

GIS SCORE

TEST - 04

HISTORY

12/
250

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250


Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are FIVE questions, printed in ENGLISH
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- All the Questions are compulsory
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Name Ashwin Golapkar

Mobile No. _____

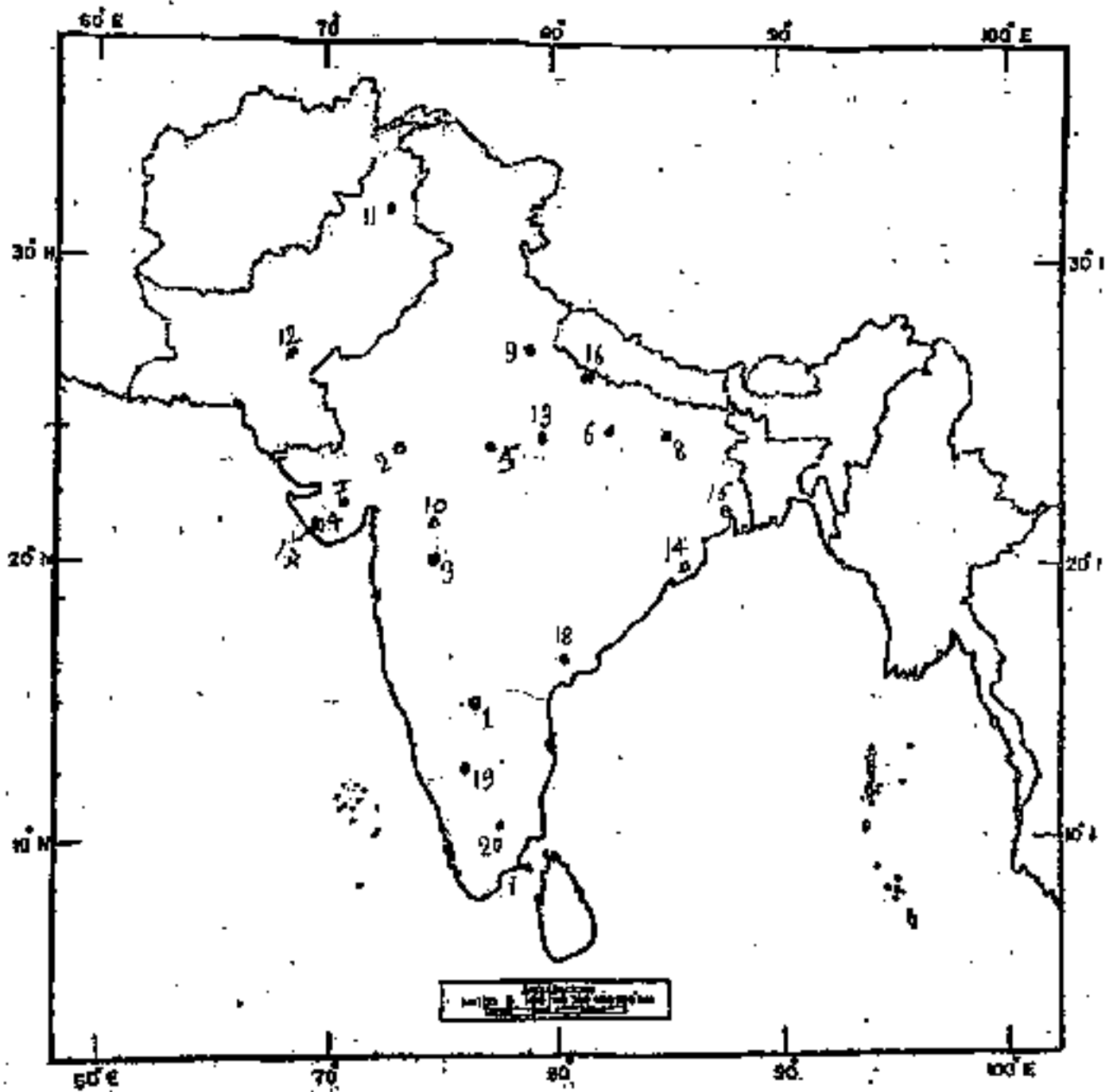
Date _____

Signature 

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Map-Test: 4



HS-2019-2/4

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1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below serialim. (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

