

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 3 1

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-5) – GS Test #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	APURVA SINHA		
Roll No.	1910079969	Date:	31 st OCTOBER 2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

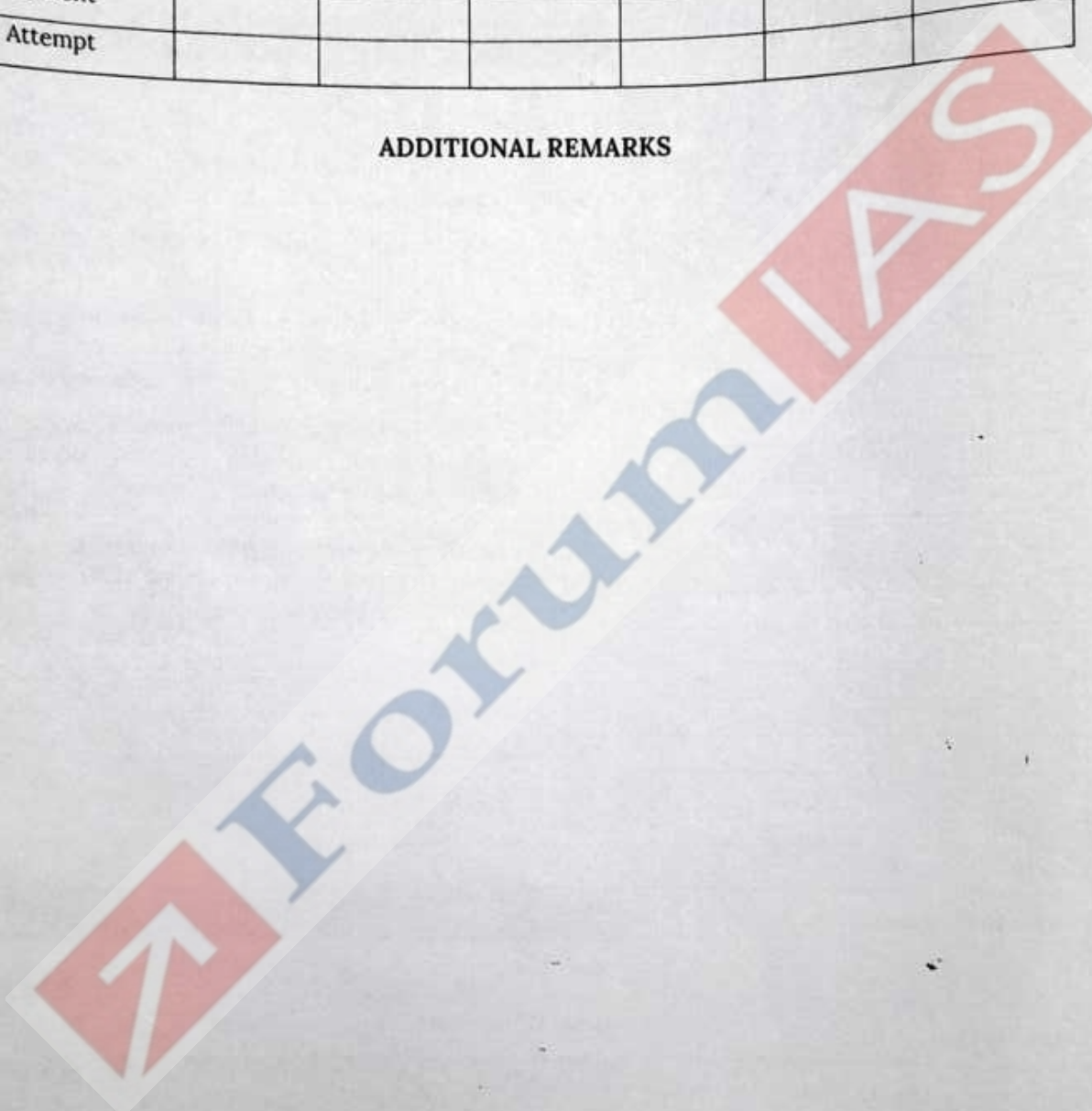
Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
4			4. 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.	
5			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
6				
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12			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>	
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Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 11:30 am	End Time 2:30 pm
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

Note: You can discuss or evaluate your copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a meeting or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Q.1) Battle of Plassey was a watershed moment in history marking the end of middle ages and beginning of modern phase in India. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्लासी की लड़ाई भारत में मध्य युग के अंत और आधुनिक चरण की शुरुआत को चिह्नित करते हुए इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक क्षण था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Battle of Plassey was a watershed moment in the history of India when Bengal Nawab Siraj-ud Daulah met a crushing defeat by the hands of the British in 1757. It also marked the end of medievalism and beginning of western modernism.

End of Medieval Ideas

- ① Beginning of political subjugation of Medieval Despotic States (example - 1764 → Battle of Buxar where Awadh, Bengal and Mughal emperor come to be defeated)
- ② Religious dominated systems (eg - Judiciary by Qazis and Pandits), Education (Madrasas and Pathshalas)
- ③ Exposed the weakening economic practices (eg - Jagirdari system of land based salary grants),
- ④ Reflected poor technological-scientific innovations (restricted to warfare, factories)

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Elements of Modernism

- British ideals of Rule of law, Utilitarianism
- Spread of Christian Evangelicalism
- Modern Industrial developments
(Roads, Railways, Telegraphs, Postal system under Lord Dalhousie)
- Uniformity of Administration, Decentralisation of Powers
(from Emperor to Institutions)

However, the modernism was very shallow and suited to British interests. It did not percolate completely, but instead created further inequalities in the society by alienating the forest dwellers, peasants and workers.

Feedback

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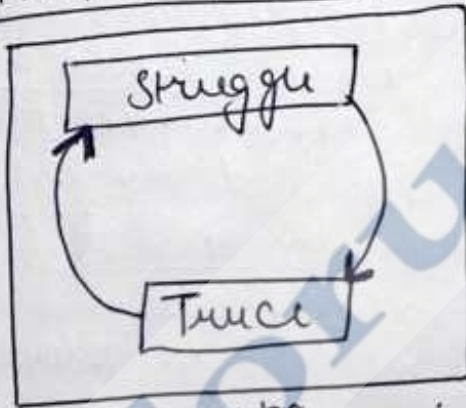
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Q.2) Satyagraha of Gandhi dispelled fear from the minds of masses and sealed the fate of imperialism in the country. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

गांधीजी के सत्याग्रह ने जनता के मन से डर को दूर कर दिया और देश में साम्राज्यवाद के भाग्य को अवरुद्ध कर दिया।
चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Satyagraha or the struggle for truth was a strategy of non-violent struggle against British authoritarianism. Through it, Gandhi was able to mobilise the masses and moral energy against the discrimination and oppression of the British.

DISPELLING OF FEAR



Satyagraha
Functioning

- ① Non-violent resistance made it difficult for British to use violence to suppress the protest.
- ② Channelising moral rightness and sense of selflessness, sacrifice in the right direction (example - towards boycott of British institutions during



Non-cooperation Movement)
 ③ Embarrassment to the British in case of violent Response
 (example -) peaceful Revolt Satyagraha when met with violent Jallianwala Bagh massacre created international shame and criticism of the British

④ Ability to succeed
 Unlike other methods, the success of Satyagraha in Champaran (against British Planters by Indigo cultivators), Khed, Ahmedabad strengthened the ~~people's~~ people's and broke the myth of British invincibility

Limitations of Satyagraha

- failed to unite all groups (peasants, workers, muslims)
- Trend of Communal Nationalism (communal issues and identity)
- Did not enchant revolutionary Nationalists like Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, SA Dange etc

The Satyagraha however marked a major dent on British imperialism and ultimately sealed its fate. It destroyed the moral hegemony of the British.

