

Name :
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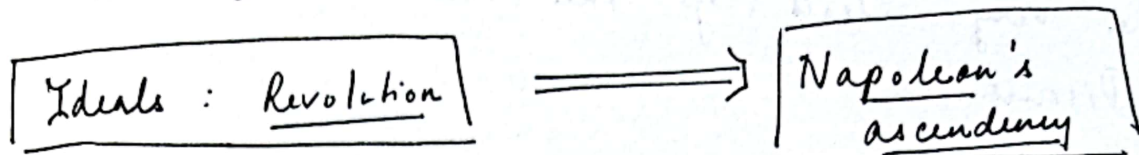
1.] Napoleon is considered as child of the
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however his ascendancy reversed
the very ideals of the revolution.
Discuss.

Belonging to the Jacobin group, Napoleon
was the military commander who helped
suppress monarchy backed uprising against
the French revolution.

Napoleon : a child of the revolution

1. Revolution ended monarchical rule &
mass scale execution of other privileged
classes.
2. Victory of French army under Napoleon
boosted 'NATIONAL PRIDE' $\Rightarrow$ thereby
portraying his image as the 'saviour' of
France.
3. Role of his educational background &
Renaissance period : Education in military
academy & exposure to modern
philosophies $\Rightarrow$ enhanced his oratory &
leadership skills.

However; his ascendancy reversed the very ideals of the Revolution :



1. Values of liberty, equality & fraternity $\rightarrow$ 1. His 'haughty' personality led to judgement errors.
 $\rightarrow$ defeat in war
2. Promotion of republicanism $\rightarrow$ 2. His 'centralisation' instincts
3. Idea of 'welfare state' $\rightarrow$ 3. His conflict with 'Pope' :
 projected his image as a godless anti-christ emperor
4. Emergence of nation-states $\rightarrow$ In the Battle of Waterloo : combined armies of Austria, Prussia & Russia defeated him.

Hence, it can be rightly said that revolution induced 'capitalism' $\Rightarrow$ textile mills of Manchester & steel furnace of Birmingham led to his downfall.

2. In the absence of ~~monarchical~~ intellectual support, French revolution ~~but~~ would have remained merely an agitation against the monarchical rule. Comment.

The French Revolution was not just a water-
shed event in European but world history
that started in 1789 & went on till
1799 with the formation of the French
Consulate.

Significance of intellectual support in
making it move beyond an 'agitation':

1. ROUSSEAU :
 - Idea of popular sovereignty
 - Social contract theory
 - Conceptualization of an egalitarian society.

Thus, Rousseau was one of the first
socialist thinkers.

2. VOLTAIRE : Questioned political structures
using 'weapon of satire'.
 - ↳ 2.1. Critique of Roman Catholic
Church & its corrupt
practices

2. 2. Advocate of 'free speech'
Promoter of 'secularism' & religious
tolerance

3. MONTESQUIEU → 1. Advocated 'separation of power' to prevent despotic government
→ Advocated 'technocracy'; rule of experts

According to Durkheim, in the French Revolution can be found the first moments of 'collective effervescence' & beginning of the cult of the individual.

It was through the intellectual support that the French Revolution not only shaped the modern world; but also marked the beginning of the modern world.

3. Congress of Vienna (1813) had mix blend
of regressive & progressive outcomes.
Discuss.

Congress of Vienna (1813) was a conference of
victor powers after Napoleon's defeat.

It was attended by Britain, Russia,
Austria & Prussia & presided by
Austrian minister : Metternich.

It was a mix blend of regressive
& progressive outcomes

1. Progressive

1. It created first
international
organisation for dispute
resolution
→ 'Concert of Europe'

Regressive

1. It reversed
modern ideas
which were
espoused by the
the French Revolution.
→ monarchical
system

Progressive

2. Peace & stability helped European countries to industrialize.
3. It enhanced cooperation & coordination among European countries

Regressive

2. It restored feudalism, aristocracy, privilege & 'rule of man' back in European society.
3. It redrew national boundaries $\Rightarrow$ not on the basis of cultural homogenists but according to national self interest $\rightarrow$ this sowed the seed for future Wars.

