

97

WORLD HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

| Q. | Marks | Instructions to Candidate |
|-----|-------|--|
| 1. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 20 questions. • All questions are compulsory. • The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. • Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. • Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind. • Answers must be written within the space provided. • Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. |
| 2. | | |
| 3. | | |
| 4. | | |
| 5. | | |
| 6. | | |
| 7. | | |
| 8. | | |
| 9. | | |
| 10. | | |
| 11. | | |
| 12. | | |
| 13. | | |
| 14. | | |
| 15. | | |
| 16. | | |
| 17. | | |
| 18. | | |
| 19. | | |
| 20. | | |

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name Medha Anand

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Medha Anand

REMARKS

GS SCORE

GS MAINS Q&A TEST SERIES 2019

| |
|--|
| |
|--|



Section - A

Q1. Industrial Revolution led to the Scramble for Africa during the late 19th century. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Ans: Industrial Revolution is a process wherein higher productivity is obtained owing to the use of machines and other technology. One of the major requirements for Industrial Revolution is the presence of raw materials. It was this chase of raw material that led to the Scramble for Africa.

When increasing number of nations went through Industrial Revolution, there occurred a race for occupying resource rich regions of the world. Africa, thus suffered from resource curse wherein owing to presence of huge quantum of natural resources, industrialized countries exploited it.

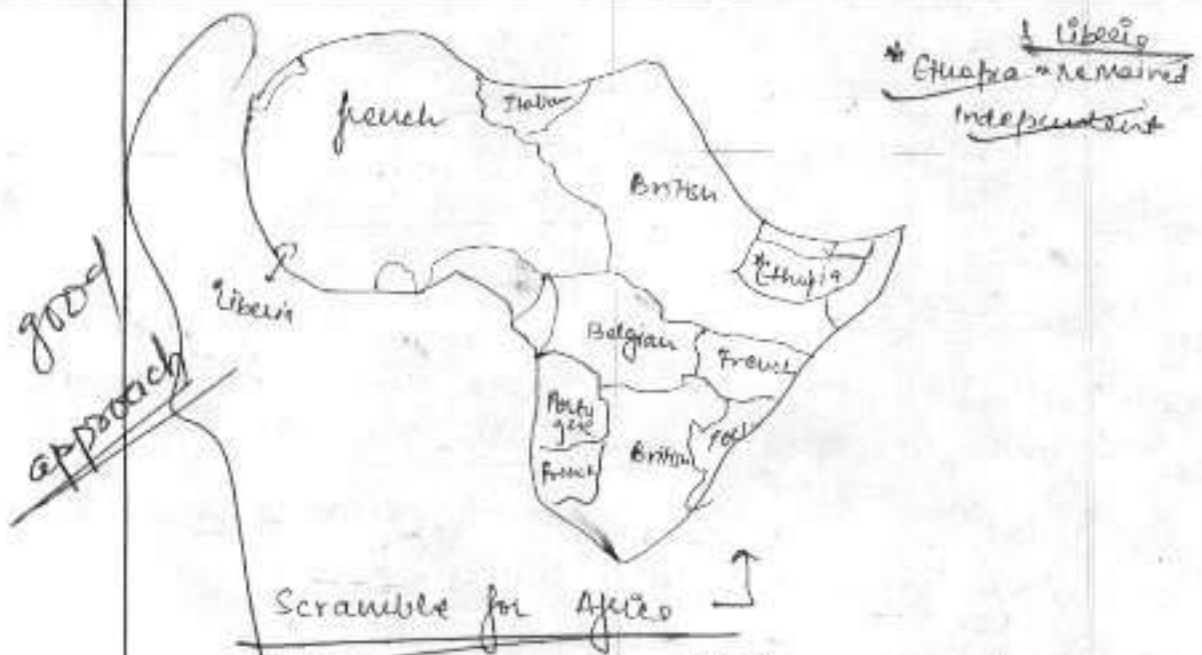
Berlin Conference of 1884, which regulated European colonisation and trade in Africa is often referred to as the ultimate point of scramble for Africa. Liberia and Ethiopia were the only states which resisted such attempts to colonisation to a large extent. Rest all countries saw what can be called as a transition from "informal occupation" to full fledged colonisation of African powers.

Remarks

Well done!

Add more factors Responsible for Scramble

Nice clarity



Modern Scramble for Africa owes its origin to jurtureance of Industrial Revolⁿ. with countries trying to gain Africa for its fuel and raw materials.

