

<i>Samiksha Dwivedi</i>		
<b>NAME</b>	<b>Mobile No.</b>	<b>Email ID</b>

Start Time: 12pm

End Time: 3pm

**ANSWER SHEET****(FULL TEST VI- MODERN INDIA AND WORLD HISTORY)**

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

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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:**

Q.1  
Q.1(a)

SECTION A

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

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Analyze 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 environmental issues with developmental concerns of India led to eco-movements influencing environmental debates

Nature of Environment  
movements

• Massed led by common people against grievances for livelihood and access to forest resources

eg Chipko Movement - against forest cutting



- Role of NGOs & intellectuals Supported by non state organisation (eg) Kerala Academy against

hydropower plant in western ghats

Medha Patkar in Narmada Bachao

- Role of women forefront of movement like Gaura Devi in Tehri Dam

- Government's response Reformatory steps like Declaration of ecosensitive zones, forest rights etc

### Content of the Movement

- In biodiversity rich areas (western ghats)
- Tribal rights with urban support
- Pan-India movement.

Eco-movements created debate for environment - economy nexus needed for sustainable development & inclusive growth.

Q.1 (b)

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]

Genesis of Linguistic state is traced to "Nehru Report" 1928 which supported their creation and the demand increased post independence with creation of Andhra Pradesh.

Success in resolving linguistic Tensions in India

→ Strengthened Federalism

Basic Feature of Indian Constitution  
(CSR Bommai Case)

→ Indian Unity upheld "Unity in Diversity". Creation of linguistic states supported patriotism with space for diversity acceptance

→ Cultural Promotion States could choose

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mother tongue as <sup>official</sup> language

→ Create organisations for promotion

→ Education & Good Governance Improved educational learning outcomes (Kothari Committee)

Reachability & accessibility with common language

Limitations of Linguistic States

→ Minority excluded like Gorkhas in West Bengal

→ Son of Soil Movement enhanced. @ Maharashtra only for Marathi → exclude Bihar & UP

→ Secessionist Tendencies in 'Dravidakam' post independence (Tamil)

→ Nationalism Anti-Hindi against other languages demonstration

→ Further Demands like Hyderabad - Karnataka region (Tulu)

Thus, the results are mixed and need dedicated policies to propagate inclusion

& holistic economic development for "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat"

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]

Royal Indian Navy Revolt in 1946 is called as 'final nail in coffin' of British rule as per some historians :-

- Military became undependable for the British, showing difficulty in controlling India

- Loyalists Even loyalist decisions started opposing British action, highlighting erosion of support base

- Mass uprising propounded uprising in Bombay & Madras in common people. Masses came to offer support through

relief materials & protests

• Religious Unity | RIN ratings raised

Flags of Congress, Muslim League & Communists  
showing solidarity

However, the ratings were decisively  
suppressed. The end was per Judith  
of Britain (Bowen)  
had already started :-

① Cabinet Mission was already  
sanctioned

② Congress did not support RIN.

- Mahatma Gandhi urged them to  
stop

③ unity was artificial - dependent on  
existing loyalties for advice -

Nevertheless, it showed Indians cannot  
be ruled without will of Indians' & made  
British withdrawal imminent & urgent.

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]

Swarajists emerged as a section of Congress leaders who wanted to open another front to oppose British — "Through Council Entry".

### Aim of Swarajists

- 'End or Mend the Councils'
- use obstructive strategies to challenge British rule and impact their governance
- Provide political activity in interim time of stagnation (Post non-cooperation Movement)
- Expose Hypocrisy of Council mechanism & British without cooperating

→ Engage masses in political activity

### Achievements of Swarajists

→ Obtain majority winnings wherever participated → around 40 seats

→ Formed coalition with independent leaders (Jinnah)

→ Vithalbhai Patel as deputy speaker

→ Defeated many resolutions & bills  
(Trade Disputes Act 1929, Public Safety Act 1926)

→ Passed many resolutions regarding freedom & liberty.

However, factionalism (Responsivists), lure of office and dependence on media

limited their impact.

Nevertheless, they showed use of constitutional methods in opposing British

and enhanced cause of Swaraj for Indians

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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, introduced by Railway Minutes (1850) by Dalhousie, has been a centre of debate by historians like Sabyasachi Chatterjee calling it private enterprise at public risk.

