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NAME	Mobile No.	Email ID

Start Time: 8:50 . End Time: 12:00

ANSWER SHEET

(FULL TEST IV- WORLD HISTORY)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

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There are EIGHT questions in this paper.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential 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 Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

SECTION A

Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

Q.1
Q.1(a)

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"Multiple factors worked together to bring a period of détente (a relax in tension) during the Cold War." Comment. [10 Marks]

Détente or a period of relax in tensions (in french) refers to the period of thaw in relations between US and USSR by 1970s.

Various factors that led to its achievement were:

① Fear of Nuclear war
↳ both countries had Hydrogen bombs
↳ Cuban Missile crisis was a big factor.

② Ostpolitik by German Chancellor
↳ new approach of European Unity by renouncing use of force.
↳ bettering relations with USSR.

③ Vietnam War

↳ huge losses and economic drain on USA.

↳ oil embargo of OPEC forced USA to buy oil from USSR

④ Similarly poor economy of USSR forced to take oil money to buy consumer goods from West.

⑤ Various agreements like:

① Helsinki agreement

② SALT - I

③ SALT - II

} limit weapons
nuclear
warheads

④ ban on nuclear tests

All of these together brought about a 'detente', but the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Ronald Reagan's SDI reignited the Cold War.

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Q.1 (b)

"While 18 January, 1871 had been a day of triumph for the strength and pride of Germany, 28 June, 1919 was the day of chastisement." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

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18 January 1871 was the day of Unification of Germany. It was on this day that Kaiser of German Empire was proclaimed from the Palace of Versailles, France, after their defeat.

It was a day of triumph as Germany was finally a nation which had been the goal of German Nationalism.

It was a day of strength and pride as their hated enemy France was defeated, its territories of Alsace and Lorraine were torn away and victory proclamation made from its Palace.

On the other hand, 28 June 1919 was the day of Chastiment because on this day the Treaty of Versailles was signed which represented a humiliating defeat of Germany and German Nationalism.

Beyond that, Germany was burdened with huge war debt, reparations clause and also it was de-militarised as its territories and colonies were taken away.

Thus these two days represent contrary moods for Germany, but at the same time these days also show how German Nationalism aggrieved in 1871 led to its fall in 1919.

Q.1 (c)

"The Vienna Congress is significant in giving effect to certain accomplished and containing the seed of momentous development fact. The chief defect of the Vienna Congress was that it ignored the forces of the time, especially the sentiment of nationality, but criticism of the Vienna Congress has been unduly harsh." Explain. [10 Marks]

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Congress of Vienna was an assembly of the victors of Battle of Leipzig which mainly involved - Austria, Russia, Prussia and Britain.

Gave effect to certain accomplished facts:

- Russia recognised as superpower
- Holy roman empire disappeared
- Napoleon's changes in Germany were recognised.

contained seeds of momentous development:

- Strengthened Sardinia → later led to Italian Unification
- Prussia acquired Rhinland led to Prussianisation of Germany.

Chief defect of the congress was:

- ① Ignored existing sentiments of nationality.
- ② Tried to preserve the Ancien régime. ⇒ Status quo
- ③ crushed revolutions throughout Europe.

But, its criticism has been unduly harsh because:

- ① secured peace for 40 years
- ② Concept of Europe was a good mechanism to diplomatically tackle issues.
- ③ stopped Spanish revolts.
- ④ Started (gave push to) Unification of Germany and Italy.

Q.1 (d)

Africa was 'chopped into states artificially created by accident of European competition. Examine this statement. [10-Marks]

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Before 1880, Africa was a dark continent for Europe, they barely had peripheral control of some regions and most of the areas were populated by various tribes that lived in harmony with the regions.

The Scramble of Africa began in 1884 with Berlin Conference where various rules were decided on how to colonise Africa and curtail competition; these were:

- ① no state to be captured without killing others or substantial ground occupation.
- ② Leopold's Congo area as neutral trade zone.
- ③ Congo & Niger river free for all.

What this resulted in was,

- 90% of Africa under European control by 1914; earlier it was only 10% in 1870
- straight lined countries on map instead of natural boundaries
- tribal conflict with each other and with state due to forced migrations, slavery and grabbing of natural resources



Q.1 (e)

"The most celebrated of Napoleon's achievements was the Code Napoleon" Comment. [10

Marks]

Napoleon Bonaparte won 40 battles and was successful in creating a huge empire, but post his exile in 1815 all of it collapsed.

