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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1814)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Date	5/8/22
Center	Online		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
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7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Delhi- 110009

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Analyse the impact of the Persian invasions on the Indian culture.
भारतीय संस्कृति पर ईरानी आक्रमणों के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Persian invasions of India in the Ancient Age & in the Modern Age led to the development of a composite culture.

Prominent Impacts

① Administration

↳ Introduction of Satrapy system of governance i.e. use of Governors

② Trade & Commerce

↳ Gold & Silver coins found in India & Persia.

③ Writing system

↳ Kharoethi script influenced directly from Persian script

④ Architecture

↳ Ashokan pillars were influenced by Achaemenian Pillars of Cyrus

→ In Islamic age, Chau bagh gardens, domes, minars etc. came into India

⑤ Religion

↳ Sufi culture
↳ Fusion of Hindu & Islamic cultures

⑥ Art

↳ Naturalist painting style
Ex. Paintings of Jahangir, Akbar times

⑦ Language

↳ Court language became Persian

↳ Influence on future Urdu & Hindustani language

⑧ Literature → Translation of Indian works in Persian in Mughal period. Eg. Mahabharat, Upanishads

⑨ Food → Items like Biryani, Qorma etc. came into India via Persia.

Thus, the Persian invasions led to a great upsurge in culture, influencing India even today.

2. The cultural imprints of India's engagement with East Asia can be witnessed in both the regions. Elucidate with examples.
 पूर्वी एशिया के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव की सांस्कृतिक छाप दोनों क्षेत्रों में देखी जा सकती है। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Since the ancient age, India had a very vibrant maritime tradition.

From the traders of Kalinga to ~~since~~ Chola invasions, cultural imprints have been found in both areas:

(A) East Asian influences in India

(i) Visit of foreign scholars

↳ To understand Buddhism & Indian culture
 ↳ Studied at great universities of Nalanda, Vikramshila etc
 ↳ Left Written Records & functioned as emissaries of

foreign kings. eg. Fo-Hien,
Hsueh Tsang etc.

② Cultural exchanges between
India & East Asian countries

③ Indian influences in East
Asia

① Hinduism → Propagated by
the merchants & soldiers.
↳ Angkor Wat Temple (Cambodia),
Hindu population of Bali, Fiji
etc.

② Buddhism → Adopted largely
in East Asia after Ashoka's
endeavour to send
missionaries

eg. Theravada Buddhism, Mahayana
Buddhism. etc.

③ Development of Martial Arts

Bodhidharma of India established the temple at Shaolin

④ Meditation techniques & Yoga

Eg. Zen Meditation in Japan.

Thus, these cultural exchanges form the backbone of India's foreign policy initiatives like Look East & Act East Policies.

3. Give an account of the different schools of Indian philosophy.
भारतीय दर्शन के विभिन्न मंडवाधों का विवरण दीजिए।

Indian Philosophy is a collection of diverse philosophical thoughts having their own epistemology &

Ontology

Important philosophical disciplines include:

A) Orthodox Philosophies: Have their sanctions on Vedas.

① Samkhya: Founder was Kapila.

↳ Reality stems from.
Purusha (Soul) & Prakriti (Matter)
↳ Purusha cannot be modified
Prakriti can bring changes

② Yoga: Founder was Patanjali

↳ Believes in meditation to control the senses to achieve nirvana

② Ngaya: Founder was Gautama
Muni

↳ Believed in logical & empirical
knowledge

③ Vaisheshika: Founder was
Rishi Kanada

↳ Atomic theory → Matter is
composed of atoms

④ Purva Mimamsa: Founder was
Jaimini

↳ Vedas are Dharma → Can lead
to Mukti

⑤ Vedanta: Philosophy of
Upanishads

↳ Advaita Vedanta: Shankaracharya

↳ Neo Vedanta: Vivekananda

① Heterodox Systems: Do not follow authority of Vedas.

① Charvaka → Founder was
Brihaspati
↳ Believed in Material Pleasure

② Buddhist Philosophy

• Founder was Gautam Buddha
• Aim is to attain Nirvana

③ Jainism → Founder was
Mahavira
↳ Seek liberation from this world

The Indian Philosophy tradition, thus, is one of the most diverse & timeless traditions of the world.