Despite the regressive outcomes, the goal of Congress system was the first genuine attempt to create an international order based upon 'consensus' & not conflict. ^{Consequently} ~~Thereby~~ the peace in Europe was left almost undisturbed for decades to come.

4. Indian model of socialism adopted post-independence ~~was~~ inclined towards Gandhian principles. Examine.

Socialism is a politics - economical concept which advocates 'state ownership' of the means of production & distribution.

Indian model of socialism adopted post-independence was not an ideological dogma but a broad guide to development & social change inclined towards Gandhian principles:

1. It was based on non-violence & equality $\Rightarrow$ a trusteeship based model
 $\Rightarrow$ Fundamental rights
2. It was humanitarian in nature:
it cared for the poor & it was a moral code of personal conduct than an economic ideology.
3. It did not envisage the expropriation of the rich through violence

4. It was based on empowering village
republics  73rd amendment Act

5. It rejected any form of favouritism
& advocated that industry set-up
should be in the interest of
all stakeholders & not only
shareholders.

6.] India in its modified socialist
paradigm relied on three pillars
of developmental strategy:


- planning for rapid industrial & agricultural growth: not under absolute control of state
- A public sector to develop strategic industries
- A 'mixed economy'

Hence, India adopted socialism which
well as Nehruvian ideas drew inspiration ~~from~~ from Gandhian as
rather than Marxian socialism.

Q. 5. Discuss the contribution of 1st & 2nd International in propagating the ideals of socialism across the world.

A political & economic system under which the means of production are owned by the community as a whole; via the state is called Socialism.

Socialism began as a response to the dire poverty & inhuman working conditions in 19th c. industrialized Europe.

Contribution of 1st International in propagating the ideals of socialism:

1. Formation of "international working men's association" or First International in 1864 $\Rightarrow$ advocated for emancipation of working classes.
2. With its central aim of total 'abolition' of all class rule $\Rightarrow$ it

3. Breaked bonds of international solidarity $\Rightarrow$ arranging aid from workers of many countries in support of workers' struggle.

4. Despite low membership, it created sense of worker solidarity & was feared by rulers
 $\Rightarrow$ both German & French workers condemned war between Prussia & France, 1870.

Contribution of 2nd International in propagating the ideals of socialism:

1. Campaign against militarism & war: asserting the principle of basic equality for all
2. It decided that socialists should utilize the "economic & political crisis created by war" $\Rightarrow$ to use the crisis to hasten the downfall of capitalist rule.

3.] 163885_GASP02_1910095189_(2022-10-19 12:46:46)
It condemned colonialism & committed
the socialist parties to oppose the
robbery & subjugation of colonial
people.

However; both the movements eventually
dissolved owing to internal differences
(1st international) & account of
First world war (2nd international).

Hence: although the movements
proved inadequate in bringing
about any social revolution →
it brought awareness about the
problems created by capitalism
& the inadequacies of democracy.

6. Explain how the foundation of the modern world laid by the American & French Revolutions.

Foundation of a modern world can be traced ^{back} to the era of American & French Revolutions which ~~was~~ embodied the spirit of 'new awakening'.

FRENCH REVOLUTION & THE MODERN WORLD

1. Durkheim observed that in the French Revolution can be found the first moments of 'collective effervescence'.
2. It brought about remarkable changes in Europe which stressed on the expression of 'social inequality' in French society.
3. It highlighted the workings of power in an unequal society & the importance of detaching religion from

