

Q4)

# Introduction

Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal played a significant role in helping the economy of U.S. to come out of the Great Depression. The aftermaths of the great depression were severe and it brought the economy of the U.S to nearly a stop. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself" (FDR) This was said by Franklin Roosevelt in order to motivate people and develop their trust on the nation. The main components of the New Deal included Relief, Recovery and Reform measures. The following measures of the Deal filled people with hope and optimism.

## Main Agenda of New Deal

Main agenda of the new deal was to pick up the economy of the U.S and bring stability in it. The economy of U.S was in a

Serious turmoil after the Great Depression of 1920s. There was a huge increase in poverty, unemployment and inflation and people needed immediate relief.

## Relief Measures

The purpose of the relief measures of the New Deal aimed to provide immediate assistance to those most severely affected by the economic hardships of the great depression. The goal was to alleviate the suffering of the unemployed, homeless and hungry. Some of the programs were

### 1) Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC):

The Civilian Conservation Corps was under the Army of the United States which provided jobs to the unemployed and unmarried males. Specially in small or big conservation projects.

### 2) Civil Works Administration

Civil Work Administration created short term employment through public works projects during the winter of 1933-1939. Moreover, its main goal was to provide employment to people so they do not sit idle and work to earn for themselves.

### 3) Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)

Federal emergency relief administration was set up to provide immediate relief to people who were suffering the most. It provided unemployment benefits to those who were not employed at all. This was done by providing financial assistance to states:

### Recovery

The recovery measures focused on the revival of the economy and bringing it on its feet. These initiatives aimed to create jobs, reduce inflation and provide economic growth. The key programs were:

#### 1) Public Works Administration (~~SWPA~~)

The Public Works administration was set up to focus and develop infrastructure and also create jobs through it, so that people can work and also the infrastructure gets developed.

#### 2) Work Progress Administration (WPA)

The Work Progress Administration was one of the largest New Deal agencies, employing millions of people in various public work projects, including the construction of buildings, roads and projects. It provided jobs to artists through the Federal Art Project.

### 3) National Recovery Administration

National Recovery Administration was established by National Recovery Act. The NRA sought to promote industrial recovery and fair labor practices. The minimum wages criteria was established, maximum working hours as well.

### 4) Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

The TVA was a unique initiative aimed at comprehensive regional development, particularly in the Tennessee Valley region. It created a series of dams for flood control, electricity generation, and agricultural and industrial development.

## Reform

The reform measures were designed to address the underlying issues that contributed to the Great Depression. These initiatives aimed to establish long-term changes in the economic and financial system to prevent future crisis. Some of the key programs were

### 1) Social Security Act (1935)

Social Security Act of 1935 created a system of old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and assistance for dependent mothers and children providing a social safety net.

## 2) Securities Act of 1933 and Security Exchange Act of 1934

These acts aimed to regulate the security industry and prevent fraudulent practices in the stock market. The creation of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) provided oversight and increased transparency, rebuilding confidence in the financial markets.

## 3) Emergency Banking Act (1933)

Faced with a banking crisis during his first days in office, Roosevelt declared a nationwide bank holiday to stabilize the financial system. This act allowed banks to reopen and the federal bank protected the money deposits of people.

## Conclusion

The New Deal programs and acts collectively aimed to provide immediate relief to the unemployed, stimulate economic recovery, and implement long-term reforms to prevent future economic crisis. Many people found hope in the programs that directly addressed their immediate needs and provided avenues for economic and social improvement.

Q5)

## Introduction

United States and China are currently the two most powerful countries of the world. The rise of China has put the hegemony of the US in question and now they do not want their hegemony to end. This increased competition has given rise to trade conflicts, disagreements and even negotiation.

## Recent Developments

### 1) Trade-War Phase

The U.S - China trade relationship was marked by tensions, particularly during the Trump administration, which instigated a trade war by imposing tariffs on each other's goods. Negotiations, including the signing of the Phase One Trade deal in Jan 2020, temporarily eased tensions by addressing issues like intellectual property theft and expanding Chinese purchases of U.S goods.

### 2) Technology and National Security Concerns

The U.S has expressed concerns about China's technological advancements, especially in areas like AI,

artificial intelligence and cybersecurity. This led to restrictions on Chinese tech companies like Huawei.

### 3) Global Supply Chain Shifts

The trade tensions prompted companies to <sup>re</sup>consider their supply chain strategies, with some looking to diversify away from dependence on China to mitigate risks.

### 4) Human Rights Issues

Human rights concerns, particularly regarding the treatment of Uighurs in Xinjiang and the political situation in Hong Kong, added a new layer of tension to the U.S. China relationship.

## Potential Future Trajectories

### 1) Geopolitical Shifts

U.S. China relations will continue to be influenced by broader geopolitical factors. The U.S. strategy towards China may evolve based on regional alliances, security concerns and global power dynamics.

