



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1402)

Name of Candidate	Ayasha Shaikh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	417781
Center	Dewas	Date	21/6/20

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.

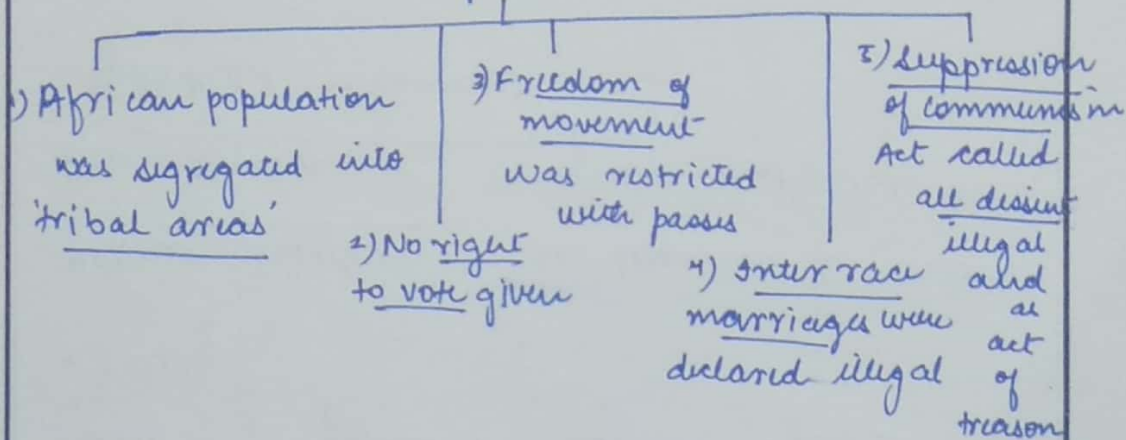
1. What was the policy of apartheid prevalent in South Africa? Highlight the role played by prominent African leaders in bringing an end to it.

(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।

Apartheid was a racial policy led by white minority government of Daniel malan

Policy of apartheid



However, this policy was resisted by formation of African National Congress and its leaders such as:

- 1) Nelson Mandela - led non violent protest and even resort later to violent underground resistance. He spent

about 26 years in prison and won Nobel Prize for his efforts.

- 2) Desmond Tutu - he attracted international attention towards apartheid and won Nobel Peace Prize in 1984.
- 3) Oliver Tambo - provided free legal aid to African's affected by apartheid policy.
- 4) Robert Sobukwe - he founded & headed Pan Africanist Congress that led anti apartheid movement.

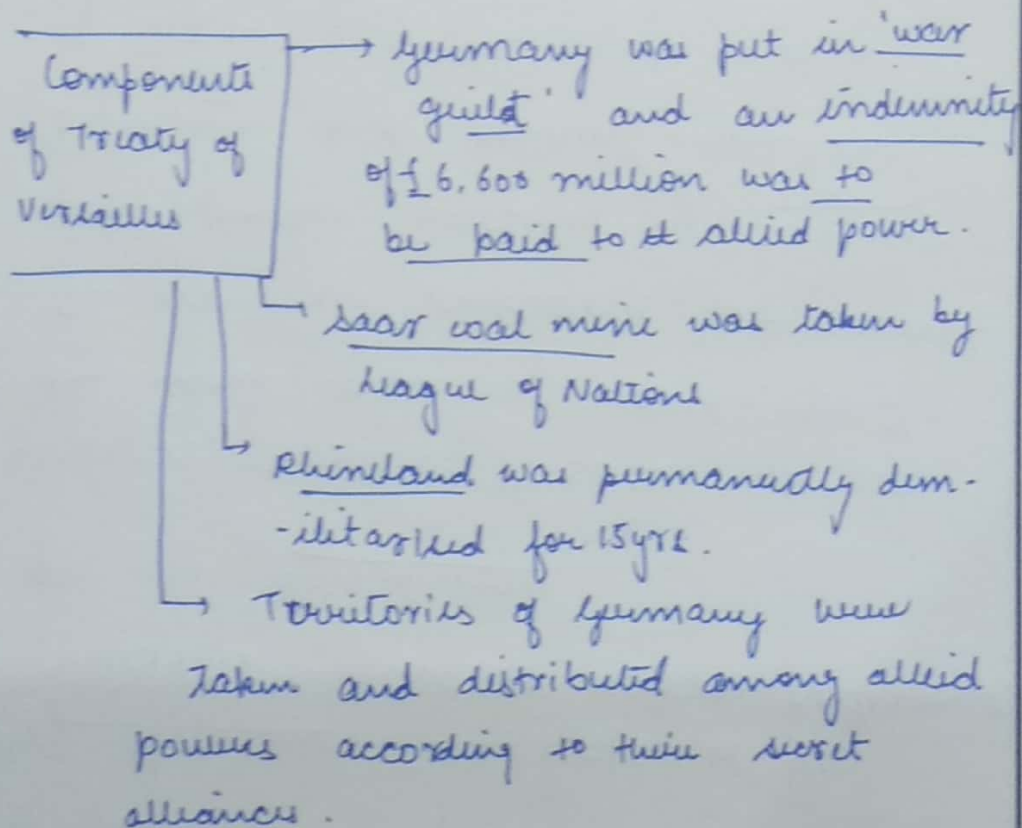
Anti - apartheid movement also drew international support from UN, leaders like MK Gandhi too supported it.