Nice clarity

Remarks

3

Q2. The Munich pact was the culmination of the 'Policy of Appeasement'. Elucidate.

(10 Marks)

The Munich pact or Munich Betrayal was an agreement between France and Nazi Germany, that France would not provide military assistance to Czechoslovakia in the upcoming German occupation of Sudetenland.

Policy of Appeasement was followed to give Germany and other losing powers some relief (as the Treaty of Versailles was thought to be too harsh on them). This policy was followed on the pretext that this would reduce the chances of another world war, but the move backfired.

France and other winning powers had assumed that if Germany was given leeway, to do as it liked, the possibility for the world to go for another war would drastically reduce.

In a bid to achieve this, France gave Germany a free hand to capture the resource rich area of Czechoslovakia and promised not to enter into any confrontation with Germany during the invasion.



Labeling

Remarks

But, this strategy of avoiding the next world war by giving Germany a free hand, failed miserably. Germany's requirements grew by leaps and bounds and it was these heavy requirements that led to the second world war.

Repetition

⊗ Require ~~more~~ factors of appeasement policy

⊗ If Munich pact was celebration than

Earlier of appeasement policy

So work on each word of questions

Remarks

- (It will ~~take~~ make you)
- = consider words/dimensions

Q3. Industrial Revolution would not have been possible without a revolution in agriculture. Critically comment. (10 Marks)

The Industrial Revolution is a process in which large scale production of goods is possible owing to mechanisation. Self sufficiency in food production is a pre-requisite to it.

This is because of following reasons-

(1) Self-sufficiency in agriculture would lead to surplus which would provide the capital to invest in production & invention of newer technology.

(2) When adequate amount of food production will occur, only then some manpower would become free to invest their time in technological production.

(3) Theory of Economy suggests that only when agricultural sufficiency is achieved, can there be possible growth of industries.

Antithesis to these arguments lies in the following facts-

(1) To some extent both processes would have overlapped and might not have really preceded/succeeded one another.

(2) Also, mechanisation in agriculture would have been the reason of higher agricultural growth.

good aspect

Remarks

So you can't
want complementary
to each other

(3) Newer technology & HYVs would have enabled higher production in agriculture leading to self sufficiency in agriculture.

Thus, what came first ~~can't~~ be acknowledged in concrete terms, but both the processes might have aided one another to accomplish the other one.

Analysis is
good

Substantiated with
more facts

47

Q4. There were several factors that combined to make Great Britain an ideal place for industrialization. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Ans: Great Britain made an ideal place for industrialization and it combined rare socio-economic, geopolitical, economic and geographical combinations.

The following factors are responsible to make Great Britain an ideal place for industrialization.

(1) Presence of human capital - Hargreaves invented steam engine and Whitney patented the cotton gin (short for cotton engine). These brains made IR possible in Britain.

(2) Presence of raw material - Britain sourced raw materials from colonies to make IR a success.

(3) Adequate capital - Companies that went in to capitalise colonies other nations pumped in huge capital for the budding IR.

(4) Geographical location - Britain being an island nation was far from rivalries that occurred among other European nations.

(5) Presence of strong navy - This would have saved Britain from any possible attacks.

(6) Mercantilist in Parliament - This ensured that dividends were again invested in, furthermore

Remarks -

Propose presentation should be eye-catching

you can draw wrap

you can underline

of industrial Revolution.

(7) Political stability - Britain had a stable ruling parliament which gave ~~that~~ ~~ans~~ stability to carry on IR.

(8) Geographical constraint - To avoid population explosion, it had to send its natives to diverse other areas, that further led to colonisation & supply of raw material & capital.

(9) Emphasis on education ensured that people took interest in inventions.

(10) Govt support to budding industries in the form of duty ~~on~~ imported products.

Thus, Britain saw combination of quite favourable conditions for accomplishing Industrial Revolution.

For brief
you can write
why not in
other European
countries

Remarks

Q5. Discuss the relationship between industrialization and urbanization and analyze which preceded another. (10 Marks)

Ans. Industrialization refers to the process of transformation from agricultural society to an industrial society. Urbanization refers to the movement of population from rural to urban centres in search of better opportunities.

It would be difficult to put in concrete terms that who preceded whom, but industrialization led to population from rural areas moving to urban areas. Also, it was urbanization that provided labour for industrialization to be fruitful.