- (i) Ash Mound site Patalwady Maski
- (ii) Chalcolithic site Ahar
- (iii) Cave painting site Ellora
- (iv) Palcolithic site Hemen valley
- (v) Temple site Deogarh
- (vi) Stupa Site Sarnath
- (vii) Harappan site Rojdi
- (viii) NBPW site Nalanda
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware site Alichehahatra
- (x) Chalcolithic site Nandatali
- (xi) An educational center Taxila
- (xii) Early Harappan site Kot diji
- (xiii) A Nagara style temple Khajuraho
- (xiv) Ashokan Inscription Phauli
- (xv) A sea port Tamralipti
- (xvi) Buddhist centre Kapilvastu
- (xvii) Inscriptional site Juvagarh
- (xviii) An ancient capital Vengi
- (xix) A Jaina centre Shrdbambelagala
- (xx) An ancient capital Madurai

1) Patalwady Maski

• BRW pottery found, iron implements

found
• agriculture, animal domestication, hunting

evidences found.
• Rock edict of Ashoka found.

Remarks

2. Ahar

- (12) Present day Rajasthan
- Presence of Ahar / Banas culture
 - Copper implements found
 - BRW pottery and wheat, barley found

3. Ellora Ajanta

- (10) Present day Maharashtra
- UNESCO world heritage site
 - Majority Buddhist caves and mural
 - fresco site paintings on cave walls
 - Buddha / Bodhisatva images, Jataka tales painted.

4. Horen Valley

- (8) Present day Gujarat
- Various stone tools found like chopping tools, handaxes and cleavers
 - Middle and upper palaeolithic site

Remarks

5. Deogarh

- Present day Madhya Pradesh
- famous Dashavatara temple
- Nagara temple architecture famous
- Early temple of Gupta age.
- Important Vaishnave site

6. Sarnath

- Present day Uttar Pradesh
- First sermon by Buddha (Dhammachakra - pravartana)
- visited by Hien Tsang, Faxian
- Dhameka stupa famous.
- Ashoka pillar edict (Lion capital)

7. Rojdi

- Present day Gujarat
- copper and bronze remains
- BRW pottery
- seals with harappan script found

Remarks

• Bangles, shells, beads found

8. Nalanda

• Present day Bihar

• famous Mahayana university

• flourished during Gupta, Harsha, Pala

• NBPW pottery found

• Destroyed by Bakhtiyar Khalji

• visited by Hsien Tsang, Faxian

9. Ahichchhatra

• Present day Uttar Pradesh

• PGW pottery, iron implements found

• important trade centre

• Wattle and daub mud huts found

• first PGW site excavated in India

• Brick fortified settlement

Remarks

10. Navdatoli

- Present day Madhya Pradesh
- 'Malwa' culture Chalcolithic site
- Copper implements (axes, chisels, bangles)

found

- circular houses, conical roofs found.

11. Taxila

- ② Present day Pakistan
- Earliest centre for education (earliest university)

- Associated with Charaka, Chanakya

Panini

- later became important Buddhist centre

- situated on important trade routes.

12. Kot-diji

- ① Present day Pakistan
- fortified city & with citadel and lower residential area.

Remarks

- Terracotta bull, bangles (bronze) found
- wheel made pottery, horned deity and pipal tree seals found.

13. Khajuraho

- Present day Madhya Pradesh
- UNESCO world heritage site
- built by Chandella rulers
- Nagara style architecture
- Kandariya Mandhava temple and Laxmana temple famous
- sensual themes on temple walls.

14. Dhauli

- Present day Orissa
- Ashokan rock edict in Pali language and Brahmi script
- describes the famous Kalinga war and Ashoka's change of heart.

Remarks

- lies on ancient trade route.
- Elephant caves of Dhauli famous

15. Tamralipti

- ~~Present day West Bengal.~~
- ~~important port on east coast~~
- ~~well connected to Taxila, Ujjain~~
- ~~Important for trade with South-East Asia~~

16. Kapilvastu

- Present day Nepal
- UNESCO world Heritage site
- visited by travellers Huen Tsang and Faxian
- Capital of Shakya - where Buddha was born.

