

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **#1**

Name

Email ID.

Roll No.

Mobile No.

Date

18/10/22**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	
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Overall Grade/Score	

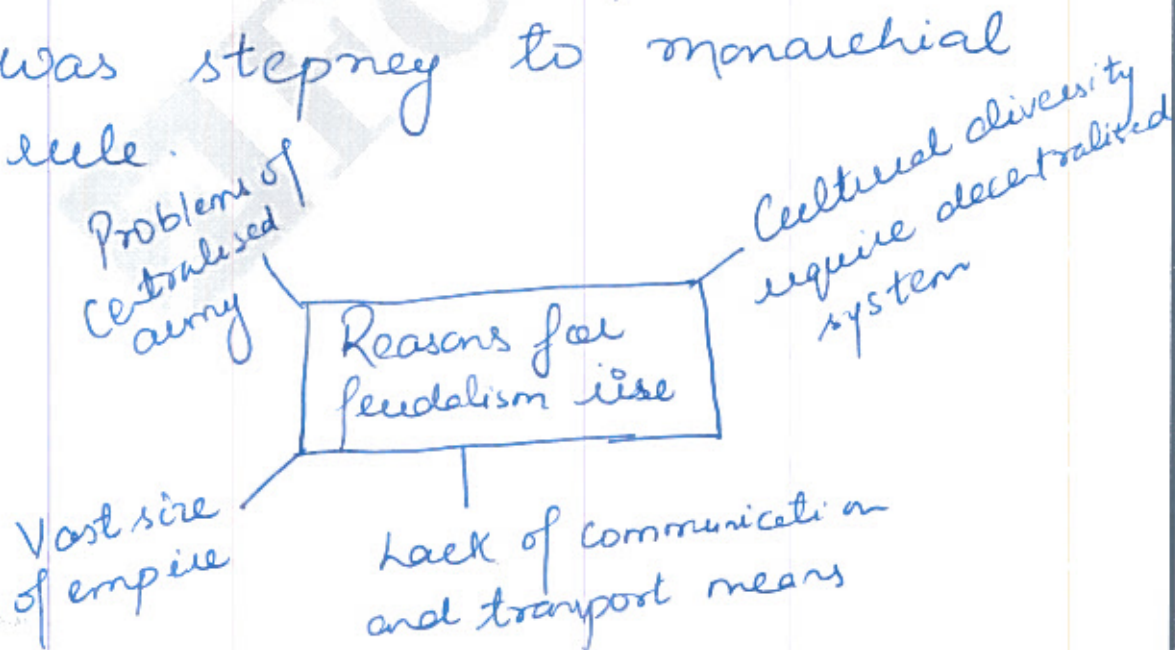
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Q.1)

Feudalisation of economic structure was one of the most important features of medieval Europe. It marked an era where conditional ownership of land was granted in exchange of a service.

Feudalism emerged as a new socio economic system due to the disintegration of Western Roman Empire and thus was stepney to monarchical rule.



Feudalism gradually disappeared in Europe around 16th century because

- ~~Old~~ Modernisation of war training, more professional army needed
- Rise of civilian bureaucratic administration for revenue collection
- Intellectual revolution called renaissance lead to 'ideological modernity'
- Society shifting from agricultural economy towards trade and commerce based economy.
- Bubonic plague.

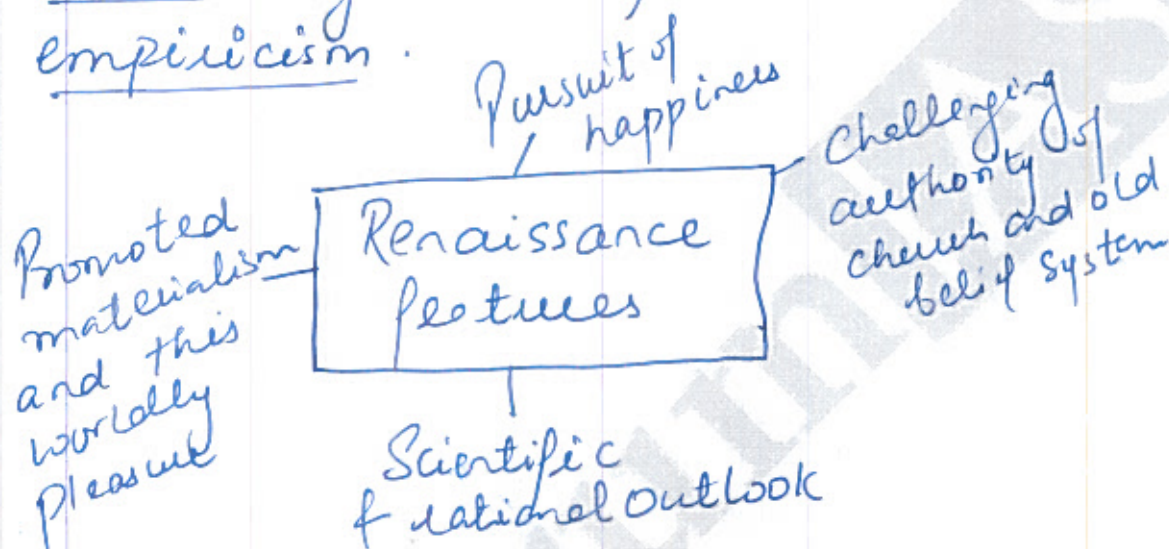
Although feudalism declined due to above causes but it contributed in decentralisation of political and military structure.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Intellectual revolution in Europe is often referred as 'Renaissance' because of its deep focus towards rationality, scientific temper and empiricism.



Renaissance laid foundation of Industrial Revolution during 18th Century by.

- 1) Innovation → Scientific temper lead to invention of machines like steam engine, Cotton gin etc which maximised production.

- ② Discovery of new land provided man, material and market
- ③ Pursuit of happiness giving birth to materialistic & aspirational society that in turn boosted demands of industrial goods.
- ④ Rationality gave birth to capitalism for wealth generation & profit maximisation
- ⑤ Protestant Ethics gave rise to Spirit of capitalism

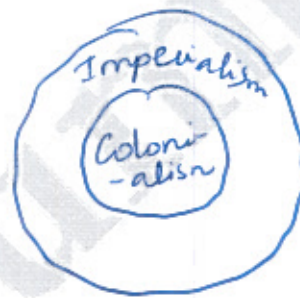
Hence Renaissance a form of 'ideological modernity' gave rise to Industrial Revolution a form of 'economic modernity'.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3)

Imperialism and colonialism are often referred as siblings as both talk about having 'control' but in imperialism control may be direct or indirect whereas in colonialism there is always direct control and complete subordination.



Capitalism as a source to imperialism and colonialism :-

→ Raw Material and Export Market → The colonies served as a ^{producer} ~~consumer~~ of raw material and a consumer of costlier imported finished goods.

Protectionism Policies → Inter Europe rivalry of 'tariffs' lead to finding of new market where in later times colonies were established

Drain of Wealth Theory

- Mercantilism which embodies the policy of a zero sum game i.e. benefitting at the cost of their colonies
- Outcome of many industrialised countries like Germany, Japan was imperialism.

Capitalism ~~often~~ goes for wealth maximisation at the cost of exploitation of workers and imperialism & colonialism embodies the same concept of exploitation of subervient economies.

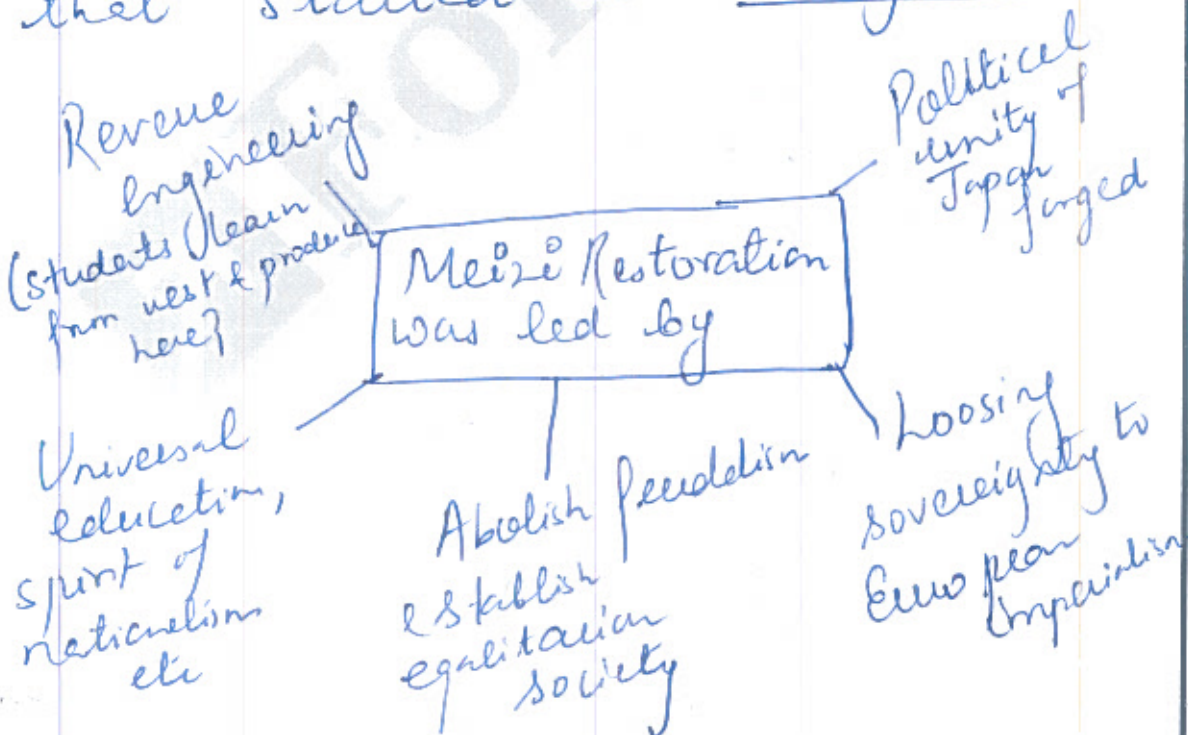
Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.4)

