

## **EXPLANATION**

### **WORLD HISTORY- 31 MARCH**

Maximum Marks :250

**Q.1.** The fight on the Korean peninsula was a symbol of the global struggle between two opposing ideologies. In this context, discuss the developments that led to the Korean War from 1950-53. Also, give an account of the results of the Korean War.

कोरियाई प्रायद्वीप पर लड़ा गया युद्ध दो विपरीत विचार-धाराओं के वैश्विक संघर्ष का प्रतीक था। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में उन घटनाक्रमों की चर्चा करें जो 1950-53 के बीच कोरियाई युद्ध का कारण बनीं। इसके साथ ही, कोरियाई युद्ध के परिणामों का विवरण भी प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

(Marks:10, 150 words)

**Approach:**

- Give the situation prevailing in Korea post WW2. Discuss the ideological war of hegemony.
- Briefly mention the withdrawal of US and USSR. No need to discuss the course of war.
- Discuss the results w.r.t deepening of cold war. Discuss the results w.r.t. deepening of cold war. Also mention developments in post-USSR period.

**Answer:**

The Korean Peninsula was occupied by Japan as a colony for 35 years from 1910 to 1945 till Japan was defeated in WW2. The nationalists and radical forces struggled for independence but failed to lead united national movement.

During the end stages of WW2, when the outcome was getting clearer, discussions for post WW order were being held. In this context, Russian invasion of Korean peninsula was of key strategic concern to the US to contain communism.

The US and the USSR agreed to temporarily occupy the country, with the zone of control along the artificial boundary, the 38th parallel. However, increased tensions due to the Cold War prevented any permanent solution for administration of a unified Korea.

US took the issue to UN which was opposed by USSR. UN supervised elections were held in South Korea and Syngman Rhee was elected as the President in 1948. Later, in North, a communist government under Kim Il Sung was formed.

From 1948 to 1950, there were many conflicts between the forces of two sides. The Korean War was triggered with the invasion of South by the North Korean forces. The war continued for three years with first, US intervention and then the Chinese involvement with the backing of USSR. As a result of the stalemate, Korean Armistice Agreement was reached in 1954 and a Demilitarized zone established which is still monitored by International Commission.

The Korean War and the division of Korea symbolize the lasting division of world on ideological lines. During the Cold war, North Korea continued to receive support of the USSR and China and was able to sustain its policy of self-reliance. South Korea also became a strongly anti-communist military dictatorship, and participated heavily in the Vietnam War. It became a democratic republic only in 1987 after number of coups. Post collapse of USSR, the ideological and financial support to the North was weakened substantially. However, it continues to receive support from China.

Strategically, poor financial condition and strong focus on military by the North has led to tensions in the peninsula. Its quest to develop nuclear bombs and inter-continental missiles has stood it in confrontation with the NATO countries often, while receiving condemnation from others.

**Q.2.** Imperialism of United States was different from that of European powers, which were dependent on use of force and direct conquests. Examine.

“संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका का साम्राज्यवाद बल प्रयोग तथा प्रत्यक्ष विजयों पर आधारित यूरोपीय शक्तियों के साम्राज्यवाद से पृथक था”। परीक्षण कीजिए।

(Marks:10, 150 words)

**Approach:**

- Elaborate the imperialist policy of USA.
- Discuss how its method of imperialism was different from others.
- Support your argument with relevant facts.

**Answer:**

Monroe Doctrine of 1823 laid framework of imperialist policy of US. US gave itself the control of whole of Americas through it by disallowing any foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other American countries. Even though the need to find markets for

industrial goods was one of the common factors in American and European imperialism, there were number of differences in the manner in which it as carried out.

European imperialism was characterized by direct conquest, use of force, colonization, and racist supremacy. USA also followed similar route in many cases:

- It also followed the maxim of 'white man's burden', and justified its imperialism as a duty to civilize.
- It annexed Hawaiian Islands in 1898; it fought war with Spain for control over Cuba. It also captured Philippines and Puerto-Rico.
- It sent its troops in Colombia to gain the rights over Panama Canal. It staged an uprising there and successfully established an independent Panama

However, unlike European countries it always did not directly intervene with its own army.

- In Latin America its companies made huge investments in mines, plantations, railways, shipping, electricity and almost every sector of their economy.
- USA established puppet regimes favorable to it in many countries like that in Mexico, rather than ruling/ administering the countries directly.
- While European countries fought each other frequently for gain over territories, USA did not engage in a direct war.
- It encouraged Japan's aggression in Asia so as to weaken the challenge of European powers. By engaging Japan there it was able to establish its hegemony in the Pacific.

Thus, even though US' basic intent was similar, its imperialist discourse was mostly indirect interventions and hence, in a way, was different from that of European powers.

**Q.3.Explain the reasons for the break-up of Soviet Union. What consequences did it have for India?**

**सोवियत संघ के विघटन के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत के लिए इसके क्या परिणाम हुए ?**

**(Marks:10, 150 words)**

**Approach:**

- Briefly discuss the USSR system and give the reasons for its down fall. Specially mention Gorbachev's policies and their impact.
- The next part should discuss its impact on India, like economic, foreign policy, etc.

**Answer:**

The collapse of Soviet Union (USSR) in 1991 generally refers to the disintegration of communist bloc of nations which were held together voluntarily/forcefully and the associated independent satellite states in Eastern Europe.

**Fall of USSR: Reasons**

- Failure of economic system, reflected in shortages in the consumer goods and food.
- Lack of scientific developments as compared to the west, was another reason for discontent among the people.
- Gorbachev adopted the liberalization policy, in the form of Perestroika (Socio-economic reforms) and Glasnost (Openness). It prompted the movements towards liberalization and democratization in the socialist bloc. Political changes such as introduction of democracy within the soviets were also made.
- Gorbachev policies could not satisfy both the liberals (led by Yelstin) and the conservatives within the communist party. Economic reforms also did not yield results and public opinion turned against communism.
- Soviet central power also got weakened as a result and its ability to use power and authority got limited.
- Ethnic conflicts started developing in several republics, and they started demanding independence from the Union. For example, the Baltic States were the first to secure their independence from the USSR.