### Causes of above statement

→ Guarantee System • Assured return of 5% (above market rate)  
• Lease of 99 years with compensation on premature withdrawal

• Profits by Portion by costs by India's taxpayers

→ Routes mainly port to inland to ensure easy exit of raw material & penetration of British export.

→ Tariff higher charges on freight  
of Indian industries than British

→ Capital & technology minimum technology  
transfer to India  
Coal, iron & personnels  
imported at twice the cost

→ Eco-imperialism - use of Indian forest  
timber for berths and  
tribals as forced labour (RC Guha)

→ Famine Mike Davis called Railways  
as agent of Victorian Genocide - extraction of  
Food Surplus.

However, Railways acted as  
conduit of connections for Indian nationhood  
, dissemination of ideas and medium for  
economic growth.

Even as symbol of British imperialism  
they emerged as tools Indian used to break  
British fetters

Q.3 (a)

Analyze the social foundations of Indian nationalism and evaluate the policies and programs of the early nationalists. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The origin of Indian Nationalism can be traced to "socio reform movements" of 19<sup>th</sup> century, whose direct result was the entry of early nationalists seeking political reforms.

Social foundations of Indian nationalism

→ Awareness in Indians social reformers became intensely

aware of defeat of Indians by

western supremacists

J.S Mill called Indians barbaric & superiority of civilisation by susceptible orientahots

encouraging reformist tendencies

→ Education • Promotion of education

by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra vidyasaray  
(Hindu College)

• Supported idea of civil liberties to Indians in administration

→ Rise of Middle Class

Middle class Indians belonged to professions

(lawyers, doctors, journalists) and became part-time politicians to improve Indians in political front.

→ Idea of swaraj By Swami Dayanand Saraswati in Satyarth Prakash

Swami Vivekanand's (Neo Hinduism) provided encouragement. (Eg) Swami Vivekanand as spiritual guru of Subash Chandra

Role

→ Inclusive Participation Role of Jyotiba

Phule for Dalits, social reformers for women created leaders like BR Ambedkar and Sarojini Naidu for independence struggle

Policies & Programmes of Early Nationalists

→ Administrative policies • Inclusion of Indians in civil & military services  
 on legal (Indian's right) & moral ground

• Reduce Military expenditure - sharing of military expenditure  
 opposed Lytton's Afghan adventure

→ Political policies • Indians as partners in political institution → Constitutional reforms  
 • Abolition of India Council to secretary

of State  
 • Freedom of speech & voting rights, with

strengthened Councils - budget, resolution  
ask questions

Economic Policies - ① Drain of wealth promote

Economic nationalism with 'Poverty & Unbritish rule' (Dada Bhai Naoroji)

- wanted Secretary of state paid by British

- found \$12 billion drain (Naoroji)

② Indian Capital for industrialisation

③ Expansion of permanent settlement

④ Rights of indentured labourers out of India

However, early nationalists criticised for elite orientation - opposition to Punjab land alienation Act (1859), did not oppose labour condition in Indian factories etc.

These programmes remained largely unrealised, yet it created foundation for future nationalist demands of India

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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]

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

The emergence of press in late 18<sup>th</sup> century in India allowed educated Indians to use it as voice of social reform in 19<sup>th</sup> century

Positive Contribution of Press in Social Issues

→ Mobilisation for Indian reforms ① Darpana newspaper Rasguffar used it for spreading women empowerment of Parsi women

② Upliftment of Dalits - Mahatma Phule used to publish 'Din Bandhu'

→ Support for women oriented legislations

① Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar wrote  
for widow remarriage

② Age of Consent Act 1891 was  
widely debated and upheld with  
Rakmabai Case

→ Cultural Nationalism allowed promotion  
of mother tongue and  
pride over one's culture tackling  
dominance of English (Parthe Chatterjee)

→ Scientific Perspective Anand Kumar Dutt  
used print media to  
provide scientific basis to reforms

(Eg) impact on children's health with  
underage / child marriage

→ Addressing white supremacy Lokmanya  
Tilak used  
'Maharatta' and 'Kesari' to develop  
pride in Indian culture and uplifted  
it countering Utilitarian claims

Concerns of press in social  
issue awareness

→ Cultural Conflict Razviuddin Aquil  
highlights inter cultural conflicts due to  
vernacular newspapers  
strengthened sectarianism &  
linguistic differences

→ Orthodoxy Press used by orthodox  
sections like Deogadh movement, Dharma  
Sabha against reforms

Even B.G. Tilak used it to oppose  
Age of Consent Act 1891 as imposition  
of English on Indian Culture

→ Ground level changes Most of Indian  
population was  
illiterate. Impact limited to small  
educated & liberal section.

