



NEERAJ®

M.G.P.E.-9

Gandhi in the 21st Century

**Chapter Wise Reference Book
Including Many Solved Sample Papers**

Based on

I.G.N.O.U.
& Various Central, State & Other Open Universities

By: Kshyama Sagar Meher



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

(Publishers of Educational Books)

Mob.: 8510009872, 8510009878 E-mail: info@neerajbooks.com

Website: www.neerajbooks.com

MRP ₹ 300/-

Content

GANDHI IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Question Paper—June-2023 (Solved)	1-2
Question Paper—December-2022 (Solved)	1
Question Paper—Exam Held in March-2022 (Solved)	1
Question Paper—Exam Held in August-2021 (Solved)	1
Question Paper—Exam Held in February-2021 (Solved)	1
Question Paper—June, 2019 (Solved)	1
Question Paper—December, 2018 (Solved)	1
Question Paper—June, 2018 (Solved)	1-3
Question Paper—December, 2017 (Solved)	1-2
Question Paper—June, 2017 (Solved)	1

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapterwise Reference Book</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.	Understanding Globalisation and its Ramifications-I (Economy and Technology)	1
2.	Understanding Globalisation and its Ramifications-II (Social, Political and Cultural)	12
3.	Livelihood/Culture/Lifestyle and Environment	19
4.	Gandhi's Vision of a Global Order	25
5.	Gandhian Idea of Man	35
6.	Debates on the Nature of State	42
7.	Problems and Practices of Democracy	51

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapterwise Reference Book</i>	<i>Page</i>
8.	Gram Swaraj Today	59
9.	Sarva Dharma Samabhava	68
10.	Cultural Diversities	76
11.	Social Inclusion	83
12.	Empowering Women	91
13.	Science and Technology	98
14.	Media	106
15.	Terrorism	113
16.	Human Rights	119



**Sample Preview
of the
Solved
Sample Question
Papers**

Published by:



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

www.neerajbooks.com

QUESTION PAPER

June – 2023

(Solved)

GANDHI IN THE 21ST CENTURY

M.G.P.E.-9

Time: 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 50

Note: Answer any five questions. Attempt at least two questions from each section.

SECTION-I

Q. 1. What are the impacts of globalization on India?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 18, Q. No. 2.

Q. 2. “World Government modeled after the modern state in anathema to Mahatma Gandhi.” Discuss.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 31, Q. No. 3.

Q. 3. What is a pluralist state? Explain with reference to the views of Schumpeter and Robert Dahl.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 43, ‘The Pluralist State’.

Q. 4. What did Gandhi’s Gram Swaraj aim at?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 65, Q. No. 3.

Q. 5. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Advantages of Globalization.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 9, Q. No. 1.

(b) Social Democracy

Ans. Bernstein uses it to create the credo of democratic socialism, while Lenin reaffirms the Marxist vision that revolution is the only way to realise socialism. Kautsky, Luxemburg and Trotsky criticise the Leninist vision. Kautsky considers socialism and democracy as inter-dependent and any effort to introduce socialism without democracy would degenerate into a dictatorship. He describes the Bolshevik revolution as a coup d’ etat since it was a minority revolution. Luxemburg also was worried that removal of representative institutions such as the Constituent Assembly in USSR would seriously affect public life as “freedom is always and exclusively the

freedom for the one who thinks differently”. Luxemburg and Trotsky feared that the dictatorship of the proletariat would eventually become dictatorship of the party, and within the party there would be a coterie and one single person. This was proved with the rise of Stalin.

Social Democracy admits that the capitalist free market is the most effective system but what is required is wise leadership of public agencies to ensure common good. The 1959 Bad Godsberg Programme covered political liberalism, welfare state, mixed economy, Keynesian economics and equitable and free society. It does not believe in the idea of revolutionary transformation of capitalism and accepts that the simultaneous realisation of both socialism and democracy is possible as capitalism had seen substantive structural changes since the late 19th century with the rise of the middle class of salaried people and technocrats.

Lassalle and later Bernstein were the main theoreticians. Social democracy includes institutions of liberal democracy, constitutionalism, rule of law, free market, property rights and civil liberties with human visage with the aim of ensuring growth, efficiency, competitiveness, equity and reward within a democratic system.

