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ADVANCED INTEGRATED MENTORSHIP

WORLD HISTORY & POST INDEPENDENCE ASSESSMENT TEST-27

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : TC328

Name of Candidate : RITIKA CHITLANGIA

NEXT IAS Roll No. : AIM24 GCRA075 Date of Examination : 24/12/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☒

Bhopal ☐

Online ☐

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

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Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11.	21			
12.	24			
13.	27			
14.	30			
15.	33			
16.	36			
17.	39			
18.	42			
19.	45			
20.	48			
Grand Total				

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1. What are the factors that led to the Russian Revolution and what are the consequences of this revolution? Discuss its influence on the Indian national movement.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Russian Revolution of 1917 marked a watershed movement in history, leading to significant changes on global power dynamics.

Factors for Russian Revolution

- ① Dissatisfaction with the monarchical Tsarist regime ⇒ political redundancy and build up of democratic unrest.
- ② Worsening economic conditions of the peasantry ⇒ high inflation, shortage of basic necessities.
- ③ Communism gained popularity among masses, under leadership of Bolshevik party.
- ④ Bloody Sunday & October Revolution ⇒ immediate cause of the revolution.

Consequences of Movement

- ① USSR became the first ever practical state based on communism.
- ② Inspired labour movements across the globe. Eg: Chile
- ③ Alternate model of development
⇒ counter of capitalistic model of development.
- ④ Roots of cold war
influence on Indian National Movement

① Rise of revolutionary terrorism.
Eg: Assassination of Sanders,
Kakori robbery etc.

② Communist influence on Indian national leaders
Eg: CC Bose, Shagat Singh etc.

③ Widening of labour protest.
Eg: All India Trade Union Congress,
1929 ⇒ Lala Lajpat Rai.

④ Development of mass nationalism.

Therefore, Russian Revolution marks a key moment in Indian national movement and world politics.

2. 'England's Industrial Revolution not only transformed the economic landscape but also had far-reaching social and cultural impacts'. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Industrial Revolution marked the transformation of England from a rural agrarian society to urban industrial society, with economic, social and cultural impacts.

(A) Economic changes

- ① Increase in productivity, based on technological innovations like spinning jenny, power loom etc.
- ② shift from agriculture to modern industrial society.
- ③ Propagation of capitalistic society $\Rightarrow$ shift from feudal country side.

(B) social changes

- ① Urbanisation of the society.
 $\Rightarrow$ movement from rural to urban cities.
- ② Participation of women

and children in the work force.

- ③ Division of the society from class back grounds $\Rightarrow$ emergence of bourgeoisie and proletariat.
- ④ Social problems like alcoholism, substance abuse, crime etc. grew.

c) Cultural changes

- ① Organisation of urban culture.
 $\Rightarrow$ coming up of parks, cinema halls, bars, pubs etc.
- ② Decrease in power of church due to economic advancement.
- ③ Cultural segregation widened, on the basis of class differences.

Therefore, the English Industrial Revolution, played a key transformational role in all spheres of 19th century Europe.

3. Throw light upon the successes and failures of the United Nations as an organisation responsible for maintaining world peace. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The United Nations came into existence in 1945, with the aim of re-building post-war society and prevention of any future world wars.

Successes of United Nations

- ① Bretton Woods Institution for re-building post-war economy i.e. World Bank & IMF.
- ② Global negotiating forum with all major world powers $\Rightarrow$ conflict mitigation forum.
- ③ Helped to mitigate several key regional conflicts like Israel-Palestine, Korean war, Yugoslavia etc.
- ④ The United Nations security council $\Rightarrow$ a key institution for discussion of several

global and regional threats.

Failures of United Nations

- ① Puppet in hands of countries with veto powers $\Rightarrow$ No effective decision-making.
- ② Lack of representation in UNSC $\Rightarrow$ permanent membership only for 5 countries.
- ③ Failed to mitigate war and humanitarian war & violence.
Eg: Russia - Ukraine; Israel - Hamas etc.
- ④ Status - Quoist attitude $\Rightarrow$ redundant to deal with changing power dynamics and new global challenges like climate change, poverty etc.

Therefore, there is a need for reforms of the bodies of United Nations, in order to keep it relevant to the changing needs of world order.

