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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1692)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	205231
Center	ONLINE	Date	18/10/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. In India, ancient and medieval storage structures such as the step wells, are not only magnificent in their conception, architecture and ornamentation but also hold a lesson for contemporary water concerns. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

भारत में बावड़ियों जैसी प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन जल भंडारण संरचनाएं न केवल अपनी अवधारणा, वास्तुकला और अलंकरण में भव्य हैं, बल्कि जल संबंधी वर्तमान चिंताओं हेतु एक सीख भी उपलब्ध कराती हैं। उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Ancient and medieval Indian society valued water more than us and as a result the storage structure for rain and river water are a marvel in themselves.

Some of the famous structures are —

- a) Step wells / baolis — around Delhi are an drabic and mughal construction to store water and also keep them cool in summers by storing underground.
- b) Tanks of the Tughlaq dynasty in Tughlaqabad area are great architectural structures.
- c) Storage structures in Rajasthan and Gujarat such as ponds (public),

tanks added to the local aesthetics in addition to the looming water problem solution.

In contemporary times, when water shortage is at its peak, it is important that precious rainwater be preserved at local as well as community level.

These structures provide a beautiful example to learn from the past and implement in the present.

2. Give an account of the contributions made by Indians to the field of mathematics in ancient and medieval times. (150 words) 10

प्राचीन एवं मध्य काल में गणित के क्षेत्र में भारतीयों के योगदानों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Mathematics in the ancient and medieval India reached its zenith. Great contributions were made in the fields of number theory, calculus and geometry to understand planets, nature and humans.

Some of the prominent work of Indians are —

a) Aryabhatta —

- (i) Calculation of concept of earth moving around the sun.
- (ii) Conceptualization of Shunya or zero in mathematics.
- (iii) Calculation of distance between sun and earth.

- b) Brahmagupta helped in development of the decimal system.
- c) Huge advancements by Indians in the field of number theory like Varahamihira's - Pythagoras theorem

Mathematics was one of the most important part of ancient and medieval teachings and was an essential part of knowledge.

3. Curzon's domestic and foreign policies were motivated by the urge to further strengthen the British position in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कर्जन की घरेलू एवं विदेशी नीतियों, भारत में अंग्रेजों की स्थिति को और अधिक मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता से प्रेरित थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Lord Curzon, who was the Viceroy of India till 1905 led to various ~~development~~ policies which were motivated to strengthen the British rule in India.

Some of his policies are —

- a) The Partition of Bengal was his conception to partition Bengal on communal lines in order to divide the rising voices in Bengal against the British.
- b) ~~Off~~ Indian Universities Act (1904) — was made to consolidate more control on universities to control the spread of nationalism through students.

c) Official secrets act was strengthened to protect information being published and available to ~~and~~ people.

Curzon's attitude was that of suppression of any popular uprising so that any voice against the British could be muzzled and British rule be strengthened in India.

4. The story of India's freedom struggle cannot be complete without recognizing the role that many leaders of North East India played during the time. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की कहानी उस दौर में उत्तर-पूर्व भारत के अनेक नेताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को मान्यता प्रदान किए बिना पूर्ण नहीं हो सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's freedom struggle is a culmination of hundreds revolts and sacrifices of innumerable leaders to resist British policies and establish an independent rule.

Leaders and revolts in the North East provided the much needed impetus to the national movement —

- a) Ahom movement in Assam.
- b) Rani Gaidong and her sacrifices.
- c) Patkai revolution.

The movements in the North East were mainly focussed on regime related harsh economic policies to hamper and disrupt the lives of the locals.

The locals under local leaders rose up against those practices, which later integrated into a full pledged national struggle during the Quit India movement.

5. The peasant awakening seen in 1930s in India was largely a result of the combination of particular economic and political developments of that period. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में 1930 के दशक में अवलोकित कृषक जागरूकता, व्यापक तौर पर उस अवधि की विशिष्ट आर्थिक और राजनीतिक घटनाक्रमों के सम्मिश्रण का परिणाम थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

British regime was characterized by the impoverishment of the most down-trodden, peasants being one of them.

