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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1105)

Name of Candidate	Humadree Kaushik		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	10605
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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. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. What are the salient features of temple architecture in the Himalayas? Explain with adequate examples in light of various elements that influenced this architectural style. (150 words) 10

हिमालयी मंदिर स्थापत्य की मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं? इस स्थापत्य शैली को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न तत्वों के आलोक में यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

Temple architecture in the Himalayas is a sub-form of the Nagara style of architecture characterized by:

- ① Presence of water tank.

Pandrethan temple of Kashmir is situated in the middle of water.

- ② Panchayatana : crucified ground plan is followed.



- ③ Presence of garbha griha : Sanctum Sanctorum where main deity is housed.

Elements influencing architecture:

- ① Geographical location: frequent snow because of which the roof is steep sloping.
- ② Kashmir being in proximity of Gandhara art is influenced by its elements.
- ③ Other locations such as Chamba and Almora are influenced by the temple building styles of plains due to these being centres of pilgrimage.
- ④ Buddhist influence is evident in Kashmir though temples are dedicated to Hindu deities. Eg Pandretham is a Shiva temple.

2. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature between 1000 and 1800 A.D. is devotional (bhakti) poetry, which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Comment. (150 words) 10

1000 से 1800 ई. के बीच मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे मजबूत चलन भक्तिपरक (भक्ति) कविताएं हैं, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं में प्रमुखता से विद्यमान हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Medieval Indian literature stemming from Bhakti is reflective of a powerful movement in society. It can be looked at from perspective of various saints:

① SANT KABIRDAS:

There are three sub-categories:

- i) Dadupanth (Western India)
- ii) Kabirgranthawali (Benaras)
- iii) Gurugranth Sahib (Punjab region)

Kabirdas was a 'nirguna' saint i.e. believed in a formless god. He spoke primarily in KHADI BOLI or BRJ BHASHA.

② MIRA BAI : Rajput princess from Mewar broke social norms by devoting her life to Krishna. Poems composed by her form a part of devotional songs till today.

③ SAINTS OF MAHARASHTRA : Tukaram, Sakubai were influencing Bhakti movement in Maharashtra.

④ BABA FARID : another nirguna saint whose compositions were included in Gurm Granth Sahib.

Thus the Bhakti tradition of Medieval times influenced all regions and its impact can be seen from the poems of saints that are popular in different languages even today.

3. A real breakthrough was made by Bhagat Singh and his colleagues in terms of ideology, goals and the forms of revolutionary struggle. Analyse.

(150 words) 10

भगत सिंह और उनके सहयोगियों ने विचारधारा, लक्ष्य एवं क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के तरीकों को लेकर एक वास्तविक सफलता अर्जित की। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Bhagat Singh and his colleagues like Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah were a part of the powerful socialist movement that emerged in India after 1920s.

IDEOLOGY AND GOALS

- i) They formed the association HRA: ^{Republican} ~~Hindustan Revolutionary~~ Association that got renamed to HRSA when word Socialist was added.
- ii) They believed in action and mobilising people who would lead the freedom struggle.
- iii) Bhagat Singh re-affirmed his commitment to Socialism

when he declared that freedom for India meant not only overthrowing colonial power but also exploitative social structure

iv) Thus they added the objective of establishing a just society based on Socialist ideals to freedom struggle

FORMS OF STRUGGLE

i) They recognized that India wasn't ready for mass revolution there were inspired by Irish Revolutionaries and Russian Nihilists and supported individual acts of revolt.

ii) Bhagat Singh later renounced violence but picked weapons against Saunders whose lathi charge caused Lala Lajpat Rai his life.

iii) Courageous acts like throwing a harmless bomb on legislature assembly to 'make the deaf hear' were adopted

4. Series of civil rebellions run like a thread through the first 100 years of British rule. In this context, explain the underlying factors and consequences of Paika Rebellion of 1817. (150 words) 10

