

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. :³.....

Name			
Email ID.			
Roll No.			
Mobile No.		Date	20 Oct 2022

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes**Instructions to Candidates -**

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard -
<https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/>

Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
<https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
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Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1) American civil war of 1861 transformed values of American revolution into operational values. Discuss.

→ American civil war was fought between the Northern and the Southern States of the ~~US~~ America.

Northern States

- Industrialised
- Mechanised
- Less use of manual labour
- Progressive & modern in outlook
- Looked slavery as inhumane and medieval concept

Southern States

- Agrarian economy
- Need of slaves ~~to~~ work on fields
- Regressive & orthodox
- Supported slavery

→ The Southern Army was defeated in the famous battle of Gettysburg.

→ There was a large difference ~~between~~ ^{between} the theoretical values of American Revolution and what happened practically.

Values of Amer

• The very idea of "All men are created equally" was ~~not operated~~ ^{not} contradictory as the Blacks were treated as a property of whites, They were treated as slaves with no right on their own body.

This slavery was abolished by Emancipation Act of 1863 and was made unconstitutional by 13th Constitutional Amendment ~~Act~~ in 1865.

- The very idea of Federal State was challenged by the Southern block when 7 southern States decided to secede from the Union.

Federal State of U.S. - Indestructible Union of indestructible States.

- The idea of free market economy with least interference from the State was ought to be promoted.

But in reality, Northern manufacturing interests supported tariffs & protectionism against the interests of Southern States.

→ Though the Civil War left deep scars on the American Nation, it emerged stronger after the war and fundamental changes were made to the Constitution. The outcome of the war was a victory for National unity.

→ During the period of reconstruction, the radical republicans brought about the 14th and 15th Constitutional Amendments (1868, 1870) which extended basic civic liberties and suffrage to former male slaves.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

- Q.2) Define Capitalism, Socialism and Communism.
How Socialist model in democratic society differs from Chinese / Russian model of Socialism.

Capitalism

- An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the State. Capitalism is an economic system where money buys materials and technology (means of production) and labour power to produce products and services to sell at profit.

- Liberalism • Goods are produced as per demand
- Self regulated market.
 - Future is determined by market response.

Socialism

- An economic and political system in which means of production, distribution and exchange are controlled and regulated by the State.
- Goods are produced as per the need (individual and societal).
- State determines the affairs of market.
- Planned economic model.

Communism

- A social system in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.
- Production is intended to meet all basic human needs.
- No concept of even individual property.

• Class is abolished. The ability to earn more than other workers is ~~not~~ almost non-existent

⇒ Socialist model in Democratic society or Democratic socialism advocates socialism as an economic principle (the means of production should be in hands of ordinary working people), and democracy as a governing principle (political power should be in the hands of the people democratically through a co-operative common-wealth or republic).

- The State acts as a welfare state. though the money used could be acquired by capitalist means.

- The class and the concept of state exists.

⇒ Chinese ~~Russian~~ Socialism or Maoism believes that the class struggle continues throughout the entire socialist period. Even when the proletariat has seized state power through a Socialist revolution, the potential remains for a bourgeois to restore capitalism.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3) Cavour and Bismark are considered as architects of the unification of Italy and Germany respectively. Discuss points of convergence & divergence in the strategy of unification adopted by them.

- Cavour being a diplomat believed that without external support, Italy's unification is not possible, thus he decided to use International means Power Politics to achieve domestic role of unification. He played one of the main role in unification and hence known as architect of Italy's unification.
- Bismark as an architect of Germany's unification used the policy of 'Blood & Iron'

Similarities -

- ① Unification of Italy and Germany was not achieved through mass struggle. Bureaucratic channels, manipulation of foreign relations, use of real politik were used as a tool for to achieve objective by the Architects.
- ② Use of military to achieve goals (involvement in multiple wars).
- ③ Two major Kings
- ③ Both were Monarchists, whom worked for a King and wanted things to stay that way.