17. Junagadh

- ~~Present day Gujarat~~
- ~~written by Rudrasam~~ (shaka ruler)
- in charter Sanskrit (first Sanskrit inscription)

Remarks

• talks about renovation of Sudarshana lake cess which was built by Chandragupta Maurya in 4th century BCE

18. Vengi

- (18) Present day Tellicherry Madu Andhra Pradesh
- Capital of eastern Chalukyas
 - important trade centre
 - various Hindu temples of vesara style architecture

19. Shravanbelagola

- (19) Present day Karnataka
- Grand sculpture of Rishabhadeva

Bahubali

- Important Jain centre
- Maha-mastakabhisek ceremony famous
- Chandragupta Maurya visited

Remarks

20. Madurai

- Present day Tamil Nadu.
- Ancient capital of Pandya.
- Three sangamas → Association / assembly of 3 poets held here.
- famous for temples. Centre for trade (especially with Romans, Arabs and Greeks)

2. (a) The Enlightenment had represented the present as an advance upon the past, the Romantics, by contrast, saw in it the deterioration of the human condition. Substantiate. (10 Marks)
- (b) "The political transformation in Britain was different from those of other European countries." Discuss. (10 Marks)
- (c) "Britain adopted mercantilist policies in colonial America which were designed to promote British economic interests mainly in the form of a favorable balance of trade". Discuss. (10 Marks)
- (d) "The Six day war of 1967 proved to be a humiliation for the Arab states" Discuss. (10 Marks)
- (e) Beyond Continents, Colours, and the Cold War: the NAM." Explain. In brief discuss the strength and weakness of NAM in the changing world order. (10 Marks)

Q. 2(a) Enlightenment is intellectual, philosophical
cultural and social movement which originated
in 17th and 18th century in Europe.
It is also called as 'age of reason' because
of its emphasis on reason, analysis and
individualism.
Present as an advance upon the past
Present as a metaphor for liberty
protestantism, reason, material progress,
due to scientific approach is an advance
upon past which is a metaphor for
despotism, authority, catholicism and authority
of church.

Remarks

good
articulation

Views of romantics

- 'Rousseau' also known as father of romanticism. rejected 'pure reason' and proposed 'return of natural state of man instead of confines of society'.
- They depicted 'present' as man's transformation from 'peaceful, noble society' to 'imbalance state'.
- They stated reasons like 'various professions, inequality, private property, greed, moral degradation' are the symbols of the 'present' and saw it as a deterioration of 'human conditions'.
- 'The social contract' states that betterment of general public is the ultimate aim and everyone must compromise on their wants as opposed to utilitarian principles of enlightenment.

Remarks

well tried
in book
had Kant
to refer to
collaborated
the paper
received

Q.2) b) Political transformation in Britain passed through many phases from 13th century to 19th century and took a distinct character as than other countries.

• Significant • Signing of Magna Carta (1215) by King John granting rights to feudal barons was a starting point of political transformation

• Bloodless revolution (1688) in which Catholic king was overthrown in favour of his Protestant daughter seen as a loss of church domination and rise of people's will

• British democratic polity of (1815-1850) was different than other European countries

→ Bloodless - It was bloodless and was based on informed public opinion, newspapers awareness, rise of pressure groups

→ Support of monarchy - In all other European states, monarchy opposed the reforms; and in turn got perished. Whereas British monarchy understood the will of people and made adjustments - to accommodate them

→ Rise of working class movement - like Chartist movement (1838-48) never happened in other countries

→ Rising trading interest got enterlinked to political demands

Rise of trading class composed of mostly middle class demanded free trading policy which became part of political demands. In other European countries political transformation was different than trading relations.

- ① In brief discuss about other countries
- ② Cont. prosperity & factor of difference

Remarks

Q.2) c) Mercantilist policy of Britain imposed on

(10) American colonies resulted in large scale
resentment against colonial administration

Mercantalism philosophy

• It states that colonies are to serve
mother country :-

• They should be used as a supply of
raw material and markets for finished
goods for positive balance of trade
and profit.