**Fall of USSR: Impacts on India**

- **Geo-political Impact**
  - USSR was one of India's 'time tested and dependable friends'. Our foreign policy had to readjust relations with Russia and the West.
  - India had to re-adjust its foreign policy priorities, like the Indian vote in the U.N. for the resolution in support of Israel, Indian vote in respect of the Gulf crisis and Gulf war.
  - One of the world's leading arms buyers in the 1980s, India acquired most of its arms from the Soviet Union at bargain basement rupee prices. All this ended with the fall of USSR.
  - With collapse of the U.S.S.R., the NAM, India's ideological movement, came under stress.

- **Economic Impact**

- India BoP crisis exacerbated, because USSR used to trade with India on concessionary terms.
- USSR helped India set-up big industries by supplying technology and finances. This process came to a halt.
- With the Collapse of USSR, India came to be depended on the west for trade. Economic liberalisation was partly due to changed economic order of the world.

It's possible that all of this would have happened anyway, with or without the dissolution of the Soviet Union. But, the demise of Communism certainly provided an impetus.

**Q.4.The Cold War was a geopolitical, ideological, and economic struggle between two world superpowers. Discuss. What were the factors responsible for the end of the Cold War?**

शीत-युद्ध, विश्व की दो महाशक्तियों के बीच एक भू राजनीतिक, वैचारिक तथा आर्थिक संघर्ष था। चर्चा कीजिए। शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदाई कारण कौन से थे?

(Marks:10, 150 words)

**Approach:**

- Give an introduction to the cold war.
- How it was geopolitical, ideological and economic struggle needs to be discussed separately.
- Finally, what were the factors responsible for the end of cold war are to be discussed.

**Answer:**

Post WW2, instead of allowing their mutual hostility to express itself in form of war, the rival powers, US led west and USSR led communist world, attacked each other with propaganda and economic measures, and a general policy of non-cooperation. It was due to the serious differences on multiple fronts:

**Ideological struggle** - The ideological difference between communism and capitalism was the root cause. Ever since Bolshevik revolution of 1917, governments of most capitalist states viewed it with mistrust and were afraid of it spreading to their country. Newly independent countries post WW2, which had been victims of western imperialism were naturally more prone to communist or socialist model of the state.

**Geopolitical struggle** – Gathering of allies became important to maintain hegemony. USSR drew into its orbit most of the states of Eastern Europe. For example - communist governments came to power in Poland, Romania, Hungary, East Germany etc. USA invested heavily in rebuilding Europe through the Marshall Plan. It also invested in recovery of Japan, worked closely with Britain as well as with Turkey by providing them with vast economic aid and built up an anti-communist bloc. Setting up of NATO and the Warsaw pact were major geopolitical agreements of Cold war period.

**Economic struggle** – The economic struggle was characterized by grants and aid to developing and newly independent countries. Both countries propped up various dictatorial regimes in countries to further their economic interests. US pushed for free trade whereas USSR pushed for controls and self-reliant economies.

The cold war came to an end in 1989-91 owing to a number of factors, the most important of which was the collapse of Soviet Union which resulted in the end of the concept of second world. The factors responsible for the end are as follows:

- Election of Gorbachev as soviet President - Gorbachev was an young leader who was aware of the adverse effects of the hostilities between the two superpowers on the peace and progress of communist nations of eastern Europe
- Economic crisis in Soviet Union - The economic crisis led to the inability of soviet socialist economy to retain its superpower status and the realisation of necessity of western economic assistance to overcome the prevailing crisis.
- Collapse of communist regime in Eastern Europe - This weakened the eastern block and reduced the cold war hostilities between superpowers.
- Failing of policy of containment.

**Q.5.While there were some similarities between Hitler's Nazism and Mussolini's Fascism, there were certain fundamental differences as well. Discuss.**

यद्यपि हिटलर के नाजीवाद तथा मुसोलिनी के फासीवाद के बीच कुछ समानताएं थी तथापि उनके बीच कुछ आधारभूत अंतर भी विद्यमान थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

(Marks:10, 150 words)

**Approach:**

- Give a short introduction of fascist regimes.
- Then enumerate the similarities between Nazism and Fascism.
- Follow these by the fundamental differences between them.

**Answer:**

Fascism as a term used to describe right-wing movements and governments in the world. There were various fascist regimes all over the world and each regime had its own special features. Two of the fascist regimes were regime of Hitler and Mussolini which had many similarities:

- **Radical nationalism** – Their ultimate objective was establishment of highest national prestige. They believe in expansionism
- **Anti-democratic** – They attempted to organize a totalitarian state with one party and one leader approach.
- **Autarchy** – Self-sufficiency was a fundamental belief with control of state over everything – agriculture, industry, way of life of people
- **Militarism** – They had no faith in peaceful means to resolve disputes and differences
- **Anti-communist** – as they drew solid support from all the classes
- **Populist approach** – They promised what people wanted to hear to continue stronghold of their regime.

Although the regimes had various similarities but there were some fundamental differences as well.

- **Pro-peasant bias in Hitler's Nazism** – because Hitler considered German peasants to be purest in blood and their high fertility rate was also helping Hitler to raise a large army. Such bias was not there in Mussolini's Fascism.
- **Violence** – Nazism was characterised by extreme violence where millions were killed in Germany during Hitler's rule. Such kind of extreme violence was absent in Italy.
- **Anti-racism** – Nazis were strongly racist in their outlook while Italian fascism was not particularly anti-Jewish or racist until 1938 when Mussolini tried to emulate Hitler. But Mussolini soon dropped this policy due to strong public opposition.
- **Difference in constitutional positions** – The monarchy still remained in Italy. Though Mussolini normally ignored the king but the king was able to dismiss Mussolini when Mussolini's critics turned to the king on Mussolini's announcement of making him as the head of the state. But there was nobody in Germany who could dismiss Hitler.

