

# **EMPOWER IAS**

## **GENERAL STUDIES - 1**

**TEST CODE -1017**

**Q1. The seals show the culture and civilization of the Indus Valley people. Critically evaluate the significance of seals in the reconstruction of socio-economic and religious life of the people of Indus Valley civilization?**

**Q2. Major reason behind thriving of Buddhism was patronage of great kings like Ajatshatru, Ashoka and Kanishka. Discuss the factors that helped Buddhism to travel from India to east and South Asia?**

**Q3. The tradition of direct patronization of the temples began with the Pallavas. Pallava art and architecture represent an early stage of Dravidian art and architecture which prospered to its fullest extent under the Chola Dynasty. Comment?**

**Q4. Discuss the nature of Ashoka's "Dhammagosha" (cultural conquest). Did principle of Pacific policy of Ashoka render the Mauryan Empire militaristically weak and is the probable cause of decline of Mauryan empire?**

**Q5. The Bengal school arose as an avant garde and nationalist movement reacting against the academic art styles previously promoted in India, both by Indian artists and in British art schools. Bengal school of art brought significant changes in modern Indian painting and encouraged beginning of the revival style. Comment?**

**Q6. The theme of Gandhara School of Art and Sculpture is chiefly Buddhist, depicting a variety of stories from the life of Buddha. The development of Gandhara school of art is due to blending of Indian and Greek whereas other schools of art and architecture were indigenous. Comment?**

**Q7. The history of Tamil literature follows the history of Tamil Nadu, closely following the social political and cultural trends of various periods. Discuss that Tamil literature depicts a picture of social condition of Tamil country of that time?**

**Q8. Peasant rebellions played an important role in Indian freedom struggle. How did the earlier peasant rebellions differ from the later peasant rebellions in India's freedom struggle? Examine.**

**Q9. The Great rebellion of 1857 lost its vigor after a few months and within a year it was completely put down by the government. This failure surprised many but it was not unexpected as there was no planning and no organization. Critically analyze the statement in the context of Indian freedom struggle of 1857?**

**Q10. The first world war was one of the major factor which was responsible for creating the circumstances which gave ignition to Non-cooperation movement? Explain.**

**11. Socialism given by Karl Marx has a profound impact on many revolutions around the world. Examine**

**12. Major blunder of Napoleon was the continental system, which eventually led to his downfall. Examine the statement?**

**13. "Under the forceful thrust of British and French colonialism, Asian and African economy was transformed into a colonial one, the structure of which was determined by the requirement of British and French fast developing industrial economy" Examine.**

**14. The first world war was fought essentially for the preservation of the balance of power? Critically examine the statement?**

**15. How the exploitation of workers and trade unions during the industrial revolution had jolted the social conscience of the world? Elucidate.**

**16. Critically examine the impact of decolonization in Africa. Discuss how the Indian National Movement strengthen the concept of decolonization?**

**17. Cuba got involved in the cold war with Cuban missile crisis. What was Cuban Missile crisis? What are the reasons behind Cuban missile crisis? Discuss the major implications of Cuban missile crisis?**

**18. Munich pact failed to bring peace between European countries rather it made war inevitable. Discuss the circumstances of Munich Pact and Act of appeasement which led to war?**

**19. Korean war which was first war after world war II proved disastrous for Korean peninsula. Examine the outcomes of the Korean war for USA, China and Korea?**

**20. Explain the concepts of capitalism and communism? Explain how Capitalism in the USA had its origin in the American Revolution and idea of Russian Communism was drawn from Bolshevik Revolution?**

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**Q1. The seals show the culture and civilization of the Indus Valley people. Critically evaluate the significance of seals in the reconstruction of socio-economic and religious life of the people of Indus Valley civilization?**

Ans:- Seals were the most important discovery which depicts the picture of Indus valley civilization. Seals were made of terracotta, copper etc. They give us information about the civilization of Indus valley. Some seals have human and animal figures on them. Most of them have figures of real animal and some mythical animals. The seals are rectangular, cylindrical or circular in shape. Some seals have inscription of pictorial writing.

**Significance of Seals:**

- They show culture and civilization of Indus valley People
- They indicate skills of artists, sculptures
- They show kind of dresses ornaments people wear
- They depicts religious beliefs of people
- These seals also depicts script of Indus valley civilization
- They reveal the trade and commercial relations.

**Religious significance:**

- Important seal like Pashupati seal depicts probably lord Shiva, pair of horns crown his head, surrounded by rhino, buffalo, elephant and tiger and two deer's. This seal shows that Shiva was worshipped and was considered as lord of animals (Pashupati).
- Unicorn seal is a mythological animal, shows that at early stage of civilization human had produced many creations of imaginations.
- Picture of deity represented on a seal in the branches of Peepal tree, depicts that they worshipped trees and shows Peepal tree as most sacred.

**Socio-economic Significances:**

- Bull Seals, depicts a humped bull of great rigour. The figure shows artistic skills and shows IVC people domesticated bulls and other animals.

- In some seals, only geometric motifs are depicted. Such features indicate that these seals are owned by entirely different groups of people, this represents people of IVC who lived in different groupings.
- Some seals represent the domestication and agriculture that was carried out.
- Some seals contain inscriptions depicted by some script. This represents IVC people who used a particular language that has a script.
- Some seals also depict the weights and measures carried by IVC.
- In this way, seals played a crucial part in the socio-economic and religious life of the people of Indus Valley civilization.

**Q2. Major reason behind thriving of Buddhism was patronage of great kings like Ajatshatru, Ashoka and Kanishka. Discuss the factors that helped Buddhism to travel from India to east and South Asia?**

Ans:- Though Buddhism was born during the period of 6th century B.C. but it was highly embraced under patronage of different kings of different periods especially under Ajatshatru, Ashoka and Kanishka. In fact, three Buddhist councils were held under these three rulers.

1st Buddhist Council was conducted under patronage of Ajatshatru. Ajatshatru shared the relics of Buddha. He also renovated 18 Buddhist monasteries. This council was presided by Mahakasyapa. In this council, Ananda recited Sutta Pitaka and Upali recited Vinaya Pitaka. Sutta Pitaka contains basic principles of Buddhism and Vinaya Pitaka contains laws for monks.

3rd Buddhist Council was held under patronage of Ashoka the Great. Ashoka embraced Buddhism. He followed the three principle elements of Buddhism – Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha and propagated all over his empire. He spread Buddhism into central Asia, West Asia and Sri Lanka. During his time use of Pali language spread Buddhism – sayings and teachings of Buddha, rules to be observed by members and philosophical exposition of Dharma. 4th Buddhist council was held under patronage of Kanishka. During his time Gandhara style of Buddhist art evolved and grown considerably.

**Factors that helped spread of Buddhism:**

Buddha teachings spread over centuries first to Southeast Asia, then through central Asia to China and rest of East Asia and finally to Tibet. It developed in these regions because of local interest in Buddhist beliefs and ethics.