ब्रिटिश राज के प्रथम 100 वर्षों के दौरान नागरिक विद्रोहों का सिलसिला लगातार चलता रहा। इस संदर्भ में, 1817 के पाइका विद्रोह के अंतर्निहित कारणों और परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Civil rebellions in first 100 years of British rule were a direct result of changed economic structure specifically agricultural structure.

i) Paika Rebellion of 1817 was against the exploitative colonial agrarian structure in Odisha region.

ii) Like other revolts during this time it was due to excessive revenue demand and oppression of the new zamindars.

iii) Zamindari structure had changed after Permanent

Settlement and the New landlords oppressed people brazenly for higher rents.

iv) Paika rebellion was a bold move against oppression of zamindars, however it failed to identify the root cause of exploitation which was colonialism.

v) It might not have been successful in its ultimate aim but helped by forming a precedent of revolt against oppression.

5. The Railway system was built not for the modernization of India, but to serve the imperial, colonial and strategic objectives of the British. Examine.

(150 words) 10

रेलवे प्रणाली को भारत के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए नहीं, अपितु अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्यवादी, औपनिवेशिक एवं सामरिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने हेतु निर्मित किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lord Dalhousie introduced railways in India in year 1853

Even though this was an opportunity to develop India the aim was British interest as is evident from:

- i) The capital for building railways came from Britain entirely.
- ii) British investors were assured a guaranteed return of 5% on their investment.
- iii) Any industrial development couldn't take place as all components of railways were imported

- iv) Objective of British was to enable export of raw material from India and find markets for British goods in India.
- v) The freight policy was thus discriminatory against Indian manufacturing.
- vi) The guaranteed return meant no incentive to cut-tariffs which kept railways over-priced.
- vii) Strategically railways was aimed at ensuring administrative ease and military movement for securing British rule in India.

6. Raja Ram Mohan Roy has been described as the "Father of Modern India". Do you agree with such characterisation? Justify your answer with adequate arguments and evidences. (150 words) 10

राजा राम मोहन राय को "आधुनिक भारत के जनक" के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है। क्या आप ऐसे चरित्र चित्रण से सहमत हैं? यथोचित तर्कों और प्रमाणों के साथ अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Raja Ram Mohan Roy had far-reaching influence on diverse aspects of building a truly modern India:

i) He advocated reforming religion to follow rationality. Thus he started Atmiya Sabha and later Brahmo Samaj.

ii) He realised early the importance of education and helped David Hare set up Sanskrit College in Calcutta.

iii) As a social reformer he mobilized opinion against

the cruel practice of Sati and was instrumental in convincing the government to pass Abolition of Sati Act

iv) By calling for religious awakening in Hinduism by relying on Vedas he brought a cultural pride back to Indians.

v) He translated Vedas into Bengali and wrote works like 'Percepts of Jesus' which are seminal works in modern India.

Thus Raja Ram Mohan Roy is truly a father of Modern India where he sought to adopt 'modernity' of West with strong Indian roots.

7. The failures of the League of Nations, ultimately, can be traced back to its membership as well as events around the globe in 1930s. Explain.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्र संघ (लीग ऑफ नेशंस) की विफलता का मूल कारण, अंततोगत्वा, इसकी सदस्यता एवं 1930 के दशक में घटित वैश्विक घटनाक्रमों को माना जा सकता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

League of Nations was formed after the first World War by incorporating Fourteen Points given by President of United States : Woodrow Wilson. That it failed is evident from the breakout of Second World War.
Reasons for its failure:

i) Limited membership of League: Soviet Union wasn't allowed to join due to ideological differences post Russian Revolution of 1917.

ii) League had powers of sanction against aggressors however these weren't used in case of German and Italian involvement in Spain.

iii) League was affected by the policy of appeasement being followed by nations like Britain and France.

iv) German aggression into Czechoslovakia, demand for Sudetenland and eventually the Munich Pact are evidence of this policy.

The belief of members of League of Nations that Fascist powers would prevent spread of socialism lead to its ultimate failure.

