

14/5/16

1.

The Korean War of 1950 was ~~the~~ a major theatre of cold war conflict, which was basically a clash of ideologies. The North Korea being supported by Russia and China on its road to Communism, while the South represented democracy, capitalism, propped up by the US.

Developments leading to it

were:

1) Communist China under Mao emerged in 1950. It was threatened by US support of Chiang Kai Shek and looked at N. Korea as an ally.

2) US didn't want N. Korea to set an example to the newly independent Asian states.

~~3) Ho Chi Minh and Vietminh were immensely popular in the North, and US didn't want~~

3) US was confident that, in case of elections, the South would win because it had 2/3rd of the population.

4) Russians ~~are~~ and Chinese were supplying arms to the N. Koreans.

- 5) ~~In~~ 1950, the ~~UN~~ UN had mandated 38th parallel as the border for election
- 6) The North suddenly invaded the South in 1950.

Results of the war were:

- 1) China's strength as a world power was recognised.
- 2) Division of North and South Korea seemed virtually permanent.
- 3) UN gained enormous prestige as the international arbiter.
- 4) It hardened American stance to communists, as seen in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba and bombing of Vietnam.
- 5) Relations with ~~the~~ Russia, China and US seemed to be at rock-bottom.

Thus, the Korean war had far reaching impacts.

2. Theoretically, the US against imperialism. It had first hand experience of its oppression. Its ideals of democracy, liberty and equality was against it.

The European powers were directly imperialist.

- They believed in the 'White Man's burden' and racial superiority, and conquered countries to implement it. ~~to implement it.~~
- Mercantile interests were the prime motive at first. Later it focussed on political subjugation, industrial and financial imperialism.
- Colonies were completely subordinated by force, using their own resources for the army eg: Exploitation of Bengal from 1757.

- There was no semblance of democracy nor racial equality. Namesake concessions were not even provided by countries like Belgium and Holland to their colonies in Africa.

- Divide and rule, playing with religions in Asia, tribes in Africa and also by propping up reactionary princes, were the direct methods used.

- The United States, actively supported democracy.
- But sometimes in its battle with Communism, it supported right wing dictatorships eg: Latin America
 - Its main objective to secure freedom for colonies, is to capture new markets which were dominated by Europeans.
 - Instead of European 'hard power', US focussed on its 'soft power', projecting it as the promised land.
 - It preferred toppling unfavourable rulers, and setting up allies rather than directly ruling it politically. It was more economically efficient, and enabled a moral high ground against Communism.

Therefore, the US was not imperialist, but it was definitely NEOCOLONIST.

3. Breakup of the USSR in 1989 was ~~the~~ a landmark in international relations.

Its reasons were:

- 1) Economic crisis: Cold war military buildup against US was wearing them down.
- 2) Lack of visible progress in standards of living when compared to the West was proving Soviet propaganda wrong.
- 3) Expensive military intervention especially in Afghanistan proved disastrous.
- 4) Nationalism was on the rise and the ^{USSR} empire could be maintained only by sheer force.
- 5) Most important was Gorbachev's reforms of glasnost and perestroika. Attempting both political & economic reforms simultaneously (unlike China) and allowing criticism was to prove the final spark.

It had crucial consequences, for India -

- 1) After Indira Gandhi signed the Treaty of Peace and Friendship with USSR, ~~India~~ they were a critical military partner for India, especially supplying hi-tech hardware.
- 2) USSR's veto in the UN on the Kashmir issue was of immense importance.
- 3) The entire economic edifice of Nehruvian socialist economics was questioned, when the world's greatest socialist country failed.
- 4) India needed to reshape its foreign policy, where NAM was becoming irrelevant.
- 5) India ~~needed~~ needed to move towards the US, in the new unipolar world.

Thus, collapse of the USSR had, social, economic and political consequences for India.

