

Q.1) The Industrial Revolution caused many politico-economic principles to evolve in the due course of time. Do you agree? Substantiate.

Introduction

The desire to produce more goods at low cost to make higher profits led to the Industrial Revolution. The Industrial Revolution began in England in about 1750. It was then that machines began to take over some of the work of men and animals in the production of goods and commodities.

Body

New Economic principles:

- **The factory system-** It replaced the cottage industry which was more autonomous with individual workers using hand tools. It developed as a result of innovations like steam engine and power looms.
- **Capitalism-** Private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit as well as the concentration of economic power in a few hands was the result of industrial revolution.
- **New economic structure-** The economy underwent a structural change from being agriculture based to manufacturing based.
- **Urbanization-** Most of the industries were setup in urban centres with all basic amenities. This resulted in large-scale urban migration and urban expansion, which continues to this day.
- **Banking and finance-** Industrialized economy led to expansion of banking facilities to finance new projects by using the money multiplier effect.
- **Globalisation-** Increased production corresponded to increasing access to new markets via growth of trade worldwide.
- **Materialism and consumerism-** As production kept on increasing over decades and centuries, it required a proportional increase in demand. Feeding on the basic human desire to have more, a cycle of more consumption and more production was fired up which led to rise of materialism and consumerism.
- **Technological advancement-** Industrial Revolution itself was primarily driven by the rise in technology which forever changed the face of the world leading us into the modern era. Today it has its influence in every sector from travel, transport, agriculture to the food we consume.
- **Environmental neglect-** The revolution was based on increased exploitation of resources, which had a tremendous impact on environment and ecology.

New Political principles:

- **Pro worker movements-** Rise of reformers and social reform movements such as utilitarianism, utopianism, socialism and Marxism as an alternative to capitalism and to provide better living standards to the workers.

- **Inequality**- Concentration of wealth and power in few hands led to unequal political divisions where few took the decisions for all without being responsible to them.
- **Dominance of west**- The revolution began in Europe and helped the western economies gain prominence through policies like imperialism, mercantilism and cultural subjugation, all of which were indirectly connected with the industrial revolution.
- **International consciousness**- The Industrial Revolution created an international consciousness among peoples because the developments in one place began to influence the developments in other places.
- **Changed demographics**- The society was divided into have and have nots. In order to increase their income, the have nots increase their population. Improved medical facilities helped prolong the life. All this resulted in population explosion, forcing Europeans to settle in other nations changing the demographic profiles.

Conclusion

The above changes show how IR led to complete transformation across the world. Every part of the world underwent IR sooner or later. But the ones to get into the race sooner became developed nations and nations like India and African countries that underwent IR later remained developing and under developed.

Q.2) What do you understand by totalitarianism? How did it shape the fate of the world in the first half of the 20th century? Analyze.

Introduction:

Totalitarianism is a concept of regimes (political systems) where government controls all public behavior and as much of private behavior as it can. The idea as a construct was used mainly in Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union.

Body:

Major totalitarian governments in the first half of 20th century:

Soon after WW1, when the world plunged into chaos, the leaders of many countries like Mussolini in Italy, Hitler in Germany, Stalin in Russia, etc. came forward to bring normalcy under the mask of revolution but began a rule of totalitarianism.

- **Nazi Germany:** soon after WW1 and Treaty of Versailles, high rates of joblessness and period of uncontrolled inflation led to Germans becoming susceptible to appeals of political extremes of Adolf Hitler. He began a process of persecution and German domination over almost all of continental Europe and much of Eurasia. After defeat at the hands of US, German land

was rebuilt as a democratic state with a strong commitment to civil liberties, freedom and rule of law.

- Soviet Communism: Communist states of Russia, under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, maintained strong opposition to free market economics and development. His forced industrialization led to the worst man made famine.

