



An Institute for Civil Services

# IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

VIKRAM GREWAL  
RANK-51 (CSE 2018)

GS MAINS 2018: HISTORY



[www.iasscore.in](http://www.iasscore.in)

124  
254

**GS SCORE**

*History Test Series*

Mock 2 (Paper-ID)

TEST - 08

## HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

### *Instructions to Candidate*

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are EIGHT questions, printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all
- Question 1 & 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least TWO from each section.
- 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. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Vikram

**REMARKS**

**GS SCORE**

## SECTION-A

1. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 Words each:  
 $(10 \times 5 = 50 \text{ Marks})$
- Tribal revolts in India during 19<sup>th</sup> Century adopted various means for mobilization.
  - Land revenue settlements introduced by British East India Company were guided by various ideologies.
  - Pandita Ramabai asserted her independent choice and crossed the boundaries that Indian patriarchy had set on the freedom of women. Discuss why she was equally criticized by the reformers and damned by conservatives.
  - Swadeshi movement on 1905 had different interpretation for the word "Swadeshi".
  - It was not bomb but the idea which made Bhagat Singh a great leader in Indian freedom movement.

(a)

~~(b)~~ The revolts among the Tribal populations during 19<sup>th</sup> century, were carried out through various modes of mobilization.

- ① Ranjit Guha of the Subaltern School argues that the Tribal revolts were organized by 'political consciousness' among the forest dwellers through public meetings, open warnings as well as elaborate protest against imperialism.
- ② Revolts such as Kols, Kolis, Chenchus,

Remarks

~~Reddies adopted violence and non-cooperation through violation of laws.~~

- (3) Movements like ~~Tariqiyah-i-Tuhama deija under Titu Mir in East Bengal were based on religious protest and Wahabism.~~
- (4) ~~Faraizi Movement of Tribals under Dada Miyan & Naya Miyan established alternative government & levied taxes and revenue collection to sustain revolt.~~
- (5) ~~Orissa Tribal Revolt used non-violent passive resistance, while Santhals used open warfare under Sidha & Kondh.~~
- (6) ~~Moplah Rebellion was based on 'Spiritual meritarianism' under Birsa Munda.~~

~~Kathleen Gough remarks all these methods of protest were local grievance oriented rather than 'nationalistic' in timeframe.~~

~~Remarks → Explain how it inspired succeeding movements.~~

Self-dissemination  
think it  
of

(b) The ideologies of the British Raj influenced not only their political set up, but also their land revenue settlements.

- ① Physiocratic School of ideology in Britain demanded the base of an economy as agriculture and not industry. This influenced Permanent Settlement of Cornwallis in 1793, and notion of 'private property'.
- ② Scottish School of thought portrayed the primacy of the 'yeoman' farmer in place of a landlord, thus, influencing Ryotwari System under Alexander Reed and Mountstuart Elphinstone in Madras & Bombay respectively.
- ③ David Ricardo's Theory of Rent influenced

Remarks Besides Ideology - Mention the economic requirement of Company Govt. in India.

the practice of regular assessment under Ryotwari & Mahalswari system.

(4) Utilitarian thought of Bentham introduced some changes in land revenue to achieve greater benefit to greater number - such that new social classes - marauders, jotedars & talukdars developed.

(5) The earliest settlement of 'auctioneering' under Clive & Hastings was motivated by ideology of non-interference.

Thus, Bernard Cohen remarks that the land relations were subject to imperial ideology.

(c) Pandita Ramabai has played a major role in Indian society's reformation as well as in the demand for more freedom and dignity to the women section.

\* However, she was damned by conservatives:

- for exercising vast extent of freedom of choice in terms of education & profession.
- she adopted a cosmopolitan outlook.
- embraced open religious and as once remarked by Arya Samajis as 'atheistic' beliefs.
- she married a widower and travelled abroad independently.

\* But she was equally criticized by reformers:

- as she did not fit the 'ideal educated wife' image.