4. What problems were ^{riddled with} germane to the decolonization process in the Malay Peninsula?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The Malay peninsula, consisting of Malaysia, Singapore, parts of Thailand, Vietnam etc. underwent decolonisation, post World War II, leading to severe unique problems.

Problems associated with Decolonisation process of Malay

① Artificial withdrawal of the colonial powers, leading to problems of ethnic conflicts, civil wars, communal problems etc.

② Widespread poverty, illiteracy etc. as the Dutch, French, British etc. never focussed on indigenous human resource development.

③ Economic devaluation as

colonial powers weakened the capacity of self-reliance of indigenous economy.

④ Problems of integration and assimilation. Eg: Hongkong and Macau with mainland china.
(transferred after 99 year lease with British).

Therefore, the problems of decolonisation need to be dealt with through stable political systems, indigenous resource mobilisation, economic re-structuring and boosting self-reliance.

5. Write a short note on the policy of Perestroika and Glasnost and how they contributed to the ultimate disintegration of the USSR. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Mikhail Gorbachev, introduced policies of economic reforms, based on 'Perestroika' and 'Glasnost' for revival of soviet economy.

Perestroika ⇒ Transparent Restructuring of Economy

- ① 'Perestroika' aimed to liberalise the soviet economy, through greater involvement of private players.
- ② Mass sale of public sector enterprises, called the 'garbage sale' ⇒ inviting private players for opening up private production.
- ③ Decentralisation of production and introduction of transparency and accountability of civil services.

'Glasnost' $\Rightarrow$ Openness of Economy.

- ① Reduced degree of polarisation between USSR and USA.
- ② Inviting foreign investments into the economy.
- ③ Lesser burden of leakages and corruption in the system.

Disintegration of USSR

- ① Lack of intra-party support to Gorbachev's policies $\Rightarrow$ some thought changes were too fast, while others believed changes were not fast enough.
- ② Threat of conservatism in Russia $\Rightarrow$ resisted dynamic policies.
- ③ Fall of 'Ruble' currency $\Rightarrow$ extremely high inflation.
- ④ Eastern Europe was illusioned with western model of development $\Rightarrow$ did not want to remain under totalitarian regime.

Therefore, the economic policies of Gorbachev accelerated the process of disintegration of USSR, ending decades of cold

6. 'The hallmark of post-Independent India has been its remarkable strides in science and technology'. To what extent did scientific development during this period put India on the path of modernity?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The Nehruvian era of Post-independence, followed by Shastri and Indira Gandhi, witnessed remarkable strides in science and technology, carving out path of modernity.

Developments in science and technology

① Space Programme started with the launch of Rohini sounding rocket ⇒ Vikram Sarabhai became the leader of India's space programme ⇒ establishment of ISRO and the foundation of future space programmes like PSLV, MOM, Chandrayaan 1, 2, 3 etc.

② Nuclear Policy ⇒ under guidance of Homi J. Bhabha ⇒ India built APSARA in 1954 and conducted operation Buddha smiling in 1975. ⇒ development of Nuclear policy and diplomacy.

③ Green Revolution $\Rightarrow$ HYV seeds based on 'Package Programme' $\Rightarrow$ helped achieve self-sufficiency in food production $\Rightarrow$ establishment of Indian Council for Agricultural Research.

④ Establishment of IIT's, IIM's and AIIMS, for promotion of technical education.

⑤ Investment on Information Technology, allowed India's IT sector to become a global player and contribute nearly 49% of current service exports.

Therefore, development of science and technology, helped to move forward in rational and scientific thinking, but there is a need to focus on dynamic curriculums, women in STEM, skill upgradation etc. to continue the momentum.

7. Trace the evolution of the Tribal policy of Independent India with a focus on Tribal Panchsheel. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Post independence, the integration and development of tribals was a key issue, approached through progressive integration of tribals, at their own pace of development.

Evolution of Tribal Policy

- ① Isolation Theory $\Rightarrow$ to leave the tribal inhabited areas free from interference, to preserve culture.
- ② Assimilation Theory $\Rightarrow$ to force the integration of tribals into mainstream, by neglecting culture, and ensuring development.
- ③ Tribal Panchsheel $\Rightarrow$ brainchild of Nehru to assure development of tribal areas, without encroachment on cultural uniqueness and forest-based development.

