

Test Code: 31009

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17 JAN 2020

FIAS – 2020 – GS9A/B

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	SUBHADHARSHINI-M.		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910042311
Mobile No.		Date:	17/01/2020

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Q.No.	Max. Marks	Answer
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7 Mins 9 Mins
Apt Time Allocation

Q.1) The impact of Jainism on the composite culture of Indian Society can be seen in ideals of national Movement and constitution-making. Illustrate with examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Jainism which emerged around 6th century BC has a huge impact on Indian society.

Impact on ideals of national movement

- Non-violence advocated by Jainism was also advocated by Gandhiji
- The tri-ratnas - right knowledge, right faith and right conduct is reflected in the Gandhiji's approach of "means are as important as ends".
- Jainism was against discrimination of caste and equal treatment to women which was followed in national movement and reflected in Poona Pact, movements against untouchability and women empowerment.

In constitution-making

- Non-violence in Art. 45 which protects animals from killing sply. cow slaughtering
- equal status of women in Art. 14, 15, 16 etc..
- against caste discrimination in Art. 17.

Thus jainism has influenced not only religion but also political aspect of India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



7 Mins 9 Mins
Apt Time Allocation

Q.2) "Gupta sculpture is the logical succession of the early classical sculpture of Amaravati and Mathura." Substantiate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Gupta period is known as the "Golden age" for Indian culture.

Post-mauryan sculptures

- The post-mauryan dynasties like Kushanas and Sakas patronized Mathura school of sculptures and Satavahana rulers patronized the Amaravati sculptures.
- While Mathura school was indigenous & focussed on Hindu, Jain & Buddhist images, Amaravati sculptures emphasized more on Buddhist sculptures.

Gupta sculptures

- adopted previous techniques & styles of Amaravati & Mathura schools
- the ideal example is standing Buddha sculpture of Sultanganj.

As Gupta rulers patronized both Brahminism & buddhism, the sculptures shows features like

- decorated torans
- images of Buddha etc..

The temple built by Gupta's (ie) Nagara style contains sculptures of River Goddesses, yakshas & yakshis also styled from previous schools.

Thus early indigenous schools greatly influenced Gupta sculptures

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



7 Mins 9 Mins
Apt Time Allocation

Q.3) Discuss the art and culture heritage associated with the rise of Vaishnavism and Shaivism in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The rise of Vaishnavism and Shaivism emerged with the rise of Gupta empire.

Art & culture heritage associated with them :-

Sculptures : The Mathura school of Sculptures shows both Shiva & Vishnu along with their consorts.

Pillars : Heliodorus, a Greek ambassador erected 'Garuda Pillar' at Besnagar devoted to Vaishnavism.

Temples : There are 108 'devadesams' associated with Vaishnavism and Shaivism temples are also found eg.) Somnath temple.

Literature : In South India, Bhakti saints wrote 'Nalayara Dhira' prapandam for 'Vishnu' and Thevaram for Shiva.

Bhakti cult : Like Shankarandera in Assam, Ramanuja etc... were vaishnavaites and Nayanmars, and Lingayats were shivites.

Dance forms: Bharathanatyam has 'Tandava' component representing Shiva and in Mohini Dance, the feminine dance of Vishnu is portrayed.

Thus shaivism and vaishnavism has a huge impact on the Indian art & culture heritage.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



7 Mins 9 Mins
Apt Time Allocation

Q.4) Our cultural and natural heritage are both irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

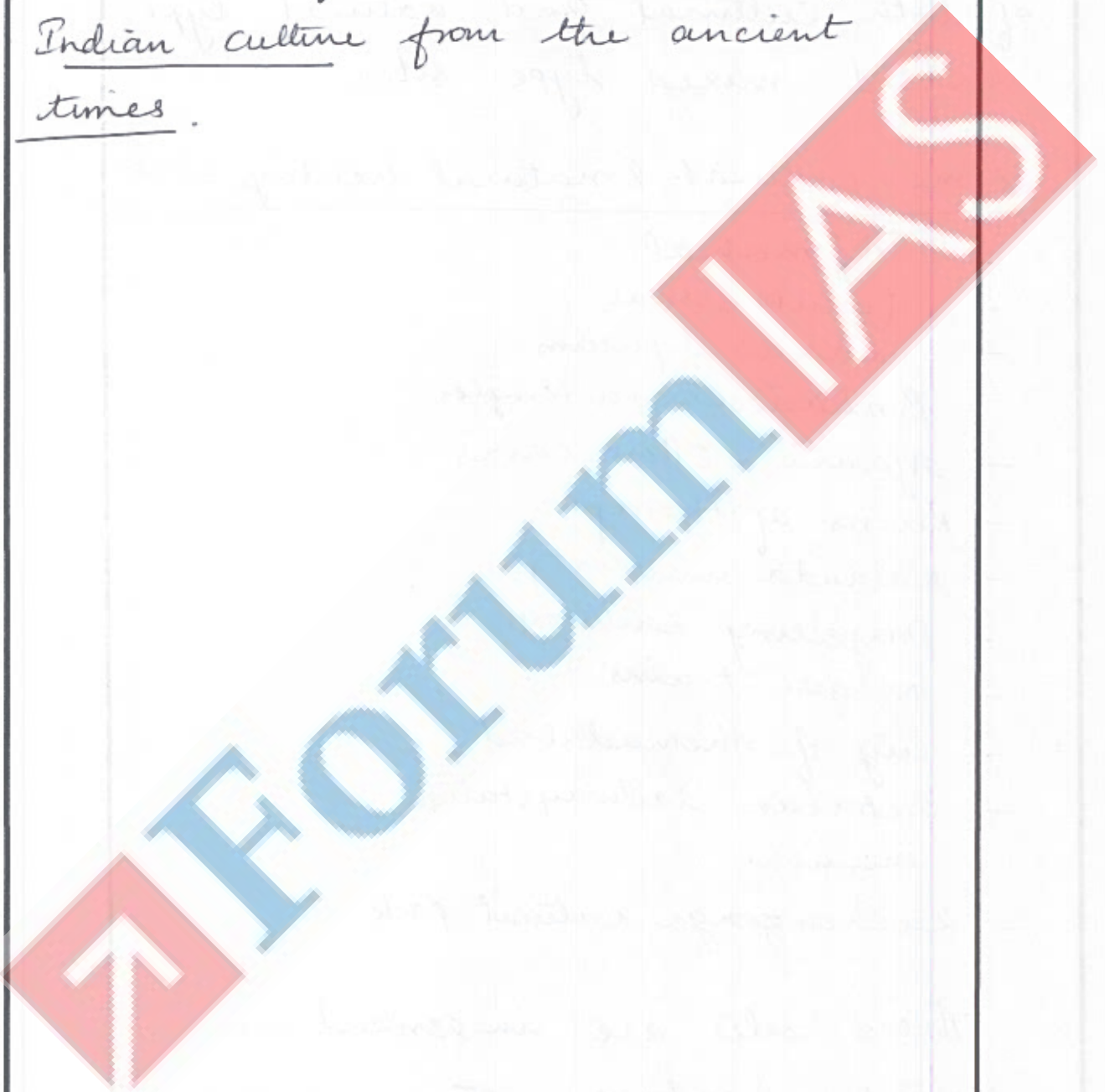
India has 38 heritage sites of both cultural and natural type and 1 mixed type sites.

