



GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : GASP01

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 -

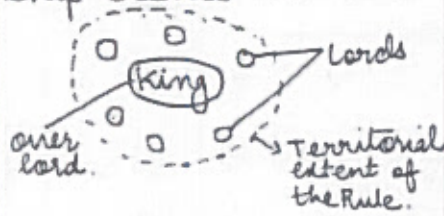
- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
<https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

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

Start Writing Here

Q.1) Feudalism was stepney to monarchical rule and it gradually disappeared around 16th century after exhausting its utility. Discuss.

Feudalism refers to a system of conditional ownership of land where land is granted in exchange of a service. Such relationship creates a lord and overlord relation.



Feudalism was stepney to monarchical rule as they helped the monarch in

- (i) Revenue collection
- (ii) Maintaining law and order
- (iii) Keeping standing army.
- (iv) Administrative and Bureaucratic convenience
- (v) Judicial services etc.

→ Feudal Lords helped the monarch in ~~taking~~ controlling the kingdom.

The monarch was able to rule comfortably without keeping a large standing army at capital and fearing a coup.

As Feudalism's relevance ^{was} connected to the relevance of monarchy, with changing circumstances, it also exhausted its utility. —

- (i) ~~It~~ With modernisation of army and warfare techniques, a well trained army was needed which led to redundancy of feudal army.
- (ii) Inventions like gun powder made the monarch powerful and self sufficient
- (iii) Revenue collection could be done by civilian administrative officers.
- (iv) Due to diversification of economy, society shifted from agriculture to trade and commerce which lessened the authority of Feudal lords.
- (v) Epidemics like Bubonic Plague wiped off 25% of Europe's population. As labour become scarce, feudal lords could no longer exercise authority.

Moreover, with advent of Renaissance, and Feudalism was seen as a medieval concept which no longer had a purpose. Hence, it was abolished and disappeared in ~~16th~~ 15th century.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) Intellectual Revolution in Europe between 14th to 17th century, laid foundation of Industrial Revolution during 18th century. Analyse.

Intellectual Revolution in Europe between 14th to 17th century, also known as Renaissance ushered in the new era of rationality and empiricism. It led to a paradigm shift in change of attitudes and served as a foundation for the Industrial Revolution.

(i) SOCIO-CULTURAL.

Reformation Movement led by Martin Luther was an important outcome of Renaissance. As people moved from being god-fearing Catholicism to 'work is worship' Protestant faith, the attitude towards life changed. The Protestant work ethic, as pointed out by Weber, helped people to encourage people to work and make their lives better.

(ii) CAPITALISM

With Renaissance, came the ideas of liberty and aspirations which led to increase in demand which ultimately led to growth of an economic system of Capitalism. The ideas of capitalism and

and profit maximisation helped in providing impetus to Industrial Revolution.

(III) DECLINE OF FEUDALISM

The Renaissance Movement saw Feudalism as outdated and medieval practice that should be abolished. Its decline led to freeing up of a lot of people who ended up working as labour in industries.

(IV) TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS

Renaissance was the time of great Scientific discoveries. This spirit of inquiry continued well into 18th century when inventions like steam engine, spinning giny etc helped in hastening industrialisation process.

(V) ECONOMIC

Ren. The intellectuals during Renaissance wrote a lot about individual liberty and how it needs to be protected. This liberty later got translated to ideas of *laissez-faire*, a system that helped prevent excessive intervention by government thus, even though Industrial Revolution occurred in 18th century, its seeds were in Renaissance.

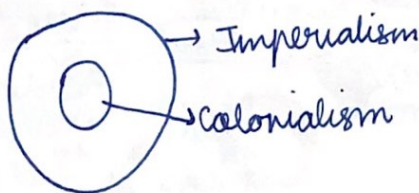
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Q.3) If imperialism and colonialism were siblings, capitalism was their mother. Examine.

Imperialism is the practice where one country extends its influence and power to control the social, political and economic life of another country. Here, a pre capitalist economy is dominated by a capitalist economy. Eg → china's debt diplomacy, Belt Road initiatives etc.

When this imperialism is practiced by the capitalist country via conquest and settlement, it is colonialism.

