



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

VIKRAM GREWAL

RANK-51 (CSE 2018)

GS MAINS 2018: HISTORY

121 1/2
250

GS SCORE

History Test Series

TEST - 04

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are Five questions, printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- All the Questions are compulsory
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Name VIKRAM GREWAL

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Vikram

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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Roll No. IAS-146431

1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your "Question-cum" Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below: (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

1. A Harappan Site
2. A Chalcolithic Site
3. An ancient Capital
4. A Neolithic Site
5. A site of Ashokan Inscription
6. A Rock cut cave site
7. A Port city
8. An ancient temple site
9. A Paleolithic site
10. An Ancient Education center
11. A Harappan site
12. A PGW site
13. A Buddhist site
14. A Jaina site
15. A Prehistoric cave painting site
16. An ancient capital site
17. A cultural center
18. A Megalithic Site
19. A Medieval Temple city
20. A Mesolithic site

Remarks

1. MOHENJODARO - Harappan Site

- Discovered by Rakhal Das Banerji.
- Two divisions : citadel and lower town
- Evidence of cotton, mutilated skeletons etc.
- Dancing Girl statue and Bearded Man retrieved.
- Great Bath found.

2. JORWE - Chalcolithic Site

- Copper hoards found with wattle-daub huts
- Excavated by H.D. Sankalia.
- High nitrogenous concentration points to animal refuse.

3. BAIRAT / VIRATNAGAR - Ancient Capital

- Capital of Matsya Mahajanapada
- Nodal point of Uttarapatha trade route
- Influence of Nagari Sufi Sect.
- Mentioned in Anguttara Nikaya text.

Remarks

4. MEHARGARH - Neolithic Site

- (1/2)
- Excavated by Jarrige upto six phases showing transition from Neolithic to Bronze culture.
 - Buff ware, Sothi Culture and BKH found in pottery.
 - Evidence of charred grains near granary.

5. MASKI - Ashokan inscription

- (1/2)
- Prakrit-Brahmi script with 'Asoka' mentioned.
 - Deciphered by James Prinsep.
 - Also a Megalithic site
 - On banks of Maski river.

6. BHARABAR CAVES - Rock cut caves

- (1/2)
- Dedicated to Ajivika sect by Ashoka.
 - Consists of Lomas Rishi & Nagarjuni Caves.
 - Austere wood and rock work at entrance.
 - Also of Jain significance.

7. BHARUCHA - Port City

- In close proximity with Harappan site Lothal.
- Also called Bhrikukachcha or Barygaza.
- Witnessed trade war between Sakas and Satavahanas
- Mentioned in accounts of Pliny & Strabo.

8. MAHABALIPURAM - Ancient Temple Site

- Capital of Pallavas.
- Panchayatana temple by Rajasimhavarman & Narasimhavarman II present.
- Important port according to Cosmas Indicopleustes.
- Stone carvings related to Mahabharata.

9. NAGARJUNAKONDA - Palaeolithic Site

- ancient capital of Ikshvakus.
- formerly known as 'Vijaypuri'.
- Salvage archaeology used - to save it from Nagarjuna Sagar dam construction.
- Buddhist monastery found.

Remarks

10. TAXILA - Education Center

(1/2)

Ancient Capital of Gandhara

- Important Ashoka / Alexander period trade outpost
- Kautilya is a supposed Alumnus
- Located near Swat Valley.

11. DHOLAVIRA : Harappan Site

(1/2)

Excavated by JP Joshi & RS Bisht

- Located in Khadir Beyt
- Citadel is fortified & middle town present.
- Water reservoirs found.

12. SHRAVASTI - PGW Site

- Capital of Kosala Mahajanapada.
- Central post of Uttarapatha trade route
- Jetavana Buddhist monastery.
- NBPW & OCP remnants of pottery also found.

13. ANURADHAPURA - Buddhist Site

- (1/2)
- former capital of Ceylonese kingdom.
 - Sanghamitra was an envoy of Ashoka here.
 - Avalokiteshvara statue found in monastery.
 - Mentioned in Mahavamsa & Dipavamsa.