It can be said that both complemented each other. Had populations not moved from rural to urban area in search of better opportunities and simultaneously industries not providing those opportunities, both would have miserably failed.

Though, living situations were harsh near industrial areas but they provided wages (though not apt), but good for meeting one's survival instincts.

Industrialized towns acted like magnets and attracted rural crowd to work as

Remarks

Well tried

labour in the industries. This can be said to be a cyclical-process wherein both phenomenon aggravated the other.

Thus, Industrialization and urbanization complemented each other and made possible the success of IR.

you can write eg of

Urbanization

Welfare Industrialisation

Remarks

Keep in mind they were

Q6. No one emerged out as winner or loser in the World War 2. Entire humanity was a mere survivor. Critically analyze (10 Marks)

Ans. The World War was a war on humongous level, unprecedented by the Human race. It claimed huge losses of both men and material. WWII, like WWI was a total war with army and civilians both participating in the war.

It wasn't of winning or losing in the war, but the wrath it laid in terms of lives of people was unprecedented. Open massacres with newer technology like armoured vehicles, long distance guns, use of submarines played havoc in the lives of people.

Entire humanity suffered & just survived WWII as -

- (1) Nearly 5 crore people died in the course of the war.
- (2) Since conscription was made compulsory in many countries, a lot of people in all such nations were militarily trained to fight.
- (3) The atrocities committed by fascist powers were humongous. The holocaust led to execution of large number of Jews, while present of tonnes of people occurred on the pretext of ultra-nationalist sentiments.

Remarks

well prep

14) Refugee problem was another major scare as Jews fled to avoid Holocaust to various other nations and some were willing to take them while others weren't.

15) The arms race that followed was just another ugly manifestation of power among those emerged victors post World War II.

The huge losses both in terms of men and material, the scars which were left in the minds of soldiers who lived in underground tunnels for months proved that humanity suffered due to parochial interests of WWII fighting nations.

- ① +ve impact
- ② After war steps taken for world peace

you have - Ability - Articulation
 Coherence
 Facts
 Structure

Remarks

But you have to work on discussion - how → Read question properly and think in a broader perspective.

Q7. The American Revolution inspired the French Revolution and yet it was markedly different from it. Elaborate. - (10 Marks)

Ans: American Revolution acted as a source of inspiration for French revolution both in terms of ideas (Rousseau, Voltaire were inspired by American thinkers) and men (those who fought American revolution & went back to France transmitted ideas of freedom.

With source about inspiration

There were marked differences between French and American Revolution -

(1) American revolution was against imperial power - Britain, while French revolution was against monarchy.

(2) Until the declaration of 1776, Americans wanted equal & fair treatment, but post the Prohibition Act, they demanded freedom. French revolution was fighting against absolute monarchy.

(3) Americans comprised of Spanish, British & German nationalists in whom nationalism was inspired based on fair play by Britain. French were relatively a homogeneous group.

Remarks

collected

(4) The sugar Act & Townshend policies imposed external dangers/prohibition on America while French had no such issues

(5) America transferred to being a democracy under the guidance of Washington while French went on from absolute monarchy → constitutional monarchy → republic → constitutional

Thus, marked differences occurred in the situations of Americans & French revolutionaries in terms of external & internal situations.

In brief
write the
Short answer

Remarks

47

Q8. USSR was considered to be a super-power and a great nation with history and military strength. Discuss why and how it got disintegrated all of a sudden. (10 Marks)

Ans USSR grew as an alternative economic model to that of USA's capitalism. The 1929 economic depression in USA also broke the myth of invincibility of USA capitalism. But with time it plunged into myriad problems.

Brezhnev doctrine declared that USSR would send its army in case if any communist nation faces threat from another nation. Gorbachev when coming to power declared that army would be sent. This led to certain nations aspiring for a free nation.

Also, the economic system of providing social security to all weren't suitable for market forces. Gorbachev's policy of perestroika (restructuring) and glasnost (openness) for economic benefit led to the understanding that economy was facing challenges.

Eastern Europe & the Iron curtain apparently got lifted with the falling of Berlin wall. Beginning with Lithuania, Estonia all nations declared their independence from USSR.

By the end of 1989, leaders of every Eastern Europe nations except Bulgaria had been ousted by popular uprising.

Remarks

~~Thus~~, several factors like weak economy due to unnecessary expenditures on arms race, led to huge issues in the economic structure.

