A BRIEF LOOK AT SOCIALISM IN EVERY COUNTRY

Categorized Alphabetically, by Continent.

CHRISTIAN JACOBSON

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Algeria (1962-Early 90's, Unique/Islamic)

Algeria attempted socialism from 1962 to the early 1990s. After gaining independence from France in 1962, the National Liberation Front (FLN) established a socialist state in Algeria. The Algerian government nationalized key industries, redistributed land, and implemented social welfare programs. In the late 1980s, Algeria began to transition away from socialism and towards a market-oriented economy, in response to economic and political pressures both domestically and internationally. This transition was also driven by the collapse of the Soviet Union, which was a key supporter of Algerian socialism.

Angola (1975-1992, ML)

Angola attempted socialism from a Marxist-Leninist perspective from 1975 to 1992. After gaining independence from Portugal in 1975, the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) established a Marxist-Leninist state in Angola. The MPLA government implemented policies that aimed to nationalize key industries, redistribute land to peasants, and provide education and healthcare to the population. However, the civil war that erupted in Angola after independence, and the intervention of outside forces, including the United States and South Africa, contributed to the failure of the socialist experiment in Angola. In 1992, a peace agreement was signed between the MPLA and UNITA (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), and Angola began a process of political and economic reform.

Benin (1972-1991 & 1996-2006, ML)

Benin, a country located in West Africa, attempted socialism under the regime of Mathieu Kérékou, who led the country from 1972 to 1991 and again from 1996 to 2006. Kérékou came to power in 1972 following a military coup and initiated a program of Marxist-Leninist socialism, known as the "Benin Revolution." The country was renamed the People's Republic of Benin and underwent a series of radical changes, including the nationalization of key industries, collectivization of agriculture, and the promotion of self-reliance. During the 1980s, however, Benin's economy struggled and the government began to move away from strict socialist policies, introducing some market-oriented reforms. In 1990, Kérékou announced a transition to democracy, and in 1991 Benin held its first multiparty elections, which he lost. He was re-elected in 1996 as a democratically-elected president and pursued a more moderate, pragmatic approach to economic policy. In summary, Benin attempted socialism from 1972 to 1991 under Mathieu Kérékou's leadership.

Botswana (1970s-1980s, DemSoc)

Botswana's government did not attempt full-fledged socialism, but rather pursued policies of democratic socialism during the 1970s and 1980s. This period is often referred to as Botswana's "socialist era," during which the government nationalized some industries, introduced policies aimed at reducing income inequality and poverty, and expanded access to education and healthcare. However, Botswana's approach to socialism was pragmatic and moderate, and the government maintained a mixed economy with a significant role for private enterprise. The country's economic success during this period was largely due to its diamond industry and responsible management of revenue from diamond exports. In the 1990s, Botswana shifted towards a more market-oriented economic model while continuing to prioritize social welfare and development.

Burkina Faso (1983-2014, ML)

Burkina Faso attempted socialism under the leadership of Thomas Sankara, who was President from 1983 until his assassination in 1987. During this time, Sankara implemented a range of socialist policies aimed at improving the lives of the country's poor and marginalized populations. These policies included land redistribution, the nationalization of key industries, and the promotion of self-sufficiency in agriculture. Sankara referred to his vision for Burkina Faso as "the African revolution," and he sought to inspire similar movements across the continent. Although his time in power was relatively short, Sankara remains an important figure in the history of African socialism. After Thomas Sankara's assassination in 1987, Burkina Faso's government continued to be led by members of his political party, the Popular Front (known in French as the Front populaire burkinabè or FBP). However, the country's political and economic direction changed significantly under the leadership of Blaise Compaoré, who took power in a coup following Sankara's death. Compaoré pursued a more pragmatic and market-oriented approach to economic policy, including measures such as privatization and structural adjustment programs. While some elements of Sankara's legacy were retained, such as the emphasis on self-sufficiency in agriculture, Burkina Faso's government no longer identified as socialist. Since Compaoré's removal from power in 2014, Burkina Faso has experienced a period of political transition, with a new government and a renewed emphasis on democracy and human rights. While socialist ideas continue to have some influence in Burkina Faso, the country's current political and economic system is best characterized as a multi-party democracy with a mixed economy.

Burundi (1966-1976, Unique)

Burundi attempted socialism under the government of Michel Micombero, who came to power in a military coup in 1966. During Micombero's regime, which lasted until 1976, Burundi adopted a policy of African socialism, also known as "Ujamaa," which sought to promote economic and social development through centralized planning and state ownership of the means of production. In 1976, Micombero was overthrown in a coup, and subsequent governments in Burundi have pursued different economic policies, including some limited market-oriented reforms.

Cabo Verde (1975-1991, ML)

Cabo Verde, also known as Cape Verde, attempted socialism under the rule of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) from 1975 to 1991. The PAIGC came to power in 1975 after leading a successful armed struggle against Portuguese colonial rule. The party implemented a socialist ideology, nationalizing key industries, collectivizing agriculture, and establishing a planned economy. During this period, Cabo Verde enjoyed some economic successes, including improved literacy rates and healthcare access. However, the country faced several challenges, including droughts and a declining economy in the 1980s. In 1991, a new constitution was adopted, which ended the one-party system and introduced multi-party democracy. Cabo Verde has since adopted a more market-oriented economic model, but the legacy of socialism remains an important part of the country's history and identity.

Cameroon (1960-1982, Unique)

Cameroon attempted socialism under the leadership of President Ahmadou Ahidjo from 1960 until 1982. During this period, the country pursued a policy of state-led development and nationalization of key industries, as well as the establishment of collective farms and cooperatives. However, after President Ahidjo's resignation in 1982, his successor Paul Biya shifted the country towards a more market-oriented economy and moved away from the socialist policies of the previous regime.

Central African Republic (1966-1979, Unique)

The Central African Republic attempted socialism during the presidency of Jean-Bédel Bokassa, who was in power from 1966 to 1979. Bokassa declared the country a one-party state and implemented a form of centralized socialist government. During this period, the government nationalized key industries such as diamonds, coffee, and cotton, and implemented policies aimed at redistributing wealth and improving living conditions for the population.

Chad (1960-1975, Chadian)

Chad attempted socialism under the leadership of President François Tombalbaye, who came to power in 1960 after Chad gained independence from France. Tombalbaye implemented a policy of "Chadian Socialism" in the early 1970s, which aimed to promote economic development and social justice through state intervention in the economy. The policies of Chadian Socialism included nationalization of key industries, including banks and petroleum companies, and the creation of state-run enterprises in areas such as agriculture and transportation. However, these policies were not successful in achieving their goals, and the country faced economic difficulties and political instability. Tombalbaye was overthrown in a military coup in 1975, and subsequent governments in Chad have not pursued socialism as a major economic or political ideology.

Comoros (1975-1978, Unique/Islamic)

Comoros attempted socialism during the period from 1975 to 1978, when it was ruled by President Ali Soilih. Soilih came to power after a coup d'état and instituted a socialist government that nationalized key industries and implemented land reforms aimed at redistributing land from large landowners to the poor. During this period, Comoros was officially known as the "Socialist Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros". However, Soilih's socialist policies faced significant opposition from within the country, and in 1978 he was overthrown and killed in another coup d'état led by a former ally who favored a more capitalist-oriented economy. After Soilih's overthrow, Comoros abandoned its socialist policies and adopted a more market-oriented economy. However, the legacy of Soilih's brief attempt at socialism continues to influence politics and economics in Comoros to this day.

Congo, Democratic Republic of the (1965-1980s, Zairianization)

The Democratic Republic of Congo attempted socialism under the leadership of President Mobutu Sese Seko, who came to power in a military coup in 1965. Mobutu declared his intention to create a "socialist" state and renamed the country "Zaire" in 1971 as part of his Africanization campaign. During the 1970s, Mobutu implemented a series of socialist policies, including nationalizing various industries and creating state-owned enterprises. However, these policies were largely symbolic and did not result in meaningful economic or social change for the Congolese people. In the 1980s, Mobutu shifted away from socialism and embraced neoliberalism, implementing economic reforms recommended by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. These reforms led to a reduction in state intervention in the economy and the privatization of many state-owned enterprises. Overall, the period of socialist experimentation in the Democratic Republic of Congo was relatively brief and unsuccessful in achieving its goals.

Congo, Republic of the (1969-1992, Unique)

The Republic of Congo attempted socialism during the period of 1969 to 1992. In 1969, Marien Ngouabi became the president of the country after a military coup and he implemented a socialist ideology known as "scientific socialism" in the country. Under Ngouabi's leadership, the government nationalized key industries such as banking, insurance, and transportation, and established state-owned enterprises in various sectors. The government also introduced a system of planned economy and collectivized agriculture. After Ngouabi's assassination in 1977, his successor, Denis Sassou Nguesso, continued with the socialist policies and maintained close ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. However, in the late 1980s, the country faced economic difficulties, and in 1991, the government implemented economic reforms and transitioned towards a market economy.

Cote d'Ivoire (1970s-Early 1980s, Unique)

Cote d'Ivoire, also known as Ivory Coast, attempted socialism under the presidency of Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who led the country from its independence in 1960 until his death in 1993. During his rule, Houphouet-Boigny pursued a mixed economy, with elements of both socialism and capitalism. One of the most significant attempts at socialism in Cote d'Ivoire occurred in the late 1970s and early 1980s, when the government implemented a series of policies aimed at nationalizing key sectors of the economy, such as banking and industry, and increasing state control over economic planning. This period was known as the "Ivoirian Popular Front" or "Front Populaire Ivoirien" (FPI). However, the experiment with socialism was short-lived, and by the mid-1980s, the government had begun to reverse course and move towards a more market-oriented economic model. This shift was driven in part by economic difficulties, including falling commodity prices and mounting external debt, as well as pressure from international financial institutions. Overall, while Cote d'Ivoire did attempt socialism under the leadership of Felix Houphouet-Boigny, this period was relatively brief and ultimately unsuccessful in achieving its goals.

Djibouti (1977-1991, ML)

Djibouti attempted socialism during the period of 1977 to 1991. In 1977, Djibouti gained independence from France and became a socialist state. The country's government was led by the People's Rally for Progress (RPP), which was the sole legal political party in the country. During this period, the government nationalized various industries, including transportation, energy, and telecommunications. They also implemented policies aimed at redistributing wealth and providing social services to the population. However, the socialist experiment in Djibouti faced significant challenges, including political instability, economic difficulties, and droughts that resulted in famine. In the early 1990s, Djibouti transitioned to a multiparty democracy and adopted a market-oriented economic model. The government privatized many of the state-owned industries and implemented economic reforms aimed at attracting foreign investment and promoting economic growth.

Egypt (1952-1970, Unique)

Egypt attempted socialism during the period of 1952-1970, under the rule of Gamal Abdel Nasser and his successors. Nasser's government implemented various socialist policies, such as nationalizing industries, land reform, and expanding social welfare programs. The government also established a one-party system and suppressed political opposition, leading to accusations of authoritarianism. However, Egypt's socialist experiment faced numerous challenges, including economic stagnation, corruption, and foreign intervention, and was ultimately abandoned in the 1970s.

Equatorial Guinea (Unique/African)

Equatorial Guinea attempted socialism in the years 1968-1979 under the leadership of President Francisco Macías Nguema. Macías Nguema declared the country a one-party state and nationalized many industries, including agriculture, banking, and foreign trade. However, his socialist policies were accompanied by human rights abuses, corruption, and economic mismanagement, which led to a decline in the country's economy and standard of living. In 1979, Macías Nguema was overthrown in a military coup led by his nephew, Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, who subsequently abandoned socialist policies and implemented economic reforms to attract foreign investment.

Eritrea (1970-1991, Unique/MLM)

Eritrea attempted socialism during the years 1970 to 1991. In 1970, the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), which was fighting for Eritrean independence from Ethiopia, declared a socialist ideology and formed a government in exile with a socialist agenda.

In 1977, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), a rival liberation movement, also adopted a socialist ideology. After Eritrea gained independence from Ethiopia in 1991, the EPLF, which had emerged as the dominant liberation movement, established a one-party state with a socialist orientation. The government nationalized most industries, including banking, insurance, and transportation, and implemented land reform. However, the government's socialist policies were not successful, and Eritrea's economy remained underdeveloped. In the 1990s, the government began to shift towards a more market-oriented economic system, although it still maintained a strong state presence in many sectors.

Eswatini (1970s-1980s, Swazi)

Eswatini, formerly known as Swaziland, attempted socialism in the 1970s and early 1980s under the rule of King Sobhuza II, who implemented a system known as "Swazi Socialism." The government nationalized some industries and implemented policies aimed at reducing inequality and promoting economic development. However, these policies were criticized for being authoritarian and not fully implementing socialist principles, and ultimately the country transitioned to a more market-oriented economy in the late 1980s and 1990s.

Ethiopia (1974-1991, ML)

Ethiopia attempted socialism from 1974 to 1991, during a period known as the Derg or Mengistu regime. The Derg was a Marxist-Leninist military junta that ruled Ethiopia from 1974 until 1987, and then as the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia from 1987 until 1991. During this period, the government nationalized many industries and land, and implemented various socialist policies. However, the regime was also characterized by human rights abuses and political repression.

Gabon (1970s-1990s, Unique)

Gabon attempted socialism under the leadership of President Omar Bongo in the 1970s. Bongo introduced a series of economic and social reforms aimed at transforming the country into a socialist state. These reforms included nationalizing key industries such as oil, creating state-owned enterprises, and implementing central planning. However, Gabon's experiment with socialism was short-lived, as the country's economy began to stagnate and its debt began to mount. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, Bongo reversed many of his socialist policies and began to implement market-oriented reforms. Today, Gabon has a mixed economy, with a combination of state-owned enterprises and private enterprise. The country is heavily dependent on oil exports, which account for around 80% of its export revenue.

Gambia (1970-1994, SocDem)

Gambia attempted socialism under the regime of President Sir Dawda K. Jawara between 1970 and 1994. In 1970, Jawara declared the country a republic and established the People's Progressive Party (PPP) as the sole political party. In 1975, the government nationalized the groundnut industry, which was the country's main source of foreign exchange, and implemented other socialist policies. However, the socialist policies were not very successful and the government faced economic difficulties, which were worsened by a severe drought in the early 1980s. In 1981, the government abandoned some of its socialist policies and implemented a structural adjustment program with the support of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In 1994, Jawara's government was overthrown in a military coup led by Yahya Jammeh, who ruled the country until 2017. Jammeh initially claimed to be implementing socialist policies, but later abandoned these policies and adopted a more authoritarian and capitalist approach to governance.

Ghana (1960-1966, Pan-African/Unique)

Ghana attempted socialism under the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah in the early 1960s. Nkrumah was the first President of Ghana and he implemented a program of "positive action" which sought to transform Ghana into a socialist state. In 1960, Nkrumah announced the establishment of a One-Party Socialist State in Ghana. In 1961, he introduced the First Seven-Year Development Plan, which aimed at modernizing Ghana's economy through state control and nationalization of key industries such as agriculture, mining, and manufacturing. In 1964, Nkrumah declared Ghana a one-party state and banned all other political parties. He also established the Ghanaian Workers' Brigade, which was a state-controlled labor organization aimed at mobilizing workers in support of the government's socialist policies. However, Nkrumah's socialist policies did not achieve the desired results, and Ghana experienced economic decline and political instability. In 1966, Nkrumah was overthrown in a military coup, and subsequent governments pursued more market-oriented policies.

Guinea (1961-1984, ML)

Guinea attempted socialism under the leadership of Ahmed Sékou Touré, who served as the country's president from its independence in 1958 until his death in 1984. Touré pursued a socialist agenda, which included the nationalization of key industries, the establishment of state-run cooperatives, and the adoption of a planned economy. The most intense period of Guinea's attempt at socialism was from 1961 to 1984, during which time Touré implemented a series of policies aimed at creating a socialist society. However, the effectiveness of these policies was limited by Guinea's economic and political isolation from the West and the rest of Africa. After Touré's death in 1984, Guinea gradually moved away from socialism, implementing economic liberalization measures and opening up to foreign investment. However, the legacy of Guinea's socialist experiment can still be seen in the country's political and economic structures today.

Guinea-Bissau (1973-1980, ML)

Guinea-Bissau attempted socialism under the leadership of Amilcar Cabral, who founded the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) in 1956. After gaining independence from Portugal in 1973, Guinea-Bissau declared itself a socialist state and established close ties with the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other socialist countries. The socialist experiment in Guinea-Bissau was short-lived, however. After the assassination of Cabral in 1973, a power struggle ensued within the PAIGC, and in 1980, the military seized power in a coup led by João Bernardo Vieira. Although Vieira maintained some socialist policies, he also implemented market-oriented reforms and sought closer ties with the West. Thus, Guinea-Bissau attempted socialism from 1973 to 1980, during which time it was officially a socialist state. However, the country's socialist experiment was not sustained for very long and was eventually replaced by a more mixed economy.

Kenya (1963-1990s, African)

Kenya attempted socialism during the period between 1963 and the early 1990s. Specifically, the country adopted a policy of African socialism in 1963 under the leadership of the first President, Jomo Kenyatta. The aim of African socialism was to achieve rapid economic development through the socialization of the means of production, distribution, and exchange. However, the policy was later abandoned in the 1980s and early 1990s under President Daniel Arap Moi, who introduced market-oriented economic reforms.

Lesotho (!970s-1986, Unique/African)

Lesotho made attempts at socialism during the period of 1970s and early 1980s, which coincided with the rule of the military government led by Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. During this period, Lesotho implemented a range of socialist policies, such as nationalizing key industries, increasing access to education and healthcare, and implementing land reform programs. However, these policies were not successful in improving the country's economic situation, and the government was ultimately overthrown in a coup in 1986. Since then, Lesotho has transitioned to a more democratic system and has pursued economic reforms to improve its economy.

Liberia (1971-1980, Unique/African/Christian)

Liberia attempted socialism during the presidency of William R. Tolbert Jr., who served from 1971 to 1980. Tolbert implemented a series of socialist policies aimed at reducing economic inequality and increasing government control over the economy. In 1979, the government nationalized the country's rubber and iron industries and created a state-owned enterprise to manage them. However, Tolbert's socialist policies were short-lived. In 1980, he was overthrown and executed in a military coup led by Samuel Doe, who implemented more authoritarian policies and shifted the country away from socialism. Therefore, Liberia's experiment with socialism lasted for a relatively brief period from 1971 to 1980.

Libya (1969-1970s, Unique/Third International Theory/Islam)

Libya attempted socialism under the leadership of Muammar Gaddafi from 1969 until the late 1970s. During this time, the country underwent a period of radical political and economic transformation, with the government nationalizing many key industries, implementing land reform, and attempting to create a state-run economy based on socialist principles. The Libyan government also sought to create a new social order based on Islamic socialism, which sought to combine Islamic values with socialist ideals. This led to the establishment of various social programs, including free education and healthcare, as well as the promotion of women's rights. However, Libya's experiment with socialism was not without its challenges. The country struggled with economic stagnation, political repression, and international isolation, which ultimately contributed to Gaddafi's downfall in 2011.

Madagascar (1975-1992, ML)

Madagascar attempted socialism during the period of 1975-1992 under the leadership of President Didier Ratsiraka. This period was known as the "First Republic" and was characterized by a socialist economic system, nationalization of industries, and a focus on self-sufficiency. However, this experiment with socialism ultimately led to economic decline and political instability, and Madagascar eventually shifted towards a market-based economy in the 1990s.

