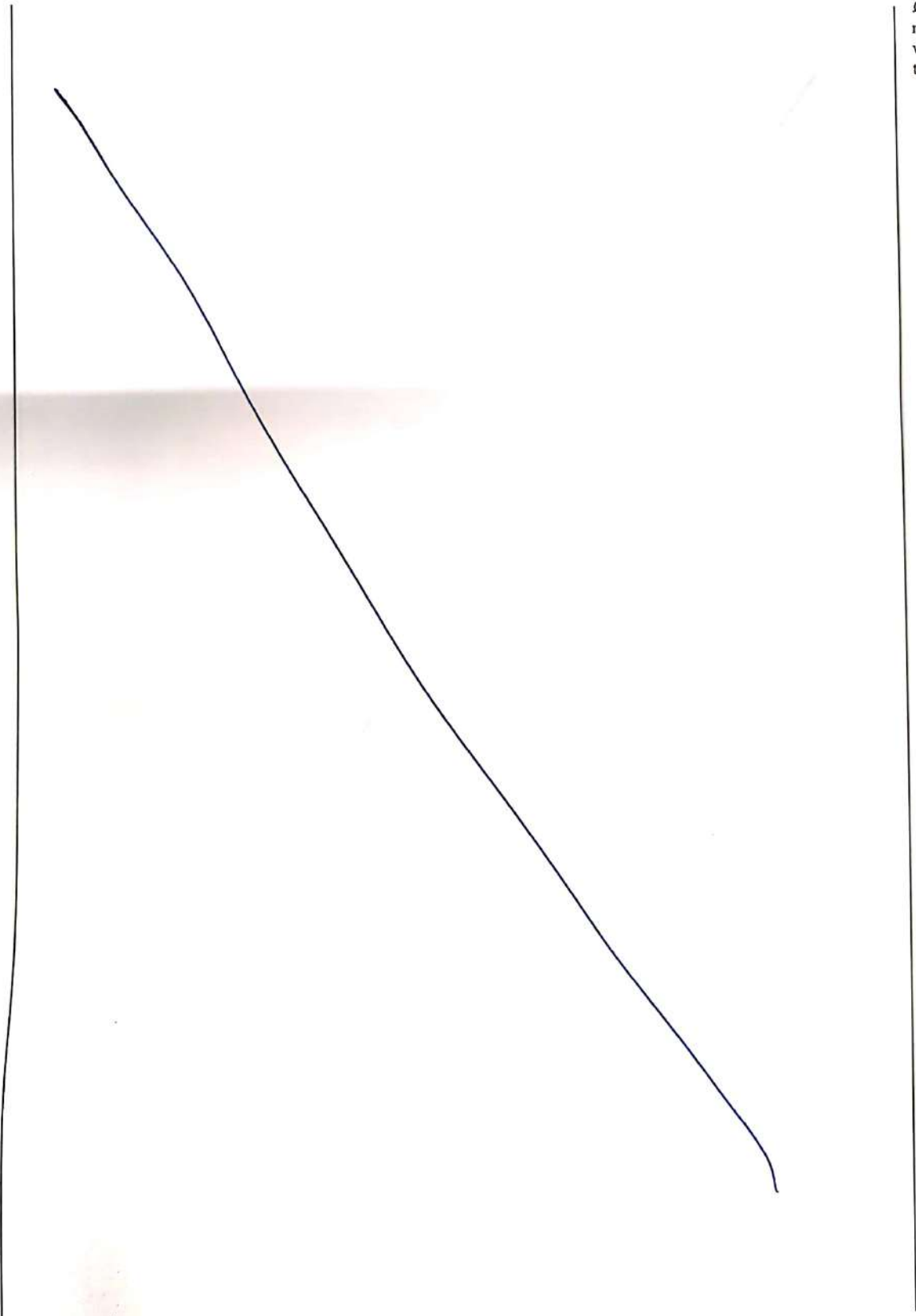
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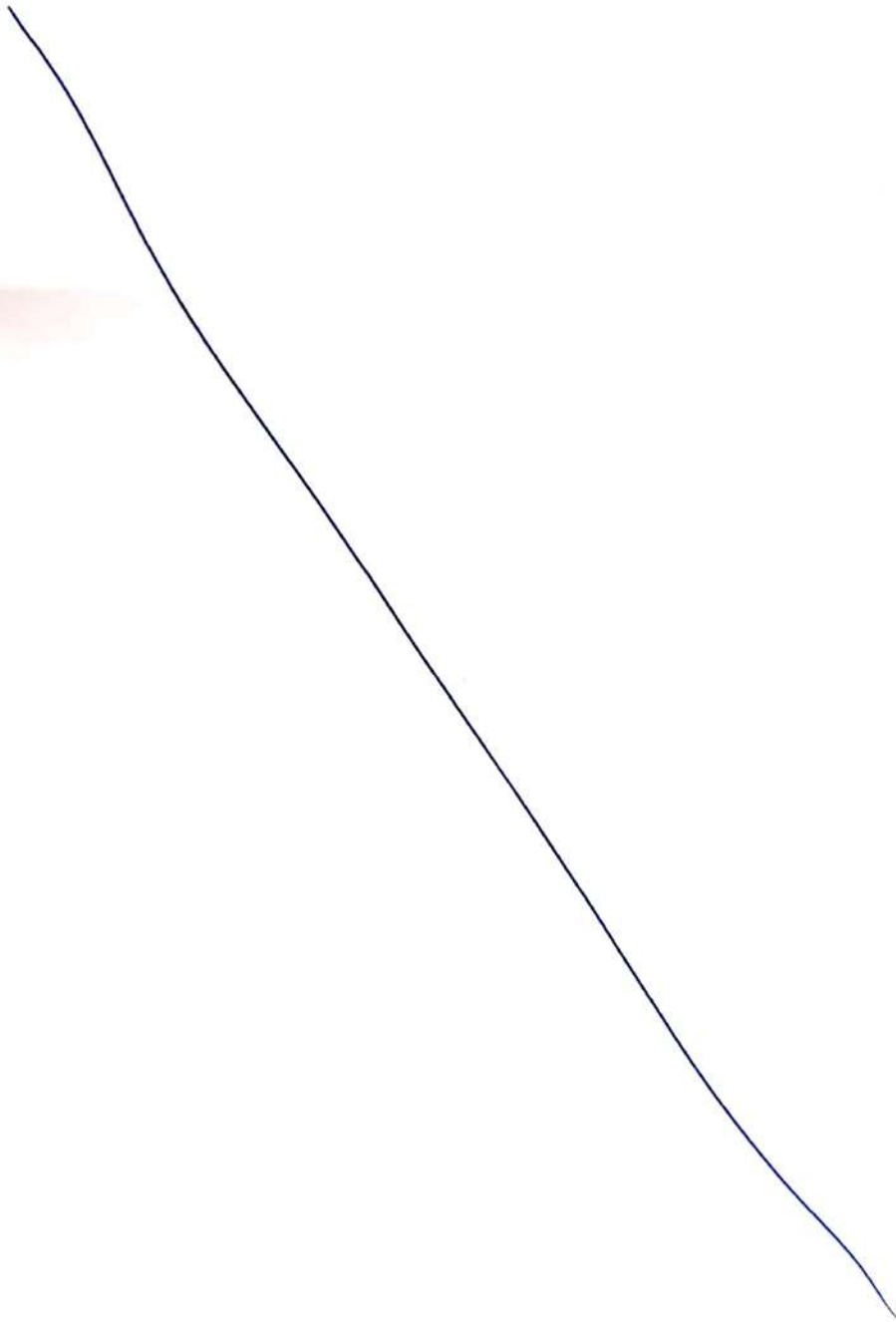


Q.2(c) "The Dyarchy system introduced in 1919 failed to fulfil Indian national aspirations due to its inherent flaws and limitations." Elaborate. [10 Marks]

"1919 में लागू की गई द्वैध शासन प्रणाली अपनी अंतर्निहित खामियों और सीमाओं के कारण भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में विफल रही।" विस्तार से समझाइए। [10 अंक]

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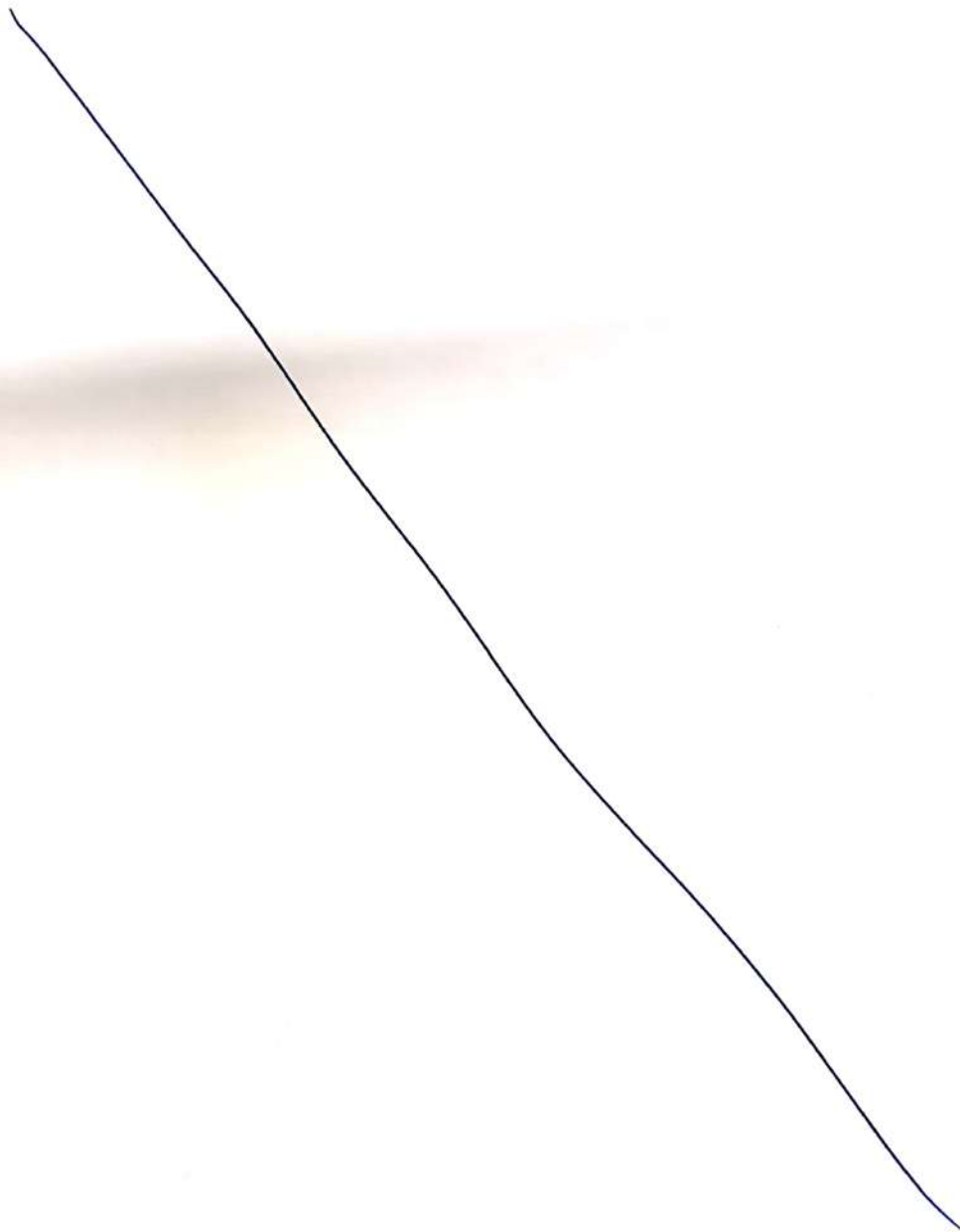


Q.3 (a) Analyze the social foundations of Indian nationalism and evaluate the policies and programs of the early nationalists. [20 Marks]

