



# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in



## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 859)

Name of Candidate	Rahul Jain (24773)		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	24773
Center	ORAR	Date	27/07/2017

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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।

75, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Analyse the reasons behind the demand for linguistic provinces and apprehensions among the national leadership on this issue after independence. Also explain how this issue was resolved.

स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत भाषाई प्रांतों की मांग एवं इस मुद्दे पर राष्ट्रीय नेतृत्व के बीच आशंकाओं के निहित कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार किया गया था?

→ The demand for linguistic provinces was one of the major issues in front of government post independence. The reasons behind demand are as follows:-

\* Historical factors

→ Haphazard distribution by Britishers based on annexation & conquest

→ Political mobilization by Congress in 1921 based on linguistic lines

\* Language as a tool of development

→ for teaching at primary level in mother tongue

→ for administrative convenience

→ for connective people with government work

→ Language associated with culture & customs of people.

Post independence national leadership was against linguistic provinces because.

- \* it was assumed it will undermine national unity & sovereignty
- \* for Economic, social & holistic development integrated nation was necessary.
- Owing to wars, famines etc. the government wanted to delay this issue.
- \* JVP committee & Dhar committee recommended against linguistic reorganisation.

However, post the death of freedom fighter Potty Srinulu in 1953 during fast, Andhra Pradesh was created on linguistic lines.

Later State reorganisation committee under Fazal Ali was created which recommended reorganisation on basis of linguistic identity. & thus state reorganisation act was passed in 1956 & 14 states were created.

Thus, as we see today the states were created on basis of language & it has not only led to development of states but also has strengthened the Indian federation. & proves the case for linguistic reorganisation of states.

2. What were the factors that led to the declaration of Emergency in 1975? Why is it considered as the dark period of Indian democracy? In this context, discuss the response to the imposition of emergency among the masses, media and political class.

1975 में आपातकाल की घोषणा के पीछे कौन-से कारक थे? इसे भारतीय लोकतंत्र का काला अध्याय क्यों माना जाता है? इस संदर्भ में, आपातकाल के आरोपण के प्रति जन-साधारण, मीडिया और राजनीतिक वर्ग के मध्य प्रतिक्रिया पर चर्चा कीजिए।

→ National Emergency was declared in 1975 by the then government based on ground of "internal disturbance" because of following

reasons:-

- \* Protest by students & political leaders under JP Narayan was considered as act of subversion by government.
- \* "Total revolution" objective of coup by army & police led to ~~situation~~ fear of situation of law & order distortion.
- \* Then government states the role of external actors in unrest in country
- \* Emergency was justified on ground of social & economic development by then government.

It is considered as one of the darkest phase of Indian democracy. During emergency

- \* Press freedom was curbed
- \* Parliament's role was subverted
- \* Opposition political parties & leaders were arrested
- \* Freedom of expression, against government was taken as an act of offence
- \* Forced Sterilisation was done to curb population growth.
- \* Many state governments were dissolved
- \* Administrative machinery was crippled.
- \* Judiciary was made puppet [ADM Jabalpur Case]

Thus, the basic principles of Constitution were violated & the institution of democracy were given a back seat & authoritarian rule was set up.

Response  
→ Masses :- for short term due to decrease in inflation they were silent. However

it was widely opposed & by the end of emergency, congress was defeated due to widespread resentment.

Media :- Media's freedom was curbed & their freedom depended on their patronage towards government. Some media houses were vocal against the repression but many remained silent.

Political Class → Most of the leaders were jailed. However, later leaders joined together formed an alliance & defeated the then government & marked new era in Indian politics.

The imposition of emergency was a lesson learnt to India Democracy & many amendments were made to strengthen the federation & thus Democracy was strengthened as we see today.

3. Though India was facing several difficult problems, it has been argued that Lal Bahadur Shastri's government did not deal with them in a decisive manner and followed a policy of drift instead. Critically discuss.

हालांकि उस समय भारत कई कठिन समस्याओं का सामना कर रहा था, किंतु यह तर्क प्रस्तुत किया जाता है कि लालबहादुर शास्त्री कालीन सरकार उनसे निर्णायक तरीके से नहीं निबट सकी और इसके बजाय किसी तरह धारा में बहते रहने की नीति (पॉलिसी ऑफ ड्रिफ्ट) का पालन किया गया। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

→ After the death of Pt. Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri was made prime minister of country in 1964. He faced following challenges:-

- \* famine, draught leading to agrarian crises
- \* Issue of language & widespread agrarian in southern states
- \* war with Pakistan in 1965
- \* US blockage of wheat due to Indopak war.
- \* Issues of secession & feud in Punjab, Goa, Kashmir.

