

115  
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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 ASHISH KUMAR

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Ashish Kumar

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# REMARKS

GS SCORE

1. 4/20/2010  
2. 4/20/2010  
3. 4/20/2010



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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 serially. (2.5×20 = 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

① Ash mound Site : Sangarakhedi

②

Kanitarka

→ Microliths found

→ Bones of domesticated animals

→ Plant remains

(ii) Chalcolithic site : BAGOR

- Rajasthan
- Microliths, bone tools

(iii) Cave Painting Site : AJANTA

- Amravati district, Maharashtra
- Beautiful mural and fresco paintings
- Absence of blue colour
- Red outlines in paintings
- 29 Buddhist caves - 25 viharas, 4 chaityas

(iv) Paleolithic site : Rajoshi

- Rajasthan
- Cude tool of chert, chalcedony
- Axes, cleavers found
- Also a Harappan site
- Pot with Harappan craft found

Remarks

(v) Temple site : Deogarh

(12) Madhya Pradesh

→ Dashavatara temple

→ Vishu temple

→ Early stage in development of Panchayatana style

(vi) Stupa Site : Sarnath

(12) Uttar Pradesh

→ Buddha gave 1st sermon at deer park here

→ Started Dharmachakra perivartana

→ Huen Tsang mention Sarnath in itinerary.

(vii) Harappan Site : Dholpura

→ Gujarat

→ Black and red ware pottery

→ Sun dried brick houses

→ Pottery with Harappan graffiti

(vi) NBPW site : Shopani, Mando

- Uttar Pradesh
- Microliths, bones, Pound
- Evidence of rice cultivation
- Variety of pottery.

(ix) PGW site : Ahichhatra

(x) Chalcolithic site :

Remarks

(xi) Educational centre : Taxila

- (2) Rawalpindi district, Pakistan
- Commercial centre : international manufacturing, meeting point of trade routes from North India, Central Asia, West Asia
  - Educational centre : Unconventional 'university' with no fixed courses, teachers. Kautilya, Charaka studied here
  - Provincial capital of Mauryan

(xii) Early Harappan site : AMRI

- Sind, Pakistan
- Sun dried brick houses
- Evidence of cotton cultivation
- Pottery with Harappan graffiti

(xiii) Nagara style temple : KHAJURAHO

(19) MP

- Chandella rulers
- Exotic sculptures
- Made of sandstone

xiv Ashokan inscription : ~~SAHARA~~ DHAULI

20 → Bhubaneswar district, Odisha

→ Pillar edicts 1-10, and 14 found

→ Here Ashoka renounced war

→ Also mention governance adjustments for ruling new area

→ Dhauli's back cut elephant found here

xv Sea Port : Tamralipta

11 → Midnapore district, West Bengal

→ Emporium of trade to East Asia, South East Asia

→ Hsien Tsang mentions in account

→ Declined in modern period

xvi Buddhist Centre : SHRAVASTI

1 → UP

→ Stupa, Manuscripts found



XVII Inscriptional site : JUNAGADH

- Girnar Hill, Junagadh
- Ashoka edicts found
- Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman. 14  
Mention how he got the Sudarshan  
lake repaired and how it was 1st  
built by Chandragupta Maurya's Prime  
Minister

XVIII Ancient capital : AMARAVATI

- ancient district, Andhra
- Satavahana capital
- Amaravati school of art flourished here
- Hsien Tsang mentions in account
- Narrative sculptures of Buddhas, possible  
sculptures, stupas found.

(XIX) JAINA Centre : BRAHMA-GIRI

- Karnataka
- also megalithic site
- Ashokan inscription found indicating southern extent of empire

(XX) Ancient Capital : URAIYUR

- Tamil Nadu
- Pandya Capital
- mentioned in Sangam text
- foreign coins found
- Palace complex ruins found
- Temples

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)

Enlightenment refers to a social - cultural movement that took place in 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century in Europe - opening the door for modernity.

How it represented the present as an advance?

→ The Enlightenment proponents like Baruch Spinoza, John Locke, Montesquieu advocated modern ideas like natural rights of man, equality, democratic ideas.

→ They emphasized rationality, scientific and critical outlook.

→ Doctrine of popular sovereignty, humanism.

Remarks

were propounded.

→ These ideas were anti superstition, anti ritual, anti slavery.

→ They emphasized supremacy of nature and how universe could exist without god.