It spread primarily due to influence of powerful rulers who had adopted and supported Buddhism themselves. In the 3rd century B.C. emperor Ashoka greatly strengthened Buddhism by his support and sent Buddhist missionaries as far as Syria.

Buddhism is brought into Sri Lanka by Mahendra and Sanghamitra son and daughter of the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka; it might have found its way into Thailand about the same time. Sri

Lanka was converted to Buddhism in the 3rd century B.C. After taking up residence in Sri Lanka, the Indian Buddhist scholar Buddhaghosa produced some of Theravada Buddhism.

Most important scholastic writings.

- 1153-86 BCE: Sinhalese monks from Sri Lanka takes Buddhism to Burma. In the 7th century Buddhism entered Tibet, where it has flourished, drawing its philosophical influences mainly from the Madhyamika, and its practices from the Tantra.
- About the 1st cent. A.D. Buddhism entered China along trade routes from central Asia. Buddhism began to enter China via the Silk Road. In the 3rd and 4th century Buddhist concepts were interpreted by analogy with indigenous ideas, mainly Taoist, but the work of the great translators Kumarajiva and Hsüan-tsang provided the basis for better understanding of Buddhist concepts.

From China and Korea, Buddhism came to Japan. Influence of Greek rulers spread it into central Asia Art forms of different periods of different styles helped in spreading Buddhism Rise of Mahayana Buddhism.

**Q3. The tradition of direct patronization of the temples began with the Pallavas. Pallava art and architecture represent an early stage of Dravidian art and architecture which prospered to its fullest extent under the Chola Dynasty. Comment?**

Ans:- Dravidian architecture is one of the styles of temple architecture in India. The other forms are Nagara, Vesara, Hoysala etc. Dravidian architecture is more prevalent in South India developed under patronage of Pallavas, Cholas, Rashtrakutas and Chalukyas and Hoysalas. But the Dravidian art and architecture was taken its form mainly under Pallavas.

Pallava dynasty existed in parts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu during 3rd and 9th century AD. Kanchipuram was capital of Pallavas. Pallavas showed transition from rock cut temples to stone built temples. The lasting monolithic temples known as rathas and mandapas provide superb skills of sculptures of pallavas period 5 ratha temple, shore temple in Mahabalipuram. The rock cut temples of Mahabalipuram show influence of Buddhist rock out caves. Some rathas of pallavas follow chaitya model and viharas. Pallava temples in kanchi are prototype of vimana.

Though Dravidian art and architecture taken form under Pallavas but it blossomed to its full extent under Chola dynasty mainly under patronage of Chola king Rajaraja who built Shiva temple of Tanjavur also called as Brihadereshwara Temple. It is the largest and tallest temple of all Indian temples. It has pyramidal multi storeyed Vimana topped by monolithic shikara which is octagonal dome shaped Stupika. It has for first time two large gopuras. Dvarapalas or guardian

figures became unique feature of Cholas. The temples of Cholas are covered with exquisite well composed sculptures and frescoes. Likewise in many ways Chola period can be said to be period of great development for Dravidian architecture in South India.

**Q4. Discuss the nature of Ashoka's "Dhammagosha" (cultural conquest). Did principle of Pacific policy of Ashoka render the Mauryan Empire militaristically weak and is the probable cause of decline of Mauryan empire?**

Ans:- "Dhamma" corresponds to the Sanskrit word "Dhamma" which literally means which is to held fast. The word Dhammaghosa means victory of Dhamma. Ashoka in his 13 th Rock edict talks about Dhammaghosa where he says that in his empire Bherighosa will be replaced by Dhammaghosa.

The Social, economic and political condition of the empire of the contemporary times.

- Economic – Mauryan economy was urban having a booming trade and surplus production of Agricultural good prosperity marked by Northern Black polished ware and Punchmarked coins.
- Social – Tension between Brahminical Social order and rest of the caste. Emergence of heterodox sects Sharpening of the rigidity of Brahminical caste system.
- Polity – extension of the boundries of empire need of a strong political social tool to keep it united.

**Nature of Dhamma ghosa –**

1. Dhamma was actually an amalgamation of common elements of all the religions such as toleration, truthfulness, respecting elders, non-violence etc.
2. Dhamma was an ethical code of conduct which Asoka has expected his subjects to follow.
3. By Dhammaghosa Ashoka just wanted to propagate Dhamma among his subjects and for the same purpose has made several pillar and rock edicts and planted them all over his empire.
4. So through Dhammaghosa Ashoka wanted to spread his massage of brotherhood, toleration and non-violence.

**Dhamma-Vijaya rendering empire militaristically weak –**

Ashoka's Pacifist policy of Dhamma vijaya was responsible for the downfall of the mighty empire making it weaker over the time. "Dhamma" was infact an ideological tool of Ashoka to keep his vast empire intact. Ashoka has never dismantled his army infact he has waged war in his later phase of reign against the tribal people who were rising in rebellion. What Ashoka has

asked for is to refrain from the useless wars and killings. Thus it would not be right to say that the concept of Dhamma vijaya made Mauryan empire any weaker but it was in fact a step in the direction of making it further stronger.

**Q5. The Bengal school arose as an avant garde and nationalist movement reacting against the academic art styles previously promoted in India, both by Indian artists and in British art schools. Bengal school of art brought significant changes in modern Indian painting and encouraged beginning of the revival style. Comment?**

Ans:- Around the mid-18th century, with the disintegration of Mughal Empire, Mughal and Rajput styles were on the wane. Indian thoughts and expressions had been suppressed for a long time under the British Empire. Whatever little remained in the name of painting was made to order for the British, catering exclusively to the British taste. At that time indigenous traditions had reached practically at the lowest ebb.

As reaction to this, E.B. Havell and Abanindranath Tagore founded the “Bengal School” of painting. They had firm opinion that it was necessary to revive past traditions rather than go in for Western art technique. To the extent it can be seen as a rebellion in the essence against the Western Art.

#### **Bengal School of Art and significant changes in Modern Indian painting:**

1. Bengal school arose as an “Avant grade”; experimental or innovative work in Indian art. This school redefined the meaning of modernity and Indianness locating them in the creativity and orientalist imagery. The expressiveness of the mood-intensive aura of a painting became the hallmark of ‘Indianness’.
2. Abindranath Tagore developed the romantic ideal of the artist as a creative genius, placing inspiration over taught expertise, feeling over form, free of ambition for material gain. This romanticism was instrumental in rediscovering the artistic and educational relevance of the ancient Indian cultural ethos and seeing it in relation to modern art.
3. The new style revived and modernized the old Mughal, Rajasthani and Ajanta styles; thus known as revivalist movement. The paintings mash the Rajput and Pahari miniature style with the academic style of European painting. Out of this synthesis of influences grew the compositions with mannerized figures, intricately patterned foliage, curvilinear drapery and somber color palette.
4. The Orientalist defense and rediscovery of Indian ‘fine arts’ particularly Havell’s campaign and writings, proved vital for nationalist pride and national reawakening which reflected in

subsequent paintings. The origin of the Bengal art is interwoven with the origin of Indian nationalism.

