

World History Class 13
1st April, 2024 at 1:00 PM

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (01:16 PM):

Multiple roads to



SOCIALISM: (01:17 PM):

- Marxism is just one path to achieve the goal of an egalitarian society i.e. Socialism.
- One issue is of division on lines of **revolutionary socialist and reformist socialist**.
- Revolutionaries would desire radical and rapid changes while the reformists may want not radical changes and a gradual pace of changes. *Ex: Remove -ves of capitalism and not capitalism itself.*
- Revolutionaries are Marx, Lenin, Stalin, and Mao, while Reformists are equal to **Fabianists** like Nehru, and Annie Besant & schools of thought like social democracy, Gandhian Socialism, and Market Socialism, where **Deng Xiaoping** in China from 1976 wanted capitalism in the economy and one-party system (OPS) in the polity.
- Another issue is the power to whom i.e. to an individual (Gandhi) to the community (Marx, democratic socialism), or to the State i.e. a welfare state which will use its legislative, executive, and economic power to bring socialism (Nehru, Leninist, feminists, Stalin, Mao, Deng, etc.)
- Another issue is a belief that only worker is the vanguard of the communist revolution. Those who agree can be referred to as **industrial communists**.
- Those who don't and therefore believe that Communist revolution can be done by peasants as well can be called **agrarian communists**.

- **Difference Between Industrial Communism and Agrarian Communism:**

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Industrial Communism

1) Example, Stalin (USSR)

2) Wants rapid IR. As believes that communism would be secured only when the masses equal to workers

3) In economy: Urbanization and social uprooting of the rural masses, lead to centralized industrialization.

Agrarian Communism

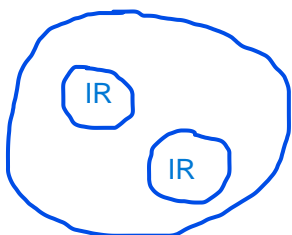
1) Mao. (China)

2) Gradual IR, that is allocate more budget resources to the agri sector. They trust the peasants and don't view them as petty bourgeoisie as Marx

3) In the economy/society, no social uprooting and there is a gradual decentralized IR.

For example, Mao (1949-76) in his The Great Leap Forward (1958) is (GLF1958 = Maoism) Maoism wanted 6 lakh small factories spread across the countryside in China, manufacturing tools/machines for the agri. sector.

→ bz govt. spending more money to agriculture and less money to industries.



4) This leads to high GDP growth as machines do rapid mass production. It also leads to the industrial GDP where the masses equal to the working class

4) Low GDP growth & masses equal to peasants.

-> Mao had a belief that IR create Bourgeoise because in industry we need manager, engineers etc. so a/o to him they are nothing but bourgeoisie in govt. uniform who work only for profit motive like demanding extra salary, bonus etc.

5) Hurts the empowerment of women initially because the cost of living is high in the urban areas therefore only men migrate while women stay back in villages to handle family. Therefore, IR creates more jobs for men. Also, stereotypes that women can't handle big machines.

5) Women are more empowered since the agri sector has more women participation.

6) Rural masses may remain uneducated.

6) An empowered, educated, and mildly prosperous rural population e.g. by 1976 in China.

7) IR with a focus on heavy industries led to a strong military e.g. Stalin led to a strong military that believed in attack from the capitalist West and therefore followed the rapid IR with a focus on heavy industries. However, this led to weakness in light industry due to low investments and the standard of living of the masses did not improve in the USSR like in the capitalist West, despite the USSR being a superpower.

7) The focus is on the light industry & production of agri-equipment. Neglect of the heavy industry may lead to a weak military. For example, in China's GLF, the light industry was focused so people experience ~~dim~~ gains in standard of living.

1958

improve


- Another issue is the method of violence.
- Usually, revolutionaries support violence while reformists support non-violence.
- @ Polity: Social democracy favors multi-party democracy while the communists favor the OPS belief like Marx that MPD gets captured by the bourgeoisie.

One Party System

Multi Party System

- > In Russia a party was divided in two -
- > Bolsheviks (who were in majority)
- > Mensheviks (who were in minority)

CASE STUDY OF RUSSIA AND CHINA: (02:05 PM):

- **Russia:**
- Mensheviks were strict followers of the Marxist theory and since the Russian economy was not industrialized, therefore, didn't want to attempt a revolution and wanted to wait for the IR. (as Marx said that revolution will happen when IR got completed)
- Bolsheviks like Lenin, Stalin, and Trotsky wanted the revolution as soon as possible and believed that the IR could be done after the revolution (take political power first then implement communism and the IR).
- They wanted a strong state i.e. One Party System and used the power of the State to preserve Communism in the USSR and spread it in the world.
- For them, the goal of a stateless society is to be achieved in the future once the threat of capitalism is defeated globally.
- **Russian Revolution (October, 1917):**
- This revolution brought the Bolsheviks into power.
- Russian Civil War (RCW): Bolsheviks vs. Whites (other parties also with the US, and Britain armies). Japan 
- Here, war communism was implemented i.e. policies adopted to win the RCW e.f. all factories nationalized (ownership of state).
- Peasants are allowed only to minimum produce and the rest are all taken away by the state.
- This was done to meet the needs of the Red Army. or Bolsheviks army.
- **Result:**
- won RCW therefore the USSR in 1920.
- The economy was devastated as now no incentives for peasants to produce.
- Also, it was the agrarian economy. Therefore the devastation since 1904-05 (Russo-Japanese war), military expenditure since the Bosnian Crisis (1908), then huge defeats in World War 1 till 1917, and huge loss of resources in the Treaty of Brest Litovsk. 1917 to Gr.
- Then RCW, 1918-20 therefore, Lenin in the economic interest of the USSR adopted **pragmatism** and brought the new economic policy (NEP). (1921-28) (though Lenin died in 1925)

i.e. there were 15 SSRs or we can say 15 provinces among which Russia was one province which is now a country.

USSR: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Soviet is a Russian word for Panchayati Raj institutions

Agrarian Socialist means taking property from big land owners and distribution to peasants i.e. in this system concept of private land ownership exist or we can say concept of small bourgeoisie exist.

But in Agrarian Communism ownership of land goes to community.

Though Lenin has the ideology like Marx but still he had to come to agrarian socialism because he got to know that there should be motivation of incentives for peasants else they will not produce.

• **NEP:**

- It was **agrarian socialism** with the features also of Fabianism.
- In the agri. sector, private property was allowed, and budgetary resources were given more to the agri. sector because the masses were ~~present and~~ **peasants who** should experience positives from the new regime.
- Small-scale industries ~~and~~ private ownership are allowed while large-scale industries are operational under state ownership.

Therefore

- The goal was the stability of the USSR and mass support for the Bolsheviks. **infact in 1921** signed Trade and Investment Agreement with Capitalist Britain for the FDI in the USSR, therefore, Lenin was pragmatic.

Trade of goods from small scale industries - private sector are allowed.

STALIN: (02:57 PM): (Came in power in 1929)

- Govt. needs money to invest in the infra.
- Made the govt. owner of all land and produce from it.
- Govt. procures food and distributes it through the PDS.
- No faith in the peasants and hated the propertied class.
- Believed in future attacks from the West.
- A dictator, therefore, the party was not supreme but Stalin.
- Did a rapid IR with a focus on heavy industry, therefore neglecting the light industry.
- Allocated more budget to the industrial sector and military.
- Proven correct in June 1941 (attack by Germans).
- No controls of factories **with** and workers and engaged in **purges**, **imprisoned, exiled, killed opponents within party.**
- Set up the Gulags (concentration camps) where forced laborers in factories and farms.
- High use of secret police and no freedom of the Press.
- **Indoctrinization** in education, no anti-**communism**, no anti-communist party, no anti-Lenin, Marx, Stalin articles or novels or movies.
- Brought the Five Year Plan (command economy) in which the State decides what, when, and how much to produce.
- The PSUs given target. PSUs had no freedom to utilize the profits or decide the MRP. The state took profits and gave money for investment for the next fiscal year.

(* In MPD :- parliament is supreme
In Communism :- party is supreme.)

- **Result:**
- Won the Second World War.
- Made the USSR a superpower, atomic bomb, hydrogen bomb.
- Began the Cold War and gave social security to the workers but the USSR struggled for food security and light industries.
- **Nikita Krushchev: (1953-64)**
- De-Stalinization in domestic and foreign affairs.
- Revealed details of Stalin's purges.
- Criticized Stalin within the Party.
- Decreased the cult of personality as not in line with Communism. (so king should be party not an individual)
- Allowed some freedom of speech but still party, Stalin, etc. can't be criticised.
- Ended the Gulags, allowed small private plots for the peasants for more earnings apart from the wages from work on collectives.
- In factories brought bonuses, piece wage rate (100 rupees per unit to 50 units then 120 rupees per unit to 100 units) to boost the GDP.
- Brought some profit motive in the economy. Tried decreasing tensions in the Cold War (peaceful co-existence with the capitalist West is imperative to prevent nuclear catastrophe as by 1953, both the US and USSR had Hydrogen Bomb).
- The USSR lifted the veto on the entry of capitalist countries into the UN and the US on the communist countries. Therefore, the UN became more representative.
- Cold War didn't end but the tensions came down.
- **Brezhnev Era (1964-1984):**
- This was an era of stagnation as no reforms in the economy.
- Huge corruption of the bureaucracy, the Cold War escalated e.g. invaded Poland in 1968 when the people demanded MPD.
- Afghanistan War 1979-89 as wanted by the Communist Regime. This was done under the Brezhnev Doctrine.
- Also, the USSR will intervene if Communism is threatened in any country (Truman Doctrine)

1947 - Later

Like

brought by USA in which USA will intervene if Capitalism is threatened in any country.

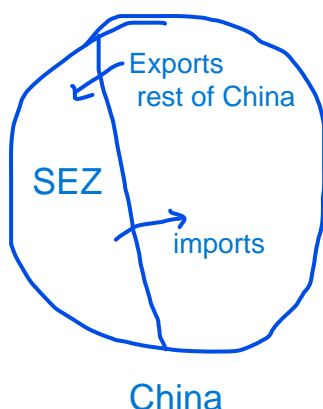
Mikhail Gorbachev (1985-91) (will see in cold war topic)

SOCIALISM IN CHINA: (03:33 PM):

- **Mao (1949 to 1976):** (1958-76)
- Maoism equals agrarian communism which was the Great Leap Forward (GLF).
- **Reason for the GLF:**
 - i) From 1949 to 1958 the USSR-like model.
 - ii) But then the 1954 Feedback Campaign revealed demands for Capitalistic features like those brought by Nikita in the USSR.
 - Some even demanded political reforms i.e. question one-party system.
 - iii) Mao concluded that the USSR model of big factories in the urban areas led to the strengthening of the Bourgeoisie i.e. the govt. servants, engineers, managers, etc.
in govt. uniform
 - iv) Mao criticized Nikita publically, therefore USSR and China relations began turning back.
- **GLF 1958/Maoism Features:**
 - a) Focus was on the agri. the sector therefore more budgetary resources to the agriculture for food security for a large population.
 - Also, China was an agrarian economy therefore masses equal to the rural peasants would increase the political stability of the CCP. 1921.
 - b) Organised Ryots into the Commune which were much bigger than the collectives of the USSR. (Commune was made a unit of local self government.)
 - Communes were given money and power to implement small projects of irrigation, hospitals, etc. (-> In China almost communes of 12k were formed and in USSR it was only around 1200)
 - To enable the rural masses govt. allocated engineers, doctors, etc. to communes.
 - Party cadres attached to the commune helped the creation of the communes and gave feedback to the govt. on any grievances, enabling the party to take corrective measures. (*People were more happy in China than in USSR)
 - c) By 1976, an empowered and educated population lived in rural areas. (*In India slang of 'Gaon ka Gaur')
 - In agri. sector no private property and the property owner is a party, members of the commune engaged in the joint production and get wages i.e. equal to the agrarian workers.
community
 - The govt. procures the produce from the commune and redistributes it for consumption in the country (Procurement by FCI at MSP and distribution via PDS).