Peasants movement ~~have been~~ ^{were} a part of national struggle since 1917 and the Champaran satyagraha, however various economic and political developments in late 1920s and 1930s led to awakening:

- a) Increasing taxation through various methods like the mahalwari, ryotwari and zamindari system where peasants were exploited for money and in case of non compliance, their lands were taken away.

b) Politically peasants were more aware to their needs especially after the Champaran, Kheda Satyagraha and the non-cooperation movement. They were politically mobilized by popular leaders like Vallabhai Patel and Gandhi.

These factors led to the greater development of peasant awakening in 1930s where peasants realised that the British empire was highly dependent on their cooperation and they tried to leverage their position.

6. With modern education being introduced in India to meet the interests of the British, its reach was restricted and its character unsatisfactory. Discuss. (150 words) 10

ब्रिटिश हितों को पूरा करने के लिए भारत में आरंभ की गयी आधुनिक शिक्षा की पहुंच सीमित थी और इसका चरित्र भी असंतोषजनक था। चर्चा कीजिए।

The development of the concept of modern education in English in India was based of Lord Macaulay's principle. The need was to create a section of people loyal to the Raj to help in propagating modern ideas and help in administration.

However, the visualised was ~~was~~ not met completely as its reach ~~was~~ restricted to the upper classes of Indian society who could afford to study and socially accept being westernized. It was also restricted to urban centres and as rural areas were still under traditional education system.

The character of the education that was envisaged to create a loyal citizenry ~~was~~ did exactly opposite of what it was intended to ~~do~~. It created an aware citizenry capable of voicing its demands towards the government.

Overall, the quality of education imparted was substandard so as to not let the Indians compete with the British.

7. The Sykes-Picot agreement had consequences that can still be seen in West Asia. Examine. (150 words) 10

साइक्स-पिको समझौते के परिणामों को अभी भी पश्चिम एशिया में देखा जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Sykes - Picot agreement was the consequence of increasing polarisation in West Asia.

However, the agreement had consequences that can still be seen —

- a) Polarisation among Shia and Sunni sects of Islam.
- b) Increased radicalisation and spread of terrorism even beyond West Asia.
- c) Bad governmental regimes against the popular will.
- d) Involvement of the European countries and America in issues of the region.

The West Asian region is a sensitive one where strong power of the world find place to fight. These problems can be solved only through establishment of popular government ~~with~~ backed by people's will.

8. Most of the factors responsible for Scramble for Africa had to do with events in Europe. Discuss. (150 words) 10

अफ्रीका के बंटवारे के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकांश कारक यूरोप में घटित घटनाक्रमों से संबंधित थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

The African scramble and disintegration for power was a direct consequence of the contemporary power struggle in Europe.

Imperialism and colonialism created needs and African region provided the best opportunity to this end —

- a) Africa is rich in resources required to create goods, wooden infrastructure like boats for navigation.
- b) Africa provided slaves required to work for the colonizers.

European nations had their eye on African resources for many years and at the right time different imperial powers like the British, French grabbed

on to establish governments and separate
states in Africa.

Africa has always been at the receiving
end and without any agency to the
locals to voice their needs. ~~Local~~

9. What was the policy of apartheid prevalent in South Africa? Highlight the role played by prominent African leaders in bringing an end to it.

(150 words) 10

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में प्रचलित रंगभेद की नीति क्या थी? इसकी समाप्ति में प्रमुख अफ्रीकी नेताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

South African culture up until recently (1990s) was characterized by the highly racial regime of Apartheid.

Apartheid is a regime policy of social and economic discrimination based on one's skin colour (i.e. race). This led to strict demarcation of public spaces for whites, coloured and blacks, economic opportunities were denied to the blacks, they were treated as second class citizens.

