

# GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1055)

Name of Candidate	Neha		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	135596
Center		Date	-

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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Total Marks Obtained:		
Remarks:		

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI  
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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 medium other than the authorized one.  
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.



1. Even though fought away from its shores, the Korean War saw a close involvement of India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि कोरियाई युद्ध भारत के समुद्रतट से दूर लड़ा गया था, किन्तु इसमें भारत की घनिष्ठ संलग्नता देखी गयी थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

After Japanese defeat in WW2, Korea was divided into two parts along the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel

The Korean War of 1952 :

(1) North Korea moved on aggression towards the South

(2) Fearing a communist take-over of the South, USA through UNSC sanctioned action.

(3) The forces were successful in pushing North forces back however, they soon entered the North too

(4) China then intervened, fearing a US-influenced state next to its border.

The war ended without any treaty but the status quo ante was returned, along the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel.



## Involvement of India:

- (1) Condemned North's action and supported US-led motion in UNSC
  - (2) However, it opposed the movement of US-led forces towards and in the North
  - (3) Thus, both actions showed India's commitment to NAM.
  - (4) India was chairman of Neutral Nations in the repatriation of prisoners of war on both sides.
  - (5) India had provided humanitarian assistance like food, medicines during the war.
- Hence, through its activities, India had reiterated its position of leadership of the non-aligned nations.



2. Concluded in 1919, the treaty of Versailles was a failure, both in its intents and outcomes. Examine. (150 words) 10

1919 में संपन्न बर्साय की संधि अपने प्रयोजनों एवं परिणामों, दोनों ही दृष्टि में विफल रही थी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The treaty of Versailles was forced upon Germany after its defeat in WWI.

The treaty was a failure in intents as:

- (1) Solely blamed Germany for the war → forced £ 6600 mn war compensation
- (2) Only Germany was asked to reduce army strength and demilitarize Rhine area.
- (3) France, England dominated it, Italy and Russia were not given adequate representation → making these countries wary of them during WW2.
- (4) League of Nations was formed but USA, USSR, Germany were not its part.
- (5) Did not lead to decolonization



It was a failure in outcomes

- (1) WW2 started barely 2 decades after its conclusion
- (2) Could not check rise of Nazism and Fascism
- (3) Could not check the rising military power of Germany.
- (4) Even after Dawes Plan and Young Plan, German economy continued to suffer, supporting the rise of Hitler.
- (5) Could not stop Hitler's actions in Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia, Mussolini's Ethiopia conquest.

The 'Treaty of Versailles' only served as a forced peace and in fact sowed the seeds of World War II



3. The failures of the League of Nations, ultimately, can be traced back to its membership as well as events around the globe in 1930s. Explain. (150 words) 10

राष्ट्र संघ (लीग ऑफ नेशंस) की विफलता का मूल कारण, अंततोगत्वा, इसकी सदस्यता एवं 1930 के दशक में घटित वैश्विक घटनाक्रमों को माना जा सकता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

League of Nations was founded after WWI based on the 14 point proposal of Woodrow Wilson.

It aimed to establish international peace and security.  
WWII within 2 decades shows its failure.

The failure, though can be traced back to its birth:

- 1) USA did not join it
- 2) USSR was not allowed to join
- 3) Germany was given entry only in 1937.
- 4) It became a Britain-France hegemony

The other factors are:

- 1) It failed to rein in Japan when it invaded Manchuria.



Japan simply withdrew from the league.

(2) Only some economic sanctions on Italy after its Abyssinia (Ethiopia) attack.

(3) The group worked on consensus and not majority. Also, it could only take action against other members, and not nations outside LON.

(4) Britain-France's 'policy of appeasement' was reflected in LON too, with failure to condemn Hitler's initial acts.

However, the failure was also a lesson, as UN was modelled on majority base and not consensus.

Also, ILO under LON did excellent work to improve labour conditions all over.



4. What was the Balfour Declaration? Why is it considered to be a significant factor in shaping the course of conflict in West Asia? (150 words) 10

बाल्फोर घोषणा क्या थी? इसे पश्चिम एशिया में संघर्ष की दिशा तय करने वाले एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक के रूप में क्यों माना जाता है?