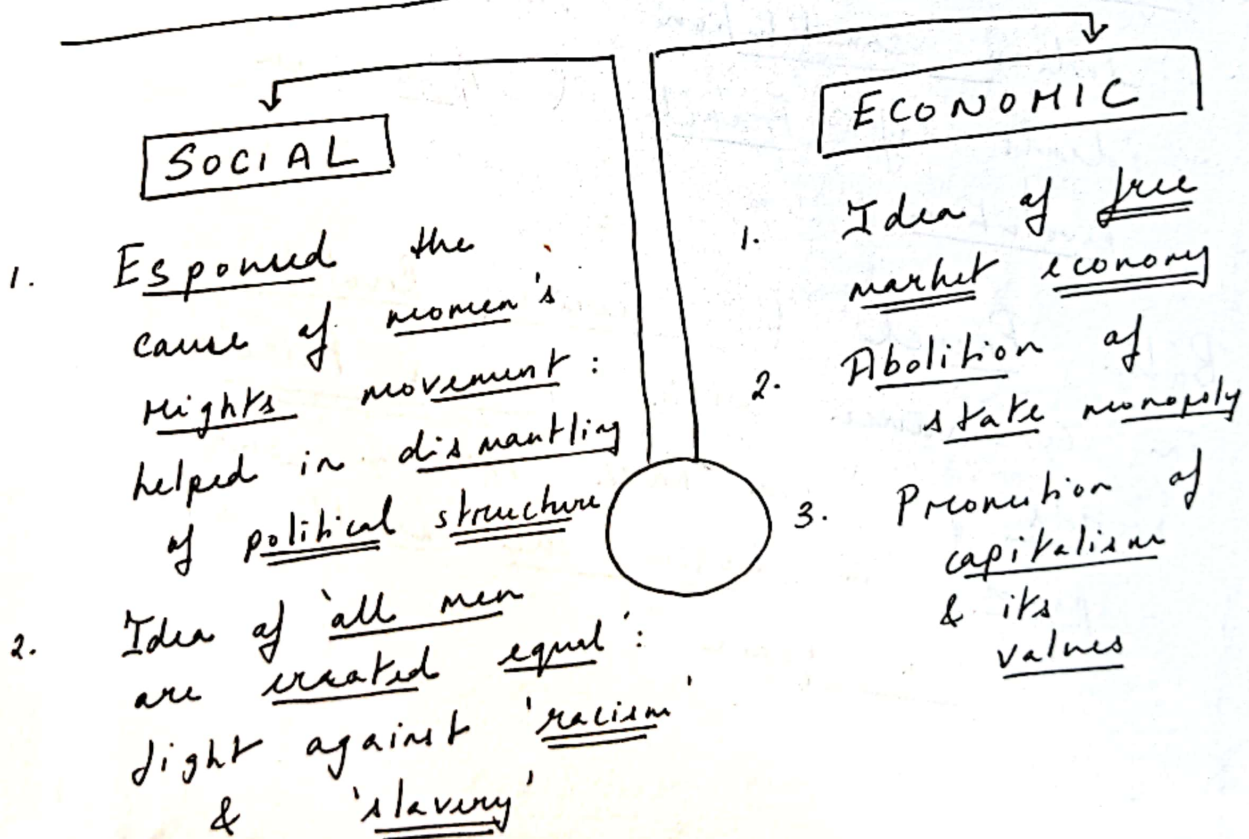
Politics

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4. It paved way for a new formulation of the human world based on observation & independent understanding.

5. It led to a broader shift towards secularism, republicanism, humanism & science to which it was connected.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION & THE MODERN WORLD :