Thus, it finally came to an end by 1 free election of Africa.

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?

Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919
between Germany and Allied forces
(British, US and France)



However, this treaty was responsible for world war II as:

- 1) The war guilt and humiliation at the conference (Paris Peace) led to extreme nationalism and fascism.

- 2) Economic sanctions were very heavy to be paid and resulted in large scale inflation.
- 3) Germany's main coal fields were taken as a result worsening its economy.
- 4) Nazi Propaganda was established by spreading discontent towards Parliament for the "dictated peace".

However, Treaty of Versailles was not the main cause of World War II.

The economic conditions post I World War further worsened by The Great Depression and political ambitions of Japan and Italy were also a cause.

Thus, Treaty of Versailles was one of the prominent not sole reason of World War II.

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।

Non alignment ^[NAM] movement was formed at the forefront of cold war at Bandung conference by the newly independent countries of India, Egypt, Indonesia, Yugoslavia and Ghana.

It was mainly directed by following reasons.

- 1) The countries did not want to attach to a particular block. of US / USSR or particularly communism vs capitalism.
- 2) They wanted an independent framework and not dictated by a superpower as was done by Pakistan on joining SEATO, CENTO.
- 3) The power blocks of Soviet and US were largely divided by formation of NATO and Warsaw Pact. Joining any of them

would lead to rivalry of other.

- 4) Heavy militarisation during the cold war and aligning to one of the axis would be artificial development and could even cause military rule as was seen in Pakistan.

The NAM was thus, an effort to generate and implement sovereignty and independence of the newly formed countries.

It was largely successful in forming a distinct identity of the countries and thus, has helped India immensely.

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।

Africa before colonisation was divided into various linguistic and ethnic communities.

The Scramble for Africa was mainly influenced by Europe's events as:

- 1) Congo was seized by Berlin after technological advancements of steam boats further inviting other European countries in competition of colonies.

- 2) The territories were further bartered by European countries on basis of 'give and take'

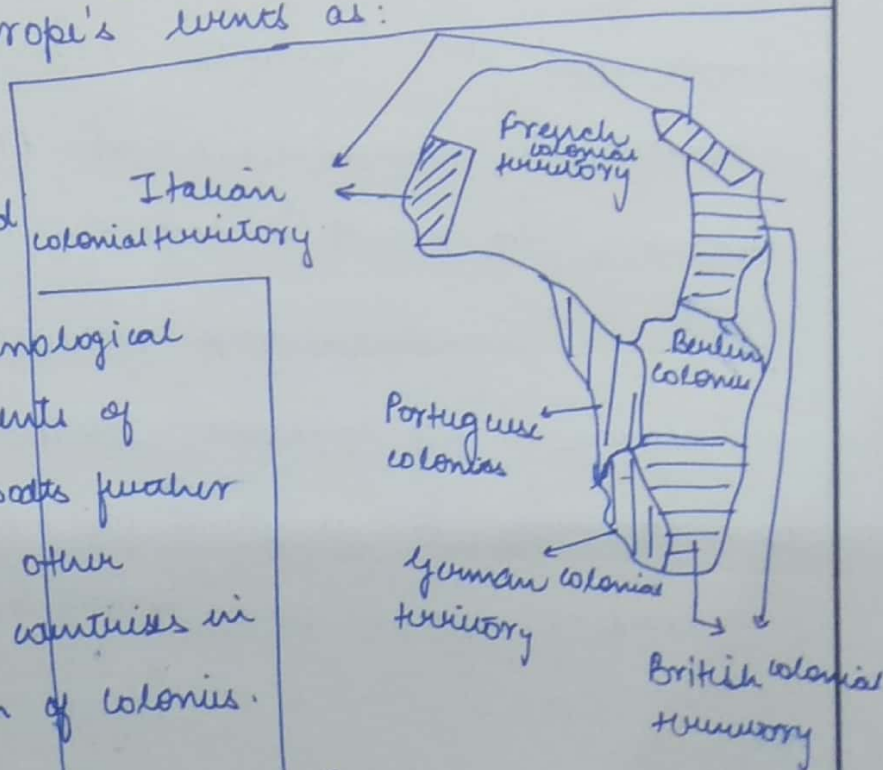


Fig 4.1 - colonies of European countries in Africa (1900)

3) Growing tensions for territory was cooled down by 'Berlin conference' that advocated each and everyone's right to colonies, except the inhabitant of Africa itself.

4) Berlin conference - at which a ruler divided the territories of African map even without noticing the ethnic and cultural dissimilarities.

The demarcation of border by European countries for exploitation of resources is a major disaster that still can be seen in ethnic clashes of Africa. For ex.: recent Sudan and South Sudan clashes.

Thus, the scramble of Africa was a major blunder with its bruise still visible in visibility of African continent.