5. The Bengal School infused the emotional content to the miniature technique of Indian heritage. Abindranath's painting 'Last Days of Shah Jahan' is considered as the arrival of a new direction in Indian modern painting where the emotive expression becomes most significant characteristic of the painting.

6. While rejecting colonial techniques, the Bengal School introduced other Asian traditions in Indian paintings. For e.g. the Japanese wash technique was imbibed to lend the works a soft and misty quality. The highly acclaimed painting 'Bharat Mata' is the most significant painting of wash technique.

7. The Bengal School made the world around us—nature, birds, mythologies and the lives of the common people as favorite subjects of Indian paintings. The paintings which tell the stories of the Mangal Kavyas were based on old folklore from rural Bengal.

8. This school was very influential and gave great painters like Nandalal Bose, Venkatapa, Asit Haldar, Samarendra Gupta and K. Mazumdar to world of art.

Bengal art had lasting impression on Indian paintings that can be measured by universal standards while at the same time being endowed with its original approach rooted in the rich tradition of our folk and classical art traditions. The paintings are so evocative and powerful that they can draw a viewer right into the stories that they tell.

**Q6. The theme of Gandhara School of Art and Sculpture is chiefly Buddhist, depicting a variety of stories from the life of Buddha. The development of Gandhara school of art is due to blending of Indian and Greek whereas other schools of art and architecture were indigenous. Comment?**

Ans:- The Gandhara school of art is a blend of Indian and Greek Style while other forms of art & architecture were completely indigenous. The Gandhara school of art developed under the dynasties of Kushans and Kanishka during 1st century AD. Both Sakas and Kushans were patrons of Gandhara art. The art of Gandhara was patron of Mahayana School of Buddhism. They gave rise to new kind of art in which images of Buddha were made in Greek-Roman style. This is called as Hellenistic style.

Greek and Roman influence on Gandhara art:

- It shows Greek influences in the depiction of a 'man-god' and of wavy hair, sandals and extensive drapery. This man-God depiction is believed to be inspired from Greek mythology. Ex. Hercules.
- Greek art was used for decoration of monastic and cult buildings.

- The interpretation of Buddha is sometimes presented through roman motifs.
- It uses roman art techniques using vine scroll, cherub wearing garlands
- Human form of Buddha inspired from Roman anthropomorphic tradition.
- Outer robe of Buddha of Gandhara resembles attire of Roman Gods.
- Head of Buddha matched very much with Greek God Apollo.
- Vajrapani found in right hand side of Buddha is seen as protector of Buddha as transformed symbol of Hercules.

Gandhara style of art was purely adopted from Greek-Roman style whereas other art form of Buddha like Mathura, Amaravati were indigenously developed and had no outside influence, however later it cross fertilized with the Gandhara School.

- It was initially inspired by Yaksha images.
- It used red sandstone which was locally available.
- It has religious influence of not only Buddhism but also Hinduism and Jainism.
- It mostly promoted by Satavahanas and Ikshvakus.
- In this art form images of vaishana and Shivalingam has been represented.
- Sculpture of Mahavira of Jainism also made under Mathura art.
- Halo around head of Buddha and decorated with motifs geometrically were style of indigenous technology. Thus, Gandhara school of art had developed along with native Mathura art but developed with the style adopted from outside India during ancient times.

**Q7. The history of Tamil literature follows the history of Tamil Nadu , closely following the social political and cultural trends of various periods. Discuss that Tamil literature depicts a picture of social condition of Tamil country of that time?**

Ans:- Tamil literature has a rich and long literary tradition spanning more than two thousand years. The oldest extant works show signs of maturity indicating an even longer period of evolution. The history of Tamil literature follows the history of Tamil Nadu, closely following the social, political and cultural trends of various periods. The early Sangam literature, starting from the period of 2nd century BCE, contain anthologies of various poets dealing with many aspects of life, including love, war, social values, social structure and religion. Most of scholars agree that Tolkappiyam is the earliest literary work. It provides an accurate picture of widely disparate classes.

Tholkappiyam refers to 5 fold division of lands in the Tamil country:

- (i) Kurinji (Hilly tracts) - Chief deity was Murugan and Occupation was hunting and honey collection.
- (ii) Mullai (Pastoral lands)-Chief deity was Mayon(Vishnu) and Occupation was Cattle rearing and dairy works.
- (iii) Marudam (Agricultural lands) - Chief deity was Indira and Occupation was agriculture.
- (iv) Neydal (Coastal tracts)-Chief deity was Varuna and Occupation was fishing and Salt manufacturing.
- (v) Palai (Desert) - Chief deity was Korravai and Occupation was robbery.

Tholkappiyam also refers to 4 classes:

- (1)Arasar -Ruling class
- (2)Anthandar- A significant role in polity and religion
- (3)Vanigar- practiced trade and commerce
- (4) Vellalars- agriculturists

### **Social Condition of Tamil Country**

- (1) Primary deity was Murugan who is hailed as Tamil god and other gods were Mayon, Indira, Varuna and Korravai.
- (2) The Hero stone was erected in the memory of the bravery shown by the warrior in the battle. The Hero stone (Nadu kal) worship was prevalent.
- (3) Women poets contributed to the Tamil literature. Courage of women is appreciated in many poems.
- (4) Karpu or chaste life was the highest virtue of the women.
- (5) Love marriage was a common practice and women were allowed to chose their life partner.
- (6) Life of widows was miserable. The practice of sati was prevalent in the higher strata of the society.
- (7) The class of dancers were patronized by the kings and the nobles.
- (8) Poetry, music, dancing were popular among the people. Royal courts were crowded with singing bards. Koothu was the popular entertainment of the people.

**Q8. Peasant rebellions played an important role in Indian freedom struggle. How did the earlier peasant rebellions differ from the later peasant rebellions in India's freedom struggle? Examine.**

Ans:- The Peasant Rebellion in India started as early as 17th cent against the oppressive policies of the Mughal Ruler Aurangzeb. While the peasant rebellion during 18th and 19th cent was more in the nature of restorative or Religious movements. The revolts in later phase i.e.

20th century were targeted against the oppressive policies of British such as high taxes, compulsive cultivation of Indigo etc.

The early peasant revolts were not directed against the British but aimed at restoring their traditional rights eg. Santhal Revolt Poligar Revolt, Bishnupur Revolt, Revolt of Raja Chet Singh.

Another feature of early peasant revolt was they aimed for liberation of region or ethnic groups under the new form of government or religious conflicts. e.g. Satnami.

The early peasant revolts were majorly in the nature of spontaneous and sudden mass uprising with out any leader of organizational base thus they were temporary in nature and came to a sudden end.

