

# UPSC

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Comment

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## Section-A

1/10

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Detente was the permanent relaxation in ~~text~~ tension between USA and USSR. And with few ~~big~~ exceptions, it culminated in the disintegration of USSR.

### Cause of Detente

- ↳ Threat of Nuclear war → Cuban missile crisis (1962) was the beginning of detente when both powers realised Nuclear war can't we won, so should not be fought
- ↳ Role of ~~Russ~~ USSR → USSR was suffering from waste, inefficiency and high ~~dece~~ defence expenditure. This led to backwardness and Gorbachev policies of glasnost and perestroika was peak of detente.

→ Role of USA → failure and high expenditure in Vietnam war realized USA, there need to find alternative to ~~fight~~ contain communism.

↳ Role of China → China was feeling isolated due to Mongolia border conflict in with USSR. Thus signed peace treaty with USA.

↳ Chernobyl Nuclear disaster

↳ Ostpolitik of Chancellor of West Germany to improve relation with East European power.

↳ NAM and UN also played role in easing detention.

Period of detente culminated in end of cold war and rise of USA as a sole superpower.

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(b) 18<sup>th</sup> Jan, 1871 was the date when German king was proclaimed at Versailles palace and 28 June 1919 was day when Germany signed Treaty of Versailles in same palace.

18 Jan 18~~Jan~~ 1871 - Day of triumph

- Unification of Germany under leadership of Bismarck was completed.
- Germany which was divided into multiple state was united after defeating France in Battle of Sedan.
- All the important matters of world and Europe was discussed and solved in Berlin.

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↳ Germany Industrialisation took  
a boost after 1871 and  
it produced more pig iron  
and coal than Britain in 1913.

28 June, 1919 - A day of Chastisement

↳ Central Powers led by Germany  
was defeated by Allied Powers

↳ Treaty of Versailles was imposed  
on Germany as a dictat with  
humiliating terms → ① war guilt  
clause ② loss of European and  
African territories ③ disarmament  
④ Reparation.

Day of chastisement became an  
excuse for Hitler and led  
to 2nd world war.

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(c) Vienna Congress was result of Napoleon defeat in Waterloo and was attended by major European power but show was dominated by Big Four → Britain, Russia, Austria, Prussia

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Significance → Based on Three Principles.

① Legitimacy → Ruling monarch before Napoleonic days were regarded as legitimate. So Bourbon Louis XVIII was restored in France and Spain.

② Balance of Power → France was encircled by powerful nation and territories were limited to pre revolution days.

③ Compensation → Austria got control over Italy, Britain

got hope of good hope, ~~Holland~~  
~~was~~ Belgium was merged with  
Holland.

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It ignored forces of time

- ↳ Nationalism was deep rooted  
in Europe by then.
- ↳ Nationalism has helped European  
power to defeat ~~ex~~ Napoleon  
as people's nationalistic sentiment  
(e.g. Prussia) was driving force  
behind his unpopularity.
- ↳ Ignored nationalism by keeping  
Italy and Germany divided

Nobody knew, how deep  
sentiment area

Principles of  
Congress  
was  
decided

by  
Paris Treaty

Criticism is  
harsh b/c

Peace was  
need of the  
nations

Prevented major war for 40 yrs

As argued by David Thomson, Vienna  
Congress was most significant diplomatic  
gathering ~~but~~ by number and variety  
of question settled.

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(d) J. Gallagher and R. Robinson has argued that scramble of Africa was freaky because there was no purpose behind it.

## Chopping of Africa by European countries

- ↳ Neo-Imperialism → Desire to extend influence and use colonies as bargaining tool during negotiation
- ↳ Unification of Germany and Italy in 1871 created more competition for new colonies
- ↳ In 1871, only 10% of Africa was colonised but by 1913, 90% of Africa was chopped between European powers.