Balfour Declaration, during WWI, was Britain's recognition of the Zionist cause and a homeland for Jews in Mid East.

The significance is:

- (1) Committed Palestine land for the Jewish homeland
- (2) Increased the exodus of Jews from all over the world to the 'Israel' land
- (3) Did not involve any discussions with the Arabs

The role of this in shaping the West Asia is:

- (1) Gave Jews the confidence to capture the Arab land
- (2) 'Israel' declared itself as a nation in 1948.
- (3) The 6 Day War in 1967



further led to capture of Gaza, West Bank, Sinai, Golan heights.

(4) Israel had previously joined Britain-France in the Suez Canal blockade of 1956.

The Balfour Declaration was a breach of Sykes Picot agreement which had recommended a joint solution.

Even after decades, after multiple rounds of multi-lateral discussions - Oslo Accords, Camp David Summit,

UN activities, the peaceful solution is still a dream.

The simmering Israel-Palestine issue that continues to cause instability in West Asia thus has its seeds in the Balfour Declaration.



5. "Historical events are to be evaluated in terms of their consequences". In this context, critically assess the legacy of the October 1917 revolution in Russia. (150 words) 10

"ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं का मूल्यांकन उनके परिणामों के संदर्भ में किया जाना चाहिए"। इस संदर्भ में, अक्टूबर 1917 की रूसी क्रांति की विरासत का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

History, it is said, often repeats itself. Hence evaluating the consequences of historical events can help learn and design a better future.

October 1917 revolution of Russia, in this context sees:

- (1) It was caused by the failure of February Revolution to withdraw from the war and halt the economic hardships.
- (2) The revolution brought Lenin and Bolsheviks to power.
- (3) First Communist government
- (4) National Economic Plan by Lenin and then the 5 Year Plans of Stalin showed a



new economic model → they demonstrated success in collective agriculture, rapid industrialization.

(5) Focus on science, technology, defence sectors made Russia a leader in space and arms race.

The impact was:

(1) Spread of Communist ideology → still seen in China, North Korea, Vietnam, Cuba.

(2) Economic planning → even India was inspired by 5 YPs.

(3) Raised awareness on social security and labour welfare.

→ even the most capitalist nations today have welfare measures, labour protection laws.

Thus, the October Revolution's legacy is the recognition of the "have nots" and bringing them to forefront of any policy making.



6. Starting from small incremental steps, the war in Vietnam spanned multiple presidencies culminating in the failure of the United States on multiple fronts. Examine. (150 words) 10

वियतनाम युद्ध उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ते हुए छोटे-छोटे कारकों से प्रारम्भ होकर कई राष्ट्रपतियों के कार्यकाल तक जारी रहा, जोकि अनेक मोर्चों पर संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की विफलता में परिणत हुआ। परीक्षण कीजिये।

Vietnam haunts USA as the only war they could not win. Spanning across five presidencies, it was a disaster for USA right from the start.

The course of war was:

(1) After France left, Vietnam was divided into 2 states - the North ruled by Vietcong under Ho Chi Minh and the South under anti-Communist Ngo Dien.

(2) Dien was unpopular and hence Vietcong began efforts to unify Vietnam in 1953.

(3) Fearing a 'Domino Effect' if the communist Vietcong takes over Vietnam, USA began



to supply arms to the South  
(4) During JFK's presidency,  
the logistic, material, economic  
support was further increased

(5) Lyndon Johnson directly  
deployed US troops in Vietnam

(6) This is called the 'First  
Televised War' and drew  
wide criticism both within  
USA and from other nations

(7) Napalm, Agent Orange,  
bombs were used on civilians  
forests, farms were destroyed.  
severe famine struck.

Yet USA could not win.

(1) Ho Chi Minh was popular.

(2) Guerrilla warfare by Viet Cong.

(3) Unfamiliar terrain, diseases.

(4) Civilians helped Viet Cong.

