

Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1
1.1(a)

Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10×3=30 निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में उत्तर दें: 10×3=30

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"The unification of Italy completed...the destruction of the European order." Comment. [10 Marks]

"इटली के एकीकरण ने यूरोपीय व्यवस्था का विनाश पूरा कर दिया।" टिप्पणी करें। [10 अंक]

The unification of Italy culminated in 1871, bringing substantial changes in European polity of 19th century.

Unification Destroyed European Order

(1) German Unification - with Battle of Sedan (1871) → changed Balance of power in Europe

- largest economic potential with zohwin, huge resources and high population

- Initiated military competition among European countries → high defence expenditure, conscription etc.

(2) France - with Italian unification, Europe lost a mistress (France) and gained a master (Germany).

- Lost resource rich regions like Alsace and Lorraine

- Victim of isolation by Bismarck's foreign policy

- Economic weakness and geopolitical competition

(3) Paleogenetic Nationalism - in countries, leading to quest for colonies (imperialism) and geopolitical competition

led to standoffs like Moroccan Crisis (1905)

(4) System of Secret Alliances - like Dual Alliance (Germany, Austria), Triple Entente creating tensed relations

Thus, Italian unification initiated a competition for political, economic & military superiority. It ultimately led to world war I.

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Q.1 (b)

'Without de Gaulle's masterly handling of the situation, the Algerian crisis would probably have plunged France into civil war. How far would you agree with this verdict on President de Gaulle's contribution to the events leading to Algerian independence? [10 Marks]

डी गॉल की स्थिति को कुशलतापूर्वक संभालने के बिना, अल्जीरियाई संकट ने संभवतः फ्रांस को गृह युद्ध में झोंक दिया होता। अल्जीरिया की आजादी में राष्ट्रपति डी गॉल के योगदान पर इस फैसले से आप कहां तक सहमत होंगे? [10 अंक]

French control over Algeria in 20th century was continued under pressure of French settlers (barely 1 million) against repeated requests & resistance of Algerians.

Role of Gaulle in Algerian crisis

Background → Demand of self government by Ben Bella

Rising issue of guerrilla attacks, suppression by army → did not support withdrawal post defeat in Indo China.

Gaulle → Elected as President with support of Both French and Algerians

• Increased power of President to provide.

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more peaceful and harmonious solution

- Agreed to coordinate with National Liberation front (FLN) despite army's resistance
- Survived all attacks and opposition by OAS (Secret society under Army)
- Transferred power under Ben Bella after releasing him, considering Best possible alternative.

Scholars comment the transfer could have been more harmonious and less violent.

However with army's and settlers' resistance, Gaulle undertook the best possible solution.

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Q.1 (c)

"The events in Prague, together with the Berlin blockade, convinced the European recipients of American economic assistance that they needed military protection as well: that led them to request the creation of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization." Analyse this statement. [10 Marks]

"प्राग की घटनाओं ने, बर्लिन नाकाबंदी के साथ, अमेरिकी आर्थिक सहायता के यूरोपीय प्राप्तकर्ताओं को आश्वस्त किया कि उन्हें सैन्य सुरक्षा की भी आवश्यकता है: जिसके कारण उन्होंने उत्तरी अटलांटिक संधि संगठन के निर्माण का अनुरोध किया।" इस कथन का विश्लेषण करें. [10 अंक]

National Atlantic Treaty Organisation was formed as a collective security organisation and crisis resolution platform for European nations and western allies.

Background for NATO Formation

(1) Prague - Despite commitment by Stalin for conducting elections in Eastern Europe, forcefully installed Communist Govt in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia.

