


GS Advanced Program 2023
Generic Booklet

 Test Name/Code/No. : G.A.S.P 03

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	
3	
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5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

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

American Revolution gave the world great ideas like democracy, rights, federalism etc. But till 1860s, America itself was not following them in spirit. American civil war of 1861 helped transform the theoretical values of the revolution to operational values.

The Declaration of Independence by Jefferson stated that 'All men are created equal' and they have right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

But till the 13th Amendment and Emancipation Proclamation, there was institutionalised slavery.

All men were not treated as equal. All men did not have the same right to life and liberty. They were treated as chattel. They enjoyed no rights under the Constitution

Similarly, the idea of Democracy was imperfect. Majority of the population had no voting rights. This could change only after civil war.

American Federalism was one of a kind instance of states coming together to form an indestructible union. Its real test came in civil war when the southern states sought to secede. The Federation was able to withstand that shock and came up stronger than before.

Hence, it can be said that the Principles of American Revolution got operationalised after civil war. But ~~it~~ still there was a long way to go. The subsequent struggle for civil rights, suffragette movement and even the present Black Lives Movement shows America has failed to live up to principles it was founded on.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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

Capitalism is the economic and political system that focusses on profit maximisation and self interest. The means of production are in hands of private entities. The what, who and how much of production is determined by market forces. The workers get wages and the profits are re-invested. Adam Smith was one of the proponents of this system.

Socialism is the economic and political system that focusses on ~~on~~ social welfare via the state. The means of production are owned by society collectively. The society controls the ~~tot~~ production decisions and profits are shared proportionately. In practice, ownership of means of production usually is with the state.

Communism is economic and political system that focusses on common

ownership of wealth. The means of production are owned by the community and there is no private property. The final aim is to establish a ^{and stateless} classless society where every one works towards same collective goal. Communism evolved as anti thesis to capitalism.

Socialism in democratic society or Democratic Socialism is different from Russian / Chinese model of socialism -

They believe that socialism can exist with democratic form of government. State can become welfare state without having to opt for its complete destruction. ~~There is~~ It believes that socialist policies can be adopted along with liberal, democratic values of freedom of speech and expression etc. ~~the other~~ It is not against private ownership of property. It seeks to ameliorate all sections of society while giving all freedoms to people.

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Q.3) Cavour and Bismarck are considered as architects of the unifications of Italy and Germany respectively. Discuss points of convergence and divergence in the strategy of unification adopted by them.

Cavour and Bismarck helped unite Italy and Germany respectively. They adopted similar methods to achieve the goal of unification.

CONVERGENCE

- i) Both Italy and Germany had common cultural background and linguistic similarities which helped in building a united nation.
- ii) Both Cavour and Bismarck were influential leaders in their country and attained unity by strengthening military and economy.
- iii) Both Italy and Germany were treated harshly in congress of Vienna and were now under Austrian influence.
- iv) Both favoured monarchical system

(V) Both Cavour and Bismarck relied on deceit to trick Austria into a war with them.

DIVERGENCE

- i) Cavour was in favour of constitutional monarchy while Bismarck was an autocrat.
- ii) Cavour had faith in Parliamentary system while Bismarck was against it as he believed common people lacked sense and rational thinking.
- iii) Cavour unified Italy via negotiation, dialogue and diplomacy. Bismarck adopted policy of blood and iron.
- iv) Cavour was interested in uniting northern and central states, Bismarck wanted control and influence over entire Germany.
- v) Cavour's approach was bottom up - i.e. supported by liberals and nationalists. Bismarck was Top down supported by king and military.
Hence, though both had points of differences each united its country and helped it grow.

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

The two world wars had different causes. First world war ⁽¹⁹¹⁴⁻¹⁹¹⁸⁾ was due to alliance system, militarism and nationalism. Second world war (1939-1945) was mainly the Holocaust and rise of Hitler. Though there were other causes - common thread between two wars was participation of Germany.

ROLE OF GERMANY IN WORLD WAR I

- i) Bismarck's policies disturbed the balance of power in Europe. It led to alliance system.
- ii) France was humiliated in Franco-Prussian War (1871).
- iii) Kaiser William II was imperialist and wanted German hegemony.
- iv) The Schlieffen Plan to control France and Russia forced other countries like Britain to get involved.
- v) Germany's attempt to annex Belgium

after Russian attack on Austria forced other European nations to get involved.

ROLE OF GERMANY IN WORLD WAR II

- (i) Rise of Hitler and genocide of Jews
- (ii) Treaty of Versailles was unfair to the Germans.
- (iii) Hitler's plan to destroy Poland and attack Russia.
- (iv) Aggressive German foreign policy.
- (v) The policy of racial supremacy and military conquest - Lebensraum that was adopted by Germany.

There were many other factors responsible for the world wars. But Germany cannot be called the sole instigator or cause of the wars. But it can be said that Germany played a role in creating tensions in Europe that led to the wars.

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

World War I (1914-1918) was referred to as the great war by the contemporaries. It was one-of-a-kind event that involved major European powers and ~~was~~ their colonies. ~~It too so~~ The whole world was impacted by the war in some way.

It was an unprecedented war for mankind —

(i) TOTAL WAR

It was a total war i.e. all the resources of participating nations were dedicated to fighting the war. There was no difference between army and civilians. Forced conscription was introduced. All resources and money was moved from civilian use to army use. Women also played an important role.

(ii) USE OF TECHNOLOGY

World War I was one of the first wars which showcased the tragic and terrible uses of innovation. There was use of chemical and biological

weapons. There was of air-planes and U-boat submarines. Radio and telegraph were used to communicate and spy. Weapons were much more advanced and capable of causing great damage.

(iii) GENOCIDE

In addition to armed conflict, some participating nations used this opportunity to commit genocide and ethnic cleansing of parts of its population. The Armenian genocide by Turkey and killing of Jews in Russia are some examples.

(iv) WAR OF TRENCHES

Nothing exemplifies the extent of suffering caused in World War I than the military use of trenches. Soldiers would stay hidden in trenches for days, get infected or die there. The physiological and psychological trauma was unprecedented.

The use of weaponry and bombs left the soldiers with shell shock syndrome and PTSD. The remaining ones were treated

as Prisoners of War and never returned home. The human cost of the war was too much.

(V) WAR WITHOUT A CAUSE

One of the major reason, World War I can be said to be unprecedented because there was no actual underlying cause to it. Unlike the second world war which had the narrative of good vs evil, world war I was just a result of malefide actions of states trying to widen their influence and territory. The colonies were unwillingly pushed into the war and had to suffer loss of life and property. Many Indian soldiers who went to fight the war never returned. It was an unprecedented war because it was a needless war.

World War I was unprecedented and contemporaries thought there would not be another. But an even more severe war occurred decades later showing we learn from history that we learn nothing from history.

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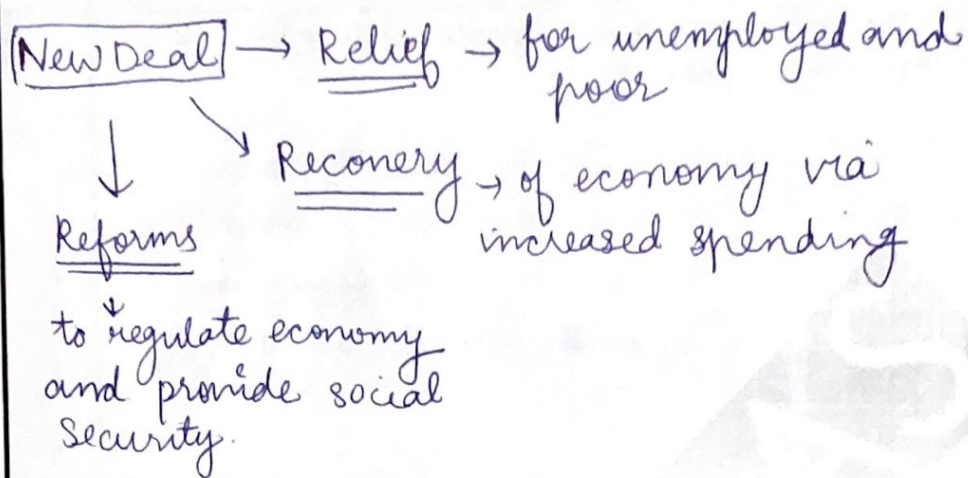
Q.6) What policy instruments were deployed to contain the great economic depression?

The Great Economic Depression began in 1929 and lasted for a decade. It was a severe, prolonged economic recession in America and industrialised nations of Europe.

Post Industrial Revolution, Laissez Faire and capitalism was the dominant ideology that guided nations. But great depression era saw failure of banks, fall in agriculture and manufacturing output and rise of unemployment.

It could not just be left to market forces to correct it. So, the US President Roosevelt and economist JM Keynes came up with systematic government intervention to help country get out of this rut.

NEW DEAL was policy of social welfare and economic reconstruction introduced by Roosevelt in 1933. It increased government spending.



Following policy instruments were employed to contain depression →

i) Banking Reforms

Government temporarily took over banks to increase public confidence in the system and provide buffer against failure

ii) Financial Reforms

The Security Exchange Act regulated the share markets to prevent speculative trading.

(iii) Agricultural Reforms

Government provided aid to farmers to encourage them to reduce output so that prices could stabilise and end the glut in prices.

(IV) Employment

Public Works Administration was created that helped increase employment in construction activities. Public spending was increased to increase employment.

(V) Social Security

Benefits like old age pension, unemployment allowance were given via distributed and contributory financing by people and government.

The New Deal helped, but America was able to get out of depression during Second world war when war economy helped it increase its manufacturing.

In other European nations, instead of this pragmatic approach, governments turned to Fascism. like Italy, Germany etc.

But, the Great Depression broke the myth of self correcting invisible hand of market and showed government intervention is necessary and desirable.

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Q.7)

How far do you agree that the League of Nations was an utter failure?

The League of Nations was the inter-governmental organisation set up in the aftermath of the first world war. It drew inspiration from Wilson's fourteen points. The US President Wilson wanted to establish an international agency that would help maintain peace. Hence, at the Paris Peace Conference, 1920, League of Nations was founded.

The Covenant of the League outlined its major objectives - preventing wars, maintain peace, collective security, disarmament and solve disputes via arbitration.

As the League was unable to prevent the outbreak of Second World War, it is considered as a failure by many. But, it would not be correct to label it as utter failure as it did help in solving disputes and creating bodies that still exist today.

Dispute Resolution

League helped resolve a number of territorial disputes in the inter war period. -

↳ dispute ~~to~~ between Sweden and Finland over Aaland Islands.

↳ Dispute over upper Silesia between Poland and Germany.

↳ ordered Greece to cease fire when it attacked Bulgaria.

Humanitarian Success

The League was more successful in providing humanitarian aid and help people. It aided refugees, set standards for working conditions, administered the PCIJ (which later became International Court of Justice), helped prevent spread of diseases and prevent malnutrition (today's WHO) , promoted cultural preservation (today's UNESCO) etc.

Though League was formed with best intentions, it failed to live upto its objectives. It was formed as part of Paris Peace Conference, which meant countries like Germany saw it with suspicion.

As USA itself did not join it, the league just came to be seen as puppet of France and Britain. It had no military of its own and no power to enforce decisions. As the member nations were diverse, it was not possible to get unanimous decisions.

The League failed in achieving its main goal i.e. to prevent wars. But it still cannot be termed as utter failure - League succeeded in its non-political ventures like health and justice. Its failure to prevent another war was not its failure but the failure of the arrogant member nations.

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