These were represented as an advance upon earlier age based on medievalism, superstition.

However, Romantics like Rousseau thought that

these ideas represented degradation of human condition.

→ They oversimplified rationality and ignored emotions.

→ They focused too much on individualism and ignored importance of community.

→ These ideas failed to appeal to the common man.

Thus though the enlightenment represented modernity, it had its weakness.

Remarks

① Add more facts

② Work is compact & clear

③ Explain how Kant collaborated both approach

(b) The process of political transformation in Britain started with the Magna Carta issued in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

How political transformation in Britain was different?

→ Happened much earlier than American Revolution

→ 1688 established monarchy as early as in 1688.

→ Relatively more cooperative ruling class who when presented gave reforms unlike rest of Europe where suppression was the norm. e.g. Louis XVI suppressing demand for reforms.

→ Happened peacefully unlike violent revolutions in France, Italy, etc.

→ Upper class often cooperated with middle class to bring political reforms. Whereas in France and other countries, middle class was often suppressed and had to demand for reforms.

Remarks

Write properly the factors of difference

→ Long lasting : because of awakened and liberal masses. In other countries, like France, political transformation: like formation of republic, was often short lived.

→ political transformation in Britain more sustainable, peaceful and substantive.

Add more diff

you can write in table form

(4/2) (c) French defeat in the 7 years war (1756-63) led to revival of British colonial ambition in America.

Good classmate

A manifestation was their mercantilist policies which meant using political power for economic gain.

→ Imposition of taxes like sugar tax, duties on various export items, indirect taxes on many goods.

→ Tea policy : whereby British company could directly bring tea from China.

by paying an additional fee. This reduced transportation costs.

These policies were meant to increase British exports to America at the cost of American exports to ensure a favourable balance of trade.

Moreover they also wanted American to pay for cost of defending them.

This policy was an attack on the American capitalist culture and it led to retaliation in form of Boston Tea Party attack and

without representation

slogan

1774  
Coolest  
American Revolution

American Capitalism  
British Masses

British Masses

(d) The 6 day war was also known as

(e) The Yom Kippur war was fought

between Arab states and Israel

It was fought over the issue of Palestine

Remarks

Write the background of

War of Bad form declaration

as the Arabs didn't like an 'outside' interference in their homeland, moreover Israel's high handed attitude wasn't liked by the Arab states

Then they declared war but it ended in a humiliation as:

→ smaller Israeli army defeated the larger Arab forces

→ Despite catching Israelis off guard, they still lost

→ Showed their powerlessness to get even legitimate demands

→ It showed weakness of Arab states

Moreover it gave an irreversible blow to Arab nationalism

fully recover from this humiliation

Want the lesson for Arab countries



(c) NAM was a political movement that started in the 1960s to ensure political cooperation and stay away from bloc politics.

Beyond continents : It had members in Asia (India), Africa (Ghana), Europe (Belarus)

Beyond colours : It had membership of both black and white states.

Beyond Cold war : Their members stayed away from bloc politics.

### STRENGTHS OF NAM

→ 120 members with 33% of world population offers huge scope for cooperation in solving world problems.

→ In the current multi-polar world, it offers the members a chance to cooperate as well as chart their own development path.

→ Its policies of respecting sovereignty, non interference, peaceful coexistence offer a blueprint for sustainable development

### WEAKNESSES

Due to rigid structure it has been called an organisation frozen in time as it has failed to adapt to changing world order.

→ After end of world war, Cold War which have questioned its relevance.

→ Faction within group: Recent India-Pakistan conflict, Arab conflicts have put question on its relevance.

Despite crises, the solution lies in reforming its structure and not abandoning it.

For this content  
visit the Website

Website

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)

(a) Modern social structure is one that is based on modern ideas like rationality, equality, liberty etc.

How process of secularisation and rationalisation is a part of modern social structure?

→ Modern social structures emphasise reduced dependence on superstition → irrational social norms and structures.

→ Emphasis on social structures being just, reasonable and non-arbitrary. e.g. caste system is rejected as irrational.

→ Secularisation i.e. ~~dealt~~ confining religion to private sphere is another part of modern social structure e.g. secular.

Remarks

polices of America, Britain

However they may not always be part of modern social structures as:

→ Modern social structures also emphasize protection of 'irrational' customs because of modern notion of individuality; protection of vulnerable sections.

→ 'Modern' social structures like Israel may not have secularized public spaces in modern times.