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- ↳ Medical Advances led to more  
indulgence in Africa as it was  
called 'white man grave'
- ↳ Morroe's Doctrine has led to  
prohibition of European powers  
entry into America continent.  
So, they shifted toward Africa.
- ↳ Abolition of Slave Trade system
- ↳ Military advances and  
exploration led to advantage  
for European power.
- ↳ Most of treaties with tribals  
were result of forgery.

Dark continent soon became  
~~black~~ <sup>white</sup> with racism and  
Darwinism of European powers

(e) Voltaire argues that a person has to change law as frequently as horse while traveling in France. This diversity in law was unified by Napoleon.

### Code Napoleon

- It consist of 2,276 Articles divided into civil, trade sections.
- It established equality before law, freedom to practise any profession
- It also established secularism.  
Job was now opened for merit instead of hereditary.

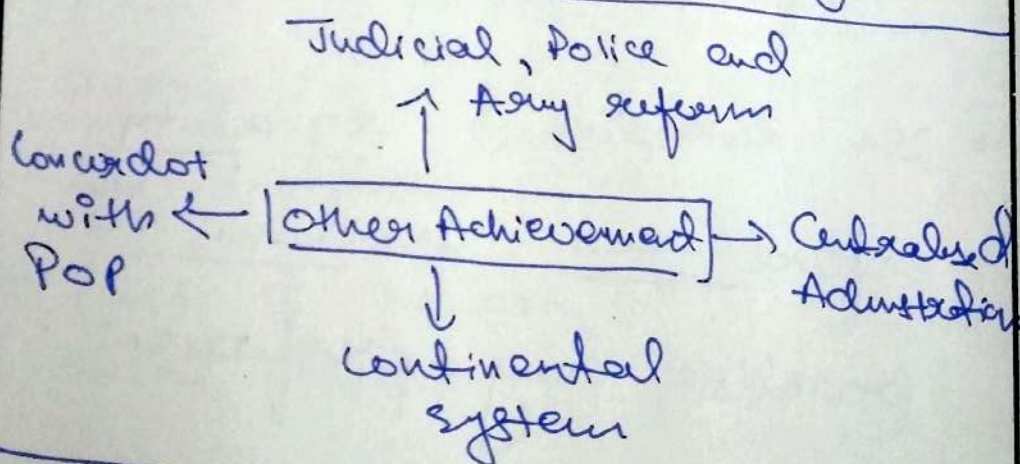
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↳ He also granted freedom of thought and speech to people.

↳ However, women position was not kept equal to men.

↳ Code Napoleon was not limited to France but ~~was~~ became a model for other European nation like Holland, Belgium.



Code Napoleon was not able to ~~save~~ protect Napoleon from Waterloo as his own people were fed up of war.

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Q2 (a)

According to T.W Ricker, Industrial Revolution is marked by shift in production from handmade good to machine made goods.

Industrial Revolution first took place in England because of →

↳ Rule of Law → It provided liberty to trade. And also

Enclosure movement was initiated by which land was given to private individuals.

↳ Scientific Revolution → Discovery of spinning Jenny by James Hargraves, flying shuttle by John Kay, water frame by Richard Arkwright & cotton mill

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which saw the first push in Industrial revolution [W.W. Rostow]

↳ Protestant Ethics → R.H. Tawney has argued that Protestantism gave rise to capitalism which in turn to industrialisation.

↳ Role of Government [Peter Mathias] → colonialism and laissez faire policy

↳ Presence of Natural Resources → Warington has argued that coal and iron ore and other minerals were responsible for revolution.

↳ while France was ~~stable~~ shortage of coal supply.

↳ Stable Government since glorious revolution while France was engaged in glorious revolution.

↳ Geographical factors → situated in North Atlantic trade route, No part of Britain was far from sea and rivers were navigable.