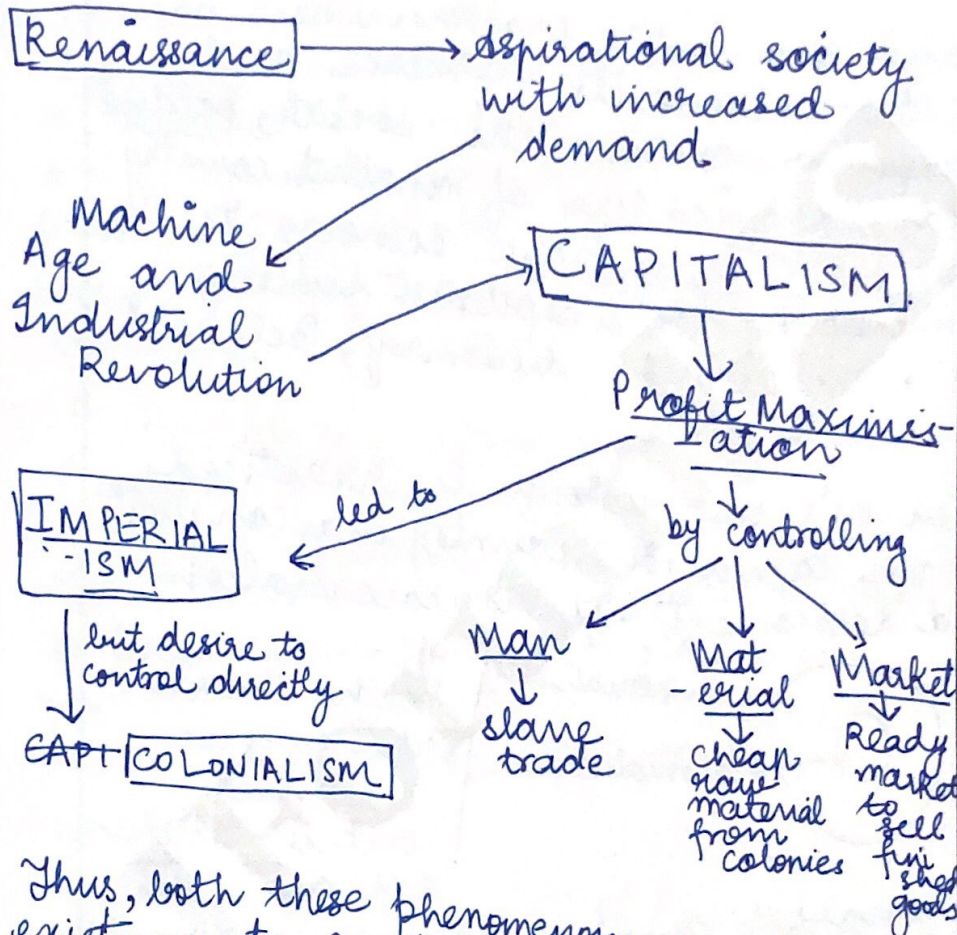


Both these phenomenon involve control and exploitation

of another country. The major difference is vis-a-vis the extent and nature of control.

Both these phenomena derive their origin from the ideology of capitalism which is a political system based on private ownership and profit maximisation.

Capitalism is the mother of Imperialism and Colonialism -



Thus, both these phenomenon are their existence to capitalism - an ideology that promoted profit maximisation at all costs which led to a race among industrialised capitalist nation to colonise more.

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Poor			Average			Good		
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This Generic QCA booklet can be used to attempt all GS Advanced Program Tests.

Q.4) "Latecomer" Industrial Revolution in Japan involved certain factors that were markedly different from what West had experienced. 2

Though Japan was a "latecomer" to the Industrial Revolution when compared to European countries, it was one of the first nations in Asia to get industrialised.

Japan got industrialised in the late 19th Century with the beginning of the Meiji Era in 1868.

FACTORS

- (i) The catalyst for industrialisation in Japan was the desire to protect itself from Western Imperialism. A strong military was needed to protect its sovereignty. This required a strong economic foundation which Japan sought to achieve by industrialising.
- (ii) Unlike West, Japanese industrialisation was started by government intervention. It set up factories and mines. These industries were then sold to private players. Creation of Bank of Japan helped regulate money supply. Due to government intervention, Japan was able to industrialise faster and more systematically than West.