In American colonies

• British imposed ban on some industries
like cotton wool etc.. for selfish interest
of British

• They did not allow self governing rights
for the colonies which resulted in the

Remarks

cry of 'No taxes without representation'

• Imposition of various taxes

Various taxes were imposed like currency act, sugar act, stamp act, quartering act, Townshend acts and tea act (1773)

on American colonies to support for wartime efforts of Britain (like 7 years war)

• Monopoly to British East India company

to trade in tea which was the main bone of contention.

These mercantile policies resulted in political upheaval during which colonies rejected

British monarchy, overthrew their authority

won political independence to form United

State of America

will treat

Adet

①

Correlate with

American Revolution

American Capitalism vs

British Mercantilism

②

Remarks

42

Q.2) d) The 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict also known as a six days war in which combined armies of Syria, Iraq and Jordan were defeated by Israeli forces in less than a week.

With properly the background of Ba'athist

It was a ~~very~~ major humiliation for Arab countries because this was a consecutive second defeat for Arab states (first being in 1948-49). The Arabs had refused to give official recognition to Israelis at that time.

• Political upheaval in Arab countries like rise of Ba'ath party in Syria, Iraq and rise of Nasser in Egypt, all had 'wiping out Israel' on their agenda.

• Russia was continuously encouraging Egypt and Syria in terms of money, arms (as Israel was being supported by America)

• This war made clear importance of

Remarks

surprise attack against massive build up of Arab countries which was embarrassing for Arab countries.

• Israel occupied territory of Egypt, Syria and Jordan

→ Egypt - Sinai peninsula

→ Syria - Golan heights

→ Jordan - West bank

and refused to give them back even after UN intervention. These areas were

to be used as buffer zones which further embarrassed Arab countries and gave sense of security to Israel.

• Fate of around 1 million Arabs in these areas came in the hand of Israel which was embarrassing for Arabs

Well noted

good concept
clearly

Remarks

U.P.S.C.

Q.2) Non alignment movement (NAM) is a group of state not formally aligned or against any major bloc. It was formed in Belgrade (1961). It was termed 'The initiative of 5' ^{indicating} Nehru, ~~Bakanda~~ Nasser, Nkrumah and Tito. — ~~who~~ were the architects of the movement.

group
objectivity

- Beyond continents, colours and cold wars.
- NAM was an international movement and were represented by countries of Asia, Europe, Africa, America etc.
- NAM vehemently opposed racism, racist colonial ideology and supported de-colonisation in Africa and Asia.
- NAM was based on the basis of 'Panchasheel' (Bandung conference) and always promoted world peace and co-operation. (against power blocs and cold war)

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Strengths of NAM in changing world order

- It represents stronger voice of 3rd world
- It has required members to pass declarations in favour of 3rd world countries in UN

- Strong history against social injustice, poverty, economic underdevelopment

- All countries are resource rich countries and capable of developing own economies.

Weaknesses of NAM

No cold war — No power blocs —
Issue of relevance in present world which

has reduced importance of NAM.

Could not bring UNSC security reforms and representation of 3rd world.

Because of rise of other associations like BRICS, BASIC, IBSA complexities

within NAM have arisen.

In this context
write the
Why formed

good
classmate

3. (a) Critically examine the statement that, "the process of secularisation and rationalisation is a part of (modern) social structure." Do you agree that with colonialism, secularization was exported to the non-European world? (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the role of women in French Revolution, as well as examine the main features of modern political culture which emerged in France during the revolution phase? (20 Marks)
- (c) "There are decades where nothing happens; and there are weeks where decades happen." In the context of this statement, examine the legacy of Russian Revolution. (15 Marks)

Q.3) (a) Principles of secularization and rationalization emanated through the ideal of enlightenment which was intellectual, philosophical, cultural and social movement in 17th & 18th century which was also called as 'Age of Reason'

The modern social structure which emerged at the 18th century & 19th century were based on the principles of individualism, analysis and reason. There was a major structural change happened in the society in which individual became the basic unit rather than family which used to be in earlier time. Growth in modern trading, scientific avenues

