

1) (a)

Disintegration of USSR marked the end of Cold War that started after World War 2 and led to ascendancy of USA as the sole superpower in the world.

Role of 'Attitude of Reagan'

- 1) He ramped up the military spending of US to which USSR was struggling to keep up.
- 2) Tried to isolate USSR from the global economy.
- 3) Conciliatory approach towards Gorbachev helped ease Cold War tensions.

Role of Gorbachev's reforms

i) Perestroika (Restructuring)

- led to greater representation of people in political institutions.
- Allowed non-communist candidates to contest elections.
- Gave makers greater control over production. Affected consumer goods production.

ii) Glasnost. (Openness)

- Allowed criticisms of all but the Communist Party.
- Press reporting of Chernobyl disaster discredited the government.
- Anti-Stalin books and movies were allowed to be released.

Both the policies made the people want more liberty while at the same time it eroded the authority of the Communist Party and led to dissintegration of USSR.

1) (b)

The Second World War ended with the beginning of Cold War, war-time debts of European nations and massive reconstruction needs across Europe.

Europeans had to work together for more unity among themselves

- Cold War had divided Europe. Its physical form came in the form of the 'Iron Curtain'.
- They felt that greater co-operation can prevent another great European War.
- They also felt joint effort can help in faster reconstruction of war-ravaged Europe.

→ These above factors pushed Europeans to work in co-operation for the unity of Europe.

i) Creation of NATO for collective security and greater co-operation in security front.

ii) Establishing Organisation for European Economic Co-operation foster co-operation in utilization of Marshall Plan aid.

iii) The aid would help in reconstruction of Europe.

iv) To foster greater economic co-operation the European Community was established which later on culminated in the European Union.

v) Concerted effort from both sides led to unification of Germany.

Thus aware of the past mistakes and determination not to repeat them, gave impetus to greater trans-European co-operation.

1)(c)

Apartheid means racial segregation with legal backing which was prevalent in pre-1970 South Africa.

Policy of Apartheid included

- (i) Segregation of living quarters
- (ii) Prohibition of inter-race marriage.
- (iii) Pass Registration system and denial of political rights.

Role of Nelson Mandela

→ He was the leading figure in the African National Congress.

→ He took part in various ^{protesting} demonstrations against the Apartheid policy of the government.

→ His imprisonment further flamed the anti-apartheid movement.

→ He played a key role in the talks between Whites and colored towards a new Constitution.

→ Him along with W. de Klerk, the then President of South Africa helped in peaceful transfer into post-Apartheid South Africa.

→ Encouraged colored people to forgive the past atrocities and to choose the ballot over bullet.

His struggle culminated in ANC winning 2/3rd majority and him becoming President of a racially equal South Africa.

10(e)

Indo-China (Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia) was under French occupation during the pre-World War 2 era, were nationalists movement began taking form since early 1930s.

Role of Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam's struggle for independence.

→ Played an instrumental role in ensuring cooperation and concerted action between nationalists and Communists.

→ Formed the Viet Minh that played a key role in resistance against Japanese and the French in the first phase of Thirty Year War which led to Viet Minh Victory.

- Undertook land reform measures in territories under his which helped stimulate nationalism further especially in the village side.
- Supported Uietlong in the second phase of Thirty Year War against the US.
- Provided supply in arms, ammunition and other logistics via the Uiet Minh Trail.
- He enjoyed pan-Vietnam support which helped in easier unification between North and South Vietnam post the Thirty Year War.

Thus due to his key role Ho Chih Minh is revered to this day in modern day Vietnam.

32a)

Decolonisation is the process of the colonies of imperial powers gaining freedom ~~from~~ and becoming independent sovereign nations.

Second World War and Decolonisation

(i) Weakening of Imperial Power

The Second World War had weakened them militarily and economically, thus were in no position to re-establish the former dominance.

(ii) International pressure.

There was global call to support decolonisation within and outside the imperial powers.

(example) Britain had public opinion in favour of decolonisation.

(iii) Atlantic Charter

It firmly established the principle of right to self-determination among all people of the world.

→ gave further impetus to nationalist movement in colonies.

(iv) Example of India and China

This inspired many African nations to claim liberty for themselves and their countrymen.

(v) Role of USA

Partly motivated by its commitments in the Atlantic Charter and partly by economic interests, encouraged decolonisation.

(vi) Cold War

With colonies turning communist (example Vietnam) powers accelerated

The process of decolonisation to prevent
spread of communism and to
check the 'Dominio Theory'

(iii) Role of UN

Played a key role in supporting
colonies to gain independence.

example) Suez Crisis.

(iii) Role of Japan

Japanese occupation of colonies in
East Asia and South-East Asia

directly and indirectly helped colonies
gain independence.

example) Indonesia.

Thus the Second World War
provided a holistic and exclusive
impetus on colonial powers to
end colonialism and support
decolonisation.

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Latin America has a long history of colonialism, first under Spain, later under Napoleon and finally under US via the Morroe doctrine, the remnants of which partly lay blame for present condition of Latin America.

Reasons for chronic political instability and military conflict

(i) Artificial borders

This issue further aggravated the territorial dispute upon discovery of valuable resources.

example) Here crisis between Brazil and Bolivia.

(ii) Lack of respect for Democracy

Public greedily respects the

authority which can command obedience.

(iv) Chronic corruption

This has caused social disorder and lack of political commitment from public.

(v) Powerful feudal families

Their influence is so great that no government can successfully and independently run their government without their support.

(vi) Lack of industrialization and greater reliance on primary products has affected economies of Latin America which indirectly contributes to political instability.

→ External factors constraining development

(7) Neo-colonialism.

Role of US in opening up

Latin American economies and integrating them with US economy.
Example) Dollar Colonialism.

