

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**

Test Name/Code/No. :

Name

Email ID.

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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 -
<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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 **ForumIAS**

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

Napoleon is considered as child of the revolution; however, his ascendancy reversed the very ideals of the revolution. Discuss.

Napoleon called as the child of the revolution because he developed himself throughout the revolution.

During 1st revolution - Monarchy rule ended and also privileged class and mass execution of other influential people in France.

During 2nd revolution - His victory against the nations of Spain and Egypt boosted the National pride of French Society and projected his image as hero and saviour of France.

His educational background and renaissance period made him better by military education and exposure to many philosophies which is modern and helped in improving his oratory and leadership abilities.

Ascendancy of Napoleon in reversing the very ideals of revolution is kind of Judgmental Errors and Strategic Errors made by him like.

1) Conflict with Pope (Annexing Pope's territory thus having to face the whole Catholic Religious people of Europe against him).

2) Over Ambitious and Egoistic person, who failed to listen to his minister's advice.

3) Too much Centralization of Power.

And the growth of nationalism spread among European Nations provided Unity among them to fight against Napoleon just because of his ideas in the later stages of his life.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

In the ~~absence~~^{absence} of Intellectual support, French Revolution would have remained merely an agitation against the monarchical rule - Comment.

Role of Intellectual class (i.e.) the Majority of the ~~three~~ estate is the 3rd estate where people from different background like Doctor, Teachers, Artists, Academics, etc. other than peasants and workers paved way for many ideas in the process of Revolution.

(i.e.) in bringing down up Republican form of Government

Without the Intellectual support (i.e.) the Moderates group there would be any constitutional peaceful power change, (eg: Jacobins who are considered as Left wing, Radicalists, wanted abrupt, sudden change of to Republican form of government by taking any measures (violent too), which resulted in the

Reign of Terror 1790-1795 - where Robespierre, hijacked the revolution and adopted a policy of blood and iron

according to them, anyone who differed from their ideas were considered as enemy of revolution and executed. Many civilians and political executions happened. Later Robespierre - accuse of misused the power and executed which is the Thermidorian Reaction - ending the Reign of Terror.

Now Power shifted to Moderate bloc - Rule of Directory 1795 - 1799 -> Thus a Committee System of Governance came - Called by having a group of 5 people was constituted in order to govern France.

Even though the Intellectual presence gave a collective formula of some Directory rule but the situation at ground level is suffering of people with high unemployment, inflation, hunger, bankruptcy toward people got disillusioned with this Republican form of government.

Inspirations of Renaissance from Rousseau's - Social Contract and Popular Sovereignty and Egalitarian Society, Voltaire's - Advocate of free speech, Secularism and Montesquieu's - Separation of Power to prevent despotic government gave an Rational insight other than opening against Monarchy.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

Congress of Vienna (1813) had ^{blend} mix of Regressive and progressive outcomes. Discuss.

Congress of Vienna 1814-1815 Came up with the Conference of victorious powers after Napoleon's defeat attended by Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia presided by Austrian Minister Metternich.

Objectives of Congress of Vienna (1815):

- 1) Restore Pre-French revolution system in Europe. (i.e.) re establishing Monarchy in France and everywhere around Europe.)
- 2) Rewarding Victors and retribution to those got defeated (France).
- 3) Establishing Balance of Power and thereby ensuring peace.
- 4) Stifle (i.e.) striking down of Nationalism, Democraticism and Republicanism.

Progressive outcomes:

Created a 1st International Organisation for dispute resolution.

(i.e.) Consolidate of Europe - through dialogues and deliberation

2) Peace and Stability ensured for atleast 40 years which paved a ample situation for other European countries to industrialise.

3) Improved Co-operation and Co-ordination among the fellow states.

Regressive
Regressive Outcomes:

1) Reversed the Modern ideas of Republicanism, Rationality, Democracy which were espoused by French Revolution.

2) Restored Monarchian form of system back again.

3) Redrawn National boundaries of countries with own self interest rather than on basis of cultural homogeneity. (Paved the way and sowed seeds for future wars)

4) Reestablished Feudalism, Aristocracy, Privileged class, Monarchy and Rule of Man back in European society.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4) Indian Model of Socialism adopted post-independence was more inclined towards Gandhian principles. Examine.

India on the aftermath of Independence did not in a state to adopt the true core socialism or capitalism of Colonial British; so we adopted according to our environment.

We made our reference from the precepts of Gandhian principles of Ahimsa, Satyagrah, trusteeship and decentralisation with a mix of Nehruvian liberal socialism (i.e.) statist socialism which is very different than what Marxism (i.e.) Marxian Socialism of class struggle.

Indian Socialism isn't an ideological dogma, but a broad guide to the development and social change and accommodated lot of other ideas too which are necessary for the development of India as a nation.

Jediam Socialism has three pillars of development.

- 1) Planning for rapid industrialisation and agricultural growth - Not Under Absolute Control of the State like USSR.
- 2) Public Sector to develop strategic industries - to progressively becoming a self self-sufficient profit-making one.
- 3) Mixed Economy - due to lack of adequate resources, private sector to work under a broad framework of planning.

Despite its contributions through welfare policies, co-operative societies, planned growth and, land reforms^s, etc., socialism in India is yet to achieve all its intended objectives.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5)

Assess the contribution of 1st and 2nd international in propagating the ideas of socialism and ~~across the world~~.

The first International - 1864 - one of the most important events in the history of socialist movement. which is formation of International Working Men's Association. World movement - Socialism. Meeting in London, ^{members} from across Europe. Emancipation of Working Class - addressed, which is to be won by working class themselves. Central aim - total abolition of all class rule. "Proletarians of all lands, unite"!

The extermination done by many rulers in almost every country of Europe. International being not homogeneous and difference in aims and methods - split in 1872, formally dissolved in 1876.

The Second International

In 1870s and 1880s in almost every country in Europe socialist parties were formed, which was not prevalent in 1st International time period. Participated in National elections and in some countries have a large representation in parliament.

At the Centenary of French Revolution of 1789, a Congress was held in Paris on 14 July 1889 to unite socialist parties in various countries. Make 1st May every year as a day of working class solidarity. Eight hours working demanded.

1st May 1890, Millions of workers all over Europe and America struck work and held ~~massive~~ ^{massive} demonstrations.

Since then May is observed as the International class day all over the world.

Achievements of 2nd International - campaigns against militarism and war and basic equality of all peoples and their right to freedom and national independence.

Though socialist movements did not succeed in bringing socialist revolution in any country in the 19th century. but it brought about a widespread awareness of the problems of Capitalism and the inadequacies of democracy. Emerged as a powerful political movement in many countries. Making socialism, along it democracy and nationalism the dominating factor in the history of the world in the 20th century.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.6) Explain how the foundation of the modern world was laid by the French and American revolutions.

American Revolution on coinciding with its War of Independence gave an insight to great ideas from the thinkers as Jonathan Israel says American Revolution as the War of (i.e.) revolution of mind.

The American's Declaration of Independence from Thomas Jefferson gave the insights of

- 1) Every man is a free man
- 2) Has a Right to property, life, liberty.
- 3) Pursuit of happiness
- 4) People are the source of Authority (Sovereignty)
- 5) Right to form own government
- 6) Right to resist government and to take up arm if the government is against the will of the people.

American Revolution has a say of ~~Individual~~ Individual consent over Community consent or will. Private rights are more powerful and can't be deprived by its government that is why the Amendments are so hard to make in American Constitution. (Eg: Use of guns - licensees to own guns for own personal security and privacy can't be revised or abrogated because of republican versus democrats ideology).

French people who fought war on American soil when returned to France, carried away the philosophies of Equality, abolition of slavery, individual rights and so on. (John Locke's ideas)

French Revolution gave the concept of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity which is considered as the forerunner to many Colonial and Later developed

nations to adhere to the principles of brotherhood.
As India adopted its principles of all (i.e.)
Republican, fraternity, liberty and equality in our
Preamble itself.

Thus the foundation of any nation is
such that the deep profound principles laid in by
the American Revolution of 1760's, 70's and the ideals of
French revolution of 1780's - which culminated in
the emergence of Rational, Liberal and more equitable
egalitarian society with a kind of blend of both
Liberalism (i.e.) Capitalism with a blend of socialism
propounded by Rousseau in many many societies
thus by forming a Nation with the ideals of
Democracy, Republic, Welfare State, too.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7)

The New Economic Policy - 1921 of Lenin had influenced the policies adopted by India soon after independence. Evaluate.

Historically Russia has been a major source of ideological inspiration for Indians since centuries, starting with Bolshevik revolution; various instances of events and policies having had implications or effects on India Eg: The New Economic Policy of 1921 is just ^{one} of those.

The New Economic Policy proposed by Lenin - to reverse the effects of the failing economy. Instead of building a Communist economy in its full, the NEP infused some aspects of capitalism to Russia with what Lenin termed it as "State Capitalism"; which is adoption of capitalism oriented economic policy (i.e.) introducing a mixed economy.

State always allowing private players and small industries to engage in small-scale business while state controlled major sectors such as banks, foreign trade, defence and some infrastructure.

India's unique characteristic was the Mixed-Economy. Adopting an Economic policy combining the aspects of Socialism and Capitalism. (like Russia Communism and Capitalism).

Here in India, we sought to establish linkages between the rural economy and the urban economy. The emphasis on establishing the linkages the relatively developed urban centre with painfully backward rural area.

In spirit and certain specifications too,
the NEP of Lenin ~~reflected~~ reflected in India's post-
independence economic policies.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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