In 1973, US troops withdrew  
and in 1975, Vietnam united  
under Minh and Viet Cong.



7. The beginning of modern China can be traced back to its humiliation at the hands of the western colonial powers. Examine the significance of the Opium Wars in this context. (150 words) 10

आधुनिक चीन के उदय को पश्चिमी औपनिवेशिक शक्तियों द्वारा इसको अगमानित करने के प्रयासों में देखा जा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, अंतिम युद्धों के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Mao Zedong had written "Lay low, bide your time", advising China. Xi Jinping's global ambitions seem to point that China now believes its days of laying low are over — it is time for its rise.

This new assertive China can be traced to its past:

- (1) China was an isolated nation. It was self-sufficient. Chinese silk and tea were exported all over, enriching it.
- (2) Worried by its drain of wealth and rising trade deficit with China, Britain began smuggling Opium into China and getting them addicted.
- (3) 1830s saw the first Opium



War in which China lost and was forced to open port to international trade.

(4) 1858-1860 was the second opium war after which it had to open even more ports

(5) 8 colonial powers divided China into their sphere of influence

(6) Boxer Rebellion was crushed

(7) Later, Tibet was captured by Britain in 1890s.

(8) China also had to let go of important provinces like Hong Kong.

(9) Qing dynasty was ended.

The Opium Wars did not destroy the Dragon but only gave it time to heal and emerge stronger → the 21<sup>st</sup> century thus is seeing the Roar of dragon



8. The imposition of national emergency in 1975 was perhaps the gravest test India's democracy faced. Discuss. (150 words) 10

1975 में राष्ट्रीय आपात का अधिरोपण संभवतः भारत के लोकतंत्र द्वारा सामना की गई सबसे कठिन परीक्षा थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The 20 months from 25 June 1975 to January 1977 are often called the darkest days of Indian democracy. Its effects were:

- (1) Censorship of media
- (2) Arrests of opposition leaders and dissidents
- (3) Massive use of preventive detention, for months
- (4) Cases of judicial killing, torture
- (5) MISA → draconian law
- (6) Suspension of habeas Corpus
- (7) Forced Sterilization
- (8) Forced evacuation of poor → demolition drives in Turkman Gate → killing several poor.
- (9) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment → changed the balance of power between



legislative, executive and judiciary gave more importance to DPSP over Fundamental Rights → violate basic structure

(10) An alternate centre of power emerged in Sonjay Gandhi

However, this very act ended up strengthening democracy by:

(1) Defeat of Mrs. Gandhi in 1977 elections

(2) 44th Amendment which strengthened the constitution, making it extremely difficult to impose Emergency again

(3) Made the masses aware of their rights and their power to hold the government accountable.

40 years have passed, democracy remains stronger than ever and this is the true feature of India's polity.



9. While to some the abolition of the Privy Purses was a "historical necessity", to others, it was "betrayal of a promise". Examine in the context of the abolition of Privy Purses in 1971. (150 words) 10

एक ओर जहाँ कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रिवी पर्स का उन्मूलन एक "ऐतिहासिक आवश्यकता" थी, वहीं दूसरी ओर अन्य लोगों के लिए यह "एक वादे के प्रति विश्वासघात" था। 1971 में प्रिवी पर्स के उन्मूलन के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Privy purses were the payments being made to the heads of all the Princely States who had joined India.

It was proposed as a compensation to the revenue and land they surrendered.

The proposal to abolish privy purses was one of the contentious issues that ultimately led to a split in Congress. The issue was:

(1) Morarji Desai viewed it as a historical necessity. As something that Sardar Patel had promised.

(2) Mrs. Gandhi saw it as ~~her~~ hereditary privileges



that violated the constitution  
→ which promised equality.

(3) It was also seen as an  
unnecessary burden on the  
exchequer of a poor country.

(4) The right to inherit the  
privy purse was seen as  
against the idea of merit.

Hence through constitution  
amendment and necessary  
legal measures, Privy Purses  
were abolished in 1971.

