

GS Test 1D

FIAS - 2018 - GS1D

# ForumIAS

ACADEMY

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	MD - TABISH MASAN		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910034570
Mobile No.		Date:	18/7/18

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>	
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<b>Total Marks:</b>				
<b>Remarks:</b>			<b>Start Time </b>	<b>End Time </b>
			<b>Mode Of Examination :</b>	<b>Online</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Offline</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
			<b>ECN CODE:</b>	<b>Evaluation Date:</b>

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<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Innovation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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Q.1) "Whoever says Industrial revolution, says cotton." Elucidate (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Industrial Revolution was a period of change from Simple Cottage Industries to factories with power ridden Systems during which 18th Century Europe witnessed radical Social-Economic and Technological changes.

Industrial Revolution started with revolution in textile sector. Earlier, East India Company was earning a lot of profit by simply exporting ~~and~~ Cotton clothes from India to Britain, which caused huge trade deficit to Britisheer.

- Colonization and Exploration began as a measure to bridge this trade deficit by importing raw cotton & finished it in Britain only.

- when the old machines and Handlooms could not meet the demand, a series of Innovation occurred.

- The impact of faster spinning m/c was that they started allowing textile sector to produce much finer & cheaper thread.
- Contributions of Hargreaves, Arkwright & later Crompton revolutionized the sector.
- Colonies provided cheap raw material & became large markets for finished goods e.g: India & Africa.

Hence, Cotton not only made Britishers self sufficient but also a mighty European power. Thus cotton can be called instrumental reason for Industrial Revolution.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.2) "Berlin wall symbolised the division of Europe and its fall marked the great change in the history of Europe and the world." Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Winston Churchill once said, "An Iron Curtain divides Europe" regarding the ideological social & Economic divide of Europe.

- Berlin wall was a guarded concrete barrier that physically & ideologically divided Berlin from 1961 to 1989, constructed by German Democratic Republic (GDR) of East Germany.



Significance of Berlin wall

- > western Capitalist Bloc led by USA and Europe and the Eastern Communist Bloc led by USSR.
- > It symbolised the efforts of the Soviet Union to isolate itself and its satellite states from contact with the western Bloc.
- > It prevented trade and even people to people interactions.
- > Disparity in growth, prosperity & lifestyles of

of left and right Germany. (East & West).

> large no. of people switching to west, getting attracted towards capitalist society was an embarrassment for USSR. so it was constructed to stop the migration.

Reasons for its fall

- Gorbachev Accomodative policies
- Resignation of German Democratic Republic
- Rising Demand of Public on both side.

Its fall marked great change in Europe

- several European countries came out of USSR.
- standard of living increased. e.g: Poland.
- In 1991, USSR fragmented.
- It was followed by German reunification in 1990.
- The promised utopia of Communist proved wrong & It settled the ideological debate & turned the world into unipolar.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.3) Do you agree that in the post-Cold War Era, Non Aligned Movement has lost its relevance? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Non Alignment Movement was the effort of newly independent states who ~~did not~~ want to fall into the intense rivalry of Cold war and created a 3<sup>rd</sup> bloc.

It is also known as Initiative of Five as

- Tito of Socialist Yugoslavia,
- Sukarno of Indonesia,
- Gamel Abdel Nasser (Egypt),
- Nkrumah (Ghana),
- and Jawahar Lal Nehru of India led this front.

- It was established in 1961 in Belgrade with a purpose to ensure the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity & security of Non-Aligned Countries in their struggle against Imperialism, Colonialism, hegemony & bloc politics.

According to the critics, NAM no longer relevant because of changed International Environment from Bipolar to unipolar.

→ We can agree to the point that its relevance has diluted as —

- world has transitioned into a multipolar.
- the rise of new world powers like china
- lack of consensus on issues.

But the policy will last as long as the sovereign nation exist. so its relevance remain intact as —

- > NAM itself has contributed to the ending of bipolar world.
- > It helps in democratising the international institutions like UNSC, world Bank, IMF etc.
- > It looks after the interests of 3rd world countries & global south, with the pursuit of equality in world affairs through pooling of diplomatic resources of developing states at International Forums.
- > They help in facing the menace of new colonialism (sought to be imposed thru WTO rounds & negotiations).

with the revised mandate and functioning, it holds the key to democratisation of geopolitics.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only.)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	





Q.4) Explain the causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917. Why was the second revolution more significant than first revolution in ways more than one ?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Russian Revolution of 1917 Involved a pair of revolutions in 1917 Russia which dismantled Czarist autocracy and led to the rise of Soviet Union.

Russian Revolution of 1917

→ led by people against Czar's autocratic policies  
↓  
formation of DUMA (February 1917)

→ led by Bolsheviks under Lenin to create a Communist state → fall of Czar (October revolution)

Causes of Russian Revolu:

- > popular discontent against Czar.
- > Failure of DUMA (Imperial parliament)
- > Able leadership of Vladimir Lenin.
- > wartime difficulties & hardships.
- > Russian economy was still in medieval times, trade & commerce not well developed, high inflation, No land reforms.
- > Enlightened people who no longer believed in Divine King theory.

## Immediate Cause

- > Assassination of PM Stolypin who took no. of land reforms steps.
- > Decision of Czarist regime to get involved in first world war → Economy in deep crisis.
- > Food rationing.

## Second Revolu is more significant as →

- It was an ideologically based revolu with a strong leadership under Lenin.
- 1st Revolu helped in getting political success, the socio-economic issues led to 2nd revolu.
- First successful Communist revolu, showed the utopia of communism.
- Elections with voting rights to majority people after 2nd revolu.

Hence, the Russian Revolution gave a new direction of thinking about society, economy & state.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



**Q.5)** The civil war in Spain was not viewed as merely a Spanish affair but one in which the entire world threatened by fascism and aggression was involved. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Spanish war was fought between Right wing (Capitalists, Army, church, Nationalists) and the left (Communists, Trade unionists, Socialists, Anarchists) with the support of USSR.