(ii) Excess reliance on foreign investment

This greatly affected Latin American nations during 2008 crisis.

(iii) Role of multi-lateral financial institutions

(a) Caused forced opening up of their economies where the small industries hadn't matured.

(b) Killed Domestic production capability.

(c) Withholding provided credit.

Example) Caused severe crisis in Argentina when IMF withheld payment.

Thus both internal and external factors have plagued Latin America and caused it poverty, corruption and underdevelopment.

3)(c)

The Berlin Wall was constructed by Nikita Khrushchev as he wanted to hide the 'island of prosperity' in the ocean of communism and stagnation.

Implications of collapse of Berlin Wall

(i) German Unification.

Divided at the end of World War 2, Germany was finally united.

(ii) Breached the Iron Curtain which had rigidly divided Europe during Cold War.

(iii) Fostered greater trans-European co-operation which later on culminated with the formation

of European Union.

(iv) Eased the Cold War tension.

Co-operation was hoped to replicate similar success, especially with Gorbachev at the helm of Soviet affairs.

(v) Initiated the ascend of Germany's dominance in European affairs.

(vi) Helped US with additional bases to station troops and missiles.

(vii) Strengthened NATO with admission of Germany into it later on.

(viii) Disintegration of USSR became a possibility with other satellite state and republic demanding autonomy.

Thus the collapse of Berlin Wall symbolically represented the end of Cold War and beginning of the unipolar world.

4) (a)

Apartment was the policy of racial segregation followed in South Africa since mid-twentieth century till the closing years of the twentieth century.

→ Malawi's Afrikaner National Party came to power in early 1970s on the promise of following the Apartment policy whose features were as follows:

(i) Segregated the residential area between Whites and colored people.

(ii) Separate buses were run for blacks and colored persons.

(iii) Inter-racial marriage and relations were prohibited to safeguard Whites' racial 'purity'.

(iv) Political representation of blacks were taken away.

(v) Black and colored were debarred from political activities and trade unionism.

(vi) Pass registration system was introduced to regulate the movement of Black and colored persons.

Opposition to Apartheid within South Africa.

(i) Policy of Apartheid was opposed across the Black and colored populations.

(ii) The African National Congress played a key role in organizing demonstration and opposition.

(ii) Joint action by Black organisations and Coloured organisations for putting forth the 'Freedom Charter'.

It stated the South Africa belongs to all who live in it regardless of the race.

(iv) Christian and Church opposed the policy of Apartheid.

(v) Mass breach of Apartheid laws were undertaken.

(vi) Nelson Mandela was arrested in one such demonstration and was imprisoned for 27 years.

(vii) The Soweto shooting further radicalized the movement which put greater pressure on the government to roll back the policy.

The efforts culminated in South Africa getting a new constitution based on racial equality and democracy in 1990s with Mandela as their President.

4) (b)

Since independence post World War 2, Africa is still plagued by underdevelopment and poverty, which has become much evident with COVID-19 pandemic.

Problems faced in development of African nations

→ There exists broad similarities in issues that hinders development of African nations:

(1) Tribal hostilities

→ They submerged their tribal differences while fighting for political freedom.

→ But after independence, their tribal loyalty has taken precedence over their national loyalty.

example) Congo.

(ii) Neo-colonialism

Influence by their former colonial masters to continue their exploitation of their former colonies.

example) Use of CFA Franc by Western African nations.

(iii) Corruption.

Lack of commitment of political leaders for the development of their country. ex) Angola.

(iv) Cold War

Superpower sponsored coup-d'etat had eroded the political credibility and stability by the long runs.

(v) Foreign Aid

Instead of investment in the form of setting up manu -

facturing and transfer of technology, the foreign aid has kept the nations in perpetual dependance on their aid providers.

(ii) Foreign Debt

By nations and multilateral financial institutions has ~~kept~~ forced these nations to export more to pay these debt.

This has caused famines.

(iii) Epidemics

Epidemics like AIDS and COVID-19 has further aggravated the poor conditions of common Africans.

Thus it's necessary for Africa to get the right leadership and people's support to overcome these challenges and become a developed nation.

4) (c)

The Marshall Plan is the US economic aid to Western European nations to assist them in post-World War 2 reconstruction.

Circumstances that led to adoption of Marshall Plan

(i) Cold War

US attempt to get greater influence over European nations to check spread of Communism.

(ii) To protect US investments in Europe.

(iii) Market for USA

Helping Europe recover will.

make Europe a great market
for US products.

(iv) To strengthen US alliance
with Western Europe and
secure its leadership of Western
~~Europe~~ World.

(v) Prevent another war
Economic fragility of European
nations after World War I
was partly attributed to the rise
of Fascism in Europe.

Intention to prevent such
repeat of mistake.

Thus the Marshall plan was
aimed to secure US interests in
politically and military domain
and prevent spread of Communism
across Europe.

1)(d)

The Non Alignment Movement was founded in Belgrade, Yugoslavia by Nehru, Nkrumah, Joseph Tito and Gamel Abdel Nasser.

→ It was movement to secure the new found freedom of Third world countries from Cold War politics.

→ Internal conflicts among NAM members had seriously affected to effectiveness of NAM:

(1) Iran-Iraq War

This long drawn war had not only created distance between the above two, but also within NAM.

(ii) Cold War

Some nations although part of NAM, yet still had pro-US or pro-USSR leanings.

(example) This division came to fore in support and condemnation of NAM member on Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

(iii) The Havana Conference revealed the 'lack of neutrality' for NAM.

(iv) Some NAM members became part of CENTO and SEATO which again revealed internal partisanship of NAM.

These conflicts also undermined credibility of NAM yet which prevented a concerted joint action to tackle contemporary issues of world politics.