Only thing that remained was his code. It is a civil code that was enacted by Napoleon first in France and then rest of his empires.

It was around 2000 articles that codified, systemised and unified all personal and civil laws in the region. (which earlier used to have different laws every few kilometres).

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Most celebrated achievement because:

- ① influenced legal system of around 70 nations around the world,
- ② it forbade privileges and spread ideals of equality and fraternity
- ③ even after his defeat, the various territories still retained the code.
- ④ The Code, in a way, accelerated the process of ending feudalism and giving birth to modern state.

Thus, despite his victory ~~or~~ or his other achievements in life, the Codification of Civil Law remains his true lasting legacy.

Q.2 (a)

Why did the industrial revolution first occur in England and how was the quality of life of the people there during the industrialization? [20 Marks]

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Industrial revolution refers to the process of change from an agrarian and crafts based economy to one characterised by industry and machine based manufacturing. It began in England in the 18th century, because:

- ① Agrarian revolution
 - ↳ led to mechanisation of agriculture + capitalist form of agriculture.
- ② Expansion of trade post 1740s; esp. external trade, lead to:
 - expansion of demand
 - expansion of capital stock
- ③ Demographic explosion → more labour available

④ Faster urbanisation
 ↳ by 1800 → 1/4th population
 in cities

⑤ technological innovations happened
 faster and first in England.
 ↳ Steam Engine by Cook.

⑥ Integrated home market due to
 development of efficient transportation
 characterised by canals

⑦ Culture of entrepreneurship and
 risk taking

⑧ Society was less conservative and
 more dynamic → more open
 to change.

All of these factors contributed to
 England becoming the first industrialised
 state.

Quality of life in England during Industrialisation:

- ① widening social gap as the new group of capitalists took advantage of labourers / workers.
- ② ~~live~~ people moved towards cities in search of work → cities became overcrowded.
- ③ Growth of slums in cities
↓
lead to bleak, crowded, dirty areas.
- ④ Factories running on coal → polluted city environment
↳ Industrial England is famous for falling soot that covered everything.
- ⑤ Due to overcrowding and bad sanitation → a number of

diseases like cholera, typhoid, TB, etc spread through the population.

⑥ It was further exacerbated by poor nutrition and lack of medical facilities.

⑦ This had devastating impact on average life expectancy in cities.

⑧ Situation was even dire for women and children who worked in workhouses and were forced to work till they were maimed or died.

Thus industrial revolution exacted a heavy toll from English population, but in time the government became conscious of these issues and brought in health and moral laws.

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Q.2 (b)

How worsening economic conditions coupled with the policies of the Tsarist Government led to the Russian Revolution (1917)? Discuss. [20 Marks]

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Russian Revolution refers to the upheaval in Russia that took place during the February of 1917 which led to the collapse of the Tsarist government.

Reasons for the Revolution

Economic conditions — (A)

- medieval economy characterized by industrialised islands in a sea of agriculture.
- Rising food prices due to demands for food by the army.
- Farmers (already facing shortages) decided to hoard grain as inflation rose.
 → due to higher costs

• This led to less food in cities

↓
Started Bread riots.

• less food → created an upward impact on inflation → rising prices led to workers demanding higher wage in factories

↓
this increased prices of everything

• Government tackled this by printing more money → which further destabilised the economy.

• World war situation → Ottoman empire cut off trade routes for Russia.

All of these were essentially blamed on Tsar Nicholas.

(B) — Policies of Tsarist Govt

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- (1) Tsar's idea to tackle internal problems by diverting attention to external war backfired.
- (2) Tsar recruited a significant portion of farmers into conscripted military service in a bloody war (⇒) ~~decrease~~ increased public anger.
- (3) Tsar's idea of commending the army himself and his tactical blunders led to huge reverses for Russians.
- (4) Scandal in the Tsar family involving Rasputin and the Tsarina.
- (5) Refusal to set up Duma.

⑥ Repressive action towards various revolutionaries, secret societies, university students, etc.

⑦ Finally, sending army to fire upon the Bread Rioters @ St. Petersburg.