SECTION-II

Q. 6. Analyse the Gandhian methods of inclusion.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 87, Q. No. 1 and Page No. 88, Q. No. 3.

Q. 7. Write an essay on Gandhi's vision of Science and Technology.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-13, Page No. 101, 'Gandian Vision of Science and Technology'.

Q. 8. What role do religion and culture play with regard to terrorism? Discuss with examples.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 117, Q. No. 2.

Q. 9. Evaluate the role of media in the contemporary world.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-14, Page No. 106, 'Importance of Media' and 'Media in the Contemporary World'.

Q. 10. Write short notes on the following :

(a) Gandhi's Secularism.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 72, Q. No. 2.

(b) Gandhi and empowerment of women.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 92, 'Gandhi and 'The Empowerment of Women'.



NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS
www.neerajbooks.com

Sample Preview of The Chapter

Published by:



**NEERAJ
PUBLICATIONS**

www.neerajbooks.com

GANDHI IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Understanding Globalisation and its Ramifications-I (Economy and Technology)



INTRODUCTION

Globalisation refers to the development process of human society from an isolated socio-economic formation to global interaction in the field of economy and technology. According to Amiya Bagchi, Globalisation means the human beings experiencing and being enriched by influences emanating from across the world. He says globalization is coterminous with human history since human beings probably originated in Africa and then spread all over the world. Globalisation has been there through all known phases of human history since the technologies invented by human being have travelled throughout the world. In the sense that peoples from all continents becoming aware of one another and trading objects and commodities, plants and techniques with one another, globalization happened since the 16th century. It became popular with global economic reforms or liberalisation and privatisation of public sector and relaxing domestic restrictions for global interaction. Globalisation thus is crossing national boundaries, internationalisation and universalisation. According to Bagchi, the current phase of globalisation is marked by free trade and free markets. Marx and Engels say Free Trade is Freedom of Capital which results into sharpening antagonism of capitalist and wage workers. With the experiences of world economy, polity, institutions, technologies, societies, cultures, markets, globalization has been faster. Experts have mixed views on the consequences and ramifications of globalisation.

Many believed that globalisation as panacea for all sorts of crises. Other experts considered present phase of globalisation as harmful for the poor and marginalised and unsustainable. In this chapter, we will discuss the processes, challenges and ramifications of globalisation.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

GENESIS OF ECONOMIC GLOBALISATION

During the 16th and late 17th centuries, trade was considered as the most important factor to gain precious metals as wealth with the state being the powerful mechanism to exploit colonies, promote exports and restrict imports. For physiocrats, globalisation is *lessez fair* economy which is free from all restrictions. With industrial revolution in 18th century, there was reinforced restricted globalisation and politics of dominance. The western colonial powers destroyed the limited scale of industrial production in colonies to capture hinterland for their industrial products and raw materials. Another dimension of globalisation was trafficking of indentured labourers from colony to industrialised country. Maddison says that massive migration took place from Europe and Asia to Australia and North and South America at the end of 19th century. More than 3.5 million immigrants landed in the United States, 8.8 millions more followed in the next decade between 1891 and 1900. An enormous expansion in trade also happened in that century. Globalisation of arms and domination caused two World Wars. Another dimension of globalisation was Great Depression that

2 / NEERAJ : GANDHI IN THE 21ST CENTURY

emerged in the experiments of industrialism and clash of interest.

According to the Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels, A constantly expanding market chases the bourgeoisie and nestles, settles and establishes connections everywhere all over the world. By exploiting the global market, the bourgeoisie gives a cosmopolitan character to production and consumption. Various dimensions of globalisation have emerged since industrial revolution. Globalisation caused the destruction of all old established national industries. New industries were established. Industries sourced raw material from the remotest zones and indigenous raw materials became absolute. Industries marketed their products not only at home, but all over the world. Capitalism will have stronger imperialist approach. Lenin said that the more capitalism means the more shortage of raw material is felt, the more intense the competition and the more desperate the struggle for the acquisition of colonies.