The regime of Apartheid was opposed by many popular leaders like —

a) Nelson Mandela — spent 23 years in jail for fight against apartheid.

led to the establishment of a free South Africa based on equality and democracy in 1994.

b) Kwame Nkrumah — led the struggle against white supremacy.

many local voices formed the basis of highly discriminatory regime of Apartheid which was finally made politically unviable in 1990s but socially the struggle still remains.

10. The involvement of local voluntary organizations or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) has been an important feature of environmental movements in India. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

स्थानीय स्वयंसेवी संगठनों या गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (NGOs) की भागीदारी भारत में पर्यावरणीय आंदोलनों की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Non Governmental Organisations are non state actors that play a major role in increasing the vibrancy of a democracy by increasing local and community participation.

NGOs have been an imperative part of environmental movements in India as —

- a) Raise local concerns with development projects harming the environment -
eg. Namada Bachao Andolan
- b) Give empowerment and platform to local needs.
- c) Conduct drives such as plantation of trees and so on.
- d) Raise environmental concerns like pollution and start a popular

Conversation on the same.

- c) Act as whistleblowers against any policy of government leading to harm to the environment. Eg the National Green Tribunal.

The NGOs in India have a huge role to play in the future as they act as a link between the people and the state. Giving them freedom and financial independence is the need of the hour.

11. The architecture of Pallava kingdom has a distinctive style comprising of cave temples, monolithic temples and structural temples. Elaborate with examples.

(250 words) 15

पल्लव स्थापत्य कला एक विशिष्ट शैली है, जिसमें गुहा मंदिर, एकात्म मंदिर और संरचनात्मक मंदिर सम्मिलित हैं। उदाहरण सहित सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Pallava kingdom of Madurai stands out for its rich heritage in temples comprising of various different styles like cave, monolithic and structural. A range of rulers and stable conditions characterised the empire in the 700s AD.

Various distinct features of Pallava temple architecture are —

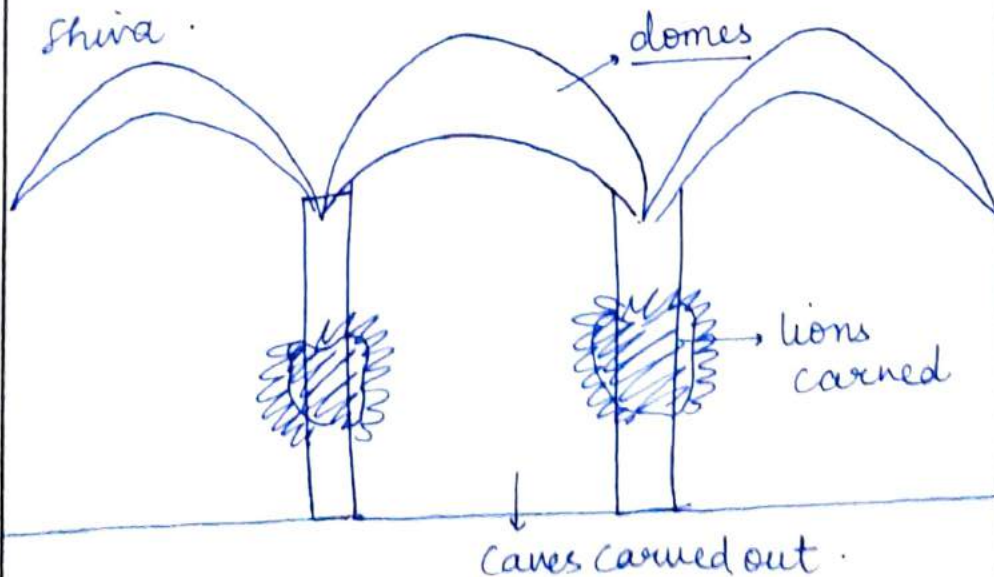
a) Mamallapuram — City was built by Narsimhavarman I and consists of a variety of temples —

(i) Shore temple → monolithic temple with highly efficiently carved pillars with figures of gods and goddesses.

