

$$\frac{137}{250}$$

HISTORY

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 Poojith Gupta

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Gupta

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

2

REMARKS

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 seriatim. (25×20 = 50 Marks)

- (i) Ash Mound site
- (ii) Chalcolithic site
- (iii) Cave painting site
- (iv) Paleolithic site
- (v) Temple site
- (vi) Stupa Site
- (vii) Harappan site
- (viii) NBPW site
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware site
- (x) Chalcolithic site
- (xi) An educational center
- (xii) Early Harappan site
- (xiii) A Nagara style temple
- (xiv) Ashokan Inscription
- (xv) A sea port
- (xvi) Buddhist centre
- (xvii) Inscriptional site
- (xviii) An ancient capital
- (xix) A Jaina centre
- (xx) An ancient capital

i) Maski

- Along ~~Maski~~ river; in Karnataka state
- Ash mounds dating to neolithic-chalcolithic phase found.
- Well polished stone tools - 'celts', potsherds etc found.

Remarks

ii) Gilund / Ahar

- (10) → Belonging to Ahar chalcolithic culture, both sides are in Banas ~~valley~~ valley.
- In Rajasthan
- Stone tools in Gilund and copper tools in Ahar.
- Bull terracotta in Ahar → animal worship.

iii) Ajanta

- (10) → In Aurangabad distt, Maharashtra,
- Waghora river.
- Mural paintings of Buddhist themes. Paintings of Padmapani, Vajrapani etc quite famous.
- Foreigners too visited here.

iv)

Rejdi

- (10) - In Gujariat; Saurashtra region.
- Gives evidence of Paleolithic tools like hand axes, cleavers, choppers.
- Harappan evidence also found.

Remarks

v) Sanchi / Besnagar

- In M.P., raisen distt.;
- Vishnu temple at Sanchi of Mathura built during Gupta era.
- Heliodorus Vishnu pillar inscriptions too nearby in Besnagar.
- Buddhist stupa also found.

vi) Kaushambi

- ⑩ - In U.P., in Ganga-Yamuna doab.
- Buddhist stupa built here during Mauryan rule.
- Sculpture was rich on stupa.

vii) Rangpur

- ⑩ - In Gujarat,
- Represents unique features of Gujarat Harappan sites like cultivation of rice, continuation beyond mature phase etc.
- later lustrous Red ware pottery dominated

Remarks

viii) Vaishali

- In Vaishali district Bihar.
- Banks of Ganga river.
- Capital of Vijji Mahajanapada
- Trade centre mentioned in Jatakas.

ix) Ahichhatra

- ⑩ - In Uttar Pradesh
- Represents the iron phase of PGW, i.e., later Vedic period.
- PGW along with OCP also found.

x) Nandolli

- ⑩ - In Maharashtra; Maheshwar district, Narmada valley.
- Prominent site of Mahwa culture and Jorwe culture.
- Large variety of charred grains found.
- Fire pits indicating joint family or fire worship have been found

Remarks

xi) Taxilla

- (9) - In Pakistan
- Prominent learning centre since Mauryan times and even before.
 - Panini, Chanakya believed to have studied here.
 - Huen Tsang, Fa Hien visited.
 - Brahmanism, Buddhism were prominent subjects.

xii) Kotdiji

- (10) - In Sindh, Pakistan.
- Along Indus basin
 - Kot dijia's pottery become popular across entire length of river.
 - Evidence of fortified settlement from early Harappan phase.

xiii) ~~Mathura~~ Khajuraho

- (11) - In M.P. -
- The site marks emergence of Khajuraho sub-school of Nagara style.
 - Hindu and Jain temples
 - Kandariya Mahadev temple, Lakshman temple, Chauvath Yagini temple, Parsvanath temple are some temples here.