↳ Transport Revolution according to Henderson due to development of Railways

Quality of Life of People

↳ women → now shifted to household activities as they were excluded from factory. Even when employed were given very low wages. Division of Sexes based on labour started

↳ workers suffered heavily especially first generation workers who work 10-14 hr per day with only one holiday.

wages were very low and live  
in most inhuman condition

↳ Child Labour got a newer  
push as large number of  
child were employed

↳ Loss of Job of low skilled  
handicraft artisans who were  
not able to cope with  
machine made goods.

↳ Inequality → It solved problems  
of production but led to  
problems of distribution.

↳ Urbanisation → New cities  
came up as dependence on  
Agriculture decreased.

These issues led to deteriorating  
quality of poor people who  
further became poor and it  
gave rise to socialism in Europe

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(b) Russian Revolution (1917) led to establishment of first socialistic state in form of USSR under the leadership of Lenin and Trotsky.

Cause of Russian Revolution →

(A) worsening of ~~Russ~~ Economic Condition →

↳ World War I led to weakening of economy of Russia as loans were very high due to high military expenditure.

↳ currency was devalued and there was very high inflation which led to popularity of Sovi Soviets and their land reform promises.

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↳ Industrial Revolution had just got the momentum under Nicholas II but World War I led to deteriorating condition of industries.

↳ Some historians like Taylor has argued that Revolution would have prevented and condition just before war would have continued indefinitely, provided there was no war.

↳ But, Soviet historians has argued that <sup>revolution</sup> ~~war~~ was inevitable even if there was no war.

↳ Agriculture of Russia had remained backward due to lack of technological innovation.

### (B) Policies of Tsarist Regime

↳ He took unpopular ~~decision~~ decision of war which

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was opposed by his own people because Russia was not ready for war.

↳ failure of Land Reforms due to death of Stolypin and growth of population at rapid pace could not meet ~~up~~ demand.

↳ Suppression of universities student and profession led to alienation of intelligentsia.

↳ wave of strikes after gold miners were shot dead in Siberian gold mines.

↳ Kornilov affair was embarrassment for the government.

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↳ Association of royal family with Rasputin, a self professed holy man who had become very close to the empress because he claimed to heal her son.

↳ Tsar was accused by many of involving in murder of Stolypin.

↳ Reforms through October Manifesto and Duma was a failure, thus alienating Tsar → February Revolution.

On night of 25 October, a bloodless coup led to the establishment of Soviet Union under Russia called as October Revolution.

(c)

First world war was the first war fought with modern weapons between Allied power like US, Britain, Italy and Central power like Austria, Turkey and Germany.

Responsibility of →

(A) Germany →

↳ Sheila Fritzpatrick has argued that Germany started the war by giving blank cheque to Austria.

↳ Moltke has argue that it the desire of Germany to fulfill the preordained role in civilization by victory in major war.

↳ Germany gave unconditional support to Austria to declare it's war on Serbia.

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(B) Austria →

- ↳ Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand ~~on~~ by Serbian terrorist led to Austria declaring war
- ↳ Austria need to be blamed because it declared war even after Serbia accepted almost all the demand of Austria mentioned in ultimatum.

(C) Russia →

- ↳ William Mulligan blamed Russia.
- ↳ It is because support by ~~Russia~~ Russia to Serbia made latter more aggressive against Austria.
- ↳ Russia's mobilisation despite Germany warning was immediate trigger for latter declaring war.

No single country or event caused war. As David Thomson argued it was result of long standing conflict which began in 1871.

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3(a)

Socialism was a social, political theory which developed in country of capitalism after the Industrial Revolution

## Utopian Socialism

↳ These were pre-Marxist socialist like St Simon, Fourier and Robert Owen

↳ They gave imaginative and idealistic futuristic society.

↳ Marx criticised them for being unscientific because they ignored the background in which socialism was risen in historical circumstances.

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Marx gave scientific direction to Socialism →

↳ Communist Manifesto → He argued of history of social revolution in it's 2<sup>nd</sup> part.

↳ He argued that "The history of hitherto existing society is a history of class struggle."

