

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

Name

Email ID.

Roll No.

Mobile No.

Date

13.10.22

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
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Overall Grade/Score	

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

—X—

Feudalism was conditional ownership of land where land was granted in exchange of a service.

Whereas, Monarchical system is where a king is head of the state.

Both of them were necessary and interlinked for a decentralised administration and military.

Feudalism was stepney to monarchical rule as it provided money, army, maintained law and order, stable government to govern for the monarch.

Feudalism gradually disappeared because

- ① due to modernisation of war training king/monarch required a coordinated and loyal army instead of different groups of army provided by different Feudal lords.

- ② Monarch ^{was} required able to collect more revenue as there was rise of civilian bureaucratic administration.
- ③ Increase in industrial activities, trade and commerce economy. Hence, Feudal involved in Agriculture were not required more.
- ④ Population decreased due to Black Death so hard to work in agriculture sector.
- ⑤ Intellectual revolution and rise of modern society (Renaissance)
Hence, although Feudalism was stepney to monarchical rule but due to the development of industries and modern idea such as trade and commerce, less requirement of segregated army which Feudalism provided was no longer helpful.
therefore, it gradually disappeared around 16th century after exhausting its utility.

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} ~~Discuss~~

Intellectual revolution or Renaissance in Europe between 14th to 17th Century took place.

Which is considered a transition period from Medieval Age to Modern Age.

It was a period of scientific revolution, rationality in thought, enlightenment of political ideas.

Intellectual revolution as it questioned the old religious ideas and was considered as a re-birth of religion belief. From superstition to humanism, living life instead of thinking about death/sin.

This gave time to people to think about their current days which gave rise to many art forms where god started looking like human being. Few famous work of Leonardo Da Vinci and Michelangelo,

Scientific revolution by Copernicus, Galileo
invention of telescope, industrial revolution
and interaction with other part of world
in search of quest.

With all these new form of life and
scientific temperament, the influence of
church decreased. There was trade
rise which promoted investment in
non agricultural field.

Lot of Research and development
took with the help of capitalist and
industrialist supporters. Subject to
guidance provided by Intellectual.

Hence this intellectual revolution in
Europe gave a new interpretation of life
which ^{laid} acted as foundation of industrial
revolution during the 18th century.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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

Capitalism is an economic system where an individual, firm, economy ~~(state)~~ work and run for profit maximisation.

The entire aim here is to decrease the input cost and sell the good at highest price possible.
 (minimise)

Since, Capitalism need inputs such as raw materials, machines, Labour, and at most minimum cost there is a demand for country / a powerful state started to search such places all over the world.

Stable government such as Britain/England, Spain etc. sent their man for exploration.

eg. Columbus, Vasco Dijsana, etc.

They helped their government to locate places where there was easy way to colonise or imperialise countries.

Imperialism and colonialism are considered siblings as both of them control directly or indirectly the economic & political power.

These ^{were done with} ~~are~~ aimed to get more resource, wealth, land, labour, market and control over global market which was developing fast due to industrial revolution.

The growth of industrial revolution increased the demand for cheap labour or precisely, cheap input costs.

Hence, the idea to get cheap labour for profit maximisation, wealth creation as suggested by Adam Smith ~~to~~ capitalism was favoured which lead to imperialism and colonialism.

Therefore, ^{Imperialism and colonialism} ~~Capitalism~~ were siblings, but Capitalism was their mother.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4) "Late comer" Industrial revolution in Japan involved certain factors that were markedly different from what west had experience.

Industrial revolution was a transition to a new way of manufacturing where man ~~was~~ ^{was} replaced with machine. Its influence was witnessed in all dimensions. Price of products such as clothes, food, ~~to~~ decreased due to mass production.

Japan was considered "late comer" in industrial revolution due to the unstable government or weak monarch. But, with coming of Miji also called Miji Restoration (1868-69) the ^{political} unification of different states ~~to~~ and strong leader lead path to industrial revolution. These delay, marked Japan as "late comer".

However, unlike ^{western} countries which got industrial revolution way back such as Britain. Had different experience than Japan.

~~Britain~~ These ^{western} countries were ~~at~~ centralised in administration and bureaucracy before hand.