This, combined with  
Nationalization of Banks  
strengthened Mrs. Gandhi's  
pro-poor, socialistic image  
leading to massive victory  
in the election.



10. Attempts at land reforms in India involved not only legislation but also movements outside the government. In this context, examine the significance of the Bhoodan Movement. (150 words) 10

भारत में भूमि सुधारों हेतु किए गए प्रयासों में न केवल विधि-निर्माण अपितु सरकार से अलग-थलग आंदोलन भी सम्मिलित थे। इस संदर्भ में, भूदान आंदोलन के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

While laws like abolition of Zamindari, Tenancy reforms and Land Ceiling were measures at land reforms, 'Bhoodan Movement' aimed at the same, outside the legislative sphere.

The features are:

- (1) Started by Vinoba Bhave
- (2) About 4 million acre of land was donated
- (3) People were encouraged to donate their excess land which was then distributed among the landless.
- (4) 'Bhoodan' was its extension and spread to over 4000 villages.



However, issues with the movement include:

- (1) People donated barren or poor quality or litigation-affected land.
- (2) led to land parcels → cannot take advantage of economies of scale due to small, distributed holdings
- (3) Some people donated land only for namesake, to escape the land ceiling law

While not a complete success, Bhoodan was derived from Gandhian principles of village as a community that is self-sufficient. It also introduced the concept of collectivization in farming



11. Examine the issues which obstructed the political development in post-colonial African countries. (250 words) 15

उन मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिन्होंने उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक अफ्रीकी राष्ट्रों में राजनीतिक विकास को अवरुद्ध किया।

Post World War II, several colonies, including those in Africa became independent nations.

The issues that have obstructed political development in post-colonial African countries are:

(1) Whimsically drawn borders →

the European powers had divided the colonies without any consideration to ethnic, linguistic or tribal solidarity.

Hence, the newly formed nations were often engaged in Wars within and outside own nation. Example: Rhodesia, Nigeria, Sudan.

(2) Neo-colonialism → African



countries were source of raw materials. Hence USA and other Western powers installed West-friendly regimes, or organised coups to install one

MNCs and TNCs were other means of indirectly interfering with their politics.

(3) Corruption, nepotism → the tribal clan-leaders were often the heads of the states. True representative democracy did not come in. Hence, rampant corruption was prevalent among the ruling classes.

(4) No industrialization → Africa was neither a production hub nor a market for finished goods. Hence, the imperial powers had not developed infrastructure, education,



local governing bodies like was done in India.

(5) Inter-tribe rivalry → which saw power struggle, often violent. Example: Rwanda.

(6) Linguistic barriers → which slowed their integration with what was rapidly becoming an English-speaking world.

Africa is suffering from what is called the 'Dutch disease' and 'Aid Dependency'.

The abundance of raw materials which are exported, and foreign aid that comes in, have both staggered the growth of political and economic structures in Africa.



लडाइट विद्रोह औद्योगिक क्रांति के नकारात्मक परिणामों के प्रति प्रतिक्रियाओं में से एक था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Industrial Revolution is the period from late 18<sup>th</sup> century marked by mass production and mechanization.

Its positive impacts were:

- (1) Huge production in less time, low cost due to scale.
- (2) Export, consumption rose → bringing in profits which further aided investment in capitalism.
- (3) Work opportunity for women, children, unskilled men.

However, there were many negative fallouts too:

- (1) Exploitative work conditions → no legal norms for minimum wages, maximum work hours, holidays, other social security benefits.



- (2) Unplanned Urban Growth → industries were located in cities which were expensive. Workers lived in slums in cramped space, poor hygiene, ventilation.
- (3) Rising Inequality → capitalists became richer while the wages stagnated.
- (4) Rising Unemployment → once mechanization rose, many lost jobs. Traditional artisans, weavers had already lost their livelihood to machines.
- (5) Healthcare Scare → no benefits, poor living conditions led to spread of epidemics like plague, cholera, TB.

Luddite Rebellion in England was one of the neg. reactions to these negative



# effects of industrial revolution.

In the Luddite Rebellion, workers broke the machinery to express their dissatisfaction and also out of fear of being replaced by machines.