14. PAWAPURI - Jain Site

- Mahavira was cremated here
- Several 'sthanakas' and murals found.
- Located in the Kosi floodplain.

15. BHIMBETKA - Cave painting site.

- (1/2)
- in close proximity with Adangarh.
 - Present in Hoshangabad distt.
 - UNESCO heritage site
 - at Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary.
 - Discovered by VS Wankar.

Remarks

16. KAVERIPATTAM - Ancient Capital

- Also called Puhar - capital of Cholas.
- Mentioned by Diodorus as a 'gold sink'.
- Located in the Cauvery-Vaigai Doab.
- Riverine and natural ports found.

17. NASHIK - Culture Center

- Patronized by Vahatakes and Satavahanas.
- Hinayana Buddhist site.
- Pandav Leni Cave site.
- Near Thal Ghat Pass in W. Ghats.

18. JUNAPANI - Megalithic Site

- 150 cairn circles found with astronomical significance.
- BRW pottery found.
- In close proximity to Naikund megaliths.
- (Godavari drainage basin.)

19. AIHOLE - Medieval Temple City

- Temples by Chalukyas in Vesara Style.
- Structures by Vijayanagar kings found.
- Ravikirti's Inscription found.
- Located in Krishna - Tungabhadra Basin.
- Close to Hampi.

20. TILWARA - Mesolithic Site

- ②
- Microliths, composite tool industry found.
 - Gurdeep Singh's pollen analysis yields results about a dry phase here.
 - Located to north of Sabarnati & south of Luni rivers.

Remarks

2. (a) "The Industrial revolution should be viewed both as a movement and a period of time." Comment. (10 Marks)
- (b) "The middle class is the people". Discuss in the context of the French revolution. (10 Marks)
- (c) "The connection between their (philosopher's) and the outbreak of revolution of 1789 is somewhat remote and indirect." Comment. (10 Marks)
- (d) "The new factories are like pyramids, which convey the story of man's enslavement". Analyze. (10 Marks)
- (e) "During the 30 years following the unification of Germany, it was achieved what England had previously done in the course of a century." Examine. (10 Marks)

Q2:

(a)

The Industrial Revolution was the phase of history in late 17th century to 19th century when there was a drastic improvement in production & manufacturing processes in Europe. It started in England.

A 'AS A MOVEMENT':

- The Industrial Revolution witnessed the shift from feudal 'putting out' system to the 'factory-based' system of production.
- It symbolized the movement from handmade cottage goods to machine manufacturing.

Remarks

Movement towards transformation

↳ in the field of

Eco
Soc

Pol

GS SCORE

- Karl Marx defined it as a revolutionary movement stemming from the Enclosure movement in Agriculture which changed land relations in the economy.
- Charles Wilson defined it as a movement from rural to urban and domestic to colonial economy.

★ 'AS A PERIOD OF TIME':

- TS Ashton described it as a time period which reflected changing social systems with flexibility in family, marriage, urban landscape.
- WW Rostow: it was a period of proto-globalization and evolution of scientific revolution of 17th cent.
- Kenneth Pomeroy: it was the period of 'Great Divergence' in human history where technological age was at its advent.

Thus, Industrial Revolution should be viewed in both contexts.

Remarks

not an incidence

1760s to 1820s-30s

(b)

3 The French Revolution is often viewed as a Bourgeois Revolution by Marxist School of Historians. 'Bourgeoisie' is referred to the 'middle class'. In the context of the revolution; Emmanuel Sieyès wrote the pamphlet 'What is the Third Estate?' highlighting the growing power and discontent of the common folk.

The middle class, writes Peter McPhee, was seen as a rising force from the Third Estate against the top two estates - nobility & clergy.

The subsistence crisis of the peasants, high duties of the merchants, elaborate control over trade & commerce had led to the alienation of the middle class. And thus, George Lefebvre argues, that the 'People' were now a heterogenous lot of new well-to-do professionals as well as poor peasants - all with homogenous demands - liberty, equality & fraternity and fall of the 'ancien regime'.