Remarks

xiv) Dhauli

- (12) - In Odisha, in Udaygiri hills
- Ashokan Major Rock edict found here.
 - Rock edict XIII tells about law of Dhamma.
 - Elephant sculpture too found.

xv) Tamralipti

- (13) - In West Bengal, in Tamaluk district.
- Prominent port mentioned in Arthashastra, Chinese texts, Periplus etc.
 - Uttarapatha connected it to hinterland towns like Pataliputra.
 - Items of trade: food grain, textile, silk, spices.

xvi) Sravasti

- (14) - In UP.
- Has a Buddhist stupa
 - Finds mention in Jataka stories

Remarks

XVII) Gwalior

- ① - In Junagadh in Gujarat
- Has inscriptions of Pringupta from Chandragupta Maurya's time; later by Rudradaman
 - a long inscription in refined Sanskrit.
 - Inscriptions from Gupta period also found

XVIII) Amravati / Dharnikota

- In Andhra Pradesh
- Capital of Satavahanas; believed to be established later in their reign.
- Centre of Sanskritic learning along with Pakistan
- Buddhist arts centre.

XIX) Shravanabelagola

- ② - Jain site in Karnataka
- Statue of Bahubali built by Chamundaraja, a minister of Changas.
 - Bhadra Bahu visited here;
 - Chandragupta Maurya committed Sallekhana here on Chandragiri hill.

Remarks

XX) Madurai

- In Tamil Nadu, along Vaigai river
- Capital of Pandyas
- Sangam texts mention of it as trade and cultural centre. Sangam assembly held here.

Remarks

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)

a) Enlightenment and Romanticism were two important thoughts that developed in 17th 18th centuries and shaped new ideas.

Enlightenment → Prominent thinkers were Voltaire, Newton, Montesque, etc.

It believed that the reason is the supreme and all knowledge could be understood through reason.

It also believed that broadly the world is composed of parts which are in harmony with each other.

Enlightenment saw that human societies always evolve towards better societies.

Job & progress

Remarks

Romanticism → like JJ Rousseau

It emerged as a critic of enlightenment which said that popular emotions, and not reason, leads to actions.

It also said that reason alone is not sufficient for knowledge as there is already knowledge in humans.

It saw world as full of tension and complexities which parts don't make a whole.

Saw greatness in ancient empires like Roman Empire.

It was this intense competition of ideas which finally led to a more comprehensive

theory by Immanuel Kant trying to accommodate both ideas.

Good conceptual and subtle
New combined theory

b) Britain due to its geographical separation had a different trajectory for political transformation than rest of Europe.

Remarks

British transformation

It had began long back with the establishment of Parliamentary Monarchy with the Magna Carta. Glorious revolution of 17th century led to establishment of Parliamentary supremacy.

However to accommodate the demands of middle class and working class, various reforms acts came in 1832, 1850s and so on, due to various movements like Chartist movement. Finally, the emerging interests were accommodated with time.

Labored
This part

Rest of Europe

In other countries the course of transformation was different as they focussed on suppressing new demands and ideas and thus violent revolutions erupted, like French revolution.

Various wars were fought and huge armies were raised. Here the violent means were more potent.

Remarks

idea

Discussion

Reasons for difference:

(i) British Parliamentary democracy offered scope for reforms.

(ii) British policy of 'isolation' led to less influence of such ideas.

(iii) British were more prosperous due to extensive colonial empire and thus scope for Communist state was less.

(iv) Strong British navy prevented revolutionaries like Napoleon to attack Britain.

Hence, we see a difference in the two

transformations

(v) British colonies in America served various interests of British crown. Besides being an element of prestige, it also became a source of revenue after 7 years war.

British Mercantilism

French defeat in 7 years war led to Canada going to British. Now, in absence of French, and desire to increase revenues, led to British devising extortionist laws like

Remarks

Sugar act, stamp act, quartering act, townshend duties etc. Navigation acts began to be strictly imposed.

The newly introduced Lord North's Tea policy gave a huge blow to American interests. American merchants saw these policies as an attack on American capitalism.

British Merchantilism was the sole driving force behind these policies. As per this, the British colonies were to have trade with British so that British will have favourable trade balance, bullion accumulation and monopoly over trade.

This finally resulted in disillusionment in American colonies. These colonies saw it as discriminatory to pay huge no. of taxes and where American Merchants were discouraged against British East India Company.

