TEST CODE: 21034

FIAS – 2019 – GS34A

ForumIAS
MGPQ004806

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Sanket Kumar		
Email Id.		Roll No.	
Mobile No.		Date:	

Time Allowed: One and Half Hours

Maximum Marks: 125

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
Total Marks:		

INSTRUCTION

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No., Mobile).
2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Remarks:	Start Time: 6 PM	End Time: 7 PM	
	Mode Of Examination :	Online ☐	Offline ☑
	ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:	

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

1. Do you consider the suspension of Non-Cooperation Movement a "national calamity"? Give arguments to support your view.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Non Co-operation Mout. was the first mass struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. It was a result of hard work of all nationalist leaders preparing the masses for ~~polit~~ mass mobilization and political consciousness since the formation of congress ~~as~~ combined with Gandhian techniques of passive resistance.

Backdrop of Non Co-operation Mout.

- ~~Grout~~ British govt. ~~passed~~ ~~a~~ introduced regressive law, Roulatt Act in ~~was~~ legislature undermining the civil liberties. ~~of masses~~.
- Jallianwala' Bagh massacre in 1919 against peaceful meeting of public against law.
- Treaty of Severes - undermining Caliph rule ~~is~~ ottoman empire disintegration ~~a~~ : generating anger among indian muslims also

So ~~on~~ in 1921, Gandhiji announced non co-operation mout. against British oppression. along with Khilafat movement.

Main techniques used:

- Boycott of Government institutions.
- Boycott of foreign cloth.
- stopping of land revenue to zamindars & in some ryots.
- Hindu - muslims unity: advancing muslim cause by working unitedly with Khilafat leaders
- hartals, public processions, etc.

Why called off?

- After Chauri chaura incident in small town of Gorakhpur Gandhiji though the movt. has taken a radical turn.
- want to save protestors from government suppressions & torture.

CRITICISM: ↳ incident in a small town can't be seen as whole nation as it masses
↳ A national blunder would be trust in a national movt. would be diminished.

No, it was not a national calamity as critics often do not see that any national movement has its highs & lows & it would not be sustained for a longer period. It reaffirmed the faith in masses that an organized national movt. can shake the foundations of British rule

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

2. Trace the origin of the Ghadar movement and discuss its impact on the revolutionaries in India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

In the early 20th century many Indian labourers, peasants mostly punjabi and ex soldiers settled on the west coast of North america in pursuit of better life. These people also wanted to contribute to national struggle for independence ~~contributed~~ took a turn to revolutionary ideas & formed a party ~~known~~ as Ghadar (revolt). disenchanted with non violent struggle in India. & members known as "Ghadarites".

Main ~~reasons. an~~ objectives & strategies:

~~upset with withdrawal of Non cooperation~~

- to remove colonial rule in India through an armed revolt.
- to ~~set~~ fan the fire of revolt among Indian soldiers in british army and among masses.
- published journals – "The Ghadar" criticising colonial rule and remembering the glariouous past.
- Secular in nature : ~~used~~ ~~Bande~~ ~~matarram as~~ did not identify themselves as Punjabi immigrants but as Indians. Bande mataram as song in their functions.

Important leaders: Lala Hardayal Singh,

Why it failed:

- not organized and structured.
- Government repressions: arrests and hangings of its leaders members in India.
- Punjabi people were in no mood of their romantic adventure.
- Lack of mass support & inability of their leaders to reads moods of masses.
- Lack of any strong leadership, effective organization and strong and lasting ideology.

If we see any struggle as the number of objectives it has achieved and its final goal than yes Ghadar was a failure. But any mov. or struggle if seen as the amount of national consciousness it has spread among masses than it was surely not a failure. As it enthused public and mainly young ones with a sense of pride & rationalistic in their minds which helped in later struggles for independence.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

3. Discuss how the Satyagrahas of Gandhi removed the spell of fear among Indians and thus knocked off an important pillar of imperialism.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

4. Sense of popular frustration combined with growing militant mood prepared the ground for final round of mass movement in 1942. Discuss

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

5. Examine the role of Azad Hind Fauj or the Indian National Army (INA) in bequeathing a much needed impetus to India's struggle for Independence.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

6. The seed of communalism sown and nurtured by British grew into a mighty tree which brought forth its bitter fruit in the partition of India. Examine.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Communalism was ~~able to~~ a result of british policies & imperial ideology which spread in mid 19th century and resulted in the partition of the country alongwith hatred among public and countless casualties in ~~the~~ it's process as well as after independence.

main reasons :

* use of multi religious society of India ~~for~~ by Britishers for their own selfish goals.