Remarks

Write the role of Middle class during Revolution
process specially the poor people

(C)

The influence of Les Philosophes of France did have an effect on the principles of the revolution, however, the spontaneity of its outbreak was such that the connection was an indirect one:

- The philosophers like Montesquieu and Voltaire were of highly aristocratic nature that did not believe in popular sovereignty.
- The philosophers belonged to elitist circles and were usually themselves a part of the noblesse d'épée that was against the destruction of the Ancien Régime.
- Rousseau detested civil society as opposed to the state of nature and thus did not have a direct impact on the masses.
- Diderot wrote 'Encyclopédie' as a repository of knowledge and not revolutionary ideals.

Remarks

However,

- Francois Funet argues that the hidden ideals propounded by Rousseau such as 'the abolition of privilege and private property' or by Montesquieu such as 'separation of state and Church' were ideas that the revolutionaries like Mirabeau and Lafayette stood for and hence disseminated.
- Lefebvre opines that the sudden failure of Estates General and falling of the Bastille were acts of popular violence, with a 'anti-clerical liberal ideology' concocted by mass discontent from philosophical debates only.

Thus, the remote and indirect effect did have wide-ranging repercussions.

⊗ Well tried

⊗ Substantiate with more
facts

Remarks

(d)

The Industrial Revolution was seen as a phase of Capitalism's advent by Karl Marx and subsequent historians. They presented an image of 'materialistic hierarchy' of a pyramid that would crush human spirit.

- Capitalism was a direct result of collapse of feudal economy giving way to factories.
- Engels pointed out the social result of this as vices like child labour, forced labour, urban squalor and dismemberment of families.
- Marx cited inequity, unemployment, inefficiency, wastage and alienation of labour which would enslave human beings.
- Marie Wollstonecraft wrote about the impoverishment of women and regressive treatment towards them after losing their economic significance to machines.

However, this is seen in a different light by some scholars:

Remarks

write the examples of Worst condition

• Scott & Tilly present it as an obvious result of human development. The pre-industrial 'house hold' was an industrial 'wage economy' only to be turned into a post-industrial 'Consumer' community.

very nice
discussion

• Alice Clark argues that it gave voice to the poor vulnerable sections against violative systems of the old oppressive monarchical setup. A new force of free trade had the potential to alleviate economic & social conditions.

• Jeremy Bentham wrote it was a step to secure maximum good for maximum people in his Utilitarian philosophy.

Thus, the 'pyramid of enslavement' has both sides of the argument for human development.

- (e) In 1871 January, at the Palace of Versailles, the Unification of Germany was declared under Kaiser Wilhelm I and chancellor Otto Von Bismarck. The next 30 years are seen by some as a complete dominance of Germany like its predecessor England had done in Europe.
- Bismarck's 'Realpolitik' exerted political dominance on the erstwhile Concert of Europe to maintain balance of power. Alliance system was divided between status quo & revisionist powers.
- Blackbourn argues that Bismarck focussed on the intervention of German regime in foreign colonies to offset British & French influence.
- Ruhr Valley, Saer and Rhineland were hotbeds of industrial growth - so much so that Germany seemed a successor to British Industrial Revolution.
- Social structure was reformed under Bismarck to welcome liberal and conservatives alike.
- However, the German 'Sonderweg' was seen as a 'recipe for disaster' as the 1878, 1884 Berlin Conferences would sow seeds of mistrust in the West.

Remarks -

Nice facts and analysis

for better presentation
you can draw map of Germany - - -

3. (a) "The repentance of monarchy in the second half of the 18th Century led to great changes in Europe." Critically analyze. (15 Marks)
- (b) "I came to Russia as a poor girl; Russia has dowered me richly, but I have paid her back with Azov, Crimea and the Ukraine". Elaborate. (15 Marks)
- (c) "The Principles and passions that led the Americans to rebel ought to travel back for 200 years and sought from the first plantation in America." Elaborate. (20 Marks)

(a)

5

The second half of the 18th century was a period of political turmoil within Europe as the institution of monarchy was being attacked by several fronts.