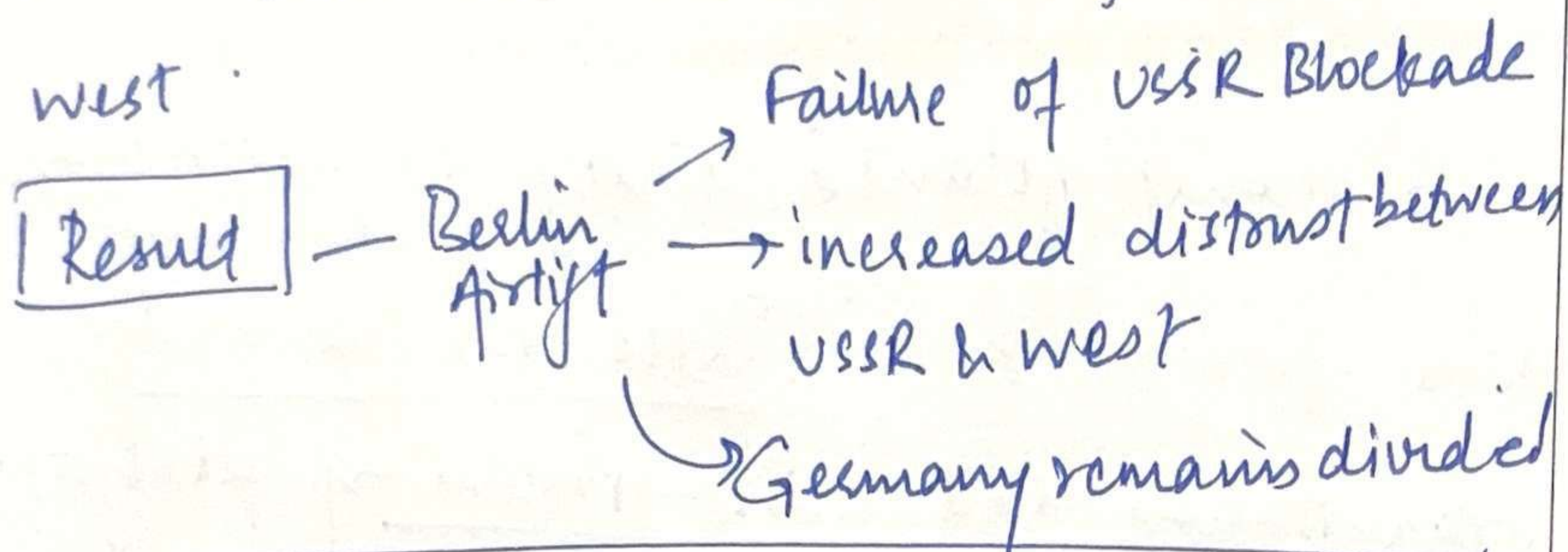
Czechoslovakia was last of his interference → made west concerned of rise of Communism

(2) Berlin Blockade - Berlin (4 zones under Yalta Conference) → 3 zones under US, Britain

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and France merged.

stark contrast from East Berlin under USSR → initiated Blockade to force withdrawal of west.



North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

1) Formed under Washington Treaty

↳ extension of Brussels Treaty

2) Interference of USA in European affairs

formalised

3) USA's actions

- establish SHAPE
- install missiles
- export arms

↓
Had right to protect its capital investment.

Thus, NATO created a platform for west's intention of 'policy of containment' and limit influence of USSR in Europe in cold war.

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(a)

"The period 1919 to 1945 is important in the history of Egypt for the exploitation of its resources by Great Britain and rise of strong nationalism." Discuss. [20 Marks]

"ग्रेट ब्रिटेन द्वारा मिस्र के संसाधनों के दोहन और मजबूत राष्ट्रवाद के उदय के लिए 1919 से 1945 की अवधि मिस्र के इतिहास में महत्वपूर्ण है।" चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

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The secret conference of 'Britain' and France led to 'Syees-Picott' Agreement which transferred Egypt from Turks to 'protectorate' of Britain.

Exploitation of Resources by Britain

- (*) used 'cheap labour' in Egypt for its cotton factories and resource extraction
- (*) Established monopoly over Egypt's industries
- (*) used 'Egypt' as connect between east & west (through Suez Canal) for its benefit
- (*) Exploitation of water resources and agriculture.

Expansion of National Movement in Egypt(*) Leadership of Zaghlul Pasha

• Formed Wajad Al Misr in background of Egypt as British Mandate.

• Requested representation of Egypt's interest in Paris Peace Conference.

British rejected and imprisoned him

• led to huge national uproar, they had to release him and reach compromise

• 1922 - Zaghlul Pasha was accepted as 'Premiere' of Egypt but under British control.

(*) Demand of complete self government

• led to conflict between Zaghlul Pasha and British.

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• Ambassadors in Sudan and Egypt were killed, British demanded compensation and undertook repression.