Orthodox practices continued  
eg only 30 widow remarriages in  
life of Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar

However, as per Dipankar Chatterjee  
& A.R. Dasai, press incultated a political  
modernity which served as platform for  
propagation of modern ideas & enhanced  
scope of social reforms by 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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 महत्व का आकलन कीजिए। [10 अंक]

Dr BR Ambedkar was a noted social reformer and 'father of Indian constitution', propagating cause of Indian nationalism in different ways.

Role of DR BR Ambedkar in Indian Nationalism

→ Mobilisation of weaker sections He was the spokesman of

Dalit sections.

used satyagraha - 'Mahad satyagrah' and press ('Bahishkrit Bharat') and organisation ('Bahishkrit Bharat Sabha') for their awareness.

These Dalits acted as support base against British rule with knowledge & education

→ Political role mobilised for franchise for 'Dalits' in Round Table

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Conference.

Accepted "Reservation" as per Poona

Pact

→ Reforms in India Through his thesis on Indian Economy,

Socio-religious reform - 'Mansu of Buddha'

Significance of Dr BR Ambedkar

- Inclusive movement - inclusion of Dalits
- Political rights to Indians & Dalits
- Formulated India's Constitution

Dr. BR Ambedkar advanced India's goal towards democratic, socialist, secular republic, even though his reforms were concentrated for Dalits, his ideas reached beyond to masses

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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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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Q.4 (c)

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

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

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Q.5  
Q.5 (a)

SECTION B

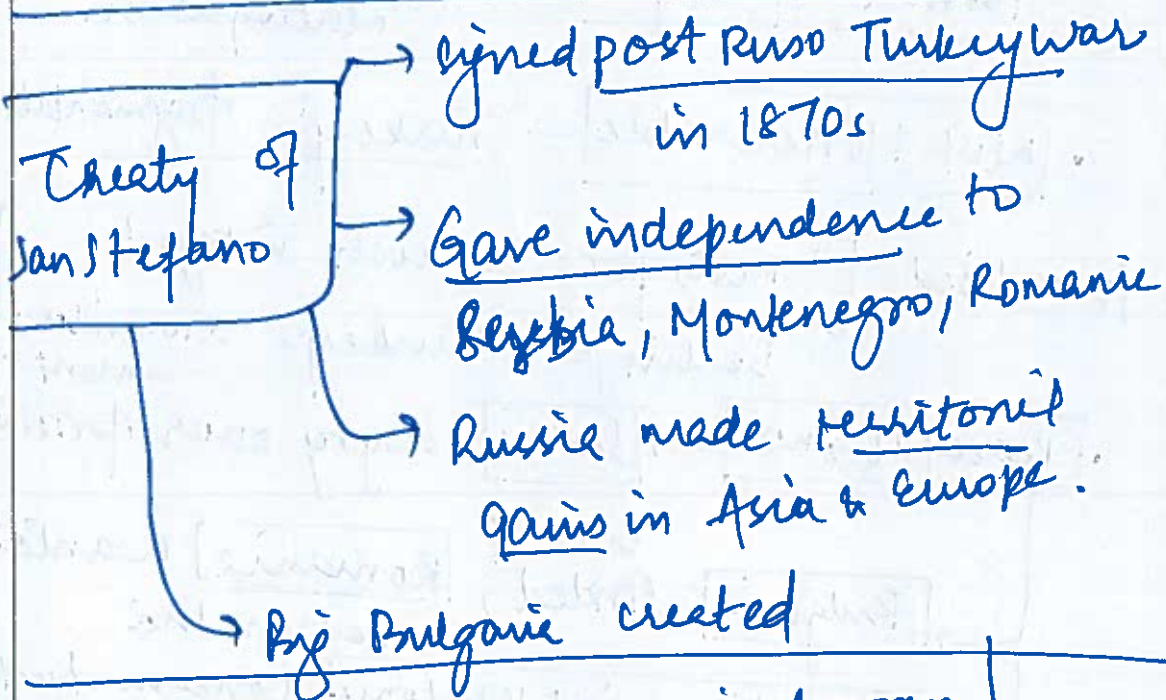
Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

Candidates must not write on this margin

"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]

Congress of Berlin (1878) sought to find solution to Eastern Question, that reemerged with Russ-Turkey war and concern for big powers for Russia.