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 and Gramdan movement were a major land reform movements led by Vinobha Bhave.

It had ~~many~~ a huge potential as :

→ formation of constructive workers,
Sarvodaya had more grassroots level approach.

→ Padyatra was a major mass movement post independence

→ 1/6th of the land was to be donated by landlords and thus adopt a poor harder community building approach

→ Target was of 50 million acres of Bhoodan but and had collected about 4.5 million acres by 1957 alone.

But, the movement lost its shine and remained underutilised as :

- 1) Loss of leadership post death of ^{Acharya} Mr. Bhave.
 - 2) Kyramdan was mainly successful in villages where class differentiation was not pronounced.
 - 3) Redistribution of land was the main ^{much} problem of how and whom to be allotted land on what basis.
 - 4) Collected land was not very fertile enough. As only 650,000 acres was actually distributed by 1957.
 - 5) Over time, the movement was altogether vanished. For like Bihar government abolished state Bhudan Committee in 1999 for not redistributing any land for over 40 years.
- However, the movement made a significant impact by creating a moral ambience

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 उदय को समझने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण कारक हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Japan emerged as an imperialistic power due to following reasons:

1) National security

- Russo-Japan war and China-Japan war made it apprehensive of having strong army.
- Meiji restoration and formation of Diet (Parliament) also emphasised on supremacy.
- US's annexation of 2 ports was treated as a direct threat making Meiji Kingdom more stringent on power occupation.

2) National ideals:

- Mass education and formation of hysteria as king as ideal and god sent.
- The ideals of Japan supremacy was widely circulated and propagated.

3) Imperialistic behaviour of Western countries :

- US was particularly suppressing Japan's sovereignty by regular intervention
- Sphere of Influence being carved out in China and US's open door policy further aggravated Japan's imperialism
- The rising number of colonies by European countries and their exploitation also justified Japan's movement at that particular time. (1800-1900)

Therefore Japan's imperialism and thirst of territory was a combined effect of the mentioned points.

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।

Sykes-Picot agreement was a secret agreement between Britain and France during World War I.

According to the agreement:

- The Ottoman empire post the war had to be divided along the spheres of influence giving exclusive rights to them countries for trading.

The agreement was although exposed by Russian publica-
-tion.

but had consequences
as:

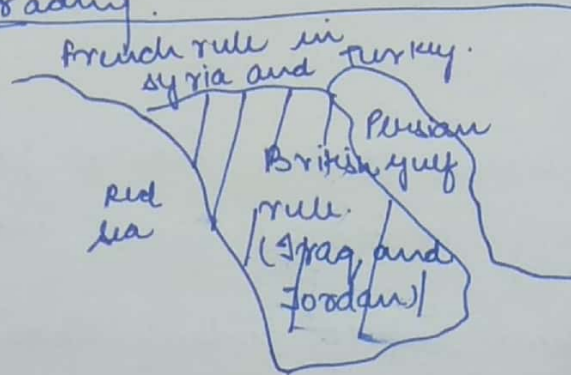


Fig 7-1: Sykes Picot agreement map.

- ISIS claims it's one of the goals to reverse the effects, causing huge loss to the world.

- artificially created nation-states often

were in direct conflict with national identity like that of Iraq.

→ Issue for national home of Jews -

Palestine was also discussed among the agreement without even consulting Arab nations. This is major bone of contention in West Asian Politics.

→ Religious identity was ambiguously dismissed over national identity. which is one of the reason of the sectarian strife in the countries.

West Asian politics has a prolonged history of clashes from Ottoman Empire, Arabian empires which has further been deepened by the agreements of European countries. ~~an~~

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।

NGOs are voluntary organisation formed for serving society through movements, voluntary actions.

The environmental movements in India are mainly led by NGO because:

- 1) They provide mass acknowledgement of the issue. Like Narmada Bachao Andolan by Medha Patkar
- 2) They ensure non-violent protest making attractive to the activist. For ex: Aarey forest colony deforestation protest
- 3) Ensure legal angles to the environment conservation. Like NGO Vanashakti filed petition for Sanjay National Park deforestation

- 4) The basis of NRO's protest is 'help yourself' and know your rights that cause mass participation.

However, they face certain challenges like:

- 1) Often people resort to violence and can cause heavy casualties. Like sterile protest in Tuticorin.
- 2) Issue of sustainable development vs environ-
-ment conservation causes rift between NROs and governments leading to extra charges.
- 3) Big Corporations often resort to legal luminaries and common people get dragged into it. Like - Pepsi filing complaint against farmers growing potatoes.

Therefore, the role ^{of} ~~the~~ NROs in environ-
-ment. activism is very important
and be encouraged backed by scientific
knowledge as done by CSE.

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?

Neocolonialism term was coined by Ghana President Nkrumah. According to which -

Neocolonialism is a way of exploiting economic patterns of developing or least non developed countries by developed countries through ways like currency peg, MNCs, legal sanctions of WTO or multilateral treaties.

Colonialism and Neocolonialism both deal with:- exploiting economy of less developed country.