- in Tarabai Shinde's 'Stri Purushatulana' her thoughts are at odds with the theme.

- She was seen as an elitist immoral person. Her imagery affirms the view

of Atwood: 'a strong man is seen as a born leader but a strong woman an abomination'.

(d)

The Swadeshi Movement originated against the Curzonian administration's decision to partition Bengal in 1905 October. It had different interpretations of the word 'Swadeshi'.

- ① Sunit Sarker stresses on the variegated differences between Extremist & Moderate ideas of Swadeshi.
- ② Cayssus with Moderate strand under SN Banerjee viewed 'Swadeshi' as a demand for local government within imperial framework.
- ③ Extremists under Lal, Bal, Pal rose the demand of 'Swadeshi' as 'autonomy', from the rule and put forward their 'Swaraj' against imperialism.

Remarks -

(4) Boycott of foreign goods, replacement of imperial constitutions with foreign ones, national education programme and Rabindranath's 'atma-shakti' were other interpretation of swadeshi as 'self reliance'.

Economic  
x

had  
different  
interpretation  
x

had  
specific  
1907

(5) Militant nationalist interpretation helmed by Manikali group, Aurobindo and Roshbehari Bose argued 'Swadeshi' as a violent movement to attain complete independence.

Thus, Bipan Chandra remarks that Swadeshi was constructive, moderate, extremist as well as militant in its own sight.

(e) The incident of throwing the 'bomb' in central assembly by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt was in fact an

~~effective use of ideology to spread a nation wide idea.~~

- ① Bhagat Singh clearly wrote that he was against violence in 'Why I am an Atheist' but adopted the nature of violence to propagate an idea of nationalistic importance
- ② The bomb was thrown 'to make the deaf listen' as he said.
- ③ The so called Lahore Conspiracy would be covered in trial of court and this would give a national stage for popularizing the idea of 'inquilab zindabad.'
- ④ The newspapers flashed with regular updates and made MSRA a national icon of revolution.

~~Wd~~ ~~pointed~~ Bipan Chandra calls Bhagat Singh the 'realistic does' rather than an 'idealistic militant'

Remarks

~~(Write the relevant ideology part)~~

2. (a) To what extent you agree that Eighteenth century India can be called a 'dark age'? (20 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the role of regional literature for extremist's ideological inspiration which provide a discursive field for defining the Indian nation in terms of its distinct cultural heritage or civilization. (15 Marks)
- (c) Examine how women question was addressed by modern nationalism in the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century in the restrictive parameters of domesticity. (15 Marks)

(a)

10/10

The 18<sup>th</sup> Century India, as Seema Alavi discusses in her eponymous book, was debated along the lines of the question of whether it was a 'Dark Age' or not.

★

### 18<sup>th</sup> Century: A Dark Age:

- ① William Irvine of Colonial School of History argues that the personal deterioration of Mughal emperors (after Aurangzeb d. 1707) and court intrigue symbolized a Dark Age for 18<sup>th</sup> century India.
- ② Percival Spear wrote that the period was a highly unstable one with

Remarks

~~multiplicity of powers : Afghans, Mughals, Jats, Rohillas in North ; Mysore, Marathes, Hyderbad in Deccan and Dutch, English & French as foreign powers. This led to war & bloodshed, thus a dark age.~~

③ Irfan Habib : it was an age of Agrarian crisis and rebellions by peasants against Mughal administration that was going bankrupt.

④ M. Athar Ali : it was an Age of Cultural failure of Islamic Empires - Mughals, Safavids, Uzbeks & Ottomans - all declined.

⑤ Satish Chandra : it was a century plagued by revenue, jagirdari & ultimately holistic economic crisis because of be-jagirri.

#### \* CRITICAL VIEW :

① Leonard's 'Great Firm Theory' says 18<sup>th</sup> century was an age of commercial development,

bankers, moneylenders prospered.