The soldiers refused to fire on civilians & many started rioting and eventually the control of government was taken from the Tsar and Kerensky led the government.

Thus, stupidities of Tsar and bad economic situation were the root cause of Russian Revolution.

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Q.2 (c)

Assess the responsibility of three major continental European powers: Germany, Austria and Russia for the outbreak of the First World War. [10 Marks]

The first world war began in 1914 and was fought between the Central Powers (Austria-Hungary, Germany and Turkey) ~~and~~ and the Allied Powers (UK, USA, France, Italy and Japan).

Responsibility of war:

① On Germany → many historians believe this.

↳ action of Kaiser Wilhelm II

↳ welt politik - imperialism and anti-internationalism

↳ open support to Austria ~~in~~ in conflict with Serbia

↳ Schlieff plan and miscalculation by General Moltke.

② On Austria

↳ Austrian demands to

Serbia post Assassination.

↳ Austrian attitude towards rising Pan-Slavism and their actions in Bosnia.

↳ did not think Russia would support Serbia

③ On Russia

↳ vast military expansion that spooked off the Germans.

↳ their unmitigated support to Serbs and meddling in the Balkan region

↳ assumed mobilisation meant war.

But, Beyond these, the actions of collective Europe, be it New Imperialism, the secretive alliances, the rising nationalism and militarism. all were responsible for the war.

Q.3(a)

"Various works and theories of Karl Marx gave scientific direction to Socialism." Elaborate with examples. [20 Marks]

Karl Marx was a German social thinker who put forward his ideas of Socialism through Communist Manifesto and his book Das Kapital.

In these, Marx ascertained that his brand of Socialism was different from the one hitherto alluded to by those he called 'Utopian Socialists', such as: St. Simon, Fourier, etc.

He based this on the following theories:

① Dialectical Materialism

According to this, Some have established control of factors of production and many are forced

to only provide labour.

This has created an Excess in Production represented by the conflict of Some v/s Many.

② Historical Materialism

History is a record of class struggle. According to this idea - economic factors are the primary factors in shaping history rather than social or, political or religious. Whole history is characterised by two classes - one dominant and another suppressed.

For example - Masters and Slaves, Landlords and Serfs, Bourgeoisie and Proletariat.

③

Theory of Surplus Value

labour produces all value, but only a small part is shared with them and rest all goes to capitalist.

Capitalist thus pay less than value of labour to them;

↓

So this system is not stable and its fall is inevitable.

④

Revolution

Marx thus was reconciled with the idea that one day the proletariat will unite (of all the world) and bring about a revolution to like the revolution of Bourgeoisie (French Revolution).

This would bring about the Dictatorship

3 of Proletariat.

This was an interim phase of Socialism and finally Communism would emerge out of here, which would represent classless, stateless society.

Through these theories, which Marx believed explained the nature & history of social development and presented a scientific solution, unlike the 'ethical critique' of capitalism advanced by others,

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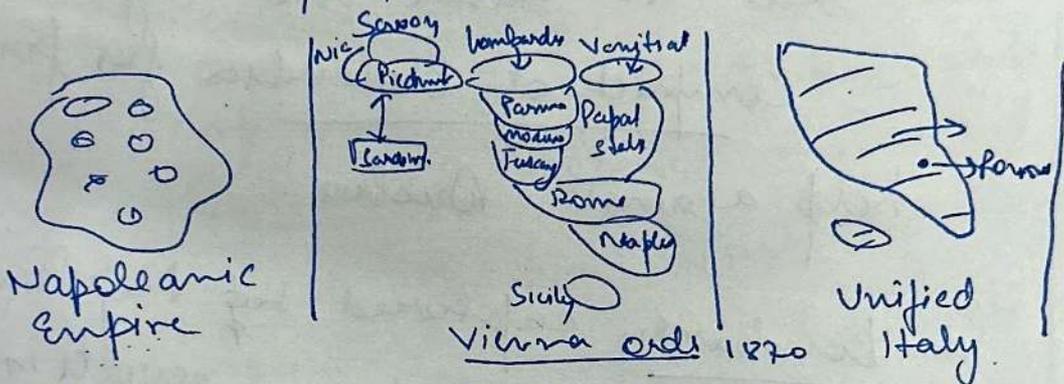
Delineate various stages that led to the unification of Italy. How foreign help had role in it?