Also, peasants had no incentive to grow and surplus was taken away from them forcefully led them to not produce surplus, leading to food shortages.

Thus, various issues of contention like economic distress, lack of food grains, Gorbachev's policies led to domino effect leading to breakup of USSR.

① more substantial factors
 ② different b/w USSR and Soviet Russia
 still possible

③ Analyse properly
"All of Sushkov"
Word of

Remarks

Q.

5

Q9. England's mercantile laws certainly made life more difficult for the colonists. Do you agree? Discuss in the context of American Revolution. (10 Marks)

Ans. The mercantile economic theory was the dominant theory that existed during 16-18 century. It emphasized that colonies were meant for serving to the mother nation.

It rested on the assumption that world trade remains constant and for one to win another needs to lose. This was a zero sum game sort of concept and led to countries fighting bloody wars to ascertain their supremacy.

Relations between American colonies and Britain began to get deteriorated due to the extensive mercantilist policies followed by Britain like -

(1) Sugar Tax - This prescribed duty on molasses to get profits from American imports of molasses. Also, sugar could be imported only from England and this ensured monopoly of Britain.

(2) Navigation laws - ensured that trade was to be held by British ships and also using British policies.

(3) Stamp Act - This made revenue payments on stamps attached to legal documents that were required to be submitted.

For brief
about the
examples of
other
Colonies
also

Remarks

good fact and analysis

All such factors culminated into Americans developing nationalist feelings and viewing British as their common enemy. This led to American Revolution for Independence. This finally culminated into a constitution for America in 1789.

Thus, British Merchantile policy played a heavy toll on American people's interest which were crushed to such an extent that it finally culminated into American Revolution.

In brief write about
the other
factors of
Revolution

Remarks

Q10. While, the First World War had many far-reaching impacts on the Western Europe and the USA, but it affected India too. Elaborate the impact of First World War on India.

(10 Marks)

Ans The world was being a "World" war was bound to create ripples which were to be felt to almost all nations globally. India being under British rule couldn't have been less affected.

The effects were both positive and negative on India. The negative impacts include-

- (1) There was loss of men and material, as soldiers were roped in from India to fight.
- (2) Since war materials were roped in from India, food prices soared in domestic markets.
- (3) Huge expenditures were made in defence.
- (4) Indians developed a notion that in return for its efforts, India would be granted freedom (dominion status), but that didn't really happen.

There were also some positive impacts -

- (1) Indians who fought outside the nation, on their return brought new ideas of liberty, equality and sovereignty.
- (2) To complement material supplies, domestic industries were roped in to complete the demand.

Remarks

-
=

In brief with the Impact

W. Europ
2
U.S.A. also

(3) The mudslinging that happened opened the true face of the imperialist powers, that they were fighting for practical interests of saving their colonial interests.

Thus, the basket of effects on India remained a mixed one, though ~~negative~~ impacts far outweighed ~~the positives~~ due to the huge loss of men & material.

Walt for it

In brief

Walt for it

how

this created the platform of

Gandhian way

document

Remarks

Section - B

Q11. The process of integration of Italy was particularly tricky, due to presence of Roman Catholic Church. Discuss the process of integration of Italy in light of above statement.

(15 Marks)

Ans. Integration of Italy owes its success to people like Mussolini, Cavour and Garibaldi who in their own ways facilitated the integration of Italy.

Original inhabitants of Italy lived in Sardinia-Piedmont. It was the King of Sardinia-Piedmont who was supposed to rule, once Italy was integrated.

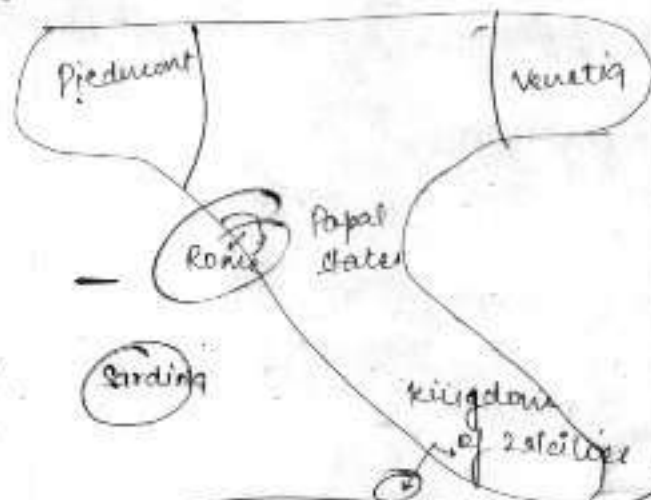


Fig. depicting Italy's unification process

The main enemy during the unification process was Austria. Cavour with the help of France gained all northern Italy states except for Venetia.