(*) Mahad Pasha - son of Zaghlul Pasha disagreed with any compromise against interest of Egypt

(*) Compromise settlement - Britain decided to give self government to Egypt - Threat of Italy's victory in Abyssinia in 1933

Provision - Egypt to be independent
 |
 | Exchange of Ambassador
 | joint Administration of Sudan
 | British soldiers in Egypt
 | for its interest

(*) Second world war - Egypt hated presence of British soldiers. Britain took over

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administration during world war II

(*) Final withdrawal - Post world war II, Egypt demanded complete withdrawal under Nasser.

Nasser ended Britain's influence on Egypt, nationalised Suez Canal and asked soldier's to vacate

Thus, strong resistance by Egypt challenged British supremacy and was able to emerge as challenger harbinger of Arab nationalism in post world war II scenario.

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Q.3 (b)

"The end of the Cold War and with it, the age of bipolarity has sparked intense debate over the continued relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement." Elaborate. [20 Marks]

"शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति और इसके साथ, द्विध्रुवीयता के युग ने गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन की निरंतर प्रासंगिकता पर तीव्र बहस छेड़ दी है।" विस्तार में बताएं। [20 अंक]

Non Aligned Movement emerged in Bandung and Belgrade Conference by leaders of India, Ghana, Yugoslavia, Indonesia against bipolar world order in cold war.

Relevance of NAM in Cold War Era

(1) Newly independent nations - erstwhile colonies of Africa and Asia wanted to safeguard hard earned independence.

(2) Third Bloc - wanted to participate in international affairs in its own terms

(3) Economic Development - wanted to focus on its economic construction and seek

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Support of Both military blocs

(4) Different form of Diplomacy - use peaceful negotiation, morality and diplomacy to resolve standoffs & crisis.

Relevance in post Cold war Era

(*) Lost Relevance.

(1) Ineffectiveness in Cold war

- could not influence outcomes in international conflicts between US & USSR

- Factionalism → with NAM not acting as a single bloc and sympathies with US Or USSR

- Internal conflicts - Eg. Iran - Iraq, India Pakistan.

(2) Goal of Destabilisation - Has been

Candidates must not write on this margin

completed.

Scholar → NAM did not play significant role.

(3) Criticism of USA - NAM as remnant of Cold war which has ended.
Opposed participation of countries in NAM meeting.

(*) Significance in Present times

(1) Emerging Bipolarity in world with US and China trade war & competition

(2) Rising instances of Neocolonialism
- in countries in Latin America and Africa
- competition of West (Europe) and China to scramble for resources

(3) Present-day crisis of climate change, terrorism and big power rivalry
Encourage 'South-South' cooperation.

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① Platform without big power hegemony

allows discussions with emerging economies, cooperate in multilateral reforms like UNSC, WTO etc.

Encourage Asian & African nations to discuss issues important for them.

Thus, despite end of Cold War, NAM still holds relevance for engagement of emerging economies and ensure cooperation of 'Global South' in the background of Big power Rivalry.

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Q.3 (c)

""Isolation of France constituted the keystone of Bismarck's foreign policy". Elucidate. [10 Marks]
 फ्रांस को अलग-थलग कर देना बिस्मार्क की विदेश नीति का मूलधार था। व्याख्या कीजिए। [10 Marks]

The completion of German Unification in 1871 was at cost of France's reputation with defeat in Battle of Sedan & Treaty of Frankfurt, making its isolation central to Bismarck's foreign policy

Elements of Bismarck's Foreign Policy

(1) French Isolation - Understood French desire for avenging of international humiliation thus, kept isolated

(2) Series of Treaties and Agreement

1. Alliance of three emperors - Austria, Germany and Russia

2. Dual Alliance - Austria and Germany

3. Russia-Germany - Reinsurance Treaty

4. Alliance of three Nations - Austria, Russia, Germany

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Britain's isolation - understood Britain to be aloof to any economic risk, thus France had no support

4) Depended on secrecy of alliances

5) Focused on militarism and Nationalism to maintain Germany's influence.