The peasant revolt of 20th century were directed against the Britishers and their oppressive policies. Due to high tax burden under permanent land settlement the peasant class was falling in the clutches of money lender's. Indigo Revolt, Kheda satyagraha and champaran satyagraha were all directed against the oppressive revenue policies and organized under a definite leadership.

**Q9. The Great rebellion of 1857 lost its vigor after a few months and within a year it was completely put down by the government. This failure surprised many but it was not unexpected as there was no planning and no organization. Critically analyze the statement in the context of Indian freedom struggle of 1857?**

Ans:- Although the revolt was a big event in the history of India, it had very little chance of success against an organized and powerful enemy. The revolt was suppressed within a little over a year of its outbreak. There were many reasons for its failure which can be traced to the lack of planning. Without proper planning it remained as unorganized, scattered and localized which doomed to fail against mighty Britishers.

Following factors were responsible behind lack of planning and Organization:-

(a) The mutineers could not rope in the rulers of other states or they had not sufficient time to convince these rulers. Many state rulers e.g. the Scindias, Holkars, Nizam of Hyderabad, Nawab of Bhopal, Rajas of Patiala, Nabha, Jind Jodhpur etc., big Zamindars and traders actively supported the British. The Sikh, Rajput and Gorkha Battalions remained loyal to the British to suppress the Revolt.

(b) The lack of planning also become visible from the limited spread of revolt. No revolt could succeed without including the whole of India. The Revolt was limited to U.P., Delhi and West Bengal. It did not assume a national character.

(c) Unlike to revolts in the West, the revolt of 1857 had no common aims and ideals: The Hindus and the Muslims wanted to establish their separate empires. There was no unified

programme. It means there was no central authority of sort that could control the whole agenda.

(d) Further revolutionaries did not plan the strategy to match the superior organization and resources. The revolutionaries lacked resources, discipline and organization. They were brave and patriotic but lacked leadership qualities. They even choose the aged and reluctant Mughal emperor as their leader. On the one hand, the British troops were ably guided by a Commander-in- Chief, on the other there was no such arrangement on Indian side.

(e) Lack of planning highlighted by the unplanned early start which alerted the British rulers. The revolt was crushed and failed miserably.

(f) The mutineers even failed to see that the proclamation of Bahadur Shah as the Emperor could alienated those to whom the idea of a Muslim ruler was unacceptable.

(g) Knowing the social landscape of India, there was no clear cut programme to unite the mutineers of different races, ranks, status, and religions which acted as hindrance to a sense of unity. Moreover, the Sikhs and the Gurkhas fought for the British; while the Bombay and Madras regiments mostly refused to rebel.

(h) They were also short sighted not to plan the strategies to match the communication capabilities of Britishers. The Introduction of the telegraph and railways, which made communication and transportation faster, also played an important role in securing victory for the British.

(i) Without proper planning the sepoys could not get the support of the population. The revolt did not attract common people who remained passive and indifferent to the Revolt. In many places the revolt was confined to the sepoys only. There was lack of intimate link between the sepoys and common people.

It is not that there was not at all any planning. Few of the instances of planning are visible:-

(i) They made Bahadur Shah as nominal and symbolic head of the revolt. But real command lay with a court of soldiers headed by General Bakht Khan. The court consisted of ten members, six from the army and four from civilian departments.

(ii) In affected areas there was coordination and harmony between sepoys and the ordinary people. Both wanted to target white people and their allies.

(iii) Although not at par with British, but there was continuous communication between the sepoy lines of various cantonments.

(iv) There was clear understanding to maintain communal harmony. Rebels and sepoys, both Hindu and Muslims, respected each other's sentiments. Both Hindus and Muslims were well represented in leadership.

Inspite of its failure the revolt of 1857 was a landmark event in the history of India. It was

the first great struggle of the Indians for freedom from British imperialism. There was clear cut planning at large level though not very effective. Even if preparing to fail it showed the widespread dissatisfaction against the British Raj which resulted in spontaneity. The period after the revolt saw major changes in British policies and in the administrative set-up of India. Broadly speaking, the revolt sowed the seeds of nationalism in the minds of the Indian masses.

**Q10. The first world war was one of the major factor which was responsible for creating the circumstances which gave ignition to Non-cooperation movement? Explain.**

Ans:- Mahatma Gandhi wrote in “Hind Swaraj” that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, the British rule in India would collapse within a year, and Swaraj would be established. This was the idea behind launching Non-Cooperation Movement. The favorable circumstances were provided by First World War.

Roots of Non-Cooperation Movement in First World War:

1. Post war economic hardships: - all Indians were experiencing hardships on various fronts.

(i) This War led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes- customs duties were raised and the income tax introduced.

(ii) Through war years prices increased-doubling between 1913 and 1918- leading to extreme hardships for the common people.

(iii) Educated urban classes, workers and artisans were facing unemployment.

(iv) On the one hand, industry was on the brink of closure due to discriminatory policies on the other peasantry faced high taxation and poverty.

2. Disillusionment at the end of war:-The British government utilized India’s wealth, money and manpower for its own imperialist interests.

(i) About 1.25 million soldiers fought on behalf of the British and many of them sacrificed their lives.

(ii) They also donated about 6 crore and 21 lakh pounds as war subscription.

(iii) The forced recruitment in rural areas created widespread anger.

So, Indians expected that in return of this valuable service, the British government would grant autonomy to them at the end of the war. But they were greatly disillusioned.

1. Home Rule League Movement:-It was the Indians response to the First World War in a less charged; but a more effective way. The Indian Home Rule Leagues were organized on the lines of the Irish Home Rule Leagues and they represented the emergence of a new trend of aggressive politics. It prepared the ground for NCM.

2. Rowlett Act and the Jallianwallan Bagh Massacre: - During the war, to curb the political activities particularly revolutionary, British introduced repressive law called Rowlett Act. The JallianwallanBagh Massacre further increased the brewing unrest among Indians.

3. The Khilafat Movement:-It was direct outcome of First World War. The Khilafat leaders were told that they should not expect anything more. So the Khilafat Committee accepted the suggestion of Non-Cooperation and Gandhi to lead the movement.

Thus it is well established that First World War was the major factor in unleashing new economic, social and political situation in India. There were some other factors also behind the NCM like failure of Montagu-Chelmsford reforms to meet Indians' expectations and the success of Russian Revolution. But they were subordinate to First World War which influenced them also. So First World War gave India its first mass based, all India, secular and non-violent movement that created platform for Independence.

**Q 11.Socialism given by Karl Marx has a profound impact on many revolutions around the world. Examine.**

**Ans:** Karl Marx founded the doctrine of Marxism in the Communist Manifesto. Karl Marx formulated his ideas by studying the society around him. He focussed on negatives of the capitalist system, as he analysed in post industrial revolution in England and tried to provide an alternative system which would ensure the welfare of the masses.