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Q.3 (b)

[20 Marks]

~~Italy~~ Unification of Italy was a long drawn out process that involved various stages and personalities which played a role in it.



Post vienna order Italy was divided into various states.

Stage I → Revolutions & Revolt

- ↳ Role of Mazzini and Garibaldi here
- ↳ They tried to unify through revolts in Savoy and Milan.
- ↳ Action of Cavour led to their failure.

Stage 2 → Through Wars and Diplomacy

- ↳ Actions of Caracra and Victor-Emmanuel 3
- ↳ joined crimea war, got a seat at table and signed Compact of Ptolembies for french help against Russia.
- ↳ Lombardy captured by Napoleon 3 declared ceasefire fearing revolts in rest of states (Parma, Modena & Tuscany)
- ↳ Caracra frustrated.

Stage 3 → Revolutions from south and Plebiscite

- ↳ As austria left, revolts again happened in these 3 states along with Romagna (a papal state)

↳ Cavour made a settlement with Napoleon 3 and incorporated all four after a plebiscite.

~~Here Cavour~~

↳ this gave to revolts in Naples and Sicily → Victor Emmanuel

captured all papal states while Garibaldi captured Naples and Sicily for him through the Expedition of thousand Red Shirts

↳ Cavour died. But Rome and Venetia still left.

Stage 4 → ~~was~~ foreign wars and diplomacy.

Italy supported Bismarck and through Battle of Sadouga gained Venetia from Austria and through Battle of Sedan gained Rome from Pope.

Role of foreign help

- ① ~~Austria~~ France aided them initially in keeping Austria in check. (post Crimean war)
- ② later when France turned hostile, the declaration by Britain to allow Italy to decide their nationalist issues kept France in check.
- ③ later on Bismarck and unified Germany aided them in rebelling France and Austria both.

Thus, Italian unification though was achieved by actions of Italians on ground, some foreign actors aided them diplomatically and militarily.

Q.3 (c)

Bring out the historical significance and lasting legacy of the French Revolution. [10 Marks]

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French revolution (1789 - 1805) was a historical event that brought about the end of Bourbon monarchy and resulted in a lot of upheavals in France and beyond.

Historical Significance and ~~lasting legacy~~

- 19th century Europe was largely shaped by ideas of French revolution.
- played a key role in rising ideal of Nationalism and unification of Germany and Italy.
- Background for future European revolutions of 1830 and 1848.
- inspiration to Latin American decolonisation

- attack on mercantilism and impact on British democratic thinking.

Lasting legacy of the Revolution

- ① Ideals of: Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
- ② Concept of Republican state
- ③ Idea of plebis cit
- ④ Idea of revolution for a social and political change.
- ⑤ Modern political ideology - right and left
- ⑥ Napoleonic Code
- ⑦ Strengthened the ideology of liberalism.

Thus, French revolution remains an important event in history of man kind.

SECTION B

Q.5 (a)

Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

"The year of 1848 was the year of revolutions in Europe but with hardly any resemblance with each other." Critically examine. [10 Marks]

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The year of 1848 is known for the European People's Spring because of the massive number of people that participated in the various revolutions across Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Italy, etc.

Hardly any resemblance because motives were different:

- ① France → republican and Socialist character
- ② Germany → liberal and constitutional in character
- ③ Italy → liberation and unity were the motives
- ④ Austria → Democracy and Nationalism reigned supreme.

But it'd not be right to say that they hardly resembled each other.

They had many similarities, such that:

- motives like reform, democracy + ~~was same~~ national Unification (France & Austria), (Germany & Italy) were same.
- the revolution of 1848 was also a result of the agrarian crisis due to shortfall in food due to famines.
- it was further pushed forth by the industrial slump due to lack of demand.

Thus, while dissimilar in its effects the revolution was similar in its causes and motives.

Q.5(b)

"Not everyone in America was happy at the news of the Declaration of Independence."
 Comment. [10 Marks]

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'Declaration of Independence' occurred in Philadelphia ~~Boston~~ during the 2nd conference in 1776.

