

Chapter - 5

Major Events of the World

There had been a lot of ups and down in the cycle of worldly incidents, from 18th century to 20th century. India was also affected by such incidents. The starting of British Regime in India and its abolition in the year 1947, can be called as the most important incident in the history of modern world. Likewise the revolution of France and Russia, the Independence Battle of America, the expansion of colonisation by the Westron countries, the First and Second World War, the establishment of United Nations Organisations etc, are some of the main incidents. The consideration becomes necessary to think about the country like England, which reached to the Militant Power and strongest country of the world, how the whole Imperialism of England reached to an end ?

French Revolution of (1789 E.C.)

The French Revolutions of (1789 E.C.) was much more important incident. The glorious revolution of 1688 E.C. of England & the Independent Battle of America. This revolution was against Autocratic Ruler, who exploited economically, and it was against inequality also. The main reasons of this movement are explained in the following way:-

1. Political Circumsrances-

The King of France, Louis 16th, was autocrat, dictator and full of rights, being protected by God. The 'will' of the king was law in itself. He was very expensive and wisdomless administrator. For many years the meeting of 'Estate General' was not called.

Due to wisdomless policy of Louis, the colonies like India & America were lost from the Empire of France and the France was defeated in 7th year war.

2. Social Inequalities-

In France a class was empowered with Priviliges as a aristocratic class. The powerless class of the society, in which general class and middle class were included, were being exploited by King, Pastor and Fudeal Persons. The condition of the farmers was very poor because of torture of Fedual class. This caused to increase the dissatisfaction in the society of France.

3. Economic Reasons-

At this time, the economic condition of France became worst. The main reasons for this condition was, heavy expenditure of wars, defective tax system and control less unwanted expenses of kingship. The higher class of the society was kept free from tax burden, whereas the public was put under a big burden of taxation. There was no accounting system of the income and expenditure. As such as the revolution was much more expected.

4. Religious Dissatisfaction-

At this time there were one lakh twenty five religious pastors in France. Some Pastors were living very luxurious life, whereas some pastors were even not having the sources of two time meals. The properties of churches were not sutting to the minds of poor and hungry people of France. The religious tax, namely 'Taiyth' which was voluntary in nature but the recovery of such tax was made compulsory by churches. This also increased the

dissatisfaction.

5. The Impact of American Freedom Movement-

The soldiers of French Military, reached America, to co-operate in freedom movement. From there, they received the inspiration of liberty, self respect and patriotism. The burden of loans on the treasury of France was increased due to such participation. The American Freedom Movement became a source of inspiration to French Revolution.

6. The Rise of Middle Class-

In France, the farmers and labourers were not capable to oppose the Aristocratic class. The middle class of the society fulfilled this shortcoming. This class was comprised by thinkers, teachers, businessmen, advocates, doctors etc. All these sections wanted to improve the conditions of France.

7. Intellectual Awakening-

At this time in France the philosophers and writers highlighted the conventions and old glory of the country and awakened the society. Such intellectuals includes specially the names like Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu & Diderot. Montesquieu opposed the divine rights of the king whereas Rousseau pleaded for the freedom of the individuals. Rousseau has written that the human beings are possessing the rights of liberty, equality & fraternity from the ancient period.

8. The Downfall of Bastille- Momentum Reason-

On 5th May 1789, after 15 years, on the advice of Finance Minister Brienne the conference of estate general was called upon. This was presided before the king that the inequality, exploitation, privileges and jobless practice should be put to an end. The members of third house (general class) wanted that all the three houses should have a joint session, but while leaving some members like Priests of First

and Second House, no other member turned up. On 17th June, the third house declared itself as National Assembly.



One scene of French Revolution

On 20th June, the members of third house reached for the meeting, but the door of Assembly Houses was closed. So the members gathered, before the Assembly House in Tennis Court, held the meeting of the Assembly and took the oath, that till a constitution is not put forth in France, the meeting will not be disbursed. The King gave recognition to the National Assembly on 14th July 1789, the crowd which was full of anger, attacked Bastille and got released of all the prisoners. From this incident, the French Revolution got started.

The Format of the Revolution:-

The downfall of Bastille, was an indicator of the success of the people opposing against the dictatorship of the king. On 4th August 1789, the National Assembly eradicated the Rights of Feudals of France. On 17th August 1789, the National Assembly declared the Rights of Liberty, equality and fraternity along with fundamental rights. On 05th October 1789, thousands of ladies entered forcefully into the Palace (Mahal) of Versailles, with the slogans to provide Bread and got arrested inside the Mahal of the King and Queen of France. In 1791 E.C. the new constitution of France was got prepared, and the main basis of this constitution was “will of the people” (Sovereignty of People). In this constitution the powers of executive, legislature, and judiciary were made separately and as such the

'constitutional Kingship' started instead of 'Dictatorial Kingship'. First time, the written constitution came into existence. On 20th June 1791, in the night hours, the King Louis 16th along with his wife, ran away from France, in fancy dress. On the second day some people identified them at midnight, near the territory of France, and got them back to Paris. Now the king was kept as a Prisoner under detention in the palace and ultimately in 1793 E.C., the king was hanged till death.

The Results of French Revolution:-

Not only in Europe, but in the whole world, the French Revolution keeps a special place in the history. According to Haizen-The French Revolution gave birth to the new concept of state. This revolution affected most of the important incidents of the world. The main results of this revolution are as under :

1. This revolution put to an end to the concept of Feudalistic Administration based on Economic Exploitation. In other countries also, the Feudalistic System of government was put to an end. The King, Queen and his Kith and kins were slaughtered. As such the autocratic and dictatorial government of Louis 16th was eliminated.
2. In the field of religion the elements of religious tolerance and liberalism were encouraged. The attempt was made to put to end the inequality based on religion.
3. This revolution encouraged the feelings of liberty, equality & fraternity. The constituent assembly declared the fundamental rights.
4. This revolution provided a path to the concept of socialistic pattern of society.
5. The prestige and influence of aristocratic class was decreased.
6. The political parties took birth, after the French Revolution.
7. The revolution provided equal position to poor and rich persons in the eyes of justice and

law. The privileges of rich persons were eliminated forever.

The Revolution of Russia- 1917 E.C.

The revolution took place in Russia in the year 1917 D.C. against the corrupt, disqualified and autocratic government of the then King Jhar. And this revolution eliminated the rule of Jharshai. In the March 1917 & Nov. 1917, two revolutions took place in Russia. The revolution of March eliminated the rule of Jharshai and the revolution of November gave rise to the democracy of farmers and labours, this is also called as 'Bolshevik Revolution'. The main reasons of the revolutions are as under:

1. Dictatorial Jharshai-

The rulers of Russia used to believe in the divine rights to rule over the people. All powers were vested in Jhar only. The parliament (Duma) was having no powers of any kind. Jhar Alexander 3rd and Nivkolas 2nd adopted the War and Repressive Policies.

2. Social Inequalities-

In Russia, there were two classes one was having monopoly of all rights and the other one was having no rights. On most of the land government, the control of Aristocratic class was there which was being blessed by Jhar. The quantity of the lower class was much in Russia, but they were having no rights or rather they were rightsless. This situation developed dissatisfaction.

3. Dissatisfaction of Labour Class-

In Russia also, due to Industrial Revolution, so many industries and business were established and it increased the number of labourers continuously. The industrialists used to exploit the labour class, they were being paid less salary. But the government always gave support to industrialists only. So, the labour class developed labour organisations and took the assistance from strikes. From the labour strikes the beginning of revolution took place and the labour class demanded and wanted the

government of proletariat class.

4. The Agitation of Farmers-

The condition of farmers in Russia, was also very poor. The landless farmers used to work on the land of Vassals. They were kept under so many restrictions. In 1905 E.C. the revolts of farmers took place at so many places.

5. The Unfair Governance of Jhar Nikolas 2nd

The Jhar Nikolas 2nd, was missing the political understandings. He could be influenced by anyone at anytime. He was under the influence of Queen Alexandra. Both the King and Queen were under the influence of one Monk namely 'Rasputin'. In the year 1916 E.C. Rasputin was also assassinated, but the administrative control of Jhar continued to be weakned and full of carelessness.

6. The Intellectual Awakening in Russia-

The liberal thoughts of westron Europe started entering in Russia, due to intellectual awakening. The novels of Tolstoy and Turknev and the Socialistic thoughts of Kal Marks and Bakunin, influenced the people of Russia.

7. The Impact of Russification Policy-

The non Russian castes like Poul, Checke, Jewis, Tatar, Ujback, Kazzad etc. used to reside in big quantity in Russia. The rulers of Russia adopted the policy of "one Russia, one Jhar, one Religion". The Russiafication policy of Jhar was heavily opposed by the other castes living in Russia.

8. Corrupt and Disqualified Bureaucracy-

In the Bureaucracy of Russia corruption was heavily spread out. The Aristocratic people, occupying the higher posts in governance, were always believed in sycophancy of Jhar. The main reason of defeat of sycophancy of Russia in First World War, was the bad performance of Bureaucracy.

9. Instantaneous Reasons-

The people of Russia got frustrated due to

continuous defeat of Russia in First World War and the problems arouse out of such defeat. In Russia demand was raised to stop the war, but the government was not in support of calling back the war. And as such the people started opposing the policies of the government. The instantaneous reason was lack of food.

Formate of the Revolution-

The labour class, being worried about the fulfilment of appetite, went on strike in Partroguard in the month of March 1917. The slogans, like 'Provide Bread and the Anancry must be eliminated', arose in the field of dissatisfaction among the labourers. The military men were ordered to fire on the labours, but they refused to act upon such orders. The Amunation and Arms were taken back from the police. The King suspended the Parliament (Duma). The Jhar, was compelled to quit the position of kingship. In the leadership of Krensky, the temporary government was formed. This government could not continue for a long time. In the year 1917 the volunteers of Bolshevik and Military persons took possession on government buildings, telephone exchanges, railway station etc. of Petroguard. The powers and the position of government went into the hands of Lenin, the leader of agitators and in the Russia the Dictatorial government of the Proletariats came into existence.

The Results of Revolution-

1. The Dictatorial Rule of Jhar, in Russia was put to an end. In July 1918, Jhar Nikolas and his family members, were killed with the bullets of guns.
2. In the leadership of Lenin, the Dictatorial form of government of Proletariats came into being.
3. The Russia, entered a treaty of Brastlitovask, within Germany and government, got separated from the field of First World War. After the revolution, Russia got rise as a one of the worldly power.

4. The whole communist movement in the world was highly encouraged due to the successful revolutions of Russia.
5. The Dictatorial form of governments was encouraged in the world. Under the leadership of Hitler in Germany and Mussolani in Italy, the Dictatorship form of the government was developed.
6. The conditions of the farmers and labour class were improved in the world. The labour unions were given the rights of participation in the management of industries.
7. The concept of equality, compulsory but free education, and freedom and liberties to the women class, was encouraged in the Russia.
8. After increasing in powerful position of Russia the world got divided into two parts on the basis of ideologies. The communist front, in the leadership of Russia and the capitalistic front in the leadership of America and other capitalistic countries.
9. The feelings of liberty and nationality got spread out in Europe and Asia as well.

First World War (1914-18 E.C.)

The First World War, being fought from 1914 to 18th century, was the most important incident in the history of the world. The whole world was heavily influenced. This war brought so many revolutionary changes in the world.

The main reasons of the 1st World War are as under:-

1. Secret Treaties and Birth of Two Groups-

Before the First World War, the Bismarck of Germany made a lot of diplomatic treaties and kept the France aloof in the Europe. But likewise France did some treaties with England & Russia and developed a front of three countries, against the three countries, i.e. Germany, Australia and Italy. The world got divided into two fronts or groups i.e. Allied Powers and Axis Nations. The First World

War was the demonstrations of powers by both the groups or fronts.

2. Armaments and Militarism-

In the second half of 19th century (E.C.), in most of the countries of Europe, encouraged the Militarism and increased the Arms & Ammunations. Germany defeated Australia, on the strength of Military Powers. Now, France, Russia and England also started increasing the Military powers. Under such situations the War became a must to take place at anytime in near future.

3. The Effect of Imperialism-

After the Industrial Revolution, the ambition of becoming most prosperous and full of powers, developed in the European countries. They started establishing the Imperialism, with the purpose to get raw material and to self finished goods, this selfish interest encouraged the setting up of Imperialism. England, France, Germany, Italy, etc. captured the countries like Canada, Australia, Bharat, Africa and some nations of Asia. The imperialistic competition also developed the situation of struggle among themselves.

4. Effects of Newspapers-

At this juncture in Europe, in the newspapers, the news and views, encouraging the 1st World War, used to be published in the newspapers, now-a-days, the news about allegeing each other by the countries involving in the war, being encouraged and the essays on jealousy were published in the newspaper. In one eminent newspaper, these lines were published that "Russia is ready, France should be prepared to get Ready".

5. The Feelings of Nationality-

Under the garb of nationality, the emotions of nationality was being increased. Each and every country was ready to destroy other county, so as to protect its honour, development, expansion and the glory of the country. France wanted Alsae and Loren religious, whereas due the force of nationality, the

communities like Poll, Check, Surb & Ballar, wanted to get separated from Ausralia.

6. The Ambitions of Kesar William-

The German King, Kesar William wanted to made Germany as a world power. After undergoing a treaty with Turkey, Germany constructed the Railway Line namely- German Bagdad Railway Line. It made England annoyed, after developing the Naval Forces. It explained the views that for the development of Germany, the development in expanding the powers in regard to Naval Military field was necessary.

7. The Non Existence of International Organisation-

At that time, there was no international organisation, who could separate the countries from the Battle Field after making a Mediatorship. After the end of First World War, such organisation came into existence.

8. International Crisis and Effect of Walton War-

Among the events of International incidents of the country, the countries of world, became enemy of each other and divided into two Militant Fronts or groups. The Battle between Russia and Japan, Moracko and Agidar crisis, the occupying of Bosnica & Harjgovina by Austria and Battle of War (1912-13 A.C.) are some major crisis of such nature.

9. Instantaneous Reasons-

In Garbia, the opposite views regarding Austria were there, due to the grounds of Bosniya & Harjgovina under such circumstances, the Prince of Austria and his wife were assassinated openly by two young persons on 28th June 1914, in the Sarajovo, the capital of Bosniya. Due to such killing of Prince along with wife, compelled Austria to attack on Sarbiya on 28th June 1914. Russia started the war and bought it for the protection of Sarbiya. Germany also declared world war against Russia. With this event and incident, the First World War

was started.

The Nature of the War :-

In this war, on the one side there were Allied Nations and on the other side Axis Nations were in the battle field. Among the Allied Powers or Nations, there were England, France, America, Italy, Serbiya, Portegils, Rumania, China, Australia, Canada & South Africa. Among the Axis Nations there were Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey & Poulgeriya for supporting each other and to fight the Battle with Allied Nations. In the beginning early years the Axis Powers were more powerful & effective. But, in the mean time, Russia withdrawn itself from the group of Allied Powers and in the year 1918, undergone a treaty with Germany, i.e. the treaty of Brest Litovask. With the victory of Allied powers in the war on 11th November 1918 at 11.00 AM the war was declared to be stopped and such 1st world war was ended. After the war, the peace conference in Paris was called upon and with the separate Nations, separate treaties were done. With Germany, the treaty of Versailles took place.

Results of the War :-

1. There was a huge loss of people and property in the world war. About six million soldiers took part in the war, out of which about one million thirty lakhs soldiers were killed and about 2 million twenty lakhs soldiers were injured. In the war, about one kharab and eighty six arab dollars were spent and about one kharab property was put to loss.
2. In Germany, Russia, Austria, the Dictatorial form of the Kingship was put to end or were eliminated.
3. After the end of the war, a lot of changes took place through various peace treaties, and Chekoslowakiya, Yugoslowakiya, Lithuaniya, Lateviya, Astoniya, Finland, Poland etc. new states were emerged.
4. The various governments were formed, based

on the different ideologies. In Russia, communist government, Nazism in Germany, & Fascism in Italy governments were formed.

5. In the war period, America provided loans to Allied Nations and provided economic co-operation. In the Paris peace conference the American President Wilson, played a very important role. The influence of America was increased due to this war.
6. During the war women played a very important role in the field of wealth and domestic front and as such, the condition of women started improving.
7. The seeding of 2nd World War, took place with the results of this war. Germany & Italy got dissatisfied from the treaty of Versailles and forced the world towards second world war.
8. The League of Nations was formed, by the effective attempts of American President-Wilson, so as to solve the various disputes of various countries. Although this organisation could not get success in solving the disputes among the various nations.

Second World War (1939-1945)

After the end of First World War, it was told about the treaty of "Versailles" that, "This is not a treaty of peace, but it is simply a treaty of break for 20 years only" This declaration proved true. On 01st September 1939, with the attack of Germany on Poland, the Second World War got started.

1. Reasons of the Second World War :-

At the time of undergoing the treaty of Versailles, the winner countries, instead of adopting the approach of foresightedness, they adopted the theory of taking revenge from Germany after demolishing Germany. Because of insulting

conditions, inserted in the treaty of Versailles, the German representative and people of Germany, both were most dissatisfied. The Germany was compelled to sign the above treaty, that refusing to sign, will invite again the chance by which Germany may be attacked. Hitler of Germany started to disobey the conditions of the treaty. Hitler, firstly, militarised the area of Rhin, and in the year 1938, the Austria was occupied by Germany.

2. The Development of Dictatorship-

After the end of 1st World War, among the defeated countries, the democratic form of government could not get success. In Germany, Italy and Japan, all the three countries, the feelings of Dictatorship and Imperialism were deeply rooted. The above three countries, while breaking the conditions of the Versailles treaty made an axis front with Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo. Against them, the group of Allied Powers also developed.

3. The Weakness of United Nations-

The United Nations was brought into existence, with the object and expectation that it will help in solving the mutual disputes of nations and keep peace in the world, but the Allied Nations used it to protect their interest and not to see the problems of the world. The United Nations could not initiate any strong steps against the Dictatorial Administrators.

4. The Policy of Appeasement of Britain-

The Britain adopted the policy of keeping sympathy with Germany with the object of increasing its business and to stop the progress of communism as well. The abduction of Austria, the organ fracture of Czechoslovakia, the Militarization of the region of Rhine by Germany, but at this juncture, the Britain did not take any step against Germany.

5. The Effect of Distorted Nationalism-

The distorted nationalism was the reason for 1st

World War, likewise for the 2nd World War, this reason proved to be responsible. Among Italy, Germany and Japan, such feelings were much more in existence. And the United Nations also failed to control such situations. Hence again the doubt developed about the early beginning of 2nd World War.

6. The Absence of Mutual Coordination among the Allied Nations-

Allied countries were having friendly relations with each other, but there was absence of equality in the policies. They could not decide unanimously to act against Germany, Japan and Italy. As such the courage of Germany increased and became danger to world peace.

7. The Failure of the Policy of Disarmament-

The Allied Nations wanted to apply the policy of disarmament on the defeated countries only, but did not apply this policy on themselves. The other countries could understand these things very well. Consequently, the race of armament started in Germany, which ultimately became the danger to the world peace.

8. Economic Crisis in Europe-

The economic crisis in Europe, which remained from 1929 to 1930, affected the economic condition of every country in Europe. Due to such crisis, the feelings of security were demolished and the Dictators raised in some of the countries of Europe. This element also encouraged to the bigning of the Second World War.

9. Other Reasons-

Germany and Italy both intervened in the civil war of Spain and could get support of its Administrator General Franko. Italy also created danger to the World Peace, while occupying the Abyessinia. In the year 1939, Germany made a contract with Russia, namely, the treaty of non aggression.

10. Instantaneous Reasons-

Germany, after occupying the Checoslovakiya attacked on Poland, on 01st September 1939. Britain and France also declared war against Germany and from this moment, the Second World War started.

The Formate of War :-

The formate of War, was like this, that on the one side Nations like Germany, Italy, Japan, Finland, Rumaniya and Hungary were in the field of war, whereas on the other side the Allied Nations like Britain, France, United State of America, China, Poland and their Colonial states were on the opposite side to give a tuff fight in the war.

In the beginning the Allied Nations got some success. But Japan, attacked on the Naval Military Force of America in the month of December 1941, and this situation compelled America to enter in the War.

After this Allied powers started to get success in the battle field. American Forces, got France free, from the occupation of Germany Leader Hitler. Italy also surrendered in the field of war. In 1945, Germany was also defeated. America dropped bombs on Nagasaki on 9th August 1945 and Hiroshima in 6th August 1945, through Japan became unsettled while looking to such unimagivable looses, and also sent the proposal to surrender on, 10th August 1945, and in the end on 14th August 1945. Second World War ended.

The Results of Second World War:-

1. Like First World War, in this Second World War also, a lot loss of lifes and property caused to the world. In this war about 5 crores persons were killed and some of them were injured also. The other miscellaneous countries also undergone the expenditure about 1 lakh crores.
2. From this World War, the use of 'Atom Bomb' started, which was very destructive. The scientific development made it more fearful. The countries of the world, while standing

nearby with each other, were compelled to find out the path of peace or “unbreakable peace”.

3. The whole world was divided into two ideologies after the Second World War. In one group or ideology the America provided leadership to capitalistic countries, where in the other group or ideology, which was of communist thoughts, under the leadership of Russia. But for the purpose of security, many treaties or memorandum of understanding (MOU) took place as well.
4. The Allied Powers, divided Germany into two parts, with the object to made it weak. The regions, which were under the occupation of Britain, France and United States of America, were unified and called as German United States which was named as East Germany. The areas of Germany which were occupied by Russia was named as “Western German Janvadi State”. Germany was clearly divided into two parts by building a wall, which is known as “Wall of Berlin” but on 03rd October 1990, this divided Germany again got unified and looked the path of development.
5. The world was divided into two Military groups as it was divided earlier on the basis of ideology, after the Second World War. Under the leadership of America, i.e. (N.A.T.O.) North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was constituted and the countries, who adopted the democracy as a Rule of Law, created the other group South Asia Treaty Organisation (S.I.T.O.), likewise the organization of communist countries organised the group, which was known as “VARAPact”.
6. After the Second World War, many countries got freedom, which were the colonies of big countries. In 1947 India, in 1949 Philippines and China the democracy was established. Likewise in the year 1945, Libiya, Ghana, Algeriya and Ginni along with 17 countries of Africa, got freedom.

7. To prevent the world from the other World War, on 24th October 1945, the United Nations Organisation (U.N.O.) was established.
8. The Imperialism was heavily shocked, due to this Second World War. Britain, France, Poland, Belgium etc., Imperialistic countries became weak, in influence and in governance also.
9. After the end of Second World War, to consider about the war culprits, a 'war crime commission' was established.
10. After the end of Second World War- two big powers, namely 'Russia' and 'United States of America', came into being, in the world politics. The “cold war” continued for a long time between these two big powers.
11. The position and influence of Europe was reduced after the end of Second World War. Now the leadership of the world, reached into the hands of such big powers i.e. 'United States of America' (America) and 'Soviet Russia'.

United Nations

The establishment of United Nations, was the most important & constructive gains of the 'Paris Peace Conference'. The American President Wilon, played very important role in the establishment of United Nations. In the first 26 sections of the treaty of Versallies, the interpretation of United Nations, have been incorporated. In the year 1920, United Nations received its constitutional formate. All the 32 countries, which signed the treaty of versallies, became the founding members, afterwards the number of its members reached upto 55.

The main objects of United Nations:-

1. To settle the disputes mutually and to manage the system for the security.
2. To encourage the feelings of mental co-operation, among all the Member Nations, in the field of metaphysical and psychological aspects.

3. To execute the duties, which were provided by the peace Paris conference.

The organs of the United Nations :-

There were three organs of the United Nations-

1. Assembly, 2. Council and 3. Secretariat

Other than these organs, it was having two Autonomous organs i.e. International Court of Justice and International Labour Organisation. The objectives of United Nations were beneficiary for the world community, but it could not work successfully due to non-cooperation of Big Powers and the Arbitral functions of the Member Nations. So it remained as a Monumental Institution only.

United Nations Organisation (U.N.O.)

After the end of second World War, the most powerful countries of the World discussed the need of a new International Organisation, through organising conferences and mutual conversations. Among such attempts, the Atlantic Charter, the conference of Casablanca, the conference of Moseon, Tehran, Yalta and San Francisco had been most important.

In San Francisco city of America, on 25th April 1945, a conference was started with the object to give a final shape to the charter of U.N.O. About 850 representatives of 51 countries participated and on 26th June 1945, about 50 countries signed the charter of U.N.O. Pollard signed it afterwards. Likewise there were 51 founder members. All the member countries completed the process of getting consent on the membership from the State Legislature or Parliament. So in every year the day of 24th October, is being celebrated as “U.N.O. Day”.

Main objects:-

1. International Peace and Security.
2. Peaceful settlement and justice to be provided, to international disputes.
3. To encourage and receive the international co-

operation in the field of social, economic, cultural and humanitarian sectors of the world.

4. With the object to encourage the wider peace in the world, and while acting on the principles of equality and freedom, the friendly relations among the Member Nations were to be established.

Any country can apply for getting membership of U.N.O., who believes firmly in the charter of U.N.O. and believe in the concept of Peace. In this concern, the recommendation of Security Council is necessary, and after this, the two third majority of General Assembly will approve it.

The Head Quarter of U.N.O. is at New York of America, The General Secretary of U.N.O., is the Chief Administrator who is being appointed by General Assembly, after the recommendatory proposal of Security Council.

Organs of U.N.O. :-

As per Article 7 of the charter of U.N.O. It has 6 organs:

1. General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Economic & Social Council
4. Council of Trustees
5. International Court of Law
6. Secretariat

1. General Assembly:

It is the main legislature of U.N.O. which includes the all representatives of Member Nations. It bears one President and seven Vice Presidents. For the easy and smooth working of U.N.O., there are six committees. The conference of the General Assembly is held, every year in the second week of the September of the concerned year. Its main working is related to the passing of Budget, to grant membership to the Nations in U.N.O., to decide for suspending or termination of members, and to co-

operate for the welfare of the Human Beings of the Member Nations.

2. The Security Council:

This is the executive of U.N.O., it bears 15 members, out of which 5 are permanent and 10 are of temporary nature. The permanent members are- United States of America, Britain, Russia, France, and China. The temporary members are being elected by General Assembly on the majority vote basis. This is an organisation which functions continuously. The meeting is being held once, within 14 days period and continues according to this cycle. The Security Council selects the judges of International Court, along with the opinion of General Assembly. It takes the decisions like- sanctioning or terminating the membership of U.N.O., to recommend about the appointment of General Secretary. It also performs the works of maintaining international peace, security and settlement of the mutual disputes among the members nations. The Permanent Members are having the Veto Power. If about any decision, any permanent member does not agree with the decision, then such decision cannot receive the finality and as such no decision can be implemented. When any permanent member wants to use Veto Power, the presence of such nation is compulsory in the meeting.

3. Economic and Social Council:

The members of this council are having the term of three (3) years. The number of the members are 54. Every year 1/3 members are elected against the vacant seats. The main functions of the council are to provide help to the poor, ill, illiterate and helpless people of the world. To recommend about the implementation of Human Rights, to pay honour to fundamental right of freedom. Likewise, to develop and generate the conditions and situations for the social development of the nations in the world.

4. The Council of Trustees :

In the charter of U.N.O. it has been arranged that such countries, which are neither developed nor self Autonomous States, with the object to protect the interest of inhabitants of such countries should be protected and as such, the countries of above category, should be handed over to developed countries, under the management of Trusteeship Council of U.N.O. So that such countries can be developed and could get self governed state and may get consciousness about the concept of freedom.

5. International Court:

The International court of Justice was established in the year 1946, at Hague city of Holland. It consists of 15 judges and their working period is of 9 years. Five judges retire every year after three years. The appointments of Judges are made by Security Council and General Assembly collectively. Its main job is to interpret and to consider International law from time to time. It has got Jurisdiction over such States, who have accepted the membership of the Institution.

6. The Secretariat :

Secretariat is the Administrative part of U.N.O., which executes all kinds of functions related to U.N.O. The Principal Administrator of Secretariat is known as 'General Secretary' who does all the functions with the help of Secretariat. He remains present and participates in the meetings and the other proceedings of every organ of U.N.O., due to his key position. He appoints all office bearers, according to the Rules, formulated by General Assembly. He presents the Annual Report in the meeting of U.N.O. The post of General Secretary is very important in the eyes of the World.

The Specific Bodies of U.N.O. :-

There are so many specific bodies related to various sectors, with the object to provide co-operation to U.N.O. in the execution of various works of various sectors like social, economic, cultural and human welfare and all these bodies

performs the works according to the directors of U.N.O. They are having their own working style.

The main bodies are as under:-

1. The Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation of U.N.O.
2. International Labour Organisation
3. Food and Agriculture Organisation
4. World Health Organisation
5. International Monetary Fund
6. International Rehabilitation and Development Bank
7. International Organisation is Fund for Children's Crisis
8. International Finance Corporation
9. International Civil Aviation Organisation
10. International Agriculture Development Funds
11. Worldwide Postal Association
12. International Telecommunication Organisation
13. International Business Centre
14. United Nations Environmental Keeping Centre
15. International Food Programme
16. The Worldwide Business Organisation

In comparison to United Nations, the United Nations Organisation (U.N.O.) got success in so many fields. At so many times, some situations were developed of War between some countries, such situations were stopped by U.N.O. In such countries are mainly- Palestine, Indonesia, Kango, Quba, Syria, Leblan and problems arose before U.N.O., but Question of disarmament, Kashmir Problem, Korea crisis are still in existence. U.N.O. also could not get full success in controlling Terrorism and others to control small wars.

India has also contributed a lot to the functions and achievements of U.N.O. out of them some are

as, after the end of Korea War (1950) the 'give and take process' of Prisoners of War, at the time Swej crisis, sending of a small troop of Military (1960) and at the time of Somaliya crisis (1991) the Military troop of India, provided food grains to that country. India also supported the issue of providing Independence of other Asian and African countries.

The Expansion of West's Colonial Empire :-

The Western countries, with the intention to fulfil their economic interests, discovered new countries and established their influence. It has developed the ways and means to establish business and ultimately established imperialistic control. The scholars of history have called this trend as Imperialistic expansion or colonial Imperialism.

The Western countries, established Imperialistic control, through geographical discoveries, between 16th to 18th century, on Portugal, Spain, England, Holland and France, with the interest to fulfil their economic benefits.

In African continent, the western countries occupied specially the area of seashore, more than one fifth portion of Africa. These people used to do the business of slaves, which was in the category of inhuman act. The African were made slaves, and used to be sent to America, where they were being torched in the most cruel way. They were beaten by hunters. These countries adopted reasonable or unreasonable methods to achieve their economic and political benefits and interests.

Reasons :-

1. The main reason of the expansion of colonial Imperialism of Western countries was to fulfil the economic appetite of themselves.
2. After the Industrial Revolution, in England, France, Germany, Italy and United States of America, the Industrial Production was increased. They were in search of new places in the form of Imperialistic colonies, to consume the Increased Industrial Production.

3. The European countries attempted to occupy such countries, where the raw materials were available, for the production of finished goods in their industries.
4. In European countries, the additional capital used to be received. So, for making the investments of such capital, new places were required.
5. The sources of transport and communication added much and made it easier to have mutual communication of thoughts and things. This also helped to the expansion of colonial Imperialism.
6. In European countries, the population was increasing fast. So, to settle the increasing population, new places were required and as such Imperialism was increased.
7. In the expansion of European Imperialism the role of Christian Pastors was also very important.

The Areas of Colonial Expansion :-

The continents like Asia and Africa, were only such areas, where the possibilities to exploit and to increase imperialistic effect were much more. To Say as :-

Asia :-

In the field of South Asia, in India, the colonial expansion was made in Nepal, Bhutan, Maldive etc. In India, there was a commercial competitions among the British, French, Dutch and East India companies. After the end of such mutual commercial struggles, the East India company, through the way of Bengal and after the end of Baxar War, got success in forming its government and in expanding the Imperial expansion in Asia. Sri Lanka was also under the English people. In Southern East Asia the England, Holland and France, occupied and governed- Indonesia, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Timor etc.

South Africa :-

Mainly England and France, two powers were having the Monopolistic Imperialism. Britishers also adopted the policy of different colour of Human Beings and cruelty was done to the people of Black Skin.

Here the Slave system (custom of slaves) was in force. The people of western countries used to do the business of slaves.

Arab Spring (2010-2013 A.C.)

In Arabian countries, from 2010 A.C. to 2013 A.C. the demonstration of people and the ways of revolutions and nuisance got started for demanding- democracy to be established, Independent Elections, Human Rights to be restored, and change the form of government. These Agitations in Arab countries started with one good objective. So, the scholars called these agitations and revolutions as 'Arab Spring'. The word 'Arab Spring' was used, at the first time by Mark Lynch in his essay, which was published in American Journal namely- 'Foreign Policy' on 06th June 2011. Before this, in Europe the word 'Spring time of Nation' was used. After the Revolution of 1848, this word was used and it indicated good days of the Nations.

The Areas of Arab Spring

In Arabian countries, people started this movement, with the positive object to "Receive good and better days" in the Arab area. That's why, this movement has been categorised as "Arab Spring".

This agitation was started, with the revolution of Tunishiya and it spread all over the countries of Arab League and its nearby countries also. The 'Arab Spring' spread out in Tunishiya, Mishra, Libiya, Yaman, Behrin, Syria, Algeriya, Grak, Gordan, Moracco, Sudan, Oman and Saudi Arab area of Arabian countries etc.

Reasons of 'Arab Spring':-

1. The political corruption increased to the highest level, in Arabian countries. So in these

countries, for the development, it was necessary to eliminate the corruption.

2. The opposition rose speedily against the system in which human rights were being suppressed and exploitation was prevailing in Arab countries.
3. The feelings of dissatisfaction and Revolt, took birth among the people, against the Dictatorial Administrators.
4. The Imperialistic Policy of the Administrators, also developed dissatisfaction among the people.
5. In Arab countries, the problem of unemployment among the young persons, also developed the feelings of dissatisfaction.
6. The level of income in the groups of society, was highly unequal. Some people continued to be richest and richer and the common class of the society was very poor.
7. In administration, the bureaucracy was having much powers and control, the people's work were not done in time. This element also developed the dissatisfaction among the people.
8. The feelings of establishment of democratic government became highly powerful among the minds of Arab people.

The Objects and Form of 'Arab Spring' :-

The main object of 'Arab Spring' was to bring change in the existing governments and administration and it was aimed to protect the Human Rights, to have independent election, to eradicate the unemployment and to make Nations Islamic. As such they were the main objects of Arab Spring.