Shastriji's government is after criticised for not dealing with above matters decisively & thus is considered as weak government which ~~pol~~ followed

policy of drift.

However, this is true for first few months of his government while in later half he took some decisive decisions:-

- \* Opening of new front against Pakistan, leading to decisive victory.
- \* Launched Green revolution which <sup>under</sup> later governments led to India's food sufficiency.
- \* Resolved the issue of language by passing Language act & solved issue amicably.
- \* Gave slogan of "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" which gave moral boost to farmers & Soldiers during difficult times.
- \* Set up of PMO, which even exists today as important institute in Indian government.

Therefore to criticize Shastriji for not playing a decisive role is undermining

his contribution. Though not as charismatic leader as Pt. ~~Netaji~~ Nehru, but he was a great leader who led the country in a difficult time & successfully took it out of it.

4. Events around the globe at beginning of the last decade of 20th century, influenced multiple changes in India which had long lasting consequences. Comment.

20वीं सदी के अंतिम दशक के आरंभ में विश्व भर में हुई घटनाओं ने भारत में विविध परिवर्तनों को प्रभावित किया जिसके दीर्घ कालीन परिणाम हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

- Last decade of 20<sup>th</sup> Century, had a series of events which has influenced India in almost every sphere ~~of it~~ & has consequences. Some of the events were:
- \* disintegration of USSR, End of cold war
  - \* Set up of WTO
  - \* Sustainable development concept ("Brundtland Commission Report) & Rio Conference, 1992
  - \* Concept of Good Governance by World bank

### Influence on India

#### \* Political & Administrative

→ democratic decentralisation by 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act.

→ Concept of Good Governance introduced.

- \* Economic → Policy of liberalisation & Privatisation.
  - Emergence of services sector
  - End of license Raj.
  - Revamp of Indian Economy & Indian Foreign Reserves

- \* International →
    - End of isolation due to cold war
    - Foreign Policy was recalibrated
- Introduced {
- ↳ Look East Policy
  - ↳ Neighbourhood first Policy
- Relations with developed countries improved.

- \* Social →
  - Impact of Globalisation → Western thoughts → modern ideas
  - Decline of Caste barriers
  - Women empowerment, improvement in position in society

However, many such changes had negative consequences too -:

- \* Decline in agriculture sector.
- \* Indian Culture got degraded due to western influx.

- \* Societal disparities increased.
- \* Environmental Pollution increased.
- \* Commodification of women, increase in crime rates etc.

Though the developments of ~~the~~ last decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century had few negative repercussions, it has in overall context made India emerge as growing ~~nation~~ progressive nation.

5. In the context of Punjab crisis it can be argued that language, religion and regionalism combined into a potentially explosive situation which political elites struggled to contain. Examine.

पंजाब संकट के संदर्भ में यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि भाषा, धर्म और क्षेत्रवाद के सम्मिश्रण ने संभावित विस्फोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी जिसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए राजनीतिक संभ्रान्त वर्ग ने संघर्ष किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

→ The issue of Punjab & demand for a separate "Punjab Suba" was a major challenge to governm-ent in mid 1970's. The situation went terrible, violent & explosive due to following:-

(i) Rise of Akali Dal as religious & political represe-ntative of sikhs.

↳ it stated religion & politics in sikhs cannot be separated & Akali Dal is the sole representative

→ It made SCPC work under its control.

(ii) Demand of separate majority sikh state of Punjab by Master Tara Singh separating Hindus from sikhs was an sub-nationalistic act.

Post separation the contentious issue of Chandigarh as capital, which later by a Committee awarded to Haryana led to the widespread resentment & rise of regional voices

(iii) Language was a major contentious issue. The imposition of Punjabi in schools for non-punjabi communities. & making Gurmukhi as sole script for Punjabi & not Devanagari led to contentions and clashes

Thus the factor of language, regionalism & religion led to conflict between the Hindus - Sikhs in Punjab. This was further aroused by political parties which made it explosive leading to increase in terrorist activities & separatist tendencies in Punjab. So much so that the political elites like Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India failed to contain it & was pressurised to accept their certain demands which led to further issues. Such as river water disputes etc. which persists even today.