- Right wing got the support of Nazi Germany & Italy.
- Economic depression of 1929 caused crisis in Spain also.

Earlier it was Spanish in its origin as -

- > The steps taken by Socialist govt of 1931 got reversed by right wing govt. which came to power in 1933. → angered the left wing group.
- > left wing formed a "popular front" opposed the right wing fascists.
- > popular front govt again came to power in 1936 & a protesting right wing leader was murdered → triggered Civil war.

> Nationalist won the civil & established a military dictatorship. (similar to Fascist state)

## Threats of fascism

- Hitler & Mussolini aimed at establishing one more fascist power.
- France was threatened with the possibility of fascist power on both sides of its neighbourhood.

## How world got involved -

- > Policy of appeasement by Britain & France as they didn't oppose France fully.
- > Failure of League of Nations as it couldn't do much apart from passing a condemnation.
- > Unity among allies who saw fascism as a great threat.

At the end, Allies failed to contain it and this ultimately led to world war I.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.6) The US during Cold War faced double dilemma – supporting decolonization meanwhile acknowledging imperial needs of European allies to contain Soviet Union and expansion of communism. Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Cold war means an ideological war between the Capitalists bloc (led by USA) and the Communist bloc (led by USSR), started after world war II and ended with the disintegration of USSR in 1991.

## Double dilemma of USA

Supporting Decolonization

- spreading ideas of democracy, human rights, liberty etc.

preserving the interest of Imperial power of its European allies to contain communism.

eg: Truman doctrine.

## USA's support for decolonization & spread of Democracy –

7 USA had supported the end of imperialism during wwII. (Atlantic chapter) and put pressure on British govt. to decolonize its colonies including India.

7 However, USA was looking for new markets for its goods & hence supported decolonization.

But at the same time, USA was determined to contain Communism from spreading —

> USA Involvement in Vietnam war makes it clear that USA can go to any extent to contain Communism even went against its decolonizing stand.

> USA fearing Domino effect, opposed the national struggle of independence against french.

Hence, we can say that USA policy during cold war was more about balancing two opposite ideas to save its own interests.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.7) Bring out the factors responsible for US ascendancy in 1991 and the consequences of the same to the international politico-economic scenario. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

With the disintegration of USSR, the global power shifted from bipolar to unipolar towards US which for many years remained the sole super power.

Causes/factor for US ascendancy:

- > Policies of containment, Marshall plan, Truman doctrine yielded results.
- > Fall of Berlin wall settled debates of Communism vs Capitalism in the favour of Capitalism.
- > Capitalist world witnessed great economic success, science & technological growth & Human development.
- > Efficient Industries & markets ensured enough resources at disposal.
- > USA extended its Command over Central & Eastern Europe.

- > with the globalisation, US Companies got all over the world. Its services sector connected many countries with it.
- > USA by funding heavily made it sure that International Institutions like UN supports its interests.

## Consequences

- > Bipolar to unipolar world; end of Cold war.
- > Rise of Capitalism
- > Liberal democracy getting popular.
- > US hegemony ← westernization  
                                     ← McDonaldization  
                                     ← Cultural dominating.
- > Eroded the autonomy of International Institutions.
- > American interference in internal affairs of states like USA. Invasion of Iraq.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	





Q.8) Critically examine the circumstances responsible for the rise of Nazism in Germany. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Nazism which means National Socialism is the ideology associated with Nazi party of Germany that believes in ultra or hyper nationalism, dictatorial political system and a totalitarian state aimed at making Germany a global power.

Factors responsible for its emergence:

- > The humiliations faced by Germans because of Treaty of Versailles.
- > Government's Inefficiency in containing inflation, law and order situation → people started looking for an authoritarian state to curb violence.

- reparations costed Germany heavily & it was on the verge of Bankruptcy.
- Unemployment led to the loss of support of working class.

In this context, Nazis under Hitler seemed as an alternative to

Weimer republic :

- Nazis promised to overthrow & nullify the treaty of Versailles & bring back the glory of Germany.
- It promised full employment, <sup>unity</sup>, end of anarchy, prosperity to Germans.
- got the support of almost every section of society.
- The leadership of Hitler, his public speaking earned him popular support

Hence, the Economic problems and promises of Nazis led to the rise of Nazism in Germany.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.9) Discuss the circumstances leading to the Chinese revolution of 1949 and analyse its significance. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Unlike many other nations, almost whole of China was under a single authority for many centuries. The last dynasty which ruled China was Qing (Manchu) Dynasty.

- Manchurian Dynasty ruled China from 17th Century to 1911. After that there were continuous civil wars between Kuomintang and Communist party, before Communist party established the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Circumstances led to Chinese Revolution:

- Kuomintang regime (KMT) under Sun Yat Sen was established by overthrowing Manchurian dynasty in 1911.

- KMT was a pro-nationalism, land reforms and democracy based regime motivated to make China modern & progressive.

- Chinese Communist party established in 1921 under Mao Zedong.

- > The successor of Sun Yat Sen was strongly anti communist & pushed china into a major civil war.
- > The war was stopped because of Japanese Invasion but once Japan surrendered, the civil war gets resumed.
- > and At the end, in 1949, Chinese Communist Party emerged victorious under Mao Zedong.

### Significance

- > The success of Communist revolution once again proved the efficacy of Communist ideas.
- > It is more significant because it was of a peasants led revolution which <sup>potential</sup> Marx never recognized.
- > with the joining of Soviet bloc, the cold war gets intensified.

However, this Communist regime led to multiple Human rights violations like Tiananmen Square massacre.

#### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



**Q.10)** Pan-Slav movement was a platter for Austro-Russian conflict but served as an igniter for the First World War. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Pan-slav movement was an ethnic movement which recognized a common ethnic identity among various slav people living in eastern & east central Europe & it sought to unite them for common cultural & political goals.

↳ Serbia played an important role & this ambition led to world war I.

How it served as a platter for Austro-Russian conflict

- existing slavs included slavs living in Austria and Hungary.
- It threatened the territorial integrity of Austria & Hungary.
- Serbia led the movement with the support of Russia.

