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4pm — Start Time:

7 pm — End Time:

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।

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Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

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SECTION A

Q.1 Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

Q.1(a) 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]

Environmental Movements in post-independence India show deep-ecological approach of communities, that are preparing to halt the degradation of forest.

Nature of environmental Movement

① Subaltern movement led by Dalits and tribals, saw participation of most marginalized. (eg) Dongaria Kondh movement

② Feminist Movement - saw women participation in large no. → chipko

③ Led by Middle class intellegentia
(eg) Narmada Bachao andolan led by Medha patekar.

④ Collaboration between urban

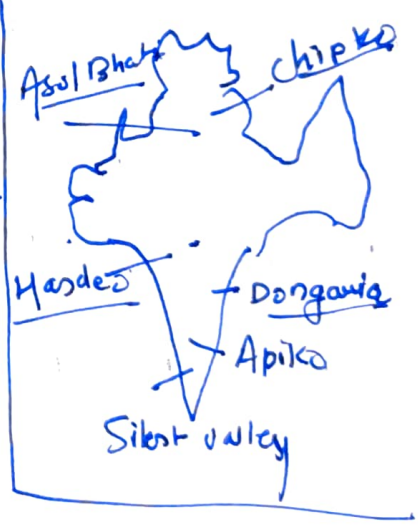
and Rural community

(eg) Hasdeo Movement saw. urban youth activism in Social media.

(5) Spraadic and disorganized - sometime local demands of women for fuel and fodder turn into Movement.

Extent of the Movement

- limited to local area if not organized properly.
- Nowdays becoming part of Global environmental discussion → Nationalisation of Movement
- centered around women issue - see women rising above patriarchal norms (chipko)



Hence today environmental Movement are taking centre stage influencing policy and forest governance.

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Q.1 (b) Critically assess whether the reorganization of states effectively resolved linguistic tensions in India. [10 Marks]

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Reorganization of states occured in 1956, when 14 New states were organized based on language.

It helped in resolving linguistic tensions

↳ ① created linguistic states - lead to better preservation of local language, culture, customs.

② crucial for assimilative federalism
- language issue receded in south india after death of Potti Sriramalu

③ lead to Better protection of linguistic minority and tribal dialects

④ Administrative convenience through recognition of official language.
Helps it helps in maintaing unity and integrity of the country.

However linguistic tension are still prevalent

↳ • Marathi in Maharastra issue led to attack on Biharis and Tamils in 1990s

• Border dispute between Karnatka and Maharastra

• Attack on linguistic Minorities - Hindi Urdu debate.

• Assamese vs Bengali issue in Assam.

Other factors that led to linguistic tensions:-

↳ • linguistic chauvinism

• ethnic nationalism, and fragmentation based on tribal lines.

Hence language tension Recently over Hindi imposition in Tamilnadu also a major issue but it should be handled through accomodative policies.

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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]

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]

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RIN Revolt of 1946 led to rebellion in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta Naval ratings, it eroded the British prestige within the armed force.

A decisive symbolic event

↳ ① Eroded British authority as armed force is the backbone of empire.

② It gave view the nationalist feeling has entered in the army.

③ loyalty of Navy came in doubt.

④ got support from masses. in Bombay, People offered foods, water, whatever they can.

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(5) RIN trial was much publicized in newspaper, built national consciousness

(6) Ratings hoisted flag of congress, league and communist

(7) Gave the belief that British can no more rule here.

Critical assessment

↳ • Protest movement limited to urban area (Calcutta saw minimal protest)

• Suppressed by Maratha Battalion.

• British PM gave hard warning to go back to barrack, British might was still visible.

However RIN Revolt compelled British to believe that their days are shorter in the subcontinent.

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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]

"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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Swaraj party was founded by C.R Das in 1923 and Mohilal Nehru was its general Secretary.

Emergence of Swaraj party

↳ • After Reforms of 1919 many leaders wanted to enter Councils.

• Congress divided between

No-changer → Vallabhai patel, Jawharlal Nehru

pro-changer → CR Das, Maluiya, Mohilal Nehru.

