

5. **Reduced human capital:**

- a. The imperialist power extremely neglected the **education and health** sector during rule which affects the continent till date with highest number of people with **HIV, malnutrition** etc.
- b. Slavery also neglected the skill development which is why it is facing high unemployment and more crime, due to lack of education, the human capital of the continent is still not up to the mark making them the least developed.

Although the colonization and imperialism had ended in the formal sphere in Africa but it still remains in the form of **neo colonialism and imperialism**. The exploitation of South by the north is still continuing. The only difference is that of nature and from of exploitation which was also highlighted in the **dependency theory**.

Thus, by and large the current situation is driven by the losses due to imperialistic tendencies of European Nations. Thus, with the divested country left by colonial power was named as “**dark continent**”, “**hopeless continent**”. But now with investment by developing and developed countries Africa has been emerging as “**continent of hope**”.
(654 Words)

Q.3) "The Russian Revolution of 1917 took the country out of the First World War and, in many respects, also out of Europe." Discuss.

Approach: Introduce by briefly describing the Russian Revolution. In the body, discuss the withdrawal of Russia from the First World War. Also, discuss how Lenin established the USSR based on ideals of communism, which was antithetical to the West European capitalist systems. Conclude appropriately.

The **Russian Revolution of 1917** resulted in the overthrow of monarchy and the Russian provisional government. It established the **first communist state of the world**, based on the ideas of Karl Marx. Led by **Vladimir Lenin**, the Bolsheviks promised the Russian masses of **pulling out of the First World War** (1914-1918) and **resolve their issues of 'bread' and 'land'** which the monarchy had failed to do so.

Russian withdrawal from the First World War

The Bolsheviks had promised to bring **'Peace, Land and Bread'** to the people. In order to bring about 'Peace', Russia had to immediately withdraw from the War.

To fulfil their promise, the new regime of Bolsheviks headed by Lenin **opened negotiations with Germany to end Russia's involvement in the war**, signing the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in March 1918**. Russia had to concede most of Germany's territorial demands. Russia lost Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Georgia and Finland.