

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1402)

Name of Candidate	Narayan Amit Malempati		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	687682
Center	Online	Date	1 st Nov, 2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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.

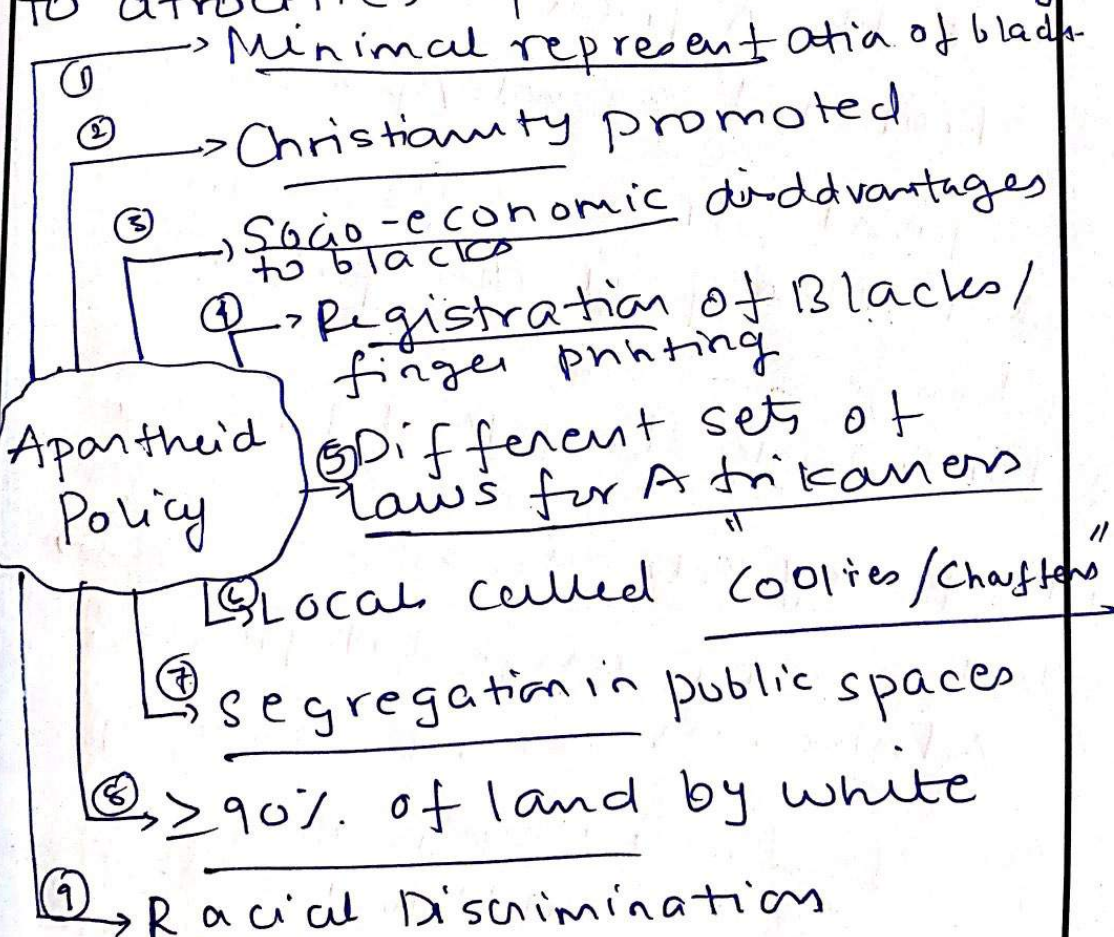
6.

1. 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 Africa was initially under the control of Dutch before the British got a foothold. Together the white people known as "Afrikaners" subjected the black populace to atrocities & social disability.



During this many protested against the vicious 'apartheid' regime. Even though S. Africa was granted ~~it~~ freedom in ~1950's itself; the end of the apartheid came in 1990 only. It was only then blacks got equality.

< Role of Nelson Mandela >

- ① → 1st Black President of South Africa
- ② → Protested against Apartheid
- ③ → Spent over 27 years in a Durban jail on false charge.
- ④ → Wrote book "Long March to Freedom"

< Contemporary Relevance > The S. African

didn't exact revenge but forgave the Africans as MK Gandhi says:

"An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind"

- MK Gandhi

2. To what extent was the Treaty of Versailles responsible for World War II?
(150 words) 10

वर्साय की संधि किस सीमा तक द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के लिए उत्तरदायी थी?

After Germany was badly defeated in WW2 the Kaiser Willheim II had abdicated

& fled to Holland Both France & Germany had suffered horrendously. In addition, French were humiliated in the war of 1870's : Franco - Russian War

→ SAAR Region under France

→ Rhine Demilitarized

→ Alsace Lorraine taken away

→ Small navy & army for Germany

→ Germany held guilty for WWI

→ Had to pay war reparation.

→ Not inducted into the League of Nations.

→ Germans humiliated & 1/3 area taken away.

Features
of
Treaty of
Versailles

Austria
& Hungary
dissolved

The excessively harsh treaty was taken very badly. The Weimar Govt in Germany could not handle the country.

- Bolshevism & Communist protest
- Hyperinflation rock of German economy.
- Monarchy supporters revolted
- 'Nazis' of far right trying to capture power

Thus in these ripe conditions the Nazis under Adolf Hitler came to power promising to take back territories & get the prestige of Germany back. The League of Nations & its appeasement tactics were no match. Finally WW2 broke in 1939.

(Conclusion): Thus the deal signed at Versailles was a 'ticking time bomb'. The same mistake was not repeated at end of WW2.

3. Non-alignment was an attempt by newly independent countries, including India, to keep colonialism and imperialism at bay. Comment.

(150 words) 10

गुटनिरपेक्षता वस्तुतः भारत सहित नव स्वतंत्र देशों का उपनिवेशवाद और साम्राज्यवाद को दूर रखने का एक प्रयास था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Decolonisation was an important event in history which was accelerated by the WW2. Imperialist countries like France & Britain could no longer maintain their colonies.

Yet after WW2, 2 super powers emerged which were trying to control the newly independent countries.

⇒ It meant that Nation states became free from colonialism but world fell prey to Power Blocks & Neocolonialism.

[Bandung Peace Conference, 1955]

Many newly independent countries leaders such as:

Nehru → India

Nkrumah → Ghana

Tito → Yugoslavia — Nasser → Egypt

Sulcarno → Indonesia ⇒ Met in Indonesia

to ascertain their course of action. Later ~ 1960's the 1st NAM Conference was held in Belgrade. Now over 100 countries are part of the NAM.

Promote peace & stability all across the world

Respect sovereignty of other countries

Features of NAM

National Priorities to be decided by own Country.

No subjugation to any foreign power.