• After the Non-Cooperation Movement Gandhi wanted to focus on Constructive programme

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Hence some leaders wanted to take part in constitutional politics

Role of Swaraj party

↳ · won majority in central province got seats in central assembly.

· opposed colonial laws in assembly speeches were much publicised.

· Critic on Budget, public safety Bill etc.

· Believe in halting the assembly through constructive critic.

· It channeled crucial energy in non-movement phase, Congress leaders acquainted with constitutionalism

Although it was short lived. but was crucial in opposing govt. and filled the political vacuum in India.

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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]

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

S. Bhattacharya cited that Railway development, a private enterprise at public risk.

Railway development in india

↳ • To channel British financial investment into India.

• Dalhousie offered 5% interest rate and lease of 99 years, they can get back their money before completion of lease years.

• British Capitalist finance flowed in India to get Maximum profit

• Railway development was dictated by Govt. but return were

Candidate must not write on this margin

guaranteed through indian revenue.

- Railway lines were developed to transfer raw material from hinterland to ports.
- Indian concerns were neglecting, merely designed as tool for commercial exploition → Timber, iron, coal
- freight rate for indian goods transport heigher than British
- Initially only economic ~~et~~ consideration no welfare approach

Although Railways helped in integration of nation, but the manner in which it was developed was purely on colonial interest.

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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

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]

Left ideologies got impetus around first world war and various leaders emerged in congress that are left oriented.

Rise and growth of left ideology within Congress

↳ Two strands

- Within Congress → J.L Nehru, Bose.
- under Congress Socialist party → Narendra dev, Meharally, Achut patwardhan, JP Narayan.
- Although they were part of Congress but represent Socialist interest.

factors for Rise

↳ • first world war economic crisis → Socialist outlook grew.

• influenced by Russian revolution and Bolshevism.

• Nehru's visit to Russia, bolstered his belief in left ideology.

growth within congress

↳ • 1920's wartime misery, peasant and labour unrest were supported by this leaders.

• formation of AITUC, Kisan Congress were crucial.

• Nehru and Bose were critics of Righ-wingers of Congress

• More radical approach forward

Candidates must not write on this margin

Movement → Struggle - victory approach
→ · Purna Swaraj.
→ land reforms, pro-peasant approach
→ · wanted interference in native princely states.

Congress Socialist party - Belief in fabian Socialism, didn't subscribe to violence of left.
· More ideological oriented, raised peasants and workers grievance.

Left influencing Congress
↳ · Nehru and Bose radical posturing led to 1929 → Purna Swaraj declaration, goal of Swaraj defined
· Bose ascendency and presidentship of Congress tilt the balance.

- 1931 Session → fundamental rights and economic planning was designed.
- Nehru's support to Oudh Kisan Sabha, chairmen of AISPC reflect their leftist trend.
- under Bose – National planning Committee → goal of Nationalisation of Industry.
- Congress Ministry of 1937 – adopted land reforms measures.
- They support Communist during Conspiracy Cases.

Hence under Nehru, Bose and CSP Congress leftist tilt is visible and they significantly shaped the course of National Movement.

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]

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhi was an innovator, who understood the masses and his visionary leadership was crucial in India's independence.

Politics before Gandhi

Judith Brown → politics of studied limitation

· Ravinder Kumar → Movement of class not mass.

Advent of Gandhi and his impact

↳ ① unique blend of original ideas

· Satyagraha – a political innovation tested in South africa.

· Based on truth and Non-violence against violence of state.

National Movement rooted on indian roots :-

- critiq of West and Modernity (Hind swaraj)
- ~~Evoka~~ evocation of Ram rajya as ideal State.
- gave prominence to village
- adoption - charkha → symbol of self reliance
  - Non-violence has multiple use
    - ↳ attracted business class
- Women's participation ensured
- Swaraj was vague differently interpreted by tribals, dalits.
- Indian attire, use of Railways led to connection with masses.
- Preached in vernacular, evoked religious figure, Rama, Allah, Krishna

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Candidates must not write on this margin

- Ideal Womenhood - epitome of Sacrifice. Draupadi, Sita Comparison.