4. National multimedia conglomerates formed by big business houses proved to be a sea-change for Indian journalism.
- Indian journalism had been highly idealistic, even before independence. But the entry of big businesses gave them a bias in the interpretation of events.
 - They are now more likely to ~~be~~ side with political parties eg: Jaya TV, Sun TV in Tamil Nadu.
 - Since they now control all sources of public information, they ~~now~~ play the role of thought control, which could be manipulated to gain better public opinion on economic and political issues.
eg: Case of Family planning, girl child education, etc.
 - Increasingly MNCs have formed partnerships with Indian conglomerates, and could affect Indian interests.
eg: STAR channels, Asianet, etc.

It has also affected democratic mobilisation by

- Its ~~can~~ widespread reach and popularity can be used to spread awareness.
- Public opinion can be swayed by biased presentation of facts. eg: Publicising scandals.
- Easy availability of information has enabled ~~to~~ the people to make more informed choices. eg: Laxity of government staff, sting operations ~~by~~ against corruption, etc.

However, its influence has now waned, especially among the youth and intelligentsia because of the rise of the social media. But in rural areas, ~~especially~~ and among majority of the population, multimedia is itself the most influential.

5. Cold War refers to the multidimensional confrontation between US and USSR, along with their allies, which never became an actual "hot" war.

Geopolitically, it was a battle between the East and West. Both superpowers were vying for allies, especially among the newly independent states.

US formed NATO, USSR formed Warsaw Pact. Ideologic battle was

between American capitalism and Soviet Communism. US stood for individualism, liberty, democracy, enterprise. USSR stood for equality of opportunities and outcome, anti-imperialism, proletarian solidarity, and against capitalism and alienation.

The geopolitic and ideologic contest spilled to the economic field, which was in essence, the evidence of the success of the ideologies. USSR formed the Comecon, to western creation like EU; No Colton

plan to counter Marshall aid.
Both tried to secure their markets
for both economic and military
goods.

Factors responsible for the end
of Cold war were:

- ① Death of Stalin: Khrushchev and ^{later leaders} ₁ was more amenable to a detente.
- ② ~~Exhaustion~~ Soviets were slowly being worn out in the arms and space race with the US.
- ③ Disastrous campaigns as in Afghanistan caused an economic ^{crisis}.
- ④ Breakdown of the USSR, as a result of Gorbachev's reforms.
- ⑤ Gorbachev personally didn't want to use force to maintain the communist block, unlike earlier leaders.
eg: ~~the~~ Czechoslovakia, Hungary.

Thus, the end of cold war was due to a combination of factors, which was finally triggered by Gorbachev.

6. Operation flood in Khara district, led by Dr. Verghese Kurien was a big success. It

It helped to transform India's dairy sector because

- Initially there were problems like small farmers majority, difficulty of finding markets, poor technological sophistication, etc.
- The cooperative ~~so~~ functioned democratically, which used the profits to improve village lives
- The publicity enabled most small dairy farmers to join a cooperative.
- ~~The~~ Demanding that all purchases of municipality to be made through cooperatives helped guarantee market access.
- Amul did ~~not~~ ~~just~~ increase dairy production by educating farmers on best practices, distributing fodder, ~~the~~ mobile veterinary clinics, etc.
- Product diversification was Amul's biggest success, into

value added products like butter, milk powder, etc.

- It took up efforts for improving cattle breeds through artificial insemination.

All these made dairy farming vibrant and successful

It could not be replicated because

- In Khairi, there was a huge number of small farmers with at most 2 cattle heads. Most other regions have too much differentiation.
- Energetic leadership of Dr. Verghese Kurien was a significant factor.
- Though state governments were enthusiastic initially, bureaucratic domination destroyed the democratic framework of the cooperatives.
- Dominant farmer classes often ended up controlling most other cooperatives.

~~Thus~~ But, limited success was achieved in a few areas.

7.

Hitler and Mussolini's systems had both crucial similarities and differences.

Main similarities were

- 1) Both were totalitarian systems, aiming to control all aspects of people's lives.
- 2) Both believed in subordinating the individual for the sake of the nation.
- 3) Aggressive nationalism
- 4) Both glorified war.
- 5) Only the dominant party was allowed.
- 6) ~~No~~ No civil liberties, with severe press censorship.
- 7) Both despised democracy.

However, on closer inspection, there were essential differences.

- 1) Fascism never took root in Italy as much as Nazism in Germany.
- 2) Mussolini had a better relationship with the Church,

while Hitler totally subjugated religion.