Friendly & peaceful coexistence

< Contemporary Relevance > NAM

Must not be confused with Neutrality. NAM is a positive approach. India has also used her position to promote peace in world. Ex: Korean War Mediation. Yet we refuse to be categorized as any bodies 'add-on'. Thus in the initial phases NAM was successful.

4. 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 Europeans are quick learners. The setbacks in the American Revolution helped them to gain control of India in a better manner. The lessons from India helped to realize that rather than European fighting was as in India (Carnarvon) ^{was} they must discuss the process of African Colonization.

⇒ Bismarck called a meeting in Italy

1878 & invited all major players to discuss how Africa was to be divided. It was called as the:

“Berlin Congress”

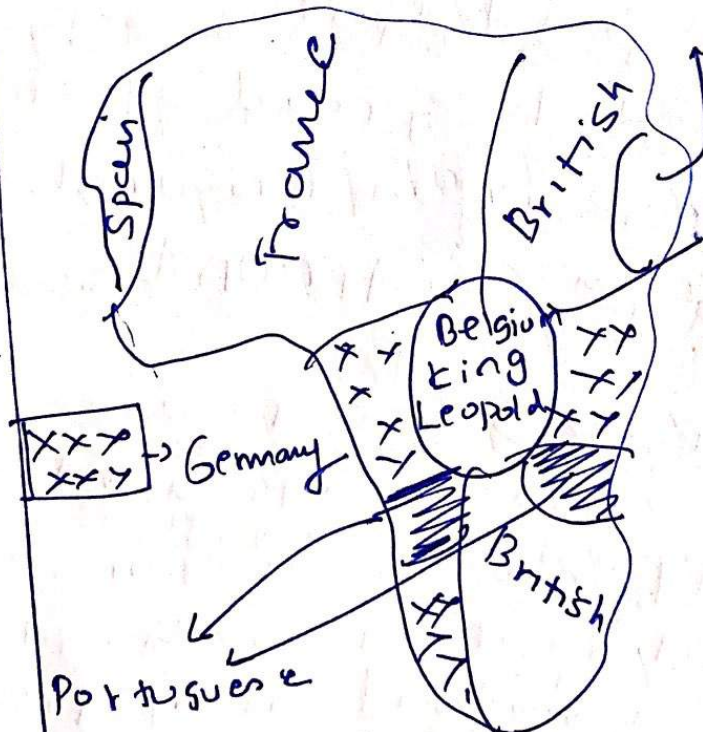


Fig 1: Scramble for Africa

Thus the main reason for the "Scramble for Africa" was the need of European countries of raw materials & markets to complete their industrialization.

↳ No care taken about the local tribes & people of Africa. Several died.

↳ After Unification of Italy & Germany & decline of the Metternich System they called the shots & got a very good deal.

↳ Led to spread of Christianity & impoverishment in the African Continent.

Conclusion The reason we see such clear & straight borders in Africa is a consequence of colonial conquests. It was truly a brutal way to treat the people of Africa.

5. Despite the initial promise, the potential of Bhoodan and Gramdan movement remained essentially underutilized. Discuss. (150 words) 10

शुरुआत में आशाएं जगाने के बावजूद, भूदान और ग्रामदान आंदोलन की क्षमताओं का वास्तव में उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका। चर्चा कीजिए।

Bhoodan was a land redistribution movt launched by Vinod Bhave after independence. Its essential features are as follows:

- 1) Zamindars & Land owners to donate ($\sim 1/5^{th}$) of land
- 2) Based on principle of Trusteeship by Mahatma.
- 3) Drew upon heritage of National Movt.

Soon by 1955 it got a smnha of land as donation. Even Jayaprakash Narayan joined the movement.

« Gramdan » Expanded version of Bhoodan wherein entire village was donated & thus collectively owned.

- Most of land given was not good condition & unfit for cultivation
- ② Many places most not successful as change of heart didn't take place
- <Challenges> ③ Mostly contained in few areas
- ④ Most famer were poor & couldn't use land
- ⑤ Most was self contained & didn't use much machinery
- ⑥ Most of land collected was not distributed due to delays.

<Contemporary Relevance> While both movements fizzled out by 1960's. They were in lines with Art 39 (b) / (c) of the DPSP of Constitution wherein State is expected to reduce inequalities. Coincidentally Vinod Bhave was 1st individual satyagrahi also.

6. Concerns for national security, its national ideals and emulation of the imperialistic behaviours of Western powers, are important factors in understanding the emergence of Japan as an imperial power. Comment.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताएं, इसके राष्ट्रीय आदर्श और पश्चिमी शक्तियों के साम्राज्यवादी व्यवहार का अनुकरण, एक साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति के रूप में जापान के उद्भव को समझने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण कारक हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Japan was Attacked by Commodore Perry in (1854). It led to the rise of the Meiji Dynasty which modernised the country & put it on the path of Industrialization.

① Participated in WW1 & WW2.

② Example of Britain & France who benefited heavily

③ Entire nation supported war & suitable pol atmosphere.

④ Militarisation was accepted

⑤ Should not be attacked by anyone again.

⑥ Wanted to industrialize

⑦ Need resources / land

⑧ Feeling of being superior race

⑨ Pride of the Japanese Empire

Causes for Imperialism

VISION IAS

Thus myriad of factors led to rise of Imperialism in Japan

<Japanese Interest> Since Japan has few natural resources & small Agricultural land, so to feed its Industrialism it resorted to colonialism:

- 1) Captured Korean Peninsula at start of 20th Century
- 2) 1902 secret Anglo-Jap pact giving Japs access to European ^{market}
- 3) 1905 Russo-Jap war won by the Japs
- 4) 1931 conquered & attacked Manchuria in China.
- 5) Ran over Malaya, Indo-China etc

<Contemporary relevance> After WW2, Japan has expressly mentioned in its constitution that it shuns war as an instrument of foreign policy. Thus it maintains no Army.

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 (British - French) were fighting the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East during the WWI. They took help from the Sharif of Mecca & promised them an independent state for his help.