DID COLONIALISM PROMOTE SECULARIZATION AND RATIONALITY?

→ Colonial power often brought with them concepts like rule of law, secular politico-administrative structures.

→ Exposure to western ideas like liberty, equality, fraternity, democracy which were based on rationality.

Remarks

→ Replacement of personal religious laws by secular laws ... e.g. British in India.

However colonialism didn't always promote the above ~~idea~~.

→ Britain in fact promoted conservative elements in India after 1857, who promoted superstition and irrationality.

→ Christian missionaries openly promoted conversion.

→ Religion was often used to create cleavages in society. e.g. Divide & Rule in India.

Moreover, even if secularization and rationality was spread, it was inadvertent and unintentional.

(b) The French Revolution was a momentous event in European world history that opened the doors of modernity.

An often ignored aspect in the role of women in the French revolution.

good alternative

well liked  
Corrector

→ Women participated in revolution from home by looking for revolutionaries sheltering them, working in fields when men were away.

→ Promoting republican values in children was an important task of women.

→ They also participated in the revolutions directly. Women were involved in march to Banihi, Touilly, incident, soap and bread riot.

→ Intellectuals like Eha Pastor and Dlyups de Croix wrote articles propounding enlightenment.

→ Women also sent their grievances in ' cahiers' to the Estates General.

Although it was an emancipatory experience for them, it didn't lead to an egalitarian social space for them. Women revolutionaries were often ridiculed.

However, it was a start towards gender

equality

MAIN features of modern political culture that developed

- Political culture based on liberty - equality - fraternity developed.
- This was manifested in opening of all offices on merit basis and rejection of inequalities based on birth.
- Political culture of openly questioning authority took deep roots and manifested in future revolutions.
- Political culture of constitutionalism i.e. doctrine of limited government developed.
- Political culture based on recognition of natural rights as evidenced from Declaration of Human Rights by National Assembly.
- Law was to be based on expression of will of the people.

good fact and conceptual clarity

Remarks

→ Judicial - legal system to be based on rationality and law.

However this political culture would still take time to develop and suffered from many contradictions as seen

including Napoleon's rule.

⑧ (c) Rumanian revolution refers to the name given to 2 events that occurred in 1917 leading to an establishment of a communist structure in Rumania.

DECADES WHERE NOTHING HAPPENS

→ The 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> centuries saw little

change in Rumania.

Medievalism in form of autocratic rule, feudalism, serfdom had made

life of people miserable.



- > Despotic rule was the norm.
- > Medieval economic character like backward agriculture, industries and trade.
- > Inequalities in society.  
This was the norm for many centuries and little change happened. However in the late 19th and early 20th century, fundamental changes happened leading to the eventful weeks of Russian revolution.
- > Despotic rule was overthrown, political revolution Lenin emerged leader.
- > Land was redistributed, feudalism abolished, industries nationalized: socio-economic revolution.
- These eventful weeks left their legacy on decades to come.
- > It established the 1st communist state thereby star making it a practicality. This would inspire communist revolution in China, Vietnam in coming decades.

- Communist success inspired other countries like India. This was visible in socialistic development model adopted after independence.
- Communism was perceived as a threat by western nations. This would lead to policy of appeasement leading to 2nd World War. Cold War was a major impact after world war.
- It made Russia a superpower by 1940s.
- Fear of Communism was a major reason behind development of welfare capitalism in coming decades.
- Establishment of Communist Russia also led to speeding up of decolonisation throughout the world.
- Thus these momentous events were to decide coming decades in world history.

Remarks

good  
 articulate  
 objectives

Carry

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)

PD

French Revolution was a momentous event in world history. Its effects led to a chain of events finally leading to opening of the modern ages.

How it could be taken a beginning of modern war?

Before the French revolution, there were wars between empires but these were mainly fought for national interests solely.

French Revolution was one of the 1st wars to be fought due to nationalist feelings. It aimed at establishing a modern state based on modern ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity.

Remarks: Nationalism - Slogans - Country in threat, Tax on masses, large army

- This was followed by war against European coalition that wanted to suppress this revolutionary modern ideas.
- New methods of war like economic warfare (continental system) etc were seen.
- German, Italian Spanish people waged wars based on nationalism but were promptly suppressed.
- However this spread of ideas couldn't be stopped leading to multiple revolutions and wars in the 19th century.
- War fought by Germany under Bismarck or Italy under Cavour were checked by nationalism and use of new methods of diplomacy (like peace, fair treaties).
- The concept of war further changed with development of new weapons (flamethrower, atom bomb), new strategies (trench warfare).