Igniter for ww I -

> with the assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand by a Serbian Nationalist, world war I started.

> Because Austria blamed Serbia for this assassination & sent an ultimatum and after one month declared war on Serbia.

> Russia supported Serbia which made Germany declared war on Russia. later Britain got involved.

However, there were many other factors also like competition to acquire colonies, arms race, alliances created mutual suspicion lead to war.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.11) "God, gold and glory are often cited as the reason of Imperialism and Africa is no exception to it." Critically examine.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Imperialism means expansion of political, social & economic hegemony to areas beyond a country's territory.

- Colonialism, exploitation are the features of imperialism. eg: Africa, India.

It is said that <sup>3Gs</sup> (Glory, Gold, God) made imperialism possible.

God as a reason:

- Europe's goal of expanding/spreading Christianity to the rest of the world & search for more resources.

- Civilising mission opened up new market by creating a new indoctrinated population.

- policy of white man's burden. to make everyone free from sin.

Gold as a reason:

- Gold here means profitable trade, attainment of precious resources.

- Because Africa had huge natural resources. By controlling the exploration of these resources, they can control the economy.

## Glory

- It is driven by extreme nationalism of European states promoted a race to acquire new colonies. as glory stands for greater power & larger Empire.

- Berlin Conference of 1884 was the reflection of such glory in which Africa was divided on the map by imperial powers.

Thus, these three were the major reasons for of European powers to conquer Africa.

Other reasons were -

- Arrival of new imperialist powers like USA, Japan, Germany, Italy



- and their aspirations.
- Race ~~of~~ for raw materials & slaves to do exploitative work.
  - Brave adventures of sailors for glory helped in discoveries.
  - development in Science & Technology etc

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Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.12) The ideals of the present world were shaped by the never-ending series of revolution which started in America in 1776. Illustrate with examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Revolutions refers to a radical change in social order that alter the fundamental characteristics of society.

- The world has witnessed a series of revolutions which popularised many new ideas and ideals like Democracy, Human rights, voting rights, liberty, Equality, fraternity, justice etc.

(i) American Revolution, 1776

> decolonisation of 13 <sup>American</sup> US colonies from Britain.

> political & economic revolution popularised the ideas of Republicanism, representative government, Democracy.

7 1st man made constitution model for liberal democracies.

7 No Taxation without representation inspired other colonised states to demand their representation in government.

Later, American Revolu of 1865 - Essence of Equality, Abolishment of slavery and Black movement of 60s - Racial Equality, winners of Adult suffrage. are the values of today's democratic system.

## (2) French Revolution

- Intellectual revolution.

- gave birth to ideals like Liberty, Equality, fraternity → Fundamental Human values of just & fair social system.

- Popularised the ideas of Secularism, Nationalism, Sovereignty of People.

## (3) Russian Revolution

- First Communist state was established.
- Ideas of Equality, importance of Education, land reforms, Community Ownership, gender Equality, dignity of labour etc were recognised.

## (4) Chinese Revolu

- highlighted the role of peasant's leadership power.
- Popularised the concept of Communism.

## (5) Indian National movement

- ideas of Satyagraha, Panchsheel etc

Thus, a series of revolutions have shaped the world that we know today.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.13) "Out of the mud of Crimea, a new Italy was born and less obviously a new Germany."  
Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Many considered Battle of Crimea as purposeless battle for participating nations. The main cause was Britain and France didn't want to let Russia gain territory and power.

Britain + France + Ottoman Empire against Russia

over the control of Crimean Peninsula.

> After the war, a conference was held in Paris. This had a massive repercussion in creation of New Italy and Germany.

Italy

> Cavour sent his army to support France and Britain. In return, France and Britain recognized the grievances

of Cavour and the Significance of Italian unity.

> Cavour was invited for a peace conference where Piedmont & Sardinia got first time International recognition.

> Cavour very smartly used this platform & highlighted the exploitative regime of Austria & problems of Italy. This led to gain support from European powers.