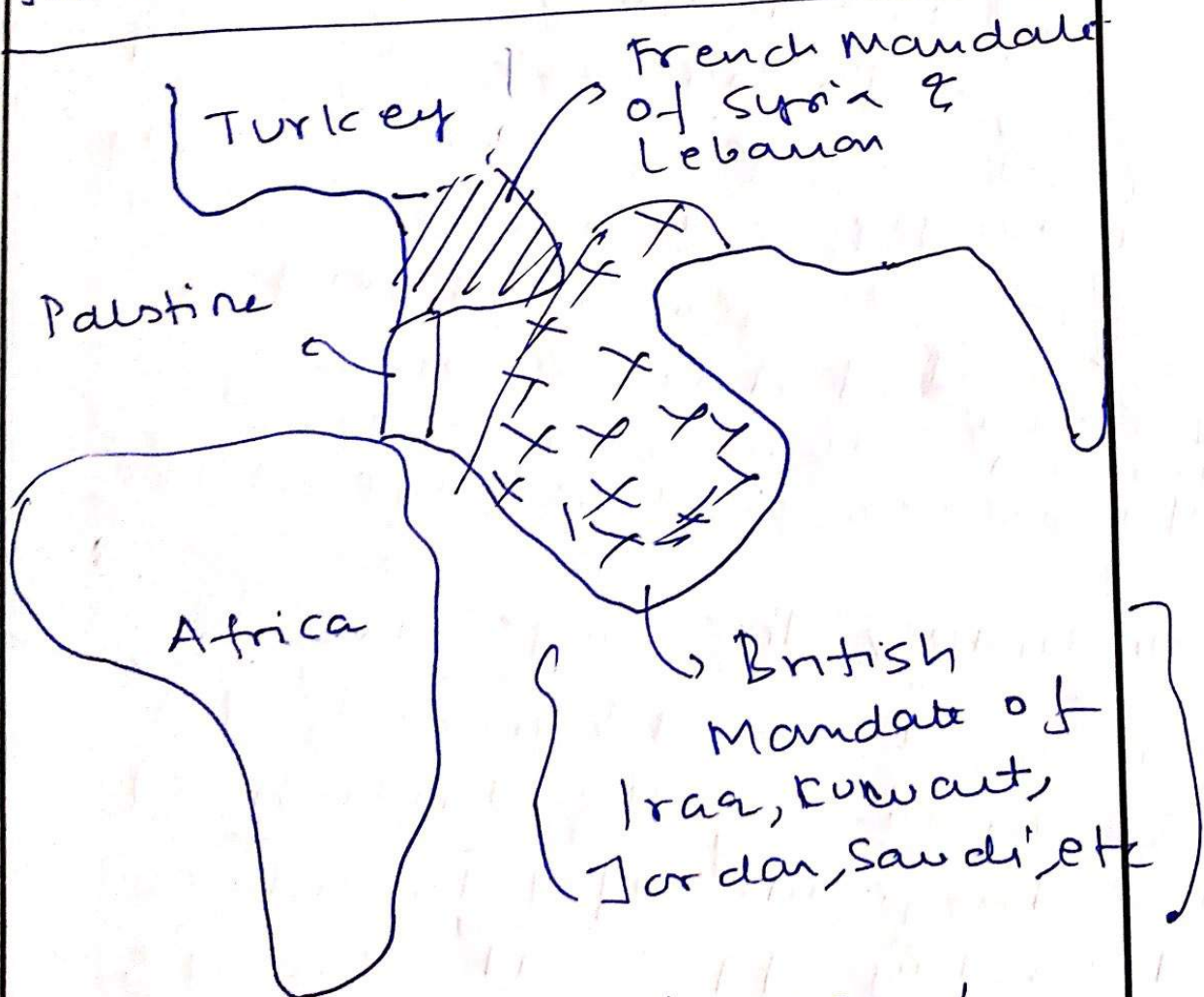


Fig 1: Middle East in 1920's.

But the British made a secret agreement to divide up the Ottoman empire amongst themselves after the end of the war.

↳ Another false promise made by them was "Balfour Declaration" which promised homeland for the Jews in Palestine.

↳ Lead to Arab-Israel conflicts which are deadly

<Consequences> → Civil war & instability in Jordan, Kuwait & Lebanon - Syria.

↳ To capture resources of region → Kurds are largest ethnic group in world which don't have state.

<Conclusion>: The Sykes-Picot Agreement was a betrayal to the Arabs ~~by~~ the British. It led to growth of ISIS which staunchly opposes it & wants to establish a caliphate.

8. 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।

NGO's / LVO's are entities whose primary motive is social welfare & these do not have direct stakeholding by the Govt. They work in a variety of fields.

- < Advantages >
- ① Non-bureaucratic attitude
 - ② Supplement to Govt efforts
 - ③ Effective check on govt. apathy
 - ④ function as whistle blowers
 - ⑤ Better at mobilizing funds & resources.
 - ⑥ Attract International Attention.
 - ⑦ Help deepening of Inclusive Growth & welfare state.
 - ⑧ Financial control to be monitored via FCRA, 2007 Act
- < Challenges >
- ① Some engage in detrimental activities
 - ② Susceptible to lobbies/ vested interests.

VISION IAS

NGO's in Env sector

- ① → Narmada Bachao Andolan led by Medha Patkar.
- ② → NGO Sweta has done work in taking help of Baiga tribe to protect forests of central India.
- ③ → NGO Green space is against coal projects displacing tribals & deforestation. Though some say it is working at behest of ~~renewable~~ lobby.

< Way Forward >: We must recognise role of the NGO's and provide them all opportunities to do better. Thus changes in FCRA / Laws is need of the hour.

9. What do you understand by neocolonialism? How is it different from colonialism? (150 words) 10

नव-उपनिवेशवाद से आप क्या समझते हैं? यह उपनिवेशवाद से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

Colonialism is the direct subjugation of a foreign land to the interests of the mother country.

→ Growth of Nationalism in the colonies

Causes for Decline → Sawashing of the myth of European Superiority & White Man's Burden

→ After WWI/2; the maintenance of the colonies was very expensive

→ Emergence of superpowers such as USSR / USA which disrupted old imperial order

So 'Colonialism' was not possible

so the colonialists promoted growth of Neo-Colonialism.

"It is the indirect economic

VISION IAS

Cultural subjugation of the sovereign country using modern instruments such as Capital State, MNC's, Org^{ns}, etc.

→ Free Trade which is damaging to many countries.

→ Growth of MNC's & their crony capitalism

[Features]

→ Debt Trap by countries such as China via the Belt & Road Initiative

→ Role of IMF, WB, WTO affecting the sovereignty of developing countries.

Thus Neo-colonialism is disguised

& under a veil; prima facie it doesn't appear damaging but eats at sovereignty.

Ex: "Shock Therapy" inflicted

to newly independent E. Europeans.

Ex: PL401 Agreement when India imported rice from USA

10. What were the reasons for India intervening militarily in Bangladesh's war of independence in 1971? (150 words) 10

वर्ष 1971 में बांग्लादेश के मुक्ति संग्राम में भारत द्वारा सैन्य हस्तक्षेप करने के कारण क्या थे?