★ IT LED TO GREAT CHANGES:

- The Ancien Regime in France faltered in 1789 as the Third Estate began a revolution to overthrow monarchy. In 1791 a new Constitution was adopted and in 1793

King Louis XVI was guillotined.

- In England, the Chartist and Luddites were campaigning against the monarchy

Remarks

to secure electoral reforms to the Constitutional Monarchy. They demanded right to vote, secret ballot, abolition of property qualification and annual elections. Thus, moving towards liberal democracy.

- In Belgium, Greece, Balkan states the popular discontent yielded revolts and rebellions against monarchy.
- In Austria, the predominance of the Chancellor and oppressive monarchy was challenged by French revolutionary ideals.

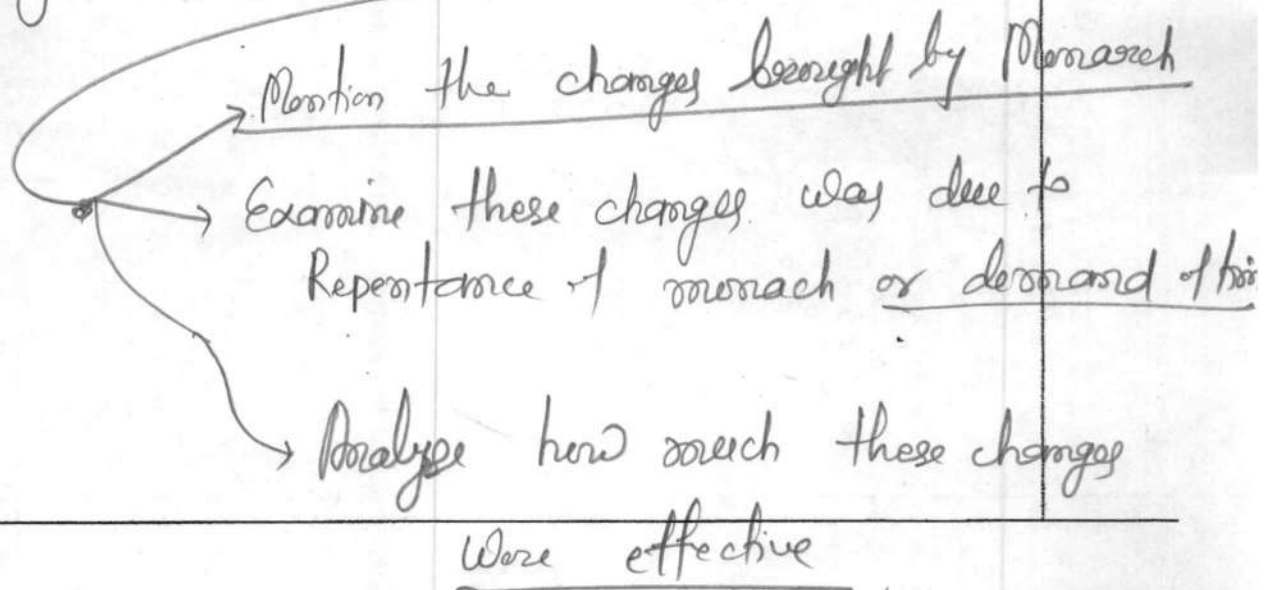
★ CRITICAL VIEW :

- Eric Hobsbawm argues that the French Revolution and the spread of its ideas eventually failed to replace feudalism. They were focussed on 'ancien regime's' collapse and not a restructuring of the social order which led to return of Napoleon as Emperor.

- Jonathan Spivak labels the changes in Europe as 'false revolution' because they were effective in gathering masses but unsuccessful in putting into place sustainable systems of governance.
- Adolph Thiers remarked that they were a prologue to revolutions of 1830 and 1848 in Europe and Reform Acts of 1832 & 1867 in England. Thus, they themselves were not 'game changers' but were an evolutionary inspiration for the 19th century.

The repentance of monarchy therefore had to witness yet another century after the 18th century.