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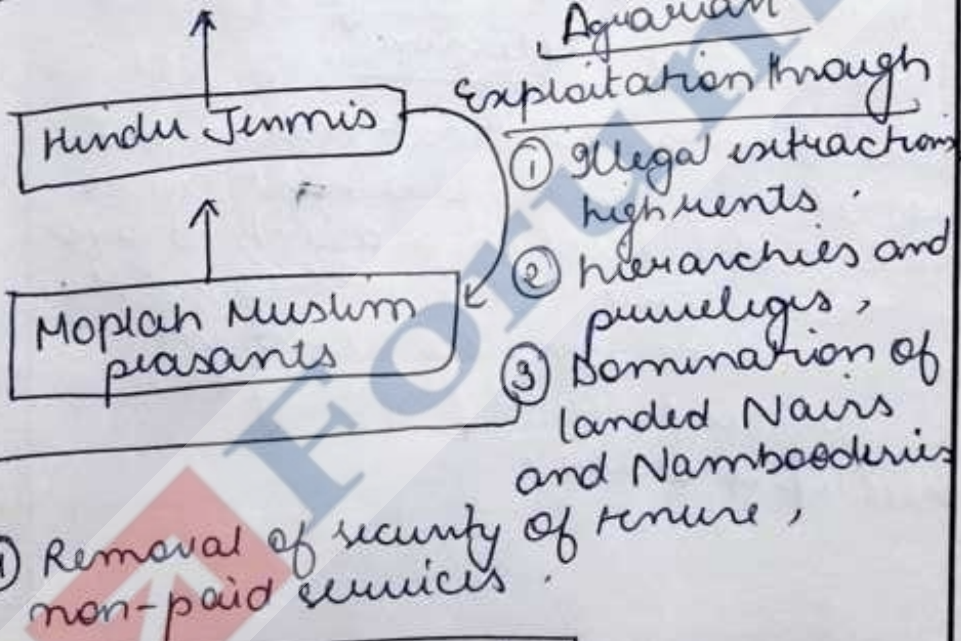
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Q3) The Moplah rebellion 1921 was an expression of agrarian and political discontent which got intensified by religious identities. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

1921 का मॉपला विद्रोह कृषि और राजनीतिक असंतोष की अभिव्यक्ति था जो धार्मिक पहचान से उभर हो गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Moplah Rebellion of 1921 started as an expression of agrarian grievance by Malabar peasants against landlords and succeeding British structure, however, the discontent acquired religious overtones.

British Administration



Political Discontent

- ① Khilafat movement supported the cause of Moplah peasants.
- ② Manjeri conference of 1920s supported legislative reforms for the betterment.

of conditions of Moplahs.

③ Arrest of Khilafat leaders like Yakub Hasan, Madhavan Nair, Qapala Menon, and Religious leader Ali Musaliar

④ Role of Musaliar Ali in religious Radicalisation. Thus, his arrest triggered communal riots resulting in casualties on both sides.

⑤ further alienation of Hindus and siding with British to suppress Peasants. This clearly divided classes across religions

Later, even the Khilafat movement alienated from the peasant cause and left the Moplah peasants to fend for themselves. This increased the polarisation and resulted in loss of lives and property on multiple states.

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Structure/
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Interpretation

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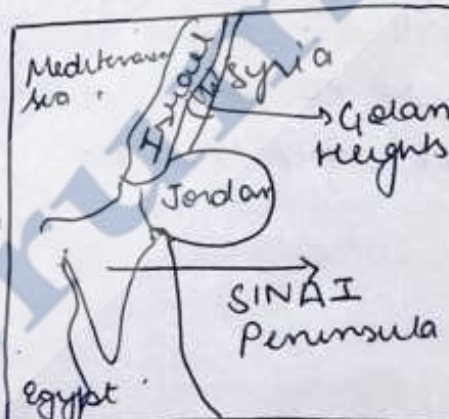
Q.4) The six days war not only changed the power equations in middle east but also added fuel to the cold war. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

छह दिनों के युद्ध ने न केवल मध्य पूर्व में सत्ता समीकरणों को बदल दिया बल्कि शीत युद्ध और बढ़ावा दिया। विस्तृत विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The six day war (1967) over six days was fought between Israel and combined forces of Jordan, Syria and Egypt. It was a culmination of hostilities between Arab states and Israel following its creation in 1948.

Change in power Equations

- ① Defeat of Arab Armies
- ② Loss of 18,000 + troops of Arabs vs mere 7000-8000 of Israel.
- ③ Capture of Sinai Peninsula from Egypt and Golan Heights from Syria.
- ④ Aggressive posturing by Israel through military modernisation.
- ⑤ Showed decline in British dominance and Rise in America's stakeholdership in the region.



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Cold War Aggravation

① The Arab states were supported by USSR through weapons, ammunitions.

Israel on the other hand by USA was supported with highly modernised military equipments.

Thus, the loss of Arab states also marked the loss of ~~to~~ USSR and victory of USA in the west Asian politics. This further added fuel to fire to cold war tensions between USA and USSR.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.5) The American revolution was in essence a pursuit for economic freedom. Comment.
(10 marks, 150 words)

अमेरिकी क्रांति मूल रूप से आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता की खोज थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The American Revolution (1776-1785) was American war of independence of 13 colonies against British colonialism and its oppressive policies ~~on~~ that threatened the identities of Americans. It is often argued to be a pursuit for economic freedom.

- ① Stamp Act → all goods, ~~but~~ businesses had to pay stamp duties to Britain.
- ② Treatment of colonies as subordinated. Colonies could not import from any other place than through British ships, ~~and~~ export cotton, tobacco, sugar only to Britain.
- ③ Absence of Representation in the Parliament. Hence, slogan raised → NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.
- ④ Britain tried to hinder in development of industries in Northern America.

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However, many scholars argue that only economic reasons were not the sole cause of American Revolution. They argue for → American Nationalism

Religious conflict between Anglicans and Catholics

Ideas of Reason, Rationality, Happiness (propounded by American enlightenment thinkers like Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, John Locke)

The American Revolution that may have begun by economic grievances went on to acquire nationalist identity and became an all encompassing movement for political autonomy and freedom.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.6) How far was the New Deal effective in addressing the challenges of great economic depression of 1929? Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

1929 की महान आर्थिक मंदी की चुनौतियों से निपटने में न्यू डील कहीं तक प्रभावी रही? चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The New Deal was a set of economic reforms undertaken by Franklin D. Roosevelt (US President) to stimulate the economy post the Great Depression of 1929-30.

Steps taken :

- Government backed public investment
- Financial Reforms and banking Reforms to improve public confidence
- Agriculture → Agricultural Adjustment Act and Farmers Relief Act
- Social Security Act for protecting the vulnerable groups.
- Civilian Corps to provide employment to 2.5 million youth.
- National Recovery Act → to boost business profits and worker's wages by establishing industrial best practices and guaranteeing workers the right to organise into unions

Assessment of New Deal

Successes

- Revival and kick starting American economy
- Regeneration of Public trust
- Fiscal deficit was bridged by public spending led growth.
- propounded idea of FISCAL STIMULUS

Failures

- Economy was fully revived only by World War II
- Only 2.5 million out of 10 million got jobs.
- 'Mere Alphabet Soup' of policies with little actual impact.