8. "Historical events are to be evaluated in terms of their consequences". In this context, critically assess the legacy of the October 1917 revolution in Russia. (150 words) 10

"ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं का मूल्यांकन उनके परिणामों के संदर्भ में किया जाना चाहिए"। इस संदर्भ में, अक्टूबर 1917 की रूसी क्रांति की विरासत का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The October Revolution of 1917 lead to the establishment of Soviet Union : world's first Socialist state. Its legacy can be seen in terms of:

- i) The idea of equality and 'from each according to his capability and to each according to his need' took ground.
- ii) Immediately after 1917 Russia renounced its interest in colonies for instance it withdrew from North Iran.
- iii) During 1920s and 1930s Soviet Union emerged as the

strongest economy by land redistribution and state led industrialization.

iv) However centralizing tendencies emerged with time. Under Joseph Stalin civil liberties were severely constrained and all dissent curbed.

v) Heavy state control and the very principle of Revolution: giving non Russian nationalities rights was getting defeated.

The ultimate collapse of Soviet Union in 1990 was a culmination of these inherent flaws. However the legacy of Soviet Union in terms of idea of 'Welfare State' has influenced all countries.

9. The beginning of modern China can be traced back to its humiliation at the hands of the western colonial powers. Examine the significance of the Opium Wars in this context. (150 words) 10

आधुनिक चीन के उदय को पश्चिमी औपनिवेशिक शक्तियों द्वारा इसको अपमानित करने के प्रसंगों में देखा जा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, अफीम युद्धों के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Initially British trade with China was limited to ports.

i) The British however undertook illegal opium trade with China which was morally ruining the country.

ii) Thus China caught a British ship carrying opium and refused it entry which lead to the Opium Wars.

iii) Chinese were defeated and forced to allow British trade in more ports.

iv) Further British had 'extra territorial rights' in these ports

which allowed British citizens to be tried in European courts.

v) Similarly other western powers like France, Germany and even United States 'Me too' policy exploited various regions of China.

vi) This is famously called the 'cutting of the Chinese Melon'. which was completed after failure of 'Boxer Rebellion' and harsher terms.

This 'humiliation' is responsible for emergence of Modern China as is evident from the 'closed economy' nature suspicious of any foreign influence.

10. What was the Balfour Declaration? Why is it considered to be a significant factor in shaping the course of conflict in West Asia? **(150 words) 10**

बाल्फोर घोषणा क्या थी? इसे पश्चिम एशिया में संघर्ष की दिशा तय करने वाले एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक के रूप में क्यों माना जाता है?

11. Nearly all the artistic remains in ancient India are of religious nature, or were at least made for religious purpose. Critically evaluate.

(250 words) 15

प्राचीन भारत के लगभग सभी कलात्मक अवशेष धार्मिक प्रकृति के हैं, या कम से कम धार्मिक उद्देश्य से बनाए गए थे। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India being the land of origin and interaction of various religions: Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism in ancient times was influenced by religion. However there were artistic creations secular in nature:

① HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

RELIGIOUS	SECULAR.
Sculpture of Mother Goddess, Seal of Proto Shiva or Pashupatinath, Bearded Priest	Bronze dancing girl, bronze bull, Seals with various animal motifs, Painted Pottery

② MAURYAN PERIOD.

RELIGION INFLUENCED	SECULAR
i) Stupa	i) Mauryan pillars influenced by Achaemenian pillars.
ii) Buddhist caves: Chaitya and Vihara	ii) Sculptures like Ashoka Pillar and Piprahawa Bull
iii) Jain caves (like Lepakshi caves).	iii) Northern Black Polished Ware: very fine quality pottery
iv) Yaksha and Yakshini (Eg the Didarganj Yakshini)	

③ POST MAURYAN PERIOD:

Kushanas:

Religious art includes sculptures of Buddha of Gandhara art form.

However sculptures of Kings have also been found.

④ GUPTA PERIOD:

The temple building reached its pinnacle during Gupta period.