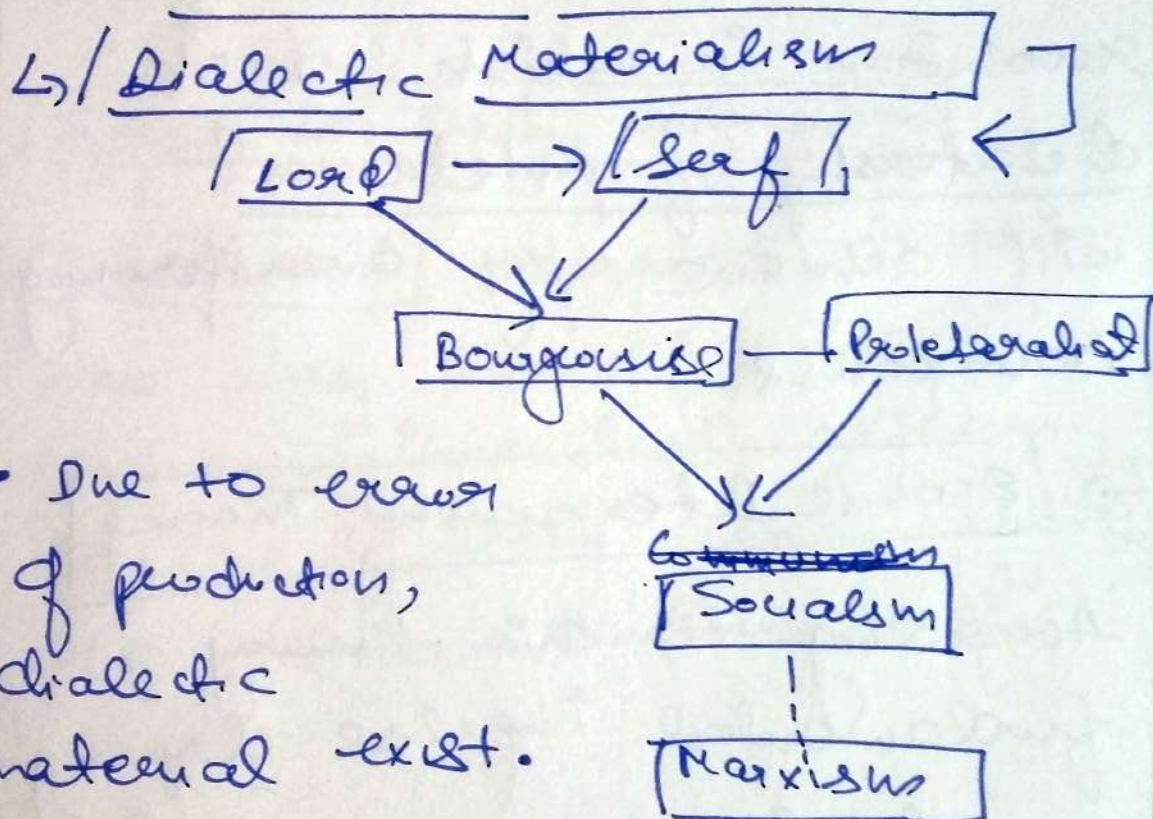
↳ Theory of Surplus value → He argued that surplus of labour is being exploited by the capitalist and workers are deprived of their true labour.

↳ Survival tendency of Capitalism as large capitalists are swallowing smaller one and at the end only two class will survive in which many proletariat will overthrow few bourgeois.

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↳ Das Kapital → It is called as Bible of Socialism and was extension of socialism. He gave various theories in it.



So, when two material condition will pave way for single one, there will be no error of production and socialism will come.

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↳ Theory of Revolution

↳ Bourgeois Revolution has led to establishment of capitalism and now there will be final revolution in which dictatorship of proletariat will achieve by overthrowing bourgeoisie.