On the expansion of capitalism, Gandhi could understand and argued that Indian had to find races and places for exploitation if it has to grow on the path of industrialism. Gandhi was not in favour of globalisation. He believed in global village—an alternative paradigm of development. The global village will be self-contented, yet interdependent on each other with harmonious relations and would not have the exploitative globalisation of industrialism, capital and finance. The Gandhian concept of global village is not similar to the present globalisation. Europe led the development of modern industrialism in the world focusing on the development of physical force to get control over non-renewable resources and market resulting in competing conflict. The two World Wars happened and many lives were lost because of the clash of interest among the capitalist forces.

The First World War in 1914 happened after the cut throat competition and cheap prices and the Second World War followed the Great Depression of 1929. It led to a series of mechanisms of the World Governance. Welfare state emerged as a logical culmination and became necessary to face the evils of growing unemployment. The establishment of the United Nations and several international financial institutions like the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) or the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Council for Trade and Development (UNCTAD), General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT),

World Trade Organisation (WTO). These institutions became the new mechanisms of control and governance by dominant players in the world.

These are the cartels of developed countries to operate in the global market and especially for sharing developing world market pie and acquire non-renewable natural resources. International welfare agencies like WHO, UNESCO were set up to cover welfare posture of the capital from uninterrupted expansion and growth in the global market. The welfare mechanism, policies and development loans thus replaced the war technology. Gandhi held that modern industrialism exploits races and places. He feared it as a curse for mankind. One nation would exploit another in the process. An industrialised nation is a curse for other nations and menace to the world. The Gandhian critique on industrialism comes closer to Bolshevik colonial thesis conceptualising imperialism as a necessary development stage of capitalism. The concept is elaborated and refined in the analysis of development of the centre at the cost of periphery. Regional disparity and unequal development is also inevitable in the capitalist approach of development. The developed countries have historically been benefitted by it.

DECELERATING GLOBAL ECONOMY AND ITS RAMIFICATIONS

Growing economy is required to generate employment and income for the workforce. Except in 1940s and 1960s, the global economy has been growing with declining rates. It grew by 1.3 per cent in 1930s and by 5.8 per cent in 1940s, which was highest and considered as golden age of capitalism. In 1950s, the growth rates fell to 4.1 per cent and recovered marginally to 4.4 per cent in 1960s. The growth rates declined to 3.3 per cent in 1970s and 3.1 per cent in 1980s. In 2007, it declined to 2.6 per cent.

Table 1: Real GDP growth during 1930-2007

Decade	Average Annual (%)
1930s	1.3
1940s	5.9
1950s	4.1
1960s	4.4
1970s	3.3
1980s	3.1
1990s	3.1
2000-07	2.6

Source: Foster and Magdoff (2008, p.16)

The economic growth also differs from region to region. Most of the developed countries have recorded not more than 2.5 per cent in annual growth rates of GDP. International Labour Organisation (ILO) data show during 1993-2003 the global annual growth rate was 3.5 per cent. East Asia recorded the highest growth of 8.5 per cent followed by South Asia 5.5 per cent. South-East Asia registered growth rate of 4.4 per cent.

Middle East and North Africa recorded 3.5 per cent. Sub-Saharan Africa grew 2.9 per cent and Latin America and the Caribbean 2.6 per cent. The industrialised economies grew 2.5 per cent. The transition economics registered 0.2 per cent growth. The declining growth rates mean lower resources at the disposal of humanity which leads to lower investment and lower employment, lower demand.

Table 2: Region Wise Growth, Employment and Productivity in the World (1993-2003)

Region	Annual Growth Rate of GDP	Changes in Employment Population Ratio	Annual Growth Rate of Labour Force	Labour Productivity	
				Annual Growth Rate	Percentage Change
World	3.5	-1.06	1.8	1.0	10.9
The Latin America and the Caribbean	2.6	0.0	2.3	0.1	1.2
East Asia	8.3	-1.92	1.3	5.8	75.0
South East Asia	4.4	-1.32	2.4	2.0	21.6
South Asia	5.5	0.0	2.3	3.3	37.9
Middle East and North Africa	3.5	2.20	3.3	0.1	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.9	0.61	2.8	-0.2	-1.5
Transition Economies	0.2	-9.01	-0.1	2.3	25.4
Industrialised Economies	2.5	1.26	0.8	1.4	14.9

The global employment population ratio has also declined by 1.26 per cent — from 63.3 per cent in 1993 to 62.5 per cent in 2003. Labour force has grown by 1.8% annually and labour productivity increased by 1%. Most of the economies have recorded either declining rate of change in employment population ratio or stayed stagnant. Even East Asian countries also registered declining rate of change in employment population ratio. Middle East and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa and industrialised economies have recorded positive rate of change in employment population ratio. Declining rate of change in employment population ratio is sharpest in case of Transition economies. The world on the whole is heading towards a syndrome of jobless growth.