- ② C.A. Bayly of Revisionist School argues the 'Portfolio Capitalists' like traders and supporters of mercantile economy shifted from Mughal to regional economies which flourished.
- ③ J.C. Neesteman says it was an age of regional cyclic realignment and a transition from a centralized to successor states e.g. Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad.
- ④ Muzaffar Ali argues great development under Seodat Khan of Awadh in 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- ⑤ Ashin Dargupta writes about origin of new ports & industrial advancement of such areas as Kolkata, Bombay, Chittagong, Dacca.

Thus, Scholarly opinion shows and it would be prudent to say that there were regions of conflict but 18<sup>th</sup> century was an opportunity for revisionist powers to prosper.

Remarks you should focus on conceptual clarity rather than more of historicism

get well make your  
notes more clearly

(b)

⑥

The extremist ideology was the result of frustration from Moderate methods and also influence of regional literature to re-define Indian civilization.

- Deenbandhu Mitre's 'Neel Darpan' inspired the middle class that had witnessed the ravages of Indigo cultivation in Bihar & Bengal.
- Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay reinterpreted the Sanyeri Rebellion of 18<sup>th</sup> century to give a call of 'Vande Mataram' in Anand Math in 1884.
- Extremist newspapers began to acknowledge the importance of Vernacular. Eg: Kesari by Tilak, Yugantar, Sonjibani by KK Mitra etc.

- 'Old Lamps for New' by Aurobindo derived heavily from Ancient Epics of India and advocated extremist ideology.
- Hindu Revivalism of Ramakrishna Mission & Ange Sanyaj reinterpreted Vedas, Bhagavad Gita, Ramayana in nationalistic context.
- Sabyasachi Chatterjee remarks it was a regional identification of 'civilizational superiority' that prodded Indians to be 'masculine' against the 'effeminate' colonialism.
- Regional science manuals and journals extolled ancient scientific discoveries of India e.g. Sasadhar Tarakchudomoni's writings.

*Here  
for 4*

Sumit Sarkar argues that the extremist narrative used 'vernacular' as an instant means to enforce action among the middle class that Moderates had failed to do.

Remarks

*good job*

*analysed*

(C)

Q

The 'status of women' was a question addressed by several strands of modern nationalism in second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century, differently. Though it continued to have a 'domestic character'.

- The social reform movement treated women as subjects of nationalism and not as participants.
- Tanika Sarkar argues that the 'purity of women' became a factor for determining the status of a caste and hence women were forced into purdah, chastity etc.
- Subramani Bhattacharya writes that ancient epics were invoked to relate

Remarks

ideal characters of 'Sita' and 'Draupadi' to contemporary women.

- Abanindranath Tagore's 'Bharat Mata' exhibited the concept of Motherland which was also heralded by B C Chatterjee's 'Vande Matram'
- In 1891 Rukmabai Case or Age of Consent bill became a battleground for Hindu nationalists to exert their authority on the 'female body'.
- Leaders like Tilak refused to adopt progressive approach regarding women's rights.
- Congress did not address the question as its Moderate leadership focused on only political protest.
- Social groups like INSC under Ramadevi or DK Karve's widow Remarriage Organization

Remarks good — charity  
objection

~~adopted a paternalistic approach towards women's issues.~~

However, there were some positive advancements in this period as well:

~~Nicel  
dimensions~~ Savitribai Phule, Begum Rokeya Hossain became respected educators & reformers.

~~Factory Acts 1881, 1891 provided special relief to working women.~~

~~'Amar Jiban' became the first published autobiography by a Indian Theosophical Society came to India which provided women a platform to engage.~~

All these advancements, argued Geraldine Forbes continued to have increasing limitations of domesticity & gendering of spaces that undermined full-fledged participation of women in the National Movement.

4. (a) Gandhi's rise did not symbolise a radical restructuring of political life or opening of modern politics to the masses rather it signified the rise of Western educated and regional language literature elites of backward areas. Critically analyse the statement. (15 Marks)
- (b) The Quit India Movement was intense and robust in some regions, less forceful but more prolonged in others. Substantiate with proper examples. (15 Marks)
- (c) It was the Indian freedom movement which defined the economic and democratic growth of modern India immediately after independence. (20 Marks)

(a)

Ques

The rise of Gandhi in latter half of 1910's - 1920's witnessed interesting trends of change and continuity.