↳ Economic Determinism Theory

According to this theory, fundamental impulse driving society is economy and it is it alone which drive forward the society.

Socialism of Karl Marx see it's

first practical application

in Russian Revolution when 1st socialist state USSR was created

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was nothing more than a  
geographical expression before  
unification.

### Stages in Italy Unification

① Napoleon defeated Austria  
who was controlling Italy.  
Napoleon introduced reforms  
in line of Italy which drove  
the national sentiment of  
people.

### ② Carbonari Movement (1810-30)

Carbonari were the underground  
societies whose aimed was  
armed revolution to overthrow  
the Austria and free  
Italy from foreign ~~to~~ powers

They participated and led the ~~1830~~ 1830 revolution but was crushed heavily by Metternich.

### ③ / Mazzini (1830-48)

- ↳ Mazzini has argued that he was real spiritual force behind Italy unification.
- ↳ Through his Young Italy movement (1831), he inspired youth to set up republic and led ~~1830~~ 1848 revolution but was crushed.

### ④ / Cavour (1818-61)

- ↳ Cavour was the real brain.
- ↳ His aim was unification of Italy and he was aware that this can alone be not achieved and require foreign

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help. ~~the~~ David Thiers argued that his <sup>economic</sup> ~~political~~ reforms led to his success. He made alliances with France, participated in Crimean war and defeated Austria.

Gaibaldi unified Italy from South when Sicily and Naples were in Revolution.

## Role of Foreign Help

① Crimean war (1853) → Cauchy decided to participate though had no much interest in war. His victory and seat in Paris conference led to internationalization of Italian issue.

② France → Napoleon III signed Treaty of Plombières with ~~can~~ Victor Emmanuel and agreed to participate

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in war against Austria. Austria was defeated in Battle of Solferino and Lombardy and Milan was annexed. Central states also agree to come under King.

↳ But Napoleon III was afraid of the unified Italy and signed Treaty of Villafranca with Austria. Cavour ask King to ignore but former do not want to meet France signed Treaty of Zurich bringing Austrian war to end.

David Thomson has argued that Cavour was brain behind the Italian unification, Mazzini was heard and Garibaldi was ~~heart~~ sword.

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(c) French Revolution (1789) led to overthrow of ~~the~~ feudal regime in France and power was passed in hands of bourgeoisie.

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Significance and legacy of French Revolution →

↳ Gave to world ideas of

'Liberty, Fraternity and Equality'

↳ Inspired future constitution of India (Preamble)

↳ Imported ~~American~~ the course of European history

↳ Napoleon wars led to redrawing of ~~new~~ borders of Europe and congress of Vienna undid it's work

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- ↳ It ended the privileges of clergy and aristocracy.
- ↳ It improved the condition of serf vassals and peasant.
- ↳ It led the establishment of 1<sup>st</sup> Republic in France and Declaration of Rights of man and citizen granting equality.
- ↳ It enriched the vocabulary of as many new political terms introduced like - moderates, radicals.
- ↳ It inspired future revolutions like 1830 and 1848 revolutions.
- French Revolution started the wave of revolution which led to feeling of nationalism from entire Europe in 19<sup>th</sup> century.

(a)

1848 revolution began in France with establishment of Republic and soon it spread to other parts of Europe

### Revolution in Europe

- ↳ France → It led to overthrow of Louis Phillippe (Orlean) in favour of a republic.
- ↳ Austria → Meternich fled to London and Emperor was abdicated.
- ↳ Germany → Constitution was granted on forcing by liberal in Saxony, Bavaria
- ↳ Italy → Young Italy movement dominated the show.

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But, there was hardly any  
resemblance with each other.

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↳ In some places there was  
abdication of emperor (France),  
but in others not (Italy,  
Prussia)

↳ In some places, ~~constitution~~  
democratic constitution was  
granted → Prussia, Holland.