**Q.6."If the conquests of Napoleon were ephemeral, his civilian work in France was built upon granite." Discuss the statement in the context of Napoleon Bonaparte's contributions to the institutions of France and to Europe as a whole.**

“यद्यपि नेपोलियन की विजयें क्षणिक थी तथापि फ्रांस में उसके द्वारा किए गए नागरिक कार्य ठोस तथा टिकाऊ थे”। फ्रांस तथा समस्त यूरोप की संस्थाओं के प्रति नेपोलियन बोनापार्ट के योगदान के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(Marks:10, 150 words)

**Approach:**

- Explain and comment on the given statement.
- Discuss why Napoleon's conquests have been termed as ephemeral.
- The answer should discuss some of the lasting contributions of Napoleon to the Europe.

**Answer:**

Cashing on the political instability in the aftermath of French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte, a military officer, captured power in 1803. In his political career, which ended in 1815, he won 60 battles and lost only seven. As a result, he set up great French dominion, covering most of Europe. In his dominion, Napoleon introduced many civilian reforms. Though, his victories could not be retained for long, but the reforms he introduced were long lasting.

**Ephemeral victories**

The Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815) were a series of major conflicts between French Empire against an array of European powers formed into various coalitions. Napoleon was defeated in 1814, and then again in 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo. The Allies then reversed all French gains since the Revolutionary Wars at the Congress of Vienna.

**Reforms introduced**

Reforms introduced by Napoleon having lasting impact on French society and whole of Europe are:

- **The Napoleonic Code:** It codified laws based on Legal Equality, Principle of Merit etc. It reorganized the entire legal structure into a unified, progressive system. It was introduced first in France, and then to other parts the empire. Today, the Code Napoléon is the basis of law in France and a number of other countries.
- **Economic Reforms:** He introduced fair taxes, Monetary Policy, and for this he set up a Central Bank. He also undertook many trade facilitation measures, like unified market, single currency, etc.
- **Administrative Reforms:** He introduced Administrative Law and system of tribunals for fast disposal of cases. This system is still followed all over the world.
- **Religious Reforms:** He harmonized the relations between the state, the church, and religious freedom of people. He also put an end to all of restrictions on Jews, and made them full French citizens.
- **Education Reforms:** Napoleon reorganized France's education system. He promoted education for girls and greatly improved teacher training. Literacy levels in France soared under Napoleon's reforms.
- **Cultural Reforms:** He promoted unified French language all over the France and made Paris the Cultural Capital of France.
- **Consolidation of European states:** His wars resulted in the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire and sowed the seeds of nationalism that led to the consolidations of Germany and Italy.
- **Spread of Revolutionary Ideals:** He spread, through his conquests, the modern, progressive ideals throughout his dominion. These ideals were instrumental in defining the European Continent for all times to come, like ideals of equality, liberty, etc.

Thus, it is rightly said that, Napoleonic conquests may be ephemeral but his reforms were long lasting.

**Q.7. Even though India has been steadfast in its commitment to non-proliferation, its relationship with the export control regimes has not been without challenges. Discuss. Also, evaluate the importance of India joining export control regimes.**

भले ही भारत अप्रसार के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता में दृढ़ रहा है, लेकिन निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं के साथ इसके संबंध चुनौतियों से भरे रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं में भारत के सम्मिलित होने के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(Marks:10, 150 words)

**Approach:**

- Briefly mention about export control regimes and discuss the challenges.
- Discuss the importance of India being member of export control regimes.

**Answer:**

The four export control regimes – Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), Australia Group, and the Wassenaar Arrangement – have the objective of controlling horizontal proliferation of items which, if left unchecked, could destabilise the international system. Coordination of export controls and their implementation by members of these regimes are voluntary. India has been seeking to join export control regimes and already a member of MTCR.

**Challenges in India becoming member of export control regimes:**

- Harmonisation of its national export control list with the list issued by these regimes, as well as adherence to their guidelines through its national export control system.
- China continues to oppose India's entry into NSG – a position derived from political factors which are not related to the non-proliferation objectives.
- India is not a NPT signatory.. Few member countries have argued that a country that is not party to the NPT into NSG may weaken Treaty.
- If India is admitted without being party to NPT, then it must undertake additional commitments like signing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), pushing the negotiations for the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT), and actively pursuing nuclear disarmament.
- Apprehension of similar demands from countries like Pakistan, Israel etc.

However, both India and the global non-proliferation regime stand to gain from India's membership to export control regimes.

**For World:**

- It would allow India to proactively contribute to global efforts on managing threats of proliferation of WMDs. India's growing status as responsible influential power with advanced technologies, accession of India into these regimes will strengthen the credibility of these mechanisms.
- Diversify representation.

**For India:**

- India will be in a better position to negotiate trade of sensitive items from supplier countries which will be its fellow members.
- Since decision is by consensus in these regimes it will enable it to prevent entry of irresponsible nations like Pakistan.
- Will strengthen its claim for permanent UNSC seat.

India has maintained a strong anti-proliferation stand despite not being a signatory to NPT. Given India's record on non-proliferation and also potential of India as a major supplier of advanced nuclear and sensitive technologies, it should be in the interest of these regimes to embrace India. At the same time India must strengthen its outreach efforts in conveying a better and clearer sense of its export control policies and practices.

**Q.8. The social and economic conditions of Russia combined with the adversities of the First World War created the deathbed for the Czarist Regime in Russia. Discuss.**

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध की विभीषिकाओं के साथ साथ रूस की सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक स्थितियों ने रूस में ज़ार के शासन के विनाश का आधार तैयार किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

(Marks:10, 150 words)

**Approach:**

- Discuss the social and economic conditions of Russia before war.
- Describe the consequences of Russia's participation in war.
- Explain how these factors led to conditions for the challenge and uprooting of Czar Regime.