3) Antisemitism was absent with Fascism, and only later Mussolini tried imitating Hitler.

4) Fascism was far less successful. Hitler was able to eliminate unemployment and boost industrial production.

5) Mussolini's Italy was far less brutal than Hitler's Germany.

6) The Fascists maintained nominal allegiance to the King, which was later significant when King was able to dismiss Mussolini.

Thus, both differ in the details and outcomes, even though it is similar in form.

8. Napoleon is mainly popular for his spectacular military successes.

However, they were only temporary because

① Congress of Vienna restored political conditions to pre-1789 world order

② Rise of Nationalism led to the loss of ~~most~~ ^{several} of captured territories

③ Napoleon's system was overly centralised, which made administration very difficult

④ Napoleon left named no capable successor, and eventually, all his successes were reversed after his defeat

However, his civilian work was hugely significant, though less spectacular.

1) He introduced a new prefects and auditor system,

It was based on merit, and was a success

- ② His education reforms were far reaching. Text books were re-written with an emphasis on nationalism, Lycee schools were set up and University of France was established
- ③ He established the Banque de France (Bank).
- ④ He introduced the metric system, which helped trade and commerce throughout Europe.
- ⑤ Means of transport and communication proved immensely useful for facilitating trade.
- ⑥ Curbed the power of the church and destroyed the feudal privileges, and it paved way for the capitalist revolution

Thus, Napoleon can aptly be remembered as ~~the~~ a great institution builder.

9.

The fall of the autocratic Tsar and the consequent March and November revolutions led to the creation of a Socialist Russia.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS:

- 1) There was widespread discontent, especially after the defeat in the Russo-Japanese War.
- 2) Government stepped up its repression against dissent, and this alienated the university students and teachers, i.e., the intelligentsia.
- 3) Frustration against the royal family was made worse by scandals like that of Rasputin.

ECONOMIC

- 1) ~~There were~~ land reforms had failed. The assassination of Stolypin, the most capable Tsarist minister made it hopeless. This alienated the ~~the~~ peasants.

- 2) There was widespread industrial unrest.

Thus, the Tsar alienated the 3 most important sections of

the peasants, the workers and the intelligentsia.

However, they still had the control over the army and police. But was changed all this

- 1) Initially there were successes under Brusilov. But Tsar Nicholas made himself the Commander and made tactical blunders. So blame of failure was on him
- 2) Shortage of food despite them producing surplus. The railways were monopolised by the military
- 3) Revolutionary parties armed with capable leaders like Lenin.
- 4) The army, industrialists and politicians decided to sacrifice the monarchy, rather than risk a wider revolution.

Thus, this led to the demise of Tsarist regime in Russia.

10.

Imperialism of European countries based on colonisation flourished in Asia and Africa. Conditions for this ~~was~~ were:

1) POLITICAL:

- They were all under autocratic monarchies
- They were completely heterogeneous, with multiple religions, tribes, castes, etc.
- The society was feudal and there was no sense of nationalism. Constantly fought each other.

2) SOCIO-ECONOMIC

- The Europeans had made huge advancements in ship building, and had powerful navies
- Using colonial resources, they were able to quickly undergo industrial revolution.
- Their economies were more efficient, with trading companies actively supported by their monarchs governments
- Discovery of gunpowder made

the primitive castle defences and cavalry charges obsolete.

Thus, the major reason was that the Europeans were more successful in building a modern society, while colonial countries were not.

Long term impacts

- 1) Economic underdevelopment became a perennial feature. Single product economies (eg: Ethiopia - coffee) ~~soon~~ proved a disaster after independence.
- 2) Prevented political development. Therefore, after independence, most countries in Africa ~~and~~ Asia were torn apart by civil wars and military coups. eg: Congo, Indonesia.
- 3) Divide and rule policy caused permanent social discord among communities based on religious, caste, tribal faultlines.

Thus, imperialism had far reaching impacts.

11.

The First World War was a product of the complex socio-economic and political ~~nature~~^{situation} of Europe.