However gold coins depict beautiful art like Samudra-gupta playing veena.

Similarly bronze statue of Kings have also been found.
(Eg Chandragupta Maurya's statue)

Thus ancient Indian art was created for religious as well as other purposes like showing grandeur of Kings and their empires.

12. Indian nationalism arose when the contradiction between the aims and objectives of the British rule and the interests of Indians became clear and obvious. In this context, elaborate on the role played by the intelligentsia in the growth of nationalism.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का उद्भव तब हुआ जब ब्रिटिश राज के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों तथा भारतीयों के हितों के मध्य के विरोधाभास स्पष्ट और दृष्टिगोचर होने लग गए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा निर्वाह की गई भूमिका का सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

The inherent contradictions between British rule and Indian interest were realised due to various factors like Western education, rediscovery of India's past, rise of middle class. Role of intelligentsia in this respect includes:

① ECONOMIC CRITIQUE

i) In 'Poverty and Un-British Rule' in India' Dadabhai Naoroji identifies the Drain of Wealth from India which

is the chief cause of deprivation of masses.

ii) Similarly R.C. Dutta, M.C.

Ranade criticized discriminat-
-ory nature of tariffs and
taxation which were benefiting
British.

② DISSIMINATION OF IDEAS.

iii) The intelligensia began using
press in order to spread
information regarding issues
and arouse public opinion.

iv) Various journals like Rast
Goftar, Mulabadi, Bengal Gazette
were started as well.

③ APPEAL TO BRITISH

v) Initially using means like

prayers and petitions to British authority for reforms was undertaken.

vi) British reacted by wholly inadequate measures like Indian Councils Act 1909 which exposed their unwillingness to promote responsible government.

④ CREATING IDEA OF A NATION.

vii) By organising meetings and discussion the intelligentsia established common interest of people throughout were linked.

Thus the intelligentsia formed the basis. Sometimes it even supported issues like Indigo Revolt thus mobilizing opinion.

13. Discuss the reasons behind the British emerging as the most formidable power in India by the end of the eighteenth century, outdoing not just every European rival but also Indian counterparts. (250 words) 15

18वीं शताब्दी के अंत तक न केवल प्रत्येक यूरोपीय प्रतिद्वंद्वी को अपितु भारतीय समकक्षों को पीछे छोड़ते हुए भारत में अंग्रेजों के सबसे दुर्जेय शक्ति के रूप में उभरने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The British emerged the most prominent power by end of 18th century following Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764)

This was made possible by :

i) Superior army and navy : the British were militarily stronger than Indian rulers and defeated even European powers owing to superior military.

ii) The British succeeded vis-a-vis French also because the East India Company was an

autonomous commercial entity.

Whereas the French were heavily influenced and controlled by the government.

iii) Britain attained strategic strength by building Fort St George, Fort Wilhams and occupying Bombay (purchased from Monarch).

iv) Britain were united and had a singular objective of colonizing India. However Indian Kingdoms were divided and involved in wars against each other.

v) The British found it easy

to play Indian princes against each other. as seen during Anglo Mysore war when the Nizam of Hyderabad and Carmentis supported British against Tipu Sultan.

vi) The only central authority: Mughals were on a fast decline and no Indian kingdom emerged to occupy its place which was done by British.

vii) The only European power that could match British: French were defeated by end of Anglo Carmentis wars in India. Treaty of Paris after Seven Years War in Europe ensured French in India were eliminated as well.