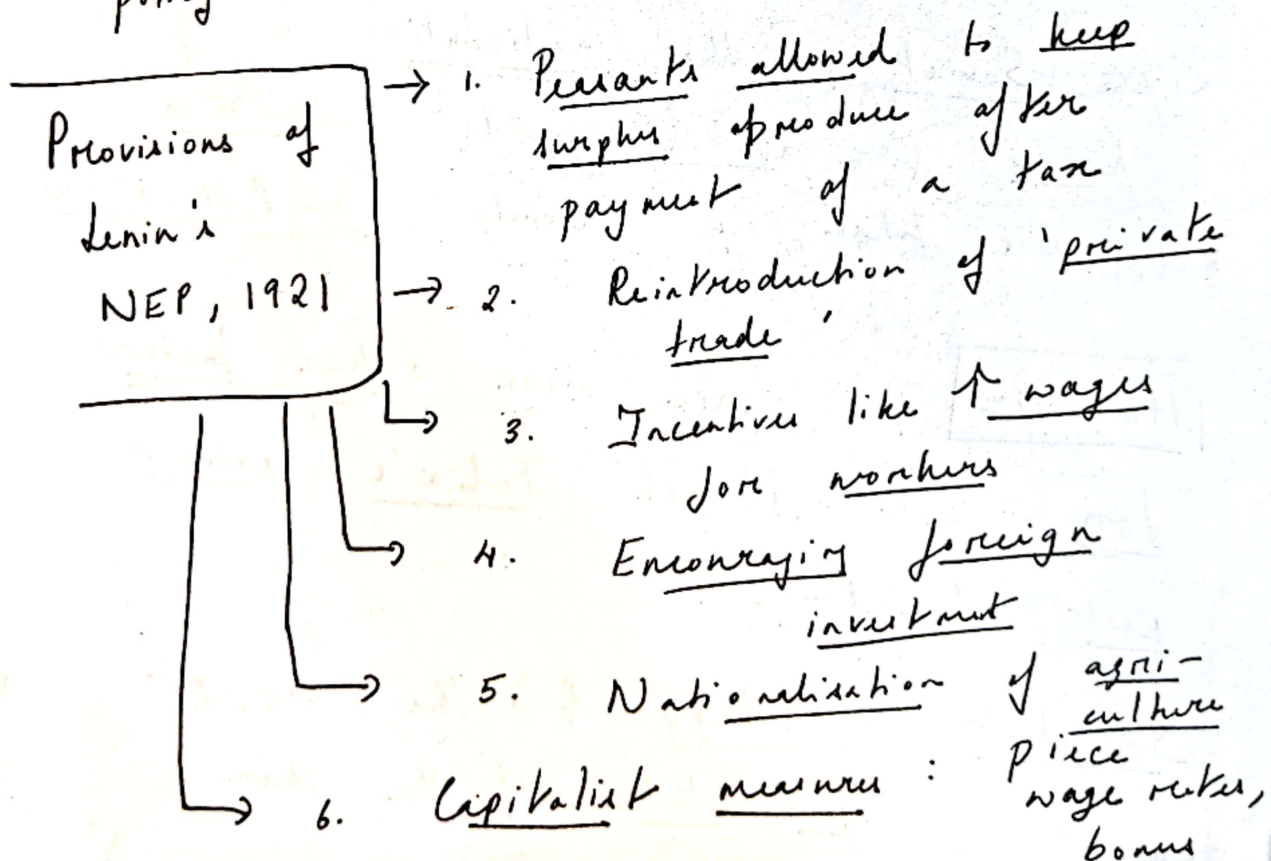
- POLITICAL
- 1. Challenge to monarchical & aristocratic rule
 - 2. Establishment of republican form of government
 - 3. Creation of a 'secular state'
 - 4. Promotion of 'rule of law'
 - 5. Idea of sovereignty
 - 6. Doctrine of 'separation of powers'.

In the Indian context: the socio-reform movements & the framing of Indian constitution were based on the ideals of French & American Revolution.

Both French & American Revolution is in consonance with Thomas Paine's words: "we have it in our power to begin the world all over again".

7. The New Economic Policy - 1921 of Lenin
had influenced the policies adopted by
India soon after independence. Evaluate.

The New Economic Policy (NEP) was
adopted by Lenin after the period of
war communism (1918-1921) was over
in Russia. The establishment of pure
communism had brought a perilous
economic condition & a change in
policy was a verying necessity.



NEP's influence on policies adopted by India post independence :

1. Nehru's economic policy was virtually the NEP adapted to suit the Indian conditions

⇒ mixed economy

2. Agricultural reforms : 1st Five year plan was focused on agricultural growth

2.1. Importance of foreign aids & capitals was acknowledged

3. Like Soviet, the nationalisation of heavy & capital goods industries was taken up seriously by P. M. Nehru

However ; there were other factors too that shaped India's policies post independence :

1. 'Socialist' ideology & the concept of welfare state of the then

British Labour party .

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2. The idea of planned economy based on five year year plan was inspired by the developments experimented by Stalin.

While the NEP of Lenin was only a temporary arrangement for

saving the Bolshevik government ;
in the Indian case : the policies
adopted was not a 'temporary
make shift' :

It aimed at :

- ↳ creating a welfare state
- ↳ addressing the challenge of poverty via rapid development
- ↳ increasing India's autonomy from the advance country .