Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Questions no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.

The number of marks carried by a question / part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

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.
SECTION A

**Q1.**  निम्नलिखित कथनों में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 150 शब्दों में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए/निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दीजिए :

Critically examine the following statements / Answer the following in about 150 words each :

10×5=50

(a) “Tipu Sultan was trying to build in Mysore a strong centralised and militarised state, with ambitious territorial designs.”

(b) “Not until independence, when economic development became a conscious and pursued policy, did the Railways begin to realize their potential for assisting in the transformation of the Indian economy.”

(c) “Two important intellectual criteria which informed the reform movements were rationalism and religious universalism.”

(d) “... the Kol Insurrection was mainly a war of the tribal inhabitants of Chotanagpur against the non-tribal settlers and service-holders.”

(e) “The Cripps Mission was plagued throughout, and ultimately torpedoed.”

**Q2.**  How far was the drain theory a focal point of nationalist critique of colonialism?
(b) Examine the forces at work for the introduction of western education in India. Analyse the thrust given to it by the Christian Missionaries.

(c) Do you subscribe to the view that the Anglo-French tussle in Carnatic demonstrated the internal decay of the provincial chieftains of South India?

Q3. (a) How would you explain the major trends of the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal?

(b) Is it justified to say that the Government of India Act of 1935 had all brakes, but no engine?

(c) How far was the widow remarriage movement effective in arousing social concern for Indian women?

Q4. (a) Why is the Quit India Movement characterised as a ‘Spontaneous Revolution’? Did it accelerate the process of Indian independence?

(b) Assess the role of Subhas Chandra Bose in India’s struggle for independence.

(c) How did the introduction of Community Development Programme and Panchayati Raj promote welfare of rural India?
SECTION B

Q5. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each:

10×5=50

(a) "मुक्त व्यापारियों के तक आर्थिक दृढ़-निश्चितता, सामाजिक हितकारिता, स्वदेशी आदर्शों एवं जग पूर्वशास्त्र का विलक्षण मिश्रण थे।"
"The arguments of the free traders were a curious mixture of economic hard-headedness, social benevolence, cosmopolitan idealism and class prejudice.”

(b) "1914 – 18 का युद्ध कई दृष्टियों से अभूतपूर्व था एवं मानव इतिहास में, पूर्णतया नवीन।"
"There are many ways in which the war of 1914 – 18 was unprecedented, and in human history, entirely novel.”

(c) "लीग ऑफ नेशन्स की चीन पर जापानी आक्रमण को बचाने या रोक पाने में निष्प्रभाविता, सुरक्षा प्रदान करने वाली एक एजेंसी के रूप में उसकी प्रतिष्ठा को प्रथम गम्भीर आघात था।"
"The ineffectiveness of the League of Nations to prevent or to check Japanese aggression against China was the first serious blow to its prestige as an agency for providing security.”

(d) "पुनिररेखण, भारत तथा अन्य नव स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रों के उपनिवेशवाद और साम्राज्यवाद से अपनी स्वतंत्रता बनाए रखने व शस्त्र करने के संधेक के प्रतीक के रूप में मानी गई।"
"Non-alignment came to symbolize the struggle of India and other newly independent nations to retain and strengthen their independence from colonialism and imperialism.”

(e) पूर्व-मार्क्सवादी समाजवाद की प्रकृति की आप कैसे व्याख्या करेंगे?
How would you explain the nature of pre-Marxian Socialism?

Q6. (a) यूरोप में सरकारों की नीतियों ने औद्योगीकरण की प्रक्रिया को किस प्रकार सुसाध्य किया?
How did the policies of governments facilitate the process of industrialisation in Europe?

(b) इटली के 'एक भौगोलिक अभिव्यक्ति' से एक राष्ट्र-राज्य के रूप में कैसे परिवर्तित किया गया?
How was Italy transformed from 'a geographical expression' to a nation-state?
Q7. (a) 19वीं शताब्दी में मलाया में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक हस्तक्षेप के लिए आप किन कारकों को 
उत्तरदायी ठहराएंगे ? ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के प्रति मलयों ने कैसी प्रतिक्रिया की ?
Which factors would you attribute to the British colonial intervention in 
Malaya in the 19th century? How did Malays react to British colonial 
rule?

(b) व्याख्या कीजिए कि लैटिन अमरीका क्यों पूरी 19वीं शताब्दी के अधिकांश काल में 
चिरकालिक राजनीतिक अस्थिरता एवं श्रेणीय सैनिक संघर्ष में घिरा रहा।
Explain why Latin America was beset with chronic political instability 
and endemic military conflicts throughout most of the 19th century.

(c) क्या आप इस मत से सहमत हैं कि नाटो (NATO) के गठन ने वैश्विक समस्याओं के प्रति 
अमरीकी दृष्टिकोण में एक क्रान्ति को अंकित किया?
Do you agree with the view that the formation of NATO marked a 
revolution in American attitude to the world problems?

Q8. (a) क्या आप इस मत से सहमत हैं कि यूनानी स्वतंत्रता युद्ध श्रेष्ठ एवं निकृष्ट 
घटनाओं के वैश्विक व्यवस्था (कान्सर्ट ऑफ यूरोप) को किस प्रकार प्रभावित 
किया?
Do you subscribe to the view that the Greek War of Independence was 
mired in contrasts of the best and the worst episodes? How did it affect 
the Concert of Europe?

(b) क्या मूर्मिश में हिटलर को चेकोस्लोवाकिया एक तस्तरी में पेश किया 
gया? इसके क्या 
निहितार्थ थे?
Was Czechoslovakia served on a dish to Hitler at Munich? What were 
its implications?

(c) द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के पश्चात अरब एकता लाने में मिस्र की भूमिका का 
विश्लेषण कीजिए।
Analyse the role of Egypt after the Second World War in bringing about 
Arab unity.