Remarks

- The 20th c saw uprisings in Balkan, Asian, Africa wherein the colonized fought against colonizers based on nationalism.
- Modern war also saw greater participation of women (as started from French revolution)
- This culminated with the rise of Hitler. His methods based on blitzkrieg, attacking civil areas, hypernationalism, weapons of mass destruction, new strategies

Self  
 (Cuban revolution under Hitler or still going on?)  
 think

(b) Vietnam became independent in 1975 following ending of 30 years war and the withdrawal of America in 1973.

Like other countries in Asia, nationalism began in Vietnam in the early 20th century.

How nationalism was connected to Vietnam anti colonial movement?

- Vietnam had been a French colony as part of its 'Indo-China' colony.
- French colonial rule was marked by racism, exploitation, extraction of raw materials, selling of over used French products.
- The Vietnamese were often deprived of self determination as most parts in administration, top level military were governed by the French.

Remarks

→ This attracted the attention of intellectuals like Ho Chi Minh. Ho Chi Minh could see the poverty and exploitation due to French rule. Thus with the help of Vietnamese he propagated nationalism throughout Vietnam. People were awakened regarding colonial exploitation.

→ World War 2 saw Japanese drive out the French. Vietnamese nationalism got further strengthened in a bid to oust the exploitative Japanese rule.

→ After World War, France again tried to colonise Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh rallied masses, guerrilla forces to kick out French yoke.

→ Vietnamese nationalism seemed to succeed in 1954 when the French left. However, cold war politics meant that America got involved.

→ America supported the exploitative regime of Ngo Dinh Diem and its aerospace and military

warfare did untold atrocities on the people.

→ This further radicalised nationalism in Vietnam as they were further motivated to kick the Americans out. The Vietcong emerged as a radical nationalist guerrilla army.

Further bombings only led to more

resentment but it was this pain that

united the Vietnamese closer.

this sentiment of Vietnamese revolution

finally led to their independence

under Ho Chi Minh in 1975.

(8) (c) The establishment of Israel led to the 1st Jewish state in the world but it also led to an endless era of Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Balfour Declaration (1917) set the blueprint for establishment of a homeland for Jews in West Asia. This led to resentment among the Arab states who



wanted to throw out the Israelis from their homeland. However, this wasn't the only issue that Arabs had to contend with:

### Striving for Political & Economic Unity

- 1st manifestation of <sup>striving for</sup> political unity was the Arab revolution in 1916. There were political parties formed in bigger Arab states like Iraq, Syria, etc. during Arab unity.
- This striving was due to realization that Arab states weren't strong enough individually especially to counter the Israeli threat.
- Striving for economic unity manifested in form of formation of Arab League (1950s), OPEC (1960). They tried to punish America for supporting Israel by the 1973 oil embargo on the west by using their economic unity.

## ENDING FOREIGN INTERVENTION

→ Before they could counter Israeli issue fully, foreign intervention had to be ended.

→ Sykes Picot agreement and mandate system, British presence in Egypt was an irritant.

→ These foreign powers were interested in extracting oil and resources from Arab states and were making efforts at unity.

→ This led to strengthening of Arab Nationalism, this driving foreigners out as seen in Egypt.

→ However foreign intervention and Arab- Israeli conflict were still intertwined as seen in British French support to Israel in 1956 war, American support to Israel.

Thus, Arab- Israeli struggle must be viewed in these contexts and not as an isolated phenomenon.

Remarks good  
 facts articulation  
 Conceptual clarity

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 process whereby the mother country exits from a country which it was exploiting for its own benefit. e.g. British leaving India.

The decolonisation process started in 1783 with independence of 13 British colonies. ~~however~~ It culminated with

independence of Guinea (1993) however decolonisation in many countries may only be an name and not in form of substance. This refers to the concept

of neo-colonialism (coined by Ghana president Kwame Nkrumah) whereby a

larger country indirectly (via foreign capital) exploits a smaller country.

Remarks

Nicely understood the demand of question

e.g. Britain and France may have left Africa but they still exercise control via mechanisms like foreign capital, conditional aid.