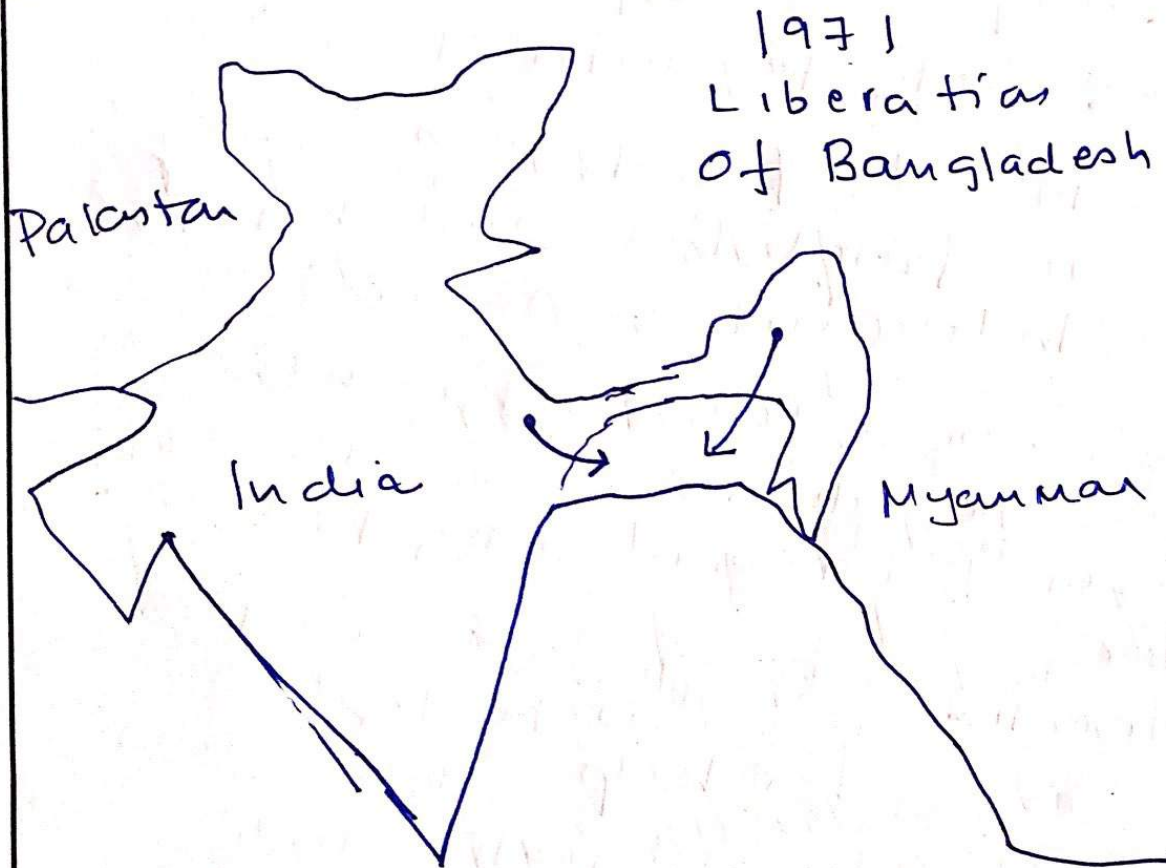


Fig 1: Indian Subcontinent

The 1971 war broke the back of Palastan into 2. The Indians had helped the "Mukti Bahini" force of Mujib AL Rahman to rise up to the domination of West Palastan.

Indian faced tough pressure from US president Richard Nixon & US even deployed.

its 7th Pacific fleet. But India signed 20 year treaty of peace & friendship with Russia & was able to withstand.

Flood of refugees coming in from Bangladesh into India (WB & Assam)

Gross human rights violations in East Pakistan put moral obligation.

Reasons for Intervention

Bangladeshis sent requests to India for help.

Would make India the dominant superpower in the region

Peace & stability in India

Indication that Pakistan may launch military action of its own so done to preempt them.

Conclusion Historians view this event as one of the high points of Indira Gandhi's career allowing her to ~~consolidate~~ ~~consolidate~~ power

11. 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 उत्तरदायी प्राथमिक कारण थीं। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, रूस और विश्व के लिए अक्टूबर क्रांति के परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Russian was Monarchy ruled
by Czar Nicolas of the
Romanov Dynasty ~ 1900's.

He was an autocrat & under
him Russia suffered defeat
economically & politically.

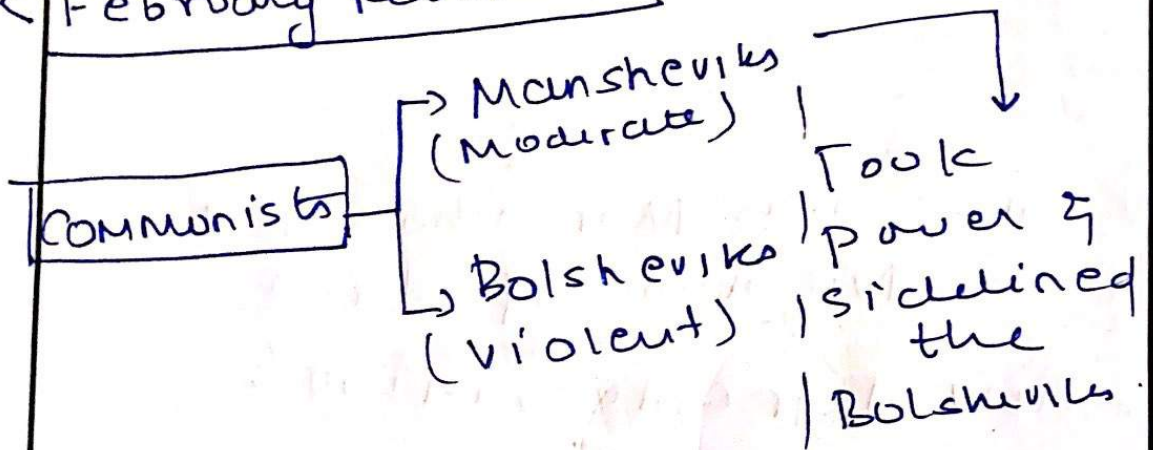
Ex: Inflation, unemployment &
Social Strife.

Ex: Russia Lost 1905 war
Against Japan which damaged
their prestige

Ex: Russia lost max lives in
WWI so people were angry.

So in Russia; there was
a countermovement of Nationalism
developing under the Communists
who wanted to overthrow
the Czar & establish a
Communist State in Russia.

< February Revolution >



⇒ But soon the Army was trying to take over so the Mensheviks asked for the help of Bolsheviks. They acceded in suppressing the coup.

↳ But Mensheviks were overthrown by Vladimir Lenin in October 1917.

< October Revolution >

Thus the unfinished task was completed here. The Lenin Govt took control of army & all Govt buildings in St Petersburg & Moscow. Czar Nicholas was imprisoned at Yakaterinburg.