Garibaldi known as Red Shirts, occupied all southern Italy states and on being convinced by Cavour was ready to give it to Sardinia-Piedmont king to be ruled by it.

Remarks

Post these two ~~developments~~ only two contentions remained - Papal states and Venetia.

Papal states was under Pope and had the support of French army. It was as if they supported Christianity and hence held onto Papal states for preserving and safeguarding Christianity.

The pope under French army was also adamant to give way to his power.

It was during Franco-Prussian war, that the French army got diverted to Prussia and then Savoy and Piedmont.

They were able to gain control of Papal states. Pope was restricted to Vatican city, which he declared as sovereign.

Rome was occupied by Italy too.

Venetia was taken over from Austria when Austria was involved

in Austro-Prussian war and Italy attacked from its side making Austria

Remarks

to fight on two fronts, Prussian victory enabled Italy to get back its territory of Venetia. Italy was thus unified.

Roman Catholic church, as can be seen from above discussion created two specific problems-

(1) It kept hold on papal states with the support of French Army.

(2) Garibaldi was stopped by Caroux to attack papal states, else French army would have retaliated & would have made unification of Italy difficult.

Thus, the presence of Roman Catholic Church made matter difficult for complete unification of Italy by the help of a foreign power.

good fact →
analysis

But you can work it in more organised way

In the process of development with time

Remarks

you should try to visualize in the context of time space

Q12. "The impact of the French Revolution was confined to Europe, but that of the Russian Revolution was global." Comment. (15 Marks)

Ans. French Revolution led to demolition of three estates system in France and led to it becoming a republic, while Russian Revolution was a pair of revolutions in 1917 which dismantled the Tsarist autocracy and led to the rise of Soviet Union.

The reason for Global impact of Russian Revolution were the following -

- (1) The Russian Revolution took place during the First World War and any change in status quo was bound to have ripple effect during the crucial period of world war.
- (2) Russia lost 65% of its resource rich area, which was distributed among other powers and gave them resources to fund their war expenses.
- (3) The rise of communism in Soviet Union led to the world being divided into a bipolar world.
- (4) It was the quest to prove one's ideology that led to arms race in the future.

Remarks

(5) Also, the Great Depression of America in 1929 proved that capitalism wasn't much worthy of the credit. It was the Russian Revolt as the foundation which gave strength to the communist ideology.

On the contrary, French Revolution couldn't make it that big because -

(1) It was a quest to end monarchy & in place establish a republic that led to French Revolution.

(2) It was absolutely local in its content as there was no world war or a major event accompanying it.

(3) French Revolution gave ideological tools of liberty, Equality and Fraternity but were not successful in materialistic impacts.

The Feb revolt (March) and October Revolt had the interference of Bolsheviks (who believed in labour class) and Mensheviks (who didn't believe in labour class) which were to inspire future revolutions in

Remarks

Think in the "time and space" context of

as a space - F.R. confined to Europe only for that time (but) in the context of time later on it becomes globalised

other nations. Moderates and Revolutionaries in India also differed in the way that based on the power of the masses.

Thus, geopolitical situations and World War I led to Russian revolution culminating into a Global Event in comparison to the localised effect of French Revolution.

In brief write the

Impact of both
Revolutions

60

Q13. Do you think that unification of Germany was made possible only because of the policy of Blood and Iron which was pursued by Otto Von Bismarck. Elaborate. (15 Marks)

Ans. Otto von Bismarck was the sculptor of Germany and it was his policy of "Blood and Iron" which was a contribution to the process of unification of Germany.