Tribal Panchsheel incorporated the following elements:

- ① No outside encroachment on the culture and lifestyle of tribal areas.
- ② To avoid over-administration of tribal areas $\Rightarrow$ inclusion of tribal heads in their own administration.
- ③ Preservation of rights of tribals in forests and its resources $\Rightarrow$ measures to avoid tribal loss of land & forests.
- ④ The measurement of development of tribal areas should not solely be based on economic factors $\Rightarrow$ human empathy should also be the criteria.

Therefore, as based on Tribal Panchsheel, Tribal Autonomous Council, reservation of seats for ST's, Forest Rights Act 2006 etc. were legislated to promote tribal welfare.

8. Assess the main administrative issues and socio-cultural problems in the integration process of Indian Princely States. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

After the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the integration of 543 princely states became an issue, due to colonial arbitrariness, administrative and socio-cultural issues.

Administrative Issues

① Vagueness of lapse of paramountcy
⇒ free to join India, Pakistan or remain independent. ⇒ No standard procedure for integration of states.

② Lack of consideration to the popular will ⇒ most princes demanded to remain independent, but masses wanted democracy.
Eg: Hyderabad.

③ Lack of administrative planning to assure integration ⇒ eg: the Instrument of Accession was

contextually varying.

Socio-cultural issues

① Religious composition of the population $\Rightarrow$ lack of cultural homogeneity.

Eg: J&K $\Rightarrow$ muslim masses but Hindu ruler.

② Princely states had evolved their own societal culture $\Rightarrow$ integration created problems of nationalism and forging of unity. Eg: Nagaland - distinct Naga culture.

③ Demands for linguistic reorganisation of states $\Rightarrow$ source of conflict, violence and potential balkanisation of the country.

Therefore, the integration of princely states was a herculean task, beautifully negotiated by S.V. Patel and V.P. Menon.

9. Critically examine the compulsions that prompted India to play a decisive role in the emergence of Bangladesh. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

In 1971, India helped 'East Pakistan', obtain freedom from Pakistan, resulting in the formation of a separate nation, called as 'Bangladesh'.

Compulsions of India

- ① Fear of large-scale immigration into eastern and North-eastern India, if East Pakistan was not separated from West Pakistan.
- ② Threat of military attack by Pakistan to distract India's resources and attention from crisis of East Pakistan.
- ③ Frequent turmoil and threats to safety of India due to prolonged agitation of Mukti-Bahini.
- ④ Creation of Bangladesh could remove the threat of a 'double-frontier' attack by Pakistan-china nexus.

④ Historic sympathy for Bengali culture and nationalism $\Rightarrow$ pressure from West Bengal to intervene to ensure freedom of Bengalis.

⑥ After the defeat of 1962 war and inconclusion of 1965 War, this was a good opportunity for India to assert its regional power dominance. $\Rightarrow$ restoration of global pride.

Therefore, the compulsions of India's interference in Bangladesh war was necessary to protect its internal sovereignty, military strength and historical obligations.

10. State the differences and similarities between the ideologies of Nazism and Fascism?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Nazism and Fascism are ideologies of political governance, rooted in extreme right wing nationalism, as seen in Germany, Italy, Japan etc. in 20th century.

Similarities between Nazism and Fascism

- ① Both revolve around totalitarian, authoritarian regimes.
- ② Usually centred around a charismatic dictator.
- ③ Based on appeals of cultural hyper-nationalism.
- ④ Idea of a centralised, unified geographical state.
- ⑤ Threat to federalism, secularism, socialism and democracy.
- ⑥ Often enjoys popular support. ⇒ based on economic and political emancipation.

Differences between Nazism and Fascism

Fascism

① Broader scope of ideology
⇒ Not associated with any particular nation / leader.

② Cultural nationalism is not rooted in racial purity / discrimination

③ Does not involve civil genocide / extermination.
Eg: Italy - Mussolini

Nazism

① Narrower in scope ⇒ particularly refers to phase of Hitler's fascist Germany.

② Nazism refers to the idea of racial purity of Germans and hated towards Jews.

③ Nazism revolves around genocide and mass killings of a particular racial group.
Germany - Adolf Hitler.