Peace with Honour in Congress of Berlin

• Reversed some provisions of Treaty of San Stefano.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Bulgaria divided into two areas → North - under Turkey  
 → South - independent with tribute

- Russian gained curtailed to Bessarabia independent claims rejected

- Britain's Gain - Received Cyprus

- Austria satisfied - Got control of Bosnia Herzegovina → curtailed certain nationalism

• Not Honourable - Turkey's fragmentation

formalised [ "Paris for Turkish integrity  
 Berlin for Turkey's dismemberment" ]

• Peaceful → not → Serbia angry over Austrian control

→ Bulgaria divided, Romania wanted Bessarabia

→ Christians in Macedonia concerned with Turkey

However, it stopped political instability in eastern Europe till 1900s, when Balkan events led to world war I

Q.5 (b)

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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]

American Constitution was the first written constitution of world, creating a model of constitutionalism for world.

### Drafting of American Constitution

- 13 colonies came together to decide power of union & state, after limited powers to union affected ability of governance & strong foreign policy (Article of Confederation)

- Failed Virginia Plan

- By Big states, wanted bicameral legislature based on population (representation)

- President & Congress with more powers

Candidates must not write on this margin

• Connecticut Plan By small states with unicameral legislature, equal representation.

More power to state, high federalism

• Federalists vs Anti Federalists To create strong states

• Democrets vs Aristocrats

Democrets

— Right to vote total

— Right to property but not restricted

Aristocrats

— Limit right to property

— Merchants & traders in legislature denied

• Philadelphia Plan

— Bicameral legislature

→ Congress

— population representation

→ Senate

— 2 representatives for each state

— Bill of rights, federalism & republic democracy

— Power of Union inviolated, residual with state

The American constitution provided inspiration of democratic republic & federalism in world.

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]

"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]

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Churchill gave this perspective in his 1946 visit, where he remarked next threat after Nazism is Communism!

### Iron Curtain in Europe

• Post world war II Distrust emerged in

Yalta and Potsdam Conference

→ USSR converted Poland, Hungary &

Czechoslovakia as Communist states

→ Japanese invasion - nuclear attack

concerned USSR

• Germany Divided into 4 parts,

Portion under Britain, US, France  
cooperated & united while East Europe

treated as satellite & exploited by USSR  
for war reconstruction

- Financial Support Western Europe took "Marshall Plan" (\$13 billion as per Nicholas Mills) and provide economic recovery.

"Molotov Plan" for East Europe insufficient creating contrast of poverty in East & West Europe

- Ideological Difference Western Europe supported Capitalism & Democracy while East was Communist & dictatorial

The Berlin Blockade and subsequent airlift and formation of NATO strengthened this iron curtain, making the division permanent till Berlin wall fell in 1989 weakening & ultimately ending the Iron curtain

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]

The Arab-Jewish conflict has been a persistent issue since 20<sup>th</sup> century that reached its peak in 1948 in post world war II paradigm

Circumstances impending British withdrawal in 1948

- Jewish migration Increased since call by Zionist Organisation in 1900s Accelerating with Anti-Semitism in Germany & Europe, propounded by "Balfour Declaration" of supporting a Jewish state
- Arab Opposition Increased Jewish population since Palestine became a British

update

- Britain suggested 2-state solution  
under British protectorate (opposed by USA  
for protectorate)  
Arabs rejected it, wanted whole  
Palestine.

- Issue transferred to UN :-  
suggested 2-state solution, rejected  
again.

- Britain exited allowing Arab  
coalition to attack Jews.

- Jews were able to inflict deep  
losses and able to conquer territories  
beyond promised under 2-state solution.

The future wars in 1967, 1970s  
aggravated the animosity in Arabs & Jews,  
weakened Arab unity & created a  
legacy crisis as the issue remains unresolved.