**Answer:**

Before the war, Russia was ruled by the autocratic Czar. It was economically backward and less industrialized than many other European countries. Russia faced many internal problems during this time:

- Russian government was inefficient and corrupt.
- Although serfdom was abolished in 1861, Russian peasantry continued to live in misery.
- Vast estates were owned by nobility and church and there were millions of landless peasants.
- Industrial workers were living in adverse conditions and were attracted to revolutionary ideas.
- Middle classes and intellectuals were united in their opposition to autocratic political system and were drawn to the revolutionary movement.
- In the last quarter of the 19th century, socialist ideas and socialist groups became popular. Various socialist groups came together with the aim of ending autocracy and establishing a republic. Under their pressure in 1905, Czar agreed to form parliament called Duma. However, it was ineffective in checking Czar's powers and discontent continued.

When the war began, it was popular in Russia. But, the results of the war were disastrous for it.

- Russian army lost badly and there were 7 million casualties, mostly young men.
- Russian army on retreat destroyed crops and buildings to prevent enemy from living there. Also, large supply of grain was siphoned off to feed the army. This led to severe shortage of food in the country.
- War led to more than 3 million refugees in Russia.
- Industrial goods supply crumbled and industrial output declined rapidly.
- Infrastructure like Railways broke down.

Inept handling of the war by Czar and its miserable consequences led to riots, protests and strikes. Czar became highly unpopular and an outcry for his removal gained strength. Workers organized themselves into Soviets and were supported by peasants and socialists. Through the February and October Revolutions in 1917, the regime of Czar came to an end.

Thus, the pre-war socio economic conditions combined with the consequences of war led to the growth of revolutionary activities giving a deadly blow to the czarist regime.

**Q.9.What were the conditions that favored imperialism in Asia and Africa? Discuss the long-term impacts of imperialist control on the countries of Asia and Africa.**

एशिया और अफ्रीका में साम्राज्यवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाली परिस्थितियां कौन सी थी? एशिया तथा अफ्रीकी देशों पर साम्राज्यवादी नियंत्रण के दीर्घकालीन प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(Marks:10, 150 words)

**Approach:**

- The first part of the question requires major conditions which were prevalent in Asia and Africa that led to their colonization by imperialist powers. Other conditions that helped the spread of imperialism in these continents are to be mentioned.
- In second part of the question enumerate the various long term impacts of imperialism in these continents.

**Answer:**

The imperialist powers controlled and colonized Asia and Africa since the sixteenth century till the end of Second World War. The conditions that existed in these continents at that time favoured the growth of imperialism.

- The most important condition was that the Industrial Revolution had not come to this part of the world.
- The two continents were politically and militarily unable to stand up to the armed might and power of Europe.
- The governments of the countries of Asia and Africa were very weak. The old ways of governing were still followed.
- Strong nation states in the modern sense had not developed. The people's loyalties were still to local princes as in feudal times, or to tribal chieftains. These rulers cared little for the welfare of the people.
- The vast diversity existed in these continents without strong unity.
- The huge size of these continent was very difficult to control by a strong centre as there was no proper means of transport, communications etc.

**Other reasons:**

- **Demands of raw material and cheap labour and market** Created by the Industrial Revolution. For example India and Egypt were good sources of cotton, Coal, iron, tin, gold, copper and, later, oil were other resources of that imperialist powers wanted to control.
- Selling was made easier through political domination of these areas.
- Improvement in Transportation and Communication in imperialist countries.
- **Extreme Nationalism** : Pride and Power, considered colonies as a sign of national prestige
- **The 'Civilizing Mission'**: Men and Ideas, supported colonialism in these countries
- **Explorers and adventurers** further helped in discovering and opening up of new areas to be colonized

**Impact of Imperialism:**

The impacts of imperialism in the socio, economic and political life of the people in these countries are still evident even after their independence

- **Economic Backwardness**- Imperialism led to destruction of local industries. For example, India for centuries an exporter of textiles. During imperialist rule, India's indigenous textile industry was destroyed and she became an importer of British cloth.
- The patterns of agriculture in the colonies were also changed to meet the requirements of the industries of the imperialist countries For example; Cuba was reduced to the position of a sugar producing country.
- There was naked plunder of natural resources, and exploitation through high demands of revenues and taxes. Even after political independence, most of these countries found it difficult to develop their economics to suit their own interests.
- Racism-Imperialism also bred racial arrogance and discrimination. The worst example of racism was South Africa where intermixing of whites and blacks was made a criminal offence.
- The regional disputes among newly independent countries of these continents find their roots in imperialist control policies.
- Various cultural intermixing can be seen in these continents for example; prevalence of English as major language and cricket in British controlled colonies.

**Q.10.The factors leading to the First World War were not only rooted in imperialism but also in past hostilities, ethnic troubles and internal social tensions. Examine.**

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के प्रमुख कारणों की जड़े केवल साम्राज्यवाद में ही नहीं बल्कि अतीत की शत्रुता, नस्लवादी झगड़ों तथा आंतरिक सामाजिक तनाव में भी निहित थे। परीक्षण कीजिए।

(Marks:10, 150 words)

**Approach:**

- Elaborate imperialism as one of the causes of the First World War.
- Discuss whether it was the sufficient causative factor or there were other important factors as well leading to war.
- Support your stance with necessary arguments.

**Answer:**

Imperial ambitions of the European countries to expand their control always created war like conditions. However, many a times the conflicts were resolved through agreements. At the end of the 19th century, European countries were struggling with several malaises apart from imperialist intent that fanned the conditions of war:

**Past hostilities:**

- France nursed grudge against Germany for capturing its territory of Alsace-Lorraine earlier.
- Britain and Germany also had a long history of rivalry.
- Secret treaties and alliances were made. Some of them were broken before war, generating hostilities, and mistrust amongst countries.