- In Communist manifesto, he introduced concept of Socialism as a natural result of conflicts inherent in the capitalist system.
- A political and economical theory which advocates that the means of production, distribution and consumption should be owned and regulated by the community as a whole.
- The decisions on production are taken by planning authority. That is why socialist economies are also called as planned economy.

**Influence of Marx Socialism on revolutions around the world:**

**Russian Revolution:**

The Russian Revolution was built upon the ideas of Marx, and Lenin believed that with Marx's doctrines, he could change the Russian state.

### **Cuban revolution:**

Cuba revolutionary leader Fidel Castro proclaimed himself to be a Socialist and Marxist. Castro believed strongly in converting Cuba into a socialist system in which the means of production are owned by the workers. In the former, there is a class divide between the wealthy classes who control the means of production and the poorer working classes who labor on them, whilst in the latter there is a decreasing class divide as the state withers away to form communism.

### **Communist party of china:**

Marxism–Leninism was the first official ideology of the Communist Party of China, and is a combination of classical Marxism and Leninism. Marxism–Leninism provides a vision of the contradictions in capitalist society and of the inevitability of a future socialist and communist societies. The heart of any Communist revolution is the abolition of private property.

### **Features of Socialism :**

- Public ownership of property and natural resources
- Definite social economic objectives
- Equality in distribution
- It conflicted with capitalism as an ideology as capitalism advocates private ownership.

**Socialism given by Marx brought about many changes in the world in all political, economic and social spheres.**

### **Political**

- It is responsible for rise of trade unions.
- Russian Revolution of 1917 was the biggest impact based on concept of equality of Justice – Social, economical and political.
- Socialistic countries were seen as a threat by Capitalist nations led to cold war, Us – Cuba conflicts.
- Countries rose as ‘people’s republic’ and ‘socialistic republic’
- Developing socialistic democracy under communist party of China.

### **Social:**

- It promoted idea of equality in distribution of resources.
- It provided rights for workers.

### **Economical:**

- Initiatives like cooperatives emerged due to socialism
- Idea of planning
- Collective farming idea developed

Today the concept of state's role in economy is particularly from the legacy of Socialism given by Karl Marx even accepted by many western nations who earlier dominated by capitalist ideas.

**Q 12. Major blunder of Napoleon was the continental system, which eventually led to his downfall. Examine the statement?**

**Ans:** Continental system is a kind of economic war against Britain waged by Napoleon. He planned to prohibit the British ships and goods at European ports. In Berlin declaration (1806), he announced that ships of Britain and its friends cannot be anchored at any port of France and its friendly nations. It had two objectives:

- To put an end to the economic empire of Britain,
- To gain a big market for French industrial goods.

The continental system proved to be a disaster for Napoleon. The implementation of this system did not produce desired results for Napoleon because:

- France did not had a powerful navy which was capable enough to implement the system effectively all over the European continent.
- Britain, with the help of its powerful navy, also retaliated by creating the blockade for French ships, which was rather successful.
- French industries were not able to fulfill the demand of entire Europe, so shortage of goods became a problem.

- Smuggling of British goods also started, which rendered the system ineffective.

This failure created a lot of problems for Napoleon, for instance:

- Shortage of goods fuelled the unrest against the Napoleon, leading to a sharp decline in his popularity.
- For effective implementation of said policy, it was imperative to get Portugal and Spain under control. Napoleon on this pretext, get himself trapped in a difficult war situation in Spain, which proved to be the beginning of his downfall.
- It was one of the reasons which led him to declare war on Moscow, as Russia had distanced itself formally from continental system in 1810, which further proved to be a disaster for him.

Due to the above reasons, it is often said that continental system was the biggest fall of Napoleon. But there were many other reasons, which ended Napoleon's tenure as the de facto dictator of Europe; which include:

- Overturning of the principals of French revolution;
- His oppressive behavior towards other rulers of Europe, which led them to unite against him;
- Europe had also overtaken France on ideological ground as was evident from Spanish nationalism etc.

This above stated reasons along with the continental system led to demise of Napoleon. But other reasons were manageable had the implementation of continental system not drawn all his energy. Therefore it can be concluded that Continental System was the biggest possible blunder that Napoleon had made.

**13. "Under the forceful thrust of British and French colonialism, Asian and African economy was transformed into a colonial one, the structure of which was determined by the requirement of British and French fast developing industrial economy" Examine.**

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**Ans:** The need for colonies was often argued in economic terms, both by British advocates of colonial expansion, who saw in an enlarged empire a means of preserving markets in an increasingly protectionist world, and by writers on the European continent who ascribed Britain's wealth to her possession of colonies and hence demanded colonies to increase their nations' wealth.

In the beginning the aims of colonialism were varying, crusading zeal against Islam, the missionary impulse, geographical curiosity, the desire for bullion and for luxury trades in the East, and land hunger.

- But with coming of mercantilist era these colonies were being considered as the dependencies existed solely to serve these particular interests.
- With onset of Industrial Revolution these countries were considered necessary to increase and sustain the pace of Industrial Revolution. The structure of the economies of these colonies was molded to best serve the interest of the imperial powers.
- As producers of raw materials they served their owners by freeing them from dependence on European supplies, which might be cut off during war and for which monopoly prices were often charged.
- Colonial products could, moreover, be paid for in exported manufactures, saving foreign exchange, and could be re-exported to Europe to help the balance of trade. Conversely, colonies provided uniquely favorable markets for European exports, since they were monopolies, and thus helped to maintain employment in metropolitan industries.
- Since they were subordinate, they were prevented from building competing industries, and their economies were made entirely complementary. So stagnation and underdevelopment were the result of these policies.
- In colonies the loss of traditional livelihood was not accompanied by a process of industrialization as had happened in industrialized countries. This resulted in deindustrialization of dependents at a time when Europe was witnessing an intensified Industrialization Revolution.
- To extract maximum revenue from these countries Britain and France changed the land revenue system to their advantage. The exploitative land revenue system led to the impoverishment of the peasantry. The new land regulations also led to stagnation and deterioration of agriculture. As neither government nor zamindars invested in agriculture.
- The British and French markets were virtually closed to exports from colonies due to heavy taxation and one way free trade. On the other hand newly introduced rail

network helped the colonial powers' products to reach the remotest corners of the colonies.