Malawi (1964-1994, Malawi/African/Christian)

Malawi attempted socialism during the rule of President Kamuzu Banda from 1964 to 1994. Banda's government adopted a form of African socialism known as "Malawi Socialism" which emphasized state control of the economy and a rejection of capitalism. The period of socialism in Malawi was characterized by nationalization of major industries, such as mining and banking, and the establishment of state-run enterprises. However, the policies of the government were criticized for their inefficiency and corruption, and Malawi eventually transitioned to a multi-party democracy in 1994.

Mali (1960-1968, ML)

Mali attempted socialism under the leadership of President Modibo Keita from 1960 to 1968. During this time, the country pursued a socialist agenda, which included the nationalization of industries, the establishment of worker cooperatives, and the implementation of a planned economy. However, this experiment in socialism ended with a military coup in 1968, which overthrew Keita and led to the establishment of a military regime. Since then, Mali has had a complex political history, with various leaders and regimes, but it has not attempted a comprehensive socialist agenda again.

Mauritania (1978-1991, Unique)

Mauritania attempted socialism from 1978 to 1991. In 1978, the government of Mauritania, led by President Moktar Ould Daddah, declared the country a socialist state and began implementing policies aimed at nationalizing key industries and redistributing wealth. However, this experiment in socialism was short-lived, as a military coup in 1979 overthrew the government and led to a period of political instability. The military junta that took power in 1979, led by Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, continued to pursue socialist policies, including land reform and the nationalization of industries such as mining and fishing. However, the government's efforts to implement socialism were met with significant challenges, including droughts and declining global commodity prices, which undermined the country's economic stability. In the late 1980s, faced with mounting economic difficulties, the government began to shift away from socialism and embrace market-oriented economic policies. In 1991, Mauritania officially abandoned socialism and adopted a new constitution that established a multi-party democracy and a free-market economy.

Mauritius (1976-1983, Unique/Third World)

Mauritius attempted socialism during the period of 1976-1983. In 1976, the Mauritian government launched a socialist experiment known as the "New Social Contract." This experiment aimed to create a more equal society by nationalizing industries, increasing public spending on social programs, and empowering labor unions. However, the experiment was short-lived and was largely unsuccessful. The nationalization of industries led to inefficiencies and corruption, and the economy suffered from high inflation and a decline in foreign investment. In 1982, the government began to reverse its socialist policies and introduced economic liberalization measures to attract foreign investment and boost economic growth. By 1983, the experiment was officially abandoned, and Mauritius moved towards a more market-oriented economy.

Morocco (1961-1970s, Unique)

Morocco attempted socialism under the leadership of the late King Hassan II during the 1960s and 1970s. The first attempt at socialism was the "National Charter," which was announced in 1961 and aimed to create a socialist economy and society. This was followed by the adoption of a socialist-oriented constitution in 1962, which established a planned economy and nationalized key industries such as mining and banking. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Morocco pursued a policy of "African socialism," which sought to promote economic and social development through state intervention and cooperation with other African countries. This policy included the creation of state-run enterprises, land reform, and the establishment of cooperatives. However, by the late 1970s, Morocco began to shift away from socialism towards a more market-oriented economy, due in part to economic difficulties and political pressures. The country began to liberalize its economy, privatize state-owned enterprises, and open up to foreign investment. Today, Morocco's economy is largely market-based, although the government still plays a significant role in some sectors, such as agriculture and infrastructure development.

Mozambique (1975-1990, ML)

Mozambique attempted socialism under the government of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) from 1975 to 1990. FRELIMO took power after Mozambique gained independence from Portugal in 1975 and immediately began implementing socialist policies. During this period, the government nationalized major industries, implemented land reform, and established a one-party state. The government also received support from socialist countries such as the Soviet Union and Cuba. However, Mozambique's socialist experiment was plagued by economic challenges, including a decline in agricultural production, a decrease in foreign investment, and a rise in inflation. In the late 1980s, the government began to move away from socialism and towards a more market-oriented economy, eventually abandoning socialism altogether in 1990.

Namibia (1990-1993, Unique)

Namibia attempted socialism during the years of 1990 to 1993. After gaining independence from South Africa in 1990, the government of Namibia, led by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), implemented policies that aimed to promote social welfare and redistribute wealth through a socialist economic system. This period is often referred to as Namibia's "socialist experiment." However, due to various economic and political challenges, the government shifted towards a more market-oriented economy in the mid-1990s.

Niger (1974-1990, Unique)

Niger attempted socialism during the period of 1974-1990 under the leadership of Seyni Kountché. During this time, Niger adopted a one-party socialist system and pursued a policy of nationalization of key industries, such as mining and banking. However, the country faced economic difficulties, and in the late 1980s, Niger began implementing economic reforms and moving towards a market-oriented economy.

Nigeria (1983-1985, Unique)

Nigeria attempted socialism during the period of military rule between 1966 and 1979, and again from 1983 to 1985. The military government under General Yakubu Gowon introduced policies that were aimed at promoting socialism and reducing economic inequality, such as the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Indigenization Decree. However, it was during the regime of General Muhammadu Buhari (1983-1985) that the government adopted a more explicitly socialist ideology. Buhari's government introduced policies aimed at nationalizing key industries and expanding the role of the state in the economy. These policies were, however, criticized for being authoritarian and ineffective, and the regime was eventually overthrown in a military coup. Since then, Nigeria has shifted away from socialism towards a more market-oriented economy, though the government continues to play a significant role in the economy through policies such as subsidies and regulation.

Rwanda (1973-Late 1980s, National Unity/ML)

Rwanda attempted socialism under the leadership of President Juvenal Habyarimana, who came to power in a military coup in 1973. Habyarimana pursued a policy of "national unity" which included attempts at socialist economic policies. One of the major efforts to implement socialism in Rwanda was the formation of a single party system in 1975, with the creation of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND). The MRND was tasked with implementing the country's economic development plans and promoting socialist ideology. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, Rwanda implemented a series of socialist policies, including nationalization of key industries, collectivization of agriculture, and the establishment of worker cooperatives. However, these policies were largely unsuccessful, and by the mid-1980s, Rwanda was facing a severe economic crisis. In the late 1980s, Rwanda began to move away from socialism and toward a more market-oriented economy, as the government began to implement economic reforms and seek foreign investment. This shift was further accelerated by the genocide in 1994 and the subsequent need for international aid and reconstruction.

Sao Tome and Principe (1975-1990, ML)

São Tomé and Príncipe attempted socialism during the period of one-party rule by the Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe (MLSTP) from independence in 1975 until 1990. During this time, the government pursued socialist policies, nationalized many industries, and established a planned economy. However, following the fall of the Soviet Union and the end of Soviet support for socialist regimes, São Tomé and Príncipe shifted to a market economy and a multiparty democracy.

Senegal (1960-1980, African/Negritude)

Senegal attempted socialism under the leadership of President Léopold Sédar Senghor from 1960 to 1980. Senghor's government pursued a form of socialism known as "African socialism" or "Negritude socialism," which emphasized a collective approach to economic and social development, as well as cultural revival and African identity. During this period, Senegal nationalized certain industries, implemented land reforms, and established state-owned enterprises. However, economic difficulties and political unrest led the government to shift towards a more market-oriented economy in the 1980s.

Seychelles (1977-1991, ML/Unique)

Seychelles attempted socialism from 1977 to 1991 under the leadership of President Albert René and his Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF) party. The government implemented a series of socialist policies and programs during this period, including nationalizing key industries, implementing a planned economy, and providing free education and healthcare to all citizens. However, Seychelles shifted towards a market-oriented economy in the 1990s, and the SPPF was renamed the Seychelles People's United Party (SPUP) in 2009.

Sierra Leone (1971-Early 1990s, African/Pan-African)

Sierra Leone attempted socialism during the period between 1971 and 1992. The country was led by the All People's Congress (APC) party, which came to power in a military coup in 1968. In 1971, the APC declared Sierra Leone a socialist republic, and the government began implementing socialist policies. During this period, the government nationalized many industries, including banking, insurance, and transportation. The government also established state-owned enterprises and cooperatives, and implemented policies aimed at redistributing wealth and reducing income inequality. However, Sierra Leone's experiment with socialism was short-lived. The country faced numerous economic and political challenges during the 1980s, including a decline in global commodity prices, a worsening balance of payments, and a civil war. By the early 1990s, the government had abandoned many of its socialist policies and began implementing market-oriented reforms.

Somalia (1969-Late 1970s, ML)

Somalia, which is a country located in the Horn of Africa, attempted socialism in the late 1960s and throughout the 1970s. The government at that time was led by President Mohamed Siad Barre, who came to power in a military coup in 1969. Barre's government was ideologically aligned with socialism and sought to implement socialist policies in Somalia. In 1972, the government nationalized most of the country's industries and businesses, including banks, insurance companies, and oil companies. The government also implemented land reform policies that aimed to redistribute land from wealthy landowners to poor farmers. In addition to these domestic policies, Somalia also aligned itself with socialist countries on the international stage. The government received significant support from the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc countries, which provided economic and military aid. However, by the late 1970s, the socialist experiment in Somalia began to falter. The government's policies failed to address the country's deep-seated economic and social problems, and widespread corruption undermined public trust in the government. In 1978, the government began to shift away from socialism and towards a more market-oriented economy. Ultimately, the attempt at socialism in Somalia was short-lived and largely unsuccessful, and the country continues to face significant economic and political challenges to this day.

South Africa (No Attempts)

There is no record of South Africa's islands attempting socialism as they are not countries in their own right and have always been under the control of either South Africa or other colonial powers. However, South Africa, as a country, did attempt to implement socialist policies during the apartheid era. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, the African National Congress (ANC), which was the main political party representing the Black majority, adopted a socialist platform. The ANC's program called for nationalization of mines, banks, and monopoly industries, as well as the redistribution of land to the Black population. However, these policies were never fully implemented, and South Africa remained a capitalist country. After the end of apartheid in 1994, the ANC government pursued a policy of economic transformation, which included elements of socialism such as land reform and redistribution, as well as increased government intervention in the economy through measures such as black economic empowerment and state-owned enterprises. However, this policy was not a complete adoption of socialism, and South Africa remains a predominantly capitalist country with a mixed economy.

South Sudan (2011-Recent Shift, DemSoc)

South Sudan has attempted socialism in the years following its independence from Sudan in 2011. The new country initially sought to implement socialist policies under the leadership of President Salva Kiir Mayardit, who belonged to the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) party. In 2013, South Sudan adopted a new transitional constitution that declared the country to be a "democratic socialist republic," and the government began implementing policies to promote state ownership of key industries, including oil and agriculture. However, these efforts were largely unsuccessful, as the country was wracked by civil war and political instability, and the government struggled to effectively implement its socialist policies. In recent years, South Sudan has shifted away from socialism and toward a more market-oriented economic model.

Sudan (Various Attempts)

Sudan attempted socialism during two periods in its history:

1. The first attempt at socialism in Sudan was during the period of 1969-1985. This was a period when the Sudanese government was led by President Jaafar Nimeiry and his Sudanese Socialist Union party. Nimeiry implemented a series of socialist policies during this period, including nationalization of key industries, land reform, and the establishment of a mixed economy with a strong role for the state.
2. The second attempt at socialism in Sudan was during the period of 1985-1989. This was a period of democratic transition following the overthrow of Nimeiry's government. The new government, led by Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi, implemented a program of economic and social reform that was influenced by socialist principles. However, this government was short-lived and was

overthrown by a military coup in 1989 led by General Omar al-Bashir, who ruled Sudan for the next 30 years with a more conservative Islamic agenda.

Tanzania (1961-1985, African/Unique)

Tanzania attempted socialism under the leadership of Julius Nyerere, the country's first president, from 1961 to 1985. The period from 1967 to 1985 is often referred to as the "Ujamaa era," which translates to "familyhood" in Swahili, and was characterized by a socialist political philosophy that emphasized collective ownership of the means of production, self-reliance, and communal living. During this time, Nyerere implemented a series of policies aimed at nationalizing key industries, promoting rural development, and creating a system of community-based governance. The policies were largely unsuccessful and the country's economy struggled, leading to a shift towards market-oriented reforms in the 1980s.

Togo (1967-1991, Pan-African/Unique)

Togo attempted socialism during the presidency of Gnassingbé Eyadéma, who came to power through a military coup in 1967 and ruled until his death in 2005. In the 1970s, Eyadéma adopted a socialist ideology and pursued a policy of nationalization and collectivization of the economy. In 1979, he founded the Togolese People's Rally (Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais or RPT), which became the only legal political party in the country. During the 1980s, Togo implemented a number of socialist policies, including nationalizing industries and implementing price controls. However, by the late 1980s, the country began to experience economic difficulties, and in the early 1990s, the government began to implement market-oriented economic reforms. Thus, while Togo did attempt socialism in the 1970s and 1980s, it ultimately abandoned this ideology and pursued a more market-oriented approach in the 1990s and beyond.

Tunisia (1961-1987, African)

Tunisia attempted socialism under the leadership of President Habib Bourguiba from 1961 to 1987. During this period, the country pursued socialist policies such as nationalization of key industries, land reforms, and the establishment of a planned economy. The government also promoted social welfare programs and increased access to education and healthcare. However, the Tunisian version of socialism was relatively moderate and pragmatic, and it emphasized economic development and modernization rather than revolutionary transformation. After Bourguiba was ousted in a bloodless coup in 1987, the new government under President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali adopted more market-oriented policies and abandoned many of the socialist programs and initiatives.

Uganda (1971-1979, Unique)

Uganda attempted socialism during the presidency of Idi Amin from 1971 to 1979. Amin declared himself "President for Life" and introduced socialist policies, including nationalization of industries, banks, and foreign-owned businesses, as well as the redistribution of land from large landowners to peasants. However, these policies were poorly implemented, leading to economic decline and political instability. After Amin's overthrow in 1979, Uganda moved away from socialism and adopted a more market-oriented economy. Amin's version of socialism was not based on a comprehensive Marxist-Leninist ideology but rather on populist rhetoric and a desire to consolidate power. He nationalized key industries and promoted the redistribution of wealth, but his policies were not always coherent or well-implemented, and they often led to economic decline and social upheaval.

Zambia (1964-1991, African)

Zambia attempted socialism under the presidency of Kenneth Kaunda from 1964 to 1991. During this period, the government pursued various policies aimed at achieving a socialist society, including nationalization of key industries, land reform, and the establishment of cooperatives. However, the country faced economic challenges, including declining copper prices and rising debt, which led to a shift towards market-oriented policies in the 1990s.

Zimbabwe (1980-early 1990s, African)

Zimbabwe attempted socialism in the period between 1980 and the early 1990s, after gaining independence from British colonial rule. The ruling party, Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), adopted a socialist ideology and implemented a range of policies aimed at creating a more equitable and socially just society. Some of the key socialist policies implemented during this period included land reform, nationalization of major industries, and a strong emphasis on social welfare programs. However, the implementation of these policies was uneven and often marred by corruption, mismanagement, and political violence. In the early 1990s, Zimbabwe began to shift away from socialism towards a more market-oriented economic model. This shift was largely driven by the country's economic difficulties and pressure from international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Asia


Russia
Kazakhstan
Mongolia
Georgia
Uzbekistan
Kyrgyzstan
Azerbaijan
Türkiye
Armenia
Turkmenistan
Tajikistan
N. Korea
S. Korea
Japan
China
Cyprus
Lebanon
Palestine
Israel
Syria
Iraq
Iran
Afghanistan
Jordan
Kuwait
Pakistan
Nepal
Bhutan
Bahrain
Qatar
UAE
Saudi Arabia
India
Taiwan
Myanmar
Laos
Oman
Bangladesh
Yemen
Thailand
Vietnam
Cambodia
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Maldives
Malaysia
Brunei
Singapore
Indonesia
Timor-Leste

Afghanistan (1978-1992, ML)

Afghanistan attempted socialism from 1978 to 1992. In 1978, a Marxist-Leninist political party known as the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan seized power in a coup and established a socialist state in Afghanistan. The government implemented a series of radical reforms, including land redistribution, education and healthcare programs, and the emancipation of women. However, the government faced significant opposition from traditional Afghan society, as well as from Islamist groups backed by the United States and other Western powers. The Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979 further exacerbated the conflict and led to a protracted civil war that lasted until the fall of the socialist government in 1992.

Armenia (1922-1991, Soviet/ML)

Armenia attempted socialism as part of the Soviet Union, which lasted from 1922 until its dissolution in 1991. During this time, Armenia was one of the republics within the Soviet Union, and its economy and political system were largely based on Marxist-Leninist principles. The Soviet Union was often referred to as a "socialist" state, although its actual implementation of socialism was a matter of debate and interpretation. Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Armenia has transitioned to a market-based economy and a democratic political system.

Azerbaijan (1922-1991, Soviet/ML)

Azerbaijan attempted socialism as part of the Soviet Union, which lasted from 1922 until its collapse in 1991. During this time, Azerbaijan was a socialist republic, and the Communist Party of Azerbaijan played a dominant role in the country's politics and economy. The Soviet system of socialism emphasized collective ownership of the means of production and central planning of the economy, and this was applied in Azerbaijan as well. However, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Azerbaijan transitioned to a market economy and adopted a new constitution in 1995 that established a democratic, secular, and unitary republic.

Bahrain (1971-1975, Unique)

Bahrain attempted socialism during the 1970s. In 1971, Bahrain gained its independence from Britain and established a socialist government led by the National Liberation Front (NLF). The NLF implemented socialist policies, such as nationalizing industries and establishing a welfare state. However, this experiment with socialism was short-lived as the government was overthrown in 1975 by the Bahraini monarchy, which reinstated a more conservative form of government.

<u>Bangladesh (1972-1990, Unique)</u>

Bangladesh attempted socialism during the period between 1972 and 1990. After gaining independence from Pakistan in 1971, the government of Bangladesh, under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, adopted a socialist ideology and nationalized various industries and resources, including jute mills, banks, insurance companies, and tea plantations. The government also launched a number of initiatives to promote social welfare, including land reforms, the establishment of cooperatives, and the expansion of education and healthcare. However, the implementation of these policies was often hindered by corruption, inefficiency, and political instability. In the late 1980s, the government of Bangladesh began to shift away from socialism and toward a more market-oriented economy, and by the early 1990s, many of the nationalized industries had been privatized or deregulated.

<u>Bhutan (1960s & 1970s, ML/Unique)</u>

Bhutan attempted to implement socialism during the 1960s and 1970s. In 1952, Bhutan's first king, Jigme Dorji Wangchuck, initiated a series of modernization and development efforts that included the establishment of a centralized government, the modernization of the economy, and the introduction of social welfare policies. In the 1960s, the Bhutanese government began implementing socialist policies, including the nationalization of industries and the establishment of a planned economy. However, these policies were not successful and were gradually abandoned in the 1970s in favor of a more market-oriented economic approach. Since the 1980s, Bhutan has pursued a policy of "Gross National Happiness," which seeks to balance economic development with cultural preservation and environmental sustainability.

<u>Brunei (1962-1984, Unique)</u>

Brunei attempted socialism in the early 1960s, shortly after gaining independence from the United Kingdom in 1984. The country adopted a socialist economic model from 1962 to 1984, under the leadership of Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah's father, Sir Omar Ali Saifuddien III. The socialist policies included the nationalization of certain industries and the implementation of a welfare state. However, in 1984, Brunei abandoned its socialist policies and shifted towards a more market-oriented economy.

<u>Cambodia (1975-1979, Unique/ML)</u>

Cambodia attempted socialism during the period between 1975 and 1979, under the regime of the Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot. The Khmer Rouge attempted to establish a classless society based on Marxist-Leninist principles, but their policies led to widespread violence, forced labor, and mass killings. It is estimated that between 1.7 and 2.2 million people died as a result of Khmer Rouge policies during this period.