6. The role of women since independence has not been confined to issues of women alone, rather they have played an important role in the issues related to peasants, tribals, farmers, trade unions and environment. Discuss.

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से महिलाओं की भूमिका केवल महिलाओं के मुद्दे तक ही सीमित नहीं रही है, बल्कि उन्होंने खेतिहरों, आदिवासियों, किसानों, ट्रेड-यूनियनों एवं पर्यावरण से संबंधित मुद्दों पर भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है। चर्चा कीजिए।





7. Not only was Japan able to escape imperialist control, it also underwent a process of modernization that enabled her to emerge as a world power. Discuss. Also analyse the reasons for emergence of 'military-fascism' in Japan.

जापान स्वयं को न केवल साम्राज्यवादी नियंत्रण से छुटकारा दिलाने में सक्षम रहा था बल्कि यह आधुनिकीकरण की प्रक्रिया में भी गुजरा जिम्मे उसे विश्व शक्ति के रूप में उभरने में सक्षम बनाया। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, जापान में 'सैन्य-फासीवाद' के उद्भव के कारणों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Japan's policy of isolation for 200 years led to its prevention from imperialism but the pressure from US & other powers to open its ports led Japan to revert its policy.

Old monarch was disbanded & new Monarch Meiji was placed & Japan started integrating with world & take measures to develop economic as well as education, democracy etc. in name of "Meiji Restoration 1868"

Within 4 decades, Japan had high exports & achieved educational heights but the conditions of peasants & workers remained dismal.

Meiji Restoration  
1868

→ Economic reform  
→ Political reform  
→ Educational reform

Also, though monarch-democracy was installed, parliament remained weak & was majority ruled by monarch & elites.

The great depression of 1929 made Japan suffer a setback & there was widespread discontent against the rulers led to rise of "military fascism" in Japan.

Reasons for emergence :-

- \* Growing exports required resources & thus annexations of neighbours territory.
- \* To curb dissent of people against monarch, military was given huge power which backfire - as military replaced Parliament & monarch
- \* Weak Parliament.
- \* Widespread discontent among peasants & workers
- \* Fear of rising power of US in Pacific
- \* Great depression of 1929 hampered economic growth

Thus with "Meiji Restoration of 1868" & fall of Europe post world war I gave opportunity to Japan to become global superpower. While Global depression, fear of US in Pacific region & need for resources turned it into military fascism.

8. In what ways did Cuba play a significant role in shaping the cold war? Analyse the factors that led to the period of détente between the United States and USSR.

क्यूबा ने शीत-युद्ध को आकार प्रदान करने में किस प्रकार एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वहन किया? संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका एवं सोवियत संघ के बीच तनाव-शैथिल्य (détente) की अवधि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

- ⇒ Cuba, post 1956 was a major issue of contention between US & USSR and almost led world on brink of World War 3.
- \* Fidel Castro overthrew Batista, US backed ruler and overtook rule. This led to rise of animosity between Cuba & US
  - \* US imposed sanctions which led USSR develop proximity towards Cuba.
  - \* US CIA invasion of Bay of Pigs, 1961 led Castro turn Cuba into a Socialist/Communist nation & the capitalist class was ruled out. USSR backed Cuba
  - \* Cuban Missile Crisis :- In 1962, USSR placed nuclear missile in Cuba directing towards US making an act of placing it in US backyard.

Cuban missile crisis led to the conditions of a war. However, with diplomacy & negotiations missiles were replaced.

Thus Cuba played a significant role in increasing discontent as well as initiation of negotiations between superpowers during Cold war.

Period of détente means peace process which led to end of cold war. Following were the factors:-

- \* Long war in Korea, Cuba, Vietnam made both powers realise the need for peace as war was hampering both.
- \* Rise of third front as Non-Alignment Movement with 120 Nations remaining neutral & pressuring for normal.
- \* UN's efforts
- \* Political Conditions in Soviet Union :- Rise of discontent against socialist ideas due to

lack of growth in East compared to west

\* Present leadership in both nations were  
not as radical as Stalin, etc...

Thus all factors led to negotiations,  
discussions and with disintegration of  
USSR the Cold war came to an end in  
1991.