Effect of Totalitarianism:

- The ideals of liberal democracy and individual freedom faced their greatest challenge in the 20th century with the emergence of several totalitarian political movements. These systems of government were characterized by nearly limitless state control.
- Three basic characteristics- ruled by a single ruler or party with unrestricted power, violence and intimidation as main tools and no political freedom.
- It demanded total unrestricted, unconditional and unalterable loyalty of individuals fueled by fear of existence. They killed millions, exploited and banished people by brutal over throw and abolishing every other political party.
- The government penetrated the entire country through regional, provincial, local and primary organizations. They had control over television, radio, press, education and communication of all forms were censored and subject to their approval.
- Resulted in loss of human diversity, relationships, nature, harmony and compassion. Any form of freedom and rights had no place in their reign and the people were built and operated on fear and suppression.
- As the leaders felt invincible, they took nationalism to extreme levels leading to acts of aggression and invasion for acquiring more power.
- Ultimately this aggression of the totalitarian regimes led to the start of the WW2.

Conclusion:

Governments globally were encouraged towards democratic and more peaceful systems of governing people ensuring civil liberties, and social and political freedoms. To avoid wars, conflicts and despotic expansions on these lines the United Nations Organization was formed as an international forum to facilitate cooperation amongst countries immediately after the end of WW2 to preserve world peace.

Q.3) What transpired in the Congress of Vienna? Was it a success? Critically examine.

Introduction:

The Congress of Vienna was held from September of 1814 to June of 1815. After the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte, this international conference was called to create a balance among the European powers in such a way so as to prevent future wars and

maintain peace and stability on the European continent and to reorganize the Europe.

Body:

Congress was held between Royal leaders of Europe from **Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia**. The objective of the Congress was to provide a long-term peace plan for Europe by settling critical issues. The goal was not simply to restore old boundaries but to resize the main powers so they could balance each other and remain at peace.

The major outcomes of Vienna congress are as follows:

- **Restoration of Legitimacy:** This is the concept that the royal leaders before Napoleon are true and legitimate leaders.
- **Balance of power:** Which advocated for power distribution among royal leaders of Europe to maintain peace and stability
- Pledge to stop any revolution in future: conservative leaders were anti revolution especially any revolution for democracy.
- **Encircled France** to make buffer around it with strong countries and to keep France contained.
- **Holy Alliance-** for the protection against democratic alliance.
- Restoration of Louis the XVIII to **French throne**
- **German Confederation** Formation with 34 German states

Positive impact it had on European history:

- The congress was the first occasion in history where, on a continental scale, national representatives came together to formulate treaties
- The arrangements made by the Four Great Powers sought to ensure future disputes would be settled in a manner that would avoid the terrible wars of the previous 20 years.
- Prevented another widespread European war for nearly 100 years (1815–1914) and created relatively long-term stability and peaceful conditions in most of Europe

Limitations / negative aspects of the congress:

- Mainly, the four major powers of Europe (Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain) were left to make most of the big decisions.
- The leaders were conservatives with little use for republicanism or revolution, both of which threatened to upset the status quo in Europe
- No proper procedure followed.
- Ignored national and liberal impulses, causing the subsequent suppression of the emerging national and liberal movements

- Imposed a stifling reaction on the Continent
- It has been seen as a reactionary movement for the benefit of traditional monarchs.
- Although the Congress of Vienna preserved the balance of power in Europe, it could not check the spread of revolutionary movements across the continent some 30 years later.

Conclusion:

The Congress System was deliberate conflict management, and was the first genuine attempt to create an international order based upon consensus rather than conflict. The goal of the congress was to re-establish a balance of power among the countries of Europe and have peace between the nations. The Congress proved to be highly successful in achieving its goal, for the peace in Europe was left almost undisturbed for the decades to come.

Q.4) Do you think any of the warring sides could have taken the high moral ground after what happened during the World Wars? Give your opinion.

Introduction:

The Great War was never considered the “war to end all wars” by the states and armed forces in conflict. The war’s legacies were processed in a wide variety of ways depending on forms of government, geostrategic situations, moral/material capacities, and public will. Their common denominator was recognition that successful future war-making depended on a synergy between an effective government and a strong citizenry.

Body:

The term world war is typically applied to the two conflicts that happened during the 20th century:

1. World War I, or First World War (1914-1918): World War I was fought between the Allied Powers and the Central Powers. The main members of the Allied Powers were France, Russia, and Britain. The United States also fought on the side of the Allies after 1917. The main members of the Central Powers were Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria.

2. World War II, or Second World War (1939-1945): The principal belligerents were the Axis powers—Germany, Italy, and Japan—and the Allies—France, Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, and, to a lesser extent, China. The war was in many respects a continuation, after an uneasy 20-year hiatus, of the disputes left unsettled by World War I.

Jus post bellum (Latin for "Justice after war") is a concept that deals with the morality of the termination phase of war. The idea has some historical pedigree as a concept in just war theory. In modern times, it has been developed by a number of just war theorists and international lawyers.

Yes, warring sides should have taken high moral ground after world wars because of following reasons:

- A bad peace is not only a definite recipe for misery, but far more often than not is merely a prelude to further violent conflict
- As war is also choice, peace is also a vital thing.
- To ensure human rights and peaceful society.
- For social, political, economic, legal, and cultural progress of the society.

No, warring sides shouldn't take high moral ground after world wars because of following reasons:

- Consequences should be faced, as war was with mutual consent.
- It gives little room for revolution, learning and changes on either side.
- Morality after the war does not solve the purpose of the war. It may be perceived as a pacifying act.
- Rational self-interest and welfare of their own people plays a huge role.
- Economic issues after the war is the very big concern.

Conclusion:

To honour unknown sacrifices, we must heed past lessons so that such needless sacrifice is not forced upon many millions in the future. In many ways, this one-hundred-year-old conflict is shaping our world today more than any of the wars that have been fought since.

Q.5) The first half of the 20th century witnessed two bloody global wars. This period also stood witness to a wide array of inventions in the fields of aviations, weapons and nuclear technology. Discuss atleast 5 such inventions and their impacts on the world.

Introduction:

The period between 1900-1950 was one of the most horrific and murderous in the history of mankind as it has witnessed two global wars which engulfed the entire world. The devastation caused to men and material was unimaginable which was accelerated by the technical inventions during that period.

Body:

Some of the significant inventions are as follows:

- Aviations:

1. **Aircrafts:** First practical aircraft was invented by Wright brothers in 1903. During World War 1 aeroplanes came into military use. Ex: Zeppelin by Germany. The period between World War 1 and World War 2 saw the development of jet fighters. World War 2 developed efficacy in strategic bombing. Ex: V2, Azon, Fritz x, etc.,

- Weapons:

2. **Machine guns:** Invented in 1912. First used in WW1 (Battle of Somme)

3. **Tanks:** Invented during the summer of 1918. Extensively used during WW2. Ex: USSR's T-26, 40, 60 and UK's Mark-1

4. **Submarines:** First used in 1940, led to the advent of underwater battle. Ex: Japan's KAITEN and UK's HMS Venturer.

- Nuclear technology:

5. **Atomic bombs:** 1930- 40s witnessed large scale developments in nuclear technology. Project Manhattan by USA led to atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



Impact of these inventions:

Geo-political: The arms race divided the world into two major blocs, one led by USA and other USSR. The third world countries were rallied around these super powers. Ex: NATO of US, Warsaw pact of the soviet union during cold war. This factionalism is to be seen even today in Syria war, Korean peninsula crisis, Middle east crisis, etc.

Economic: Many developed countries realised the need of having a strong military and hence relied on either imports or joint development of armaments. Most of the major economies are also military super powers. The defence budget of most of the nations is more than the expenditure on welfare activities.

Social: Although the deterrence created by strong military has saved many lives across the world but the constant war mongering has also led to deep social cleavages. Ex: War led poverty and communal violence across many nations.

Institutional: After effect of world war and subsequent arms race and nuclear proliferation led to creation of institutions and pacts like UN, NPT, MTCR, Wassenaar agreement, etc.

Conclusion:

But, this period can also be considered as a blessing in disguise as the inventions were used for devastation as well as betterment of mankind. Aviation today has reduced the travelling time to a great extent and increased interconnectivity among

people across the globe, nuclear energy if harnessed properly is seen as an alternative source of energy and inventions in medical field has saved numerous lives.

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