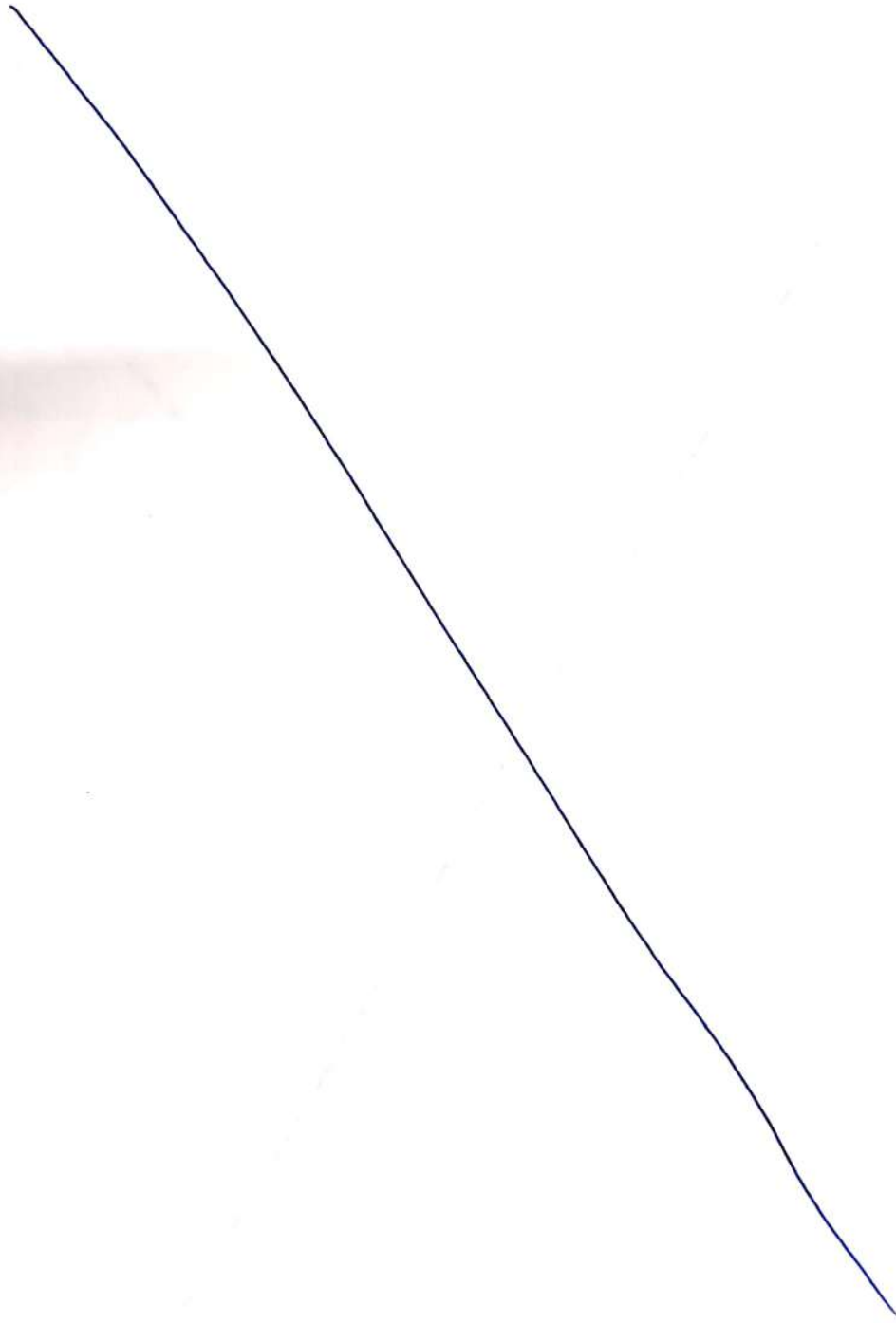
भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद के सामाजिक आधारों का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादियों की नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। [20 अंक]

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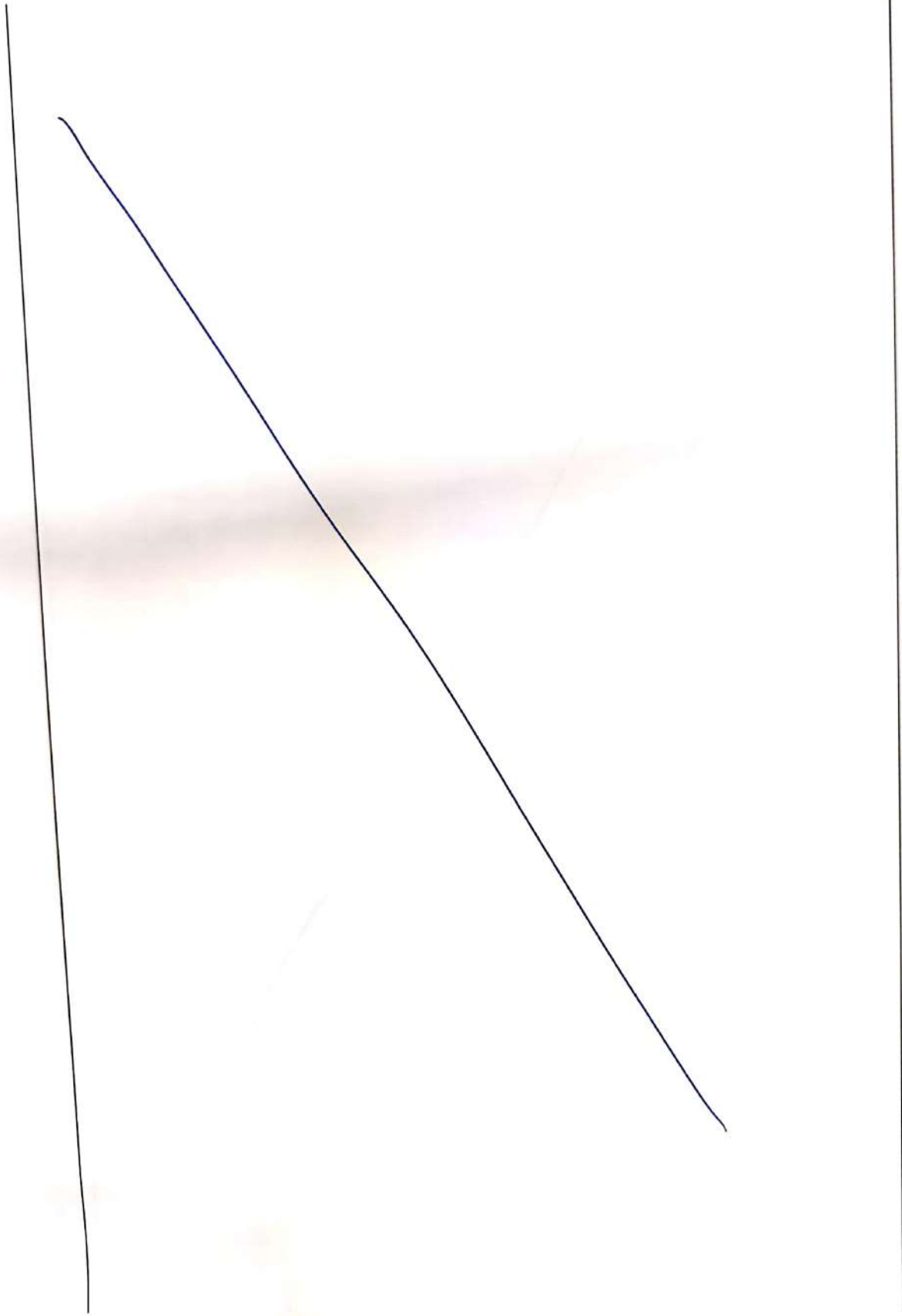
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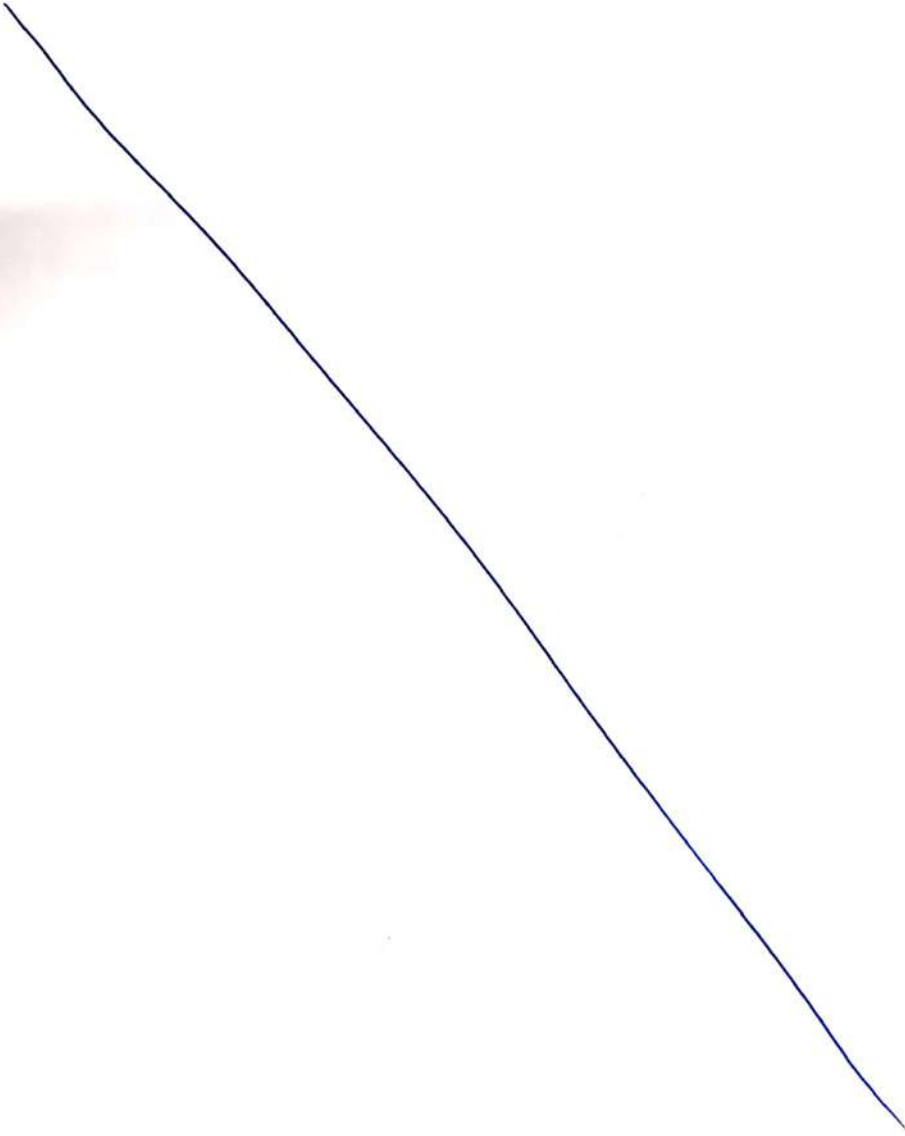


Q.3 (b)

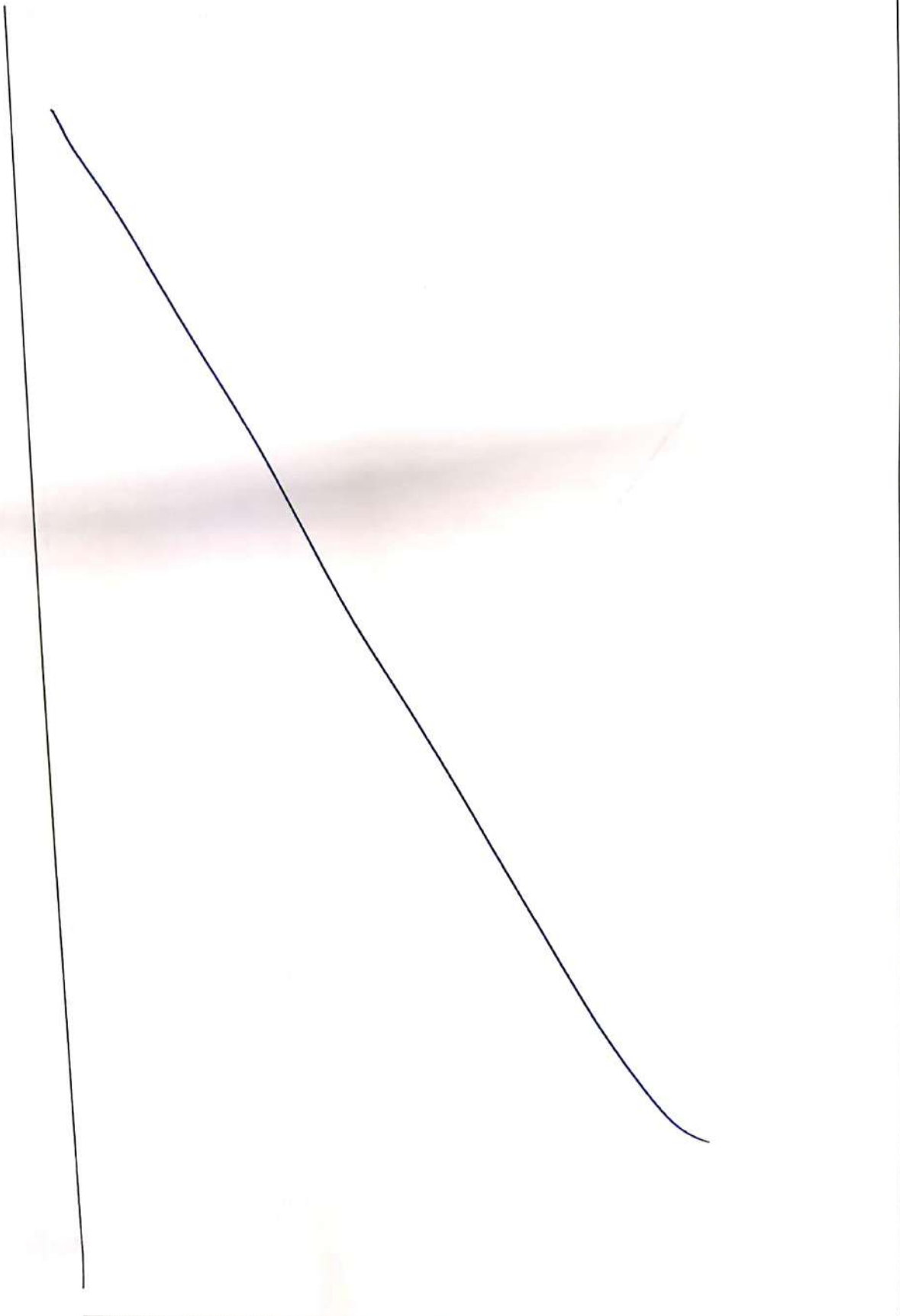
Evaluate the contribution of the press in raising awareness about key social issues during the latter half of the nineteenth century. [20 Marks]

उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में प्रमुख सामाजिक मुद्दों के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने में प्रेस के योगदान का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। [20 अंक]

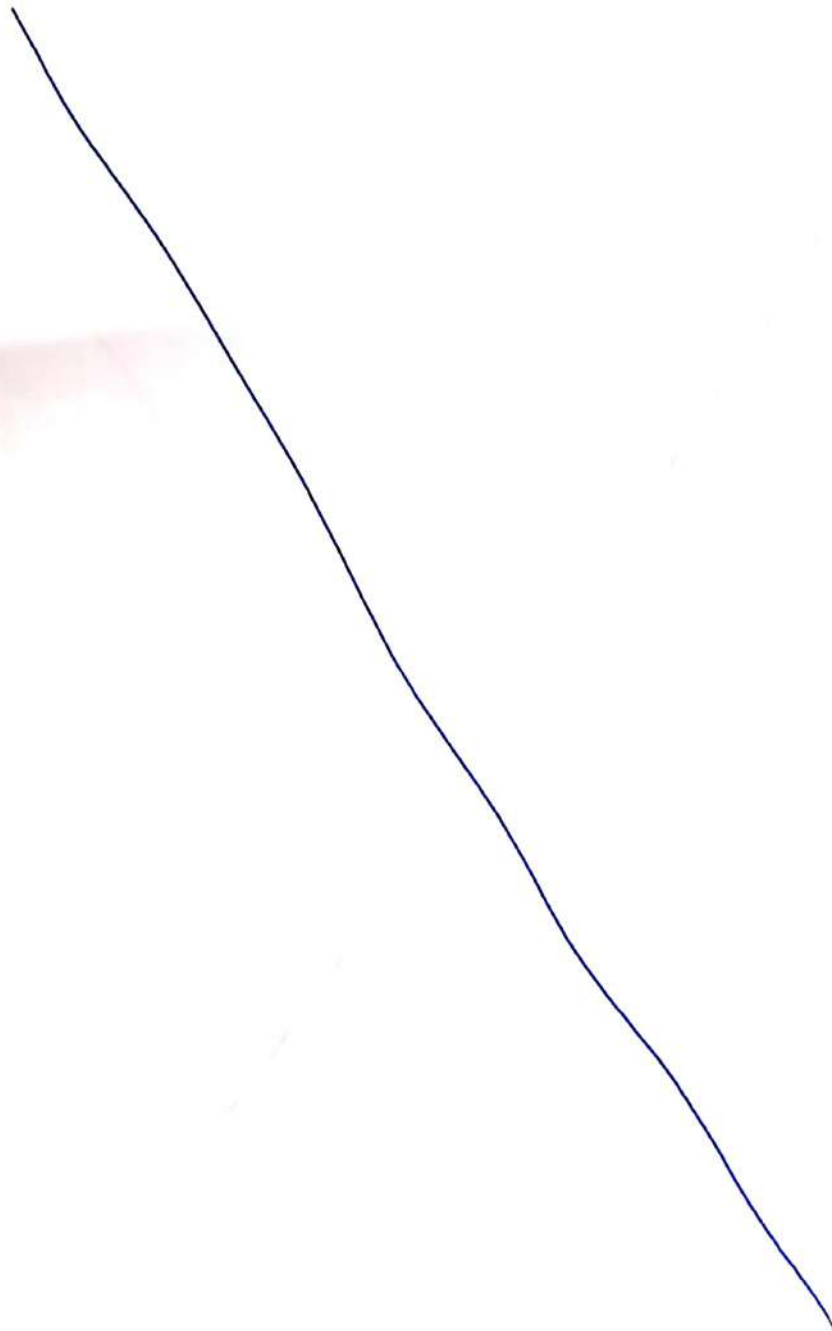
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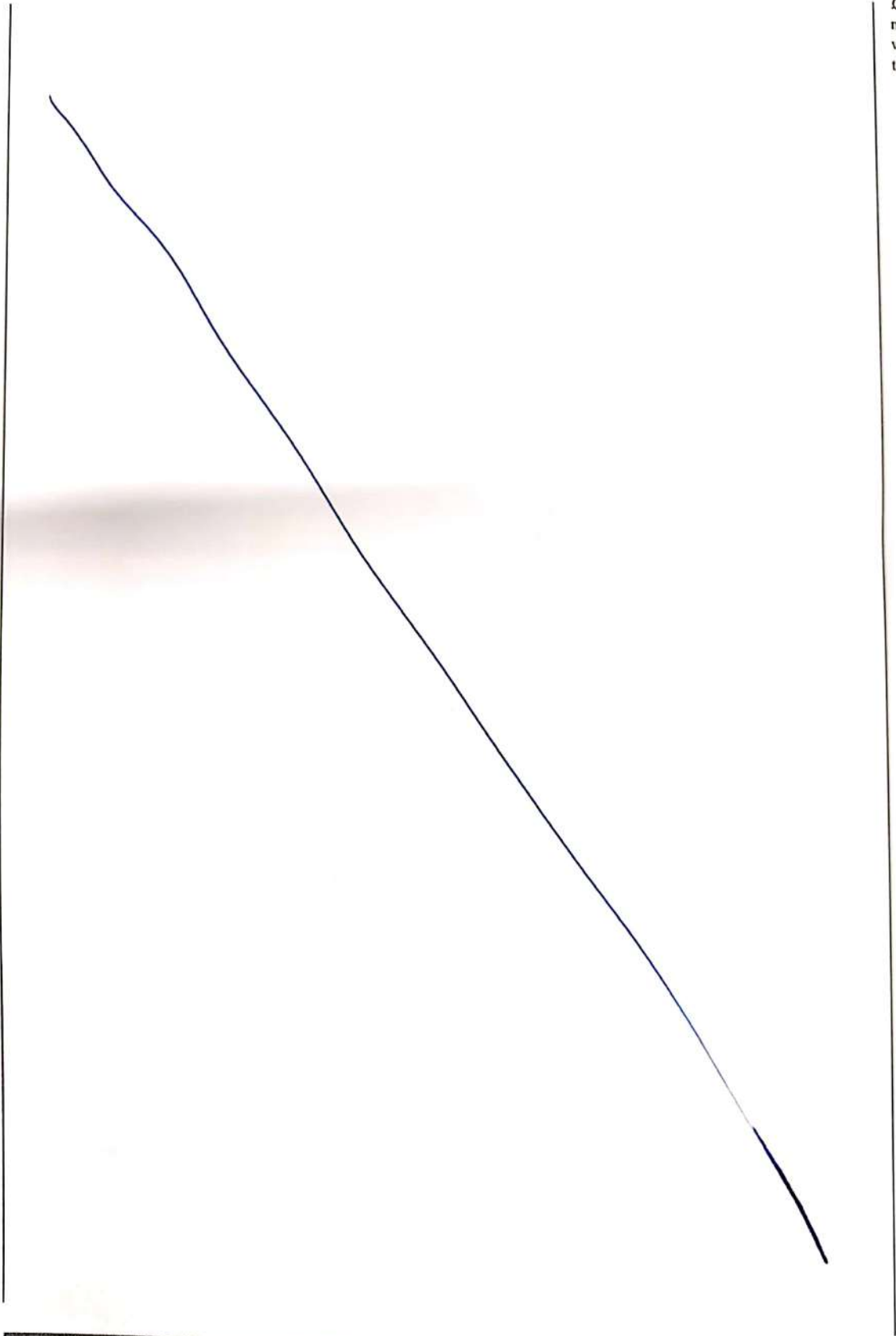
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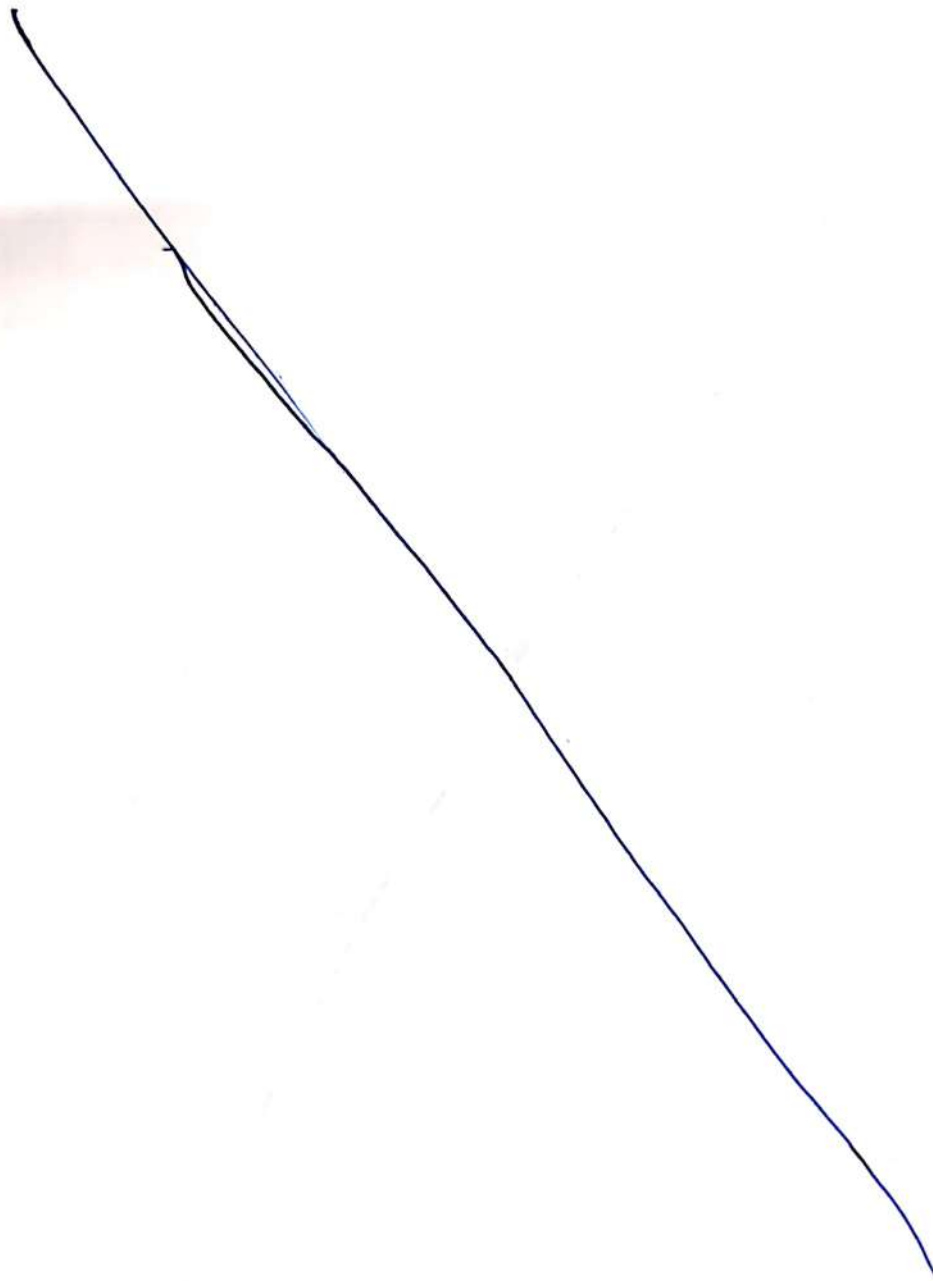
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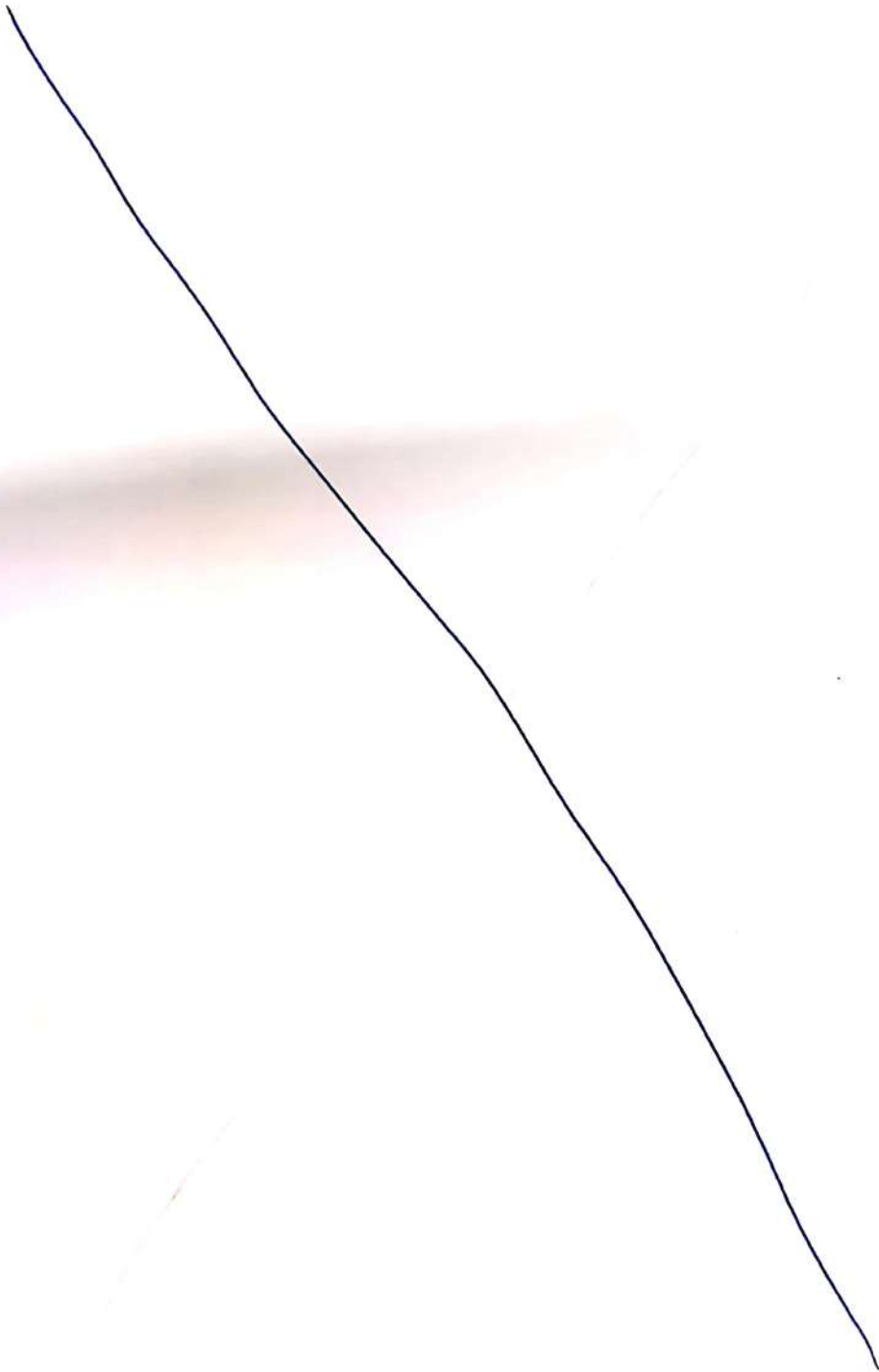
Q.3 (c) Assess the role and significance of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the context of the Indian nationalist movement. [10 Marks]