Merch explained
Merchantilism

Remarks

good linkage
abish

Hence they first proposed changes to British Crown. When ~~not~~ not accepted, they started the war of independence in 1776.

d) Six days war 1967 was of immense consequences for the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Background

The tensions between Arab States and Israel were high. Arab states under Egypt and Syria were getting closer and such an alliance was existential threat to Israel.

Requires more clarity of context

War

Israel ~~did~~ acted pre-emptively, destroying huge number of airforce of its enemies and this led to their defeat.

Israel occupied West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan heights and Sinai peninsula and East Jerusalem.

good snippet

Remarks

Impact

It proved disastrous for Arab states. Great powers like Egypt were defeated by Israel, shattering their image and leadership in Arab world.

Secondly, the occupation of large territories by Israel again created tensions in the region.

Thirdly, huge loss in arms to the state made them weak for a future conflict.

It was after this war, that Arab unity was somewhat shattered which finally broke in the Yom Kippur war when they were again defeated by Israel.

6 Non-Alignment Movement was seen as a platform for 3rd world countries to follow a foreign policy independent of bloc politics, in their national and collective interests.

However it was not an isolationist policy.

Remarks

Nice articulation
but on active engagement in international affairs but on their own terms.

Weaknesses of NAM in changing world order

- i) No longer a bipolar world and so not very relevant.
- ii) It doesn't have a proper secretariat to guide its members.
- iii) Its members have diverse and often conflicting interests leading to disputes, like Iran-Iraq war 1980-88.
- iv) More countries following capitalistic model of economy.

Strengths of NAM

- i) Its large membership gives a great platform.
- ii) It works in areas of human rights.
- iii) Can be used to garner support of 3rd world countries.
- iv) Promote global peace among powers through not taking any sides, like between USA and China.

In this context, NAM offers scope for maneuvers to meet changing needs of World order.

Remarks

Well framed

- 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 feature 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)

Secularisation and Rationalisation were to a large extent the outcomes of enlightenment era, and they spread throughout world under colonialism.

Secularisation refers to reduced role of religion in personal lives and in state's official steps.

Rationalisation refers to use of reason in matters of policy making and not based blindly on tradition.

Modern structure promotes both.

Modern social structure is determined by globalisation, westernisation, education setup etc.

All these aspects are based on nationalism to a large extent and hence nationalism

two leads to secularism. However certain states like Saudi Arabia, Pakistan are not secular.

Remarks

(good linkage ability)

Ways of doing so

- i) The reduced role of caste in urban areas in India.
- ii) Women getting greater power in decision making in families and governments, which is against various religious and traditional beliefs.
- iii) Children, because of more reason based education, exposure to media have a more critical mind.
- iv) People are migrating to far away places which were restricted by religious thoughts like in hinduism.
- v) Elderly also accomodating to new ideas as they have less decision making power in families.

Secularism as western import

The strict church control that existed in West led to rise of secularism. To a great extent, it inspired thinkers across world like Raja Rammohan Roy, Mahatma Gandhi etc.

Remarks

Went about Akshaya Karam Akbar India Salafi

However, the rest of the world didn't ape the west. They adopted secularism as per their needs. eg., in India secularism was adopted as equal protection to all religions and equidistance from all religions. This was because various social malpractices had to be checked through religious reforms, like ban on Triple Talac.

Hence, secularism and nationalism are growing in modern society, but there are deviations and secularism itself has deviations.

(12) French revolution was one of the most remarkable movements in human history. It changed the way societies worked.

Role of Woman

One such change was the way in which women lived in society. Women contributed immensely to revolution. They participated in the Parisian mob of 1789.

Remarks

During the era of constitutional monarchy many women clubs were formed which raised issues of women's interests. However during the 'reign of terror', such groups were declared illegal and many women leaders guillotined.

From here on, women participation produced but a tradition for women politics was set.

However it suffered various setbacks when suffrage rights and other rights were given only to men by the Declaration of rights.