Analysis of Bismarck's Policy

Benefit

① NO event of 19th century not influenced by Bismarck

② Ensured Peace in Europe

③ Allowed economic growth → historians believed Germany potential winner of economic race

Downside

① Secrecy led to tensed relations in Europe

② Highly complicated - unravelled by 1914 in World War I

③ Resignation of Bismarck disturbed foreign policy

Thus, Bismarck influenced foreign relations Europe to stop French-led coalition and support path to Germany's rise.

Q.4 (a) "Examine the role played by the United Nations in resolving the global disputes during the Cold War with examples. [20 Marks]

शीत युद्ध के दौरान वैश्विक विवादों को सुलझाने में संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण करें। [20 अंक]

United Nations emerged as a significant international organisation in 1945 through UN charter to provide platform for dispute resolution and reduce probability of second world war.

Success of UN in Global Dispute

(1) Encouraged decolonisation and independence
 Eg West Indies - withdrawal of Dutch and formation of Indonesia

(2) Intervened in crisis of communism vs Capitalism/ Democracy
 Eg. Resolved Korean War by signing of Armistice between North & South Korea.

(3) Reconstruction Efforts undertaken in Africa
 eg stopped civil war in Congo and created fund for economic reforms

(4) Intervention on authoritarian regimes
 eg subversion of Pol Pot's regime in Cambodia

(5) Protection of National Sovereignty
 eg. Suez Crisis resolved by withdrawal of Britain & France from Egypt

(6) Averted Nuclear missile crisis
 Platform for US-USSR discussion during Cuban Missile crisis.

Limitation of UN in Global Disputes

(1) Failure against Big powers

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could not stop 'Hungarian Rising' (1956) and 'Czechoslovakia rising' (1968) under USSR

(2) Shortage of fund
limited its autonomy. eg. Congo Fund almost bankrupted UN because France & Belgium refused to contribute

(3) UN lacked idea of 'when to intervene'
 - often it was too late → eg. Cyprus crisis between Greek & Turks.

(4) Lack of Final Settlement
 Israel - Palestine crisis is unresolved till date

(5) Ineffective Response in crisis
 eg. Rwanda Genocide could not be averted or controlled.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus, UN's success in resolving global dispute has been a mixed bag.

However,

- It has averted World War III
- placed Peacekeepers to ensure resolution proceedings
- Provided platform for engagement of big powers.

The UN should be further empowered and reformed with increased participation of weaker countries, UNSC reforms and align to present crisis resolution framework.

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Q.4 (b)

What were the major causes of the collapse of the Soviet Union? Discuss. [20 Marks]

सोवियत संघ के पतन के प्रमुख कारण क्या थे? चर्चा करें। [20 अंक]

The Soviet Union, an important superpower post 1945, collapsed in 1991, marking a significant event of fall of 'communism' by end of 20th century.

Causes of collapse of Soviet Union

(*) Historical Causes

The republics in USSR were forcefully integrated and imposed with communism.

USSR dominated by Russia, while USSR had huge diversity - Ukraine, Belarus, Central

Asia

(*) Economic Crisis

around 25% of budget was towards defense expenditure.

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Shortage of essential / consumption goods led to crisis and poor standard of living among people.

'Oil glut' by USA with support of West Asian allies tightened USSR's revenue flow