Some cultural & natural heritage sites

- Taj mahal
- Qutub minar
- mahabalipuram
- Brihadeshwara temples
- Ajanta & Ellora caves
- Ruins of Hampi
- Nalanda university
- Darjeeling railways
- Nilgiri trains
- City of Ahmedabad
- Victorian railway station mumbai
- kachenzonga natural park

These sites are inscribed in UNESCO heritage sites and are protected under Geneva and Hague conventions.

They are of Ethno-cultural Importance and also reflect the richness of Indian culture from the ancient times.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.5) "Every account of history is from a human perspective. This stands true for 1857 sepoy revolt also." Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

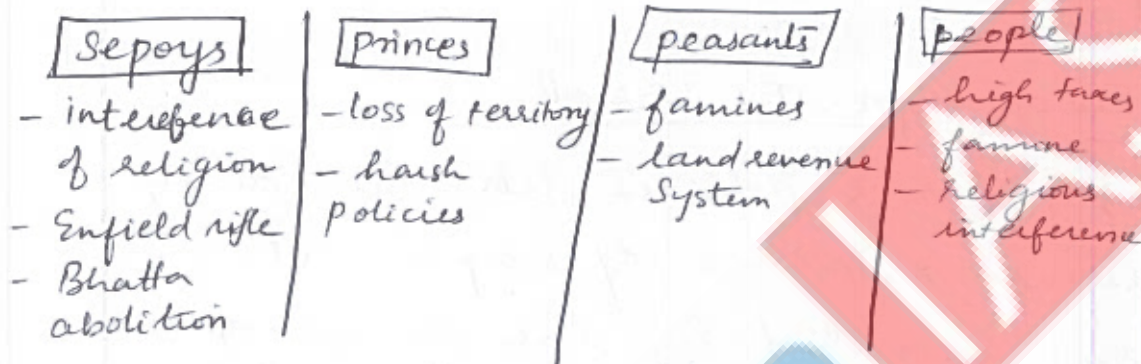
The revolt of 1857 is considered as the first war of independence against the Britishers.

Reasons for the revolt

- Aggressive policies like Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse etc. was resented by the Kings of princely states as well as their people.
- Interference in the socio-cultural sphere like abolition of sati, reforming child marriage and passage of act that considers son eligible for fathers property even if he changes religion
- Economic hardships & famines
- discriminatory practises among European soldiers & Indian sepoy
- abolition of bhatta system
- General Service Enlistment Act which wanted soldiers to serve in any part of British territories.

- Enfield rifle introduction etc..

Different perspectives



Revolt of 1857

Thus the revolt of 1857, led to emergence of nationalist feelings among Indians.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



7 Mins 9 Mins 11 Mins
Apt Time Allocation

Q.6) "The people of India were affected by the foreign policy of British Rule, but it was the ryots /farmers whose lives were affected the most." Assess the statement in the context of the American civil war. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The Britishers introduced a new revenue settlement system that affected the farmers & in general the rural population.

During the American civil war there was rise in cotton exports from India which benefitted the ryots of Deccan the most.

But with the end of civil war in America, the European industries preferred the American cotton and because of industrial revolution the American cotton industries produced enormous cotton textiles thereby reducing raw cotton exports from India.

Thus India was transformed from net exporter to net importer of final cotton products.

This seriously affected the Deccan ryots who rose in revolt in 1870's which was controlled by Britishers and later Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act 1885 was passed.

Thus more than general population, the farmers were hit the most during American civil war.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



7 Mins 9 Mins
Apt Time Allocation

Q.7) Write an account on the role and contribution of the working class to the Indian national movement. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

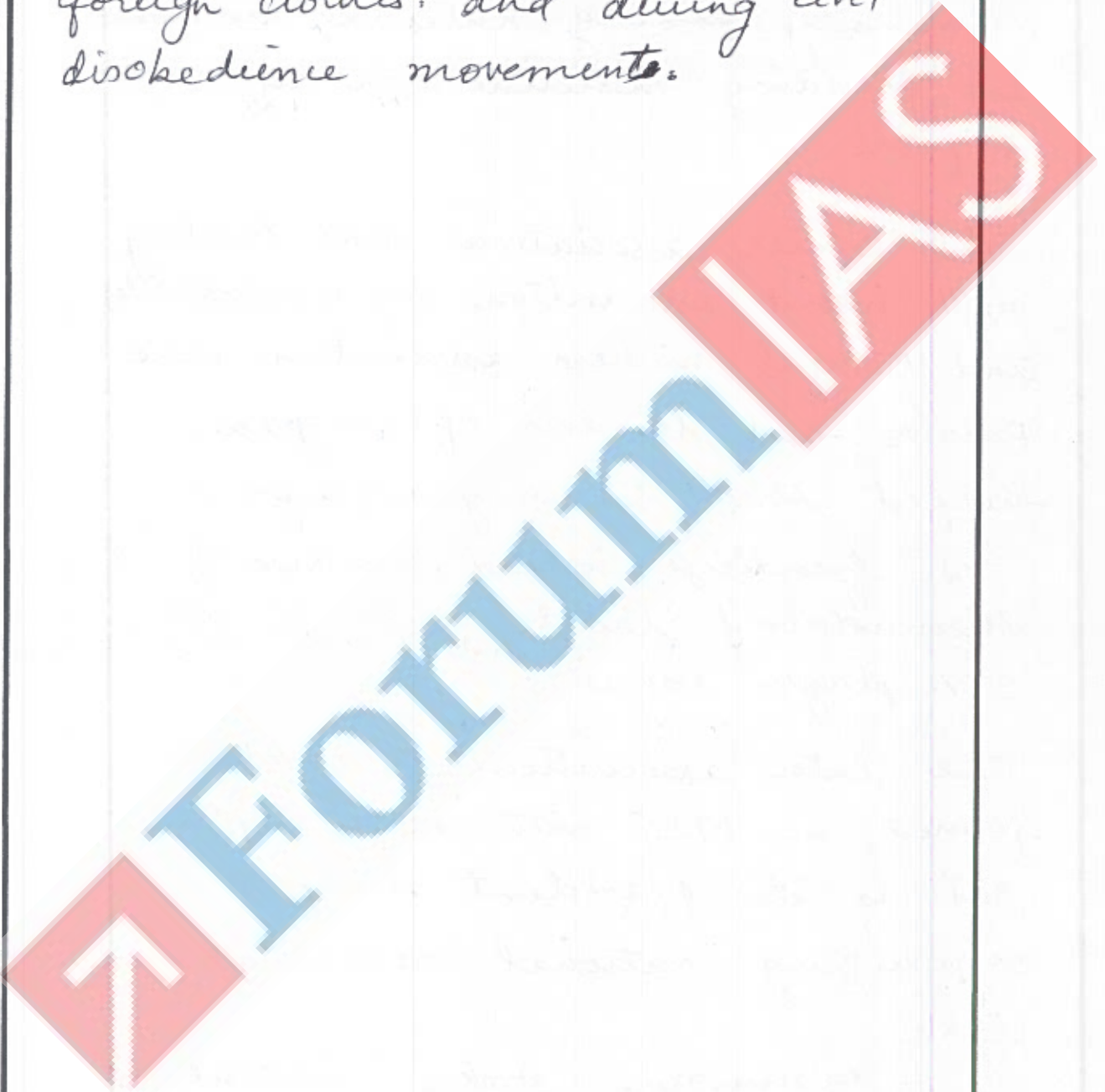
The working class contributed immensely during national movement by providing material & moral support.