Remarks

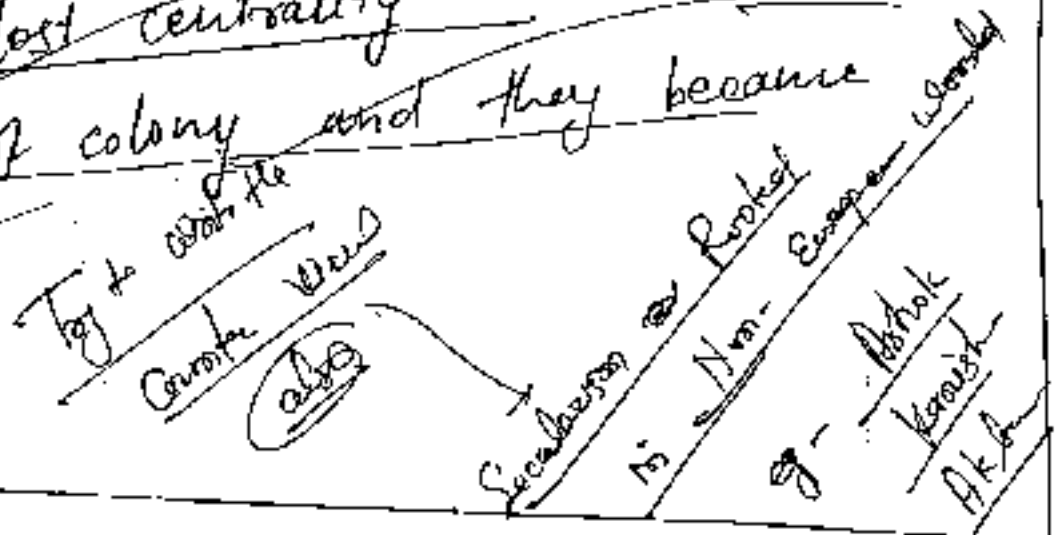
gave growth for rising middle class which absorbed these principles:

• Thus principles of reason, rationalism and scientific thinking replaced religious thoughts, beliefs and philosophy of ancient times.

With colonialism, secularism was transported to non-european world

• colonialism brought spread of these principles in colonies with spread of western education, scientific and materialistic progress.

• Again the middle classes from the colonies accepted these principles and religion lost centrality in the social structure of colony and they became secular.



Remarks

Q.3(b). French revolution was a political and social upheaval that lasted from 1789 to 1799 which brought the decline of theocracies and monarchies and replaced them with republics and democracies.

Role of women in French revolution

• In a traditional French society women carried a perception of 'second class citizens' which they ~~is~~ could shed during French revolution

• Women participated in a revolution in the form of women's march (versaille) 1789, and soap riots

• Working class women united under the platform society of revolutionary women and presented demands like equal rights voting rights etc.

• They participated in both Jacobins and Girondins and showed their patriotic allegiance

Remarks

features of main political culture which emerged in France during revolution:

• Integration of social and financial issues into political issues - French revolution (1789-99)

has its roots in diverse social inequality existed in France. Dire situation of third estates who faced extreme economic inequality culminated into tennis courts oath, 'National assembly', storm of Bastille

and finally into French revolution

• Principles of liberty, equality and fraternity

These principles emanated from the 'Declaration of rights of Man and citizen'

which became roots of further French policy. Also various rights like speech and expression, property have their roots

enshrined in ~~Indian constitution~~ French revolution.

Remarks

Republicanism

French revolution resulted in abdication of monarchy and establishment of National

convention assembly ... Directory and public safety committee which further gave rise to

republicanism. Though French revolution failed to establish republican structures because of rise of Napoleon, principle of republicanism got established.

Separation of religion from politics

French revolutions and developments afterward reduced importance of religion in politics which further gave rise to secularism with

state not officially promoting any religion.

Thus the roots of many modern political principles are French revolution.

Remarks

Well begin to do
Cover all aspects

But present in
not good

It should not
be overdone

Q.3) Russian revolution (1917) was series of events which transformed Russia into soviet socialist Republics replacing Russia's traditional monarchy.

Legacy of Russian revolution

• Russian revolution has deep reaching impacts in every corner of the world. Russia was formed as the first communist state in the world order built of capitalist monopoly.

• Communist Russia withdrew from the first world war (1914-18) after accepting Brest-Litovsk treaty. It accepted loss of territories of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland which emerged as free independent states.