While it represented an advance in American interests over colonial ones, not everyone living in America felt the same way:

- ① British patriots and loyalists
- ② Church of England and their missionaries
- ③ Landed gentry and southern plantation owners.
- ④ Individuals who still had ties with Britain.
 - ↳ eg → office holders in imperial govt.
 - ↳ merchants engaged in trade

⑤ Indian Americans → because Britain had tried to stop the westward push,

⑥ Black Loyalists → they were promised freedom.

In some cases, a single family might have loyalist & revolutionary.
 For eg → Benjamin Franklin's son was loyalist.

Thus, declaration of independence divided American populace.

Post revolution, many of these loyalists either went to England, or were settled in Canada or returned to America when resentment ended.

Q.5 (c)

"The First World War was fought for the preservation of the balance of power." Critically examine.

[10 Marks]

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First world war began in 1914 with the immediate cause being the murder of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria by Serbian Nationalists.

One view points towards the 'need of preservation of balance of power' as the cause of war.

This was because:

- ① Rise of powerful Germany had disturbed the balance of power.
- ② Weakeny of France as a consequence had further affected it.
- ③ Defeat of Russia in Russo-Japan war further destabilised the continent.

(4) This imbalance of power and quest for stability gave rise to a system of secret alliances which further disturbed the situation and increased mistrust.

(5) The Naval race between Germany & England and militarisation between Germany and Russia further changed the balance.

In this situation, the existence of Sick man Turkey, Eastern Question, rising Nationalism (Pan Slav, Balkan etc) and also quest for colonies under new-imperialism all combined to put whole of Europe on edge.

The death of Archduke thus became the final push that turned it all afire.

Q.5 (d)

"The United Nations Organisation, which came into existence after the Second World War to prevent another such conflict, had played a significant role peacekeeping efforts during and post-Cold War." Critically examine with examples. [10 Marks]

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United Nations Organisation (UNO)'s primary mandate, ~~was~~ as written in its charter, is the prevention of further war and maintaining peace.

But, due to veto system and Cold War politics, it remained paralysed. In this situation - UNGA resolution - 'Uniting for Peace' gave birth to Peacekeeping as an alternative.

During Cold War

- ① Success in the Suez crisis
- ② Civil war in Congo was brilliantly handled
- ③ New Guinea dispute was resolved in favor of Indonesia

Post Cold War

- ① democratic elections in post-Apartheid South Africa
- ② end to Salvadoran Civil war.
- ③ end to Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Thus, peacekeeping of UN has produced some good results.

But, at the same time, it has been equally ineffective in many other cases, or cases involving big powers, such as:

- ① Hungarian or Czech Crisis
- ② US invasion of Iraq.
- ③ Somalia Crisis
- ④ Bosnian Genocide
- ⑤ Syrian Civil War; Yemen conflict

Thus, UNO has had a chequered past with its peacekeeping efforts which represent a urgent need of reforms.

Q.5 (e)

"Appeasement played significant role in the international affairs during 1930s." Justify with the suitable examples. [10 Marks]

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Appeasement refers to the policy followed by Britain and later France vis-a-vis the fascist states of Italy and Germany during 1930.

Significant role of appeasement in international affairs

- ① Allowed repudiation of Treaty of Versailles and disarmament of Germany.
- ② Brought Germany and England closer through the Naval agreement and economic co-operation.
- ③ Allowed for a proxy ideological war during Spanish Civil war which ended with win of Fascist Franco.

- ④ merger of Germany and Austria
↳ Anschluss
- ⑤ Munich Treaty and dismemberment of Czechoslovakia as Britain and France kept hold of it.
- ⑥ Allowed Hitler to gain a false sense of confidence in British mendacity.
- ⑦ Hitler's attack on Poland and start of second world war.

Thus, the policy of Appeasement, borne out of a desire to delay war and combat communism ultimately led to the 'total war' of 1939.

~~However~~ But, at the same time, it was somewhat justified as Britain and France were not ready for war and was in that way a failure of policy rather than knowing cause of war.

Q.8 (a)

"The Chartist Movement failed to achieve its objective due to various factors but it presented a prospect of the forthcoming British democracy." Elucidate. [20 Marks]

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(1838-58)
Chartist movement refers to a democratic movement that emerged in England post the First Reform Act 1832 which had completely ignored the aspirations of the working class.

6 Charter demands:

- universal male adult franchise (above 21)
- secret ballot
- salaried MPs
- No property qualification
- Equal constituencies
- Annual Parliamentary Elections

Causes of failure of the Chartist movement:

- ① Multiplicity of leaders who were unable to come to terms even with each other.