Features of Modern political culture

During the revolution, France saw emergence of many modern principles and practices:

- i) France saw the coming of constitutional monarchy, followed by republicanism.
- ii) Fundamental rights were granted to all

Remarks

man by the declaration of rights of man and citizen. This included equality, freedom of religion, justice etc.

ii) Separation of powers was provided to prevent despotic regime.

iv) Many societies and clubs emerged where people deliberated on important political matters.

v) Church powers were curtailed during the Napoleonic rule.

vi) The privileges given to Nobility and clergy were taken away.

vii) Offices were opened to merit.

viii) Idea of nationalism and national glory emerged.

In this sense many political innovations come up and there were seeds for many more modern principles like feminism, socialism etc too be harvested in future.

Remarks

whole topic

Use -> objectivity abstraction in future conclusion

c) Russian revolution 1917 is one of the most defining moments because it guided the developments for almost 8 decades of 20th century.

Decades were nothing happened

Russia was a medieval polity and society

in a modern Europe. There was no reform

of significant manner leading to stagnated state

of affairs.

Weeks where decades happen -> legacy

The outbreak of revolution in the I phase and completion by II phase took few months, but its impact and legacy remained for decades:

i) It led to emergence of 1st communist state which proved that Marxist ideas could be implemented. This was followed by many other states: China, Eastern European states, etc.

Remarks

- ii) It led to worries in western capitalist nations:
- They began to support 'whites' against Lenin.
 - They pursued a policy of appeasement towards Fascist Italy and Germany.
- iii) It led to cold war between US and USSR for almost 5 decades:
- heightened global tensions
 - Numerous conflicts like Korea war.
 - Risk of nuclear war.
 - Defence and space technology race.
- iv) Spart in decolonisation because of the support given by USSR to colonies.
- v) UN could follow a more independent policy due to balancing of US and USSR's interests.
- vi) USSR gave guidance to countries on economic policies, eg., the new economic policy of China inspired India's industrial policy of 1948. Better social security programs in capitalist nations also.

Remarks

Hence it can be concluded that there is immensely huge legacy of Russian Revolution.

well hand

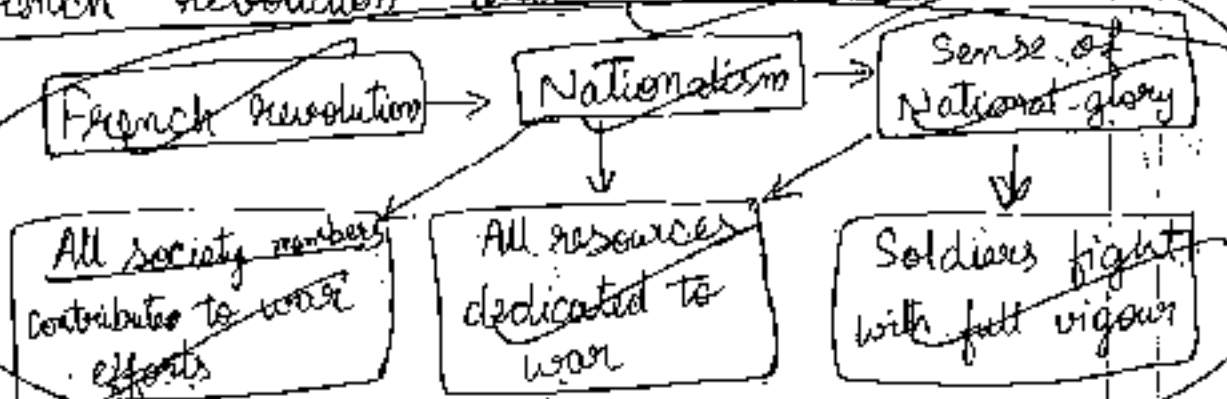
Remarks

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)

Modern warfare can be seen to have emerged as a consequence of modern ideas and modern technology.

good clarity
presentation

French revolution and modern war



This impact could be understood from the fact that Napoleon's forces though less in number were able to defeat Austria. French forces fought with spirit of nationalism and they had to fight for their existence. When pushed against wall, they

Remarks

gave their best contributions.

The forces of liberty were received well by the other nations and this too contributed to their victory.