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भारतीय राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन के संदर्भ में डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर की भूमिका और महत्त्व का आकलन कीजिए। [10 अंक]



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Q.4 (a)

Discuss the commercialisation of agriculture in British India. What were factors responsible for the commercialisation of agriculture and what were its consequences? (20 Marks)

ब्रिटिश भारत में कृषि के व्यावसायीकरण की चर्चा कीजिए। कृषि के व्यावसायीकरण के लिए कौन से कारक उत्तरदायी थे और इसके क्या परिणाम हुए? [20 अंक]

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The british colonial rule started after the victory in battle of Plassey in 1757 and continued till 1947.

Commercialisation of agriculture :-

- (1) Agriculture is not just a profession, it is a way of life. but, it was commercialised by british.
- (2) The increase in cultivation of commercial crops, the over cultivation of crops resulted in soil infertility.
- (3) The excess use of fertilizers, the heavy competition from the european traders reduced the subsistence nature of agriculture.

Factors responsible for agriculture commercialisation :-

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- (1) Land revenue policy :- The zamindari system and the mahadwari, ryotwari system increased revenue, to pay the revenue, cash crops are grown.
- (2) Introduction of railways :- Accelerated the movement of goods - Thane to Mumbai (Lord Dalhousie) period.
- (3) De-industrialisation :- The Industrial revolution in Britain created demand for Indigo, thus reduced subsistence farming.
- (4) Ruralisation of economy :- This created disguised employment and pressure on agriculture.
- (5) Population growth :- To suffice for the growing population in India.

(6) American war of independence;

made the british to promote cotton cultivation in deccan resulting in deccan uprising;

(7) Manipulation of imports:- To suffice for daily commodities, the peasants needed to work more, thus the commercialisation began.

Consequences of the commercialisation of agriculture:-

(1) Increase in poverty:- The Purchasing Power parity and trade share was just 3% at 1947.

(2) Drain of wealth:- As highlighted by Dadabhai Naoroji in his book 'Poverty and un-british rule in India'.

(3) Promoted colonialism:- aligned

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with resource exploitation as Adam Smith held.

(4) Loss of soil fertility: People/the villages migrated as soil in deccan region were unfertile.

(5) Resource constraint: Loss of groundwater and increased dependence on british for rations were created.

(6) Famines: The 1866 No Anka Odisha famine, the deccan famine during lord lytton's period were direct result of agriculture commercialisation.

With movements like Deccan uprising and laws like PDS, NFSA and EPA, agriculture as a commodity was reduced to increase conservation.

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Q.4 (b)

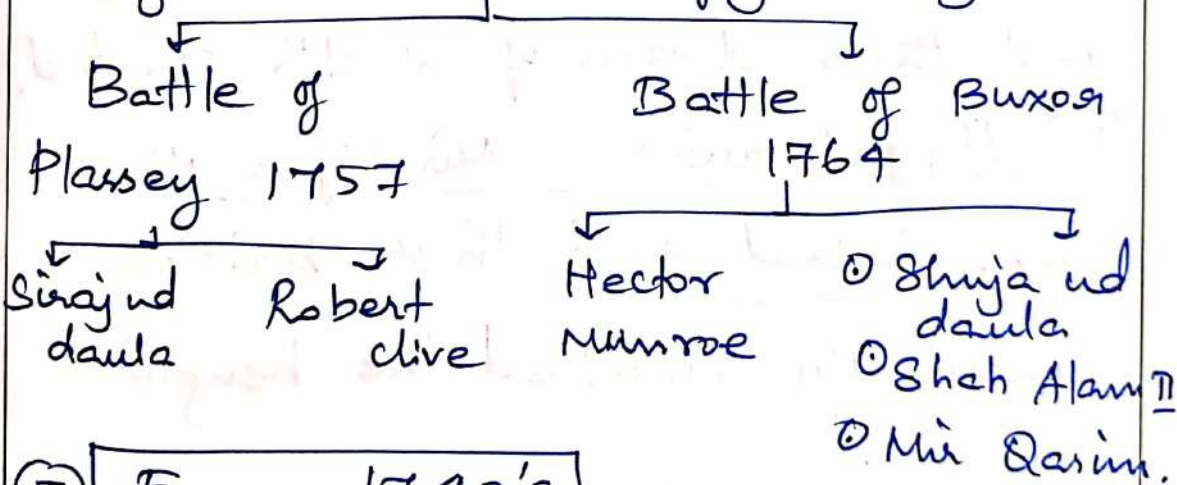
Explain how the British came to occupy Bengal between 1740 and 1765? [20 Marks]

व्याख्या कीजिए कि 1740 और 1765 के बीच अंग्रेजों ने बंगाल पर कैसे कब्जा किया? [20 अंक]

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In 1453, Constantinople was captured by Ottoman Turks and thus started Voyage. In 1498, Vasco da Gama reached Calicut. The British got monopoly of trade through East India Company (EIC),

Between 1740 and 1765 :- The British came to occupy Bengal.



① From 1740's :-

(1) Got golden farman from the Faruk Siyar to monopoly trade by misusing darbhag.

(2) Controlled port activities:- By building Fort Williams in Kolkata to monitor the port.

(3) Ouster other european power:- The french were defeated in Anglo-french wars, thus their hold in Bengal was weak.

(4) Battle of Plassey in 1757:-

(a) Treaty of Allahabad was signed and thus drain of wealth started.

(b) Puppet ruler - Mir Jafar was appointed and thus british indirectly controlled the bengal region.

(c) Political interference:- By supporting Munni Begum, the british gained bipartisan support.

in Bengal.

(5) Loss of revenue :- The Bengal region had its treasury empty as Mir Jafar sponsored the British.

(6) Poor administration :- Law and order broke down in Bengal, the British slowly consolidated its rule by stationing its troops.

(7) Battle of Buxar in 1764 :-

(a) British got diwani rights and Nizamat rights from the Mughal ruler for Bengal.

(b) Political body :- a trade body entered into political affairs in Bengal.

(c) Dual-governance system :- of Robert Clive made the EIC, the virtual ruler.

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(8) Decline in mughal power :-

The revolt of Ali Gohar further weakened the mughal, thus british gained control in Bengal.

(9) Role of christian missionaries :-

helped promote british interest and imperialism.

(10) American war of independence

in 1776 and its earlier colonial resistance further made the british strengthen its stronghold.

The Bengal region is a treasure trove for british, with this, the british gained political, economical and social significance to further its imperial & colonial interest till 1947.

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Q.4 (c)

Q.4 (c)

To what extent can the tribal uprisings of the 19th century be viewed as expressions of subaltern nationalism? [10 Marks]

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19वीं शताब्दी के आदिवासी विद्रोहों को किस हद तक निम्न राष्ट्रवाद की अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में देखा जा सकता है? [10 अंक]

The British interference in the tribal regions, their culture created deep resentment against the colonial rule and promoted subaltern nationalism.

(1) Tribal mobilisation

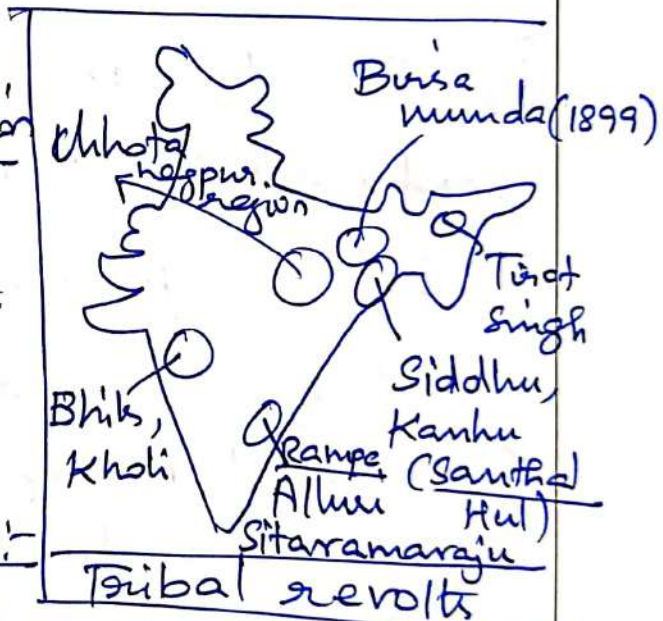
eg) Birsa munda revolted to protect their culture & regionalism.

(2) Against British:-

eg) Everyone, Siddhus, Rani Gaidinliu all wanted to oust the British.

(3) Against colonialism eg) the Santal Hul to protect their fatherland in 1855.

(4) To protect their culture :- eg) The



Bhils in Vindhyas spreaded the ideas in Odisha, Chotanagpur region.

Yet, it had limited impact :-

(1) British suppression :- 20,000 were killed in Santal Hul in 1856.

(2) Limited geographic spread :-

Eg The Rampa rebellion was confined to Andhra Pradesh region.

(3) Didnot promote nationalism :-

Most of them are non-aware of nationalism & wanted to promote individual freedom.

(4) Unholy trinity Zamindars

suppressed movement.

British

Peasants

Nevertheless, the tribal movements were later integrated into the national movements by Gandhiji.

SECTION B

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

Q.5
Q.5 (a)Candidates
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"I have brought peace with honour." Critically comment on the perspective of British Prime Minister Disraeli on outcome of the Congress of Berlin (1878). [10 Marks]

"मैंने सम्मान के साथ शांति स्थापित की है।" बर्लिन कांग्रेस (1878) के परिणाम पर ब्रिटिश प्रधानमंत्री डिज़रायली के दृष्टिकोण पर आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए। [10 अंक]

This statement by Disraeli after the congress of Berlin in 1878 highlights the effort of Ottoman Bismarck to restore balance of power.

Peace with honour :-

(1) Restrained Russia's influence :-
in mediterranean sea to access African colonies.

(2) No war :- The war between Russia and Ottoman turks did not exaggerate into world war.

(3) Colonial interest :- Britain & French interest were protected by Berlin conference altering San Stefano treaty guidelines.

(4) Prevented Ottoman turks disintegration

By strengthening Austria by giving more territories.

Yet, this peace was not permanent.

(1) Ottoman Bismarck Statement :-

"I will not see the world war, you will see and the reason is this and will happen here."

(2) Russia's withdrawal :- from the

Drei-Kaiser-Bund and laid the foundation for 1st world war.

(3) Rise of Serbia :- To protect Slavs & Serbs, assassinated the Austrian Prince Ferdinand,

The Congress of Berlin (1878) though gave temporary peace. In the long term, it created more wars and wounds to Europe.