Nevertheless, the New Deal's significance remains in terms of collective bargaining of rights, federal negotiation of wages, addressing child labour etc.

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Value Addition
Total

Q.7) What do you understand by modernization? Is Indian society a modern one? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

आधुनिकीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या भारतीय समाज आधुनिक है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Modernization refers to the advent of reason and rationality as answers to the questions of laws of nature, science, human living etc. It encompasses social-political-economic transformation of societies in terms of material as well as thought.

Example - Replacement of manual labour by machines for the purpose of cleaning (mechanisation) or Rejection of superstition and orthodoxy.

Indian Society: Modern

① Modernisation came to India accompanied by Western Imperialism and colonialism

Social → Modern education emphasised on ideals of justice, rule of law, liberty.

Political → From Despotism to Institutionalised separation of Powers.

Economic → Modern industries, farm mechanisation, use of HYV seeds, inputs.

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- ② Several schemes such as Atmanirbhar Bharat, & Smart Cities Scheme envision a TRANSFORMED and MODERNISED India with amenities and infrastructure for all
- ③ New Education Policy (2020) also envisages building a robust curriculum based on modern Inclusive Ideals

Challenges and Gaps to Modernisation in India

- High prevalence of superstition and orthodoxy (example → witchhunting in Uthatisgarh, Odisha)
- Prevalence of feudal mindset and hierarchy → perpetuates caste hierarchies, gender discrimination
- Unequal Growth (in Metropolitan cities) while rural hinterland and forests remain untouched
- It is also important to understand that Modernisation is not equivalent to Westernisation. Definitions of 'Modern' vary across time, space and cultures. But, on the whole, India is steadily progressing towards a fully modern society.

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Q.8) Though women face discriminations everywhere, their manifestations and consequences vary from region to region. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालंकि महिलाओं को हर जगह भेदभाव का सामना करना पड़ता है, लेकिन उनकी अभिव्यक्तियों और परिणाम एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र में भिन्न होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Women, by virtue of misogyny and their gender face various kinds of discrimination throughout their life. According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) → 34% of women have faced violence in some form or the other (15-49 years age).

Forms of Discrimination

→ Western India → sex selective abortion, hiding women from public spaces, child marriage, ~~deceit~~ honour killing (example - Haryana and Rajasthan)

consequences → poor sex ratio (lowest among Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan), problem of Missing Girls

→ Central India → witch hunting of women, femicide.
eg- MP has one of the highest rates of sexual violence and rape in India.

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→ Eastern India

Forms → son-meta preference, families keep having children till son is produced, ill treatment of daughters (poor nutrition, education)

Consequence

→ poor IMR, Maternal Mortality Rate (According to NFHS-5 → highest IMR in Assam, followed by West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh) teen pregnancies high

→ Southern India

Forms → Relatively better economically, socially → but here discrimination in economic opportunities, strict norms on intra-caste marriage, limits on mobility of women.

Consequence → Gender pay gap, glass ceiling effect in corporate world, sexual harassment at workplaces, Abductions.

Gender discrimination has a universality with regional manifestations. The prime cause of this is the overarching patriarchal system that deny women agency, bodily autonomy, resources and power. It has to be met with legislative-administrative efforts.

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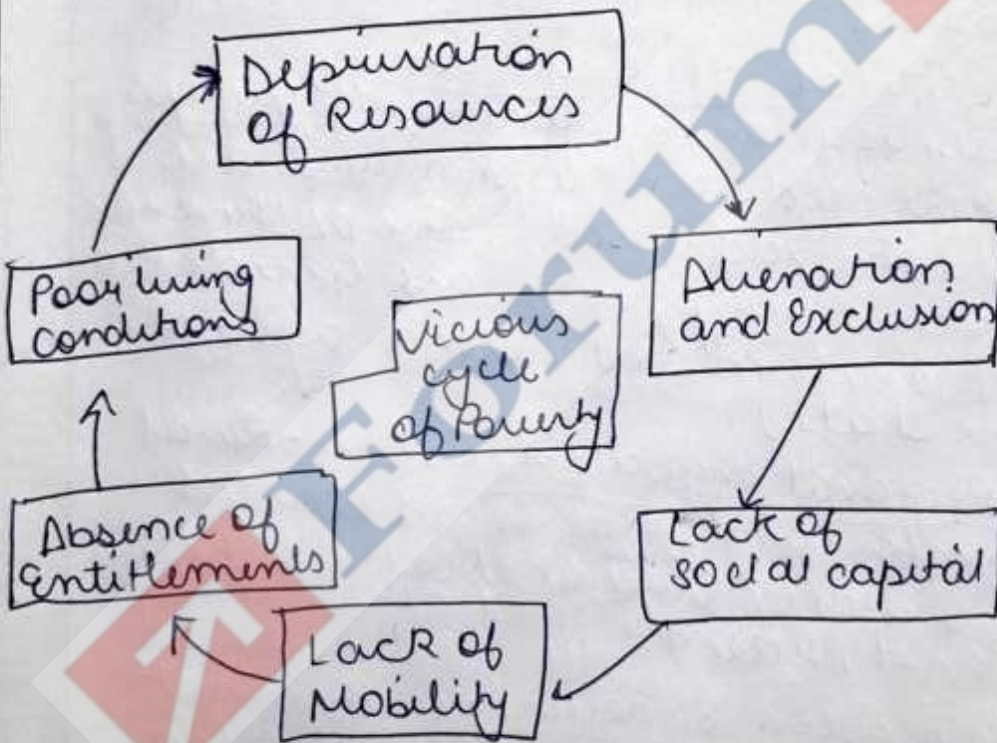


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Q.9) Poverty is not only lack of resources but also lack of opportunity to improve one's standard of living and acquire resources. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

गरीबी न केवल संसाधनों की कमी है बल्कि किसी के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने और संसाधनों को हासिल करने के अवसरों की भी कमी है। विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Poverty is the inability to afford the basic amenities for subsistence and existence. However, it is not only limited to material deprivation but also lack of opportunity and absence of entitlements.



① Poor health → absence of sanitation and better living conditions, chronic undernutrition which

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also affects learning outcomes and inability to comprehend

② Poverty is cut across by gender differences → Feminisation of Poverty (2/3rds of poor are women with lack of social support structures)

③ Caste based deprivation → created a class of landless people with no resources, unable to access wells, water resources, public spaces

④ Political deprivation by subjugation by dominant groups where needs and aspirations are seldom addressed. (One of the major factors why youth are lured into Naxalism and violence against the state)

⑤ Regional imbalances (eg - Rural hinterland plains vs coastal states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu)

The problem of poverty is thus not only an economic issue but also an access to entitlement and capability to pursue a decent standard of living, as has been highlighted by Amartya Sen.