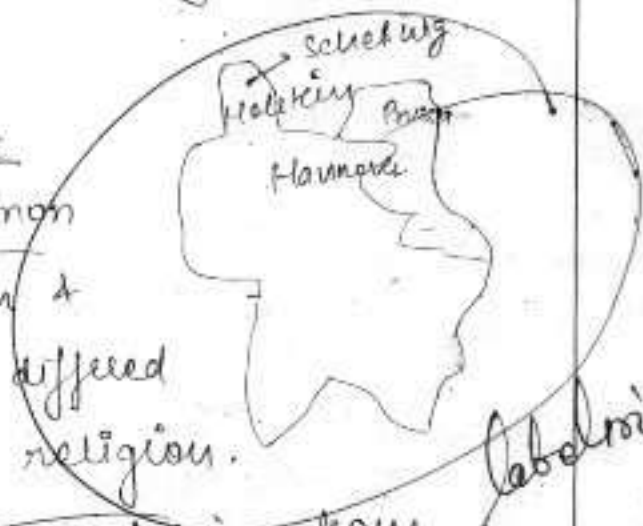
Blood and Iron Policy

Otto von Bismarck, a Prussian aristocrat and statesman, emphasised on the importance of iron and steel. He claimed that tools and weapons would be carved out of iron and would be used to shed blood if need be. (Iron and Steel)

Apart from his Blood and Iron policy, it was his talent of turning situations in his favour that led to unification of Germany.

Bismarck found that he had to find a common enemy, to unite North & South Germany which differed on Protestant & Catholic religion.

After gaining Schleswig & Holstein from Denmark, due to alliance with Austria.



Remarks

He allied with Italy against the common enemy of Austria. Austria had made a German confederation of 38 states and also a diet (parliament) for its functioning.

Bismarck with the help of Italy, got back the 38 states from Austria. He had a great sense of utilizing the right opportunity at the right time.

He declared that French ambassador had disrespected Prussian crown. This led to declaration of Franco-Prussian war (which gave Italy Papal states). He enthused the German populace with feelings of nationalism to unite against France.

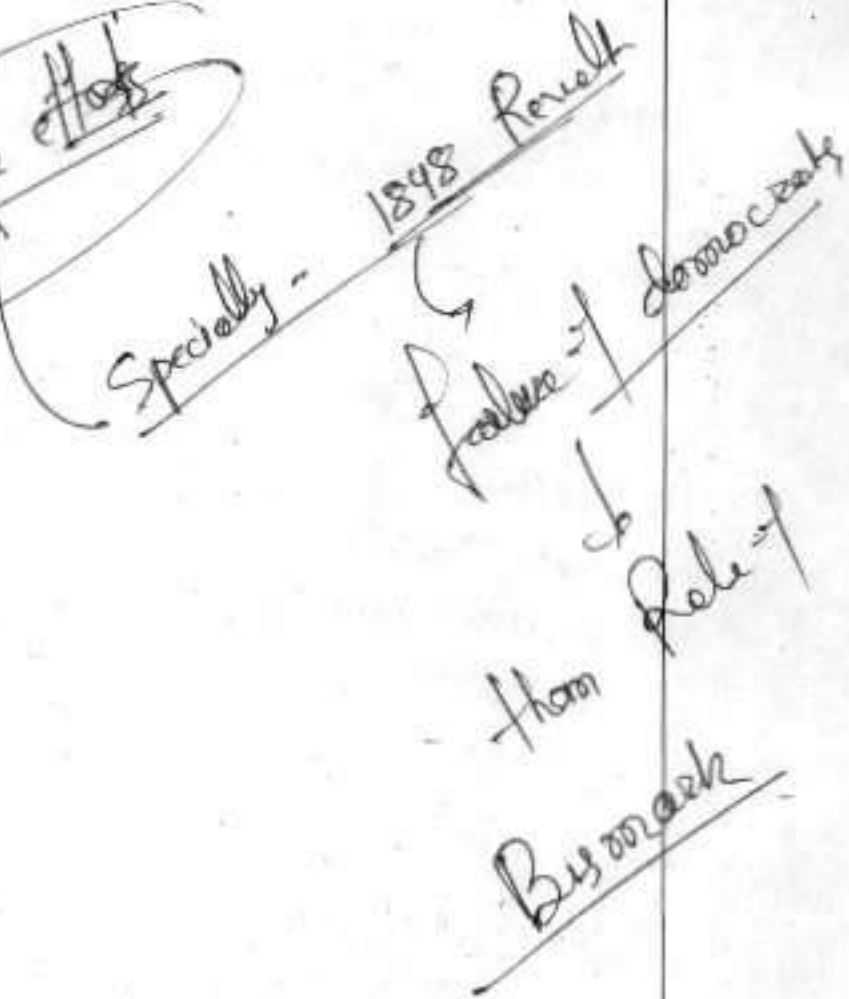
The German gained the rest of her territories from France and this was completed the process of German unification. Bismarck's Blood and Iron Policy helped the country industrialize using iron and became a super power in the coming years.