@India

- d) In industry gradual IR ⁺ and decentralized IR by having 6 lakh factories spread across villages and making tools for the agri-sector.
- Labor-intensive industry for employment of a huge population.
- e) Mao revised the Principles of Marxism in line with the context of China.
- **Deng Xiaoping: (1976-1989):** (It is this person who made China that is China what we see today)
- **Economic Model:** Mao = Bullock Cart
- **Market Socialism of Deng:** USSR = Fiat Padmini or Ambassador car
- Deng = Range Rover but Driver of Padmini
- No compromise with the One Party System (OPS). in Polity.
- Capitalism in the economy ^{infact} the State via its PSUs will compete in an economy with the private sector therefore achieving efficiency for the PSUs.
- Today 1/3rd of the GDP in China is PSUs ^{therefore} some call the China system as State Capitalism as the State also sells Goods and Services in the Economy like a company.
- Members from the CCP are present on the boards of private companies to ensure that the State can give directions if ^{desires} desired. (*Link action against Chinese companies for data privacy concerns by India and USA Ex: TikTok.)
- **SEZ** model that has created a new country for economic purposes, not political purposes is called SEZ, where different and liberal laws, low taxes, and capitalist economy.
- Later, with the success of the SEZ experiment even ^{DTA} domestic tariff areas or non-SEZ areas were also gradually transitioned to a capitalist economy.
- When China felt that the OPS was under threat then did a brutal repression e.f. Repressed the 1978 Democracy Wall where Deng repressed his supporters when after the economic reform they began demanding political reforms.
- ¹⁹⁸⁹ **Tiananmen Square incident:** During the visit of **Gorbachev** youth in China began protests encouraged by the political reforms of Gorbachev in the USSR and the fall of communism in Eastern Europe.
- The whole world was watching and ^{Deng} ~~Dang~~ used tanks on the protestors making clear there would be no compromise on OPS.
- China believes ^{that} MPD will lead to political capture by capitalists.



- **Social Democracy:**
- Creation of a strong welfare state that would use its legislative, executive, and economic powers to achieve a socialist society.
- A mixed economy i.e. States to produce goods and services along with the private sector in an economy.
- State to **establish industries** and enterprises in sectors and regions not considered profitable but **important for welfare**, development, and removal of inequality and where **private does not have the capacity example**, space exploration.
- **Legislative/Executive Power:**
- Providing rights to vulnerable sections via the Constitution.
- Laws that eliminate the negatives of capitalism e.g. Minimum Wages Act, Compulsory Contributions by Employers to Social Security Funds meant for the employees.
- Executive actions like creating **EPFO**-like organizations.
- Schemes like MGNREGA for curbing unemployment.
- Direct Benefits Transfers (DBT), Kisan Credit Cards, Regional Rural Banks, etc.
- A Command Economy via Five Year Plans i.e. State directs the private sector and the PSUs on priorities of economic production or targets.
- Therefore, the focus is on using the capability of both the public and private sectors and removing the negatives of Capitalism and not capitalism itself.
- Politically multi-party democracy is chosen as a political system and not a one-party system of communists.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM: (04:36 PM):

- Here, the focus is on democracy i.e. the devolution of decision-making power in polity and economy to the masses.
- Therefore, a strong state is not desired by democratic socialists. ^{welfare}
- Hence, opposed the USSR, the China-like model, and also the strong state created.
- Want devolution of power to the local government and decision-making powers in factories, farms to trade unions, and cooperatives of peasants respectively.
- Opposes the model of Rich Slave i.e. a prosperous working class but without decision-making powers.
- **Indian Model of Socialism**: It is a mix of Fabianism and Democratic Socialism. ^{welfare}
- A strong state and strong PRIs are both desired. That is the Balance of power for overall development and welfare.
- Some sections among the Democratic Socialists favor violent methods while some peaceful methods.
- At times Indian form of socialism is called Gandhian Socialism as the focus is on non-violence and arbitration for the resolution of class disputes and the idea of Trusteeship rather than profit motive-oriented capitalism.
- For example, **Article 43 A**: Participation of workers in the management of enterprises.
- Post 1991, shift in favor of capitalism while preserving features of welfarism/socialism.

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Cold War, etc.