② Tactical brilliance of ~~Mass~~ Gandhi

↳ • Ended non-cooperation Movement for violence → Saved from suppression

• S-T-S strategy to mecuperate people for larger struggle

• picketing, boycott women participation

• Salt Satyagrah → Salt as symbol for common oppression.

• Negotiation with Business class - Ahmedabad textile Market.

• Remained Silent during Quit India Movement → Gandhi acceptance of popular violence.

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(3) Deeper understanding of Masses

4. Started Multi-class Movement
leaders emerged from Towns instead of presidency.
- His attire gave Millenarian effect (Gandhi Raj)
- Blending Religious Symbols with national movement.
- Uphold Khilafat Cause to include Muslims
- Visionary Constructive programme →
  - untouchability Removal, temple entry, poona pact.
- Individual Satyagrah a novel idea

Hence Gandhi understood the masses capacity to sacrifice. he led national Movement bringing rural india, Dalits, tribals into Common umbrella.

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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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Dyarchy introduced in act of 1919 gave provision of transferred and Reserved Subject in provinces.

Inherent flaws and limitations

↳ ① Transferred and Reserved Subjects → important subject like Irrigation, law order kept by Governor.

② power without responsibility

↳ Governor have powers over the Subjects, not accountable to legislature.

③ Hinderance in implementing policy

↳ Ministers didn't have powers to bring strong welfare policy.

(4) Veto retained with Governor

(5) Conflict with Secretaries - they were not accountable to Ministers.

(6) Ministers could be removed by Governor and also through impeachment, but no check on governor.

(7) Division of Subjects remained a point of conflict.

Hence act of 1919 was designed to perpetuate colonial rule, without delegating responsibility to indians.

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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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian nationalism emerged from activities of Middle class intelligentsia who were determined to challenge colonial policy.

Partha Chatterjee - Consider it a derivative discourse from west and saw it as response to western imperialism.

Social foundations of indian nationalism

↳ ① Based on pre-existing sense of territoriality, like language culture, custom (C.A Bayly).

· Middle class intelligentsia used these to assert idea of nationhood.

(2) Emerged from Social Reform Movement → Rammohan Roy's work, Sati-prohibition, Education reformer.

(3) To challenge the notion of Colonial Masculinity against effeminate Subjugated Colonial.

(4) Gandhi and Tagore considered as innate Human rights of Self-determination

Social base → · lawyers, Journalist, Doctors, Businessmen, landholders
· Teachers, Professors.

· Early Movement represent a Microscopic Minority - lower representation of women, lower class Peasants.

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Candidates must not write on this margin

- Do not touched the Social issue to not create any fissures.

Policies and programme of early nationalist

↳ • Economic Critiq of colonialism by Naoroji, Ranade, R.C dutt. shook the moral foundation of Raj as Mai baap

- demands → civil service reforms
  → • Council entry
  → • against Home charges
  → • Buissness demands

- They believe in providential nature of British rule as true subject of her Majesty.

- Wanted dominion status within Colonial rule.

Critiq

↳ · politics of Mendicancy → prayer - petition and pleading.

- Movement limited to Middle class
- Narrow Social interest.
- didn't include Social and peasant reforms.
- Non-Confrontationist strategy
- Movement of class not Mass

However as Sanjay Seth argued that Early Moderate politics gave breathing space for extremist, built solid base, trained in political work (critiqued govt. and they prepared base for future national movement.

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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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Emergence of press lead to awareness about key policies and its impacts upon indians.

Press role is crucial in national movement as most of the early nationalist were journalist

Contribution of press

↳ (A) Raised indian voice against colonial policy → lytton Afghan Campaign criticized.

- Civil Service reforms demanded
- protested against corruption in British rule.

② Raised peasant grievances

↳ · HC Mookerjee – Hindu patriot

Amrita Bazar patrika highlighted exploitation of Indigo farmers.

· While pro-landlord Newspaper defended it.

· SM Bose Bengalee, HC Mookerjee provided as medium to transfer peasant grievance.

③ Social reforms

In Bengal → Bengalee supported the social reforms party.

faced opposition from other Newspaper.

