

PATHS TO MODERNIZATION

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. The silk industry was developed in _____ so as to reduce the import of silk.
(a) Osaka
(b) Kyushu
(c) Nishijin
(d) Beppu
2. The slogan Fukoku Kyohei under the Meiji rule in Japan meant _____.
(a) rich country, strong army
(b) strong lands, strong rivers
(c) rich lands, strong rivers
(d) rich country, weak neighbor
3. Mao Tse Tung advocated ways of solving social problems based on a survey conducted in 1930 in
(a) Fuzhou
(b) Jiujiang
(c) Nanchang
(d) Xuanwu
4. The Korean president, whose resignation was demanded by citizens, through candlelight protests, was:
(a) Park Chung-hee
(b) Park Geun-Hye
(c) Chun Doo-hwan
(d) Roh Tae-woo
5. Japanese borrowed their written script from
(a) China
(b) Russia
(c) Korea
(d) Taiwan

Answer

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What were the major developments before the Meiji restoration that made it possible for Japan to modernize rapidly?

Answer: The following developments helped in the modernization of Japan before the Meiji restoration:

- Peasants were not allowed to carry arms, only Samurai could carry swords now.
- Growth of population led to the growth of commercial economy.

- Efforts were made to develop silk industry.
- People developed reading habits.
- The export of precious metals restricted.
- Theater and arts were patronized in towns.
- Land surveys were made.

2. Discuss how daily life was transformed as Japan developed?

Answer: Earlier in Japan, the patriarchal household system prevailed. In it, many generations lived together under the control of the head of the family. New ideas of the family spread. People became more affluent. Homu, the new home was a nuclear family where husband and wife lived together. The new concept of domesticity generated demands for new types of domestic goods and new forms of farming.

3. Discuss the essential features before the Meiji restoration that made it possible for Japan to modernize rapidly.

Answer: The essential features before the Meiji restoration that made it possible for Japan to modernize rapidly are as follows:

- The Meiji government made a new administrative structure by altering old villages and domain boundaries.
- The administrative unit had to have revenue adequate to maintain the local schools and health facilities, as well as serve as a recruitment centre for the military.
- It was mandatory for the age group above twenty to do the military service. Modern military force was developed.
- The military and the bureaucracy were also put under the direct control of the emperor.
- A legal system was also regulated. In all these measures, the government had to face stiff opposition.

4. Write in brief about Tiananmen Square Massacre.

Answer: The struggle for power broke out in China after the death of Mao Tse-Tung. In this struggle, Deng Xioping emerged victorious. His liberal policies were fully opposed by the hardliners in the Communist Party. They were always putting pressure upon Deng to follow the rigid Communist policies. In 1988-89, Deng's economic reforms proved a failure. The prices of the things went up. In May 1989, the students of Beijing assembled peacefully at the famous Tiananmen Square. They demanded more political reforms and democratic institutions to curb corruption in the party. They organized demonstrations to get their demands accepted. The students organized demonstrations on a large scale. But the government took it as a challenge and crushed the movement ruthlessly. Approximately, 3000 students were gunned down. This massacre was condemned all over the world, but the Communist Government in China did not pay attention to it.

5. The daily life of Japanese was transformed with the development of Japan. How?

Answer: The transformation of Japan into a modern society is reflected with changes in day- to-day life. Previously, the patriarchy system was prevalent. It comprised many generations living together under the same roof and under the control of the head of the family. But as the people became more affluent the new ideas of family also spread. In nuclear families the husband and wife lived together. They earned their livelihood and made home. The new concept of domesticity came into being. The demand for new types of domestic goods, family entertainments and new forms of housing also grew. The construction companies provided homes at cheap rates to the people.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

1. Describe the theme “Paths to modernization” taking two countries i.e. China and Japan, striving for modernization. Mention „ the political thoughts, society and law and orders, and essence of modernization adopted by Japan a smaller country than China.

Answer:

Pathfinders social reformers and revolutionaries in Japan	Two Countries i.e. Japan and China. Social reformers Murasaki Shikibu (an author of Tale of Genji), Commodore Matthew Perry (the messenger from the USA), Fukuzawa Yukichi, Miyake Setsurei, Ueki Emori, and Nishitani Kelli.
Social reformers in china	Kang Yonwai, Liang Qichao, Sun- Yat-Sen, (the first President of a republic), Chiang- Kai-Shek, Mao-Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, and Liu Shao-chi