- As industrialized state generated surplus capital which was unprofitable to invest at home either in agriculture or in industry. So it was profitably employed in colonies where fertile land was in good supply. Provided ample labor was made available by emigration, capital was more productive in these new lands.
- In addition, some argued that Europe had surplus capital that to be invested in tropical plantations, mines, and communications which were required to feed industries. Thus, in general, such colonies provided the solution to most of the economic and social problems of industrial Europe under conditions of protectionism. The great bulk of European investment in colonies was in government bonds or in fixed interest debentures in public utility companies.
- On both, the interest paid was only very slightly higher than that from comparable stocks in Europe or America.
- In addition, production of the most wanted colonial products was encouraged by complex systems of bounties and preferential tariffs in the home markets.
- The main imperial "profit" from these mercantilist practices arose from commercial monopoly. This is practically impossible to estimate quantitatively but almost certainly existed, at least to the extent that colonists had to pay a higher price for their imports and received lower returns for their exports than under a free trade.
- Although there were some beneficial impacts on economy of colonies due to their association with Britain and France. It is during this period that colonies in Asia and Africa tasted new wave of technologies. Railway linked the far flung areas of countries and helped in growth of nationalism. Modern industries started to come up and there was growth of local bourgeoisie and middle class, which helped in exposing the exploitative character of imperialist powers.

But overall except some unintended positive effects colonialism has produced destructive effects with far reaching consequences.

- By 1850, India's debt had grown to 53 million pounds. From 1850 to 1900, its per capita income dropped by almost two-thirds.
- The value of the raw materials and commodities the Indians were obliged to send to Britain during most of the nineteenth century amounted yearly to more than the total income of the sixty million Indian agricultural and industrial workers.
- The massive poverty we associate with India was not that country's original historical condition. British imperialism did two things: first, it ended India's development, then it forcibly underdeveloped that country.
- Similar bleeding processes occurred throughout the Third World. The enormous wealth extracted should remind us that there originally were few really poor nations. Countries

like Brazil, Indonesia, Chile, Bolivia, Zaire, Mexico, Malaysia, and the Philippines were and sometimes still are rich in resources. Some lands have been so thoroughly plundered as to be desolate in all respects.

- However, most of the Third World is not "underdeveloped" but overexploited. Western colonization and investments have created a lower rather than a higher living standard.

**14. The first world war was fought essentially for the preservation of the balance of power? Critically examine the statement?**

**Ans:-** The theory of the balance of power-where the distribution of power is equally shared amongst the appropriate entities. This climate of fear that was created manifested itself in arms races, formation of alliances and in many cases open conflict. The balance of power acted as a cause of war in the nineteenth century. States would form alliances for immediate purposes and then switch them when a better opportunity is present for example Britain and Russia fought as allies against France up to 1815, whilst forty years later (1854-56) Britain and France were now allies fighting Russia. Whilst it was argued that this system encouraged peace, the obligations of alliances resulted in war in areas outside purely national interests, a good example of which would be the massive French contribution to Sardinia-Piedmont's cause in the 1859 war on Austria. This adds to the idea that the concept of the balance of power acted as a cause of war in nineteenth century Europe, as this quest for 'geopolitical counterpoise' therefore made war more frequent rather than less, as states had more areas where conflict could-and did-arise. Imperialism arguably made climate of war more likely, since the pursuit for Empire by the European powers expanded the potential for competition from a regional to a global level. The clear leniency shown to defeated powers at the conference table throughout the century. For example, at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 France, was allowed to return to its pre-war borders, and subsequently returned to Great Power status. This was mainly due to the fact that the balance of power had to be used 'for managing and restraining both opponents and allies'. No single state wished any other-even an ally-to gain an opportunity to enhance its influence in a power vacuum that the defeat of a Great Power (such as Napoleonic France) was bound to create. After the 1815 settlement the Great Powers in the so-called 'Concert of Europe' actively attempted, through Congresses and general diplomacy to 'preserve the balance of power that was defined by the territorial settlement. The states were prepared to let small slights and long standing national rivalries-that may have in preceding eras led to war-rest for the sake of wider strategic stability. A good example of this would be Prussian Chancellor Bismarck's calculated mercy towards the Austrians following their crushing defeat at

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Sadowa that was motivated not by compassion but by a fear that the destruction of Austria would remove a useful political entity that was holding down his south-eastern flank. This stance characterised by Bismarck's concept of realpolitik (making decisions based on the practical reality) The system was fragile and certainly not fool-proof- as events such as the Crimean War show-but the pursuit of stability through diplomacy was nevertheless an integral factor of European statesmanship, and therefore cannot be ignored when studying the impact of the balance of power as a condition of peace. The balance of power played a crucial role in nineteenth century politics, as it impacted upon a wide range of policies, be they pacifistic or even indirect-such as the economic and technological advancement of the nation. Therefore, it is to a large extent agreed that the balance of power was both a cause of war as well as a condition of peace in the Nineteenth Century as it is difficult, if not impossible to attribute the theory wholly to either factor-which were in many ways inseparable when applied to specific cases.

**15. How the exploitation of workers and trade unions during the industrial revolution had jolted the social conscience of the world? Elucidate.**

**Ans:** From the perspective of History Industrial Revolution is important because its implication were unprecedented and unparalleled in socio-economic, political and cultural milieu. No dimension of human life remained untouched wherein the effect of Industrial Revolution was not felt. Today world is reaping the fruits of Industrial Revolution but we should not forget the millions of workers on who were exploited to build the edifice of this revolution.

**Exploitation of Workers and trade unions:**

- Aggregation of large number of men, women and children near the factory site created the grave issues related to the health, psychology and morality.
- The workers' life became quite miserable. They had to live in slums around the factories where they fell a prey to different diseases and epidemics.
- The conditions inside the factories were worse. There, the smoke, noise and poisonous gases affected the workers' health physically and mentally.
- Capitalist class tried to elicit maximum profit from the factories. As a result workers had to work on the minimal wage rates. They were frequently exposed to conditions that

endangered health. Since the factory system was still rudimentary stage the legitimate rights of the workers were not yet recognized by the state.

- The emergence of large industrial towns resulted into large scale migration. This dislocation of the family from the home was accompanied with many evils and abuses. The large scale migration to cities had severe impact on women. The cities became overcrowded by the laborers and workers arising the problems of insanitation and housing.
- Women and children were employed in the metal industries of Birmingham. Machines like the cotton spinning jenny were designed in such a way that only child workers could use them with their small and nimble fingers. They were made to work for long hours. They were to come even on Sundays to clean the machines. So they did not find time to have fresh air or exercise. Sometimes children caught their hair in machines or crushed their hands. Some died when they fell into machines as they dropped off to sleep from exhaustion
- Coal mines were also dangerous places to work. Sometimes roofs of mines caved in or there could be explosion. Therefore, injuries were common. As the approach path of the mines was too narrow for adults, they used to use children to reach there.
- The monotony of the job made them even more unbearable. The workers and their work became more "alienated." many workers never saw what they produced; they contributed some small part to manufacturing (think of the workers on the auto assembly line), but never "created" something.
- To the extent possible capitalists tried to stop the formation of trade unions as the collective action could lead to accepting more concessions relating to work, wages and working environment.
- In some countries like Britain due to fear of the workers rising against the government by having a substantial political influence due to Unions, Unions were banned in the 1820s to put a stop to the potential revolt of workers. The punishment for creating a Trade Union or to have any association with Unions was imprisonment.