Even as the world GDP has recorded 3.5% growth, the rate of unemployment has increased from 5.6% in 1993 to 6.2% in 2003. The Middle East and North Africa had the highest unemployment rate of 12.2 per cent followed by Sub-Saharan Africa 10.9 per cent and Latin America and the Caribbean 8 per cent. The industrialised countries had recorded 6.8 per cent. South Asia was stagnant in unemployment rate, yet in the 1990s most of the regions of the world witnessed rising unemployment. At the end of 2005, 1.4 billion out of 2.85 billion people in work do not earn above the \$2 a day. About 520 million lived on less than \$1 a day.

Table 3: Unemployment Rate and Poverty in different regions of the world

Region	Unemployment Rate			Working Poverty Share				
				US\$ 1 per day		US\$ 2 per day		
	1993	2003	1980	1990	2003	1980	1990	2003
World	5.6	6.2	40.3	27.5	19.7	59.8	57.2	49.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.9	8.0	15.6	16.1	13.5	41.2	39.3	33.1
East Asia	2.4	3.3	71.1	35.9	17.0	92.0	79.1	49.2
South East Asia	3.9	6.3	37.6	19.9	11.3	73.4	69.1	58.8
South Asia	4.8	4.8	64.7	53.0	38.1	95.5	93.1	87.5
Middle East and North Africa	12.1	12.2	5.0	3.9	2.9	40.3	33.9	30.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.0	10.9	53.4	55.8	55.8	85.5	89.1	89.0
Transition Economies	6.3	9.2	1.6	1.7	5.2	1.7	5.0	23.6
Industrialised Economies	8.0	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: World Employment Report 2004-05, P. 24 and 27.

Unemployment has direct relation with poverty. The world has 19.7 per cent of working people in extreme poverty at \$1 day. Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest concentration of poverty (55.8%) among working people, followed by South Asia (38.1%) in terms of extreme poverty line of \$1 a day. About 49.7% among the working people are poor if we take \$2 a day for international poverty. In Sub-Saharan Africa, about 89% and 87.5% working people are poor. During 1990-2003, the proportion of working poor in Sub-Saharan Africa remained stagnant.

South East Asia and East Asia have 58.8 and 49.2 per cent working poor respectively. If the number of poor is reduced to the halves by 2015, there will still be 900 million people living in extreme poverty, 826 million people undernourished and about one billion people will lack access to improved water resources.

According to FAO, about 850 millions are malnourished and 9 million including 5 million children die because of hunger. Globally 850 million people are undernourished – region-wise 815 in developing countries, 28 million in transition states and 9 millions in developed countries.

The process of reduction in poverty has also slowed down in recent years, especially in 1990s. ILO considered IMF estimated average GDP growth rates for last one decade (1995-2005) and projected that the world except the developed economies has a possibility to achieve halving US \$1 a day working poverty but it is remote chance to achieve halving \$2 a day working poverty. Region-wise analysis shows that East Asia has fair chance to achieve targets and South Asia has although potential to attain halving \$1 a day working poverty target and possibility to cross \$2 a day target is a remote chance.

Table 4: GDP Growth Rates Required to Halve Working Poverty (MDG) by 2015

Region	IMF Average GDP Growth Rate (%)	Growth Rate Required to Halve working poverty/day	
	1995- 2005	US \$1	US\$2
1. World except: (a) Industrialized economies	5.0	4.7	10+
(b) East Asia and industrialized economies	3.8	5.3	10+
2. Transition Economies	3.3	4-5	8-10
3. East Asia	7.9	3-4	6-8
4. South East Asia	4.1	4-5	10+
5. South Asia	5.8	5-6	10+
6. Latin America and the Caribbean	2.4	3-4	4-6
7. Middle East and North Africa	4.0	4-5	8-10
8. Sub-Saharan Africa	3.7	8+	10+