Remarks

Thus, apart from his Blood & Iron Policy, it was also his prudence that helped him gain immensely for German unification while Blood & Iron Policy was a necessary part of it, other factors like his being opportunistic can't be denied.

In short
write

earlier efforts



Remarks

=

Q14. Germany and Japan grew at rapid pace in post-war period and became major exporting countries of the world. Identify the reasons. (15 Marks)

Ans. Huge losses were experienced in terms of man and material. Infrastructural losses were huge and the losses were irreversible.

But it was to be kept in mind that it was the presence of intellectuals which would be responsible for building up the infrastructural losses.

The renaissance & enlightenment ensured that people had moved on from being traditional to having a more scientific outlook.

Germany -

Intellectuals in Germany ensured that infrastructure was built at a comparatively faster rate. Also, since literacy rates were higher, this ensured that people don't fight amongst themselves based on tribal identities.

Since inventions & discoveries existed, this knowledge could be used to further technological developments.

New Boundaries which were drawn, were usually based on certain common factors like language or shared culture, so less conflicts occurred.

Remarks

Lack of Substantial facts

Japan

The losses in Japan were huge and it was the loss of national pride which gave boost to Japanese nationals to rebuild their nation within a comparatively shorter span

Infrastructure like rails, roads etc were though completely absent in some areas, but scientific outlook & presence of technology developments ensured that the pace of recovery was achieved soon.

deficiency rates were quite high and this ensured that people didn't get involved in infighting, thievery, reducing the pace of rebuilding up the infrastructure.

Despite the natural disasters that frequently hit the island nations, it was the nationalist fervor and will of the people that ensured that Japanese economy soon emerged as a major exporting country.

Require ~~more~~ specific facts

Regarding Japan Germany 2

Remarks

Thus, it was the presence of intellectuals and a will to develop one's nation, along with presence of apt natural resources and capital to invest that led to Germany & Japan develop into a major export nations.

Well tried

Q15. Discuss the main causes of the decolonization. Highlight the patterns of decolonization in Asia and Africa. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q16. Discuss the impact of great depression on the USA and Europe. How it became a reason for expansion of communist bloc? (15 Marks)

Ans: Great Depression (1929) resulted in crashing down of Banks and failure of stock exchange, rising inflation and ripple effects in the world.

Stock markets were booming & people were buying stocks at huge prices owing to speculations. Correspondingly, production and profits weren't being achieved on ground. This led to "Black Thursday" when stock north across were sold and London stock Exchange crashed.

Impact of Great Depression -

(a) Political -

(1) The govt became unstable owing to huge deficits & resource crunch.

(2) The credit worthiness of the country decreased

(b) Social

(1) Inflation increased

(2) Poverty & unemployment grew

(3) Hunger issues.

Remarks

(C) Economic -

- (1) It took 25 yrs for the stock exchange to revive
- (2) Banks closed down on huge levels.

Steps of the govt -

- (1) It became guarantor for banks
- (2) provided social security to the people
- (3) Pumped in money into the economy to help revive the economy.

But not required here

Reason for Expansion of communist block

- (1) It was proved that capitalist system wasn't invincible.
- (2) Russian economy was growing at that time
- (3) Ripple effect on other economies led to people shifting to communist ideology
- (4) Russia/Soviet Union took advantage of the situation & heavily propagandised the communist ideology to gain dividends.

Correlate it with appearance of post-war - Fed w.w.

Write the example of expansion of Communist block in - American Post-war

Remarks

Thus, Great Depression proved disastrous to US and other countries in economic terms and also led to lesser trust on "capitalism" as an economic model on other countries.

Try to work
 Multi-dimensional

Positives

Remarks

7

Q17. The rise of China threatens the uni-polar world dominated by the USA. Explain what unipolar world is and how a multi-polar world co-dominated by China would be different from present one. (15 Marks)

Ans China is the second biggest economy in the world, being the first in PPP terms. This makes it achieve a bright possibility for it to become the next super power of the world.

Unipolar world - It is a world dominated by USA, post the disintegration of USSR making it the only superpower present in the world.

Positives of world that is multi-polar.

→ That would reduce the hegemony of USA.

→ weaker nations would have negotiating powers as they would be balanced to negotiate with.

→ Apart from dollar, may be another currency gets into vogue.