- greater profits to developed country like fiscal deficit in their favour.
- ensure that developing countries remain a supplier of raw material.

While they both differ on following grounds

Criteria of difference	Colonialism	Neo colonialism
Presence of master colonialist	Master colonialist is physically present in country. Ex: British in India.	Not present physically but through treaties, MNCs.
Nature of exploitation	Direct exploitation by harnessing raw material and sending to parent colony.	Indirect exploitation of a country to give raw material and import finished goods.
Nature of state	Governed by parent country through governor general as was seen in India.	Sovereign state. Self governed but economic advantages favour the superior country.

Thus, neo colonialism is also a great threat to an independent functioning of a country and should be thoroughly checked according to its own economy.

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?

India intervened in Bangladesh's war of independence on various grounds such as:

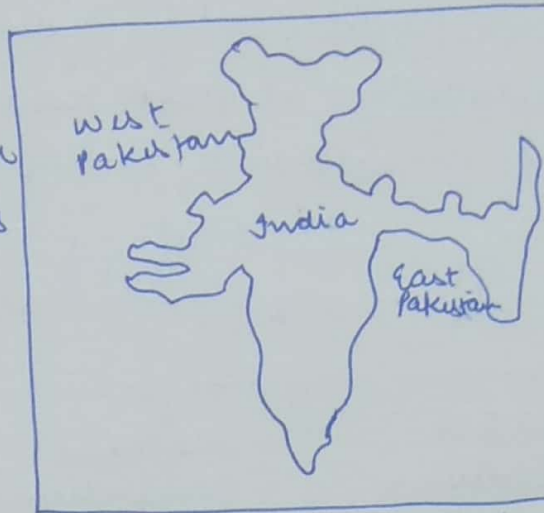
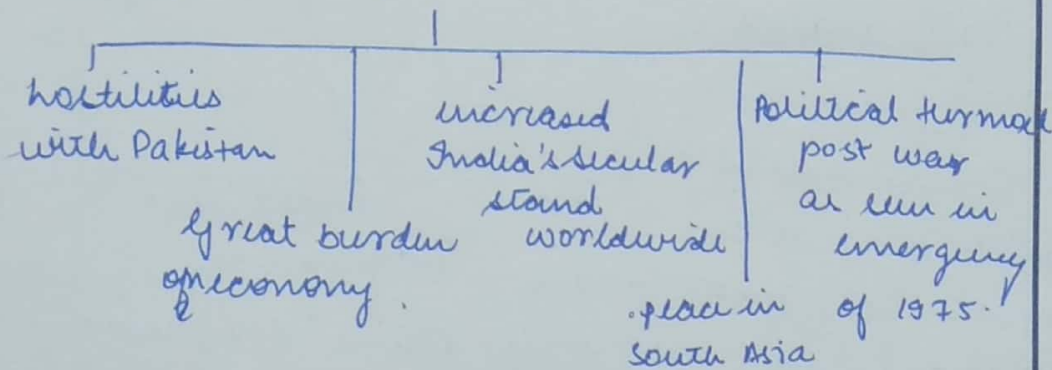


Fig 10.1: India post independence

- 1) Strategic reason: having a hostile neighbour would be disastrous for a country, with India already had war with China (1962) and Pakistan (1965)
- 2) Humanitarian grounds of aligning with the right as East Pak. declared war on the account of discrimination and sovereignty.
- 3) Political grounds of refugee crisis and mass migration of Bangladeshis was leading to self turmoil of India as reflected in Assam Accord of 1982.

- 4) Growing economic crisis and ethnic clashes due to inflow of migrants and particularly India was a closed economy at that time and it had to intervene to stop the war.

The effects of ^{direct} intervention were



Thus, the military intervention was though needed ~~pr~~ was a costly affair for Indian subcontinent.

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।

February revolution and October revolution led the Russian empire to a socialist empire.

(1917)
February revolution: autocratic rule of czar led to mere existence of Duma (Parliament) causing rise of Lenin and formation of Provincial government.

Failure of February revolution:

- 1) Provincial government didn't withdraw from war which was the main demand.
- 2) It did nothing to overcome the agrarian crisis faced by common mass.
- 3) Russian economy was already in turmoil due to war expenses and famine.

Provincial government that was formed proved

to be futile, further causing October revolution.

October Revolution :

- Lenin further rose to power by "No support for Provincial Government all ~~the~~ powers to Soviet"

- Bolsheviks overthrew the ^{some} government

Result of October Revolution for Russia

- 1) Adoption of Decree of Peace which led to withdraw from war.
- 2) Adoption of Decree of land that abolished private property.
- 3) Adoption of Socialism

Effects of October Revolution for Russian World

- 1) led to widespread call for adoption of Socialism as a model of economy, especially Indian nationalist like J.L. Nehru.
- 2) gave way to entry of US in ~~adoption of~~ world war I.

by withdrawal of Russia as now allied power asked its help.

- 3) The political turmoil and freedom fighting models of Bolsheviks and Menshevik particularly led to revolutionary activities in colonies of the European countries. For ex: India's rise in revolutionary activities in British colonies.