4. State the salient features of the Bhakti movement in the medieval period. Also, discuss its role in the growth of regional languages in India.
मध्यकाल में भक्ति आंदोलन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के विकास में इसकी भूमिका पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The Bhakti tradition of medieval India was formed against the orthodox Brahminical tradition.

Important features

- ① Nirguna Bhakti: Worship of an abstract form of God.
- ② Critical to ritual heavy traditional practices. Believed in songs, hymns, kirtan.
- ③ Wanted social reforms
Eg. Against caste system.
- ④ Wanted inter religion tolerance. Eg. Kabir & Guru Nanak borrowed Hindu & Islamic tradition.

⑤ Stress on equality - Between humans - inter caste equality & inter gender equality.

⑥ Role of Guru - To guide a disciple in his spiritual journey.

⑦ Complete surrender to God
Intense devotion will lead to nirvana

Bhakti movement lead to growth of regional languages in following way:

① Have sermons in regional languages. Eg. Guru Nanak in Gurmukhi, Shivars in Tamil

② Translation of works of
Sanskrit into regional language
Ex. Tulsi Das's Ram Charitra Manas
in Awadhi

Thus, Bhakti tradition played a
key role in increasing cultural
richness of India.

5. With examples of contribution of various rulers, discuss the evolution of Mughal architecture in India.
विभिन्न शासकों के योगदान का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, भारत में मुगल स्थापत्य कला के विकास पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Mughals brought the pinnacle of Medieval Architecture in India. It was a fusion of Indian & Persian styles.

Rulers & contribution

① Babur → Not much contribution
↳ some mosques & gardens

② Humayun → Not much contribution.
↳ His tomb (Humayun's tomb) near the first masterpiece in Mughal architecture

③ Akbar → First spent in importance
of Architecture

→ Fatehpur Sikri: New sandstone
capital. Important structures
are Buland Darwaza, Panch-
mahal & Dargah of Salim Chisti

→ Red Fort at Agra → Massive
structure of red
sandstone

↳ Akbar's tomb at Sikandra

④ Jahangir → Change of style, use
of marble

→ Begum Shahi Mosque built at
Lahore

↳ Ihta-ud-Daula Tomb → Built in
white marble for father of
Nur Jahan

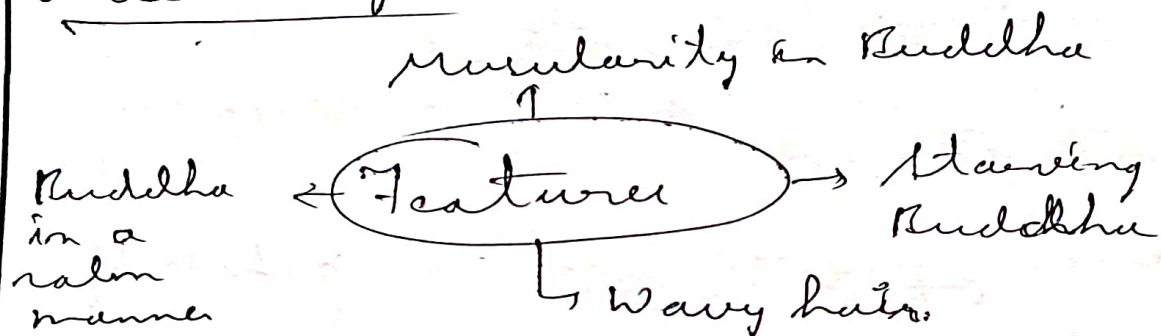
- ⑤ Shah Jahan → Golden Age of
Mughal Architecture
↳ Red Fort of Delhi → part of
new capital complex of Shahjahanabad
↳ Tana Majid of Delhi
↳ Taj Mahal → Use of Marble, pietra
dura etc.

- ⑥ Aurangzeb → Decline of Architecture
↳ Badshahi Mosque at Lahore
↳ Bibi ka Maqbara at
Aurangabad → Mini Taj Mahal.

Post his death, Mughal rule
declined. The future rulers
could not contribute much to
the architecture.

6. Give an account of the Greco-Buddhist art that developed in different parts of India.
भारत के विभिन्न भागों में विकसित हुई यूनानी-बौद्ध कला का विवरण दीजिए।

The Greco Buddhist art or Gandhara School of art developed as a result of confluence of Greek influence and Buddhism.