They had good education, innovation, ^{abolished} ^{feudal} intellectual before entering industrial revolution.

But, Japan on the contrary which is a latecomer had to establish stable government (by Meiji), ensure education among its citizen, build the feeling of nationalism, abolish feudalism and innovate to fight the fear of imperialism.

Coming out from agriculture to utilize the ^{manpower} labour in industries, army, education, make good infrastructure, transportation and healthcare. Their happening made Japan experience different from what west had experience.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5) Impact of Industrial revolution in Europe had contrasting ramifications over Europe and India. Examine.

~~Industrialisation~~

Industrial Revolution in Europe changed the entire world politics, economic condition, Social System, Conditions of country & population.

Industrial Revolution although seen in positive connotation all over the world. But, this can be interpreted as the ^{development of} dehumane system where labour was treated badly, many human killed due to the imperialism ~~and~~ which aimed ^{came} to spread as a result of industrial revolution in Europe.

Europe which was powerful, leading in industrial activities, research and innovation impacted India. Whose consequences can still be felt today.

Industrial revolution which gave rise to land, labour, market & capital lead to the imperialism and colonialism all over the world. It

It is aimed at reducing the input cost and maximizing profit: ~~In each~~

Many European countries sent their men to find new places of raw materials and trade. In heat of that invaders attacked and arrived in India. ~~Gov~~

Like ~~East~~ East India Company/Britain, Dutch, . .

India had abundance of raw materials, ~~large~~ population for labour, market for finished goods. Hence, Britishers colonised India.

If we see the impact of industrial revolution in Europe vs India, there is contrasting experience.

- ① Europe which got rich, powerful & developed on the contrary India got poor.
- ② Europe experienced urbanisation whereas India saw ~~the~~ ruralisation.
- ③ Europe had industrial revolution, India had deindustrialisation as its handicraft could not survive.
- ④ Europe invested in heavy capital intensive industry whereas India was thrown in agricultural sector.
- ⑤ Europe had good quality research, education hospital facility whereas India lacked all of it.

Hence, impact of industrial revolution in Europe had contrasting ~~ramp~~ ramifications over Europe and India.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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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.
Elaborate

① the rise of nationalism among Americans due to the suppression of mercantile policy of Britain gave rise to the intellectuals idea of ~~the~~ democracy.

② the very famous quotes by Abraham Lincoln "of the people, by the people, for the people"