China (1921-Present, Various Attempts)

China attempted socialism in various forms during different periods in its history. The first attempt at socialism in China was during the early 20th century, with the establishment of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 1921. The CPC aimed to overthrow the ruling Nationalist government and establish a socialist state based on Marxist-Leninist principles. This eventually led to the Chinese Civil War, which ended in 1949 with the Communist victory and the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC). From 1949 to 1978, the PRC was governed by the CPC under the leadership of Mao Zedong. During this time, Mao attempted to implement various forms of socialism, including the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution. These efforts aimed to eliminate class distinctions and promote economic and social equality, but were ultimately marked by widespread famine, political repression, and social upheaval. Following Mao's death in 1976, China began a period of economic reform and opening up under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping. While the CPC maintained political control, the country embraced market-oriented economic policies that led to rapid economic growth and development. Despite this shift towards a more capitalist economy, the CPC continues to espouse socialist principles and remains committed to maintaining social stability and promoting social welfare.

Cyprus (1974-1983, ML)

Cyprus attempted socialism in the period of 1974-1983. In 1974, Cyprus was invaded by Turkey, resulting in a political crisis that led to the establishment of a socialist government. The socialist government was led by Demetris Christofias, who was the leader of the Progressive Party of Working People (AKEL). The government pursued a socialist policy, which included nationalization of key industries, land reform, and the creation of a welfare state. However, the socialist experiment was short-lived and ended in 1983, with the introduction of market-oriented policies.

Georgia (1921-1991, Soviet/ML)

Georgia, a country in the South Caucasus region, attempted socialism during the Soviet era when it was a republic of the Soviet Union. Georgia became a Soviet republic in 1921 and remained so until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. During this time, the Soviet Union implemented socialist policies, and Georgia was not an exception. Georgia attempted socialism from 1921 until the early 1990s, when the Soviet Union collapsed. During this period, the country went through various phases of socialist policies, including collectivization of agriculture, state ownership of industry, and centralized planning of the economy. The extent to which these policies were implemented and their success varied over time and depended on the political climate and leadership of the country.

India (1925-present, Unique/Ghandian/ML/Naxalite)

The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed on 26 December 1925, inspired by the Russian Revolution and the ideas of Marxism. The CPI works to organize peasants and workers and participates in the Indian nationalist movement. The formation of the CPI was a significant event in the Indian nationalist movement, as it represented a break from the Gandhian philosophy of nonviolence and emphasized the importance of class struggle and proletarian revolution. The party played a key role in organizing workers and peasants in India and participated in various nationalist movements, including the Indian independence movement. According to the historian Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, "the Communist Party of India became the most important political force behind the trade union movement in India" during this period. The CPI organized workers in various sectors, including textile mills, railways, and docks. The party also established links with international labor organizations and participated in international labor conferences. - Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar. "Communism in India: A Historical Overview." South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal, 2007.

In 1947, India gained independence from Britain and elected it's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, who advocated for a mixed economy that combines elements of socialism and capitalism. Nehru claimed to be a socialist, but did not see eye to eye with the CPI. "The CPI is a reactionary force, hostile to the national interest and the national spirit." - Jawaharlal Nehru, as quoted in "Communism in India: Ideology and Political Culture" by Bidyut Chakrabarty. "The Communists are against me, but I am against them too, and I will fight them till the end." - Jawaharlal Nehru, as quoted in "The Making of India: A Historical Survey" by Ranbir Vohra.

In general, Nehru was criticized by the CPI for his close ties to the west. While his policies may have been a step in the right direction, the CPI advocated for a more revolutionary approach to key issues. Nehru's government implemented land reforms aimed at redistributing land to landless peasants. The CPI supported these reforms, but also called for more radical measures such as land nationalization. "The Congress government's Land Reforms program is a step in the right direction, but much more needs to be done. We demand the nationalization of all land and the establishment of collective farms." - S. A. Dange, former General Secretary of the CPI, as quoted in "Communism in India: Ideology and Political Culture" by Bidyut Chakrabarty.

Nehru's government pursued a policy of industrialization and established a public sector to promote economic development. The CPI generally supported this policy, but criticized the government's perceived alignment with the West and called for greater emphasis on public ownership. "The public sector has an important role to play in India's development, but it must be guided by socialist principles and not be used as a tool for Western interests." - E. M. S. Namboodiripad, former General Secretary of the CPI, as quoted in "India's Communist Party: A Short History" by Mark Tully and Satish Jacob.

Nehru's government pursued a policy of non-alignment in foreign affairs, which the CPI generally supported. However, the party also criticized the government's perceived alignment with the West and called for a more radical approach to foreign policy. "Non-alignment is an important principle, but it must be accompanied by a rejection of imperialism and support for anti-colonial struggles around the world." - P. Sundarayya, former General Secretary of the CPI, as quoted in "Communism in India: Events, Processes and Ideologies" by Mridula Mukherjee. "Nehru is a patriot and a democrat, but he has the wrong policies. He is too close to the West and too friendly with the big bourgeoisie." - B. T. Ranadive, General Secretary of the CPI from 1964-1970, as quoted in "India's Communist Party: A Short History" by Mark Tully and Satish Jacob.

E.M.S. Namboodiripad was a prominent communist leader and thinker who played a key role in the formation of the first communist government in India in 1957 in the state of Kerala. He was also a prolific writer and thinker on Marxist theory and socialist politics.

In 1964 the CPI split into two factions, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M) and the Communist Party of India (CPI). The split of the CPI was a significant event in the history of the Indian Left. The split was caused by ideological differences between two factions within the party: the pro-Soviet faction and the pro-Chinese faction.

The pro-Soviet faction, led by S.A. Dange and P.C. Joshi, believed in the Soviet model of socialism and supported the policies of the Soviet Union. They believed in working within the existing democratic framework to bring about socialist change.

The pro-Chinese faction, led by B.T. Ranadive and E.M.S. Namboodiripad, believed in the Chinese model of socialism and advocated for a more radical approach to socialist revolution. They believed in the importance of mass mobilization and direct action, and saw the Soviet Union as too conservative and unwilling to support revolutionary movements.

The split was largely driven by differences over the handling of the Sino-Soviet split, which had led to tensions between the Soviet Union and China. The pro-Chinese faction criticized the pro-Soviet faction for supporting the Soviet Union's position on the split, while the pro-Soviet faction accused the pro-Chinese faction of being too radical and uncompromising. After the split, the pro-Soviet faction retained the name Communist Party of India (CPI), while the pro-Chinese faction formed a new party called the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M). The two parties continued to compete for influence within the Indian Left and in Indian politics more broadly. Here is a brief timeline of the split:

• 1964: The CPI holds its 7th Party Congress in Calcutta, during which ideological differences between the pro-Soviet and pro-Chinese factions become increasingly pronounced.

• April 1964: The pro-Chinese faction leads a walkout from the CPI's National Council meeting in Calcutta, signaling the beginning of the split.

• May 1964: The pro-Chinese faction holds a National Convention in Tenali, Andhra Pradesh, and forms the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M).

• June 1964: The CPI holds its own National Convention in Madurai, Tamil Nadu, and expels the pro-Chinese faction from the party.

• August 1964: The CPI-M holds its first party congress in Calcutta, during which it adopts a Marxist-Leninist political line and establishes itself as the leading communist party in India.

The split had significant implications for the Indian Left and for Indian politics as a whole. The CPI-M became one of the most influential communist parties in India, and played a key role in organizing workers and peasants in several states. The party also participated in coalition governments at the state level, most notably in West Bengal and Kerala. The CPI, on the other hand, remained a marginal force in Indian politics, and struggled to gain support outside of a few pockets of influence. While the party continued to participate in elections and parliamentary politics, it was never able to translate this participation into significant electoral gains.

In 1966, after Nehru's death, his daughter, Indira Gandhi, became Prime Minister and continued his policies, including nationalizing several key industries such as banking and insurance. The relationship between the communist parties and the Indian government changed significantly after Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister. The CPI-M criticized Indira Gandhi's government and its policies, while the CPI initially maintained a more cooperative approach. "We will continue to work with the government on issues of national importance, but we also reserve the right to criticize its policies when necessary." - S. A. Dange, former General Secretary of the CPI, as quoted in "The CPI and Indian Politics: A Critical Account" by Sumit Sarkar

The Naxalite movement, a Maoist insurgency, started in the year 1967. It began as a peasant uprising in the village of Naxalbari in the state of West Bengal, and hence the name 'Naxalite'. The movement aimed to overthrow the Indian government and establish a communist state through armed struggle. The movement initially gained some support among the poor and landless peasants in West Bengal, but it soon spread to other parts of the country, particularly to rural areas in central and eastern India. Here is a brief timeline of the Naxalite Movement:

• 1967 - The Naxalite movement starts in the village of Naxalbari in West Bengal, where a group of peasants led by Charu Majumdar revolt against the landlords and the government.

• 1969 - The Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) is formed by Charu Majumdar and his followers. The party advocates the use of armed struggle to overthrow the Indian government.

• 1970 - The government launches Operation Steeplechase, a massive crackdown on the Naxalite movement in West Bengal. Thousands of Naxalites and sympathizers are arrested, and many are killed.

• 1971 - The Naxalite movement spreads to other parts of India, particularly to rural areas in central and eastern India.

• 1972 - The Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) splits into several factions due to ideological differences and leadership struggles.

• 1980s - The Naxalite movement goes through a period of decline, as the government's counter-insurgency measures and internal divisions weaken the movement.

• 1990s - The Naxalite movement regains strength, as several factions unite under the banner of the Communist Party of India (Maoist).

• 2004 - The Communist Party of India (Maoist) is formed by the merger of the People's War Group and the Maoist Communist Centre of India.

• 2009 - The government launches Operation Green Hunt, a major offensive against the Naxalite movement in central and eastern India. The operation involves the deployment of tens of thousands of security forces and leads to a significant decline in the movement's activities.

• 2014 - The newly elected government announces a new policy to tackle the Naxalite insurgency, focusing on development initiatives in affected areas.

The Naxalite movement continues to be active in several parts of India, particularly in the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, and Maharashtra. The movement has been responsible for numerous acts of violence, including attacks on security forces, government officials, and civilians.

The Emergency in India was a period from 1975 to 1977 when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared a state of emergency and suspended civil liberties, such as freedom of speech and the right to protest. During this period, many political opponents of the government were arrested and imprisoned without trial. Many communist leaders and activists were subjected to torture and other forms of physical and psychological abuse while in custody. Some were even killed or disappeared under mysterious circumstances. The government also launched a propaganda campaign against leftist organizations, portraying them as enemies of the state and supporters of violent revolution.

Despite the repression, the communist parties continued to organize and resist the Emergency. It was part of a broader coalition of opposition parties and social movements that sought to restore democracy and civil liberties in India. The Emergency was eventually lifted in 1977. "The Emergency is a blatant violation of democratic rights and must be opposed by all democratic forces. We will work with all parties and groups to restore civil liberties and democracy in India." - P. Sundarayya, former General Secretary of the CPI, as quoted in "India's Communist Party: A Short History" by Mark Tully and Satish Jacob. In 1975, the CPI-M issued a statement condemning the Emergency and the government's actions: "The imposition of Emergency and suspension of democratic rights are a serious setback to the political life of the country. The move by the government is aimed at suppressing all opposition and dissent."

In 1977, Indira Gandhi's government was defeated in elections and replaced by the Janata Party. The CPI supported the Janata Party and its leader, Morarji Desai, but also criticized their policies on issues such as economic reforms and foreign policy. "We welcome the defeat of Indira Gandhi's government, but we must also remain vigilant and continue to work for a socialist and democratic India. The Janata Party must be held accountable for its policies and actions." - A. B. Bardhan, former General Secretary of the CPI, as quoted in "India's Communist Party: A Short History" by Mark Tully and Satish Jacob.

The Janata Party formed a coalition government with several parties, including the CPI and CPI (M), in 1977. "We appreciate the support of the CPI-M in our fight against the Congress party's authoritarian rule. However, we do not support their Marxist ideology and will work to ensure that they do not dominate the government." - Morarji Desai, leader of the Janata Party, as quoted in "Communism in India: Events, Processes and Ideologies" by Bidyut Chakrabarty. "We are willing to work with the Janata Party to form a progressive government that addresses the needs of the people. However, we will not compromise on our principles and will hold the government accountable for its actions." - Jyoti Basu, leader of the CPI-M in West Bengal, as quoted in "Communism in India: Events, Processes and Ideologies" by Bidyut Chakrabarty. However, there were disagreements between the parties on issues such as economic policy and foreign relations. "The coalition government is a welcome development, but there are differences between the parties on various issues. We will work to resolve these differences and advance the interests of the people." - Morarji Desai, Prime Minister of India from 1977 to 1979, as quoted in "Janata Party: Myths and Realities" by K. R. Malkani.

The Janata Party's policies on economic liberalization and foreign relations often clashed with the CPI-M's socialist and anti-imperialist stance. This led to several conflicts and the eventual withdrawal of support from the CPI-M. "The Janata Party's policies are not in the interest of the working class and the poor. We cannot support a government that is moving towards capitalism and aligning with imperialist powers." - Harkishan Singh Surjeet, General Secretary of the CPI-M, as quoted in "Communism in India: Events, Processes and Ideologies" by Bidyut Chakrabarty

The CPI criticized the Janata government's friendly relations with the United States and Israel, while the Janata Party accused the CPI of being a stooge of the Soviet Union. "The CPI's opposition to our foreign policy is based on its slavish adherence to Soviet dictates. We reject this outdated and narrow-minded approach and will pursue our national interests with firmness and independence." - Lal Krishna Advani, a leader of the

Janata Party and later Deputy Prime Minister of India, as quoted in "L.K. Advani: A Political Biography" by Kingshuk Nag

Many leaders of the Janata Party were critical of Marxist ideology and saw it as a threat to democracy and individual rights. "Marxism is a totalitarian ideology that has no place in a democratic society. It seeks to suppress individual freedom and impose state control over all aspects of life." - Atal Bihari Vajpayee, a leader of the Janata Party and later Prime Minister of India, as quoted in "Atal Bihari Vajpayee: A Man for All Seasons" by Kingshuk Nag

1980s: The Janata government collapsed when Charan Singh resigned as Prime Minister in January 1980, and the President dissolved the Lok Sabha, the lower house of Parliament, and called for fresh elections. The Janata Party split into several factions, and the Congress party led by Indira Gandhi won the elections held in January 1980. While the CPI and CPI-M had opposed Indira Gandhi's return to power in the 1980 elections, they did not adopt a completely adversarial stance towards her government. In fact, they supported some of her policies and initiatives, such as the abolition of the privy purses for former royal families and the implementation of the National Rural Employment Program. The CPI-M, in particular, supported the government's decision to nationalize six more banks in 1980.

However, the CPI and CPI-M were also critical of the Congress government on several issues. They opposed the government's decision to send Indian troops to Sri Lanka in 1987, and criticized its handling of the insurgency in Punjab. They also opposed the government's economic policies, which they believed favored big business and ignored the needs of the poor. "The return of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress is a sad commentary on the state of the opposition and reflects the weakness of the parliamentary democratic system. The people voted her back mainly because of the total bankruptcy of the opposition." - Harkishan Singh Surjeet, General Secretary of CPI-M, 1980. "The CPI-M was opposed to the Congress Government and had, on many issues, voted with the opposition. But on issues which related to the common man, particularly the poor, the CPI-M had supported the Congress Government." - Jyoti Basu, former Chief Minister of West Bengal and senior CPI-M leader, 1987.

Indira Gandhi was assassinated on October 31, 1984, by two of her bodyguards, Satwant Singh and Beant Singh, at her residence in New Delhi. The assassination was in retaliation for the Indian Army's attack on the Golden Temple, the holiest shrine of the Sikhs, earlier that year to flush out Sikh militants who had taken refuge there. In the morning, Indira Gandhi was walking to her office from her residence when she was shot by Satwant Singh and Beant Singh. The two bodyguards were immediately arrested, and Indira Gandhi was rushed to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in New Delhi. She was declared dead at 4:30 PM the same day. The assassination led to widespread violence and rioting across the country, particularly in the northern states of Punjab and Delhi. The Sikh community, who were seen as responsible for the assassination, were targeted by mobs and thousands of Sikhs were killed in the violence. The Indian government declared a state of emergency and deployed the army to restore order.

In the aftermath of the assassination, Rajiv Gandhi, Indira Gandhi's son and a member of the Congress Party, was sworn in as the new Prime Minister of India. He went on to win a landslide victory in the general elections held in December 1984.

The assassination of Indira Gandhi was a major turning point in the history of India, and it had far-reaching implications for the country's political and social fabric. It highlighted the growing tensions between the Sikh community and the Indian state and led to a renewed push for greater autonomy for Punjab. The Communist parties condemned the assassination of Indira Gandhi and expressed their condolences to her family. They also called for an end to the violence and communal tension that had erupted across the country in the aftermath of the assassination.

The relationship between Rajiv Gandhi's government and the Indian communist parties was marked by both cooperation and conflict. While the CPI and CPI-M initially welcomed his appointment as Prime Minister and expressed hope that he would be able to restore peace and stability in the country, there were also areas of disagreement and tension.

One major area of conflict was over Rajiv Gandhi's economic policies, particularly his decision to liberalize the Indian economy and open it up to foreign investment. The communist parties criticized these policies as being anti-poor and anti-worker, and they opposed many of the economic reforms that Rajiv Gandhi introduced.

Despite these disagreements, there were also areas of cooperation between Rajiv Gandhi's government and the communist parties, particularly in the areas of foreign policy and social justice. Both the CPI and CPI-M supported Rajiv Gandhi's efforts to improve relations with China and other major powers, and they also worked together on issues related to land reform and other social justice issues.

During the 1980s, the CPI-M continued to grow in influence, particularly in the states of West Bengal and Kerala, where it formed coalition governments and implemented various socialist policies such as land reforms and social welfare programs.

Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated on May 21, 1991, in Sriperumbudur, a town in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu. He was in Sriperumbudur to address an election rally for the upcoming state elections. At around 10:15 pm, as Rajiv Gandhi was walking towards the dais to address the crowd, a woman named Dhanu, who was later identified as a member of the Tamil militant organization LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam), approached him and greeted him with folded hands. She then detonated a bomb that was strapped to her body, killing herself and Rajiv Gandhi, along with 14 others who were near the dais.

The assassination was a result of the LTTE's long-standing opposition to Rajiv Gandhi, who had sent the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) to Sri Lanka in 1987 to enforce the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord, which aimed to resolve the ethnic conflict between the Sri Lankan government and Tamil militants. The LTTE saw the IPKF as an occupying force and had been involved in a series of clashes with the Indian troops. The LTTE leadership had ordered Rajiv Gandhi's assassination in retaliation for his government's involvement in Sri Lanka.

The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi was a major shock to India and led to a period of political uncertainty and upheaval. The Indian government responded by launching a massive manhunt for the perpetrators and cracking down on Tamil militant groups in India. The incident also raised questions about the adequacy of security measures for high-profile politicians and public figures in India.

The Communist parties in India strongly condemned the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi and expressed their condolences to his family and supporters. They also called for a thorough investigation into the incident and for the perpetrators to be brought to justice. Here are some quotes from leaders of the Communist parties at the time:

• Harkishan Singh Surjeet, General Secretary of the CPI-M: "We strongly condemn this cowardly act of violence. Rajiv Gandhi was an important political leader and his untimely death is a great loss to the country."