- ④ They both disliked Nationalists who asked for a Republic or Communism. Bismark tried to destroy all socialist groups but failed, although he did keep them hidden enough, whereas Cavour was forced to work with them.
- ⑤ Two major kingdoms were used to lead a way for unification (Prussia for Germany & Piedmont for Italy).

Dissimilarities

- ① Cavour wanted to establish a Constitutional Monarchy. Bismark - Autocratic Monarchy.
- ② Cavour had faith in Parliamentary form of democracy, However Bismark despised popular will as according to him common people lack sense of understanding to make a rational decision.
- ③ Cavour wanted to unify Italy through negotiations, dialogues & diplomatic channels while Bismark made use of policy of 'Blood & Iron'.

→ Both the Cavour and Bismark avoided mass support and made use of army and dialogues and played a major role in unification. Hence they are known as architects of unification of Italy & Germany.

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Q.4) To what extent can Germany be held responsible for causing the two World Wars?

→ World War I and World War II are the most brutal and destructive wars that the world has faced in the history. Several countries were involved in the wars and its effects were felt worldwide.

→ while the wars were caused by many different factors, one aspect common to both the wars was the participation of Germany.

* Role in emergence of Alliances

After the unification of Germany in 1871, it quickly became the largest industrial power in Europe disturbing the balance of power and making many of its neighbour's nervous. Thus to avoid two front war, ~~Germany~~ Kaiser William I of Germany decided to form alliances. A Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy was formed in 1882.

- In 1907, after Germany challenged the naval supremacy of Great Britain, the Triple Entente was formed comprising Britain, France and Russia.

- Emergence of alliances divided the European powers. Any attack on any ally can convert small war into larger one.

* Role played by Kaiser William II

- After assuming title of Emperor, William II ^{adopted} ~~reverted~~ the policy of ~~Bismarck~~ Weltpolitik.
- Extended blind support to Austria
- Boosted naval presence of Germany around Britain and forced Britain to quit policy of splendid isolation and start meddling into affairs of European polity.
- Nationalism in Europe also led to war, to prove themselves best and most powerful
- Kaiser William II wanted to make Germany a ~~so~~ real hegemon and once stated that there shall not anything happen in the world of which Germany does not play any role.

* The Treaty of Versailles:

- was created after WWI & held Germany responsible leading to loss of German's territories to victor powers.
- war guilt clause was imposed and Germany had to pay 6000 Million.
- It was too harsh and beyond the capacity of Germany to pay.
- When Adolf Hitler became Chancellor, more territories were acquired leading to conflicts. They also began to re-arm making other countries nervous.
- It was persistent requests of Germany, which finally forced Britain & France to declare war.

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Q.5) 'WWI can be considered as an unprecedented war for mankind'. Analyse.

→ WWI was fought between the two Alliances namely -
 The Triple Alliance - Germany, Austria - Hungary, Italy
 The Triple Entente - Russia, France, Britain.

→ It was an unprecedented war for mankind due to the devastation that it brought to the whole world.

* Human costs

① It was a grave loss of life and property. Nearly 9 million soldiers were killed in battle, millions wounded and were taken prisoners.

② War of trenches further created more loss of life as it created stalemate type of situation.

③ Deadly outbreak of influenza spread by returning soldiers killed some 50 million worldwide in Spring 1918.

* Economic costs

① Since about the whole world was involved directly or indirectly, it destroyed the National Economies of the

Europe and of whole world

① Economic chaos in much of Europe.

* The war was unprecedented as it made the use of new weapons like Machine guns, submarines, tanks, biological and chemical weapons, Airplanes, etc.

* It was a Total war because of complete mobilisation of all Natural Resources, blurring of boundaries b/w civilians and soldiers, refusal to compromise, sending all armed bodies to warfront turning countries' economy into war economy.

* Unrest in colonies

① Many colonists who fought in war heard noble words about importance of freedom and democracy -

② After fighting for colonial rulers,

expected rights for themselves.

- ③ India supplied critical equipments for Britain and Allies. like Iron and Steel, TISCO manufacturing railway wagons.

This was the time when Britishers believed in the Indian iron quality and hence boosted the steel manufacturing plant in India.

* Political changes

- ① WWI caused widespread political unrest
- ② Communist Revolution in Russia.
- ③ Monarchies in Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire overthrown.
- ④ Political, social turmoil would shape the world in years to come.

→ The World War I was the first of its kind war involving the whole world, made use of new technologies, devastated even the strongest economies of the world which was truly unprecedented.

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Q.6) what policy instruments were deployed to contain the great economic depression?

The term "Great Depression" refers to the greatest and longest economic recession in the modern world history. The Great Depression ran b/w 1929 and 1941, which was the same year that the United States entered World War II - 1941. The period was accentuated by a no. of economic contractions, including the stock market crash of 1929 and banking panics that occurred in 1930 & 1931.

In 1933, a new government led by Franklin D Roosevelt introduced the New Deal.

* It included financial support for farmers and a construction programme to create more jobs, banks were more closely regulated and savings were better protected.

- * Agriculture: Agriculture was facing a glut in prices. Farmers' Relief Act was introduced to provide compensation to farmers for reducing output so that prices and wages would rise.
- * One of the programmes that aided in recovery from the Great Depression was a new set of construction projects that built dams & hydroelectric projects.
- * Financial Reforms: To reduce speculative trading in shares of companies, credit-based investments were required to have a 50% down payment, up ~~the~~ from the earlier 10%.
- * In 1935, the United States Government passed the Social Security Act, which provided Americans with insurance and pensions for old age.

- * With war looming on the horizon, the United States Government shifted its focus to strengthening the military infrastructure, despite maintaining an outlook of neutrality.
- * The war finally came to American shores when Imperial Japan attacked Perle Harbor in December. As a result, the Nation's factories went back into full production mode.
- This expanding industrial production, as well as widespread conscription beginning in 1942, reduced the unemployment rate to below its pre-Depression level. The Great Depression had ended at last, and the United States turned its attention to the global conflict of World War II.

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Q.7) How far do you agree that the League of Nations was an utter failure?

* The outbreak of the Great War in 1914 and its lengthy course awakened the conscience of mankind to the necessity of founding an international organisation for preventing future catastrophes.

The birth of such international machinery was incorporated in the form of a covenant in all the major peace treaties signed in the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. League of Nations was founded and started functioning from January, 1920. The founder of this organisation was President Wilson of the U.S.

* Tasks set before the League of Nations.

- ① to prevent wars
- ② to maintain peace
- ③ to carry out special duties entrusted to it by the peace treaties signed in Paris
- ④ to promote international co-operation.

* Although the League registered great progress in the early years in achieving its avowed objectives, in the long run, it turned out to be conspicuously too weak a machinery to maintain world peace and security.

* Factors resulting in downfall of the League -

① The peace treaties were one-sided, favouring the victorious Allies.

② The abstainment of the USA from this body caused an irreparable loss of moral influence. The participation of USA in the League's activities could have prevented the second world war.

③ Germany joined the League in 1926 and USSR not until 1934. However, in 1933 Germany withdrew and USSR was expelled from it in 1939.

④ Many members were sovereign countries and therefore did not like any interference of the League.

⑤ It was felt that the League was dominated by big powers like Britain, France, Italy and Japan. Smaller Nations had no role to play. The powers failed to support the League, and therefore the League failed to maintain peace.

⑥ The League did not have an armed force of its own to deter the aggressor.

⑦ Big powers used the League to serve their own ~~needs~~ ends.

⑧ The League was composed of representatives of member States and not of their people.

* On the other hand, it was quite successful in some operations.

① The member countries had a stage to voice their concerns/opinions.

② The League had a no. of commissions and committees that were set up to improve people's living & working conditions across the world.

* Though the League did not completely adhere to its objectives but it gave inspiration for the future United Nations to form.

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Poor			Average			Good		
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