• In Russia, it gave rise to new New Economic policy which was confluence of state control and private control.

White revolution — Armed opposition to Bolsheviks were known as (whites) which were encouraged by USA, Japan,

Remarks

France, Britain but they faced defeats and newly established communist state rose in prestige.

International legacy of Russian revolution

- Establishment of communist/socialist parties in various parts of world, including Germany, Italy where they grew in strength in opposition of communist Hitler and Mussolini grew which culminated into another world war.

- Establishment of communist ideologies into colonies — In India M.N. Roy established communist party which grew in support. Soviet Russia opposed colonialism through various international organizations like Comintern, Communist International

- After the 2nd world war, communist Russia emerged as the superpower which directly challenged American dominated capitalist bloc.

Remarks

which gave rise to the bipolar world
 Thus, Russian revolution was not only a
 politically significant incident but also
 socially, economically and culturally

World map

But try to
 the 1st part of
 the 1st part of
 the 1st part of

4. (a) The beginning of French Revolution could be taken as the beginning of Modern War and this process reached its logical culmination under Adolf Hitler. (20 Marks)
- (b) "We solemnly proclaim to the entire world, Vietnam has the right to be free and independent, and in fact has become free and independent". Discuss briefly how the growth of modern nationalism was intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement in Vietnam. (15 Marks)
- (c) "The anti-Israel struggle of the Arabs got mixed with two other important concerns. These were political and economic unity among the Arab states and the end of foreign intervention". Discuss. (15 Marks)

Q. 4(a) French revolution was a political and social

upheaval that lasted from 1789-1799 that not only changed political course of world, but changed the way to fight modern warfare

Beginning of modern warfare under Napoleon

and similarities / evolution under Adolf Hitler

• Conscription - battle did not remain feudalistic

which were only fought by select fews

'Every man is a soldier' was philosophical

thinking which culminated into modern armies

of huge sizes. e.g (Napoleon's Grande armee

was more than 1 million) whereas Hitler's

armies were several millions

Remarks Write properly about

F.R → Nationalism

So slogan → or Nation in threat then for

• Multiple front warfare - This huge army allowed battles to be fought on multiple fronts (e.g. Napoleon fought against coalition of European states simultaneously and Hitler has it's

Western front (England, France)

Eastern front (Russia)

Scandinavian front (Norway, Sweden)

African front (Egypt, Libya)

• Intensity, strategy and lethality increased manifold with advanced scientific guns.

modern artillery, better and effective ammunition which resulted into increased

casualty of nations (Napoleonic wars had

average casualties of ten's of thousands which increased to several lakhs by Hitler's war effort). These techniques also

increased duration of wars as they allow them 24 hours warfare

Remarks

• Army organization - Napoleon developed purely meritocratic officer 'cadre' w/o respect to of their social background. Hitler's Chief of General Staff also included Rommel, Halder, Rundstedt, Keitel, Guderian etc.

• Emphasis on naval warfare
 Emphasis on naval warfare increased during Napoleonic war to counter British naval might. Blockades of Britain by Napoleon gave rise to naval warfare strategies.

Discovery of U-boats, aircraft carriers and convoy pattern further made warfare deadly. Invention of submarine increased naval war casualties hundredfold.

• War economics and total war
 Napoleonic & 19th century made 'war' part of national economics as separate industries grew to meet huge demands generated during wars. also existing industries

Remarks

were used to complete wartime targets.
 Second world war was a climax of this
 war economic philosophy which is also
 called as total war where every
 industry: ~~be it~~ manufacturing, education
service was seen as complementing country's
wartime efforts

This modern war which started during
 Napoleon reached its climax during
 world war by Adolf Hitler.

classmate

Remarks

Q. 4b) Vietnam as a part of Indo-China was

⑩ ~~colonialised~~ colonized by French. Strong anti colonial movement grew first against French colonialism and during 2nd world war against Japanese imperialism which took form as war against communism by U.S. The events culminated into Geneva Accord division of Vietnam by 17th parallel and capture of Saigon (1975)

Anti-colonial movement and nationalistic feelings

• Anti colonial movement grew against policies of French government who ignored self rule rights of Vietnam

• Also through Catholic missionary activities they emerged as political threat.