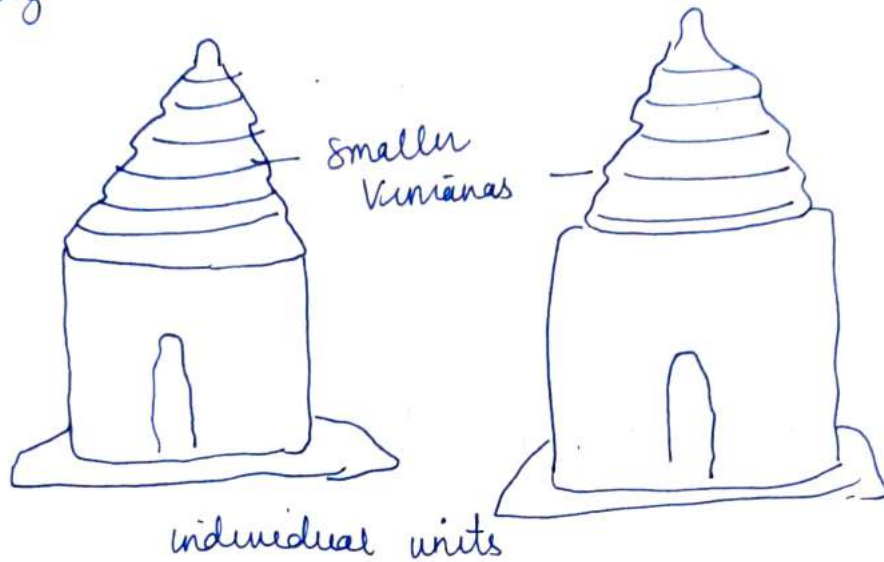
(ii) Arjuna's Penance → structural temple depicting one of the Pandavas, i.e. Arjuna's penance. It also depicts Ganga's arrival on earth by king Bhagirath.

Cave temples :

The Pallava empire has hundreds of cave temples with dome shaped designs carved inside the cave walls and various pillars with lion's sculpture. The temples are dedicated to various gods, one of the most important being Shiva.



The temples depicts the initial phase of dravida temple architecture with small gopurams and vimanas and are smaller in size in individual existence.



The Pallava temple architecture presents the beginning of dravidian architecture in India and today presents a rich heritage even to maintain foreign relations.

12. The subject of Indian folk art paintings is as diverse as the Indian cultural milieu itself. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय लोक चित्रकला का विषय उतना ही विविधतापूर्ण है जितना कि स्वयं भारतीय सांस्कृतिक परिवेश स्वयं कीजिए।

Indian folk art paintings represent the local art of various communities, regions and ethnicities in India. Every region has its own way of cultural representation paintings being one of them.

Some of prominent folk art paintings in India are —

a) Mithila Painting — belonging to Mithilanchal region of Bihar, these intricate paintings depict various themes from mythology and natural art.

b) Pattacharitra — is one of the scroll paintings of Odisha mostly used to depict Lord Jannanath and his tales. It has been one of the most widely known and beautiful paintings of tribals in Odisha.

North Eastern culture have their own set of tribal paintings characterised by tribes such as the butias who depend on bamboos for creating art.

The Southern part of India, especially Andhra Pradesh has tribal population like Chenchus who use natural ingredients like flowers and minerals to create paint.

Jharkhand and Chattisgarh have a wide range of varied traditions of folk and tribal art related to jungle and wild living and worship of nature.

Rajasthan and Gujarat have a variety of art such as bandhani painting, scroll painting which form an important part of the culture of the area.

Every region of India is characterized by its own language, tales, mythology, food habits and beliefs. This has led to each region developing its own distinct folk paintings. Therefore, these are as diverse as Indian culture itself.

13. A strong tradition of linguistic analysis developed in ancient India and there remained a continuous focus on its preservation and transmission. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन भारत में भाषा संबंधी विश्लेषण की एक सुदृढ़ परंपरा विकसित हुई थी और इसके संरक्षण एवं संचरण पर निरंतर ध्यान दिया जाता रहा था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ancient Indian culture is ~~that~~ categorised by stellar developments in the field of literature, art, science and philosophy. These developed in different regions of India under different empires and in their own local languages.

