**Veracity and Delusions: The Perpetual Fray of Ethics against Ducats**

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**D**own the vast ages of impermanence, money has ever reserved a vital position in society. In any form, be it in cash or in-kind, it has been the sole means of human existence. It is the ubiquitous means of exchange that promises a secure future to its possessor by maintaining equality with the world outside. It can transform furze to verdure, building utopias in no time but possesses the awe to trample down affluent empires into mudded ruins of shattered dreams.

During the ancient days of the evolution of human intelligence, money existed invariably, though disparate in disposition. ‘Ere the advent of Mesopotamian Shekel, the barter system laid the very foundations which strengthened the transactions to mobilise resources, upheaving the grand civilisations of the world. However, the major developments in the use of currency took place in China with the introduction of metal coins. In India, silver coins were introduced by Mauryan Kings called Kharshapana. However, at present, the use of paper notes and credit and debit cards have made purchases further convenient. But what about today’s digital currency? Cryptocurrency and online transactions have led to the appearance of a digital embodiment of money as in the case of bitcoins making monetary computations way easy.

Wars are violent confrontations between two opposing forces of inverse interests fought incessantly either for cease of power or for imposing one’s will upon the other. Wars embed the roots of great epics of the world vis. Iliad and Mahabharata. Homer, in his epic, had mentioned the Trojan War fought between Greece and Troy. The Mahabharata was a conflict between the Kauravas and the Pandavas that taught the principles of Dharma.

Modern World Wars, fought due to abrupt militarism, spiteful envy, mutual disdain between powers of the world, lead to endless destruction and nuclear holocaust at strategic junctions of the world. These happened twice and engulfed generations in it. Time and again nations have indulged in fatal skirmishes spreading fear and unrest everywhere. Critical civil wars starting from those in the Byzantine Empire to modern-day America have proved the detrimental effects of wars.

But how is money related to war? What do fiscal policies and financial statistics reveal about them? Exploring the concept of circulation of funds and multiplication of money in a general way, the government pays for war by modifying the tax collection and reduction system adding to a substantial return on these expenditures. The intricate blend of state funds and the financial model of a nation aid the government to bear war expenditures limiting the heavy losses. But we have to keep in mind that wars are cost-ineffective ventures. So what are the most suitable methods of meeting the heavy expenses of war? Taxation as mentioned earlier is the most preferred selection during the war because it is the collection of money gratis. But does the public optimistically accept it?

So the government might choose to extract the money from a foreign state. This might lead the nation into the danger of losing its autonomy and eventually sovereignty. So the final alternative exists with the creation of internal and external and internal war bonds with both domestic and overseas investors to avoid initial high costs. But the cons of this manoeuvre are the repayment of tremendous accumulated debts. Have we exhausted our efforts or is there some cunning way of acquisition of money? One of the most infamous techniques is money printing or unverified money minting. It comes with long term inflation.

The financial recession events during the Great Depression of 1929 which is believed to have been triggered by the First World War led to political instability and a crash in markets which ultimately paved the way for the Second World War. But howsoever meticulous the calculation of financial statistics is, it cannot measure the will of the taxpayers or the return they get from the consequences of the war. Nor can they calculate the intangible cost they bear in terms of lives, means or livelihood. Do they benefit from these wars?

The ancient notions of widespread delusions about the glory of war have been discarded by the modern theories of truth about the immense devastation brought about by these apparent “Old fashioned wars”. The false and rumoured tales of victories in battles lead to untold miseries of the citizens who appear like the fish caught in a line or the goat trapped in a shed. They become a puppet in the hands of world politics where money has a longer wingspan than ethics. But how do the citizens pay for casualties of war? They pay in terms of their peace. For momentary pleasures of triumph they get deceived burning their peace at stake.

Has the dove of equanimity perished? Where have our ethics and fraternity vanished? Where has that hope which emerged out of Pandora’s Box disappeared? Despite the growing disturbances and tremors there exist a hope of peace to take over the evil existing in this world. Our utmost challenge is to forage hope and peace from their recherché abode to restrict the traumatizing impacts and dread of war. To establish and sustain world peace, the United Nations Organisation was established which stated that peace signifies a broader concept of dignity and well-being for all and not just the absence of war. Yet the air of another lethal turmoil persists in the atmosphere.

Peace remains unachievable until the cooperation between rulers and the ruled can bring about it. Governments must keep the welfare of their people above all. The youth of the nation must adapt to the path of virtue over vengeance. They must and take initiatives toward the establishment of peace at the societal level. At last, we must dote on the fact that we are the creations of a supreme God who metaphysically controls our fate. So we must avoid internal clash among ourselves. Peace is our ultimate resort to salvation from the inevitable darkness.