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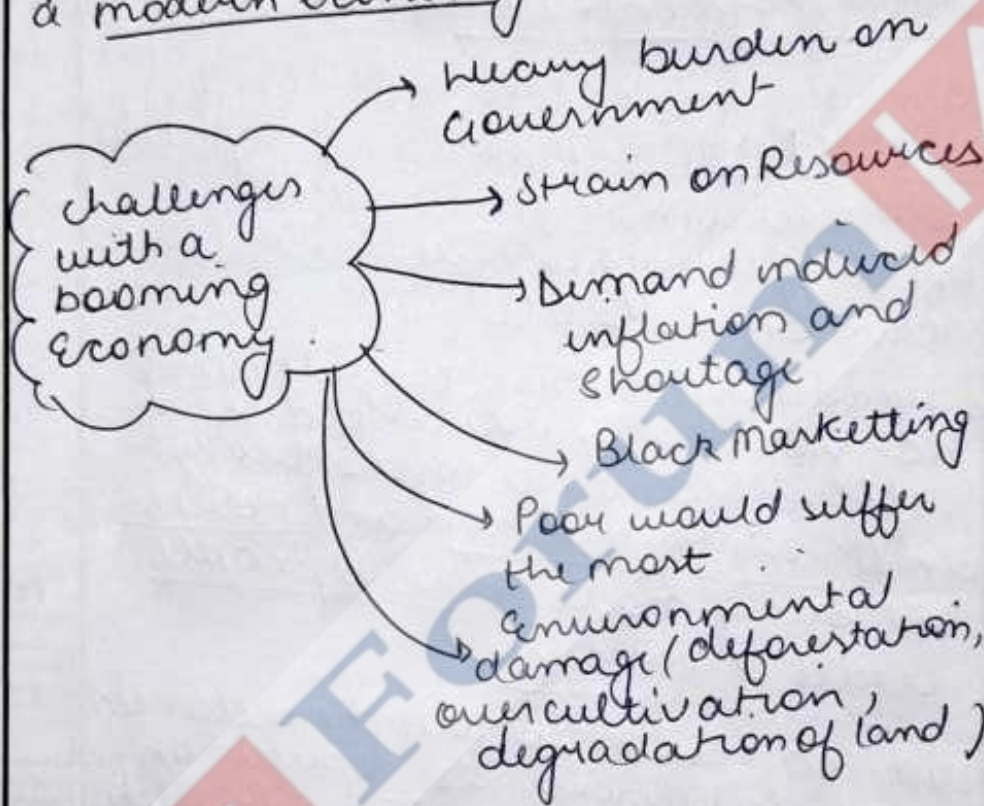
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Q.10) Shrinking population is greater concern for a modern economy than heavy welfare burden.
(10 marks, 150 words)
Discuss this statement keeping in mind India's demography.

वृहद कल्याणकारी बोझ की तुलना में जनसंख्या का संकुचन आधुनिक अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए अधिक चिंता का विषय है।
भारत की जनसांख्यिकी को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Both shrinking as well as booming population are of concern for a modern economy like India.



Challenges with a shrinking economy

- ① Inability to reap benefits of a demographic dividend
- ② Deflation and deficient demand
- ③ May bring stagflation (because crude oil prices continue to be high)

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- ④ Will not motivate to bring public investment in health, education etc
- ⑤ Structural slowdown, decline in imports
- ⑥ High propensity to save, shrinking markets and investment. Unemployment issues.

examples → backfiring of China's One Child Policy → increased population of old age compared to youth resulting in higher health-welfare burden on the state.

→ similarly, Japan despite being technologically advanced is suffering economic losses through an Ageing population and policies are being made to help people create a family.

India too has to follow the balanced way of stabilising its population. An achievable goal of Total fertility Rate of 2.1 would help India achieve benefits of its demographic dividend at the same time prevent overexploitation of its resources.

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Q.11) Desire to create institutions and systems conducive for economic interests of Britain shaped the British policies in India. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिटेन के आर्थिक हितों के अनुकूल संस्थाओं और प्रणालियों के निर्माण की इच्छा ने भारत में ब्रिटिश नीतियों को आकार दिया। विस्तारपूर्वक स्पष्ट करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

British colonialism in India was marked by the needs and demands of a rapidly industrialising Britain. Hence, it created institutions that were conducive to its economic needs.

I Financing through Revenue Systems

- ① The British sought to maximise revenue collection and reinvest the same in development public work projects.
- ② Zamindari system (10/11th revenue) collected, more than 50% under Ryotwari system.

II Unilateral free Trade Policy

- ① Through Charter Act of 1813, one-way trade was promoted flooding Indian market with cheap British made goods.
- ② Zero import duty on British goods.
- ③ High Export duty on Indian goods.

III Colonial Education

- ① Served ~~to~~ the economic interests of the British state.
- ② Created a loyal class of Indians that would be 'British in ideas and opinions and tastes'
- ③ Wanted to create an intermediary between British and local population (to reduce administrative costs)

IV Policy of Deindustrialisation

- ① Indigenous handicraftsmen and industries discouraged and instead commercial agriculture based industries such as jute, sugar, tobacco, silk were promoted

V Transportation and Public Infrastructure

- Development of ports, roads, railway lines to serve British interests of accessing rural hinterlands
- Large quantities of raw material exported and same was used to import British made goods.

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VI Home Charges

◦ Early Nationalists like Dadabhai Naoroji (in Poverty and Un-British Rule in India) challenged the drain of wealth through payment of office charges, was expenditure through Indian earned wealth.

These examples show how British subordinated the Indian colony to suit its economic interests. Various institutions of Army, police, judiciary were brought but only to depeasantise India's agriculture deindustrialise its industries and exploit the peasant-working class.

Feedback

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Q.12) Why did Jawaharlal Nehru compare Government of India (GOI) Act of 1935 with a "machine with all brakes but no engine"?

(15 marks, 250 words)

जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने 1935 के भारत सरकार (GOI) अधिनियम की तुलना 'इंजनविहीन सभी ब्रेक वाली मशीन' से क्यों की?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Government of India Act of 1935 was a supposed constitutional reform introduced by the British Parliament to streamline Administration towards a federal setup and Responsible Government. It had the following provisions

- ① Creation of an All India federation (in Governor's provinces, Chief Commissioner's provinces and willing princely states)
- ② Abolition of Dyarchy in the provinces and its introduction at the central level
- ③ list system
 - Federal list (at centre)
 - Provincial list
 - concurrent list
- ④ enhanced franchise (for more than 10% of the population)
- ⑤ Separate electorates (for women, labourers, Scheduled castes)
- ⑥ 1/3rd of central legislature seats reserved for Muslims

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⑦ Provisions for establishment of Federal Public Service Commission, Joint Public Service Commission, RBI etc.

The then leader of INC (Indian National Congress), Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru criticised the GOI Act of 1935 as a Machine with all breaks and no engine because of the following reasons →

