

TEST CODE :

61114

FIAS – MGP 2023 (C-3) - Half Length Test #6

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ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Harshita Sharma

Roll No.

1910101590

Date:

9 Feb 2023

Time Allowed: One and Half Hours

Maximum Marks: 125

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTION

Q. No. Max. Marks Marks Obtained

1

2

3

4

5

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7

8

9

10

Total: 125

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.

2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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. 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.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Evaluator's Discretion:

For Student Only

Start Time | 9 am

End Time | 10:30 am

Total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

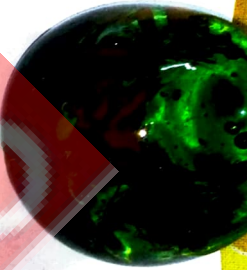
Online Offline **Evaluator's Discretion:** This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

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Evaluation Date:



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Ans. 6.

Safety valve theory cited in context of the formation of Indian National Congress (INC) opines that this formation ~~was~~ ^{was} facilitated by the British to ~~provide~~ ^{provide} a vent for releasing growing discontent in order to not harm the British rule. Congress was criticised as safety valve as :

1. moderate approach of Salaji concerned.
 - ↳ Prayers
 - ↳ Petitions
 - ↳ Processions
 made extremists like
2. It is believed that A.O. Hume (& British liberals) urged Lord Dufferin not to stop its formation as otherwise there may be a powerful rebellion against British.
3. Marxist scholars like R.P. Dutta believed INC was result of a conspiracy to thwart popular uprisings in India.
4. Constitutional agitations as against non-constitutional mass struggles were thought to be favourable for British to continue their despotic rule.

Though criticised for being a 'safety valve', the INC did play a seminal role in uprooting the British rule from India :

1. National awakening
 - ↳ Traditional festivals, melas
 - ↳ atma-shakti
 - ↳ nurturing Indian nationhood
 - ↳ social reforms to broaden base
 - eg. opposition to untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity, etc.

2. Demands for reforms → constitutional reforms
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- ① expansion of councils later used to expand political arena
 - ② administrative reforms called for Indianisation of govt. services
 - ③ anti-impedation
eg. INC opposition to annexation of Burma, etc.

3. Vision for alternate social/political programme
↳ The Nehru report, etc.

4. Demand for 'SWARAJ' → Lahore session (1929)
Purna Swaraj as aim of INC

5. Organised resistance to British rule
eg. partition of Bengal resisted by boycott of foreign goods, Gandhian methods of Satyagraha (Ahmedabad, Kheda, Champaran) etc.

6. Challenged British hegemony
↳ 'Drain Theory' as opposed to British claims of 'White Man's Burden'.
↳ mass-struggle challenged invincibility of British rule.
eg. NCM under Gandhi.

The seminal role of INC as well as claims of involvement of A.O. Hume as a lightning conductor often negates ~~the~~ discredits the safety valve theory.

Ans. 1

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The Europe of 15th c. was marked by spirit of renaissance, renewed zeal for exploration, ship building, navigation and economic prosperity; due to which they come to India for colonial dominance.

Various European powers

1. Portuguese → Vasco De Gama (Calicut, 1498)
2. Dutch → Cornelis De Houtman (Sumatra and Bantam, 1596)
3. English → 1609 : Captain Hawkins (Jahangir's court to seek permission to establish factory in Surat - not granted)
1611 : started trading in Masulipatnam.
4. Danes → 1620, Tranquebar in TN
5. French → 1st factory (Surat, 1668)

Most successful: British - REASONS

1. Efficient → EIC controlled by elected BoD unlike nominations by monarch (French & Portugal)
↳ large involvement of shareholders ⇒ ↑ accountability.
2. Naval superiority → largest, most advanced of its times
↳ helped defeat Portuguese & French
3. Economic factors → early onset of IR
↳ inventions like spinning & jenny, steam engine, power loom etc.
↳ innovative use of debt markets unlike rivals who emptied financial reserves
eg. Napoleonic wars drained French resources.
4. Leadership superior → well disciplined & trained
↳ eg. Robert Clive v/s French (2nd Carnatic war)
5. More interested in territorial & economic interests rather than spread of Christianity unlike Dutch & Portuguese
6. Stable govt for longer periods.