#### **Response:**

- With the government and owners initially unwilling to enact reforms, workers, reformers, and critics responded in their own creative ways, sometimes rebelling, and sometimes experimenting with new ways to organize work and society.
- Against these disturbing conditions of workers and unions many voices started to coming up. Thinkers like Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, and JS Mill etc. vociferously talked against the growing exploitation of workers.
- Karl Marx foremost thinker of socialism was against capitalism and proposed proletariat revolution to shatter exploitative superstructure. Trade Unions also started to exert influence on government to introduce reform. Unions demanded higher pay, safer practices and limited work-weeks. To give their demands teeth, workers threatened

strikes and other actions that could hamper or even halt production altogether. The more rebellious and violent movement known as Luddism did not only believe only in the assault on machines but they also demanded minimum wages, to control the labor of women and children and the right to form unions.

- Labor unions played a critical role in empowering workers. Not only were they effective in helping improve factory conditions and pay rates, they offered workers an important entry point into the political sphere, where they came to embody a powerful constituency with demands and views that required representation.

**16. Critically examine the impact of decolonization in Africa. Discuss how the Indian National Movement strengthen the concept of decolonization?**

**Ans:** Colonialism created havoc as it was designed to benefit the colonizers and disadvantage the locals. Thus decolonization was regarded as panacea for all diseases African nations were experiencing. Decolonization is defined as the act of getting rid of colonization, or freeing a country from being dependent on another country. Thus it provided much needed sovereignty in political, economic and social spheres. When decolonization began, there were reasons for optimism. Subsequently, after the European countries left Africa, the supposedly elite leaders that emerged from decolonization failed to properly govern their countries or to help them develop economically. Insecurity, poverty, underdevelopment and socio-economic imbalances have made Africa a continent that vacillates between hope and disillusionment.

**Internal barrier to Development:**

- One of the most important effects of decolonization is the instability of the post-colonial political systems, which entails another, far-reaching consequences. These include deep economic problems, inhibiting growth and widening disparities between the northern and southern part of the globe.
- These disparities are reflected clearly on the African continent. Experiences a particularly important problem - rapid urbanization, with serious economic and social consequences. Expanding the city, and especially its suburbs, the areas inhabited by people with very low incomes, hence the quality of life in these areas is extremely low.
- Trying to create a complete list of the causes of underdevelopment in sub-Saharan Africa would be really hard to do because there are so many. Corruption is one of the main problems that these countries are facing.

- Dealing with population control, stopping the spread of epidemics like AIDS and malaria, and establish proper democracies along with transparency have not been main concerns for African leaders. Although democracy seems firmly established in some countries, electoral fraud still remains a common practice in most of sub-Saharan Africa.
- Poverty, social inequality, rapid population growth and unplanned urbanization have also led to the creation of social anarchy. Unemployment is high, especially among African youth.
- While some who cannot enter Europe the United States legally, will attempt to get there by boat. However, the latter is often extremely dangerous and often proves to be deadly most of the time.
- Of the 48 sub-Saharan African countries, 33 are among the 50 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the world. Social inequalities these nations are very large where, "40 to 70 percent of the African population lives in slums". These gaps create various tensions between different parts of the population; the poor and the rich, landowners and workers, and urban and rural people. As a result, many people leave rural areas and migrate to the cities in hopes of having a better life.
- In addition, the growth of agricultural production cannot keep up with the growth of the population. So, in order to overcome famines, governments have to import more food. In 2008, sub-Saharan Africa had 819 million inhabitants [xiii] with a growth rate about 2.5% per year in 2008.
- The African continent has a significant amount of natural resources. The money gained from African natural resources, minerals and oil do not always finance the development of countries. They become instead, the sources of tension and disorder that destabilized many countries. Diversions are to the detriment of the people. Their profits fund civil wars, dictatorships and corruption.

But all these problems are not due to decolonization. Many Asian and Latin countries have demonstrated great progress after decolonization. It is the peculiar problems that has led to this peculiar situation. In the postcolonial period, this resulted in a number of ethnic and religious conflicts. The former metropolises not abandoned their behavior impacts on the economy and politics of their former colonies, maintaining their relationship in the form of so-called Neocolonialism. The weakness of state institutions contributed to the growth of corruption and frequent political upheavals, leading to the authoritarian rule of the often violent nature. All these factors have contributed to economic and political instability independent African countries

The West African decolonization nationalist movement was greatly affected by the Indian National Movement as it provided material and idea support in helping them to struggle for their independence.

- Once colonies saw India's example and realized that achieving independence was possible, they followed its lead. The imperial powers had few plausible arguments for keeping them and little to no energy left to force them to stay.
- The Gandhi's idea of non-violence and Satyagraha provided potent weapon in their fight against colonialism. The non-violent independence movement led by M. K. Gandhi has been inspirational for other non-violent protests around the world, including the Civil Rights Movement in the United States.
- Decolonization is a political process, frequently involving violence. In extreme circumstances, there is a war of independence, sometimes following a revolution. In rare cases, the actions of the native population are characterized by non-violence, India being an example of this. So Indian National Movement was great moral booster for colonies world over

**17. Cuba got involved in the cold war with Cuban missile crisis. What was Cuban Missile crisis? What are the reasons behind Cuban missile crisis? Discuss the major implications of Cuban missile crisis?**

**Ans:** After Fidel Castro seized power from USA backed dictator Batista in 1959, Cuba got involved in the Cold War. In 1961, USA broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba, consequently relationship between the USSR and Cuba improved. After a failed 'bay of pigs' invasion by USA in 1961, Fidel Castro announced that he was a Marxist and Cuba was a socialist country. The USA continued its efforts to destroy Castro regime in Cuba by military and tactical efforts. Cuba appealed to the USSR for military help. The USSR decided to set up Nuclear Missile launchers in Cuba aimed at USA with a sufficient power to cover entire USA. The situation became very tense and the world was on the verge of a nuclear war. This is known as the Cuban Missile Crisis.

The Major reasons for Cuban Missile Crisis were:

- Cuba was under threat of military invasion by the USA, so the USSR wanted to help as a gesture of solidarity with Cuba which was a socialist country.

- The USSR lost the lead in developing ICBMs, so it was looking for opportunity to encircle USA from a close range.
- In 1959, USA deployed Jupiter missiles in Turkey. It threatened the security of USSR, hence, Cuba seemed to be an ideal place to initiate counter strike against USA.
- USSR also wanted to use the missiles in Cuba for bargaining with the West over removing American missiles from Europe or a withdrawal from Berlin by the West. The crisis came to an end after an appeal from the Secretary General of the UN. The USSR agreed to withdraw the missiles and destroy the launching sites in Cuba; and the USA agreed not to invade Cuba again.