(iii) Industrialisation in Japan was not due to spirit of inquiry or innovation, but out of a desire to catch up with West. Hence, the government sent students to Western institutions to learn their technology and then similar goods were produced in Japan by Reverse Engineering.

(iv) Unlike countries like Britain and Germany, Japan lacks natural resources like ~~the~~ iron and steel. After initial industrialisation, Japan, ~~started~~ ~~or~~ in search of resources, became imperialistic.

(v) Unlike West, where Industrial Revolution led to a lot of exploitation, Japan had benevolent policies towards workers which helped instil high motivation and morale in workforce.

It is due to ~~this~~ the above differentiating factors that even after being a late bloomer, Japan continues to globally dominate the world due to its industries.

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Q.5) Impact of Industrial Revolution in Europe had contrasting ramifications over Europe and India. Examine.

Industrial Revolution caused fundamental changes in the global world order. It not only had an impact in economic sphere but also led to changes in all facets whose repercussions are still felt today like feminism, worker rights etc.

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN EUROPE

(i) Rapid Urbanisation

As more and more people moved out of ~~entire~~ villages in search of work, it led to rapid and haphazard urbanization.

Positives

→ Dilution of social distinctions like caste, gender, race etc.
→ Progressive / Modern Ideas got impetus
↓
Access to non-farm jobs
↓
Meritocratic identity took precedence over descriptive identity.

Negatives

→ growth of slums with poor sanitation. Eg → The Great Stink of London in 1858.
↓
Gentrification and ghettoisation of living spaces.
↓
Modesty of women got compromised
↓
Break down of family

(ii) IMPACT ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Positives → Economic Independence for women as they could now work in factories
 ↓
 Breakdown of patriarchy and birth of feminism and demand for equal pay, voting rights etc.
 Family income increased which helped in increasing expenditure on health, education etc.

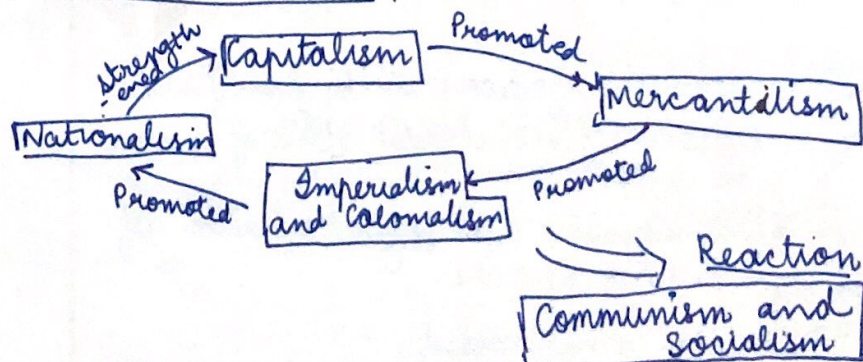
Negatives → work-life imbalance
 ↓
 Child labour
 ↓
 exploitation of women in workforce.
 ↓
 Differential wages.

(iii) SOCIAL IMPACT

capitalist class got richer at cost of worker class, further increasing the income inequality.

(iv) POLITICAL IMPACT

- Market became powerful than state as laissez faire economy gained momentum.
- Rise of Crony capitalism.

(v) NEW IDEOLOGIES

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN INDIA

According to RP Dutt, "The capital to finance the Industrial Revolution in India ~~went~~ went into financing the Industrial Revolution in Britain."

The Revolution had a drastically opposite impact on India -

- (i) De-Industrialisation → As Indian markets got flooded with cheap machine-mass produced goods, our cottage and local industries could ~~not~~ ^{not} compete. It led to loss of our handicraft industry.
- (ii) Ruralisation → People went back to villages as there were no jobs in cities.
- (iii) Commercialisation of agriculture → In place of grains and other crops, we were forced to grow commercial plantation crops that were raw material for For Britain. like Indigo, Sugarcane etc. ^{Rubber,}
- (iv) Lopsided Industrial growth → Industries like textile and jute developed more than capital industries.
- (v) Rise of a new class → A new capitalist and elite class emerged consisting of traders, moneylenders etc.

Industrial Revolution led to a paradigm shift in the global order. For Europe, it was mostly positive and helped it advance at cost of the colonies. For colonies, it was mostly negative that we are still trying to correct.