Therefore the 2 revolutions set a unprecedented model of mass movement for reform that further inspired the colonies and world to follow.

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।

Vietnam war was a major groundplay of cold war in 1970.

Causes of Vietnam War and its course

- 1) During II world war, France lost control of Vietnam to Japan.
- 2) Nationalist movement led by Ho Chi Minh were communist in nature and after France tried to again gain its colonies.
- 3) Vietnam wanted independence and France was aided by British and later US against communism accordus (guided by Truman doctrine)
- 4) US directly intervened in Vietnam giving support to South Vietnam headed Ngo Dinh Diem.
- 5) The 17th parallel divided Vietnam into 2.

- 6) Eventually, South Vietnamese were become apprehensive of US and Ngo Dinh Diem and North Vietnam were under aid Ho Chi Minh.

However, the civil war of Vietnam was a major groundplay of cold war as:

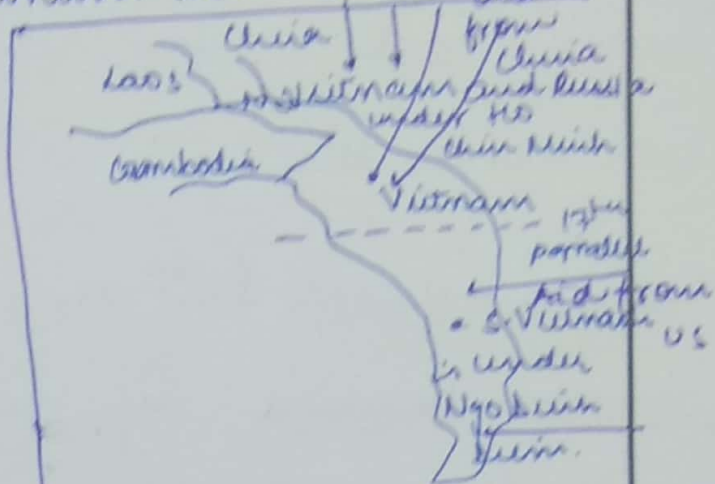


Fig 12.1. Groundplay of cold war in Vietnam war.

- 1) US supported Ngo Dinh Diem

for North Vietnam being communist leader. It resort to major bombings which was even criticised in UN.

- 2) Role of China and Russia [USSR]:

- They backed Ho Chi Minh although did not sent any military help but backed its agenda at UN council.

- 3) US was apprehensive of domino effect of communism in Asia post Vietnam victory and therefore brought the cold war to Asia.

Therefore, Vietnam war was a civil war further devastated by major block role due to cold war.

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।

The main task post independence was to integrate the masses of India in which tribal integration possessed main challenges because:

- 1) They had been differentiated from common masses for a long time
- 2) The community was extremely impoverished and backward.
- 3) Lack of data of tribal communities.
- 4) Lack of trust as to them were Indian self rule was foreign.
- 5) Regional and secessionist tendency of tribal chieftain as seen in Naga insurgency.
- 6) Were difficult to reach due to rugged terrain and therefore remained unsynchronised with

with common masses.

However, the challenges were overcome by:

- 1) Providing reservation as scheduled tribe in Article 15 and 16 of Constitution.
- 2) Giving autonomous district rights to particular states of Assam, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura (V Schedule)
- 3) Integration with common masses through education
- 4) Recognising their self rights through forest Acts. on community forests.

Thus, the tribal population integration was a confidence building measure done by the leaders of the time ..

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 in 1975 was proclaimed by Indira Gandhi government on the issue of "internal disturbance" of Article 352 of Constitution.

Reasons of declaration :

- 1) Economic reasons : • India's support to Bangladesh liberation caused heavy repulsion.
- monsoon failure in 1972 and 73 affected food supply.
- 2) Executive tussle with Judiciary :
 - Art 24 was amended to give primacy of DPSP over fundamental rights. Judiciary intervened by Kesavananda Bharti case calling it a Basic Structure of Constitution.

3) Political instability due to JP Movement.

However, the course of 21 months of emergency
was misused by :

- 1) suppression of dissent by Press censorship,
arresting leaders of opposition.
- 2) Any type of Protest, strikes was made
act of treason
- 3) Preventive detention was massively and vaguely
used and people were exploited
under custody.
- 4) Fundamental rights of constitutional remedy
was suspended.
- 5) Imposition of compulsory sterilization was
also one of the draconian powers misused

Effect of emergency

- 1) Congress lost the subsequent election.

- 2) 44th Amendment Act improvised the declaration of emergency to be more stringent and difficult.

The 1975 emergency is said to be the darkest phase of Indian democracy.

It highlighted the superior power of centre but also the power vested in people to bring down the government post emergency.

15. Explain why the nationalists, despite their initial success, eventually lost to the communists in China. (250 words) 15

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

Communism in China won a long fought battle and was a result of both external and internal aggression.

Initial success of nationalist in China

- 1) Boxer rebellion led to rising of nationalism portrayed in Chinese Revolution (Xinhai revolution) of 1911-12.
- 2) Provisional government was set up in Nanjing under Sun Yat-sen.

