

164187_GASP03_1910075643_(2022-10-20 15:24:26)

CS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : GASP03

Name

Email ID.

Roll No.

Mobile No.

Date

20/10/22

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.

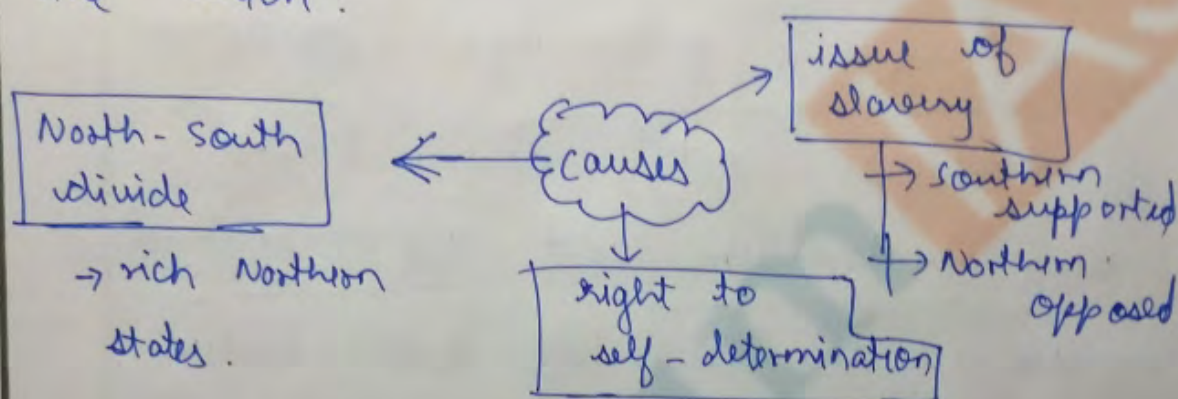
Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
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5	
6	
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Start Writing Here

Q.1)

American civil war (1861-1865) was fought between the states supporting federal union (Northern states) and confederate states that supported secession from the union.



Transformed values of American revolution into operational values

- ① The ideal of 'All men are created equal' gained ground due to emancipation proclamation and 13th amendment (banned slavery).

- ② Status of federal state restored.
 → proper delineation and understanding
 of federal tilt of constitution.
- ③ Ideals of liberty, equality and
pursuit of happiness
 → economic prosperity (pursuit
 of happiness got encouraged →
 rising materialism and aspirational
society due to shift to industrial
mode of production.
- ④ universal citizenship
 → citizenship to all born and
 naturalised citizens including slaves.
 Further, the civil war's proclamations
 also inspired women's rights movements
 and civil rights movement of 1964.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Capitalism, socialism and communism are three prominent mode of production.

According to Marx,

capitalism → socialism → communism
 flow of time (future).

Capitalism	Socialism	Communism
→ primacy of private property and focus on profit.	→ personal property present but industrial and production capacity managed by government.	→ absence of private property and all economic resources owned by government.
→ high wealth inequality; prominence of class divide	→ reduced wealth inequality; 'dictatorship of proletariat'	→ all class divisions eliminated.

Socialism in democracy
 ① state power determined on legitimacy and electoral performance

Socialism in China/Russia
 ① Prominence of one party over others
 i.e. Chinese communist party

② Public - private divide
 → social welfare and justice = State
 → economic prosperity
 = private sector.

③ Low concentration of power in one person's hands.

④ High autonomy to individual and preservation of minority rights
 with focus on equity

② High amount of control T.g members of communist party present in boards of companies.

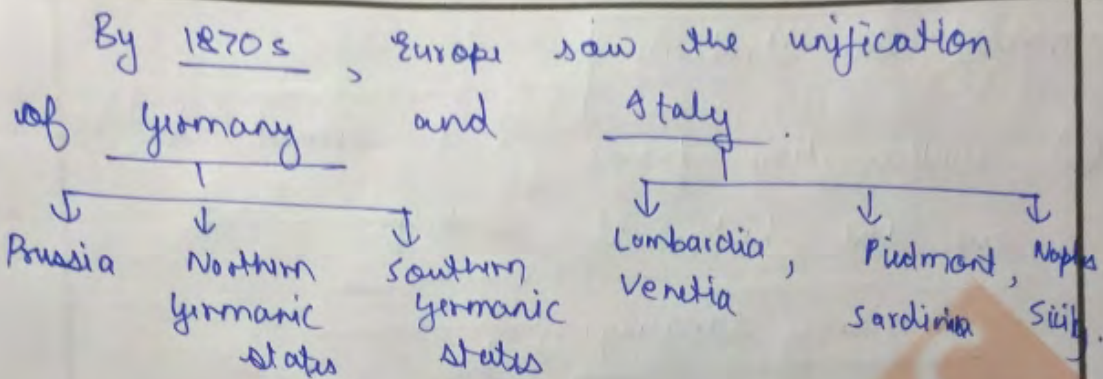
③ High concentration of power → cult based / leader based
polity T.g Khrushchev; Stalin; Zedong etc.

④ Low autonomy to individual; high centralisation; minority rights not preserved T.g Xinjiang province

The Indian model of socialism is democratic socialism with blend of marxism and Yandhism.

Overall Grading (✓)

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



Role of Bismarck in German unification

- ① used policy of blood and iron (wars and economic might).
- ② used diplomacy to further agenda (i.e. promised territorial gains to France during Austro-Prussian war).
- ③ heralded the era of secret treaties to maintain dominance.

Role of Cavour in Italian unification

- ① considered as brains behind Italian unification [Mazzini → heart; Garibaldi → sword].
- ② used diplomacy extensively to further cause (i.e. support to Britain and France during Crimean war).

Convergence in strategy

- ① similar time frame and aimed to use the historical linkages and common language.
- ② use of diplomacy to achieve ends.
- ③ both movements capitalized on the support of Napoleon (Rhin federation)
⇒ Germany and Carbonari society (Italy).
- ④ use of war [e.g. Franco-Prussian war (Germany) and 'red-shirts' of Mazzini (Italy)].

Divergence

- ① union in German unification formation of Zollverein (economic union)
 - ② Italian unification supported by France & Britain (not so in German case)
 - ③ German unification was primarily top-down
- These movements had important role in European and world history.

Overall Grading (✓)

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2.4)

Germany was prominent player in both 1st and 2nd world wars.

There are questions regarding responsibility of Germany in the 2 wars :-

1st world war

(A) Germany was responsible

- imperialistic ambitions of Germany (e.g. Moroccan crisis).
- aggressive nationalism by Germany post unification. (high degree of militarisation)
- Franco-Prussian war
 - dented the prestige of France in the treaty of Paris (① took area of Alsace Lorraine ② humiliation due to imprisonment of king).
- heralded era of secret treaties (foreign policy of Bismarck).

(b) wasn't entirely responsible

→ non-accommodation of interests of Germany by Britain & France and fears of German

encirclement by triple entente

→ Britain's aims to maintain dominant position

2nd World War

Germany responsible

① German invasion of Poland and Hitler's expansionism

② Hyper-nationalistic sentiments of Fascism

③ non-adherence to peace treaty (T.E) militarisation; violation of Munich Agreement

Not solely responsible

① Treaty of Versailles as dictated peace

→ harsh punishment on Germany including war indemnity while

taking away resource rich regions

② failure of League of Nations

→ demilitarisation only of Germany and not other powers

Overall Grading (✓) Thus, there were multitude of factors

Poor			Average			Good		
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World war I. was fought between
1914 - 1918 and started with the
assassination of Francis Ferdinand
and Austria's attack on Serbia.

Unprecedented war for mankind

- ① Left little / no discrimination between civilian and military personnel that were targeted indiscriminately.
- ② Use of newer weapons and technology
→ tanks, machine guns, submarines, chemical weapons.
- ③ Involved all the major continents especially due to the large number of colonies involved (e.g. India provided troops).

④ led to change in world order

→ with the rise of USA.
and debt of European nations.

⑤ Unprecedented due to consequences

(a) Political

→ brought end to monarchical rule (Russian revolution; Germany and fall of Ottoman empire).

→ led to rise of multilateral institutions (e.g. ILO, league of nations).

→ created seedbeds of another world war (Treaty of Versailles as dictated peace).

(b) Economic

→ led to food shortages,
unemployment and
price rise.

→ one of the factors for great depression that had global impact.

(c) Social

→ increased labour force participation of ~~men~~ women and rise of suffragate movements.

Thus, WWI heralded a new era in world history the lessons of which are still valuable [need for multilateralism; arms control and accommodation of interests of all nations].

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6)

was a period
The great depression
 of decrease in GDP of the world
 as a result of stock market
crash in USA in 1929.

Causes

- ① speculation on borrowed money.
- ② bank failures due to lack of regulation and uninsured savings.
- ③ protectionism (e.g. Smoot-Hawley tariff act)
- ④ Economic inactivity due to WW1.
- ⑤ market correction post the high inflation war years.
- ⑥ inability of governments to deal with crisis $\Rightarrow$ ① focus on Adam Smith's Laissez faire ② no central banking institutions.

Policy instruments

① New Deal of Roosevelt

→ focus on Keynesian economy
by counter-cyclic fiscal policy.

Thus, increased government spending.

② establishment of federal emergency relief administration (funds for state and local governments).

③ focus on worker rights :- better wages ; restriction on work hours ; restriction on retrenchment.

④ Hilton Young commission :- even led to establishment of RBI, 1934.

⑤ securities and exchange commission → to regulate stock market.

The Great Depression contains lessons for today in role of regulation (e.g. regulators - RBI, SEBI) ; need for Keynesian economy (Yash Kalyan yojana during COVID) and need for global co-ordination (Basel conventions)

Overall Grading (✓)

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

League of nations was established
post World war I. to enforce treaty
of Ursailles and other peace
agreements. It intended to facilitate
open diplomacy and peaceful mediation.

League of nations as utter failure

① Organisation of allied powers

→ dominated by France and
Britain and served their interests.

② Inability to work out issues due
to non-membership of USA (Kindlebringer
trap).

③ Failed to check violations of frontier
established after WWI through
peace treaties. Failed to take
firm stand on aggression of
Italy, Japan and Germany.

- ④ It was only Germany that had to disarm and the league failed to convince other powers to disarm.
- ⑤ Inability to deal with outbreak of 2nd world war. Also, no army of its own.
- ⑥ All major decisions were to be taken by consensus → led to standstill.
- ⑦ Continuation of conference of ambassadors (was supposed to be temporary body); this hurt legitimacy of LoN.

Yet, there were few successes

- ① Success of ILO :- ILO conventions; wage regulations; social security provisions.

② mandates commission $\Rightarrow$ responsibility
of monitoring governance of territories
given to nations as mandates.

③ Dealing with international disputes $\rightarrow$
e.g. Greece forced to pay compensation
to Bulgaria when the former
invaded the latter.

④ As a refugee organization, it
helped prisoner of war to move
outside Russia. Also helped gypsies
during Nazi rule.

The shortcomings of LoN were
accommodated in UN's establishment
(into provisions; contribution of troops
etc.). Today, UN needs reforms to
ensure that it doesn't become a
defunct organization like LoN.

Overall Grading (✓)

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