The earlier associations like Bombay mill hand association by N.M. Lokhande and Bengal workers association were passive and leaders of congress helped them in organizing -
eg.) Gandhiji helped workers of Ahmedabad textile mills to get 35% plague bonus.

The later associations like AITOC formed in 1920 with kala lajjat rai as its president helped in organizing national movement like

- organizing strikes & lockouts
- aggregate demands
- boycotting the Industrial policies etc..

They also helped during swadeshi movement in picketing & burning foreign clothes, and during civil disobedience movements.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



7 Mins 9 Mins
Apt Time Allocation

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(Don't Write
anything in this Area)

Q.8) Many Indians carried out the economic analysis of British rule in India with a different understanding and different interpretations of colonialism. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The British imperial policies were grasped by the educated intelligentsia of upper middle class who presented the economic analysis of British rule.

Different analysis

Dadabai Naoroji - "poverty and UnBritish rule" gave the concept of "drain of wealth". He said the Britishers caused deindustrialization and commercialization of agriculture thereby making India as net exporter of raw materials and importer of finished goods, thereby causing drain of wealth.

- He also emphasized on increasing salaries & privileges enjoyed by Europeans from Indian money.

R.C. Dutt wrote 'Essays of Economics' highlighting the increasing incidences of famines and poor status of agriculture in India.

G.D. Kumar mentioned about regional disparity in development thereby facilitating only European commercial interest instead of focussing on development.

Even Gandhiji struggled against oppressive taxes like salt tax.

Nehru pointed the lack of development in other British ruled colonies also and aimed to bring socialist pattern of development.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