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Q.6) If Athens of Greece is considered as cradle of democracy, it's The American Revolution where democracy was tested, sculpted and transformed. Enumerate.

Democracy is the form of government where people have right to choose their government leaders. Democracy is often characterised by the freedoms and rights it guarantees to the people.

Though the idea of democracy is believed to have originated in Ancient Greek city-states, nothing exemplifies modern democracy better than the experiences of American Revolution.

Democracy was tested, sculpted and transformed in American Revolution.

TESTED

The 13 colonies were tired of the exploitative policies of British. Their first response was not violence but deliberations and discussions in the form of Continental Congress.

It can be considered as an earlier form of representative democracy.

The representatives met together to forge a way forward against British laws, sent an Online Branch Petition and declared.

'No taxation without Representation':

But as Britain responded to these efforts with hostility, the Congress approved Declaration of Independence on 4 July 1776 and commenced military action under Washington.

This experience of deliberations helped the colonies test the nature of democracy they aspired for.

The Jeffersonian Declaration is still relevant today → "That all men are created equal [...] with rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness."

SCULPTED → After gaining independence, the Congress met again to draft a constitution. American constitution recognised the source of authority as WE THE PEOPLE. The colonies came together to form a federal republic.

The first ten amendments added a Bill of Rights that provided for freedom of speech, press, religion etc.

This idea of unalienable rights influenced many other nations like France (Lafayette) and countries in Central and South America. Here though American democracy had been tested

and sculpted, it was still discriminatory. Voting rights were limited and slavery existed. Now it was time for transformation.

TRANSFORMATION

The Civil War led to abolition of slavery. The suffragette movement assured voting rights to women. As constitution is dynamic, the nature of democracy is being transformed.

American Revolution was a landmark event in world history. The values of life, liberty, "we the people", constitutionalism etc still guide the modern democracies all over the world. Such is the influence of America on idea of democracy that the most often quoted definition of democracy is by an American President Lincoln - Democracy is of the people, by the people and for the people.

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Q.7) American Revolution was an economic revolt against mercantilism. Substantiate.

The American Revolution (1775-1783) was the struggle for independence against the exploitative governing policies of Britain. The 13 American colonies, eventually declared themselves to be independent and formed the United States of America.

Though American Revolution is often framed as a fight for independence, it was substantially a fight against mercantilist policies of Britain.

Mercantilism beti is an economic policy that has three basic tenets-

- wealth of a country is equal to its gold and silver
- export is always better than import
- World's wealth is limited and global economy is a zero sum game.

Britain's policies towards the colonies was a reflection of its mercantilist tendencies. For eg- Navigation laws that mandated that all American imports should be from Britain or British agents.

Hence, American Revolution was an economic revolt →

(i) TRADE POLICIES → Americans were not allowed to use non-British ships for trade. They could export goods like cotton, sugar only to Britain.

(ii) RESTRICTED DEVELOPMENT → British Parliament passed laws to prevent capital goods industries in the colonies. They were not allowed to industrialise and were forced to stay ~~on~~ dependent by using laws like Iron Act of 1750.

(iii) LAND OWNERSHIP → The British could buy land in the colonies but the colonised could not buy land in ~~Europe~~ ^{Britain}. This led to resentment.

(iv) TAXATION → British imposed a number of taxes on the colonies like the Stamp Act where in stamp duty had to be paid on all legal documents. Townshend Act imposed duties on colonial ~~products~~ imports.

(v) SEVEN YEARS' WAR (1756-63) → The war had caused huge losses to British. They imposed high duties to extract compensation from the colonies.

Though the American Revolution was primarily a fight against British mercantilism, it would be improper to see it just through this economic lens. There were other contributing factors too.

The major concern of the economy was Political i.e. they were being taxed without any representation in British Parliament. Hence, the slogan No Taxation without Representation.

American intellectuals like Thomas Paine, Jefferson, Hamilton etc. also raised questions on the legitimacy of British Rule. This accompanied with incidents like Boston Tea Party and the subsequent British response only strengthened the American resolve to gain independence.

Thus, though American Revolution may have started as a response to British Mercantilist Policies, it was not the sole reason. There were other socio-political and cultural factors too.

Overall Grading (✓)

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