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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Rousseau was credited as single  
of French Revolution by Napoleon  
himself, for his philosophies & ideas

Role of Rousseau in French  
Revolution

- Discourse on Inequality — Opposed moral inequality in society based on property ownership.  
Basis for opposition of "privileges"  
enjoyed by First & Second Estate  
"Privilege was enemy, equality as aim"  
(Abbe Sieyes)

- Social Contract Supported sovereign  
derived power from the citizens and

should be replaced if does not fulfil  
duty

- Guillotine of Ancien Regime

- Guillotine of Robespierre

• General will - as 'will of people  
for their benefit' used by Jacobins  
& Robespierre to enforce 'Reign of  
Terror'

• Romanticism - primary to emotions  
and instincts drove French to oppose  
the oppressive rule.

However, David Thomson suggests  
Rousseau did not suggest revolution directly.

Also, Rousseau's philosophies made  
French Revolution very violent.

Even then, they drove France towards  
'liberty, equality & fraternity' unleashing forces of change.

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]

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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]

The German and Italian Quest of unity formed a glorious chapter in Europe (1814-1871), suffering a roadblock in 1848 revolution for different reasons.

Narrow Nationalism in Frankfurt  
in 1848

Impact of 1848 Revolution

- Decided to grant constitution to German state
- form a united Germany with Prussian king as Head.
- Elected a Frankfurt Assembly to formulate constitution.

Concerns for Frankfurt Assembly

- Nature of Unification - Austria - Grossdeutschland
- without Austria - Kleindeutschland

Austria declared either all or none of Austrian empire would join.

Allowing lead by Austria

- Delays Long debates on clauses of Constitution like freedom of speech, liberty, democracy.

- Failure - Prussian king became impatient & turned to conservative sections like Bismarck who called it "Crown of Shame" (Frye)
- Prussian king rejected constitution and German unification by liberals failed in 1848

## Idea of Aggrandisement of House of Savoy

- 1848 revolution post Naples-Sicily and pope granted Constitution
- Charles Albert (House of Savoy) decided to take up issue of unification
- However, he was defeated in Battle of Custoza, following reasons:-
  - ① Accepted support of only those who promised allegiance to him
  - ② Fragmented efforts - the Italian states did not coordinate among themselves during battle against Austria
  - ③ Disparate Efforts - like Rome made Republic by Mazzini & Garibaldi, concerning

## Pope of republicanism

④ Pope renewed support ensuring  
of conflict between Christian states

⑤ Naples - Sicily also withdrew  
army on threat of Austria a loss  
of power.

However, both events created  
ground for future success in  
unification.

Prussia took up baton of Germany  
albeit in different form, while House of  
Savoy with Victor Emmanuel & Cavour  
decided to create Italy by diplomacy &  
war.

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]

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

Fascist ideology was developed by Benito Mussolini through his book and implemented while taking advantage of prevalent conditions.

Factors & Conditions for Fascist Leadership in Italy

- National Prestige Italy was cornered and humiliated post world war I

"Paris Peace Conference"

was not given promised territories (except Trenton, South Tarentino).

Finme was given to Yugoslavia

Albania remained independent.

considered an affront after military contribution and heavy losses it suffered

- Economic crisis suffered huge loss in infrastructure and human life.

Unemployment, particularly for war returned soldiers suffered hyper-inflation and immense cost of rebuilding.

loan / Debt support for Germany was absent in case of Italy.

- Political Instability defects in constitution Adopted "proportionate representation" with proportional representation of all political parties

causing 'coalition politics' and  
unstable govt

Had around 5 chancellors in  
1919-1921.

Failure of socialist parties to  
unite against Mussolini's Fascist party  
allowed him victory in elections.

His 'march to Rome' made Italian  
king Victor Emmanuel III to appoint  
him as Chancellor (Duce)

• Communism Rise in Communist  
uprising by workers affected faith of  
people in govt.

Even though by 1921, uprisings had  
reduced, Capitalists supported Fascism

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for security against Communists

The above factors allowed the  
Fascists :-

- ① Take advantage of people -  
wanted to restore Italian prestige of  
Renaissance Era, when Italy was  
centre of civilisation
  - ② Establish a Totalitarian Govt to  
regulate all aspects of the country
  - ③ wage 'Battle of wheat, lira, population'  
with people's support
  - ④ Corporatism to ensure factory production
- The Italian Fascism failed to fulfil  
its goal and the participation in world war  
& showed as death knell to this ideology.