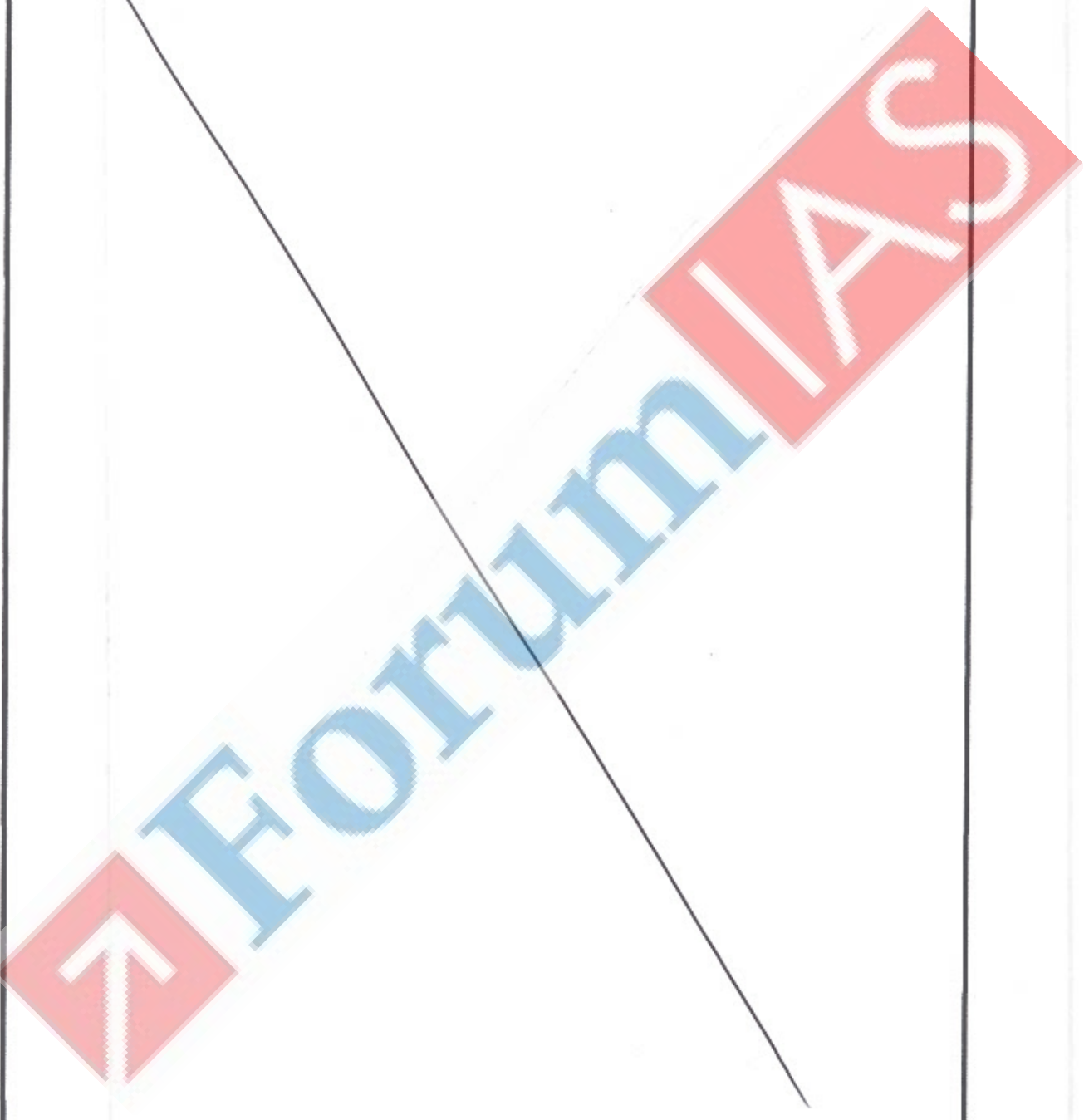
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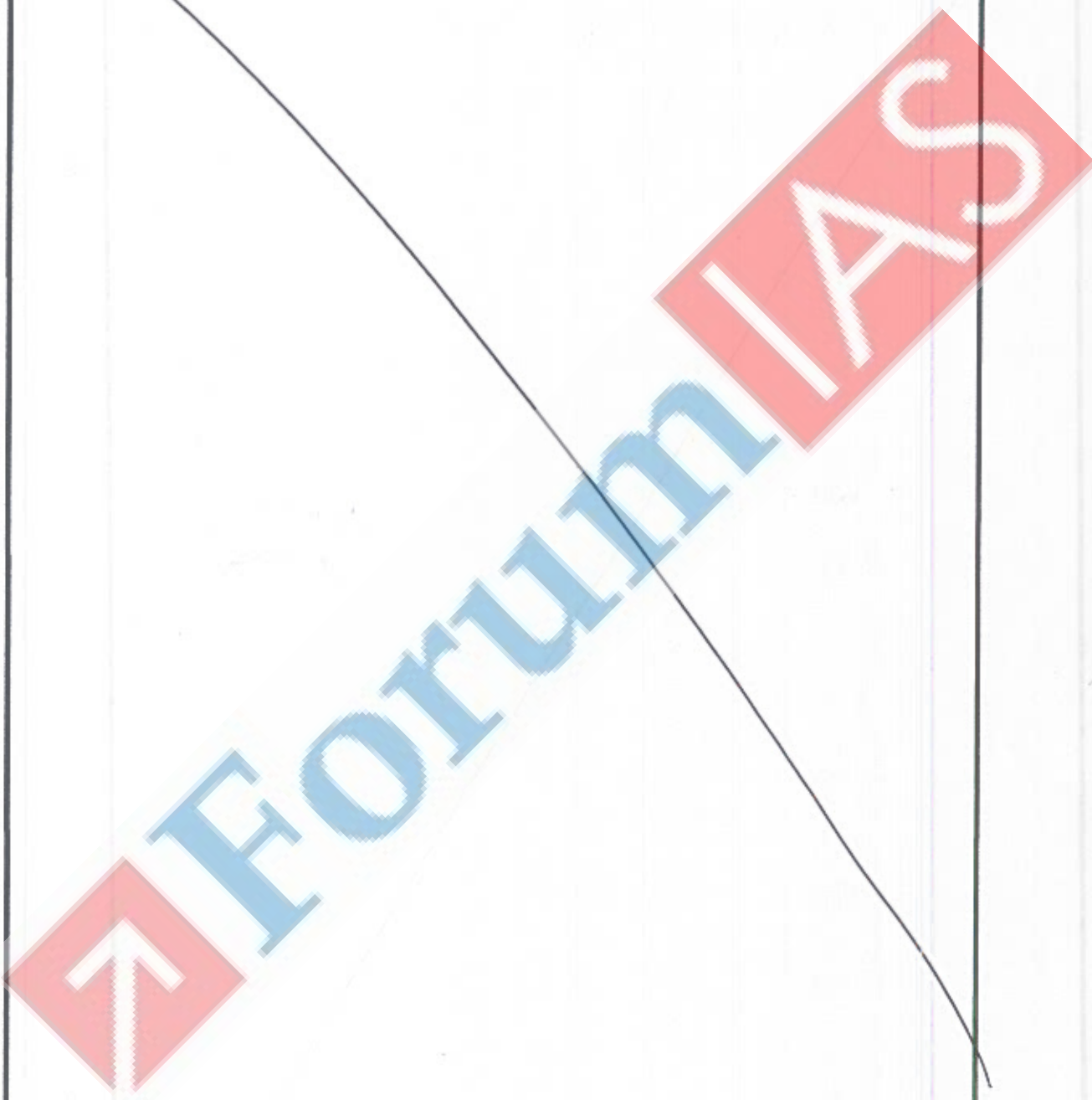
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Q.9) Indian Industrialist played an important part in the Indian freedom struggle. Explain.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)



Question	Answer



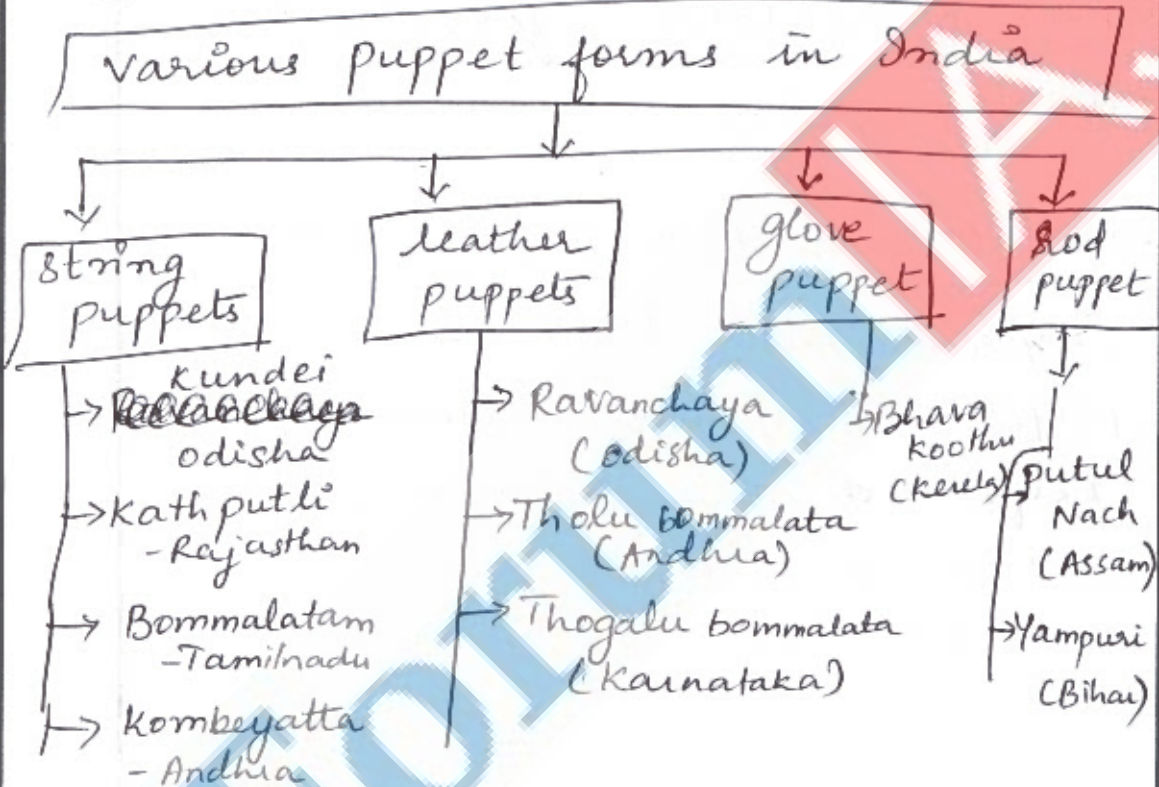
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10) "Every art form has its own cultural significance." Examine the statement in the context of various puppet forms prevalent in India and throw some light on puppet forms practised in Southern India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Puppetry is an art where puppets made of various materials are used to enact drama, music etc...