Failure of Nationalists and lost to communist in China was because of ~~faulting~~ following ~~star~~ wants.

- 1) Dictatorship of Yuan Shi Kai: Nationalists failed to recognise the overriding power capture of Kai. leading to formation of Warlord era.

2) Warlord Era -

It was a fight of power ~~sharing~~ capture among military and United Front (KMT and CPC Alliance). Nationalist failed to gain mass following as was done by communists.

3) Chinese Civil War -

A fight between Chinese Nationalist Party and Chinese Communist Party till the formation of Second United Front engaged nationalist to lose and Mao Zedong rose to power.

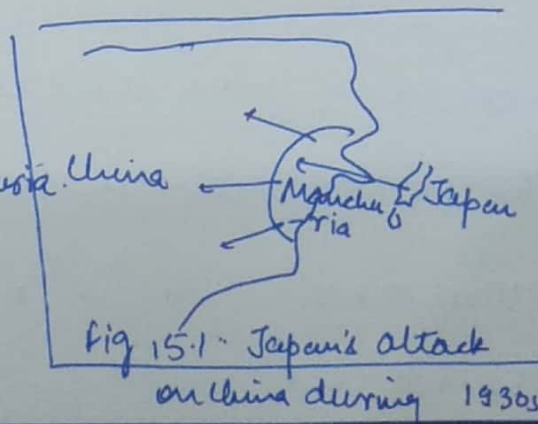
4) Chiang Kai's Northern Expedition -

It resulted in formation of Republic of China (ROC) and People's Republic of China (PRC). PRC was having more ground level approach as opposed to ROC.

5) Japan's Attack

Japan attacked China after capturing Manchuria.

ROC failed to examine popular discontent against



Japan and kept fighting the civil war.

- while CPC gained mass popularity by increasing nationalist propaganda against Japan.
- civil war was haunted mid way with rising discontent of ROC to stop be unable to stop Japan.

6) Chinese Communist Revolution (1921-49)

The war of liberation finally made China a CPC governed country with communism as way of governance.

Therefore, the inability of nationalist to be able to govern popular opinion is one of the main cause of communism rise in 1st China.

16. The biggest impediments in integration of Princely States after independence came from Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir. In this 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।

India at the time of independence was divided into about 600 princely states. While about 536 joined India, 3 states were reluctant and posed challenge in integration. They are.

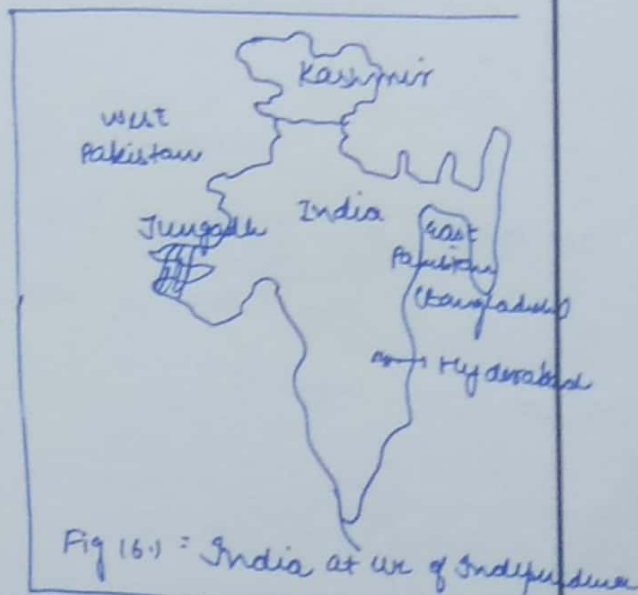
1) Junagadh :

- a) It was a Hindu majority area, ruled by Nawab Khanji

- b) In 1947, Khanji chose to accede to Pakistan

- c) Ruler, under Khanji Mangrol and

Bariawad unhappy with the decision declared independence and appealed for India to further help for acceding to India.



d) Through plebisite conducted, it unanimously declared to join India leading to demilitarisation by Pakistan.

2) Hyderabad

a) It was the richest princely state at the time of independence.

b) The Nawab Mir Usman Ali declared Independence and started building army by European arms import.

c) Soon communal clashes took over the Hindu residents by Razakar (armed force)

d) Through police force sent by India under Operation Polo, the state was finally made a part of India.

3) Kashmir:

a) It was a Muslim majority Area ruled by Hindu King Maharaja Hari Singh

b) He decided to not join either India or Pakistan and proposed a standstill agreement

- c) Pakistan though entered the agreement started invading Kashmir.
- d) Maharaja Hari Singh pleaded for Indian help to Jt Nehru who decided to intervene only when 'instrument of Accession' was signed.
- e) Instrument of Accession gave power to centre over external affairs, communication and defence and also a special state status under article 370.

Thus, the formation of India of present boundary was a tough task taken by Sardar Vallabhai Patel and succeeded to enter the united strength.