• A.B. Bardhan, General Secretary of the CPI: "We are deeply shocked and saddened by the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi. It is a barbaric act of terrorism and the people responsible for it must be punished."

P.V. Narasimha Rao served as the Prime Minister of India from 1991 to 1996. His leadership had a significant impact on India, particularly in terms of economic reforms and foreign policy.

One of the key aspects of Rao's leadership was his government's economic reforms, which aimed to liberalize the Indian economy and open it up to foreign investment. These reforms included devaluing the Indian currency, reducing import tariffs, deregulating industries, and removing restrictions on foreign investment. These policies led to significant economic growth in India, but also faced criticism for causing social inequalities and job losses.

Rao's government also pursued an active foreign policy, seeking to improve India's relationships with its neighbors and promote its interests on the global stage. One notable example is India's Look East policy, which sought to strengthen ties with Southeast Asian countries and increase economic cooperation.

Regarding the Communist parties in India, the relationship between the government and the left parties was initially cordial, with the Communist parties supporting Rao's government on certain issues, including economic reforms. However, as the government's economic policies became more liberalized and market-oriented, the Communist parties grew increasingly critical and withdrew their support.

The Communist parties also had disagreements with Rao's government on several other issues, including the handling of the Babri Masjid demolition in 1992 and the government's approach to the Kashmir conflict.

• Harkishan Singh Surjeet, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist): "The government's policies are aimed at benefiting the rich and powerful at the expense of the poor... We will continue to oppose these policies and fight for the rights of the common people."

• A.B. Bardhan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India: "The government's economic policies have failed to address the needs of the poor and marginalized... We demand a more equitable and just economic system that benefits all sections of society."

In the 2011 state assembly elections, the Left Front, led by the CPI-M, suffered a significant defeat, winning only 62 seats in the 294-member assembly. The Trinamool Congress, led by Mamata Banerjee, won 184 seats and formed the new government in West Bengal.

The collapse of the Left Front government in West Bengal was seen as a major political shift in India, and it marked the decline of the Communist parties' influence in Indian politics. Since then, the Communist parties have struggled to regain their foothold in West Bengal and in other parts of the country

Indonesia (1957-1965 & 1998-1999, Unique)

Indonesia attempted socialism in two different periods:

1. 1957-1965: During this period, Indonesia's first President, Sukarno, implemented a policy of guided democracy, which included elements of socialism. In 1957, he established the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), which became the highest governing body in Indonesia. In 1960, Sukarno issued a decree to nationalize all foreign-owned companies and banks, and the government began to control the country's major industries. However, this policy was met with opposition from both the military and the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI), which was a strong supporter of Sukarno's socialist policies. In 1965, a military coup led by General Suharto overthrew Sukarno's government and ended the socialist experiment.
2. 1998-1999: After the fall of Suharto's authoritarian regime in 1998, Indonesia underwent a period of political and economic reform. During this time, some political parties, such as the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), advocated for socialism as a solution to the country's economic problems. However, these efforts were largely unsuccessful, and Indonesia has since pursued a more market-oriented approach to its economy.

Iran (1951-Present, Various Attempts)

Iran made several attempts at implementing socialist policies in the 20th century, particularly in the decades following the country's 1979 Islamic Revolution. Here are some of the major attempts:

1. Mosaddegh era (1951-1953): Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh, who was elected in 1951, pursued a socialist agenda that included nationalizing Iran's oil industry and land reforms aimed at redistributing wealth to the poor. However, his government was overthrown in a U.S.-backed coup in 1953.
2. Islamic Republic era (1979-present): After the Islamic Revolution, the newly established Islamic Republic of Iran implemented policies that were influenced by socialist ideals, including nationalization of many industries and land reforms. However, these policies were largely abandoned in the 1980s in favor of a more market-oriented economy.
3. Rafsanjani era (1989-1997): President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani introduced policies that were aimed at reducing the state's role in the economy and promoting private enterprise. However, his government also pursued social policies aimed at improving access to healthcare and education.

4. Khatami era (1997-2005): President Mohammad Khatami's government introduced policies aimed at reducing income inequality and improving social welfare, including increasing the minimum wage and expanding access to healthcare and education.Overall, while Iran has implemented policies aimed at promoting socialist ideals at various points in its history, the country has never fully adopted a socialist system.

Iraq (1968-2003, Pan-Arab/Unique)

Iraq attempted socialism under the leadership of Saddam Hussein and the Ba'ath Party during various periods between 1968 and 2003. After coming to power in 1968, the Ba'ath Party nationalized many key industries and implemented socialist policies aimed at reducing economic inequality and increasing access to social services. However, these policies were often mixed with authoritarian measures to suppress political dissent. In the 1970s and 1980s, Iraq received support from the Soviet Union and implemented more socialist policies, including collectivizing agriculture and expanding public ownership of industry. After the Gulf War in 1991, Iraq faced economic sanctions and international isolation, which weakened its socialist policies. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, Saddam Hussein shifted towards market-oriented economic policies under pressure from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. Overall, while Iraq attempted socialism at various points in its history, its socialist policies were often mixed with authoritarianism and were ultimately undermined by external factors such as sanctions and pressure from international financial institutions.

Japan (No Attempts)

Japan experienced several socialist movements and political parties throughout its modern history, but the country never attempted to establish a fully socialist state. During the Taisho period (1912-1926), there were significant labor movements and protests by workers and farmers demanding better working conditions, higher wages, and land reforms. Socialist ideas were gaining popularity, and several socialist parties emerged, such as the Japan Socialist Party and the Japanese Communist Party. However, during the 1930s, Japan turned towards a more authoritarian and nationalist regime, and the socialist movement was suppressed. After World War II, the Allied occupation forces in Japan adopted policies aimed at democratization, and socialist parties regained some influence in Japanese politics. The Japan Socialist Party was a major force in Japanese politics during the post-war period and participated in several coalition governments. However, the party never had a chance to implement full socialist policies due to its minority position in the government and the strong influence of conservative forces in Japanese society. In summary, Japan did not attempt to establish socialism as a political system, but there were significant socialist movements and parties in the country's history.

Jordan (1970s & 1980s, Pan-Arab)

Jordan made attempts to implement socialist policies during the 1970s and early 1980s. In 1974, the country established a National Charter that emphasized the importance of social justice and equality, and the government nationalized key industries such as banking and insurance. However, these socialist policies were gradually rolled back in the 1980s as the government pursued economic liberalization and privatization.

Kazakhstan (1922-1991, Soviet/ML)

Kazakhstan attempted socialism during the years of the Soviet Union, from 1922 to 1991. Kazakhstan was one of the republics of the Soviet Union and followed the Soviet model of socialism, which included central planning of the economy and the collective ownership of property. After gaining independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, Kazakhstan transitioned to a market economy and adopted a democratic system of government. However, the legacy of socialism still influences the country's political and economic systems.

Kuwait (No Attempts)

Kuwait did not attempt socialism. In fact, Kuwait has been a capitalist country since its independence in 1961, with a mixed economy that is heavily dependent on oil exports. The country's economic system is based on free market principles, private ownership, and limited government intervention. Kuwait has not pursued socialist policies or experimented with socialism as a form of government or economic system.

Kyrgyzstan (1922-1991, Soviet/ML)

Kyrgyzstan attempted socialism as part of the Soviet Union from 1922 until 1991. During this time, Kyrgyzstan was a constituent republic of the USSR, and its economy and society were organized along socialist lines, with a centrally planned economy, state ownership of most industries and services, and a strong emphasis on collective agriculture. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Kyrgyzstan declared its independence in 1991, and began a transition to a market economy and democratic political system. However, the legacy of Soviet socialism continues to shape many aspects of Kyrgyzstan's society and economy today.

Laos (1975-1990s, ML)

Laos attempted socialism between 1975 and the late 1980s, following the communist Pathet Lao's victory in the Laotian Civil War. In 1975, the Pathet Lao established the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR), which became a one-party socialist state closely aligned with the Soviet Union and other communist countries. During this time, the government nationalized industries, collectivized agriculture, and implemented a planned economy. However, after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc in the late 1980s, Laos began to shift towards a market-oriented economy and implemented economic reforms in the early 1990s. While the LPDR still maintains a one-party socialist system, it has gradually opened up to foreign investment and trade.

Lebanon (No Attempts)

Lebanon has not attempted socialism as a political system at the national level. However, there have been various socialist movements and political parties in Lebanon throughout its history. One notable example is the Lebanese Communist Party (LCP), which was established in 1924 and has been active in Lebanese politics since then. The LCP has advocated for socialist policies and worked towards creating a socialist state in Lebanon, but has not been able to achieve this goal. During the Lebanese Civil War (1975-1990), various leftist and socialist groups emerged and played a significant role in the conflict. These groups included the Lebanese National Movement, which was a coalition of leftist and nationalist parties that fought against the government forces. In summary, while Lebanon has not attempted socialism as a political system at the national level, there have been various socialist movements and political parties in the country throughout its history.

Malaysia (1971-1980s, Unique/NEP)

Malaysia attempted to implement socialist policies during the period of 1970s to 1980s. The primary initiative was known as the New Economic Policy (NEP), which was launched in 1971, aimed to eradicate poverty and to reduce the economic and social disparities among different ethnic groups in the country. The NEP sought to achieve these objectives through a range of measures, including land reforms, the establishment of government-controlled corporations, and the implementation of affirmative action programs to promote the economic advancement of ethnic Malays, who were deemed to be economically disadvantaged compared to other ethnic groups. While the NEP was heavily influenced by socialist ideology, it was not a full-fledged attempt to establish a socialist state. Rather, it was an attempt to use state intervention in the economy to address social and economic inequalities. Over time, the government has moved away from some of the more socialist aspects of the NEP, although it remains a significant force in Malaysia's economic and social policy.

Maldives (1972-1978, Unique/Maldivian)

The Maldives attempted socialism during the period from 1972 to 1978. During this time, the Maldivian government, under President Ibrahim Nasir, introduced a number of socialist policies, including nationalization of certain industries, land reform, and the establishment of a planned economy. However, the socialist experiment in the Maldives was short-lived, and in 1978, the government reversed its policies and began to move towards a more market-oriented economy.

Mongolia (1921-1992, ML)

Mongolia attempted socialism between 1921 and 1992. During this period, Mongolia was a one-party state ruled by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), which espoused Marxist-Leninist ideology and pursued a socialist economic and political system. In 1990, following popular protests and democratic reforms, the MPRP abandoned one-party rule and Mongolia transitioned to a multi-party democratic system. In 1992, the new constitution of Mongolia officially ended the country's socialist era.

Myanmar (1962-1988, ML)

Myanmar (formerly known as Burma) attempted socialism from 1962 to 1988, during which time the country was governed by a military dictatorship known as the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP). The socialist policies implemented during this period included nationalization of key industries, collectivization of agriculture, and a centrally planned economy. The government also pursued a policy of isolationism, restricting foreign investment and limiting contact with the outside world. However, the socialist experiment ultimately proved to be unsuccessful, and the military government was overthrown in 1988 following widespread protests and civil unrest.

Nepal (Various Attempts)

Nepal attempted socialism in several phases throughout its history. Here are some of the major attempts at socialism in Nepal:

1. The first attempt at socialism in Nepal was made by King Mahendra in 1960, who declared a state of emergency and banned all political parties. He then

introduced the Panchayat system, which was aimed at establishing a socialist state. However, this attempt at socialism failed, and the Panchayat system was eventually replaced by a democratic system in 1990.

2. In 1996, the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) launched a decade-long armed struggle with the aim of establishing a socialist republic in Nepal. The Maoists were successful in bringing the monarchy to an end in 2008 and establishing a democratic republic. However, their attempt to establish socialism failed, and they eventually entered into the mainstream democratic process.
3. In 2018, the Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist-Leninist) and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Centre) merged to form the Nepal Communist Party, which declared its goal of establishing a socialist state in Nepal. However, the party was dissolved in 2021 following internal conflicts, and Nepal is currently governed by a democratic system.

North Korea (1948-Present, ML)

North Korea has attempted to implement socialism since its establishment in 1948. The country's founding ideology was based on Marxism-Leninism, and it aimed to establish a socialist state through the nationalization of industry, collectivization of agriculture, and the implementation of a planned economy. North Korea has described itself as a socialist state since its inception, and its constitution and political system are based on socialist principles. However, the implementation of socialism in North Korea has been highly controversial, with critics alleging widespread human rights abuses and economic mismanagement. Over the years, North Korea has undergone several economic and political changes, including the adoption of a "military-first" policy in the 1990s, the establishment of special economic zones in the early 2000s, and the recent introduction of market-oriented reforms. Despite these changes, the North Korean government continues to officially espouse socialist ideology and to refer to itself as a socialist state.

Oman (1970-Mid 1980s, Unique/Omani)

Oman attempted socialism under the leadership of Sultan Qaboos bin Said Al Said from 1970 until the mid-1980s. This period of Oman's history is often referred to as the "Omani Renaissance." During this time, the government nationalized several key industries, including oil, and implemented social welfare programs aimed at improving the lives of Omani citizens. However, in the mid-1980s, Oman began to shift towards a more market-oriented economy, and many of the socialist policies were scaled back. Today, Oman has a mixed economy with elements of both socialism and capitalism.

Pakistan (1971-1977, Unique/Islamic)

Pakistan attempted socialism during different periods in its history, but the most notable attempt was made in the 1970s under the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Bhutto was the founder of the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) and served as the President and later Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1971 to 1977. During his tenure, he initiated a series of socialist reforms, including nationalization of key industries, land reforms, and expansion of the public sector. In 1972, Bhutto nationalized 31 major industries, including banking, insurance, and heavy manufacturing. He also implemented land reforms that limited the amount of land that landlords could hold and redistributed land to poor farmers. However, Bhutto's socialist policies faced significant challenges and opposition from various groups, including religious conservatives, landlords, and the military. His government was overthrown in a military coup in 1977, and Bhutto was later executed in 1979. After Bhutto's ouster, Pakistan's subsequent governments did not pursue socialist policies to the same extent. However, some elements of socialism, such as welfare programs and state intervention in the economy, have continued to exist in various forms in Pakistan's political and economic systems.

Palestine (No Attempts)

Palestine has never officially attempted to establish a socialist system. However, there have been left-wing political movements and organizations in Palestine that have advocated for socialist ideas and principles. One notable example is the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which was founded in 1967 and is a Marxist-Leninist political organization. The PFLP has advocated for a socialist revolution in Palestine and has been involved in armed struggle against Israel. During the 1970s, the PFLP gained popularity among some Palestinians who were disillusioned with the mainstream political factions and their inability to achieve meaningful progress in the struggle for Palestinian independence. The PFLP's vision of a socialist Palestine appealed to many who saw it as a way to not only achieve political independence but also economic and social justice. However, the PFLP's influence and popularity waned in the following decades, and it is no longer a major political force in Palestine. Today, the Palestinian Authority governs parts of the West Bank and Hamas controls the Gaza Strip, but neither of these entities has attempted to establish a socialist system.

Philippines (No Attempts)

There has not been a socialist leader who has governed the Philippines for an extended period of time. While there have been individuals and political movements in the Philippines that have espoused socialist ideals and principles, socialist ideas have not gained significant mainstream support or been implemented as the dominant ideology in

Philippine politics. Although President Ferdinand Marcos implemented some policies under his "New Society" program that were inspired by socialist principles, he was not a socialist and his regime was known for its authoritarianism and corruption. On the other hand, Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino Jr., a prominent opposition leader during the Marcos era, was a strong critic of the Marcos regime's human rights abuses and economic policies that favored the elite and foreign investors over the poor. Aquino's assassination in 1983 sparked widespread protests and eventually led to the downfall of the Marcos regime.

Qatar (1970-1971, Unique)

Qatar attempted socialism for a brief period from 1970 to 1971. In 1970, the country's leader at the time, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, declared Qatar a socialist state and nationalized the oil and gas industry, as well as other major sectors of the economy. The goal was to create a more egalitarian society with a stronger welfare state, but the experiment was short-lived, and in 1971, Sheikh Khalifa was deposed by his cousin, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, who reversed many of the socialist policies and initiated a more market-oriented economic model. Since then, Qatar has developed into a wealthy and modern state, with a diversified economy based on oil and gas exports, trade, and investment.

Saudi Arabia (1970s-1980s, Unique/Islam)

Saudi Arabia attempted socialism during the 1970s under the leadership of King Faisal. Faisal had a vision of transforming Saudi Arabia into a socialist state, which he believed would bring about greater economic and social justice for the country's citizens. This led to the implementation of a series of socialist policies and initiatives, such as the nationalization of key industries, the establishment of a comprehensive social welfare system, and the expansion of government services. However, these efforts were short-lived and were eventually abandoned due to a variety of factors, including opposition from powerful conservative forces within the country and the decline in oil revenues in the 1980s.

Singapore (1959-1965, DemSoc/Fabian)

Singapore attempted socialism during the period of 1959 to 1965, when it was a self-governing state as part of the Federation of Malaysia. During this time, the People's Action Party (PAP), led by Lee Kuan Yew, pursued socialist policies such as nationalizing public utilities, land acquisition for public housing, and introducing a progressive income tax system. However, Singapore's merger with Malaysia ended in 1965, and the country became an independent republic. After independence, Singapore's government adopted a more market-oriented approach to economic development, while still maintaining a strong role in regulating and guiding the economy.

South Korea (No Attempts)

South Korea attempted socialism during several periods in its history. The most significant attempts occurred after the Korean War (1950-1953) and during the 1980s. After the Korean War, South Korea's government adopted a series of socialist policies under the leadership of President Syngman Rhee. The government implemented land reform programs, nationalized key industries, and established a planned economy. However, these policies did not succeed in promoting economic growth, and South Korea eventually transitioned to a market-oriented economy in the 1960s. During the 1980s, there were renewed attempts to adopt socialist policies in South Korea. This was driven in part by student protests and labor unrest, which called for greater equality and economic justice. The government of President Chun Doo-hwan responded by implementing a series of reforms, including nationalizing certain industries and expanding welfare programs. However, these policies were not sustainable, and the government eventually transitioned to a more market-oriented economy in the 1990s. It is important to note that South Korea's attempts at socialism were not motivated by an ideological commitment to socialism or communism. Rather, they were pragmatic responses to specific economic and political circumstances at the time.

Sri Lanka (Various Attempts)

Sri Lanka attempted socialism during two main periods in its history:

1. The first attempt was in 1970, when the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) led by Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike came to power. This government introduced a series of socialist policies, including nationalizing many industries, introducing price controls, and implementing land reform. This period is often referred to as the "Banda-Chelva Pact," after the two leaders who came together to form the government.
2. The second attempt was in 1977, when the United National Party (UNP) led by President J.R. Jayewardene came to power. This government introduced a new economic policy called "open economy," which aimed to reduce the role of the state in the economy and promote private enterprise. However, despite this shift in economic policy, the government continued to pursue socialist policies in other areas, such as health care and education.

It is worth noting that while these two periods are often described as attempts to implement socialism in Sri Lanka, the policies introduced during these periods were not always consistent with socialist theory or practice. Additionally, the extent to which these policies were successful or unsuccessful is a matter of debate among scholars and policymakers.

Syria (1963-1970, Arab/Unique)

Syria attempted socialism in the period between 1963 and 1970, during which the country was ruled by the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party. The Ba'ath Party came to power in a military coup in 1963, and its leaders implemented a program of socialist policies that included nationalization of major industries, land reform, and a strong welfare state. In 1970, Hafez al-Assad, a member of the Ba'ath Party, took power in another coup and continued the socialist policies of his predecessors, albeit with some modifications. However, by the 1980s, Syria had begun to shift away from socialism and towards a more market-oriented economy.