- Judith Brown argues that no radical restructuring of political life occurred for (i) Congress continued to dominate movement  
(ii) conservative policies continued without any social radical reform.  
(iii) Women and Dalits were still relegated to the background.  
(iv) Reinforcement of caste system could be seen in Gandhi's equivocationalism.

Remarks

- Anil Seal of Cambridge School of Historians remarked that the masses were not integrated by Gandhi. For e.g., workers, tenants, landless sharecroppers, beggars etc. were not being spoken about.
- Sunit Sarkar gives examples of Rejendra Prasad in Bihar, Patel in Gujarat, Nehru in Awadh and C. Rajaji in Madras to highlight that these Western educated and regional elites were supported by Gandhi in national struggle.

#### \* CRITICAL VIEW

- ① Nationalist historians like V.D. Mahajan write that Gandhian phase marked a departure from elitist Moderate, extremist paradigm. It brought 'swaraj' closer to the masses.
- ② Brown's "Subcontractor Thesis" shows

class-based  
Hegelian  
part

~~peasants (Moplah), tribals (Ranje rebellion, Kisan Sabha) and leaders like Alluri Sitaram Raju were inspired by Gandhi.~~

③ ~~Annie Besant & Sarojini Naidu claimed to command women wings of Gandhian era of politics. After Besant's demise, others like Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Aruna Asaf Ali joined.~~

④ ~~Gandhi's focus on dalits is noticed by Karpur Singh establishment as well as his demand for constructive work.~~

~~Napier Resolution of 1920 also reflected a restructuring of Congress to achieve a mass-oriented outlook.~~

(b) ~~The Quit India Movement was launched on 8<sup>th</sup> August 1942 after immediate failure of Cripps Mission. It had a pan-Indian impact but an intense effect in some regions~~

while less impactful in others.

### ~~★ ROBUST & INTENSE IMPACT:~~

anshee  
obj

- ① Sunit Sarkar calls the Rural phase of Quit India to be a deeply influenced one. Over 90,000 were arrested in retaliation.
- ② Prati Sarkar in Ballic lasted only a week under Chittu Pandey but they did mark a big significance in Aradh region.
- ③ Kisan Sabha of UP & Bihar unveiled horrors of violence.
- ④ Karnataka Method of destruction of public utilities was adopted.
- ⑤ India-Nepal border saw Guerrilla warfare commanded by J P Narayan.

obj;

### ~~★ LESS FORCEFUL BUT PROLONGED IMPACT:~~

- ① Muslim League opposed it vehemently & Mahrashtra did not participate. This

meant that communal areas witnessed violence but no movement, argues Dhikhu Parekh.

- ② Justice Party acted against the movement in Madras but Rajagopalachari & other Congress leaders' arrest saw a prolonged effect here.
- ③ Princely States did not respond but later movements of Telangana & Telangana, argued Panthic Chittagyan, reflected 'Quit India' in them.
- ④ Parallel govt at Tanukh and Satara lasted for months and years respectively. Nana Patil established local courts & institutions.

Thus, 'Quit India' - as Yusuf Mehmali coined it - represented a 'do or die' moment. Some died and others did, ultimately weakening the imperial hold.

~~Try to write multi-dimensional Q&A~~

(C)

(a)

The Indian Freedom Movement is credited with the growth of economy & democracy even after 1947 - as it influenced the class of decision makers with the ideals of nationalism and nation-building.

★

### ECONOMIC GROWTH:

- ① Bombay Plan of 1944 & National Planning Committee of 1938 Marapur Session were inspirations for establishing the Planning Commission in 1950-51.
- ② Nayan Plan of 1940 became basis of transport policy development in Independent India.
- ③ Avali Session (1955) of Congress affirmed

Remarks

the socialist principles highlighted by the ~~Socialism during~~ National Movement.