The use of artillery and cavalry was also crucial in this regard.

Hence, warfare's scope increased and more people saw war as a do or die situation, and as a tool for liberty.

Evolution

French revolution 1789	Crimean war 1853-56	Bismarck's Battles 1866-70	WWI 1914-19	Adolf Hitler's ↓ WWII 1939-45
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Culmination under Adolf Hitler:

Nazi propaganda attached great value to war. War was seen as a tool to:

- Revive German glory which got shattered by defeat in world war I.
- Shatter Versailles treaty which was shameful for Germany to sign.

Remarks

- ii) Annex more area to create lebensraum or living space for Germans.
- iv) To bring all Germans under 1 state - 3rd Reich.
- iii) Promote Nazi popularity.

The German war machinery was heavily destructive because the economic recovery of Germany under Nazis was largely war centric.

The strategy of Blitzkrieg using mechanised tanks and troops was deadly. German air force Luftwaffe and Panzer tanks were highly destructive.

German war saw widespread participation of masses, of industry, media etc. New innovations were thus possible.

The holocaust of Jews was also a part of this 'Modern War' where superiority of Germans was to be established.

Remarks

good - fact
Articulate
clearly
organised way
Multidimensional
all the by

However, ultimately the Axis powers lost, but despite that concept of modern war has grown to become stronger.

b) Growth of Nationalism under Viet Minh was the basis for Vietnamese anti colonial struggle.

Vietnam during II World War was under Japanese occupation. The brutal treatment by Japanese led to rise of Viet Minh as a Guerrilla force under Ho Chi Minh. He, after defeat of Japan in 2nd world war declared Vietnam independent.

However French came back to claim their colony. This led to another phase of struggle.

In the battle of Dien Bien Phu French forces were convincingly defeated and through the Geneva conference 1954

Remarks

for better presentation
you draw
Map

Vietnam was divided along 17th parallel and jointly governed by USSR and USA with joint elections to follow.

However, Vietnam Nationalism got setback when US president Eisenhower didn't ask south Vietnam leader Ngo Din Diem to conduct elections.

This led to a civil war led by Viet Cong. Once again Vietnamese nationalists won over US supported regime but this led to US interference.

The US participation in Vietnam war led to large scale atrocities and war crimes like the Mylai village incident. Such acts further strengthened Vietnamese nationalists who got support from North Vietnam and China.

Ultimately this persistence paid off in 1975 Vietnam was unified and Ho Chi Minh was elected as its leader.

Remarks

Cell forest

objectives

Add more content

c) Arab nationalism was the growth of nationalistic sentiments in arabs. However it had various components in it:

- i) Desire for freedom from foreign rule.
- ii) Preserving independence of individual arab states.
- iii) uniting all arab states on international arena.

Anti Israel struggle

Arab world was dissatisfied earlier with Balfour declaration granting Jews the palestinian territories and later the UN resolution giving some Palestinian territories to Israel.

This dispute got changed due to greater western support to Israel and Arab countries tried to create greater unity. Hence Arab league was formed under Egypt's leadership.

Remarks

Map

It is a important tool for history students

The Suez crisis of 1956, too made it look like a west- vs Arab conflict. Hence USSR saw greater scope of influence here.

However Arab states now saw the Non Alignment Movement (NAM) as a way to avoid bloc politics and promote foreign intervention free foreign policy.

Palestinians because of their Arab identity found huge support from Arab nations. This led to various wars like 6 days war 1967, Yom Kippur war etc.

However, ~~soon~~ ^{after failure in Yom-Kippur war} Arab states did realise that Arab unity could not shatter Israel and hence individual states went for peaceful agreements with Israel like Camp-David accord.

To conclude, it can be said that the Arab Israeli conflict was largely due to

Remarks

the issue of Palestine and the breed. Supra-national ~~is~~ Arab identity but soon the power differentiation led to clousing of tensions.

Wall to go

Remarks

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)

Decolonisation refers to the removal of colonial state, and transfer of power to a local ruler, preferably democratically elected by people.