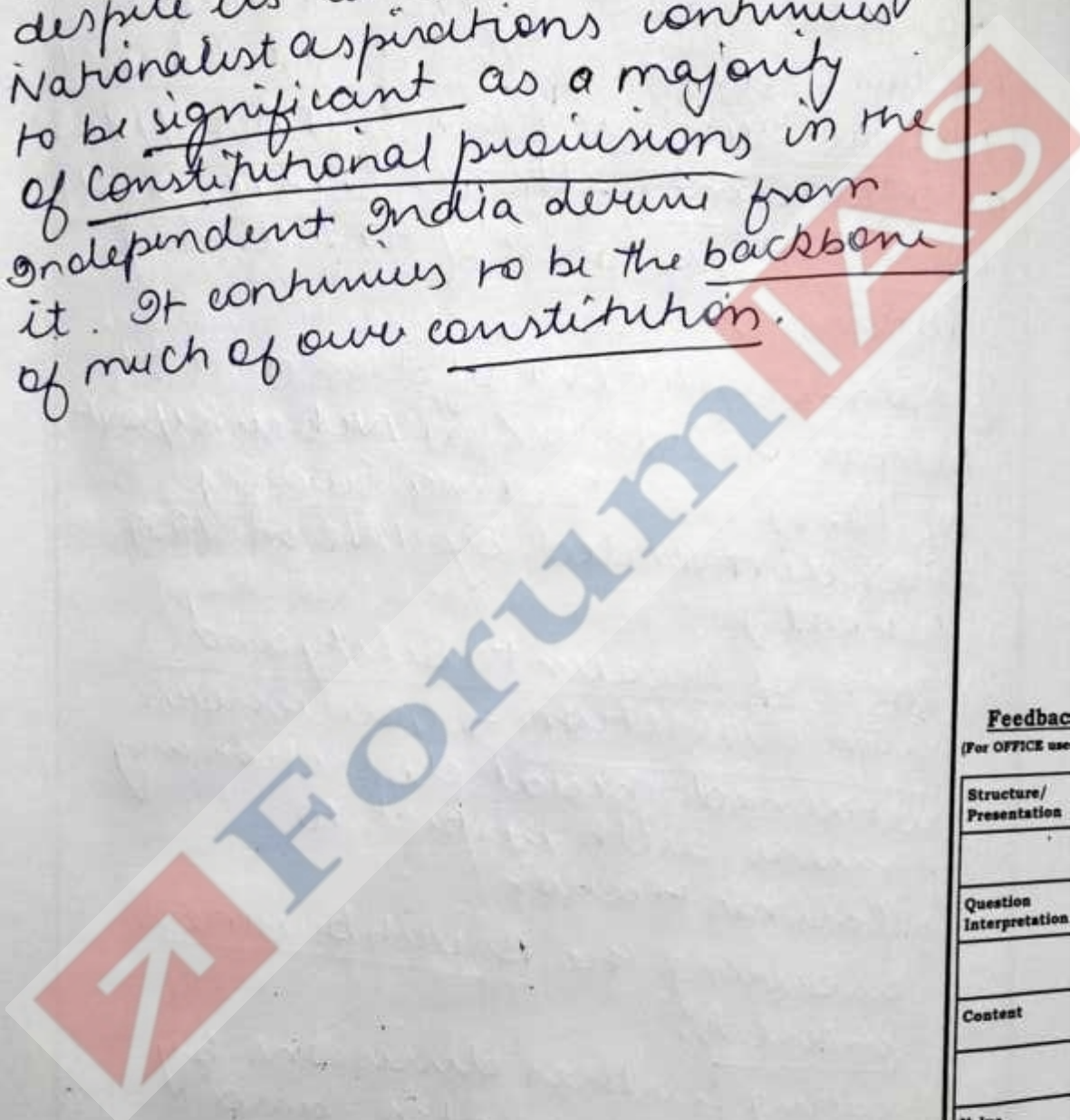
- ① Non-fulfilment of demand of Dominion Status (in Nehru Report of 1928) nor Poorna Swaraj (as demanded by INC in 1929 later)
- ② Lack of Accountability and high discretion → Governors retained special discretionary powers with respect to administration
- ③ Favouring the British business interests.
- ④ Creating further divisions by separate electorates and communal appointment
- ⑤ Non-consultation of Indians in drafting the act.

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(Don't write anything)

⑥ Power of Amendments were restricted to British Parliament.

The Government of India Act of 1935 despite its limitations in meeting Nationalist aspirations continued to be significant as a majority of constitutional provisions in the independent India derive from it. It continues to be the backbone of much of our constitution.



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Content
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Q.13) Although the revolt of 1857 came at first as a mere military mutiny, it speedily changed its character and became a national insurrection. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

यद्यपि 1857 का विद्रोह शुरुआत में केवल एक सैन्य विद्रोह के रूप में उभरा, लेकिन इसने तेजी से अपना स्वरूप बदल लिया और एक राष्ट्रीय विद्रोह बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The revolt of 1857 was one of the major challenges to the British rule in India. It jolted the foundations of British empire in India. It started as a mere military mutiny (post hanging of Mangal Pandey in March, 1857) but soon went on to acquire a regional and eventually national tone of struggle.

Military Resentment

- ↳ British Racism, ill treatment of Indian sepoys, low pays.
- ↳ lack of respect for religious and caste norms. (example - sending Indian soldiers overseas, which was against religious beliefs of Hindus)
- ↳ General Services Enlistment Act (1856) obligated overseas serving.
- ↳ Rumour of pig/beef greased cartridge that had to be bitten offended Muslims and Hindus

Soldier however was a peasant in uniform. The agrarian-economic distress allowed the revolt to acquire a Pan-Indian character.

- ① Annexation of Taluqdars in Awadh region
- ② High and extortionate rates of Revenue from Peasants.
(Zamindari System → 10/11th had to be paid to the company leaving barely anything to the cultivators)
- ③ Seeing British as the common enemy that had caused all problems
- ④ Pan-Indian unity and communal unity among Hindus and Muslims
- ⑤ Envisioning a unified leadership of Bahadur Shah Zafar and Mughal Sovereignty

Thus, multiple groups, from peasants, to artisans, moneylenders, zamindars and local Rulers (eg - Jhansi, Awadh) participated in the revolt of 1857

Limitations of the 1857 Revolt

- ① limited to Northern plains, absence of mutiny in Southern

- reasons
- ② lack of participation from Punjab, Guwalior and Rajputana. They, rather helped suppress the rebellion
 - ③ Divide and Rule policy by instigating communal & class suspicions
 - ④ British policy of appeasing landlords, so they started siding with the British interests.

Thus, the revolt came to be increasingly regionalised and ruralised, specific to local rulers and zamindars who remained distressed by colonial changes. Superior military technologies of the British helped them gain ground within a year of revolt.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.14) The partition of Bengal was a momentous occasion in national awakening that the nationalists failed to reap. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

बंगाल का विभाजन राष्ट्रीय जागृति का एक महत्वपूर्ण अवसर था जिसे राष्ट्रवादी भुनाने में विफल रहे। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The announcement of the Partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Curzon sent shockwaves across Bengal both among Nationalist leaders and common people alike. It marked a NATIONAL AWAKENING among people in many ways.

- Recognition of British policy to divide and Rule people
- Political Mobilisation → through SWARAJ (Self Rule) as the new goal. It was propagated by Bal Gangadhar Tilak (in Bombay), Lala Lajpat Rai (Punjab), Anubindo Chatterjee (Bengal).
- Swadeshi and Boycott Movement (1905-1907) → focus on self-reliance. Rabindra Nath Tagore focused on ATMA SHAKTI. Burning of foreign cloth, picketing of liquor shops, Boycott of schools, offices and other British Institutions.
- Sentiment through Art, literature, press. Eg - Press Act (1905), 1907

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Painting of Bharat Mata by Abanindranath Tagore, street plays.