It was such incidents that prompted a re-look at the pace and way of industrial revolution.

Sinclair Survey pointed to the social issues caused by the IR. This forced the State to pass laws for labour welfare. Unionization was also allowed as a proper avenue for dissent.



13. Fascism and Nazism both emerged in an unstable Europe, not only causing further instability but virtually destroying the continent in their wake. Explain. (250 words) 15

फासीवाद तथा नाज़ीवाद दोनों अस्थिर यूरोप में उभरे, जिन्होंने न केवल और अधिक अस्थिरता उत्पन्न की, अपितु इनके परिणामस्वरूप महाद्वीप लगभग नष्ट हो गया। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Europe after WW I was economically ravaged, socially in grief and politically weakened.

It was in such a situation that rose Fascism and Nazism. Nazism was a response to:

- (1) Humiliation of Germany in the Treaty of Versailles
- (2) Instability of the Weimar Republic → proportional representation system hence too many parties and difficult to take decisions
- (3) Rising unemployment, prices,
- (4) Loss of Saar to France, the most mineral rich region which further hampered industrialization.

Rise of Mussolini and Fascism was aided by:



(1) A strong feeling that Italy was short-changed by the other Allied powers. → did not get the promised areas in the Treaty of Versailles.

(2) Unification of Italy had been completed by 1871, and the country was keen to showcase itself as a superpower.

(3) Weak, indecisive monarchy and ruling class.

(4) Economic crisis, especially after Great Depression.

Thus, a war-damaged economy and polity, and the Great Depression caused huge instability in Europe.

The policy of appeasement of Britain, France and policy of isolation of USA further aided the unchecked rise of Hitler and Mussolini and so did failure of League of Nations.



The outcomes was a disaster:

- (1) Germany annexed Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia and finally Poland → triggering the entry of Britain, France → starting WW2
- (2) Germany had finished their re-militarization and conscription hence heavy casualties ensued on both sides.
- (3) Strategy of 'Blitzkrieg'
- (4) Airpower was an important area → 'Battle of Britain'
- (5) Naval blockades → shortage of food, medicines → further increased casualties.
- (6) Use of army tanks, bombing fields, setting lands on fire → destroyed agriculture → severe drought and famine.

With around 80 million fatalities, most of them civilian, the war had a devastating impact on Europe.



14. Events in West Asia and Afghanistan in the year 1979 had a deep impact on the politics of the region with long lasting significance. Examine. (250 words)

15

वर्ष 1979 में पश्चिम एशिया और अफगानिस्तान में घटित घटनाक्रमों का क्षेत्र की राजनीति पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसका दीर्घकालिक महत्व था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Afghanistan was the centre of Communism in South Asia and Iran in West Asia had a pro-US Ruler.

However, 1979 changed the political scenario in both.

The Iranian Revolution led to the ouster of Pahlavi King and Ayatollah Khomeini came to power.

The impact of this was:

- (1) Beginning of the Shia-Sunni race to dominance of West Asia
- (2) Iran-Iraq War soon followed ushering in instability
- (3) Iran was seen by Saudi as being close to Israel, thus creating a complex anti-Iran, anti-Israel rhetoric.



(4) It led to USA propping up Saudi as the regional power-house → supplied weapons and promised protection of the House of Saud → turning a blind eye to human rights and rise of Wahabbism.

(5) Iran nursed nuclear ambitions and was very close to making a nuclear bomb.

Afghan events were as follows:

(1) A coup was arranged to overthrow the pro-Communist government.

(2) Russia entered the war to support the regime.

(3) USA, along with Pakistan raised local Mujahideens → trained them, armed them to fight Afghan and Russian troops.

(4) Though Russia withdrew



troops in 1989, USA troops are still in Afghanistan, even after 30 years.

(5) Mujahideens one faction became Taliban → supported Al Qaeda which did 9/11 → starting the era of Jihadi Terrorism.

The events that began in 1979 still are showing their after-effects 3 decades later and still continue.

Iran remains a volatile country, USA withdrawal from JCPOA further complicating the issue.