### 2) Economic Interdependence

Despite tensions, the economic interdependence between the two states remains significant. Both countries have strong economic incentives to maintain a stable

trade relationship, and this may influence future negotiations.

### 3) Technology Competition

The competition for technological dominance, especially in areas like artificial intelligence, AI and quantum computing, is likely to persist. Both countries may implement policies to secure their technological interests.

### 4) Climate Change Collaboration

Global challenges like climate change provide opportunities for cooperation. Both the U.S and China are major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions, and collaborative efforts in areas like renewable energy and sustainability could positively impact relations.

### 5) Bilateral Trade Agreements

The possibility of new trade agreements or modifications to existing ones will depend on the priorities of the U.S administration. Trade negotiations may address issues such as market access, intellectual property protection and fair competition.



## 6) Human Rights and Values

The approach to human rights concerns may impact diplomatic relations. How the U.S and China navigate differences in values while maintaining essential aspects of the relationship will be a critical factor.

## 7) War Front

China and U.S may engage in a conflict soon over the Taiwan Issue or the Issue of nine-dash line on the ~~China~~ South China Sea. The United States supports Taiwan as a sovereign diplomatic state but the China's One Unit scheme is against this. It intends to take over Taiwan anytime soon and it may result in a war between China and the U.S.

## Conclusion

The trajectory of U.S China trade relations is complex and influenced by a multitude of factors. Shifts in geopolitical dynamics, economic considerations, technological competition and global challenges will continue to shape the course of this crucial relationship.

# SS Introduction

Jacksonian Democracy and Jeffersonian democracy were two distinct periods in American political history, each characterized by its own set of principles, policies and socio-economic developments. While there are some commonalities, there are also notable differences between the two eras.

## Jacksonian Democracy (1820-1830)

### Key Principles

#### 1) Universal White Male Suffrage

Jacksonian Democracy expanded suffrage to a larger segment of the white male population, emphasizing the idea that political participation should not be restricted based on property ownership.

#### 2) Manifest Destiny and Indian Removal

Jacksonian Democrats were strong advocates of westward expansion and the belief in Manifest Destiny. This era is also marked by the controversial Indian Removal Act of 1830 leading to the forced relocation of Native Americans.

### 3) Populism and Anti-Establishment Sentiment

Andrew Jackson positioned himself a champion of a common man against what he perceived as corrupt elites. His presidency saw the rise of a more populist sentiment in American politics.

### Policies

#### 1) Bank War

Jackson opposed the Second Bank of the United States, viewing it as an institution that concentrated economic power. He vetoed the recharter of the bank and subsequently withdrew federal funds, contributing to the panic of 1837.

#### 2) Nullification Crisis

Jackson confronted the Nullification Crisis, sparked by South Carolina's attempt to nullify federal tariffs. Jackson asserted federal authority and used the Force Bill to uphold tariff laws.

# Socio-Economic Developments

## 1) Rise of Market Economy

The Jacksonian era witnessed the continued growth of a market economy, with increased reliance on cash crops, westward expansion and the development of transportation infrastructure.

## 2) Urbanization and Industrialization

The period saw the beginnings of industrialization and urbanization, laying the ground work for significant economic changes in subsequent decades.

## Jeffersonian Democracy (1800-1820s)

### Key Principles

#### 1) Agrarian Republic

Thomas Jefferson envisioned an agrarian society of independent farmers, emphasizing the importance of a strong agricultural

sector to the nation's well-being.

## 2) Limited Government

Jeffersonian democrats advocated for a limited federal government intervention in the economy, with a preference to state right and strict interpretation of the constitution.

## 3) Expansion through Land Acquisition

The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 doubled the size of the United States, and the Lewis and Clark expedition further explored and mapped the newly acquired territory.

## Policies

### 1) Embargo Act of 1807

In response to European conflicts, Jefferson implemented the Embargo Act, which aimed to protect American interests by limiting trade. However, it had detrimental effects on the U.S. economy.

## 2) Non-Interventionist Foreign Policy

Jefferson favored a non-interventionist approach in foreign affairs, emphasizing diplomacy and avoiding entanglement in European conflicts.

## Socio-Economic Developments

### 1) Westward Expansion

The Lewis and Clark expedition and the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase facilitated westward expansion, allowing for increased settlement and economic opportunities.

### 2) Agricultural Economy

The period maintained a predominantly agrarian economy, with many Americans engaged in subsistence farming or the cultivation of cash crops.

## Communalities

### 1) Expansionist Ideals

Both eras were characterized by a belief in territorial expansion, though motivations and methods differed.

### 2) Democratic Ideals

Both Jacksonian and Jeffersonian Democrats emphasized democratic principles, though their definition of democracy and the eligible voting population varied.

## Conclusion

In summary, while both Jacksonian and Jeffersonian democracies shared certain democratic ideals and a commitment to territorial expansion, they differed in their views on the role of the federal government, economic policies, and their approaches to social issues.