* British economic policies : led to a further divide & people thought that communal politics will lead to benifit & reservation of their community u/r British rule.

* Turning social and class conflicts into religious conflicts by high class people such as zamindars etc. for their own gains.

* British policy of divide & rule :
  - encouraging communal leaders & their organizations.

eg. -

- ~~Seperate electora~~ Treating Hindus and muslims as two different socio political ~~cla~~ communities with different secular interests.
- Seperate electorates for ~~the~~ muslims and minorities such as dalits, christians, etc.

Different stages of communalism in India

* Moderate or Liberal Phase:

↳ mid 19 century till 1937.

- Common idea or notion: Hindus and muslims represents 2 seperate communities with diff socio, political and economic interests

~~main~~ main proponent: Syed Ahmed Khan.

- Muslim leaders advocated muslims to be away ~~and~~ from national movement and be loyalists to the colonial rule.
- ~~estb~~ establishment of ~~ss~~ colleges and social organizations for muslims. e.g Aligarh muslim university, Deoband mout.

Extreme Phase : (1937 - Partition)

- Rise ~~new~~ militant revolutionary leaders among muslim league.
- demand for seperate dominion for muslim majority areas and seperate electorate at provincial level.
- Rise of reactionary Hindu orgn such as Hindu mahasabha. etc.
- clashes and communal riots e.g Direct action day by Jinnah pilling many innocent people etc.

Thus the seed of colonialism sown by british divisonary politics grew into a ~~poisonous~~ poison of hatred, self interests which resulted in partition of India. and communal riots which continues to haunt till today through communal riots, clashes and divisionary politics even in post independence era till today.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

7. The Socialist Movement in India, emerged and established as an inseparable part of the nationalist struggle represented by the Indian National Congress. Elucidate.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The socialist movement in India initially started ~~as~~ for peasents and worker rights influenced of socialistic ideas - around the globe and later picked up by various nationalist leaders of that ~~ea~~ era as tool to unite people and for common welfare became an inseperable part of nationalist struggle represented by Indian National Congress.

Origins & early developments:

- Economic critic by nationalist leaders such as Dadabhai Naoroji of colonial policies.
- Peasents organizations and mouts. such as Kisan Sabha, Eka mout. for betterment of lives.
- workers mout. for better working conditions, higher wages.

Various worker organisations:
AITUC (All India Trade Union Congress)
Ahmedabad Mill Association of India.

- Rise of left bloc within Indian National congress headed by SC Bose and Jawahar Lal Nehru
- Rise of left parties ~~after~~ and formation of congress government in provincial elections.
- Class consciousness among masses.
  e.g Lala Lajpat Rai of AITUC asserted this notion as a remedy against poverty and a tool for national struggle.
- Growth and success of socialistic ideas around the globe:
  e.g Bolsheviks of Russia..
- ~~growth~~ movt. against caste system, class struggle etc. strengthened the socialist movement further.

Initially Congress leaders were sceptical of strengthening socialistic as the indian struggle was still in its nascent stages and

they do not wish to disrupt the unity but later they stood for the rights of peasants and workers and employed in British owned factories and later adopted Socialism as one its integral part of its ideology. which is seen in its nationalist struggle and found constitution in later & post independence era. to shape its politics for common welfare on highest pedestal.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

8. Discuss the changes in British policies towards India brought by the outbreak of WWII and the response of various sections towards them.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

9. "I do not ask from you my own nonviolence. You can decide what you do in this struggle". Did Gandhiji deviate from his core principles during various phases of India's struggle for freedom? Give reasons.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

10. Explain the factors responsible for the recurrence of famines during British rule. What remedial measures were adopted by the British Indian Government?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

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Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

2 .....

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Test Goal	Outcomes
1 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....
2 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....
3 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....

Marking Scheme

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

*Subject to change without prior notice.

For any suggestions and/or grievances regarding evaluation, please mail to :
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