Try to understand the Cookst



Remarks

Were effective

(b)

6/12

The Ottoman Empire and the Balkan States were extremely important to Russia in terms of strategy, economy and polity.

• Russia, since the 1774 Russo-Ottoman war that led to defeat of Ottomans, invested economic and human resources in the region between the Caspian & Black Seas.

• The "poor girl" of Balkans, provided huge opportunities to Russia in trade along the Mediterranean.

• The strategic position of Turkey, Sea of Marmara and Dardanelles Strait were militarized and political domination was exerted in 18th century stretching into late 1870s till Berlin Conference of 1878.

Remarks

- Russia was 'paid back' for this regional development with 'Azor, Crimea and Ukraine'.
These were regions with great prospects of power projection but at the same time places of ethnic conflicts and perpetual disharmony.
- The 'Millet System' of local principalities in the region alienated Christian Serbs, Croats, Albanians from the Muslim Pashas.
- France & Britain also had interest in the region as we can see from repeated outbreaks of war. eg. Crimen War 1854-55.
- Serbia, Romania and Montenegro became independent nations in 1878 which further complicated the Balkan Nationalism movements.

Thus, the 'poor girl' was both aggrandized and impoverished due to its proximity to Russia.

understand the context

I gl is a stake-mart

Cathedral - II

Remarks

⊗ Overall you have facts & information just articulate it according to demand of question

(c)

(9)

The American Revolution (1775-83) was a result of decades of colonialism by Britain. The outbreak of this rebellion dates back to the beginning of the first plantation at Georgia till Virginia in ~~late~~ early 17th century.

• The social structure of America was affected by the inflow of 'unwanted' elements of society in England which included criminals, fugitives, suspects etc. This made the 'sense of belonging' hardened in these civilians to claim America as their homeland.

• The 'American Identity' was questioned and condemned time and again by colonial power. The political structure was such that all governors were appointed by Britain and distance between colonials & colonists.

Remarks

grew.

- The purely economic relationship based on mercantilism impoverished the American countryside. This was done through progressively implements Acts of the Mother Country that restricted freedom of locals.

- Navigation Act - only English ships allowed to dock.
- Stamp Act (1765) - tax on stamp, postal and other ~~communities~~; Intolerable Acts - against public gathering.
- Enumerated Commodities Act; Tea Act, Sugar Act, Paper Act imposed further taxes.

- The repeated wars between Colonial powers - French, British, Spanish were financed through locals. Ex: £6 million was reparations for Seven Years War in 1756-63.

- The East Coast was to be strictly administered and no expansion to west of Mississippi was sanctioned by authorities.

• All these repressive measures led to the forming of Albany Congress (1754) and later the Provincial (& Continental Congresses in (1775)) which declared independence in 1776 for 13 colonies that included the first plantation of the British and witnessed over 200 years of colonial exploitation.

Well tried
 But discuss the
 key points of question properly
 ↓
 ① Principles and passing
 ② 200 years back
 ③ 1st plantation

Remarks

4. (a) "By 1914 the sick man of Europe was no longer just Turkey, it was Europe itself, feverish and turbulent and with strong suicidal tendencies". Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (b) "World War 1 broke out largely because of the arms race and World War 2 because of the lack of an arms race." Critically analyze. (20 Marks)
- (c) "Russian revolution proved to be the water divide in the world political order." Comment. (15 Marks)

(a)

Turkey has been labelled as the 'sick man of Europe' due to its status as a battlefield for regional-strategic dominance of the Western Powers and economic backwardness.

However,

By 1914, Europe itself had become an ailing continent due to several factors :-

① Imperialism: the race for colonies had led to disharmony in the region and the Western Powers were rooted against each other at several places like Balkans, Africa, Asia, Americas.

Remarks

- ② Alliance System: the Triple Entente vs the Triple Alliance consisting of Britain, France, Russia and Germany, Ottomans, (Austro-Hungary respectively.
- ③ Colonialism: economic interests in ~~foreign~~^{foreign} colonies led to conflicting crises. Eg: Boer war between Dutch & British.
- ④ Structural Divide: Britain & France were constitutional polities where as rest of Europe was still mixed in monarchy.
- ⑤ Balkan Nationalism: the Balkan Wars of 1912, 1913 and formation of Balkan League led to exacerbation of ethnic strife destabilizing not just Turkey but entire Europe.
- The Industrial Revolution was also slowing down due to a crisis of surplus and labour. Thus, Europe was heading towards the prospects of war.