- ② Egoism and vanity of a Chartist leader O'Connor have also been blamed.
- ③ Their demands appeared too radical for the British masses then.
- ④ Failure in obtaining Parliamentary support -
- ⑤ Use of violence in protests led to ~~the~~ drop in public opinion
- ⑥ Issue of forged signatures, further destroyed their credibility

All these factors combined together to fail the Chartist movement in England by 1858.

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Despite its failure, the movement presented a prospect of forthcoming British democracy as:

- ① By 1820s, ~~at~~ 5 of the 6 chartist demands had been met, except the demand for yearly elections.
- ② Even franchise was extended to women over 30 and men over 21 by the Rept. of Peoples Act, 1928.
- ③ All other charter demands came to be enacted through a series of electoral reforms and improved parliamentary and liberal democracy in England where workers had enough rights.

④ Moreover, acts like:
Factories Act, Mines Act,
Public Health Act, etc. and
 even abolition of Corporal laws
 were indirectly related to the
Chartist movement.

Thus, chartism improved the condition
 of workers and also provided
 a roadmap for future such
 movements to ensure safety,
 security and rights of the
 working class.

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Q.8 (b)

Discuss the major ideas of 'Enlightenment and its consequences for the world history. [20

Marks]

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Enlightenment refers to the social, cultural, philosophical and intellectual movement that spread through Europe in the 17th and 18th century.

Major ideas of Enlightenment:

① Reason → comes from the idea of rationalism.
↳ glorifies human ability to reason over other beings.
Power of reason is cited as the means to human progress.

② Naturalism → this reflects a belief in natural laws rather than the belief in god.
↳ Natural laws understanding seems to be the true goal of humanity.
↳ Natural laws include

Newton's gravity.

③ Optimism of Progress

↳ this reflects that steady belief that guided by reason we can discover natural laws which would lead to human progress.

④ Humanism

↳ idea of belief in the inherent humanity of humans.

↳ it tries to put up humans as the end all be all.

reg Kant - Humanity as the end rather than means

⑤ Individualism

↳ emphasises the importance of individuality over state, religion, etc.

⑥ Relativism

↳ how different ideas are stacked relative

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to one other.

Consequences of Enlightenment and its ideas for world history:

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① these ideas were reformatory and revolutionary in various fields.

These all had impacts on law, Economy, science, etc

eg

- Adam Smith's free trade
- Kant's ideas on Ethics
- Voltaire's decision on Religion.

② Industrial revolution was a result of pursuit of Science that had its basis in Natural laws

③ Rise of Enlightened Monarch who paved the way for decreased despotism and more rights.

eg Catherine the great, Frederick etc.

(4) Direct push to revolutions like American and French which in turn further affected history.

(5) Improvement in status and position of women in society.

(1) Arguably the 'civilised' nature of western civilisation is a product of Age of Enlightenment.

But at the same time, Enlightenment also had some limitations like

(1) Enlightened monarchy were still despots.

(2) Under focus on rationalism pushed the movement away from its true goals.

Despite all these, Enlightenment ideas truly acted as a shining ray of hope for humanity.

Q.8 (c)

"The end of the Cold War and with it, the age of bipolarity has made the Non-Aligned Movement irrelevant." Critically comment. [10 Marks]

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Non-aligned movement began with the Belgrade Conference, tried to present a vision of independence and anti-bloc politics and peace and cooperation.

With the end of Cold War and rise of unipolarity, westerners and even some NAM members have questioned its existence.

Some members like Cyprus joined EU, leaving NAM.

But despite all this NAM remains relevant because:

- ① NAM is not neutrality and they can act as an active participant in existing situations and issues

② The cold wars conditions of neo-imperialism and large ~~countries~~ countries pressuring small ones, still exist.

③ It ~~can~~ remaining a hub of global South-South cooperation

④ NAM can act as a bulwark against the rising hegemony of USA in the world.

⑤ Moreover, NAM represent the true ideals of Multilateralism, equality, etc and can become the stepping stone for UN reforms.

But all of this can only happen if NAM 2.0 (as imagined) can be crystallised by its members reinvigorating the organisation for 21st century.

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