Language played a major role, especially in the later Vedic era, where the process of writing and transmission of knowledge took prime seat. Old traditions of the Vedas were formally written in Sanskrit.

Other books of the era include —

(i) Upanishads — written in a more local language, easy for general people.

(ii) Buddhist literature → developed in

Prakrit (the language of the people) and were highly popular.

Southern part of India was characterised by Sangam literature written in various southern languages like Kannada and Tamil over centuries. Books like Silpadikaram and Manimekalai are great example of traditions of linguistic analysis.

Various works like Arthashastra by Chanakya, ^{Varahamihira} Kalidasa's ^{Vishakhadatta's} creations are examples of preservation of knowledge and its transmission.

Edicts and stone pillar inscriptions of Ashoka are found in various languages in different parts of the country reflecting the need to comply to local language for transmission of information and its preservation.

Scientific knowledge of Chakara, Varahamihira, Aryabhatta are also great examples of integration of linguistic capabilities and science.

We can say that language and its analysis to transmit and preserve information created a backdrop of ancient Indian culture.

14. Though India as a whole had been ruled by some emperors in the past, it was only in the 19th century that the concept of national identity and national consciousness emerged. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि अतीत में कुछ सम्राटों का संपूर्ण भारत पर शासन रहा था, तथापि कहीं जाकर 19वीं शताब्दी में ही राष्ट्रीय पहचान और राष्ट्रीय चेतना की अवधारणा उभरी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has been under foreign rule for centuries starting from the Indus valley civilisation and the coming of Aryans to the British Empire in the 20th century.

However, in the past, invaders came and settled in India, becoming a part of its culture and uplifting its economy. But, it was only in the 19th Century that Indians realised that the new rulers (British) were not a part of Indian society and were 'looting' Indians and our economy.

Some of the past rulers and their rule is characterised by great advancements

for India —

- a) Kanishka and Harshvardhan led to great development in art and economy.
- b) Mughals integrated into the society.

Fragmented polity is another reason why there was no sense of national consciousness. People were more aligned to their regional or tribal aspirations which later became religious also.

Why after 19th century? —

- a) Exploitation of all — peasants to rulers, all felt economic and societal pressure by British rule.
- b) Slow subjugation of rights by British and impoverishment of rulers of their empire.

- c) development of national art in the form of paintings etc. Eg Nandalal Bose.
- d) The 1857 revolution sparked collective identity.
- e) a collective fight against British, divide and rule during Bengal Partition.

It can be said that it was the reluctance of the British to align themselves in Indian society which led to Indians developing a collective national identity for their Independence.

15. What were the conditions and circumstances that led to the emergence of Socialist Movement in India? Analyse the impact of socialist ideas on the Indian National Movement. (250 words) 15

भारत में समाजवादी आंदोलन के उद्भव के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियाँ और घटनाक्रम क्या थे? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर समाजवादी विचारों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Socialist ideas developed in India as a result of being influenced by the ideas of Marx's socialism prevalent in the Soviet Union.

The conditions and circumstances were —

- a) clear divide in the society by the British empire leading to haves and have nots.
- b) Education and influence from global ideas among Indian middle class and Indians abroad.
- c) A collective voice for equality on lines of global demands against monarchy and colonialism.

- d) An overall dip in the Indian National Movement especially after crackdown by British on the Moderates and to some extent the Extremist ways of protest in 1930s.
- e) The need for fresh perspective to lead the Indian National Movement.

Impact of socialist Ideas on INM:—

- a) Establishment of HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republic Association) by youngsters belonging to the socialist School of thought ^{in North India}. This Organisation believed in individual heroic actions. Leaders like Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad became national heroes and raised the morale of Indians in particularly less eventful times.