Afghanistan's quest for democracy and peace is yet to see fulfilment.

Retrospection teaches us the mistakes of our past, which should be learnt and not repeated.



15. Even though the South Americans welcomed the formulation of Monroe doctrine, it's later interpretation became a pretext for United States' intervention. Elaborate with examples. (250 words) 15

भले ही दक्षिण अमेरिकियों ने मुनरो सिद्धांत के निरूपण का स्वागत किया, किन्तु इसकी पश्चात्कर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ मविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Monroe doctrine of 1823, defined USA's policy towards South America.

The doctrine stated :

- (1) It recognized South America as the area of influence for USA
- (2) It mutually agreed with Europe, to not undertake acts of aggressions in each others' spheres of influence.
- (3) USA committed itself to defend South America against any aggression.

The formulation of the doctrine was welcomed by South Americans as:

- (1) It led to withdrawal of Spain who had been trying



to colonise some nations  
(2) It acted as a protection  
against any future colonial  
or imperial powers.

However, later, it became  
a pretext for USA's intervention  
in South America, challenging  
the sovereignty.

Some examples include:

(1) CUBA: After Fidel Castro's rise  
to power and his commitment  
to communist ideology, USA  
made several assassination  
attempts on Castro.

The failed 'Bay of Pigs'  
invasion was launched by USA

The Cuban Missile Crisis of  
1962 was a direct reaction to  
US interference, which pushed  
Cuba closer to USSR, which  
deployed its missiles in Cuba.



Until very recently, <sup>all</sup> after the death of Castro, USA had no trade relations with Cuba.

(2) VENEZUELA: Oil rich country with socialistic economy and perceived closeness to Russia. As it battles economic crisis in recent years, USA has been seen to be directly or indirectly making efforts for regime change.

(3) Panama Canal: USA controls it, though it is not only in USA's territory.

USA, thus continues to view the entire continent of Americas as its sphere of influence and makes efforts to keep the regimes friendly to itself and its policies.



16. The task of integrating tribal population in post-independence India raised multiple debates and resulted in a policy that has both successes and failures to account for. Explain. (250 words) 15

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में जनजातीय आबादी को एकीकृत करने के प्रयासों ने अनेक विवादों को जन्म दिया और जिसकी परिणति एक ऐसे नीति के रूप में हुई जिसने सफलताएँ एवं असफलताएँ दोनों दर्ज की। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Tribals constitute 8.5% of India's population and are the most deprived social group on most of the socio-economic parameters.

Post-independence, 2 schools of thoughts emerged:

(1) Isolation → by Verrier Elwin who proposed that Tribes should not be interfered with

(2) Assimilation → by GS Ghurye who advocated assimilating the tribes in the Hindu culture.

However, both these extremes were rejected and India followed the policy of integration by Jawaharlal Nehru as listed in the Tribal Panchsheel.



The policy includes :

- (1) Not to over-administer tribal areas.
- (2) To recognize tribal rights over land and forest
- (3) To develop from among tribes, personnel for administration and management.
- (4) Tribals should be allowed to develop according to own genius and own way.
- (5) The impact of schemes should be measured by human lives affected and value created and not merely as statistics.

The success of the policies include :

- (1) Reservations in education and public employment has created a tribal middle class  
→ aware of rights and ready to fight for own people.



(2) Decrease in IMR, MMR, NNMR illiteracy, poverty → though they remain more deprived than other communities

(3) Control of infectious diseases  
Failures of the policies are:

(1) Alienation and displacement often without adequate alternate livelihoods → 40% displaced population are tribals

(2) Failure of land reforms

(3) Rising inequality → Naxalism is seen in most backward areas

(4) AFSPA → in some NE areas, which has led to claims of State excesses.

(5) Powerless Tribal Advisory Councils

(6) Ethnic strife → among tribes

(7) Changing demography → tribes becoming minority in own land

Social, economic and political empowerment will truly integrate the tribes



17. The India-China war of 1962 was a result of immediate as well as longstanding factors. Explain. Also, examine the significant consequences of the war. (250 words) 15

1962 का भारत-चीन युद्ध तात्कालिक और साथ ही दीर्घकालिक कारकों का परिणाम था। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, इस युद्ध के महत्वपूर्ण परिणामों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India-China War of 1962  
and the loss still haunts  
India as a spectre.