9. The events that led to the American Revolution had causes rooted in the social, economic, political and ideological context of that time. Elaborate. Also, bring out the influence that the American Revolution had on the French Revolution.

जो घटनाएं अमेरिकी क्रान्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी रहीं, उनकी जड़ें उस समय के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक एवं वैचारिक संदर्भ में निहित थीं। सविस्तार बताईए। साथ ही, फ्रांसीसी क्रान्ति पर अमेरिकी क्रान्ति के प्रभावों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

→ American Revolution (1765-83) had its deep roots in social, economic, political & ideological context :-

### Economic Causes →

- British Policy of Merchantilism
- Imposition of harsh laws
  - Triangular Trade Pack
  - High export & import duties on trade other than Britain
  - Sanction on iron & textile industries
  - Use of only british ships for trade
  - Tax on basic commodities such as Tea etc.

These factors inhibited Economic growth of US

### Political →

- no representation of US in parliament
  - imposition of rules, laws without representation
- Caused resentment.

→ Social : - ① Rising middle class  
② Growing sense of Nationalism amongst migrants that we are one & not migrants from Britain but US citizens

→ ideological

↳ Rise of philosophers & ideologists such as John Locke etc. which propagated

"Rule of law", equality.

→ Rise of ideal of liberty & free trade

All these factors led to rise of leaders like George Washington which led US towards freedom from British rule.

American revolution had widespread effect on revolutions round the world. It had huge impact on french revolution -:

→ General Lafayette which joined US side for war also led french revolution

→ Widespread discontent among citizens due to huge army expenses of on american war

→ ideas of equality, liberty etc. made citizens fight for democracy against monarch.

Thus the domino effect of American revolution led to French revolution & also awakened nationalism in other parts of the world.

10. Examine the root causes behind ethnic assertion and secessionist tendencies by various tribal communities of Northeast India. Also discuss why institutional mechanisms for their accommodation and assimilation have proved to be ineffective.

पूर्वोत्तर भारत के विभिन्न जनजातीय समुदायों द्वारा नृजातीय दावों एवं पृथक्तावादी प्रवृत्तियों के पीछे निहित मूल कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि उनके समायोजन एवं एकीकरण के लिए संस्थागत तंत्र क्यों अप्रभावी सिद्ध हुए हैं?

→

Since independence N.E. India has suffered ethnic assertion & secessionist tendencies & has been a challenge to Indian unity & sovereignty. The root causes are as follows:-

- \* 200 years of British rule created widespread differences & North East was alienated from rest of India
- \* Negligence of growth of North East for many years post independence led to economic & social disparity
- \* Racial discrimination against Northeast people.
- \* Geographical restrictions to development
- \* Role of external state & non-state actors

in region (Porous Borders)

- \* Entire Northeast despite having wide ethnic & cultural diversity is often seen as single entity, thus leading to ~~lack~~ of negligence of ethnicity & local customs

Institutional mechanisms

- \* Policy of Tribal Panchsheel by Pt. Nehru
- \* Autonomous councils for tribal areas
- \* Special Protection via, Schedule 5, Schedule 6 & Special Category status
- \* Imposition of laws like Inner line Permit etc.
- \* Protective policy of assimilation & accommodation.
- \* Peace Accords with ethnic groups such as Naga Accord & Mizo Accords
- \* Special Packages for North east development.
- \* Separate North East Zonal Council

However, inspite of such noble measures the policy of assimilation & accommodation seems ineffective due to following reasons:-

- \* Political vested interests
- \* Prevalance of racism & against North Eastern people in mainland India. They often seen with suspicion, & faces vident attacks etc.
- \* External Actors continues to provide safe heavens to vested radical groups.
- \* Lack of development (socio-economic) due to negligence of law, lack of political will & geographical hinderances

North East has huge potential in terms of its strategic location & thus the legislations) Acts should be followed both in letter & spirit for development of region.

11. Discuss the immediate challenges faced by India in the process of nation building and ways in which these were sought to be addressed in the first few decades. Also examine whether some of these challenges still persist.

भारत द्वारा राष्ट्र निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में सामना की गयी तात्कालिक चुनौतियों एवं आरम्भिक कुछ दशकों में इनका समाधान करने हेतु अपनाए गए तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या इनमें से कुछ चुनौतियाँ अभी भी विद्यमान हैं?