Q.5 (b)

Elucidate how the drafting of the American Constitution emerged from four months of confidential deliberations and negotiated compromises? [10 Marks]

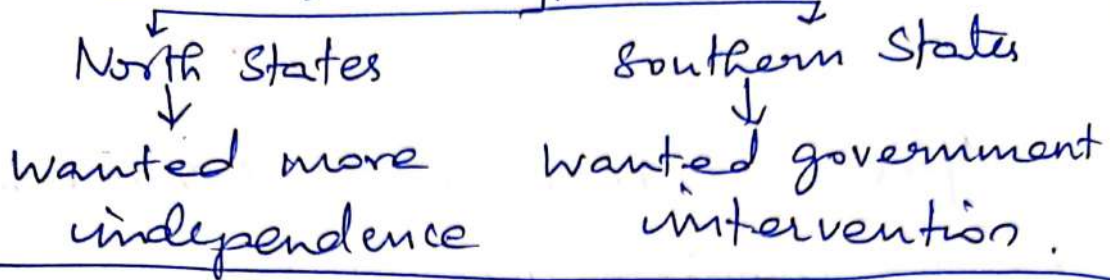
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स्पष्ट कीजिए कि अमेरिकी संविधान का प्रारूपण चार महीने के गोपनीय विचार-विमर्श और बातचीत के माध्यम से हुए समझौतों से कैसे उभरा? [10 अंक]

After the American war of Independence, the 55 Colonies assembled in the Philadelphia to discuss the future course of America constitution.

Drafting of American Constitution:

- (1) Negotiated compromise:- the Madison formula to allow 2 representatives irrespective of state size.
- (2) Issue of slavery:- 'The pursuit of Happiness is not entitled to slaves' thus slavery continued.
- (3) The federal issue:- The 1776 draft constitution flaws (a) The federal government should not have army. (b) should not levy tax.

(4) Ideological compromise

Yet, it was neither confidential nor negotiated compromise :-

(1) The slavery issue was not put into fulcrum till the 2nd war of independence in 1861.

(2) The constitution was criticised for referring to british origin & 1776 draft constitution usage.

(3) The states' size and the ideological issue continued till 1864.

Though the constitution had flaws, it was the 1st written constitution in world and it inspired colonies like India to attain independence.

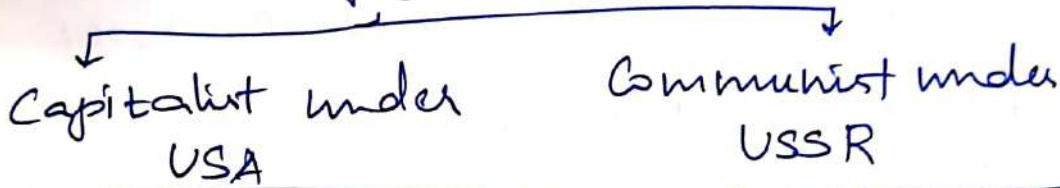
Q.5 (c)

"From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent." Explain Churchill's perspective. [10 Marks]

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"बाल्टिक में स्टैटिन से लेकर एड्रियाटिक में ट्राइस्टे तक, पूरे महाद्वीप पर एक लौह पर्दा छा गया है।" चर्चिल के दृष्टिकोण की व्याख्या कीजिए। [10 अंक]

During the cold war era (1945-1991), the fight between 2 blocs.



Churchill's perspective :-

(1) Ideological barrier :-

The imaginary line dividing the Europe into western and eastern europe.



(2) Military blocs :- Between NATO and Warsaw pact to protect each others' ideology.

(3) Administrative divide :- East Germany and Europe under USSR land Western Europe under France, Italy and US.

(4) Construction of Berlin wall :-
The prevention of people migration
from east to west Europe.

(5) Economical divide :- The east
by the Comecon and the west
by Marshall plan.

(6) Cultural divide :- The east controlled
by USSR restricted entertainment,
press, media using army as
seen in hungarian crisis.

Impacts of the iron curtain :-

(1) Two unhealthy blocs in the
world.

(2) Arms and space race ⊕ nuclear
weapons race started.

This imaginary iron curtain
was brought down by the 1991
USSR disintegration.

Q.5 (d)

Examine the circumstances surrounding the impending British withdrawal from Palestine in May 1948 and the consequent escalation of Arab-Jewish violence. [10 Marks]

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मई 1948 में फिलिस्तीन से आसन्न ब्रिटिश वापसी और उसके परिणामस्वरूप अरब-यहूदी हिंसा में वृद्धि से जुड़ी परिस्थितियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। [10 अंक]

With the formation of League of Nations, Palestine and Iraq were placed under the British mandate in 1919.

Circumstances surrounding the British withdrawal from Palestine :-

- (1) Global pressure :- UNO promoted towards decolonisation and independence in 1945 as per Atlantic Charter.
- (2) Rise in Israel demand :- The 'holocaust' created need for 'home for Jews' (Zionist movement).
- (3) Economic pressure :- The colony became economically unviable to hold on.
- (4) The moral pressure :- after the

hated campaigns against Jews and British wanted graceful withdrawal

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Yet, consequently Arab - Israel conquest started :-

(1) The 1956, Suez Canal crisis saw the Egypt and Israel fight

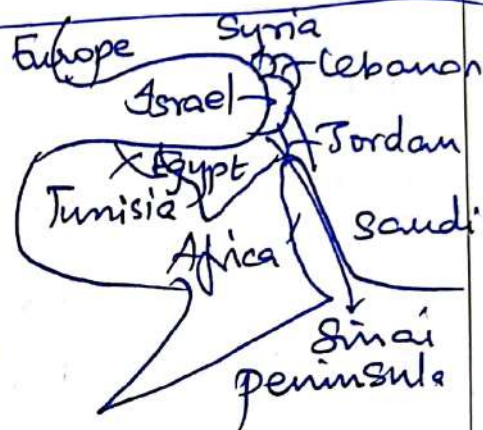
(2) The six day wars and the Yom-Kippur

was in 1970's for the retrieval of the Israel captured areas by Egypt.

(3) The siege of Egypt, Syria to protect Arab against Israel.

(4) The Abraham Accord by Jimmy Carter tried to restore peace.

Yet the issue continued even in the present 21st century to protect Israel and the Arab nations unite against it.



Arab - Israel region

Q.5 (e)

How did Rousseau help in the rise of the French Revolution? Explain. [10 Marks]

रूसो ने फ्रांसीसी क्रांति के उदय में कैसे मदद की? व्याख्या कीजिए। [10 अंक]

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this marginRousseau @ Jean Jacques

Rousseau, a french enlightenment thinker played a crucial role in French Revolution (F.R).

His role in French Revolution :-

- (1) Enlightenment ideas :- "Equality, liberty and fraternity", the slogan of FR to awaken people.
- (2) Political awareness :- the separation of power between the king and the church as per Montesquieu.
- (3) Economical freedom :- Rousseau in his 'Origin of inequality' speaks about abolition of private property, a demand of F.R.
- (4) Democracy idea :- In his 'Emile',

he calls for direct democracy with "people will" as mandate.

(5) Set towards civil society:- F. R

itself was to create an elected government to protect rights of the people. ("Social contract book").

(6) Mass mobilisation:- His ideas of individualism and happiness argued against the state suppression and promoted F. R.

Yet, he had challenges

(1) He is an individualistic, but supported civil society.

(2) democrat but supported authority.

(3) Socialist yet no concrete idea.

Nevertheless, His ideas ignited the need for F. R to fight against authoritarianism.

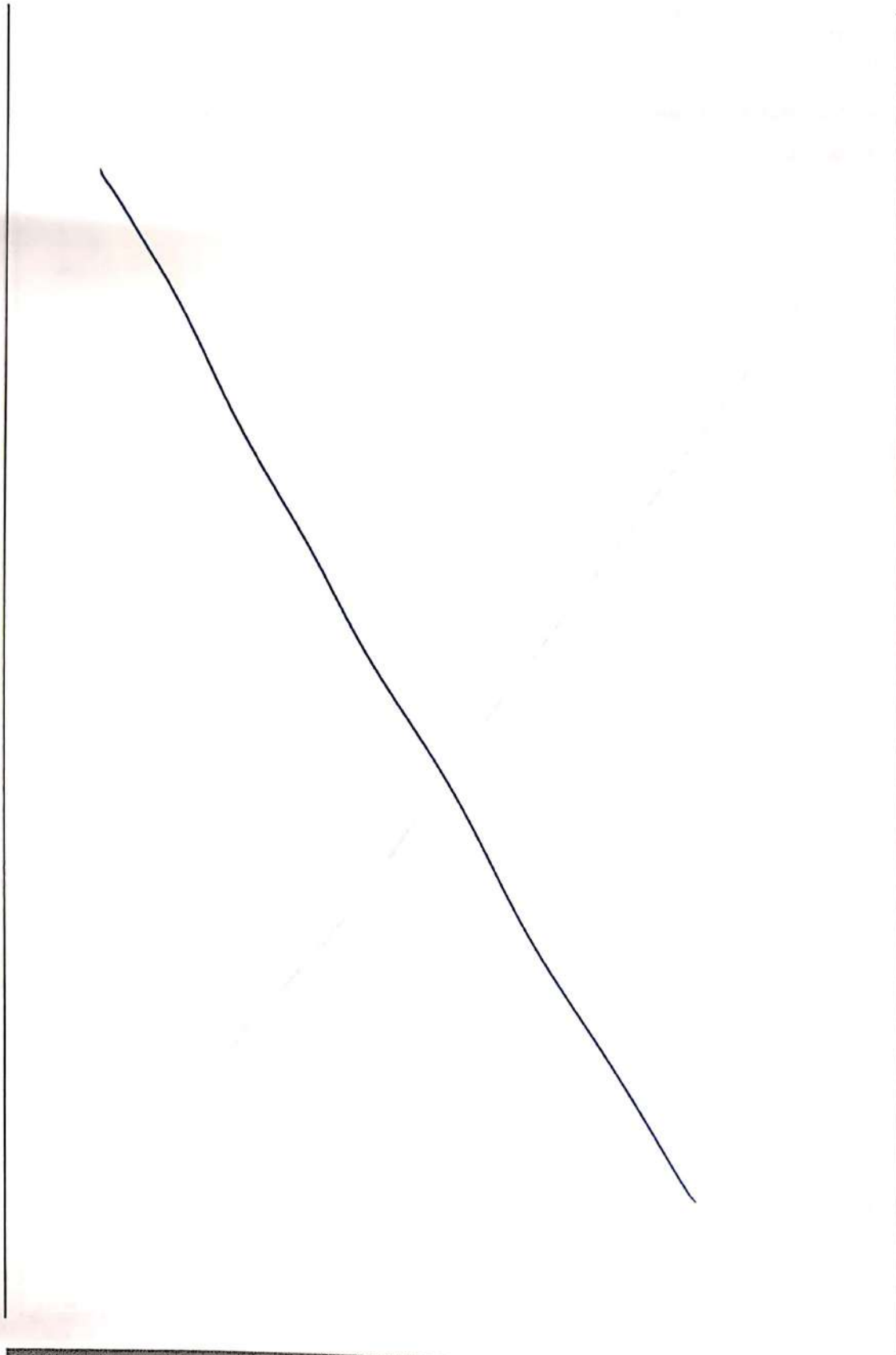
Q.6 (a)

The language of narrow nationalism held at Frankfurt destroyed the German Revolution; as the fatal idea of aggrandizement of the House of Savoy destroyed the Italian Revolution." Discuss. [20 Marks]

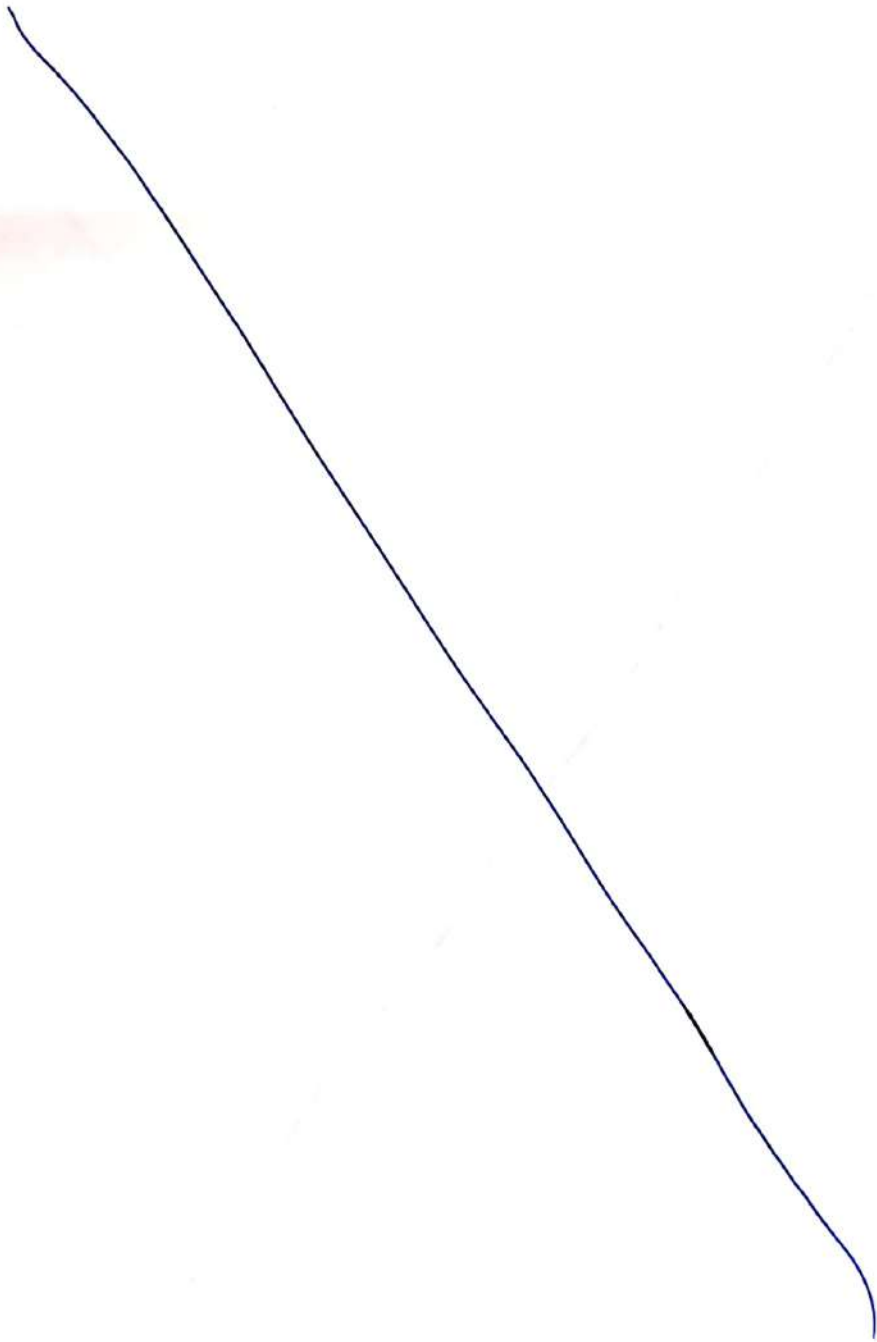
फ्रैंकफर्ट में अपनाई गई संकीर्ण राष्ट्रवाद की भाषा ने जर्मन क्रांति को नष्ट कर दिया; जैसे सेवॉय हाउस के विस्तार के घातक विचार ने इतालवी क्रांति को नष्ट कर दिया।" चर्चा कीजिए। [20 अंक]