The war was a result of  
longstanding factors like:

- (1) Aksai Chin → While India recognises Johnson line as the border, China recognises McDonald line as the border
- (2) China's annexation of Tibet and refusal to recognise the British-Tibet Shimla Agreement as it was not party to it.
- (3) India's leadership of NAM → hindered India's China's ambition of being the Asian powerhouse
- (4) India's refuge to HH Dalai Lama in 1959 and to other Tibetan refugees.



- The immediate factors were:
- (1) Forward policy by India.
  - (2) Cuban Missile Crisis → due to which China was not worried about USA or USSR interference.
  - (3) Greater deployment of Indian forces on Western side.

The war resulted in China capturing Aksai Chin, which it retains till date.

It had also succeeded in capturing parts of NEFA, but it returned all the areas and declared a uni-lateral ceasefire.

The significant consequences of this war were:

- (1) Breakdown of 5 year Plan → huge economic loss, coupled with drought, high prices



- (2) Blow to morale of armed forces
- (3) Nehru faced a no-confidence motion.
- (4) 1965 → Pakistan started its aggression as it believed India was weakened by China War.
- (5) Closeness between India and USSR increased → culminated with the 1971 treaty
- (6) 1962 and 1965 led India to initiate a drive to modernize its armed forces and border infrastructure
- (7) The Nuclear Test of 1974 can also be traced to the defeat in this war.

The 1962 war came like a shock to the 'Hindi-Chini' cheerleaders and has ever since made India cautious of its Eastern neighbour.



18. The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness have all resulted in a complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East since independence. Discuss. (250 words) 15

इस क्षेत्र के अलगाव, इसकी जटिल सामाजिक प्रकृति और इसके पिछड़ेपन की परिणति स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत से ही उत्तर-पूर्व के विभिन्न राज्यों के द्वारा मांगों के एक जटिल समुच्चय के रूप में हुई। चर्चा कीजिए।

North-East India consists of 8 states which are connected to Indian mainland with only a 22 km wide ~~not~~ Siliguri corridor.

This has posed many challenges, as follows:

- (1) Tripura, Manipur were never part of the British India empire and some sections demanded that they retain their sovereignty.
- (2) Sikkim accepted a full integration only in 1975.
- (3) NEFA consisted of hundreds of distinct tribes who had diverse aspirations and this led to many strifes.



(4) Imposition of Assamese  
and poor administrative  
Support when an epidemic  
broke → led to Mizo rebellion

It finally ended with  
creation of separate Mizoram  
and Laldenga who led the  
rebellion became the CM.

(5) Naga Insurgency → got  
support from across the  
borders. Demanded united  
Nagaland with areas from  
Myanmar as well. Naga Peace  
Accord signed with NSCN(IM)  
in 2015 has reduced stripes  
to some extent.

(6) Tripora, Assam → illegal  
immigrants from Bangladesh.  
The 1985 Assam Accord with  
AASU sought to solve the  
situation, but NRC still  
remains in a deadlock.



The common issues faced by all states are:

- (1) Geographical isolation
- (2) Ethnic and tribal clashes.
- (3) Poor infrastructure, less employment opportunities
- (4) Borders are hubs of various illegal activities.

However, over the years efforts have been made to integrate NE with mainland:

- (1) Greater connectivity → new airports through UDAN.
  - (2) Infrastructure → especially in the border areas.
  - (3) Bringing Green Revolution to North East Scheme
  - (4) NE startup fund.
  - (5) Borzbaruah Committee to ensure no racial discrimination
  - (6) Separate ministry for NE
- NE thus is being focussed on more, hoping for more integration



19. The reasons for the Bangladesh liberation war lay in the history of animosity, discrimination and socio-political conditions between the two wings of Pakistan. Comment. Also discuss India's contribution and role in the creation of Bangladesh. (250 words)

बांग्लादेश मुक्ति युद्ध के कारण पाकिस्तान के दो खण्डों के मध्य वैमनस्यता, भेदभाव एवं सामाजिक-राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों के इतिहास में सन्निहित हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, बांग्लादेश के निर्माण में भारत के योगदान और भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए।

15

Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971 had its seeds in socio-economic and political issues that began in 1947 itself.