→ After the partition of 1947; the new nation India faced following challenges:-

- \* Integration of Princely states.
- \* Rehabilitation & resettlement of migrants
- \* Curb the communal rights in nation.
- \* Development of economic sectors & reduce poverty
- \* Development of Constitution favourable (acceptable) to all.
- \* Elections of biggest democracy.
- \* Reorganisation of states

The above issues were addressed by the zeal of democracy & Political will

\* Princely states were integrated with India by negotiations, pressure etc. by

- Sardar Patel & V.P. Menon.
- \* Rehabilitation & resettlement was done using existing administrative machinery amicably
  - \* For economic development planned approach was followed, & Planning Commission was set up & 1<sup>st</sup> Five Year Plan was introduced.
  - India followed Mixed Economy system to spur economic & social growth
  - Constituent Assembly deliberated vigorously for years to develop the most successful & live constitution of the world. with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar playing decisive role.
  - Land reforms, elections & linguistic reorganisation of states was done to curb secessionist demands

Thus the efforts by Indian Political System in 1<sup>st</sup> decade led to the

development of nation as we see today. However, some of the issues still persists

- \* 25% of more of the population is still below poverty line
  - \* High case of Infant mortality, maternal mortality still persists.
  - \* Secessionist Demands still persists
  - \* Social evils like Caste system, Dowry, Child marriage still prevalent
- Thus, Gandhiji's Dream of "Wiping tears from every eye" has not been yet achieved.

However, though a lot has been achieved & lot remains to be achieved & thus India should strive hard to achieve its full potential.

12. The transformation in agriculture was also reflected in social as well as political relations in India. Analyse in the context of green revolution and rise of a new agrarian class.

कृषि क्षेत्र में आया परिवर्तन भारत में सामाजिक और साथ ही राजनीतिक संबंधों में भी परिलक्षित हुआ था। हरित क्रान्ति एवं नवीन कृषि वर्ग के उदय के संदर्भ में इस तथ्य का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Green revolution of 1960-1970, not only marks a special role in economic but also in social & political arena of India.

### Social Arena :-

- led to increase in farmers income thus improved living standards & health indicators & social indicators
- Green revolution led to regional disparities as it centered only in western India
- led to disparity in society as big & large farmers got most from it due to lack of land reforms.
- deprived peasants & share croppers
  - ↳ led to increase in farmer suicides
  - ↳ migration of workers
  - ↳ social deprivation of peasant class.

Political Arena

- led to emergence of caste & class based political groups.  
↳ Zamindars & large farmers formed Unions to prevent their vested interests
- Increased use of farmers crisis as Political tool in elections

- Regional disparities led to rise of secessionist tendency & demand for new states.

All these factors further led to division of politics on caste lines & further led to

"Criminalisation of Politics"

- Rise of new agrarian class which initially left agriculture due to its dismal performance find it again lucrative.

In long term, the rise of demand for backward class reservation by

Socially forward ~~to~~ castes like Marathas, Jats etc are due to failure of Green revolution.

Thus, the transformation of Agriculture due to green revolution led to wide social & political disparities & thus increases the need for land reforms & Green revolution-II in remaining India for real upliftment of farmers.

13. Examine the factors that resulted in the formation of Non Aligned Movement (NAM). What was the significance of the movement in the international arena? Also assess the relevance of the movement in the contemporary world.

गुट निरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM) के गठन हेतु जिम्मेदार कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। तत्कालीन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिदृश्य में इस आंदोलन का क्या महत्व था? साथ ही, समकालीन विश्व में इस आंदोलन की प्रासंगिकता का भी आकलन कीजिए।

- Non-aligned movement was started in 1961 in Belgrade conference. The factors which led to formation of NAM are as follows:-
- \* Development of bipolar world due to cold war enmity between USA & USSR ~~pressurised~~ nations to join any group.
  - \* New emerging Asian, African nations ~~realis~~ ed the need for development & neutral Policy towards war.
  - \* Emergence of Internationalist leaders like Pt. Nehru (India), President Nasser (Egypt) etc.. who promoted global peace
- Thus the need of Policy of neutrality towards Cold war led to the formation of NAM
- NAM was extremely significant development in world politics:-

- \* It provided a 3<sup>rd</sup> route to world nations to reduce the chances of war
- \* It provided the route to economic, social & cultural development of new nations
- \* It played extreme role in solving disputes & negotiation between superpowers at international level.
- \* It gave voice to rising aspirations of new emerging nations at international level.
- \* Promoted global peace & harmony
- \* Nations like India recalibrated their foreign policy of Multivector approach due to NAM.

