

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **2**.....

Name			
Email ID.			
Roll No.			
Mobile No.		Date	19/10/2022

**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 -  
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- 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) French revolution was a watershed event in modern European history which created the rational and egalitarian society and marked the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Napoleon can be regarded as the child of French revolution.

- 1) Napoleon supported the vision of making people free from "absolute monarchy".
- 2) Bonaparte as leader of France supported for the welfare of the people.
- 3) During early phase of leadership he preserved ~~princ~~ principles of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- 4) He abolished serfdom and feudalism and gave Napoleonic code.



5) Setup elaborate systems of schools for universal education.

What ideals were reversed by Napoleon

1) Napoleon dissolved the councils and became despotic ruler of France.

2) His outstretched military campaigns were against principles of revolution.

3) Very high indirect taxes on merchant class.

4) Worked against separation of powers principle.

Napoleon wanted a unified and strong France and his ambitions to rule the world made him to behave like a despotic ruler.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) French revolution inspired movements against colonialism around the world, for democracy and egalitarian society which was propelled by ideas of intellectuals.

Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau were three intellectual giants of age. The 18<sup>th</sup> century called as age of reason because of idea expressed by French intellectuals.

Support of Intellectuals in French Revolution:

- 1) They gave idea of new society based upon liberty, equality & fraternity.
- 2) Voltaire attacked religion and inspired people to ask questions.
- 3) Locke refused to obey the absolute right of monarch.
- 4) Rousseau asserted the doctrine of popular sovereignty.



- 5) Montesquieu proposed separation of power within the government between executive, legislature and judiciary.
- 6) They focused on social reform and condemned slavery.
- 7) They emphasized the reasons were prejudice believe of societal norms and religion.

The cumulative effect of their influence manifested liberty, equality and fraternity which became guiding principles. Without these ideas ~~revolution~~ would have been outbreak of violence.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3) The long 19<sup>th</sup> century was a period of relative peace that began arguably with congress of viana and lasted until outbreak of first world war.

After the defeat of Napoleon, vienna congress was the first attempt to setup a world order.

### Progressive outcomes

- 1) Provided long term peace plan for europe after napoleonic wars.
- 2) first genuine attempt to create an international order based on consensus.
- 3) started cooperation between countries and hence balance of power maintained.
- 4) Became a model for upcoming multilateralism. institutions like UN, and EU.
- 5) started the first phase of german unification.



## Negative outcomes

- 1) It was against spirit of nationalism
- 2) Restored the authority of church
- 3) No republic or rights to individuals as rulers were conservative
- 4) No distribution of power as only four countries had decision making power.
- 5) Congress could not stop certain revolutions and wars kept on happening

Vienna convention was a step towards peaceful world and lead a path for future multilateral world order.

### Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4)

Socialism seeks to ensure economic and political equality to the people and tries to remove exploitation of one class by others.

Indian socialism was not an ideological dogma and accommodated a lot of other ideas, apart from core ideas of socialism. Gandhian idea was embodied in post independence model of social welfare in following ways:

- 1) Introduction of constitutional amendment 73rd to organise village panchayat.
- 2) Promoted cotton and cottage industry
- 3) Made the formation of co-operative society as fundamental right under article 19.
- 4) Providing reservation in govt and education to SC, ST, OBC and economically weaker section of society
- 5) Working on livestock by proper vaccination to keep them healthy.



Why it is more than gandhian principles

- 1) Rapid industrialization and heavy machinery used was against gandhian principles.
- 2) Principlists are still not autonomous due to fund dependency on centre and state.
- 3) Live stock management not upto a mark and some with the cottage industry.
- 4) Increasing social and economic inequality.

Indian model of socialism comes from constitution and make india a welfare state to reduce inequality and bring justice to all.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5)

Socialism is a political idea based on belief that all people are equal and that money and property should be equally divided.

Socialism calls for public ownership of property and natural resources.

Socialism has believed in organization of people and two organizations have named as 1st and 2nd international have helped alot into it.

### Contribution of 1st International

- 1) United the trade union leaders of that time.
- 2) Come to assume highly centralized party, individual members organized in local groups.
- 3) Started affiliations to associations
- 4) Started the demand for reform into Capitalism.



## Contribution of 2nd International

- 1) Most significant contribution was campaign against militarism and war.
- 2) Emphasize on asserting the principle of basic equality of all people and their freedom.
- 3) They convinced the people that capitalism is not cause of war.
- 4) They utilized the economic and political crisis created by war to rouse the masses.
- 5) Made international solidarity of workers as fundamental principles.
- 6) Also condemned against the colonialism.

## Limitations of 2nd International

- 1) Basic difference arisen in socialist parties of world.
- 2) Some believed to necessity of a revolution to put out capitalism but some believed in gradual process.
- 3) Some were supporting existing government.

Both international helped in organizing the trade unions against capitalism and inserted seed of equality in their association at par with capitalist class.

### Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6)

American revolution and French revolution were inspired by idea of equality and right to freedom which inspired the whole world and people started to demand the rights and freedom.

How revolution of America and French inspired modern world

- 1) Idea of fundamental right of citizen was first brought in American revolution.
- 2) Equality underpinned the idea of French revolution and its most important parameters for democratic society.
- 3) Fraternity talks about peace and brotherhood which many constitutions inculcated.
- 4) Sovereignty principle has been critical for autonomy.

of any modern world country.

5) Constitutionalism - USA brought first written constitution and many democracy followed the path.

6) Secular society - French revolution undermined religion and brought idea of secularism.

7) Brought the power of reasoning against prejudice.

8) Nationalism was brought into the countries which were merely a geographical entity.

9) focus on natural rights like right to property and do commerce.

10) these helped into recognition of individual rights.



American revolution and French revolution helped them to get free from monarch and colonialism but they themselves got involved into it. like USA involved in Philippines.

Most of constitution of world are almost similar to the principles of American constitution and talks about liberty equality and fraternity.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7)

Russia has been major source of ideological inspiration for Indians since centuries, starting with Bolshevik revolution.

National economic policy of Lenin was proposed to reverse the effects of failing economy which had some part of capitalism into it.

India hence followed this policy which came to be seen as mixed economy. We can see the impact of NEP of Lenin on Indian policies in following:

- 1) State led growth planning in first planning commission
- 2) Mostly heavy machinery were build by public sector enterprises.
- 3) followed mixed economy by following private individuals in small scale businesses.



4) Adopted policy of Capitalism and socialism just like Russia's NEP adopted.

5) Established linkages between rural and urban economy.

6) Nationalisation of banks or not allowing direct investment in banking sector in beginning.

7) Focus on self dependence in manufacturing of required inputs in small industry.

### Impacts of Russian model

1) Indian economy got closed for very long period.

2) Focus on research and development as government lacked resources.

3) We could not achieve medocrised industrialization due to lack of investment.

4) Under developed manufacturing sector.

We failed HEP after 1964 to avoid the further inequality in already exploited and poor society. State led growth has given the desired results in beging years.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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