Puppet forms of South India

Bommalatam - practised in Tamilnadu

- a form of string puppet
- heavy and largest puppet
- performance of stories from Ramayana & Mahabharatha

Tholu Bommalatam - practised in Andhra

- a form of leather puppet
- sometimes painted on both sides.

Thogalu bommalata - found in Karnataka, leather puppetry.

Bhava Koothu - glove puppet of Kerala

- inspired from Kathakali
- performed by Nair community
- performed during Onam and based on Kathakali stories.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

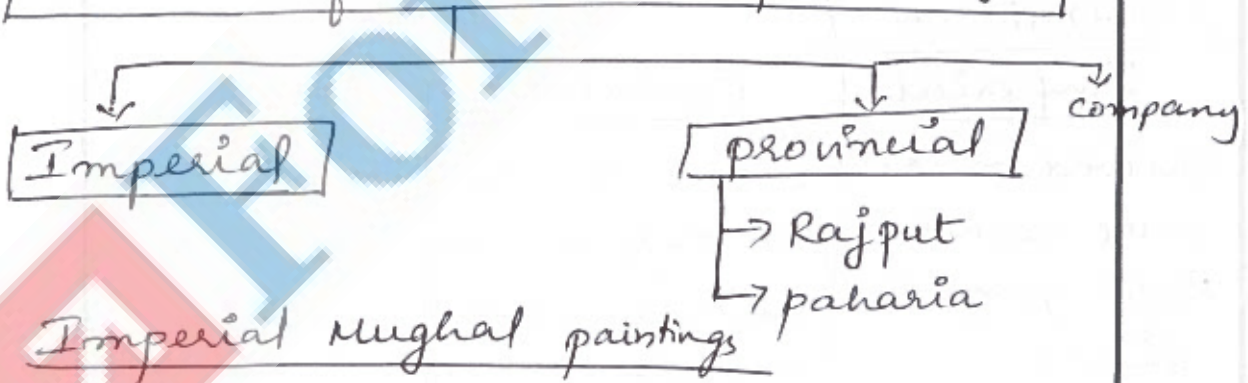
Q.11) Compare and contrast different schools of miniature paintings that thrived in Indian during the Mughal era. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Miniature paintings emerged during 13th century as an alternative to mural paintings.

Salient features /

- smaller size compared to murals
- mostly the size of the original object is projected $\frac{1}{6}$ th in the paintings
- drawn on paper as well as leaves and sometimes in the walls.

Schools of minature paintings



Imperial Mughal paintings

- The era of Babur & Humayun had little importance to paintings.
- Akbar appointed painters like Kesu and also opened 'Tasvirkhana' or painting rooms and encouraged

painters. (eg.) paintings of Hamza Nama
Jahangir - introduced portrait paintings, floral & faunal paintings & natural paintings

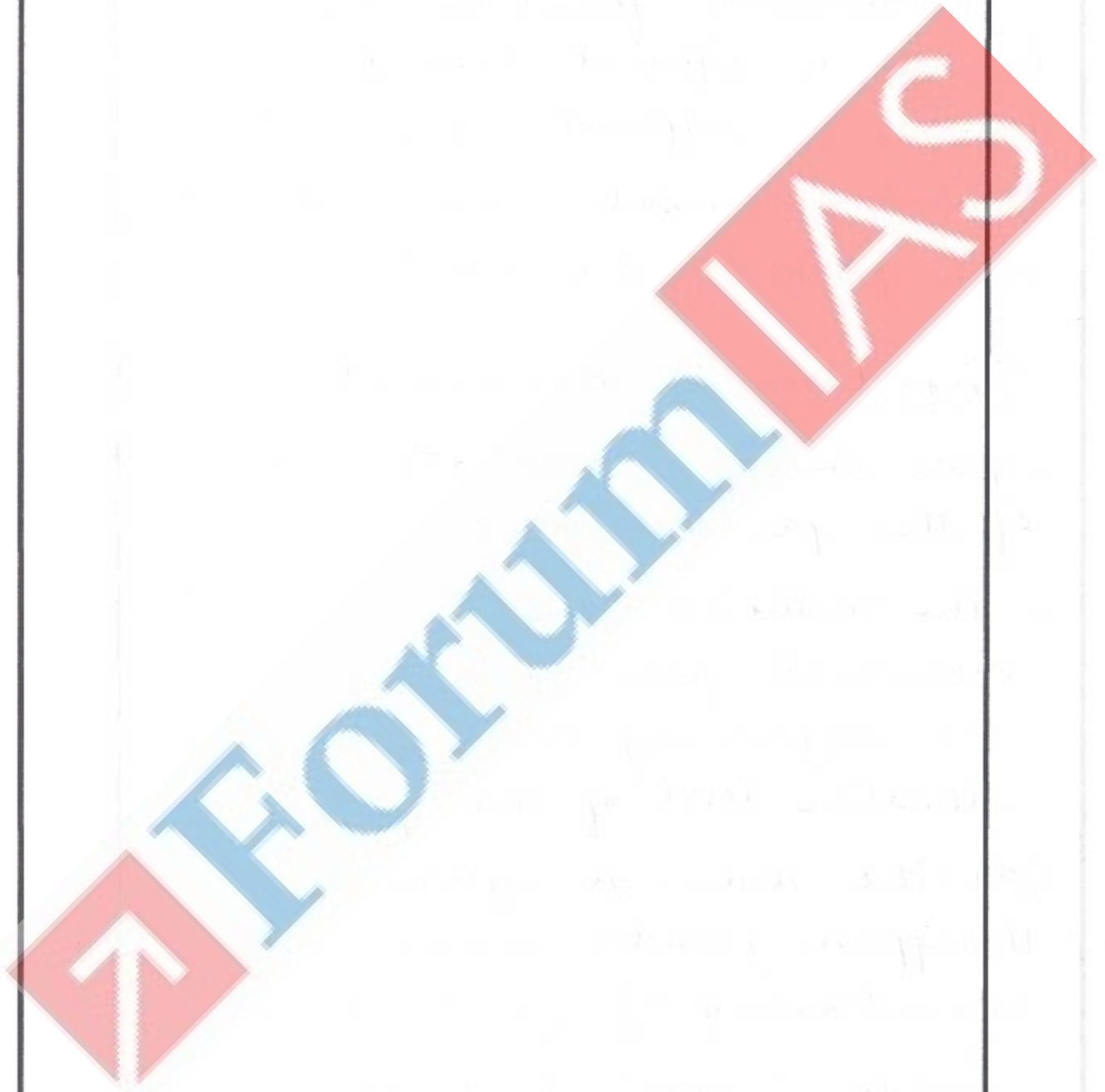
Shah Jahan : caused still-ness in paintings & increased use of coal & shading in paintings under European influence.