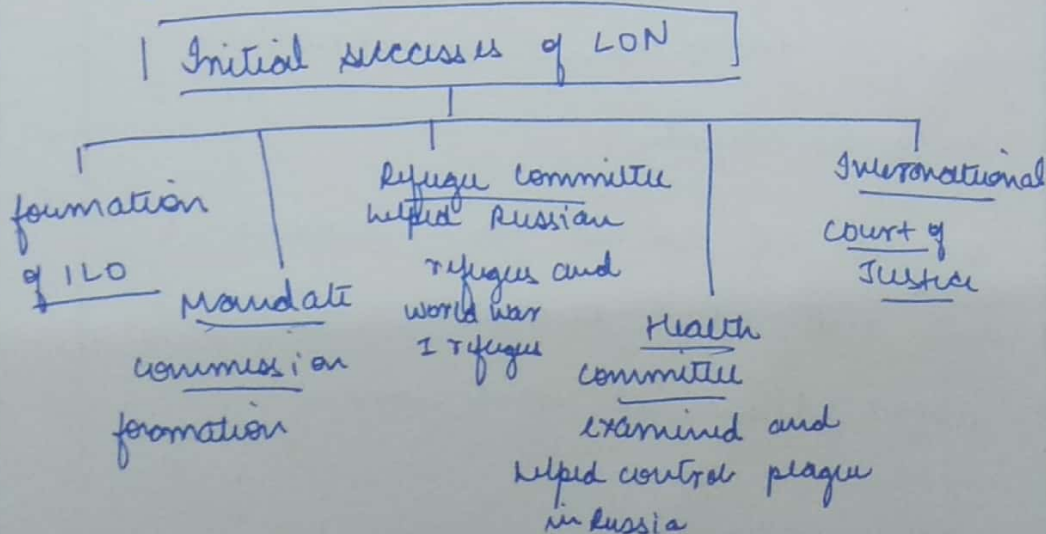
17. The League of Nations was only as strong as the determination of its leading members to stand up to fascist regimes. Examine in context of failure of the League of Nations. (250 words) 15

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।

League of Nations (LON) was formed in 1919 after the World War I. as according to 14 Points of Woodrow Wilson.

The main functions of LON was:

- 1) prevent aggression and maintain world peace.
- 2) work of for the welfare of society and economic class.
- 3) Maintain independence and territorial integrity



However, LON failed to examine the growing fascism and stop the fascist leaders

as:

- 1) It did not acknowledge Japan's aggression in Manchuria and we did not recognise Manchuria's puppet government set up by Japan.
- 2) was into policy of appeasement, as it didn't ~~recogn~~ impose any strict sanctions on Italy for invading Ethiopia.
- 3) Germany's ~~army~~ movement was we not discussed till it reached France and conquered it. LON was mute over Germany's advancement and breaking of Versailles treaty.
- 4) US Congress self did not accept Wilson's 14 points and didn't join LON on grounds for ⁷ further advancement of its territory.

Therefore, LON was mainly successful on minor territorial issues like that of Poland and Czechoslovakia but failed to stand up against fascist regime.

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।

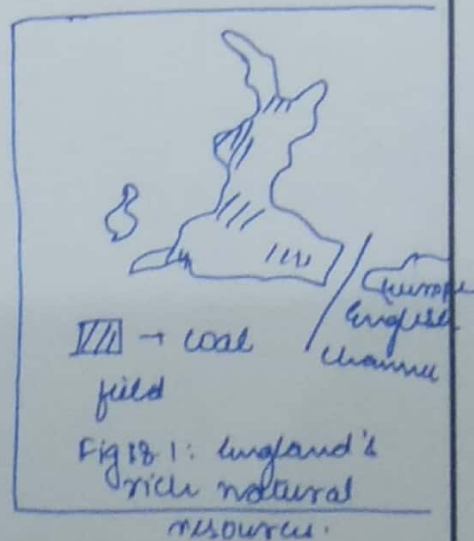
~~Low~~ Industrial Revolution ~~was~~ is the phase of adoption of power driven machinery for mass production.

It started in England because :

- 1) Political stability of England post glorious revolution and adoption of constitutional monarchy. while country like France, Italy were fighting inequality revolution.
- 2) Geographical factor of location as enlightenment era in Europe due to various harbours and exchange of ideas

- 3) Availability of various factors of production like

↳ cheap labour because of population boom post agricultural reform of crop rotation and selective breeding.



↳ Coal was readily available throughout the landscape (Fig 18.1)

↳ Electricity was available after invention of steam engine by Richard Arkwright.

4) Highly developed banking system.

5) Inventions further added it such as -

→ John Kay's flying shuttle helped in mass production in textile industry.

→ Watt's steam engine.

The impacts associated with Industrial revolution on England were:

1) Rise of British hegemony throughout the world.

2) Rising social differentiation of rich and poor.

3) Huge scale urbanization took place in Britain.

4) Pollution at large scale, where Charles Dickens describe River Thames as a sewage.

5) Exploitation of poor by child labour and increased slavery.

The Industrial Revolution thus, followed to other country's as well but was highly profitable to England's trade and living standards.