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Candidates must not write on this margin

In Maharastra

↳ Tilak - Kesari ~~defended~~ opposed age of Consent, While Gokhale Sudhamak opposed it.

- Rast-Goftar preached for parsee reforms.

(4) Raising nationalist consciousness

↳ · Tilak, Kesari, Maharatta Criticized Colonial policy.

- Amrita Bazar patrika ridiculed govt policy → Suddenly changed to English after Vernacular press act.

- Press played crucial role in Mobilizing masses during Swadeshi.

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· They faced financial crisis despite Govt Seizure and Bans operated for raising Social Consciousness.

Critiq
- · Sometimes Pro-landlord during Case against indian landlord
- · Conservatism → Sasadhar Tarakchudamani, Tilak
- · They merely copied english newspaper in early phase

Showed no innovation in Content.

However Press acted as crucial force in building national consciousness and raising Social awarness.

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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]

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Dr. B.R Ambedkar is the most visionary leader, Maker of constitution and champion of social justice in india.

B.R Ambedkar's Role

- founded Bahiskrit Bharat Sabha to highlight dalit issue.
- participated in round table congress to present untouchable case. (Communal award granted)
- formed All india depressed class Congress to unify Suppressed class
- fought election under independent labour party.

Significance

1. Highlighted Dalit issue → Mahad Satyagraha, Temple entry movement.

2. Politicisation of Untouchables
   → Poona-pact and demand for Separate electorate

3. His efforts lead to provisions in the constitution - for Dalits rights.

4. First law Minister Council for formation of Hindu Code Bill.

Dr. Ambedkar remains a jewel in the list of freedom fighter, his passion for social justice made him one of the greatest leader of India.

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Q.5
Q.5 (a)

Candidates must not write on this margin

SECTION B

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

"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) was convened to decide on Balkan crisis and was crucial step for peace and stability of Europe.

Disraeli statement reflects

- that British sentiment that peace is ensured in ensure.
- It was designed to check Russian aggression in the Balkan state.
- Supported Ottoman to preserve balance of power.

- Imperialism and Militarism gained strength
- Berlin Conference gave self determination rights of Balkan States
- Ensured that Russian aggression in Russia would be limited.

Hence Disraeli remarked ~~about~~ "I have brought peace with honour".

Q.5 (b) Elucidate how the drafting of the American Constitution emerged from four months of confidential deliberations and negotiated compromises? [10 Marks]

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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

American Constitution emerged after deliberations between different Colonies on various provisions.

Confidential deliberations and negotiated Compromises

↳ · 3/5th Compromise

· Missouri Compromise

· Virginia plan

· Slavery issue etc. rocked the deliberation.

Failure of the ~~Co~~ Constitution of 1776

↳ · No financial power like taxation given to federal.

- Ratification of all states was required for any amendment
- Individual state were autonomous in governance
- Seperate Currency and treaties were there.
- federal vs Centrist debate
- Slavery issue → Northern States wanted abolition while Southern state continuation

Hence all this issue affect the formation of constitution and took four months to negotiate.

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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

The above statement was given by churchil in 1945 to demarcate Europe based on ideology and to highlight communist threat.

Iron-curtain churchill's perspectives

① Division of Europe on Capitalism and communist ideology. from Baltic to Balkan

② opposition between West → free market democracy, free speech.

East → State controlled, dictatorship

(3) Threat of Communism was visible

↳ 1. East European Satellite State were pro. USSR — Churchill fear its extension in east

(4) Russian suppression of nationalist uprising in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland ally these fears.

(5) Stalin dictatorial regime was also cause of concern.

Stalin criticized Churchill as Warmonger, although Churchill speech reflect division of Europe on blocs, that later culminated in cold war politics.

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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]

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Palestine conflict has historical factors and British involvement made it more complex.

Circumstances Surrounding British withdrawal

- Jews influx post world war increased in palestine - demanding national homeland for Jews - Israel
- Post war economic burden has engulfed the Britain, no more able to support refugee crisis
- Jews and arabs were killing each other, vying for Blood capturing homes.