- ④ Industrial Policy Resolution (1956) was influenced by the policies of FICCI and ASSOCHAM formed in 1927 & 1921 respectively.
- ⑤ Economic development of vulnerable sections & equitable growth was reflected in Directive Principles of Constitution (Art 39, 46 respectively)

#### \* DEMOCRATIC GROWTH

- ① Constituent Assembly was dominated by freedom fighters hence Constitution was inspired by National Struggle.
- ② Lahore Resolution of 1929 influenced date of adoption of Constitution - 26<sup>th</sup> Jan 1950.
- ③ Fundamental Duties in 1974 (42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment) put forward 'respect for freedom struggle' first.

g) 19  
m/s  
Substitution  
point

Remarks

~~demands  
against it~~

~~India's freedom  
: now~~

**GS SCORE**

- ④ Government of India Act 1935 formed the basis of democratic set up of India.
- ⑤ Linguistic States in Nehru Report (1928) were implemented in 1963 through Farz Ali Commission report.
- ⑥ Karachi Resolution (1931) inspired Fundamental Rights & Economic programme post-independence.
- ⑦ Parliamentary System was adopted from the colonial British administration.
- ⑧ Gandhi's focus on villages, cottage industry, and non-alcoholism/intoxication presented in Directive Principles.

Most of the freedom fighters got a place in provincial legislatures & cabinets thus becoming a bridge from a pre-colonial to post-colonial growth in India.

Remarks

## SECTION-B

5. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words each: ..  
 (10 × 5 = 50 Marks)
- The Bambatha rebellion was a momentous event in the history of Southern Africa. Elaborate.
  - "Mazzini was the spiritual force of the Italian resurrection, the prophet of a state that was not yet". Elaborate.
  - The rise and fall of Chartism was a barometer of industrial and agricultural distress in England. Comment.
  - Zollverein was a direct preparation for the empire of 1870. Comment.
  - The Boxer movement was an unmistakable symptom of China's growing unrest, of her resentment against foreign intrusion and exploitation of her will to resist. Comment.

(a)

~~(1)~~ The Bambatha rebellion is touted as an event of particular significance in the history of Southern Africa due to several reasons.

① Anti colonial nature : the rebellion had a sense of 'political consciousness' remarked Choucri, and had united all against colonial oppression.

Remarks

① wrote strike under a Grand Jit  
② wrote strike under a Grand Jit

- ~~(2) Unifying aspect: Bambatha saw the outbreak of self-deterministic feelings from across the tribes of Southern Africa.~~
- ~~(3) Inspiration for future protests and leaders like Nelson Mandela and African National Congress, Bambatha Rebellion marked what Norman Lowe calls 'racial advocacy'.~~
- ~~(4) Methods of protest: were varied and proved to be effective against the colonial oppressor since British-Dutch Boer War in early 1900s.~~

~~Nelson Mandela in his 'Long Walk to freedom' called on rebellion as awakening of African consciousness.~~

(b)

5

The Unification of Italy was enforced by several factors. Mazzini was a spiritual binding factor of this wave of nationalism.

- Mazzini formed association called 'Giovine la Italia' - Young Italy to advocate the need for a separate Italian state.
- He stressed on the idea of a 'European duty' by pushing other heads of states like Napoleon III to form a united Italy.
- 'Carbonerie' was a secret society that Mazzini was a member of that participated in people's Spring of 1848 for Italian Nationalism.

Remarks

- Victor Hugo & Alexandre Dumas praised Mazzini as an enigmatic prophet filled with Romanticist view of a new Italy.
- Mazzini became the prophet for leaders like Count Cavour and Garibaldi who were other major unification forces.
- Mazzini called for the youth to get educated, embrace spirituality, develop nationalism and fight for achieving the idealism of 'Resorgimento' or Resurrection.