Tajikistan (1924-1991, Soviet/ML)

Tajikistan attempted socialism during the Soviet period, from 1924 to 1991, when it was a republic within the Soviet Union. The Soviet government implemented socialist policies and established a planned economy in Tajikistan during this time. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Tajikistan became an independent nation and continued to pursue socialist policies until the mid-1990s, when it shifted towards a market-oriented economy. However, some socialist elements still exist in Tajikistan's political and economic systems, including state ownership of certain industries and a welfare system.

Thailand (1976-1983, StateCap)

Thailand attempted socialism in the late 1970s under the military government led by General Prem Tinsulanonda. This period is known as the "Thailand's socialist experiment" or the "Red Barrel" period, as the government distributed red barrels containing basic necessities to rural villages as part of its efforts to promote egalitarianism and reduce income inequality. The government nationalized certain industries and implemented land reforms aimed at redistributing land from wealthy landlords to poor farmers. However, the socialist policies were met with resistance from the business community and the middle class, and the government eventually abandoned its socialist agenda in the early 1980s. It is also worth noting that while the government did implement some socialist policies, it did not embrace socialism as a complete political and economic system. The policies were more accurately described as a form of state capitalism, where the government played a major role in directing the economy and providing public services.

Timor-Leste (Various Attempts)

Timor-Leste, also known as East Timor, attempted socialism during its period of independence from Portugal in the 1970s and early 1980s, and again after it gained independence from Indonesia in 2002. In the late 1970s, the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (FRETILIN) declared independence and attempted to establish a socialist state. However, this was short-lived as Indonesia invaded and occupied the country in 1975. After a long period of Indonesian occupation, Timor-Leste gained independence in 2002 and adopted a new constitution that included a commitment to a "democratic, social and secular state." The government of Timor-Leste, led by the leftist party Fretilin, implemented policies aimed at reducing poverty and promoting economic growth through socialist-inspired programs such as land reform, nationalization of resources and industries, and social welfare programs. However, these efforts were met with mixed success and the country has since undergone several changes in government and economic policy.

Turkmenistan (1925-1991, Soviet/ML)

Turkmenistan attempted socialism during the period when it was part of the Soviet Union, which lasted from 1925 until 1991. During this time, Turkmenistan was one of the republics of the USSR and implemented Soviet-style socialism. After gaining independence in 1991, Turkmenistan continued to pursue a state-controlled economy, but it also introduced some market-oriented reforms. The country remains an authoritarian one-party state with a centrally planned economy under the leadership of the Democratic Party of Turkmenistan.

United Arab Emirates (UAE) (No Attempts)

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) did not attempt socialism as a political system. UAE has been a federal absolute monarchy since its formation in 1971. While the UAE has pursued policies to support social welfare and economic development, it has not attempted to implement socialism as a political ideology or system. In fact, the UAE has generally followed a market-oriented economic model and has sought to attract foreign investment to diversify its economy and create jobs.

Uzbekistan (1922-1991, Soviet/ML)

Uzbekistan attempted socialism as part of the Soviet Union, which was established in 1922 and dissolved in 1991. Uzbekistan was one of the republics of the Soviet Union from its inception until its dissolution, and during this time, it was governed by a communist party that espoused socialist ideology. Uzbekistan attempted to implement socialist policies and programs during this period, which included the collectivization of agriculture, the nationalization of industry, and the establishment of a command economy. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Uzbekistan became an independent state, and its government transitioned to a market-oriented economic system.

Vietnam (1954-Present, ML/Unique)

Vietnam attempted socialism in the years following its independence from French colonial rule in 1954 until the late 1980s. After gaining independence, Vietnam was split into two parts: the Communist North, led by Ho Chi Minh, and the non-Communist South, backed by the United States. The North was committed to building a socialist state, while the South pursued capitalist development. In 1975, the North successfully unified Vietnam under its socialist government, and the country underwent a series of socialist reforms, including land reforms, nationalization of industry, and collectivization of agriculture. These reforms aimed to redistribute wealth and create a more equal society. However, the socialist experiment in Vietnam faced many challenges, including economic stagnation, corruption, and political repression. In the late 1980s, the Vietnamese government initiated a series of economic and political reforms, collectively known as "Doi Moi," to address these problems and transition towards a market-oriented economy. Today, Vietnam is officially a socialist-oriented market economy, with a socialist political system led by the Communist Party of Vietnam.

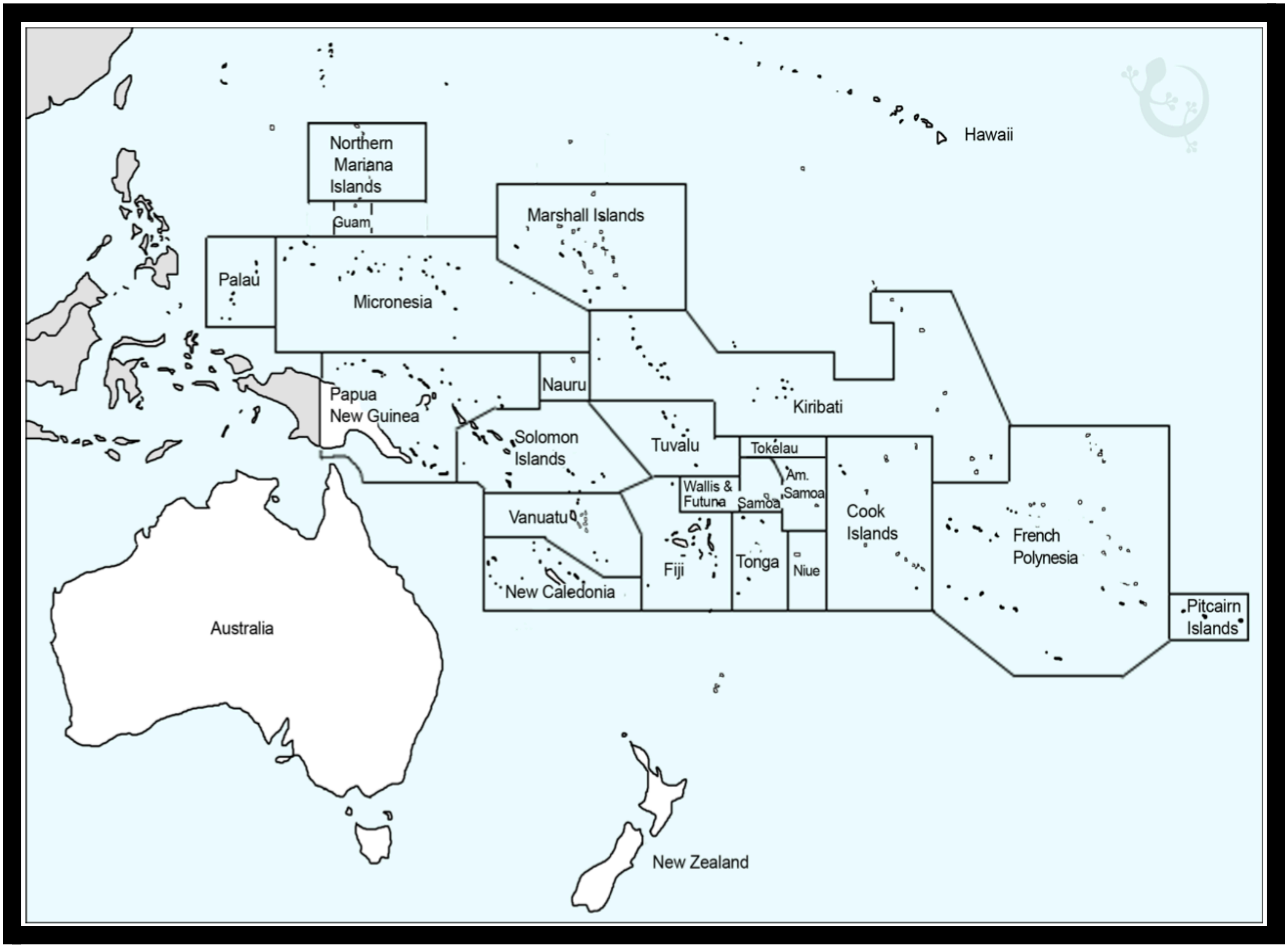
Yemen (1967-1990, ML)

Yemen attempted socialism in two distinct periods: North Yemen from 1962 to 1990, and South Yemen from 1967 to 1990:

1. In North Yemen, a military coup in 1962 led to the establishment of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR), which was aligned with the Soviet Union and pursued socialist policies. The YAR pursued land reform, nationalization of industries, and the establishment of a planned economy.
2. In South Yemen, the Marxist-oriented National Liberation Front took control of the region in 1967, establishing the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). The PDRY nationalized the economy, pursued land reform, and implemented other socialist policies.

The two Yemeni states eventually united in 1990, forming the Republic of Yemen, but their socialist policies were largely abandoned in favor of a more market-oriented economy.

Australia/Oceania



Australia (No Attempts)

Australia has a long history of socialist movements and political parties, but there is no single year or period when Australia as a whole attempted socialism.One of the earliest and most influential socialist movements in Australia was the Australian Labor Party (ALP), which was founded in the 1890s and is still active today. While the ALP has never advocated for full-scale socialism, it has promoted policies aimed at redistributing wealth and power and increasing government involvement in the economy and social welfare.In the mid-20th century, there were several attempts by socialist parties to gain political power in Australia, most notably the Communist Party of Australia (CPA). The CPA contested several elections but was never successful in gaining significant support or representation in parliament.In the 1970s and 1980s, there was a resurgence of socialist activism in Australia, particularly in response to the Vietnam War and the rise of neoliberal economic policies. This period saw the rise of organizations such as the Socialist Workers Party and the Democratic Socialist Party, which advocated for more radical socialist policies and revolutionary change.Overall, while there have been various attempts to promote socialist ideas and policies in Australia, there has never been a period where the country as a whole attempted to implement full-scale socialism.

Fiji (1970s-1987, DemSoc)

Fiji attempted socialism in the late 1970s and early 1980s under the government of Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra. Bavadra was a member of the Fiji Labour Party, which advocated for democratic socialism. In 1987, however, Bavadra's government was overthrown in a military coup led by Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, who declared Fiji a republic and established a new constitution that did not include socialist principles. Since then, Fiji has operated under various forms of democracy, with a mix of socialist and capitalist policies.

Kiribati (1979-1991, Unique)

Kiribati attempted socialism during the period of 1979 to 1991, which coincides with the presidency of Teatao Teannaki, who was in power from 1979 to 1982, and then again from 1983 to 1991. During this period, Kiribati attempted to establish a socialist government, with the government taking control of various industries, including the fishing industry, and implementing policies aimed at promoting social equality and economic development. However, the socialist experiment in Kiribati was short-lived, and the government eventually shifted towards a more market-oriented economic system in the early 1990s.

Marshall Islands (1979-1990, Unique/SocDem)

The Marshall Islands attempted socialism during the period of 1979 to 1990. During this time, the Marshall Islands was governed by the United Democratic Party, which had a socialist agenda. The government nationalized several industries, including the fishing industry, and implemented policies aimed at redistributing wealth and reducing income inequality. However, the socialist experiment was short-lived, and the Marshall Islands ultimately abandoned its socialist policies in the 1990s, following economic difficulties and pressure from the United States.

Micronesia (No Attempts)

Micronesia, which is now known as the Federated States of Micronesia, has never attempted socialism as a system of government. After gaining independence from the United States in 1986, the Federated States of Micronesia established a democratic government with a constitutional framework that includes a separation of powers, protection of individual rights, and a market-based economy. While some political parties and individuals in Micronesia have expressed support for socialist policies or ideals, such as the Micronesian Social Democratic Party, the country has not implemented socialism as a system of government.

Nauru (1977-Mid 1980s, Unique)

Nauru attempted socialism in the late 1970s and early 1980s. In 1977, the country's ruling political party, the Nauru Party, adopted a socialist platform, and in 1978, the party's leader, Hammer DeRoburt, announced plans to transform Nauru into a socialist state. The government nationalized several key industries, including phosphate mining, and implemented a number of socialist policies, such as free healthcare and education for all citizens. However, the socialist experiment was short-lived, and by the mid-1980s, Nauru had abandoned its socialist policies and begun to adopt more market-oriented economic policies.

New Zealand (1935-1949, SocDem)

New Zealand has had various social democratic policies and interventions in its economy, but it has not attempted to establish a socialist government or economy. However, during the period of 1935 to 1949, New Zealand's Labour government implemented policies that were aimed at achieving a more equal distribution of wealth and opportunity. This period, known as the First Labour Government, introduced significant social welfare policies such as the introduction of a national pension scheme, state housing, and the establishment of the welfare state. These policies were inspired by the ideas of social democracy and were intended to create a more egalitarian society. While these policies were significant, they did not amount to a complete attempt at socialism as the means of production were still mostly privately owned and operated. In the decades that followed, New Zealand continued to implement various social democratic policies, but the country remained a market-based economy with a mixed public and private ownership of production.

Palau (1969-1981, Unique)

Palau attempted socialism during its time as part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which was administered by the United States from 1947 to 1994. Specifically, Palau attempted socialism during the period from the late 1960s to the early 1980s. In 1969, the Palau Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a socialist government, and in 1972, the Assembly adopted a new constitution that declared Palau to be a socialist republic. However, this constitution was never implemented due to opposition from the United States and other countries in the region. In 1979, the Palau Congress passed a law establishing a socialist economic system, which included the nationalization of certain industries and the establishment of a centrally planned economy. However, this law was also never fully implemented. Following a series of constitutional conventions in the 1980s, Palau ultimately adopted a democratic system of government in 1981 and a new constitution in 1985 that established Palau as a presidential republic with a mixed economy.

Papua New Guinea (1975-Early 1990s, Unique/Anti-Colonial)

Papua New Guinea attempted socialism during the period between its independence from Australia in 1975 and the early 1990s. After gaining independence, Papua New Guinea's first prime minister, Michael Somare, and his government implemented policies aimed at promoting socialism, national unity, and economic self-reliance. They nationalized key industries such as mining, introduced land reform measures, and established state-owned enterprises. However, the country's socialist experiment faced many challenges, including corruption, mismanagement, and a decline in the global commodity markets, which affected its primary industries such as mining and agriculture. As a result, the government gradually moved away from socialism and toward a more market-oriented economy in the 1990s. Today, Papua New Guinea has a mixed economy, with the private sector playing a significant role in its economic growth.

Samoa (Early 1980s-1985, Unique)

Samoa attempted socialism in the early 1980s under the leadership of the ruling political party at the time, the Samoan National Development Party (SNDP). The SNDP introduced a series of socialist policies aimed at reducing inequality, promoting economic development, and improving the standard of living for the Samoan people. One of the most notable socialist policies implemented during this period was the establishment of the Samoa National Provident Fund (SNPF), which was designed to provide social security and retirement benefits for Samoan workers. The government also nationalized key industries, such as transportation and telecommunications, and implemented price controls on basic goods and services. However, the socialist experiment in Samoa was short-lived. By the mid-1980s, the government began to experience financial difficulties, and the policies implemented by the SNDP were widely criticized for their inefficiency and corruption. In 1985, the ruling party was voted out of power, and subsequent governments moved away from socialist policies in favor of a more market-oriented approach to economic development.

Solomon Islands (1976-1981, DemSoc)

Solomon Islands attempted socialism under the leadership of Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Mamaloni's government pursued a policy of democratic socialism, with the aim of nationalizing key industries and providing social welfare programs for the population. The government nationalized some industries, such as banking, insurance, and shipping, and established a number of social programs, including free healthcare and education. However, the socialist experiment was short-lived due to a combination of external factors, such as a global economic recession and declining prices for the country's main export, copra, as well as internal challenges, such as corruption and mismanagement. By the mid-1980s, the government had abandoned many of its socialist policies and adopted a more market-oriented approach. Today, Solomon Islands has a mixed economy, with a mix of private and state-owned enterprises operating in various sectors of the economy.

Tonga (1972-1975, Unique)

Tonga attempted socialism in the years following its independence from Britain in 1970. The country's first post-independence government, led by Prime Minister Siosiua T. 'Okatopa Tāufa, implemented a series of socialist policies aimed at reducing income inequality and promoting economic development. These policies included land reform, nationalization of key industries, and the establishment of a state-owned development bank. However, Tonga's experiment with socialism was short-lived. The socialist policies implemented by the Tāufa government were not well-received by traditional elites, who held significant power and influence in the country. In addition, the global economic downturn of the 1970s made it difficult for Tonga to sustain its socialist policies, and the government was forced to abandon many of them in the early 1980s. Since then, Tonga has transitioned to a mixed-market economy, with elements of both socialism and capitalism. The country remains a constitutional monarchy, with a system of government that combines traditional Tongan customs with modern democratic institutions.

Tuvalu (No Attempts)

Tuvalu, a small island nation located in the Pacific Ocean, has never attempted socialism as a political system. Tuvalu is a parliamentary representative democratic monarchy, with the British monarch as its titular head of state. The country gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1978 and has since adopted a system of democratic governance with multiple political parties competing in free and fair elections. While Tuvalu has a history of cooperative and communal traditions, it has not attempted to establish a socialist government or implement socialist policies.

Vanuatu (1980-1991, Melanesian)

Vanuatu attempted socialism under the leadership of Prime Minister Father Walter Lini, who was a proponent of socialist ideas. Father Lini and his party, the Vanua'aku Pati, came to power after Vanuatu gained independence from joint British-French rule in 1980. From 1980 to 1991, Vanuatu attempted to implement socialist policies that included land reform, state control of key industries, and a planned economy. This period was known as the "Melanesian socialism" era. However, the socialist experiment was short-lived due to various factors, including political instability, economic challenges, and pressure from foreign powers. In 1991, Vanuatu adopted a new constitution that moved away from socialist policies and established a more market-oriented economy.

Europe


Iceland
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Hungary
Romania
France
Liechtenstein
Switz.
Slovenia
Italy
Bosnia & Herz.
Serbia
Bulgaria
Monaco
Andorra
Portugal
San Marino
Türkiye
Spain
Vatican City
Kosovo
Greece
Croatia
Montenegro
Albania
Cyprus
Malta
North Macedonia

Albania (1944-1992, ML)

Albania attempted socialism from 1944 to 1992. After World War II, the Communist Party of Albania established a socialist state in Albania that was based on Marxist-Leninist principles, with the goal of creating a society that was free from feudalism and imperialism. Enver Hoxha, the leader of the Albanian Communist Party, was the country's leader from 1944 until his death in 1985. After Hoxha's death, the country went through a period of political and economic instability, and in 1992, the country held its first multiparty elections, marking the end of Albania's socialist period.

Andorra (No Attempts)

Andorra has not attempted socialism. Andorra is a small landlocked country in southwestern Europe, situated in the eastern Pyrenees mountains and bordered by Spain and France. Andorra has a mixed economy that combines elements of both capitalism and socialism. While the government provides free health care and education, the country's economy is primarily based on tourism and finance, and the private sector plays a significant role in the economy.

Austria (1918-1934, SocDem)

Austria attempted socialism during the period immediately following World War I, when the country was known as the First Austrian Republic. The years of socialist experimentation were between 1918 and 1934. During this period, the Social Democratic Party of Austria (SDAP) gained significant influence and implemented a range of socialist policies, including nationalizing key industries, implementing labor protections, and expanding social welfare programs. However, in 1934, the socialist experiment was abruptly ended when the government of Engelbert Dollfuss, a conservative Christian Social Party leader, used military force to suppress a socialist uprising known as the February Uprising. Dollfuss established an authoritarian, corporatist regime that lasted until the Anschluss in 1938, when Austria was annexed by Nazi Germany.