• French developed plantation economy of tea, coffee, tobacco which increased practice of indentured labour.

Remarks

• Growth of Nationalist political movement under Ho Chi Minh and Viet Cong against French colonialism took form of anti-imperialism of Japan after Japanese occupation of Indo-China in World War II.

• Viet Cong started Viet Minh movement which was a communist guerrilla movement against Japanese.

• After defeat of Japan in World War II, French tried to reassert their rule but were defeated at the battle of Dien Bien Phu. Geneva Accord of 1954 divided Vietnam by 17th parallel (North - Ho Chi Minh's democratic republic and South - colonial loyalist puppet regime). But USA and South Vietnam after refusing to conduct free election increased presence of military advisors.

• Nationalistic Viet Cong began guerrilla

Remarks
good
conceptual
clearly

1 warfare to unify the country under the leadership of Ho-Chi-Minh.

Finally they succeeded in their Nationalist aim of unification of Vietnam after the capture of Saigon by Northern armies in 1975 with active help of China, Russia and North Korea.

Thus anti-colonial feeling culminated into nationalist feeling which resulted into independence of united Vietnam.

Well treat

In brief discuss about
other factors of
Nationalism

Answer should be
Multidimensional

Remarks

②

Q-4) c) Creation of Israel in Palestine outraged

Arab opinion throughout the world. Their refusal to recognise Israel as a legal state and anti-Israel campaigns

gave rise to 2 main phenomena

• End of foreign intervention

→ Balfour Declaration which gave rise to

creation of Israel by western powers like British and French antagonized Arabs

→ This issue got intormixed with increasing oil imperialism of western countries through oil companies and pro huge profits earned

through it.

→ Suez canal - Ownership of Suez canal which was geopolitical hotspot to the western share owning companies further aggravated the issue.

→ Socialist tendencies and role of Soviet

Remarks

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Russia in helping countries like Egypt further made them distant from western powers.

• Political and economic unity

→ To bring together Arab countries against combine aim to eliminate Israel

'Arab League' was formed into 1945

It was comprised of 20 Arab countries but could not achieve much political or economic success

→ Another attempt to unite under the charismatic leadership ~~was done by~~

of G.A. Nasser was done by Egypt

Syria and Jordan but none could

defeat Israel in either 6 day war or

Yom Kippur war.

→ Thus efforts were done to organize militant Palestinian militia and ~~offer~~

Guerrilla warfare against mighty Israel.

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Thus the attempt of Arab states to eliminate Israel through political and economic unity could not succeed.

foreign intervention
↳ blood Reserve
more
cleanly

5. (a) Was there decolonisation or were there as many decolonisation as there are colonial powers or even colonies? In this context examine the difference between France and England towards decolonisation? How did it lead to different and similar historical results? (15 Marks)
- (b) The Cold War was waged in a particularly brutal and cynical way in Africa, Asia, and other third world countries seemed powerless to do anything to stop it. In the context of this statement mention the features of the Cold War Examine how it affected the world politics? (15 Marks)
- (c) Write the salient features of underdevelopment; also discuss the policy options for tackling underdevelopment. Compare the strategies of development adopted by India and China. (20 Marks)

Q. 5) a) De-colonisation was a mid 20th century phenomenon where National Liberal aspirations of colonial people made way were arose and colonial powers accepted the right of self government for colonies.

Decolonization as a chain reaction

• De-colonization started as a chain reaction because improved communication and technological medium e.g. in Asia India

Sri Lanka, Burma got independent within a decade.

• Struggle for independence in one colony became inspiration for other or neighbouring

Remarks

colonies,

Decolonization differences between England and

French colonies

• England had institutional framework like Commonwealth to keep structural, cultural and economic ties with the colonies. French government lacked this institutional framework.

• Except India British de-colonization took place smoothly or without bloodshed and without partition. French on the other hand had to involve many third party international organizations - like UN (Indo-China - Geneva Accord) for transition.

• Some colonies like Australia, Canada accepted British dominion status as they felt association with Britain was fruitful no such kind of dispute major dominions of France are seen.