14. The pattern of land ownership and the methods of assessment for collection of land revenue introduced by the British in India had a profound impact on the agrarian economy. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में अंग्रेजों द्वारा प्रारंभ भू-स्वामित्व के पैटर्न और भू-राजस्व संग्रह के आकलन के तरीकों का कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा। चर्चा कीजिए।

The British rule was unlike any previous kingdom in India as it changed the entire agrarian structure in a way that it could be exploited.

i) British introduced private property by introducing ownership of land.

ii) Lord Cornwallis and John Shore introduced Permanent Settlement (Zamindari System) where land revenue was fixed. The landlord was to give 10/11th the rent to British.

iii) This system lead to zamindars becoming rent seeking and exploitation as non-payment of revenue meant auction of zamindari.

iv) Zamindars were now only concerned with rent and had no incentive to invest in agriculture due to uncertainty.

v) Zamindari system was prevalent in Bengal, Awadh and Varanasi. Other parts had a Ryotwari System.

vi) Here the rent was collected from 'Ryot' or cultivator directly.

vii) This system introduced by Munro and Peel was aimed at appropriating maximum

land revenue as rates would be revised unlike Permanent Settlement.

iii) Under Ryotwari system rent was so high that it led to mushrooming of money lenders and intermediaries.

iv) Similarly Mahalwari system in North also had exorbitant revenue rates.

The land revenue system led to severe exploitation of peasants and led to their frequent rebellions like Barran Agrarian Revolt, Pabna Revolt, Indigo Revolt.

15. Trace the evolution of British policy towards the Princely states. In what ways did the national movement in princely states differ from the rest of British India? (250 words) 15

रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमगत विकास का पता लगाइए। रियासतों में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ब्रिटिश भारत के शेष भागों से किस प्रकार भिन्न था?

British policy towards Princely States evolved over time from need to annex to need to make them loyal:

i) Initially the policy was of intervening as is evident from system of Subsidiary Alliance of Wellesley.

ii) It took away Princely States' autonomy as they were made to keep British army at their expense and house a British resident.

iii) Similarly policy of ring

financing was aimed at annexing kingdoms.

iv) Under Lord Cornwallis, Warren Hastings the British annexed various kingdoms and interfered in fratricidal wars.

v) Anglo-Maratha wars, Anglo-Mysore Wars are evidence of this policy.

vi) Finally Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse was a tool to take over Princely States like Thanasi, Satara.

vii) Even the nawab of Awadh who was loyal was deposed on the grounds of maladministration.

viii) After the revolt of 1857,

Queen Victoria's proclamation stated that Britain would respect sovereignty of Princely States.

i) However the British influenced them and used them as loyal opposition against rising nationalism.

ii) Princely States' rulers remained loyal to British and even opposed national movement.

iii) Finally in Government of India Act of 1935 they refused to join the Federation.

However the princes of these states did not reflect the wishes of people in these States. The people got voice via the State Congress.

16. In the course of the freedom struggle, as the participation of the working class evolved so did the position of the nationalist leadership towards it. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान, जैसे-जैसे श्रमिक वर्ग की भागीदारी बढ़ी, उसी प्रकार इसके प्रति राष्ट्रवादी नेतृत्व का दृष्टिकोण विकसित हुआ। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

As the freedom struggle in India evolved its outreach towards various sections of the society increased.

i) Initially in the moderate phase it was the elite educated class that was leading the movement.

ii) During Swadeshi Movement against partition of Bengal the urban middle class got involved in struggle (1905)

iii) Home Rule League during first world war increased

social base to students

iv) It was after the Russian Revolution and consequent dissemination of socialist ideas that working class truly got involved.

v) First instance of strike was Ahmedabad Mill Worker strike under leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

vi) Following this there was Kanpur Mill Strike, Railway Workers Strike during the course of non-cooperation movement.

vii) Strike in Tata Steel Plant could only end when Subhash Chandra Bose intervened.

viii) Thus as working class got mobilized the found voice in leadership as well.

~~viii~~ in) Jawaharlal Nehru in the Karanchi session of Congress stressed on the need for a socialist welfare state keeping in mind interests of this class.

x) Similarly parties like Congress Socialist Party emerged over these issues.

17. Events in West Asia and Afghanistan in the year 1979 had a deep impact on the politics of the region with long lasting significance. Examine.