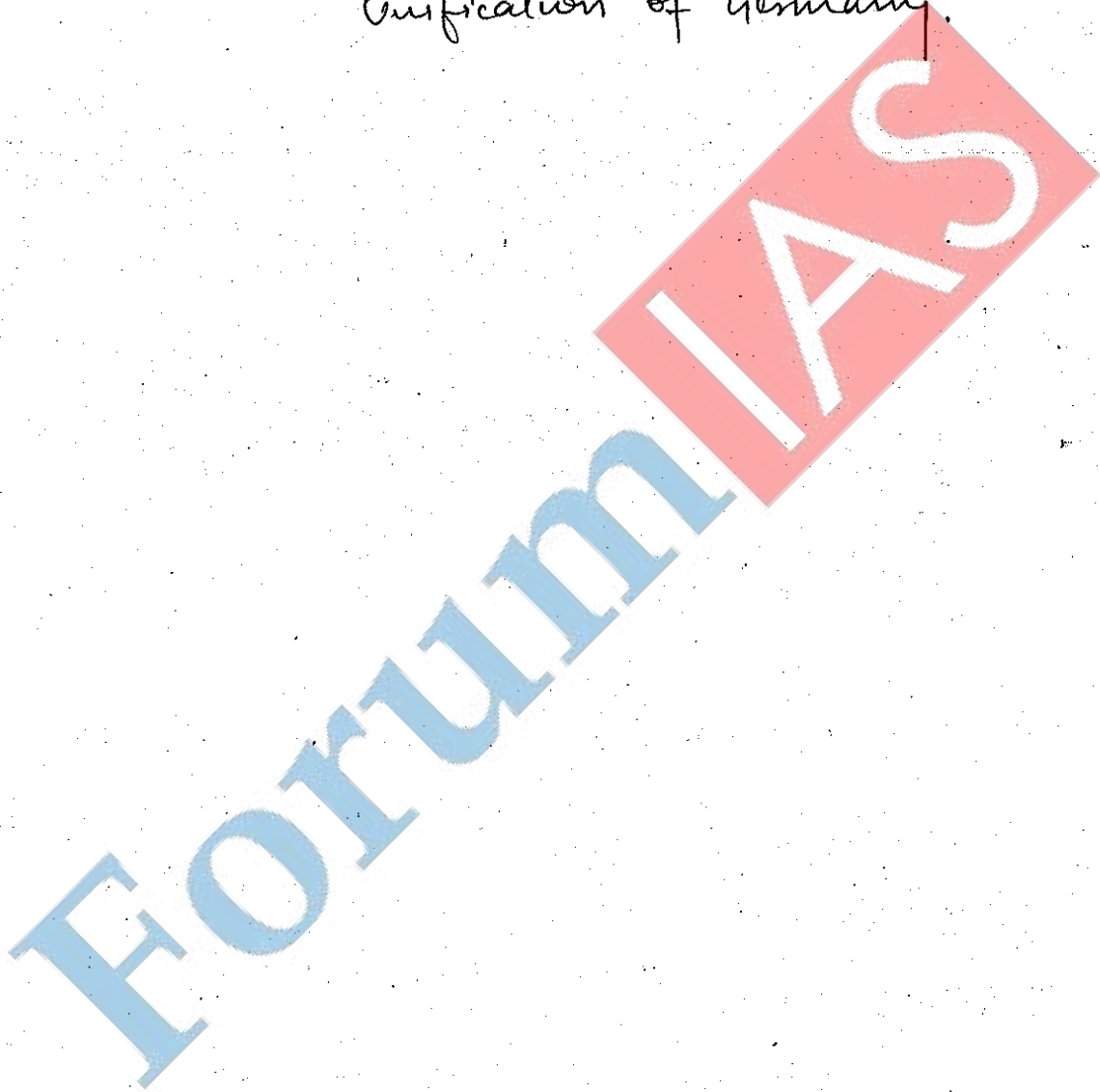
## New Germany

> Defeat of Russia in Crimean war eliminated threats of Russia in Prussia.

> Russia after the loss in war was weak and unable to keep a check on Polish revolt.

> Bismarck used it to support Russia now → This avoided any further Russian threat during Austria-Prussia war.

> As a result, Austria was completely isolated during Austro-Prussia war → Austria was defeated and ousted from Germany.  
↓ led to ultimately unification of Germany.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

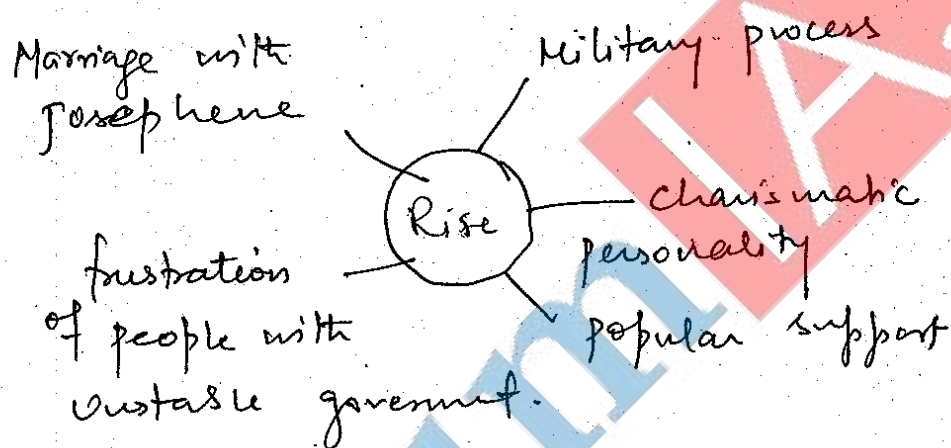
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Q.14) "Napoleon himself summed up the causes of his downfall in three words- Spain, Pope and Russia." Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Napoleon, a military leader who saw a spectacular rise and an equally rapid fall.

Reasons for his rise:



By 1810, Napoleon was very much dominant in Europe and France. However, after this till 1815, a series of internal, external factors came into play which led to his downfall.

He himself cited 3 reasons that are - Spain, Russia and Pope.



Spain as a reason

- He disrespected Spanish sovereignty by frequently passing through it.
  - made a huge mistake by placing his brother Joseph & overthrowing its leader Ferdinand → aroused nationalism among Spanish people.
  - His radical land reforms & changes invited flak from all sections.
- Thus, he turned a friend into foe with no gains as such.

Pope as a reason

- Insulted & misbehaved with pope during his coronation ceremony.
- Secularised Education → hurt church's interests.
- Imprisoned the pope & annexed his territory → shook the Catholic sentiments.

## Russia as a reason :

- failure of his Russian expedition.
- Imposition of Continental policy led to distancing of Russia from France, later culminated into war.
- underestimated the winter of Russia, as his forces got trapped in Russian marshes.

However there were few other factors as well →

- wars on multiple fronts.
- lack of partner - he invaded almost everyone.
- No focus of scientific development
- he lacked Administrative instinct to consolidate victories.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



**Q.15)** Analyse the circumstances for the national movement in Vietnam. How did the issue of Vietnam become an important issue of cold war after World War 2?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

French colonial rule over Vietnam led to the nationalistic feelings among Vietnamese and it evolved as a freedom movement at later stage.

Circumstances for National movement:

- France was controlling Indo-China which includes Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia etc.
- After Japanese Invasion, Vietnamese fought against invaders on the promise of getting liberation after WWII.
- After WWII, France rejected demand of Independence.
- From 1946-54, France and Vietnam fought war.
- Leadership of Ho Chi Minh. → feeling of Oneness among Vietnamese.

Cold war hostilities → Communist and Capitalist Bloc contributed in the continuation of conflict in Vietnam.

- After Geneva deal, France agreed to pull out of Vietnam → America's direct involvement started.

But after France came out of Vietnam —

> Vietnam got divided into



North Vietnam (Communist bloc)  
- several pro people programs.

South Vietnam (Capitalist bloc - support of right wings)

- failed to meet people's aspirations.