Rajput paintings : had many sub-schools like Mewar, Kishangan, Malwa etc..

Pahari paintings : found in 2 series - Northern - in Jammu & Kashmir and southern - Basholi & Kangra paintings.

COMPARISON

Imperial	Provincial	European
showed more court scenes, Royal pomp & shows. Persian influence	more on day-to-day activities and colourful nature. Indigenous	portraits of officers & dancers etc.. European & Greek influence



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.12) History is the insights of our soul as monuments represent our history, we should holistically protect and preserve them. Examine the statement highlighting the deteriorating condition of monuments in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Monuments found in India belongs to different time periods as well as different religions. The Ancient Monuments & Manuscripts Act, 1972 protects the existing monuments.

Importance of monuments

- gives insights about the cultures of the previous times
- the materials used in the monuments provides insights about the engineering techniques and education level of the people.
(eg.) the drainage system of Harappans provides insight about their understanding of gradient system.
- provides insights about the prevailing socio-economic conditions of their times.

Deteriorating condition of monuments in India

- lack of proper maintenance and lack of fund allocation causes deterioration (eg.) discolouration of dome of Tajmahal

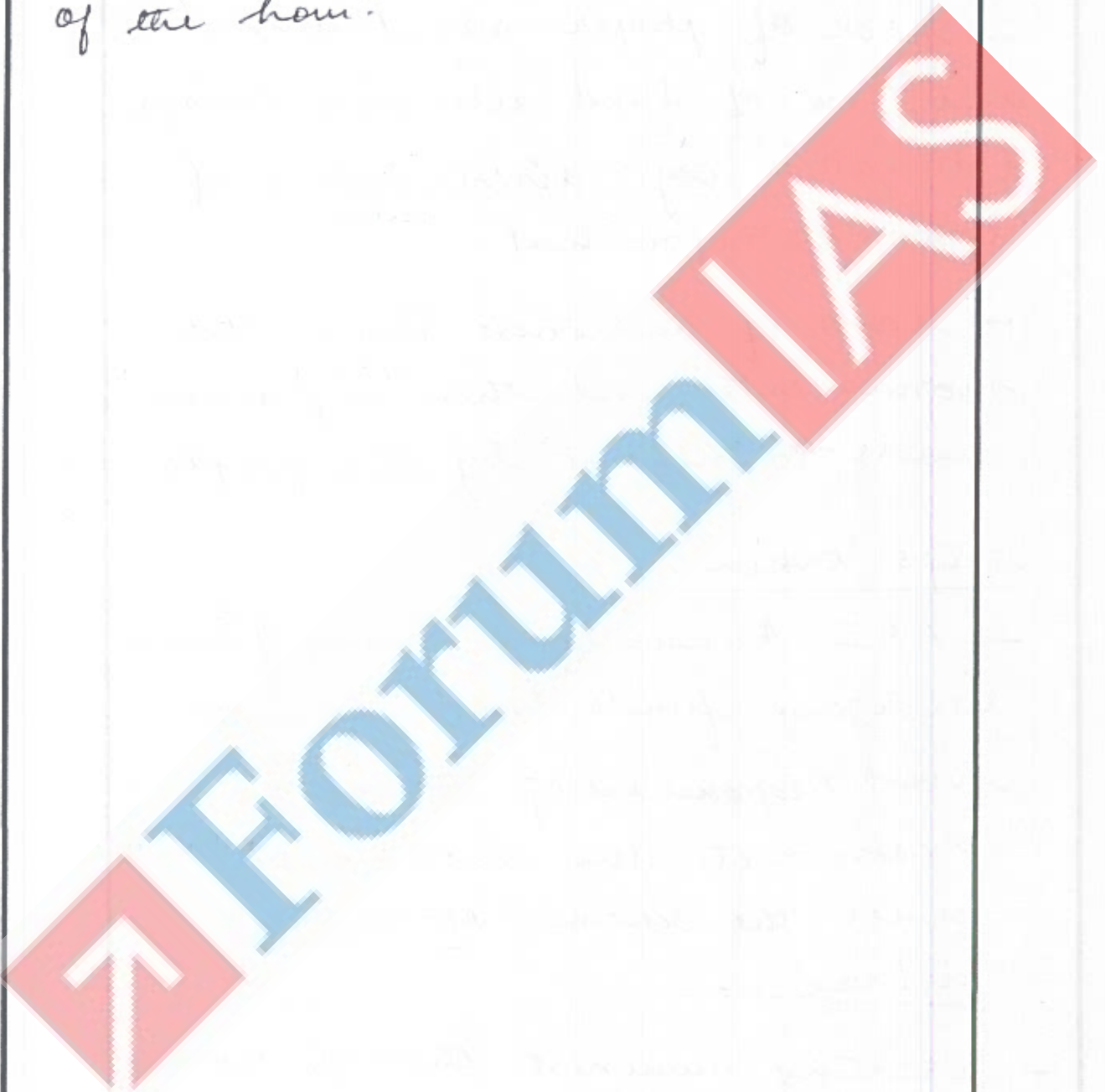
- lack of awareness about the monuments and their importance leads to neglect by the people.

steps taken

- ASI - Archeological Survey of India utilizing funds from Corporate Social Responsibility revitalizes & reconstructs the monuments under the scheme 'Monument mitras'

- Creating awareness through schemes like HRIDAY.