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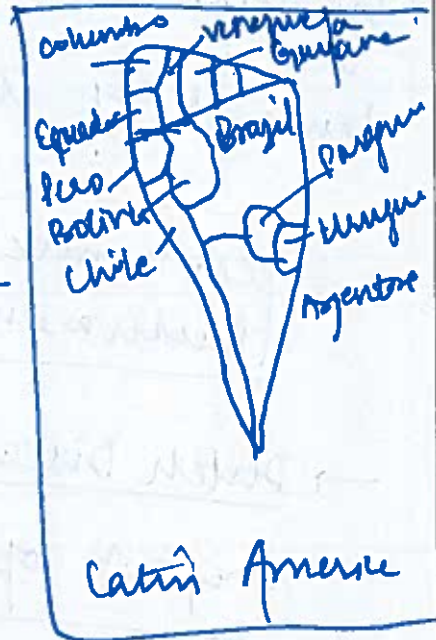
एकीकृत लैटिन अमेरिकी मोर्चा बनाने के बोलिवर के प्रयासों की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। [10 अंक]

Bolívar dreamt of united 'Latin America' with 'Gran Colombia' post its decolonisation, yet soon Latin America suffered disintegration.

Factors for Failure of unified Latin America

- Military Cauldron wanted power and undertook military coups

- Regional Tendencies Latin American states wanted Bolívar to provide freedom But not as united state wanted autonomy and self governance.



- Wars (like Paraguay war)  
between different principalities  
for border, land and resources

- Nationalism Ethnic nationalism  
by different indigenous groups with  
demand of state autonomy

- Economic backwardness Could not emerge  
as strong economy

→ Dutch Disease - dependence on  
export of the primary product

→ External Interference Monroe

Doctrine by USA, geopolitical interests.  
Latin America suffered political  
instability and economic backwardness with  
environmental crisis, not only negating unity  
but putting it in poverty trap even in 21st  
century

Q.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]

The Chinese Revolution culminated in 1949 with Kuomintang's escape to Formosa and Communist victory, finding its genesis in mix of factors.

### Defeat of the Kuomintang

- Leadership - Chiang Kai Sheng became obsessed against Communism
  - Ignored the Japanese Threat to eliminate CPC, causing inefficiency & loss of public support (Northern Expedition)
- Corruption KMT members extracted

revenue surplus and enriched themselves

- Excessive measures against the peasants caused cooperation with communists

• Support Base mainly rich & elite in urban and rural areas  
Made them bourgeois-oriented.

• Support to USA signed treaty with America allowing substantial import & export, affecting Chinese businesses and working class

• Economic crisis Inability to control inflation caused loss of support of Bourgeois.

## Popular Support of Communists

• Leadership Mao Zedong emerged as charismatic leader who rebuilt the Communist Party.

His "long march" and rebuilt "Communist Party" with rural support base made him popular.

• Peasant Support Areas under CPC in western China (Kiangsi, etc) saw land reforms - 1) peasant got ownership rights

2) Elites' power was reduced

3) Economic improvement

In contrast to KMT areas, where extortion and peasant oppression occurred

Peasants in KMT areas yearned communist revolution.

• Japanese invasion - Able to successfully defend against Japan, appeared as nationalist power

• External Interference - In contrast to KMT, supported China-first policy, making them default leadership

• Military Became strong, opposed to weakness during Northern Expedition

Thus, CPI emerged as successful in the civil war post world war II and able to establish a new model of communism in the world with China