**Ethnic Troubles:**

- Austria-Hungary Empire was inhabited by people of many nationalities like Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Romanians, Serbs, Croats and Italians. In all its territories there was resurgence of nationalism resulting in divisions and discontent. This was fanned by countries like Serbia and Russia leading to hostility.
- Russia also faced similar troubles with its non-Russian nationalities.
- Serbia wanted to gain control over the Balkan states of the dismembered Ottoman Empire. She created internal strife leading to tensions between Austria-Hungary and her. Balkans became source of increasing tensions among all European powers due to the ethnic differences between the rulers and the ruled. In fact the assassination of Austro-Hungarian prince by a Serbian group became the immediate occasion of war.

**Internal Social Tensions:**

- Ethnic differences and nationalist movements were a constant source of internal tensions. These tensions were fanned by other countries.
- Capitalism had created gross inequalities among people. This led to protests and strikes against the rulers. Rulers often viewed war as a route to divert attention and purge dissent. War was seen by many as a condition for progress.

Thus, apart from imperialism, several other factors also led to the conditions that eventually led to the outbreak of war. Although, it is also true that many of these were the consequences of imperialism itself.

**Q.11.Though the League of Nations made significant contributions in the field of socio-economic development but it failed in its objective to maintain world peace. Explain. What made the United Nations, formed after WWII, a more successful body than the League of Nations?**

यद्यपि लीग ऑफ नेशंस ने सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रगति के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान किया, किंतु विश्व शांति को बनाए रखने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इसे विफलता हाथ लगी। व्याख्या करें। द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के पश्चात गठित संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, लीग ऑफ नेशंस की अपेक्षा क्यों अधिक सफल रहा?

(Marks:15, 250 words)

**Approach:**

- Introduce LoN in brief and highlight its contribution in the socio-economic front.
- Explain how it failed in its aim of maintaining world peace and world war happened.
- Then explain the factors which makes United nations, a body created after second world war more successful in maintaining world peace.
- Conclude it with the apprehensions made by UN in recent times.

**Answer:**

League of Nations formally came into existence in 1920 after the end of First World War with one of its main aims as settling international disputes before they go out of hand and preventing war from breaking out again. It made significant contributions on socio-economic front like



- Helped thousands of refugees and former prisoners of war to find their way home again.
- Helped in Improving the conditions of labour all over the world by persuading governments to fix duration of work, minimum wages, old-age pensions.
- It did good work in investigating the causes of epidemics and preventing its spread like it was successful in combating a typhus epidemic in Russia which seemed likely to spread across Europe.
- Resolving minor international disputes. For example related to territories between Germany and Poland.

But it failed in its objective of maintaining the world peace as it could not prevent Second World War from happening. This was due to number of reasons:

- Its failure in persuading member states to reduce armaments.
- Its close link with the Versailles Treaties which gave the perception to League as defender of benefits of victorious powers. In addition, it had to defend a treaty which was far from perfect.
- The league has no military force of its own and thus found difficult to ensure decisive action against any aggressor. Its authority was challenged several times – Japanese invasion of Manchuria, Italian attack on Abyssinia.
- Many important powers were not involved – Germany and USSR. It was also rejected by USA.

Thus when United Nations was created after the end of second world war, it was ensured to be able to preserve the world peace.

**There are some important differences which make UN a more successful body than the League:**

- UN has much wider membership and is therefore more of a genuine world organisation.
- Both USA and USSR were the founding members of the UN
- UN spends much more time and resources on economic and social matters and its scope is much wider than that of League.
- It is committed to safeguarding individual Human Rights in which League did not get involved much.
- Changes in the procedure of general assembly and security council enabling the UN to take more decisive actions.

But still some weaknesses of the League remains like veto power with permanent members of the security council which prevent decisive action being taken in various issues and gives way to international issues being settled according to national preferences of the permanent members.

**Q.12.The 'Policy of Appeasement' adopted by major western powers encouraged a blatant disrespect of sovereignty and treaties before the Second World War. Comment. How did this prepare the ground for the Second World War?**

कुछ प्रमुख पश्चिमी शक्तियों द्वारा अपनाई गई 'तुष्टीकरण की नीति' ने द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के पूर्व संप्रभुता तथा संधियों के प्रति घोर तिरस्कार को प्रोत्साहित किया। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इसने किस प्रकार द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के लिए आधार तैयार किया?

(Marks:15, 250 words)

**Approach:**

- Explain the Policy of Appeasement.
- Illustrate how this policy was an important factor in creating the conditions that eventually led to war.

**Answer:**

During 1936-37, the bloc of aggressive powers of Germany, Italy and Japan emerged. These countries were military dictatorships having imperialistic ambitions. However, the major western powers Britain, France and USA adopted a policy of appeasement towards this bloc, which can be deduced from the following events.

- During Spanish Civil War, western powers adopted the policy of non-intervention. While German and Italian military supported the brutal dictatorial regime against the republicans.
- Japan invaded China in 1937 and captured the North. League of nations condemned the act but did not take any concrete action.
- Hitler annexed Austria breaking the peace treaty between them but Britain held it as 'satisfaction of Germany's just territorial demands'.
- Czechoslovakia which had emerged as independent after WWI was given to Germany through Munich Pact without even consulting it although it was an ally of France.

Western powers believed that Nazis and Fascists were pro-capitalism and anti-communism and hence the western powers were safe from them. They thought that the aggression of the bloc will be against Communism and Soviet Union. They believed that Hitler's expansion would be eventually eastward. Thus, they encouraged or remained indifferent to bloc's aggression.

As a result, these countries felt encouraged in their expansionist ambitions. Hitler felt that western leaders were weak and he could continue his aggression unchecked. Ultimately he attacked Poland in spite of warning of Britain and France. This attack began the WWII bringing unimaginable catastrophe.