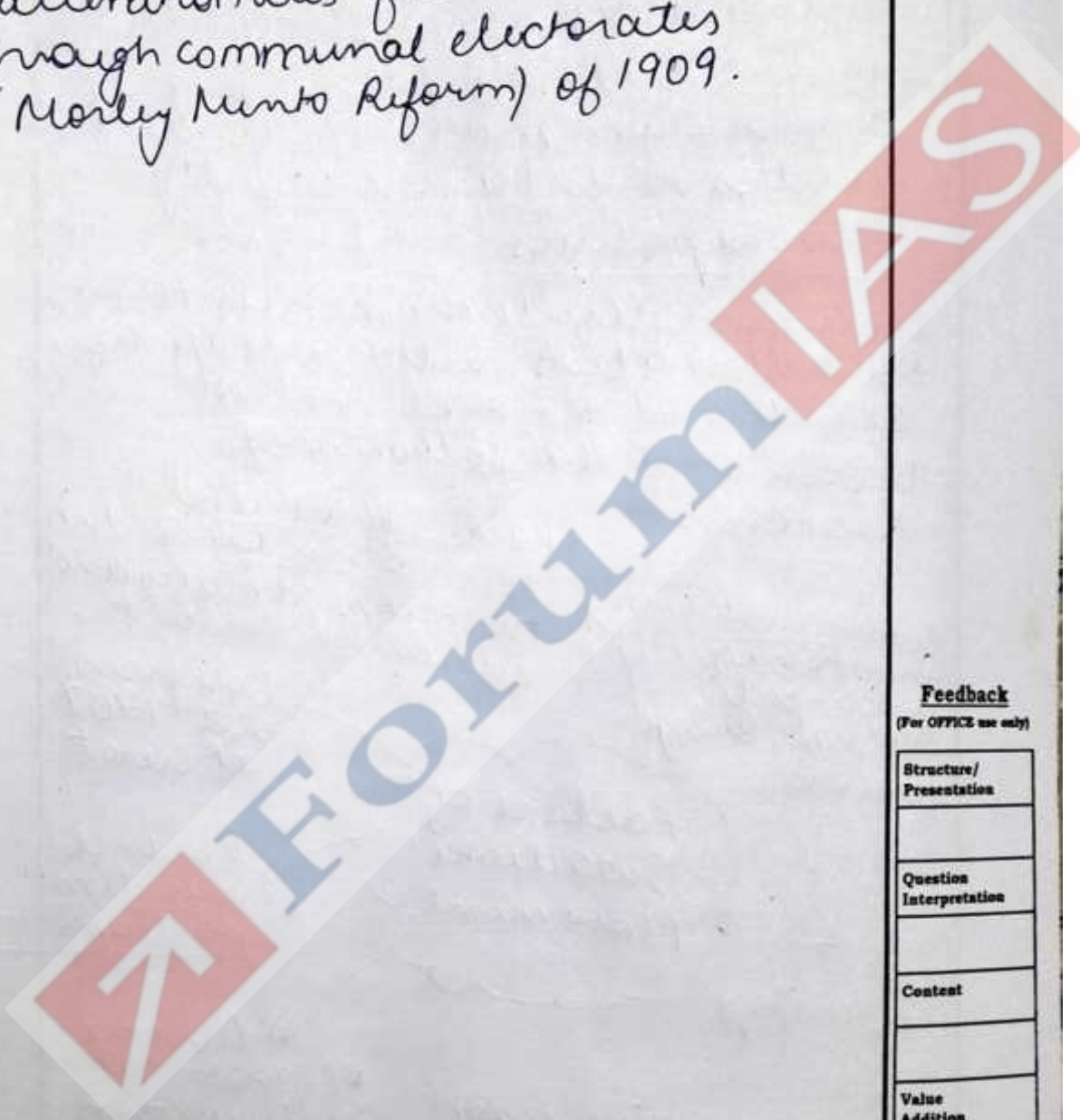
- ↳ setting up of National colleges (Bharatiya Vishwa Vidya Peeth), Textile Industries, science colleges
- ↳ wide social base (signifying change from moderate limited politics to extremist socially diverse politics)

However, despite the momentum, the Nationalists failed to reap the benefits of the movement because of the following Reasons.



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The movement eventually fizzled in strength and spirit as a leadership vacuum emerged. Communal alienation was further consolidated through communal electorates (Morley Minto Reform) of 1909.



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Q.15) Write a short note on the factors that led to rise of socialist movement in 19th century Europe. Also, discuss the significance and limitations of first and second internationals in bringing about socialist revolution. (15 marks, 250 words)

19वीं शताब्दी के यूरोप में समाजवादी आंदोलन के उदय के कारणों पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, समाजवादी क्रांति लाने में प्रथम और द्वितीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के महत्व और सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

19th century in Europe witnessed the emergence of socialistic ideas. These ideas were rooted in political-economic systems where means of production, ownership and distribution was by the community or a centralised state that looked after the needs of the society.

Factors that led to Rise of Socialist Movements

- ① Industrial Revolution in England, France, Russia
 - a) Growing impoverishment in agricultural countryside
 - b) 'Labourisation' and 'workensation' post Industrial Revolution
 - c) Class differences in Inequality
creation of a wealthy, new capitalist (Bourgeoisie) class
 - d) poor living conditions → full of pollution and diseases, frequent epidemics.

e) Harsh working hours, low pay, child labour in unsafe spaces creating class antagonism

② Socialist Writers → Charles Owen, England
Henri Saint Simon (France)
Babouf who advocated for a welfare driven state.

③ Marx and his Dialectic Materialism

• ~~Marx~~ Karl Marx through his observations of post-industrial society made intellectual observations

a) Working class interests and capital class interests would always be antithetical to each other

b) Class struggle would become acute and pave way for a Revolution that would lead to Dictatorship of the Proletariat and end of Ruling class.

c) The classless state would be one where property would be socially owned

The First and Second International were successful to a large degree in

① creating International Socialist solidarity of working class.

b) bringing ideas on a global stage
(example - movements in Paris,
Germany)

c) Anti-Imperialism and Anti-colonialism
(They saw imperialism as a consequence
of capitalism)
These even influenced Nationalist
leaders in colonies. (eg - Bal Gangadhar
Tilak), Dadabhai Naoroji attended
the Congress of second International

Limitations

- ↳ Ideological disunity, absence
of a concrete plan of action
- ↳ Internal differences
- ↳ Political suppression by states
like France and Germany

Thus, despite political mobilisation,
the two Internationals remained
limited to discussions and ideas
with little action. It was Lenin
who used a different aspect of
Socialism to bring about coherence
of action that brought socialist ideals
to reality through Communist Russian
Revolution of 1917.

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Q.16) Surrender of Germany and her allies was secured on assurances of Wilson's 14 points, but Treaty of Versailles was a betrayal of that assurance. Compare Wilson's 14 points with Treaty of Versailles. How far do you think that Treaty of Versailles was responsible for World War II? (15 marks, 250 words)

जर्मनी और उसके सहयोगियों का समर्पण विल्सन के 14 सूत्रीय आश्वासन पर किया गया था, लेकिन वरसाय की संधि उस आश्वासन के साथ विश्वासघात थी। विल्सन के 14 सूत्रों की वरसाय की संधि से तुलना कीजिए। आप कहीं तक सोचते हैं कि वरसाय की संधि द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के लिए जिम्मेदार थी? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Woodrow Wilson, the president of USA had promised through 14 points, their vision for the end of the World War. On the basis of these points, Germany was convinced to ~~the~~ surrender through the promise of better treatment in the future. However, the Treaty of Versailles was much different from that.

Woodrow Wilson's 14 points

- ① Promised an end of secret Agreements, Alliances and treaties
- ② Open Diplomacy
- ③ Arms Reduction
- ④ working after interests of colonial populations
- ⑤ Removal of barriers in trading, market expansion etc.