> Heavy demonstrations & revolt under National Front for liberation started to take place in South Vietnam.

> Fearing defeat, South Vietnam rejected proposals of unity & elections with N. Vietnam meanwhile S. Vietnam got the support of US (fearing Domino's effect)

→ Soviet Union & China supported North which led to the ultimate victory of Communist regime after 3 decades of war.

Why Vietnam became an Imp. issue during Cold war:

- The quest for the supremacy of ideology.
- Continuous struggle b/w Communist & Capitalist bloc.
- loss of soldiers in war → created public opinion in USA against the war.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



**Q.16)** Explain the factors which gave rise to the policy of Apartheid in South Africa and analyses the circumstances leading to the transition of South Africa from apartheid to democracy. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Apartheid means complete Segregation and discrimination on the basis of Race, supported by law.

features of Apartheid:

- people were living in separate Area
- separate coaches in trains for whites and blacks (handberg's episode is one such event)
- separate school, Universities etc
- Interracial marriage was crime.
- productive lands were in the control of whites.
- No voting rights to Blacks.

Factors give rise to apartheid in South Africa:

> After Independence, whites were determined to continue privileges, racial supremacy.

> enlightenment of Non Whites posed a threat to their legitimacy; Satyagraha of Mahatma Gandhi gave a new direction to mass movement.

> Decolonisation & emergence of new nations inspired Africans also.

So, to contain demands of Non-whites, Apartheid policy was imposed in South Africa.

Circumstances led to Democracy in S. Africa :

> ~~At~~ Mobilisation and awakening of all Non whites groups.

> In 1952, African National Congress was formed → protest against Apartheid.

> Issuance of Freedom charter in 1955 to end policy of Apartheid.

> Firing on the agitators who were protesting against pass permit System in 1960.

- UN Sanctions on South Africa.
- worldwide criticism of S. African government over policy of Apartheid.

Ultimately, This led to withdrawal of Apartheid from S. Africa and in 1994, A non white government came to power under the leadership of Nelson Mandela.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

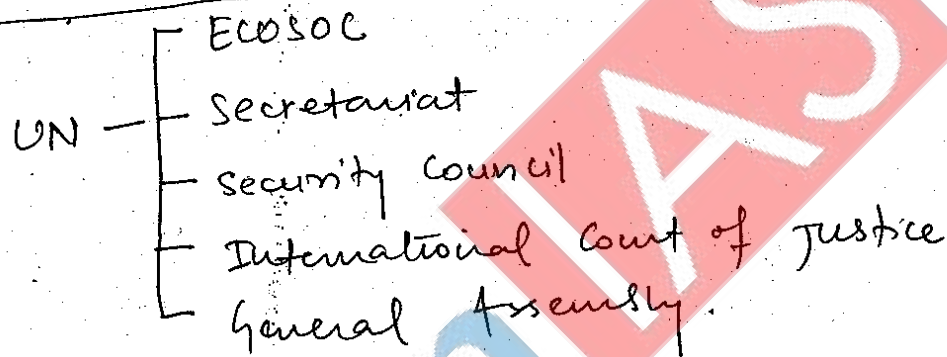
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Q.17) "United Nations is another failed imprint of league of nations when it comes to major powers". Critically analyse the statement in context of working of United nations in the post-world war era. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

United Nations was created after ~~WWI~~ from Atlantic ~~chart~~ charter of 1945 by the nations in the post world war period.



By: Principle organs of UN.

Earlier, league of Nations failed to check the emergence of Hitler, Nazism, Fascism, Economic depression. To make international Institutions more powerful, some changes were made in United Nations. But it has also been criticized for its failures →

- Lack of real power to implement its decisions.
- Dependence on peacekeeping force and shortage of funds.
- > UN failed to resolve Palestine issue right from 1947 till now.
- > Kashmir issue, 1971 Bangladesh: freedom struggle were another symbols of its failure.
- > Syrian crisis, failed to check Assad's exploitative regime and International interference.
- > US Invasion of Iraq in the name of weapon of mass destruction which was not found after the invasion.

## Success of UN:

- > It helped to resolve Suez Canal crisis of 1956, Korean war brought to end in 1953.
- > Iran-Iraq 8 year war was brought to end.
- > Role in first Gulf war & remarkable

- Representing voices of small countries like Marshall Island which was absent in League of Nations.
- Helped in reconstruction of post war damage.

However, lately UN has become a platform for symbolic protest or settlement of personal feuds. The recent examples of US pulling out of UNESCO to make its stand on Israel-palestine issue.

UN needs structural reform, reforms in UNSC, keeping in mind the change in geopolitics & democratisation of institutions. Despite all mentioned failures, yet it stands as a trusted organization.