Thus NAM emerged as a 3<sup>rd</sup> front in the bipolar world & provided new path of peace in global arena.

Today, with increasing multipolarity & rising protectionism, NAM has lost its relevance in foreign policy's of countries

like India, Egypt etc. However, it is still relevant today. NAM at present has 120 members & can be used as a tool for economic, political, social reforms at global reforms. NAM can be a tool for fighting against terrorism, international cyber issues & against rising protectionism. It can well be used for UNSC reforms as well.

Thus for emerging nation like India, NAM still has huge relevance & should be an integral part of its foreign policy. South-south cooperation is an utopian concept without NAM.

14. The disintegration of Soviet Union was followed by a transition in both economic and political spheres. Analyse.

सोवियत संघ के विघटन के पश्चात् आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक दोनों क्षेत्रों में परिवर्तन हुआ। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Post the disintegration of USSR in 1991, the newly independent nations faced following issues:-

① At Political level :- Change from communist form to democratic form of government

② At economic front

- ↳ Integration with global trade
- Assisting & inviting private players to setup industries
- Increasing the income of farmers, peasants etc.

③ Social front

- ↳ Removal of Poverty & stand in coherence with western Europe.
- Education & health improvement of citizens.

Thus the disintegration of ~~USSR~~ USSR led to a widespread transition of nations

from communist to democratic form in political while restricted to open trade in economic spheres.

~~However~~, The above challenges was solved with assistance & mutual cooperation.

\* The political will of leaders & nationalism in citizens led them resist hardships to transform into successful democracy.

\* Integration of eastern states with NATO & EU led to economic growth

\* Nations followed open trade policies with US & other European Nations. to boost private trade.

\* Simultaneously, relations with Russia were maintained using various newly formed groups such as CIS (Commonwealth of Independent State), Eurasian Economic Union Etc. . .

\* United Nations intervention in Eastern nation  
led to development of economic  
indicators.

→ Agreements across nations to settle  
issue of migrants & boundary disputes  
with EU & UN's intervention.

Thus with negotiations, deliberations &  
presence & active role of global/international  
organisations the newly emerged  
nations post disintegration transformed  
themselves into successful democracy  
& spurred economic growth.

15. Even though there is much that is wrong with the European Union (EU), its achievements can not be discounted either. Discuss

यद्यपि यूरोपीय संघ (EU) में बहुत-सी कमियां हैं, फिर भी इसकी उपलब्धियों को कमतर नहीं आंका जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ European Union was formed in 1950 post World war-II to bring all European nations together on path of development & growth & reduce the future possibilities of war. However, though successful in the past the recent events of Brexit & allegations of interruption in national laws by members of states highlights the wrongs in policy of EU. The policy of interference by EU in members nations trade practices etc is an contentious issues.

Despite of recent issues EU has been an example of integrated approach of development & has great achievements:-  
\* It has integrated Europe as it stands today with common market, common currency & people-to-people interaction.

- \* It has done a successful work in uplifting the east European nations post 1991
- \* Global crisis such as issues of migrations, global recessions etc. has been successfully dealt with cohesive approach.
- \* European Union's objectives & principles of respect for each other's sovereignty, collective approach, humanism & ~~re~~ integration of trade has led to example for other Economic unions for future
- \* The work of EU has been applauded by awarding Nobel Prize as well.
- \* Schengen Visa & European Economic Union are innovative mechanisms which are exemplary for other continents.

Thus it is not hype to say that the Europe which was centre of world wars & colonialism & which

was violent & chaotic prior to 1945  
is the most silent, peaceful place in  
the world today & this is because  
of the efforts of European Union  
which are applauded, praised & are  
exemplary for the world.

16. Cooperativization was seen as an important element in the agenda for institutional changes sought to be achieved through land reforms. Discuss. Also explain why the progress made by the cooperative movement in India largely fell far short of the goals set by its early proponents.