① IMPERIALISM: This was a major source of conflict between Britain and France. ~~The race for colonies already resulted in the 7-year war.~~ Germany and Russia were late entrants and were jealous of Britain's empire. Its clear evidence is seen in the Moroccan crisis, Agadir crisis.

② Past hostilities were important. Germany was emerging as the new economic powerhouse, and was rapidly building its navy. Austria and Serbia were always hostile and suspicious of each other. Russia, Britain and France were all ~~be~~ deeply worried of Germany's rise. France wanted to avenge its defeat in the Franco-Prussian war.

③ Ethnic troubles plagued the ~~Europe~~ Habsburg empire and the Serbians were keen to increase their strength. This made Austria keen on a 'preventive war', which was eventually triggered with the Archduke's assassination. Russian support for Serbia was also on the basis of ethnicity.

④ Internal social tensions were widespread in France, Austria and Russia. Their governments were weak and inefficient. Austro-Hungary consisted of multiple racial groups and were held only by nominal allegiance to the king. A war would divert ~~their~~ all attention. Thus, economic and military rivalry was only one factor, while the war itself was due to a culmination of internal issues, triggered by a "tragedy of miscalculation".

12.

The essence of the Punjab problem of 1980s was communalism, which later evolved into separatism, extremism and terrorism.

- Punjabli politics was not entirely communalist, with the Congress and communists having a decent presence. However, Akalis discarded the ideal of secularism saying that religion and politics cannot be separated.

- Once the language issue and Punjabli Suba demand were solved, the Akalis had no more outstanding demands. And as Bipan Chandra pointed out, logic of "satisfied" minority communalism moved towards separatism.

- With the rise of Bhindranwale and the terrorists, Akalis had to distinguish themselves, hence moved towards radical fundamentalism themselves.

- Their lack of mass base as seen in their defeat of elections in 1980, was sought to be bridged by communal appeal.

- The Harijan Sikhs were opposed to Akali politics, ~~and~~ because their base was among rich farmers. Demands like the Anandpur Sahib Resolution never took care of their own minorities, but sought to project religion above politics.

Punjab Accord between Sant Longowal and Rajiv Gandhi was by and large ineffective.

~~because~~
- Longowal himself was assassinated shortly after.

- Akalis entered national mainstream only when terrorism was dealt with strongly.

- President's rule had to be repeatedly declared due to lack of strong government formation.

- No strong political-ideological struggle was waged simultaneously. Hence, terrorism kept rising until ~~1993~~ 1993.

Thus, ~~the~~ the entire Punjab issue was built on the edifice of communalism.

13 .

League of Nations had significant achievements in socio-economic field, through

- ① ^{Refugee organisation} FAO - giving food during famine,
- ② ILO - Improving working conditions
- ③ Health organisation, especially during the typhus epidemic in Russia.

Though it had a few political achievements like in Åland islands, dispute between Peru and Columbia, Turkey and Iraq, etc, it was unable to prevent a major war.

- ① It was a French-British affair
- ② Major powers like USA didn't join. USSR and Germany joined late.
- ③ Achieving a consensus on all decision was nearly impossible.
- ④ Collective security based on voluntary participation was a flawed concept.
- ⑤ Appeasement policy of Britain during Corfu, Abyssinia, Manchuria, Czechoslovakia, etc made

made it powerless.

⑥ The Conference of Ambassadors often overruled the League.
eg: case of Vilna

⑦ It was closely linked to Versailles Treaty
UN was more

Successful because:

① It had near universal membership.

② Democratic functioning of General Assembly with only one vote for each

③ Clauses like the "Uniting for Peace" could overrule the consensus principle.

④ It has been committed to protecting human rights, unlike the League. Its scope with respect to socioeconomic matters is much wider.

⑤ Increased power and prestige of secretary general and the security council has enabled it to take more decisive steps.
eg: Korea, ~~the~~ Suez crisis, etc.

Thus, the UNO was much more successful than the League.

14. Policy of Appeasement is seen as a major cause of World War II, because Britain and France sought to keep Germany satisfied, in a bid to avoid a major war at all costs.