From being traders to colonial masters, British rule left un-delible mark on Indian society.

Ans. 2. Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) had played a major role in laying foundation of British colonial rule.

Range of reforms:

- Modern administration
 - reformed & reorganised system of civil services
 - checked bureaucratic complacency
 - promotions based on seniority
 - police was salaried rather than reliance on zamindars for policing
- Judicial reforms
 - new system of courts
 - separated judiciary from executive.
 - ↑ litigation
- Stability in revenues collection
 - In Permanent Settlement (1793) of Bengal, revenue demand was fixed in perpetuity to induce land improvements
- Europeanisation
 - replaced Mughal elements with British eg. Europeans as judges & members of civil services
- Strategic success
 - defeated Tipu Sultan in 3rd Anglo Mysore war
 - Treaty of Seringapatnam limited threat from most bitter enemy of the company i.e. Mysore

Limitations & Issues

- Peasant Revolts
 - revenue collecting zamindars became landlords & peasants became tenants by permanent settlement
 - eg. Peasants movement, Kol uprising etc.

2. 1857 Revolt → exclusion of Indians from judiciary except at v. low level courts
↳ alienation of natives
3. Concentration of powers (authoritarian system) in hands of governor general in matters of police, judiciary, govt etc.
eg. Sadar Nizamat Adalat, the highest court of appeal under the governor-general.
4. Addressed procedural aspects but couldn't refer substantive features of law.
eg. Criminal law based on Muslim law with many inherent defects.

Cornwallis' governing idea and his code was to have India, not for Indians but for England & effectiveness of colonial rule.

Ans 3.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar were two most prominent figures of the 19th c. Bengal Renaissance.

Their advocacy reforms were critical to socio-religious awakening of the country :-

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

1. Lobbied against Sati

↳ later outlawed by William Bentinck in 1829.

2 critical of idol worship and meaningless

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- established Brahma Samaj in 1828.
 - 3. advocated widow remarriage and condemned child marriage.
 - Vedas - upheld unity / monism of Vedanta
eg translated Upanishads to Bengali
 - scientific approach to modernise India - lang, lit, tech, etc.
eg Vedanta College (1825) opened
- Ram Chandra Vidhya Sagar

widow remarriage : His efforts led to first Hindu widow remarriage act (1856)

- education - encouraged Sanskrit & Bengali lit, Western thought in Bengali college to modernize India
- social reforms - against child marriage & Polygamy (Kulin)
- women education - eg. school for 35 girls in Bengal
- wrote literary works, biographical notes on numerous noteworthy personalities & social reforms to inspire younger generation eg Balyabibek on flaws of child marriage

Limitations their efforts suffered :

• narrow social base

• widow remarriage remained a taboo & society despite law for it

• Vidya Sagar's reforms catered to upper caste Hindus mainly. Lower caste remained marginal to his reforms.

• Roy's advocacy for English education was considered product of coloniality.

through socio-religious consciousness was aroused through conscientious individuals like Roy & Tagore.

Ans 4. Gandhi, a pioneering politician arrived in India in 1915, after 2 decades of political activism in S. Africa. By this time, Indian freedom struggle had witnessed split between factions of Congress into moderates & extremists.

A. Before Gandhi

- (i) Prayers, petitions & protests → demands for reforms & concessions
 ↳ most significant was highlighting the exploitative character of the colonial economy.
- (ii) Political entrepreneurship → Lal-Bal-Pal ↳ mass mobilization
 ↳ Swadeshi movement
- (iii) Revolutionary activism → Anandbhadra Ghosh, Vess Savarkar
 ↳ underground organisations for attacks on British Office
 Anushilan Samiti ↳ Abhinav Bharat
 ↳ of Muzaffarpur conspiracy case
- (iv) Internationalism → eg. Ghadr movement, Hindu-German conspiracy, Nank conspiracy case
- (v) Home rule movement → demand for Dominion Status within British Empire

Scientific, humanitarian and national upheaval through socio-religious consciousness was aroused through conscientious individuals like Roy & Tagore.