<Consequences of October Rev>

- For the 1st time the communistic principles of Karl Marx were applied & given concrete shape
- Many Eastern European States came under Communism once USSR was established in 1922.
- During the Great Depression, Russia registered spectacular growth rates which stunned the capitalists of North America.
- Iron Curtain descended on Europe. Socialism gained world wide fame. Land distribution took place.

<Indian Relevance>: It was a boost for Indian National Mot. Even the communists were emboldened. Also after Independence we adopted Socialism & the Soviet 5yr Plan.

12. Stating the reasons for the outbreak of the Vietnam War, discuss how it became a major theatre of the Cold War. (250 words) 15

वियतनाम युद्ध के प्रारंभ होने के कारणों को रेखांकित करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह शीत युद्ध का एक प्रमुख केंद्र कैसे बन गया।

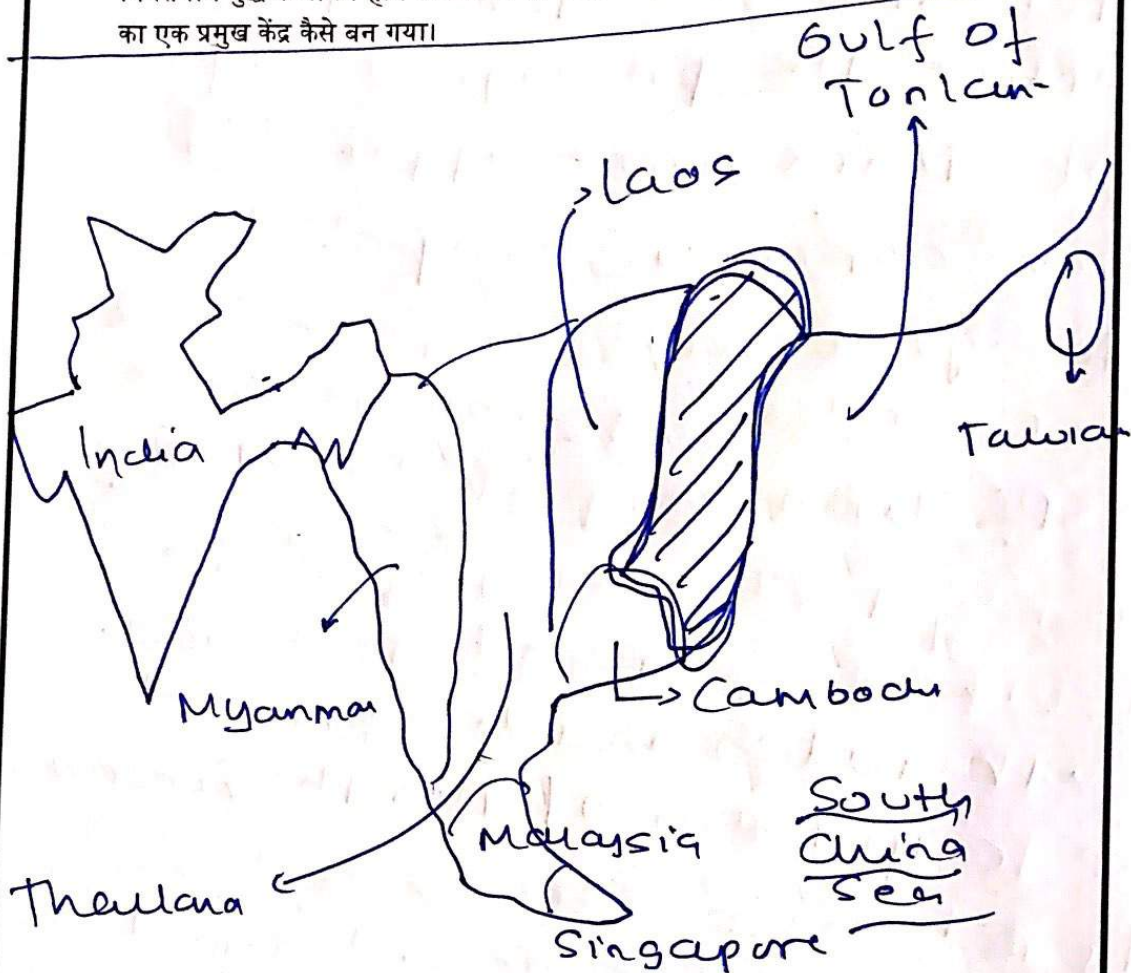


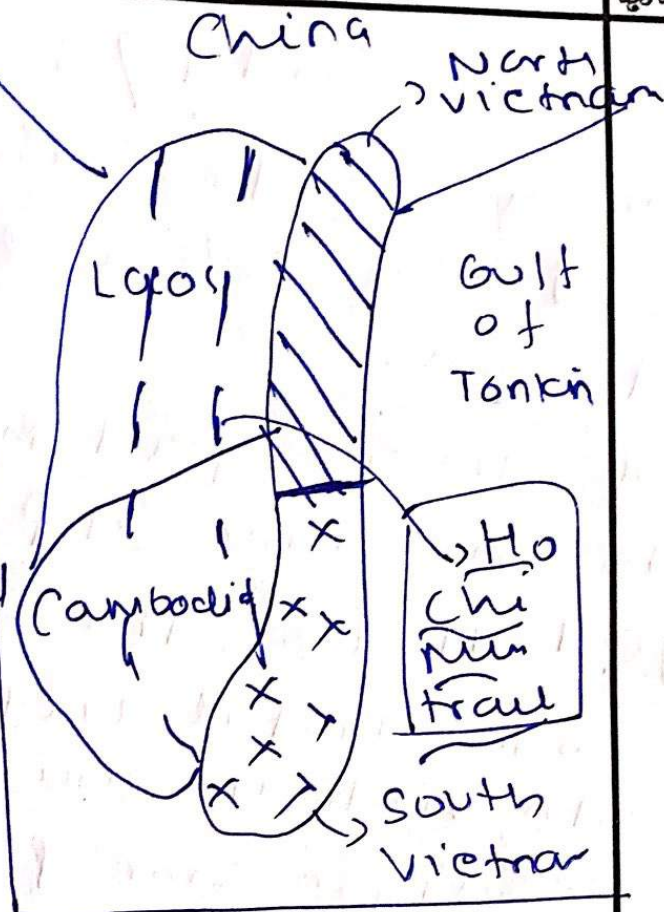
Fig 1: Vietnam in ~ 1950-60's

Vietnam was another Theatre of the Coldwar where there was intervene by the Russian Chinese alliance on the North while America had significant presence in the Southern part of the country.

→ North Vietnam was ruled by Ho Chi Minh with capital at Hanoi.

→ Their army was called as Vietminh.

→ They also supported Guilla warfare by the Vietcong in South Vietnam.



<Outbreak of war>

① → Americans say that the Vietnamese were responsible for firing at their Navy ship.

② → Truman Doctrine stated that Communism had to fought all throughout world.

③ → Domino effect: If Vietnam fell, then entire region was prone to Communism.

VISION IAS

< Americas Entry > By 1960,
American President Lyndon
B Johnson declared America
at war.

Ex: America spent more than
the All time GDP of Vietnam
yet it lost the war

→ The Brutal dictator of
South Vietnam was ousted.

→ Saigon soon fell to the
North

→ American troops left ~1970's.

→ Vietnam was unified.

→ huge backlash & Anti-war
sentiment in America

< Contemporary Relevance > One of
the biggest setbacks for
the USA & Communism still
dominates the region.

13. Integration of tribals with the mainstream population post independence was a difficult task due to multiple challenges and differing viewpoints.
Elaborate. (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् मुख्यधारा की आबादी के साथ जनजातीय लोगों का एकीकरण, विविध चुनौतियों एवं विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों के कारण एक कठिन कार्य था। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India is an ancient Civilization.

Yet there were certain groups living in the subcontinent which were not part of the so called Mainstream. They were called as the Tribals/Scheduled Tribes.

<Challenges>

Primitive Technology
Many were Hunters/Gatherers

Distinct way
of Life &
Culture

Dealing
with
customary
laws

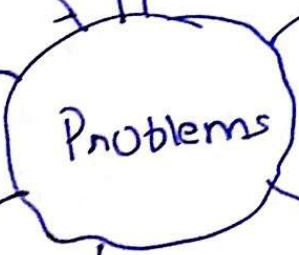
Shyness of
contact

Land
Alienation
Forest
Rights

Poor literacy
& Health
facilities

Language
&
Religion
Different from Mainstream

Apprehension of
outsiders



VISION IAS

< Approaches >

1) Assimilationist Approach : It was lead by GS Ghurye.

1.1) Tribals were initially part of Mainstream but went to forest so got disconnected.

1.2) Need to further assimilate them as Isolation is the cause for their lack of dev. more the better.

2) Isolationist Approach : It was led by Venier Elwin who was inspired by Gandhi & a British Anthropologist.

2.1) Contact with outsiders has devastated tribals.

2.2) Need to isolate them in "National Parks" to protect them.

Ex : He did fieldwork among the

Baigas of MP. There he criticised role of Missionaries.

3) Integrationist Approach: It was favoured as a compromise of the above 2 approaches by ~~Nehru~~ Nehru & is reflected in his tribal Panchsheel."

- Allow tribals to dev along their own gens
- No over administering them
- Respect customary laws & their forest rights

Conclusion Finally both Elwin & Ghunge reached a compromise & the "Integrationist" approach was followed. It is reflected in Reservations, PESA, FRA 2006, 5th & 6th schedule. It has led to upliftment of Tribal.

VISION IAS

14. The imposition of Emergency in 1975 has been deemed as one of the biggest challenges faced by the Indian democracy. Analyse. (250 words) 15
- वर्ष 1975 में आरोपित आपातकाल को भारतीय लोकतंत्र द्वारा सामना की गयी सबसे बड़ी चुनौतियों में से एक माना गया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The emergency is one of the darkest hours in Indian history. In 1975, PM Indira Gandhi after being disallowed as an MP recommended to the President under Art 352 to impose National Emergency on the grounds of Internal Disturbances.

< Consequences >

1) Many organizations were banned / declared illegal.

2) MISA was passed & thousands were detained.

Ex: Mr. Lalul Yadav named his daughter MISA.

3) Pre-censorship was imposed so many newspapers left

Blank spaces. Later leaving of Blank spaces was also banned by Govt.

4) forced sterilization camps run to control population.

4.1) Quotas were assigned.

4.2) Children not spared.

4.3) Minorities targeted.

5) 42nd CA brought in & it made so many changes that it was called as the Mini-Constitution.

6) Impartiality of SC abused & its image ^{damaged} by ADM Jabalpur v/s Shivkant Shukla case on Habeas Corpus.

7) JP Narayan & Moraji Desai Locked up

8) Many state Govt were dismissed on frivolous grounds & Centre state relations damaged.

<Effects> Mrs Gandhi was badly defeated in 1977 election. She could win only 1 seat for INC in Hindi Heartland. The 44th CA was brought in to nullify many of her acts

- 1) No more Internal Disturbance Ground for emergency
- 2) Written consent of cabinet
- 3) Parliamentary Approval within 1 month & required repeatedly
- 4) Judicial Review & Habeas Corpus cannot be suspended

<Conclusion> The emergency was like a bitter pill. While it did damage India in the short term it led to promotion of democracy in India ultimately.

15. Explain why the nationalists, despite their initial success, eventually lost to the communists in China.

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि अपनी प्रारंभिक सफलता के बावजूद चीन में राष्ट्रवादियों को अंततः साम्यवादियों से क्यों पराजित होना पड़ा।

(250 words) 15

China was a Monarchy under the Qing Dynasty till 1911 when Nationalist leader Sunyatsen formed the Koumingtan & abolished the monarchy.

However he passed away in 1926 & power passed to Chiang Kai-shek who was also a nationalist. He tried to consolidate power & even ended "Warlord Era" of China from (1916 - 1930).



VISION IAS

His arch enemies were the Communists led by Mao Ze Dong. Both fought many wars & State of Civil war prevailed in China.

< Why Nationalists lost >

- 1> Japan invaded the Manchuria region in 1931 but Chiang Kai Shek couldn't stop them.
- 2> Russians secretly supported the communists,
- 3> Communists were more adept at raising support especially in the rural areas.
- 4> Heavy corruption in the Chiang Kai Shek administration.
- 5> US support too stopped after WW2 & it left Nationalists vulnerable.
- 6> Communists claimed victory in war with Japan & seen as more patriotic.

So after ww2 ended again
civil war broke out in
china leading to the formation
of Peoples Republic of China

in 1949 under Mao Zedong
& ~~Zhu~~ Zhu Enlai. The Nationalists
fled to Formosa (Taiwan)
& formed the ~~the~~ republic
of china.

16. The biggest impediments in integration of Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir. In this independence came from context, bring out the strategies adopted for integration of these states in India. (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् रियासतों के एकीकरण में सबसे बड़ी बाधा जूनागढ़, हैदराबाद और कश्मीर की ओर से प्रस्तुत हुई थी। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में इन रियासतों के एकीकरण के लिए अपनाई गई रणनीतियों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The British via the Indian Independence Act of 1947 made over 500 princely states independent with the option of joining India or Pakistan if they so wished. Thus the integration of Princely States was a herculean task achieved by the Bismarck of India "Sardar Patel". Most were done without issues but 3 posed a challenge:

< Junagadh >

It was Princely state in Gujrat region; the majority of the population was Hindu but ruled by a Muslim ruler.

The King was trying to accede to Pakistan even though no land border was shared. So Sardar Patel threatened with Armed force. Later a Plebiscite was held where over 97% voted to join India.

< Hydrabad >

① → Nizam was a Muslim ruler who wanted to be independent.

② → Razakars (Paramilitary force) were laying siege.

③ → Telengana Rebellion was in full swing.

④ → Standstill Agreement was signed in 1947 for 1 yr.

Nizam was also trying to get access to sea to get weapons from Pakistan so in 1948 'Operation Polo' was

VISION IAS

launched & within days Hyd was part of India.

<Kashmir>

① → Raja Hari Singh was a Hindu ruler but slight majority of Muslims was there

② → He too wanted to be Independent.

③ → The Pakistanis promoted Tribals & Armies to invade NW part.

④ → Raja signed the Instrument of Accession and Indian

forces were sent to defend the border. Thus all of Kashmir is an integral & inalienable part of India irrespective of Pak Occupied Kashmir.

<Conclusion> By using the known principle of "Sam Dam Dand Bhed" Patel achieved the unification of India.

17. 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.

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।

(250 words) 15

By 1919, Germany was badly defeated in WWI. The Kaiser had already abdicated. Many in France & Britain for they felt the war due to germanics fault alone.

< Treaty of Versailles >

Germany was forced to sign this treaty in 1919.

① → Huge war reparation

② → Guilt on Germany

③ → Small Army & Navy

⇒ Woodrow Wilson had already given his 14 points in 1917. These things such as FTA, Promotion of

democracy & formation of org to promote peace was developed.

thus in the Treaty of Versailles the League of Nations was formed.

PM of Italy Orlando was sidelined & Italy even though on winning

Side didn't gain much.

Imperialist Attitude

Germany, Russia & USA were not part of it

Dominate d by Britain & France who had a punitive & vengeful attitude.

Failure of League of Nations

No conciliatory approach & decisions taken unilaterally

Only Economic Sanctions but no military to back up decisions

4 Post 1930's

Even though Nazis were becoming popular in Germany, the League didn't take action as it was trying to prevent war. It tried to appease H Hitler who captured Saar, Rhineland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, etc.

Even when Italy was attacking Ethiopia to spread Fascism in 1931, the LoN didn't act fast enough. Thus a sense of alienation had developed with the League of Nations (LoN).

Conclusion The final straw was drawn when Hitler attacked Poland so Allies declared war on Germany but it officially signified end of LoN.

18. Explaining why England was the first country to experience industrial revolution, analyse its impact on different aspects of the English society in the 18th century. (250 words) 15

यह स्पष्ट करते हुए कि इंग्लैंड औद्योगिक क्रांति का अनुभव करने वाला प्रथम देश क्यों बना, 18वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश समाज के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Industrial Revolution was a response to the prevalent socio-cultural & political circumstances prevailing at the time. It completely changed the nature of British economy & society. It occurred ~ 1750's in the United Kingdom. Some have aptly described it as the:

"Mother of all Revolutions!"

— Anonymous

< Why England first? >

① → Capital looted from Bengal was appropriated to UK. So drain of wealth led to IR

② → Intellectual class was present & role of church was much less than 15th century.

③ → Freedom of speech and

expression & Rule of law as
England was Democracy unlike
France, Germany, Spain, India etc

④ → The enlightenment in
1700's & the Renaissance of
the 1500's served as precursors

⑤ → Availability of easy credit
& capital & dev of the
Banking System.

⑥ → Scientific inventions such as
Spinning Jenny, Steam Engine,
Train, etc were developed.

< Effect on English Society >

① → led to 'have' & 'have nots'
divide which led to dev
of ideologies such as Socialism
& Communism.

② → Different classes emerged
leading to social conflicts
& tensions -

③ → Rural to Urban Migration

was noticed & it led to formation of cities. In fact London was 1st city to have population of 1 million

④ → Manual labor was replaced by machine & factories were dev which produced goods on large scale

⑤ → Scientific curriculum, tastes of people, dressing style, English language all were profoundly affected.

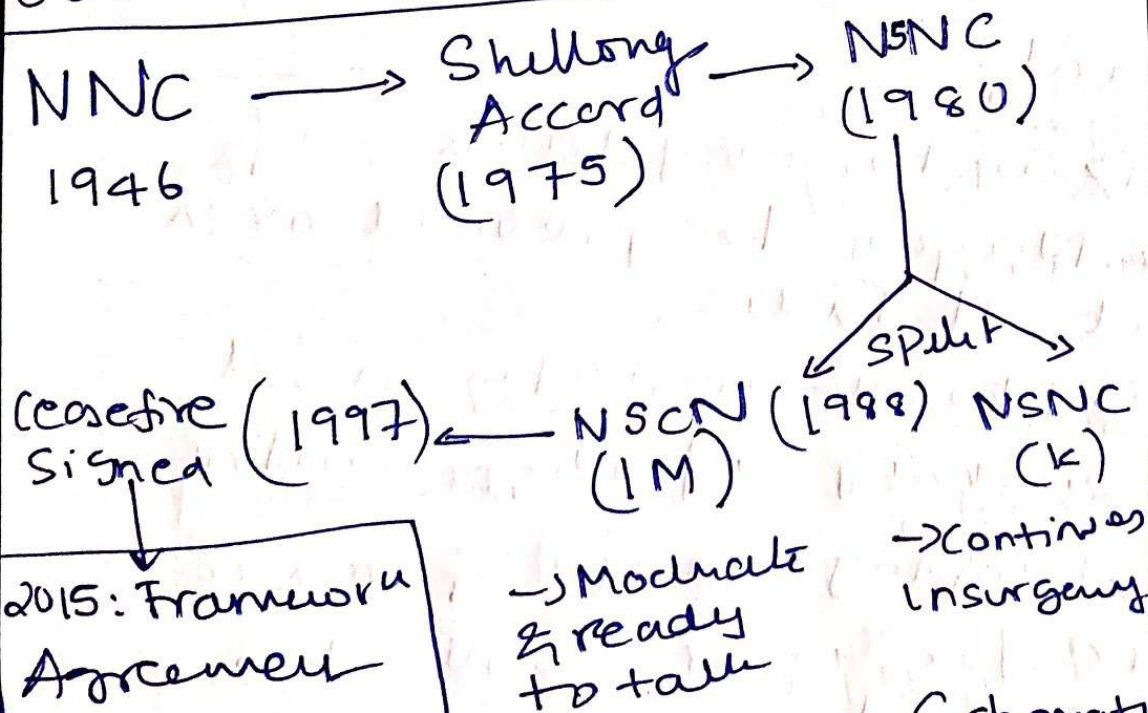
< Relevance for India > It completely changed the nature of trade with India; Post 1720's raw material was exported & finished goods were imported. This one-sided free trade led to ruin of Indian Agriculture. Thus while IR was boom for UK it was a bane for India at that time.

19. 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।

Nagas were historically a relatively isolated group with limited contact with the rest of India. So ~1946 they demanded an independent country & the Naga National Council was formed under Angami Phizo to carry out insurgency.

Fig 1



Schematic

Thus while original problem was about Naga State & ethnicity of Nagas, etc. There are more facets that have emerged:

1) Political:

1.1) Nagas want Nagalim which includes areas of Myanmar, Arunachal, Assam & Manipur.

1.2) Want own flag & constitution

1.3) Independent pol existence

1.4) Separate Governance structure.

1.5) Respect for the sovereignty & unity of Naga people.

2) Social:

2.1) Customary laws of the Nagas to prevail over that of India

2.2) No assimilation and overwheming of Naga culture.

2.3) Display culture & have more funds available to preserve it on their own

3) Economic

3.1) Influx of outsiders who come & take their jobs.

3.2) Domination of outsiders and influx due to migration/ or even refugees, etc.

3.3) Rich in resources yet donot reap benefits.

Ex: Dutch Disease ; etc.

3.4) Destruction of Environment by companies leading to large scale displacement of the Tribals & loss of access to their forest rights.

3.5) More devolution of funds via Spl Grants & Finance Commission.

Way Forward > The Naga history must be respected within the Indian Constitution; thus appropriate devolution of power & "Cooperative Federalism" shall convince Nagas of the genuineness of Indian approach.

20. Analyse the role played by Bismarck and Cavour in the unification of Germany and Italy respectively. (250 words) 15

जर्मनी और इटली के एकीकरण में क्रमशः बिस्मार्क और कावूर द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिकाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

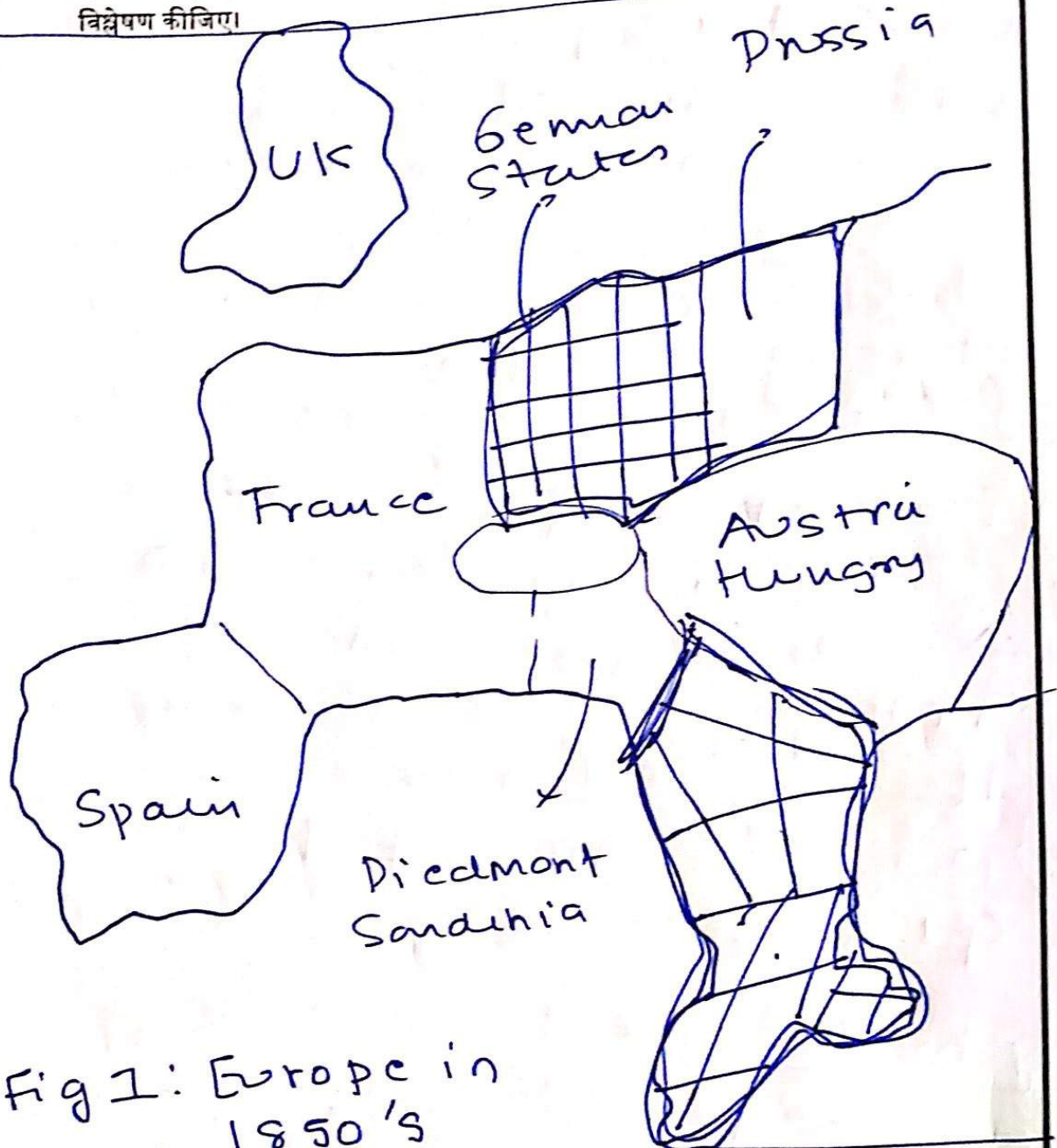


Fig 1: Europe in 1850's

After the decline of the Metternich System in Europe there was scope for unification of states of Italy & Germany.

< Unification of Italy >

1) Count Cavour was the PM of Piedmont Sardinia & had dream of uniting Italy.

2) Signed treaties with France & UK by helping them in the Crimean war ~ 1860.

3) Quid-pro-quo between the Germans & Italians to help each other by isolating the Austro-Hungarian empire.

4) Austrians weakened by the German victory at Battle of Sadowa. At same time, areas occupied by Austria taken over.

5) Finally in 1870 when Franco-Prussian war of 1870, Rome was captured by Italians & Pope was given small state in Rome. Thus Italy was united.

< German Unification >

① → Prussia was leader & its Chancellor was Otto von Bismarck who followed the "blood & Iron Policy".

② → He strengthened the Zollverein which was an already existing economic union.

③ → One by one all the German States joined the Confederation by Bismarck.

④ → Finally around ~1870 the Treaty of Prague was signed which meant the Germans were unified.

< Conclusion > Thus unification of Germany & Italy can be seen as a consequence of Nationalism. Both the movements helped & reinforced each other. In fact Bismarck & Cavour were friends.