**Feedback (For OFFICE use only)**

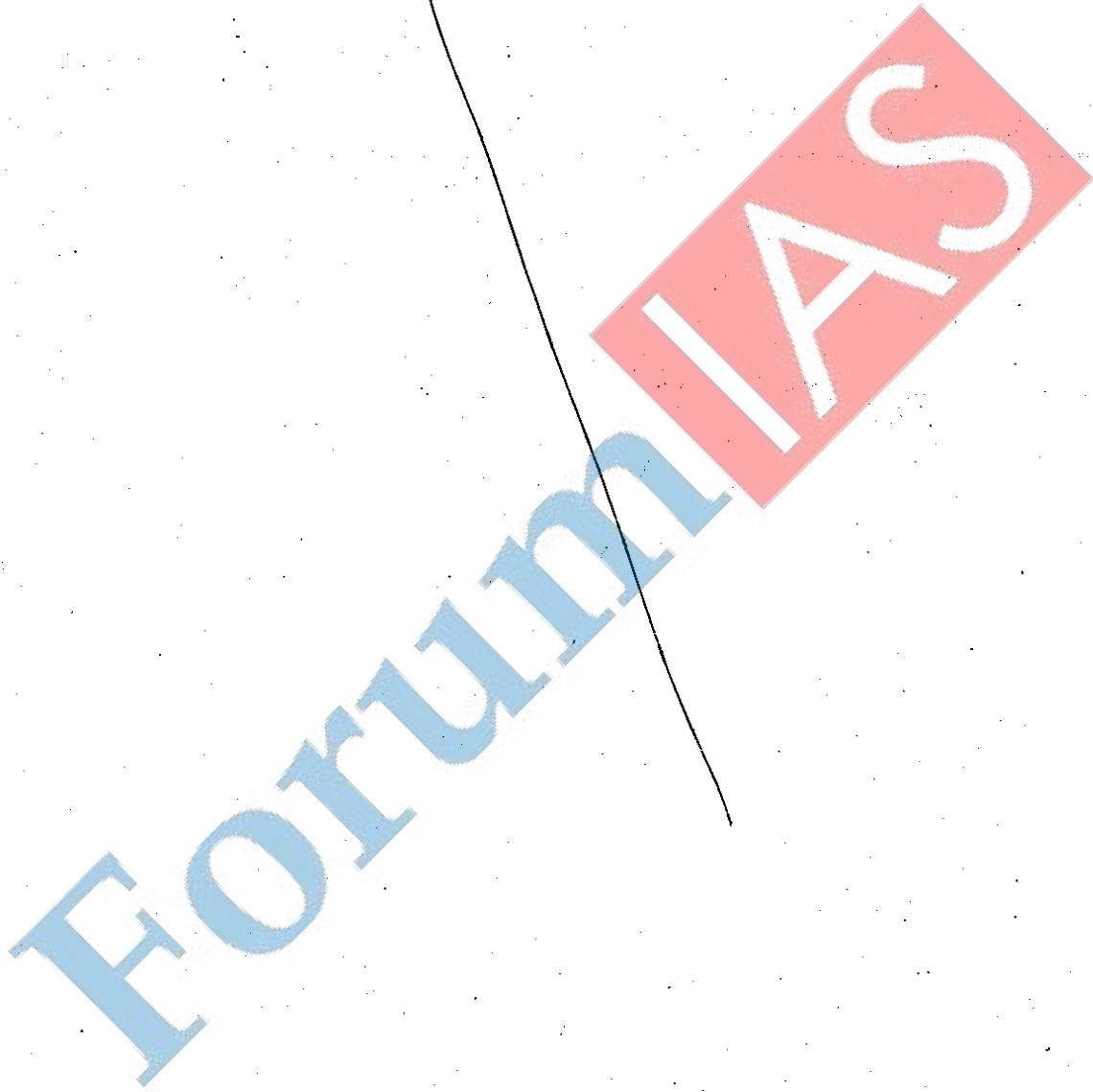
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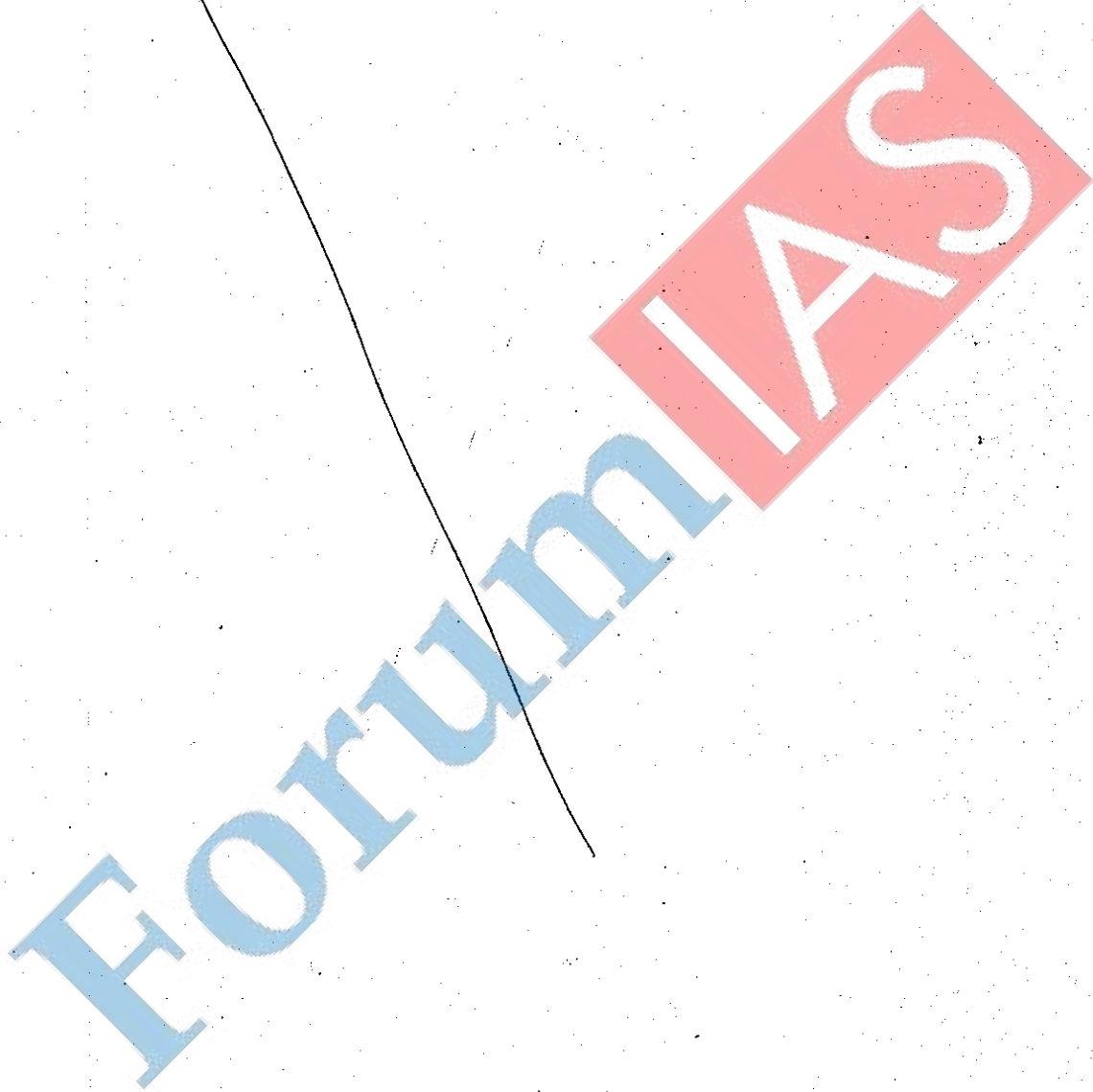