Decolonisation as a uniform process

- i) Most of decolonisation happened after II world war as European powers were weakened.
- ii) It involved the role of national movement, national leaders, press etc.
- iii) Role of USA → Atlantic charter, which asked for decolonisation.
- iv) Most of decolonisations were followed by an initial phase of economic stress.

Remarks

There were differences in decolonisation:

- i) In many decolonised countries, political instability and corruption prevailed like Pakistan, while many remained stable like India.
- ii) The role of violence differed in various countries: very less in India;
- iii) Role of communists was high in few countries like Vietnam.
- iv) Power transfer was peaceful in few countries & while there was violence in others like Indonesia.

Difference in British and French decolonisation

- i) British decolonisation was more wifful decolonisation by British, but for French it was forced decolonisation.
- ii) British parliament dominated by labour party favoured decolonisation.
- iii) French decolonisation saw huge violence and wars.

Remarks

iv) British state ^{colonial} structure was much more intact but for France it was almost non-existent.

v) Almost all French colonies (in SE Asia) were 'liberated' by Japan.

Similar outcomes because:

i) Basic ideal of nationalism, anti-colonialism, racial equality etc were same.

ii) Broad unity shown by colonial nations under NAM.

Deviations came because each country had its own challenges and had to meet them. While some, like India, succeeded, some like Ghana, Pakistan etc could not.

Hence decolonisation was a crucial phenomenon with immense outcomes.

Also due to the different nature & character of colonies country

Remarks

b) Cold war referred to an ideological conflict between the western capitalist bloc and the Communist bloc.

Features:

i) It was a proxy war fought in different countries by indirectly supporting allies eg. in Korean war both US and USSR supported South and North Korea respectively.

ii) It was based on intelligence and diplomacy as seen during the various Arab-Israeli wars.

iii) It saw remarkable development and deployment of weapons like US Jupiter missiles in Turkey and ~~USSR~~ Cuba missile crisis.

iv) It was a war of narrative and both sides tried to portray their economic system better which led to Berlin Blockade.

Remarks

v) It saw positioning of favourable regimes in 3rd world countries leading to various coups like how US curtailed democratic movements in Arab world.

Impact on world politics;

- i) Greater tensions among two blocs as seen after the Cuban missile crisis 1962.
- ii) Expansion of alliances like SEATO, CENTO etc.
- iii) Quest for invasions like the Afghan invasion by USSR 1979.
- iv) 3rd world countries came together to form Non-Aligned Movement so as to avoid being engulfed by the bloc-politics.
- v) European nations went for greater cooperation in the form of EC. so as to increase their influence in UNO.

Remarks

Call for

Ultimately, the war ended with US ascending as the sole superpower.

c) 10%

Underdevelopment refers to the state of economic, social and political development

where the opportunities available to humans are less.

Work done by the state
look at the colonies

Features

Political instability and indecisiveness leading to policy uncertainty.

- i) Corruption and soft state
- iii) less private initiative and investment
- iv) Socially advanced class groups only have resources
- v) High fluctuations in prices
- vi) Unemployment
- vii) low quality of human capital

Remarks

Options to tackle it:

Economic

- i) Diversify economy rather than focus on few products.
- ii) Promote investment in infrastructure.
- iii) Better credit support including ECBs.

Political

- i) Promote and strengthen democracy.
- ii) Civilian control over military be established.
- iii) Reduce corruption through e-governance.

Social

- i) Women empowerment through education and jobs.
- ii) Caste/Race/Religious distinctions be reduced. Conflicts be reduced through modern education.
- iii) Better healthcare to meet needs of

Remarks

the most vulnerable. Development strategy

India	China
i) Mixed economy	i) Complete state control
ii) Weak land reforms	ii) Strong and successful land reforms.
iii) Pre-mature deindustrialisation	iii) Manufacturing sector strong
iv) Services sector led growth.	iv) Service sector weak.
v) Focus more on higher education.	v) Focus more on school and higher education
vi) Democracy	vi) one party rule.

govt approach to work diff

While no model is perfect, Democracy offers scope for self correction which makes it the most effective against underdevelopment.

Well noted

Remarks