→ Bargaining power of smaller nations would reduce.

think again

Remarks

Negatives of China becoming a prospective world power

→ China is not a democracy, it would be futile to imagine that it would stake claims in democratic ideals.

→ China's interest are usually seen on economic lines, once they achieve their profits it is likely that they would withdraw.

→ China's interest in human rights violations would be dismal seeing its past records.

→ China's policies would be automatic.

→ It would make economies debt stricken.

Prospects of China of achieving superpower status

→ Though no other player stands out in this race as effectively as China does, but, that hour happen in the very near future.

Technology, industrial expertise are the factors that are suitable for emergence of China

as a Super power.

Remarks

Thus, though a multipolar world would be a better option to ensure increased bargaining power of smaller nations, but other nations like India, Russia, etc should stand up to ensure that hegemony of china doesn't happen.

Call back

6/2

Possible this part properly

Q18. Integration of Europe presents a great role model of possible world government. Explore the possibility of this and examine its potential stability. (15 Marks)

Ans. The European Union has set up a brilliant example of how successful custom unions could be. Its potentials have been explored and though few challenges like Brexit have emerged in recent past, it still remains a successful model.

Possibility of such a union-

- Rivals like N.A.S Korea, India & Pakistan can well take advantage of such economic

ideas

- This would reduce inter country rivalry & promote political stability

- Global economy would gain from it

- Consumers would be given more options to choose among economic options.

- Trade wars would reduce in the near future.

Problems with such a union include-

Remarks

- World govt would hold potential of a failure in case of monetary failures.
- Political instability might lead to failure
- Govts wont be readily willing to give away their power
- Adjustment treaties will have to be signed & govts may not be too keen to devolve their power.
- It would be difficult to keep intact such a system of economic integration

Thus, while it may look like a very appealing idea & would ensure peace among nations, its execution would pose certain logistics and infrastructural constraints.

Also, if such an agreement has to be passed, it would require a lot of brainstorming to make rule & regulations which apply to world nor

Remarks

~~add brief~~

too soft

Thus, though this would be a beneficial economic model, it would be hard to subscribe by it.

Address all aspects
property.

Also discuss

how

EU will be

Rel model for

SAARC

BIMSTEC

ASEAN

Remarks

67

Q19. Discuss the growth and evolution of socialism in Europe in the 19th century. Also, comment on the success of Second Communist International in overcoming inter-country rivalries in Europe. (15 Marks)

Ans. Socialism in Europe grew owing to the deficiencies which were observed in the capitalist system.

Socialism is a system in which, there is common ownership of resources, unlike in capitalism where private ownership and profit motive are the basic tenets.

Early socialists drew heavily against the inequality and widening gulf that occurred due to capitalistic outlooks.

Socialists like Robert Owen and Simon de Saint-Simon heavily supported this notion for egalitarian distribution of wealth. Later on Engels and Marx gave a new concept for socialism and claimed the earlier version to be utopian.

Paris Commune in 1871, encouraged supporters of socialism that people were ready for taking drastic steps to earn socialism.

Marx started experiencing the situations in which workers lived and criticized heavily the capitalist system. He gave

Remarks

his theory solely focusing on how the "have nots" were exploited by the "haves". All his justifications were based & revolved around these conceptions of have and have nots.

There were many variants of socialism, which steadily deteriorated state's role in providing social security to its nationals and ultimately led to the transition into communism.

Communism focused on the notion, that with time the state's role will decrease and people would be mature enough to guide themselves based on principles.

Second Communist International

It was assumed that in a bid to go for communism, people would keep aside their primordial identities and come forward to make a common nation state.

But it was realised that people kept their national interests first & weren't ready.

for such a drastic shift,

Thus, socialism came in waves and with time constantly had different meanings and dimensions. The second communist international proved that national identities stood higher than inclination for communism.

⊛ Possible properly the 2nd part of question

⊛ Write the examples of over crossing inter-country

⊛ Then analyse why failed to prevent W.W

Remarks

Q20. Discuss the impact of cold war on the third world countries. Give examples of few countries which became the theatre of war of big powers. (15 Marks)

An cold war era refers to the period where there was no apparent war and the clash was based on ideology. The US vouched for countries to follow capitalism, while soviet union vouched for countries to follow socialism.

Third world countries were those countries which gained independence in the near past and were influenced by USA and Russia to join their party.

It was as if, being on one side would protect that country from a threat from the other side. The horse trading proved dangerous for many.

It is a
Stooped quest
Complete prosperity

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks