



A STUDY ON CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF INDIAN HISTORY AND SOCIALISM

Dr. Sharmila Ashok Sabale

Associate Professor, Department of History, Rajarshi Sahu Arts and Commerce College Rukadi,
Tal: Hathkangle, Dist : Kolhapur

Corresponding Author- Dr. Sharmila Ashok Sabale

Email- sabalesharmila@gmail.com

Abstract

The term socialism was first coined in 1830, and according to some in 1827. She was mentioned by French politicians Charles Fourier & Henri de San-Seemeyn. The term was later coined by English businessman and thinker and social reformer Robert O'Neill in Co-op-Restive Magazine. The award for socialist thought was given to Plato by a great Geek philosopher and thinker in his book The Republic. Socialist thought was dominant in ancient Greece, but Plato is the ideal in his Republic. Moral values are paramount in democratic socialism, and the middle class is treated the same as the working class; Moreover, legal control over private property is maintained. Industry is also nationalized. Democratic socialists advocate the basic ideals of socialism. According to him, the process of transformation should be carried out in a non-violent, democratic and slow manner.

Key Words: *Critical Analysis, Indian History, Socialism, etc.*

Introduction:

India is one of the oldest countries in human history. The written history here is 2,500 years old and according to other evidences, India has a human existence and history of 70,000 years ago. Socialist thought became popular in the twentieth century. Communist-ruled communist regimes, democratic socialist regimes that provide social security to the masses by implementing welfare states in Western Europe, socialist parties that reject state socialism in India and emphasize mass participation and decentralization, are different forms of socialism; because socialism has given the dream of establishing an advanced and prosperous society to the people working in different countries. In 1892, a French newspaper published 600 different interpretations of socialism. Some people want to bring socialism in the economic sphere, while some thinkers consider socialism as a form of social structure; so if one nationalizes industries, it means that socialism has been achieved. There are many interpretations of socialism; But the concept of socialism mainly consists of the following principles. To establish equality between all men and women, to make the means of production owned by the society and to distribute them equitably. The term socialism was first coined in 1830, and according to some in 1827. She was mentioned by French politicians Charles Fourier & Henri de San-Seemeyn. The term was later coined by English businessman and thinker and social reformer Robert O'Neill in Co-op-Retive

Magazine. The award for socialist thought was given to Plato by a great Geek philosopher and thinker in his book The Republic. S. E. Was layout in the fourth century. Socialist thought was dominant in ancient Greece, but Plato is the ideal in his Republic. Moral values are paramount in democratic socialism, and the middle class is treated the same as the working class; Moreover, legal control over private property is maintained. Industry is also nationalized. Democratic socialists advocate the basic ideals of socialism. According to him, the process of transformation should be carried out in a non-violent, democratic and slow manner.

Review of Literature:

Romila Thapar (2022), Romila Thapar is one of the leading, important historians in India. Thapar's study of nationalism, history and religion is well known to scholars. After the "independence movement" of Kanhaiyya Kumar, a student leader at Jawaharlal Nehru University, Thapar gave a lecture on history, nationalism and sectarianism, in which he made a number of important points. Thapar says that nationalists have a taste for history. They have gone on his diet. This is true, but on the other hand, what is the ideology that does not play on the ground of history? I think the history of all ideological wars is the battlefield. Therefore, it is not enough to blame the nationalists alone. She writes about the golden age of history, but the question is which historian has painted a golden age without any flaws? I don't think nationalist historians have made that mistake. There is another point. He did

not state it clearly. But let's face it. The issue of the Golden Age is not a solitary one, it is a reference to fundamentalism. When a fundamentalism arises, and if it is religious fundamentalism, then it needs certain things. One is the standard text and the other is the golden age of history. That era wants to revive them. Thapar has also taken up the issue of Aryan origin. She also explains how the issue has been politicized. Especially if someone raises a question about the Indian origin of the Aryans, he has to face the wrath and humiliation of the people on social media," he said. The idea that socialist radiance must be brought about was spreading in Western Europe with the idea that social leaders should be instrumental in establishing socialism. Some of these socialists also began to say that human exploitation will not stop just by changing the economic base of the social structure; for that, state immersion is necessary.