Therefore, Nazism and fascism are rooted in same philosophy, but nazism represents an extreme form of fascism.

11. In what ways did the events of World War I and its immediate aftermath foster the resurgence of nationalism in Africa and Asia? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

World War I was the watershed moment of the 20th century, leading to reorganisation of European dynamics and resurgence of nationalism in Africa and Asia.

Resurgence of Nationalism
in Asia and Africa.

① Defeat of myth of European invincibility ⇒ Italy and German armies included many Asians and Africans.

② Revelation of the true character of European

powers $\Rightarrow$ display of colonialism
and imperialism $\Rightarrow$ failure of
provisional Mission theory.

- ③ Birth of organised
revolutionary nationalism
 $\Rightarrow$ including terrorism and
violence.

Eg: Hindustan Socialistic
Republican Army.

- ④ Increase in popularity and
appeal of communism due
to victory of Proletariat
in Russia $\Rightarrow$ rise of leaders
like Bhagat Singh, L. Adad,
Surya Sen etc.

- ⑤ Economic ramifications of
the war $\Rightarrow$ manifesting
through inflation, Great

Economic Depression etc. $\Rightarrow$
interest and popularity among
Asia and Africa.

⑥ Backstabbing of European
powers $\Rightarrow$ Eg: British
passed Rowlatt Act, instead
of rewarding war soldiers
 $\Rightarrow$ feelings of nationalism in
India and other countries.

Therefore, World War I was
followed by resurgence of
nationalism in Asia and
Africa and initiated the
process of decolonisation,
which ultimately came to
fruition after World War II.

12. The causes of the French Revolution of 1789 included both long-term and structural factors, as well as more immediate events." Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The French Revolution of 1789 was the beginning of organised constitutional democracy, and was deeply contextual to the immediate and structural fallacies of 16th century France.

causes of French Revolution, 1789

(A) Long-term structural Factors

① social stratifications ⇒ the French society was deeply divided between the clergy, nobility and the third estate. ⇒ unequal and discriminatory towards the third estate.

② Unfair burden of taxation on the third estate ⇒ exploitation of the labours and artisans.

③ Feudal Agricultural society
⇒ exploitative and marginalised
the peasantry.

④ Political redundancy under
the reign of Louis XVI ⇒
extreme wasteful and luxurious
expenditure, queen Marie
Antoinette was unpopular ⇒
political dissatisfaction
among the masses.

⑤ Lack of economic growth,
high inflationary pressures etc.
⇒ the worst hit were the
third estate peasantry.

⑥ Immediate causes

① Lack of representation
and inequality of votes
to the third estate in

General Assembly.

② Fall of Bastille $\Rightarrow$ release of prisoners and collection of arms and ammunitions by peasantry.

③ Tennis Court oath and formation of constituent Assembly. $\Rightarrow$ inspired people to dismiss the monarchy.

Therefore, the French Revolution was inspired by a structural build up of unrest among the masses and immediate factors of non-representation and discrimination.

13. The reign of Napoleon not only resulted in the redrawing of the political map of Europe but also in numerous Administrative, political and economic reforms. Comment.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Napoleon (1800-1812), though for a short period of reign, left behind significant reforms in social, political and economic realms.

Reign of Napoleon

(A) Redrawing of political map of Europe.

1) conquered large parts of continental Europe, including Eastern Europe $\Rightarrow$ came under french influence.

2) The wars with Britain led to significant allegiance system $\Rightarrow$ division of

European states.

3) Napoleonic army crossed the Alps for the first time $\Rightarrow$ conquest of parts of Germany (then Prussia), Italy, Austria etc.

(B) Administrative Reforms

- ① Napoleon improved the transparency and accountability of the french administration.
- ② Introduced a 'merit-based' system for recruitment and hiring of administrators.
- ③ separated the higher echelons of french administration from the influence of church.

(C) Political Reforms

- ① Reinstated the system of 'slavery', which was

abolished during French Revolution.

2) Napoleon introduced fresh set of civil codes and criminal laws to unify the politico-legal system.

(D) Economic Reforms

① Economic Blockade of Europe $\Rightarrow$ 'continental Policy', to isolate Britain from European policy.

② Attempted to industrialise France $\Rightarrow$ but could not succeed.