Views of Japanese reformers and revolutionists

- a) **Murasaki Shikibu**-She had written a fictionalized diary of the Heian Court. She wrote in Japanese. She had raised the issue of women’s rights and the ways for their empowerment.
- b) **Commodore Matthew Perry**-He was an ambassador sent from the USA in order to persuade the Japanese for making bilateral trade ties. He guided the emperor of Kyoto and he became able to overthrow the Shogun dynasty from power. Edo was renamed Tokyo and made the capital.
- c) **Fukuzawa Yukichi**-He wrote a book The Encouragement of Learning which proved very useful in the propagation of westernization in Japan. He thought the USA and Western European Countries at the highest point of civilization. He had suggested Japanese shed their Asian characteristics and become part of the west.
- d) **Miyake Setsurei**-He stated that each nation must develop its special talents in the interests of world civilization. He added that to devote oneself to one’s country is to devote oneself to the world.
- e) **Ueki Emory**-He was the leader of the Popular Rights Movement. He demanded constitutional government, favored the natural rights of man as per the French Revolution. He told that democracy is a must for wealth development in all fields and liberal education will able to generate intellectuals. He emphatically declared-“Freedom is more precious than order.”
- f) **Nishitani Kaiji**-He was a philosopher and defined the term modern as the unity of three streams of western thought viz. Renaissance, the Protestant Reformation, and the rise of natural sciences. He put his feet in the shoes of a German Philosopher when saying that Japan’s moral energy had helped it to escape colonization and it was its duty to establish a new world order, a greater East Asia but it will possible only when science and religion are duly intertwined.

Views of Chinese reformers and revolutionaries

- a) **Kang Youwei-** He tried to use traditional ideas in new and different ways to meet the challenges posed by the west.
- b) **Lian Qichao-** He also realized the need to strengthen the system and initiated policies to build a modern administrative system, a new army, an educational system, and the setting-up of local assemblies to establish constitutional government.
- c) **Sun-Yat-Sen-** He was the first Republican leader and regarded as the founder of modern China. He had acquired education from a missionary school hence; democracy and Christianity were in essence known to him. His three principals were-Nationalism, Democracy, and Socialism interpreted as overthrowing the Manchu (looked as foreign dynasty) and other imperialists, establishing democratic government and regulating capital, and equalizing landholdings. He identified four needs i.e. clothing, food, housing, and transportation.

Under his leadership, reforms such as the use of simple language in writing, the abolition of the practice of foot-binding and the subordination of women, equality in marriage, and economic developments to end poverty, were made.

- d) **Chian-Kai-Shek-** He was the leader of N.P.P. or the Kuomintang. He favored military rule for China and put a check on Warlords, the pressure groups, and the elimination of the communists. He was favoring secular and rational Confucianism but thrusting military power in its womb. NPP does possible attempt to unite the country but failed due to the narrow-mindedness of its leader, social base being confined to urban people, and passion to establish a military rule. N.P.P. aroused tensions in China as it took CPP as its rival while so far their objectives were concerned, those were identical. Finally, Chiang-Kai-Shek had to leave China and settle in Taiwan, the semi-autonomous state under China, and established the Republic of China there.

Percussions of the efforts made by revolutionaries and social reformers:

(a) Japan-

1. Studies of ancient Japanese literature proliferated and people could know that their culture is older than China.
2. Schools and Colleges were opened and scholars were sent abroad to study politics especially, imperialism and its consequences or its after-effect.
3. Emperor system adopted. The Government had thus, three components i.e. the emperor, the bureaucracy, and the Army.
4. Two phonetic alphabets (Hiragana and Katakana) were developed.
5. Military being made an integral part of the govt., it posed hurdles for some years in the spread of democracy.
6. A textile industry developed, cities' population – increased and Railway lines were laid.
7. Fear of falling into the trap of Imperial power gave birth to aggressive nationalism.
8. Westernization put its step in Japan as leading Meiji intellectual Fukazawa Yukichi said-“Japan must expel Asia”.
9. The joint family system dissolved and nuclear families gathered momentum.

10. A turn of thinking for the populace as to how to combat the West while being modern came in offing. Refer to Nishitani Keiji's statement.

(b) China-

1. Modernization began with the arrival of Jesuit missionaries who entered China and opened Schools there.
2. Missionaries took notice of China's territories and administrative processes which encouraged Britishers to push the opium trade into China. It resulted in three opium wars between 1839-42. These were fought between China and England (Britain). China defeated and made a colony by Britain.
3. Two countries i.e. India and China, both British colonies were befooled by Britain in opium trade resulting in Britain's coffer grew fat win hard currency.
4. Missionaries injected the virus of rabbles into the veins of the Chinese as they acclaimed the British when Poland was partitioned.
5. Gradually, the. the populace could understand the reality of the British when schools and colleges were opened and a number of students were sent to Britain, Germany, America, France, and Russia in order to understand the lands and people with their diversities in physical forms, as also temperature and temperament (of people).
6. Examination System for civil and military officials was withdrawn as classical learning was found unsuitable to administrative and regularity authorities.
7. Manchu empire was overthrown and a republic came into existence in 1911. Sun-Yat-Sen. was its founder.
8. Post-war peace conference could not provide China with liberty for which anti-war was promised by Britishers. Hence, revolution and movements came in offing and shortly swung on and against Britishers.
9. N.P.P and CPP formed, stood as a rival, NPP caused several encounters with CPP. Finally, CPP won and NPP sheltered to Taiwan, a quasi-autonomous territory under China. Thus, Chiang-Kie-Shek formed the Republic of China there.
10. The Peoples' Republic of China government was formed in 1949 and called New Democracy in which critical areas handled by the Government, Private ownership of land, and private enterprises were ended-up.
11. Mao-Zedong got acclamation for his expertise and enterprise to the Communist Party of China as its founder leader.
12. Traditional views and values recently, are reviving since last a decade and modernization reconciled with specific recognition to China's traditional moral values being given.
13. CCP under the Leadership of Deng Xiaoping declared. its goal as the four modernizations i.e. Science, industry, agriculture, and defense will be the thrust or priority areas.
14. Without Democracy, the other modernizations would do no good, was the thought echoing in the minds of the populace and it had been accepted as the Fifth Modernization. Demands were, crushed but the administration was challenged again on the seventieth anniversary of the May Fourth Movement.

Conclusion-An X-ray on this entire theme makes it ex -facie that a drive to modernization was rationally and the scientific way [Thorough observation, experiment (trial application), generalization and conclusion] adopted by Japan while China, on the other side, a larger and continental country with mushrooming population could understand the real meaning of the term "modem" in 1978 i.e. 35 years later than Japan. Japan rose like a rocket but dashed with USA body, lost Nagasaki and Hiroshima parts, shortly repaired in her 'workshop during the post-war period and with precautions and invincible speed; again took-off at the stratosphere.

It's all phenomenon of the genesis of thoughts and thinkers, their experiments with the masses, coordinating and annihilating, selection of potentials and means at the national level and get it done by masses with success, always invincible when scientific way conclusion on the project arrives as we could learn this fact by virtue of this theme.

2. Discuss the important part of Meiji reform of the economy.

Answer: The important part of the Meiji reform was the modernization of the economy. Following steps were taken for this:

- Japan's first railway line, between Tokyo and the Port of Yokohama was built in 1870-72.
- Funds were raised by levying an agricultural tax.
- Textile machinery was imported from Europe and foreign technicians were also employed to train workers and also to teach in universities and schools. Japanese students were also sent to abroad.
- In 1872, modern banking institutions were also launched.
- Companies like Mitsubishi and Sumitomo were also helped through subsidies and tax benefits to become major shipbuilders so that Japanese trade was carried through Japanese ships.
- The number of industrial labourer in Japan was 700,000 in 1870 CE which reached upto four million in 1913. Most of the labourers worked in units having less than 5 people.
- By 1925, 21 per cent of the population lived in cities. By 1935, this figure had gone upto 32 per cent.

3. Japan's transformation into a modern society can also be seen in the changes in everyday life. Comment.

Answer:. Japan's transformation into a modern society can also be seen as the changes in everyday life. Patriarchal system was in practice. The patriarchal household system comprised many generations living together under the control of the head of the house. More people became affluent. New ideas of the family spread. The new home (Isumo as the Japanese say) was that of the nuclear family, where husband and wife lived as breadwinner and homemaker. This new concept of domesticity in turn generated demands for new types of domestic goods, new types of family entertainments, and new forms of housing. In the 1920's, construction companies made cheap housing available for a down payment of 200 yen and a monthly installment of 12 yen for ten years. It was at that time when the salary of a bank employee (a person with higher education) was 40 yen per month.

4. When was CCP founded? What was Russian influence in its formation? Discuss the role of Mao Zedong in it?

Answer: The CCP was founded in 1921 soon after the Russian Revolution. The Russian success exercised a powerful influence around the world and leaders such as Lenin and Trotsky went on to establish the Comintern or the Third International in March 1918. It was done to bring about a world government that would end exploitation. The Comintern and the Soviet Union supported Communist parties around the world. They worked within the traditional Marxist understanding that revolution would be brought about by the working class in cities. Its initial appeal across national boundaries was immense. It soon became a tool for Soviet interests and was dissolved in 1943. Mao Zedong (1893-1976), emerged as a major CCP leader. He took a different path by basing his revolutionary programme on the peasantry. His success made the CCP, a powerful political force that ultimately won against the Guomindang.

Mao Zedong's radical approach can be seen in Jiangxi, in the mountains, where they camped from 1928 to 1934, secure from Guomindang attacks. A strong Peasants Council (Soviet) was organized, united through confiscation and redistribution of land. Mao, unlike other leaders, stressed the need for an independent government and army. He was quite aware of women's problems and supported the emergence of rural women's associations. He also promulgated a new marriage law that forbade arranged marriage, stopped purchase or sale of marriage contracts and simplified divorce.

5. How did Japan re-emerge as an economic power of world after the defeat in Second World War?

Answer: After its defeat in Second World War, the Japanese efforts of making a colonial empire ended. The nuclear bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It resulted in huge destruction of masses. Many people thought that it was done just to shorten the war. Japan was totally demilitarized during American occupation. The new constitution also came into being. Agricultural reforms were also done. Re-organization of trade unions were also done. Political parties were also revived and the first post-war elections held in 1946 where women voted for the first time.

After the defeat of Japan in the Second World War, Japanese economy also revived. It grew at a fast pace. Constitution was also democratized. There was close relation between the government, bureaucracy and industry. American support to Japan strengthened its economy. Olympic Games were also held at Tokyo in 1964. It was the symbol of maturity of Japanese economy. Bullet trains were also started in 1964. It ran at the speed of 200 miles per hour. The introduction of bullet train added a new feather in its cap. It also introduced better goods at cheaper rates in the market.