The animosity was due to:

- (1) West Pakistan's hegemony in army, administration
- (2) Urdu as the only national language.
- (3) Claim of West-Pakistanis to be of Arab origin and thus racially superior to Bengalis
- (4) Greater spending on West Pakistan → infrastructure, economic development.
- (5) Funds generated from East Pakistan were also used for West



The most recent causes were:

- (1) Refusal of West Pakistan to accept the result of elections in which Mujibur Rahman's party won overall majority
- (2) Arrest of Mujibur Rahman
- (3) West Pakistan army's atrocities on Bengalis → indiscriminate killings of civilians, rapes, loot, plunder, torture.

India's contribution to the cause of Bangladesh includes:

- (1) Initially India had avoided interfering as it was claimed to be an 'internal matter' and India did not want to give credence to West Pakistan's theory that India was seeking to destabilize Pakistan

- (2) However, as the influx of refugees began, it put heavy pressure on India's economic



resources, defence and security, law and order, land. Ethnic strifes with locals also ensued.

(3) India, then decided to train Bangladesh's Mukti Bahini

(4) Built international opinion in favour of Bangladesh

(5) Treaty with Russia

(6) India prolonged action till December → to ensure winter sets in and China cannot help or attack.

(7) The time was also used to mobilize, train, strategize the Indian forces.

(8) Once Bangladesh was liberated, 1972 Shimla Talks to discuss exchange of prisoners.

Ethnic and linguistic suppression led to separation of Bangladesh and India helped the same, which is still recognized

by Bangladesh and it remains one of the strongest partner in neighbourhood.



20. Fallouts of the Green Revolution, the nature of intervention of the central government to address Punjab's problem, and increased communalization of politics led to an eruption of militant violence in Punjab. Elaborate. (250 words)

15

हरित क्रांति के प्रतिप्रभाव, पंजाब की समस्या को हल करने में केंद्र सरकार के हस्तक्षेप की प्रकृति एवं राजनीति के बढ़ते सांप्रदायिकरण के परिणामस्वरूप पंजाब में उग्रवादी हिंसा का प्रस्फुटन हुआ। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Punjab of 1970s and 1980s saw the birth and rise of militancy.

The causes can be traced to;

(1) Asahi Dal's failure to come to power even after separate Punjab got created in 1966.  
→ fanned a certain section to demand secession

(2) Green Revolution → which led to rising inequality. The landless, small and marginal farmers were impoverished → no employment opportunities

(3) Pakistan → after the loss of Bangladesh, it got an opportunity to fan separatism in India. Economic and



material support was given.

To neutralize the rising militancy, Indian government propped up Barnail Singh Bhindranwale.

However he soon became the Frankenstein's monster and the demand for Khalistan reached its crescendo.

The actions that followed:

- 1) AFSPA and massive hunt for various separatists
- 2) led them to take shelter in Harmandir Sahib - Golden Temple → most sacred shrine
- 3) 'Operation Blue Star' was launched to flush out Khalistanis from the holy shrine → bloodshed in the sacred shrine drove the community to further anger, alienation.
- 4) Mrs. Indira Gandhi's assassination



and the anti-Sikh riots of 1984 further fuelled violence.

(5) Sant Longowal and Rajiv Gandhi were to sign a peace agreement but the former was assassinated before it could conclude.

(6) The situation was finally normalized through massive police action under KPS Gill → not before a significant portion of Punjab's youth fell to bullets.

The tragedy of Punjab is often quoted as the previous generation having fallen to militancy and the current slowly falling to drugs.

A holistic socio-economic and political empowerment is the need of the hour.