Ans 4. Gandhiji, a pioneering politician arrived in India in 1915, after 2 decades of political activism in S. Africa. By this time, Indian freedom struggle had witnessed split between factions of Congress into moderates & extremists.

Nature of Indian Freedom Struggle

A. Before Gandhiji

(i) Prayers, petitions & protests → demands for reforms & concessions
most significant was highlighting the exploitative character of the colonial economy.

(ii) Political extremism → Lal-Bal-Pal → mass mobilizations, Swadeshi movement

(iii) revolutionary activism → Aurobindo Ghosh, V.K. Sarabhai
underground organisations for attacks on British offices
Anushilan Samiti, Abhinav Bharat
of Muzaffarpur conspiracy case

(iv) Internationalism → eg. Ghader movement, Hindu-German conspiracy, Nank conspiracy case

(v) Home rule movement → demand for Dominion Status within British Empire

186873_61114_1910101590_(2023-04-26 09:13:40) to bitter parting of moderates & extremists. Political repression by colonial government to protest & petitions were simply ignored.

B. After Gandhi

1. Reforms in Congress
 - ↳ ↑ branches
 - ↳ changes in working committee
 - ↳ ↓ membership fees
2. Satyagraha
 - ↳ truth
 - ↳ non-violence
 - ↳ peaceful protests
 - ↳ moral discipline
3. Harijan's welfare
 - ↳ uniting all "children of god"
 - ↳ social & constructive work
4. Swaraj → self-governance
e.g. promotion of khadi & village industries

The universal, moral and noble appeal of Gandhian style renders a lesson to political mobilisation & rights movement relevant for all times & ages. It re-energised the Indian freedom struggle from a point of near-decimation to survival.

Ans 5 Cripps mission headed by Stafford Cripps was a British mission aimed at gaining Indian support for British war efforts in 2nd WW.

MAJOR PROPOSALS

1. Indian Dominion with British govt.
 ↳ free to decide its relations with commonwealth countries
 ↳ complete autonomy to conduct its foreign relations.

2. Constituent Assembly
 ↳ convene one after the war ends
 ↳ to frame new constitution for dominion of India
 ↳ members $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{partly nominated by princes} \\ \rightarrow \text{partly elected from provincial assemblies} \end{array} \right.$

3. British govt would accept the new constitution if -
 ↳ any province not willing to join the union could have a separate constitution & form a separate union
 ↳ negotiate treaty with constituent assembly for transfer of power & safeguard rights of minorities.

4. Till the new constitution is formed, defense of India would remain the prerogative of British and powers of governor-general would remain intact

Failed to satisfy domestic political leadership:

1. offer for dominion status was against long held demand for complete independence

2. continuation of British overlordship.
 ↳ no plan for immediate transfer of power
 ↳ no real share in defence.

3. Supremacy of governor general retained, the talk broke down at the issue of viceroy's veto.

4. Undemocratic process

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↳ representation of princely states by nominees & not by elected representatives

↳ right of provinces to secede went against the principle of national unity, objected to by Hindu Mahasabha, Congress, Liberals, Sikhs etc.

5. Muslim League objected → idea of single Indian Union
↳ needed self-determination for Muslims

6. Inflexibility → rigid "take it or leave it" approach

7. Lack of clarity on interpretation & implementation of the transfer of power.

Gandhi described Cripps mission as a "post-dated cheque" on a failing bank. Its failure became prelude to the QIM.

Ans. 7.

The Revolt of 1857 was an armed uprising against the British rule

REASONS

1. Economic → Heavy taxation & colonial trade policies negatively affected peasants & artisans
→ zamindars / taluqdars lost traditional rights eg. in Awadh they lost land estates
→ ruin of Indian industry ⇒ pressure on agriculture (exploitation & impoverishment)

2. Political → Policies of annexation eg. subsidiary alliance, Doctrine of lapse
↑d resentment among people & princes
eg. annexation of Awadh (1856)

3. Administrative → corruption → police courts etc.

4. Socio-religious → Abolition of sati, widow remarriage act, 1856 seen as interference in local traditions
→ Tearing mosques, Lex Loci act 1850, Religious disabilities act
→ Christian missionaries viewed with suspicion.

5. External influence → psychological boost to people as they knew about reverses faced by British in first Afghan war, Punjab wars, Crimean wars etc.