- b) Anushilan Samaj in Bengal and Qhadr party in America believed in the same principles.
- c) New leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose led to great development of new ideas and steered the way for INC. The INA formed by Bose was based of socialist principles.

Socialist principles have a huge impact on Indian society, so much so that the Preamble also mentions it. Our first few years of development were characterized by pure socialist principles of growth.

16. The short sightedness of Congress, Jinnah's ambitions and British amorality all played their part in the partition of India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

ब्रिटेन की अहमशीलता, कांग्रेस की महत्वाकांक्षी एवं जवाहर की नीतिबद्धता - सभी ने भारत के विभाजन में अपनी भूमिका निभाई। सभी की विवेचना।

The partition of India into India and Pakistan is considered as one of the most dark outcomes of freedom struggles. One of the major reasons for the large scale death, destruction and hardship associated with partition was the reluctance of leaders of the time to see the longer/larger picture.

Short sightedness of Congress:

- a) Belief that Partition was the only solution for Independence.
- b) Reluctance to conform to muslim Leagues demands.
- c) Nehru's reluctance to share power.
- d) Emphasis on as quick a solution as possible for Independence.

Jinnah's Ambition :

- a) The dream of a Pakistan ruled and owned by Muslims.
- b) Personal ambition for power.
- c) Insecurity in terms of sharing of power with the Congress and Hindus at large.
- d) His 14 points declared at Delhi in 1942 point to reluctance for any sharing of power.

British Amoralty :

- a) Divide and Rule was an old policy.
- b) Securing future prospects to regain power in times of crisis between the two newly formed nations.
- c) Creation of Pakistan to please the Muslims and Jinnah so as to secure their support when India was clearly under Soviet influence in Cold War times.

d) Secure its energy reserves by aligning with Pakistan and later formed Gwadar Port.

These points prove that it was the short sightedness of the ones in power which failed to realise the perils of Partition that would eventually scar the lives of millions and paint both the nations in blood.

17. The Marathas had the potential to develop into a new pan-India empire replacing the Mughals, but that potential was never fully realized because of the nature of the Maratha polity itself. Discuss. (250 words) 15

मराठों में मुगलों को प्रतिस्थापित कर एक नए अखिल भारतीय साम्राज्य के रूप में विकसित होने की क्षमता थी, लेकिन स्वयं मराठा राजव्यवस्था की प्रकृति के कारण यह क्षमता कभी पूर्णतः साकार नहीं हो पाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Marathas who were becoming an all powerful empire in the 1700s were quickly pushed into nothingness after the third battle of Panipat in 1761 and eventually declined due to internal fragmentation.

The potential to replace Mughals —

- a) Powerful leaders like Shivaji and later great Peshwas like Balaji Baji Rao ~~he~~ were great military commanders and administrators.
- b) Wealth in terms of taxes like Chauth and Sardeshmukhi sustained the empire.

c) Culturally diverse and strong principles and a rather open attitude to change during initial phases.

d) Winners in ~~pos~~ great battles and securing geographical advantage of terrain.

These were lacking in the Mughal empire. However the Maratha's polity was a fragmented one with various factions like the Gaekwads of Indore, Bhosles of Nagpur and so on.

These various groups had their own leanings in terms of power and money especially after the loss at the Battle of Panipat in 1764.

These factions aligned themselves with other powers like the British and the new states to help them. They also fought among themselves.

This led to economic and military losses and these chieftains were seduced to pensioners under British policy of subsidiary alliance and Doctrine of lapse.

The Marathas, a great power in 1700s failed to integrate themselves for a greater common cause which eventually led to their downfall.

18. The failures of February revolution were the primary reasons behind October revolution in Russia. Examine. Also, discuss the consequences of October revolution for Russia and the world. (250 words) 15

फरवरी क्रांति की विफलताएँ रूस में अक्टूबर क्रांति के लिए, उत्प्रेरक प्राथमिक कारण थीं। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, रूस और विश्व के लिए अक्टूबर क्रांति के परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The February Revolution in Russia, even though aroused strong public opposition to the Tsarist regime, proved to be a failure. However, its reasons were not forgotten.

