



GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : GSAP.04

Name			
Email ID.			
Roll No.			
Mobile No.		Date	<u>21/10/22</u>

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 -

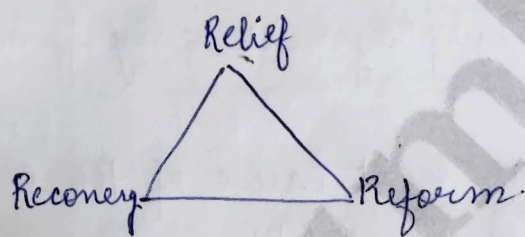
- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
<https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1) The New Deal Programme launched by Roosevelt govt. to tackle the Great Depression of 1929 was a mixed bag of success. Examine.

The New Deal was a plan introduced by American President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 to revive the US economy from the Great Depression. It was based on the 3Rs:-



and had several components like:-

- (i) Agricultural Adjustment Act
- (ii) Federal Deposit Corporation Act
- (iii) Social Safety Net etc.

Was it a mixed bag?

Analysis suggests that the Plan was a mixed bag. as it had its pros and cons.

Positives of the Plan

- (i) Provided much needed relief to the poor and unemployed.

- (ii) Instrumental in pushing up purchasing power and reviving demand.
- (iii) Provided employment and ~~see~~ to millions of jobless.
- (iv) Created trust in the banking system.
- (v) Instrumental in reviving US economy.

Negatives

- (i) Created huge fiscal deficit.
- (ii) Could reduce employment only from 25 to 15%.
- (iii) Didn't tackle the root cause of the crisis i.e. the highly unequal US society.
- (iv) The 2nd WW more than the New Deal is credited with solving the Great Depression.

Thus, the New Deal had its share of success and failures. It was however the first proper use of fiscal expansion tool and set a precedent for effective use of Keynesian economics.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) It was not the Treaty of Versailles but the Great Depression of 1929 which sowed seeds of 2nd WW. Critically examine?

The Treaty of Versailles ⁽¹⁹¹⁹⁾ was a post WWI agreement of the allies with Germany which ~~created~~ imposed harsh conditions on the later as a punishment for its aggression in WWI.

The Great Depression (1929-1933) was a post WWI economic collapse of many world economies marked by collapse in demand, world trade, high inflation and unemployment and stock market and bank crashes.

Both had their roles in pushing the world into the second WW.

Role of the Treaty of Versailles

- Embittered Germany and created grudges against the Allies powers.
- Imposed heavy reparations on Germany which made its economy dependent on US and contributed to world economic turmoil.
- Further strengthened the principle of alliance politics.

- Re-drew European boundaries with little regard for cultural homogeneity thus sowing seeds of further aggression.
- Imposed unilateral disarmament on Germany with no check on militarization of the allies.

Role of the Great Depression

- ~~Dis~~ Economic hardships disillusioned the people from democratic, republican governments and gave impetus to fascism and nazism and dictatorial tendencies.
- ~~Created~~ poor Protectionist measures taken by economies further prevented world cooperation.
- With economies in turmoil, governments shifted focus to military aggression and expansionism.

The 2nd WW was in fact a culmination of the many post WWI crisis the engulfed the European and world polity. The Great Depression and Treaty of Versailles were 2 building blocks in the same series.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3) Nazism and Fascism were siblings with Nazism as elder one.

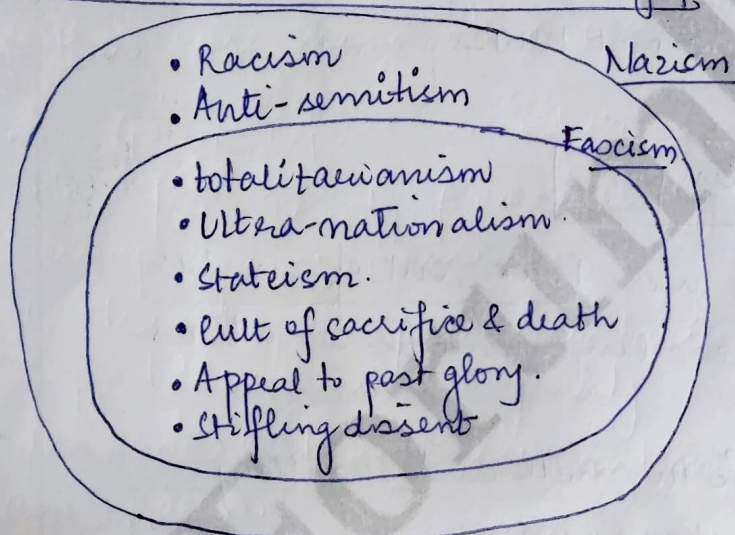
Nazism and Fascism were post WWI politico-cultural and political ideologies respectively that developed in Germany (Nazism) and Italy (Fascism) due to many developments in these countries in post WWI period.

Were they siblings?

- Both ideologies were born out of similar conditions prevailing in these countries such as:-
 - Economic turmoil and resulting anti-incumbency waves.
 - Dissatisfaction with post war treaties (Versailles in case of Germany and Paris peace conference in case of Italy).
 - A desire among the people to regain lost glories.
- The 2 ideologies had much in common
 - Totalitarianism.
 - Statism.
 - One man upmanship.

- romanticization of war and cult of death.
- Appeal to past glories.
- Ultra-nationalism
- Excessive centralization of powers and thwarting of criticism

Nazism as the elder sibling



- Nazism was a politico-cultural identity and hence more deeply ingrained in German society than Fascism.
- Nazism had deep root racism, concept of ethnic purity and anti-semitism which made it more extreme than fascism.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4) To what extent can Germany be held responsible for causing the two world wars? Discuss critically.

Germany, post its unification (1865-71) and Industrialization emerged as a formidable force in the European polity. It was a front-runner in economic prosperity and the arms race. Its dominant position rendered Germany vulnerable to many mistakes that are pointed as principle causes of the two world wars.

Was it all Germany's fault?

• Many arguments support this point of view. Such as:-

• World War I and Germany's role

→ Kaiser William II's policies which forced UK to abandon policy of splendid isolation.

→ Germany's attack on neutral Belgium triggering UK participation in WWI.

→ Germany's conspiracy against Mexico against USA and its attack on US civilian ships.

→ Battle of Sedan and Tannenberg with embittered relations between nations.

• Germany's role in causing WWII

→ Adolf Hitler expansionism and aggression to acquire 3rd Reich.

- Germany's aggression on Czechoslovakia
- Its aggression on Austria.
- Its attack on Poland which was immediate trigger to the war.
- Its anti-commintern alliance with Japan and Italy which evolved into the Axis powers

However, it would be unfair to put a disproportionate blame of the ~~2nd~~ world wars on Italy Germany as there were many other causes:-

- The Great Depression and its economic turmoil.
- The lopsided Treaty of Versailles by the allies as revenge against Germany.
- Re-drawing of European boundaries without regard to cultural homogeneity.
- The continued arms race and militarization among allies.
- The anti-communism attitude of the west.

Thus, the 2 world wars were the culmination of many mistakes committed by countries on either sides of the aisle. Germany only had a particularly active role in aggression and provocation.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.5) 'Policy of Appeasement' followed by the allies w.r.t Nazi Germany emerged as most significant factor for occurrence of WW II. Examine?

The Policy of Appeasement was a set of concessions and compromises provided by the allies: France and Britain to Hitler and his allies after the 1st World War.

The policy had some unwanted consequences which played a role in triggering the 2nd world war.

The policy as a significant factor for causing 2nd world war:-

- The policy gave an unwanted impetus to fascism and nazism (in a bid to oppose communism) along with their expansionist and aggressive tendencies.
- The policy failed to check the many breaches of the Treaty of Versailles made by Hitler like militarization of Rhine land,

increasing armed strength of Germany beyond the cap of 1 lakh, acquiring an air force etc.

- In accordance with the treaty, Britain and France signed the Munich Pact with Germany and agreement of neutrality allowing uncontrolled German aggression on Czechoslovakia in the name of preventing state sponsored genocide.
- Emboldened Hitler's ambitions and nudged him to attack Poland as well which was the immediate trigger of WW II.
- Allowed formation of Anti-comintern against communism by Japan, Germany and Italy which evolved into the Axis powers alliance in WW II.

Thus, in a bid to check communism and ~~reverse~~ protect economic interests, the allies missed many warning signs by ~~signing~~ following the Policy of Appeasement.

However, it's debatable whether this policy was the most significant cause of the 2nd WW or not since many factors contributed to this war such as:-

- The Great Depression and ensuing economic turmoil.
- The treaty of Versailles.
- The alliance politics of Europe.
- Re-drawing of European boundaries without regard to cultural homogeneity.
- Failure of League of Nations etc.

Thus, while the policy of appeasement may be considered a mistake of the allies and a major cause of the 2nd WW but a holistic analysis suggests multiple contributing factors to it and they cannot be ignored.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6) Cuban missile crisis pushed the world at the verge of extinction. State the major reasons behind this crisis along with its consequences

In 1959, Fidel Castro, a Marxist leader of Cuba overthrew Batista, a US-supported regime and declared Cuba as a socialist state. U.S. employed diplomatic and military tactics to overthrow Castro.

Castro sought help of socialist USSR which obliged by deploying missiles in Cuba.

This brought Russian missiles within the range of many U.S. cities and brought the world on a verge of a nuclear war.

This event is called the Cuban missile crisis.

Major reasons behind the crisis

- The crisis happened at the peak of the Cold war when capitalist and socialist

Camps were trying to allure countries. This instigated ~~Russ~~ USSR to provide active aid to a socialist country like Cuba.

- Russia had trailed in the manufacturing of Inter-Continental Ballistic missiles and found a great opportunity to bring US within the ~~rag~~ range of its missiles.

- U.S. had deployed its missiles in Turkey in a direct threat and provocation to ~~the~~ USSR.

Thus, both countries were bent upon using arm twisting tactics and brought the world extremely close to an all out nuclear war which threatened to destroy the world.

Consequences of the Crisis

- The crisis was solved by the intervention

of the UN Secretary General and proved the efficacy of the UN.

- USSR and USA launched a hotline system to communicate in case of disputes.
- USA and USSR signed the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty undertaking to only conduct underground nuclear tests to prevent further environmental damage.
- Relations between USA USSR and Cuba remained cold as the later felt betrayed by withdrawal of Russian missiles.
- Relations between USA and Cuba remained Cold only to receive a thaw in 2016 by visit of US Prez. Barack Obama.

Thus, the Cuban missile crisis was a wake up call to the world about how easy it was to trigger a nuclear war. It was the beginning of nuclear arms control programmes and concrete steps towards world peace.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7) Idea of democracy witnessed major challenge between the period of 2 world wars. Evaluate.

The inter war years (1918-1939) were marred by socio-economic and political turmoil which were mostly the direct consequences of the 1st world war and culminated in the 2nd world war.

→ The Paris Peace Conference (1919-20)

- This conference, the views of Clemenceau of France prevailed over the more democratic and liberal views of Woodrow Wilson.
- The Treaty of Versailles among its many undemocratic and unilateral clauses, denied the right of self determination to Germans and redistribution of German colonies among victors instead of decolonization.

→ The Great Depression (1929-1933)

- These years of economic turmoil disillusioned many populations from their democratic, republic governments

and gave impetus and popular backing to dictatorships: nazism and fascism.

→ Failure of League of Nations

- The failure LON was rendered a redundant facade by 1935 and
- Its failure was seen as a failure of democratic processes of dialogue and deliberations
- Gave new justification for rise of dictatorships.

→ Rise of Nazism and Fascism

- These anti-democratic political ideologies were a direct consequence of the post WWI settlements including the treaties and the economic costs that ensued.

→ Policy of Appeasement

- In a bid to protect economic interests in post-war ravaged countries, the allies gave concessions to Hitler and his allies which gave a boost to their expansionism and eroded democratic values of mutual respect for territorial sovereignty.

→ Spanish Civil War

- The War resulted in the victory of dictator General Franco and gave a moral boost to anti-democratic forces.

Thus we see that the inter-war years were years of accentuated totalitarianism, statism, stifling of dissent, disregard of territorial sovereignty, one-man upmanship and majoritarianism. The world failed to learn from its mistakes in the 1st world war and set the stage for the worst tragedies of mankind i.e. the 2nd world war.

Overall Grading (✓)

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