Belarus (1922-1991, Soviet/ML)

Belarus attempted socialism as part of the Soviet Union from 1922 until the Soviet Union's collapse in 1991. During this period, the country was known as the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (BSSR) and was one of the 15 republics of the Soviet Union. The Soviet government implemented a socialist economy and political system in Belarus, which included nationalization of industry, collectivization of agriculture, and strict government control over society. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Belarus gained independence in 1991, and since then, the country has pursued its own form of political and economic system, with some elements of socialism still present.

Belgium (Various Attempts)

Belgium has a long history of socialist movements and political parties, and there have been various attempts to implement socialist policies at different times in its history. One of the earliest attempts was the establishment of a socialist commune in the town of Ghent in 1874. The commune was led by socialist leader Edward Anseele, who aimed to create a society based on the principles of social justice, equality, and cooperation. However, the commune was short-lived and was eventually disbanded by the government. Another significant period of socialist activity in Belgium was during the interwar period, particularly in the 1920s and 1930s. During this time, the Belgian Socialist Party became the largest political party in the country, and the government implemented a number of social reforms, including the introduction of the eight-hour workday, the establishment of a national health insurance system, and the recognition of trade unions. In the post-World War II era, Belgium continued to have a strong socialist presence, with socialist parties often being part of coalition governments. However, there were no significant attempts to implement a fully socialist system. Overall, while Belgium has had periods of socialist activity and policies, it has not attempted to implement a fully socialist system.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (1945-1992, Yugoslavia)

Bosnia and Herzegovina attempted socialism from 1945 to 1992 as part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Following World War II, Yugoslavia was reconstituted as a federal socialist state under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito, with Bosnia and Herzegovina as one of its six constituent republics. The country implemented a system of self-management socialism, which combined elements of worker self-management, market socialism, and central planning. However, the country experienced significant political and economic challenges in the 1980s, which ultimately led to the breakup of Yugoslavia and the establishment of an independent Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992.

Bulgaria (1946-1989, ML)

Bulgaria attempted socialism from 1946 until 1989. During this time, the country was ruled by the Bulgarian Communist Party, which implemented a planned economy and a one-party state system modeled on the Soviet Union. The period of socialist rule in Bulgaria was characterized by rapid industrialization, collectivization of agriculture, and strict political repression of dissent. The fall of communism in 1989 led to significant political and economic changes in Bulgaria, including the adoption of a democratic system of government and market-oriented economic reforms.

<u>Croatia (1945-1990, Yugoslavia)</u>

After World War II, Croatia became a republic within the newly formed Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The ruling party in Yugoslavia was the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which was a socialist party. Under the Yugoslav socialist system, Croatia was a socialist republic from 1945 until 1990, when it declared independence and became a democratic state. During this period, the socialist government in Croatia implemented various socialist policies, such as nationalizing industry and collectivizing agriculture. However, it is worth noting that the socialist system in Yugoslavia differed significantly from other socialist states, such as the Soviet Union, in that it practiced a form of market socialism, allowing some degree of economic decentralization and private enterprise. Overall, Croatia was under socialist rule from 1945 to 1990 as a part of Yugoslavia.

<u>Czechia (1948-1989, ML)</u>

Czechoslovakia, which is now divided into the Czech Republic and Slovakia, attempted socialism from 1948 to 1989. During this period, the country was led by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and it was officially called the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The country underwent significant political, economic, and social changes during this time, including collectivization of agriculture, nationalization of industry, and restrictions on civil liberties. However, the socialist system faced increasing economic difficulties and political dissent, leading to the Velvet Revolution in 1989 and the eventual establishment of a democratic government in Czechoslovakia.

<u>Denmark (Mid 1900s-Present, SocDem)</u>

Denmark has not attempted socialism in the traditional sense of a fully socialist state where the means of production are collectively owned and controlled by the state or the workers. However, Denmark has a strong welfare state and a mixed economy that combines elements of socialism and capitalism. The Danish welfare state was established in the mid-20th century and is based on the principles of universal access to social services, progressive taxation, and a high degree of social solidarity. The welfare state provides a wide range of services, including healthcare, education, housing, and social security, and is funded by a combination of taxes and contributions. Therefore, it is more accurate to describe Denmark as a social democracy or a welfare state rather than a socialist state. The Danish model has been praised for its high standard of living, low levels of income inequality, and strong social safety net.

Estonia (1940-1990, Soviet)

Estonia attempted socialism during the period of Soviet occupation, which lasted from 1940 to 1991. During this time, the Soviet Union implemented a socialist system in Estonia, which included collectivization of agriculture, nationalization of industry, and the establishment of a planned economy. However, after regaining its independence in 1991, Estonia transitioned to a market economy and became a capitalist democracy.

Finland (1917-Present, SocDem)

Finland attempted socialism during the early years of its independence, which was in the aftermath of the Russian Revolution of 1917. During this period, the country experienced significant political and social upheaval, and various leftist movements emerged, advocating for socialist and communist ideas. The Social Democratic Party of Finland (SDP) gained a majority in the parliamentary elections of 1916, and in 1918, the party declared Finland to be a socialist republic. However, the declaration was short-lived, as the Finnish Civil War broke out shortly afterward, resulting in the defeat of the socialist forces. During the post-war period, the SDP participated in several coalition governments, but their influence diminished over time. In the 1940s and 1950s, Finland adopted a social-democratic welfare state model, which provided extensive social services and benefits but did not implement a fully socialist system. In summary, Finland attempted socialism during its early years of independence in 1918, but the attempt was short-lived due to the Civil War, and the country adopted a social-democratic model later on.

France (Various Attempts)

France has had several attempts at socialism throughout its history. Here are a few notable examples:

1. Paris Commune (1871): This was a radical socialist and revolutionary government that ruled Paris for two months, from March 18 to May 28, 1871. It was established in the aftermath of the Franco-Prussian War and was inspired by Marxist and anarchist ideas. The Commune was violently suppressed by the French government, resulting in the death of thousands of Communards.
2. Popular Front (1936-1938): This was a left-wing coalition government that was formed in France in 1936. It was led by the Socialist Party and included the Communist Party and the Radical Party. The Popular Front introduced several

social reforms, such as the 40-hour work week, paid vacations, and collective bargaining rights. However, it faced opposition from conservatives and right-wing groups and ultimately fell apart in 1938.

3. May 1968 protests: These were a series of student protests and general strikes that occurred in France in May 1968. The protests were initially sparked by student demands for more freedom and democracy, but soon evolved into a broader movement for social change. The protests led to the resignation of the French Prime Minister and the implementation of several social reforms, such as increased minimum wages and better working conditions.
4. It's worth noting that socialism has been a significant political force in France throughout the 20th century and into the 21st century, with various socialist parties and movements active in French politics.

Georgia (1921-1991, Soviet/ML)

Georgia, a country in the South Caucasus region, attempted socialism during the Soviet era when it was a republic of the Soviet Union. Georgia became a Soviet republic in 1921 and remained so until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. During this time, the Soviet Union implemented socialist policies, and Georgia was not an exception. Georgia attempted socialism from 1921 until the early 1990s, when the Soviet Union collapsed. During this period, the country went through various phases of socialist policies, including collectivization of agriculture, state ownership of industry, and centralized planning of the economy. The extent to which these policies were implemented and their success varied over time and depended on the political climate and leadership of the country.

Germany (Various Attempts)

Germany has attempted socialism in several periods of its history. Here are a few notable examples:

1. German Revolution of 1918-1919: After the end of World War I, Germany experienced a period of political turmoil, culminating in the November Revolution of 1918. During this time, socialist and communist groups seized power in several cities and established workers' councils. The new government, led by the Social Democratic Party, attempted to introduce socialist reforms, such as nationalizing industry and land, but these efforts were ultimately unsuccessful.
2. Weimar Republic (1919-1933): The Weimar Republic was established after the November Revolution as a democratic, socialist-leaning government. However, the Republic faced economic and political challenges, including hyperinflation and the rise of right-wing extremism. The government attempted to implement

socialist policies, such as increasing social welfare programs and instituting progressive taxation, but these measures were often blocked by conservative opposition.

3. East Germany (1949-1990): After World War II, Germany was divided into two separate countries: West Germany and East Germany (officially known as the German Democratic Republic). The government of East Germany was officially socialist, with the Socialist Unity Party holding a monopoly on political power. The government nationalized industry and agriculture, and implemented a planned economy. However, the government was authoritarian and repressive, and economic growth was slow.
4. West Germany (1949-1990): West Germany (officially known as the Federal Republic of Germany) was a capitalist democracy, but its government also implemented social welfare programs and regulations on industry. The government worked closely with labor unions and employers to promote economic growth and social welfare.
5. Unified Germany (1990-present): After the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the reunification of East and West Germany in 1990, the country became a capitalist democracy with social welfare programs. While some socialist and communist parties still exist in Germany, none have held significant political power since the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Greece (Various Attempts)

Greece has a complex political history, and there have been various attempts to implement socialist policies at different times. Here are a few key periods:
Interwar period: In the period between the two World Wars (1918-1939), Greece experienced a period of political turmoil, with various political movements vying for power. During this time, there were several attempts to establish socialist governments. In 1924, for example, the socialist politician Andreas Papandreou briefly served as Prime Minister.

1. Greek Civil War: After World War II, Greece experienced a civil war between communist and anti-communist forces. The communist forces were supported by the Soviet Union, while the anti-communist forces were supported by the United States. The conflict lasted from 1946 to 1949, and during this time the communist forces attempted to establish a socialist government.
2. 1980s: In the 1980s, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) came to power in Greece. PASOK was a socialist political party that pursued a range of social policies, including expanding the welfare state and nationalizing some industries.

Hungary (1949-1989, Unique)

Hungary attempted socialism in the years following World War II, particularly in 1949 when the country officially became the Hungarian People's Republic, and in the years that followed. During this period, the government nationalized most industries and introduced central planning, with the aim of creating a socialist economy. However, the Hungarian attempt at socialism was significantly different from the Soviet model, with the government allowing for greater political and economic autonomy for workers and farmers. This period ended with the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, which led to the installation of a more reformist government. The country continued to follow a socialist economic model until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989, after which Hungary began a transition to a market economy.

Iceland (1934-Present, SocDem)

Iceland did not attempt to establish socialism as a political system. However, during the mid-20th century, Iceland did adopt a social-democratic model of governance that included elements of socialism. In 1934, Iceland formed the Social Democratic Party, which later became the Social Democratic Alliance. The party supported policies such as universal healthcare, free education, and a strong welfare system, which were inspired by socialist ideas. During the post-World War II period, Iceland's government implemented a series of social welfare policies and labor protections, such as the creation of a national health insurance system, minimum wage laws, and collective bargaining rights for workers. These policies were designed to promote economic equality and social justice and were influenced by social democratic and socialist principles. So while Iceland did not attempt to establish a socialist political system, it did adopt policies that were influenced by socialist ideas during the mid-20th century.

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Ireland (No Attempts)

Ireland has never attempted to establish a socialist system in its entirety, although socialist ideas have influenced various political movements and parties throughout Irish history. In the early years of the Irish Free State, which was established in 1922, the government implemented a series of social reforms, including the establishment of a welfare state, state-funded housing, and free education. These policies were influenced by the socialist ideas of some of the founding fathers of the state, such as James Connolly and Countess Markievicz. During the 20th century, various socialist and left-wing movements emerged in Ireland, including the Irish Socialist Republican Party, the Socialist Party, and the Labour Party, which has been in government as part of coalitions with other parties. However, these parties have never attempted to establish a fully socialist system. In recent years, there has been a resurgence of interest in socialist ideas in Ireland, with the establishment of parties such as People Before Profit and the Socialist Workers Party, which have gained some electoral support. However, Ireland remains a predominantly capitalist country with a mixed economy, where the government regulates and intervenes in the economy to varying degrees.

Italy (Various Attempts)

Italy has had a long and complex history with socialist movements, including attempts to establish socialist governments. Here are some of the key periods in which socialism was attempted in Italy:

1. Late 19th and early 20th centuries: The Italian Socialist Party (PSI) was founded in 1892 and became one of the largest and most influential socialist parties in Europe. It advocated for workers' rights, social justice, and democratic socialism. However, it faced numerous challenges and internal divisions, particularly in the aftermath of World War I.
2. Post-World War II: Following the fall of fascist dictator Benito Mussolini's regime in 1943, Italy underwent a period of political upheaval and transition. In the 1948 general election, the PSI formed a coalition government with the Christian Democrats and other parties, but the government was short-lived and collapsed within a year.
3. 1960s and 1970s: During this period, Italy experienced significant social and political unrest, including student protests, labor strikes, and terrorist attacks by left-wing groups such as the Red Brigades. The PSI was a major player in these events, and its leader, Bettino Craxi, served as Prime Minister from 1983 to 1987.
4. 21st century: In recent years, Italy has seen a resurgence of socialist and leftist movements, particularly in response to economic challenges and austerity measures imposed by the European Union. In the 2018 general election, the Left Ecology Freedom party (SEL) won several seats in parliament as part of the broader left-wing coalition, although it did not gain enough support to form a government.

Kosovo (1945-1990s, Yugoslavia)

Kosovo was a part of Yugoslavia, which attempted socialism from the end of World War II until the country's breakup in the 1990s. Kosovo became an autonomous province within Yugoslavia in 1945 and remained so until 1989, when Serbian leader Slobodan Milošević revoked Kosovo's autonomy. During this time, Yugoslavia pursued a unique brand of socialism known as "Yugoslav socialism" which aimed to decentralize political and economic power and promote self-management. In the early years of Yugoslav socialism, Kosovo underwent significant economic and social changes as land and factories were nationalized, and the state invested heavily in infrastructure and social programs. However, the implementation of Yugoslav socialism was uneven across the country, and Kosovo remained one of the poorest regions of Yugoslavia, with high unemployment and a low standard of living. After the 1989 revocation of autonomy, Kosovo Albanians staged nonviolent protests and declared independence, but Serbian forces cracked down on them, leading to a period of violence and unrest. Kosovo remained part of Yugoslavia until 1999, when a NATO bombing campaign forced Serbian forces to withdraw and the United Nations took over administration of the province. Kosovo declared independence from Serbia in 2008.

Latvia (1940-1991, Soviet/ML)

Latvia attempted socialism during the period when it was part of the Soviet Union, from 1940 to 1991. During this time, Latvia was a socialist republic and operated under the political and economic system of communism. The Soviet Union had a centrally planned economy, where the government controlled all aspects of production and distribution. The period of Soviet rule in Latvia was marked by political repression, economic stagnation, and a loss of political and cultural autonomy. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Latvia transitioned to a market economy and a democratic political system.

Liechtenstein (No Attempts)

Liechtenstein has never attempted socialism as a political system. Liechtenstein is a constitutional monarchy with a democratic parliamentary system and a mixed-market economy. While Liechtenstein has a strong social welfare system that provides universal healthcare, education, and social security, the country has always been committed to a market-based economy and has never attempted to establish a socialist economic system.

Lithuania (1940-1990, Soviet/ML)

Lithuania attempted to establish socialism during the period when it was part of the Soviet Union, which lasted from 1940 to 1990. During this time, Lithuania was governed by the Communist Party of Lithuania, which was part of the larger Soviet Communist Party. The Soviet Union was a socialist state, and all of its constituent republics, including Lithuania, were expected to adhere to socialist policies and ideals. After Lithuania gained independence from the Soviet Union in 1990, it transitioned to a market-based economy and embraced democracy. While there have been some political movements in Lithuania that have advocated for socialist policies in the years since independence, the country has not attempted to establish socialism as an official system of government.

Luxembourg (1974-1979, SocDem)

Luxembourg has a long history of social democracy and labor movements, but it has never attempted socialism in the traditional sense of a complete transition to a socialist economy. However, Luxembourg did have a socialist government between 1974 and 1979. In the 1974 general election, the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP) won a plurality of seats in the Chamber of Deputies, the country's parliament. This allowed the LSAP to form a government with the Democratic Party and the Luxembourg Communist Party. This government implemented a range of social democratic policies, including nationalization of some industries, expansion of the welfare state, and increased public spending. However, it is worth noting that this government did not attempt to fully implement socialism, and it faced challenges in implementing its policies due to the small size of the country and its integration into the broader European economy. Since then, Luxembourg has remained a social democracy with a mixed economy.

Malta (1971-Mid 1980s, DemSoc)

Malta attempted socialism during the 1970s and 1980s, under the government of the Malta Labour Party (MLP) led by Prime Minister Dom Mintoff. In 1971, the MLP introduced a series of economic and social reforms known as the "Socialist Charter," which included nationalizations of key industries such as the banking and insurance sectors, as well as the establishment of a welfare state with free healthcare, education, and social services. In 1974, the MLP government also introduced a new constitution that declared Malta a "Democratic Socialist Republic," and emphasized the importance of social justice and equality. However, Malta's socialist experiment was short-lived, and by the mid-1980s, the government had shifted towards a more market-oriented approach, privatizing many of the nationalized industries and liberalizing the economy.

Moldova (Late 1940s-1991, Soviet/ML)

Moldova, which was then part of the Soviet Union, attempted to establish socialism in the years following World War II. The Soviet Union introduced socialist policies in Moldova in the late 1940s and early 1950s, which included nationalizing land, industries, and other assets. Moldova became an independent country in 1991, following the collapse of the Soviet Union. While some political parties in Moldova still advocate for socialist policies, the country has since transitioned to a market economy with a mixed system of government and private ownership.

Monaco (No Attempts)

Monaco has not attempted socialism in any official capacity as a country. Monaco is a constitutional monarchy and a capitalist economy with a highly developed service sector that includes tourism, banking, and finance. While the government of Monaco has implemented various social welfare policies and programs to support its citizens, it has not attempted to establish a socialist system of government or economy.

Montenegro (1945-1990s, Yugoslavia)

Montenegro, a country located in Southeastern Europe, attempted socialism as part of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. After the end of World War II, Yugoslavia became a socialist state under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito. Montenegro, as one of the republics of Yugoslavia, also underwent significant social and economic changes during this time. Montenegro attempted socialism from 1945 until the dissolution of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s. During this time, the country implemented various socialist policies and programs, including collectivization of agriculture, nationalization of industry, and the establishment of a planned economy. However, the exact timeline and nature of Montenegro's socialist experiment varied over time. For example, in the late 1960s, Yugoslavia embarked on a period of decentralization and liberalization, known as the "Yugoslav Model," which gave more autonomy to the individual republics and allowed for a degree of market-based reforms. Overall, Montenegro's experience with socialism was closely tied to the larger context of Yugoslavia and the broader Cold War political landscape.

Netherlands (Various Attempts)

The Netherlands has had various periods of socialist experimentation and influence throughout its history, but there have been a few notable attempts to establish socialism in the country. One of the most significant attempts to establish socialism in the Netherlands occurred in the aftermath of World War II. In 1945, the Dutch Labour Party (PvdA) won a significant number of seats in the national elections and formed a coalition government. Under the leadership of PvdA leader Willem Drees, the government introduced a range of progressive social policies and implemented a social welfare state. This period, often referred to as the "Welfare State" or the "Polder Model," lasted until the 1980s. Another notable attempt to establish socialism in the Netherlands occurred in the late 1960s and early 1970s, during a period of political and social upheaval known as the "Provo Movement." The Provos were a countercultural movement that sought to challenge the traditional political and social structures of Dutch society. They advocated for a more participatory democracy, environmentalism, and a rejection of consumerism. While the Provos did not achieve their goal of establishing a socialist society, they did influence Dutch politics and culture in significant ways. More recently, there has been a growing interest in socialism among Dutch voters, particularly among younger generations. The Socialist Party (SP), a left-wing political party, has seen increasing support in recent years and has called for a range of socialist policies, including a reduction in income inequality and a stronger social safety net. However, the Netherlands remains a capitalist society with a mixed economy, and it is unlikely that socialism will be fully implemented in the country in the near future.