Remarks

Well tried
Nice clarity

(b)

A particular perspective to look at the causes of World War I and II respectively is the presence of an arms race or its absence.

→ James Toll writes in his 'Origins of the First World War' that the Western Powers were fuelled with ambitions of gaining colonies worldwide and hence were ready to engage in warfare in other continents.

→ The Maxim Gun was seen as a watershed weapon and an arms race to acquire such artillery occurred from 1890s - 1910s remarks Barbara Tuchman in 'Guns of August'.

→ In case of World War II, however, the 'policy of appeasement' by Britain and France and the complacency of Treaty of Versailles

Remarks

led to no suspicion among the Great Powers to keep a check on the growing clout of Hitler's Army.

→ Thus, the 'lack of an arms race' in terms of troops, weapons or even war finances was not visible. ATP Taylor writes that the US wasn't participating, USSR was involved in state building and Europe was back to 'isolationism'.

→ This 'power vacuum' created by the Allied pre-war was benefitted by Italy and Germany. Along with that Japan's ascent to Manchuria in 1931 was overlooked. Thus, John K. Fairbank argues - an extremely myopic view by the West cost them another war.

★ CRITICAL VIEW :

- Angelo Tasca disregards 'arms race' as any cause, he emphasized the 'growing fear of communism' in Europe especially in Italy & Germany to be

the cause of a reactionary leadership and subsequent war.

- Benedetto Croce: the Great Depression couldn't have afforded any 'arms race'. Problems like unemployment hyperinflation were far more responsible.
- John Maynard Keynes opined inadequacy of the Dawes Plan & Inherent fallouts within Versailles Treaty to lead Europe to war rather than an arms race or militarism.
- Gramsci points out that even World War I didn't have an 'arms race' per se because it was seen as a mere 'race of colonies' and not 'warfare'.

Therefore, the opinion regarding the factor of 'arms race' is subject to debate though it certainly had a role to play.

Well tried

Remarks

⊗ Try to articulate in your understanding and take help of historical events.

⊗ What ever you want to say Substantiate it with proper examples.

(C)

⑧

Russian Revolution (1917) is described as the 'water divide' in the world political order. There are several reasons to believe so.

- ① Richard Pipes argues that the advent of 'Leninism' as a corrupted view of 'Marxism' was to affect the global order negatively.
- ② The 'Spectre of Communism' opines Angelo Tasca was finally revealed to the world after its origin in Socialism of utopianists and influence of Marxism in the West as well as rest of world.
- ③ The Capitalist economy followed by the global order saw itself in danger.
- ④ Even the anti-capitalists like Mussolini & Hitler

Remarks

viewed.. it as a threat to their nations.

- ⑤ The beginning of State planning was seen with formation of USSR.
- ⑥ Regular debates on 'Socialistic industrialization' and 'socialistic internationalism' began.
- ⑦ The collapse of Tsarist autocratic regime spelled a death knell for other similar regimes post- World War.
- ⑧ It was seen as the first 'World Revolution' to seize the means of production.
- ⑨ It inspired labour movements across the globe eg. Korea, India and even African subjugates.
- ⑩ It demanded end of privilege and end of alienation of capitalism.

Remarks

However noble these elements may seem, as Orlando Figes documents - the Russian Revolution was not to hold what it had established. The country slid into civil war soon after the October Revolution.

well forced

Remarks

5. (a) "Mankind has grown great in eternal war, it will decay in eternal peace". Comment. (20 Marks)
- (b) "A state in the grip of Neo-colonialism is not the master of its destiny. It is the factor which makes Neo-colonialism such a serious threat to world peace". Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Whatever the weaknesses of the United Nations charter, the delegates had blueprinted the machinery for the boldest experiment in international organization yet adopted by man." Analyze critically. (15 Marks)

Qs:

(a)

10

The significance of war is a dichotomous territory. Friedrich Nietzsche described war once as an opportunity for energy, youth and growth. However, the outbreak of 2 Great Wars in 1914-18 & 1939-45 contested that opportunity.