Problems of the Study:

What we call social structures is man-made. So if there are any flaws in the social structure, they are also newly created. If we are not convinced that a good social structure can be created, then the next thought of socialism cannot start. When looking at socialism, it is fundamentally wrong to look at it as a philosophy that solves the basic needs of the people. Socialism is not a philosophy that considers practical needs such as how to get food, how to get clothes, how to get shelter. All socialism should be thought of from the standpoint of establishing one's own belief in one's own deeds impartially and undisputedly. Socialism is always part of the antithesis of theism. The main reason why all socialists are declaring the economy to be primitive is that in their whole thinking the economy is never primitive.

Objectives of the Study:

The main objective is to study the medical isolation and socialism of Indian history and some specific objectives are given by the researcher as follows.

1. To Study the Critical Analysis of Indian Culture
2. To Study the Analysis of Socialism
3. To suggest the remedies.

Significance of the Study:

It is very important to analyze Indian history and socialism. This research is very important for researchers at home and abroad, as well as research institutes, governments and scientists to study humanism. Socialism is a system in which the aim is to regulate the distribution of wealth and property in a society in order to promote

social and economic equality and cooperation. This regulation can be in a direct way like a labor committee, or it can be an indirect regulation made by the government. In a socialist economy, the ownership of the means of production is not individual but of the whole society or country.

Scope of the Study:

The scope of Indian socialism is spread all over the world. Along with the history of India, the study elements of Indian society, its transitions, key issues and its impact on the society have also been accepted. It also covers the basic features of Indian society, diversity, social empowerment, territorialism, secularism, the challenge of communalism. We are celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of Indian independence as the movement and ideology of democratic socialism in India completes its journey towards the nectar festival. A cursory glance at the development of the thought and movement presented at this juncture reveals that the defeat on the political front has neglected the majority of its ideological originality. We can say without exaggeration that the same modern ideology on a global scale is the one that has made the most significant contribution from Indians. Only Indian democratic socialist thought has the power and potential to direct the efforts that are being made worldwide under the banner of democratic socialism to meet the challenges posed by neo-capitalism to the world today. Whether the establishment of socialism is delayed by democracy or whether it is better to take a modest role instead of a revolutionary one, it is better not to give up democracy under any circumstances. This is the firm belief in democratic socialism.

Limitation of the Study:

Researchers have critically analyzed Indian history and socialism. This includes the history of medieval India, the history of modern India and the history of ancient India. Socialism was a political, social and economic ideal that embraced socialism as the principle of economy and democracy as the principle of governance. Democratic socialism is a political and moral ideal, and its perfect and lasting invention will probably never happen anywhere; But since it will always mark the imagination of man, its value is everlasting.

Research Methodology:

The researcher has used secondary research in discussing the medical isolation and socialism of Indian history. Research Paper, Research Journal, Research Article, Internet, Website, Government Report, Research Institutions,

Annual Reports, reference books, Serial Books, Review of Literature etc.

Data Collection:

While writing this research paper, the researcher has used secondary resources.

Results and Discussions:

Researchers have used secondary resources to carry out this research, as well as tables, graphs, charts, diagrams, techniques, tools, etc.

History of Ancient India:

Indian culture has its roots in the Vedic period. During the Middle Vedic period, the Vedic culture of the Indus Valley spread to the Ganges valley. Generally, the period from 1000 BC to 600 BC is considered to be the Vedic North period. These districts were small states.

History of Medieval India:

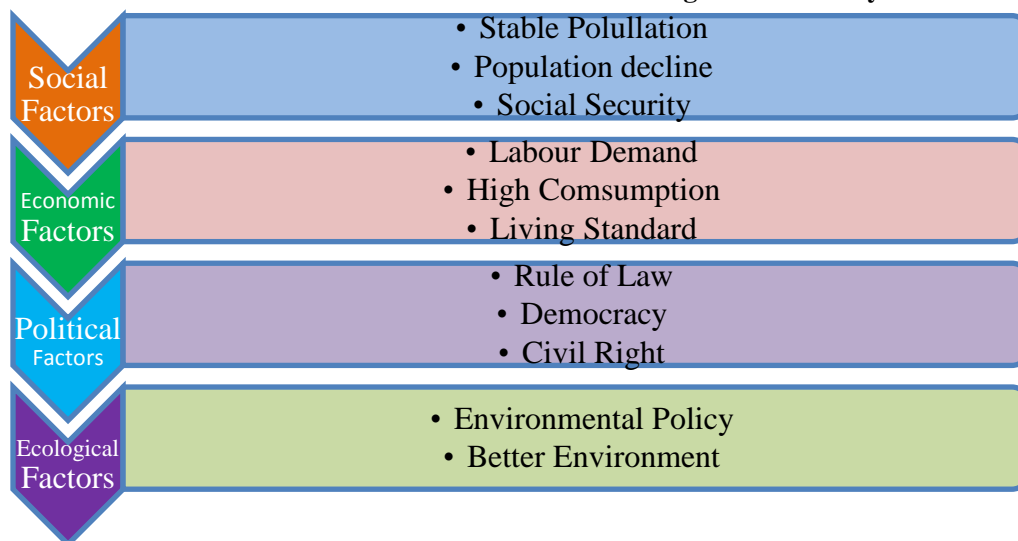
After the Gupta Empire, the history of India is divided into medieval history. After the Gupta Empire, the Huns invaded. Later,

Harshavardhana, the emperor of Kanauj, brought the Indian kingdoms back under one umbrella. His empire lasted as long as he was alive but with no effective heir, it collapsed soon after.

History of Modern India:

The end of the ancient period and the beginning of the medieval period are considered to be the period in which feudal society began to be established in the society. The end of the medieval period is considered to be the beginning of the modern era, in which the feudal society was set aside and the social system based on capitalism began to be established. The change in the social system does not happen overnight; hence the period of change of two periods is characteristic of both periods. In the context of India, it is difficult to determine the period of emergence of the modern age on the basis of certain criteria.

Chart No. 1: Factors Affecting Indian History

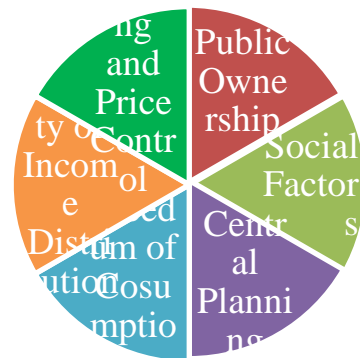


Socialism:

The concept of socialism aims to end poverty and exploitation and to restructure society to a just level and to make human life happy and prosperous. The principles of production, division and exchange should be owned by the people, that is, the society, every person should be given equal opportunity to cultivate his virtues and from that the productivity of the society should be developed. In short, the socialist ideology advocated a new society based on equality and justice. According to the proponents of this ideology, social welfare is more important than personal interest. Socialist thought was born out of the reaction of

industrial revolution, economic inequality created after that revolution and individualism and capitalism. When capitalist socialism came into being, the flaws in its economy gave rise to the idea of socialism in the nineteenth century as a reaction to it, and a democratic revolution based on the fundamental rights of freedom, equality and fraternity took place. Socialism is the Marathi synonym of the English word socialism and the word socialism literally means cooperation. Socialism has been defined by many.

Chart No. 2 : Factors Affecting Socialism

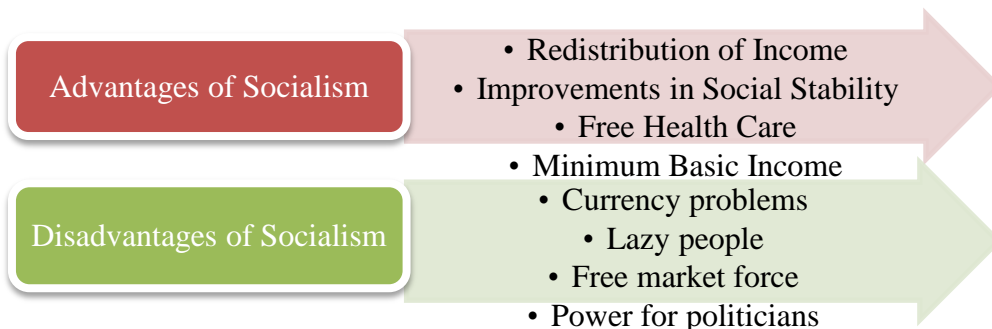


Indian History:

A Rajput institution in Rajasthan in British India. Area 32,868 sq. Km. Km Ajmer, Mewar and Shahpur to the north; Jodhpur and Sirohi to the west; Durgapur, Banswada and Partapgarh to the south and Neemuch, Tonk, Bundi and Kota to the east. Kautilya has a special and important place in the political thought tradition of ancient India. He wrote an economics treatise on political science. However, nowhere in that book is the nomination of Chanakya, but the nomination of Kautilya is repeated. There is no definitive tool to try it out. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's youngest son from Soyarabai and Chhatrapati Sambhaji's half-brother. He was born in Raigad. Rajarama was married to Janakibai, daughter of Prataprao Gujra After the death of Shivaji Maharaj, Soyarabai, Annaji Dutto and Moropant Pingale ascended the stage. After Sambhaji took all the sutras in his hands, Rajaram was in custody at Raigad. After the death of King Shashanka of Bengal in the first five centuries of the seventh century, Harsha of Kanauj and Bhaskaravarma of Assam divided Bengal. At the beginning of the 8th century, a Shaila dynasty king ruled for some time in Gaud or North

Bengal. May 1 is the founding day of the state of Maharashtra. On the same day in 1960, the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the independent state of Maharashtra. Panditji handed over the blessings of Maharashtra to Yashwantrao Chavan and handed over the leadership of the new Maharashtra. As such, the historical, cultural and social heritage of Maharashtra is very large. Declaration issued by Queen Victoria of England to the people of India after the uprising of 1857. The declaration was made in accordance with the Government of India Act, 1858. With this declaration, the administration of Hindustan was duly handed over from the British East India Company to the Queen of England and from 1600 to 1858 the empire of Hindustan earned by this company came under British rule. If the history of India is called one of the great chapters of world history, it cannot be called an exaggeration. Describing this, the first Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru had said, full of contradictions but tied with strong invisible threads. Characteristic of Indian history is that it is constantly engaged in the process of self-discovery and continues to grow.

Chart No. 3.: Advantages and Disadvantages of Socialism



Conclusion:

Religion pervades the entire human life. So conversion is far more radical than a change in economic structure. Given the current political situation in India, many are likely to wonder why anyone is writing about the socialist movement. The picture today is that not only does the socialist movement not exist, but it is almost forgotten. From now on, we have to read about it only in the history books. The purpose of this note is not to analyze today's politics. However, given the current situation and especially the election, the fact that the Left forces have almost zero influence was a matter of great concern. Whether it is the Congress or the BJP, both are parties representing the bourgeoisie. At the ideological level, the socialist economy as opposed to the former open economy, which is the antithesis of class interests, seems to have come to an end. The policies of the post-1991 government (including the Rao government) have clearly been biased towards the bourgeoisie. The Left forces do not have the strength to ideologically oppose this.

References:

1. Grover (1972), Radhika Kapur (2019), Historical Background of Rural Development, p.60-62.
2. Haridwar Singh (2018), Dr. Ambedkar's Critical Analysis of Indian History, 201-210.
3. Sherman (2018), A new type of revolution": socialist thought in India, 1940s-1960s, p-20.
4. Saneet Chakradeo (2021), Socialism in India: Conflicting International Outlooks? P-2-6.
5. Visitaciond (1999), Community history and rural development: why some farmers participate more readily than others, p.p. 195-210.
7. Prakash Karat (2000)At the 20th Anniversary Meeting of Marxbadi Path, Marxist Analysis of
8. Indian Society, <https://www.cpim.org/content/marxist-analysis-indian-society>.
9. Ishita Aditya Ray (2012), Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and his thought on socialism in India: A critical
10. evaluation, 240-245.
11. SUBRATA et. al. (2014), A History of Socialism,p. 20.
12. THOMAS BROCK (2021), Marxism: Theory, Effects, and Examples, <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/m/marxism.asp>.
13. David Lane (2020), Lenin's Theory of Socialist Revolution, p.p.460-470.
14. Laidler (1968), History of Socialism, London, p.9.
15. http://ir.unishivaji.ac.in:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/3557/11/11_Chapter%206.pdf.
- 16.