Treaty of Versailles on the other hand →

- ① Germany was solely blamed for the World War under War Guilt Clause

- ② Made to pay war indemnity of over 30 billion dollars to Europe.
- ③ Germany was alone demilitarised (eg - Rhineland) - men reduced to 100,000 and only 6 battleships allowed.
- ④ Loss of revenue-generating Ruhr region to France; Alsace, Lorraine and also overseas territories in Africa and Asia.

The Treaty of Versailles further antagonised Germans and caused them humiliation.

- ① Loss of economic resources led to crippling of German economy.
- ② The economic disaster followed by printing of currencies led to hyperinflation.
- ③ Loss of territory strengthened Hitler's resolve and Nazi party to create Lebensraum in Europe and abroad through territorial aggression.
- ④ Even Italy, was not given what it had been duly promised, thus creating disenchantment.

⑤ Haush impact of economic Depression in USA (1930s) and political approach of Britain and France to Germany became other reasons. Hence, Treaty of Versailles alone cannot be said to be the cause of the second world war.

It was the resentment created by the treaty followed by an ideological resolve to avenge humiliation, that paved the way for emergence of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany. These factors paved the way for the inevitable war that was to follow.

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Value Addition
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Q.17) The seeds of USSR's downfall had been planted long ago. Gorbachev's policies only hastened the ripening of the fruit. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

USSR के पतन के बीज बहुत पहले बोए जा चुके थे, गोरबाचेव की नीतियों ने केवल इसके पतन की गति को तेज कर दिया। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The emergence of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was a culmination of the Russian Revolution (1917) and structural reforms that followed the collapse of Czar. It was a union of 15 republics. The USSR met its fall in 1989 but there were several issues plaguing the USSR long before its downfall:

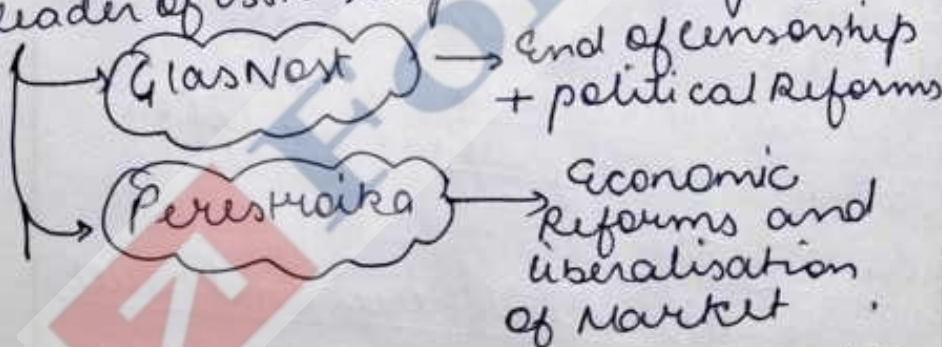
- ① Suppression of Political Autonomy
 - USSR failed to accommodate interests of numerous ethnicities and imposed a centralised and dictatorial version of socialism
 - Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia among many others felt alienated.
- ② Economic Weaknesses and Faults
 - Socialistic economy that emphasised less on Agrarian Modernisation (as compared to USA)
 - Continued to use other states (satellite states) for achieving

Military domination in West Asia, South East Asia (eg- Vietnam)

- Drain of resources through Arms and Ammunitions Race with USA
- ③ Suppression of dissent and resentment of the people
- example → suppression of Baltic Nationalism, Georgia, Ukraine who wanted indigenisation of governance.
- ④ Administrative problems → bureaucratic hurdles, nepotism, high corruption

Mikhail Gorbachev's Reforms

In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev, the then leader of USSR sought to bring reforms



Instead, the reforms hastened the decline of USSR.

- ① Economic reforms resulted in inflation that even the government

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spending and subsidies could not bridge.

② Political freedom led to wave of protests and local uprisings, attacks on party leaders and even Coups

③ Demand for fall of Berlin Wall and mass migration of people to west Germany.

④ Ukraine Nationalism, Baltic Nationalist movements against Soviet hegemony.

Soviet Union did not collapse in a day or a year or multiple last years of its existence. It was perennially marred by structural issues that got exposed by Mikhail Gorbachev's liberalisation policies.

Feedback

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Q.18) Bring out any two elements of 'unity in diversity' in the country? Also discuss how diversity has enriched and strengthened Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में 'अनेकता में एकता' के किन्हीं दो तत्वों को उजागर कीजिए? यह भी चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे विविधता ने भारतीय समाज को समृद्ध और मजबूत किया है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian society is a heterogeneous society. It consists of various cultures, food, traditions, customs where different groups of people interact. India is often celebrated for its culture of UNITY IN DIVERSITY as can be seen below →

① COSMOPOLITANISM in LANGUAGES

India has 22 officially recognised Scheduled languages but even more than 1500 sub-dialects and sub languages.

- cities are a melting pot of several languages and cultures and has given birth to several others such as HINGLISH (Hindi-English) BONGLISH (Bengali-English)
- National unity seen through films, Sports (players from multiple parts of the country present), Army
- Diversity
 - Dravidian (Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu)
 - INDO-ARYAN (Hindi, Marathi, Gujja)
 - Austro-Asiatic / Sino-Tibetan

② UNITY THROUGH RELIGION

- Example → Christmas celebrated by many faiths (as festival of gifts)
Sivoli (festival of lights, Deepavali)
JASHN-E-RIVAZ)
- Accommodation of Regional traditions in Ramayana and Mahabharata (example - folk dancing → Chhau, Pandava Nritya, Pattachitra painting)
- Overlapping celebration of festivals
eg - 14th - 15th - 16th January as Makar Sankranti (North India)
Pongal (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana)
Lohri (Punjab - Haryana)

Many critics had argued that India would collapse by the sheer divisionism in its society. But, on the contrary, the divisions and complexities have become a source of strength and enrichment of our society.

- 1) Promoting peaceful coexistence (Sawa dharma Sambharo)
- 2) Tolerance and Assimilation
By adopting the best the other has to offer.

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- 3) Source of Cultural prestige for India, that even attracts the monolithic western countries
- 4) Allows India to leverage its soft power (example - through Buddhism & with Sri Lanka, Mongolia, South east Asian countries)
- 5) Economic growth and prosperity (through increase in demand for goods and services at the time of festivals eg - Diwali Mela, Dussehra Mela) that serves to provide income and livelihood for lakhs of MSMEs (eg - clay, ceramics, flowers) and people.

The uniqueness of Indian culture lies in the diversity of its culture and civilisation which provides a melodious harmony and heterogeneous existence amongst various groups of people across religion, language, religion, ethnicity.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.19) Highlight the critical impact of covid-19 pandemic on children with special emphasis on their education, physical and mental wellbeing. (15 marks, 250 words)

बच्चों पर उनकी शिक्षा, शारीरिक और मानसिक कल्याण पर विशेष जोर देते हुए कोविड 19 महामारी के गंभीर प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought long term and short term changes to all sections of societies and countries. World Economic Forum, noted this period as the 'THE GREAT RESET' of social-economic-political systems and structures. Children have come to be one of the more acutely affected groups.

Impact on Education

- ① lockdowns induced loss of learning space like schools.
- ② Impact on learning outcomes and abilities (disproportionately affecting the rural, poor, marginalised groups)
- ③ Digitisation of Education and subsequent digital divide.
- ④ Loss of Nutritional outcomes as Mid-day Meal scheme could not be operated during lockdowns.
- ⑤ Gendered discrimination in access to smartphones for education increasing child marriages to cope with economic burden and loss.