But its results were:

- Italy, Germany and Japan never took the League or any of the threats seriously.
- Mussolini was encouraged by the Corfu incident, and later blatantly invaded Abyssinia, with little consequence.
- Hitler broke provisions of Versailles Treaty one by one. He reintroduced conscription, built up a navy, broke the Anglo-German Naval Agreement, occupied Sudetenland, invaded Czechoslovakia and prepared to invade Poland.
- Japan ignored all concerns and invaded Manchuria, and later unreasonably invaded North East China.

These actions prepared ground for the world war.

- ① Germany was now militarily strong, especially after the Anschluss.
- ② Britain's threats not to invade Poland was discarded by Hitler, calling it a bluff.
- ③ Mussolini lost all respect for the League, and moved closer to Hitler.
- ④ The policy of the West toward Communist Russia gave the chance for Hitler to sign the Non aggression pact with Stalin.
- ⑤ Hitler became a hero in Germany when the West seemed to bow before him, resulting in splendid foreign policy successes.

~~Thus.~~

Thus, the policy of Appeasement was of critical significance in starting the world war.

15.

Language issue emerged with 3 different situations

- ① Official language issue
- ② Linguistic Reorganisation of states
- ③ Case of minority languages.

In this background, the challenges involved were:

- 1) The Hindu communalists with the theme 'Hind-Hindi-Hindu' started fanatical campaign for Hindi, even though no efforts were taken for developing scientific literature.
- 2) Sanskritisation of Hindi made things worse.
- 3) This triggered the Tamil nationalism in the South, with anti-Hindi movements.
- 4) SRC declared that atleast 30% of the population must speak a language for it to be a minority language. Urdu was seen as a Muslim construct and was staunchly opposed.

5) The spread of education was too slow for the development of a common languages.

The issue was solved democratically.

- Nehru insisted on the Indian culture being a mosaic of different languages, rather than being assimilation ~~into~~
- All major languages were declared Official languages evolved using a 3 language formula
- President was given special responsibility with regards to minority languages
- Even though "one-language-one state" was impossible, the reorganisation was largely successful, with all parties satisfied

Thus, as Rajni Kothari said, a potentially divisive issue was turned into a strong foundation for the Indian nation.

16.

Roosevelt's New Deal was visionary, combined with his energy and zeal, it was able to bring relief to the suffering masses.

~~It focussed on~~

It helped in giving

① Relief: New projects were taken up. Republican "rugged individualism" was given up. Farmers were given direct aid. Banking and financial institutions were guaranteed by the government. Civilian Conservation Corps gave young men a job and some money.

② Recovery: Industrial Recovery Act was passed. Public works were started. Tennessee Valley Authority was set up. Working conditions, working hours, minimum wage was set up. Social Security Act was passed to help weaker sections.

③ Reform: Legislative and institutional

efforts were taken to prevent this from happening again.

However, it was of limited benefit. The world war was critical because

- ① It gave ~~the~~ millions of young men a job in the army and factories.
- ② Industrial production got a boost.
- ③ European markets for the war machines industry became vibrant.
- ④ Domestic opposition for reforms by the industrial leaders were toned down.
- ⑤ Agriculture supplies found outlet to feed the army.

America did well economically out of the war, unlike Europe. Hence it is correct to say that the world war was the deciding factor ~~on~~ for getting out of the depression.

17. Non Alignment was a heavily criticised concept, with John Foster Dulles calling it "immoral neutrality." However, it was critically important for the third world because

- Prevented huge military budgets for their fragile economies
- Prevented them becoming satellites of superpowers
- Helped them get aid from both superpowers: eg. US PL480 aid and USSR helping Bhilai plant setting up in India.

In this context, India's active role in the world can be seen in several cases.

① In the Korean War, India joined with the US to condemn N. Korea's aggression. But it later condemned US invasion into N. Korea upto Yalu River as well.

② It was a critical component in the peace building process,

and India was the main link between Communist China and the West.