सहकारीकरण को भूमि सुधारों के माध्यम से वांछित संस्थागत परिवर्तनों हेतु निर्धारित किए गए एजेंडे में महत्वपूर्ण तत्व के रूप में देखा गया था। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि भारत में सहकारी आंदोलन द्वारा की गयी प्रगति इसके आरंभिक प्रस्तावकों द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्यों की अपेक्षा अत्यधिक न्यूनतर क्यों रही।

→

land reforms was one of the main agendas of government post-independence. In socialist approach, Pt. Nehru & even Gandhiji emphasised on collective work in agriculture & thus "Cooperativization" was emphasised & promoted. In Indian context it had following advantages:-

- \* Mechanisation of large lands. Compared to fragmented lands is easy
- \* Economic of scale → increased profits
- \* Better technical innovations & knowledge sharing
- \* Shared collective use of resources will remove the hinderances created due to purchasing capacity of farmers

\* Shared interest will be through consolidation of land ~~which~~ which will in a way lead to land reforms

Thus with such varied & good advantages cooperative culture was promoted & emphasised in agrarian sector.

However, even today we do not see "Cooperative Culture" ~~as compared~~ in agriculture as compared to Milk/Dairy sector.

This is due to:-

\* Prevalance of caste, class & hierarchy in society.

\* Absence of land reforms (rather failure)  
↳ land mostly in hands of big farmers

\* Varied fertility of land, thus quality issues as compared to cooperative dairy sector

\* Lack of organisations like AMUL in agriculture sector

\* Dismal & discrete measures  
from states.

↳ Absence of promotion of cooperatives  
at local administrative level.

\* Lack of awareness among farmers  
about benefits of cooperative farming

\* Lack of uniform infrastructure across  
farmlands in a region.

Thus, today the cases of farm suicides  
evidents the declining instances of  
agriculture economy. The intervention  
by state governments & local bodies to  
promote cooperative & contract farming  
is a ~~case~~ case in point & a long term  
solution to solve agrarian distress.

Even Swaminathan Committee recommend  
-ed the same

17. Napoleon's conquest of Europe was a source of new wave of modernisation, the legacy of which continues till date. Discuss.

नेपोलियन द्वारा यूरोप की विजय, आधुनिकीकरण की एक नई लहर का स्रोत सिद्ध हुई थी, जिसकी विरासत आज भी चल रही है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Napoleon Bonaparte (1799-1814) is considered as "maker of modern Europe". His conquests in Europe & outside led to rise of nationalism & nation states & his reforms continues till date:-

\* Unification of Germany (from 300 to 39 states) & Italy led to the Redrawl of Boundaries of Europe as we see today

\* Napoleonic Code: made rules & laws for Criminal ~~proce~~ procedures etc. are followed even today.

\* Propagated ideas of equality, liberty etc.  
Abolished Slavery

\* Merit based allocation in civil services  
is also considered as his innovation. → Army

\* Economic reforms

- led to introduction of Common Currency
- also led trade integration; markets of Europe were integrated.

\* Abolished feudalism

- \* Granted freedom of religion; recognised Christianity as well.

- \* Educational reforms in France was his foresightedness which even seen today

Thus, the abolition of monarchy, feudalism & instilling nationalism among common man in Europe along with Educational, Economic, legal & religious reforms are considered as contribution of Napoleon in modern day society which persists even today.

Though Napoleon was removed in 1815 & ~~monarchy~~ status quo was imposed in Europe by Metternich System the

Situation was never the same leading to  
revolution in 1830 & 1848 & leading to  
freedom, unification of European nations.

Thus to say Napoleon was visionary &  
ahead of his time is not a hype &  
he is indeed the maker of modern  
Europe.

18. United States entered the Vietnam war incrementally, in a series of steps between 1950 and 1965. Elucidate. Also analyse the reasons for America's failure in the war.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, 1950 से 1965 के बीच चरणबद्ध श्रृंखला में वियतनाम युद्ध में अधिकाधिक संलग्न होता गया। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस युद्ध में अमेरिका की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण भी कीजिए।

→ Vietnam war of 1950-1965 is considered as one of the important phases of cold war. United States (US) intervened in favour of colonialist France against communist Ho Chi Minh. & thus local war turned into a Communist-Capitalist war.

- \* The intervention began with financial & military aid to France.
- \* However with rising support of China to Ho Chi Minh led to fear of rise of Communist states in South East Asia which led United States to enter war with military of 400 which over the years escalated to 5,00,000

\* Later use of new & innovative war tactics & "Guerilla warfare" by Communists made United States to pump up more ammunitions in the war.