Preservation of monuments for our future generation is the need of the hour.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

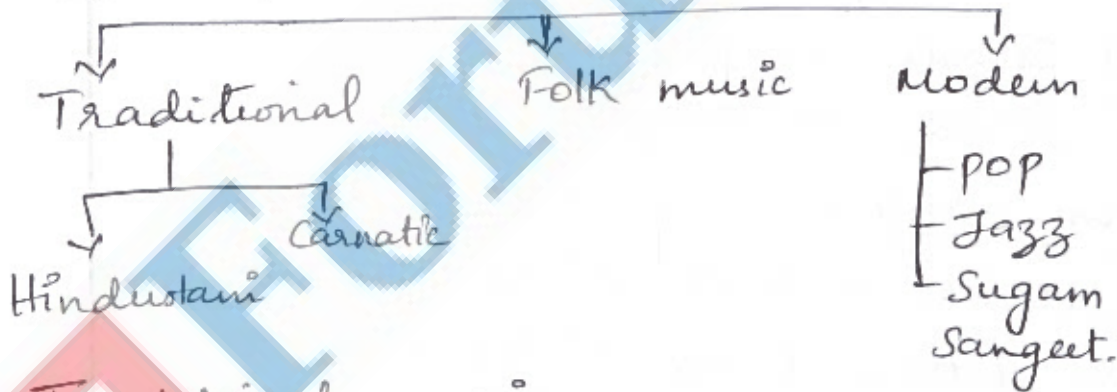
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.13) Music is one of the most important limbs of many other performing arts like dance, folk drama and theatre etc. Elaborate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The tradition of music is found since the times of vedas and finds mention in Sama veda and early evidence found in Natya shashtra of Bharatha muni.

Music is a way of expression and is prevalent in both traditional as well as local forms.

Types of Music



Traditional music

- has mention in Natya shashtra (eg) Dhrupad
- has components like Raga, thala, swara etc. and has to abide by strict rules.

- has to be sung with specific time and seasons.

Types

Hindustani : (Northern India)

- has 6 major ragas
- huge scope of improvisation
- adheres to time

Carnatic : (in south India)

- has 72 major ragas
- fixed

folk music : does not have any specific components and sung in different types & styles.

(eg.) Dhadhi in Punjab
Baul in Bengal etc..

Sugam Sangeet - is the mix of traditional & classical music - was followed by Rabindranath Tagore

modern music like pop & Jazz are of western influence and sung in high tempo and powerful musical instruments are used.

Importance of music

- Other performing arts like dance, drama and theatre are dependent on music.

- way of expressing one's thought
 - for any art form to have a better appeal music is mandatory

(eg.) Yakshagana, a theatre form emphasises more on music.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.14) Indian School of philosophies is inward-looking and aims to help human beings deal with ups and downs of life with the goal of self-realization. Critically elaborate.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian school of philosophies are of two types - Orthodox school involving six sub-schools and Heterodox school involving 3 main sub-schools.

Schools of philosophies

Orthodox

- upheld the tradition of Vedas and vedic rituals

Sub-Schools

- Samkhya
- Yoga
- Mimamsa
- Vaisheshika
- Vedanta
- Nyaya

Heterodox

- dismissed the hegemony of Vedas & vedic rituals.

Sub-schools

- Buddhism
- Jainism
- Charvak/
Lokayuta.

Each school emphasises on certain things to be done to attain salvation or moksha

Sankhya school founded by Kapila muni advocates attaining knowledge for attaining moksha.

Yoga school by Patanjali advocates performing integrated yoga for mind, body and soul and self discipline as the way

Nyaya school by Jantama advocates following vedic rituals

Vaisesika by Kanada believes in Karma & rebirth and also provides scientific study of atoms.

Vedanta school emphasises on Upanishads and many sub-schools of this where few like Ramanuja believes in god with attributes & others like Sankara as Nirgunabrahman

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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and advocates pure devotion.

The Heterodox schools like Buddhism and Jainism reject rituals and caste discrimination and advocates asceticism and austerity. whereas Lokayuta school believes that worldly life is more important than life after death and emphasizes to live a moral & happy life.

Thus various schools teaches man a specific way of life to be happy even after death / attain moksha.

Structure	Content	Feedback (For OFFICE use only)
Question Interpretation	Total :	

Q.15) Write a short note of the contribution of following to the Indian National Movement:

- a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- b) Tej Bahadur Sapru
- c) M N Roy

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

- founded the 'Servants of India' society in 1915.
- Gandhiji arrived India on his insistence and he was the political guru of Gandhiji.
- In 1913, G.K. Gokhale advocated for establishing compulsory primary education throughout India.
- G.K. Gokhale insisted Gandhi to tour around India which led to new types of satyagraha by Gandhi - Champara, Kheda etc..

b) Tej Bahadur Sapru

- participated in all the three round table conferences
- acted as interlocuter between congress and the Britishers.
- participated in the drafting of Indian constitution.

(c) M.N. Roy

- advocated the policy of radical humanism within Congress.
- helped in formation of Communist party of India.
- President of Comintern (first Indian)
- also helped in formation of trade unions.
- inspiration for many communist leaders like S.N. Dange, J.P. Narayan etc...

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.16) Substantiate with suitable examples of how the 1930s marked the development of new strands in the Indian political landscape. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The period of 1930's was of huge importance in Indian history which started with civil disobedience movement and involved many events like Round table conferences, GoI Act 1935 etc.

Important events

Culmination of disappointments in post-first world war period like suppression of Non-cooperation movement, Simon commission etc... resulted in civil disobedience movement by Gandhiji in 1930.

- (i) Breaking of salt law started civil disobedience movement, which strengthened people's resolve to end imperialism - involvement of almost all classes of people and organising camps and providing support to leaders.

- (ii) the conduct of three round-table conferences gave an equal footing to Congress and admitted devolution of dominion status in later stage (iii) in August of 1940.
- (iii) formation of peasant organization in 1930's. (eg.) UP Kisan sabhas, All-India Kisan Sabha by Swami Shajahanand in 1936, gave peasants an organized way of participation in freedom struggle.
- (iv) The Government announcement of Poona Pact between Gandhiji & Ambedkar, displayed the solidarity among different classes of Hindus.
- (v) Government of India Act, 1935 had many changes in the Constitution.

(vi) The elections held in 1937 proved the emergence of nationalism by people supporting congress & Muslim league leaders.

With start of second world war changed the nationalist trend resulting in revolutions like Quit India movement, finally to Independence.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.17) The 1907 Surat Split of Indian National Congress brought an end to moderates role in the Indian freedom struggle. Critically analyse the methods adopted by the moderates and the outcome of the same. Do you agree that Moderates would have remained relevant had they compromised and cooperated with the Extremists? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The early phase of nationalist activities were done by moderates and later phase by extremists. The methods & their ideologies differed which led to split in 1907.