Failure of Command Economy in USSR
(*) Gorbachev's Policies

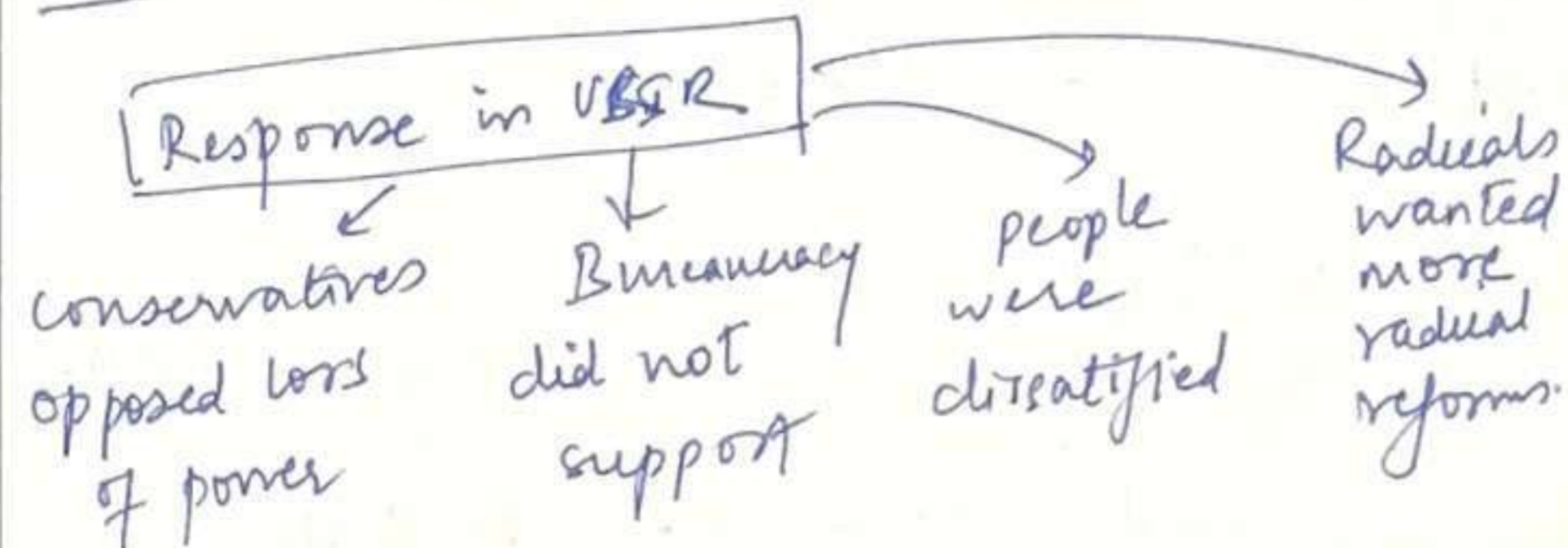
- Internal policies of 'Glasnost' and Perestroika

1) Glasnost - provided freedom of speech to citizens, allowing intense criticisms of Communist Party & corruption.
Further incited the republics to seek reform and autonomy.

2) Perestroika - Transition to market socialism through private investment, foreign

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investment, releasing production quota
However, economic reforms were not swift and failed due to poor implementation



- External Policy

1) Withdrawal from Afghanistan - due to huge loss of people & resources

2) Did not support Communist regime in satellite states.

Caused loss of prestige of USSR and accelerated demand of republics for independence.

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(*) Republics declared independence
 strong republics like Ukraine, Russia
 and Belarus took control of local govt
 and abandoned USSR

(*) Chernobyl
 Nuclear accident caused huge economic,
human and image loss to USSR

Thus, collapse of USSR relied on its
 overemphasis on defense, ignorance of
 public welfare, corruption and subsequent
weakening of Communist party and
 Gorbachev's policies that led to its ultimate
 demise

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Q.4 (c) 'H Give an outline of the main features of national movement in Indonesia between two World Wars. [10 Marks]

दो विश्व युद्धों के बीच इंडोनेशिया में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की मुख्य विशेषताओं की रूपरेखा दीजिए। [10 अंक]

The Dutch imperialism established
control over Indonesia or East Indies in
 18th century.

Nature of Dutch Imperialism		
Benevolent initially ended with Jihad War	exploitation by Bureaucracy & Java elites	Cultivation system & land tax

Features of National Movement in Indonesia

- (1) Outcome of 'Ethical policy of Dutch Queens' → western education, modern political ideas created National Awakening.
- (2) Initial Efforts - A student organization
'Budi Utomo' in Batavia formed with
 Dutch support.

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(3) Rise of Nationalist Organisation - Eg.

'Sarekat Islam' for political reforms

Others → Indonesian Association of Social Democrats, Indonesian Communist Party

(4) Changing Dutch nature - opposed demands of political reforms

(5) Indonesian Democratic Party under Dr

Sukarno → Pledge of $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{one Nation} \\ \rightarrow \text{one motherland} \\ \rightarrow \text{one language} \end{cases}$

(6) Second world war - Dutch rejected

demand of Nationalist support against Japan

Abandoned the subjects. Nationalists
cooperated with Japan for administration.

as 'Peta volunteers'

Defeat of Japan allowed nationalists under Dr Sukarno to declare independence, formalized under Lingadjatti Agreement and UN support in Asia Conference 1949.

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