**Q.18)** In the long Run, the Locarno Treaty was destructive both of the Treaty of Versailles and of the Covenant." Comment

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

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Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.19) To what extent did the first international and Paris commune impact the emergence of Internationalism in European countries?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Internationalism is a Marx's concept of socialist class which means all the workers of the world should unite together to oppose and fight capitalism.

> Communist league of 1847 gave the same call for rule of proletariat.

## 1st International

> It was an international organization aimed at uniting a variety of different groups like Socialists, Communists, anarchists, trade unionists etc to represent the class consciousness of working class.

- It recognized the plight of working class & called for dignity of labour.

- supported workers movement across the world.
- maintain Anti-war stand.

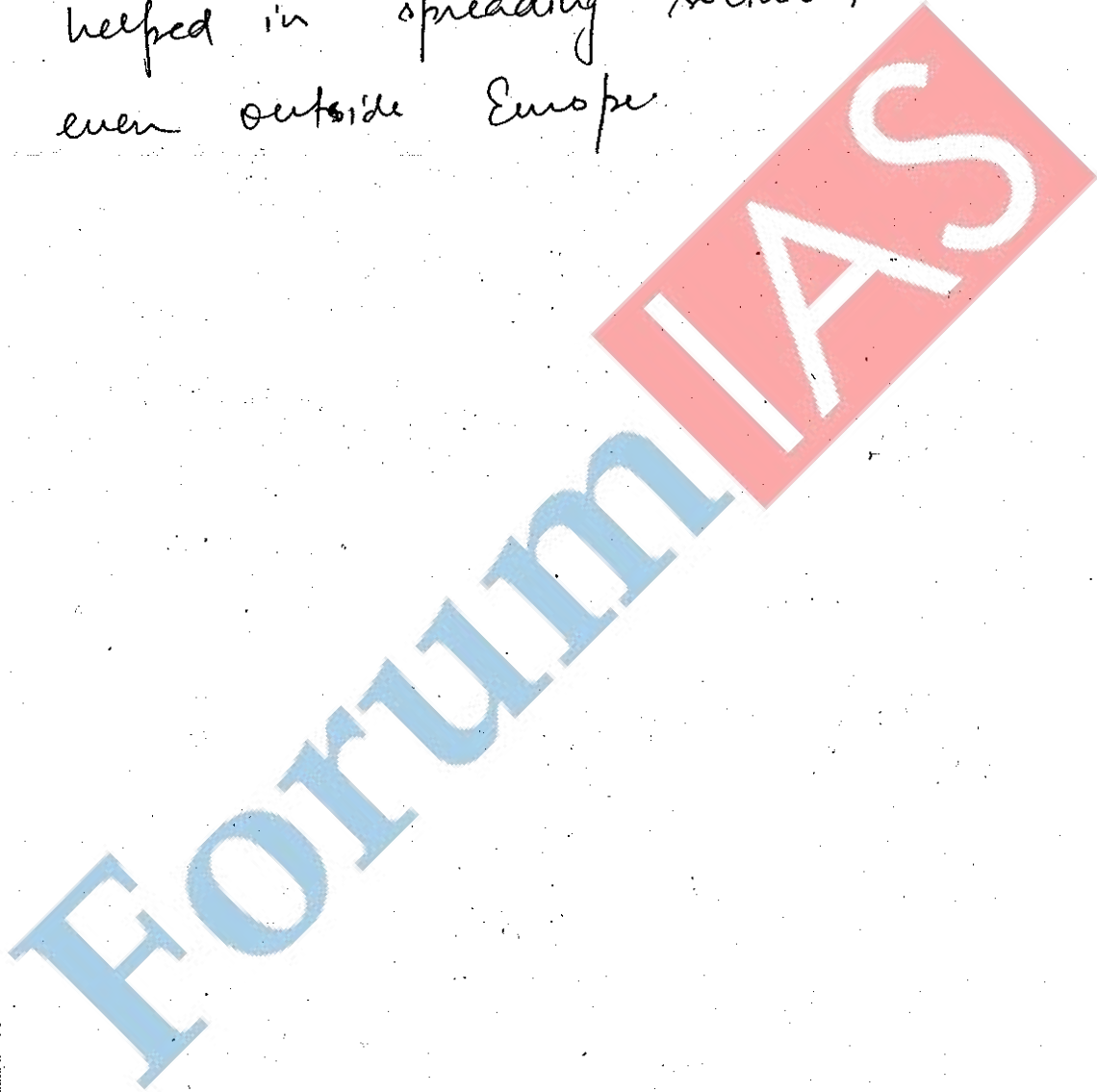
## Paris Commune

- It was a democratically elected socialist government that ruled Paris based on universal Adult franchise.
- 1st effort of workers to capture power based on Marxian principle.
- supported Decolonisation also.
- shows exceptional solidarity rising above territorial boundary.

Both 1st International & Paris Commune helped in creating awareness, mass mobilization of working class → global class & highlighted



the exploitation of labours by Capitalist regimes across the world. Their efforts led to labour reforms & helped in spreading socialist movement even outside Europe.



Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



**Q.20) Balfour Declaration has played a significant role in shaping the geopolitical landscape of Middle East. Comment** (15 Marks, 250 Words)

British government during WWI declared the support for a national home for Jewish people in Arab's Palestine. This public statement is known as Balfour declaration.

