



GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : G.A.S.P.02

Name	
Email ID.	
Roll No.	
Mobile No.	

Date 19/10/22

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) Napoleon is considered as child of revolution, however, his ascendancy reversed the very ideals of the revolution. Discuss.

Napoleon was the child of Revolution. French Revolution dismantled old structures and abolished monarchy. Napoleon was an important foot soldier in the revolution and also a beneficiary of the extraordinary power generated by the revolution.

Napoleon participated in the battle against the Royalists and rose to power from a soldier to a leader. ~~In~~^{By} 1793, he was a brigadier-general. He defeated Austria and Egypt and returned to France as a hero. People were suffering and saw hope in him. After removing the Directory, he became first counsel and framed the French Constitution. He also helped in codifying existing laws.

Napoleon could achieve what he did because he was part of the Revolution. He ~~saw~~ participated and became a leader.

Hence, he was a child of the Revolution

But, his ascendancy reversed the very ideals of revolution -

(i) The French Revolution sought to abolish monarchy and become a republic. But, in 1804, Napoleon was crowned as Emperor of France.

(ii) Liberty was one of the rallying cries of Revolution. But, after becoming Emperor, he restricted freedom of speech, and censored newspapers and crushed opposition.

(iii) The idea of Equality was limited just for nobles and middle class. Restrictions were put on workers and farmers, whereas nobles regained their previous position.

(iv) The ideal of Fraternity was ignored. The Napoleonic codes were discriminatory and sexist.

(v) The ~~provisions~~ ^{instruments} made by Declaration of Rights of Man were not followed by Napoleon.

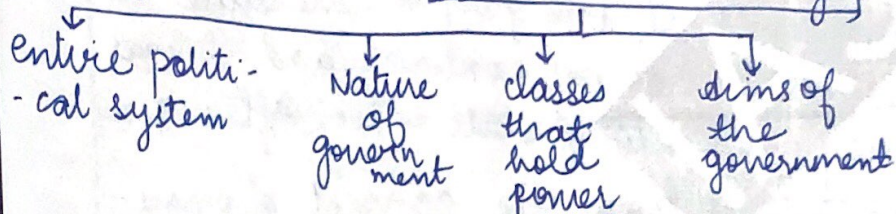
Hence, even though Napoleon rose as a child of revolution, he failed to follow its ideals. His ascendancy was antithetical to revolution.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) In the absence of intellectual support, French revolution would have remained merely an agitation against the monarchical rule. Comment.

Revolution is not a mere agitation or revolt. It is a drastic and radical change. There is a fundamental change in



French Revolution may have begun as an agitation against monarchy. But it was able to become a revolution ~~and~~ mainly because of the intellectual support behind it. With the backing of intellectuals and thinkers, it was not a mere expression of discontentment, but it was a movement with clear goals and aims.

Intellectuals like Voltaire, Rousseau and Montesquieu gave the revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity and rejected the divine origin of the King.

VOLTAIRE was an eminent philosopher and advocate of free speech. His series of essays

Letters on the English were an attack on the French monarchical system. It exposed the inefficiency and tyranny of the monarch and encouraged people to challenge it.

ROUSSEAU, in his book Social Contract argued that sovereignty laid in the general will of the people. The state was a result of a social contract and it was the responsibility of state to look after citizens.

MONTESQUIEU, gave the concept of Separation of Powers in his book The Spirit of Laws. According to him, the concentration of power in one hand leads to tyranny and despotism. He also satirised the state of French monarchy in Persian Letters.

Such intellectuals and their writings showed mirror to the existing French system and its shortcomings. It allowed people to talk and discuss political issues with some intellectual foundation. which is why, French Revolution was not just an agitation, but a REVOLUTION.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3) Congress of Vienna (1813) had mix blend of regressive and progressive outcomes. Discuss

Congress of Vienna was a conference of the victorious powers after the defeat of Napoleon. It had representatives from Russia, Prussia, Austria and Britain.

OBJECTIVES

The Congress sought to undo the progress made by French Revolution and punish France. Its main objectives were -

- (i) To restore pre-French Revolution system in Europe i.e. re-establish monarchy.
- (ii) Rewarding victor nations and pursuing retribution against France.
- (iii) Establish Balance of Powers in Britain to maintain peace.
- (iv) To stifle the ideas of democracy, republicanism and nationalism.

OUTCOMES

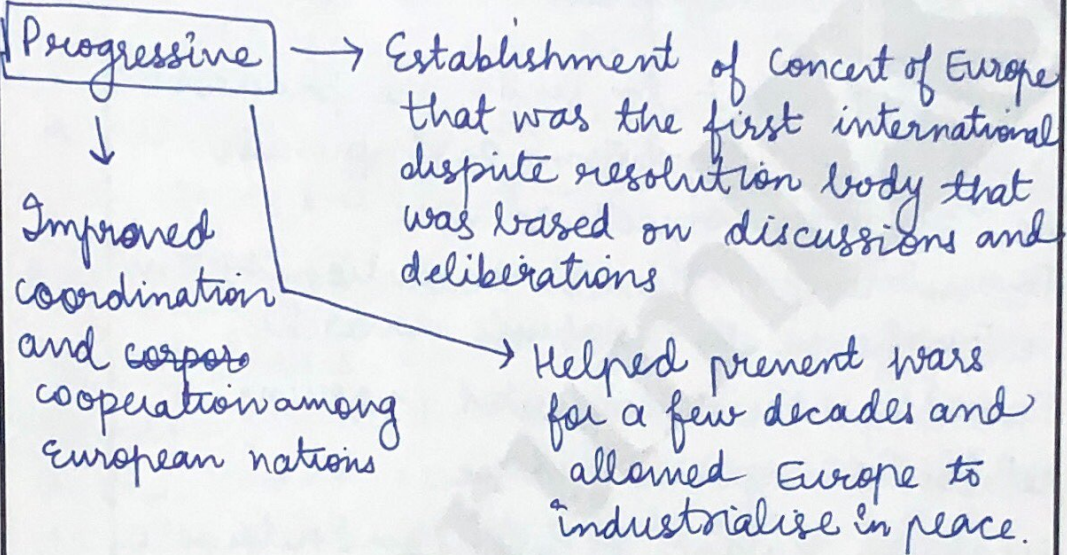
Congress of Vienna (1813) had mix blend of regressive and progressive outcomes.

Regressive

- Tried to undo progress made by French Revolution.
- Restored monarchy
- Redrew national boundaries arbitrarily which led to more wars in future.

Thus, it was regressive as it tried to re-establish monarchy and rule of man instead of democracy and rules of law.

But, Congress also had some positive outcomes as well.



Thus, though Congress of Vienna was a mixed bag, its contributions to modern world order cannot be ignored. It helped prevent wars in Europe for almost forty years.

Concert of Europe became an inspiration for institutions like League of Nations and United Nations. The Congress ~~was~~ ^{is} a milestone in world history.

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Q.4) Indian model of socialism adopted post independence was more inclined towards Gandhian principles. Examine.

After independence, India was at crossroads as to which way to turn its economy to - capitalism or communism. India adopted a middle path taking inspiration from freedom struggle as well as the philosophies of leaders like Gandhi in Hind Swaraj.

Indian model of socialism was more inclined towards Gandhian principles as -

- (i) Focus on self-employment and self-reliance.
- (ii) Aiming for economic and social justice and equality for all.
(as in Preamble).
- (iii) Focus on complete economic freedom (Swaraj)
- (iv) Promoting Sarvodaya - upliftment of all.

(v) Finding an indigenous solution for India's problem rather than following another country blindly.

Gandhi's impressions can be seen in the economic policies adopted post independence. India followed protectionist model and aimed at self-reliance.

* It encouraged cottage industries and Panchayati Raj Institutions

Gandhian & socialism still continues to guide us as seen through Directive Principles of State Policy like establishing cooperative societies, ~~pr~~ (Art 43B), protecting weaker sections of society from exploitation (Art 46) etc.

Though all facets of Gandhian socialism, like his disdain for large scale industry ~~were~~ ^{are} not included in Indian socialism, his impressions are still visible.

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Q.5) Discuss the contribution of 1st and 2nd international in propagating the ideals of socialism across the world.

In the mid 19th century, European nations were industrialising at varying speeds. But one common thread ran across – the divisions of capitalist class and labour class. Though, in response to the exploitation, there were small groups and parties coming up, there was no concerted global effort. The International Working Men's Association (also called International) was one such effort. It sought to unite the workers across boundary lines.

The First International was ~~held~~ founded in 1864 and dissolved in 1876.

It aimed at uniting left-wing groups and establishing socialist society.

Its contribution was –

- (i) It was formed with the aim to abolish class rule. It highlighted the universal nature of class exploitation.

- (ii) It popularised and propagated Karl Marx's slogan - 'workers of the world, unite! you have nothing to lose but your chains!'.
- (iii) It sought to forge bonds of international solidarity by highlighting that no matter who went to war, it was always the workers and the labour class that suffered.
- (iv) It succeeded to some extent. ~~who~~ During France - Prussia war (1870), workers of both nations condemned the war.
- (v) Even though association was not very large, its impact ~~has~~ begun to be seen and was feared by the rulers who then persecuted social-ists and held such associations illegal.
- Though First International dissolved in 1876 after internal splits, it brought socialism to global stage and helped create a bond across borders.

The Second International (1889-1916) was much more successful in propagating socialism—

- (i) There was an increase in strength. Trade Unions were seen as political force and participated in National Elections. eg - Germany Socialist Party.
- (ii) As it was large and spread across world, each unit could work independently and organise strikes & protests. eg - Signaller's strike in India in 1899.
- (iii) It was an international movement with global leaders and local chapters in many nations like Japan, Argentina etc.
- (iv) 2nd International ^{was} also anti imperial and anti-colonial. It invited people like Naoroji to address conferences.
- (v) But due to ~~the~~ First world War, it withered away as most workers supported their own countries.

Even though 1st and 2nd International did not succeed much, they put socialism on world map and showed socialism as viable alternative to exploitative capitalism.

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Q.6) Explain how the foundation of modern world was laid by the American and French Revolutions

The two events of 18th century - American and French Revolution caused drastic and fundamental change not only in their own countries but in the global world order.

The foundation of modern world - ideas of democracy and human rights - can be traced back to these two incidents.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Though the American Revolution started as a reaction to policies of mercantilism and economic exploitation by British, the political reforms in the aftermath of the revolution, changed world history. They continue to inspire us today -

(i) Constitutionalism → America was the first nation to have a written constitution. It has inspired many decolonised nations to frame their own constitutions. Eg- Indian constitution. Even the preamble draws inspiration from the American preamble.

(ii) Republicanism → The idea that head of the state should be elected was ahead of its

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time in the 18th century. But it continues to inspire nations today. ~~The right to~~

(iii) Democracy → The right to choose who governs us is not a novel idea now. But American Revolution led to this idea gaining mainstream acceptance.

(iv) Fundamental Rights → Jefferson's Declaration that all men are created equal and have right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness inspired French Revolution as well as other freedom movements like that of India. Moreover, America was first to give its citizens guaranteed rights in form of Bill of Rights that has become a staple in the world today.

(v) Federalism → America was the first nation to put in proper federal structure of governance. Even today the idea of Federalism is explained either with reference to or in contrast to American Federalism.

FRENCH REVOLUTION

Even though most of the gains made by French Revolution were undone ^{by} ~~by~~ Napoleon it continues to inspire the modern world.

(i) Republicanism → one of the greatest achievement of French Revolution was abolition of monarchy and institution of Republican

form of government. Today, except ceremonial role in some nations, monarchy is considered as an antiquated phenomenon.

(ii) Declaration of Rights of Man → The modern idea of Fundamental Rights traces its origin to such declarations.

(iii) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity → The rallying cries of French Revolution has inspired ~~count~~ nations for centuries. Even Indian constitution and its preamble recognises these principles.

(iv) Abolition of Feudalism and Serfdom → The modern world collectively order abhors such medieval practices. The first to ~~abolish~~ abolish them was France.

(v) Secularism → Separation of church and state is now a recognised principle in most democracies. Its origin can be traced to French Revolution as well.

Thus, the foundation of the modern world that upholds ideals of democracy and rights, and abhors slavery and serfdom were laid ~~in~~ by American and French Revolution. They inspired independence and decolonisation movements throughout the world including India.

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Q.7)

The New Economic Policy-1921 of Lenin had influenced the policies adopted by India soon after independence. Evaluate.

Russia was hit with crisis and war communism after Russian Revolution (1917). Lenin realised that pure communism was not feasible so he introduced New Economic Policy which was a compromise between socialism and capitalism.

Similarly, after independence, Indian economy was in shambles. Pure capitalism or pure communism would have been disastrous. So Nehru adopted a mixture of socialism and capitalism with a tilt towards socialism.

There were a lot of similarities between Russia of 1921 and India of 1947 -

- (i) The world was reeling with consequences of a world-war. Global economy was weak.
- (ii) Both had seen a long period of struggle against oppressive rulers.
- (iii) Both economies were hanging by a thread. Any drastic step would cause irreparable damage.

Nehru had previously visited Soviet Union and seen the progress brought in by the New Economic Policy. So, it is possible that the model adopted by him in India post 1947 was inspired by Lenin's policy. He adapted the policy to Indian conditions.

Some similarities in NEP and Nehru's policy were -

(i) MIXED ECONOMY →

The heavy industries were nationalised and the consumer goods were mostly left to a regulated private sector.

(ii) FOCUS ON AGRICULTURE

Both focussed on improving agricultural growth. India's first five year plan was focussed on agriculture and community development.

(iii) FOREIGN AID

Though both wanted to be self-reliant, they recognised and relied

on foreign aid.

However, there were also crucial differences between the two. Nehru was not a Marxist communist, but a Fabian Socialist. He sought to implement democratic socialism. Moreover, the ~~the~~ 5-year plan system adopted by India was not ^{based on} Lenin's but Stalin's idea.

Lenin's NEP was a temporary policy before pure communism could be implemented. But Nehru's policies were to help India build strong economic foundation before ~~we~~ it could open up and be liberalised.

Hence, though Nehru may have been influenced by Lenin's NEP, it was not the sole influence.

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Poor			Average			Good		
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