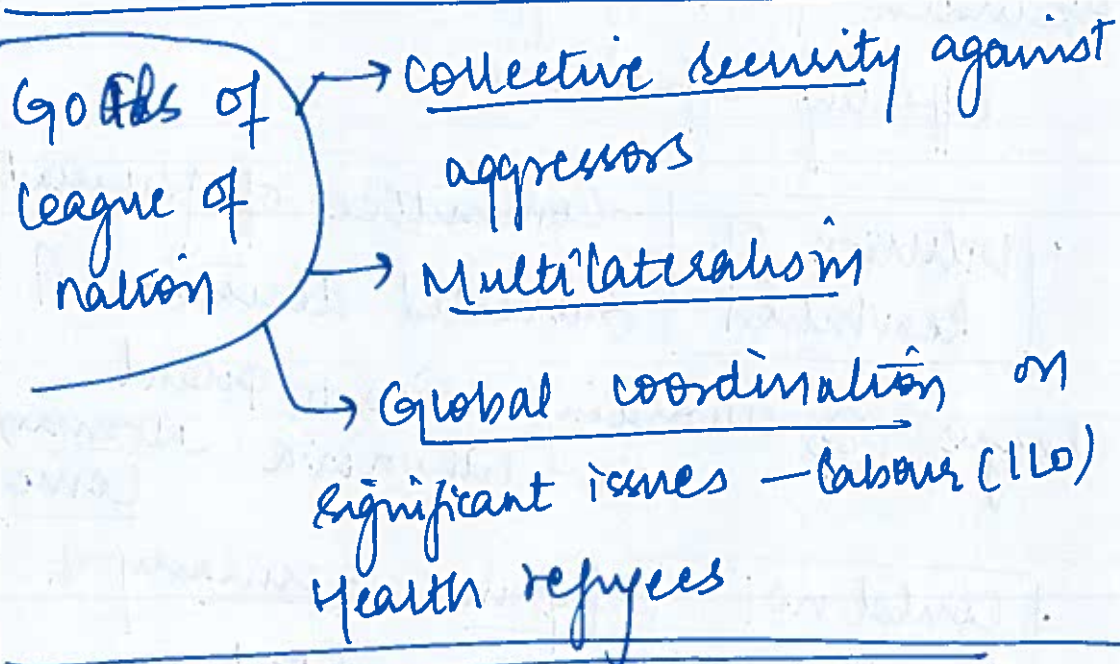
Q.7 (b)

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]

League of Nation was brainchild of "Woodrow Wilson" (14 points) as an international organisation to resolve disputes and avoid another world war



Factors for failure of League of Nations

- Domination of Big powers Permanent member (Britain, France, Japan, Italy)

drive the agenda. Particularly

British - France Affair

- USA - Did not join, weakening resolution & influence of the league

- Exclusion - Russia & Germany excluded from league till 1930s affecting effectiveness

- Dilution of Resolution - Committee of Ambassadors subverted decisions of league (e.g. awarding victory to Poland over Lithuania - Norman Lowe)

- Could not control aggressors Japan, Germany & Italy exited on sanctions

"Lord Balfour" - League not a guarantee against big powers for small nations.

• Structural weakness - No independent fund  
- collective security was  
~~not~~ voluntary

Total failure of league as oversimplification

• Resolved many  
crisis - was able to  
remove bilateral issues between -

- Greece & Bulgaria

- Peru in Latin America

- Germany & Poland for upper  
Silesia

As per Michael Ferguson, out of 66  
disputes - 33 were resolved, 22 sent to  
bilateral mechanisms, while 11 were  
pending / unresolved

• Other fronts league of nations

took measures for refugees and health.

Created oldest group for Labour

→ International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Also did successful referendum for saar region.

• Beginning of Multilateralism

failures and success created model for future UNO to create a sustainable organisation.

Ruth Heng rightly says - League must be accepted as an innovative experiment on multilateralism with mix of success & failure.

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]

Germany emerged as unified nation in 1871, with Bismarck as Chancellor taking steps for accelerated industrialisation.

Factors for rapid industrialisation of Germany

- Mineral Rich Region Had Alsace & Lorraine from France, Ruhr Valley and Saar with rich iron & coal reserves
- Zollverein developed in early 19<sup>th</sup> century (1820-1830), created base for unified market, enhanced post unification
- Railways well developed railway

infrastructure → faster & cheaper transport  
of goods & raw material ation

Negated weakness of river system  
(all north flowing, affected southern trade)

- Specialisation Focused on chemical  
and dye industry, became largest  
producer by 1900s.

- Government Policies Bismarck imposed  
tariff on imports, used them for social  
security of Germans

Actively provided financial support  
through Bank & capital.

The rapid industrialisation allowed  
Germans to become strongest economy  
in mainland Europe, contending with  
Britain for European leadership by 1914:

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