↳ Violence in some countries  
while in others, it was  
a silent struggle

Despite all these differences,  
everywhere feeling of nationalism  
arose and paved for  
German and Italy unifications  
in 1871

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(b)

Thomas Jefferson drafted Declaration of Independence in 1776 and it was the formal declaration of American war of Independence.

Many were unhappy due to Declaration

↳ These were mainly loyalist who do not wanted war with British.

↳ Blacks and Africans who felt that they will be ~~for~~ further subjugated in independent America

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↳ Traders and Merchants who had got benefitted because colonialism was not happy with Declaration of Independence.

↳ Officeholders feared of losing their position.

↳ There were common people who feared social instability.

↳ Loyalist who had connections to English Church.

Declaration of Independence  
~~would~~ not led to independence of USA in 1783 by defeat of British.

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- (2) According to George Kennan once the alliance between France and Russia was signed in 1894, fate of Europe was sealed.

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1st ww fought for preservation  
of Balance of Power →

- ↳ Germany accused Britain and France of encircling her and Anglo Russian alliance was threshold of it.
- ↳ Germany's naval rivalry with Britain also led to first world war as Dreadnought discovery led to Germany starting the production in equal footing with Britain.

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Neo Imperialism → Germany was not happy with its gains in Africa and want a major share — leading to Moroccan and Agadir crisis.

↳ Balkan war which led to rivalry between Serbia and Austria over Macedonia led to war.

↳ Russia also do not wanted the influence of Germany in Black Sea where latter had funnel like Turkey. Thus war became necessity for Russia for self defence.

Other causes like Germany ambition, assassination of Archduke, Russian and German mobilisation led to war.

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(a) UN was formed in 1945 after the end of WWII and it's formation discussed in Yalta and Potsdam Conference

Peacekeeping Effort during Cold War

① Korean war → when North Korea declared war over South, UN sent it's troops and peace was ensured by peacekeepers.

② Suez Canal Crisis (1956) → When Abdul Nasser nationalised Suez Canal, Britain, France and Israel attacked Egypt. UN intervened and peacekeepers arrived to ensure peace.

## Post Cold war

① Afghanistan crisis → UN peacekeeper has provided humanitarian relief.

② Sudan war → peacekeeper ensured peace.

③ Other → Niger, Syria etc.

However, UN was not successful during many cases.

④ Palestine war issue → Issue is yet not resolved

⑤ Kashmir issue → Despite UN intervention, issue persist.

UN through It's Blue Helmet continue to ensure peace even today

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(e) Appeasement was a policy followed by Britain and France to prevent a war by giving way to the demand of aggressor like Italy, Germany and Manchuria.

### Significance of Appeasement in 1930's

① It failed in it's major objective of preventing war.

(e.g) WWII when Hitler attacked Poland

② Japanese invasion of Manchuria

in 1931 → It led to

withdrawal of Japan from

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League and joined Axis power  
during WW II.

↳ Italy invasion of Ethiopia →  
Half hearted sanctions were  
imposed & No military action  
was taken by Britain and  
France due to appeasement.

↳ It led Hitler to increase  
his demand and finally  
led to Munich Agreement  
and annexation of Sudetenland  
without any resistance ↓

Biggest Appeasement

↳ other → Anglo German Naval  
Agreement.

Appeasement was a rational policy  
but Hitler was not a statesman  
like Stresemann to have responded  
positively.

(Q) French Revolution (1789) was the beginning of <sup>end of</sup> ~~old~~ <sup>new</sup> ~~method~~ mode of production (feudalism) and also the fall of Ancien Regime.

Causes →

(A) Role of French Philosophers

↳ David Thomas has argued that influence of philosophers in revolution was remote and indirect as no one lived to actually take part in revolution.

↳ Philosophers like Montesquieu gave doctrine of separation of power in his spirit of laws.

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But he was not against the present regime and his ideal of constitutional monarchy

↳ Voltaire attacked church but he also supported enlightened ~~more~~ despotism.