**Q.13.Implementation of the language provisions in the Constitution proved to be a formidable task even though the Congress party was in power all over the country. In this regard, discuss the challenges and the manner in which the language issue was resolved.**

पूरे देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी के सत्ता में रहने के बावजूद, संविधान में भाषा संबंधी प्रावधान का कार्यान्वयन एक दुरूह कार्य सिद्ध हुआ। इस संदर्भ में, भाषाई मुद्दों के समाधान के तरीकों तथा इसके मार्ग में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(Marks:15, 250 words)

**Approach:**

- Discuss the provisions of Indian Constitution regarding official language.
- Describe the challenges faced in language issue and how government tackled it.

**Answer:**

The adoption of an official language for the Indian Republic was a hotly debated issue not only during the framing of the Indian Constitution but also after India's independence. The constitution provided that Hindi and English were to be the languages of communication for the central government until 1965, when the switch to Hindi was mandated.

The first and formidable challenge was from the Southern States, i.e. the people and states who did not spoke Hindi. They thought that this will end their language and which also implied being an end of their culture. Another challenge was eligibility for government employment. If hindi becomes the official language, the non-hindi speaking states would be at a disadvantage.

To allay the fears of Non-Hindi speaking states like Madras, government enacted the Official Languages Act in 1963 to ensure the continuing use of English beyond 1965. The text of the Act did not satisfy the parties like DMK and increased their scepticism that his assurances might not be honoured by future administrations. The Official Languages Act of 1963, pursuing this mandate, said that Hindi would become the sole official national language in 1965.

As time of switching over to Hindi as sole official language approached, the anti-Hindi movement gained momentum in Madras State with increased support from college students. Riots broke out all over the Madras and it created pressure on central government. The challenges in making Hindi the official language was realised as it will never be accepted as official language by the Non Hindi speaking states.

To calm the situation, Government gave assurances that English would continue to be used as the official language as long as the non-Hindi speaking states wanted. The Official Languages Act was eventually amended in 1967 by the Congress Government to guarantee the indefinite use of Hindi and English as official languages. This effectively ensured the current "virtual indefinite policy of bilingualism" of the Indian Republic.

**Q.14."The New Deal did not rescue USA from depression, it was only the Second World War which brought an end to it'.**

**Examine.**

‘न्यू डील (नया समझौता) भी संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका को महामंदी से नहीं बचा सका, इसके अंत का श्रेय केवल द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध को ही जाता है’। परीक्षण कीजिए।

(Marks:15, 250 words)

**Approach:**

- Write few lines of introduction about New deal.
- Explain how it was not sufficient to rescue USA from depression.
- And finally, in what way second world war helped in overcoming depression.

**Answer:**

New deal refers to the reforms taken by President Roosevelt in USA to revive the economy of USA by intervening in economic and social affairs and spending government cash, which was a complete change from those of the laissez-faire Republicans.

**The New Deal had achieved so much in terms of**

- Providing relief to the destitute and jobless, and in the creation of millions of extra jobs
- Instilling confidence in the financial system and thereby preventing a violent revolution

- Providing public services to the citizens by the public work department and the Tennessee Valley Corporation
- Providing welfare benefits and helping those in need, in spite of the rugged individualism ingrained in the mind-set of American society
- Preserving democracy unlike turning to Fascism like Germany and Italy

Although New deal was not a complete failure, yet it can at best be said as "partially successful" because it could not put an end to depression in USA. In 1939, the unemployment rate was still 19 percent, and not until 1943 did it reach its pre-Depression levels. Many of the jobs created after new deal was temporary in nature and also the growth of economy remained painfully slow.

It was only after Second World War that USA economy was relieved of depression. During the war, Americans had begun to supply Britain and France with aircrafts, tanks, ships, armaments etc. which reduced unemployment; in fact, there was almost full employment, which increased demand factors also. After world war, in USA, there were plenty of jobs, steady raise in wages, and no decline in Standard of living as was witnessed in European countries.

**Q.15. Non Alignment was not only about neutrality or staying away from military blocks, it meant having the freedom to decide each issue on its own merits. In light of this statement, examine how India played an active part in international affairs before the breakup of the Soviet Union.**

गुट-निरपेक्षता का अर्थ केवल तटस्थता या सैनिक गुटों से अलग रहना ही नहीं था, वरन इसका अर्थ प्रत्येक मुद्दे को उसकी स्वयं की विशेषता के आधार पर निर्धारित करने की स्वतंत्रता भी था। इस कथन के आलोक में इस बात का परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ने सोवियत संघ के विघटन के पूर्व अंतरराष्ट्रीय मामलों में एक सक्रिय भूमिका निभाई।

(Marks:15, 250 words)

**Approach:**

- Briefly explain the given statement.
- Provide examples of international situations where India played an active part such as the Korean War, Suez Canal, Hungary, Congo, and Indo-China.

**Answer:**

After World War II, the world was engaged in cold war by forming two military blocks. In this scenario, India followed the policy of Non-Alignment and set its priority of fighting poverty, illiteracy, and building of newly independent nation. Therefore, it did not join or approved western block or Soviet Union.

However, by Non-Alignment policy, India meant to have freedom to weigh what is right or wrong in each issue and then take a stand in favour of right. She was not neutral or inactive in international affairs. On the other hand, India took various bold initiatives and interventions considering India's political and economic status at that time.

- **Korean War:** India voted against major powers in UN to prevent entry of outside powers in conflict. Further, India provided formula to end war and was made chairman of Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission to repatriate soldiers.
- **Indo-China:** India's peaceful negotiations with major powers prevented the internationalization of Indo- China conflict. It prevented the militarization of region. Further, India was appointed chairman of International Control Commission which supervised the imports of armaments into the region.
- **Suez Canal:** At London Conference, India proposed the formula of Egyptian control, advisory role for users of canal and dispute settlement in accordance with UN Charter. It was met with widespread approval. Indian troops also participated in large numbers in peace-keeping force.
- **Hungary:** The Prime Minister criticised Soviet Union when it intruded in Hungary and withstood considerable pressure although Soviet support was important for Kashmir issue
- **The Congo:** India played important role in helping maintain the integrity and independence of Congo. India's proactive stand against foreign intervention in Congo civil war resulted UNSC resolution. Indian armed forces successfully brought civil war to close and restored the central government's authority.