Prominent Examples

① Gandhara → The areas of Afghanistan & Pakistan are littered by Gandhara Works.
Eg. Bamiyan Buddhas.

② Gupta Art → Fusion of many forms. Eg. Mathura.

Thus, the richness of Greco-Buddhist art was transcendental and still retains its uniqueness.

7. Provide a description of Kanishka as a generous patron of art as well as learning and literature.

कला के साथ-साथ विद्या और साहित्य के उदार संरक्षक के रूप में कनिष्क का वर्णन कीजिए।

The Age of Kanishka was called as the Golden Age of Kushanas.

It was a period of prosperity & cultural richness.

Kanishka as patron of arts

① Sculptures.

• Flourishing of Gandhara & Mathura schools of art in his period

• Gandhara art: Greece-Buddhist
art. Eg. Kamysa
Buddhas

• Mathura art: Indigenous Style
of art

② Conduct of 4th Buddhist Council at Kashmir

He was a great patron of Buddhism
↳ construction of Viharas, Stupas, sculptures etc.

Kanishka's patronage extended to learning & literature as well:

① State patronage to Sanskrit
Eg. Charak Samhita in Sanskrit

~~② 3 Sutras.~~

② Three Pitakas. (Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka & Abhidhamma Pitaka) compiled under his patronage

③ Philosophers → like Ashvaghosha.
(who wrote Budhacharitra) at
his court.

Thus, Kanishka's reign was a
period of glory for Indian
culture & art forms.

8. Give an account of the factors that led to the emergence of Jainism and Buddhism in ancient India. Also highlight their fundamental teachings.
प्राचीन भारत में जैन धर्म और बौद्ध धर्म के उद्भव का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी मौलिक शिक्षाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The birth of Buddhism &

Jainism can be called as a pivotal ~~move~~ moment in India's history.

Factors leading to their formation

① Religious factors

↳ Oppression by Orthodox Hindus.

↳ Dominance of complex rituals, worship & superstitions.

② Opposition to rigid caste

system → Vaishyas & Kshatriyas against dominance of Brahmins.

- ③ New economic prosperity
↳ Increased power of Vaishyas
↳ Wanted newer religion to
suit their interests

Teachings of Buddhism

- ↳ Life is full of suffering
↳ Individuals should renounce
the material world
↳ Life in Sanghas → Migration,
begging for alms &
meditation

Teachings of Jainism

- ↳ Extreme Non Violence
↳ Not killing of even plants &
insects

• Life of Ascetics - Migration,
meditation

• Follow 5 vows

Both these religions originated
from Shramana tradition.

These cultures increased the soft
power of India, affecting the
society even today.

9. Colonialism in India gained foothold in distinct stages with debilitating impact on the Indian economy. Discuss.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रतिकूल रूप में प्रभावित करते हुए, भारत में उपनिवेशवाद ने विभिन्न चरणों में अपना आधार मज़बूत किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The colonialism of India began with the fragmentation of Indian polity due to decline of Mughal Empire.

Various Stages

① Pre 1757

• Here there was a fight between various powers like Portuguese, British, French etc.

• Each had separate territory

- ↳ Portuguese → Goa, Daman, Diu
- ↳ French → Pondicherry, Mahe
- ↳ British → Madras, Bombay
- ↳ Dutch → Calicut.

- Post the Carnatic War, British emerged on top
- However no adverse effect on economy so far → Balance of Payment in favour of Indians
- ② 1757 - 1857
- 1765: Treaty of Alahabad
↳ Got Durani Rights of Bengal
- 1757: Plassey Plunder.
- Use of Indian Gold to purchase Indian goods.
- Terrible famine at Bengal → Start (1771)
of Direct British rule via Regulating Act, 1772.
- Beginning of 'Drain of Wealth'
- Impoverishment of agriculture, handicrafts sector → Heavy import duties.

- ⑤ Post 1857 → Revolt of 1857
→ changed British perspective
- Start of infrastructure development in a huge way → To loot India
Eg. Railways, Telegraph etc.,
 - India became a market of finished British products

Thus, the British looted the country for a period of 200 years.
whose effects are still being observed today.

10. The Swarajists played a crucial role in the nationalist movement, but they had their own limitations. Discuss.
स्वराजियों ने राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई, लेकिन उनकी अपनी सीमाएँ थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Post the closure of Non-cooperation movement (1920-22) and arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Congress was divided into 2 groups.

There were Swarajists (Under C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru) & No-changers (Under J.L. Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari).

Role of Swarajists :

- Formed Congress Swaraj Khilafat Party → To contest elections to Central Legislative Assembly.
- Their aim was to menel a break

The assembly

- Gave powerful speeches - Filled up the newspapers
- Protected against unjust laws
Ex. Public Safety Bill, 1928.
- Captured the imagination of the public.

Limitations

- ① Lack of coordination post death of C R Das
- ② Constructive work suffered
- ③ Led to friction with No-changers → Potential for a split type of event
- ④ Division into Responsivists / Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan

Malviya) & Non Responsivists
(Motilal Nehru) → For communal
issues → Lost support of Muslims

⑤ They were affected adversely
with the official perks & powers.

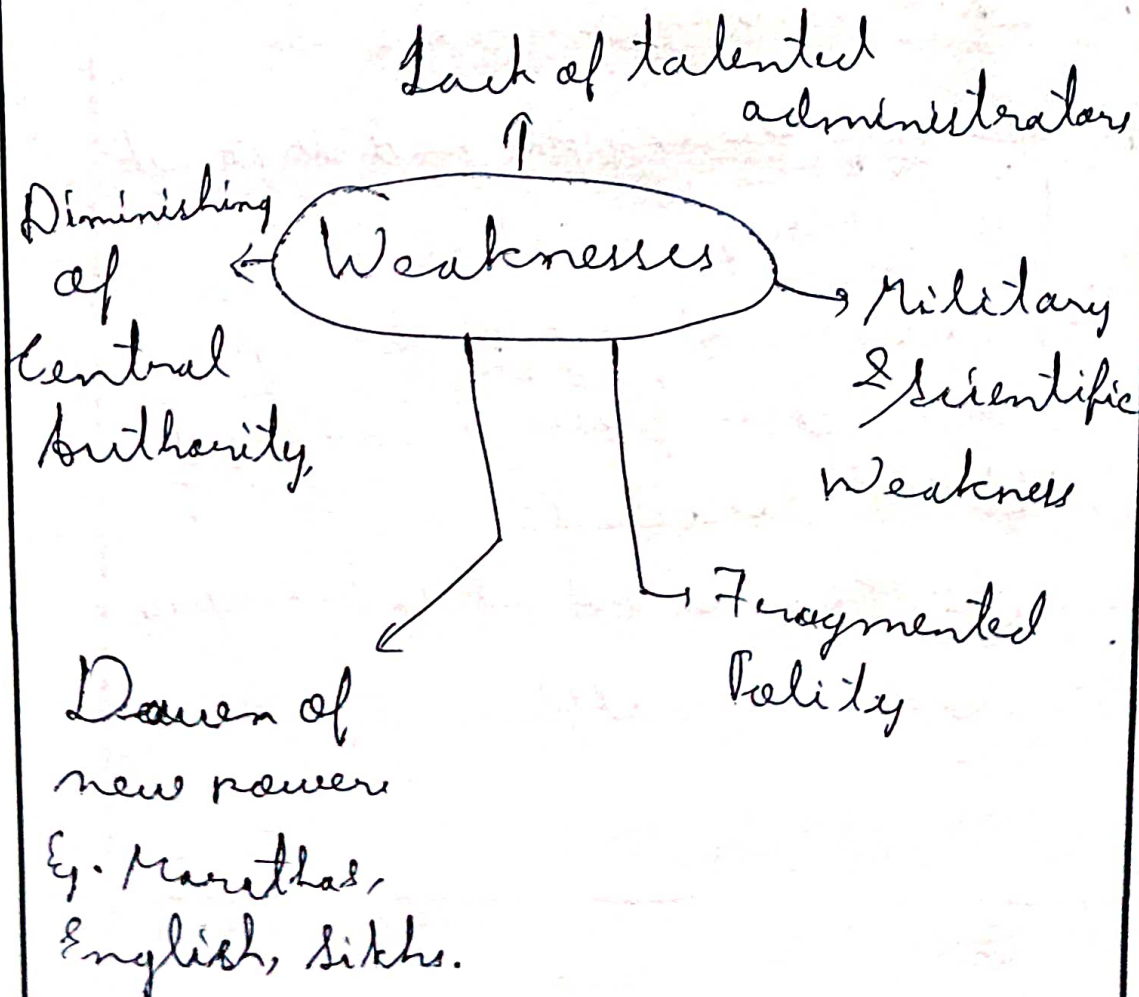
However, both of these bodies
were against the English govern-
ment and fought in their own
way.

11. Highlight the major weaknesses and reasons behind the decline of Later Mughals.

उत्तरकालीन मुगलों की प्रमुख कमजोरियों और उनके पतन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Later Mughals refer to the Mughal rulers post the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.

They are characterized by...
their weak rule and governance.



Reasons

① Weak Successors

- ↳ No one had a good sense of governance
- ↳ Dependent on king makers.
Ex. Sayyid Brothers, Roshwas etc.
- ↳ Overindulgence in sexual pleasures
Ex. Muhammad Shah Rangela.

② Weak Finances

- ↳ Wars of Aurangzeb had drained the treasury
- ↳ Breakaway of rich provinces from Mughal influence. Ex. Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad.
- ↳ Maratha raids on other territories.
Ex. Malwa, Gujarat etc.

③ Tagirdari Crisis → Due to non-
~~avail~~ availability of sufficient Tagies,
affecting the care of administration

④ Degeneracy of Mughal Nobility

→ Infighting among themselves to
appoint their own Emperors.

→ Talented people moved away from
court. Eg. Ashraf Qulich Khan (Hyderabad),
Murshid Quli Khan (Bengal)

⑤ Invasions → Internal invasion by
(Marathas, Sikhs, Jats)

→ External Invasions by Nadir Shah,
Ahmed Shah Abdali.

Army became weak → Lack of
investment

↓
Last major
battles

↓ Corruption
↓ Low morale.

Thus, the fall of Mughal dynasty
became inevitable due to structural
weaknesses.

12. Identifying the social and religious evils prevalent in 19th century India, explain how the social reform movements sought to eradicate them.
19वीं सदी के भारत में व्याप्त सामाजिक और धार्मिक कुरीतियों की पहचान करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे समाज सुधार आंदोलनों ने उन्हें समाप्त करने की कोशिश की।

The 19th century India was a kind of dark ages. It was the era of foreign capture & pronounced social-religious evils in the subcontinent.

Social Evils (Includes religious evils)

① Caste Based Discrimination

• Untouchability

• Social Exclusion.

② Gender Inequalities → Inferior status of women. Eg. Sati, child marriage etc.

③ Superstitions → Lack of rationality & scientific temper.

The persons leading the fight were newly western educated middle class men.

Methods to eradicate

① Use of colonial State.

To organize legislation against social evils.

Eg. Abolition of Sati (1828 by Raja Ram Mohan Ray), Widow Remarriage Act (1856 by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar)

② Formation of Organization

To increase public awareness against the evils.

To work for marginalized section.

Eg. Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj

③ Use of their writings

To increase the reach of their ideas. Eg. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar were prolific writers

④ Reinterpretation of scriptures

To bring public support to their newer ideas. Eg. Left to themselves
Fight against orthodox sections.
Eg. Rukma Bai Case

⑤ Increasing education

Imparting of education on western science, rationalism to Indians. Eg. Ishwar Vidyasagar (Kethune School), Tyotiba Chule
Thus, these individuals put the base for emergence of newer ideas in India.

13. Provide an account of the role played by India's capitalist class during the Indian National Movement.

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारत के पूँजीपति वर्ग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए।

The Indian capitalist class came into prominence in the second half of 19th century.

Though, they were thought to be loyalists, they played a huge role in Indian National Movement:

① Early Moderate Phase

Most of the moderates were capitalist themselves.

② Active participation in Congress

↳ either via direct membership or financial contribution.

Ex. Tamralal Bajaj, Ambedkar
Surendra

③ In non-cooperation, they
actively participated ~~to~~
against British rule

④ Drafted the Bombay Plan?
for post independent India's
economic growth.

Thus, the capitalist movements
was highly instrumental in
getting independence for the
country

14. Throw light on the role played by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in India's freedom struggle.
भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में बाल गंगाधर तिलक द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the tallest leaders of freedom struggle.

He was the part of Extremist concern of the Congress.

Contributions

① Brought cultural nationalism in the freedom struggle.

Eg: Shreeaji Jayanti, Ganapati Puja

② Contribution in Newspapers
Mahratta (English) & Kesari (Marathi)

③ Key leader of extremist faction

↳ Have fiery speeches to influence public

Eg. Swaraj is my birthright

↳ Wrote books. Eg. Gita Rahasya from Mandalay Prison

④ Key leader of Swadeshi Movement (1905)

↳ Boycott of British goods

↳ Against Partition of Bengal

⑤ Founder of Home Rule League (1916)

~~(1910)~~

↳ Started the constructive work at Maharashtra

↳ Increase nationalistic consciousness

Due to his immense contribution,
he was called as 'Lokmanya
Tilak' by the masses.

15. How did the Moderates and Extremists differ in their ideology, methods and goals during the Indian National Movement?

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान मध्यमपंथियों और अत्यंतपंथियों की विचारधारा, पद्धतियाँ और लक्ष्य कैसे एक-दूसरे से भिन्न थीं?

The early 20th century saw the divergence of Congress into 2 distinct groups:

- ① Moderates → Gokhale, S N Banerjee
- ② Extremists → Lal, Bal, Pal

Differences

① Ideology

Moderates:

- ① Western liberals
- ② Considered India as a nation in making
- ③ Believed that British rule was good for India

Extremists:

- ① Cultural Nationalists
- ② Rejected legitimacy of British rule

③ Believed that British had crushed India's spirit

④ Methods

↳ Moderates:

① Constitutional Methods

② Prayers, Petitions & Petition

③ Use of intellectual work for public awareness. Ex. Drain

Theory of Dadabhai Naoroji, R C Dutt, M C Ranade.

↳ Extremists:

① Critical of Moderates method - called it Mendicancy

② Early form of mass political action

③ Started passive resistance & other extra-constitutional methods

⑦ Goals

Prochardates:

- ① Dominion Status → similar to Canada & Australia
- ② Reforms in education, civil services etc.
- ③ Industrial Development

Extremists:

- ① Swaraj or self Rule for Indians
- ② Political consciousness in Indians
to fight against foreign rule

However, despite their differences
both of them contributed heavily
is national movement.

16. The Swadeshi Movement is considered as a watershed moment in India's freedom struggle. Discuss.
स्वदेशी आंदोलन को भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक निर्णायक चरण माना जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Swadeshi Movement (1905-11) was a pivotal stage of freedom struggle.

Significance

① First mention of Swaraj

In 1906 (Lahore Session), Swaraj became the demand of Congress.

② Transition to Extremist Politics

Post Swadeshi Movement declaration, even Bengali Moderates like, S N Banerjee took Extremist Stands.

③ New forms of Struggle

First form of mass politics was observed in following ways:

① Passive Resistance

② Boycott of foreign goods & institutions

③ Formation of Samitis.

④ Adoption of khadi, indigenous educational institutions etc

⑤ First time participation of women

⑥ First time, there were mass movements like rallies, demonstrations etc.

⑦ Clearly broke the myth of Benevolent British rule'

↳ Partition of Bengal to weaken Indians

↳ Beginning of carrot & stick policy

↳ Communal Politics began.

⑤ Inspiration for Revolutionaries
Eg. Chapekar Brothers, Ruch Behari Bose etc.

⑥ Base for future movements
Eg. Gandhian Phase would borrow heavily from Swadeshi Movement

Thus, it is appropriate to call Swadeshi Movement as a watershed movement in history.

17. Explaining the reasons for adoption of the policy of appeasement, highlight its role in the rise of fascist powers in the events preceding World War II.
तुष्टीकरण की नीति अपनाने के कारणों को स्पष्ट करते हुए, द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध से पूर्व की घटनाओं में फासीवादी शक्तियों के उदय में इसकी भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Policy of Appeasement refers to the practice of making concessions by France & Britain towards fascist powers like Germany & Italy.

Reasons

- ① Fearful of War → World War I had done enough damage to life & property.
- ② League of Nations was dysfunctional → Due to isolation of USA → Hence, no collective security.

③ Great Depression (1929)

↳ Created domestic problems in Britain & France. Eg. Inflation, Unemployment

④ Fear of Communism

↳ Wanted Germany as bulwark against USSR

⑤ Public sympathy especially by British public regarding harsh Treaty of Versailles (1918)

It led to rise of fascist power in following ways

① Germany → Increased popularity of Hitler

↳ German Rearmament (against the terms of Treaty of Versailles)

↳ German capture of Rhineland
(1936)

↳ ~~Capt~~ Anschluss with Austria

↳ Capture of Sudetenland & then whole of Czechoslovakia

⑮ Italy → Increased Mussolini's popularity in Italy

↳ War in Abyssinia & Ethiopia without any punishment.

* Germany & Italy participated in Spanish Civil War to support General Franco

Franco

⑯ Japan → Military fascist government came to power

↳ Captured Manchuria

↳ Restarted Sino-Chinese War

All of this led to German invasion of Poland and beginning of WW2.

18. Bring out the social and political conditions in Russia that led to the October Revolution in 1917.
वर्ष 1917 में रूस में अक्टूबर क्रांति का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने वाली सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों का वर्णन कीजिए।

The ~~February~~ Revolution of 1917 had already overthrown the Tsar.

However, the new government was unpopular which created social-political conditions ripe for October Revolution:

① Increase in Bolshevik popularity

→ Due to return of Lenin

↳ His charisma & speeches attracted the masses

↳ Bolshevik program of 'Peace, land & bread'

② Unfulfillment of Promises by Provisional Government

- ↳ Russia still continued in
World War I
- ↳ No land reforms or control
of factories by workers
- ↳ Instability of the Government
itself

③ Government tried to stifle dissent

- ↳ Repressed popular demonstration
- ↳ Led to formation of committees
of workers, soldiers etc → Against
Government

④ Acceptance of Communist Ideology Newer & fresh ideas acceptable to all

Thus, Lenin, Trotsky planned
a coup against the government
in form of October Revolution, 1917.

This led to the formation of
first communist state.

19. Explaining the term Non-alignment, discuss the rationale behind its adoption in the post-colonial era.

गुटनिरपेक्षता शब्द की व्याख्या करते हुए, उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक युग में इसके अंगीकरण के पीछे निहित तर्कों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Non Alignment refers to the idea behind not aligning with any superpower i.e. USSR & USA.

This was the reflection of an independent foreign policy by the newly independent states (3rd World).

Non-Alignment Movement was established in the Bandung Conference (1955)

Rationale

- ① Generate an independent foreign policy → so as to preserve the best interests

of respective nations

② Protection of interests

↳ Not to be a ground of superpower rivalry & proxy wars

↳ Open communication with both the parties → Get benefits from both camps. Eg. India

③ Function as Pressure Groups

↳ Against the superpowers

↳ Have policy of anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism

↳ Influence United Nations decisions

④ Preserve International Peace

↳ Further polarisation could easily lead to another world war.

Thus, NATO emerged as the third pole of International Politics in the Cold War, which kept the Cold War away from becoming hot.

20. Bring out the differences between colonialism and imperialism, with suitable examples.

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ, उपनिवेशवाद और साम्राज्यवाद के मध्य अंतर बताइए।

The phenomenon of colonialism & imperialism are the result of Industrial Revolution. Both of these wanted to enhance the economic benefits of the host country.

Differences

① Colonialism: Act of occupation and settlement in a country.

Eg. India, Indonesia

Imperialism: Act of occupation without any significant settlement.

Eg. Philippines, China

② Colonialism: More focus on administration

Eg: India

Imperialism: More focus on extraction of resources

Eg: Dutch East Indies

③ Colonialism: Done by non-state actors, secured by states

Eg: East India Company.

Imperialism: Done & secured by states.

Eg: Napoleon in Europe.

Both of these phenomenon are extremely exploitative to the host country. Their effects persist for decades if not centuries.