- ③ Even while accepting US food aid, India condemned US bombing of Vietnam.
 - ④ India was one of the first countries to recognise ~~the~~ Communist China, most of the African countries, and even campaigned for China's entry into the UN.
 - ⑤ To show disapproval for ~~the~~ USSR invasion of Hungary, India abstained from voting in the UN and didn't send an ambassador to Budapest for several years.
 - ⑥ Significant conferences like at Bandung, ^{Belgrade,} New Delhi, etc strove for themes like Afro-Asian unity, Asian independence, nuclear disarmament, etc. Nehru, Tito and Nasser were the leading faces of the NAM summit.
- Thus India played a significant role in world affairs

18. The Gulf War, which started with Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait, and then US-led forces invasion, has multiple interpretations.

Its proclaimed goal was "international justice" and liberation of oppressed Kuwaitis. However, events leading to the war show "self interest" dominating.

- ① American stance towards Saddam was ~~and~~ vague at first, and supported him with weapons in the Iran-Iraq War.
- ② East Timor, which was invaded by Indonesia received no support, leave alone a military intervention.
- ③ Saddam was allowed to retreat with most of his forces and later crush the Kurds, while no efforts were made to secure their 'justice'.
- ④ No attempts were made to establish democracy or any political reform in Kuwait, which was still under paternal

despotism.

⑤ Fear of Iran's rise, prevented the ~~Atlet~~ US from disarming Saddam, who was undoubtedly ~~a~~ one of the most brutal dictators.

In the aftermath, the evidence becomes even more clear.

- The US led invasion of Iraq on the charge of Saddam possessing WMDs was proven to be false.
- They did it even without UN sanction.
- Differing standards of response were taken to monarchs in Saudi Arabia ~~and~~ who were equally absolutist, and no efforts were made for their political reform.

Thus, even though the Kuwaitis were indeed in need of help, the differentiated response of the West shows clear evidence of "self interest".

19.

The Sri Lankan Imbroglio of 1980s was a major failure in Indian foreign policy.

The issues which led to the ethnic disturbance were:

- ① The language issue was becoming a major problem, with official efforts to make Sinhalese the sole official language.
- ② Attacks by militant Buddhists and Sri Lankan nationalists.
- ③ LTTE was formed, which had strong local support.
- ④ Major issues cropped up ^{govt.} after the ~~gov~~ Sri Lankan ~~army~~ used repressive steps against Tamils to drive out the ~~for~~ LTTE, and LTTE retaliated with terror attacks.
- ⑤ Sri Lankan issue was a major emotive force in Tamil Nadu, whose support gave the LTTE the possibility of Indian intervention.

Indo-Sri Lankan Accord ~~was~~ ~~seem~~ seemed to be a solution. It sought to disarm the rebels in exchange for more minority rights, recognition for Tamil, more provincial powers for Northern and Eastern provinces.

However it failed, because,

- ① LTTE was not a signatory, and ~~look~~ away refused to disarm.
- ② Indian army was seen as hostile by both the Tamilians and the Lankans.
- ③ Premadasa, Jayawardene's successor was against Indian intervention.
- ④ ~~A~~ The civil war raged on until Prabhakaran, the LTTE commander was killed.

~~Thus~~ However, the Rajiv Gandhi - Jayawardene Accord served as a reference for future agreements, and hence was not a total failure.

20.

The tribals faced unique problems like isolationism, economic and social underdevelopment, illiteracy, unique customs and lifestyle close to nature, etc.

The Nehruvian approach, which was later adopted by all consequent governments were:

- ① Tribals had to develop according to their own genius, and was against assimilation.
- ② No ~~tribal~~ overadministration of tribal areas.
- ③ Encourage tribal languages
- ④ Tribal rights, especially the forest rights were to be respected.
- ⑤ Tribal people must themselves be tasked with administration.

Nehru was thus against both assimilation and also keeping them as underdeveloped museum specimens.

However, tribal progress has been very slow because:

- 1) Divergence between state and central government policies.
- 2) Ineffective administration and weak execution, as the commissioners for STs have repeatedly pointed out.
- 3) Unfamiliarity with laws.
- 4) Rapid extension of mines and industries, resulting in deforestation.
- 5) Class differentiation among the tribals and cornering of benefits by elites.
- 6) Tribal Advisory Councils have not functioned effectively.
- 7) Progress of education has been extremely slow.

Therefore, even though some gains were made, it has not reached its true potential.