6. Discontent in Sepoys → general service enlistment act, 1856
→ greased cartridges → pig (meat) cow (beef)
→ sepoy was "a 'peasant in uniform'"
→ unequal pay & service conditions vis-a-vis Europeans.

Reasons behind failure

- 1. Limited extent → unaffected parts → E/W/S India
↳ moneylenders, zamindars, educated Indians didn't participate.
- 2. Poorly organized & lacked central leadership
eg. ↳ weak position of Bahadur Shah Zafar
- 3. Lack of Resources : Indians ⇒ swords, spears
British ⇒ Enfield rifles, electric telegraph
- 4. Lack of coherent, unified ideology
eg. Leaders like Nana Sahab, Rani Lakshmi Bai, Hazrat Mehal fought for their regional interests.

Though the revolt was suppressed, it had several consequences :

- 1. Charter Act, 1858
 - ↳ Queen Victoria declared as sovereign
 - ↳ end of EIC rule
 - ↳ Indian princes brought under British paramourty
- 2. Policy of Divide & Rule
- 3. Changes in Armed Forces
 - ↳ most of the Indian artillery units were made defunct
 - ↳ ↑ European soldiers
 - ↳ Indians denied better higher & strategically important posts
 - ↳ change in British policies
- 4. change in British policies
 - ↳ policy of annexations & suppression ended
 - ↳ equality of opportunities, etc. extended to some extent to Indians
 - ↳ Non-interference in customs.

This revolt was a major factor in flourishing of Indian freedom struggle.

Ans. 8.

The Partition of Bengal (1905) was a territorial reorganization of Bengal presidency by British to divide predominantly Muslim populated eastern states from Hindu majority western region.

Nationalist response

1. Emphasis on Atma-shakti / self reliance
 - ↳ constructive social work eg. famine & epidemic relief
 - ↳ boycott foreign goods (passive resistance)
2. Coops of volunteers (samitis) to generate political consciousness among masses.
 - eg. Swadeshi sangam by V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
3. Cultural response
 - a. Tagore : 'Amar Sonar Bangla' song
Abanindranath Tagore → painted Bharata mata
 - b. Festivals / melas : Tilak's Gaurpatti & Shrinaji festivals
Jatras (traditional folk theatre of Bengal)
4. Growth of indigenous industries : Swadeshi crafts
5. Growth of national vernacular education : In 1906, National Council of education was set up.
National college with Surendro Ghosh opened in Calcutta (as principal)

Such response was watershed in Indian freedom struggle

1. Swadeshi push continued into NCM, CDM.
eg. burning pyres of foreign cloth
2. Moderate - extremist split reached point of no return from Surat split (exploited by British)
eg. Tilak in jail (1908-14).

3. Swadeshi as goal (Luna Swaraj)
eg. Lahore session 1929.

- 4. Communal divide in politics
↳ Creation of Muslim League (1906)
- 5. First mass movement with an- all India appeal touching all sections, professions etc. (-art, lit. also)
- 6. all major trends of nationalist movement from moderation to extremism, from passive resistance to non-cooperation emerged during this movement.

Partition of Bengal proved to be a leap forward as people were aroused from political slumber, and further reactivated by Gandhi through SWADESHI.

Ans. 9 . British justified colonial rule citing white man's burden i.e. to civilise colonies for their benefit so that "one fine day" they will ask for independence (Macaulay) from British. Civilising benefits cited are railways, rule of law, socio-religious reforms etc.

