

164125_GASP03_1910091547 (2022-10-20,12:57:47)

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : GASP...03

Name			
Email ID.			
Roll No.			
Mobile No.		Date	20/10/2022

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 -
<https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Start Writing Here

2.1) American Civil War of 1861 transformed values of American Revolution into operational values. Discuss.

The American Civil War (1861) was fought between the modern, industrialized, progressive northern states of the American Federation led by Abraham Lincoln against the agrarian, regressive southern states. The issues of slavery and right of secession of southern states were the causes of this war.

The war ended in favour of anti-slavery northern states and the enactment of the Emancipation Act and the 13th Constitutional Amendment which abolished slavery in the USA.

Operationalizing American Revolution values

- All men are born equal: This value was espoused in the Declaration of Independence 1776 as well as the American Constitution.

The abolition of slavery by the civil war helped realize this value as it emancipated

slaves from their degraded position.

Fundamental Rights: An essential feature of the American Constitution, these rights were blatantly denied to slaves until the Civil War abolished slavery.

Right of Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness: These ideals of Thomas Jefferson were never applied to slaves. The Civil War gave them a life of dignity and an access to opportunities.

Federal State: The Revolution made US a federal state i.e. an indestructible union of indestructible states. This ideal was put to test and by denying secession to southern states, the American Federation succeeded in proving itself a true federation.

Thus, we see that the American Civil War made USA the free, righteous democracy as it stands today. Abraham Lincoln is venerated in the US for upholding the ideals that the USA stood for.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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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 system that is based on private ownership of means of production and distribution. It is based on principles of a free market and profit maximization by a capitalist class which hires labour from a worker class.

Socialism: Socialism is a socio-economic system based on state social ownership of means of production. However, private ownership of other properties is not denied. It is based on a system of central planning where production is on the basis of need. Based on principle of "From each as per his capability, to each as per his contribution".

Communism: A system that involves community ownership of all property. Private property is absent in this system. It involves a stateless, classless, exploitation free society. It is based on principle of "From each as per his capability, to each as per his need".

Socialism in Democracy v/s Chinese/Russian Socialism

Socialism

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM

- Envisages a socialist society through democratic means.
- Democratic institutions are functional.
- The emphasis is more on social welfare.
- A mixed economy is prevalent.

CHINESE/RUSSIAN SOCIALISM

- Envisages a necessary class struggle for establishment of socialist society.
- State control is strict with little scope for popular sovereignty.
- Emphasis is more on national priorities.
- Private property is scarce and a pure socialist economy is functional.

India, as a country, post independence chose a democratic model of socialism. In this regard, the remarks of Supreme Court in *Nakara v/s UOI* are notable "Social democracy alleviates poverty, hunger, ignorance and illiteracy".

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Q.3) 164125_GASP03_1910091547 (2022-10-20 12:57:47)
Cavour and Bismark are considered as architects of the unification of Italy and Germany respectively. Discuss points of convergence and divergence in the strategy of unification adopted by them.

Germany and Italy were among the many European countries that underwent a phase of unification prior to the WWI. Count Cavour and Bismark were the protagonists in the unification story of Italy and Germany respectively.

Convergence points in their strategies

- Both of them didn't envisage a mass participation in the unification of their countries.
- Both were from noble aristocratic families and hence utilized their positions of authority in their missions.
- Both bypassed popular will directly or indirectly in their unification efforts. While Count Cavour annexed the Papal State bypassing the will of Roman Catholics, Otto von Bismark used blood and iron policy to bypass the

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Prussian parliament.

- Both used the kings of strong states as unification symbols. Count Cavour used Victor Emmanuel while Bismark used William II.

Divergence in Strategies

Count Cavour

- Used tools of negotiation, dialogue and diplomacy
- Envisaged a constitutional monarchy.
- Believed in democratic principles.

Bismark

- Used a blood and iron policy.
- Envisaged an autocratic monarchy.
- Was averted to idea of democracy as he believed that people lacked the wisdom to make decisions for themselves.

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 (4) To what extent can Germany be held responsible for causing the two world wars?

Germany post its unification and industrialization was emerged as a formidable force in the European polity. It developed aspirations of supremacy and expansion. These tendencies among other factors pushed the European continent into two unprecedented wars.

Role of Germany in triggering the First World War :-

- Germany's unification and industrialization from 1860s onwards allowed it to replace fill the power vacuum in Europe created by the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte (1815: Battle of Waterloo).
- It tried to meddle in European polity and establish its hegemony. The Battle of Sedowa and Sedan embittered relations among countries. They now nursed grudges.
- Kaiser William II's reversal of the policy of French isolation, strengthening German navy around Britain (forced Britain to give up policy of splendid isolation) and appeasement of Austria

created fertile ground for the war.

- German attack on neutral Belgium forced Britain to enter the war.
- German conspiracy with Mexico forced and its attack on civilian US ships triggered American participation.
- Overall, Germany's aggression had disturbed the Balance of Power created by the congress of Vienna.

How Role of Germany in triggering 2nd WW

- Germany nursed grudges against the Allies due to the humiliating treaty of Versailles when the seeds of the WW II had already been sown.
- Adolf Hitler's ultra-nationalism and his aggressive, expansionist aspiration of a consolidated German empire.
- Germany's attack on Czechoslovakia and Poland for the sake of ethnic interests.

Thus, although the World Wars were triggered by a host of factors like militarization, arms race, ultra-nationalism, alliance politics etc but Germany, as a dominant power of Europe committed its share of mistakes as well.

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Q.5) World War I can be considered as an unprecedented war for mankind. Analyse.

The First World War (1914-1918) was fought amongst the Central Powers (Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria) and the Allies (Britain, USA, France, Russia and Italy). It was the culmination of many factors that had engulfed the European polity but in its scale, duration and impact, it was truly & unprecedented.

Politically.

- It was the first time in world history that a war involving so many countries was fought.
- The Alliance politics as witnessed in this war had never been seen before.
- It was a trans-continental war that engulfed Europe, Africa, Asia, Americas.

Militarily.

- The use of trenches in the war was novel and had severe repercussions in terms of human life and misery.
- Use of new weapons like machine guns, tanks, aircrafts, and bio-chemical weapons.

- Even men without military training and/or very little training were sent to the battlefield.
- Elaborate military strategies, multi-front wars ~~was~~ had no prior precedents.

Socially

- The immense loss of life skewed the sex ratio in favour of females → this was an unprecedented phenomena.
- The loss human suffering due to lack of basic essentials was of a magnitude never seen before.

Economic

- It was a Total War; wherein all resources and efforts of countries were concentrated on wars. The line between civilian and military was blurred. The scope of compromise was very thin.
- Inflation, famines, black marketing, hoarding, was seen at large scale in war ravaged countries.
- Production of military equipment and infrastructure was of unprecedented scale.

Thus, the WWI was a new benchmark of warfare in all aspects. Human suffering especially, had no match till the 2nd WW.

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Q.6) What policy instruments were deployed to contain the Great Depression?

The Great Depression (1929 to around 1935) was period between the two world wars which saw the collapse of many economies prominently, the USA, Britain, France, Italy, Germany and others. The

The Great Depression has began with the crash of US Stock Exchange and saw unprecedented rise in unemployment rates, inflation rates and collapse of world trade. It has often been attributed to a post world war I demand collapse especially with reduced investment opportunities. Concerted steps had to be taken to control the situation and revive the world economy.

- The most important realization for capitalist economies was that there were

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limitations to the markets ability to self-regulate and state intervention was needed to bring economies on track as private demand had collapsed. This gave prominence of Keynesian Economics and the Questioning of Classical Economists.

- Governments world over, took active steps to increase government expenditure through fiscal expansion. The most important among the revival plans was the New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt of USA.
- The New Deal pumped in govt. expenditure in US economy through many dams and hydroelectricity projects and other capex schemes.
- For the first time, Social Security Nets were provided to American workers

for providing health, pension and maternity benefits to free up purchasing power and boost demand.

- The Work Programme Administration provided 8 million + jobs to american workers.
- Thus, by pump priming the economy, the world economies were brought on track.

This was, in true essence, the first global experiment in the effective use of the tool of fiscal policy expansion.

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1) How far do you agree that the league of nations was an utter failure?

The extreme and unprecedented suffering caused by the first world war was a trigger for the establishment of more civil and peaceful means of dispute resolution.

It was with this aim, that the League of Nations was set up in 1920 as the first international, intergovernmental organization for peaceful dialogue, deliberation and dispute resolution. It was a product of the Paris Peace Conference and American President Woodrow Wilson is considered its architect.

Was it ~~an~~ a total failure

Although the league of Nations did have its share of short comings, there were

some bright spots ~~which~~ for which the institution deserves credit.

- The post WWI scenario with its very hostile environment rendered even this organization a success.
- The International Labour Organization (ILO) credited to the LoN worked extensively for welfare of workers all over the world.
- The organization did commendable work in providing humanitarian assistance mainly health and food to many countries in the post WWI and great depression periods.
- It did manage to maintain peace for about a decade.

However, these limited successes cannot overshadow the many failures of the LoN

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- The organization had the victors of WWI as its permanent members. Thus it was never truly representative.
- It had very limited participation^{of 53 countries}. Even the US did not join it.
- It failed to undo the wrongs met out to the Central Powers with the harsh peace treaties.
- It couldn't keep a check on the arms race and militarization and expansionist urge of nations.
- It didn't take up the cause of oppressive imperialist, colonial regime in 3rd world countries.
- Above all, it failed to prevent the 2nd World War, the very purpose of its estb. was thus defeated.

Thus, we can conclude the the LON failed in fulfilling its cherished goals. It failed to prevent another bout of blood thirsty agression and immense human sufferings.

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Poor			Average			Good		
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