~~Bell~~ He became the embodiment of Italian Values and focused on the agency originating from Piedmont-Sardinia for Uniting Italy.

- (C) Chartist Movement was the result of inequality in Britain that was worsened by industrial & agrarian distress.

Remarks

- The oppression of Tories and the inequitably power sharing among land lord classes upset the rising middle class of Britain.
- Result of this was Captain Swing Riots and Riot of Peterloo that saw a rise of Luddite and Chartist activity.
- Chartists demanded adult franchise, annual elections, secret ballot, reorganization of constituencies and salaries for elected.
- The Reform Act 1832 agreed to some of these demands by doing away with problems of Rotter & Pocket Boroughs.
- However, all these changes did not bring alterations to industrial mismanagement and agarian crisis. The labourers continued to be devoid of tenancy rights and the working conditions.

Remarks

Write in detail the following facts:

~~Worsening~~ were worsened under 1871 Factory Act that was brought about by Whig party.

~~Therefore, all these occurrences of political, agricultural and industrial crisis were linked through Chartist.~~

(d) b ~~Zollverein was an economic union of fifteen German states that expanded to a membership of forty-six in 1840s.~~

- ~~Zollverein clearly exhibited unity between erstwhile Rhine federation that Napoleon had formed in early 1800s thus becoming the first vestiges of the German Nation.~~

- ~~The Saar Region of Coal, Ruhr Valley of Iron and Danzig Port for export provided avenues for economic boom to~~

Zollverein, argues Ian Kershaw. The feeling of economic development fuelled the demand for a single state.

- The 1849 Frankfurt Parliament formed Frankfurt Union of states which included most of Zollverein members, however, this attempt was neutralized by Austria.
- The common links of geography, language, rising middle class, liberal federation, historical links, junker aristocracy and oppression from Austria consolidated Zollverein further. Ultimately, Bismarck used Zollverein & Burschenschaften as important clients to German unification in 1871.

- (e) The Boxer Movement or 'Boxer Rebellion' was the foremost colonial outbreaks of early 1900's in China.

- Since the arrival of Commodore Matthew Perry and his advocacy of 'Open Door Policy' for trade had led to two Opium Wars & internal unrest like Taiping Rebellion, the local population had been further alienated.
- The Qing-Manchu dynasty had been losing authority due to intrusion of Treaty Ports such as Shanghai, Ningbo etc.
- The social divisions of China were such that no comprehensive response could be taken until Boxer Rebellion to oust the foreigners.
- John K. Fairbank called Boxer rebellion a failed attempt by China that would rebound itself through Warlordism & Bankruptcy of Monarchy. Future Chinese leaders like Sun Yat-Sen would see Boxer Rebellion as a foreign humiliation of China.

Remarks

Conclusion

Next

8. (a) "Better to abolish serfdom from above than to wait till it begins to abolish itself from below". Discuss the achievements of Alexander II of Russia in the emancipation of serfs. (15 Marks)
- (b) The treaty of Versailles solved one problem, but caused many. Comment. (15 Marks)
- (c) UNO has come a long way and this journey includes successes and failures as well. Comment. (20 Marks)

(a) Alexander II is known as the 'Tsar of Reformed Russian Romanov Empire' courtesy his responsive measures regarding the emancipation of Serfs in 1861.

- Richard Pipes writes that Tsar Alexander II reformed local self govt. & emancipated serfs as a reaction to the advancing people's movements of 19<sup>th</sup> cent. especially 1848 People's Spring.

- As it was a reactionary measure, argued Orlando Figes in 'A People's Tragedy', it had a mild effect on actual circumstances. He delineates these as :-

- Most serfs were not aware of the reform.
  - Vast expanse of Russia presented geographical barriers to reform.
  - Serfs of Southern regions like Kazakhs & Uzbeks had different nomadic system and not serf-based feudalism.
  - Western 'populist' feudal lords opposed the emancipation & reinforced serfdom.
- \* However, there were several achievements:
- 'Mir' system of communes developed in peasants.
  - 'Narodniki' philosophy of Westernization popularized.
  - Slavophiles considered it to be absolute freedom within the 'Great Russian Empire'.
  - Western Industrialists saw it as an opportunity to engage free labour in Russia.