Although Industrial Revolution arrived late in Japan when compared to European countries still Japan was the first nation in Asia to go through tremendous industrialisation.

Japan industrialisation was not an independent phenomena but was consciously organised as a part of modernisation program that started with "Meiji Restoration".



Different features of Japan Industrialisation -

- ① Japanese Government encouraged private capital but didn't take interest
- ② Industry sold to private capitalist at subsidised rates
- ③ Japanese industrialisation didn't give birth to any independent middle class rather bankers turned ~~industri~~ into industrialists
- ④ Rise of Monopoly Capital even in early phase because of merging of industrial & banking capital (It came in late phase in west)

Although Japan progressed well in industrialisation but it had a small market compared to west.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5)

Industrial Revolution is the transition in the economic processes of production of Goods in the economy aided by the technological innovations and their spread boosting the pace of production of goods.

Impact of Industrial Revolution on Europe -

- Urbanisation → New cities developed at the expense of villages
- Workers worked in deplorable working conditions with long working hours (initial phase)
- Responsibility of the government increased & worked for betterment of workers

- Meritocratic identity over ascriptive identity
- Progressive and modern ideas
- New farm jobs emerged
- Policy of free economy
- Emergence of new empowered middle class
- Women empowerment as they became financially more independent
- Increased the penetration of democracy in England
- Promoted material culture with a decline in emotional aspects

Impact of Industrial Revolution on India

- De-urbanisation → local industries

decreased and people migrated back to rural areas.

- Shutting down of Cottage industries as they were no match to British goods

- Hoped economic growth in India
 - promoted textile and jute
 - overlooked capital goods industry

- Rise of Indian capitalist class - Traders, moneylenders, bankers amassed wealth.

Owing to the different conditions faced by European countries and India the ramification of Industrial Revolution were different at both places. On It prospered European nation at one hand while with processes like drain of wealth etc it left Indians in a ~~more~~ worse condition.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6)

~~Athens was considered as cradle of democracy~~

Athens is often known as the birthplace of democracy as each person got voice in law making.

But many centuries later it was American Revolution where democracy was tested, sculpted and transformed :-

- American colonies were the first colonies which got independent so it became a symbol for colonial liberation

- The Massachusetts Assembly 1765

- Insisted on democratic features like no taxation without

represented and repealing of the Stamp Act 1765

- The Philadelphia Congress appealed British to remove restrictions on industries and trade
- The Declaration of Independence 1776 asserted on the equality of all men and held that people are the source of authority
- Fierce spirit of liberty
- In 1789 ~~as~~ the United States came up with first written Republic Constitution
- American Revolution establish-
-ed first ~~written~~ democratic
Republic in the world.

- Contribution to the ideas of Liberty, Equality; Fundamental Rights, Nationalism and anti-colonialism
- First 10 Amendments to the USA constitution includes freedom of speech, press, religion, justice under law ~~the~~ paving the way to a democratic country.

Thus American Revolution was a revolution in ideas and systems of Polity and it imparted the future events the most prominent being the French Revolution 1789.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7)

British Mercantilism or Mercantile Capitalism created an environment of resentment among the Americans thus leading to Seven Year War which created conditions that became the immediate trigger for the American Revolution.

~~Mercantilism~~

American Revolution was an economic revolt against Mercantilism as-

1) Mercantilism believed in zero sum game i.e. the master economy benefitting at the cost of subservient ~~con~~ economy.

② Mercantilism believes export to be much greater than

impacts and so posing tariffs on exports from America.

- Navigation Act of 1651 introduced to promote the interest of the shipping industry of Britain on the cost of American shipping Industries.

- Americans were compelled to sell three important products - Rice, Tobacco and Cotton only to the British Merchants.

- British Government consciously discouraged Industrialisation in America so that it can serve as the market for British product.

- British Parliament enacted Stamp Act of 1765 which imposed taxes on all business transaction in British colonies in USA
- In Massachusetts Assembly a slogan was raised "No Taxation without Representation".
- Increased of taxes because of cost of Seven Year War.

The Americans started believing that if they are being webbed of their economic independence they can no longer progress in any dimension be it political, military, social etc and a revolution is needed for their proper representation.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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