Thus US entry into Vietnam war was incremental.

By the end of 1965, US pulled out of war & thus Vietnam war is termed as failure of US foreign Policy. The reasons for failure of US in war are as follows:-

- \* Lack of estimation of communists forces
- \* Popular support to Communists in both Southern & northern Vietnam due to US policies of extreme military interventions
- \* Guerilla System of warfare of communists ~~was~~ superseded US military techniques
- \* Lack of knowledge of Geographical terrain & forests of Vietnam made US suffered huge setbacks.

- \* Global criticism of US by UN's members for using chemicals in war.
- \* Widespread resentment among US citizens due to widespread economic & human loss.

All these factors led to failure of US in vietnam war & Vietnam communists forces emerged victorious & Vietnam became independent.

19. Weaknesses inherent in the structure and functions of the League of Nations were a decisive factor in its inability to maintain peace. Comment.

राष्ट्र मंडल (लीग ऑफ नेशंस) की संरचना एवं प्रकार्यों में अंतर्निहित कमजोरियाँ, शान्ति बनाए रखने के संबंध में इसकी अक्षमता का निर्णायक कारक थीं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ Post World War-I League of Nations (LON) was formed with an objective to promote global peace & cooperation & for an collective approach against any aggression against the member.

LON though succeeded in solving minor disputes, & in promoting interest of labour & migrants it failed in its ability to maintain peace. Following were the factors

of failure of LON :-

\* United States was never part of league due to policy of isolation.

\* Germany & USSR were kept out for long

Thus, due to absence of superpowers made

league non-representative of world and

presence of colonies only gave symbolic

representation to it.

- \* Hegemony of Britain & France : LON was considered as a product of Britain & France to ~~not~~ facilitate their vested interests & curb Communism amongst its countries
  - \* Major decisions of league were taken ~~the~~ on basis of economic interest & to curb Germany rather than collective approach.  
ex - : Disarmament of Germany was preached not of all nations
  - \* Failure of League of Nations to curb the Global Depression of 1929
  - \* Policy of appeasement : Policy of appeasement by Britain & France against fascist powers & their aggression made LON toothless
  - \* Conference of Ambassadors hindered in functioning of league
- Thus in all the structural inability of League & Britain's & France policy of

appeasement to curb communism & serve  
 their vested interest made League unable  
 to maintain peace & this led to rise  
of fascist powers & annexation of  
Manchuria by Japan; Poland & Czechoslovakia  
by Germany & ~~Italy~~ Ethiopia by  
Italy was not opposed & thus led  
 to World War-II.

20. Whatever its faults, the China of today is very much the creation of Mao Zedong. In this context, highlight the problems that Mao faced after the communist victory in 1949 and the steps taken by him to deal with these.

चाहे इसमें जो भी दोष हों, किन्तु वर्तमान चीन मुख्य रूप से माओ जेदांग की देन है। इस संदर्भ में, 1949 में साम्यवादियों की विजय के उपरांत माओ द्वारा सामना की गयी समस्याओं एवं उनका समाधान करने के लिए उसके द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

→

After long war in China in 1949 Communist became victorious & Mao Zedong came to power. He faced following challenges -:

- \* Economic crisis due to wars & invasion
- \* Stagnation of agriculture & lack of employment
- \* Food security to large population
- \* Weakness of government & revolts due to previous government
- The 100 flower Campaign made Mao Zedong realise the rising resentment among citizens against Communist government.

Mao Zedong launched "The Great Leap Forward" policy for social & economic upliftment & took following steps:-

- \* Turned China into communist, one party ruled nation. (Powerful Centre)
- \* Suppressed resentment by executing opposition leaders.
- \* Asked peasants & workforce to cultivate in their own backyards & made communes for promotion of agriculture
- \* Heavy industries were set up and Nationalisation of industries was done
- \* Collective farming was emphasised & forced  
↳ Redistribution of land was done
- \* Cultural Revolution was started to propagate Marxist-Leninist Socialism

The entire process was forceful, brutal & dissent was curbed.

But whatever was its faults, it led to increase in economic growth & led to the foundation of growth of China to become a super power as we see today. Due to Mao's activities, China has pulled many people out of Poverty & has produced double digit economic growth.

Thus, the contribution of Mao Zedong in creating China as we see today is immense.