Failure —

- (i) lack of organisation of people.
- (ii) Government suppression
- (iii) lack of leadership and popular reach.

The failure of the February revolution led to great strides by Russians in the October revolution in 1917.

The October Revolution was characterised by a full fledged attack on the Monarch (Tzar) and the whole institution.

The revolution was based on the principles of socialism and rule by the people. Establishment of equality and communism was the aim of the party leaders.

The consequences of October Revolution on Russia and the world —

- a) Establishment of the first communist government in the world.
- b) Monarch being replaced by people's revolution gave hope to other monarchies.
- c) Ideals of socialism and equality spread throughout the world.
- d) Influenced leaders of colonies to take up these ideas and fight for liberation from foreign rule.

- e) Establishment of the power of people to change polity of a nation.
- f) A direct challenge to Imperialism and colonialism.

The October revolution even though came late in Russia, its values and ideas are the ones that shaped global geopolitics of the time.

19. The League of Nations was only as strong as the determination of its leading members to stand up to fascist regimes. Examine in context of failure of the League of Nations. (250 words) 15

राष्ट्र संघ केवल उतना ही मजबूत था जितना इसके अग्रणी सदस्यों का फासीवादी शासनों के विरुद्ध खड़े होने का दृढ़ संकल्प मजबूत था। राष्ट्र संघ की विफलता के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

The League of Nations was formed after world war I, by the winners of the war to come together to form a global platform to prevent any future war. It was unsuccessful as it was unable to prevent world war II.

One of the major reasons for the development of conditions for world war II was the heavy ~~encler~~ power equation and alliance of fascist nations of the time — Germany under Hitler and Italy under Mussolini — and their aspirations to extend power.

The UK, France, Portugal, America could not stand upto these ideals of fascism

while they were developing and taking shape because —

- a) Regional dependence on Germany, Italy for local needs.
- b) Focus on Imperialism which could be used as a critique of the allied powers by the fascists.
- c) Selfish aspirations and power game in Europe to accede territory was not just fascist aspiration but that of the allied powers as well.
- d) want to capture resources.

In this context, it was hypocritical for the allied powers and the League of Nations' leaders to stand up against fascism to meet their own aspirations of advancement and territory.

The existence of strong and popular fascist leaders also led to League of Nations being of no help.

The structure of the League of Nations was also a flawed one where parties were not compliant to its own principles of peace.

These led to the League of Nations becoming a big failure to contain future wars.

20. While the roots of Naga insurgency lay in issues of identity and ethnicity, over the course of time it has evolved into a complex problem with political, social and economic ramifications. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ नागा विद्रोह की जड़ें पहचान एवं नृजातीयता के मुद्दों में निहित हैं, वहीं समय के साथ यह राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक निहितार्थों से युक्त एक जटिल समस्या के रूप में विकसित हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Naga insurgency is one of the oldest problems before Indians leaders and the need for national integration.

The roots of Naga insurgency lies with non association of their identity and ethnicity with the rest of India. To bring forward their issues ~~the~~ many Naga regional organisations and parties were formed. These parties used violent methods in order to secure a place for their identity.

Eventually after talks and negotiations, NSCM (regional party) demands for a greater Nagaland.

However, the demand for a greater Nagalim is not just because of a need for separate identity —

- a) ~~Separation~~ of the political development and power sharing by Nagas on a national platform has been minimal and their needs for separate identity, flag are not yet met.
- b) Economic backwardness of the region as compared to the other parts is huge and causes frustration among locals.
- c) A social divide and social non identification of North eastern in general because of their culture, looks, traditions also creates divides.
- d) The issue of identity has also evolved from one being for greater recognition to one of incorporation of other states territory and flag.

These issues point out to the fact that Naga insurgency and the greater demand for a Nagalim is not just a question of identity and ethnicity. It is one deep rooted in complex problems of political non representation, social non acceptance and economic backwardness.