Further, India received support from both the blocks. The Soviet Union was the largest arms supplier to India. It built many dams, steel plants in India. On the other hand, the Green Revolution technology for agricultural development was backed by the United States.

**Q.16.** It has been argued that unlike the wars in 1962 and 1971, the war in 1965 was indecisive and brought neither victory nor peace to India. Critically analyse the proposition and also highlight how the experience of 1965 was helpful in the war of 1971.

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि 1962 और 1971 के युद्धों के विपरीत 1965 का युद्ध अनिर्णायक था और इसने भारत को न तो विजय प्रदान की और न ही शांति। इस तर्क का समीक्षात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस तथ्य पर प्रकाश डालिए कि 1965 का अनुभव 1971 के युद्ध में किस प्रकार सहायक रहा?

(Marks:15, 250 words)

**Approach:**

- Explain the statement given in the question by highlighting how 1965 war was different in terms of its consequences, as compared to 1962 and 1971 war.
- Also, provide a brief criticism of the statement.
- Explain how the 1965 war brought lessons that were useful for 1971 war. Try to be as specific as possible.

**Answer:**

The 1965 war came on the heels of the war with China in 1962 and was followed by the war with Pakistan in 1971. Even though both the countries claimed victory in the war, it has been argued by many military historians that the war was indecisive for the following reasons:

- Territorially both the countries returned to the pre-1965 positions by signing the Tashkent agreement.
- The war of 1965 has had no decisive outcome either in Jammu and Kashmir or in the overall relations between the two countries as eventually another war erupted in 1971.

However, it is also argued that India not only thwarted the Pakistani designs but also inflicted unacceptable losses on the Pakistani military, triggering many changes within that country's politico-military structure. For instance,

- Pakistan lost over 450 Tanks as compared to India's loss of less than 100.
- Operation Gibraltar failed to ignite Kashmir and Operation Grand Slam was thwarted by the Indian armed forces.

Nonetheless, more than the outcome, it was the experience of the 1965 war that was helpful in many ways when another war came in 1971:

- In 1965 Indian commanders were new in handling brigade and division-sized forces in battles; the war experience helped in consolidating organization and leadership.
- Since 1965, there were marked changes in the way the government coordinated with the 3 service chiefs.
- Strengths and weaknesses of the three divisions of military were understood and worked upon, which proved crucial during the 1971 war. The imperative of joint warfare in which the Army, the Navy and the Air Force operated to a cohesive plan towards common objectives became a key ingredient of war plans.
- The role of technology in the outcome of wars was carefully observed and built into military doctrines.
- It also made the Indian political leadership more mature in dealing with major powers to safeguard India's interests diplomatically.

The Indian response to 1971 situation was based on its 1965 experience. India quickly ensured the strategic imperative by a Treaty with the Soviet Union and prepared for a military conflict that was thrust onto it. Thus, the experience of 1965 paved the way for a decisive victory in 1971 for India.

**Q.17.** 'The primary concern of the Gulf War was not international justice but self-interest'. Do you agree? Support your stance with events leading to the war and its aftermath.

‘खाड़ी युद्ध का प्राथमिक सरोकार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्याय नहीं बल्कि स्व-हित था। क्या आप इस तर्क से सहमत हैं? युद्ध का कारण बनी घटनाओं तथा इसके परिणामों के आधार पर अपने तर्क का समर्थन कीजिए।

(Marks:15, 250 words)

**Approach:**

- Give brief overview of gulf war by highlighting events before the war.
- Discuss the global response to war and how the major powers kept self-interest as priority in treatment of Iraq

**Answer:**

The Gulf War was started by Saddam Hussein when his army invaded and quickly occupied the Kuwait. The Iraq just underwent a long war with Iran and it hugely suffered economically. It was, mainly, the wealth of Kuwait which attracted Iraq to revive its economy.

Further, the Saddam Hussein had miscalculated that outside powers – Europe and USA will intervene because they earlier provided arms during war with Iran. However, the world united against Iraq, the UN sanctions were applied and the Operation Desert Storm was launched to drive out Iraqis out of Kuwait.

Finally, the Iraq had to accept the defeat. However, the war and its aftermath were very revealing about the motives of west and great powers. Their primary concern was not with international justice and moral questions of right or wrong, but with their own self-interest.

They only took actions against Saddam in first place because they felt he was threatening their oil supplies. Often in the past when other small nations had been invaded, no international actions had been taken. For example, when East Timor was occupied by Indonesia, the world ignored it.

Further, the Saddam who ranked as one of the most brutal dictators was allowed to remain in power because US thought the allies would lose support of Arab nations. Further, according to west, his survival was the best way of keeping region stable through checks and balance strategy.

**Q.18. Briefly discuss the issues that led to the rise of ethnic insurgency in Sri Lanka in the 1980s. How did the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord attempt to address them?**

1980 के दशक में श्रीलंका में नस्लीय अलगाववाद के उद्भव के लिए जिम्मेदार कारकों की संक्षिप्त चर्चा कीजिए। भारत-श्रीलंका समझौते के माध्यम से किस प्रकार इसका समाधान प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयत्न किया गया?

(Marks:15, 250 words)

**Approach:**

- Give an introduction about ethnic insurgency in Sri Lanka.
- Mention the causes of insurgency.
- Discuss how the Indo-Sri Lanka accord attempted to address the situation.

**Answer:**

The Sri Lanka witnessed rise of insurgency during 1980s in its northern part of country. The militant organization Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam fought with the Sri Lankan government to create independent Tamil state. However, the government was able to defeat the insurgents and end the civil war.