The Arab Agitators adopted the methods of both violence and non violence. Among the methods of showing opposition, included like- civil disobedience, civil opposition, demonstration,

strikes, to be active on internet, violence base agitations and peaceful opposition etc., were used to get 'Arab Spring'. The slogan of agitators was that "people want that present government must quit and it must be toppled down".

Arab Spring- Importance and Results:-

Through the effect of Arab Spring, in Arabian countries, the waves of democracy and the revolutionary starting of reforms were being very effective and it attracted the eyes of the whole World. The Dictatorial Governments of olden period were demolished and in all the Arabian countries, the attention was paid towards making reforms and a new way of thinking of this nature started in Arabian countries.

1. The Dictators like Janual Abdin Ali of Tunishiya, Hasni Mubarak of Egypt, Col. Gaddafi of Libiya and Shah Ali Abdulla of Yaman, were dethroned and new governments were formed.
2. While looking towards the effect of 'Arab Basant', countries like Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman and Bahrain they made a lot of reforms in their governments.
3. In Morocco and Jordan, the constitutional reforms were executed.
4. In Algiriya, 19 years old emergency period, was withdrawn.
5. In the revolution of 'Arab Basant' about 1,70,000 people lost their lives. 'Arab Basant' proved this truth that people cannot tolerate the dictatorship and Anarchy for a long time. The participants of Arab Basant (spring), who agitated peacefully, attracted the eyes of other countries of the world. Some persons who were much active in this movement, their names were nominated for Nobel Prizes. Shri Tavcol- Karman were awarded. Nobel Prize jointly in 2011 A.C., for playing a very important role in the peaceful movement i.e.

'Arab Spring'. Due to the effect of Arab Spring some rulers refused to fight election again and some rulers resigned from the governments.

Important Points

1. The western countries expanded their imperialism with object to fulfil Economic Interests.
2. The main message of French Revolution was "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity".
3. After the revolution, Russia made a treaty with Germany, which is known as "Brest Litovsk".
4. Under the leadership of Lenin, the Bolsheviks eliminated the government of Russia.
5. The whole Europe was divided in two fronts, due to secret treaties before First World War.
6. The momentum reason for the beginning of First World War, was the Assassination of the Prince Ferdinand of Austria in Serbia.
7. The insulting and rigid conditions of treaty of Versailles, turned into main reasons of the beginning Second World War.
8. The instantaneous reason of II World War, was the attack on Poland by Germany in 1939 A.C.
9. The United Nations was constituted on 10th January 1945 A.C.
10. The charter of United Nations organisation came into force in the conference of San Francisco in the year 1945 A.C.
11. The post of General Secretary in U.N.O. is most important.
12. U.N.O. provided a lot of co-operation to India, in the achievement of peace in the world.
13. America dropped atom bombs from the sky on Hiroshima (6th August) and Nagasaki (9th August 1945) of Japan.
14. The main object of Arab Spring was to bring change in the existing administration and

governments of Arab countries.

Objective Type Questions :-

1. Who was the King in France, at the time of French Revolution?
(a) Louis 19th (b) Louis 18th
(c) Louis 16th (d) Louis 15th
2. At what time Germany made the treaty of non attacking with Russia?
(a) 1939 (b) 1935
(c) 1936 (d) 1937
3. After the end of I World War, which treaty was made with Germany?
(a) Treaty of Newly (b) Treaty of Serb
(c) Treaty of Versailles (d) Treaty of Triana
4. Who helped France in the civil war of Spain?
(a) America and Russia
(b) Germany and Italy
(c) Austria and Hungary
(d) Germany and Japan

Very Short Answer Type Questions :-

1. Name the two scholars of intellectual awakening of French Revolution.
2. Who was the king of Germany at the time of I World War?
3. Who was the main leader of Bolshevik Revolution?
4. At the time of Second World War, Japan attacked on which Naval Base of America?
5. After the end of March Revolution, who formed the government?
6. In the War of Spain, who helped Franco?
7. When was United Nations established?
8. When is the U.N.O. day celebrated?

Short Answer Type Questions :-

1. What was Estate General?
2. What do you know about the downfall of Bastille?
3. Write the name of the countries, who were known as Allies Powers, at the time of Second World War.
4. Write a note on the Strike of Labourers in Petrograd.
5. Why did Britain adopt the Policy of Appeasement?
6. Explain the Instantaneous reason of First World War.
7. Write about the failure of disarmament.
8. Write the objectives of United Nations.
9. Write about the meaning and objectives of 'Arab Spring'.

Essay Type Questions:-

1. Explain the reasons and results of French Revolution.
2. Explain in short about the results of I World War.
3. Write about the reasons of Russian Revolution of 1917.
4. Explain the reasons and results of Second World War.
5. Explain the reasons of Colonial Imperialism.
6. Write about the establishment and main organs of U.N.O.
7. Write in short about the reasons and results of 'Arab Spring'.

Answers of objective questions:-

- 1 (C) 2 (A) 3 (C) 4 (B)