Despite lasting for a few days the Cuban missile crisis had important consequences:

- Cuba-USSR relationship were extremely cool for several years as Cuba felt betrayed.
- World came to realise that how easily a nuclear war can be started.
- A hotline was introduced between USSR and USA to allow swift consultations.
- In 1963, the USA, the USSR and Britain signed a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, agreeing to carry out nuclear tests only underground to avoid polluting the atmosphere any further.
- Some historians also point out that the Cuban Missile Crisis also encouraged the USA to use its military intervention, such as in Vietnam War.

The Cuban missile crisis was an important event in the Cold War era, which made the world realize the threat posed by the weapon race of USA and USSR; and it proved to be a kick-start for the movements to make the world safe from the horrors of a nuclear war.

**Q 18. Munich pact failed to bring peace between European countries rather it made war inevitable. Discuss the circumstances of Munich Pact and Act of appeasement which led to war?**

**Ans:** Munich Pact was signed between Germany's Hitler, Italy's Mussolini, Britain's Chamberlin and France's Daladier. In the agreement, it was decided to give Czechoslovak' Sudetenland to Germany as Hitler demanded it saying that it was mostly inhabited by Germans. This demand was conceded to avoid war and the agreement was a step in the direction towards peace

and stability as:

- The agreement was conceded on one condition that Germany would not claim any other European territory.
- It was hoped that Hitler's broader intentions were limited in scope and thus, giving in to Germany's just demand would enable Germany to rise as a powerful yet peaceful country in Europe.
- It would save Western Europe as they were allowing expansion into the east which was going to affect Soviet Union more. The differences with Soviet Union as well as aim of containing communism were also one of the reasons of making pact with Germany. However, emboldened by the inaction of European power while annexing Austria in March 1938 and placation through Munich pact, Hitler annexed whole of Czechoslovakia in 1939 going against his word during Munich pact. He got convinced that opponents were too weak to stand against him and were militarily underprepared. He could see that as long as he expands only into east, he would not be opposed as appeasement was being done in hope that Hitler would not attack West Europe.
- As a result Hitler got encouraged about his imperialist ambitions. After Czechoslovakia, he then occupied some territory of Lithuania. All this was being silently watched by Britain and France. Convinced that Britain and France were powerless to stop him, he attacked Poland, which was Britain's ally. This alarmed British and it declared war on Germany.
- Nehru observed that Munich Pact was an act of betrayal and Nazi aggression could have been stopped if Britain, France and Russia had stood together. However, the differences between them failed to unite them.

Munich Pact failed to bring any peace to Europe and in fact the short sighted selfish policy of appeasement pushed Europe ultimately to war.

**Q19. Korean war which was first war after world war II proved disastrous for Korean peninsula. Examine the outcomes of the Korean war for USA, China and Korea?**

**Ans:** Korean War was the first major war after World War II. It was also the first war in which the United States (USA) got directly involved in a massive way. Course of the war After Japan's defeat in World War II, Korea was divided into two zones at the 38 th parallel - the Northern

zone (People's Democratic of Korea) under the Soviet Union and the Southern zone (Republic of Korea) under the USA.

The Soviet and USA troops left Korea by 1949, after which Communist leader headed North and South Korea was headed by right wing politicians. Neither accepted Korea's division rather both claimed unification as their objective under their respective governments. Tensions continually festered between the two sides.

In June 1950, war broke out between the two sides, with each blaming the other. The North Korean army ultimately swept across entire South Korea within two months. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) supported South Korea due to United States' persistence. The US then intervened aggressively and pushed back North Korean troops. At this juncture, Chinese troops moved in and countered the US troops. Mid- 1951 onwards, the war entered in a stalemate, and an armistice was signed in 1953, which restored the pre-war positions.

### **Outcomes of the war for the major countries involved**

**Korea:** The war killed more than two million Koreans and separated thousands of Korean families. It could not reunite the two sides despite stated objectives of both the sides. It extensively damaged the infrastructure and economy in both countries. Technically, even now North and South Korea are still in a state of war and the border along the 38 th parallel remains heavily fortified.

**USA:** Since the war was an extension of rivalry for the hegemony of Capitalism for the USA, which could not be achieved. The war reflected the weaknesses of the US intelligence agencies. While the Soviets left behind a well-equipped and trained North Korean Army, the United States provided its Korean military forces with light weapons and inadequate training. During the war, the U.S. believed that China would not openly get involved, which was belied by China's involvement. However, China's involvement thwarted US' expansion. The US also misjudged the true nature of the war. It assumed that Soviet Union was behind North Korean attack and that it was only a diversion for its main attack in Europe. Therefore, it expanded North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces in Europe. However, this assumption proved false. Strategic failures of the US in Korea and eventually in Vietnam undermined its position in the region.

China: China had recently become a Communist state in 1949. By getting involved in the war, it challenged the US, a superpower then. Mao, China's leader, was able to portray China's military might as the US forces had to retreat. Mao also used the opportunity to consolidate domestic control and strengthen his prestige among Communists by taking a stand against the US, the bitter harvest of which is still being felt by North Korea's policy of Brinkmanship. Thus the Korean War brought a major shift in the geopolitical dynamics of the Asian continent.

**20. Explain the concepts of capitalism and communism? Explain how Capitalism in the USA had its origin in the American Revolution and idea of Russian Communism was drawn from Bolshevik Revolution?**

**Ans:** Capitalism is a system where private individual control a country economy rather than state. The government has limited, minimal involvement in the market. The United States is a capitalist country; its genesis can be drawn from the American Revolution. Whereas Communism is a political and economic doctrine that aims to replace private property and a profit-based economy with public ownership and community control of the major means of production. The Russian Revolution or the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 created the first Socialist state in the world. American Revolution and the idea of Capitalism: The foundation value of Capitalism in USA is liberty, which was also the basic reason behind American Revolution.

- ❖ American revolution gave the long-lasting tradition of individualism and opposition to government interference.
- ❖ Due to economic hardships faced during and soon after revolution. The USA had to undertake Industrial Revolution which was actually two converging revolutions: a technological revolution based on the division of labour, and a commercial revolution powered by a deep faith in economic individualism and unrestrained competition. Also, the American Revolution gave the first modern democracy to the world. Moreover, the concepts of natural rights of men were also popularised by American

Revolution which sustained Capitalism in America.

On the other hand, Communism Russia was greatly influenced by Russian revolution

The idea of Communism and the Russian Revolution: The Russian Revolution of 1917 led to the birth of the USSR. It was for the first time in the history of the world, that a socialist state was created. The foundation value of socialism/communism is equality. Russian revolution was basically fight against unequal feudal economic system and monarchy unlike American

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revolution which was fight against foreign subjugation. Private ownership of the means of production had ruined Russian peasantry therefore obvious choice before Russian people was establishing socialistic economic order which promoted equality among people. The Bolshevik Revolution made possible the dream of the dictatorship of the proletariat a reality as predicted by Karl Marx. Hence, we can say that Capitalism in the USA and Communism in erstwhile USSR had their origins in their respective freedom struggles which in turn were greatly influenced by contemporary socio-economic conditions.