Therefore, Napoleon's period is still understood to be crucial in the history, polity, society and economy of early 19th century.

14. To what extent can Germany be held responsible for Two world wars?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks (2015)

Germany played a central role in the unfolding of the two world wars, leading to re-orientation of European dynamics in 20th century.

World War I - Role of Germany

① The king of Germany → William II → was an ambitious and ruthless leader ⇒ wanted to expand German influence in Europe and colonial areas of Asia and Africa.

② Germany, with clever foreign policy, led to beginning of alliance system between the Triple Axis and Allied powers.

③ With the assassination of Austrian Duke, Germany instigated Austria to launch the war against Serbia, dragging Russia, Britain and France into the system.

World War - II → Role of Germany

- ① Hitler's Germany started the process of re-militarisation of Europe.
- ② German imperialism was at its peak with the idea of 'lebensraum' ⇒ ruthless expansion into neighbouring territories.
- ③ Germany's fascism encouraged Italy and Japan to be part of the Axle group.

However, the two World Wars, were not solely the outcome of Germany's actions.

World War I

- ① Race between European colonialism and imperialism.
- ② Russia's forging of alliances with its enemies. i.e. France and Britain.
- ③ Lack of any organisation to peacefully mitigate the crisis.

World War II

- ① Policy of appeasement followed by Britain & France.
- ② Redundancy & ineffectiveness of the League of Nations.
- ③ USA's hypocrisy → did not join the League of Nations.

Therefore, Germany can be held responsible to a large extent for the two wars, but Germany's actions were instigated by a deeper European crisis.

15. What are the circumstances that led to the disintegration of the USSR and the end of the Cold War? How did the end of the Cold War contribute to the spread of globalization across the world?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

In 1991, the second pole of the Cold War, i.e. USSR disintegrated, leading to end of cold war and emergence of a unilateral world order, under American hegemony.

Reasons for disintegration of USSR

① Economic Reasons :

→ Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of 'glasnost' and 'Perestroika'
⇒ dynamic disturbances of the Soviet economy.

→ centralised production system could not keep pace with the demand.

② Political Reasons

- Widespread corruption and opacity in the Soviet administration.
- Lack of representation and democracy to the East European and Central Asian parts of Soviet Union.
- Appeal of western promises of development ⇒ fall of Berlin Wall (1989)

③ Social Reasons

- Division and discontent within Soviet Society i.e. East Europe and Central Asia and Russia.
- Widespread poverty and collectivisation of agriculture
⇒ no ownership of property.
- Labour unrest due to failure of public sector enterprises.

Globalisation of world

Post 1991, the fall of soviet union, symbolised the victory of 'capitalistic USA' $\Rightarrow$ forced the world to adopt the 'free market model'.

① The economic crises of india and fall of soviet union $\Rightarrow$ help from IMF and World Bank (USA dominated institution).

② Integration of local and global economies $\Rightarrow$ western model of development became universally accepted.

③ Growth of multi-national corporations and institutions like WTO, further helped in spread of globalisation.

Therefore, end of cold war and fall of soviet union, led to widespread penetration of globalisation.

16. Despite the initial fears about the linguistic reorganization of states post-independence helped strengthen the unity of India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Post-Independence, the demand for linguistic reorganisation of states gathered momentum.

Despite initial reluctance, the linguistic reorganisation of states helped prevent 'Balkanisation' of India.

Demand and Response to Linguistic Reorganisation

After 1920 session of Congress, it was identified that linguistic reorganisation of states was inevitable.

→ Post independence, S.K. Dhar and J.V.P committee refused to form linguistic provinces.

→ Potti Sriramulu undertook 56 day fast for creation of

separate Telangana & Andhra
state from Tamil Nadu $\Rightarrow$
widespread protests $\Rightarrow$ states
Reorganisation Act / 1956 divided
the country into 14 states and
6 union territories on basis
of linguistic, cultural identity,
economic viability, administrative
convenience and national unity.

Fears regarding linguistic Reorganisation

① Balkanisation of the country
 $\Rightarrow$ communal violence of
partition instilled fears in
minds of leaders $\Rightarrow$ discouraged
division of the society on
cultural basis.

② Opening up of pandora's box
 $\Rightarrow$ demands for statelhood
and importance to parochialism.