Methods adopted by moderates

The moderates included leaders like Dadabai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, C.R. Das etc...

The moderates adopted two-pronged approach of educating Indians about British policies and also Britishers about its impacts in India.

Their methods involved - 3P's - petitions, prayers and pleading, and acted within constitutional framework.

They believed in British provident mission and that it would be beneficial for Indians and also lacked faith in masses.

- They advocated reforms in the constitution and involvement of Indians & expansion of legislative councils
- They also provided economic critique (eg.) poverty & UnBritish Rule by Dadabai Naoroji.

[Split as an End to moderates]

The differences between moderates & extremists started surfacing from 1905 from partition of Bengal & Swadeshi movement.

The Extremists relied on extra-constitutional methods like boycotts & picketing & strikes and also relied on masses. They also did not believe in Britishers and wanted swaraj.

- The swadeshi & boycott movements were largely organized by extremists and also taken outside Bengal to other parts of India and received huge support from youth as well as people.

Thus after 1907 moderates lost relevance.

Moderates expected Reforms in constitution like Morley-Minto Reforms (1909) without understanding the true nature of Britishers.

Britishers used the policy of Repression-conciliation-Suppression and carrot & stick policy and arrested extremists by 1908. Thus nationalist activity got slowed after 1908.

Had both extremists and moderates had cooperated understanding each other's importance - moderates' constitutional struggle and extremists as outer line of defence. and also Britishers' policies, a stronger nationalist movement would have continued to the rest of India.

The Lucknow session of 1916, where moderates & extremists were united was in the right path.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.18) What were the main features of the Non-Cooperation movement? How it was different from the earlier forms of movements? Also, discuss key takeaways from the failure of the movement which helps organized future movements. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Non-cooperation movement which started in 1920 was one of a kind movement in Indian history.

Features of Non-Cooperation movement

- The cause for the movement was mainly outside India, on the question of Khilafat and future of Turkey.
- The muslims demand of Khilafat issue was supported by Hindus also thus bringing communal harmony
- Gandhian style of movement involving boycott of schools, colleges & legislatures and also picketing etc...
- More number of women participated in the movement
- coincidence of major workers movements & peasant rebellions like Mappalah revolt etc...
- large scale donations to INC.

Non-cooperation different from earlier movements

- Earlier phases of movements were led by moderates and extremists on a smaller scale and localized. (eg.) Swadeshi & boycott movement in Bengal
- Communal harmony displayed was unique features which was absent in earlier movement. (eg.) Swadeshi where upper middle class muslims didn't participate
- cooperation of Congress and Muslim League
- women participation was largely absent whereas in Non-cooperation movement women were the main participants of picketing.
- Earlier movements were urban-areas focussed but this reached even the villages.
- participation of revolutionaries like Rash Bihari Bose etc... in large numbers.

Failure of the movement

- lack of participation of peasants
- incidents of violence like chauri-chaura
- communalisation of political issue later led to two-nations & partition.
- severe repression by Britishers against people.

Takeaways from failure

- violent incidents were avoided in later movements like civil disobedience
- participation involved even peasants
- obedience of leaders and in their absence people themselves became leaders as in Quit India movement.
- congress leaders did more preparatory activities like organizing sabhas etc. in later movements.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.19) Examine how Press started by prominent Indians both in English and vernacular languages influenced the freedom struggle. Also, discuss the British reaction to this new form of Indian expression. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The growth of Indian press started with efforts of James Augustus Hickey in Bengal who started the newspaper 'Bengal Gazette'.

Evolution of Press

- from just around 20 newspapers in 1800's, it grew to around 1000 newspapers and magazines in the early 20th century
- Prominent Indians who published papers were Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Mirat-ul-Akbar, Tilak's Kesari & Maharatta etc...

Impact of Press in freedom struggle

- ⇒ It was started as not-for-profit purposes to educate the masses about the political happenings
- to expose the British imperial policies.

⇒ spread of British policies to rural masses through reading rooms & libraries.

⇒ the happenings outside India and its impact were exposed.

⇒ helped unify the masses for a common cause.

⇒ helped in abolishing untouchability

British reactions towards Press

Right from the beginning the Britishers tried to silence the voices of Indians by restricting Press.

(1) Press Regulation Act of 1773 required pre-censorship of press

(2) Regulation Rules of 1823 provided for acquisition of license for publishing papers.

(3) Vernacular press Act, 1878 by Lord Lytton was termed "gagging Act" for it restricted publishers & printers

and also asked for forfeiture of press in case of violation.

(4) Amendment to Sec. 124 of IPC & introduction of Sec. 154 brought act of sedition and jail term for writing against government. Tilak was jailed for this.

(5) discrimination against English and Vernacular papers

(6) Banning of books like Mohammed Ali's "Comrade" etc. were done

(7) press Acts of 1908 & 1910 were also having features of 1878 Act.

However liberals like Melkote, also called "liberator of press" and the intelligent way of writing by Indians kept press alive and played a major role in nationalist agenda.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.20) British colonization of India changed Indian Society in an irreversible way, but this change also formed the basis of nationalism. Analyze. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The process of colonization of India by Britishers started with the victory of Battle of Plassey & Buxar and continued for about two centuries.

Impact of colonization on Indian Society

The British colonization of India, impacted almost every section of the population in an irreversible way, as follows.

Peasants : By the process of commercialization of agriculture, introduction of new land revenue system, high imposition of taxes affected rural peasants' livelihood.

Tribal population : Introduction of agriculture in tribal areas and high taxes and forest rights act were resented by tribals.

Artisans : Disbanding of existing courts and flooding India with cheap imports from Britain ruined their livelihood.

Rural population : Introduction of social reforms, crowding of rural areas due to farming caused stress.

Urban population : high levels of unemployment and exposure to western literature made them understand colonial oppression.

Zamindars : Oppressive systems like ceasing property on delayed payment of revenues and divesting them of previous powers like policing powers were not liked.

princes : policies like subsidiary alliance, Doctrine of lapse etc.. made them ordinary citizen / under paramountacy of British.

changes as basis of nationalism

- The above resentments were expressed as anti-British and national movements right from Revolt of 1857.

All the sections participated in nationalist movements in their own possible ways like

⇒ peasants formed Kisan unions and led many movements against British (eg.) Pabna revolt, Eka movement etc..

⇒ workers formed Trade Unions to protest against British (eg.) AITUC formed in 1920 participated in Non-cooperation movement.

⇒ social reformers and intelligentsia formed INC in 1885 the main organ opposing British imperialism.

⇒ Even princely states and zamindars sided with common people during Quit India movement of 1942.

Thus British imperialism was the prime cause against which nationalism emerged.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

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

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