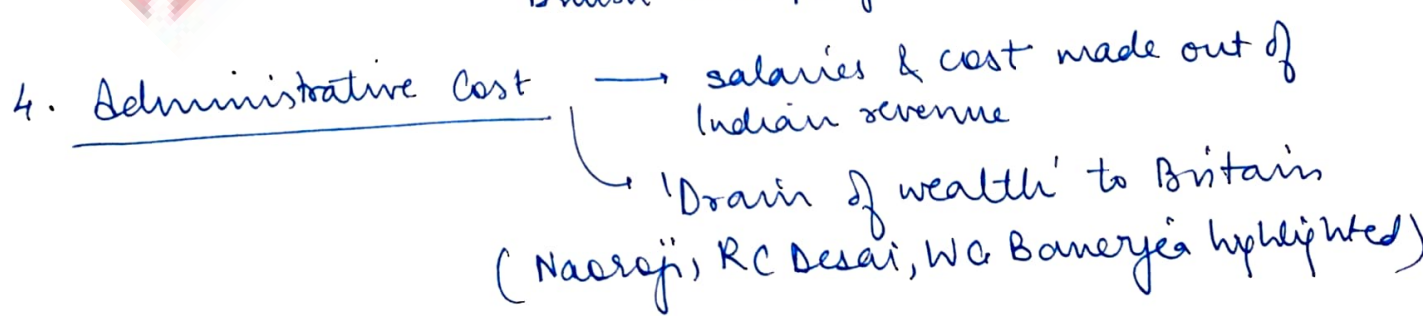
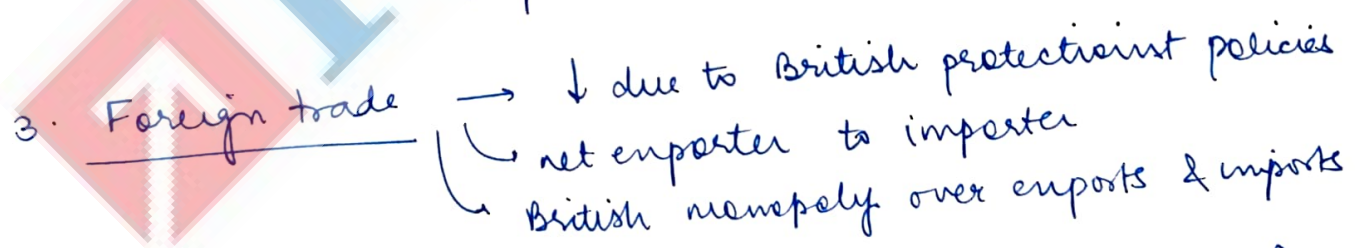
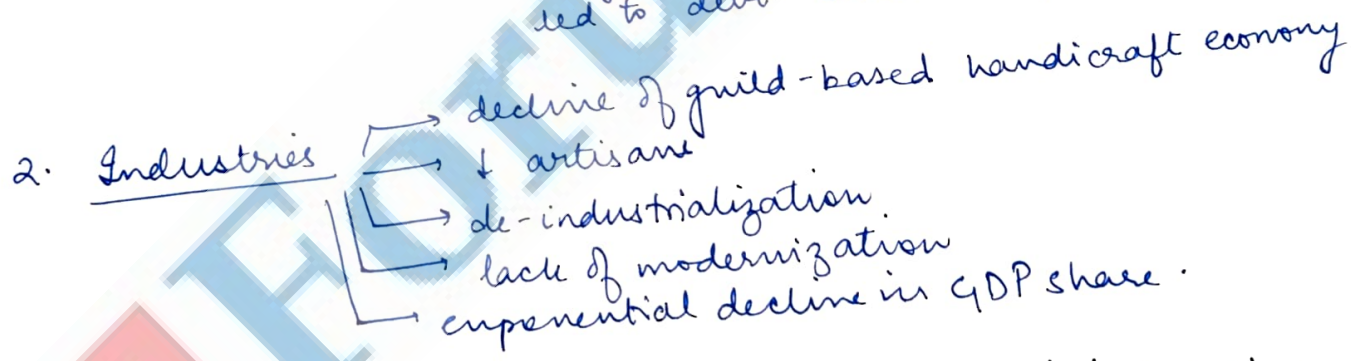
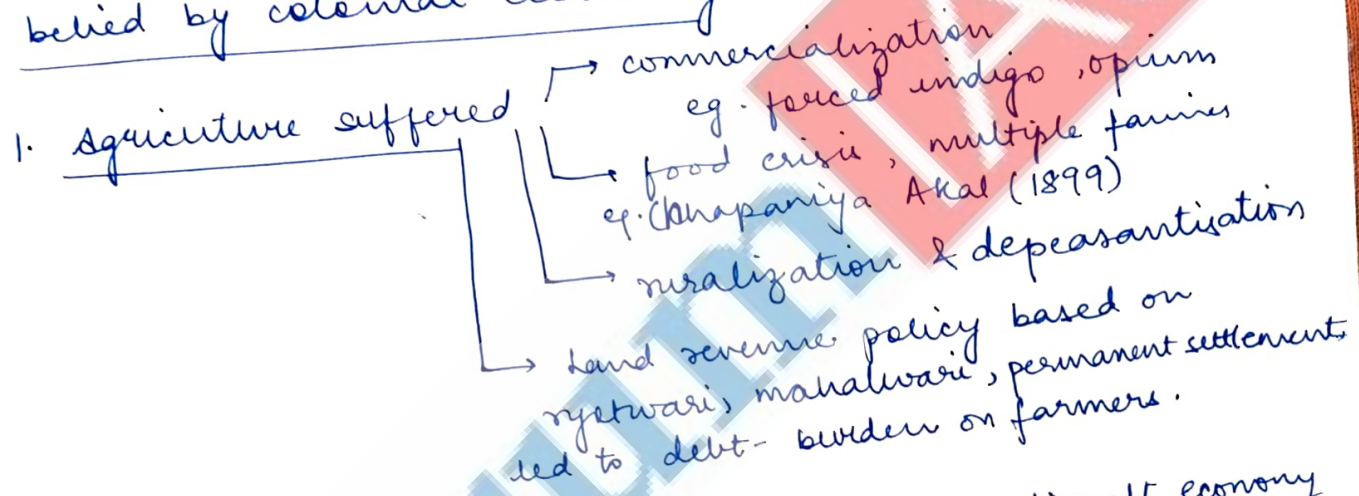
Propaganda spread by British