③ Fears of regional divisiveness, sub-nationalism and secessionism of Indian society.

④ Lack of administrative feasibility and economic unity of country.

Strengthening of National unity

① Linguistic reorganisation embraced regional identity, within the realm of nationalism.

② Acceptance of diversity and scope for preservation of cultural identity.

③ Economic and administrative feasibility was preserved.

④ Actually prevented secessionism of Indian states and preserved unity in diversity principle.

Therefore, linguistic reorganisation was actually the reason for strengthening of Indian unity.

17. 'The most economically active corridors today overlap with the former green revolution regions in India'. In the context of post-independent India how has the Green Revolution in India contributed to agricultural productivity but in hindsight produced a geography of uneven development?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The Green Revolution refers to the dramatic rise of food-grain production, accompanied with 'Package programme' of HYV seeds, fertilisers, farm mechanisation etc.



Contribution of Green Revolution in Agricultural Productivity

① Increase in production of food-

grains, like paddy and wheat.

⇒ Eg: increase in wheat production by 25% between 1965 and 1970.

- ② Promoted modern commercial farming, based on chemical inputs, farm mechanisation etc.
- ③ Reduced import dependence on foreign food programmes like PL-480. $\Rightarrow$ India could shed the image of begging bowl of the world.
- ④ Increase in exports $\Rightarrow$ by 9% between 1965-70.

However, the Green Revolution came at a multitude of multi-dimensional costs.

Green Revolution $\Rightarrow$ uneven development

- ① Regional Disparities $\Rightarrow$ Green Revolution primarily became successful in Punjab, Haryana, western UP, coastal Andhra and Tamil Nadu $\Rightarrow$ areas like

eastern UP, Bihar, Bengal lagged behind in agricultural productivity.

② Inter-Personal Disparities -

between farmer communities
⇒ widening of inequalities
between individual farmers.

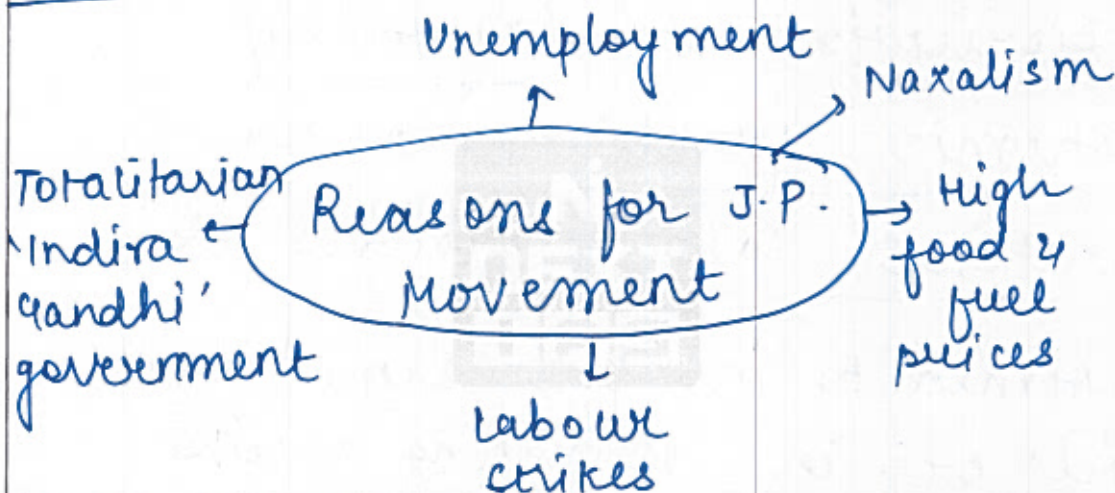
③ Ecological disequilibrium due
to ground water depletion,
pollution, soil salinisation,
deforestation etc.

④ social inequalities ⇒ greater
division of caste and gender
lines in areas of green
revolution.

Therefore, the successes of green
revolution were overshadowed
by its shortcomings, demanding
the need for 'Evergreen
Revolution'.

18. The JP Movement was flawed in terms of both its composition and actions and also in the philosophy of its leader. (Discuss.) (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The JP movement, also called as the 'Total Revolution', was led by J.P. Narayan, involving students, women etc. to demand a change in governance systems.