North Macedonia (1945-1992, Yugoslavia)

North Macedonia attempted socialism as part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which existed from 1945 to 1992. During this period, North Macedonia was one of the six constituent republics of Yugoslavia and implemented socialist policies under the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party. After the death of Yugoslav leader Josip Broz Tito in 1980, Yugoslavia experienced a period of political and economic instability, which led to the breakup of the country in the early 1990s. North Macedonia declared independence in 1991 and transitioned to a market economy, ending its period of socialism as part of Yugoslavia.

Norway (1887-Present, Gradual SocDem)

Norway has never attempted full socialism. However, the country has a long tradition of social democracy, which emphasizes a mixed economy with strong welfare programs and a high degree of government intervention in the economy. The Norwegian Labour Party, which has been in power for much of the country's recent history, has traditionally been associated with this social democratic approach. During the post-World War II period, Norway did undergo a period of significant social democratic reforms, including the establishment of a comprehensive welfare state, nationalization of key industries, and a high degree of progressive taxation. However, even during this period, Norway never fully embraced socialism as an economic system, and the country has always maintained a market-based economy with private ownership of most businesses. Overall, Norway's economic model can be characterized as a mixed economy with a strong social safety net and a significant degree of government intervention in the economy, but not as a fully socialist system.

Poland (1948-1989, Soviet/ML)

Poland attempted socialism in the years following World War II, when the country was under Soviet control. The Polish United Workers' Party, a communist political party, was established in 1948 and held power until the collapse of communism in 1989. During this time, Poland implemented various socialist policies, including nationalization of industry, collectivization of agriculture, and a centrally planned economy. However, the extent to which Poland was successful in achieving socialism is a matter of debate, as the country's economy struggled throughout much of this period and political dissent was suppressed.

Portugal (1974-1975, ML)

Portugal underwent a period of socialist experimentation following the overthrow of the authoritarian Estado Novo regime in 1974. From 1974 to 1975, a revolutionary government composed of left-wing parties, including the Portuguese Communist Party, implemented a series of socialist policies, including nationalizations of major industries, agrarian reform, and the establishment of workers' cooperatives. This period is often referred to as the "Carnation Revolution." However, this experiment in socialism was short-lived. In 1975, a right-wing military coup overthrew the revolutionary government, and Portugal transitioned to a democratic system with a market-oriented economy. Although the socialist experiment was brief, it had a significant impact on Portuguese society and politics and helped shape the country's current political landscape.

Romania (1947-1989, ML)

Romania attempted socialism from 1947 to 1989, during the period when the country was under the rule of the Romanian Communist Party. The country was officially proclaimed a socialist republic in 1965. During this period, the country followed a planned economy, with most of the means of production owned and controlled by the state. The government pursued policies such as collectivization of agriculture, nationalization of industries, and suppression of political opposition. However, the Romanian version of socialism was marked by a high degree of centralized control and authoritarianism under the rule of Nicolae Ceausescu, who was the leader of the country from 1965 until 1989. The policies of his regime ultimately led to economic decline and widespread social discontent, culminating in a popular uprising that overthrew the government in December 1989.

Russia (1917-1991, Soviet/ML)

Russia attempted socialism for several years, starting with the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 and continuing through the establishment of the Soviet Union in 1922 until its dissolution in 1991. During this period, the country underwent significant political, economic, and social changes as it sought to build a socialist state. The early years of the Soviet Union were marked by the consolidation of power by the Communist Party, the nationalization of industry and agriculture, and the implementation of centralized economic planning. In the 1930s, the Soviet Union embarked on a series of rapid industrialization and collectivization campaigns, which resulted in significant economic growth but also led to widespread famine and political repression. During the Cold War, the Soviet Union became a superpower and sought to spread socialism around the world, supporting communist movements in various countries and engaging in a rivalry with the United States. In the 1980s, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev introduced reforms aimed at modernizing the economy and political system, but they ultimately led to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

San Marino (1957-1959, SocDem)

San Marino, a microstate located in the Italian peninsula, attempted to implement socialism in the years following World War II. Specifically, in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the country experienced a period of leftist political activity and agitation, which resulted in the formation of a socialist government in 1957. Under the socialist government, several reforms were implemented, including the establishment of a minimum wage, the nationalization of some industries, and the introduction of a progressive income tax system. However, the socialist experiment was short-lived, and in 1959, the government was overthrown in a coup led by conservative forces. Since then, San Marino has remained a republic with a multiparty system, and its economy has been primarily based on tourism and financial services.

Serbia (1945-1990s, Yugoslavia)

Serbia attempted socialism as part of the larger socialist project of Yugoslavia, which lasted from the end of World War II in 1945 until the country's breakup in the early 1990s. During this time, Yugoslavia was governed by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, a single ruling party that embraced Marxist-Leninist ideology and pursued a mixed economy combining state ownership of key industries with some private enterprise. In Serbia specifically, the socialist period began in 1945, when the Communist Party of Serbia took power following World War II. The party implemented policies of land reform, nationalization of industry, and social welfare programs, all aimed at creating a more equal and prosperous society. The period of socialism in

Serbia and Yugoslavia as a whole was characterized by both significant economic growth and social progress, as well as political repression and authoritarianism. In the 1980s, rising nationalist tensions and economic crises contributed to the country's eventual breakup into its constituent republics, including Serbia.

Slovakia (1948-1989, ML)

Slovakia, along with the rest of Czechoslovakia, attempted to implement socialism after World War II, when it became part of the Eastern Bloc under Soviet influence. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia came to power in 1948 and began implementing socialist policies, which included nationalization of industry, collectivization of agriculture, and suppression of political dissent. The period of socialism in Slovakia lasted until the Velvet Revolution of 1989, which saw the overthrow of the Communist government and the transition to a democratic, market-oriented system. During this period, Slovakia experienced significant economic and political challenges, including shortages of goods and services, environmental degradation, and widespread corruption. However, it's important to note that the term "attempted socialism" can be interpreted in different ways. While Slovakia did formally adopt socialist policies during the Communist period, the extent to which these policies were successfully implemented or reflected genuine socialist principles is a matter of debate among scholars and political commentators.

Slovenia (1945-1991, Yugoslavia)

Slovenia was a part of Yugoslavia from the end of World War II until 1991, when it declared independence. During this time, the country was ruled by the Yugoslav Communist Party and attempted to implement a socialist system. Yugoslavia pursued its own version of socialism, known as "market socialism," which allowed for a degree of private enterprise and market mechanisms, while also maintaining state ownership of some key industries and services. Slovenia was one of the more prosperous regions of Yugoslavia, and it pursued economic reforms in the 1960s and 1970s that emphasized market-oriented policies and greater economic autonomy for the republic. This led to tensions with the central government and other republics, which felt that Slovenia was prioritizing its own interests over those of the wider Yugoslav federation. Following the collapse of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s, Slovenia transitioned to a market economy and established a democratic political system.

Spain (Various Attempts)

Spain has had several attempts at socialism throughout its history. Here are some of the most notable ones:

1. Spanish Revolution of 1936: During the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939), anarchists and socialists took control of large parts of Spain, particularly in Catalonia and Aragon. This period is often referred to as the Spanish Revolution, and it saw the establishment of worker-run factories and collectivized agriculture.
2. Second Spanish Republic (1931-1939): The Second Spanish Republic was a period of democratic rule in Spain that lasted from 1931 to 1939. During this time, there were several socialist and communist parties that held significant political power, particularly the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) and the Communist Party of Spain (PCE).
3. Post-Franco era (1975 onwards): After the death of Spanish dictator Francisco Franco in 1975, Spain transitioned to democracy. Since then, there have been several socialist governments in Spain, including those led by Felipe González (1982-1996) and José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero (2004-2011).

It is worth noting that the degree to which socialism was actually implemented in these periods varied considerably, and the success of these attempts was often limited by external factors such as civil war, political instability, and international pressure.

Sweden (1930s-Present, SocDem)

Sweden has never attempted to implement socialism in its entirety, but it has implemented policies that are often associated with social democracy, which is a form of welfare state capitalism that seeks to balance market capitalism with social welfare policies. The Swedish Social Democratic Party, which has been the dominant political party in Sweden for much of the 20th century, has pursued a policy of social democracy, which includes policies such as a strong welfare state, high taxes, and a strong labor movement. Sweden's social democratic policies were implemented gradually over many decades, starting in the early 20th century with the introduction of labor protection laws, the creation of the Swedish welfare state in the 1930s, and the expansion of social welfare programs in the post-World War II era. It's worth noting that the definition of socialism can vary depending on who you ask, and some people may argue that Sweden has attempted or achieved some degree of socialism. However, in general, Sweden's economic system has been characterized as a mixed economy with a strong emphasis on social welfare policies.

Switzerland (1888-Present, SocDem)

Switzerland has a long history of socialist movements, and there have been several attempts to introduce socialist policies and systems in the country. However, there is no specific year in which Switzerland attempted socialism as a whole. In the late 19th and early 20th century, Switzerland saw the rise of socialist movements, particularly in urban areas. The Swiss Social Democratic Party was founded in 1888 and became the largest party in the National Council in the 1940s. In the aftermath of World War I, there were also attempts to introduce social reforms, such as the introduction of an 8-hour workday and the establishment of a social security system. During the 20th century, Switzerland continued to implement social welfare policies, such as the introduction of mandatory health insurance in 1996. However, Switzerland has never fully embraced socialism as an economic system, and remains a capitalist democracy with a strong social welfare system. It's worth noting that the Swiss political system is characterized by direct democracy, which allows citizens to vote on policies and initiatives. This has led to a unique political landscape in Switzerland, where different cantons and municipalities may have different policies and systems, including some elements of socialism.

Turkey (Various Attempts)

Turkey has attempted socialism at different times throughout its history:

1. The first attempt at socialism in Turkey was in the aftermath of World War I, during the Turkish War of Independence. The newly formed Turkish Communist Party supported the independence movement, but their attempts to establish a socialist state were unsuccessful.
2. The second attempt at socialism in Turkey occurred in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1961, the Turkish socialist movement gained power in parliamentary elections, and in 1965, Bülent Ecevit became the first socialist prime minister of Turkey. However, Ecevit's government faced economic and political instability, and was eventually overthrown in a military coup in 1971.
3. The third attempt at socialism in Turkey took place in the 1970s and 1980s, during the rise of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), a Marxist-Leninist guerrilla group that sought to establish an independent socialist Kurdish state in Turkey. The PKK's insurgency led to a decades-long conflict with the Turkish government, and although the PKK has never succeeded in establishing a socialist state, it remains active in the region.

In summary, Turkey has attempted socialism at different times throughout its history, including in the aftermath of World War I, in the 1960s and 1970s, and during the rise of the PKK in the 1970s and 1980s.

Ukraine (1922-1991, Soviet/ML)

Ukraine attempted socialism during the period when it was part of the Soviet Union, which lasted from 1922 until 1991. After the Russian Revolution of 1917, Ukraine became a Soviet republic in 1919, and from that time until the dissolution of the Soviet Union, it was governed by the Communist Party. During this period, the Soviet government implemented various socialist policies, including the nationalization of industry and the collectivization of agriculture. In the 1930s, Ukraine was hit particularly hard by the policies of Soviet leader Joseph Stalin, which included forced collectivization and the confiscation of grain. This resulted in a devastating famine known as the Holodomor, which is estimated to have caused the deaths of millions of Ukrainians. Despite these hardships, the Soviet government continued to pursue socialist policies in Ukraine until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Since that time, Ukraine has transitioned to a market economy and has sought closer ties with Europe and the West.

United Kingdom (UK) (Various Attempts)

The United Kingdom (UK) attempted socialism through various policies and reforms during different periods in its history. Here are some notable attempts:

1. Post-World War II: In 1945, the Labour Party under Clement Attlee was elected to power and implemented a series of socialist policies. This period is often referred to as the post-war consensus or the welfare state era. The government established the National Health Service (NHS), nationalized key industries, introduced a progressive taxation system, and expanded social welfare programs.
2. 1960s and 1970s: During this period, the Labour Party under Harold Wilson and later James Callaghan continued with some of the policies of the post-war consensus, but faced economic difficulties, including inflation and strikes. The government attempted to control inflation through wage restraint policies and also introduced industrial democracy reforms to give workers more say in the management of their workplaces.
3. 1980s: The Conservative government under Margaret Thatcher implemented neoliberal policies, which involved reducing the role of the state in the economy and promoting free-market capitalism. This period is often referred to as Thatcherism. The government privatized many state-owned industries, reduced social welfare programs, and deregulated the financial sector.

Since then, successive UK governments have generally followed neoliberal economic policies, although there have been some attempts to introduce more socialist policies in certain areas, such as education and healthcare.

Vatican City (Holy See) (No Attempts)

There have been no known attempts by the Vatican City (Holy See) to implement socialism. In fact, the Catholic Church has been historically critical of socialist ideologies and has advocated for a social and economic system based on principles such as subsidiarity, solidarity, and the common good. However, there have been instances in which the Vatican has expressed support for certain social welfare policies and programs that align with Catholic social teaching. For example, in the 1960s, Pope Paul VI established the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace, which has promoted social justice and economic development initiatives worldwide. It is worth noting that the Vatican City is a sovereign city-state and is governed by the Roman Catholic Church, which has a unique political and economic status. The Holy See maintains diplomatic relations with many countries and participates in international organizations, but its political and economic system is not based on any particular ideology or political theory.

North America

Antigua and Barbuda (1976-1994, Unique)

Antigua and Barbuda attempted socialism under the Antigua Labour Party (ALP) government led by Lester Bird Sr. from 1976 to 1994. The ALP was a socialist party that sought to establish a mixed economy with a strong public sector and government control over key industries. During this period, the government nationalized some major industries such as the airport, seaport, and telecommunications. However, the country faced economic difficulties and mounting debt, which led to the adoption of neoliberal economic policies and a shift away from socialism in the 1990s.

Bahamas (No Attempts)

The Bahamas did not attempt socialism as a form of government. The Bahamas is a parliamentary democracy and a Commonwealth realm, with the monarch of the United Kingdom serving as the ceremonial head of state. While the country has implemented some social welfare programs, it has always maintained a capitalist economic system with a mixed economy of private enterprise and government intervention.

Barbados (Mid 1970s-Early 1990s, Unique)

Barbados attempted socialism during the period from the mid-1970s to the early 1990s. During this time, the Barbados government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Errol Barrow, implemented a series of socialist policies aimed at reducing income inequality, increasing access to education and healthcare, and improving social welfare programs. The government nationalized key industries, including banking, insurance, and sugar production. It also established a number of state-owned enterprises, such as the Barbados National Oil Company and the Barbados Agricultural Management Company. However, the Barbados government ultimately shifted away from socialism in the late 1980s and early 1990s, as the country faced economic challenges and mounting debt. The government implemented a series of economic reforms aimed at promoting private sector growth and reducing government intervention in the economy. Today, Barbados is considered a mixed economy with elements of both capitalism and socialism.

Belize (1970s-1980s, Unique)

Belize attempted socialism during the period of 1970s and early 1980s. The government at that time, led by the People's United Party (PUP), pursued a socialist agenda that included nationalization of key industries, such as sugar, citrus, and banking, and the establishment of state-owned enterprises. The government also implemented policies aimed at reducing inequality, such as land reform and the expansion of social services. However, Belize's experiment with socialism was short-lived, and by the mid-1980s, the government had begun to reverse some of its socialist policies in response to economic challenges and pressure from international financial institutions. The government shifted towards a more market-oriented approach, including privatization of some state-owned enterprises and the liberalization of trade and investment policies.

Canada (No Attempts)

Canada has never attempted full-scale socialism. However, Canada has implemented several social programs and policies that are considered socialist or have socialist elements, particularly during the mid-20th century. One of the most notable examples is the implementation of universal healthcare through the Canada Health Act of 1984, which provides free healthcare to all Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Canada also has a national pension system, known as the Canada Pension Plan, which provides retirement benefits to eligible Canadians. Other examples of socialist policies in Canada include the implementation of social welfare programs, public education, and public ownership of certain industries, such as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) and Canada Post.

Costa Rica (1940s & 1950s, SocDem)

Costa Rica attempted socialism during the 1940s and 1950s, specifically during the administrations of Presidents Rafael Ángel Calderón Guardia (1940-1944) and José Figueres Ferrer (1948-1949 and 1953-1958). During this time, the Costa Rican government implemented a series of social reforms, including the establishment of a minimum wage, the creation of a social security system, and the nationalization of certain industries such as banking, telecommunications, and electricity. However, it is worth noting that while Costa Rica implemented some socialist policies during this time, the country never fully adopted a socialist system. In fact, many scholars describe the Costa Rican model as a hybrid of different economic and political ideologies, including socialism, social democracy, and liberalism.

Cuba (1959-Present, ML)

Cuba attempted socialism starting in 1959, following the success of the Cuban Revolution led by Fidel Castro. In the years following the revolution, the government nationalized various industries and implemented socialist policies, including land reform and the establishment of a planned economy. In 1961, the Cuban government officially declared itself to be socialist and aligned itself with the Soviet Union, which provided significant economic and military support. The government continued to implement socialist policies, including the establishment of a one-party political system and the collectivization of agriculture. Although Cuba has experienced significant economic and political challenges over the years, the country continues to identify as socialist and many of its policies are grounded in socialist principles.

Dominica (1975-1980, Unique)

Dominica made attempts at implementing socialism during the 1970s and 1980s. In 1975, the Dominica Labour Party (DLP) government led by Prime Minister Patrick John declared Dominica a socialist republic and adopted a socialist-oriented constitution. This period was marked by the nationalization of key industries, including banks, utilities, and transportation. However, the socialist experiment in Dominica was short-lived. In 1980, the DLP government was ousted by the conservative Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), which pursued more market-oriented policies. The DFP government, led by Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, reversed many of the nationalizations and privatized many state-owned assets. Overall, while Dominica had a brief period of socialist experimentation in the 1970s, the country did not fully adopt socialism as its economic system.

Dominican Republic (1962-1963, Unique)

The Dominican Republic attempted socialism under the administration of Juan Bosch, who became the country's first democratically elected president in 1962. Bosch was a socialist and his government implemented several socialist policies aimed at improving the lives of the country's poor and marginalized citizens. However, Bosch's government was short-lived and he was overthrown in a coup in 1963. The country continued to experience political instability for several years, with different factions attempting to implement socialist policies. In 1978, the Dominican Revolutionary Party, which was also socialist-leaning, came to power and implemented a number of socialist policies. However, the government was unable to address the country's economic problems and it eventually fell out of power. Since then, the Dominican Republic has not attempted to implement socialism on a national scale, although there have been individual efforts by some groups to promote socialist ideas and policies.

El Salvador (Fought From 1980-1992, Never Implemented, ML)

El Salvador attempted to implement socialism during the period of 1980 to 1992. During this time, a civil war broke out between the government and leftist guerrilla groups who were seeking to overthrow the government and establish a socialist state. The government was backed by the United States, while the guerrilla groups were supported by other socialist countries. The war ended with a peace agreement in 1992, which allowed for some political and economic reforms but did not result in the establishment of a socialist state.