**The reasons which led to gradual rise of militant Tamil nationalism were:**

- The country's politics was dominated by the majority Sinhala community which was hostile to Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there.
- **Citizenship issue:** the Ceylon Citizenship Act, 1948 discriminated against the Tamil ethnic minority by making it virtually impossible for them to obtain citizenship in the country
- **Language issue:** The government passed the "Sinhala Only Act" which made Sinhala as the only official language of the country.
- **Quota system:** The language-based quotas in university entrance exams in the 1970s required Tamil speaking students to earn significantly higher scores on entrance exams compared to Sinhalese students.

There were many areas in economy, politics where Tamils had to face discriminations which caused number of riots in Sri Lanka after independence but they turned militarized after 1980s under LTTE. When Sri Lankan government launched heavy repression, thousands of Tamils from Sri Lanka fled to Tamil Nadu in India in 1983.

In this scenario, the negotiations between Indian Prime Minister and Sri Lankan President led to an accord in July 1987 called Indo-Sri Lanka Accord. The accord attempted to address the crises in peaceful manner by providing sufficient autonomy to northern regions without splitting up the nation.

**Provisions of accord:**

- The northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka where Tamils were the majority would be merged into a single province
- Substantial devolution of power to the northern province
- The LTTE would be dissolved and arms surrendered in a very short time
- The Indian army would come to the aid of the Sri Lankan government if requested by Sri Lanka.

However, the accord failed to take off because the LTTE had given only reluctant consent, was not a signatory, did not trust the Sri Lankan government and refused to surrender.

**Q.19.Enumerate the reforms undertaken during the Gorbachev era and explain the reasons for undertaking these. To what extent could these reforms be held responsible for the breakup of the Soviet Union?**

गोर्बाचोव के कार्यकाल के दौरान किए गए सुधारों को वर्णित कीजिए और इन्हें आरंभ करने के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए इन सुधारों को किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है?

(Marks:15, 250 words)

**Approach:**

- Explain the background for adopting Perestroika and Glasnost. Also explain what these terms mean.
- Then relate these reforms with the breakup of Soviet Union.
- Conclude suitably.

**Answer:**

Upon assuming office in March 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev recognised that Soviet Union was facing shortages due to inefficiency and wastages. Even as the USSR vied with the United States for global political and military leadership, its economy was struggling, and its citizens had relatively poor standards of living.

Gorbachev brought policies to bring about individual freedom, bureaucratic transparency and stimulate economic change. These were:

**Glasnost:** Glasnost (openness) was a set of policies created in the late 1980s to:

- Make the government of USSR more transparent.
- Increase accessibility to the affairs of the government.
- Ease censorship laws.

It allowed a greater freedom of speech to the Soviet people. Restrictions on the press and media were also lightened.

**Perestroika:** Under Perestroika (restructuring), Gorbachev implemented political reform and introduced elements of free market economics. For eg: there were multi candidate elections within the communist party.

In addition to these steps, under what was referred to as the **Sinatra doctrine**, East European governments were allowed to be more autonomous and self-governing. It ended the unity in socialism that the Soviet states shared.

Unfortunately for Gorbachev, once the process of reform began, it proved impossible to control it and it unleashed social forces that brought about the dissolution of USSR. In 1989, Communist regimes fell in Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania. By the end of that year, the Berlin Wall had been dismantled and discussions were under way that would result in the reunification of Germany in 1990.

Despite his willingness to try new approaches, Gorbachev remained committed to the principles of socialism and determined to maintain the Soviet republics as one nation. Ultimately, however, his policies failed to provide results quickly enough, and led to the collapse of communism, the breakup of the USSR, and the end of his own political career.

**Q.20.While the impact of French Revolution was largely limited to the European countries, the Russian Revolution had a much wider impact across the globe. Critically analyse.**

यद्यपि फ्रांसीसी क्रांति का प्रभाव काफी हद तक यूरोपीय देशों तक सीमित था किंतु रूसी क्रांति का विश्वव्यापी प्रभाव हुआ था। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

**Approach:**

- First give a brief introduction of both the revolutions.
- In the main body of the answer, write about the effects of French revolution on Europe and Russian revolution on the world.
- Since, the question demands a critical analysis, write a few points against the statement i.e. French revolution also impacted other parts of the world.

**Answer:**

French and Russian revolutions were seminal events of wide ranging impact in modern history.

**The French Revolution** (1789–1799) was a period of ideological, political and social upheaval in the political history of France and Europe as a whole. It marked the end of feudalism in Europe and the seed of democracy, equality, fraternity and liberty were sown in the continent.

- It has directly contributed to the evolution of nation states in Europe as Napoleon created confederation leading to unification.
- It also contributed to the culmination of militarization of Europe.
- The success of Napoleon, Robespierre etc. led to dictatorship and personality cult in Europe and later Europe saw the emergence of Bismarck etc.

**The Russian revolution of the 1917 was a set of two revolutions:**

- The first revolution (February/March) overthrew the Tsar and set up a moderate provisional government.
- Bolshevik revolution (October/November).

The impact of international dimension of the Russian revolution of 1917 can be seen as:

- Russian withdrawal impacted the first world-war.
- The Bolshevik leader Lenin promoted Communist International in the hope of bringing similar revolutions in Europe as well as other countries across the globe.
- The first communist international was convened in 1919. The world leaders such as Mao, Ho Chi Minh, and communist leaders of India were inspired by it and established communist parties.
- It later led the division of the world in two ideological camps and the rise of cold war.
- It inspired decolonization and freedom movements across Asia and Africa.
- The model of planned economy established by post revolution Soviet Union was adopted by other nations including India.
- It led to peasant and labour movements influencing the establishment of ILO as a European alternative to Bolshevism.

However, saying that the impact of French revolution was limited to Europe only is not entirely accurate. The democratic values such equality, liberty and fraternity influenced the political thinking across the globe and even Indian constitution adopted them. In fact, the French revolutionary ideas also inspired and influenced even the Marxist revolutionary movements such as the Bolsheviks in Russia were influenced by the ideals of the French revolution. Similarly, the effect of militarization in Europe could be seen in the race of colonization which affected entire world.