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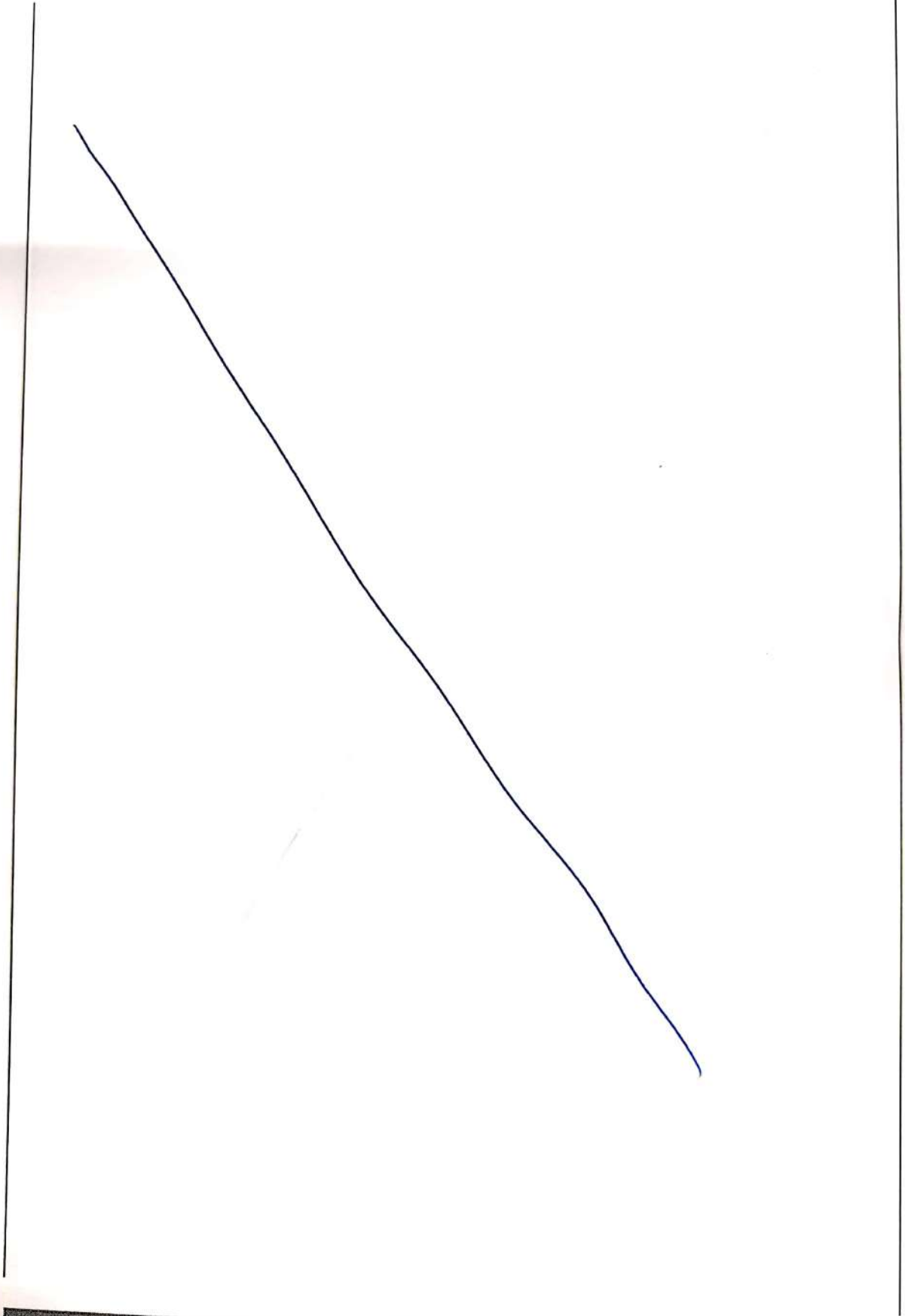
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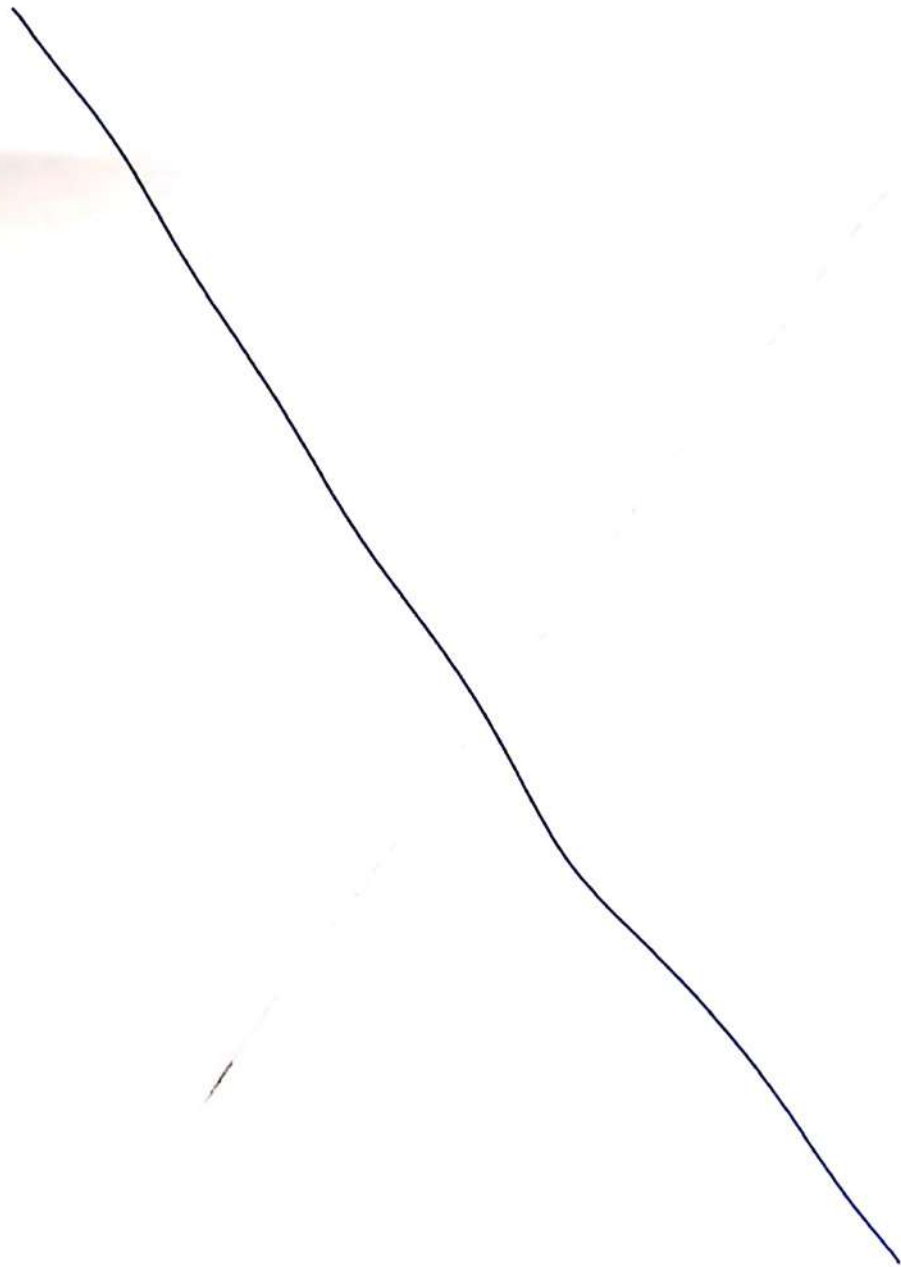
Q.6 (b)

Examine the key factors and conditions that paved the way for the rise of Fascist dictatorship in Italy, citing relevant examples. [20 Marks]

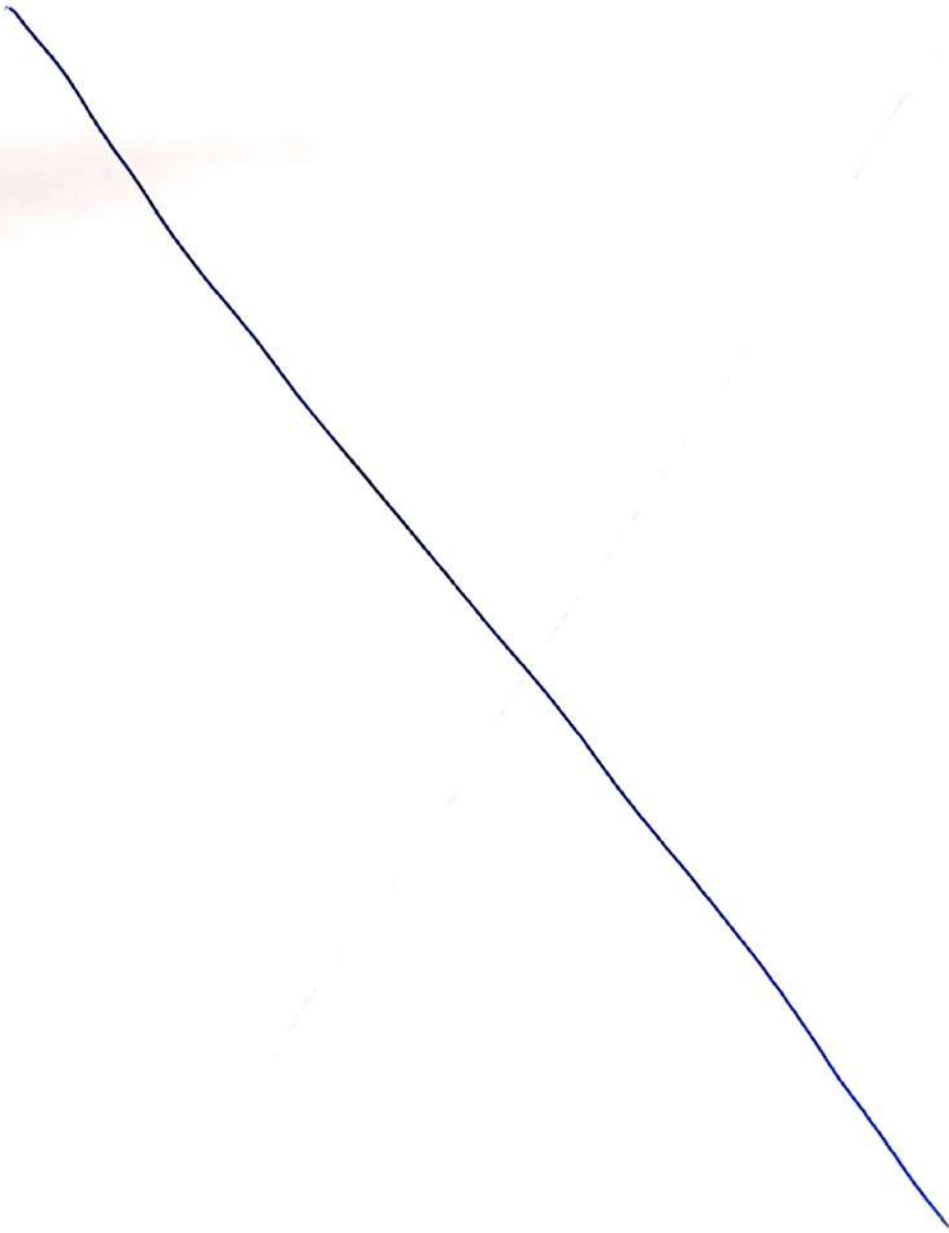
इटली में फासीवादी तानाशाही के उदय का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों और परिस्थितियों का परीक्षण कीजिए, प्रासंगिक उदाहरण देते हुए। [20 अंक]