(250 words) 15

वर्ष 1979 में पश्चिम एशिया और अफगानिस्तान में घटित घटनाक्रमों का क्षेत्र की राजनीति पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसका दीर्घकालिक महत्व था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

In the year 1979 West Asia and Afghanistan became centre of proxy war of the Cold War blocks lead by United States on one hand and Soviet Union on the other.

American companies which had interests in rich oil resources had wide influence in West Asia. However the Afghanistan conflict started with USSR's aggression into Afghanistan.

This had to invite retaliation by the United States which supported a group of rebels to fight the Soviet Union.

While USSR was ousted and broken up with fall of ~~Communist~~ Socialism the conflict of Afghanistan did not end. The rebel group which fought Soviet became militant and was extremely orthodox in its approach towards Afghanistan. This rebel group was the Taliban.

The consequences of 1979 war are still being felt in West Asia and specially Afghanistan which hasn't been able to develop a stable government yet.

18. Examine the issues which obstructed the political development in post-colonial African countries. (250 words) 15

उन मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिन्होंने उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक अफ्रीकी राष्ट्रों में राजनीतिक विकास को अवरुद्ध किया।

The factors that obstructed political development in post colonial African countries were:

i) Colonialism had exploited the natural resources of Africa and prevented any progress in terms of industrialization or agrarian development.

ii) The decolonization process was often violent and so prolonged that it ruined the country economically.
For instance French refused

to leave Algeria, similarly Belgian aggression in Katanga region of Congo.

iii) Years of slave trade had lead to emergence of powerful chiefs who had also benefited from slave trade. These became power centres.

iv) Racism was prevalent in many countries with white population. For instance the apartheid government of South Africa practiced rampant racism till as late as.

v) The boundaries of nations in Africa were created by

colonial powers artificially
without consideration for
cultural factors. This has
lead to ethnic conflict in
many countries like Rwanda

19. Luddite rebellion was one of the reactions to the negative fallouts of the industrial revolution. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

लडाइट विद्रोह औद्योगिक क्रांति के नकारात्मक परिणामों के प्रति प्रतिक्रियाओं में से एक था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The industrial revolution changed economic and social structure of England (and other European countries) in its entirety. While production increased at an unprecedented rate, its negative fallouts were:

- ① Poor working conditions in factories.
- ② Women and children were employed for shifts beyond twelve hours.
- ③ Rapid urbanization took place however conditions of living in the cities were

terrible.

and living
④ Unhygienic working conditions
lead to spread of epidemics
~~that~~ like Cholera that wiped
off large portions of population.

These diabolical conditions of
factory workers who were
barely paid a subsistence
wage lead to many reactions.
One of the extreme form
was the Luddite movement
under Ned Ludd which
blamed machines as the
chief cause of all of workers
misery.

Luddites advocated destruction of machines and the factory system. Due to the extreme nature of this movement it could not gain ground and was suppressed.

Luddites failed to realise that it wasn't the machines but the capitalist class that was exploitative. Other movements like Chartist movement and improving conditions of workers were successful in making lives of people better.

20. Even though the South Americans welcomed the formulation of Monroe doctrine, it's later interpretation became a pretext for United States' intervention. Elaborate with examples. (250 words) 15

भले ही दक्षिण अमेरिकियों ने मुनरो सिद्धांत के निरूपण का स्वागत किया, किन्तु इसकी पश्चात्वर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Monroe Doctrine evolved as a means for United States to assert its supremacy in North and South America.

i) It started with Venezuela defaulting on payments to Britain which lead to latter creating a blockade.

ii) In this situation United States asserted it was 'practically sovereign' in its hemisphere. and no countries had the right to interfere in its region.

iii) South American countries welcomed this step as it aided them in getting out of European control.

iv) However United States started intervening in the internal matters of countries

v) In Panama United States promoted a regime change in order to purchase land around Panama Canal to preserve its interests.

vi) Similarly United States started following a policy of an 'international policeman' to intervene in country's domestic affairs.

vis It supported the influence
of oligarchs to ensure American
interests weren't compromised
in South America.