Problems / Flaws of the J.P. Movement

① Composition

- ① The J.P. Movement mainly consisted of unemployed youth ⇒ disillusioned due to rising food and fuel prices, lack of employment opportunities etc. ⇒ Not a representative movement.

② The opposition leaders incited violence and protests as a tool to subvert power.

② Actions

① No standardised protocol for protests.

② Disruption of day to day economic functions $\Rightarrow$ caused by strikes, labour protests etc.

③ Aimed to involve armed forces, polices etc. in revolting against the government $\Rightarrow$ threat to unity, security and sovereignty of India.

③ Philosophy of leader

① Lack of long-term vision $\Rightarrow$ No immediate radical change model.

② No source of consistent philosophy for the revolution $\Rightarrow$ fragmented regional ideas.

Eg: Gujarat and Bihar $\Rightarrow$ 2
epicentres of the J.P. Movement.

③ The Janta Government, which came to power post emergency $\Rightarrow$ could not sustain even for complete term $\Rightarrow$ coalition lacked any substantive philosophy, except 'Anti-congress' ideology.

Therefore, despite of its flaws, J.P. Movement, marked a key moment in Indian democracy, reiterating the strengthening of constitutional supremacy, post emergency era of 1975.

19. The political and administrative reorganization of states and territories has been a continuous ongoing process since the mid-nineteenth century. Discuss with examples.

1850

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Political and administrative reorganisation of states is critical in context of changing global power dynamics, leading to territorial conflicts.

Reasons for Politico-Administrative Reorganisation of states

① Unification of Germany and Italy in 1870 and 1871 respectively
 ⇒ consolidation of Prussian and Italian powers, strengthening Industrial revolution, capitalism, colonialism and imperialism.

② World War I and Peace partition of Africa ⇒ transfer of European and African areas amongst the victor states.

⇒ dynamic reorganisation of states.

Eg: Rhineland went to France after World War I.

③ Nazism and H Hitler's expansion of Germany ⇒ conquered Poland, Czechoslovakia etc. ⇒ under german 'lebensraum'.

④ World War II ⇒ defeat of Axis powers ⇒ re-distribution of European territories.

Eg: Poland became a part of USSR.

⑤ Decolonisation of Asia and Africa ⇒ carving out of new independent countries like India, Pakistan, Israel, Vietnam etc.

⑥ End of cold war and disintegration of USSR in 1991 ⇒ Break up of the empire into

East European and Central Asian
Republics.

Therefore, the reorganisation of
political boundaries of states is
an ongoing process, leading to
dynamic conflicts, balance of
power and global geo-politics.



20. What does the "Policy of Appeasement" mean to you? To what degree did it contribute to the start of World War II? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Policy of Appeasement refers to a stance of response adopted by countries like Britain and France, towards the german imperialism of Hitler, in the second half of 1930's.

Meaning of Policy of Appeasement

① Britain, France and other countries of Western Europe adopted a lenient stance against german expansion and idea of 'lebensraum' and Hitler's attack on Rhineland, Poland, Czechoslovakia etc.

② The neighbouring powers did not want to offend Nazi Germany, as they relied on

Hitler to counter the rising wave of communism after Russian Revolution.

③ Policy of appeasement was also necessary to maintain the superficial league of Nations discussion forum.

④ After Great Economic Depression, France and Britain were not in an economic position to challenge Nazi Germany.

Policy of Appeasement $\Rightarrow$ Responsible for World War II

① It encouraged Hitler to propagate the idea of 'Lebensraum' and unified German land.

$\Rightarrow$ No fear of reprisals from neighbouring European countries.

- ② It provided a shield of protection for arbitrary german expansionary conquests $\Rightarrow$ invasion and re-militarization of Rhineland, Poland, czechoslovakia etc.
- ③ It emboldened jewish extermination of Nazi Germany.
- ④ Finally, as Germany attacked Russia (Poland) $\Rightarrow$ Britain & France declared war against Germany $\Rightarrow$ No consistent policy.

Therefore, to a very large extent, the Policy of Appeasement helped Nazi Germany to initiate World War II. However, it wasn't the only reason for the beginning of war, accompanied by alliance system, European competition etc.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