Difference between France and England towards decolonisation

- England tried to incorporate former colonies into a new structure like Commonwealth to ensure future cooperation. France didn't do so. e.g. Australia is still formally a dominion.
- British decolonisation was often not sudden and earlier period saw devolution of power to locals, e.g. America, India.
- The French didn't do so. e.g. Indo-China.
- British often transferred power to natives with established political structures, e.g. Constituent Assembly in India. This ensured smooth transfer of power. This usually didn't happen in French colonies often leading to chaos later.

How it led to

### SIMILAR RESULTS

- Both countries it led to birth of new countries.
- They ~~but~~ were influenced by western ideas and institutions.
- They maintained some relations with France and Britain.
- These countries were often left impoverished.
- Britain/France continue to exploit ~~the~~ some of these countries through foreign capital.

### DIFFERENT RESULTS

- Former British colonies share closer relations with Britain than with France.
- British usually established deeper institutions in the countries ~~for~~ then even after decolonisation their effects are more visible.

This decolonisation was a complex phenomenon with multi-faceted results.

good fact structure and objectives

Carry

⑤ The Cold War began to a period of ideological and geopolitical conflict between the capitalist bloc led by America (USA) and communist bloc led by the Soviet Union.

### SALIENT FEATURES

- It was a global phenomenon. Cold War manifestation could be seen in Asia, Africa, and South America.
- Proxy war: e.g. ~~was~~ Vietnamese war was indirectly fought between the blocks.
- ~~Anti-state~~ Cold War led to support in form of arms to communist and capitalist ~~to~~ sections in these countries. e.g. American military ~~to~~ <sup>help</sup> in Korea.
- Increasing influence at ~~any~~ cost. Regimes that were unresponsive were dismantled or forced. e.g. America replaced Vietnamese emperor Bao Dai by Ngo Dinh Diem. In fact, historians contend that India

Remarks

was partitioned because of cold war politics.

→ Psychological warfare: The bloc threatened each other and local rulers to comply.  
 e.g. when Egypt nationalized Suez canal President Nasser a war was waged against communism in order to counter.

→ War of Propaganda: Bombings in Vietnam were justified by USA as countering communist guerrillas.

How the cold war affected Politics?

→ Division of world into capitalist and communist bloc.

→ Emergence of Non Aligned Movement of nations that wanted to stay away from bloc politics.

→ International institutions like United Nations (UN) became ~~too~~ ~~paralyzed~~ ~~hand~~ ~~for~~ due to cold war politics.  
 e.g. UN couldn't take action against suppression of Hungarian rebellion (1956).

→ Increased spending on militarism stalled socio-economic development especially of Asia, Africa and 3rd World.

World War II → Systematic subsidies to the factories of the war countries in the US and Britain became binary as decisions were based on good/bad rather it was based on which side the countries were on

The cold war finally ended in 1991 with disintegration of the Soviet Union leading to emergence of a US dominated world order.

10/2

Underdevelopment refers to a situation where a country lacks sustainable development either due to lack of resources or level of capacity to exploit those resources.

**Salient Features**

→ characterised by lack of resources, or lack of capacity to exploit these resources. e.g. African countries like Nigeria.

Remarks

With the factors and Colonialism



- Poor national income
- Poor human development indicators like high mortality rates, low life expectancy, high illiteracy.
- Lack of infrastructure in form of physical (roads, railway, internet), human (skilled and healthy human resource).
- Poor state of agriculture, industries and trade
- Traditional social structures that violate human rights (e.g. caste system in India)
- Traditional political structures based on less people participation.

**POLICY to tackle underdevelopment**

- Investing in human resource in form of education, skilling, health.
- Building infrastructure
- Technological development to better extract resources
- Democratic, responsive, people oriented governance structures.
- Taking foreign help in form of expertise investments.

Remarks

## DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES

### INDIA

- Mixed economy model.
- Participative, consultative governance strategies.
- Inclusive growth taking into account ~~minority~~ minority concerns. e.g. social & environmental impact assessment.
- Mainly service sector based growth.
- Development based on people as citizens with rights.
- Developmental strategies guided by constitutional ideals.

### CHINA

- Mixed economy model.
- Top down approach to development.
- Imposed developmental model often ignoring concerns of people.
- Manufacturing sector based growth.
- Citizens as beneficiaries of growth.
- Guided by economic growth and vision of leader.

Both the strategies have led to good growth rates. However China's growth rate has been higher while India has been more sustainable.

Global trend

Remarks

# Map-Test: 4