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।

Naga insurgency is demand of separate
Nagaland or greater Nagaland comprising
of areas such as Dibang Valley and
others (Fig 13.1)

Though, the issue
pertains to identity
and ethnicity it has
evolved on the following
problems:

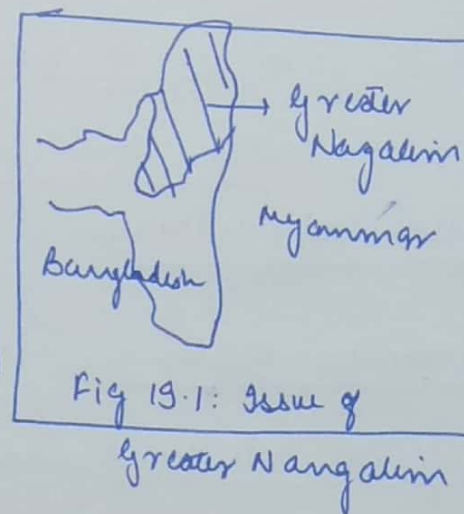


Fig 13.1: Issue of
Greater Nagaland

1) Political issues:

Lower representation at Centre level has of
Naga tribe amounts for differentiation

Non-implementation and slow finalization
of Naga peace accord causes discontent.

2) Social issues :

- Nagaland shares border with golden triangle Myanmar making it hostile to drug mafias and Indian police system in general.
- The issues of discrimination by essentially catering the Chinese and not addressing their ~~to~~ individuality.
- Present practice of NRC and strict imposi-
-tion of inner line ^(ILP) permit further causes social differentiation

3) Economic issues :

- Being at hinterland and tough terrain, Naga tribe ~~was~~ remains underprivileged and unemployed.
- The ILP regime further affects economy and trade.

- Less exposure to indigenous tribal activities as done by GI tags further worsens them financially.

Way forward

- Path described by liaison committee by Naga Peace accord should be soon implemented.
- Financially helping them with Hunar Hads or skill training by initiatives such as Going online as leaders.
- Increasing inclusion through tourism ^{by} Deleto India campaign.

Therefore, the need to support Naga tribe on every front of line is need of the hour.

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

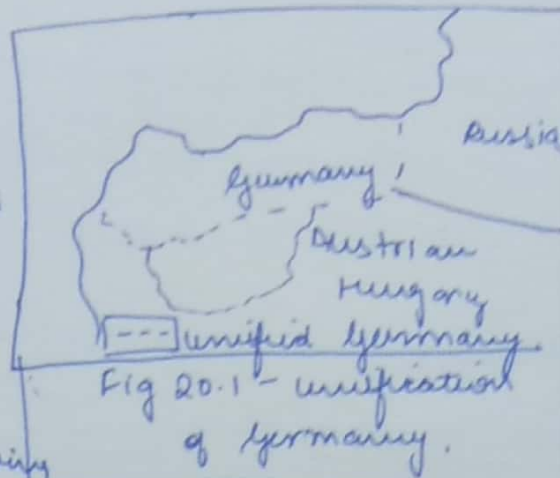
जर्मनी और इटली के एकीकरण में क्रमशः बिस्मार्क और कावूर द्वारा निम्नाई गई भूमिकाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The unification of Italy and Germany were a result of utter nationalism and to suppress power of rising Austria.

Unification of Germany

Role of Bismarck was as follows:

- His primary aim was to unify north German states under Prussia.
- He did it by following 'policy of blood and iron' by military improvement. Under the policy no enemy should be treated politely and to follow aggressive path.
- He successfully influenced German Federation that Austria was a real threat and against peace.



- He made Prussia to look like a defender against Austria and protector of German states.

Thus, role of Bismarck was prominent
was to unify Germany in 1871.

Unification of Italy

Role of Cavour

- Cavour pronounced that Austria was a threat to Italy.

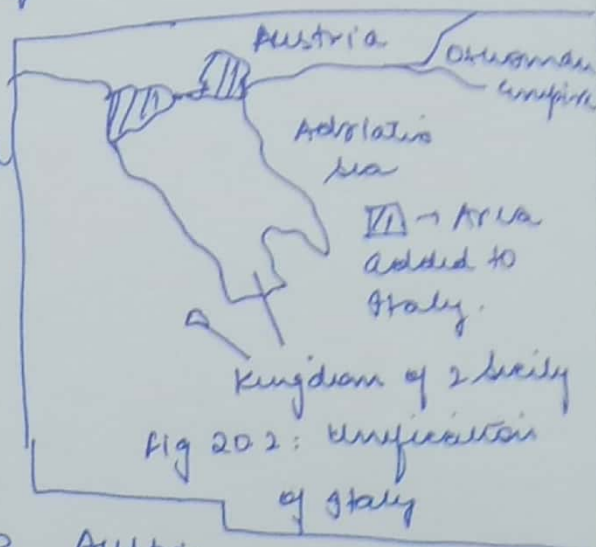
Further after
Napoleon III

extended support to Austria

to help it in Northern Italian province
Cavour used it as an opportunity and
declared war.

- Garibaldi captured Sicily and ascended North to help Italian force.

- Cavour also helped the nationalist force



of Southern Italy.

therefore, the 2 leaders had a major
role to play in unifying their own
respective territories.