↳ Rousseau wrote Discourse on origins of Inequality where he attacked private property.

↳ Mounier and Morise Stephen argues that propaganda and views of philosophers were not successful for French people.

↳ ~~Fair and~~ Rous ↳ Napoleon  
On other hand has argued that Rousseau was the greatest contributor to French Revolution.

↳ So, though their ideas inspired revolution, none of them participated in revolution.

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Concdition of National life was cause

↳ France was divided into 3 ~~states~~ <sup>which</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>first</sup> two estate - Clergy and Aristocracy enjoyed privileges based on birth.

↳ Third estate was led by bourgeoisie but also include son of noble and peasant.

↳ Only Third estate faced burden of Taxation which resulted in resentment.

→ There was food crisis in 1787 due to depression which triggered the population.

↳ Internal Trade was highly restricted, thus bourgeoisie was not happy.

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## Mistakes of the government

- ↳ Participation of France in American war of Independence was heavy blow to it's already suffering economy.
- ↳ Failure of economy reforms initiated by Necker, Calonne due to weak personality of Louis XVI.
- ↳ Calling of Estates General in 1789 on old lines and not paying heed to bourgeoisie demand of reforms

All the above factors, instead of one single cause was reason for revolution as said by Taine and Roston philosopher weakened the foundation of Ancien regime and it was followed by government mistakes

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(b) J.F. Rhodes has argued that ~~slavery~~ American revolution was a moral conflict which not only destroyed slavery but also preserved Union.

Slavery was central issue

↳ According to A. Nevins, slavery was central issue in civil war  
↳ MM Fikes has argued that it was slavery alone which prevented the two groups to live together in harmony.

↳ Northern America was capitalist and progressive and was very prosperous as it was the base of manufacturing

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Southern America was a plantation economy depended on cotton. ~~the~~ slavery was therefore indispensable for economy of southern America.

↳ Northerners considered slavery as moral conflict and was determined to abolish it.

↳ Lincoln has argued that "slavery was crime against humanity and was bringing ~~shap~~ shame on the nation."

↳ Lincoln has also said that "if slavery <sup>is</sup> ~~was~~ not wrong then nothing is wrong."

Thus making it as central issue.

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## Other causes

### ↳ Westward expansion

It was also closely connected with issue of slavery. As more and more territories were open to habitation in western area, it led to conflict of making it slave state or slave free state.

↳ This led to Missouri Compromise (1820) after the Northwest ordinance ~~was~~ failed.

↳ It admitted Missouri as a slave state and latitude parallel to her southern boundary as northern boundary of slavery.

↳ It was followed by Compromise of 1850 and Kansas Nebraska Act

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↳ Dred Scott case was turning point when deprived federal government of its power to declare any state as slave or slave free state.

### Economic causes

According to Charles Beard, it was the economic conflict between Northerner businessmen and southern Planters to control the political system.

↳ Southerners felt their economic misery due to lack of political power.

It was coming of Lincoln after victory in election which led to secession of southern states and beginning of Civil war.

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(c) Main aim ~~was~~ of Bismarck foreign policy was to isolate France as he knew that France would take revenge and also France ~~is~~ will be too weak without an ally.

Why France was target

↳ Battle of Sedan saw humiliating defeat of France and also loss of Alsace Lorraine.

↳ Bismarck knew, she will not remain silent.

Isolation Achieved →

↳ League of 3 Emperors (1873) between Emperor of Germany, Austria, Russia. It was a military alliance based on

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collective security principle.

↳ League of 3 Nations (1879) →

Humiliating Treaty of Berlin on Russia led to collapse of LOTE. But Alexander II do not have memory of treaty, so no signed new treaty with Germany and Austria.

↳ Triple Alliance was signed between Italy, Austria and Germany after efforts of Italy. Thus France was isolated.

Through these alliances, Bismarck foreign policy was success until next 30 years.