Apart from that, new reformist groups like Decembrists developed. Steila Fitzpatrick saw the emancipation as the 'first nail' in the 'Tsarist Coffin'.

Remarks

~~Word explain P.P. by~~

(b)

Q

The Treaty of Versailles signed in 1919 was a part of the Paris Peace Conference of post-World War I in France attended by the likes of David Lloyd George, Clemenceau and German newly created Weimar Republic.

★

VERSAILLES SOLVED ONE PROBLEM:

Nord  
objectivity

- It gave a closure to World War I,
- The decisive victory of Triple Entente over the Triple Alliance was affirmed.
- It began the phase of post-war construction & rebuilding of economy.
- It showed the European nations the fallacies of autocracy and Americans the pitfalls of isolation.

Remarks

\* CREATED MANY PROBLEMS:

- ① War reparations worth \$ 6 billion imposed on Germany which was held 'solely' responsible for the war & thus globally 'humiliated'.
- ② Dawes Plan of recovery, said JM Keynes, was imprudent & insufficient for repairing of economy - leading to inflation, unemployment and anarchy.
- ③ Antonio Gramsci: Versailles alienated the German spirit as it was not close on the basis of Woodrow Wilson's '14 Points'.
- ④ Territorial depreciation of Germany:-
  - foreign colonies stripped
  - Alsace & Lorraine to France
  - Danzig to Poland.
  - Sudetenland to Czechoslovakia.
 This caused irredentist tendencies.

(5) Versailles caused economic emasculation of the German Mark by taking away Rhineland (full of minerals), Ruhr Valley as well as Saar Region.

(6) League of Nations was formed but USSR or USA did not join. And Germany was prohibited to become a member till 1926. This was a structural flaw leading to global imbalance of power.

After Versailles, Europe went into isolation and Germany & Italy fell into Fascist hands under Hitler & Mussolini.

AJP Taylor popularly said 'World War II was the creation of Versailles'.



(C)  
18

United Nations Organization was formed in 1945 under its San Francisco Charter.  
It was established at New York Headquarters after World War II.  
Its aims & objectives have witnessed several successes as well as failures.

SUCCESSES :

- ① Global peaceful collaboration and sustainability as opposed to its predecessor's League of Nations'
- ② Human rights and political-social-cultural rights recognized. e.g.: Int. Bill of Rights, UN Declaration of Human Rights.

Remarks

- ③ Socio-economic development programs, through ECOSOC as well as general relief funds.
- ④ Collaboration with Bretton Woods Inst. like IMF, World Bank for economic stability.
- ⑤ Cultural recognition & preservation through UNESCO, Declaration on Monuments etc.
- ⑥ Regional development through local offices like UNESCAP, UNDP, UNOSSC etc.
- ⑦ Climate Change: Kyoto Protocol, BRS Conventions, Montreal Protocol on Ozone etc.
- ⑧ Common platform for international justice i.e. ICJ.



### FAILURES :

- ① Veto Power continues to be discriminatory to all <sup>except</sup> UNSC 'Big Five'.

Remarks

- (2) No permanent army, it still relies on UN Peace keeping forces.
  - (3) Conflicts like Rwandan Genocide, Bosnia Herzegovina conflict & Israel Palestine conflict have not been dealt with.
  - (4) Reform in Security Council not agreed to. (G-77, G-4 vs Unity for Consensus).
  - (5) Recently Antonio Guterres said a 'fund crunch' in UN finances was near.
  - (6) USA's domination & US-British diplomatic war since Cold War is a base of contention.
  - (7) Syria & Yemen as well as ISIS threat continue to haunt UN's disposition.
- UN with its successes & failures continues to be a relevant organization for global debate & discussion.

**Remarks**

~~For a more effective  
vote flow &  
strengthen~~