- ⑥ Absence of structured learning and multi-dimensional absorption of knowledge that happens in school.

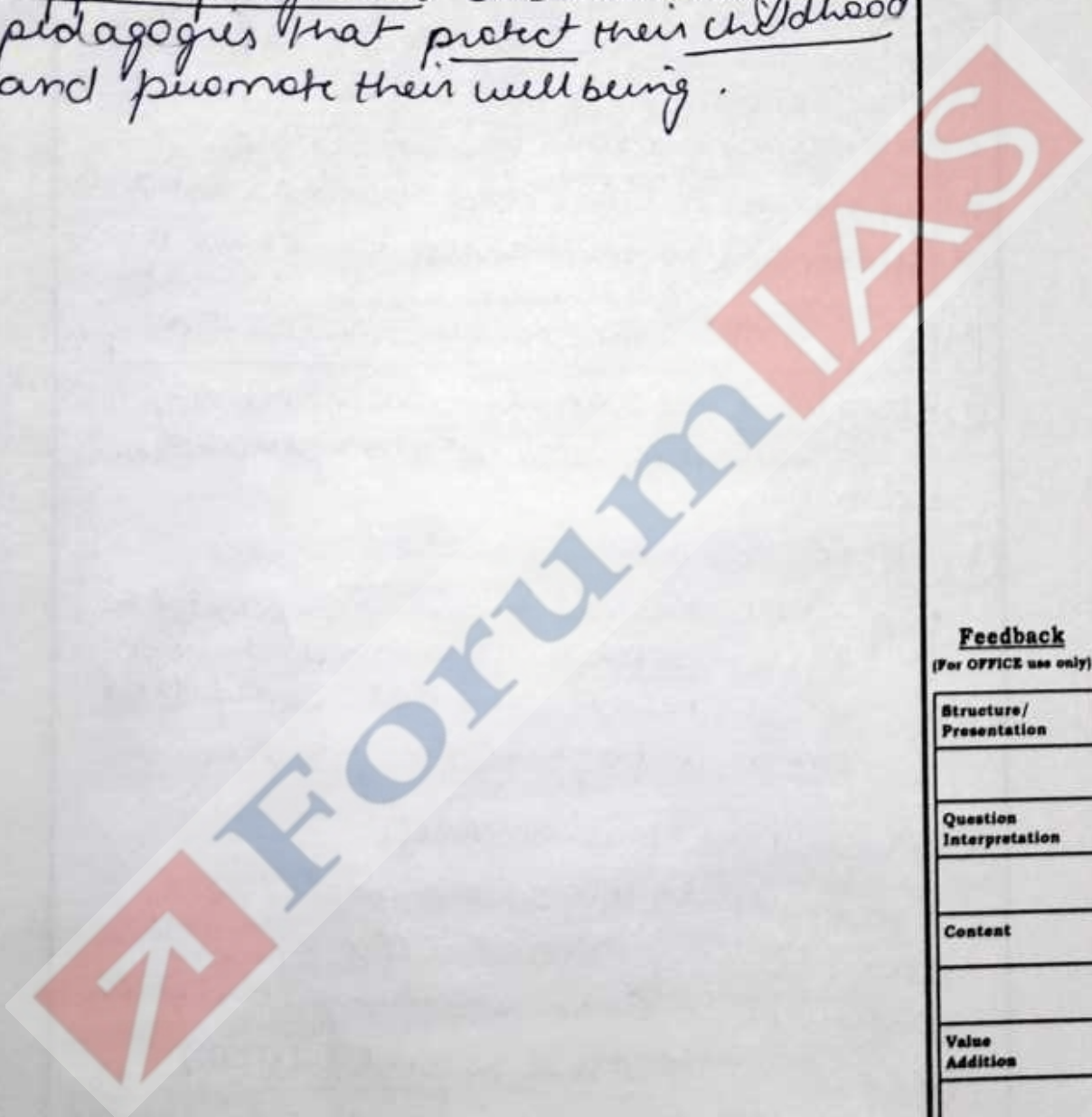
Impact on Physical Well being

- ① Physical activity reduced; increase of overweight cases, child obesity.
- ② Physical activity is intrinsically linked to growth and improved learning abilities.
- ③ Sports promote → healthy competition, cooperation, team spirit, teamwork, courage, leadership.
- ④ Increased screen hours.

Mental Well being

- ① Isolation and alienation from peers
- ② loss of parents (due to COVID deaths) and orphanhood induced mental trauma
- ③ Depression and Anxiety (for this ~~CE~~ NCERT launched MANODARPAN portal to improve well being)
- ④ Increasing Child Abuse, sexual exploitation, physical violence (according to UNICEF).
- ⑤ Digital bullying, victims of cyber crimes.

Children are among the most vulnerable groups and pandemic, has exposed them to various kind of societal risks. Need of the hour is children-centric support programs and learning pedagogies that protect their childhood and promote their well being.



Feedback

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Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.20) Urbanization in India is said to be slow, messy and hidden. Examine. What steps would you suggest to tackle the negative aspects of urbanization? (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में शहरीकरण को धीमा, अव्यवस्थित और प्रच्छन्न कहा जाता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। शहरीकरण के नकारात्मक पहलुओं से निपटने के लिए आप क्या उपाय सुझाएंगे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Urbanisation is the process of developing of cities, towns, townships that have a high proportion of non-agrarian working population. Though, it has transformed lives and living standards, it continues to be marred by challenges -

MESSY, SLOW, HIDDEN URBANISATION

- ① Slow rate of Urbanisation. (merely 3% between 2001-2011 as per census data)
- ② Irregular and uneven
 - eg → NCR-Meerut region compared to Bulandshahr, Unnao districts of UP (which have not benefitted from Urbanisation yet)
- ③ Project halts and stalls

Example → very few projects (only about 30%) of SMART CITY scheme continues to be in working condition. According to ASER report (2020) More than 1/3 rd of pipes, taps in schools not working / dysfunctional.

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- ④ Urbanisation challenges of spacing
- ill planned, substandard housing
 - Poor drainage and sanitation;
breeding ground for infections and epidemics
 - absence of basic amenities in slums (example → 2020, COVID-19 affected DHARAVI slum in Mumbai).

⑤ Hidden Urbanisation

when urban emerging areas are not accounted in government/administrative statistical records because of

- lack of attention
- Outmoded criteria of assessment
- 'Non-Aquarian' definition of urbanisation that discards Rural modernisation as

urbanisation.

Hidden Urbanisation is seen at peripheries of major Urban-Industrial centres like Delhi-Ambala, Chennai-Madurai, Bangalore and its vicinity etc.

STEPS TO TACKLE NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF URBANISATION

- ① Refurbishing and Retrofitting of areas, slums (AMRUT mission)
- ② Urban housing amenities to the poor and slum dwellers (PM-Awas Yojana). Housing for All by 2022 should be expanded through Tier III to Tier VI cities.
- ③ Political resolve through 'Right to Cities' Campaign.
- ④ Better Water management and drainage to prevent urban flooding under SPONGE CITIES Mission.
- ⑤ expansion of Urban infrastructure through PM-WANI scheme (internet) smart cities scheme, street lighting.
- ⑥ Empowerment of Urban local bodies by financial devolution

The aim of Urbanisation is to bring prosperity and betterment to the lives of the people. Urban areas should not only be inclusive, but also sustainable spaces. This would help achieve the SDG Goal 11 of SUSTAINABLE CITIES and COMMUNITIES

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	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
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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