★ 'GROWING ETERNALLY IN WAR'

- Industrialization was boosted on a global scale for fighting and financing huge armies.

Remarks

- Economy of nations shifted gears to meet combatant needs and acquire more geographical regions to reintensify growth.
- Conscription, weaponization, armament led to proactive participation of civilians & authorities of government alike.
- Antonio Gramsci wrote of the 'illusory peace' for which 'war had united disparate men'.
- Women and children were integrated in their economic roles to help in the war effort.
- Wartime alliances embarked future relationships between countries. —

★ DECAY IN ETERNAL PEACE:

- Consistent regional conflicts in peace present daily war-like situations.
- Economy lacks adequate incentive to produce over targets, remarks Tasca.

Remarks

- Africa witnessed 'scourge' of decolonization.
- US - USSR led cold war that affected millias for decades.
- Developing nations of third world battled with existential troubles throughout - the post-war peace phase.
- Violation of rights, poverty, squalor and hunger remained issues during peace that made human civilization decay gradually.

Context — Statement of Hitler

Struct

Write in detail the progress dismingular with examples

Counter this argument and mention the importance of peace

Try to write balance Conclusion

Remarks

In this process that the help of view of Scholarship

(6)

7

Neo-colonialism is the phase of colonialism that developed in late 17th century where a technologically superior nation-state took control over the resources, land and people of a less developed region.

This 'hegemony' is what made the perpetrators of neo-colonialism a serious threat to world peace.

① The political system of the colonialist power demolished the traditional systems of governance and replaced it with a high-headed central administration.

② Neo-colonialism, argues Rosa Luxemburg, led to excessive accumulation of capital which led to a crisis of surplus thus threatening world peace.

Remarks

- ③ Social evils such as racism, engineering social Darwinism were prime motives behind colonial exploitation and thus it led to degeneration of man by man.
- ④ J.A. Hobson writes that the taproot of neo-colonialism is not national pride but capitalist mismanagement of resources which would lead to imbalance in system of distribution of goods thus leading to alienation & rebellion.
- ⑤ The spread of education & modernism as proposed by utilitarians like J.S. Mill, led to self-realization among colonized to rise against neo-colonialism.
- ⑥ Morgenthau argues neo-colonialism presupposes hegemony of a single power which destabilizes the entire world order that depends on interdependence.

Thus neocolonialism, by achieving authority over a separate geographical region itself became an eventual threat to world peace.

① Try to understand the context +

② Write in detail the ~~consequences~~ of New colonialism

③ Mention Way forward from Neo-Colonialism

7/12

(c)

The United Nations Charter has been subject to appreciation & criticism alike.

★ 'UN Charter as boldest experiment?'

- President Franklin Roosevelt stressed at the San Francisco Conference that it was a departure from League of Nations to arrival of a new rules-based setup.
- The focus on self-determination of colonies was stressed which effectively dismantled colonial aspirations.
- The focus on 'peace' and 'avoiding war' was explicitly stated for the first time.
- The special emphasis on Economic & Social programmes for human development were

Remarks

appreciated by the international community.

- Indian representative J.L. Nehru referred to the upholding of 'human rights' and rights of sovereignty of nations as the most important clause.

Well tried

★ CRITICISM :

- UN charter didn't account for balance of power and thus left 'cold war' a subsequent possibility.
- Veto power - an unjust instrument was maintained
- Absence of permanent army and thus failure in Rwanda, Serbia, Congo etc.
- Organization was still oriented like League of Nations and was heavily tilted towards Western powers. UN Charter's presidium of Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt reflected this.

Thus, UN was to face several conflicts in its overarching aim of peace & security.

Remarks

Wish how to Strengthen

Map-Test: 4

INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, NEPAL,
MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA

