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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1231)

Name of Candidate	MUKUND KR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	49120
Center	ORN	Date	31/07/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

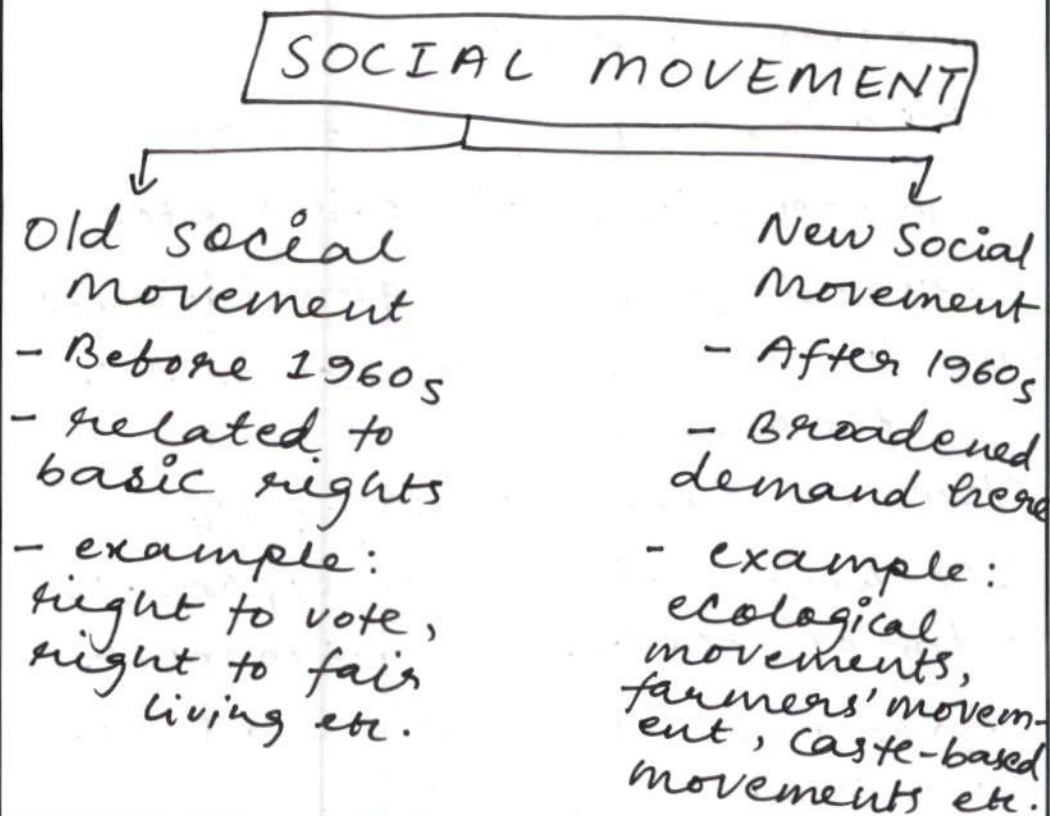
All the Best

1. What do you understand by New Social Movements in independent India? In this context, discuss the key features of the New Farmers' Movements.

(150 Words) 10

स्वतंत्र भारत में 'नए सामाजिक आंदोलनों' से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, 'नए किसानों' के आंदोलनों की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Social Movement refers to the movement or mass mobilisation aimed to achieve a particular sets of socio-economic goals.



- New Social Movement primarily broadened its sphere of influence to include ecological movements like Chipko movement under Bahunjan; Save Silent valley; Caste-based movements like emergence of Bahujan party in 1984; Farmer's movement in Punjab, Haryana.
- Key features of new farmers' movement are:
 - 1) extended demand - for fair remuneration, fair prices etc.
 - 2) Demands to end regional inequality due to green revolution in Punjab, Haryana
 - 3) New methods of protest: like blocking railway lines, refusing entry of officials to villages etc.
 - 4) Bandh, Dharna - where all farmers participated together.

2. The years 1975-77 marked a period of both challenges to and triumph of democracy in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वर्ष 1975-77 की समयावधि ने भारत में लोकतंत्र की चुनौतियों और विजय दोनों को चिन्हित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The year 1975-77, is considered as one of the 'most turmoil' phase of Indian democracy post-independence. These years saw the declaration of 'internal emergency'; JP movement; curtailment of civil and political rights etc.

- Challenges :

- 1) Compromising democratic values
As ground of declaring emergency was 'not substantial' by then government.
- 2) Curtailment / Censorship of press:
which is considered as 'Fourth Pillar' of democracy.

3) Fundamental Rights: of people were widely compromised e.g. forced sterilization, police killing etc.

4) Suppressing opposition - as virtually all leaders of opposition were put behind bars.

- Triumph of democracy:

1) Ensuing election in 1977: led to establishment of first non-congress government at centre

2) 44th Constitutional Amendment, 1978
restored rights of people;
made provision of declaring emergency stringent and undid all damages to constitutional values.

3) Shah Commission report: brought to light the nefarious acts done during ~~late~~ 1975-77 phase.
Thus, this phase and aftermath made Indian democracy more vibrant and holistic.

3. Discuss the challenges that were specific to the process of post-independence integration of North East India. (150 words) 10

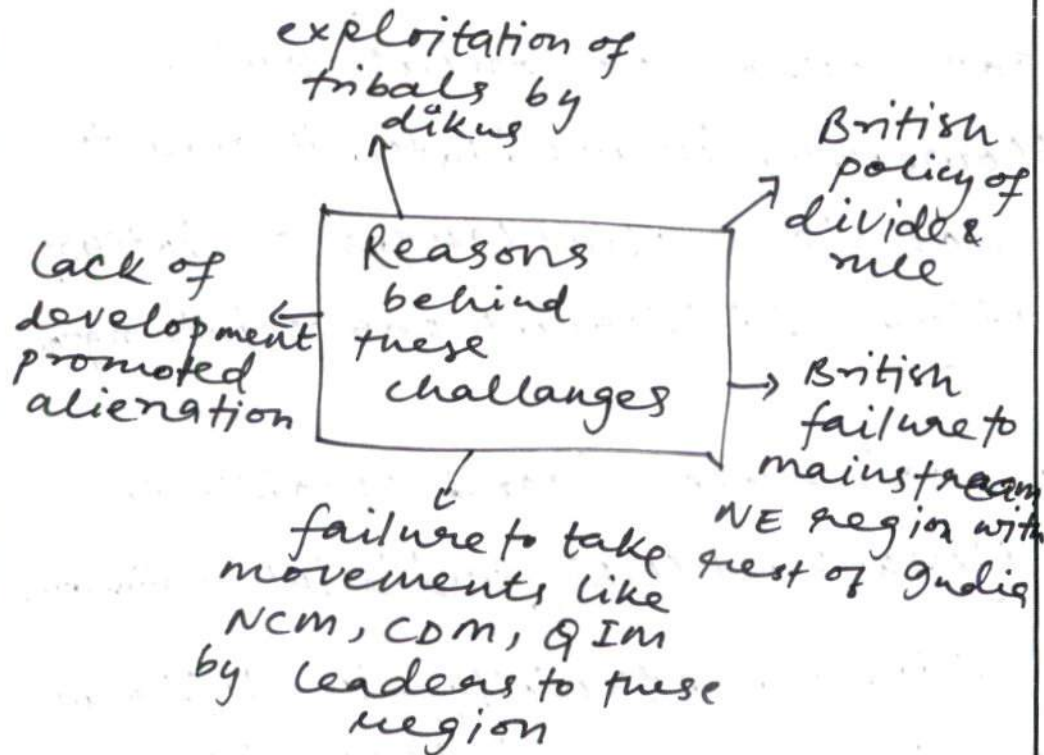
उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो स्वतंत्रता-पश्चात् पूर्वोत्तर भारत के एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया के लिए विशिष्ट थीं।

With the enactment of Indian Independence Act, 1947; India got over colonial rule. However, immediately it had to face the challenges of integrating different parts into nation.

- Challenges faced specific to North-East (NE) India integration are:

- 1) Diverse ethnicity - in different regions made integration challenging
- 2) The general sense of alienation among people of NE due to British policy.
- 3) Emergence of secessionist groups: like ULFA (Assam); NSCN(IM) and NSCM(K) in Nagaland etc.

4) Role of external actors: like China's claim of NEFA regions; Myanmar providing support to Mizo groups etc.



However, under the statesmanship of Sardar Patel; India got integrated. NE states were given autonomy through 5th/6th Schedule to maintain their distinct culture. However, India still continues to be 'Nation making'.

4. What challenges did independent India face in integration of princely states? In this context, throw light on the role played by Sardar Patel.

(150 words) 10

देसी रियासतों का एकीकरण करने में स्वतंत्र भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा? इस संदर्भ में, सरदार पटेल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

With the grant of independence,
princely states were given
3 choices :

- 1) Join Indian dominion
- 2) Join Pakistan dominion
- 3) Remain independent after
ceasing of 'doctrine of paramountcy'
of British rule.

Among 552
princely state ; 549 joined while
3 princely states didn't. Those
were — Kashmir, Tunagadh,
Hyderabad.

— Role played by Sardar Patel:
Sardar Patel, being first
home minister, took lead.

He used the policy of persuasion, offering perks, diplomatic manouevrs and in extreme case used even 'threat of force' to prevent balkanisation of India. Different approach were used to integrate these states -
 Kashmir by signing 'instrument of accession' by Maharaja Hari Singh; Tunagadh by plebiscite; And Hyderabad by police force.

In general, 'privy purse' were offered to other states, feeling of nationalism were promoted to integrate. Thus, Sardar Patel played instrumental role and earned title of 'MODERN BISMARCK' of India.

5. Reforms introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev, though aimed at transforming the USSR, ultimately led to its disintegration. Comment. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि, मिखाइल गोर्बाचेव द्वारा प्रारंभ किए गए सुधारों का उद्देश्य USSR का रूपांतरण करना था, तथापि अंततः इससे उसके विघटन का मार्ग प्रशस्त हुआ। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Mikhail Gorbachev, the premier of USSR brought changes during 1980s, in order to transform or strengthen USSR, in facing of rising discontent among people over its declining per-capita income and general sense of deprivation vis-à-vis USA.

- Reforms introduced were:

- 1) PRESTROIKA (restructuring): in case of civil & political rights to people in general
- 2) GLASNOST (openness): in context of liberalising economy to increase PCI of people.
- 3) Political reforms: introducing internal democracy in Communism

party, choosing leaders by vote rather than nomination.

- Reforms led to disintegrations:

1) Openness & restructuring:

exposed vulnerability of communist rule.

2) Political restructuring:

promoted dissent, opposition to higher leadership of party.

3) Emergence of Boris Yelstin:

with new vision to reform USSR gained people's favour.

4) Protest & demonstration: in states like Poland, Czechoslovakia along with fall of Berlin Wall etc. finally led to disintegration of USSR in 15 new countries.

Thus, reforms somehow influenced disintegration undeniably.

6. The cultural revolution in China was an example of the cult of personality leading to widespread destruction. Comment. (150 words) 10

चीन में सांस्कृतिक क्रांति व्यक्तित्व के प्रति निष्ठा का एक उदाहरण थी, जिससे व्यापक विनाश हुआ। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Cultural Revolution (1966-76)
was a revolution in China under leadership of communist leader 'MAO ZEDONG'. The revolution was aimed at 'CLEANSING' of Chinese societies of anti-communist elements/thoughts.

- Revolution example of 'Cult of personality' as, Mao used his power, influence to eliminate any opposition to himself. Any criticism invited state persecution at the hands of 'RED ARMY'.
Mao Zedong in order to

rebuild his image after failure 'GREAT LEAP FORWARD' (economic measures); used Cultural Revolution to suppress dissent.

- Widespread destruction as:

- 1) Around 5 lakhs to 20 lakhs: were killed (loss of human capital)
- 2) Culture of dissent virtually eliminated by use of force.
- 3) Conforming to thoughts of one person i.e. Mao became new norm.
- 4) New progressive thoughts were suppressed.

However, with death of Mao in 1976, China under Deng Xiaoping embarked of new path with positive changes.

7. Though the conditions in France were vastly different from those in America, many of the driving factors behind the two revolutions were similar. Discuss in the context of French revolution. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि फ्रांस में परिस्थितियां अमेरिका की परिस्थितियों से बहुत भिन्न थीं, तथापि इन दो क्रांतियों के पीछे कई प्रेरक कारक समान थे। फ्रांसीसी क्रांति के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

French Revolution (1789) is said to be tracing its origin from the American Revolution (1776-83).

- Different conditions as:

- 1) France was not under colonial rule, unlike 13 colonies of America which was British colony.
- 2) France was one of the strongest power in Europe; unlike America which was not.

- However, driving factors behind two revolutions were similar as:

- 1) Alike America, French citizens were dissatisfied with King Louis XVI's rule.

- 2) French societies were also divided into parts: Clergy, nobles, peasants; alike in America as between English and Americans.
- 3) Trade restriction in America by British deprived people of pursuing their interest, in same way as extravagance of king in wars deprived people.
- 4) The liberating thoughts by thinkers like John Locke in case of America, Rousseau in case of France further liberated people.

Thus, though two revolution happened at two different continent, in different time; origin can be traced to similar prevailing condition in both countries.

8. Critically discuss the successes and failures of League of Nations in removing the major obstacles to peace after the First World War.

(150 words) 10

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के पश्चात् शांति के मार्ग में प्रस्तुत प्रमुख बाधाओं को दूर करने में राष्ट्र संघ (लीग ऑफ नेशंस) की सफलताओं और विफलताओं की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

First World War (1914-18), ended with Treaty of Versailles (1919).

Among others, proposal to establish world organisation to 'save humanity from scourge of another war' was put forth by American president Woodrow Wilson in his famous '14 points'. Thus, came 'League of Nations'.

Successes:

- 1) Settling boundary disputes: between Columbia & Peru; Germany & Poland over Silesia etc.
- 2) Organisations like: International Labour Organisation (ILO) set forth standards for welfare of labour.

3) Prevention of disease: through health organ like in Russia, prevention of disease typhus.

- Failures:

1) Acting under influence: of big powers like UK, France etc.

2) Ignoring its mandate: even after countries like Germany, Italy flouted its order of restraint.

3) Not truly representatives - as countries like USA, USSR not represented and Germany stayed for a very brief period.

4) Lack of institutional mechanism: in League to address grievances like today's UNSC resulted in undermining its stature.

However, initiative as this later bore fruit in the form of UNO post-2nd World War.

9. Give an account of the the Iranian Revolution of 1979 and discuss its impact on the politics of West Asia. (150 words) 10

1979 की ईरानी क्रांति का विवरण दीजिए और पश्चिम एशिया की राजनीति पर इसके प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Iranian Revolution of 1979, was a turning point in geo-politics of Iran, as 2500-years old Pahlavi Kingdom was overthrown and new regime under Supreme leader 'Ayatollah Khamenei' was established.

Despite, western power, majorly USA backing Reza Pahlavi regime; it was toppled and huge shift in politics of west Asia emerged.

— Revolution's impact on west Asia are:

- 1) USA Vs. Iran: began as Iranian started seeing USA

with suspicious eyes.

- 2) Shia - Sunni divide widened:
as Saudi emerged as Shia
Sunni's countries leaders,
and Iran as Shia's.
- 3) Tanker War: in 1980, between
Iran - Iraq were influenced
by desire of domination.
- 4) Rise of proxy alliance &
proxy war - as seen today in
form of Hezbollah (Iran's
proxy in Lebanon); Yemen crisis;
Syria crisis etc.

Thus, Revolution of
1979 brought change in geo-
politics as USA was challenged
in these regions by Iran
under Khamenei regime. Issue
of Iran Nuke Deal crisis can be
linked to it.

10. The similarities between the rival dictatorships of Hitler and Stalin were far more striking than their differences. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हिटलर और स्टालिन की प्रतिद्वंद्वी तानाशाही के बीच समानताएं, उनके बीच अंतरों की तुलना में कहीं अधिक विस्मयकारी थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Hitler and Stalin are considered among 'top dictators' of world in the 20th century.

Hitler ruled over Germany with Nazism ideology; whereas Stalin ruled with Communist authoritarian ideology.

— Differences between two :

- 1) Hitler ~~any~~ didn't recognise women's role whereas Stalin has progressive vision towards women's role in society.
- 2) Hitler acted under Nazism ideology, whereas Stalin under Communist (Leninist-Marxist) ideology.

- Similarities:

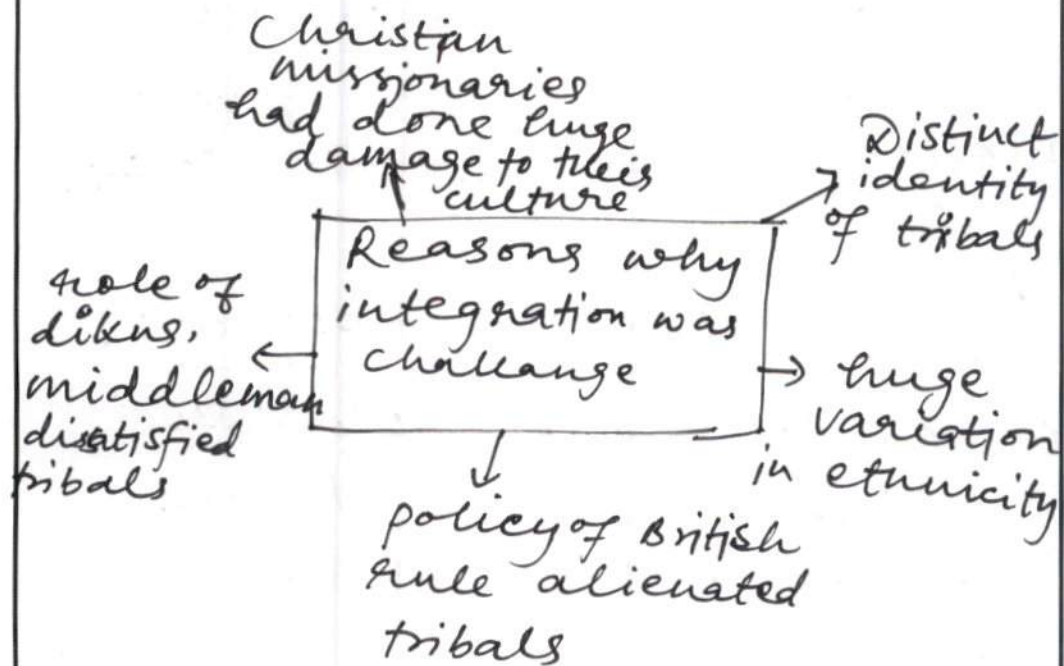
- 1) Both persecuted different groups: Hitler persecuted minority Jews, whereas Stalin persecuted Muslims.
- 2) Belief in superiority - Hitler believed in pure race of 'Aryans', Stalin in pure superior ideology of communism.
- 3) Authoritarian outlook: Where Hitler & Stalin both suppressed an opposition with IRON HAND policy.

Thus, though two were against each other's ideology (Hitler against Communism); still two shares striking similarities in their approaches.

11. The integration of tribals was a crucial issue facing independent India. Highlight the main arguments in the debates on this issue that helped shape the government policy. (250 words) 15

आदिवासियों का समेकन स्वतंत्र भारत के समक्ष उपस्थित एक अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा था। इस मुद्दे पर विमर्श के उन मुख्य तर्कों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन्होंने सरकारी नीति को आकार देने में सहायता की।

The integration of tribals
in particular became a
challenging task, post-
Independence.



- There were three main arguments put forth. Those are:

First: ISOLATIONIST Approach:

In this approach, it was proposed that tribals be left to be on their own without any interference or disturbance from outside.

A 'general isolation' was sought from government, people and civil societies.

2nd) ASSIMILATION approach:

Here, complete assimilation of tribals in mainstream society was sought.

3rd) INTEGRATIONAL Approach:

as opined by first PM Nehru, gradual slow integration with enough flexibility to

main distinct identity was sought. And, finally this way of 'MIDDLE PATH' was adopted. The principle of 'PANCHASHEEL' (five virtues) for tribals like non-interference in their lifestyle; non-aggression by others etc. were promoted.

Further, government promoted tribal rights through various constitutional provisions like Article 14, 15, 21 (Right to life, liberty, non-discrimination); Article 29, 30 (cultural & educational rights); Article 338A (NCSTs for grievance redressal); Article 330, 332 (representation in parliament); 5th & 6th Schedule (Autonomy) etc. Thus, holistic integration was promoted.

12. Even though the leading Indian Nationalists had long been sensible of the power of the mother tongue to rouse and move, linguistic reorganisation of states after independence took some time to become a reality. Explain.

(250 words) 15

भले ही अग्रणी भारतीय राष्ट्रवादी लंबे समय से जागृत होने और आगे बढ़ने में मातृभाषा की शक्ति से अवगत रहे थे, लेकिन स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन को वास्तविकता में परिणत होने में कुछ समय लगा। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Indian National Movement, as noted by historian Sunil Sarkar in his book 'Indian Independence Movement: 1885-1947', had highlighted the 'role of language' and its use by different Indian nationalists.

- Some prominent examples are

- 1) Tilak's demand during 'Home-Rule Movement': to promote education in mother tongue; to bifurcate states on linguistic grounds.

2) Gandhiji's emphasis on Nagpur Session (1920): where Congress Provincial Committee (CPC) was set up and was asked to propagate message in 'local mother-tongue' to mobilise mass.

3) In general, emphasis put on Indian culture, language, paintings etc. during Swadeshi Movement (1903-08) highlights the power of mother tongue.

- However, post-independence linguistic reorganisation was apprehended because of:

1) Fear of regionalism - based on language, would have hampered nation-integration in beginning.

2) Promotion of Sectionist tendency would have been emboldened in case of linguistic reorganisation.

However, with passing of time first linguistic state in form of Andhra Pradesh was created in 1953. Post this, Ali Fazal Committee set-up by government accepted linguistic reorganisation of states with denial of 'ONE LANGUAGE - ONE STATE' policy. The recommendation of Dhar & JVP Committee was reformed to allow linguistic bifurcation. The 7th CAA i.e State Reorganisation Act, 1956 formed 14 states & 6 UTs, mostly on linguistic basis. Thereafter, many states like Haryana, Gujarat etc. were formed.

13. Critically evaluate the role of caste based mobilisations and movements in improving the socio-economic and political status of scheduled castes and backward classes in post-independence India. (250 words) 15

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थिति को सुधारने में जाति आधारित लामबंदी और आंदोलनों की भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India has been a multi-diverse country since time-immemorial. However, post-Vedic times, the emergence of 'Varna-system' based on birth rather than labour, became a major challenge in form of caste-system and caste-hierarchy.

- Role of caste-based mobilisation in case of Scheduled Caste are:
Scheduled Caste (SCs) was and still continues to remain the most exploited section of our society. Post-Independence, Dr. Babasaheb tried to

limited exploitation by bringing
the changes in constitution.
like Article 14 (right to Equality),
Article 15 (non-discrimination on caste),
Article 17 (abolition of untouchability)
Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1950

However, situation
didn't improve much and various
movement emerged. Some are:

- 1) Babasaheb along with some
of his followers converted to
Buddhism in 1955.
- 2) Emergence of political parties:
like Bahujan Samajwadi Party (BSP)
founded by Kanshi Ram in 1984 to
empower SC/Dalits etc.; Lok
Tanshakti Party in Bihar etc.
- 3) Neo-Buddhist movement - in
Maharashtra, Karnataka turned
violent in 1980s.

- Role of mobilisation for backward classes are:

- 1) Mandal Commission - recommended 27% recommendation to OBCs in government jobs.
- 2) Movements like Jats, Patidars etc. for inclusion in OBCs lists.

However, even after seven decades of independence it seems that, condition of Scheduled class has not improved much, though backward class saw some improvement and empowerment. SCs still continues to be deprived, marginalised community. The issues of caste-based violence (Bhime-Koregaon); Caste-based discrimination (Bhadra river non-entry); and septic cleansing remains. Need to empower them pro-actively.

14. Trace the root causes of what culminated in the 1980's as a crisis in Punjab.
What steps were taken to diffuse it? (250 words) 15

1980 के दशक में पंजाब संकट के रूप में जिसका चरमोत्कर्ष हुआ, उसके मूल कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। इसे समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए थे।

The Punjab Crisis in 1980s,
was seen in the wake of
demand by secessionist group
to carve out a new
country i.e. KHALISTAN.

- Root causes of Punjab Crisis
can be traced from following:

- 1) Double partition of Punjab:
one during independence in
1947 and another while
carving out Haryana, brought
emotional turmoil to people.
- 2) Ignoring the demands of
these regions - by central

government brought a sense of alienation among people.

3) Appeasement policy of Indira Gandhi government: in initial years proved fatal later on.

4) Support given by foreign hostile nations: like Pakistan, China, to some extent Canada to separatist Khalistani group.

5) Minority discrimination - even in slightest form was perceived as mistreatment and treatment as 'second citizen'.

- Steps taken to diffuse crisis:

1) Operation Blue-Star: in 1984 was launched to counter secessionist movement headed

by Bhindrawala from Golden temple.

- 2) Attending to grievance of people from this region: to ward-off feeling of alienation
- 3) Countering foreign' nation support: actively by India weaken Khalistani demand.

Thus, by end of 1980s, the Punjab crisis was diffused to a great extent. The recent incident of 'Khalistani parade' in Canada, UK etc. does not bode well for 'unity & integrity' of our nation. There is a need to counter these tendency taking people from Punjab in confidence.

15. Equitable distribution of land plays an important role in bringing about socio-economic transformation. In this regard, analyse the progress of land reforms measures taken in India since independence. (250 words) 15

भूमि का न्यायसंगत वितरण सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूपांतरण लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संबंध में, स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारत में किए गए भूमि सुधार उपायों की प्रगति का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

During independence, India confronted the issues of 'absentee landlordism', peasant-landlord conflicts, tenants' movement etc.

Post-Independence, resolving these issues became a priority for new independent India. The POLICY OF LAND REFORM was sought in order to bring out socio-economic transformation of landless-peasants, tillers, Share-croppers etc.

- Land reforms measures taken since independence are.

- 1) Land Ceiling Law: Where ^{not} a person were ought _{to} possess land beyond a limit.
- 2) Land Re-distribution: was sought for landless labourers.
- 3) 'Land to tillers' formula: was adopted to end exploitative nature of tillers-landlord relationship.

However, the effectiveness of these reforms remains abysmal. Still 85% of farmers have less than 2 hectares of land, and continues

to be small & marginal farmers.

Around 22% farmers are
sharecroppers, tillers and has
no land of themselves (Agri.
Census 2015-16).

The empowerment
of landless farmers remains
major challenge to doubling
farmers' income by 2022. In
absence of land, institutional
credit remains elusive and
moneylenders/sahukars charges
~~exto~~ excessively leading farmers
to ~~deat~~ 'debt trap' cycle.

Hence, there
is need to resolve long-
pending task of 'Land reform'
in true sense to further
empower farmers & agri. sector.

16. Comparing the process of decolonisation in Africa and Asia, explain why did it take longer for African countries to gain independence. (250 words) 15

अफ्रीका और एशिया में विडपनिवेशीकरण की प्रक्रिया की तुलना करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने में अफ्रीकी देशों को अधिक समय क्यों लगा।

The process of decolonisation, refers to the withdrawal of colonial powers from colonies and declare colony as an independent sovereign nation.

The decolonisation became a new trend post - 2nd World War.

Around three dozens, Asian, African and Latin American nations, got liberated from the yoke of exploitative colonial rule. However, the pace of decolonisation were not same everywhere.

Most of Asian countries while gained independence by 1950s, African countries had to wait longer until 1990s to gain independence.

- Reasons for delayed independence of African nations are:

- 1) Unlike Asia, African nations saw late emergence of nationalist freedom movement.
- 2) Africa as source of huge raw materials - acted as incentive for colonial power to stay as long as they could.
- 3) Internal division of groups: in Africa on basis of ethnicity, tribe origin as promoted by

colonial master hinder their unified fight against colonial rule.

4) Lack of modern education:

as introduction of modern education in Asian nations like India, proved fatal to British rule. Colonial power delayed modern education in Africa.

5) Issue of Apartheid: in nation like South Africa led to delay in independence as battle had to fought two pronged. One against apartheid, another against colonial exploitation.

However, by 1990s, most of African nation got independent (best being Namibia).

17. Discuss whether the Second World War was a conflict of ideologies or an inevitable international conflict resulting from pursuit of imperial interests.

(250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध विचारधाराओं का एक संघर्ष था या साम्राज्यवादी हितों के अनुसरण के परिणामस्वरूप एक अपरिहार्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष था।

Second World War (1939-45)
was fought after 20 years
of gap, after first war
ended in 1918. Some historian
prefer to call 2nd world war
as ~~is~~ 'continuance of First
World War with 20 years break'.

- Second World War as
conflict of ideologies :

The world in 20 years break
period saw the emergence
of different ideologies.

The rise of Nazism, based
on 'pure blood' notion of Aryans.

in Germany and rise of
Fascism in Italy under
Mussolini brought a new
ideological conflict to fore.

The treaty of
Versailles (1919) along with
'League of Nations' was sought
to promote human rights,
dignity, democratic values etc.

And failure of this, led to
conflict between two ideologies.

Further, Hitler's
disenchantment towards Comm-
unism of USSR provided another
avenue of ideological conflicts and
western nation adopted a 'policy
of appeasement' towards
Germany's aggression for sometime.

- War as result of pursuit
of imperial interests:

The two bloc competed against
each other for raw materials,
markets of finished goods as
well as to invest surplus capital
in colonies.

In this race,
Japan attacked Manchuria;
Italy attacked Ethiopia;
Germany attacked Poland and
thus war began with one
backing another - and emerg-
ence of two blocks i.e
Allied Power (US, UK, France etc.)
vs. Axis Power (Japan, Germany,
Italy etc.)

Thus, 2nd World War,
was outcome of combination of
both factors apart from various
other factors, one being Treaty of
Versailles itself.

18. What were the possible reasons that led to The Great Depression in the late 1920s? Also, elucidate its impact beyond the United States.

(250 words) 15

1920 के दशक के उत्तरार्ध में महामंदी का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने वाले संभावित कारण क्या थे? साथ ही, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से बाहर इसके प्रभावों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Great Depression refers to the phase of 1929-35, when economic growth slumped to its lowest, production declined and inflation heightened to new levels.

— Reasons of Great Depression:

- 1) Crash of US stock exchange:
in light of rising apprehensions about purchasing power of people.
- 2) Consequent withdrawal of money
from banks, led to collapse

of various banks.

- 3) Higher inflation - in food prices due to slump in agricultural productivity, led to shortage of food.
- 4) The slowdown in primary sector led to slump in tertiary, Secondary sector as well.
- 5) Summingly overall economic went through a vicious cycle of depression in USA and other nations.

- Impacts beyond USA:

- 1) USA was largest economy and world leading economies were dependent on it, thus

any slump in USA brought global slowdown.

2) Various countries were dependent on USA loans for war reparation, and depression impacted them badly.

3) Economic crisis - gave impetus to Nazism ideology in Germany under Hitler.

4) Various other nations who were not so much dependent on US economy didn't get impacted much.

However, with the adoption of 'Keynes Model' by Roosevelt, US witnessed boom and slowly world recovered from global slumpdown.

19. Apart from industrial revolution, there were other factors as well that contributed to the race for colonies in the 19th century. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

औद्योगिक क्रांति के अतिरिक्त, अन्य कारक भी थे जिन्होंने 19वीं शताब्दी में उपनिवेशों के लिए होने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धा में योगदान दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Industrial revolution, began around mid-18th century in England. This led to huge production of goods and thus search for raw material for further production as well as to sell finished goods, led to search or race for colonies in the 19th century.

— Apart from this, various other factors also contributed to the race for colonies. These are:

- 1) Strategic and political Competitiveness: to occupy far of islands, strategically located nations to further improve economy, security etc
- 2) Colonies seen as symbol of pride, hegemon: among European nations, prompted them to go for maximum colonisation.
- 3) Theory of white man's burden whereas European nations bestowed themselves with task to 'civilise' so-called third world barbarians.
- 4) Economic exploitation - as another major region for

searching colonies.

5) Missionaries influence : to carry out the process of evangelisation (conversion to Christianity), prompted race.

Thus, while Industrial revolution was a major cause, other factors also contributed equally for prompting colonisation.

20. Discuss the role of the socialist movement of the 19th century in presenting a critique of capitalism and providing an alternative.

(250 words) 15

पूँजीवाद की आलोचना प्रस्तुत करने और उसका एक विकल्प प्रदान करने में 19वीं शताब्दी के समाजवादी आंदोलन की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Socialist movement, emerged as a result of ills & exploitative nature of capitalism. The exploitation of labourers, workers etc. at the hand of capitalist class, led to emergence of socialism.

The excessive emphasis put forth by capitalism on 'individual', led to providing alternative where 'society' gained prominence.

Capitalism

- means of production by individual/private
- Individual prior to society
- Liberty more important
- John Locke, Adam Smith

Socialism

- State controls means of production
- Society prior to individual
- Equality more important
- Karl Marx, Robert Owen

- Socialist movement as critique of capitalism highlighted the 'exploitative nature' of capitalism and the way it has degraded man to the levels of 'cog in the wheel', without any individual scope for innovation.

- Socialist movement provided alternative by promoting the role of state, where state sought to 'promote equality' among all and reducing inequality.

Socialism gained prominence with Russian revolution (1917), however with the dissolution of USSR, once again liberalism (or capitalism) gained currency.

However, socialism as an alternative brought positive changes in capitalism which ultimately emerged in the form of reformed WELFARE STATE.