- 1. To prepare Indians for self-governance, who were accustomed to rule by despotism.
- 2. justification for Lord Dalhousie's annexation of Awadh.

2. Demoralization of Awadh

- 2. Superstitious religions - fatalistic & exploitative
- 3. Poor conditions of women - sati, widowhood etc.
- 4. Caste-ridden society eg. caste based census
- 5. No national identity, various fault lines.

However, the reality of 'white man's burden' is belied by colonial economy:



War expenses - all cost from Anglo Afghan to Anglo Burmese wars being borne by Indian revenues collected largely from taxation by poor peasants

It is estimated that British took out of India modern equivalent of \$ 45 bn (USD) during colonial rule, plundered & shackled India behind veil of civilising mission. Tharoor in his book 'an Era of Darkness' quotes "out of \$ 3 bn debt on British during war, ~ \$ 1.25 bn was from India & never paid back".

After 75 years of Independence, Britain's India surpassed UK as 5th largest economy & is one of the fastest growing major economy. Much water has flown under the bridge, but India's Growth story needs to travel much further to recover completely from the excesses & stains of the British colonial loot.

Home Rule Movement started as a response to WWI, to attain home rule for all of India within British commonwealth by establishing All India Home Rule League along the lines of Irish HRM. Prominent leaders included Annie Besant, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Jinnah, etc.

Gave fillip to INM:

- Change in course of freedom struggle → shift from educated elites to masses
→ trajectory shift from path chartered by moderates.
- Geographical reach → link between rural & urban areas
→ masses
→ even 'politically backward' Gujarat & Sindh regions mobilized
- Political education → libraries, discussions, public meetings
→ created a generation of ardent nationalists
- Constitutional reforms → popular pressure
→ eg. Montford reforms, August declaration (1917)
- unification of moderates & extremists (Tilak)

Fizzled out:

- Montagu - Chemsford reforms → divided nationalists -
favoured or against
- Limited reach & participation → less Muslims, less Non-Brahmins (Seths)
joined due to fear of dominance by Hindus
- Violent outbreaks → communal outbreaks (1917-18)

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4. Alienation of moderates

5. ↑ popularity of Gandhi & his approach shadowed HRM agitations.

6. Void of leadership

i. Annie Besant doubted utility of HRM especially after announcement of Montford reforms.

ii. Travel of Tilak abroad.

Though short lived, the HRM had a lasting impression and galvanised the Indian freedom struggle. It prepared the masses for Gandhian style of politics.

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ADDITIONAL REMARKS