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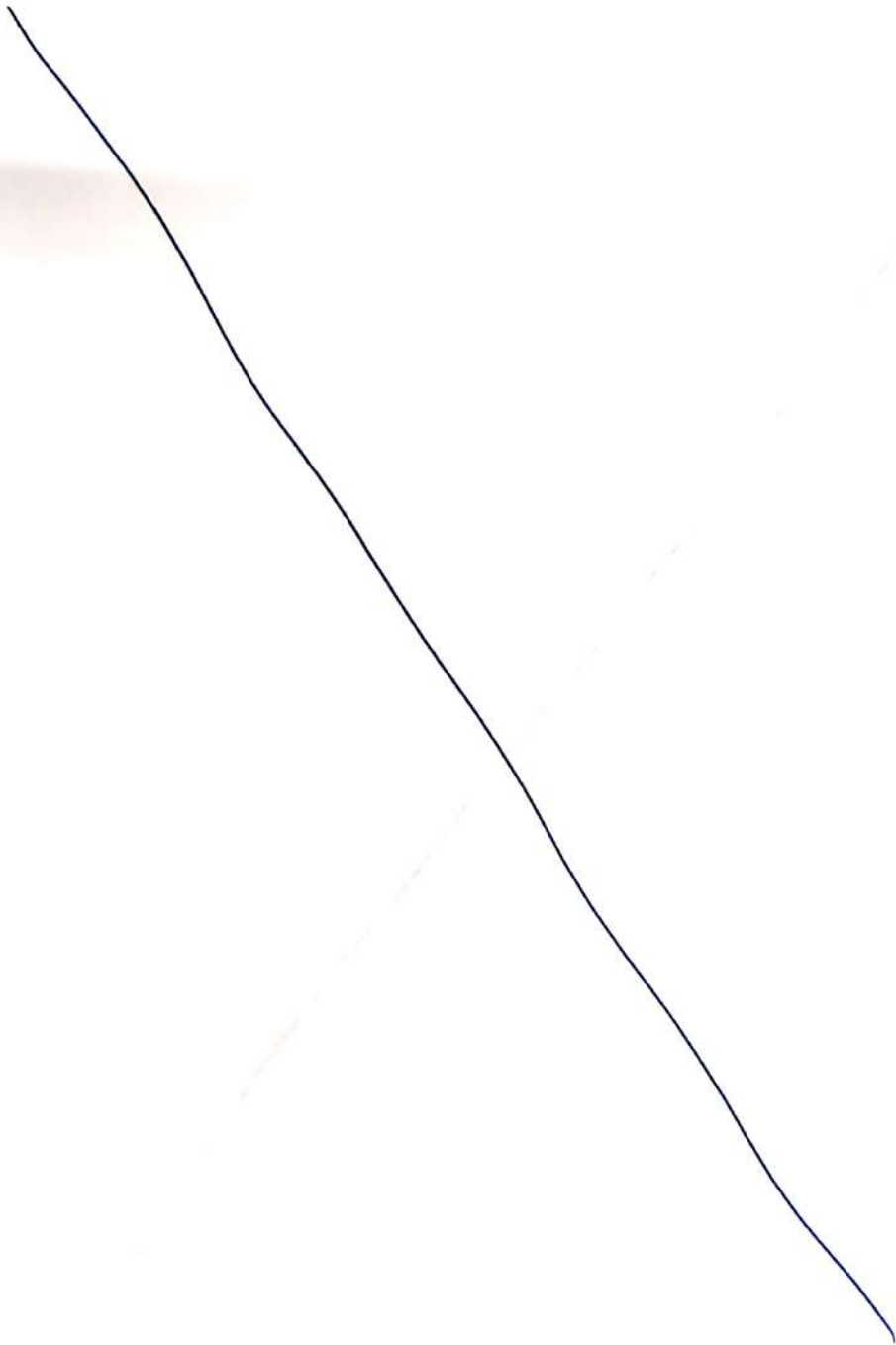
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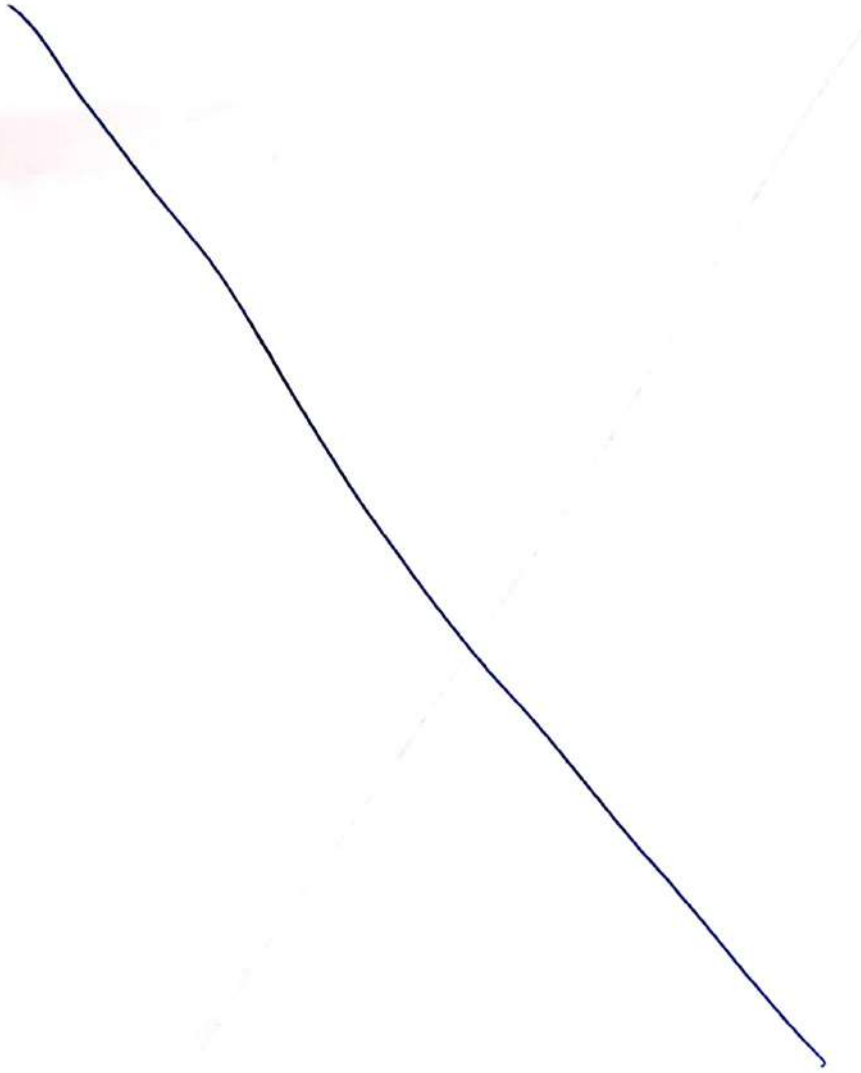


Q.6 (c)

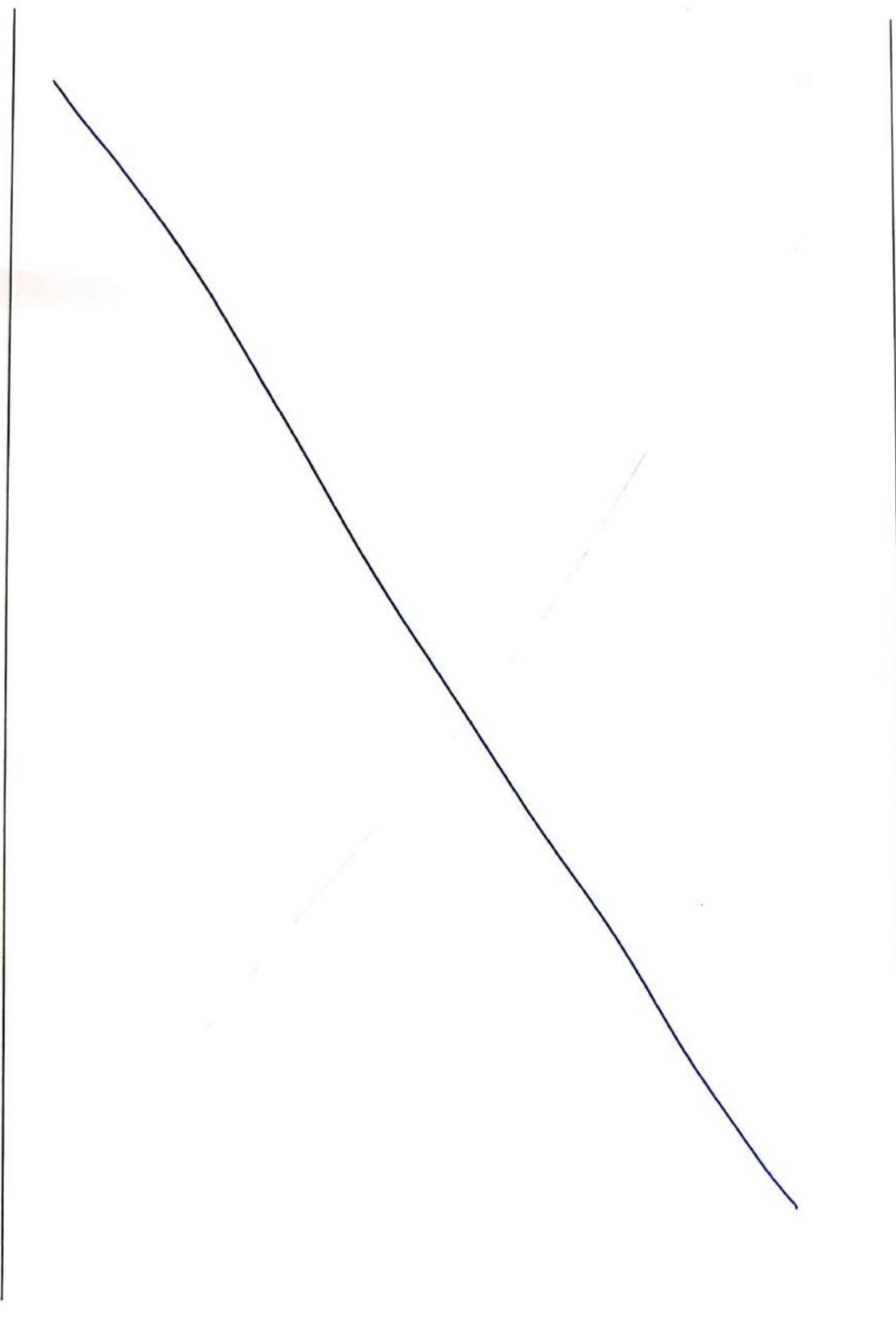
Analyze the reasons behind the failure of Bolívar's efforts to achieve a unified Latin American front. [10 Marks]

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एकीकृत लैटिन अमेरिकी मोर्चा बनाने के बोलिवर के प्रयासों की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। [10 अंक]



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2.7 (a)

"The defeat of the Kuomintang, due to its internal weaknesses, and the effective strategies and popular support of the Communists, culminated in the Communist victory in the Chinese Revolution — a turning point that significantly influenced global political dynamics." Discuss. [20 Marks]

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"कुओमिन्तांग की हार, उसकी आंतरिक कमजोरियों और कम्युनिस्टों की प्रभावी रणनीतियों और लोकप्रिय समर्थन के कारण, चीनी क्रांति में कम्युनिस्टों की जीत में परिणत हुई - एक ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ जिसने वैश्विक राजनीतिक गतिशीलता को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित किया।" चर्चा कीजिए। [20 अंक]

In 1911, China became the Republic of China (ROC) with Sun Yat Sen forming Kuomintang (KMT) party. Yet, the communists base widened its influence to make its People's Republic of China (PRC).

Internal weakness of KMT :-

- (1) Initially, both the KMT and Communist party of China (CPI) under Mao Tze Tung had same goals and supported each other.
- (2) Yet, In 1930's, Shiang Kai sheikh of KMT became a supporter of Capitalist and gained USA support.

(3) The KMT also conducted the mass exodus / long exodus against the CP of China. (CP - Communist Party) which created resentment of people.

(4) KMT also did not support the CP in fighting against the Japan's occupation of Manchuria region.

(5) The KMT had lots of resentment due to its pro-landlord policy as majority of population was peasants.

Effective strategies and popular support of communists :-

(1) The CP liberated the lands under the landlords during their long march, thus gained peasants' support.

(2) Mao Tze Tung, a strategic

and ambitious leader used any means to consolidate communists, as seen in manchuria tribal region.

(3) External support:- The USSR was ready to support the Chinese Communist movement against capitalist in cold war era.

(4) Welfare policy:- 'A machine, a home' to promote industrialisation in the rural areas gained rural support.

(5) Communist army:- The people republic army is used to fight against KMT soldiers.

(6) Victory in civil war:- Post the world war - II, the KMT and CP started civil war in which

the CP got an overwhelming victory to establish People Republic of China (PRC).
By 1949, the Chinese revolution took place in China.