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- International pressure and Arab ally pressure also supported the palestine Cause leading to withdrawal

Consequest of escalation

↳ • Naqba → mass fleeing of palestine from their homeland
Refugee crisis emerged.

- After independence - and formation of state of Israel, Arab state declared war on Israel, they all got defeated.

The problem was rooted in history and is still continuing.

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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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Rousseau was an enlightenment thinker, his philosophy was guide in french Revolution

Rousseau's role

↳ • Social Contract talked about democracy and people will in the governance

• Theory of origin of inequality — Gifted rising inequality and failure of monarchy

• His book Confessions and Emile was radical at that time, promoted Humanist values

Q.6

- His counter enlightenment ideas gave humanistic touch to love, care emotion and touch.
- He sowed seed of communitarian ethos, democratic principle, and argued for benevolent despots.

Critiq

- Rousseau didn't live during French revolution
- They were themselves supporter of aristocracy
- Robespire instituted Reign of Terror - based on general will

Although Rousseau didn't directly influenced it, but his philosophy was used by people during the revolution

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"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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

"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]

Kumintang was defeated in 1949 and communist under Mao gained power forming people's Republic of China.

Chinease revolution Causes

↳ ① Kumintang failure & weakness

- KMT was filled with corrupt leaders and generals.
- KMT faces brunt of Japanese invasion, their forces was weakened.

- They didn't brought land reform in their areas
- American and western control over industries resented by Chinese.
- KMT supported feudal lords, lost popular appeal, looted people through taxes.

Communist Strength

↳ • Brought land reforms, supported peasant cause
- opposed Japanese through guerrilla warfare
- instituted development measure
- fought against KMT through people support.

Candidates must not write on this margin

In the end American support on KMT decreased Chiang-kai shek fled formosa and Chinese revolution succeeded

A - turning point

- Communist gained a big country like China → influence in Asia increased.
- Tilt shifted in favour of Communism with China and Russia
- Chinese Communist adopted Marxist principle → State controlled economy.
- Role of Single party.

- Influencing global politics
  - Supported Northern Vietnam through resources.
- Supported North-Korea against South.
- Supported Communist led freedom movement in Africa Angola etc.
- USSR gained a competitor for leadership of Communist world

Hence emergence of China showed that Communist regime could be successful in agricultural society and inspired other movements.

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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]

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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

League of nations was formed after world war - I for diplomacy and preserving global peace.

factors for failure of league of nations

↳ ① USA didn't become part of league, a major super power absent is a big-blow

② Germany was not made member.

③ Russia didn't joined league of nation till 1930's

Reducing it's relevance

(4) Manchurian crisis

Japanese invasion of Manchuria was condemned by league, but Japan didn't pay heed.

- Japan pulled off in 1934

(5) Diplomatic failure in conference of Ambassador, Corfu incidence on Italy and greece also dented it's prestige.

(6) Italian invasion of Abyssinia was condemned, but no action taken, Sanction was flouted by countries

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Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) There was no provision for military to enforce Mandate

(8) Remained a anglo-french affairs

However it was not a total failure

Success

- Solved crisis when no big power were involved
- Awarded finland a part
- Recognised poland claim
- Solved conflict between Balkan States.

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It was precursor to:-

- International Court of Justice → still functioning.
- Provided framework for future UN charter
- ILO established continued to do pioneering work

It failure was lesson for global world, although it failed in some aspects but provided a framework for global governance and UN established in 1945, based on this principle.

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Q.7 (c) Comment on the various factors that contributed to the rapid industrialization of Germany after 1871. [10 Marks]

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

In the year 1871 German unification took place and within few decades germany became one of the most industrialized nation.

Industrialization of Germany

↳ (1) Bismarck policy of Blood and iron

↳ · Based on Coal and iron

Supported Mining

· laid down railways and built infrastructure for industrialisation.

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(2) created chemical industry on sulpher and potash.

(3) Created financial market — national bank

(4) Supported Tax collections, widening the tax base.

(5) Industrialisation on defence product — impetus gives to Tanks, guns manufacture

(6) Social security policy — holiday wage increase gives to workers

Although other factor like Zollverein also helped but Bismarck policy led to industrialisation of germany.

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