Significance of Balfour declaration

- > Recognized the home of Jewish people by recognizing their bond with <sup>their</sup> Holy land.
- > led to large scale of Jewish settlement → Birth of Israel state.
- > resulted into opposition of Arabs to Zionism & subsequent wars & hostilities in ~~Arabian~~ Middle East.

It opened the door for mass migration of Israelis towards their beloved holy land & has altered the geopolitics of the region irreversibly.

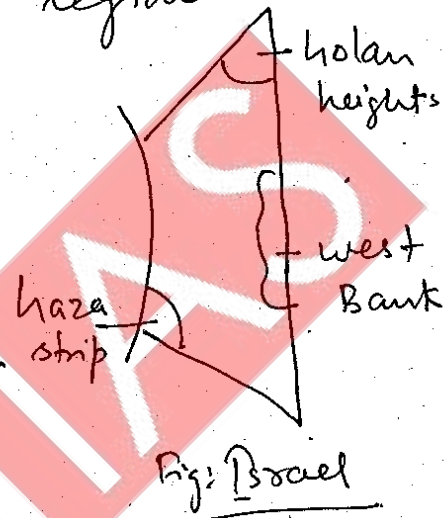
Impact on:

Israel - gave a practical realization of the Zionist dream.

eventually formation of desired state.

- They have got the sympathy of world because of the atrocities inflicted upon them by Hitler.

Palestine - violator of sovereignty for the people.  
Halted the process of nation formation & pushed it as a war zone.



Arab region

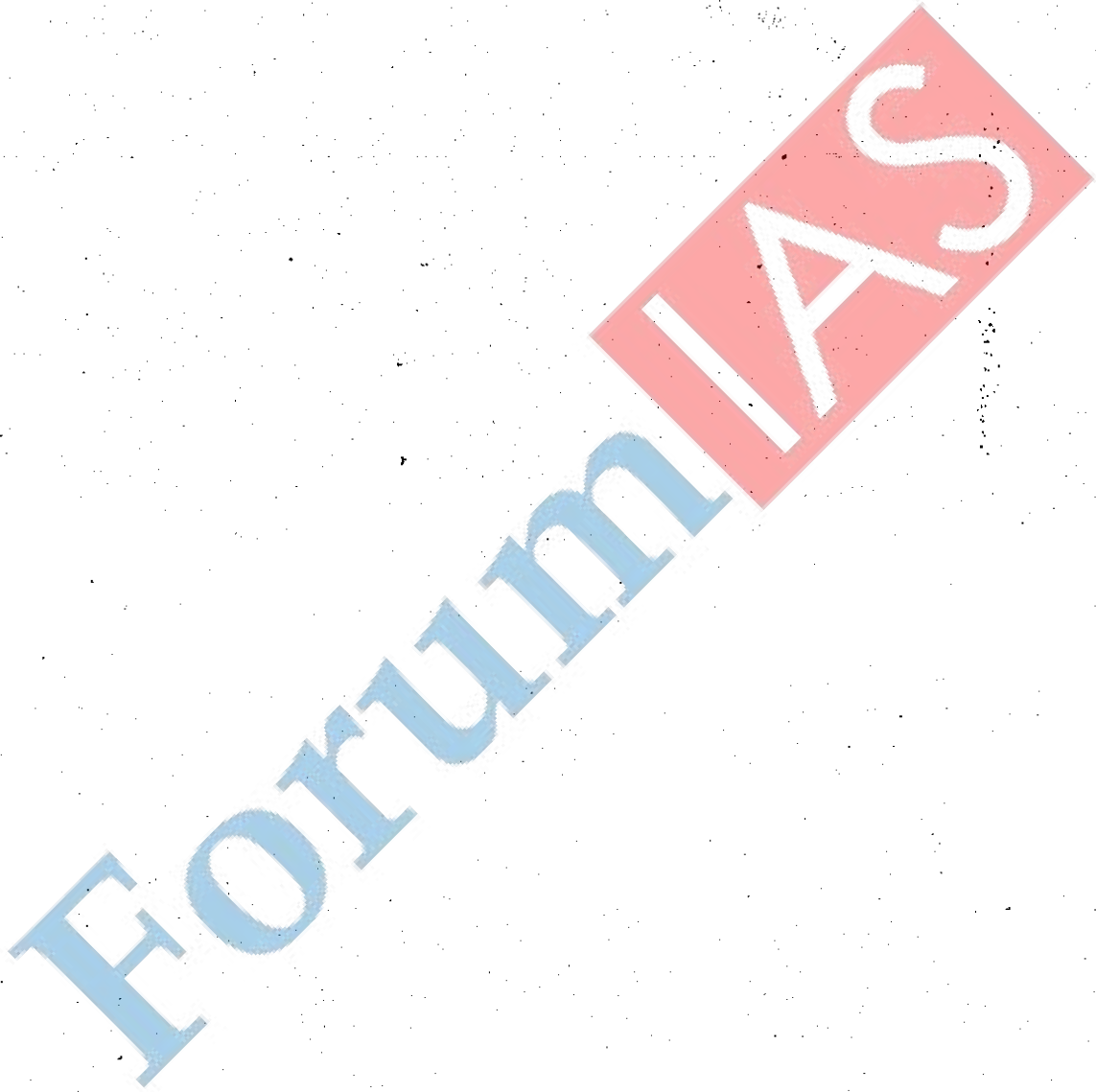
strengthened the Arab nationalism with a common agenda of eliminating Israel from their land.

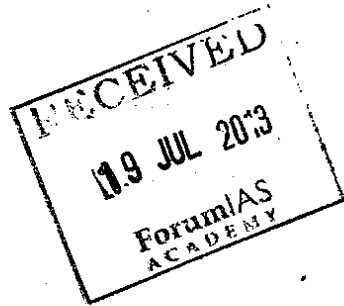
(Arab-Israeli war, 6 day war in 1967, creation of PLO etc).

The effect of this declaration without taking Palestinian's people's grievances into the account led to loss of lives, Human rights violations, Oil crisis of 1974 where Arabs tried to assert their power, Intifada in Gaza etc.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	





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