Remarks

Thus, de-colonization was a chain reaction which gave effect to 'domino effect' in other colonies while British de-colonization went through institutional framework French could not establish such things.

good
Conceptual clarity
But requires
more facts

- ① how it was - Many decolonized
- ② diff. process
- ③ Results try to work in table form

8

Q.5b) Cold war was a state of political and military tension after World War II between the powers of western bloc under USA and powers of Eastern bloc (Warsaw pact) under USSR.

• There was never a direct war but a proxy conflict which extended to Asia and Africa in a most brutal and cynical way.

• These third world countries got involved in psychological warfare, propaganda and espionage, military and scientific competition because of the patronage of power blocs.

Substantiated with example

• Truman doctrine - To counter Russia's sphere of influence (from Balkan to Adriatic) - according to 'Iron curtain speech'
 Truman declared policy of containment of Communist ideology.

Remarks

- Rio treaty - which was signed by all Latin American countries against communist subversion was also a part of Truman doctrine.
- Marshall plan - Massive economic grants were given to the third world countries of Asia, Africa to keep them away from communist ideology. In response, Russia started Molotov plan.
- Signing of pacts like NATO, SEATO, CENTO and Warsaw Pact took into their group third world Asian countries. This was to prevent 'domino theory' which stated that communist victory in one country would quickly lead to chain reaction and communist takeovers in other countries.
- Vietnam war - Division of Vietnam (1954 Geneva accord) along 17th parallel and further

Remarks

war between South and North Vietnam was an extension of cold war philosophy into Asia.

• Korean war - Korean split along 38th parallel was also a result of cold war philosophy where North represented - communist regime while South represented - capitalist regime

• Suez crisis (1956), Arab-Israeli conflicts also were seen as extensions of cold war into middle east where Israelis were supported by USA and Egypt, Syria by Russia.

• Partition of Germany, Berlin wall were seen as symbols of cold war into western Europe. Thus, third world countries were powerless to control these extensions of cold war.

well meet good fact
Articulation

Remarks

Q.50) Underdevelopment cannot be ~~cate~~ grouped

(10T) as a single entity. Some underdeveloped countries are more developed than others.

Also there is no fixed definition of underdeveloped or third world countries

But generically following features are observed in some extent (more or less)

in many 'underdeveloped' countries

• Lower per capita income

• extreme inequality

• Lower expenditure on healthcare, education

• Illiteracy, lower enrollment ratio into higher learning institution.

• Lower industrialization - more agriculture

and primary occupation dependency

• less expenditure on research and development

• less export (in terms of value) - export of raw material rather than finished goods.

• Higher MMR, IMR, women labour force participation ratio.

World poverty
Factor
↓
Corruption
11. earth
Colonialism

Remarks

Policy options for tackling underdevelopment

→ Industrialization → Taking disguised unemployment

from agriculture and increase export oriented industrialization

→ Increased spending on Education, Health and curtailing spendings on military — emphasis on higher learning, integration of education and industrialization. More

focus on primary healthcare centres

→ Poverty alleviation campaigns — without making people interdependent — give them skillsets required for earning their own income.

→ Loosen government hold on industry, banking and implement minimum government maximum governance

→ Rationalization of government support (subsidies) into productive things

Remarks

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→ Strategy adopted by India

- India after independence adopted import substitution strategy with socialistic pattern and 5 year planning process.
- Initially focus was kept on agriculture (large dams), heavy industry and capital goods substitution etc...
- India lacked focus on basic social welfare states like education, health etc. measures
- No dynamic revolutionary change was brought. Same socialist welfare state model was implemented till 1991 when liberalization, privatization and globalization measures were implemented after Balance of payment crisis and IMF pressure.

→ Strategy adopted by China

- China after ~~the~~ Chinese revolution was more backward in terms of infrastructure and feudal in terms of culture
- Strategy adopted by Mao was to revolutionize

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Chinese culture, society, education, sport and oarve

• Thus revolutionary steps like cultural revolution (1960's), Great leap forward (1958) were carried.

• Massive programs for primary literacy healthcare were conducted in rural areas.

• Massive spending on basic infrastructure like roads, irrigation and transport and connectivity were carried on unprecedented scale.

Call back
good

fact
Historical
Arrangement

Copy