Grenada (1979-1983, ML)

Grenada attempted socialism under the leadership of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and the New Jewel Movement (NJM) from March 1979 until October 1983. During this period, the government nationalized various industries, established a planned economy, and aligned itself with other socialist countries, such as Cuba and the Soviet Union. However, the socialist experiment was cut short by a coup d'état in 1983, which led to the assassination of Bishop and the installation of a military government backed by the United States.

Guatemala (1950s-1970s, Unique/ML)

Guatemala attempted socialism in the early 1950s and again in the 1960s and 1970s:

1. The first attempt at socialism in Guatemala occurred during the presidency of Jacobo Árbenz from 1950 to 1954. Árbenz instituted a series of land reforms that aimed to distribute unused land to landless peasants, which threatened the interests of foreign companies, particularly the United Fruit Company, that owned large tracts of land in Guatemala. This led to the U.S.-backed coup in 1954 that ousted Árbenz and installed a military government.
2. The second attempt at socialism in Guatemala occurred during the late 1960s and early 1970s. During this period, a leftist insurgency led by the Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP) and other groups emerged in the country, seeking to overthrow the government and establish a socialist state. The insurgency was ultimately unsuccessful, and many of its leaders were killed or went into exile.
3. Since then, Guatemala has not attempted socialism as a national policy. However, there have been ongoing debates and movements advocating for more socialist policies in the country, particularly in areas such as land reform, workers' rights, and social welfare programs.

Haiti (Various Attempts, DemSoc)

Haiti has made several attempts at socialism throughout its history, particularly during the 20th century:

1. One of the most notable attempts at socialism in Haiti occurred during the presidency of Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was first elected in 1990 as a leftist and populist leader. Aristide's platform emphasized social justice, economic equality, and democratic socialism. However, his presidency was interrupted by a

military coup in 1991 and he was forced into exile. He was later restored to power in 1994 with the help of the United States, but his government's policies were constrained by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international financial institutions.

2. Another attempt at socialism in Haiti occurred in the 1940s and 1950s, during the presidency of Dumarsais Estimé. Estimé was a populist leader who implemented several socialist policies, such as land reform, nationalization of some industries, and increased spending on social welfare programs. However, his presidency was also plagued by corruption and political instability, and he was eventually overthrown by a military coup in 1950.
3. There have been other attempts at socialism and leftist movements in Haiti throughout its history, but these two examples are some of the most prominent.

Honduras (1980-1990, Unique)

Honduras attempted socialism during the 1980s, particularly between 1980 and 1990. During this time, the country was governed by the leftist government of the National Popular Resistance Front (FNRP), which was a coalition of socialist and communist parties. The FNRP government implemented a series of socialist policies, including land reform, nationalization of key industries, and increased social spending. However, the government faced opposition from conservative forces, including the military and business elites, and was ultimately overthrown in a coup in 1990. Since then, Honduras has returned to a market-oriented economy and has implemented neoliberal policies.

Jamaica (1970s-1980s, DemSoc)

Jamaica attempted socialism in the 1970s under the leadership of Prime Minister Michael Manley, who was a proponent of democratic socialism. Manley's government pursued policies aimed at reducing economic inequality and promoting social justice, including nationalization of key industries, land reform, and free education for all. However, the socialist experiment in Jamaica was short-lived, and by the 1980s, the country had shifted towards neoliberal economic policies under the leadership of Prime Minister Edward Seaga.

Mexico (Various Attempts)

Mexico has made several attempts at implementing socialist policies throughout its history, but it has never fully transitioned to a socialist system. Here are some of the major attempts at socialism in Mexico:

1. The Mexican Revolution (1910-1920): The Mexican Revolution was a period of social and political upheaval that resulted in the overthrow of the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz and the establishment of a new constitution in 1917. This constitution contained several socialist policies, such as the nationalization of land and natural resources, the establishment of worker protections, and the right to organize labor unions.
2. The Cardenista period (1934-1940): During the presidency of Lázaro Cárdenas, Mexico implemented several socialist policies, including the nationalization of the oil industry and the expropriation of large landholdings. Cárdenas also supported workers' rights and agrarian reform.
3. The 1968 student movement: In 1968, Mexican students organized mass protests against the government, demanding democratic reforms and socialist policies. The movement was violently suppressed by the government, but it sparked a renewed interest in socialist ideas among Mexican youth.
4. The Zapatista uprising (1994-present): The Zapatista Army of National Liberation (EZLN) is a leftist revolutionary group that has been active in the southern state of Chiapas since 1994. The group is fighting for indigenous rights and socialist reforms, and has gained international attention for its use of social media and other innovative tactics.

Nicaragua (1979-1990, ML)

Nicaragua attempted socialism during the Sandinista government's rule from 1979 to 1990. The Sandinistas, led by Daniel Ortega, came to power after overthrowing the US-backed Somoza dictatorship in 1979. During their time in power, they implemented a number of socialist policies, including land reform, nationalization of certain industries, and a commitment to providing healthcare and education to all Nicaraguans. The Sandinistas were supported by the Soviet Union and Cuba, and their socialist policies were opposed by the United States, which provided support to anti-Sandinista rebels known as the Contras. After a decade in power, the Sandinistas were defeated in democratic elections in 1990.

Panama (Various Attempts)

Panama has made several attempts at socialism throughout its history. Here are a few notable examples:

1. First Attempt: In 1918, the Panamanian government, led by President Belisario Porras, introduced the Law of Socialization of Land. This law aimed to break up large landholdings and distribute the land to peasants. However, the law was poorly implemented, and many landless peasants did not receive the promised land.

2. Second Attempt: In 1968, the military coup led by General Omar Torrijos overthrew the civilian government and established a socialist-oriented regime. The Torrijos government implemented land reform and nationalized key industries, such as the banking sector and the transportation system. The government also introduced social programs aimed at reducing poverty and inequality.
3. Third Attempt: In 1984, the government of President Jorge Illueca attempted to implement further socialist reforms. However, the government faced opposition from business groups and the United States, which viewed the reforms as a threat to American interests in the region. The government eventually abandoned its socialist agenda and pursued a more market-oriented approach.

Saint Kitts and Nevis (1979-1995, DemSoc)

Saint Kitts and Nevis attempted socialism during the period of 1979 to 1995, under the leadership of the People's Action Movement (PAM) government led by Sir Lee Llewellyn Moore and the St. Kitts and Nevis Labour Party (SKNLP) government led by Dr. Denzil Douglas. In 1979, the PAM government took power and attempted to implement a socialist agenda, including nationalization of key industries such as sugar and tourism. However, the government faced opposition from both the local business community and the United States, which viewed the socialist government as a potential threat to its interests in the region. In 1983, a coup led by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Security, Kennedy Simmonds, overthrew the PAM government and established a new government that was more aligned with US interests. This new government pursued a more market-oriented economic policy. In 1995, the SKNLP government led by Dr. Denzil Douglas came to power and continued to implement some socialist policies, including land reform and social welfare programs. However, the government also pursued a more mixed economic policy, allowing for private investment and foreign direct investment.

Saint Lucia (1979-1982, DemSoc)

Saint Lucia attempted socialism during the period from 1979 to 1982, when the Saint Lucia Labour Party (SLP) government, led by Prime Minister Allan Louisy, implemented socialist policies. The government nationalized several industries, including banking, insurance, and utilities, and introduced a number of social programs aimed at improving the lives of the country's citizens. However, in 1982, the government abandoned its socialist policies due to economic difficulties and pressure from international lending agencies.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1979-1984, Unique)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines attempted socialism under the leadership of Prime Minister Milton Cato from 1979 to 1984. During this period, the government nationalized various industries, including banking, insurance, and agriculture, and implemented policies aimed at reducing economic inequality and improving social welfare. The country also formed close alliances with socialist countries such as Cuba and the Soviet Union. However, in the mid-1980s, the government shifted its economic policies towards a more market-oriented approach due to economic difficulties and pressure from international financial institutions. Today, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has a mixed economy with elements of both state control and private enterprise.

Trinidad and Tobago (1970s-1980s, Unique)

Trinidad and Tobago attempted socialism during the 1970s and 1980s under the government of the People's National Movement (PNM) and its leader, Dr. Eric Williams. In 1970, the PNM government declared a state of emergency and attempted to implement socialist policies, including nationalization of key industries, land reform, and the establishment of workers' cooperatives. However, this attempt was short-lived, and the government eventually abandoned its socialist policies in the face of economic difficulties and political opposition. The PNM government then shifted towards a more market-oriented economy in the 1980s, although the state continued to play a significant role in the economy through its ownership of key industries such as oil and gas.

United States of America (USA) (No Attempts)

The United States of America has never attempted socialism at a national level. While there have been various socialist movements and experiments in the US over the years, they have not resulted in a nationwide adoption of socialism. Some examples of socialist experiments in the US include:

1. The Socialist Party of America: Founded in 1901, this political party advocated for socialist policies and ideals at a national level. While the party enjoyed some success in the early 1900s, it never gained widespread support.
2. The New Deal: Implemented by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in response to the Great Depression, the New Deal included various social welfare programs that aimed to alleviate poverty and stimulate the economy. However, these programs were not explicitly socialist.
3. The Commune movement: In the 1960s and 1970s, a number of intentional communities were established in the US that aimed to practice socialist principles on a local level. These communities varied in their success and longevity.

Argentina (Mid 1940s-Late 1970s, Peronist?)

Argentina attempted socialism from the mid-1940s to the late 1970s. This period is often referred to as the "Peronist" era, named after Juan Domingo Perón, who served as the President of Argentina for three terms during this time. Perón and his political movement, known as Peronism, aimed to establish a mixed economy with a strong welfare state and social justice programs.During the Peronist era, Argentina implemented a number of socialist policies, including nationalizing key industries, establishing worker cooperatives, and expanding social welfare programs. However, these policies were not always successful, and the country faced significant economic challenges, including high inflation and unemployment. In the late 1970s, a military junta seized power in Argentina and implemented neoliberal economic policies, marking the end of the Peronist era and the country's socialist experiment.

Bolivia (Various Attempts)

Bolivia has attempted socialism several times throughout its history, and the specific years may vary depending on how one defines "attempted socialism." Here are a few key periods of socialist experimentation in Bolivia:

1. 1952-1964: This period is often referred to as the "National Revolution," during which a left-wing political party called the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement (MNR) took power and implemented significant reforms, including nationalizing the country's mines and implementing land reform. While the MNR did not identify as socialist, its policies were seen as radical and transformative.
1. 2006-2019: During this period, Bolivia was led by Evo Morales and his socialist party, the Movement for Socialism (MAS). The MAS implemented a range of policies aimed at reducing poverty and inequality, including nationalizing various industries and redistributing land. Morales was the country's first Indigenous president and was seen as a symbol of leftist and Indigenous movements across Latin America.
2. 2020-present: Following Morales' controversial reelection in 2019 and subsequent resignation amid protests, Bolivia is now led by a center-right government. The current government has reversed some of the MAS's policies, including the nationalization of certain industries.
3. It's worth noting that Bolivia's history is complex and multifaceted, and the country's political and economic systems have been shaped by a range of factors beyond socialism, including colonialism, neoliberalism, and indigenous resistance.

South America

Brazil (Various Attempts)

Brazil has made several attempts to implement socialist policies and programs throughout its history, but there have been two main periods of socialist experimentation:

1. The 1960s and 1970s: During this period, Brazil was ruled by a military dictatorship that was hostile to socialist ideas. However, there were several leftist groups that opposed the government and advocated for socialist policies, including land reform, wealth redistribution, and nationalization of key industries. Some of these groups engaged in armed struggle against the government, while others focused on social and political organizing. The military government responded with repression and violence, and many leftists were imprisoned, tortured, or killed.
2. The 2000s and 2010s: In 2003, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, a former labor leader and leftist politician, was elected president of Brazil. He implemented a range of social programs aimed at reducing poverty and inequality, including the Bolsa Família cash transfer program, which provided financial assistance to poor families, and the Fome Zero (Zero Hunger) initiative, which aimed to eradicate hunger in Brazil. Lula's government also pursued a more independent foreign policy, forging closer ties with other leftist governments in Latin America, such as Venezuela and Cuba. Lula's policies were generally seen as successful in reducing poverty and improving living standards for many Brazilians, although there were also criticisms that his government was too focused on social welfare programs and did not do enough to address structural problems in the Brazilian economy.

Chile (1970-1973, DemSoc)

Chile attempted socialism through the democratic election of socialist president Salvador Allende in 1970. Allende's government pursued a socialist program that included nationalizing major industries, increasing social welfare programs, and implementing land reform. However, Allende's government faced opposition from both domestic and international forces, including the United States government, which worked to undermine the Chilean economy and destabilize the government. In 1973, Allende was overthrown in a military coup led by General Augusto Pinochet, who established a dictatorship that lasted until 1990.

Colombia (Various Attempts)

Colombia has made several attempts to implement socialist policies, particularly during the mid-20th century. Here are some key periods:

1. The Violencia (1948-1958): Following the assassination of Liberal Party leader Jorge Eliécer Gaitán in 1948, a decade of political violence erupted in Colombia. During this time, communist and socialist groups gained popularity as they called for radical social and economic reforms. The government responded with repression, including a crackdown on the Communist Party in 1950.
2. The National Front (1958-1974): In 1958, a power-sharing agreement known as the National Front was established between the two traditional parties, the Liberals and the Conservatives, to prevent further violence. During this period, the government implemented some social reforms, including land redistribution, the establishment of worker cooperatives, and the nationalization of certain industries. However, these measures were limited and did not fundamentally alter the country's capitalist economic system.
3. The Union Patriotica (1985-1990): In the mid-1980s, a new leftist political party called the Union Patriotica (UP) was formed, with support from the Colombian Communist Party and other socialist organizations. However, the UP was targeted by right-wing paramilitary groups, which assassinated thousands of its members and supporters.
4. Overall, while there have been several attempts to implement socialist policies in Colombia, they have generally been met with opposition from the government and powerful conservative groups. The country remains a predominantly capitalist society today.

Ecuador (Various Attempts)

Ecuador has attempted socialism in various forms and at different times throughout its history. Here are some notable attempts:

1. 1926-1932: During this period, the Ecuadorian government, led by President Isidro Ayora, implemented a series of socialist policies, including the nationalization of key industries and the establishment of labor protections.
2. 1960s-1970s: Ecuador experienced a period of left-wing activism during which various socialist groups emerged. The most notable of these was the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador (PCMLE), which advocated for revolutionary socialism and participated in armed struggle against the government.
3. 2007-2017: Under the leadership of President Rafael Correa, Ecuador implemented a program known as the "Citizens' Revolution," which aimed to promote social welfare and reduce inequality through state intervention in the economy. This included the nationalization of some industries, increased government spending on social programs, and the establishment of a new constitution that enshrined a range of social and economic rights.

4. It's worth noting that the extent to which these various attempts at socialism were successful or sustained varied widely, and the term "socialism" has been understood and applied in different ways by different actors in Ecuadorian politics.

Guyana (1970-1990s, Unique)

Guyana attempted socialism during the period of 1970s and 1980s. Specifically, the People's Progressive Party/Civic (PPP/C) government, led by Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, pursued socialist policies after it gained power in 1970. Burnham's government nationalized several key industries, including sugar, bauxite, and transportation, and established a command economy. The government also sought to create a cooperative society and promote self-sufficiency in agriculture. However, the socialist experiment in Guyana faced many challenges and criticisms, including economic stagnation, corruption, and political repression. The country eventually moved towards market-oriented policies in the 1990s.

Paraguay (2008-2012, Unique/Catholic)

Paraguay attempted socialism under the government of Fernando Lugo from 2008 to 2012. Lugo, a former Roman Catholic bishop, was elected president in 2008 on a platform that included promises to reduce poverty, promote social justice, and redistribute land to the poor. During his presidency, Lugo implemented various social programs aimed at improving the lives of the poor and marginalized, including subsidies for basic goods, housing projects, and land reform. However, his efforts were met with opposition from some sectors of the country, and his presidency was cut short in 2012 when he was impeached by the Paraguayan Congress.

Peru (Various Attempts)

Peru has attempted socialism in several periods of its history. Here are some of the most significant attempts:

1. 1930s - 1960s: During this period, several left-wing parties and movements emerged in Peru. The most notable among them was the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA), which sought to create a socialist society through democratic means.
2. 1968 - 1980: In 1968, the military government led by General Juan Velasco Alvarado seized power in a coup d'état and initiated a series of reforms known as the Peruvian Revolution. The government nationalized key industries, redistributed land to peasants, and created a system of state-led industrialization.

This period is often seen as the most significant attempt at socialism in Peru's history.

3. 1980s - 1990s: In the 1980s, the Maoist guerrilla group Shining Path began a violent insurgency aimed at overthrowing the government and establishing a socialist state. The group was eventually defeated by government forces in the early 1990s.
4. 2011 - 2016: During the presidency of Ollanta Humala, the government implemented a series of policies aimed at reducing inequality and promoting social justice. Although the government did not explicitly describe itself as socialist, it was often seen as leaning towards the left and received support from some leftist groups.

Suriname (1980-1991, ML)

Suriname attempted socialism during the period between 1980 and 1991 when the country was governed by the military government led by Desi Bouterse. During this time, the government nationalized various sectors of the economy, including bauxite mining, banking, and insurance. The government also implemented policies aimed at redistributing wealth and reducing income inequality. However, the implementation of these policies was marred by corruption, mismanagement, and a decline in economic performance. The government eventually abandoned its socialist policies in the early 1990s and moved towards a more market-oriented economy.

Uruguay (Various Attempts, DemSoc)

Uruguay made several attempts to implement socialist policies and programs during the 20th century:

1. One of the most significant attempts was during the period of the 1960s and 1970s, when the country was governed by the left-wing coalition known as the Frente Amplio. During this time, the government implemented a range of progressive policies aimed at promoting social justice, including the nationalization of several key industries, the establishment of worker cooperatives, and the expansion of social welfare programs.
2. Another attempt at socialism in Uruguay occurred during the early 2000s, when the Frente Amplio returned to power after a period of neoliberal policies. During this time, the government continued to pursue progressive policies such as the legalization of marijuana and the expansion of social programs.

It is worth noting that while Uruguay has implemented several socialist policies throughout its history, the country has never fully embraced socialism as a political system. Rather, the country's approach has been characterized by a mix of progressive policies and market-oriented economic strategies.

Venezuela (1999-Present, Unique/Bolivarian)

Venezuela has made several attempts to implement socialist policies throughout its history, but the most significant and recent effort was made under the government of Hugo Chávez, who was elected president in 1998 and served until his death in 2013. Chávez initiated a series of socialist policies and programs known as the "Bolivarian Revolution," named after the South American revolutionary Simón Bolívar. These policies aimed to redistribute wealth, increase social spending, and reduce poverty and inequality. Some of the key initiatives included nationalizing key industries such as oil, telecommunications, and electricity, as well as creating social welfare programs such as the Mission Barrio Adentro, which provided free healthcare to low-income communities, and the Mission Robinson literacy program, which aimed to eliminate illiteracy in the country. Chávez's policies were continued by his successor, Nicolás Maduro, who was elected president in 2013. However, the implementation of these policies has been controversial and has faced significant challenges, including economic difficulties, corruption, and political opposition. Therefore, the attempt to implement socialism in Venezuela can be said to have started in 1999 with the election of Hugo Chávez and continues to the present day under the Maduro government.