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It influenced global political dynamics:-

(1) Cold war era penetration:- The Chinese support in Vietnam civil war under Ho Chi Minh.

(2) India - China issue:- The PRC had ambitious interest thus 1962 China - India war took place.

(3) Isolation in global forums:- PRC was not given membership for 25 years in UN.

The CP continues to promote communist ideologies against the unilateral USA in a multi-polar world.

2.7 (b)

While multiple factors contributed to the failure of the League of Nations, dismissing it as a total failure or irrelevant in world history would be an oversimplification. Discuss. [20 Marks]

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यद्यपि राष्ट्र संघ की विफलता में अनेक कारकों ने योगदान दिया, फिर भी इसे पूर्णतः विफल या विश्व इतिहास में अप्रासंगिक मानकर खारिज करना अति सरलीकरण होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। [20 अंक]

With the end of 1st world war in 1918, the Paris Peace conference took place and the League of Nations (LON) came into force.

Mandate of LON :- To promote global peace & security and not to resort to war and secret pacts.

Multiple factors contributed to the failure of LON :-

- (1) No sanctioning power :- The LON didnot have significant power as seen in Mussolini's occupation of Ethiopia, yet LON couldnot do anything.
- (2) No permanent army :- No enforcement

agents to implement the C.O.W mandates.

(3) The Locarno treaty in 1925 :- A major treaty signed outside the L.O.N.

(4) Absence of major players :- USA, Russia and Germany were not included in L.O.N.

(5) Limited representation :- Less than 50 countries and colonies were not given membership.

(6) Rise of Fascism :- Hitler's actions & aggressive behaviours were not sanctioned due to the Appeasing policy followed by British & France.

(7) Japan's action :- though Japan is a member, its occupation of Manchuria was criticised & Japan

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left the L.O.N.

(8) Financial dependency:- The

L.O.N was heavily depended on Japan, thus its exit created financial constraint in L.O.N

Yet, it is not a total failure:-

(1) Maintained peace:- Interim war period between 1919 - 1939.

(2) Towards de-escalation:- Prevented war against Finland and Sweden; and also between Greece, Italy.

(3) Social welfare:- Raised voice against trafficking and women's empowerment.

(4) Dis-armament talks:- To reduce war boats and to reduce production of mass

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destruction weapons.

(5) Prelude to 'UNO':- The failures taught the UNO to act with stability and long term.

(6) Raised sanctions:- against Japan, Germany and Italy's fascist nature.

(7) Financial support:- for the post-war economic crisis by advancing DAWES plan and YOUNG plan (8) 1929 economic depression.

(8) First global organisation:- to group all the nations together.

The L.O.N set the foundation for UNO to prevent another war after 1945 and continues to work towards peace and dialogues in 21st century.

Q.7(c)

Comment on the various factors that contributed to the rapid industrialization of Germany after 1871. [10 Marks]

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1871 के बाद जर्मनी के तीव्र औद्योगिकरण में योगदान देने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। [10 अंक]

After the unification of Germany in 1871, Battle of Franco-Prussian war in the battle of Sedan, The Germany industrialisation started.

Various factors for rapid industrialisation

- (1) Economic union :- Otto von Bismarck's 'Zollverein' already unified Germany economically.
- (2) Mineral rich areas :- The Rhine valley and Blackforest region had coal & iron.
- (3) Access to french territory :- The Alsace and Lorraine by treaty of Frankfurt led to coal mine access.
- (4) Peace prevailed :- Thus, Germany's

- focused on industrialisation.
- (5) State support :- the support to setup heavy industries, pharma industries in German area.
- (6) Under Kaiser William II :- wanted to make Germany supreme, thus he supported industrialisation.
- (7) The crystal palace exhibition, 1851

as already friend to British by not colonising, British transferred machines to Germany.

- (8) Railways :- increased the movement of goods - Rhine to Alsace etc.,

This industrialisation helped Germany to rise as an European master as its mistress fell (France) after the treaty of Frankfurt.

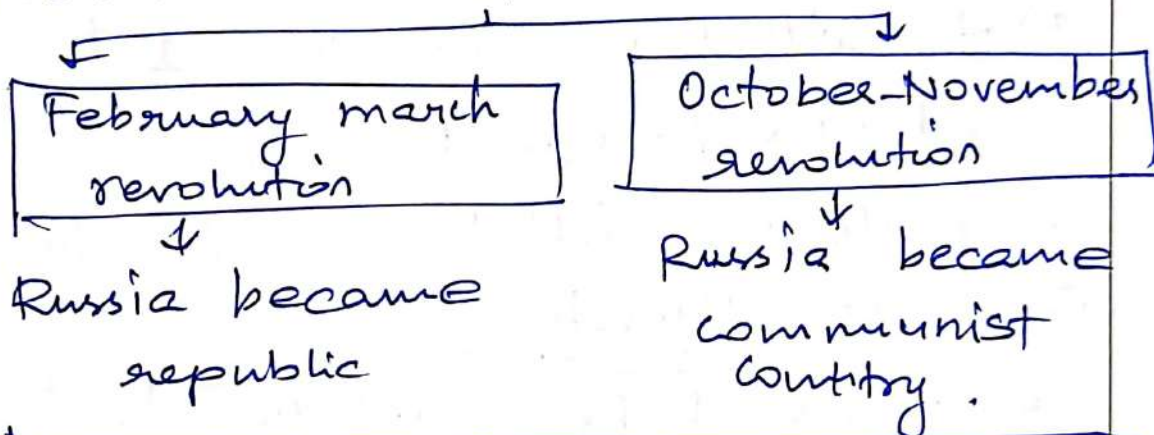
Q.8 (a)

"Lenin was the father of socialism, organizer of the revolution and the founder of the new Russian society." Explain the statement. [20 Marks]

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"लेनिन समाजवाद के जनक, क्रांति के आयोजक और नए रूसी समाज के संस्थापक थे।" इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए। [20 अंक]

In 1917, the Russian revolution took place. Russia saw two revolutions in 1917.



Lenin was the father of socialism:-

(1) Lenin got influenced by enlightenment thinkers like,
 (a) Bakunin (b) Karl Marx
 and he wanted to promote socialism.

(2) He promoted towards,
 (a) Nationalisation of property,
 (b) State control of heavy

industries and farms.

(3) He was in favour of centralised state control and established,

(a) New Economic Policy.

(b) Five Year Plans in Russia.

(4) He withdrew from the 1st World war to correct the war

impacts of inflation by Treaty of 'Brest Litovsk'.

Organiser of the revolution :-

(1) He organised the October - November revolution against the Mensheviks.

(2) He used the slogan 'we want peace, bread and land'

against the menshevik and resulted in the bloodless revolution.

(3) He also organised the Russian

civil war in 1917 - 1920's, which was used by the capitalists to advance their interest.

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(4) The 'red army' was created by Lenin to support socialism and communist ideology in Russia.

(5) The bloodless revolution and civil war victory added glory to his name & promoted cult worship.

Founder of the new Russian society:

(1) He collective farming to prevent land monopolising & supported state-sponsored socialism.

(2) He nationalised coal mines, banks and industries to reduce inequality.

- (3) He gave freedom of religion to reduce the suppression of the christian orthodox church.
- (4) Industrialisation was promoted thus working class gained prominence. Moreover, Russian revolution is 1st proletarian revolution.
- (5) Women position started to rise as abortion rights are given to them.

Impacts:-

- Influenced the Chinese Communist revolution in 1949
- Cold war impacts (1945-1991)
- Appealed to other countries, as it remained resilient in 1929 Great economic depression.

The policies of Lenin later used by Joseph Stalin in 1925 to further communist ideologies.

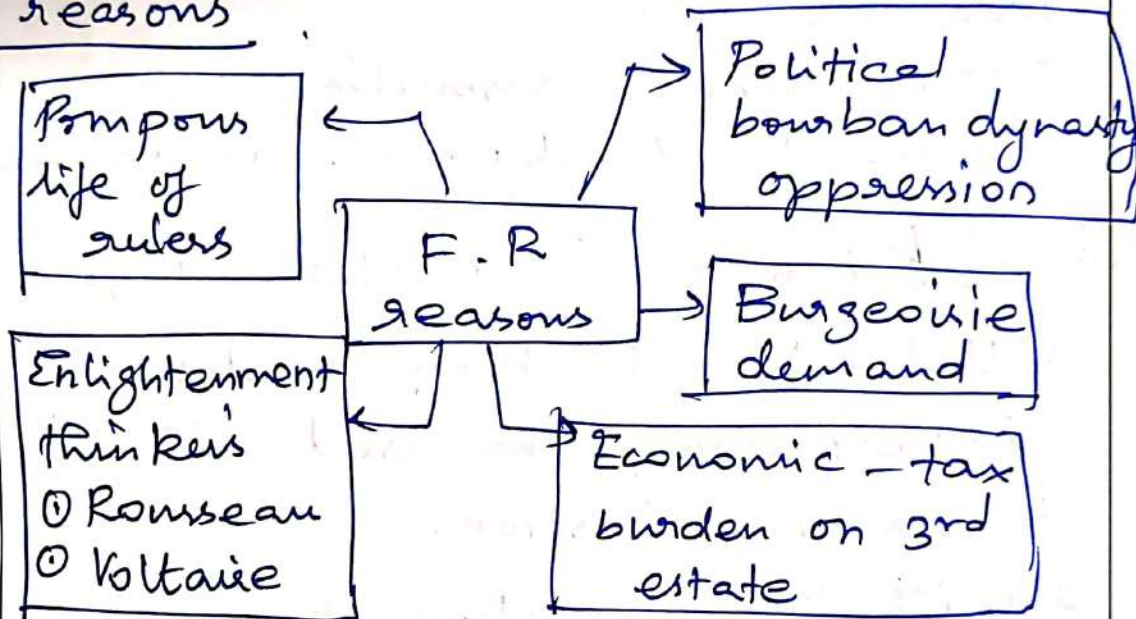
Q.8(b)

Identify and analyse the main phases of the French Revolution. [20 Marks]

फ्रांसीसी क्रांति के मुख्य चरणों की पहचान कीजिए और उनका विश्लेषण कीजिए। [20 अंक]

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The French Revolution (F.R) was started in 1789 due to various reasons



The main phases of F.R :-

(I) Initial phase:- (1789 - 1791).

(1) With the 'Bastille fort' incident, the F.R started.

(2) The Louis XVI and his wife Antoinette's powers were reduced.

(II) National Assembly phase (1791 - 1793):-

- (1) The femius court oath and the National assembly formation is a crucial moment in F.R.
- (2) The 'rights of men & citizens' was created.
- (3) 745 member assembly was formed ⊕ church power restrained.

(III) Reign of Terror (1793 - 1795)

- (1) Under the Jacobian leader Robespierre, who used guillotine to provide justice.
- (2) With the execution of Royal family, the Austria & British criticised the F.R.

(IV) Directory phase (1795 - 1799)

- (1) To solve the internal issues of inflation, anarchy, famine.
A directory of 5 members was appointed.

(2) To solve the external issues of war, Napoleon Bonaparte was appointed.

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the F. R was a victory :-

(1) End of Bourbon dynasty :- and the National assembly was made to implement people's mandate.

(2) No more war :- Napoleon's treaty of Amiyon with british for peace in France.

(3) Constitutional government :- as against autocratic, despotic monarchy.

(4) Controlled state support to Church :- Followed voltaire's idea of secularism and converted church into rest houses and pubs.

Yet, the F.R had challenges :-

- (1) Reversal phase :- Napoleon's as a consul and as an emperor.
- (2) Continental system :- created economic distress in France,
- (3) Created more war :- The battle with Spain, Portugal & Russia by Napoleon.
- (4) Vienna Congress :- Re-instated
 - (a) The ancien regime.
 - (b) Despotic rule.
 - (c) Imposed heavy war indemnity.
 - (d) Made church power to increase.

The F.R laid the foundation for 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity' yet the aftermath in 1799-1815 with the battle of Waterloo reduced its significance.

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Q.8 (c)

Examine the influence of German Hegelian philosophy and French Socialism on the development of Marxian Communism. [10 Marks]

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मार्क्सवादी साम्यवाद के विकास पर जर्मन हेगेलियन दर्शन और फ्रांसीसी समाजवाद के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। [10 अंक]

Karl Marx, a German philosopher promoted communism with his books 'Communist Manifesto' and 'Das Capital'.

Influence of German Hegelian philosophy :- Hegel's Dialectical materialism :- whenever materials use, history change

thesis	antithesis	synthesis
thesis	antithesis	synthesis
thesis	antithesis	synthesis

Karl Marx's :- Dialectic historicism whenever classes change, history change.

Ancient	master	slave	knowledge
Medieval	federal lord	serf	land

In future | The proletariats will
rise (socialism)

↓
Stateless, classless society
(Communism)

French socialism :- the 'liberty, Equality, Fraternity' is of no use unless political & economic freedom are achieved.

Karl Marx :- "Oh, workers unite!

Nothing to lose except the chains"

Yet, he had his own ideas :-

- (1) The 'theory of surplus' going to the owners than workers.
- (2) The 'class struggle' between the haves and have nots in history.

He laid the foundation for 1848 European revolution and 1917 Russian revolution to promote socialism & communism.