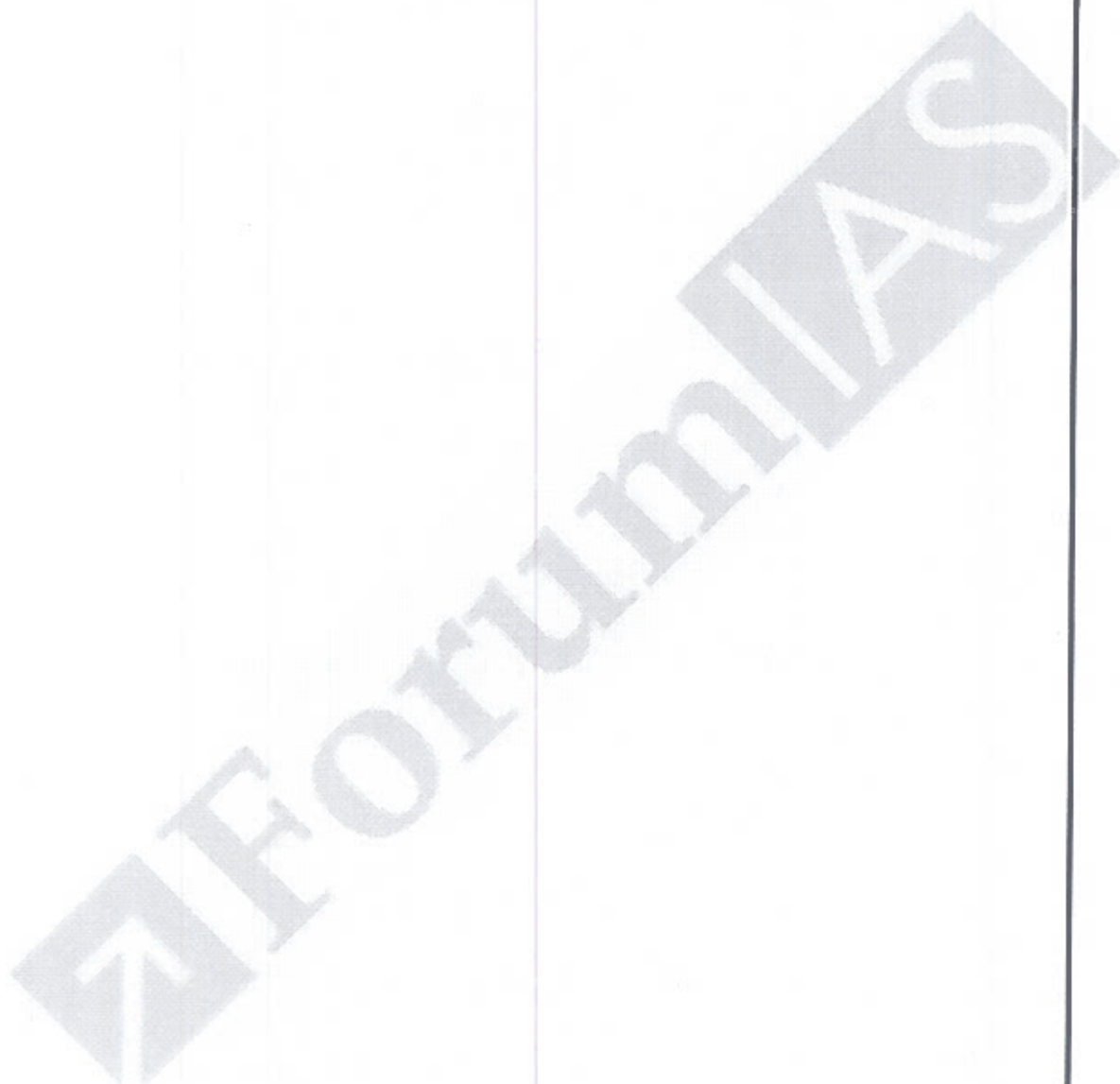
was a slogan for freedom and democracy.

- ③ Henry Patrick - slogan of
give me death or independence
- ④ Unification of 13 colonies collected
called as United States.
- ⑤ Man-made constitution.
- ⑥ Fight against ~~British~~ foreign ruler
Britain.
- ⑦ Unacceptance of heavy tax. Lead to
- ⑧ US idea of life, liberty, property
- ⑨ Separation of power

Hence, people like Thomas Paine

"How is it logically possible that
England (Ireland) which is so small is
governing North America"

Such powerful quotes. Can be
seen as a tested, scripted and
transformed democracy.



Overall Grading (√)

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Q.7) American Revolution was an economic revolt against mercantilism. Substantiate. Mercantilism was associated with the rise of nation state in Europe during 16th & 17th cent. Mercantilism were focused on bullionism i.e. stock of precious metals, more wealth more power, and state support to help capitalist system by reducing consumption of imported goods.

These two factors were very badly impacting American economy. As Britain had control over the American market due to the prior development of industrial revolution.

- ① Britain did not allowed indigenous growth such as railways.
- ② Britain reduced ~~import~~ ^{export} duties and focused to export in such a manner that America was consuming all British manufactured goods. Cheapest cloth in America was from Britain.
- ③ Britain set up mercantilist system in America.

④ Britain had monopoly of trade like potato, Cotton

that the above factors made USA American very uncomfortable.

⑤ Britain also charged tea tax which gave rise to Boston Tea Party

⑥ British had trading monopoly

⑦ Increased tax, Stamp duty etc

⑧ Intellectuals such as Benjamin Franklin & Henry Patrick raised slogans against Britain.

Later, Philadelphia Convention happened.

Whole America was against the British mercantilist system.

With support of French Britain surrendered and America got independent.

It can be easily seen that the root cause of distress among Americans was due to the economic monopoly of ~~Be~~ Britain. The lack of freedom, heavy taxation built the motion for public outrage which lead to American revolution.

Hence American Revolution was an economic revolt against mercantile system.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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